

An Inventory of the Slums in Nairobi

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Forward

As we were writing this inventory, residents of Mukuru Sinai came to Pamoja Trust for help in fighting off an eviction threat. Sinai is part of a belt of slums collectively called Mukuru that run along the length of Nairobi's industrial area. Sinai is built on both sides of the petroleum pipeline. A dangerous place to live. The state owned corporation, Kenya Pipeline Company had issued an eviction notice to the residents. The corporation had plans to expand the line. Sinai's residents have no legal title to the land and so the company did not feel compelled provide compensation or alternative relocation options. The residents said they would go with a relocation plan.

This story is not unique for Kenyan slum dwellers. Theirs is a-wrong-way-round world. Conventionally, security of tenure is the quiet enjoyment of personal space bestowed on citizens by their Government. It is different for slum residents. Since no one will bestow any space to them, they have little choice but to squat on any parcel that is unutilized. And by virtue of numbers, because they outnumber those legally bestowed citizens, their claim carries truth – not all the truth but certainly some truth.

So the Mukuru story epitomizes a battle of truths for urban space. Losing the battle for the slums would mean the residents of Sinai, and a hundred other slums, become entirely destitute. It is not a battle they can afford to lose. Yet, to yield to their existence would be to accept a breakdown of social order and the rule of law. Then, only a negotiated position that appreciates the values, believes and needs of the state, and those of its dislocated poor, is a workable way forward.

In Kenya today, there is a process of negotiation between the slums and the state. Rather unfortunately this process is characterized by aggression. The state declares its commitment to solving the slum problem and sets up a program within a Ministry to coordinate slum upgrading. The state then finds that the slums are very inconveniently located. There are slums on riparian, road, power, railway and other utility reserves and on private poverty. It follows that whenever any organ of the state, except the slum upgrading program, is confronted with a slum, that organ seeks to evict the people. And on the slum dweller's end, every eviction is resisted. If and when resistance fails the next step is inevitably the invasion of some other contestable land.

Our purpose in putting together this Inventory is to change the nature of the negotiation. To provide an appreciation of the scale and depth of the slum problem. To provide a starting point for positive action. To impress, hopefully that evicting slums is in the long run futile. To encourage the development of a plan to 'sort out' the slums. We realize that policies, as opposed to a plan, assume that slums are part of the human condition. They are not. They are quantifiable and the challenge surmountable.

In order to do this, we found it necessary to collect and present the story of each slum in the city. After many years of working with slums, we know that no slum is exactly the same as any other. The ratio of

structure owners (*the informal equivalent of landlords*) to tenants may vary anywhere from 1 structure owner to 100 tenants or adversely 100 to 1 tenant. The physical locations and layouts; demographics; histories and economies, fit only the broadest of ranges.

This was important because we are persuaded that no upgrading model or plan, by the fact of its existence, will change the urban landscape. For there to be a change, there must be an intervention in each and every slum. An intervention that appreciates each slum's unique set of circumstances and therefore negotiates and crafts a suit that fits. It was important to present information in this manner because, today in Kenya, the process of negotiation will be shaped by the amount of information that replaces perception as its basis.

Everything else we threw into the Inventory – maps, pictures and case studies are there to give form and life to what may otherwise be a faceless, colourless monologue of discontentment. In describing the slums we did not derive variables from professional, academic or technical strains. That pallet does not have all the colours you need to paint the informal reality. Yet even the Inventory is not the complete picture. The full motion picture is only available for those inspired to wander down twisted, slippery, narrow aisles, jump over open sewers, take in the smells of one-year old garbage, taste stewed chicken beaks or roasted fish gills, and share in the fear of being bulldozed in the middle of the night.

Irene Wangari Karanja and Jack Makau

Appreciation

Compiling this inventory and undertaking the enumerations in various settlements has been an invaluable and voluntary effort of several hundred slum dwellers. It is not possible to mention them all by name. Those that are mentioned here are those that were part of the team that coordinated the data collection. Nevertheless, we acknowledge all those patriots that contributed in so many ways to putting together this inventory.

Benson Osumba (*Korogocho*), Joseph Mwendo (*Laini Saba*), Wilberforce Ochieng (*Toi Market*), Peter Mutunga (*Kibera Soweto*), Julius Kibe (*Kiambiu*), Perter Wambua (*Kiambiu*), Mary Mwimbi (*Mariguini*), Joyce Nyangote (*Kibera*), Margaret Makokha (*Toi Market*), Margaret Okoth (*Kibera*), Kimuli Komu (*Kibera*), Sabina Mwende (*Kibera*), Edwin Gachugu (*Kibera*), Lilian Muturi (*Toi Market*), Silvia Koori (*Toi Market*), David Munyua (*Kawangware Coast*), Rosemary Wangui (*Kawangware Biafra*), Susan Wanja (*Kawangware Kiamboni village*), Esther Wamaitha (*Kawangware Sokoni village*), Pst. Chrisphus Kariuki (*Riruta Githembe Village*) Lydia Mugure (*Riruta East*), Keziah Wacheke (*Githembe A Wanyee Close*), Samuel Kiheko (*Kawangware Takataka Village*), Henry Odhiambo Otunge (*Korogocho Village*), Esther Wambui Ndungu (*Gachui Village*), Simon Gachuru (*Njiku Village*), Joseph Kariuki (*Kaburi Village*), Lucy Waweru (*Center Village*), Gladys Wanjiku Gikambu (*Kigaro I*), Samuel Waweru (*Mutego Village*), Amos Ndung'u (*Kareru Village*), Grace Waweru Ndegwa (*Kanguku Village*), Charles Njuguna (*Muria Mbogo Village*), Ezekiel Rema (*Toi Market*), Osumba Benson (*Korogocho Village*), Peter Chege (*Kambi Moto*), Noah Kitema (*Mtumba Village*), Margarete Makokha (*Toi Market*), Jane Njeri (*Githarane Village*) Joseph Njoroge (*Mahira Village*), Mary Adhiambo (*Korogocho Village*), Wycliffe Weche (*Kibera Village*), Joyce Njeri (*Gachui Village*), Ann Wambui (*Kware Village*), the late Wagure Warui (*Redeemed Village*), Paul Gaitho (*Kirigu Village*), Dorisilla Akinyi (*Korogocho Village*), Mary Wambui (*Gachui Village*), Esther Wambui (*Kareru Village*), Rose Wanjuku (*Kirigi Village*), Rahab Njeri (*Githarane*), Philomena Kalondu (*Korogocho Village*), Carol Njambi (*Kware Village*), Monica Wanjira (*Githarane Village*), George Njoroge (*Muria Mbogo Village*), Charles Njuguna (*Muria Mbogo*), Grace Wambui (*Githarane Village*), James Gathiru (*Ghetto Village*), Teresa Anyango (*Mtumba Village*)

The Pamoja Trust team that worked on the inventory included Jane Weru (*Executive Director*), Jack Makau (*Information and Communications Coordinator*), Irene Karanja (*Research and Advocacy Team Leader*), Solomon Gichira, Patrick Mbindyo, Patrick Gumo, David Mathenge and Joyce Mararia, Nicholas Ouma, Stephen Waithaka, Joseph Kimani, Alice Sverdlik, Gloria Chaponda .

List of Abbreviations

Methodology

At the heart of this inventory are narratives recorded by the Nairobi informal settlements residents. More so the history is narrated by the elderly residents of the settlement.

Assisted by Pamoja Trust officers, teams of men, women and youth collected information from all of the city's informal communities. Notably, every settlement has a "founding father(s)" oftentimes living in the settlement since its formation. These key informants would then lead teams to other village elders to complete the settlement's history. The documents were thereafter compiled and edited by the staff of Pamoja Trust.

While every effort was made to ensure the data's accuracy, some limitations should be noted:

- Settlements are subject to frequent upheavals given their vulnerability to evictions and fires, informal status, and the recent post-election violence.
- In some settlements, residents were hesitant to divulge details of land ownership or their efforts to regularize their tenure status out of suspicion or fear of attracting outside interest
- Land ownership in the informal settlements is often contested, and current information is unavailable from Government.
- Population figures given in some settlements were estimates. Yet, the populations will undoubtedly rise as settlements continue absorbing new residents.

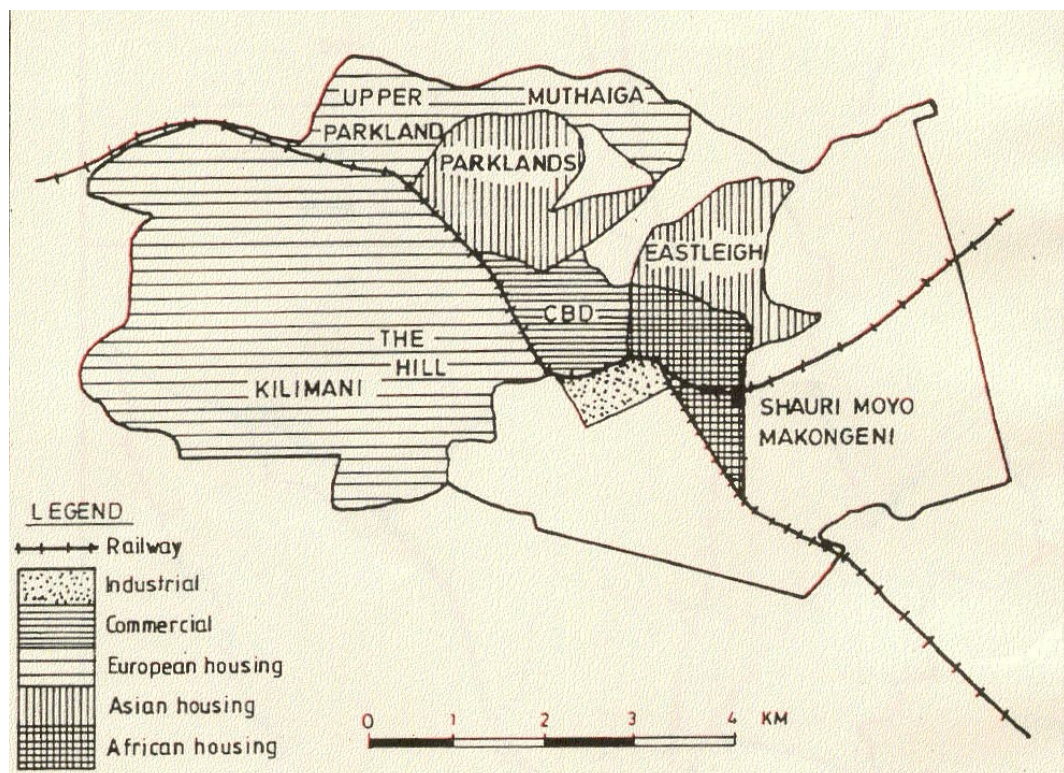
A Brief History of Slums in Kenya

1900 to 1963 - The Colonial Era

Emergence of urban centers

Many of Kenya's urban centers were established in the last hundred years. These centers were established as seats of the British colonial Government. As a result the most visible feature of these centers was their segregated residential layouts. There were white residential areas, where natives required a pass to visit. There were areas demarcated for the Asian population and other areas for the natives (see map below).

Map 1: Colonial Racial Residential Segregation (1948)



Housing in the different sectors of the city varied to reflect the racially inspired political hierarchy. The white areas consisted of bungalows set in spacious gardens, the houses in the Asian quarters retained typically Indian architecture, while the houses for natives were designed to specifically accommodate a migrant workforce and little else.

In spite of the disparity in housing, all the residential sectors were well planned with sufficient services provided. There was harmony between the size of the population, and the number of schools, hospitals,

roads and other public amenities provided. Largely because of restrictions on native travel to the city, population expansion was tightly controlled.

The Colonial Legacy

The colonial towns created the mould upon which the future growth of urban centers was set. The segregation of populations formed the basis upon which a skewed system of distribution of land and other resources was built. Today in Nairobi, slums make up over 50% of the population and yet occupy only 5% of the total residential land, giving them just 1% of the total land area¹.

The colonial Government also bequeathed, to newly independent Kenya, a set of land laws and urban planning standards that were unable to reverse the inequitable colonial land distribution. These laws, policies and planning standards were completely unsuitable in addressing the rapid urbanization that followed independence.

The 60's and 70's – The Post Colonial Era

Effects of Independence.

With independence in 1963, the management of urban centers shifted from the colonial administration to a national Government. The segregation of residential areas was tacitly perpetuated by the new administration. However, this time round it was based on class rather than race. Within the CBD and the formerly white residential areas, planning and service standards were maintained.

The biggest impact of independence was felt in what were previously the areas designated for natives. Independence led to the lifting of restrictions on entry and travel to any part of the country. The result was accelerated rural-to-urban migration. The families of the native migrant working population previously restricted from moving into the city now came in droves and settled. The city was perceived to have plenty of employment opportunities and many sought to make a new life there.

Nairobi provides a good illustration of the rapid rate of urbanization – In 1948 Nairobi's population was 120,000 people but this has rapidly grown to reach 3 million residents in 1999².

Growth of Slums

The new Government's efforts to settle its landless citizens through land adjudication did not meet the demand for settlement. This led to numerous squatters and the formation of informal settlements. Many slums trace their history to this period.

¹ Inventory of Nairobi slums (Matrix Consultants 1998)

² "Census Data". 1999 Government of Kenya. Despite reservations on the accuracy of the census data there is nevertheless a steady increase in the overall population with an average rate of growth of over 5 per cent. It's generally felt that the population is now well over 3.8 million.

Throughout the seventies populations in urban centers continued to grow rapidly, straining the ability of municipalities to provide sufficient housing and services. Insufficient planning further compounded the situation and as a result the already existing slums expanded and many new ones emerged.

The slums mostly occupied the poorest quality lands as no formal systems were put in place to provide affordable serviced land for the new entrants into cities. In many cases, the only recourse the poor had were riparian reserves, swamps, steep slopes, refilled quarries and garbage dumps. Similarly, settlements spilled over to service reserves like railway safety zones, land under high voltage power lines and on road reserves.

Responses to the growth of slums

Officially slums were not recognized. Maps of urban centers almost universally show slums as unoccupied land. Yet, the political significance of slums, because of high population densities, became a factor of their continued expansion. People were packed into these marginal lands for political expediency with little attempt at planning or provision of services.

The social problems arising from the growth of urban poverty and the inability of the state to deal with them created the space for the growth of civil society.

The 80's and 90's

Over the years the challenges of rapid urbanization and growing poverty intensified and perhaps reached its peak during the Moi era and more particularly after the introduction of multi-party politics in Kenya. With the introduction of competitive politics, land was used to purchase political favors and to oil the wheels of a patronage system.

A lot of the land which was allocated to the cronies of the state for political favors was:

- Public land set aside for public purposes.
- Government land already occupied by informal settlements.

As the “land grabbers” sought to take control of the lands allocated, they realized that human settlements already existed on these lands. Many of the beneficiaries of these illegal allocations proceeded to seek the assistance of the provincial administration to forcefully evict the residents from their homes or trading places.

The massive evictions that ensued within the city and throughout the country raised the wrath of those affected and outraged the general public. All over the country, citizens protested by forcefully bringing down parameter walls erected by “developers”. Court decisions against slum settlements were made in all cases filed by the Legal Advice Center ‘Kituo cha Sheria’ on behalf of slum settlements seeking for

protection against arbitrary eviction from the lands they occupied. It became apparent that these protests and the lack of confidence by the public threatened to undermine the legitimacy of the land title document. The protests also had great potential for civil strife. Something needed to be done.

In 1996 civil society organizations in response to the rising threat of the annihilation of informal urban settlements from the urban landscape through demolitions, supported the emergence of a community lobby. This lobby against forced evictions crystallized into the movement Muungano wa Wanavijiji which was seen to be the unifying force of the urban poor. An aggressive and effective advocacy campaign, based on the rights of the poor to urban citizenry, was mounted by Muungano and other CSO's in the later half of this decade. It is telling of the strength of this advocacy campaign that, in 23 of the 24 settlements in which legal decisions had gone against the residents, not one inch of land was lost to third parties.

The 90's were thus characterized by confrontation with state organs, as civil society groups protested against the blatant injustices meted out on the residents of slum settlements and an intransigent state dug in and at times used its full force against its people.

The New Millennium

A Change of Heart and a new threat

By the turn of the century the Government of Kenya had adopted a more accommodative view of informal settlements. A moratorium on slum demolition issued in 1996 was seemingly effected after 2000 and the number of slum demolition and evictions decreased. There are several factors to which this change is attributed:

- The country's political environment and temperature demanded more accountability from Government in a general way.
- The campaigns of civil society and communities made it increasingly difficult to continue to ignore the slum issue as a major national challenge.
- International pressure that pushed Government to adopt pro-poor policies. This is illustrated by adoption of instruments like the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper.
- The existence of a cadre of progressive professionals in Government, particularly within Nairobi City Council, who began to explore possibilities of addressing the growing slum challenge. This was captured in the formation of the Nairobi Informal Settlements Coordination Committee, which was a collaborative effort of various Government departments, civil society organizations communities and bi-lateral donor agencies.

A more accommodative environment provided opportunities for communities to engage with Government for change. However, the threat to these settlements has not dissipated. As Government seeks to expand or improve infrastructure it is forced to look to the areas traditionally occupied by

informal settlements: road, railway and other utility reserves that lay vacant and were occupied are now required for development. At the time of writing this inventory settlements along riparian reserves in Mathare and Mukuru are faced with the threat of eviction as the state rightfully seeks to preserve the environment. In the first decade of the new millennium the state is without doubt the greatest threat to slums. There is still no solution in the near horizon for the challenges that began at the dawn of Kenya's history.

WESTLANDS DIVISION

	Slum	Population	Land Ownership	River
1	Deep Sea	1600		Gitathuru River
2	Githogoro	17000	Road By Pass	-
3	Kaptagat	1600	Road Reserve	Gitathuru River
4	Kibagare	15000	Rail and Road Reserve	-
5	Maasai	183	Private	-
6	Mji Wa Huruma	2065	NCC	Gitathuru River
7	Ndumboini	800	Government	-
8	NITD	1800	Vetenary Department	-
9	Suswa	1820	Road Reserve	-
10	Waruku	420	NCC	-
	Total	42288		

Westlands is a suburb of Nairobi that was until the early 1980s composed of residential homes and a few shops which has now developed into a major commercial and economic area outside the Central Business District of Nairobi. Apart from being a commercial centre, Westlands is also one of the eight administrative divisions in Nairobi. Like the other divisions of the city it is also an electoral constituency. The division consists of the following six subdivisions (locations):

- Parklands
- Kitisuru
- Highridge
- Kangemi
- Kilimani
- Lavington

Westlands is also an electoral constituency, the Westlands Constituency. It has the same borders with Westlands division. The constituency has an area of 98 km². It was known as **Nairobi Northeast Constituency** at the 1963 elections, then as **Parklands Constituency** and since 1988 elections it has been known as Westlands Constituency. Westlands constituency contains some of the highest income areas in Nairobi, as well as slum areas like Kangemi.

Members of Parliament

Elections	MP	Party	Notes
1963	Fitz Remedios Santana de Souza	KANU	
1969	Samuel Kivuitu	KANU	One-party system
1974	Isaac Waweru	KANU	One-party system
1979	Krishan Chander Gautama	KANU	One-party system
1983	Samuel Kivuitu	KANU	One-party system.
1988	Njoroge Mungai	KANU	One-party system.
1992	Amin Walji	KANU	Walji died during his tenure

1994	Fred Gumo	KANU	By-elections
1997	Fred Gumo	KANU	
2002	Fred Gumo	NARC	
2007	Fred Gumo	ODM	Gumo 35,821; Tett 24,594; Mueke 5,501; Pattni 4,586

Locations and wards

Locations	
<i>Location</i>	<i>Population</i>
Highridge	65,268
Kangemi	82,964
Kilimani	61,290
Kitisuru	38,424
Lavington	26,540
Parklands	16,031
Total	290,517
1999 census	

City Council Wards	
<i>Ward</i>	<i>Registered Voters</i>
Highridge	26,875
Kangemi	24,239
Kileleshw	17,064
Kilimani	29,684
Kitisuru	17,143
Parklands	20,114
Total	135,119
September 2005	

Deep Sea

The settlement is situated in Highridge Location

Maasai

The settlement is situated in Highridge Location. Residents say the first settlers were landless people who had migrated to Nairobi. They initially settled where the Gitathuru River crosses Limuru Road, but due to frequent flooding they later moved upwards towards Highridge. A Mzee Masai allowed families to settle at a fee of Ksh. 20 in 1968. At the time the settled area exceeded 20 acres. Many households engaged in farming, but gradually they were squeezed through allocations to private developers, such that private residential houses and schools now occupy the places they used to farm.

THREAT TO LAND TENURE

Over the years, residents experienced several evictions, including one on 14 July 1995 when the settlement was completely destroyed and their leaders severely beaten. For 7 months, residents were forced to stay in the cold: at night they covered themselves with polythene paper and packed up their belongings in the daytime to avoid detection. Their construction materials were carried away by the City Council *askaris*¹ and they had to start afresh by building simple structures in 1996. But in 1998, a fire in the settlement killed one person and almost entirely obliterated residents' property. In December 2001, another fire left 2 people dead. The residents say that incident was a case of arson since houses had been locked on the outside.

The provincial administration has hindered reconstruction efforts everytime they are faced with calamities. There are no CBOs/NGOs working in the settlement and residents have in many instances relied on outside assistance only in emergency situations. Indeed the intervention by a priest of the Consolata Catholic Church was one of these efforts although the area provincial administration was actively opposed to efforts to assist the residents.

LAND

This settlement occupies one-eighth of an acre, and residents say the land is privately owned. They do not have details of the owners.

POPULATION

The village is estimated at 183 people living in 61 households.

HOUSING

There are 61 single-roomed structures, measuring 9 by 10 feet each, and mainly constructed with iron sheets.

SERVICES

- There are 4 latrines and 2 bathrooms made of iron sheets and with cement floors. The facilities are connected to the main sewer system and were built through the assistance of the Consolata Church.

¹ City Council Askari are unarmed wardens. In Kenya they have a reputation for brutality.

- Masai has piped water sold at Ksh.2 per 20-liter can. The water project is managed by the residents and sustained through the vending of the water.
- Due to poor drainage, domestic wastewater and rainwater flow along the settlement's paths.
- Garbage is thrown into the river near the village, which had served as the village's latrine before current facilities were constructed
- There is no electricity in this settlement.
- Access to Maasai is through a narrow path that leads out to Parklands Fifth Avenue.

EMPLOYMENT

Most residents engage in small business, including producing and selling traditional brews, while fewer than ten people are formally employed. One resident keeps two goats.-

Suswa

The settlement is situated in Highridge Location. Suswa was established in 1963 by settlers who came to Nairobi seeking employment. For the most part, the settlement expanded through natural increase instead of in-migration. Current residents were mostly born in Suswa and consider it their home.

THREAT TO LAND TENURE

In 1986, the City Council ordered residents to pay Ksh. 100,000 as Council land rates for their plot.. Residents refused to do so, since the land had not been allocated to them. Moreover, they could not raise the funds.

A fire destroyed the entire village in 1999, and the provincial administration barred them from reconstructing their homes. The residents believe that this blaze and previous fire outbreaks were eviction attempts—but they decided to remain and eventually the area D.O. allowed them to rebuild their homes.

LAND

Residents say the settlement is on a Nairobi City Council road reserve measuring approximately 0.25 acres. They however do not have any proof of this.

POPULATION

The population is estimated at 1820 people, with adults comprising 56% of the total.

HOUSING

There are 150 structures in the settlement, over 70% constructed out of old iron sheets with carton lining on the insides. The rest are built of newer iron sheets provided by the Westland's Consolata Church. The settlement has six permanent structures. Most structures consist of single 8ft by 9ft rooms that usually accommodate a single household, though a few households occupy more than one room. In some instances, the rooms have been partitioned to create additional rental spaces. Half the structures are owned by resident structure owners, while the owners of the half reside elsewhere. Structure-owners typically own a single room, but a few own up to four rooms. Tenants make up one-third of the population, and rents vary from 500 to 1000 Ksh. per month.

SERVICES

- Suswa has four communal toilets and four communal bathrooms. The toilets have piped water and are connected to the city's sewer system.
- The settlement also has a piped water point that acts as a communal laundry area. Water is sold at 2 Ksh. per 20-litre can.
- There is no electricity in this settlement.
- Children from Suswa attend nursery school at the school in neighboring Deep Sea settlement. Others go to school either at the Highridge City Council Primary School or North Highridge School. There is an artisan training workshop at Deep Sea Village that is open to the youth in Suswa.
- The residents cite the Highridge NCC clinic and Kenyatta National Hospital as their main health care facilities.

EMPLOYMENT

Most of the labor force is employed as domestic workers in the surrounding Parklands and Westlands suburbs; a few are small business people or casual laborers.

Kaptagat

The settlement is situated in Kitusuru Location. Kaptagat settlement was established on 30 March 1970 and by 1974 most of the current residents had already arrived, having been left out of the post-independence land demarcation process. When they could no longer afford to pay their rents, they settled in Kaptagat.

In 1978, individuals tried to claim the land but after residents petitioned the Ministry of Lands, their title documents were revoked. However, these individuals later persuaded the Lands Board to create the subdivisions, which have persisted to date.

THREAT TO LAND TENURE

In 1990, the settlement was demolished and residents spent nights in the cold on the V-island on the junction to Loresho, the City center, and Kangemi. Residents have resisted several attempts to fence off the settlement, resulting in multiple arrests. But in a turnaround, a judge in 1988 dismissed an individual's claim of ownership after his fence had been destroyed by Kaptagat residents.

LAND

Kaptagat is located on a road reserve, on land measuring less than 2 acres. There are 5 plots around the settlement, numbered 241, 837, 838, 839 and 840. The settlement began on plot number 241, and plots 839 and 840 are titled to private individuals. While 841 is allegedly private but lacks title. All were formerly part of the village.

POPULATION SIZE/HOUSING

There is an estimated population of 1600 in the village of Kaptagat. A total of 400 households occupy single rooms measuring 9 by 9 ft or 10 by 10 ft.

Structures are made using either old iron sheets or timber cut offs. More than 90% of these structures have earth floors, while the remaining 10% have cement floors in poor repair.

SERVICES

- There are 8 latrines serving the entire population of Kaptagat, such that 200 people must share a single latrine. Residents have tried to construct additional facilities, but encountered resistance from the area chief.
- There are few built-up bathrooms, and most of the residents bathe inside their houses.
- The entire settlement lacks drainage, and water flows freely into the river below.
- Water was connected to the village in 1978 and costs the residents Ksh.3 per 20-liter can. During shortages, water is also purchased from vendors in Dagoretti at a cost of Ksh. 8 per 20-litre can.
- Kaptagat is not connected to electricity, and only extremely narrow paths provide internal access.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

Most residents are small-scale traders, but the area chief restricts their enterprises and forbids them from putting items freely for sale. Most youths find casual employment in the local industries around the settlement and in the transport business. These engagements are, however, infrequent and only one resident is said to be in full-time employment with a local agro-chemical firm. Only one resident keeps livestock; others keep poultry.

Kibagare

The settlement is situated in Kitusuru Location. Kibagare village was established in 1972 by coffee plantation workers, who had labored on the colonial farm now known as Loresho estate. Before leaving, the farm owners sold the land to private individuals who did not need the service of the workers. Having no business in the farm after the change of ownership these workers settled on a Kenya Railways reserve and remain there today.

THREAT TO LAND TENURE

Several calamities have befallen the community, including a fire in 1985 that nearly destroyed the village and another in 1987 that left three people dead. In 1990, the central Government carried out a demolition of the settlement, and several Kibagare residents died in the forceful swoop that was aimed at eradicating informal settlements in Nairobi

The Government in 1991 settled 170 people on alternative land in Embakasi Division, many residents were left out of the resettlement. Some moved elsewhere, though the majority was able to remain and continues to reside in the settlement.

Apart from the 1990 demolition, no one has ever claimed ownership of this land, which may reflect its status as a road and railway reserve.

LAND

Since Kibagare is situated on a road/railway reserve, this public utility land is under the trusteeship of the Nairobi City Council. Residents believe the land measures 7 acres in total, the settled area comprising at least 4 acres.

POPULATION

An estimated 15,000 people, or 3,000 households, live in the settlement. These households each occupy a single room, although a few live in 2 rooms.

HOUSING

There is a mixture of structure owners and tenants in the settlement. About 60% of the structure- owners have two rooms each, while the others own between 8-10 rooms. Some are very highly-placed individuals in the local and central Government, and fewer than 30% actually reside in Kibagare.

Materials used in house construction include old iron sheets, cartons and mud/wattle poles, though there is a row of structures made of new iron sheets. Fewer than 40% of the structures have cement floors.

Local administration officers and elders charge steep allocation fees, which range from Ksh. 10,000 for space behind the front row housing. The charge for space to build one and two-roomed structures in the front row are Ksh 15,000 and 25,000 respectively,

Rents range between Ksh. 500 for the relatively new rooms that have cement floors and Ksh. 450 for the old rooms without cement floors.

SERVICES

- In addition to 7 private latrines, there are 3 communal latrine structures with 3 doors each but no bathrooms. The 16 latrine doors translate to a ratio of 938 people per latrine. Because the facilities are not evenly distributed in the settlement residents must use open spaces or flying toilets.
- There is no water drainage in the entire settlement and water drains freely from the structures to the road, where it forms small pools.
- Garbage collection is not centralized and dumping occurs throughout Kibagare, blighting the area and posing significant health risks.
- The settlement is served with piped water, with 12 points providing free access to water.
- There is no electricity in this settlement.
- An all-weather road serving the neighbouring Loresho Estate provides access to Kibagare, but promptly deteriorates to an earth road when entering the settlement.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

About 40% of the residents are involved in small-scale business in the village or in the nearby Kagemi market, with women especially active as small-scale traders. Another 20% are involved in casual employment, typically as domestic laborers in Loresho, Westlands and Spring Valley areas. Fewer than 10% of residents are in full-time employment; the rest are either housewives or unemployed.

The settlement has received assistance from the Assumption Sisters of Nairobi, who also run the St. Martin Centre Kibagare in the settlement.

Waruku

The settlement is situated in Kangemi Location. Waruku was established in 1966 by former employees of colonial officials. They were either domestic workers or security personnel who had just left service and were on transit home or were searching for other jobs. Some of these initial residents were unable to return to their homes due to the fear of retaliation for their service to the colonial Government. They were perceived to have co-operated in oppressing the indigenous population. Others had been left out of land allocations in their former areas and therefore sought to settle anywhere they could.

THREAT TO LAND TENURE

Waruku was demolished several times throughout the 1970's, and later suffered during the 1990 Muoroto demolition; fires also destroyed the village in 1987 and 1995. The settlement has also had a number of misfortunes that included fire outbreaks in 1987 and 1995 that gutted down everything in the village and residents had to construct again from scratch. The residents say that through the years they faced a lot of challenges from the area Provincial Administration Residents proudly attribute their continued presence in Waruku to their persistence and tenacity.

LAND

Waruku is situated on a half-acre of City Council land, which includes a shopping centre.

POPULATION SIZE/HOUSING

There is an estimated population of about 420 people, comprising 60 households and occupying 2 rooms each. Nearly all the structures have earth floors and are made of old iron sheets, tins and cut-offs from trees.

95% of the structure owners are resident while the remaining 5% acquired land elsewhere but maintained structure ownership in this settlement for purposes of renting them out.

SERVICES

- There are 9 latrines serving the entire population as well as the market nearby. Some of these are private. Facilities therefore are extremely overburdened, and whenever the latrines fill up, residents are charged towards paying fees of Ksh. 3,000 to empty them.
- As there is no drainage system in the settlement, domestic and rainwater flows freely on the paths.
- Garbage collection is not centralized and wastes are scattered throughout the settlement.
- Water is supplied in the settlement at water points and residents are charged Ksh. 3 per 20-litre container.
- There is no electricity supply in the settlement.
- Access to Waruku is provided by an all-weather road from Waiyaki Way. However, once inside the settlement, access is by an earth road and paths.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

Approximately 60% of residents are involved in small-scale businesses within the village or the nearby Kagemi market. The remainder is either in domestic industry, casual employment or unemployed/housewives.

Mji Wa Huruma

The settlement is situated in Kitusuru Location. This settlement was established in 1979 when squatters on nearby coffee farms were forced to give way to new owners or residential estates. These workers had been forced out of this land and got settled here by the area councilor. They initially were about 250 workers and a majority of them were not married then. All the people who got settled here became structure owners. The population has since grown.

THREAT TO LAND TENURE

Several individuals have claimed land ownership, but no demolitions or eviction attempts have occurred. Until 1986, the settlement lacked piped water and the residents used water from Ruaka River which was used for domestic purposes. This was however interrupted by the channeling of sewage water into the river, from Runda in 1988.

The settlement at the moment has stretched to occupy the entire area that had been left out unfenced from the neighbouring old peoples' home, which shares the same name as the settlement. The residents says, "We are not allowed by the authorities to expand the settlement onto the vast open land that surrounds our settlement. We in fact, were left out as we watched people get allocated land within Karura forest".

LAND

This settlement is located on City Council Land next to Runda Evergreen Estate, on which Mji Wa Huruma home for the aged is also situated. The size of the land occupied by both the village and the home is estimated to be 8 acres, of which 5 acres are occupied by the village.

POPULATION/HOUSING

There is an estimated population of 2,065 in this settlement, totaling 413 households with an average of six members each. Each household occupies an estimated area of 22 by 10 ft. All residents are structure-owners occupying homes of mud and wattle, with roofs of iron sheets and tins. Hardly any of the structures have cement floors.

SERVICES

- There are 10 latrines serving the whole village, and therefore most people use nearby open areas.
- As there are no drainage facilities, water drains itself through the village to the river below. Homes have occasionally become flooded, particularly at night.
- Garbage is disposed in the river below the settlement or in the bushes nearby.
- Only one tap provides water for the entire village, at a cost of Ksh. 2 for a 20-litre can.
- There is no electricity service in the village.

- Cheleta Primary School and Muthaiga Dispensary provide educational and medical services for the residents.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

The settlement's work force is mostly engaged on neighbouring coffee farms, but a few are domestic workers and gardeners in the nearby estates of Runda and Evergreen. There are a few goats and chicken being reared in this settlement. Almost every household is involved in keeping either goats or chicken. Residents are however not allowed to graze in the open area near the settlement.

Nitd (Native Industrial Training Department)

The settlement is situated in Kitusuru Location. NITD, formally known as KABETE NITD, borrowed its name from the nearby institution. However, it is popularly known as 'N'. It is located approximately 13 km from the city center in Loresho sub-location, along Waiyaki Way. The major landmarks bordering this settlement are Telecom Exchange, Kabete police, and Kabete Technical Training Institute. The settlement was established in 1974 during road construction, and the workers sought refuge in what is now NITD. A veterinary group also obtained part of this land for its workers.

THREAT TO LAND TENURE

In 1992, clashes in areas such as Narok and Molo led to the provincial administration resettling some of the affected people at NITD. Others arrived after their property and housing were destroyed by fire; the chief brought in such residents having special cases.

LAND

The land is said to be approximately 2.5 acres and Government-owned (veterinary department). However, the police department has claimed ownership and even gone to the extent of marking their territory. There have been several eviction threats, most recently from the city council on 22nd January 2007. On 9th May, slum-dwellers in Westlands formed a committee to conduct land searches, and NITD was among the settlements represented in the new body.

POPULATION

The population is placed at approximately 1,800 or 600 families, with an adult-child ratio of 1:3.

HOUSING

There are approximately 100 structures with 300 rooms measuring 10 ft by 10 ft. Of these, 275 are residential units and the rest are used small businesses; rents are around Ksh. 1,500 for residential and Ksh. 2,500 for commercial rooms. Houses are built using old iron sheets and timber, and 95% of the rooms have cemented floors. Residents estimate the ratio of structure-owners living in the settlement to that of tenants at 1:12.

SERVICES

- There are only three water points within the whole settlement, though some people have water at the household level. The water points are private and a 20-litre can costs Ksh. 5.
- Public pit latrines are available in the settlement, but most are full. There are those plots that have pit latrines and this becomes a determining factor of the amount of rent to be paid.
- Houses are usually flooded during the rainy season, and the waters sometimes mix with waste from latrines, posing a health risk.
- Garbage is usually collected over time and deposited at the bus stop, where it is collected by the City Council for a monthly fee of Ksh. 1,000.
- A few houses have legal electricity connections, which they sublet to the rest at a fee of Ksh. 330 per bulb per month.
- The nearest accessible post office is about 1 km away.
- There are two churches within the settlement.
- Located 1 km from NITD, the nearest school is Vet Lab Primary and provides free education as it is owned by the City Council. However, it is congested since it also accommodates children from Ndumboini. There is a private nursery school within the settlement that charges Ksh. 300 per month per child.
- The nearest dispensary is Kangemi, which offers free services to children under the age of five and charges Ksh. 20 for the rest. But residents claim they are usually given prescriptions to purchase their own medicine, instead of being given. Most people receive prenatal and postnatal care at the centre.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Most residents are self-employed, engaging in trades such as vegetable vending, while the women also manufacture and sell charcoal. Average daily earnings range between Ksh. 50 to 150. Only 1% of the population is formally employed.

GOVERNANCE AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN DEVELOPMENT

The settlement had a number of active savings groups, but most are dormant at the moment. The only NGO they interact with is Pamoja Trust through Muungano wa Wanavijiji, and residents have not benefited from the CDF.

Ndumboini

The settlement is situated in Kitisuru Location and was established around 1976 by a woman known as Mama Mwaura, who used the site for farming. People seeking employment begged her for space to develop shelter, while others were allocated land by the then chief in the early 80's.

THREAT TO LAND TENURE

Some individuals have claimed ownership of the land and have verbally threatened to evict the community, and the City Council has also threatened evictions if they do not build standard houses. The former water company has claimed ownership of about 100m by 100m of the land, but has yet to act upon its threat.

LAND

Residents believe it is Government land, though they lack proof, and the area totals approximately 3 acres including part of Fort Smith Road.

POPULATION

About 160 households are formed by 800 individuals, with the majority being children.

HOUSING

There are about 400 structures: houses are made of old iron sheets and wood, while some business structures are built using polythene. The houses measure 10ft by 15ft. Residential rents vary from Ksh. 1,000 to 1,500; business rents range from Ksh. 1,500 to 2,000. There are more structure-owners than tenants in this settlement.

SERVICES

- Residents purchase water for Ksh.10 per 20-litre container, plus transport from a borehole in Kiambu located 3km from the settlement.
- Sanitation is poor, as there are neither sewer systems nor toilets, and 'flying toilets' are often used. Some residents claim to use toilets in the nearest church and bars, though at times they are prohibited from doing so.
- Residents maintain narrow open drainage channels to control flooding.
- Disposal system is poor and solid wastes are strewn across open spaces.
- Ndumboini lacks electricity—despite the fact that a KPLC supply line passes nearby.
- Road access is good: the major highway is Waiyaki, along with the nearby Kapenguria and Fort Smith roads. The pathways in the settlement are a fairly well-spaced.
- Children walk to Vetlab School, which is 3 km away, and a City Council school in Loresho about 4 km away.

- Health care services are accessed at Kangemi dispensary (10km) or Gichagi in Kikuyu (4km) for treatment of gout complications, chest pains and malaria.
- The area has several churches but no mosque.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

Most residents run micro-businesses, with daily net incomes sometimes as low as Ksh. 75. Most women are homemakers.

GOVERNANCE AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN DEVELOPMENT

The village has tribal associations to mobilize savings. Residents have not directly benefited from the CDF, and no CBOs/NGOs are working with them.

Githogoro

This settlement is located on Kigwa Road off Kiambu Road, in Westlands' Kitusuru Location, Karura sub location. It is at the border of Kiambu and Nairobi, adjacent to Runda Estate and Runda police station. According to residents, Githogoro was established in 1991 by squatters working at the nearby coffee plantations or workers at the Village Market. Other residents were resettled by the provincial administration, and eventually people seeking employment came to live at Githogoro as well.

THREAT TO LAND TENURE

Residents have received verbal threats, mostly from the Road's ministers, though they formed a settlement committee to counter plans for road construction. With the help of Runda Association, the committee identified an alternative site for the intended bypass, which is yet to be presented to the minister.

LAND

The settlement is said to be on road bypass land, measuring approximately 17 acres.

POPULATION

The population is estimated at 17,000, of whom around 10,000 are children.

HOUSING

There are 2000 structures in the settlement, mostly built using old iron sheets with wall papers or newspapers. A few have new iron sheets, and a large proportion has cemented floors. Most structures contain at least five rooms, with a 10 ft x 12 ft room housing a single household. A few households occupy more than one room, however. Tenants make up 90% of the population, while 10% are resident structure-owners. Rents range from Ksh. 300 to 1,700, depending on the building materials.

SERVICES

- There are around 10 water points owned by individuals who charge Ksh. 2-3 per 20-litre can.
- There are about 30 well-distributed public toilets, which are in good condition and can be used free of charge.
- Drainage is very poor, with dirty water stagnant in most of the trenches.
- The garbage dumpster is located next to the chief's office, but it is not centrally located. Residents therefore dispose wastes on the terraces to avoid the long walk to the dumpster.
- There is electricity in the settlement: people with formal connections sub-let their power at a monthly rate of Ksh. 400-500. Such payments are known as "Ksh/bulb."
- Children attend school at Cheleda Primary, which is Government-owned. Nearby there are around 8 private schools charging between Ksh. 300- 1,000 per month. Older children attend Gumbaro classes at Githogoro informal school and the SDA church.
- Government hospitals at Mji wa Huruma and Kiambu are the main health care centres, with affordable charges of just Ksh. 20. There is a Gertrude's branch within Githogoro, but the fee of Ksh.150 is too expensive for most residents. There are several other private hospitals nearby, and those who can afford them enjoy a choice in facilities. The most common ailments are flu and malaria. The infant mortality rate is a bit elevated, due to the prevalence of child fever.
- There are as many as 100 churches in this settlement but only one mosque. Residents have identified a site for a social hall, which is currently lacking in the village.

EMPLOYMENT

The majority of the workforce is employed in the surrounding Runda suburbs as domestic workers. A few are either small business people or casual laborers, especially in construction sites. They estimate their minimum wage at about Ksh. 250.

GOVERNANCE AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN DEVELOPMENT

CDF financed the roofing of Cheleda Primary school where most children attend, and LATF has built several toilets. The latter has also poured murrum on Kigwa Road, which one must travel 2 km to reach the settlement. The people of this settlement work very closely with the Chief and his assistant, in addition to having a village committee. The settlement has a youth group and men also claim to collect savings, but they lack information on possible activities to initiate. The Runda Association has also been of great help, especially during the threat of eviction.

STAREHE DIVISION

	Slum	Population	Land Ownership	River
1	Bondeni	10000	Government/ Riparian	Nairobi River
2	Corner Mbaya	12000	NCC	-
3	Ghetto	2365	NCC	-
4	Gitathuru	986	NCC	Gitathuru River
5	Grogon Huruma	350	NCC	-
6	Kahonoki	3000	NCC	-
7	Kambi Moto	1241	NCC	-
8	Kosovo	25000	Government (Police)	Mathari River
9	Kwa Kariuki	7000	Private	-
10	Madoya	3000	Private	Gitathuru River
11	Mahira	1174	NCC	-
12	Mlango Kubwa	2000	Private	-
13	Mathare 3A	2500	Private	Nairobi River
14	Mathare 3C	2800	Private	Nairobi River
15	Mathare 4B	12000	Government	Mathari & Nairobi Rivers
16	Mathare Gitathuru		Government (Police)	Mathari River
17	Mathare Kyamutisya	1700	Government	Nairobi River
18	Mathare Mashimoni	4000	Government (Airforce)	Nairobi River
19	Mathare No. 10	4000	Private	Nairobi River
20	Mabatini	1200	Road Reserve	-
21	Redeemed	798	NCC	-
22	Village 2	20000	Private/ NCC	-
	Total	117,114		

Starehe Constituency is an electoral constituency in Kenya. It is one of eight constituencies of Nairobi Province. It consists of central and central to north areas of Nairobi. Starehe constituency

The Mathare slums

Before Kenya’s independence, Asians owned the area now known as Mathare, a village dating back to the year 1921. When the Emergency was declared in 1952, Mathare Valley was believed to harbour a Mau Mau core, and the settlement’s 150 huts were bulldozed two years later. Most occupants were taken to detention camps, and the Government felt its suspicions were confirmed when numerous bodies were unearthed at the bulldozing, purportedly victims of political murders. However, Mau Mau succeeded in returning to Mathare to hold night-time meetings (UNCHS-HABITAT, 1970).

It is difficult to establish how many former inhabitants returned to the Valley after the Emergency. In 1959, migration from the settlement decreased, followed by a growth in population between 1959-63. One of the first acts of Kenya's independent Government was to try to clear Mathare Valley, but opposition from politicians and residents was sufficient to thwart the attempt. (Ibid)

In addition to natural increase, several groups of people have recently resettled in Mathare. In 1968, 102 families relocated from Eastleigh Section VII to make way for the Pumwani resettlement scheme, although only 24 families had been given plots. In June 1969, a large number of people moved to the valley after the City Council burned down part of the Kaburini squatter settlement. In 1970, the population doubled due to the construction of 7,628 room-units by residents' land-purchasing companies which had formed in the valley. These companies were originally planned on a co-operative basis and attempted to include each household head in the squatter village as a shareholder. The original objectives were soon swept aside in a surge of speculative building (UNCHS-HABITAT, 1970)

Over time, the Mathare valley has grown in terms of population densities. Mathare valley slum village 4B is in Gitathuru sub location, Mathare location in Starehe division within the city of Nairobi. It is located about 3 kilometres from the Central Business District, along Juja Road. It occupies an area of approximately 7 hectares out of the overall area of Mathare valley slum of 73.7 hectares. The location of the study area is shown in the maps below.

Bondeni

As the name suggests the settlement is built on one side of Mathare valley. The settlement is in Mabatini Location between Mathare 3C and Josephat Village. Juja Road runs along the upper part of the settlement and the the Mathare River on the lower section. The first settlers arrived in 1960, some having been workers at the neighboring quarry site. They built structures of cartons and polythene papers, which were

frequently burnt by people claiming to be owners of the land. Eventually a land buying company, Bondeni Properties purchased the upper section of the settlement. The new owners constructed storied blocks offering single room accommodation. Residents who could not afford to participate in the land buying were squeezed on and near the riparian reserve.

LAND

The land area is estimated to be 18 acres, initially used as a forest and quarry site owned by the Government.

EVICITION THREATS

Eviction threats from self-proclaimed landlords and wealthy individuals, as well as mysterious night fires, were common before the year 2000. With assistance from Kituo Cha Sheria, residents received a letter in 1999 restraining landlords from carrying out the intended evictions. However, villagers still fear they will be evicted unless the Government formally grants them security of tenure.

POPULATION

The settlement has a total of about 10,000 people occupying about 600 households.

HOUSING

There are approximately 600 structures with 3,000 rooms, each measuring 10 by 10 sq. feet. Iron sheets, timber and plywood are common construction materials, and structure-owners represent about 40% of the resident population. Tenants pay Ksh. 500 per room per month.

SERVICES

- Piped water is available at a fee of Ksh. 2 per 20-litre container from 6 privately-owned metered points.
- The sewer system has become blocked due to a lack of maintenance, and open surface run-off from toilets only exacerbates the area's health risks.
- Two City Council toilets carry a charge of Ksh. 3 per use, despite their poor state of repair. Some residents resort to 'flying toilets,' especially at night.
- Residents maintain narrow open drainage channels for liquid waste disposal into the Mathare River, but the risk of flooding remains high, particularly during heavy rains.
- As there is no common garbage disposal site, the Mathare River receives most of the settlement's domestic wastes.
- Electricity supply is lacking.
- Agip Post Office serves as the main public communication facility, but there are no resource centres nearby.

- Juja Road provides external access but Bondeni's high density and lack of planned layout results in poor internal accessibility, most of the paths having been taken over by residential structures.
- Kiboro Primary School represents the only formal educational facility nearby, but classroom congestion poses real challenges to students. St. James and Valley Primary Schools are privately-managed and carry the high price tag of Ksh. 400 per pupil per month for those that miss admission in Government schools.
- Located close to Bondeni, the Undugu Society offers vocational training opportunities, especially for youth.
- Private clinics are used to meet most the residents' health care needs, while the Mathare Dispensary provides outpatient services for common ailments. Malaria dysentery and typhoid are common ailments.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

Most residents are self-employed in the informal sector; casual labor and trade in household consumables feature prominently amongst the male and female residents, respectively. Incomes are variable and range from Ksh. 150 to 350 per day. Unemployment, idling and substance abuse amongst the youth are of critical concern to residents.

Brewing of illicit liquor, Changaa, by the river is common.

GOVERNANCE AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN DEVELOPMENT

Village elders serve as representatives linking residents with the local provincial administration office. Community policing and security arrangements are operational, and resource mobilization and savings schemes are organized around self-help groups. However, NGO activity has been limited to Pamoja Trust and Muungano Wa Wanavijiji working to strengthen saving schemes, and the Jesus Is Alive Ministry that offers OVC sponsorship and food to the poor. The residents have not benefited from devolved Government funds.

Kosovo

The settlement started in 2001 and it is 8 years old it is situated near Thika Road Off Muthaiga road it is in Mathare Sub location .The settlement borders Mathare Police Deport to the North and borders 4B.

The settlement started after an eviction that took place at Village II (Kwanduru) where the squatters' land that they lived in was sold to Muslims who later on evicted them from village because they wanted to build a mosque at that particular area. The affected squatters were given land by the Government and acquired space through ballot papers.

LAND

The land is Government owned and was to become a Police Force bazaar. The land is estimated to be 12 acres

EVICTION THREATS

The squatters have never been evicted since they moved into the settlement but they get eviction threats from the police once in a while because the land belongs to the police force.

POPULATION

The total population is estimated to be about 25,000 the ratio between children and adults is 2:3

HOUSING

The settlement has 3200 households and the houses are mostly constructed using iron sheets wood and cement and the rooms are 10ft 12ft which houses each household. A few occupants have more than one room and 90% of the population is made up of tenants while 10% makes up the Structure owners and the average amount paid for rent is Ksh 800-1500 per month.

SERVICES

- Water was connected to the settlement by the Nairobi City council through the Catholic Fathers in the area. The settlement has 40 water points which are owned by individuals who sell water at ksh 2 per 20 litter jerry can. Nairobi Water Company is planning to re own the project.
- The settlement has two public toilets and few private ones and the cost for using the public toilets is ksh2 or ksh 50 per month.
- The drainage system is temporarily constructed by the squatters and it drains into the Gitathuru River.
- The electricity has been fixed permanently by the Kenya Power and lighting and the residents pay a standard fee of ksh 300 per month for the service
- The road network is poor and one can only access the settlement by car through Thika Road.
- All the garbage and sewer are all dumped into the river and garbage is also dumped in drains.
- There is a community hall and playing ground.
- There are two schools in the settlement Mathare Mental Primary School which is owned by the Government and Genesis Primary school which is privately owned.
- There is only one hospital and it is Government owned Mathare hospital. The charge one pays is determined by the sickness one is suffering from.
- There are a number of churches in the area.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

The sources of income for the residents are business and also casual labor which an individual is paid 200 per day.

GOVERNANCE AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN DEVELOPMENT

The settlement is under the leadership of a sub chief of Mlango Kubwa .It also has community elders who are not very vocal in the settlement. There are few C.B.O'S which are Mathare slum youth self help group, Muungano wa wanavijiji. The people say that the only NGO that they know is Pamoja Trust which has been working with NWSC to help the residents' access clean and safe water easily.

Mathare 4B

The village borders; Kosovo, Gitathuru, 3C and Bondeni villages in Mathare slum.

Before independence the land was not occupied by anyone because mining of stone was done in the area by Africans.

After independence the area was named Gitunguru after a prominent villager's name. The village chief in the area during the time allocated some plots to individuals who were willing to pay for the plots by buying them from him this negotiation were done illegally. The other section of the land was occupied later on by people who were evicted from Mathare 4A during the construction of Mathare 4A Primary School.

LAND

The village is about 10 acres and it is all owned by the Government and there have never been any eviction theats.

POPULATION

The village has about 12000 people and about 4000 households with adults /children ratio being 1:7.

HOUSING

There are about 600 structures and the 8000 rooms which are 10ft by 10ft in size built using iron sheets and mud .Rent paid per month varies from ksh 500-2000 per month per room.80% of the residents are tenants and around 20% are tenants.

SERVICES

- There are about 35 water points which have been connected illegally and they are owned by private individuals they sell water at ksh 2 per 20 litre jerician. Upgrading of water service provision is currently being done by the E.U.
- There are public toilets in the area which charge ksh 30 per month or ksh5 per day.
- Waste is drained into Nairobi River through trenches. Flooding is common in the area especially during the rainy season.
- There is electricity in the area which has been connected by KPLC who are try to discourage illegal connections.
- Road access to the village is through Thika Road.?
- There is no specific dumpsite for waste disposal therefore waste is disposed on any open space in the settlement.
- There are no public schools in the area but only private ones which charge school fees of Ksh 300-1000 per month.
- There are no Government owned clinics but there are only private ones.
- There are a few churches and no social public space.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

The main source of income among the residents is small scale businesses but majority are laborers who are paid ksh 150-250 per day as wages.

GOVERNANCE AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN DEVELOPMENT

The village has elders who are very dormant with the area activities. People in the settlement know very little about development funds like C.D.F.

There are a few CBO S in the ground and NGOs like Pamoja Trust and German doctors.

Mathare No.10

The settlement is located in Mabatini sub location. Before independence the area was owned by an Indian and it was a quarry and after independence he sold the land to an individual known as Nyagah who later sold the land to the villagers who had squatted in the area it became a settlement from then.

LAND

The land is about 7acres and is all owned by individuals in and out of the settlement.

POPULATION

The village has a population of about 4000 people and 700 households and the ratio of children to adults is 1:6.

HOUSING

There are about 700 structures in the area with TO REDO AND COMPLETE

SERVICES

- There are around 30 water points in the area which are privately owned and majority is illegally connected. Water is sold at ksh 2 per 20litre Jerican.
- There is no specific site where waste is disposed therefore its disposed on the free available spaces and the terraces which cause flooding of the terraces especially during the rainy seasons.
- There is electricity in the area though most connections are illegal and the monthly charges are ksh 500 per month.
- The settlement is accessed by road through Thika Road and Mathare North road internally.
- The area has no public schools but a few private ones which charge ksh 400-700 per month as school fees.
- There are no Government owned hospitals but private clinics that charge ksh 300-800 depending on the illness and if tits a child or an adult. The residents suffer from malaria typhoid dysentery cholera and T.B.
- There are no community facilities.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

The main source of income among the residents is small scale businesses but majority are laborers who are paid ksh 50-200 per day as wages.

GOVERNANCE AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

The village is headed by a sub-chief and a few village elders who are dormant and not active in community activites.They do not know of any NGO'S in the area though there are CBOs which are mainly in form of merry-go-rounds'.

The residents do not know of development funds like CDF or Lasdap or Latif funds.

Mlango Kubwa-Tsunami

The village is known as Tsunami village it is located off Juja road. The village started in the early 50's and belonged to a certain man known as Mutisya who allocated space to people who were homeless and he later sold the land to a group that the people in the settlement had formed known as Mushokaniriria group who later on gave the area another name known as Tsunami.

LAND

The land is about 3 acres and is owned by Mushokaniriria group and there have been any eviction threats in the area.

POPULATION

The village has about 2000 people with about 300 households with a ratio of adults to children being 1:3.

HOUSING

The village has about 25 structures with around 350 rooms which are 10ft by 10 ft which are constructed using old iron sheets and old timber .Most of the structures are residential houses and 90% of the occupants are structure owners/landlords while 10% are the tenants.

SERVICES

- There are 3 water points which are owned by individuals who sell water at ksh 3 per 20litre jerician.
- There are public toilets that charge ksh 3 per use while some structures have individual toilets.
- There is no proper drainage system because it is made up of terraces and sewages block during the rainy seasons encouraging flooding of the area.
- Waste in the area is disposed into the terraces or any other open space in the settlement.
- There is no electricity in the area and the houses that have it illegally connected.
- To access the settlement one uses Juja Road and Mathare North road internally.
- There are no community centers or playgrounds for children but around 20 churches and one mosque.
- Children in the area attend St Teresa Girls primary which is owned by the Government and Eden Junior School which is owned by the church where they acquire formal education.
- There is no Government owned clinics but private ones only which charge a fee of ksh 400-500 per consultation.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES GOVERNANCE AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

The Government administration in the area is dormant and village elders have taken over the authority of the village and the settlement has a few CBOs but no NGOs are working in the area currently.

Kiamutisya

The village is called Kiamutisya village and is one of the villages in Mathare slums and is located near Mlango Kubwa village Juja Road the village borders Nairobi river.

The village started during the emergency period in 1952 when a curfew was imposed in the country by colonialists as a result many people were hiding from the colonial authority and therefore built house

In the area and became squatters. In 1976 the residents who were already squatting and other new entrants applied for a lease of 99years which they were given.

LAND

About 13acres and owned by the Government and During the 90's there were eviction threats by particular individuals. Early this year there were eviction threats due to the riparian reserve by the Government but have not taken place so far.

POPULATION

The village has a population of 1700 people and the ratio of children to adults is 1:2.

HOUSING

There are about 300 structures with about 700 rooms which are 10 by 10 feet and built with old iron sheets and wood, few are made up of mud. There are 3900 residential houses. Rent is charged at ksh 500-1000 per month depending on the size of the rooms.

SERVICES

- Water is piped and there are about 20 water points owned by individuals and it is sold at 2/- per 20 liter jerry can.
- There are a few latrines individually owned and 4 dilapidated public toilets owned by the city council.
- The sewage systems are poor terraces are the drainage systems that is used in the area along village pathways which are poorly maintained and hence cause flooding during the rainy season.
- There are no legal electricity connections in the area but few structures have electricity.
- To access the village one uses Juja road used as an external road and Muratina road and Mau rod as the internal road.

- There is no specific dumping site in the village and people dump waste on any free space and others use the drainage trenches for dumping waste.
- There is no public social space for the village but there are 15 churches in the area
- Children in the village attend St Philips Primary school which is privately owned and offers formal education with monthly charges of ksh 400.
- The settlement has no Government clinic or hospital the residents get healthcare from private clinics. The most commonly suffered diseases are Typhoid Diarrhea and malaria.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

Main source of income is the mainly from the jua kali sector businesses and casual labor. Average daily earnings are ksh 50-150.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES GOVERNANCE AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

There are village elders in the area who are dormant and no Provincial administration. On the ground there are several C.B.O's and the only NGO 'S who are working in the area are Pamoja Trust and Umande Trust.

Mathare 3A/ Kwa Josphat

The village is found in Mathre Location along Juja Road near Oilibya petrol station. The land was owned by and Asian during colonial days and after independence the Asian gave one of his workers called Josephat the land as. Inheritance Josephat was permitted to own the land by the chief then and he decided to sell space to individuals who wanted to build on the land at lower prices. This then came about to be a settlement because most of the occupants brought along their relatives and families.

LAND

The land is about 4 acres and has never had incidences of eviction threats.

POPULATION

The village has a population of 2500 people with around 1000 households and the ratio of children to adults is 3:1.

HOUSING

The village has about 500 structures with about 500 rooms which are 10ft by 10ft in size, 95% of the occupants are structure owners who charge rent of ksh 500-1000 per month for tenants .The houses are built using old recycled iron sheets, wood and mad.

SERVICES

- Water is piped and there is one water point in the area owned by the Nairobi Water and Sewer Company.
- There are two dilapidated and poorly maintained public toilets owned by the city council but maintained by individuals who charge 5 ksh per visit. Other toilets are found in the plots and the tenants are not charged to use them.
- Drainage of dirty water and also sewer is disposed through the terraces along the pathways into the river. During the rainy season the terraces overflow causing floods in the village.
- The village has electricity with some few legal connections and majority having illegal connections.
- To access the settlement one has to use Juja road as an external road and Mau Mau road as an internal road.
- There is no specific dumping site and waste is disposed on any free space available.
- The village has no social space or public field but has a few churches.
- Children in the village attend Kiboro Primary school which is a public school which has free Primary education.
- Health care facilities are sought outside the village because there are no public or private facilities.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES GOVERNANCE AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

There is an active Provincial administration from the grass root with a chief and sub-chief. Some few CBO'S are found in the village such as Mathare Corner Self Help group. The community in the village also knows and has worked with NGO'S like Pamoja Trust and KENWA.

Mathare 3C

The village is found in Mathare slum Mabatini Sub-location along Juja road directly opposite to the air force. Before independence land the place was owned by Asians who relocate from Kenya during the struggle for independence. After independence people started squatting on the land and built on any free space. Majority of the people were the employees of the Asians who left and in the 70's they were permitted by the chief to live on the land.

LAND

The land is about 15 acres and is believed to be private land though there is no evidence that supports this claim. There were eviction threats in the 80's and early this year because some residents had squatted on road reserves but they demolished them to pave way for the road.

POPULATION

The area has population of around 2800 people and the ratio of children to adults is around 3:1.

HOUSING

The village has 350 structures with about 1000 rooms which are 10 ft by 10ft in size and are constructed using old iron sheets and majority of the occupants of the structures are tenants who pay rent of ksh 300-

SERVICES

- Residents get water from 20 water points in the settlement owned by individuals who sell it at ksh 2-5 per 20 liter jerry can.
- There are 5 public toilets owned by the city councilors which charge 5/= per visit or 50/= per month. These toilets are maintained by community group who are constructing 2more; also some of the plots have flush toilets communally used by the individuals who live in the plot.
- Drainage system is poor and the area is prone to floods during the rainy seasons.
- The village has electricity and this electricity is both legally and illegally connected. The residents who have legal connections pay ksh300 per month.
- To access the village one uses Juja road as the external road and Mau Mau road and Gumba road as internal roads.
- Waste is disposed off on any open spaces or by the pathways.
- The community has no public space or ground but has 18 churches in the village.
- Health care is sought from a private dispensary known as Pona Dispensary which is found in another neighboring village known as Mabatini and charges are ksh300 per visit. The most common diseases are water borne diseases and malaria.
- Children in the area attend Outreach community centre also located in Mabatini village which is privately owned. A fee is charged at ksh7500 per term depending on the class of the child.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

The main sources of income are businesses and casual labor which has a daily earning of ksh 150-200 per month.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES GOVERNANCE AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

There are village elders who work closely with the local Provincial Administration at the grass root level. There are few CBO'S like Kaza Moyo Self help group and majority do not know of any NGO'S in the area except Pamoja Trust.

Mabatini

The village is located in Mathare settlement and it neighbors Mathare 4A and Kwa Kariuki Villages in the settlement. The area was owned by Asians before independence that left the area during the struggle for independence around 1957. After they vacated the land Africans took the land and started dividing it amongst them and the village started.

LAND

The village is 2 acres in size and has had demolition threats from the Government because of the road reserve which some of the residents had squatted on.

POPULATION

The village has about 1200 people and 512 households with the ratio of adults to children being 4:1.

HOUSING

The village has about 200 structures which are 10ft by 10 ft in size and are constructed using old iron sheets and timber. The ratio of tenants to structure owners 9:1 and charge rent from ksh 800-1500 per month.

SERVICES

- Water piped and there are 5 water points in the village which are individually owned who sell it at ksh 3 per 20litre jerry can.
- There are 3 public toilets in the area and are charged at ksh 5/= per visit or ksh 150 per month for the residents who do not have toilets in their plots.
- Drainages are along the roads and the land is not prone to floods because it is on a sloppy area.
- There is electricity in the village though majority of the connections are illegal connections.
- Waste is disposed on any open space available in the village.
- The children attend the few private schools in the village which charge Ksh300 per month depending on the class of child.
- There is one private clinic in the area that charges Ksh 300 per attendance.
- To access the settlement one uses Juja Road as the external road and Mathare North Road as the internal road.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

Majority of the residents are casual laborers who earn ksh150-200 per day and some have small scale businesses.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES GOVERNANCE AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

The village has Elders in the grass root and Provincial Administration which is active. There are few CBO's in the village like Mabatini Women Group. The only NGO the village has been working with is Pamoja Trust.

Mashimoni Village

The village is located along Juja Road near a petrol Station known as Thayu Petrol Station. The village land was owned by an Asian but when he left the land was taken over by the Air Force which was used for their shooting practice sessions. When they stopped using the area people started inhabiting the area.

LAND

The village is about 5acres and there has never been any eviction threat.

POPULATION

The village has a population of 4000 people with around 2000 households and the ratio of children to adults is 1:3.

HOUSING

The village has 400 structures with around 2000 rooms of 10 ft by 10ft in size of which are residential households are charged ksh 400-1500 per month. The houses are constructed using iron sheets and timber.

SERVICES

- Water is piped and there are 50 water points owned by individuals throughout the settlement who sell it at ksh 2 per 20litre jerry can.
- The village has 8 public toilets which are charged at ksh 2 per visit and the sewer system used is that of the Air force.
- Drainage is poor and is made up of terraces along the pathways where water is also disposed.
- Electricity connection is illegal though the area has electricity.
- To access the area one uses Juja road as the External road and Mau Mau as the internal road.

- Children in the settlement attend Legio Maria Primary school owned by the Legio Maria church. The school charges fees of ksh400 per month.
- The village does not have any health centers and the residents visit the neighboring villages to get healthcare.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

Majority of the residents are casual laborers and others are in the small scale jua kali sector.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES GOVERNANCE AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

The village has elders who work hand in hand with the Provincial Administration and have an effective leadership in the area. There are local CBO 'S in the area and Muungano wa Wanavijiji is well known in the area.

Kwa Kariuki Village

The village is located along Juja road and Mau Mau road. It was once an Indian owned territory for quarry industry and after vacating the land the Indian workers occupied the land and divided it among themselves and the village came to be.

LAND

The land is about 4 acres and there has never been any eviction threat.

POPULATION

The village has a population of 7000 people with about around 1000 households and the ratio of children to adults is 1:4.

HOUSING

The village has 200 structures with around 1300 rooms of 10 ft by 10ft in size of which are residential households are charged ksh 400-800 per month. The houses are constructed using iron sheets and timber.

SERVICES

- The village has about 5 private water standing points charging at ksh 2 per 20liters.
- The village has 5 private toilets which are charged at ksh 3 per visit and the sewer system used is that of the Air force.
- Drainage is poor and is made up of terraces along the pathways where water is also disposed.
- There is both legal and illegal power connection in the village.

- To access the area one uses Juja road as the External road and Mau Mau and Mathare North road as the internal road.
- Drainage is poor and water is disposed in any free space available.
- The village has no community center or playground but some churches and no mosque.
- There is no school in the village so the children attend school in the neighboring villages. The schools charge 400 per month.
- The village does not have any health centers and the residents visit the neighboring villages to get healthcare which charge Ksh300 per visit.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

Majority of the residents are casual labourers who earn Ksh50-100 per day and some have small scale businesses.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES GOVERNANCE AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

The village has elders who work hand in hand with the Provincial Administration and have an effective leadership in the area. There is no known C.B.O or N.G.O on the ground.

Madoya Village

The village is located in Huruma sub location and in Huruma location along Juja road. The villagers came from mlango kubwa after they were evicted and the area became a missionary territory. After complaining to the Government the provincial administrator chief Madoya gave out the space to the evicted villages of mlango kubwa and the village was named after him.

LAND

The land is about 4 acres and believed to be private land with no eviction threat.

POPULATION

The village has a population of 3000 people with about around 400 households and the ratio of adults to children is 1:4.

HOUSING

The village has 50 structures with around 450 rooms of 10 ft by 10ft in size of which are residential and commercial houses which are charged ksh 700-1000 per month. The houses are constructed using old iron sheets and timber.

SERVICES

- The village has about 2 private water standing points charging at ksh 2 per 20liters.
- The village has 2 public toilets which are charged at ksh 2 per visit and the sewer system is well maintained.
- Drainage is poor and water is disposed in any free space available.
- There is no legal and illegal power connection in the village.
- To access the area one uses Juja road as the external road and Ngei two roads as the external road.
- Waste is disposed on any open space available in the village.
- The village has no social space but some churches and no mosque.
- There is no school in the village so the children attend school in the neighboring villages. The schools charge 400 per month.
- The village does not have any health centers and the residents visit the neighboring villages to get healthcare which charge Ksh300 per visit.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

Majority of villagers are self employed and casual laborers.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES GOVERNANCE AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

The village has elders who work hand in hand with the Provincial Administration and have an effective leadership in the area. There is C.B.O available in the village but no N.G.O.

Village Two

The village is located in Mlango Kubwa sub location in Mathare location in starehe constituency bordered with Eastleigh and Kosovo village. The village was once a forest and no one was allowed to settle there in the 1970's but many could sneak in and build temporary houses. The village was totally occupied in 1992 when tribal clashes in Molo got worse.

LAND

The land is about 20acres and few individuals claim part of it as there own. There is minor threat of eviction from the city council and individuals who claim to own the land.

POPULATION

The village has a population of 20,000 people with about around 400 households and the ratio of adults to children is 1:3

HOUSING

The village has 100 structures of temporary houses and 100 structures of permanent rooms. The temporary are build up of old sheets and timber and cost Ksh500-2000 and for the permanent cost Ksh1800 and above.

SERVICES

- The village has about 30 private water standing points charging at ksh2-5 per 20liters.
- The village has a poor drainage system and they use latrines in the plots.
- Drainage is poor and water is disposed in any free space available.
- Legal power connection is only found in the upper side of the village.
- To access the area one uses Juja road as the external road and and Eastleigh road.
- Waste is disposed on any open space available in the village.
- The village has no community center or playground but has 3 churches and 1 mosque in the area.
- The villagers attend the private schools in there area and charge Ksh300 per month and have a public nursery school all giving formal education.
- The village has private clinics which charge Ksh300 per visit.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

Majority of villagers are self employed and casual laborers.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES GOVERNANCE AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

The village has elders who work hand in hand with the Provincial Administration and have an effective leadership in the area. There is some C.B.O and the community known is Muungano and Mwamko supported by Pamoja Trust and Kenwa.

Kahonoki

Situated in Huruma Location near Daima Primary School and Ngei 1 Estate, the settlement was established around 1977 by individuals displaced from nearby settlements. Owned by the Nairobi City Council, the land measures about 20 acres, and residents believe it was meant to construct another phase of the residential Ngei Estate.

THREATS TO LAND TENURE

Unknown people claiming to own the land have frequently threatened residents with eviction, and mysterious fires have destroyed their makeshift homes. The last eviction attempt occurred in 2004.

POPULATION

The settlement has an estimated 3,000 households and a total population of 17,000 people.

HOUSING

There are about 1000 structures having an average of 3 residential rooms; common construction materials are timber, iron sheets and mud. Structure-owners live within the settlement and constitute about 15% of the resident population.

SERVICES

- Residents can purchase piped water for Ksh. 2 per 20-litre container at 3 privately-managed points, but congestion is common and the queues for water are often long.
- Sanitation is poor, as there is no sewer systems or communal toilets. ‘Flying toilets’ are common.
- Residents maintain narrow open drainage channels, but they cannot adequately control flooding and domestic waste water regularly forms stagnant pools.
- While intermittent collection occurs, the garbage disposal system is poor and solid waste is strewn across open spaces.
- Kahonoki has electricity supply.
- Road access is limited by encroaching structures, which partially or completely obstruct the pathways.
- Children can walk to the highly-congested Huruma Primary School, which has room for expansion but has yet to accommodate more pupils.
- Health care services are accessed at Huruma, Mathare and Kariobangi Health Centres for common out-patient ailments.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

Casual labor and self-employed, small-scale traders are common, with irregular incomes ranging from Ksh. 100 to 300 a day. Under/unemployment among the youth is common and blamed for the area’s high crime rates.

GOVERNANCE AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN DEVELOPMENT

Residents manage security concerns under the Community Policing Strategy, coordinated by village elders and the area chief. They have not directly benefited from the CDF, and no CBOs/NGOs are working with the community.

Corner Mbaya

Also known as Huruma Corner slum in Huruma Location, Corner Mbaya sprang up in 1979 to accommodate people spilling over from the congested Ghetto Village. In 1982, NCC designated it a special planning area under the World Bank's Sites and Services Loan Scheme. The land area is estimated to be 10 acres, property of NCC and intended for residential housing development

THREATS TO LAND TENURE

NCC staff have persistently threatened to evict residents since 1979, but they have refused to relocate unless an alternate site is provided..

POPULATION

The settlement has a population of 12,000 people, with an average household size of 4 people.

HOUSING

There are slightly over 400 plots with a total of 5000 rooms. Each room measuring 10 by 10 feet, often made of second-hand iron sheets and timber. Structures are mainly residential, though some have been converted to commercial use, and the majority of villagers are tenants.

SERVICES

- About 75% of structure-owners have connected piped water supplies to their plots. There are therefore more than 300 water connections, and tenants pay Ksh. 2 per 20-liter container.
- Sewer lines constructed during the sites and services program have become blocked, and no maintenance has been undertaken.
- Toilets are constructed per plot and maintained by the landlords.
- Open drainage channels exist but are poorly maintained. Stagnant pools of domestic waste water are common, posing risks of waterborne diseases and flooding whenever it rains.
- Garbage collectors help clear the solid wastes from the dumping site
- The settlement does not have electricity supply.
- Corner Mbaya has poor road access, due to uncontrolled house construction which blocking the paths.
- Planned social spaces are not yet developed but residents recognize their intended use
- Children attend Huruma Primary School run by the NCC Education Department, but expansion is required to reduce overcrowding.

- Health care services are accessed at Huruma, Mathare and Kariobangi Health Centres for common out-patient ailments.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

Most residents earn a living in the informal sector, especially as casual laborers, petty traders and domestic workers. Incomes are low and irregular, but estimates range from Ksh. 100 to 250 per day.

GOVERNANCE AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

A settlement committee, mainly constituted by village elders, oversees security and social concerns but residents sometimes work with the local provincial administration.

There are no CBOs/NGOs working in the community, though residents have benefited from CDF support.

Grogon

Huruma

1977, October 13th.

Where did they come from? **Grogon in city centre.**

Area of land in acres? **3.5**

Size of the structures; **30 by 10**

Size of the household; **10 by 10**

Ownership status/ Security of Tenure

Who owns the land?.....

Title deeds? Yes/ **No**

Located by Provincial Administration? Yes/ No **They used pangas and other materials to build the houses.**

Other [explain].....

Nature of eviction threat.....

Time given.....

Court Orders? Yes/ No

The person evicting?.....

Current efforts to address the eviction threat?.....

Kambi Moto

Narrated by Peter Chege a resident of Kambi Moto and a committee member of the Muungano Savings Group

Kambi Moto was established in 1975 as a market for vegetables and charcoal within an NCC estate. Stalls were allocated by the chief, District Officer and village elders mainly to Government cronies, like the traditional dance groups and some youth wingers.

By 1978 the population in this area had increased and the traders put up slum housing on the land. In 1986, the business and residential structures had a grown to 600. On 20 December 1995, a fire razed almost every home in Kambi Moto. Thereafter most structures that were erected were residential. Subsequently, there were three other serious fires in 1997, 1999 and 2004, hence the name Kambi Moto, ‘camp of fire’.

In 2000 Kambi Moto residents formed a Muungano saving scheme. By 2001 the saving scheme had carried out an enumeration of all residents. Using the data and together with four other settlements in Huruma, the residents commenced negotiations with the City Council for lands they occupied. In 2002 the council passed a full council minute, declaring the five settlements to be special planning areas. At the same time the settlements undertook settlement planning process that was facilitated by Pamoja Trust. In the same year they signed a memorandum of understanding with City Council to jointly upgrade their settlement. And in 2003 the construction of houses commenced.

Community-Led Upgrading in Kambi Motto

The urban plan of Kambi Moto makes provision for 270 units of housing, of which 62 have already been built and occupied in two phases. A third phase of 30 units is almost complete. The population density in Kambi Motto is quite high. Therefore, upgrading initiatives can build on existing social networks and support systems.

Reflecting the households' different financial means, house construction has been incremental and tailored to their ability to pay. For those with little savings, ground-floor units have been built, whilst households with greater resources occupy ground-floor-plus-one units; in some cases, ground-floor-plus-two-stories have been completed. All of these houses can eventually be extended to the full size, as future savings support the construction of another floor level.

Construction is carried out by the residents themselves, with Pamoja Trust providing a site manager and an architect to work with community teams. The community building team is quite experienced in the pre-fabrication of Laadies, the parabolic-shaped mini concrete slabs, cast into a cotton cloth, stretched in a purpose-made timber frame used as a floor slab.

Urban Design Issues:

Given the limited available land and the community's decision not to turn away any present residents, the settlement plan envisioned house footprints that could not exceed 4.5 x 4.5 meters, internal street widths of 3 meters, and some footpaths as narrow as 1.8 meters. This enabled the land to accommodate the entire resident population, replacing each shack with a storied house. These limited dimensions would not have been possible under conventional building regulations or zoning. However, the City Council decision to make the settlement a "special planning zone agreement" allowed innovative and appropriate construction.

The Housing :

Most of the completed structures are starter houses having only a ground floor. The roof slab is used as a roof terrace until residents can continue building the second or third stories.

Mahiira

Narrated by Joseph Njoroge, an elder of Mahira village.

Mahiira was established in 1978 when residents relocated from neighbouring Kiamaiko, having been left out of the area's land allocation. Village elders divided up the land to form Mahiira, where people built houses using carton instead of polythene paper. In June 1983, 220 houses were destroyed in a fire;

Mahiira literally means “the place that was burnt.” The chief allowed reconstruction and decreed that each house would measure 12 x 12 ft, with each family occupying one room. Houses were to be built of mud and iron sheets in straight lines.

Mahiira is one of the five Huruma settlements that entered a memorandum of understanding with the City Council to upgrade their settlement in 2002. The residents commenced their upgrading project in 2007 and have currently constructed 14 houses. In the five years preceding the MoU, there were disputes among the residents regarding eligibility. In 2007, it was eventually agreed that both structure owners and tenants that had lived in the settlement for more than six years were entitled to participate in the upgrading process.

Upgrading Case Study

The Mahira settlement plan in Huruma provides housing space 160 households. Opportunity to benefit is provided for structure owners (both resident and absent) and tenants who have lived within the settlement for more than six years. The savings scheme in Mahira has 100 active members with 14 households already undertaking construction.

Redeemed

Narrated by the late Mary Kamande, Chairlady of the settlement.

The residents of redeemed formed the settlement in 1978. They had been evicted from a neighbouring site intended for the construction of Kiamiko market. They also had been left out of a land allocation process by the Government to Kariobangi. The mayor and councilor at the time settled them temporarily at their current location. They built houses only out of paper. In 1986 the village, then known as Post, caught fire and the pastor from Redeemed Gospel Church assisted with reconstruction efforts. They renamed the settlement ‘Redeemed’. However, the village was burned again in 1991, spurring donations from the Catholic Church and the Mission of Charity.

Redeemed is one of the five Huruma settlements that entered a memorandum of understanding with the City Council to upgrade their settlement in 2002. The residents have not commenced upgrading of their settlement. They are engaged in internal negotiations to determine beneficiaries of the upgrading.

Gitathuru

Narrated by Njeri, a leader in the village.

The village was started in 1976 next to the Gitathuru River, a tributary of Nairobi River, and residents were allocated the temporary plots by the Nairobi City Council. Later, the area chief allocated temporary

plots to other individuals for house construction. In January 1997, residents received an eviction notice from an individual and City Council. Residents would like the City Council to help locate better housing areas.

Gitathuru houses 305 families and has a mixed population of about 1000. The people here have small businesses. Problems here include: polluted water from the other houses nearby and garbage that is thrown onto their roofs by the same people.

Sanitation block and Community Housing Project in Gitathuru

Community Toilet Facility:

In Gitathuru, residents began by constructing a community toilet as well as a community room and a caretaker's flat. Women organized the initiative, which was conducted by a community building team. A community committee also manages and maintains the toilet.

Housing:

After gaining experience from erecting the community toilet site, residents have commenced house construction. With support from the Kambi Motto informal apprentices, 26 houses of the first phase have been put up and the second phase of 20 houses is underway

Ghetto

Narrated by David Mwaniki, a leader in this village.

The current residents have been relocated several times. Originally in the 1960's and early 70's the residents lived next to the cementry in Ziwani, but the late mayor Margaret Kenyatta sought their removal because of the uncleanliness and wanted residents moved away from the City Centre. In 1973, they were moved to Kiambu, in an area called Mji wa Huruma near the Karura forest. From 1976-78, the Government allocated land in Kariobangi, while others were taken to neighbouring Ngei. About 380 people were left out of the allocation and squatted on vacant land between Huruma and Mathare North. They built houses of paper and carton, since they believed the Government would soon allocate plots for them. On 16th June 1984, a fire broke out and destroyed all their property, and the Government allocated permanent places for only 79 people. Residents endured 14 nights of sleeping outside, covering themselves with papers to protect from the heavy rains. One day the social workers and city council requested us to build temporary structures near the river and they told us not to build houses of mud or

sheet and the houses were to be small because we would only be there for 14 days. The 333 people plus another 47 people who the social workers came with, plus others brought by the chief, settled near the river to this day.

Enumeration Details for the five Huruma Settlements Listed Above

POPULATION SIZE

The total population of the five Huruma settlements where enumeration was undertaken is 6569. The break down of the total figure for the five settlements is shown below. The average number of persons per household is (3.1 persons) which is well below a national average of above 5.8 people per household (1999 National Census). The seeming discrepancy is explained by a high incidence of single person households. 26% of the households polled had a single occupant while another 14% of households had two occupants. The Huruma data is further supported by a 1995 survey by P. Ngau titled *Informal Settlements in Nairobi. A Baseline Survey of Slums and Squatter Settlements*, gives an average occupancy of 4.4 persons per room in Nairobi's slum areas.

Number of people per household

Slum	Population	Total No. of Households	Vacant & unknown	Average Persons per
Kambi Moto	1241	539	85	2.7
Mahiira	1174	384	22	3.2
Redeemed	798	259	18	3.3
Ghetto	2365	813	57	3.1
Gitathuru	986	314	16	3.3
Total	6564	2309	198	3.1

STRUCTURES AND OWNERSHIP PATTERNS

The five villages vary in size and the number structures in each of them. Some of the structures are occupied by tenants while some are occupied by the owners of the structures. The ratio of tenants to structure owners also varies according to the village. Some of the owners of structures may not live in the structures they own, but for a variety of reasons these structure owners may live within Huruma and sometimes outside Huruma.

DENSITY

Most of the structures in Huruma are residential houses, some of which double up as small business kiosks, artisan shed and so on. The remaining three percent are shared facilities like toilets, churches, mosques or structures used exclusively for business. The normal structure seen in the Huruma settlements is a 12 by 10 foot house built with an iron sheet roof, mud or iron sheet walls and a mud floor. The entire

land the settlements included in this survey is 3.817 hectares and this populated by 2309 households, which translates to a density of 604 households per hectare.

Density of Households in Huruma Informal settlements

Slum	No. of Households	Mean size of house/ structure	Area of slum in hectares	Density of Households per hectare
Kambi Moto	539	12 X 10 ft.	0.4 ha	1347
Mahiira	384	10 X 10 ft.	1.19 ha	899
Redeemed	259	10 X 10 ft	0.72 ha	269
Ghetto	813	12 X 10 ft.	1.4 ha	2309
Gitathuru	311	10 X 10 ft.	2.14 ha	177
Total	2309		5.85 ha	604 hse/ ha

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION AND COHESION

Over the last nine years the residents of Huruma informal settlements have been organized into several community-based-organizations, both within the individual settlement level and as whole. Therefore the informal settlements have identifiable representatives who may facilitate the implementation on development projects.

LAND USE

The Huruma settlements are not only residential. The slum in itself is a little city within the city. There is a lot of economic activity in the area largely targeted at the needs of the residents themselves. These include shops, eateries and services. The settlements also have village kindergartens and early primary schools, and places of worship. Though clearly insufficient there are public facilities like toilets.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

The main areas of daily usage of money were identified as food, transport, water, and toilet facilities. The average amount spent on food daily was Ksh. 150/-. Transport costs range between Ksh. 80/- and 150/-. While the average amount spent on water is Ksh. 30/- and another Ksh. 20 on toilet and bathroom facilities. Therefore the average household expenditure per day is between Ksh. 300 and 400.

The enumeration exercise established a monthly per capita income of Ksh. 5000 per household, which translates to a daily per capita income of Ksh. 128 (US\$ 1.6) shared between the average of three people per household. These figures place the majority of Huruma residents squarely below the poverty line, calculated at one dollar per person per day.

The research also tallied a total of 54 different occupations undertaken by the residents. These have been grouped for convenient analysis. The largest single occupational group (37.2%) are small scale business people and include hawkers, vegetable sellers, shop keepers, mitumba (second hand) clothes sellers,

charcoal dealers and so on. 26.8% of the respondents cited casual labour as their main occupation and these include masons and other construction workers and part time matatu touts. A third significantly large group were semi-skilled jua kali artisans (22.7%) who include mechanics, spanner boys, carpenters, tailors, cobblers, scrap metal fabricators etc. A smaller group at 8.6% were the formally employed workers who included watchmen, domestic workers, clerks, waiters and cleaners among others. Lastly is a miscellaneous group that includes housewives, and the jobless.

It is significant that Huruma is home to the biggest goat slaughtering industry in Nairobi, supplying most of the city with mutton. Estimates put the total production capacity of the small-scale butchers at over 900 goats slaughtered every day.

WOMEN-HEADED HOUSE HOLDS

While the ratio of men to women in the settlements is almost equal, households headed by women constitute only 19% of the total. In many of these the woman was usually a single mother and rarely just a single woman. All others comprised of either single males, shared occupations or family homes where the main breadwinner was male. This ratio seems consistent for both tenants and where the structure owner was also the occupier of the house.

EDUCATION

Responses from the enumeration indicate that there are 1504 males under the age of 18 and 1384 females in the same school going age group. This makes up 43% of the total population of Huruma.

The survey focused mainly on the provision of basic primary education. It indicated that not all children of the school going age are enrolled in school. Secondly more boys, than girls, are enrolled in schools. Further, out those that are enrolled a significant number (Between 5% and 20%) dropout before completion.

Out of the sixteen schools mentioned in the survey only four Ndurumo Primary, Valley Bridge, Thayu and Korogocho Primary were formal schools enrolling for the national primary education examinations.

The parents said that they spent between Ksh. 2000/- and 3000/- per child, per year, on schools fees, books and uniforms.

MAKADARA DIVISION

	Slum	Population	Land Ownership	River
1	Barclays	2000	Government	-
2	Commercial	6000	Private	Ngong River
3	Fuata Nyayo			
4	Hazina			
5	Kabirira			
6	Kaloleni			
7	Kanaro			
8	Kenya Wine			
9	Kingston			
10	Kisii			
11	Lunga Lunga			
12	Maasai			
13	Mariguini			
14	Maziwa			
15	Mukuru Kayaba			
16	Shimo la Tewa			
17	Sinai			
18	Site			

Makadara Constituency is an electoral constituency in Kenya. It is one of eight constituencies of Nairobi Province. It consists of central and south of central areas of Nairobi. Makadara constituency has common boundaries with Makadara Division of Nairobi. The entire constituency is located within Nairobi City Council area. The constituency has an area of 20 km². It was known as Doonholm constituency at the 1963 and 1969 elections, then as Bahati Constituency and since 1997 elections it has has been known as Makadara Constituency.

Mwai Kibaki, who later became the president of Kenya, served as a Makadara MP before moving to Othaya Constituency.

Members of Parliament

Elections	MP	Party	Notes
1963	Mwai Kibaki	KANU	
1969	Mwai Kibaki	KANU	One-party system
1974	James Muriuki	KANU	One-party system
1979	Fredrick Esau Omido	KANU	One-party system
1983	Fredrick Esau Omido	KANU	One-party system.
1988	Fredrick Esau Omido	KANU	One-party system.
1992	John Mutere	FORD-Asili	
1997	Paul Mugeke	Democratic Party	
2002	Reuben Ndolo	NARC	
2007	Dickson WaThika	PNU	

Locations and wards

Locations	
Location	Population
Makadara	73,020
Makongeni	29,032
Maringo	40,547
Mukuru Nyayo	50,701
Viwandani	82,977
Total	X
1999 census	

Commercial

Commercial Village is situated on Enterprise Road behind the Kenya Commercial Bank, from which its name was derived. The settlement dates back to 1973 as workers in the industrial area settled here to access jobs. Unlike other settlements in Nairobi, this village is not comprised of people who were displaced or were landless, but rather who made deliberate choices to access jobs and to curtail transport costs.

THREAT TO LAND TENURE

Influential people have sought to demolish the settlement, but residents have successfully resisted such attempts. Fires have been frequent and seem linked to eviction threats, though no conclusive evidence has been found. Residents are hardly concerned with these developments, as they see the settlement solely as a means to access jobs.

LAND

This settlement is on private land in the industrial area, measuring about 1.25 acres.

POPULATION

The settlement has an estimated population of 6000 individuals occupying 990 rooms. Over 99% of the villagers are tenants, with structure-owners representing a paltry 0.4% of the population.

HOUSING

There are 198 structures with an average of 5 rooms per plot, though the plots may have between 2 and 8 rooms.

Almost 60% of the structures are made of iron sheets; 30% are built with mud and wattle poles, with the remainder using timber, boards or other materials.

Almost all structures on the “first lane- the business area” (nearest the roads) have cement floors and a further, 50% of the others have a cement floor. However, most of the structures at the extreme ends do not have cement on their floors.

The settlement has fewer than 80 structure-owners, most of whom are absentee.

Residential rents vary from Ksh. 500 – 800 depending on the location, while business structures fetch between Ksh. 1000-1800.

SERVICES

- There are only 10 latrines, 5 of which are within structures and thus access is restricted. While 5 are open to the public. These public ones are poorly constructed alongside the riverbank so that waste drops directly into the water. Flying toilets are common and also disposed in the river.
- Erected by the Mukuru Promotion Centre, a six-door latrine stands unused over a year after completion, due to poor location and because the toilet was not connected to the sewer which runs on the other side of the river.

- Individual structure-owners are currently constructing drainage ducts to prevent weathering, but the majority of the settlement lacks ducts. In such areas, domestic water is poured on the doorsteps, while rainwater drains itself to the river below.
- Garbage is typically disposed off in the river below the village.
- There are at least 12 water points that are well distributed along “first/business lane” of the settlement. Water has been connected from nearby factories, and residents are charged Ksh. 3 per 20-litre jerry can.
- Five structures on the “first lane” are metered by the KPLC, and they sub-let electricity service to about 15 other structures. The rest of the village must use alternate means for lighting.
- Private telephone facilities (bureaus) provide communication services, though mobile phones are also common.
- Children attend Mariakani Primary School in South “B” estate, located about 400 meters from the village.
- Health services are obtained from St. Catherine Dispensary opposite Mater Hospital at an affordable fee of Ksh.20 for a medical card and a flat rate of Ksh. 20 for every other consultation. The Dispensary is run by the University of Slovakia.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

Over two-thirds of the workforce earns a living in the Nairobi Industrial Area, either in full-time or casual employment. Over 25% engage in small-scale business, while the remaining residents are unemployed, job seekers, or housewives.

Fuata Nyayo

Fuata Nyayo Village is named after the KANU Party’s slogan of loyalty to ex-President Moi “**In the footsteps**”. The residents were initially located in Nairobi West. The traditional dancers that toured with the president are part of the residents. The KANU party office is a significant land mark in the settlement. The residents of this settlement were resettled by President Moi to create space for the development of the Moi Educational Centre. The provincial administration was then mandated to oversee a formal land allocation, however if land allocation did happen, the residents were not the beneficiaries.

THREAT TO LAND TENURE

Proposed demolitions have been successfully resisted by the settlement’s influential structure-owners, as well as local women’s groups.

LAND

The land is private, though some residents claim it belongs to the City Council. Fuata Nyayo settlement is divided into two sections, Fuata Nyayo proper and Kisii Village, which together measure approximately 3 acres in size. (*Kisii village is described below*)

POPULATION

About 9,000 people live in 1,500 structures and while household size varies, most are comprised of just one person. Over 95% of residents are tenants, and fewer than 80 structure-owners reside in the settlement. Most structure-owners aim to capitalize on the need for housing close to work; others are women's groups renting out rooms for income generation.

HOUSING

55% of the structures are made of iron sheets, while the rest are built of wattle pole and mud. Less than 10% of the settlement's structures have cement floors.

Monthly rents range between Ksh.400 – 700 per room

SERVICES

- There are fewer than 10 latrines in this settlement, and most are located along the river with waste flowing directly into the water, As a result, flying toilets abound in the village.
- The settlement has no drainage ducts, and water flows freely between the structures into the river below-
- Domestic refuse is scattered throughout the settlement, a situation exacerbated by the nearby open-air market that generates large amounts of solid waste.
- Water pipes are poorly constructed and are prone to leakage, illegal connections, and pollution, posing obvious health risks to the community.
- Water can be purchased at a cost of Ksh. 3 per 20-litre container, at over 15 water points evenly distributed throughout the settlement.
- There is no electricity connection. While Commercial Village obtains power from industries near the settlement, Fuata Nyaayo's relations with neighboring South "B" Estates are marred by class disputes and residents do not interact or share power with them.
- External access is available through the South B Shopping Centre, but it turns into an earthen path at the threshold of the settlement Many residents, however, prefer the cheaper Commercial Enterprise Route , and small paths provide passage within the village.
- Children attend the nearby Mariakani Primary School in South "B" Estate.
- Health services are obtained from St. Catherine Dispensary at an affordable fee of Ksh.20. The Dispensary is run by the University of Slovakia.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

Approximately half of the working population is employed in the Nairobi industrial area; about 15% are unemployed, job-seekers, or housewives. Small-scale traders, either within the open-air market or outside the village, represent about 35% of workforce.

GOVERNANCE AND PARTICIPATION IN DEVELOPMENT

Apart from the women’s groups, most residents are not concerned with village developments, as they see the area primarily as a source of employment.

Mariguini

Mariguini is an informal settlement, in Makadara Division of Nairobi. It is part of a larger stretch of slums called Mukuru. It is located 5 kilometers from the City Centre and in between the Mater Hospital, the city’s Industrial Area and South B Estate.

Before the settlement was established the land was a banana farm named Mariguini. In 1983, the settling population in this village began to expand. The adjacent industrial area provided employment opportunities.

THREAT TO LAND TENURE

There have been two incidences of demolition in 1991 and 1995. However, previous fires that have burnt the settlement have been perceived as eviction strategies. The last fire in 2003 razed down the entire village.

LAND

The settlement sits on 6.7 acres belonging to the National Housing Corporation (NHC), a state body that has entered a process to sell the land. This includes a court decision allowing the corporation to repossess the land currently occupied by the Mariguini community. The land is priced at US\$ 1,428,572. This amount is inclusive of outstanding land rates and costs incurred in the design of a project on the land, which failed to progress beyond the project design phase.

In spite of Mariguini’s prime location, the quality of land is poor and is largely a landfill. The Mariguini community, which occupied the land before its transfer to NHC has resisted the sale of the land to third parties. Various community groups have expressed interest in purchasing the land.

POPULATION

	0 – 12 years		13 - 20 years		Adults above 21 years of age		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
	450	390	256	269	1167	970	3502

Source : Mariguini Community and Pamoja Trust Enumeration 2007

Status	Male Headed Households	Female headed Households
%	61	39

Source : Mariguini Community and Pamoja Trust Enumeration 2007

HOUSING

The settlement has 2652 households. Of these structures, 311 are occupied by the people who own them while the remaining 2341 are occupied by tenants. Some of the structures occupied by tenants are owned by people who do not live in Mariguini. The housing in the settlement is largely semi-permanent shacks with poor access to services.

SERVICES

Water Points	Public Latrines	Houses with Electricity
21	22	116

Source : Mariguini Community and Pamoja Trust Enumeration 2007

- There are 21 latrines in this settlement and most are located along the river, where they empty their refuse. There is frequent use of flying toilets.
- There are no water ducts in the settlement, and water drains freely into the river below.
- Garbage is dumped throughout the settlement, courtesy of the nearby open-air market that generates large quantities of waste
- Water pipes are damaged or poorly-connected, and consequently take in refuse and other impurities. Water is available at a cost of Ksh. 3 per 20-litre container; 22 water points are evenly distributed throughout the settlement.
- Slightly over 100 houses have access to electricity supply.
- Access is by use of the City Centre- South "B" road, which however turns into an earth road at the settlement's entrance while narrow paths provide access within the settlement.
- Children attend Mariakani Primary School in South "B" Estate, a distance of less than 300 meters from the village.

- Medical services are available from St. Catherine Dispensary, with reasonable fees of Ksh.20 for a card and a flat rate of Ksh. 20 for treatment. Just like other users, they are charged Ksh. 20 for any subsequent visit to the facility.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

An enumeration completed by the Mariguini community in 2007, with support from Pamoja Trust, yielded the following table of residents' occupations:

Occupation	Responses
Civil Servant	62
Private Sector	315
Self Employed	394
Casual Labourer	413
Student	418
Unemployed	367
Others	31
Total	2000

Source : Mariguini Community and Pamoja Trust 2007 enumeration

Lunga Lunga

The village is named after the nearby Lunga Lunga Road and is said to date back to the 1960's, when industrial workers established the settlement to take advantage of local employment opportunities. Some residents were landless, displaced from other settlements, or evicted from their matrimonial homes after their husbands' deaths. Some ambitious settlers left their rural homes to live with their families here, while still others settled immediately after school in search of a livelihood.

THREAT TO LAND TENURE

The settlement has never undergone a demolition. The land on which this settlement sits on unregistered land that is designated as a high voltage electricity way-leave. In 2004 the Kenya Power & Lighting

Company issued notices for people living under power lines to relocate. The period of the threat is well remembered by residents, when then member of parliament declared, ‘ukiona hao weka tyre’ (If you see the power people coming to evict you, burn them!) There have been several cases of fire outbreaks, blamed on carelessness or contaminated fuel.

LAND

Lunga Lunga is divided into four settlements: Sinai, Paradise, Jamaica and Lunga Lunga (*these other settlements are listed below*), which total 9 acres in size. According to laws governing electricity and its distribution, this land should not have any constructions given the risk of electricity default.

POPULATION

About 15,000 people live in this settlement, and tenants comprise over 95% of the population.

HOUSING

- There are over 2800 structures, 75% of which are made with iron sheets and the rest of wattle trees and mud. More than 60% of the structures have cement floors.
- Structures have an average of 3 rooms each. The average household is comprised of 4 people, with sizes ranging from 1 to at least 8 residents.
- There are fewer than 1000 structure-owners, of whom just 250 reside in the settlement.
- Monthly rents range between Ksh.500 – 800 per room.

SERVICES

- Fewer than 5% of the structures are served with latrines, which are usually shared by nearly the whole settlement even though there are restrictions imposed on public use. Most latrines have been built along the river and empty their refuse directly into it. There are another 9 latrines offering commercialized services. Open areas are often used along the river, in addition to “flying toilets”.
- Water is available at a cost of Ksh. 3 per 20-litre container. There are over 18 water points in the settlement, mostly **along** the main street, and water is obtained from the neighboring industries.
- There are no water ducts in the settlement, and water drains freely through the structures into the river below.
- Garbage litters the settlement, particularly along the main thoroughfare with its heavy traffic. The lane’s easy access also facilitates nighttime dumping by those who cannot easily reach the river. 85% of Lunga Lunga is connected to electricity supply, more than 60% in Sinai, 40% in Jamaica and 50% in Paradise. This service is leased from local industries, and payments are therefore charged at the industrial rates.

- Access is by use of Lunga Lunga Road. A narrow earth provides access across the village, while paths provide access between structures.
- Children attend informal schools within the village or they attend the St. Bernard's Primary School, located a short distance from the village.
- Residents also utilize medical services from St. Bernard's Dispensary, at a subsidized cost, as well as Kenyatta National Hospital and St. Catherine's Dispensary in South "B."

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

Almost 50% of the labor force is employed in the industrial area. More than 40% work in very vibrant small-scale businesses within the village, while the other 10% make up the unemployed, housewives, or job-seekers.

Kingston

Kingston was established in the early 1980's by industrial workers, who sought to tap employment opportunities. Additionally, traders immigrated to the area once the settlement was established. Today the settlement is undergoing reconstruction after a demolition in 2001, which explains why almost all residents enjoy cement floors and paths. After the demolition, wealthier owners displaced several of the previous owners and most are now absentee landlords-

LAND

Located next to Lunga Lunga slums behind the industries along the Lunga Lunga Road. This settlement, measuring approximately 2 acres in size, is established on both private land and way-leave for high-voltage electricity lines.

POPULATION

The population of the village is about 4500 people, and over 75% are tenants. The average household size is 4.

There are 228 structures averaging 5 rooms each. More than 90% of the structures are made of iron sheets, the rest being stone. More than 80% have cement floors.

Structures are owned by 80 people, of whom only 30 reside within the settlement.

Tenants pay monthly rents ranging from Ksh. 600 to 1000 per room

SERVICES

- Almost 50% of the structures are served with latrines, and those without facilities usually share with their neighbors. Commercial latrines have also been built along the road, but residents often use open areas instead, especially at night. However, the use of flying toilets is minimal.

- There are few water ducts in the settlement, and water drains into open areas and eventually into the river near the settlement.
- Garbage collection is partly organized and much of this waste is collected regularly and thrown into the nearby river or outside the village in an abandoned construction site.
- Piped water is available at a cost of Ksh. 3 per 20-litre container, but the 6 commercialized water points are not evenly distributed. As in other settlements, water is leased from the nearby industries.
- The settlement has no electricity supply.
- Access is by use of Lunga Lunga Road, turning at the Mareba Tyres junction. An all weather road provides access across the village, where paths provide access between structures.
- Children attend informal schools within the village and St. Bernard's Primary School, a short distance from the village.
- Residents also obtain medical care from St. Bernard's Dispensary, at subsidized cost, as well as from Kenyatta National Hospital and St. Catherine's Dispensary in South "B."

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

Almost 40% of the working population in this settlement works in the Nairobi industrial area. More than 30% are in small-scale businesses within the village, while the other 30% are unemployed, housewives or job-hunters.

Maasai

Established in 1998 by a Maasai man, the village is located close to the Chief's camp in Hazina Estate in South B, within Makadara Ward One. The village adjoins a mattress warehouse and begins before the bridge on Auko Road, between the river and a wall. Residents believe that firearms are cleaned behind this wall.

LAND

The land is about 2 acres and falls under KPLC power lines. While the power company has yet to issue any threats, some residents claim that the National Environmental Management Authority has sought to evict them. There is, however, no evidence of this.

POPULATION

There are about 3000 people living in Maasai Village.

HOUSING

There are 400 structures with 750 rooms built of old iron sheets.

SERVICES

- There are only exhaust toilets, which are free, community-owned, and located along the river.
- The electricity in the settlement is informal.
- Children must commute to the nearest settlements because there is no school in Maasai Village.
- There are about three water points charging Ksh. 3 per 20-litre can; the points are situated on only one side of the settlement.
- Garbage is disposed in the river.

Sinai

Sinai Village is in Lunga Lunga location, Sinai sub-location, near the Pembe flour millers. Sinai was established in 1980 after factory construction displaced the residents from Kayaba. The provincial administration has also allocated space to some people. Five clusters comprise the village of Sinai: Sinai original, Sinai railway, Paradise A, Paradise Centre and Paradise B.

THREAT TO LAND TENURE

The community has suffered longstanding eviction threats. The entire settlement is on different utility reserves. This includes the 60 meter railway reserve, a 60 meter petroleum reserve, and the high voltage electricity reserves. The Kenya Pipeline Company is currently seeking to evict the residents to expand its pipeline in the area. In 2005-6, Kenya Railways and Pamoja Trust worked with the residents to develop a Railway relocation action plan. However, the residents are still waiting for the resettlement to take place.

LAND

The land is approximately 15-20 acres, partly owned by Kenya Pipeline and another section by the Railways. The rest is under high-voltage power lines, all of which pose a major risk to the residents.

POPULATION

The population is approximately 30,000 individuals in 7200 households. Of the 30,000 residents, children are said to number 16,000 in total.

HOUSING

There are about 2000 plots with an average of 5 rooms each. 80% are residential units built of timber and old iron sheets. A single room is 10 ft by 10 ft in size. There are more tenants than structure-owners in the settlement. Most rooms have cement floors, but a few have even laid floor tiles. Rents are between Ksh. 500 and 1,000.

SERVICES

- The settlement has about 70 water points, all of which are privately owned and whose owners claim to pay the Nairobi Water Company. A 20-litre can usually costs Ksh. 2 or 3, but as much as Ksh. 10 when there is a water shortage.
- There are relatively few latrines. Many of them are privately owned and levy Ksh. 3 per use. As a result residents frequently use flying toilets. Residents claim most of the waste is thrown towards the railway line.
- Trenches are filled with stagnant water and solid waste, and garbage is either thrown on the railway line or in the open field where residents hold meetings. During the rainy season, water floods the houses.
- There is electricity in the settlement, some connections formal and others informal. Residents who obtain power from those with formal connections pay Ksh. 500 per month for residential houses, and 1,000 to 2,000 for commercial rooms.
- There are several private telephone services, but most people prefer mobile phones. The nearest post office is about 3 km away.
- The settlement is accessible through Lunga Lunga and Wundanyi Roads and the Donholm Roundabout. Internal paths are poorly drained and maintained.
- There are over 100 small churches within the settlement, but no mosque. An open field full of garbage is what serves as a playground and social space for meetings.
- The nearest public school is about 3 km away and is highly overcrowded. The settlement has 13 private schools which charge monthly fees ranging from Ksh. 700 to 1,500.
- The nearest health centre is Mareba Dispensary, which is the preferred facility due to its affordable fee of Ksh. 20. Private clinics within the settlement have charges ranging from Ksh. 100 to 1,000. Common maladies are waterborne diseases, malaria and T.B.

EMPLOYMENT

Most of the workforce engages in casual labor for construction sites and the nearby industries. Additionally, residents often engage in illicit brewing. Earnings are at most Ksh. 300 per day.

GOVERNANCE AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN DEVELOPMENT

Elders and the provincial administration are the only effective form of governance on the ground. There are about 20 CBOs active in this settlement, including women's groups, Muungano wa Wanavijiji, Peoples' Settlement and merry-go-round groups.

Several NGO's such as Umande Trust, Haki Jamii and Pamoja Trust have assisted residents, especially during eviction threats.

Mukuru Kayaba

This settlement is in Viwandani location, Land Mawe sub-location. It is accessed through Enterprise Road and the major landmark is the Timber Company TIM SALES. The first settler arrived in the early 1960's and as the area was covered with Kay apples, it became known as Mukuru Kayaba. The population grew gradually as people arrived looking for jobs in the Industrial Area, and allocations were conducted by the founder together with the chief. Since then, the population has also grown naturally.

LAND

The land is around 20 acres, partly bordering the Ngong' River; another section is under high-voltage power lines while another is on Kenya Railways land.

POPULATION

The settlement's population exceeds 40,000 people.

HOUSING

The settlement has about 2,000 structures in total, mostly with an average of 6 rooms each. The number of rooms per structure range from 2 to 12 rooms. The smallest rooms are 8ft by 8ft and the largest 10 ft by 10ft. The population is predominantly made up tenants who pay rents of Ksh. 800 to 2,000 per month. Rents for business premises tend to be more expensive. Houses are made of iron sheets both new and old; a few houses are made of wood and the only stone houses are those of Kenya Railways. Toilets are also made of stones. Most houses have cemented floors, though sometimes they are chipped, and some rooms are lined with carton boxes and newspapers.

SERVICES

- There are just 15 WC toilets in addition to privately-owned exhaust latrines, which drains waste into the river and carry a charge of Ksh. 3 per use. The WC toilets are not well distributed, and thus the use of flying toilets is rampant.
- Drainage is nonexistent and rainwater often finds its way into the settlement, even sweeping away houses in some instances.
- There are a few individuals with formal electricity connections, who sub-let power to other residents for Ksh. 500 to 1,500 depending on usage.
- The people here are fortunate to have a post office nearby.
- Residents throw garbage on the roadside and into the river.
- While there are several schools in the vicinity, most children go to the City Council's Mukuru Primary. Dressmaking training is also available within the settlement, while private schools charge monthly fees of Ksh. 300 to 500.

- Several private clinics are located in the area, and there are also chemists offering consultation services. Most villagers go to Crescent Medical Aid Merali Clinic and are charged a consultation fee of Ksh. 200 before medication can be purchased.
- The settlement is accessible via Enterprise Road, and internal pathways are fairly passable. There is a narrow, one-way earth road that people claim was created after a fire.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

Casual labourers in nearby industries and juakali artisans comprise most of the workforce; women engage in grocery vending. Earnings range from as little as Ksh. 50 to Ksh. 300.

GOVERNANCE AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN DEVELOPMENT

GOAL-Kenya has helped with orphans. A few scholars have received bursaries from CDF, and the fund has also built toilets for the community. Some organizations have helped with settlement clean-ups, including NEMA.

Kenya Wine

Located behind the Kenya Wine Industry, the settlement partly adjoins Mukuru Kayaba while its other section lies along Ngong river. There are some houses under high-voltage power lines. Access to this settlement is via Enterprise Road, followed by footpaths across Kayaba; a shaky bridge of narrow poles separates the two villages.

The settlement is around 25 years old. The first people engaged in agriculture and attracted additional residents, some from Kayaba and Balozi.

LAND

The land is about seven acres on a riparian reserve. Residents first received verbal threats in 2004 from KPLC, but no serious eviction threats have been issued. Like all other settlements on riparian reserves they are under threat by the Ministry of Environment.

POPULATION

The population is about 10,000, and most residents are from northeastern Kenya. About 5% of the population is elderly, while the rest are middle-aged or children.

HOUSING

The total number of structures is around 500. Some have only one room, but most have up to 10 rooms, measuring either 10ft by 10ft or 10ft by 12ft. About 90% of the rooms are residential and only 30% of landlords live within the settlement. All units have cemented floors, and rents range between Ksh 800 and Ksh.1500.

SERVICES

- The settlement's three water points are not well-distributed, and their private owners charge Ksh. 3 per 20-litre can.
- There are 15 privately-owned exhaust toilets, carrying high charges of Ksh. 3 per use. Not surprisingly, flying toilets are very common.
- There is no drainage of any kind, and people discard waste into Ngong River. Residents fear the rainy season and the inevitable flooding that ensues.
- Electricity is informally connected; no one pays KPLC.
- Internal access is almost impossible: some paths are too narrow even to allow two people to walk shoulder-to-shoulder. No cars or trucks can enter the settlement in case of emergency.
- There are several churches within the settlement. Muslim residents attend the mosque in South B.
- The African Divine Church serves as a school, and some children attend Bright Star in Kanaro. The enrollment in both schools is very high and few pupils drop out. The church has room for expansion, but residents claim that individuals have already grabbed the land. The fee is usually Ksh.500 per month.
- Most people seek medical help at St. Catherine and Crescent Medical Aid Merali Clinic in Kayaba. Some say they depend on herbs.
- Most women are homemakers, while the men earn about Ksh. 200 per day as casual labourers.

GOVERNANCE AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN DEVELOPMENT

A women's group has a hall within the settlement, but residents are not aware if the women interact with any other organizations. A committee of village elders is the highest form of leadership that most residents cite.

Shimo La Tewa

This settlement is within the vicinity of South B Estate, near the Kenya Institute of Mass Communication. The nearest administrative office is in Hazina. Shimo la Tewa village was established in 1986 and derives its name from a nearby road. The first settler was an Asian who owned a portion of the land and used it as a garage. It is this garage that attracted people to this area, but in the early 90's a prominent personality is said to have dislocated the founder and built a big house.

LAND

The plot is about 3 acres and is believed to be a City Council road reserve or way-leave. Residents have received verbal eviction threats from NEMA. The land was formerly used as a dumping site.

POPULATION

Shimo la Tewa has a population of 3,000, with an average household size of four. The ratio of adults to children is almost equal, since most families have two children.

HOUSING

There are about 250 structures, each having an average of 4 rooms, and there are about 950 residential units in total. Rusty iron sheets are common building materials, but a few structure-owners living in the settlement have painted the sheets to improve their appearance. Rooms are 10 ft by 10 ft in size, and monthly rents range from Ksh. 1000 to 1500 per room. One structure-owner can have up to a maximum of 13 structures.

SERVICES

- There is piped water within the settlement, with both private water points and commercial ones. The 4 commercial water points charge Ksh. 3 per 20-litre can.
- Pit latrines that empty to the river are available to residents at no charge.
- The settlement lacks any type of drainage, and structures become flooded during heavy rains.
- All the people here have electricity: some pay at KPLC and others sub-let from individuals.
- The nearest telephone facilities and post office are found in South B shopping center. Residents do not have a resource centre but there is an open field where they hold their meetings.
- There are internal footpaths within the settlement, while external access is through the South B route.
- As all waste is disposed in the river, the settlement itself appears clean at first glance
- Residents attend churches and mosques outside the settlement, since there are no local houses of worship.
- Children go to nearby private schools, the closest being about 20 meters away. However, enrolment is very low with no room for expansion. The annual fee for primary school is approximately Ksh. 5,000.
- The HIV/AIDS prevalence rate is high and social health workers are said to visit frequently.
- The average person earns about Ksh. 200 per day through casual labour, small business or the jua kali sector.

GOVERNANCE AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN DEVELOPMENT

Village elders in this settlement maintain a very close working relationship with residents. The community has not benefited from CDF, but proposals have been submitted for a bridge and public toilets.

Kabirira

Kabirira is in Land Mawe Sub-location, opposite Mariguini village; the nearest administrative office is in Mukuru Kayaba. Residents claim the settlement came into existence in 1976, when Mau Mau veterans settled here as small-scale farmers. Over time, other people joined them in search of shelter. The settlement sits between the Ngong river and the back wall of industrial area factories. .

LAND

The site is between 2-3 acres, and residents claim it was previously used as a dumping site.

POPULATION

The total number of people in the settlement is about 3,500, the majority being children.

HOUSING

There are around 76 plots with 530 rooms in total. All rooms are residential, though some have been partitioned to create space for business. Floors are cemented, and one room typically measures 10 ft by 10 ft. The number of rooms per plot ranges from 2 to 25, with rents for a single room between Ksh. 1,000 to 1,500 per month.

SERVICES

- Residents have piped water, which is individually owned, and there are 7 well-distributed water points that sell 20-litre cans at Ksh. 3.
- There are 6 privately-owned exhaust toilets with usage charges of Ksh. 3.
- There is no drainage of any kind, leading to runoff to the river and flooding during heavy rains.
- Electricity is provided to the rest of the population by those having formal connections.
- After alighting in South B, access to the settlement is through footpaths.
- Waste is disposed in the river.
- There is an overcrowded private nursery school in the settlement, which charges every child Ksh. 350 per month.
- Medical care is sought in Mariguini and South B, but for religious reasons most people do not go to hospital. The major health concern is skin infections.

EMPLOYMENT

With an average earning of Ksh. 150 per day, most people in this settlement are casual laborers.

GOVERNANCE AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN DEVELOPMENT

Like many other settlements, there are village elders in Kabirira who work very closely with residents. There are no NGO or Government interventions in the settlement.

Kanaro

Kanaro Village is accessed through Enterprise Road, near the junction of Gilgil Road. Many of the residents were relocated, and some claim they were brought by Government vehicles. Having been uprooted from the vicinity of the Mater Hospital in 1986.

LAND

The land is approximately 3 acres and residents believe it is Government-owned, originally intended for the manufacture of 'Baruti' (dynamite). No threats have been issued so far.

POPULATION

There are about 10,000 people, children being the majority.

HOUSING

There are 500 structures with several rooms. Rent for each structure is as high as Ksh. 2,000. Almost all the structures are residential. Cartons and rusty iron sheets are the most common building materials, and the rooms measure 10 ft by 10 ft. Landlords are predominantly absentee, and tenants pay rents of between Ksh. 500 and 800 to the owners' agents.

SERVICES

- There are 7 privately owned water points that serve the whole settlement, and a 20-litre can costs between Ksh.2-3.
- There are no toilets in this settlement: children resort to any open space to relieve themselves, and the use of flying toilets is extremely common.
- The settlement has no drainage system.
- Residents use kerosene for lighting since there is no electricity supply.
- Their nearest post office is on Dar es Saalam Road.
- There are churches within the settlement and these sometimes serve as meeting places.
- While Kanaro lacks public schools, several private schools are found in the settlement, including Bran Academy and Bright Star. Fees are about Ksh.500 per month, though they fluctuate when unforeseen projects arise. Since most classrooms are already overcrowded, facilities can only be expanded if churches are used as schools.
- There are no health care centers within the settlement: residents mostly use herbal medicine and only go to hospital when their conditions deteriorate.
- The paths are extremely narrow and protruding iron sheets can easily injure passersby. Moreover, paths are often covered with water, and some children relieve themselves on the walkways.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Residents say their daily earnings fall between 40 and 300 shillings—but most are happy when they make only Ksh. 50. There are no salaried workers: the majority works in the jua kali sector and some are casual laborers.

GOVERNANCE AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN DEVELOPMENT

A village committee is present and works very closely with the rest of the community. Kanaro has not yet benefited from any NGO activity or the CDF.

Site

The village was started in 1996, and people soon arrived to seek jobs or after being relocated from other settlements. The settlement is on Auko Road in South B, near GOAL Kenya.

LAND

About 7 acres in size, the land is believed to be Government-owned and was set aside as a dumping site. No threats have been received to date.

POPULATION

There are about 15,000 residents and an average family consists of about six people, mostly children.

HOUSING

In total there are approximately 1,500 structures with a total of 6,000 rooms, most of which are residential. The structures are made of iron sheets and usually measure 10ft by 10ft, though some are 9 ft by 12 ft. Rents range from Ksh. 1000 to 1500 and most landlords, almost 80%, are absent.

SERVICES

- There are 50 private water points that charge Ksh. 3 per 20-litre container. The points are well-distributed within the settlement, and some vendors rely solely on the enterprise to earn their livelihoods.
- There are about 40 exhaust toilets charging Ksh. 2 or 3 per use, but at night because of security concerns people resort to flying toilets.
- The settlement is at risk of flooding due to the lack of proper drainage.
- There are both formal and informal electricity connections, the latter costing about Ksh. 300 per room every month.
- The nearest telephone booth is at GOAL Kenya, and a post office is within walking distance.
- Paths within the settlement are fairly well-spaced and clean, as most waste is discarded into the river.
- Education is offered for free at GOAL Kenya and the enrollment is extremely high. Vocational training is also offered in the settlement.

- Mobile health care is offered by GOAL Kenya, but residents seek alternative sources in times of urgent need.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

Most people run small kiosks, while others are casual laborers and earn an average of Ksh. 150 per day.

GOVERNANCE AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN DEVELOPMENT

The people of this community work very closely with GOAL, GAP and FTC. They have not benefited from CDF and most are unaware of the procedures to follow in securing help.

Kisii

Kisii Village was established in 1988, though the first settlers are not known. It is located on Auto Road, bordering Fuata Nyayo and Kenya Wine Village, and residents claim its starting point was behind the South B mosque and goes up to St. Veronica Catholic Church.

LAND

The land is said to be approximately 4 acres, and residents claim it is a dumping ground. While residents have received no formal threats, frequent fire outbreaks are seen as a strategy of eviction by private individuals. The most recent fire outbreak, occurring in early August 2008, destroyed majority of the structures.

POPULATION

The population is approximately 10,000 people.

HOUSING

There are around 1,000 structures. Each structures has an average of three rooms. Structure-owners may own between 1 and 16 plots apiece. The number of rooms is around 3,000, with rents ranging from Ksh. 800 to Ksh. 1,500. Very few rooms are used for business purposes.

SERVICES

- There are 56 water points, all of them private and offering water at Ksh. 2-3 per 20-litre can.
- There are some toilets connected to the sewer line, while others along the river are exhaust toilets. Residents are charged Ksh. 2 per use.
- Electricity is available in the settlement courtesy of Umeme Pamoja,
- Garbage is disposed in the river.
- There is no Government school in the settlement, but there are 5 private schools which very high enrollment rates and charge Ksh. 400 per month.

- The settlement has a number of churches but no mosques.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Most residents are casual laborers and earn between Ksh. 150 to Ksh. 300 per day. Women are mostly homemakers, but some sell vegetables outside their houses.

Hazina

The settlement's name is derived from the neighboring Hazina Estate. The settlement was established in 1988 as a market but gradually some structures were converted into residential rooms. The front structures were, however, retained as business premises. The settlement can be accessed through Auko Road, and part of the village is behind Hazina hostels.

LAND

Residents believe the settlement's 6 acres of land is owned by the Kenya Railways, but they do not know its intended use. No eviction threats have been issued.

POPULATION

Hazina has a population of 13,000 people.

HOUSING

Auko Road runs from Hazina to Kayaba before joining Enterprise Road, and all structures along the road in Hazina Village are used for business purposes. However, a majority of structures are residential measuring 10ft by 10ft; rents range from Ksh. 1,000 to 1,800.

SERVICES

- 50 privately-owned water points serve the residents, and 20 litres of water cost Ksh. 2. Some water points were financed by the E.U.
- There are about 35 latrines and bathrooms that charge a fee of Ksh 2 to 3 per use. Flying toilets are commonly used, and children sometimes stand on the bridge to relieve themselves in the Ngong river. There have been accidents where they have fallen off the bridge and drowned.
- Hazina lacks drainage and during heavy rains, water overruns the settlement and the bridge cannot be used.
- There is an earth road running through the settlement that connects South B and Enterprise Road. Motor transport is high on this road. There are well-spaced footpaths within the village, but they are rendered inaccessible by torrential rains.
- Most people have electricity connected by the KPLC.
- The nearest post office is in Viwandani.

- Residents dispose all waste in the river, which is so choked with refuse that the water is hardly visible.
- There are nursery schools in Balozzi and Site owned by a self-help group (CHW), which provides education free of charge. However, the schools are congested and future expansion will be limited by lack of space.
- Health care is accessed in Kayaba.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Daily earnings range from Ksh. 40 to a maximum of Ksh. 300. The nearby industries provide employment for a few residents, but most run small businesses, engage in casual labor or informal sector activity.

GOVERNANCE AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN DEVELOPMENT

The chief has an office within the settlement, and a residents' committee collaborates closely with him.

Barclays Village

This settlement is on a road reserve and is accessible either from Enterprise Road opposite Kayaba, or from Likoni Road. Bordering the settlement is a Barclays Bank Branch from which its name is derived, as well as a chief's camp and the Central Workshop. The settlement was established in 2000 and some structures are built under power lines. Initially a forest area, the land was given to a few women who then sold it to other individuals. They established a shanty town formerly called Mayoni, and job-seekers eventually began arriving in the settlement.

THREAT TO LAND TENURE

On 15 August 2008, residents living under KPLC power lines were given three days' notice to leave their homes. However, they have no documentation. Around the same time, a notice in the media gave residents two weeks' eviction notice to relocate for road construction.

LAND

The 3 acres of land belong to the Government, and were intended for road construction.

POPULATION

Around 2,000 people live in this settlement, with an estimated 200 households and young people as the majority.

HOUSING

The village's 100 structures each with several rooms which measure 10 ft by 12 ft. Floors are cemented and the houses are made of moderately new iron sheets. There are very few businesses, most being

residential units, and absentee landlords own 95% of the structures. Rents range from Ksh 1,200 to 1,400 per month.

SERVICES

- About 15 well-distributed points provide piped water, at a cost of Ksh. 3 per 20-litre can. The water points are run by individuals who have obtained connections from the water company.
- Landlords have connected about 50 toilets to a sewer line, and no payment is required to use these facilities.
- There are both formal and informal electricity connections.
- The nearest post office is at the House of Manji on Likoni Road.
- There is one main drainage channel usually maintained by landlords, which controls flooding.
- All solid waste is left at the roadside and collected by the City Council.
- There is one church next to the chief's office, while other residents use a mosque in Kayaba just across the road.
- As the settlement lacks schools, children often go to St. Bakhita or schools in Kayaba. Residents hope that a school under construction in Kayaba will offer free education, as local private schools charge fees of Ksh. 300 per month. At St. Bakhita there are courses such as dressmaking and hairdressing offered at Ksh. 3,000 per term. Enrollment is very low, however.
- Villagers receive medical attention at the Railway Training Institute Health Centre at a cost of Ksh. 20, or go to the Merali Clinic in Kayaba.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

About 10 people are permanently employed in the Industrial Area, garnering monthly salaries of Ksh. 6,000 to 10,000. The others work as casual laborers or run small businesses, with average earnings of just Ksh. 250 per day.

GOVERNANCE AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN DEVELOPMENT

Residents have a women's group and a committee, but have not yet benefited from the services of any NGO or CDF.

Maziwa

This settlement is located along Jogoo Road in Kaloleni location, Makongeni sub-location, and borders Kaloleni and Makongeni Estates. It was established in 1960 by jobless relatives of Kenya Railway workers, who established a marketplace largely for the sale of milk (leading to the settlement's name). Eventually, the traders started erecting residences.

LAND

The land is about 3 acres in size and said to be owned by the Government, since it sits on a road reserve. Residents have received verbal threats from individuals who purportedly own the land.

POPULATION

Maziwa village has about 15,000 residents, or approximately 3000 families.

HOUSING

There are about 70 structures with a total of more than 800 rooms. Each room measures 10 ft by 10 ft. Most houses are built using old iron sheets and timber, with over 95% of them being residential. The ratio of present structure-owners to tenants is placed at 1:15. Rents range from Ksh. 1,000 to a maximum of 1,500.

SERVICES

- Residents fetch tap water from Kaloleni or Makongeni Estate for free, and also enjoy free access to toilets in these estates.
- There is no drainage system in the settlement, water is poured on the terraces—but flooding is rare.
- Only three people have formal electricity connections, and as there are no informal connections, most residents use kerosene lamps.
- There are private telephone facilities in the settlement.
- The external road that services this settlement is Jogoo Road; internal access is provided by Vijana Road.
- Garbage is collected in plastic bags, which the City Council subsequently picks up.
- There is no school within the settlement but children walk about ½ km to Kaloleni and Makongeni, which offer free education.
- Kaloleni dispensary is the only health care center that offers medical attention to the people of Maziwa, for a fee of Ksh. 20. There is a high rate of HIV, and people commonly suffer from TB and malaria.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Most people are casual laborers and others run small businesses, with earnings averaging Ksh. 100 shillings per day.

GOVERNANCE AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN DEVELOPMENT

Elders and the provincial administration are active on the ground, and there are also a few community-based organizations.

Kaloleni (A.k.a Agare)

Alternately known as Agare Village after the first settler named Agare. The settlement was established in 1976. It is located in Makongeni Stadium Road.

LAND

The land is approximately 4 acres, and it is believed to be owned partly by the City Council and partly by Railways. Some residents claim it was meant to serve as a parking lot for the railway zone.

POPULATION

The population is 10,000 in total, with children comprising the majority and the number of households exceeding 3000.

HOUSING

The village's structures number 500 altogether, and there are about 2,000 rooms, most of which are residential. The building materials are a combination of iron sheets with carton lining on the inside. All rooms measure 10 ft by 10 ft, and rents range from Ksh. 800 to 1500.

SERVICES

- There is piped water in the settlement and individuals own two water points, where a 20-litre can costs Ksh. 3.
- A block of toilets is connected to a sewer line and owned by the community; access is provided free of charge.
- No drainage is available and the water poured outside the houses flows freely, forming small pools. During the rainy season, water often enters the residents' homes.
- There is no electricity and people usually use kerosene lamps, while a few can afford gas lamps and pressure lamps.
- The nearest post office is Makongeni, which is within walking distance.
- There are 4 churches within the settlement that on occasion also serve as meeting places.
- As there are no schools in the village, children attend the nearest schools in Makongeni and Kaloleni estates. No fees are paid, and the children can walk to school. However, enrollment is very high with minimal drop out rate, and classrooms are congested.

- Kaloleni dispensary provides medical services for a fee of Ksh. 20, but in most cases they lack medications so residents can only receive prescriptions. In turn, most villagers prefer alternative sources like herbs, or else purchase over-the-counter drugs without prescriptions.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

A few women sell vegetables and cereals at the City Stadium Market, while others are homemakers. The men work in the jua kali sector, usually at the Gikomba market. Fewer than 10 residents earn a monthly salary.

Langata Division

	Slum	Population	Land Ownership	River
1	City Carton Wilson			
2	Kuwinda			
3	Mtumba			
4	Plot 10			
5	Quarry, Raila Estate			
6	Riverside Mbagathi			
7	<i>Soweto East</i>			
8	<i>Laini Saba*</i>			
9	<i>Mashimoni*</i>			
10	<i>Shilanga*</i>			
11	<i>Lindi*</i>			
12	<i>Kichinjio*</i>			
13	<i>Makina*</i>			
14	<i>Kambi Muru*</i>			
15	<i>Gatwikira*</i>			
16	<i>Soweto West Kianda*</i>			
17	<i>Kisumu Ndogo*</i>			

* Kibera Settlements

Lang'ata Constituency is an electoral constituency in Kenya. It is one of eight constituencies of Nairobi Province. It consists of southern and southwestern areas of Nairobi. Langata constituency has common boundaries with Kibera Division of Nairobi. The entire constituency is located within Nairobi City Council area. The constituency has an area of 223 km². It was known as Nairobi South Constituency at the 1963 elections but since 1969 elections it has been known as Langata Constituency.

Kibera, Kenya's largest slum is located in Langata constituency, as are Karen and Langata, some of the most affluent suburbs in Nairobi.

Langata is now represented by Raila Odinga, a leading politician in Kenya. The first Langata MP Joseph Murumbi served as a Vice-President of Kenya from 1966 to 1967. Former Langata MP Philip Leakey was the first white Kenyan MP. Another noteworthy former Langata MP is Mwangi Mathai, former husband of nobel peace price laureate Wangari Maathai.

Members of Parliament

Elections	MP	Party	Notes
1963	Joseph Murumbi	KANU	
1969	Yunis Ali	KANU	One-party system
1974	Mwangi Mathai	KANU	One-party system
1979	Philip Leakey	KANU	One-party system
1983	Philip Leakey	KANU	One-party system.
1988	Philip Leakey	KANU	One-party system.
1992	Raila Odinga	Ford-Kenya	
1997	Raila Odinga	NDP	
2002	Raila Odinga	NARC / LDP	
2007	Raila Odinga	ODM	

Locations and wards

Locations	
Location	Population*
Karen	13,663
Kibera	117,106
Laini Saba	72,792
Langata	22,555
Mugumoini	49,064
Nairobi West	59,517
Sera Ngombe	66,548
Total	368,274
1999 census	

Mtumba

Mtumba was originally established on Mombasa Road, but was relocated to its current location by the Government in 1992. The village's current location borders Wilson Airport and Kenya Wildlife Services' fences. Originally there were only 270 families, but the area chief has assisted other needy people to settle here too, the number has increased. Most newcomers have been displaced from other villages by fire outbreaks, or by clashes especially in Kibera. Still others come from rural areas following marital separation or their husbands' deaths. Grown children have also moved to start their own families. However, the chief has prohibited permanent materials in house construction.

LAND

Ownership of the land is unclear. The land originally measured 14 acres up to Mtumba Formal School, which is seen as a part of the settlement, but currently it occupies 7 acres.

THREATS TO LAND TENURE

Over the ten years that the residents have lived in this settlement at its current location, they have witnessed 7 demolitions. The village's school has also been under threat of demolition by private developers for a long time. Aviation authorities have also severally tried to move the residents out of the settlement to pave way for private allocations. The authorities claim that the settlement lies on the flight path of the planes. However, each time they were moved out, private developers took over the land. Later part of the land was fenced off as the planes take-off or landing route and dwellers told not go beyond it. In 1994, the village was demolished and residents went to camp at the chief's office, he later allowed them to go back to the same place and reconstruct their structures. The last eviction incident occurred in 1996. Most demolitions have coincided with residents' efforts to build more durable homes.

In December 2001, residents were given notice to leave in 30 days, but they successfully petitioned the Provincial Commissioner to protect them. No one has subsequently claimed ownership.

POPULATION

Based on an enumeration conducted in 2004, the village had a population 4,480 people. This number has increased to roughly 5280, following the clashes in Kibera and South B settlements.

HOUSING

There are 1008 single-roomed structures in this settlement, with 60% built using cartons and the rest made of old iron sheets. Three-quarters of the residents own their structures, and the remaining tenant population pays monthly rents between Ksh. 300-600. Rents are usually higher for rooms with cement floors. Ventilation is poor, and over 80% of the structures have no windows.

SERVICES

- There are both individual and communal latrines, numbering 17 in total for the entire settlement. Some residents completely restrict access to their latrines, so the implied ratio of 1 latrine: 29

residents is misleading. An agent of the area provincial administration has prohibited construction of permanent toilets. The loose soils cause the makeshift latrines to collapse every rainy season. Residents therefore must undertake latrine reconstructions twice every year. Additionally, residents use flying toilets and open spaces outside the settlement.

- The settlement's garbage collection is centralized.
- There are no water ducts, such that rainwater drains into people's houses; this poor drainage situation is exacerbated by runoff from the Wilson Airport and Ngong Hills.
- The settlement has piped water thanks to community efforts, which is sold at Ksh. 3 per 20-litre container and Ksh. 5 from the nearby formal residential areas during water shortages.
- There is no electricity connected to this settlement.
- An access road through the South C residential area runs across the entire village, along with a network of internal paths.
- Children attend either Mtumba Informal School in this settlement or St. Catherine Primary School in South B Estate.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

More than 70% of the settlements work force is engaged in small-scale business. The other 30% is involved in casual employment in the nearby industrial area.

GOVERNANCE AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN DEVELOPMENT

Residents have formed self-help groups for mutual support and merry-go-round projects to raise funds. Several NGOs work with the residents, including Pamoja Trust among others.

City Cotton-Wilson

Found on the corner of 44 acres of land belonging to the Moi Educational Complex, the settlement itself occupies an area less than 1 acre in size. The land registration number for the school is 209/11207-Nairobi and the allotment letter number is 124944/13.

POPULATION/HOUSING

Slightly over 1,600 people live in this settlement, forming 270 households with an average of 7 people per room. Structures are constructed using a range of non-durable materials, such as iron sheets, timber, cartons, tins and polythene paper.

SERVICES

- There are 3 water points, one belonging to the settlement's co-operative society while the others are private. A 20-liter container costs 5 Ksh; during shortages, a nearby mosque with a borehole will provide water.
- Only two public latrines are available and while both are connected to the main sewer, they lack water for flushing. Flying toilets and open spaces are frequently used, despite some shared privately-owned latrines. Domestic water is usually poured into the toilets to push down the waste resulting in highly insanitary facilities.
- Drainage is poor - wastewater is poured into open ducts whose channels are frequently blocked, forming stagnant pools. Raw human waste combines with this waste and provides fertile breeding grounds for mosquitoes and bad odours.
- Garbage collection is centralized
- There is no electricity connected to this settlement.
- Access to this community is by an earthen road and paths through the estate, which are very narrow.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

Over 50% of the settlement's population is unemployed. The others are employed in the surrounding estates as domestic workers as small-scale-traders. There are very rare cases of male casual laborers.

Several residents raise poultry and goats, but the City Council has prohibited livestock husbandry. Animals have occasionally been confiscated and exorbitant fines exacted to secure their release.

Riverside Mbagathi

Riverside Mbagathi is one of many villages comprising the larger Kibera Settlement. It is however located in Langata Southlands estate. According to residents, the village occupies at least 13 areas of Government land.

POPULATION/HOUSING

There are approximately 18,000 people dwelling in 2700 households, with an average of 7 individuals per household. About 90% of the structures are made of mud and wattle; fewer than 10% use old iron sheets while a handful are made of stone. Only 20% of the structure-owners are resident in the settlement. Rents range from Ksh. 600 –1500 a month, depending on the structure's condition and location.

SERVICES

- Fewer than 60 latrines serve this settlement. Some plots do not have latrines and their occupants rely on two communal latrines. The two communal latrines, have 3 toilets seats each, but are very inadequate for a settlement of this size.
- The settlement's lack of garbage collection has triggered a crisis, with most waste simply draining to the river or dumped there by residents themselves.
- Residents have constructed a few drainage ducts in the settlement.
- Recently, concerns regarding environmental pollution have provided entry for CBOs like Kibera Usafi Group
- There is no electricity connected in this area.
- Water is sold to residents at a Ksh. 3 per 20-litre container.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

40% of the residents practice small-scale businesses in the settlement. Another 40% engaged in casual employment, while the rest are either housewives or unemployed.

Quarry /Raila Estate

Quarry Village is also known as Raila Estate, as residents incorporated the Member of Parliament's name to gain support against the local administration's threats concerning their construction in the early 1990's. Following its establishment by quarry workers, the settlement gradually expanded into open areas surrounding the quarry. While the local administration has consistently harassed residents, no demolitions have however ensued.

LAND

This is one of the Kibera settlements, located on Government land measuring about 8 acres.

POPULATION SIZE/HOUSING

The village's 9,000 people comprise 1,800 households occupying a room or two each, with an average of 5 members per household. There are 250 structure-owners, 40% of whom are resident. Structures are made of mud and wattle trees, though a few others are built with stone.

SERVICES

- A total of 18 latrines are unevenly distributed in the settlement. Some plots do not have any latrine facility at all, and flying toilets and open spaces are therefore frequently used.
- No drainage ducts exist in the settlement, and the nearby river frequently floods. Most of the rainwater from adjoining settlements collects here, presenting serious risks during the rainy season.

- Garbage collection is poor and therefore collects in areas that could otherwise have been profitably utilized. The river below the settlement is also used as a dirt bin.
- Water is supplied by privately owned water points at Ksh. 5 per 20-litre container.
- There is no electricity connection in this area.
- Internal access is provided by paths and an earth road connects the settlement to Otiende Estates and the Langata Women’s Prison.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

60% of the adults labor in the industrial area, with others engaging in small businesses throughout Kibera. There is also a population of housewives and the unemployed.

Plot 10 (Upendo Village)

A woman named Milka Wanjiru established this settlement in 1978 as a hotel to serve people working in neighboring construction sites. When she later began farming, other women soon joined in hopes of supplementing their incomes. The area chief has also helped in the settlement’s growth by allocating land for other people to settle.

THREATS TO LAND TENURE

The first eviction attempt occurred in 1978 when a private developer sought to fence in the empty land. The Provincial Commissioner ordered the demolition of the fence and thereby protected Government land from the developer. Several eviction attempts have followed but residents have resisted them—no demolition has occurred since the settlement’s inception.

LAND

The settlement is on 1.5 acres of Government land belonging to the Kenya Prison authorities.

POPULATION/HOUSING

There is an estimated population of 130 households with an average of 5 people, thus totaling about 650 residents. Structures have been constructed using iron sheets; fewer than 5% have cement floors. Each plot has a total of 15-18 rooms. Ownership is evenly divided between absentee and resident landlords, and rents range from Ksh. 900 – 1800 per month.

SERVICES

- The settlement has 17 latrines, translating to a usage ratio of 1:38, though some plots lack facilities. Uniquely, this settlement is very sensitive to the issue of latrine usage and all the

latrines are seen as communal. Residents who lack latrines are still expected to empty the facilities when the need arises.

- There are no drainage ducts in the settlement and every household usually manages its wastewater by putting it in a container and pouring it outside the settlement. Drainage of rainwater remains a problem, since there are no mechanisms for its management.
- Garbage is collected in a centralized area and is regularly burned.
- Tap water is widely available and sold at Ksh. 3 per 20-litre can.
- Fewer than 5 structures are connected to electricity. These five sub-contract the service to another two.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

Most residents work in the nearby industrial area as casual workers; a few are in full-time employment. Others are self-employed and run some small businesses in the settlement. There are others still who are not employed.

Kuwinda

This settlement was established in 1978 by people evicted during the city slum demolitions between 1971 and 1978. However growth was experienced between 1990 and 1992 because of the ethnic clashes that resulted in in-migration. Tenants see the settlement as affordable and live here to access jobs in the city, plantations, farms and ranches in the vast Ngong and Kajiado areas. It is also a transit place for people from Masailand and the City. Most of the residents had rented houses elsewhere but were later to experience difficulties in paying thus their moving into this settlement. There are, however, others who moved in hopes of owning property.

LAND

This land belongs to the Government and measures 5 acres in size. It was once said to have been privately-owned, but it has not been claimed since residents settled here. While no evictions have occurred, individuals have distributed leaflets claiming that the owner will destroy their structures. Anonymous notices were once posted in the village asking residents to vacate.

POPULATION/ HOUSING

- There is an estimated population of 7, 000 people, who live in 1400 households with an average of 5 people. Three-quarters of the structures were built of mud and wattle trees, the rest using iron

sheets and old tins. 60 % of the structures have between 1 and 4 rooms. Fewer than 10% of the structures have cement floors.

- Half the structure owners reside in the settlement. Tenants pay monthly rents of Ksh. 300 for a single room with a cement floor, and Ksh. 800 per room for structures of two/three rooms that may have cement floors.
- **SERVICES**
- Piped water from the City Council is available at 11 water points, which are not evenly distributed. Only 2 water points provide water for free; the others are privately-owned and charge Ksh. 3 per 20-litre can.
- There is no electricity in this settlement; residents use other means for fuel and lighting.
- Access to the village is by the use of an all weather road, while paths provide internal access.
- Residents operate private phone services and charge different rates for use; some provide mobile handsets as well as public pay phones.
- There are 43 working latrines in this settlement, alongside another 25 rendered inoperable because they have not been emptied. Latrine sharing is common, especially as some owners deny use of private latrines. Some have been commercialized, charging Ksh. 5 per use; flying toilets and open areas are also commonly used.
- Since refuse is not properly collected, waste is strewn throughout the settlement and its environs.
- Mwiara Primary School serves the settlement, but children must commute at least 30 minutes to the school. While there is a nursery school in Kuwinda, there is no secondary school nearby and most students must travel to Ongata Rongai Secondary.
- There is no health facility in the settlement and residents usually seek medical attention at Rongai from both private and missionary Centres. However there are a few public health assistants and trained midwives resident in the settlement.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

More than 60% of the working population engages in small-scale business, while fewer than 10% is in full-time employment. The remaining 30% is either unemployed or housewives.

GOVERNANCE

Resident organizations are common, including women's groups, merry-go-rounds, and funeral societies. A village committee is answerable to the area chief, while outside NGO activity has been limited to the Catholic Sisters of Rongai, who assist young children.

A History of Kibera

The largest slum in Kenya, Kibera is comprised of several settlements with different names and boundaries, but all have the same origin. The area was first known as “kibrah,” which was changed to “Kibira” and finally “Kibera.” “Kibrah” is a Nubian lexeme meaning “forest,” but as the Bantus could not pronounce the word, it was converted into “Kibira.” Technology then led to the modification of the name to “Kibera”. The first settlers were Nubian refugees from Sudan, who arrived in 1914. The area was densely forested, but the Nubians soon started clearing the bushes and erecting structures.

When white settlers arrived, they learned of Nubian bravery and hence hired them as guards. During World War II, additional Europeans immigrated to Kenya and the demand for guards increased in turn. Friends from abroad were contacted so as to overcome the deficit, and the colonial Government gave the land in Kibera to the Nubians. Most of them settled near Otiende, which is now an estate with the same name. As the Nubians did not want Kenyans overtaking “their land,” the population remained fairly homogenous.

President Jomo Kenyatta later allowed some Kenyans to settle in Kibera, at a distance from the Nubian settlements. However, the latter staged demonstrations claiming they did not want Kenyans on their land. In response, Member of Parliament Mwangi Maathai liaised with the then PC of Nairobi, who together convinced the President to allow Kenyans to settle in Kibera.

By 1981, many Kenyans had been allocated spaces in Kibera by the Provincial Administration. The first beneficiaries were Kikuyu and Kamba, and the population grew so rapidly that available plots were soon occupied. The situation deteriorated during President Moi’s regime, when rural-urban migration increased and chiefs allocated lands to those people who went to them for help.

Currently, over a million residents in Kibera live on about 100 acres of land. The settlements’ names help reveal their history: Kichinjio (“slaughterhouse”) was so named since the location used to slaughter animals. Mashimoni (“holes”) had many pits and Kisumu Ndogo (“Little Kisumu”) was named after the city of Kisumu, which is predominantly Luos. There is a settlement called Raila after Prime Minister Raila Odinga, while Makongeni is named after the sisal formerly grown in that area. These various settlements in Kibera are subdivided by the railway line, pathways or trenches. They suffer from a lack of toilets, proper drainage, dumping sites, and water.

Soweto East

The village is in Laini Saba sub-location and Soweto location in Kibera. Nearby landmarks are the Armed Forces Memorial Hospital, Highrise Estate and Nairobi Dam Estate.

LAND

The village covers 15 acres and residents are expectant of a slum upgrading initiative by the Ministry of Housing. The Ministry has constructed a decanting site consisting of 600 houses to allow for space for re-development of the settlement. Residents are doubtful of the criteria for allocation of the new housing and are also concerned about the rents expected. They have previously faced eviction threats from the Kenya Railways and the KPLC, and the City Council concerning encroachment on their utility reserves, but no action has been taken.

POPULATION

There are about 50,000 people in total or 9,600 families.

HOUSING

About 1,500 structures, with 13,000 rooms, have been built using iron sheets and timber. Very few have cemented floors; most of the houses are earthen and rooms measure 10 ft by 10 ft. The ratio of structure-owners living in the settlement to that of tenants is about 1:25. Rent ranges from Ksh. 400 to as high as Ksh. 3,500, depending on the number of rooms and facilities provided.

SERVICES

- There are about 50 privately-owned standpoints charging between Ksh. 2 and 5 per 20 litre can of water.
- Flying toilets are very common, though there are a few privately-owned toilets and others still under construction. The completed facilities charge Ksh. 2 per use.
- There is no dumping site in this settlement: solid and liquid wastes are disposed on terraces and roads. Drainage is minimal, and the houses are prone to flooding.
- There are both formal and informal electricity connections.
- Access to this settlement is via Mbagathi Way and Mbagathi Lane.
- There are about 15-20 churches in this settlement but no mosque
- There are no public schools in the vicinity, but 2 private primary schools charge fees ranging from Ksh.800 to 1,200 and 2 private secondary schools cost Ksh.1,500.
- Located about 1 km away, AMREF Health Care offers medical services, with common maladies being malaria, TB and waterborne diseases.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Most residents are casual laborers, although some engage in micro-businesses. Daily earnings vary between Ksh. 200 and Ksh. 1,000.

GOVERNANCE AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN DEVELOPMENT

Village elders are said to be extremely non-responsive, while the provincial governance met with somewhat greater approval. There are a number of CBO's supported by PAX ROMANA for Roman Catholics, and residents have interacted with Maji na Ufanisi and Pamoja Trust. The Slum Upgrading initiative by the Ministry of Housing has necessitated the creation of residents' cooperative societies.

Laini Saba

The settlement is near Ngumo Estate and the railway line in Laini Saba location, Laini Saba sub-location. The settlement's name is said to derive from the act of aiming arrows at a target (Kulenga Shabaha). Before occupation the land was a hunting ground for early colonial settlers.

LAND

The Government owns the 50 acres of land on which Laini Saba is located, though residents were unsure of its intended use. They have received verbal threats from Kenya Railways and KPLC, but none of the threats have been carried out.

POPULATION

Laini Saba has about 60,000 residents or 8,000 families; an estimated 40,000 children live in the settlement.

HOUSING

There are about 1,000 structures with a total of 10,000 rooms. Most structures are built using old iron sheets, with a few made using mud. An average room is 10 ft by 10 ft, and rent ranges from as little as Ksh. 400 to Ksh. 3,000. With just 5% structure-owners, 95% of the occupants are tenants.

SERVICES

- There are several water points within the settlement that charge from Ksh. 3 to 5 per 20-litre can.
- The few toilet facilities are privately-owned, charge Ksh. 3 per use, and are not well-distributed. Not surprisingly, residents often use flying toilets instead.

- The settlement's trenches act as a dumpster for both liquid and solid waste; blockages and flooding are common during the rainy season.
- All the houses have electricity, with 90% of them being formal connections.
- For those without mobile phones, privately-owned bureaus within the settlement provide communication facilities.
- Mbagathi Way and Mbagathi Lane serve this settlement, and internal footpaths are well-spaced aside from the open trenches.
- There are about 15 churches in this settlement, with one mosque.
- 10 private schools are situated in this settlement and charge fees from Ksh. 200 to 300.
- AMREF Health Centre serves the settlement for fees from Ksh. 50 to 100. The common maladies are waterborne diseases and malaria.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

There are a few permanently-employed residents but a large proportion engages in casual labor, earning between Ksh. 100 and 400 daily.

GOVERNANCE AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN DEVELOPMENT

Elders in the settlement collaborate with the provincial administration to address local problems, and residents claim there are about 10 CBOs assisted by Pamoja Trust through Muungano. The Christ the King Church is a significant influence in the settlement.

Mashimoni

This settlement is in Makina Sub-location, near Kambi Muru settlement.

LAND

The settlement is located on about 7 acres of Government land. Residents purportedly received eviction threats from Kenya Railways in 1993. The few Nubians within Mashimoni have also threatened the other residents, claiming the land belongs to them.

POPULATION

The settlement has a population of approximately 25,000 people.

HOUSING

There are about 500 structures, over 90% being residential and having a total of 4,000 rooms. While most structures are built using old iron sheets, some are wooden. An average room is 14 ft by 12 ft, and rents range from Ksh. 800 to 1,000 per room. The ratio of structure-owners living in the settlement to that of tenants is about 1:25.

SERVICES

- There are about 10 water points within the settlement charging Ksh. 3 per 20-litre can. The water points are owned by individuals who have managed to get connections from the City Council.
- Some plots have toilets erected by landlords, which tenants can use for free. However, tenants without toilets in their plots must use flying toilets instead. There are also a few community toilets owned by individuals, but they are not well-located and carry charges of Ksh. 3 per use.
- Trenches are used to dispose both liquid and solid wastes, producing blockages and flooding during the rainy season.
- All the houses lack electricity, but KPLC has planned to provide connections in the future..
- Communication is available through privately-owned phone bureaus within the settlement.
- Ngong' Road is used as the external road, and the road to Kibera Law Courts serves as the internal road. Internal footpaths are narrow, however, and oftentimes are overflowing with waste.
- There are about 20 churches in this settlement, with one mosque.
- Children attend private schools, where they pay fees ranging from Ksh. 500 to 1,500.
- There are about five private clinics in the settlement and one public dispensary at D.C area, which has charges ranging from Ksh. 20 to 100. AMREF Health Centre provides services for fees of Ksh. 50 to 100, but it located is about 2 km from this settlement. The common maladies are waterborne diseases and malaria.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

A large percentage of the population works as casual laborers, mostly earning between Ksh. 50 to 200 daily.

GOVERNANCE AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN DEVELOPMENT

Elders in the settlement and the provincial administration are active on the ground, while the settlement has dozens of CBOs and NGO interventions that are concerned about bettering the lives of their members, however have little interest in overall development of the settlement.

Shilanga

This settlement is in Shilanga sub-location in Laini Saba Location, neighbouring Wilson Airport, Nairobi Dam and Lindi Village.

LAND

The settlement is located on about 6 acres owned by the Government. Threats have been received from KPLC and the Government, claiming that this area is a road reserve. A by pass that connects Langata and Ngong Roads is earmarked to pass through the settlement.

POPULATION

The settlement has about 35,000 people.

HOUSING

There are about 1,000 structures with a total of 7,000 rooms, and old iron sheets are the most common building material. A few structures are wooden, and about 5% of the rooms are used for business purposes. An average room is 12 ft by 12 ft in size, and rent ranges from Ksh. 500 to 1,000 per room. The ratio of structure-owners living in the settlement to that of tenants is about 1:25.

SERVICES

- There are about 20 water points within the settlement that sell 20-litre cans for Ksh. 3 to 5.
- There are 5 community toilets built with CDF funds, but they have been taken over by a group charging Ksh. 3 per use. Flying toilets are common.
- Liquid and solid wastes are dumped on the road and on the poorly-maintained terraces. During heavy rains, there is usually flooding of sewer water and wastes.
- The nearest post office to this settlement is in Kenyatta Market, located 2 km away.
- Mbagathi Way acts as the external road and the internal one is Makina Lane. Narrow footpaths are then used within the settlement.
- There are about 40 churches in this settlement, with no mosque.
- There are both formal and informal connections of electricity.
- Children attend private schools where they pay Ksh. 200 to 1,000 per month.
- AMREF Health Centre in Laini Saba is the only health care center available, which charges fees of Ksh. 50 to 100. The common maladies are waterborne diseases and malaria.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

A large percentage of the population engages in casual labor, with daily earnings between Ksh. 50 to 200.

GOVERNANCE AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN DEVELOPMENT

Elders in the settlement are said to be very corrupt, and no CBOs exist in this settlement.

Lindi

This settlement forms part of Kibera in Darajani sub-location, Makina location.

LAND

The land size is about 20 acres initially owned by the Government, but now by Nubians. Residents have not received any threats of eviction.

POPULATION

The settlement has about 50,000 people; families number around 6,000.

HOUSING

The 8,000 structures have about 8,000 rooms each measuring 13 ft by 10 ft. Rent charges range from Ksh. 800 to 1,000 per month, and 95% of the rooms are residential.

SERVICES

- There are about 50 private water points, where a 20-litre can sells for the high rates of Ksh. 5 to 10.
- As there are no toilets in this settlement, residents must resort to flying toilets.
- Waste water is disposed on the footpaths since drainage is nonexistent.
- There are no power connections in the area.
- The village's 10 private schools require monthly fees ranging from Ksh. 200 to 1,000.
- There are about 5 private clinics and AMREF is about 4 km from the settlement. Most prefer going to AMREF because the rates are affordable. The common maladies are waterborne diseases and malaria.
- Most residents run micro-businesses; others are casual laborers or work in the juakali sector.

GOVERNANCE AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN DEVELOPMENT

The village elders are seen as inactive, and residents also say the provincial administration is corrupt.

There are few tribal community-based organizations in this settlement, and little is known about NGOs.

Kichinjio

This settlement is Darajani sub-location, Makina location, and the D.O.'s Kibera Centre is located nearby.

LAND

The settlement sits on about 8 acres of land, mostly Crown Land but small portions where the railway passes are owned by Kenya Railways. The latter has threatened the community with eviction, but residents have never been displaced.

POPULATION

The settlement has about 10,000 people.

HOUSING

There are about 500 structures with about 3,000 rooms measuring 10 ft by 10 ft. Most structures are residential and built of iron sheets, though some are of timber. The ratio of present structure-owners to tenants is 1:40, and rent ranges from Ksh. 1,000 to 1,500.

SERVICES

- There are about 25 stand points owned by individuals with connections from the City Council. The water is usually rationed such that they receive it only once a week at Ksh. 3 to 5.
- There are about 5 community toilets charging Ksh. 2 to 3 per use, and others are under construction. Flying toilets are minimal.
- There is no dumping site in the vicinity therefore people dispose wastes in the terraces and any available space. Flooding is very common in the rainy season.
- There are very few formal connections of electricity and those with power will sub-let to others for monthly rates of Ksh. 300 per room.
- The nearest post office is in Kenyatta, which is about 3 km away. Those without cell phones use bureau phones.
- From town, the settlement is accessed through Haile Selassie Avenue and Ngong' Road; Kibera Lane and footpaths provide the internal access routes.
- There are about 50 churches in this settlement, with only one mosque.
- A private clinic called Maria Stod Health Centre charges Ksh. 200 to 500, and common maladies are waterborne diseases and malaria.

- The children attend private schools such as Makina Baptist, Kikosep and Old Kibera Calvary School, which require fees from Ksh. 300 to 1,000 per month.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Most residents are casual laborers who earn about Ksh. 100 to 200 daily.

GOVERNANCE AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN DEVELOPMENT

The settlement's village elders are viewed with suspicion for liaising with the chief and assistant chief. The few CBOs were disbanded during the 2008 post election political crisis.

Makina

This settlement is between Woodley Estate, Karanja Estate and Mashimoni Village, in Makina D.C. Location.

LAND

The land totals about 20 acres in size, and is owned by the Government. Residents reported receiving threats from the City Council in 2006, though they lacked evidence.

POPULATION

The settlement has about 50,000 people or around 7,000 families, with children representing about 65% of the population.

HOUSING

The settlement's 1,500 structures contain approximately 9,000 rooms, which measure 10 ft by 10 ft and are built of mud and old iron sheets. The ratio of structure-owners living in the settlement to that of tenants is 1:10. Rent is between Ksh. 1,000 to 3,000 per room.

SERVICES

- A few individuals have obtained water connections from the City Council, though it is usually available once a week due to rationing. There are about 50 water points charging Ksh. 3-5 per 20-litre can.
- There are only two toilets in this settlement and the charges are Ksh. 3 to 5 per use. Flying toilets are minimal, however.

- Lacking a dumpsite in the settlement, residents dispose garbage on the terraces and flooding is common during the rainy season.
- There are several individuals with formal connections, and sublet charges are Ksh. 300 per month.
- The nearest post office is in Kenyatta, located 3 km from this settlement. Those without cell phones use bureau phones.
- The settlement is accessible from town via Ngong' Road, while Joseph Kang'ethe Road and footpaths are used for internal access.
- There are about 20 churches in this settlement but no mosque.
- Within the settlement are two public schools, Makina Primary and Joseph Kang'ethe, which provide free education.
- The D.O dispensary, AMREF and GSU health services centres are used by Makina's residents. Charges range from Ksh. 20 to 200.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Most residents are casual laborers, while a small number run small businesses within or outside the settlement. Earnings are estimated between Ksh. 100 to 200 per day.

GOVERNANCE AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN DEVELOPMENT

There are village elders, a chief and an assistant chief together with an AP, but residents view them with mistrust. As several CBOs were affected by the political crisis, Bahati Self-Help Group for women is the only association still active, and residents are unaware of any NGOs.

Kambi Muru

This settlement is near Otiende River in Darajani location, Kisumu Ndogo sub-location.

LAND

The land size is about 8 acres, under Governmental ownership, but residents have only received verbal threats from Nubians.

POPULATION

The settlement has about 40,000 people forming 7,000 families, with children numbering 28,000 altogether.

HOUSING

About 2,500 structures have a total of 10,000 rooms, measuring 10 ft by 10 ft. and usually built of mud and old iron sheets. A few were built of new iron sheets or old ones that have been painted. More than 78% of these rooms are residential. The ratio of structure-owners living in the settlement to that of tenants is 1:25. Rent is between Ksh. 1,000 to 1,500 per room.

SERVICES

- Some individuals have water connections from the City Council, though access is usually rationed. There are about 5 water points and the charges are Ksh. 3-5.
- For the lucky tenants living in plots provided with toilets, facilities can be used for free. But these are rare and the rest must beg to use them, seek toilets at bars and hotels, or resort to flying toilets.
- The trenches in this settlement have been clogged with wastes, which facilitates flooding during the rainy season.
- There are several people with formal power connections, who charge sub-letters Ksh. 300 per month.
- The settlement is accessed through Ngong' Road, with Kibera Lane and narrow footpaths used for internal access.
- There are about 30 churches in this settlement but no mosque.
- The children attend Old Kibera Primary School and Olympic Primary School, whose fees range from Ksh. 200 to 1,000.
- AMREF and other private clinics provide health care services; charges vary from a low of Ksh. 20 to as much 500.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Residents are usually casual laborers or work in the jua kali sector, while a small number run small businesses within or outside the settlement. Their daily earnings are between Ksh. 100 and 300.

GOVERNANCE AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN DEVELOPMENT

There are village elders, a chief, and an assistant chief who help address domestic issues and other pressing matters. There are no CBOs, due to tribal tension after the 2007 elections. Nor are residents currently working with any NGOs.

Gatwikira

Established in the 1940s, the settlement is in Sarang’ombe Location near a railway line and River Kyahiti, opposite the Olympic P.S. The original settlers either moved from other Kibera villages or the rural areas. Perhaps because they could not conceive of going back home, they named the settlement Gatwikira, or “to stay somewhere permanently.” Their administrative office is the Olympic Chief’s Office.

LAND

The land size is about 40 acres, and is believed to be a quarry. Residents say they have not received any eviction threats.

POPULATION

The settlement has about 70,000 people.

HOUSING

Structures number about 720 in total, with 7,000 rooms that may be 10 ft by 10 ft or 10 ft by 12 ft. Common building materials are mud, timber or old iron sheets, but some are built of new iron sheets or old ones that have been painted. The rent varies from Ksh. 300 to as much as 1,500.

SERVICES

- There is piped water available from 70 water points, some belonging to individuals and others to small groups. Residents usually obtain water for Ksh. 2 per 20-litre can, but during shortages the cost jumps to Ksh. 5 to 10.
- There is no sewer but there are approximately 230 latrines. Residents are charged Ksh. 3 to 5 per use, and ownership may be by landlords, the community, schools, or groups of people.
- There are no trenches within the settlement, with the exception of a few located near the river.
- The people are said to have only formal electricity connections from KPLC.
- Narrow footpaths provide internal access.
- Children attend private schools where they pay Ksh. 300 to 500 per month, walking just 20 to 40 metres to access these schools.
- There are 7 private clinics that provide health care services and charges range from Ksh. 300 to 500. However, the facilities often have an inadequate supply of medication.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Most people are casual laborers or work in the jua kali sector; very few are employed formally. Daily earnings are placed at Ksh. 250.

GOVERNANCE AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN DEVELOPMENT

There are village elders, a chief and an assistant chief assisting the community with domestic problems and other exigent matters. Following the post-election violence, there are no active CBOs. Umande Trust has put up a biolatrines is the only visible NGO in the settlement.

Soweto West- Kianda

Served by Olympic Chief's Office, the settlement is near Nairobi Showground in Sarang'ombe Location. According to residents, the first settlers were Kikuyu and named their community Kianda or "valley" when it was established 43 years ago.

LAND

The land is about 40 acres in size, and the people claim it is owned by the Government. To date, they have not received any threats.

POPULATION

The settlement has about 40,000 people.

HOUSING

The number of structures is about 850, with 7,500 rooms altogether. Rooms range in size from 10 ft by 10 ft to 10 ft by 12 ft. Common building materials are mud, timber or old iron sheets.

SERVICES

- There is piped water available from 56 water points, some belonging to individuals while others are owned by churches or small groups of people. Residents obtain water for Ksh. 2 per 20 litres.
- There is no sewer, but Kianda has about 200 latrines mostly owned by landlords. Other toilet facilities were built by CDF, and charges per use are Ksh. 2 to 5.
- There are no trenches within the settlement, resulting in flooding during the rainy season.
- Residents have formal electricity connections from KPLC.
- Children attend the City Council's Ayany Primary School, which offers free education. Others attend private schools where they pay Ksh. 300 to 500 per month.
- For health concerns, patients must pay between Ksh. 500 to 1,000 at Ushirika Community Hospital. Most of the residents using the hospital require in-patient care.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Most residents are casual laborers or work in the jua kali sector, and very few are in formal employment. Daily earnings are placed at Ksh. 60 to 300.

GOVERNANCE AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN DEVELOPMENT

There are village elders who represent the chief within the settlement. Residents report receiving assistance from Adopt A Light, Spanish donors, and Ushirika wa Usafi, which built the community hospital. CDF has funded toilet and bathroom construction within the settlement.

Kisumu Ndogo

This settlement is Lindi location near a railway line and Kambi Muru settlement. The settlement is said to be approximately 53 years. The first persons to settle here were Awori and Aoko who come from the Luo community. The Luo's come from Kisumu area and due to the fame of these people, people decided to name this place Kisumu Ndogo which translates to 'a small Kisumu'

LAND

The land size is about 30 acres and the people claim it is owned by the Government. There have been no threats and the people claim the land was formerly a quarry. There have however been no threats so far.

POPULATION

The settlement has about 6,000 families in this settlement and a total of 35,000 people. An average family has about four people.

HOUSING

The total numbers of structures are about 780 and the rooms are said to be approximately 6,100. The measurements of a room range from 10ft by 10ft to 10ft by 12ft. The structures are built using mud, timber or old iron sheet. Rent is between Kshs. 600 and 800.

SERVICES

- There is piped water within the settlement which makes up 35 water points in total. Some of the water points belong to individuals while others belong to small groups of people. Residents obtain water for Kshs. 2 to 3 per 20 litres.
- There is no sewer but latrines are around 120 mostly owned by landlord. To use the toilets one pays Kshs. 2 to 3.
- There are no trenches within the settlement and during the rainy season the people are faced with floods.

- There is no electricity in this settlement.
- The children attend school at St. Agelas and Kisumu Ndogo primary school. School fee is between Kshs.300 to 500 per month. The enrollment in both schools is said to be low.
- The people go to Wanga clinic, Tumaini or Marcellina for medical care. The clinics are within the settlement and charge Kshs. 500 to 1,000. Most of the times the people are asked to buy their own medicines since the clinics do not stock drugs. There is room for admission in case one needs close check up.
- Most of the people here are casual laborers or work in the jua kali sector and very few are employed. Daily earnings are placed at Kshs. 40 to 300.

GOVERNANCE AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN DEVELOPMENT

There are village elders who represent the chief within the settlement. There are times when they have meetings with the chief and the elders so as they can air their grievances. The people say that they have worked very closely with Undungu society and CDF has helped them put up toilets and bathrooms at the roadside.

DAGORETTI DIVISION

	Slum	Population	Land Ownership	River
1	Congo			
2	Dagoretti Center			
3	Gachui			
4	Gatina			
5	Githarani			
6	Kabiria			
7	Kabiro			
8	Kaburi			
9	Kamwanya			
10	Kandutu			
11	Kanguku			
12	Kanunganga			
13	Kareru			
14	Kawangware			
15	Kawangware Coast			
16	Kawangware Kiambooni			
17	Kawangware Sokoni			
18	Kinyanjui			
19	Kirigu			
20	Kware			

21	Muria Mbogo			
22	Muslim			
23	Mutego			
24	Njiku			
25	Pipeline			
26	Riruta Githembe			
27	Toi Market			
28	Wanyee Close			
	Total			

Situated 10 km west of Nairobi’s city centre, Dagoretti Division covers an area of 38.7 km² and had a population of 240,509 at the time of the 1999 Census. It is the newest addition to the city, having been carved out of neighbouring Kikuyu district and incorporated by the city in 1963. Perhaps because it was a relatively late addition to the city, much of Dagoretti is peri-urban – consisting of market centres that serve an urbanizing population as well as some small-scale agriculture. As indicated by the table below, Dagoretti is ranked in the middle of the city’s 8 divisions with respect to area, population and density:

Table 1: Nairobi Divisions By Area, Population And Density

Division	Area in km ²	Population	Population Density/ km ²
Langata	223	286,739	1284
Embakasi	208.3	434,884	2088
Westlands	97.6	207,610	2127
Kasarani	85.7	338,925	3955
Dagoretti	38.7	240,509	6215
Makadara	20.1	197,434	9823
Pumwani	11.7	202,211	17283
Starehe	10.6	234,942	22164
Nairobi	696.1	2,143,254	3079

Source: The 1999 National Census

Members of Parliament

Elections	MP	Party	Notes
1963	Njoroge Mungai	KANU	
1969	Njoroge Mungai	KANU	One-party system
1974	Johnstone Muthiora	KANU	One-party system. Muthiora died soon after elections ^[2] .
1975	Francis Kahende	KANU	By-Election, One-party system

1979	Njoroge Mungai	KANU	One-party system
1983	Clement Gachanja	KANU	One-party system
1988	Chris Kamuyu	KANU	One-party system
1992	Chris Kamuyu	FORD-Asili	
1997	Beth Wambui Mugo	Social Democratic Party	
2002	Beth Wambui Mugo	NARC	
2007	Beth Wambui Mugo	Party of National Unity	

Locations and wards

Wards	
Ward	Registered Voters
Kawangware	22,662
Kenyatta/Golf course	24,948
Mutuini	6,344
Riruta	20,329
Uthiru/Ruthimitu	8,120
Waithaka	6,952
Total	89,355

123

*September 2005

Administratively, the division falls under a District Officer's control. The division has six *locations*—Waithaka, Mutuini, Uthiru/Ruthimitu, Kawangware, Riruta and Kenyatta/Golf Course—that are each overseen by a Chief. Locations are further divided into twelve *sub-locations*, each having a sub-chief. Dagoretti Constituency is also represented by a Member of Parliament, and 8 City Council *wards* elect their own Councillors.

The inventory identified 26 slum settlements situated in 7 of the 12 sub-locations in Dagoretti. The settlements have 20,099 residents, or 8.4% of Dagoretti's total population and 13% of the population in the 6 sub-locations where the slums are located. However, the settlements comprise only 0.6 km² (or 1.6%) of the division's total area. As their land size is quite small, the slums' population density exceeds Dagoretti's average by a factor of 18.

Having been incorporated as late as 1963, Dagoretti differs from the city's other divisions in the following ways:

The transfer of administration from the Kiambu Municipality to the Nairobi City Council is not complete. In principle, Trust Lands should be administered by the Kiambu Municipality, but in practice they fall under the City Council. Many of the land searches conducted indicate that the slums are on Native Trust Lands created by the constitution in 1955.

The division has often been slow in connecting to the city's trunk infrastructure, and many slum areas still do not enjoy basic services like garbage collection or sewerage.

HOUSING AND SERVICES

Most structures in the Dagoretti slums are semi-permanent, built using iron sheets, mud, wattle or timber. Secondly, the majority of toilets and water taps are detached from the living quarters. In the best-case scenario, this is next to the house; in the worst, they may be 50 feet away. The typical home measures between 100 and 200 sq feet. In some instances, it comprises part of a larger structure, sometimes storied, that seeks to maximize the available space. Housing densities in the Dagoretti slums, while exceeding the division's average, are much lower than the slum densities in other divisions. Similarly, services within many Dagoretti settlements, though still inadequate, are generally more accessible than in the inner-city slums.

MIGRATION

Dagoretti slums have not been a destination for rural urban migration, which is a major cause of slum increase and expansion in other parts of the city have not received an influx of rural-urban migrants, who are a major source of slum expansion elsewhere in Nairobi. The only significant migratory impact recorded is a result of the ethnic land clashes in the Rift Valley in the early 1990's

HEALTH CARE

Most residents visit 3 public healthcare facilities the Chandaria Clinic at Dagoretti Centre, as well as the City Council clinics at Waithaka and Karen. However, they often lack adequate supplies, making private clinics more the rule than the exception. As none of the public clinics have in-patient facilities, Kenyatta National Hospital is the most common destination for such services.

EDUCATION

Dagoretti's slums enjoy easy access to primary education: in Mutuini location alone, there are 3 City Council primary schools and numerous private pre-primary schools.

POPULATION DETAILS

In 2003, Dagoretti residents conducted door-to-door enumerations in 23 of the division's 26 slums. Their enumerations established that the 23 slums had 2041 households with a total population of 6484 people, and the statistical analysis is based on these findings.

AGE AND SEX

Of the 6396 responses to the question on gender 3281 (52%) were female and 3061 (48%) were male. The table below shows the gender variation according to age groups for the entire Dagoretti population.

TABULATION OF AGE AND SEX

		Sex		Total	Percent
		Female	Male		
Age Groups	1 to 18 years	1315	1421	2786	44.3
	19 to 36 years	1215	1090	2307	36.7
	37 to 54 years	476	377	855	13.6
	55 plus years	215	121	336	5.4
	Unspecified age	60	52	112	1.8
	Total		3281	3061	6396

RELIGION

99% of the respondents indicated that they were Christian, with the rest 1% Muslim.

MARITAL STATUS

Marital Status	No. of Responses	Percent
Single	4266	65.8
Married	1849	28.5
Divorced/ Separated	85	1.3
Widowed	126	1.9
Unspecified status	157	2.5
Total	6483	100

EDUCATION LEVELS

Education Level	1 to 5 years	6 to 18 years School going age	19 to 36 years	37 to 54 years	55 and above	Total
Infants	892	0	0	0	0	0

Nursery	5	0	0	0	0	5
Std 1	9	183	2	2	1	197
Std 2	3	146	18	12	5	184
Std 3	2	144	28	25	18	217
Std 4	0	154	41	48	30	273
Std 5	0	159	50	21	6	236
Std 6	0	183	111	33	4	331
Std 7	0	182	336	328	33	879
Std 8	0	321	859	45	12	1237
Form 1	0	63	18	5	2	88
Form 2	0	54	97	45	3	199
Form 3	0	35	60	13	0	108
Form 4	0	53	487	139	9	688
Form 5	0	0	0	1	0	1
Form 6	0	1	7	7	3	18
College	0	1	18	0	0	19
University	0	0	15	1	0	16
None or unspecified education	0	196	158	130	211	1587
Total	914	1872	2037	855	337	6285

Based on this table, it is clear that the enrolment for the next education stage falls dramatically for every matriculation stage, standard 7 and 8 or Form 4 and 6 ~~the~~ This decline is higher in the slum settlements than the national average.

That the average education achievement at the period before Kenya's independence showed that 87% of the 36 to 54 years group received at least some education. After independence we find that 92% of the 19 to 36 years group received some education. However the education achievement seems to drop in the last 18 years where 90% of the 6 to 18 years age group have received any education.

GENDER OF THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

Status of Household head	No. of responses	Percent
Female headed households	803	39.4
Male headed households	1187	58.2
Unspecified Gender	50	2.5
Total	2040	100

OCCUPANCY STATUS

Occupancy Status	No. of responses	Percent
Structure Owners	1891	92.7
Tenants	128	6.3
Unspecified status	21	1
Total	2040	100

PURPOSE OF HOUSE

House Use	No. of responses	Percent
Residential	1930	94.6
Business	33	1.6
Business and residential	27	1.3
Public utility e.g. church	2	0.1
Unspecified use	48	2.4
Total	2040	100

RESIDENCE OF THE STRUCTURE OWNER

Residence	No. of responses	Percent
Within the slum	1930	94.6
In another slum	11	0.5
In a formal residential area	25	1.2
Outside Nairobi	9	0.4

Residence unknown	65	3.2
Total	2040	100

PREVIOUS RESIDENCE OF THE HOUSE OCCUPANT

Residence	No. of responses	Percent
Born within the slum	707	34.7
In another slum	574	28.1
In a formal residential area	482	23.6
Outside Nairobi	210	10.3
Previous residence unspecified	67	3.3
Total	2040	100

REASONS FOR MOVING TO THE PARTICULAR SLUM

Residence	No. of responses	Percent
Has not moved	707	34.7
Eviction from previous home	231	11.3
Economic reasons	48	2.4
Domestic reasons	913	44.8
Unspecified specified	141	6.8
Total	1899	93.2

ECONOMY

The survey established over 45 income-generating activities among the population interviewed. These can be categorized as:

Employed labour – including slaughterhouse workers, domestic workers, waiters, bar men and barmaids, drivers, matatu touts, office clerks, and shop assistants.

Casual Labour – including farm hands, factory workers, and construction workers.

Artisans – including tailors, carpenters, cobblers, welders, mechanics, house builders, etc.

Hawkers – including roadside vegetable sellers, maize roasters, fruit vendors, sweet and cigarette vendors, clothes and general merchandise hawkers.

Small business owners who run their shops, garages, eateries, clothes stalls, hair salons and barber shops.

Others – herbalists, entertainers, etc.

OCCUPATION STATUS AND PLACE OF WORK

23% of the working-age population said they were self-employed. Another 22% were employed [**full-time?**], while the remaining 55% were either casual workers or unemployed at the time of the survey. 73% of the laborers operate within their slums; another 10% work around Dagoretti and 17% outside Dagoretti.

TYPE OF HOUSE

House type	No. of responses	Percent
Temporary	16	0.8
Semi Permanent	2024	99.2
Permanent	0	0
Total	2040	100

SERVICES AVAILABLE IN THE HOUSE

Residence	No. of responses	Percent
None	467	22.9
Water	16	0.8
Toilet	544	26.6
Electricity	93	4.6
Water, Toilet	194	9.5
Water Electricity	37	1.8
Toilet Electricity	252	12.4
Water, Toilet, Electricity	437	21.4
Total	2040	100

Dagoretti Centre

In Brief			
Population	246	F – 130	M – 116
Land Size	1acre		
Tenure	Believed to be Native Land Trust.		
Households	65		
Location	Ruthimitu		

Dagoretti Centre is situated on Kikuyu Road next to the Dagoretti Market. The settlement was established in the early 1960's by residents who missed out on allocations during the land demarcation process. Their failure to benefit was occasioned by the fact that they either worked far from Dagoretti or were imprisoned for offences related to the struggle for independence. Prior occupying Dagoretti Centre, the first residents were tenants on land that others had been allocated. In time, they were unable to afford rent and requested assistance from the area Chief. They subsequently moved to public land, forming the settlement now known as Dagoretti Centre. According to residents, the Government promised to resettle them elsewhere but never fulfilled its pledge. Apart from natural growth, the population has increased due to evictions from neighbouring settlements.

HOUSING

Structures are built using timber and iron sheets, mostly consisting of 2 or 3 rooms in small fenced plots. However, there are several households on an adjacent road reserve, which are accused of encroachment by residents in the neighbouring formal residential plots. These structures do not have fences and are in poor condition. This is because the local authorities do not allow any repair or rehabilitation of the structures.

EVICITION THREATS

From 1971 to 1978, structures were demolished frequently by the City Council, but since the 1980s there have been no further demolitions or threats.

SERVICES

- Most structures, except those on the road reserve, have electricity and piped water.

- Telephone facilities are available from bureaus at the neighbouring market Centre.
- Though a few families have private pit latrines, public pit latrines serve most of the settlement. Each public latrine is shared by 3 or 4 households
- Garbage is normally disposed onto/**strewn on** the paths around the settlement.
- Health care is accessed from the Chandaria and Pamela clinics at Dagoretti Market, or from the Nairobi City Council facilities at Waithaka and Karen.
- Children attend the Gatiba, Kirigu and Mutuini Nairobi City Council primary schools.

Gachui

In Brief			
Population	378	F – 194	M – 184
Land Size	0.0049 km ²		
Tenure	Native Land Trust		
Households	130		
Location	Ruthimitu		

Gachui consists of five separate but adjoining plots of land. In 1970, three families settled on one of the plots; the others were swampy and uninhabitable. In 1979, after the City Council cut furrows to drain the land, additional people settled on the other four plots. The land had been initially set aside by the City Council to develop a girl's school, which was later built on an adjacent parcel. Residents say they moved to Gachui because of poverty related reasons/for financial reasons: many could no longer afford the prevailing rents. The first settlers built structures using polythene sheets; later, they erected mud houses and finally the timber and iron sheet dwellings that stand today.

HOUSING

The average home is three-roomed, built almost invariably on a small fenced plot and accommodating one family. Almost all residents own the structures they live in. However, a growing concern is to find lodging for grown-up children, who currently comprise a third of the population.

EVICTIION THREATS

No evictions have ever been reported in Gachui. Residents have tried to formalize their tenure by applying for allocations from the Commissioner of Lands. The Commissioner referred them to their District Officer and Provincial Commissioner, who have yet to act on the matter.

SERVICES

- Residents either have piped water from the Nairobi City Council within their plots, or can access water within a few metres of their houses at a cost of Ksh. 3 per 20-litre can.
- A quarter of the residents have electricity in their homes.
- Communication is problematic: residents must rely on neighbours with mobile phones.
- Every residential structure has a private pit latrine, which is often detached.
- Non-organic garbage is disposed by the roadside or burned, while organic wastes are often fed to pigs and cows.
- Children attend the Ruthimitu, Muria Mbogo, Kirigu, and Gitiba primary schools belonging to the Nairobi City Council.
- Gachui is easily accessible from Kikuyu Road, and numerous earth roads traversing the settlement provide easy internal access.

Githarani

In Brief			
Population	312	F – 177	M - 135
Land Size	0.068 km ²		
Tenure	Private (Jehovah Witness)		
Households	95		
Location	Ruthimitu		

The first people to settle in Githarani arrived in 1977, and the land was completely occupied two years later. The land on which Githarani sits was set aside for construction of a catholic church. The land had been parcelled off the farms of Dagoretti residents by the City Council for public utility use. The residents

lay a historical and social claim to the land, claiming entitlement based on the fact that the land was donated by their fathers. The Catholic Church was eventually built in Njiku.

HOUSING

Most homes are of timber and iron sheets with cement floors; only two stone structures have been erected. A typical structure has 3 rooms occupied by a single household. Almost all residents own their structures, while the few tenants pay Ksh. 600 for a room without a cement floor and Ksh.1200 for cement ones.

EVICTON THREATS

The Nairobi City Council allocated the land in 1986 to the Association of Jehovah’s Witnesses in East Africa. This sparked a longstanding land dispute between Githarani residents and the Church. The dwellers recently resisted the Church’s eviction attempt and have sought legal redress through the legal advice centre, Kituo Cha Sheria.

SERVICES

All residential structures in the settlement have piped water.

Most houses have formal electricity connections, and the remaining 15% get power from their neighbours.

The closest telephone services are located 3 km from the settlement, which is inconvenient for residents.

Waste water (domestic and rain) drains onto the roads and down to the Riara River, and residents report a high incidence of waterborne infections.

Paper wastes are usually burned, while organic wastes are fed to livestock. The rest is thrown onto paths in the settlement.

Over 50% of the residents have private pit latrines; others use neighbours’ latrines, nearby bushes or paths.

Kaburi

In Brief			
Population	268	F – 147	M – 121
Land Size	0.75 acres		
Tenure	Believed to be Native Land Trust.		
Households	82		
Location	Mutuini		

Kaburi’s history is linked to that of neighbouring Njiku: as the adjoining area’s population spilled over, the chief at the time sanctioned a new settlement in 1979. Kaburi’s name is derived from the African Cemetery located next to the settlement. The cemetery had been established in 1950 by the colonial Government.

HOUSING

Houses are constructed using timber and iron sheets, most having 3 rooms. Only 2 structures have cement floors, and there are no tenants in Kaburi.

THREAT TO LAND TENURE

Kaburi residents were initially settled on the land as a temporary measure. Fearing a huge increase in population the Njiku residents asked the area chief in 1979 not to settlement more families on the land. The settlement has not been threatened with eviction.

SERVICES

- The settlement lacks a public source of water, and a privately-operated point sells water at Ksh. 2 per 20-litre can.
- There is no planned drainage or waste disposal system.
- None of the houses in Kaburi have electricity.
- Communication facilities can be accessed from private phone bureaus at Dagoretti Market, some fifteen minutes away.
- External road access is provided by the Wagara and Dagoretti Market roads.
- Children attend the Gitiba and Mutuini Primary Schools belonging to the Nairobi City Council.

Kamwanya

In Brief			
Population	766	F – 386	M – 380
Land Size	FIND INFO??		
Tenure	Believed to be Native Land Trust.		
Households	263		
Location	Mutuini		

Kamwanya lies one km away from the Dagoretti Market Centre and occupies eight plots. Six are publicly-owned plots, the other two being under private ownership. During the Emergency in the 1950s, the colonial Government removed owners of Dagoretti and put them into native reserves such as Kamwanya, Njiku and Old Mutuini. After Kenya's independence, some residents moved back to their homes. Others were resettled by the Government. There was a remainder who settled in Kamwanya. It was expected that the Government would eventually settle them permanently.

This did not happen. Meanwhile, the population has increased following evictions from other settlements. By 1990, the area was completely occupied.

HOUSING

Structures are mainly made of iron sheets (both roofs and walls), though a few use timber for the walls. The average structure has four rooms and is occupied by a single household. While structure-owners comprise the majority, some tenants also reside in the settlement and pay Ksh. 600-800 per month for a single room.

THREATS TO LAND TENURE

Eviction threats have been constant, but the area Member of Parliament and Councilor have helped residents counter the City Council's attempts to uproot them. Private developers have also tried to fence off some of the land, most recently in 2001, and several plots within the settlement have been allocated to private owners.

SERVICES

- Very few households enjoy electricity connections.
- Only 5% of the households have piped water. The rest draw upon these taps and/or purchase 20-litre cans for Ksh 3 or 4 from the Market Centre.
- Due to encroaching structures, road access has recently been restricted
- Drainage is extremely poor, making the settlement muddy year-round. Furthermore, pools of wastewater and poor garbage disposal have resulted in high incidences of water-borne diseases.
- The number of latrines has not grown with the population. To date, each latrine serves many people and there is no room to build new ones.
- Children attend public primary schools at Kirigu, Gitiba, and Mutuini.

Kandutu

In Brief			
Population	495	F – 258	M – 237
Land Size	0.00914 km ²		
Tenure	Nairobi City Council.		
Households	160		
Location	Mutuini		

Like other settlers in Dagoretti, Kandutu's initial residents did not benefit from the post-independence land allocation. The Government settled them on the land in 1969 but promised a future allocation elsewhere. Many other residents were former tenants in city estates such as Majengo, Kaloleni, Mbotela, who saw an opportunity to settle here when they found the polythene structures of the initial squatters. Initially the settlement occupied a bigger space than it does today, but with time plots were hived off by the local administration, forcing the residents to squeeze into the land they currently occupy

HOUSING

Structures are made of iron and tin sheets, and have earth floors.. Over 80% of the structures are one-roomed, while the rest have two rooms. Because of the high population densities the two roomed structures are often storied.

THREATS TO LAND TENURE

The Nairobi City Council demolished Kandutu repeatedly in the 1970's. Then, in the 1980's, individuals claiming to be owners often issued eviction notices with the support of local administration. Residents were further beset by restrictions on house repairs and expansion, and in 1993 petitioned their Member of Parliament for protection. Though no demolitions have taken place since, worries about tenure security remain to this day.

SERVICES

- Kandutu has six latrines, which fill up quickly, and they are at risk of collapse during the rainy season. "Flying toilets" are common here.
- There is no system for garbage disposal, and wastes are thus scattered across the settlement.
- Kandutu has poor drainage and stagnant pools are common.
- There is only one water point in the settlement.
- There is no electricity in Kandutu.
- Children attend either Gatiba or Dr. Muthiora primary schools, located about 500 meters away from the settlement. Kandutu has several nursery schools.

In Brief			
Population	402	F – 188	M – 214
Land Size	0.021 km ²		
Tenure	Nairobi City Council.		
Households	142		
Location	Mutuini		

Kanguku

Like many others in Dagoretti, residents trace their history to people who missed land allocations following Kenya's independence. The settlement is located with Mutuini Location.

HOUSING

Structures are made of iron sheets and timber, and a single household normally occupies a three-room house. Construction is so dense that it is often difficult to distinguish structures from one another.

THREATS TO LAND TENURE

The settlement has not experienced any recent eviction threats. However, the feuding area chief and the ward councilor both demolished several structures in their struggle for power. Every time one allocates space the other seeks to bring down houses that occupy that space. The last evictions occurred in the 1970's when Margaret Kenyatta was Mayor. Residents believe that some of the plots they occupy have been privatized.

SERVICES

- There are four water points, but the supply is irregular. Residents must travel over two km to get water from Dagoretti Center.
- Half of the residents have electricity.
- There is vehicular access to Kanguku, as it is sandwiched between residential plots in Mutuini.
- Every two or three households share a latrine, but poor drainage leads to flooded facilities.
- Residents burn some garbage, though it is often scattered in open spaces.

Kareru

In Brief			
Population	296	F – 155	M – 141
Land Size	Unknown		
Tenure	Nairobi City Council.		
Households	93		
Location	Ruthimitu		

Kareru residents trace their history to displacement surrounding the post-independence land allocations. Many had been tenants in the nearby estates, or were forced to abandon the lands they had leased. They therefore appealed to the area chief and councilor, who advised them to settle at their present site. By 1975, the whole settlement was already fully occupied.

HOUSING

All residents are structure-owners, and most households occupy three-roomed homes. Iron sheets and wattle are the most common building materials; many structures have cement floors.

THREATS TO LAND TENURE

Recently, Kareru has undergone fewer eviction threats than it did in 1978-79 when the City Council carried out massive demolitions. Some residents have been threatened with demolition by the local administration every time they repaired their structures. Local administration officials have discouraged reconstruction by charging a mandatory fee of Ksh. 5000 for structure repairs.

SERVICES

80% of the residents have piped water in their structures, while the rest must purchase supplies from serviced neighbours at a price of Ksh. 3 per 20-litre can.

Less than 10% of the residents are connected to electricity.

Most residents share latrines, and the few private latrines are located near the main houses.

Wastewater drains into the roads and paths, gravely hindering accessibility. Some residents have constructed pits to dispose their liquid wastes.

Kawangware Coast

In Brief			
Population	32	F – 18	M – 14
Land Size	0.25 acres		
Tenure	Nairobi City Council.		
Households	11		
Location	Kawangware		

This settlement was established in 1982 by Mama wa Kamande, who was joined in 1992 by residents who were displaced by school construction in Kabiro settlement. Located near Kawangware Market and surrounded by several supermarkets, Kawangware Coast has only 32 residents in total.

THREATS TO LAND TENURE

The settlement sits on City Council land and while residents have not faced eviction threats, they realize their status is still precarious.

HOUSING

Structures are made of iron sheets and timber, with rooms measuring about 10 by 10 or 10 by 12 feet. Tenants pay Ksh. 1000 per single room.

SERVICES

- As the settlement lacks water points, residents buy water from neighbouring plots at the high price of Ksh. 5 per 20-litre can.
- Drainage is poor, and the settlement becomes very muddy during the rainy season.
- There is only one toilet that is used by the whole settlement
- There is no electricity supply to the slum.
- Garbage is disposed haphazardly in and around the settlement.
- There are no social gathering places or playgrounds for children.
- Children attend Government educational facilities at Kawangware or Muslim Village. Private schools are available, which charge Ksh. 4500 per year.
- Available health care facilities are located at Kawangware (Nairobi City Council) or Mungai Health Centre (private).

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Most are self-employed in small-scale business, or engage in casual labour.

Kawangware Kiambooni

In Brief			
Population	49	F – 25	M – 24
Land Size	1 acre		
Tenure	Nairobi City Council.		
Households	9		
Location	Kawangware		

Kiambooni is located off Kawangware Road, near Kawangware Market, and occupies a road reserve belonging to the Nairobi City Council. The settlement measures 100 by 50 feet. The first settler arrived in 1988, and by the year's end the settlement was fully occupied.

HOUSING

Structures are made using timber and iron sheets. All residents are structure-owners, but only one occupant has erected a stone fence along one side of the settlement.

THREATS TO LAND TENURE

A woman who claims that the land occupied by the settlement is hers threatens the settlement. Residents claim that the area chief allocated the land to them. In the woman's defense a neighboring plot owner also threatens to evict them.

SERVICES

- The village has no water points; residents therefore buy water from neighbouring plots.
- There is no electricity in the settlement.
- The only road providing external access has **been obstructed by house encroachment**
- Primary schools are located about fifteen minutes away from the settlement.
- Wastewater (domestic and rain) is not drained, leading to waterborne diseases among residents.
- Garbage is disposed on paths in and around the settlement.
- There are no playgrounds for children or social gathering places.
- Residents use the City Council's health facility at Kawangware.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Some residents are small-scale traders or casual labourers, but most residents are unemployed.

Kawangware Sokoni

In Brief			
Population	101	61	40
Land Size	0.12 acres		
Tenure	City Council		
Households	27		
Location	Kawangware		

The settlement is located at Kawangware Centre, next to Kawangware market. Esther Nyawira Kabuthi established the settlement in 1962 and was joined in 1967 by Julius Mwangi; The settlement has since grown to a densely packed slum with 27 households/over 100 individuals on a mere 0.12 acres.

HOUSING

The structures are made of timber and iron sheets. **Tenants/rents/more info?**

THREATS TO LAND TENURE

Residents had begun the process of acquiring a title deed when a private individual by the name Kezia Muthoni Mwangi instead claimed it as hers in 1982. In 1987, she received the allotment letter and hid the title deed. In 1994, she took the residents to the chief's office for mediation, but later that year the village was demolished. Residents took the matter to court, after which they rebuilt their houses. In 2002 the court revoked the title deed. When she found out that the title deed would be awarded to residents, the individual promptly sold the land. In turn, villagers returned to the courts to petition for justice. The case continues to date.

SERVICES

As they lack water points, villagers must buy water at rates as high as Ksh. 5 or 10 per 20-litre can.

There is no electricity supply to the settlement.

In the absence of public or private latrines, the use of flying toilets and open spaces is very common. In addition, residents share toilets with neighbouring plots.

The settlement is accessible through the Gatanga road.

Government schools are located at Kawangware or Muslim Village. There are some private schools, which charge Ksh. 4000 per term per child.

There are no playgrounds or social gathering places.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Residents are self-employed businesspersons or work as casual labourers.

Kirigu

In Brief			
Population	185	F – 88	M – 96
Land Size	0.00254 km ²		
Tenure	Nairobi City Council.		
Households	68		
Location	Mutuini		

The settlement's founders had been tenants within the Kirigu sub-location. When rents became unaffordable, they appealed to the local administration to settle them. The District Officer allowed construction to begin in the late 1960s, and the area councilor permitted expansion in 1971.

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HOUSING

All residents own the structures they occupy. Houses are primarily built with iron sheets, and typically a single household lives in a 3-room structure. Sizes range from 2 to 6 rooms, however, and there are a few homes built of timber.

THREATS TO LAND TENURE

While eviction threats are rare, residents have been restricted from repairing their structures. Any new construction requires advance payment to the area chief, and residents are threatened with eviction if they cannot afford to pay the local administration's fees.

SERVICES

- 50% of households have tap water, while the other half draw water less than 10 meters away from their houses.
- 25% of the residents have electricity.
- There are no telephone facilities nearby; residents must travel 1.5 km to make calls at the nearest market.
- Children attend the nearby Dr. Muthiora Primary School.
- Good external access is available through the Wangara Road.
- Latrines are shared and due to land congestion, they are built too close to the houses. Lacking space for additional construction, villagers often resort to flying toilets and the use of paths or open spaces around the latrines.
- Kirigu has poor drainage and the settlement is very muddy in the rainy season.
- Garbage is poorly disposed, though residents burn flammable waste and feed vegetable waste to animals.

Kware

In Brief			
Population	1342	F – 704	M – 638
Land Size	0.05676 km ²		
Tenure	Nairobi City Council.		
Households	391		
Location	Ruthimitu		

Kware shares its history with other villages in Dagoretti: most residents are children of the people who missed on land allocations in the 1960's. Kware started as a three-family settlement in 1969. Over the years, the village has grown due to natural increase and immigration from other settlements. Others joined when they became unable to afford rents in the nearby residential plots. Kware sits on the riparian reserve of the Riara River and the slum slopes severely towards the River

HOUSING

Most houses are built using iron sheets; a few are made of timber. Nearly half have cement floors, and a small percentage of the structures are storied. The average household occupies a three-roomed structure.

THREATS TO LAND TENURE

The City Council tried to demolish Kware in the 1970s, and the local administration has subsequently demanded payments for new construction or repairs, which has raised the threat of eviction. Another problem facing the settlement are the former residents of Makaburini settlement (which no longer exists). While they were allocated land by President Moi at Ndeiya in Kiambu district, some beneficiaries decided to double as landowners at Ndeiya and residents of Kware settlement.

SERVICES

- About a quarter of the households have piped water, and the rest purchase supplies from neighbors at a cost of Ksh. 3 per 20-litre can.
- 40 houses have electricity.
- Telephone facilities are available from communication bureaus at the nearby market centre at Gachui.
- An access road links the settlement to Kikuyu Road, but residential encroachment has narrowed the road, limiting vehicular access.
- Most children attend the Dr. Muthiora Primary School.

- There are very few latrines in Kware and space limitations render new construction impossible.
- The settlement has neither planned drainage nor a garbage disposal system.

Muria-Mbogo

In Brief			
Population	207	F – 114	M – 93
Land Size	0.17512 km ²		
Tenure	Nairobi City Council.		
Households	66		
Location	Mutuini		

Most residents are descended from people left out during the post-independence land demarcation process. Muria Mbogo occupies three plots: one privately-owned and the other two being public lands purportedly leased to the Dr. Muthioya Primary School. By the time the school was constructed, the settlement was well established.

HOUSING

All inhabitants own their structures, which are built either of iron sheets or timber. Each household usually lives in a two-roomed structure.

THREATS TO LAND TENURE

No evictions or demolition attempts have occurred, but residents have been threatened by neighboring plot owners and the area chief. These neighbors had been cultivating the land before Muria Mbogo was settled, and demanded compensation for their crop. The area chief also extracts payments if residents want to construct additional structures.

SERVICES

- There is no piped water in Muria Mbogo, forcing residents to pay as much as Ksh. 5 per 20-litre can in neighbouring settlements.
- Fewer than half of the residents have electricity in their homes, some of the connections being informal.

- There are no telephone facilities in the settlement; the nearest public phones are located 2 km away. Residents with mobile phones provide access.
- Drainage is poor: rainwater sometimes drains into houses and floods the footpaths, hampering access during the rainy season.
- The settlement lacks a garbage disposal system.
- Latrines are shared and often are built close to the houses. They fill up quickly due to the high water table, and it is a challenge to find new construction sites.

Muslim

In Brief	
Population	12,500
Land Size	0.19359 km ²
Tenure	Nairobi City Council.
Households	1500
Location	Kawangware

Established in 1973 by landless people who missed the land allocation process, the settlement accommodated mostly Islamic families, hence the name Muslim Village. Population has grown thanks to religious converts as well as natural increase.

HOUSING

Most structures are made of mud and wattle, alongside a few structures use iron sheets or timber, and almost 50% have cement floors. Over 75 % of residents are tenants, paying monthly rents of Ksh.500 to 700 per room.

EVICTIION THREATS

Some residents believe the land is private, while others argue that it belongs to the City Council and was allocated long after the settlement was established.- There have been no attempts to evict people from this

settlement. At the time of this research the settlement was in negotiations with the Council for regularization of the settlement.

SERVICES

- Muslim Village has 17 water standpoints, where 20-litre containers are purchased for Ksh. 3.
- There are commercial latrines along **the perimeter** charging Ksh. 2 to 5 per use, while 20% of the structures have their own latrines. Residents also use open areas and flying toilets are common.
- There are a few earth water ducts in the settlement, but most water drains into open areas and ultimately drains into the nearby river.
- Garbage collection is not organized; wastes are dumped in any open spaces.
- Approximately 20% of the households have electricity.
- In addition to a good network of internal paths, Muslim Village is easily accessible through Argwings Kodhek or Gitanga Roads

Mutego

In Brief	
Population	170
Land Size	FIND INFO??
Tenure	Kenya Railways
Households	32
Location	Next to Lenana High School

The settlement was established in 1969. Founders included subordinate staff of the Lenana School, or people who worked in the homes of the school's European teachers or other nearby European families. Most settlers were attracted by the convenience of the railway line, and population has increased partly due to the retirement of school staff.

HOUSING

Over 60% of the structures are made using iron sheets; the rest are of timber and none have cement floors. Almost all residents are structure-owners, with just 10 tenant households living in 5 structures that are under absentee ownership. Rents range between Ksh.500 – 600 per room per month.

THREATS TO LAND TENURE

Following the school’s concern about the growing settlement and concomitant criminal activities, community leaders introduced security checks. No further complaints have arisen, nor have any eviction attempts ensued.

SERVICES

- There are 2 water points providing 20-litre cans at a cost of Ksh. 2. Initially, the City Council offered water free of charge, but these points were later transferred to individuals/ **privatised**.
- The entire village lacks electricity.
- The settlement has a bio-latrines toilet facility that provides sufficient access for all residents.
- Mutego Village lacks a planned drainage and garbage disposal system; hence, wastes are dumped on any open spaces
- Mutego is accessible via the railway and a dirt road next to the Lenana School, while paths provide internal access.

Njiku

In Brief			
Population	776	F – 406	M – 370
Land Size	0.0066 km ²		
Tenure	City Council		
Households	249		
Location	Mutuini		

In 1965, local residents established Njiku once they had missed out on land allocations; most had been tenants or squatters in nearby farms. Some were displaced by rent increases, while others were forced out when farms were converted into residential areas or allocated to other individuals.

HOUSING

Structures have an average of two rooms each, and almost half have cement floors. Over 75% are built using wattle and mud, with the remainder made of iron sheets. More than 95% of residents are structure-owners; tenants pay between Ksh.500 – 1000 per structure every month

THREATS TO LAND TENURE

The settlement was affected by the City Council's demolitions between 1971 and 1978, though residents able to rebuild their homes afterwards. Nevertheless, some villagers fear rich individuals who have sought to evict them.

SERVICES

- There are 6 standpoints selling water at Ksh. 4 per 20-litre can.
- Njiku has 10 latrines, most being communal though a few are private. When necessary, residents use open areas more frequently than flying toilets.
- There are no planned drainage or garbage disposal systems.
- The settlement has no electricity.
- In addition to internal paths, external access is by a narrow weather road or Kikuyu/Naivasha road near a Catholic Church
- Children attend Gatiba Primary School.

Pipeline

In Brief	
Population	164
Land Size	0.00065 km ²
Tenure	Nairobi City Council.
Households	53
Location	Waithaka

The residents had originally lived in a nearby settlement also called Karie which was built on swampy land. Due to the problems there, the area councilor relocated them to the present site in 2003. Established

in 1979, Pipeline Village derives its name from the water pipeline on which it is located. Its founders had been uprooted by the City Council's clean-up campaign of 1971-1978; previously, they had settled in other Dagoretti villages, such as Kandutu, Kware, Njiku, and Muria Mbogo. A few residents also relocated after they were unable to afford rents in their previous residences.

HOUSING

All the structures are constructed using iron sheets. The settlement has no tenants and is well planned.

THREATS TO LAND TENURE

After avoiding the 1970's demolitions, Pipeline Village was destroyed at least four times between 1984 and 1987. However, no one has ever claimed the settlement, perhaps because it is situated on a service reserve.

SERVICES

- Ironically, given its location on a water pipeline, the settlement lacks water standpoints. Residents depend on supplies from the nearby Waithaka Market Centre.
- The settlement has no electricity connections.
- While there are no communication facilities in the settlement, residents can make calls at Waithaka Market.
- There are fewer than 10 communal latrines in this settlement.
- There are no planned drainage and garbage disposal systems.

Congo

This settlement is in Kawangware Location, Gatina Sub-location, situated at the junction of 56 Road and Gitanga Road. The neighbouring areas are Kabiro, Gatina Village, and Lavington West.

LAND

The settlement is on approximately 7 acres, where the landlords have constructed slum-like housing. The owners have never faced eviction threats.

POPULATION

The settlement has about 8,000 people in 2,500 households, which are usually single-parent families.

HOUSING

The settlement has about 500 structures and 2,000 rooms measuring 10 ft by 10 ft. The houses are well-spaced and some are permanent, though most are built of old iron sheets. Some rooms are used for

brewing local alcohol or serve as pubs, but most structures are residential. The charges for rent are between Ksh. 800 and 1,000.

SERVICES

- There are about 5 water points, all of them private, but provision is poor. When there is water, a 20-litre can costs Ksh. 5; during shortages, residents must walk to neighbouring settlements to purchase supplies. There are other enclosed water points for brewing alcohol, and the bills are said to be paid by their well-connected owners.
- While the settlement has numerous latrines, they are not well-maintained and have previously overflowed.
- The settlement is dotted with trenches filled with waste from the “industries” that brew illicit alcohol. This poses a health hazard, as children and other residents have sometimes fallen into cavities.
- As formal power connections are rare, residents without electricity use alternative sources of lighting.
- Congo is accessed through Gitanga Road and 56 Road.
- A vacant piece of land serves as a meeting place and playground for children.
- There are over 30 churches in this settlement, but no mosque.
- Children attend Kawangware Primary School, a free public school, while others go to the nearby private school at Huduma Centre for a monthly fee of Ksh. 700 to 1,500.
- St. Catherine’s is the only health centre and charges range between Ksh.100 and 500.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Residents usually work as producers, distributors and retailers of local brew, which is managed by wealthy individuals residing in permanent housing or their own flats outside the settlement. The dealers are paid between Ksh. 50 and 100 per day, depending on the volume of alcohol, and are also given some free liquor at the end of the day.

GOVERNANCE AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN DEVELOPMENT

The Lavington police are headquartered nearby but are completely inactive. Nor are there any CBOs in this settlement.

Kawangware

Found in Kawangware Location, Kawangware sub-location, the settlement is situated between Naivasha road, Kawangware road and Gitanga road. Initially known as Riruta, the area was subsequently called

Kawangware after the “Ngware” bird. Kawangware was formally owned by a colonial paramount chief, Kinyanjui Gathirimu, who was killed after independence and people were given the land. Plots measuring 90 ft by 60 ft were sold at a rate of Ksh. 150 to 300—but today they cost about Ksh. 2 to 3 million. Cheap houses were then constructed, attracting job-seekers in the following years.

THREATS TO LAND TENURE

The settlement is located on about 15 acres of private land, which is owned by several individuals. Additionally, there are several parking areas and residents claim to have received threats.

POPULATION

This is the largest village in Dagoretti, with about 25,000 people and over 6,000 households. The ratio of adults to children is approximately 2:5.

HOUSING

There are about 2,000 structures with 8,000 rooms measuring 10 ft by 10 ft. About 40% of the structures in Kawangware are permanent; the rest are shacks built of iron sheets or timber. Rent ranges from Ksh. 1,000 to 1,500 for the shanties, while the flats cost between Ksh. 5,000 and 7,000.

SERVICES

- There are two boreholes used as water points, and a 20-litre can usually costs as much as Ksh. 5. A few other water points have been erected by landlords, charging Ksh. 3, but supplies are normally available only once a week.
- The plots have either toilets or latrines.
- Residents dispose wastes on the terraces, in their latrines, or on pathways.
- There are a number of formal power connections, but no informal connections.
- Access to this settlement is through Naivasha Road and Gathuru Road, or via Kawangware and Gitanga Roads.
- Kawangware Primary School is the settlement’s only public school; private schools charge fees ranging from Ksh. 200 to 800 per month.
- Kawangware Dispensary provides medical services, for fees of Ksh. 20 to 40. Additionally, there are 5 private clinics and numerous chemists.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Some residents own mini-markets, wholesale and retail businesses; others are employed as casual laborers or are salaried workers. Daily earnings vary widely, from a minimum of Ksh. 100 up to 3,000.

GOVERNANCE AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN DEVELOPMENT

There is a Muungano group within the settlement, which has introduced residents to Pamoja Trust.

Gatina

This settlement is in Gatina Sub-location along 56 Road, at the border of Dagoretti and Westlands. Gatina was established after independence, as settlers bought small parcels of land and constructed houses. Job-seekers soon arrived to rent these houses.

LAND

The settle covers about 20 acres of land and is owned by several individuals who have put up “parkings.”

POPULATION

The settlement has about 20,000 people, though landlords number a mere 1,000 in total. The ratio of adults to children is put at 1:6.

HOUSING

With 2,000 structures altogether or 5,000 rooms, the settlement has rents ranging from Ksh. 1000 to 1,500 per month. Each room measures 10 ft by 10 ft, and common building materials are timber or iron sheets.

SERVICES

- There are very few water points and supplies are usually rationed. When water is available, queues are lengthy and residents must pay between Ksh. 5 and 10 per 20-litre can. There are two boreholes used during rationing of tap water, or people sometimes seek supplies from nearby flats.
- There are sufficient toilets and latrines since landlords have constructed facilities in every plot.
- The trenches are used for disposing garbage and wastewater, though some are serviced by the City Council. Garbage is also dumped on the footpaths. Wastes from the ‘Breweries’ at Congo sometimes spread to Gatina, posing a health risk.
- Formal electricity connections are the norm; charges for the few informal connections range from Ksh. 300 to 1,500. Most informal connections are provided to churches.
- In addition to mobile phones, bureaus are commonly used for communication.
- There are about 50 small churches in this settlement, with no mosque.
- Children attend the public Gatina Primary School, which provides free education.
- Medical attention is sought at St. Catherine’s, Maranatha Health Centre and Kabiro Health Clinic, where residents are charged Ksh. 200 to 500. Waterborne diseases are the most common complaint.

- External access is through Argwings Kodhek Road, Gitanga Road and 56 Road; footpaths are used within the settlement.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Most residents are permanently employed at offices in town, but others earn a living as casual laborers or in the Jua kali sector. The minimum daily wage is between Ksh. 200 to 500.

GOVERNANCE AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN DEVELOPMENT

Residents collaborate closely with area councilor and the chief's camp in Kawangware to resolve disputes. Various CBOs are organized around monthly contributions to improve living standards, but no NGOs are active in the area.

Kanunganga

Like the neighbouring settlement of Gatina, Kanunganga is comprised of several plots with different owners. Most residents arrived in hopes of finding employment.

LAND

The settlement covers about 5 acres of land owned by several individuals, whose structures vary according to their financial means.

POPULATION

The settlement has about 3,000 people.

HOUSING

There about 500 structures in total with 1,200 rooms. The building materials are mostly iron sheets, though a few are made of timber. The rooms range in size, and rent depends on the building materials and size of the house.

SERVICES

- There are two water points but as they rarely have supplies, residents usually must travel to the neighbouring settlements to fetch water. When water is available within the settlement, it costs as much as Ksh. 5 to 10 per 20 litres. There are about two boreholes within the area, which are used during times of water rationing.
- Landlords have erected latrines that tenants may use for free.
- Garbage is dumped on the terraces, and there are very few trenches, which are usually clogged with garbage and wastewater. Landlords occasionally service the trenches, but maintenance is usually poor.

- Electricity is formally connected, and while the landlords ration power, electricity bills are included in the rent for some plots.
- Medical attention is sought at St. Catherine's, Maranatha Health Centre and Kabiro Health Clinic.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Most residents are casual laborers or work in the Jua kali sector, with minimum daily wages of about Ksh. 150.

Kabiro

This settlement is opposite Congo and can be accessed from Gitanga Road, Kawangware Road or the 56 Road.

LAND

The settlement is 10 acres owned by several individuals, who have erected different kinds of structures.

POPULATION

The settlement has about 5,000 people.

HOUSING

Kabiro has about 1,000 structures and 3,000 rooms altogether. Some are cement-based structures along the roads, which are often used for business. Residential structures are built of iron sheets or occasionally of timber.

SERVICES

- The four water points scarcely have supplies, forcing residents to fetch water from neighbouring villages. When water is available within the settlement, it costs Ksh. 5 to 10 per 20 litres. The two boreholes are used when tap water is rationed.
- Landlords have put up latrines for free use by the tenants.
- The settlement has no trenches: wastewater is poured on the footpaths and it finds its own path when it rains. Garbage is dumped at the central point in Kawangware for those who live near the road, but other residents simply dispose wastes outside their houses.
- In this settlement there are formal electricity connections, and electricity bills may be included in the rent.
- Medical attention is provided at Kabiro Health Clinic.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Most people from this settlement run small businesses, while other are employed in the bus companies that ply route 46.

Kabiria

Found on Kabiria Road in Waithaka Location, Satellite Sub-location, Kabiria Village consists of small pockets of “parkings” on private land. The shanties are on small plots of land owned by individuals, who are purportedly unable to construct decent housing. Adjoining the shanties are high-rise buildings, permanent bungalows, and Mansionettes.

SERVICES

- There are about three borehole water points serving the ‘parkings,’ but they are only open from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. and queues are extremely lengthy. Water trucks occasionally deliver to a place known as Kabiria kwa Maji, charging Ksh. 5 per 20-litre can.
- The plots have latrines erected by the landlords.
- There are no public phones nearby, but cell phones or bureaus known as “simu ya jamii” are used instead.
- Kabiria is accessed externally through Naivasha Road, while Kabiria Road serves as the internal access route.
- Waste is dumped in the latrines or in the trenches.
- Kabiria has abundant churches, ranging from older ones to modern.
- Children either attend Kabiria Public Primary or one of the many private schools within the area.
- In addition to providing water, the private Kivuli Centre has a medical unit, vocational training unit, and a youth program.
- Residents must pay for medical attention at St. Jude’s, or private clinics in Kawangware and Waithaka. AMREF provides free mobile clinics for the people of Kabiria and has also taken care of orphans.

Wanyee Close

Located along Wanyee Road, the settlement consists of small pockets of ‘parkings’ amidst permanent structures. ‘Parkings’ residents claim the shanties were constructed to provide affordable housing for low-wage workers.

LAND AND POPULATION

As the ‘parkings are on private plots scattered throughout Githembe, it is difficult to estimate either the population or the land size.

HOUSING

Low-cost structures usually have cemented floors, measure 10ft by 10ft, and are built either of wood or iron sheets. Rent ranges from Ksh. 1,000 to 2,000, and a single plot could have as many as 26 rooms.

SERVICES

- The people in the ‘parkings’ have no water points, relying instead on water vendors to deliver near their homes. Residents do not know the water’s origin, and some believe it may be contaminated. Water trucks also deliver supplies from the nearby Suna Estate.
- All plots have latrines built by the various landlords, and flying toilets are unknown.
- As the nearest pay phones are at Telkom Exchange Jamuhuri, residents depend on cell phones and bureau phones.
- The village is accessible via Ngong Road and Wanyee Road.
- Waste is dumped in the latrines, on the road, or any open space.
- There are no churches, therefore people go to neighbouring areas to worship.
- Children go to Gichagi Public Primary Schools, which requires them to walk long distances every day.
- Residents visit private clinics or chemists, spending upwards of Ksh.200 per consultation.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

With formal employment almost unknown, most people here run small-scale businesses. Casual laborers are also common, and they earn about Ksh. 200 per day.

Riruta Githembe

The settlement is in Ngando Sub-location on Wanyee Close Road, from which it derives its name. It is along the railway line and adjoins permanent houses.

HOUSING

Shanty structures are made of old and new iron sheets, and all have cemented floors.

SERVICES

- Lacking water points, the settlement just has 1 manually-operated borehole. A 20-litre can is sold for Ksh. 5.
- The latrines within the settlement are not maintained and thus some are already full.
- A few people have formal electricity connections, but most residents must rely on alternative sources of lighting.
- The nearest post office is in Adams, nearly 3 km away.
- Access to this settlement is via Ngong' Road, Naivasha Road, Wanyee Road and finally Wanyee Close. Footpaths are well-spaced and even wide enough to allow the passage of cars.
- Waste is dumped in the latrines, in open spaces, or on the road. Mosquitoes are attracted to pools of stagnant water, and criminals often hide in the surrounding tall grasses
- Gichagi Primary School is the only local public school; there are also private schools nearby, but residents prefer the free education at Gichagi.
- Residents seek medical attention from private clinics or use over-the-counter medicines from the settlement's chemists.

Kinyanjui

This settlement neighbors satellite estate. It was named after the paramount chief Kinyanjui Gathirimu who used to own the land and after his death it was sold in plots.

LAND

This settlement is 12 acres of privately owned land. The land owners have put up slum-like structures. However there are some structures which are on the road reserve. There have been no threats of eviction.

POPULATION

The settlement has about 3,000 people and adult/children ratio is estimated at 2:3. the families are said to be around 700.

HOUSING

The total numbers of structures are 100 and the rooms are said to be approximately 1,000. The building materials are timber and iron sheets and the structures measure 10ft by 12ft. Most of the structures are residential. One landlord can own up to ten structures.

SERVICES

- There are 3 water points within the settlement. The water costs them Kshs. 5 to 10 per 20 litres.
- Landlords have put up latrines for free use by the tenants in every plot.
- The settlement has no trenches and it is a bit sloppy hence flooding during the rainy season. Domestic water is poured on the terraces. Garbage is disposed off all over the place.
- In this settlement there are only formal connections of electricity and the electricity charges are included in the rent. Electricity is usually switched off from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.
- Road access is via Ngong' road and Naivasha road then one branches off into Kinyanjui road.
- Children from this settlement go to public schools which include Kawangware, Gichagi and Ndararua. No fee is paid in these schools and the schools seem to be congested.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Most people from this settlement run small businesses while others are casual laborers. None of them however is comfortable discussing daily earnings.

Toi Market

Toi Market is situated in Golf Course location of Dagoretti. In spite of its administrative location the market, is actually part of Kibera, sitting at the slum's perimeter. The market serves Kibera principally and neighbouring estates of Woodley and Jamhuri. It covers about 6 acres of land, which is mostly public. Some plots have however been allocated to private developers. The market has a population of about 3,500 people. The market is normally a beehive of activity, ranging from the sale of bedding and groceries, to clothes and shoes (both new and second-hand). Traders operate from stalls constructed using polythene paper, iron sheets and wood.

There are 8 toilets within the market, 2 of which are flush toilets owned by an individual operating an adjacent hotel. The remaining 6 facilities are pit latrines owned by the market community. All toilets

charge Ksh. 5 per use and a few stalls have access to electricity, albeit on a temporary basis. Internal and external roads provide access to the market, although some paths become quite muddy during the rainy season. An elected committee, Toi Market Savings Scheme, manages the traders' affairs.

HISTORY OF THE MARKET

Start here: In the early 1980's, a few traders started doing brisk business near the Kibera Law courts. The area started to grow in leaps and bounds because it was a central meeting point for traders. Hawkers from Limuru who were dealing with green vegetables and groceries used to meet at that central point to trade with the local residents.

The market started with eleven people and the number kept on increasing day by day as new members joined the market place.

In 1991, the former head of state Mr. Daniel Toroitich Arap Moi came in Kibera to launch the foundation stone of the AIC Church. The provincial administrators mobilized and organized the traders of the Toi market to come and welcome the Head of State because of their availability and accessibility.

The Toi market traders came with their pleas which they presented to the Head of State. The former President heard their plea and came to their rescue. He issued a directive to the provincial administration to make sure that the traders have access to permanent shades. This prompted the provincial administration to start building permanent shades at an area adjacent to Toi market.

The same year 1991, the Kibera Hawkers Market started to be built in earnest and it was completed in 1995 that is after a period of four years.

In March 1996, this was the period that the traders were supposed to begin trading at the new Kibera Hawkers Market but by that time nothing concrete had been done. The area District Officer gave a directive to the Assistant Chief of Kibera to allocate stalls at the newly built market to traders of Toi Market. But there was a major loophole because there were neither guidelines nor procedures to make the process smooth.

The bone of contention was that the number of stalls in the Kibera Hawkers Market could not accommodate the large number of traders at the Toi market. The new market was accommodating a paltry 192 stalls and of these only 5 traders from Toi market benefited from this allocation. The rest of the stalls were occupied by cronies of the Provincial Administrators and traders who were operating outside the Toi market. The new market ended up benefiting a few individuals who were not meant to be the actual beneficiaries of the program.

In July 1996, the traders from Toi Market organized a demonstration in protest of the unfair allocation of stalls at the newly built Kibera Hawkers Market. The demonstration attracted the media and received adequate coverage. The traders took the Provincial Administration to court to file a case on abuse of office and unfair allocation of stalls. The case was lodged through Kituo Cha Sheria.

During the ruling, the judge said that it was hard to prove beyond reasonable doubt who actually owns the market. But the verdict seemed to favour the Provincial administration that the Chief according to the laws of Kenya had the right to allocate the market stalls to whoever it deems fit because the land belongs to the Government and the allocation cannot be revoked. After losing the case the traders had no other alternative but to go back to their traditional Toi market.

In 1999, the traders at the Toi market got another setback. The Public Health took them to court because they were operating in a market without adequate sanitation. The market had no permanent toilets and this, according to the Public Health Act, was a violation of the human rights and importantly harmful to human health. The Public Health officials gave the traders of Toi Market an ultimatum of 6 months to build permanent toilets or face prosecution.

The 6 months elapsed without the traders doing anything substantial because the cost of building the permanent toilets was too high and beyond the reach of many traders. After the expiry of the 6 months, the Public Health officials made good their threat and took the Chairman, Secretary and the Treasury of the Toi market leadership to court on behalf of the whole market.

The officials were acquitted with a bond of Ksh. 20, 000 but their lawyer negotiated it to Ksh. 10,000 which they paid to avoid being locked up.

In 2005, the traders were faced with another major hurdle- their only land was under siege. Mary Chepkomei, a private land developer went to the Registrar of lands for the Certificate of Urgency to evict 11 traders who were on her piece of land which was given to her by the Government. The officials of the Toi Market came together to support their 11 members but every time they went for their case it was deferred till today, the case has not yet been decided.

EVIDENCE OF OWNERSHIP

According to records, Mary Chepkomei has evidence of ownership. The Government allocated her three and a quarter piece of land in the year 1990 as a public utility land. A public utility land is normally given to a private developer for the purpose of building facilities that will be useful to the public such as schools, hospitals and health care services. For Mary Chepkomei's case, this was not an exception because she was required to build a nursery school in that piece of land. The lady on her part wants to sell that piece of land to the Methodist church at a whopping cost of 3.6 Million without appropriate development.

Since 1990, the lady has not shown any interest on that piece of land and it was only recently, the 31st of December 2004, that the lady completed her part of the bargain and got the Certificate of Allocation (Title Deed) of that piece of land.

Another anomaly is that currently the area has too many schools and they do not need another school. The public primary schools adjacent to Toi market include; Olympic Primary, Ayany Primary, Toi Primary,

Woodley Primary and Kibera Primary. Apart from these public schools they have a host of private schools which can accommodate the population at Kibera.

According to the Ministry of Lands records the physical planning of the Toi market area is always changing from time to time. But they have not actually translated that plan on the ground. The plan is always changing on paper but at the grounds level things remain just as they are.

On their part the 11 members who were being taken to court have no real evidence of ownership apart from occupying that land since early 1980's. According to the lady, Mary Chepkomei the space of land is housing 11 people but the space is actually accommodating more than 50 traders.

CHALLENGES

Over the years, Toi market has had, and continues to face, a number of challenges. These include inadequate/ lack of access to appropriate savings and loan products, lack of infrastructure within the market, lack of permanent structures due to the issue of security of tenure, a shrinking market leading to low incomes, and family/domestic commitments that deplete the resources that would otherwise be used in running the businesses.

Lack of/inadequate access to appropriate financial products

Most traders in Toi market have small businesses that serve the population of the areas that surround the market. The traders also conduct businesses of a similar nature, hence they have to compete for the same clientele. This, in effect, means that the businesses cannot expand easily, unless the traders target clients apart from those that visit the market regularly.

Lack of infrastructure within the market

Toi market has a population of one thousand traders, one hundred of whom are children. Two public toilets serve this population, and a fee of Ksh. 5 is charged per person for the use of the toilet. The two toilets cannot adequately serve this big population, and a number of traders opt to use an open space next to the market to answer short calls of nature.

KAMKUNJI SETTLEMENTS

	Slum	Population	Land Ownership	River
1	BuruBuru City Carton	6000	NCC/ Private	Nairobi River
2	Garole	3000	Government	-
3	Gikomba	10,000	Government	Nairobi River
4	Mwariro	400	NCC	-
5	Kinyago and Kanuku	20,000	NCC	Nairobi River
6	Eastleigh	600	Private	-
7	Majengo	25000	Government/Private	Nairobi River
8	Zawadi	9000	Private	Nairobi River
9	New Akamba Dancers	400	Private	Nairobi River
10	Kiambiu	17000	Government/ Private	Nairobi River
11	City Carton Biafra	792	Government	Nairobi River
	Total	92,192		

Kamukunji Constituency is an electoral constituency in Kenya. It is one of eight constituencies of Nairobi Province. It consists of central to eastern areas of Nairobi. Kamukunji constituency has common boundaries with Pumwani Division of Nairobi. The entire constituency is located within Nairobi City Council area. The constituency has an area of 12 km². It was known as Nairobi Central Constituency at the 1963 elections, but has had its current name since the 1969 elections.

Prominent politician Tom Mboya was the first MP from this constituency. He was assassinated in 1969.

Members of Parliament

Elections	MP	Party	Notes
1963	Tom Mboya	KANU	
1969	Maina Wanjigi	KANU	One-party system
1974	Maina Wanjigi	KANU	One-party system
1979	Philip Nicholas Gor	KANU	One-party system
1983	Maina Wanjigi	KANU	One-party system
1988	Maina Wanjigi	KANU	One-party system
1992	George Nthenge	FORD-Asili	
1997	Norman Nyagah	Democratic Party	
2002	Norman Nyagah	NARC	
2007	Simon Mbugua	PNU	Results were not declared until August 2008 due to a court case

Locations and wards

Wards	
Ward	Registered Voters
Eastleigh North	21,450
Eastleigh South	14,721
Kimathi	7,010
Muthurwa/Shauri Moyo	17,513
Pumwani	18,032
Uhuru	11,860
Total	90,586
*September 2005	

Buruburu City Carton

Also known as Buruburu River Bank Settlement, the village was established in 1958 and is located in Bahati Location. It is bordered by Nairobi River Primary School, PCEA Buruburu Church, Buruburu Phase 1 Estate, and Nairobi River. Residents trace their origins to people fleeing war with white settlers. They erected structures using polythene papers by night; later, they were joined by other squatters and erected grass-thatched mud houses. Following eviction threats in the 1990s, residents petitioned the Nairobi City Council and received allotments letter in 2000 authorizing subdivision of plots. However, the process was marred by corruption: some residents missed out on plot allocations and the initial survey plan was largely ignored.

LAND

The settlement occupies 30 acres of Government land, registered as Plot No. LR 16667, and extends into the riparian reserve of Nairobi River.

THREAT TO LAND TENURE

The last eviction threat was by a local chief called Githinji in 1990. Thereafter the residents petitioned the Nairobi City Council and got allotment letters for plots of 25 by 60 sq. feet each. However, the allocation process left out some residents who have resorted to designated social spaces, paths and the riparian reserves.

POPULATION

The settlement has an estimated population of 6000 residents who comprise 702 households, with an average occupancy of 8 persons per household.

HOUSING

Mostly built of iron sheets, the 702 residential structures contain about 3600 rooms measuring 10 square feet in size. A few mud and stone structures have been erected since the City Council allotments. Rents vary from Ksh. 500 to 1200 per room, depending on the construction materials.

SERVICES

- The Nairobi Water Company owns the settlement's 2 piped water points, and negotiations are underway regarding supply and management.
- The settlement has only 1 communal toilet facility, built with assistance from Undugu Society. Other sites designated for toilets, but were instead used for housing construction. Hence, "flying toilets" are commonly used and dumped in the river or the riparian reserve.
- Drainage is poor, and the area is highly prone to flooding.
- Waste is mainly thrown into the river, as there is no garbage disposal system.

- Electricity supply is limited to one set of security floodlights; there are no domestic connections.
- The settlement is accessible through Mumias Road, but internal access remains limited because the intended areas were overtaken by housing development.
- Several Nairobi City Council schools are located nearby, such as Nairobi River, Uhuru, Buruburu phase 1, Maurishoni and Dr. Livingstone - Kimathi Primary Schools.
- SOS Children's Home offers free vocational training for needy children.
- Residents rely on Bahati, Jericho and Jerusalem Health Centres for outpatient services and private clinics for emergency medical concerns. Common ailments include malaria, typhoid, TB, HIV/AIDS and related opportunistic infections.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

Most residents either work as casual laborers or engage in small-scale business activities, with daily incomes ranging from Ksh. 70 to 300. Unemployment is common, especially amongst the youth.

GOVERNANCE AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

- The settlement committee has often been compromised by its involvement with the local Provincial Administration. The committee is seen to have undermined residents' interests during the plot allocation and sale to outsiders, for instance. Provincial Administrations discriminates against the residents in making decisions that affect them.
- Self-help CBOS include Faulu Youth Group, Muungano Wa Wanavijiji, Ngumbato Women's Group, and JICA Group.
- Several NGOs are active in the settlement, such as Undugu Society of Kenya, Pamoja Trust, SOS Children's Home ,and JICA.
- The settlement has benefited from the NCC security lights project.

Garole

The village is located in Eastleigh sub location in kamukunji constituency in Nairobi east. In early 80's being a crown free land people around the village could negotiate with chief pamba and be allocated land with no legal document. The name garole was derived from a nearby street Garole in Eastleigh.

LAND

The land is about 3 acres and is owned by the Government with no threat of eviction until recently when someone claimed to own the land.

POPULATION

The village has a population of 3000 people with about around 400 households and the ratio of adults to children is 1:4.

HOUSING

The village has 70 structures with around 500 rooms of 10 ft by 10ft in size of which are residential households are charged ksh 800-1500 per month. The houses are constructed using old iron sheets and timber.

SERVICES

- The village has one private water standing points charging at ksh5 per 20liters.
- The village has 2 public toilets owned by organized groups.
- Drainage is poor and water is disposed in any free space available.
- There is no power connection in the village.
- To access the area one uses 2nd Avenue road as the external road and Garole Street as internal road.
- Waste is disposed on any open space available in the village.
- The village has no community center or playground but has churches and no mosque in the area.
- The village children attend a nearby Government school which offers free formal education.
- The village attends a Government dispensary which charges Ksh20 per visit.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

Majority of villagers are self employed and casual laborers who earn Ksh50-100 per day.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES GOVERNANCE AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

The village has elders who work hand in hand with the Provincial Administration and have an effective leadership in the area. There is no C.B.O and hence no N.G.O.

Gikomba

The village is located in Gikomba sub location Pumwani Location and Kamukunji constituency. This land was initially given to hawkers who were using quarry road to hawk there trade and was given as a legal market place.

LAND

The land is about 5 acres and is crown land and the threat of eviction was only there in K.A.N.U regime.

POPULATION

Most of the village population of 10,000 consist of traders.

HOUSING

The village has structures which have rooms of 5ft by 3ft in size of which charged ksh 800-1500 per month. The houses are constructed using old iron sheets and timber.

SERVICES

- The village has one private water standing points charging at ksh5 per 20liters.
- The village has public toilets that charge Ksh5 per visit.
- Drainage is poor and is made up of terraces which have been misused and hence threat of floods when terraces have blocked.
- There is both legal and illegal power connection in the village.
- To access the area one uses quarry road and Gikomba Avenue.
- Waste is disposed in a specific place offered by the ministry of environment for dumping garbage.
- The village has no social space as most people come in the morning to trade.
- The village has no schools as there are no permanent dwellers in the village.
- The village has an expensive private clinic in the area that charges above Ksh500 per visit.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

Most of the villagers are traders who earn Ksh200 per day or less.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES GOVERNANCE AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

There is no form of governance in the area. There is no C.B.O or N.G.O known in the area.

Mwariro/Riverside Market

The market is located in Kariokor sub location in Kamukunji constituency. The market was started in 1998 after being allocated to the hawkers who were operating at the C.B.D.

LAND

The land is about 2 acres and is owned by the Nairobi City Council and was onced threatened by Wema foundation but the area councilors intervened and there is no longer any threat.

POPULATION

The village has about 400 members with no households or children.

HOUSING

The market is build up by iron sheet and the room size varies smallest 5ft by 2ft charges 1000-2000 per month depending on site, size and the condition.

SERVICES

- The market has 4 standing water points charging at ksh5 per 20liters.
- Blocking of sewage and overflowing on the road is very common especially on rainy seasons.
- The market has private city council toilets charging Ksh5 per visit and is managed by organized youth.
- Terrance's are well maintained and hence no flooding.
- There are no formal or informal power connections.
- To access the area one uses the quarry road and the internal pathway.
- The market people dump there waste in a specific area and pay Ksh2000 and the city council collect the waste.
- There are no schools in the area.
- There are no hospitals or health centers in market.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

The main source of income is running of micro-business and self employment.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES GOVERNANCE AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

The market members elect executives to help manage the market. There is one C.B.O and no N.G.O.

Kinyago - Kanuku Settlements

These are sister settlements in Eastleigh South Location, situated between Biafra Estate, Eastleigh 1st Avenue, Kenya Air Force and Nairobi River. Landless squatters established the settlement in 1963 on what is now the road from Eastleigh to Shauri Moyo. In demolitions carried out by the City Council in the 1970's residents frequently lost their homes of sticks, plastic and paper. Later, they built structures with more permanent materials. In 1978, some missionary put some efforts to help improve housing but a greedy leadership that existed then diverted those resources for self-gain and established another Kinyago in Dandora estate, which is privately owned.

A Catholic priest in 1978 concentrated on assisting children with food and education. Later Undugu Society, a local NGO, came in and assisted in getting water supply through the efforts of the then Mayor of Nairobi, Kimani Ngumba. The two put up a program that was aimed at equipping the people with skills for them to be able to fend for themselves, meanwhile they continued providing food and other domestic needs.

Through the assistance of Pamoja Trust and the area Member of Parliament, residents have developed working relationships with the Ministry of Lands and the City Council, towards gaining tenure security.

LAND

The settlement is on Government land, Plot Development Plan no. 261 (/42/13/2001/02), and measures 4.2 acres. There are no eviction threats, as the Ministry of Lands and City Council have granted the land to residents for housing development.

POPULATION

About 12,000 and 8,000 people live in Kinyago and Kanuku, respectively.

HOUSING

There are 900 structures in Kinyago and Kanuku combined: some are two-roomed, measuring 10 sq. feet each for a single household. Some structures will however accommodate as many as 7 households. Tenants comprise the bulk of both settlements' population, with over 11,000 renters in Kinyago and over 7,000 in Kanuku. Rents range between Ksh. 400 and 500 per month. Most structure-owners are resident, but ownership patterns vary and some have multiple structures, with the highest ownership being of 5 plots.

Most structures are constructed of mud, wattle and iron sheets and have been finished on the outside with cement. The vast majority have earth floors and only a few are built of stone blocks.

SERVICES

- There are 5 blocks of latrines, each having 12 doors. 2 of the blocks are connected to the City Council's sewer line. The other two 3 are not connected but are usually emptied by the residents when they fill up.
- There are 4 bathrooms serving the villages. A youth organization charges each household Ksh. 50 per month to use toilets and bathrooms.
- Garbage is disposed in the Nairobi River.
- While there are a few unevenly-distributed water dikes, drainage remains poor and water often drains itself through the settlements. Houses may become flooded during heavy rains, causing great discomfort.-
- Tap water is available at 5 different points, at a fee of Ksh. 2 per 20-litre can.

- Electricity supply is connected and residents pay directly to KPLC.
- Children attend neighborhood NCC schools such as Maurrison, New Pumwani, Zawadi, Heshima, Our Lady of Mercy, Uhuru-Bahati, and Muslim primary schools, among others. Despite free primary education, drop-out rates are high and an estimated 200 pupils leave annually.
- St John’s Vocational Training Centre offers various courses at a fee of Ksh. 10,000 for a two-year program.
- Two halls serve as community resource centres; one designated playfield not yet been developed.
- External access is available via Eastleigh 1st Avenue, but internal access is limited to footpaths.
- Residents access health care services from Majengo, Bahati, Eastleigh and Pumwani Hospitals for common ailments (malaria, typhoid, TB, HIV/AIDS and related opportunistic infections).

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

A sizable population in the two settlements is permanently employed. Nevertheless, others are homemakers, casual labourers, and/or unemployed. Almost half of the adult population is involved in small-scale business. Residents often raise poultry, both for domestic and commercial purposes. Income levels still remain low, ranging from Ksh. 100 to 300 per day for casual labourers and the self-employed.

GOVERNANCE AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN DEVELOPMENT

Residents have a settlement committee for discussing their concerns, alongside over 15 self-help groups for development and resource mobilization. The community is currently constructing a drainage system and toilets with assistance from St. John’s Centre.

Eastleigh Muungano

Village founders came from Mathare slums in 1987 and were settled in this location by the District Officer and area chief. The settlement is bordered by the Kenya Air Force fence, California Estate and Eastleigh 1st Avenue in Eastleigh South Location.

LAND

The land, which covers 2.5 acres, was vacant at the time of initial settlement and its intended purpose remains unknown. Registered as plot no. L.R. 36, the parcel was subdivided amongst members only and no claim has subsequently been made.

THREATS TO LAND TENURE

No threats have arisen and residents regard the parcel as theirs, only seeking assistance in upgrading the site.

POPULATION

The settlement population slightly exceeds 600, 65% of whom are children living in approximately 60 households.

HOUSING

The settlement has 52 residential structures, whose 74 rooms measure 10 sq. feet each. Due to financial constraints, most houses are built of tins and iron sheets. Occupation is mainly by structure-owners.

SERVICES

- A group-managed piped water point sells water at Ksh. 2 for 20-litre jerry cans.
- There are 4 toilets constructed by the community group for free use, which are served by a sewer line which is maintained by the NCC.
- Drainage is lacking and the area is prone to flooding during rains.
- A youth group provides solid waste disposal services for a fee.
- Electricity supply is available, payable directly to KPLC.
- Access is mainly by footpaths off Eastleigh 1st Avenue.
- Most children attend Pumwani Primary School, with private nursery schools offering pre-primary educational services.
- Vocational training, especially for the youth, is offered by St. John's Centre at a fee of Ksh. 10,000 for a two-year training program.
- Majengo Clinic in Pumwani provides outpatient health care services for common ailments like malaria, typhoid, TB and HIV/AIDS-related opportunistic infections.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

Most residents are self-employed as casuals or small-scale business people, earning incomes from Ksh. 100 to 400 a day. Unemployment amongst the youth remains a concern, however.

GOVERNANCE AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN DEVELOPMENT

Residents have formed a settlement committee to address security and development concerns. Additionally, 16 self-help groups have mobilized resources for development and are ready to work with Muungano wa Wanavijiji and Pamoja Trust.

Majengo (Sofia, Mashimoni, Gatanga And Digo)

Composed of 4 smaller settlements, Majengo was established in 1921 by the colonial Government as a camp for domestic workers of the colonial settlers. Densities in the 4 villages (Sofia, Mashimoni, Gatanga, and Digo) have thereafter increased from 1 occupant per plot to 15 households today. The residents boast of a rich history, claiming that key Kenyan leaders have lived here in the past, including Tom Mboya. They also say that Kenya's first president, Kenyatta had his first offices in Majengo during the independence struggle. Today the settlement is still home to the Mau Mau Association.

At independence, ownership of structures was transferred to the occupants or to the City Council. Parcels belonging to the NCC were sold to the public at Ksh. 300 per plot in 1966, though the Council retained a few structures, especially around Sofia. Residents who were unable to afford the plots were forced to construct extensions on open lands. While these longstanding residents see themselves as owners, documentation has proved a challenge for them. A survey process for land ownership was completed in 1995-1997, but the documents submitted had often expired or residents could not pay the processing fees. Only a fraction of applicants ultimately secured titles to their plots. Additionally, most landlords are incapacitated because rents are too low or tenants have refused to pay, citing their long stay in these houses as a proof of ownership.

LAND

The land is private, totaling 25 acres in size, and was allocated to different individuals shortly after independence. Most occupants, however, do not possess legal documents to substantiate their ownership. Majengo was partially upgraded by the National Housing Corporation in 1987 around the Digo section. NHC constructed four storey flats.

EVICTION THREATS

Fire outbreaks have been rare and no evictions have been reported, although wealthier owners of the main plots frequently harass people living in the extensions. There is a claim that the residents have a working arrangement with the National Housing Corporation to upgrade the settlement and construct other storied buildings.

POPULATION

Population is estimated at 25,000 people. There are 250 main plots, each having an average of 15 rooms with 6 people per room. Additionally, there are 120 extensions with 8 rooms each, accommodating an average of 4 people per room.

HOUSING

Of the main plots in the non-upgraded area, mud homes comprise 95% of the structures and 45% of these have cement floors. The remaining structures have earth floors, or the cement has largely deteriorated.

Rents vary with the room's condition: tenants pay Ksh. 2,500 per month for about 5% of the units that are built of stone, with cement floors and electricity. Those costing Ksh. 300, by contrast, lack electricity

connections and cement floors. Rents for houses that have not been upgraded may cost between Ksh. 300 and 700 per month. In the extensions, tenants pay between Ksh. 1000-1500 for rooms built of stone or iron sheets, many of which have cement floors. There are cases of goodwill fees (a non-refundable entry fee) of up to Ksh.10, 000 charged to new tenants. Many houses are however still occupied by the original tenants.

SERVICES

- In the main plots, 55% of the structures have electricity, while the rest use paraffin or other means for lighting. Only 15% of the extensions have electricity. Moreover, connection and use can differ dramatically: In some cases only 1 room out of 15 could receive all the electricity. In other cases only the structure-owner has electricity.
- Water is available from the City Council at no charge, and through Azimio Water Project at a cost of Ksh. 1 per 20-litre can.
- A number of schools are found near the settlement, including St. Brigitte's, Starehe, BP, Muslim, and Dr. Aggrey.
- In addition to several public, private, and religious hospitals located in the area, there are community health workers that serve residents of Majengo.
- Access is available through paths and roads, as most of the estate is well-planned except for the extensions that interfere with the original plan.
- There are a total of 14 toilet structures, each having 12 doors and 4 bathrooms. Latrines are connected to the main sewer. Water supply is reliable since the Muslim community uses the points to prepare for prayers.
- There are functioning drainage dikes and community clean-ups are also conducted regularly.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

On average, only one person per household is employed. Other adults are involved in small-scale businesses and/or informal employment in the nearby Gikomba Market.

Zawa

di

The settlement lies between Nairobi River, Mufududu Street, Zawadi Primary School and Eastleigh Section 3 in Eastleigh South Location. In 2000, residents were resettled from Mathare A and B by the councillor and area chief.

LAND

The settlement covers an estimated 10 acres, and residents suspect it could be privately-owned but lack the necessary documentation to confirm the ownership status. The settlement committee's chairman is said to be closely guarding information about the plot number.

THREATS TO LAND TENURE

The residents suspect that the land belonged to Nyakinyua Women's Group. However, an eviction notice was served to them by an individual in 2003. The individual and subsequently other developers have had no proof of ownership.

POPULATION

The resident population is estimated at 9,000.

HOUSING

The 340 structures have cement floors and each contain at least two 10 by 10 sq. feet rooms, constructed using timber and iron sheets. Tenants pay monthly rents of Ksh. 1,500 per room, and structure-owners live within the settlement.

SERVICES

- Two free water points provide piped supplies.
- Residents pay a monthly charge of Ksh. 50 to use a publicly-owned toilet facility with 6 doors.
- As drainage is poor, the area is prone to flooding during rains.
- The settlement lacks an organised waste disposal system, and solid wastes are widely strewn or burnt.
- No electricity is available.
- Road access is provided by Mfududu Street.
- Children attend Maurison, Zawadi, Bahati, Uhuru, Kimathi and Dr. Livingstone Government primary schools in the neighborhood, with about 50 pupils per class. The drop-out rate is low and residents propose that facilities be expanded, as admission is very competitive and classrooms frequently congested.
- St. John's Training Centre offers vocational training opportunities for youth, charging a fee of Ksh. 10,000 for two-year course.
- Health care services are provided by Bahati, Jericho and Majengo Health Centres under NCC management, treating common ailments like malaria, typhoid, TB, HIV/AIDS and related opportunistic infections.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

Most residents are self-employed in the informal sector, with incomes ranging from Ksh. 70 to 300 per day. Youth unemployment remains common, however.

GOVERNANCE AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN DEVELOPMENT

Community participation in governance is minimal and relations poor with the provincial administration. No development initiatives have been supported by CBOs, NGOs, or the Local Government Authority.

New Eastleigh Akamba Dancers'

The settlement is in Eastleigh North location and is bordered by Airport Primary School, P.C.A. Community Centre and Riuki Estate. In 1967, after receiving a petition from Akamba Dancers, President Kenyatta directed a District Officer. to allocate land to the dancers. The group split into two in 1982, with New Eastleigh Akamba Dancers remaining at the settlement and Kariri Kalumi Dancers moving to South Eastleigh area. They applied for permanent allotment letter in 1990, which was received in 1992. They regularly pay land rates to the NCC.

In November 1987, President Moi offered them another plot (no. 51) in Kayole Section A, but despite making the required payments to NCC, residents have been blocked by City Hall staff.

LAND

The settled land measures 109 by 210 sq. meters, registered as LR 36/1/1032 in the name of New Akamba Dancers Group. It was initially intended for market development. While unknown individuals made eviction threats in 1992 and 2000, the group has subsequently acquired a land title deed in their names.

POPULATION

The population stands at about 400, 60% of whom are adults living in a total of 34 households.

HOUSING

The settlement has 34 structures and 130 rooms, often measuring 10 by 12 feet and a few 12 by 12 feet in size. Some are of mud, but most were built using timber, iron sheets and cement floors.

SERVICES

- Piped water is available at 3 water points, which are managed by the group and private individuals. Water costs Ksh. 3 per 20-litre container.
- The group owns 1 toilet block with 6 doors, which is connected to the sewer line and provided free of charge.
- Drainage is poor, with high risk of flooding.

- Residents dispose solid wastes on a nearby road, though they are only intermittently collected by the NCC.
- No electricity supply is available.
- The settlement lacks nearby social spaces and playgrounds. Road accessibility is good, while village paths provide access to structures.
- Children attend Eastleigh Airport Primary School, despite congestion in classrooms, but there are opportunities for expanding the facilities.
- Privately-owned vocational training institutions, such as KICTI, are often too costly for youths who drop out of school.
- Eastleigh Health Centre provides out-patient health services for common ailments (e.g., malaria, Typhoid, TB, HIV/AIDS and related opportunistic infections).

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

Most residents are self-employed in informal business activities or public entertainment, while a few engage in casual labor.

GOVERNANCE AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN DEVELOPMENT

There is a settlement committee that addresses the residents concerns while 3 self-help forms the basis for resource mobilization and savings.

They have never received development support from an NGO or Government agency.

Kiambiu

Kiambiu started in 1959 as agricultural land. Farmers constructed make-shift houses using papers because their other homes were far from the fields. At first population growth was mainly by immigration, as residents sought neighbours to boost security.

Due to contaminated river water used for domestic purposes, an epidemic of typhoid and cholera struck in 1989, leaving 4 residents dead and others hospitalized. The epidemic prompted construction of latrines and piped water for domestic use.

The 2001 rent disputes erupting across Nairobi's informal settlements also afflicted Kiambiu: several deaths and serious injuries, as well as widespread property damage, resulted from the clashes. However, residents believe that politics—not land—formed the basis of the violence.

THREATS TO LAND TENURE

Several demolitions took place in Kiambiu between 1971 and 1978. A predictable pattern arose: the city council would demolish their paper houses, but residents would erect others that very day. Subsequently, a major demolition in 1990 left only 6 people in the settlement, while the rest were forced to move elsewhere. However, they were able to return in 1991 and rebuild.

LAND

According to residents, the settlement is located on land either belonging to the NCC or to the Kenya Air Force. It is believed to be 15-20 acres. Road reserves and other spaces initially reserved for public amenities have been taken over by housing, notwithstanding the area chief's prohibition on construction.

POPULATION

The total population of Kiambiu is estimated to be 17,000. There are a total of 2400 households, having an average of 7 occupants apiece.

HOUSING

Of the 1289 structures in the settlement, over 90% have mud walls; the remainder either are built of iron sheets or carton/plastic paper walls. A single structure may contain up to 15 rooms. Monthly rents vary from Ksh. 600-800 for structures with earth floors, and Ksh.1000-1200 for rooms with cement floors.

A five-roomed structure sells for Ksh. 120,000 and to obtain permission to construct, structure-owners must pay Ksh.7, 000 per room to agents of the provincial administration. Many of the structure owners, numbering 1200 in total, are highly influential in the Government, city council, or private sector. Ownership ranges from 1 to 7 plots, and fewer than 200 structure owners live in the settlement.

SERVICES

- Fewer than 40% of the structures have latrines. Private latrines charge Ksh. 2 per use. Most latrines have been constructed on sewage pipes that have been drilled into.
- Garbage is disposed at a nearby dumping site or in the Nairobi River, which flows along the perimeter.
- There are no drainage systems for either domestic or rainwater. Drainage ducts are shallow, merely cut on the ground and usually blocked by rains or dirt.
- A 20-litre can of water is sold for Ksh. 2 by private individuals and the Kiambiu Usafi, a self-help group which has constructed two stone communal toilet facilities. The facilities sell water as well.
- The entire settlement does not have electricity supply. Residents requested provision from KPLC and were advised to raise Ksh. 750,000, which they have been unable to mobilize.

- Only one access road is available, in addition to an access bridge over the Nairobi River to the Umoja/ Bahati/Jerusalem Estates.
- Hospital facilities are available from the nearby estates of Bahati and Jerusalem. There are however, quarks in the settlement that provide medical services.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

With fewer than 20% of household heads are in permanent employment, the rest engage in small-scale businesses within Kiambiu or the nearby Gikomba Market. A few are in casual industrial or domestic employment.

Many unemployed or HIV-positive street children reside in Kiambiu, returning home after going to town in the morning. Unemployed youth also struggle with alcohol and drug abuse.

Farming is practiced beyond Kiambiu in the unsettled area, and a few residents raise cows, pigs or goats.

GOVERNANCE AND PARTICIPATION IN DEVELOPMENT

Kiambiu is one of the well-planned informal settlements in Nairobi to date. Among the active NGOs in Kiambiu are Maji na Ufanisi, which erected the first latrines in 2000, and St. John's from Sweden who came in for a water project in 1989 but was derailed by some individuals later everything they had put in place was vandalized.

City Cotton-Biafra

This settlement was established in 1970 adjacent to the Kenya Air Force field, where residents had been settled by the chief of Pumwani Location. However, they were evicted by the Air Force in 1980 and then moved into their current site which neighbours Kiambiu.

LAND

The land belongs to the city council and measures just 0.5 acres.

EVICTION THREATS

Several eviction threats have been successfully resisted, though fires entirely destroyed the settlement in 1992 and 1997. After the second blaze, a private individual attempted to thwart reconstruction efforts—but residents nevertheless rebuilt with the assistance of NGOs and concerned individuals.

The area District Office has issued several court orders to evict, but residents subsequently won their legal battles. They currently feel safe in their settlement.

POPULATION/HOUSING

An estimated 792 people reside in 198 structures. Households occupy a single room, with an average of 3 or 4 people per household. There are about 30 absentee structure-owners and 30 tenants; most residents are resident structure-owners. Rents range from Ksh. 200 – 500 a month.

Four out of five structures are made of iron sheets, while the rest use either mud or plastic papers. No structure has a cement floor

SERVICES

- In the absence of a single toilet, residents must use facilities in the nearby Kanuku and Kinyago villages, the Air Force field nearby, or flying toilets.
- As drainage ducts are lacking, water drains freely through the village.
- Only one water tap serves the settlement; residents sometimes buy water from Kanuku at Ksh. 2 per 20-litre container.
- There is no electricity supply in the entire settlement, nor is there direct road access.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

There are no full-time employees in the settlement. Residents either engage in small-scale businesses or casual employment; a handful of residents raise goats to generate extra income.

KASARANI DIVISION

	Slum	Population	Land Ownership	River
1	Mathare 4A	20000	Government	Mathari River
2	Ruaraka Akamba Dancers	400	NCC	-
3	Jathiani/ Gomongo	6000	Private	-
4	Beth Village	15000	Government	-
5	Dampsite	700	Government	-
6	Gathecha	15000	Private	-
7	Ngunyumu	9800	Government/ Private	Gitathuru River
8	Jua Kali Marurui	3500	Government/ Private	-
9	Gituamba	4000	Government	Nairobi River
10	Shape Corner	2500	Government	Nairobi River
11	Kwale	3000	Government	-
12	Githurai Majengo	170	Private	-
13	Kamae	8000	University/ Private	-
14	Zimmerman B (Power)	800	KPLC	-
15	Muthokinjo	600	Road Reserve	-
16	Kariobangi Light Industries	800	NCC	-
17	Jangwani	5000	Government	-
18	Tusker	0		
19	Laundry	0		
20	Clay Village	0		
21	Stage 29/30	0		
22	Quarry Squatters	0		
23	Soweto Kahawa	0		
24	Korogocho A	0		
25	Korogocho B	0		

26	Grogan A	0		
27	Grogon B	0		
28	Highridge	0		
29	Gitathuru	0		
30	Kisumu Ndogo	0		
31	Nyayo	0		
	Total	95270		

Mathare 4A

Dating back to the year 1940, Mathare 4A was established on an abandoned quarry by the site's former workers. The settlement was established as early as 1940 on an abandoned quarry site. President Kenyatta later visited and assured residents they would not be evicted. In the Ninties the Kenyan and German Governments working with the Catholic Church started a slum upgrading process. Through the project a significant number of houses were constructed. However, the scheme was faced with major violent protest from structure owners. The scheme aimed to buy out the structure owners and replace the shacks with adequate low cost houses. The project was eventually abandoned.

LAND

The land area is estimated to be 20 acres, belonging to the Government of Kenya under the NCC. Initially a quarry site, parcels have since been claimed by the Catholic Church and wealthy developers.

POPULATION

The settlement has over 20,000 inhabitants, 60% of whom are adults.

HOUSING

Residents occupy about 5000 structures, mostly with 3 rooms that measure 10 by 10 square feet. The settlement has the brick built upgraded houses and iron sheet shacks. The majority of structure-owners reside with their families in the settlement. Tenants pay Ksh. 800-1500 per month, depending on the room's quality.

SERVICES

- There are numerous piped water supply points mainly owned by the plot's landlord, who sell 20-litre containers for Ksh. 2.
- Residents maintain the sewer system in good repair as well as the open drainage channels, though parts of the settlement are still prone to flooding.
- There are several private and communal toilets but these facilities are inadequate given the high population density.
- Electricity supply is limited to street security lights provided by the NCC.
- Both external and internal access roads are in place.
- Waste disposal system remains poor, with solid wastes littering the settlement.
- Mathare Post Office is the nearest public communication facility.
- Children attend the NCC's Mathare 4A Primary School from ECCD to primary level, but classrooms are frequently overcrowded.

- Mathare Hospital and a Catholic dispensary within the settlement provide out-patient health care services for common ailments, such as malaria, typhoid TB, and HIV-related opportunistic infections.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

In addition to trading in household consumables, residents are employed as casual and semi-skilled labour in the informal sector.

GOVERNANCE AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN DEVELOPMENT

Security concerns are handled by the chief and the elders. The settlement has not received devolved funds from the Government; nor are CBOs or NGOs engaging in development initiatives, with the single exception of the Catholic Church.

Jathaini/Gomongo

The settlement is located along Jathaini Road, about 2 kilometres from Zimmerman B Village. The first residents, who were employees on European coffee farms, established the settlement in 1964. The land belonged to a European settler, passed on to an Indian who sold to a land-buying society and finally it moved on to private hands.

LAND

Land measures 8 acres. No eviction threats have been received to date.

POPULATION

The settlement has a total population of about 6000, of whom 60% are children.

HOUSING

There are 270 structures, some boasting 15 rooms that measure 10 by 10 feet. Over 50% of the residents are tenants who pay Ksh. 600-1500 as monthly rent, depending on the house's condition and construction materials. Common building materials are iron sheets, timber and mud, while some structure owners have permanent houses

SERVICES

- Piped supplies from the Nairobi Water Company are connected to every residential plot, managed by structure-owners and sold at Ksh. 2 per 20-litre container.
- Structure-owners have constructed latrines on each plot, which are in good repair.
- Drainage is good, as the ground slopes downward and the gradient is favorable
- Solid wastes are mostly burnt.

- KPLC provides electricity, and costs are included in rents for the rooms with connections.
- The Jathaini all-weather road provides access to the settlement.
- Children attend Jathaini Primary School under the free education program, but expansion is needed to overcome crowded classrooms. Private schools, such as Rich Academy and Esther Memorial Academy, are also nearby but the fees of Ksh. 3000 per term unfortunately place them beyond most residents' means.
- There are no youth vocational training institutions nearby.
- Residents rely on private health clinics for out-patient services, as there are no public health facilities nearby. Common ailments include respiratory tract infections, HIV-related opportunistic infections, malaria and typhoid.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

Most residents rely on intermittent casual labour and small-scale trade, with incomes ranging from Ksh. 150 to 200 per day.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES GOVERNANCE AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

Structure-owners dominate/operate ? ~~constitute~~ the settlement committee and liaise with the Provincial Administration on security and community policing arrangements.

Self-help groups work at the settlement level without linkages to NGOs **clarify** but have expressed willingness to join Muungano saving schemes.

No CDF projects have been initiated, but residents have benefited from local Government funds

Ruaraka Akamba Dancers Squatters Village

The village is located in Kasarani location in Mathare North. The villagers acquired this land after performing at a public function in the former Moi regime and where given this land by the Government.

LAND

The land is about 1 acrea and is owned by the City Council and there is threat of eviction.

POPULATION

The village has a population of about 400 people with about 50 households with a ratio of adults to children is 1:3.

HOUSING

The village has about 20 structures which have rooms 80 rooms of 9ft by 9ft to 12 by 12ft in size of which charged ksh 600-1000 per month. The houses are constructed with old sheets, timber and mud.

SERVICES

- The village has group owned water standing points charging at ksh2 per 20liters connected to the city council water supply.
- The village has public toilets maintained by the organization and charge Ksh2 per visit.
- Drainage is poor and water is disposed in any free space available.
- There are only legal power connections.
- To access the area one uses outerring road from Thika road as external road which leads to the village.
- Waste is disposed of in a composite bin and later burn.
- The village has no community center or a play ground but have one churches and no mosque.
- The villagers attend a public school which offers free primary education.
- The village has about 3 private clinics that charges Ksh300 per visit.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

Majority of villagers are self employed and casual laborers who earn about Ksh100-200 per day.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES GOVERNANCE AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

The village has elders who work hand in hand with the Provincial Administration and have an effective leadership in the area. They have different organized C.B.O's e.g. Ruaraka akamba dancers group among others but there are no N.G.O's.

Beth Village

The village is located in Kasarani constituency and Kasarani location along Thika road.

LAND

The land is about 5acreas and a crown land with no threat of eviction.

POPULATION

The village has a population of about 15,000 people with about 1,300 households with a ratio of adults to children is 1:3.

HOUSING

The village has about 200 structures which have rooms 1600 rooms of 10ft by 10ft in size of which charged ksh 500-700 per month. The houses are constructed with old sheets, timber and mud.

SERVICES

- The village has 3 private water standing points charging at ksh2 per 20liters.
- The village uses latrines owned by landlords and are not charged.
- Drainage is poor and water is disposed in any free space available.
- There is only legal power connection.
- To access the area one uses outerring road as the external road from Thika road.
- Waste is disposed in any free space.
- The village has no community center or a play ground but have few churches and no mosques.
- The villager children attend private schools which charge Ksh600 per month.
- The village attends a private pharmacy shop which sells medicine.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

Majority of villagers are self employed and casual laborers' who earn about Ksh100 per day.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES GOVERNANCE AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

The village has elders who work hand in hand with the Provincial Administration and have an effective leadership in the area. There is no C.B.O and hence no N.G.O.

Dumpsite Village

The village is located at Kasarani location and in Kasarani constituency along Thika road. This area was free land that was occupied by people from Mathare north after they were evicted due to road construction. Therefore the chief and the elder Mr.savago decided to settle this people in this land.

LAND

The land is about 3acreas and a crown land with no threat of eviction.

POPULATION

The village has a population of about 700 people with about 120 households with a ratio of adults to children is 1:5.

HOUSING

The village has about 24 structures which have 130 rooms of 10ft by 10ft in size of which charged ksh 500-800 per month. The houses are constructed with old sheets, timber and mud.

SERVICES

- The village has 1 private water standing points charging at ksh3 per 20liters and is connected to the city council water.
- The village has one public toilet that does not charge.
- Drainage is fairly good hence very minimal flooding.
- There is no power connection at all.
- To access the area one uses Thika road and outerring road to the village.
- Waste is disposed in any free space.
- The village has no community center, play ground, churches or mosques hence use there neighbors' facility.
- There is no school in the village hence use their neighbors' private school which is 3km away.
- The village attends a private pharmacy shop which sells medicine.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

Majority of villagers are self employed and casual laborers' who earn about Ksh100 per day.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES GOVERNANCE AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

The village has elders who work hand in hand with the Provincial Administration and have an effective leadership in the area. They have a C.B.O known as gawabu women self help group but there are no N.G.O's

Gathecha/Chewa Village

The village is located in Kasarani constituency along Thika road Ruaraka road. The land was occupied by a man by the name Gathecha after the white settlers vacated and it is through him that land was allocated to different people.

LAND

The land is about 14 acres and is a private land with no threat of eviction.

POPULATION

The village has a population of about 15,000 people with about 300 households with a ratio of adults to children is 1:3.

HOUSING

The village has about 300 structures which have 3,500 rooms of 10ft by 10ft in size of which charged ksh 1500-5000 per month. The houses are constructed with iron sheets and building blocks.

SERVICES

- Many plots have water included in there rent hence comes from the city council.
- The toilets are private hence are not charged.
- The drainage system are well maintained and hence no flooding.
- There is only legal power connection in the village.
- To access the area one uses Thika road and ruaraka road to the village.
- Waste is disposed in any free space.
- The village has no community center but have few churches and no mosques.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

Majority of villagers are self employed and casual laborers' who earn about Ksh100-200 per day.

GOVERNANCE AND DEVELOPMENT

The village has elders who work hand in hand with the Provincial Administration and have an effective leadership in the area. There is no C.B.O and hence no N.G.O.

Ngunyumu

The village is located at Kasarani location in Kasarani constituency off Ruaraka road. This land was set aside as a cemetery by the Government which later on the Government relocated this cemetery to another area. People moved into the empty land and started building structures giving rise to the village.

LAND

The land is about 10acreas and is owned by the Government. The villagers had been threatened with eviction some time ago but it suddenly stopped.

POPULATION

The settlement has a population of 9800

HOUSING

The village has about 250 structures which have 2,300 rooms of 10ft by 10ft in size of which charged ksh 1000-2000 per month. The houses are constructed with iron sheets and building blocks.

SERVICES

- The village has 20 private water standing points charging at ksh2 per 20liters.
- Every plot has a latrine hence no sewage and is owned by the plot owners.
- Drainage is poor but there is no threat of flooding.
- There is only legal power connection.
- To access the area one uses Korogocho road to the village.
- Waste is disposed in any free space.
- The village has no community center or a play ground but have few churches and no mosques.
- The village has no schools therefore the children attend the neighboring village schools.
- The village attends a private clinic known as Mary Lucy nursing school which charges Ksh500 per visit.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

Majority of villagers are self employed and casual laborers' who earn about Ksh100-200 per day.

GOVERNANCE AND DEVELOPMENT

The village has elders who work hand in hand with the Provincial Administration and have an effective leadership in the area. There is a C.B.O in the area which is based on tribes and friendships but there is no N.G.O in the village.

Juakali Mururui

The settlement was established in 1990 on a vacant piece of land in Roysambu location. The local administration and area MP assisted agricultural workers seeking employment on neighbouring tea farms, who believed they were being settled on public property. However, eviction notices have been issued though the most recent threat was in 1998.

POPULATION

The settlement has about 3500 people occupying 600 households.

HOUSING

There are about 400 structures, mostly built of mud, timber, or iron sheets; there are also a few stone houses with an average of 3 rooms each. The structure-owner tenant ratio is 3:1, and monthly rents range from Ksh. 400 to 600.

SERVICES

- The Nairobi Water Company provides piped services 5 standpoints, which are managed by meter owners and project officials working under World Vision program. Water is sold at Ksh 2. per 20-litre container.
- Structure-owners have constructed pit latrines on every plot.
- Waste management and drainage are poor: pools of domestic wastewater and inadequate garbage disposal have entrenched a squalid environment highly prone to flooding, malaria, respiratory, and waterborne diseases.
- External access is by loose surface roads but within the settlement, motorized transport is impossible during rainy periods.
- Children attend Mururui Primary School under the free primary education program, as nearby private academies charging between Ksh. 4500 and 6000 per term are beyond the reach of most residents.
- There are no vocational training facilities nearby.
- Private clinics offer out-patient services, with Roysambu Health Centre being the nearest public health facility. Common ailments include malaria, typhoid and TB/HIV-related opportunistic infections.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Most residents are casual labourers earning between Ksh. 100 and 250 per day, while some engage in small-scale commercial activities.

GOVERNANCE AND PARTICIPATION IN DEVELOPMENT

Village elders constitute the settlement committee, which is responsible for governance and security concerns as well as linking residents with the provincial administration. Self-help groups have begun mobilizing savings, some supported by World Vision on water and sanitation or OVC sponsorship programs **clarify?** Residents have not benefited from devolved Government funds.

Gituamba

Located on the slopes next to Mwiki Estate, about 3 kilometres from Sunton Police Post, Gituamba Village is believed to be located on Government land. The first settlers were relocated from Korogocho in 1993 by the Minister for Local Government, so as to make room for road construction.

LAND/EVICTION THREATS

The land area measures about 10 acres, and residents have occasionally received eviction threats from unknown individuals claiming ownership.

POPULATION

The settlement has about 4000 people in slightly more than 300 households; children outnumber adults by a factor of 5 to 1

HOUSING

There are about 110 structures in the settlement, with over 300 residential rooms occupied by mainly structure-owners. Most houses are made of stones cheaply obtained from local quarry sites, while some are built using mud and iron sheets. Tenants are few and pay between Ksh. 200 and 500 for 10 by 10 sq. ft rooms.

SERVICES

- A free piped water supply has been established, but residents sometime buy from the neighboring Mwiki Estate at Ksh. 2 per 20-litre can.
- There are 40 pit latrines constructed and maintained by structure-owners. Nevertheless, these are insufficient for the settlement's large population.
- The sloping ground drains naturally, while waste disposal is directed to the river and nearby bushes.
- A metered power supply line has been connected to one resident, to whom others make underground payments.
- Kasarani KBL Post Office serves the residents' communication needs.
- The murram Mwiki Road connects the settlement to the main tarmac road.
- The land has yet to be surveyed, and no space has been reserved for social use.
- As the only free public school in the area, Mwerema Primary is highly congested. Mwarema is located 5 kilometres from the settlement, but student drop-out rates are high due to the distance to

other public schools. Some parents resort to private schools in nearby Mwiki Estate, charging between Ksh. 3000 and 4500 per term.

- There are no vocational training institutions nearby.
- Health care facilities are mainly private, offering out-patient services within Mwiki and Dandora Estates; Mkunga Health Centre provides maternity services. Common ailments include malaria, typhoid, ameobiosis, HIV and related opportunistic infections.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

Most residents work as casual labourers, in addition to small-scale commerce and farming. Average daily incomes range from Ksh. 100 to 250.

GOVERNANCE AND PARTICIPATION IN DEVELOPMENT

A committee of elders oversees governance issues and has good working relations with the local provincial administration. The latter's intervention resulted in construction of the Sunton Police Post, which used CDF support to increase security.

Self-help groups have promoted savings and pooling of resources for income generation, but have not linked with any development support agencies. Residents have petitioned the local authority and CDF committees to help develop health and education facilities.

Shape Corner

The settlement borders Gituamba village in Mwiki Location, sharing the same topographic characteristics. It sprang up in 2003 to accommodate people displaced from Korogocho and other settlements, who had missed out on the initial relocation.

LAND/EVICTION THREATS

Estimated to be 10 acres in area, the land is purportedly held by the Government and no eviction threats have been received.

POPULATION

The resident population is estimated at slightly over 2500, in about 1000 households. Children outnumber adults by a factor of 2:1.

HOUSING

There are about 1000 structures, of which 960 are residential. Buildings are mainly of mud and iron sheets, with a few stone houses occupied by the structure-owners. Tenants are rare and pay monthly rents between Ksh. 350 and 800 for a 10 by 12 sq. ft room.

SERVICES

- Piped water is available at 2 privately-owned standpoints and sold to residents at Ksh. 2 per 20-litre container.
- While a Nairobi Water Company sewer line passes nearby, it is not connected to the settlement. About 50 latrines have been constructed by the structure-owners.
- The sloping ground drains easily; waste disposal is directed to the river and nearby bushes.
- Electricity supply is available, but only a few residents have been connected by the KPLC.
- Mwiki Road links the settlement to the main tarmac road but internal paths are narrow and not suitable for motorized transport.
- There are no resource Centres nearby, but Sunton Post Office serves residents' communication needs.
- The settlement is not planned and lacks open social spaces.
- The sole public school is located 5 kilometres away from the settlement, averaging 60-70 pupils per class with no opportunities for expansion. Private schools absorb a few of the pupils, but most parents cannot afford the fee.
- There are no vocational training centres nearby.
- Health care facilities are mainly private ,offering out-patient services within Mwiki and Dandora Estates while Mkunga Health Centre has maternity services. Common ailments include malaria, typhoid, amoeboid, HIV and related opportunistic infections.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

Most residents engage in market gardening, small-scale business and casual labor, with incomes ranging from Ksh. 150 to 250 each day.

GOVERNANCE AND PARTICIPATION IN DEVELOPMENT

Internal administration is by committee of village elders consulting with provincial administrators on security concerns. Neither devolved Government funds nor NGO support have benefited the residents, and few self-help groups are active.

Kwale Village

The village is in Kasarani constituency. The villagers were once living in a dumpsite and the place frequently flooded and the District Commissioner Mr. Gakoe intervened and allowed the settlers to shift to this place for their safety. After the people settled the G.S.U started claiming the land.

LAND

The land is about 3 acres and it is city council land with occasional threat of eviction.

POPULATION

The village has a population of about 3,000 people with about 350 households with a ratio of adults to children is 1:3.

HOUSING

The village has about 70 structures which have rooms 400 rooms of 10ft by 10ft in size of which charged ksh 500-1000 per month. The houses are constructed with mud.

SERVICES

- The village has one water standing points charging at ksh2 per visit.
- The village has no proper sewage system but have one public toilet that charges Ksh2 per visit.
- Drainage is poor and water is disposed in any free space available
- There is no power connection.
- To access the area one uses the Avera 4 road in Thika road.
- Waste is disposed at a specific place.
- The village has no community center or playground in the village but have few churches and no mosques.
- The village has private schools which charge Ksh1000 per term giving formal education.
- The village has no clinic or dispensary.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

Majority of villagers are self employed and casual laborers who earn about Ksh30-150 per day.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES GOVERNANCE AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

The village chairman works hand in hand to implement law and order in the village. There is no C.B.O or N.G.O on the ground.

Majengo Githurai

The village is located in Kasarani constituency along Thika Road neighboring Githurai Market and Kahawa Soweto. Residents trace the settlement's origins to 1954, when the founders arrived from rural areas to work on European farms.

LAND/EVICTION THREATS

The land, measuring just 0.0462 of an acre, is privately-owned and currently subject to a family dispute in court.

POPULATION

The settlement has about 170 inhabitants, with 5 people usually comprising each household. Children constitute 60% of the population.

HOUSING

A now-deceased landlord owned the settlement's 16 structures, with a total of 34 residential rooms primarily made of wood, iron sheets and mud. Tenants pay rents to an agent at rates of Ksh. 900 to 1000, depending on the size and condition of the house.

SERVICES

- Piped water is available at one standpoint maintained by the landlord's agent, with costs included the rent.
- There are 4 dilapidated, overflowing toilets without roofs that pose real danger to residents.
- Electricity was disconnected upon the landlord's death.
- Githorai Post Office serves the residents.
- Githorai Road connects the settlement to the Thika Road.
- Drainage is good and solid wastes are dumped at a common site and burnt, though some are thrown on the railway line.
- Githorai Primary School provides free instruction though classes are congested and children who are not admitted are forced to attend expensive private schools (charging between Ksh. 3000 and 4500 per term). As room for expansion exists in Githorai, residents have appealed to their Member of Parliament for support.
- There are no vocational training facilities nearby.
- Githorai Health Centre offers maternity and outpatient services; common ailments include malaria, typhoid; TB and HIV related opportunistic infections.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

Residents are primarily casual labourers, though some engage in small-scale business. Daily earnings range between Ksh. 100 and 200.

GOVERNANCE AND PARTICIPATION IN DEVELOPMENT

Residents work closely with the area chief's office, especially on security concerns. Members of Mweireri Self-help Group have expressed interest in joining Muungano savings schemes.

Kamae

Situated next to Kenyatta University in Kahawa Location, the settlement is accessible through Kamae Road. After relocating from nearby native reserves in 1960, the residents were promised allocation letters in 1976. However, it was not until 1995 that President Moi authorized the release of allotment certificates for Phase 1 and Phase 2 in 2002 (with Phase 1 typically comprised of permanent structures and Phase 2 is expected to be the same).

LAND/EVICTION THREATS

The land, measuring about 1040 acres and subdivided into about 2500 plots, was part of the larger parcel privately owned by Kenyatta family. A section was donated to Kenyatta University for expansion in 1976.

In August 2007, the University issued eviction threats and fenced in 75% of the settlement, purportedly on university land. The institution plans to construct a trench along the perimeter, imperiling some structures. Residents are working with the local provincial administration to resolve the dispute.

POPULATION

Kamae has about 8000 residents, with children making up 60% of the total, and the average household has 4 people.

HOUSING

There are about 2500 structures containing 4500 residential 12 by 10 sq. ft. rooms, which are mainly occupied by structure-owners and their relatives. Common building materials are stones, mud, timber, and iron sheets. Fewer than 1000 tenants reside in Kamae, and rents vary from Ksh 500 to 1500, depending on the room size and the building materials used. Another 1500 rooms are under commercial/institutional use.

SERVICES

- Piped water is connected to most of the plots and sold at Ksh. 2 per 20-litre container.
- Each plot has its own latrine.
- No sewerage system has been developed and open drainage channels are poorly maintained, resulting in swampy conditions and floods in parts of the settlement.
- Electricity KPLC supplies electricity to some residents, and plans are underway for additional connections.
- Road access into the larger section of the settlement is currently threatened by the University's intended perimeter trench.

- Garbage disposal is subcontracted to groups at a fee, while some households opt for open dumping sites.
- The designated grounds for a playing field, church and nursery school are yet to be developed.
- While overcrowded, Kiwanja, Kamiti, Kahawa, Mainga and Kenyatta primary schools are accessible to children. Kamiti and Kenyatta Secondary Schools offer opportunities for older students
- Residents rely on Kamiti Health Centre for out-patient services, with common ailments being malaria, TB, HIV-related infection and water-borne diseases.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

Most adults are casual labourers, with about 30% of the labour force self-employed in small business enterprises. Just 2% are in formal employment. Daily earnings range from Ksh. 100 to 500.

GOVERNANCE AND PARTICIPATION IN DEVELOPMENT

The local provincial administration office recognizes the settlement committee, which has developed good working relations especially regarding evictions. Residents have benefited from the CDF-sponsored water project in the area, but have no active CBOs/NGOs.

Zimmerman B (Power)

The settlement is located 100 metres from Roysambu roundabout on Thika Road, in Githurai location. The first 7 residents arrived in 1963 to escape from violence during the independence struggle.

LAND/EVICTION THREATS

The KPLC claims ownership of the land area measuring about 3 acres and filed case in court in 2002 yet to be determined while ministry of Roads and Public Works. In 2006 the utility threatened to demolish a section of the settlement extending to the road reserve.

POPULATION

The resident population is estimated at about 800 people 40% of whom are children in about 290 households.

HOUSING

There are about 206 structures with about 260 rooms measuring 10 by 10 sq. ft. and built of timber, iron sheets and mud. Structure owner- tenant ratio stand at 2:3 with tenants paying Ksh. 800 rent per room. A few structure owners reside in the neighboring Umoja and Zimmerman estates.

SERVICES

- Piped water supply is available at 2 stand points most of the time crowded given the population to be served. The water is sold at 1/- per 20-litres jerry can.
- There are 12 pit latrines built and maintained by the structure owners but frequently fill up.
- Drainage is good with open channels aided by the sloping gradient to release waste water down the slope.
- There is no electricity connection to the settlement though the power line passes nearby.
- Gomongo Post Office serves the communication needs of the residents.
- The area is served by Thika Road but inside the settlement, narrow pathways are not amenable to motorized transport with high risks of inaccessibility in case of fire outbreaks.
- Waste disposal is by burning as there is no open dumping site.
- No social spaces to be developed.
- Children attend Roysambu and Kasarani primary schools that are reportedly congested but have room for expansion. Few cases of school drop out are reported.
- Vocational training centres are far away and beyond reach of the residents in terms of costs.
- Kasarani Health Centre offers maternity and out-patient health care services for common ailments.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

Most residents are engaged on informal Jua Kali and small-scale business enterprises. Unemployment levels are high and daily incomes as low as 50 shillings and mostly irregular.

GOVERNANCE AND PARTICIPATION IN DEVELOPMENT

Village elders see to the internal administrative concerns and link with the local provincial administration on security concerns. There are 2 registered CBOs but no NGOs.

Muthokinjo

The settlement also known as Kumi Kumi is situated behind Kasarani D.O's office along Mwiki Road off Thika Road. It occupies a 2.5 acres land area believed to be Government land first settled in 1978 by an employee of the City Council and later joined by landless traders from the nearby trading centres. The residents have not been able to develop the settlement due to frequent eviction threats from the chief's office claiming the village is on road reserve to the D.O's.

POPULATION

The settlement population stands at about 600 people, with 1/3 being children.

HOUSING

There are about 80 structures built of timber and iron sheets and 200 rooms measuring 10 by 10 sq. ft. Majority of the inhabitants are the structure owners and their relatives with very few tenants paying between Ksh. 700 and 800 as rent

SERVICES

- Piped water supply is available at 2 standpoints and sold at 3/- per 20-litres container.
- There are only 15 pit latrines in the village constructed and maintained by the structure owners
- Drainage is poor and stagnant pools of waste water and floods add to the squalid discomforting living conditions in the settlement.
- Accessibility by Mwiki road good and one loose surface road passes through the village.
- There is a public garbage dumping site nearby.
- Kasarani Primary School offer learning opportunities for children but residents report that pressure on the facilities and propose upgrading to accommodate a 2nd stream of classes.
- Vocational training facilities lacking in the neighborhood.
- Kasarani Health centre offer out-patient services for common ailments.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

Most residents work as casual laborers while some run small-scale businesses with incomes ranging between Ksh. 300 and 400 per day.

GOVERNANCE AND PARTICIPATION IN DEVELOPMENT

Village elders and security committees are functional while three community based groups have mainly worked on water and sanitation and welfare concerns within the village. They however have not benefited from the devolved Government funds.

Kariobangi Light Industries

The settlement is located within Kariobangi Light Industries area behind the Kariobangi Catholic Church. The residents are victims of multiple evictions and displacements having come from Soko Ya Mawe to Kwa Muchiri 1975, Mafik 1979 and finally Light Industries in 1980 where they are still faced with

eviction threats. Nearly two thirds of the original 3acres settlement has been grabbed in the last two years forcing the affected to seek refuge elsewhere. The land belongs to the NCC and intended for use as parking space but currently targeted by land grabbers linked to NCC that have issued eviction threats thrice within 2007. The residents live in fear of fire outbreaks instigated by the land grabbers

POPULATION

The settlement is densely populated with estimated 800 people squeezed in 270 households within an acre of land. About 60% of the population is children of school going age.

HOUSING

There are 269 residential structures built of timber and recycled iron sheets that give evidence to previous eviction fires. The 8 by 10 sq. ft single roomed structures are mostly owner-occupied but some less than 50 tenants are housed by structure owners with more than one room at Ksh. 500 per month.

SERVICES

- There is piped water at one point selling 20-litres container at 4/-
- There are 4 dilapidated private pit latrines and one for public use managed by the settlement's youth group and charged at 5/- per use. Most residents resort to flying toilets especially in the night.
- Drainage is poor and area prone to flooding.
- Children attend Kariobangi North and Marura Primary schools under the free primary education program and 5 private primary schools within Light Industries preferred for nursery and lower primary classes for those that can afford. Congestion in the public schools is reported and residents believe they need be expanded to accommodate more pupils.
- The youth vocational training is commonly through apprenticeship in the local light/Jua Kali industries.
- Health care services are provided by the Catholic Church centre and Kariobangi Health Centre.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

Most of the youth are either employed or offer casual labor in the Jua Kali/Light Industries while women engage in roadside trade in consumables or work as day time house-helpers. Income levels range from Ksh. 50 to 250 but quite irregular. Unemployment is cited as a common problem and cause of high rates of crime in the area.

GOVERNANCE AND PARTICIPATION IN DEVELOPMENT

Village Elders committee works with the Youth Security Team on community policing and protects the settlement from invasion by land grabbers. They have not benefited from the devolved Government funds. The Muungano Savings Scheme earlier started collapsed when key officials got displaced through evictions but the residents expressed interest in reviving the scheme.

Jangwani / Gomongo

The settlement is situated between the National Youth Service barracks and Stage 29/30 in Mathare north Location. The land served as a quarry for Nordins Construction Company later turned into a dumping site. When the company closed down, the low income workers settled here in 1980 unable to meet rental costs elsewhere.

The land area measuring about 10 acres belongs to the Government of Kenya but the residents have been receiving eviction threats from Friends and Deliverance Churches claiming to have acquired the same. The last threat channeled through the chief's office was in 2003.

POPULATION

The estimated resident population is about 5000 with children slightly outnumbering the adult population.

HOUSING

There are about 600 structures with average of three 10 by 10 sq. ft. residential rooms. Common construction materials used are iron sheets and mud and rental rates range between Ksh. 600 and 1000. More than 80% of the residents are tenants.

SERVICES

- Piped water supply is available at 6 points managed by the plot owners and sold at 2/- per 20-litres container.
- The residents use latrines in the neighboring village during the day at a cost of 5/- per use and “flying toilets” are commonly used. There is a sewer line and toilets under construction funded by CDF.
- Drainage poor with narrow open surface run-off channels blocked by solid wastes most of the time. Pools of filthy domestic waste water are a common sight in the squalid environment also prone to the discomfort caused by floods during rainy season.
- Garbage is haphazardly strewn within the settlement with no dumping site.
- Electricity supply not available as power line passes quite some distance from the village.
- External access is by the 29/30 road but within the settlement, only narrow footpaths exist as structures are built close by posing real risk in case of emergency fires.
- There's one church and no playground or other social use.

- The Deliverance Church provides ECD services while pupils attending Mathare North Primary school spend 20/- daily on transport. The school faces congestion in classrooms occasioned by scramble for learning opportunities under the free primary education program.
- Mathare Hospital offers maternity, in/out-patient health care services. Residents cite malaria and waterborne diseases as the most prevalent.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

Most residents work as casual laborers at construction and Jua Kali sites while women mainly engage in trade in household consumables. Daily incomes range from Ksh. 100 to 200 but cases of unemployment are common.

GOVERNANCE AND PARTICIPATION IN DEVELOPMENT

The Chief's office is within the settlement and quite accessible to the residents. The residents, through the chief's office have attracted CDF funding for the construction of toilets in the settlement. There are no CBOs/NGOs working with the community on development concerns.

Tusker

Situated along Thika Road behind Kenya Breweries Company and opposite Homeland Hotel initially housed casual employees of Kenya Breweries. The residents fearing threats of eviction from the road reserved, sold off their "plots" for between 20,000 and 50,000 shillings to dealers in imported used cars and migrated variously to other settlements.

Laundry

Land belonged to a European nicknamed Baba Dogo but was sold off to the residents who mobilized funds through their Baba Dogo Society and are currently constructing decent houses for themselves. The village is no longer a slum settlement.

Clay Village

The village is situated along Thika Road, some 8kms before the Githurai Round-about. The residents were workers at Clay Works Ltd. They bought the land through Clay Workers Association and managed to absorb buyers from outside to buy from those who could not afford to construct houses. They subdivided the plots of 60 by 70 ft based on the shares as contributed by the members. The residents are no longer in need of assistance.

Stage 29/30

The slum settlement has been absorbed by small-scale business and Jua Kali activities at the stage forcing the residents to migrate to Mathare North and other settlements

Quarry Squatters

The settlement occupies about 30 acres of land in Kasarani location and residents trace its origins to 1963 when President Kenyatta consented to their appeal for the land. The residents claim to have acquired Title Deeds and unwilling to divulge further information.

Soweto Kahawa

Soweto Kahawa settlement is situated approximately 20 km from City Centre in Kahawa West Location, Kasarani Division. It lies adjacent to the Kahawa Barracks, separated only by the railway line. The founders are said to be previous residents of Kware, an isolated railway reserve area in Nyangundo, which lacked basic social services such as schools, hospitals, electricity, or water

A white farmer decided to sell his land, paving the way for the Soweto Kahawa settlement committee to purchase the area. Original settlers still voice passionate regret at the loss of space for subsistence mixed farming, as subsequent allocations increased land pressure.—

POPULATION

The village accommodates over 1,000 households, each averaging 3 members, bringing the total population to approximately 3,000.

HOUSING

Structures in the village are built using mud, timber and iron sheets, with some having cement floors as opposed to the usual earthen ones. Houses typically have 2 rooms occupied by a single household.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

Most people work as casual labourers within the city—approximately 20 km away—though many shops within the community cater to residents' needs. A few villagers raise ~~rare~~ domestic animals such as pigs, goats and chickens.

Challenges facing the community include:

Lack of adequate housing and planning. In addition to crowded homes built of impermanent materials, the settlement layout is chaotic. For instance, pigsties are found near dwelling areas, posing serious hygiene risks to residents.

Lack of proper sanitation facilities. Homes lack proper provision of safe drinking water and sewage disposal is nonexistent, despite being adjacent to a sewage treatment plant.

Poor circulation network. The circulation network is mostly pedestrian, and the earth surface roads are in poor repair. In the dry season, they are very dusty, while they become muddy and difficult to access during the rainy season. These also serve as surface water drainage and are hence in a poor state.

Lack of stable means of income: Majority of the population lives from hand to mouth and cannot afford to save and invest in order to break the vicious cycle of poverty that holds them. The few opportunities for work are far and cost a lot in terms of time and fare to access them. There is need to look for income generating activities that are more integrated within the community.}}

Organising Initiatives (Savings Schemes)

The community launched a savings scheme in 2000, following eviction threats issued by the Government. is organised through a savings scheme, which started back in the year 2000. Before the starting of the savings the community had been *threatened with eviction* by the Government. The community did not know what to do and they approached Pamoja Trust to support them. A few of them were already members of Muungano wa Wanavijiji. The Trust started organising the community to address the eviction issue and also governance since the administration was also exploiting them by requesting for money any time they wanted to repair their houses. started as weekly savings but they saved very little since they did not understand the concept at first.

Currently, the scheme has 400 participants who save between 10 and 50 shillings per day, totaling about Ksh. 200,000. Due to their poor income they are only able to save between ten and fifty shillings per day. So far, they have been able to save about Ksh. 200,000. The community has also been able to conduct a comprehensive door-to-door enumeration exercise. Having organised themselves into clusters to facilitate communication, residents are working with architects to develop their ideal homes. Each cluster will produce a house model and urban layout, in hopes of achieving eventual regularisation. They have also approached the Nairobi City Council for land allocation. The Council has agreed to **allocate** regulate the land and is waiting for the enumeration report. The community has organised itself into clusters which makes it easy to communicate. They are also in the process of house plans through clusters where each cluster will process their dreams with the assistance of an architect. This will lead the community to come up with a house model and urban layout. The community is really in dire need of the regularisation and are looking forward to the upgrading of their settlement. This has given them motivation to save daily and boost up their house cost deposit. They are also willing to contribute to the cost of infrastructure by setting aside Ksh. 100 per household.

EMBAKASI DIVISION

	Slum	Population	Land Ownership	River
1	Pipeline	20000	Private	-
2	Mukuru Sisal	10000	Private/ NCC	-
3	Embakasi	8000	Private	-
4	KCC	10000	Private	-
5	Maili Saba	27000	Government	-
6	Mohra Moldada	1000	Private	-
7	Kya'ngombe	10000	Private	-
8	Embakasi Sokoni	12000	NCC	-
9	Kayole Soweto	10000	NCC	-
10	Matopeni	15000	Private	-
11	Mukuru Kwa Rueben	0		
12	Mukuru Kwa Njenga	0		
13	Mukuru Sinai	7000		
	Total	130000		

Emkakasi Constituency is an electoral constituency in Kenya. It is one of eight constituencies of Nairobi Province. It consists of eastern and southeastern suburbs of Nairobi. With 164,227 registered voters, it is the most populous constituency in Kenya. Embakasi constituency has common boundaries with Embakasi Division. The entire constituency is located within Nairobi City Council area. The constituency has an area of 208 km².

Members of Parliament

Elections	MP	Party	Notes
1963	John David Kali	KANU	
1966	B. Mwangi Karungaru	KANU	One-party system
1969	B. Mwangi Karungaru	KANU	One-party system
1974	Godfrey Muhuri Muchiri	KANU	One-party system
1976	Ezra H. Njoka	KANU	By-Election, One-party system
1979	Ezra H. Njoka	KANU	One-party system
1983	Godfrey Muhuri Muchiri	KANU	One-party system
1988	David Mwenje	KANU	One-party system
1992	Henry Ruhiu	FORD-Asili	
1997	David Mwenje	Democratic Party	
2002	David Mwenje	NARC	
2007	Mugabe Were	ODM	Killed in January 2008
2008	Ferdinand Waititu	PNU	By-election (June 10)

Pipeline

The village is in Embakasi constituency behind Lucky Summer housing society .Initially it was a free land believed to be owned by the late mwangi mureithi who sold the land to individuals bringing up the village.

LAND

The land is about 12 acres which is all privately owned with no threat of eviction.

POPULATION

The village has a population of about 20,000 people with about 20,000 households with a ratio of adults to children is 1:4.

HOUSING

The village has about 300 structures which have rooms about 300 rooms of 10ft by 10ft in size of which charged ksh 800-1200 per month. The houses are constructed using old iron sheets, timber and mud.

SERVICES

- The village has 20 private water standing points charging at ksh5-10 per 20liters.
- The village has private plot toilets owned by structure owners.
- Drainage is poor and is made up of unmaintained terraces.
- There is both legal and illegal power connection in the village.
- To access the area one uses the Lucky Summer road and internal pathways to the village.
- Waste is disposed on any open space available in the village
- The village only free space is private unconstructed plots there are also churches and no mosque.
- The village has private schools which charge Ksh500 per month.
- The village has private clinic which charge Ksh300 per visit.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

Majority of villagers are self employed and casual laborers.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES GOVERNANCE AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

The village has elders who work hand in hand with the Provincial Administration and have an effective leadership in the area. There is no C.B.O and hence no N.G.O.

Mukuru Sisal

The village is located in Mukuru location in Embakasi constituency. The village was a sisal farm owned by the whites and after they left a man by the name njenga occupied the land and sold it to different people with no legal document.

LAND

The land is about 5 acres which is mostly owned by Asian industrialists, it is only in 2006 when an Asian tried to evict the villagers. Some of the land is still owned by the Nairobi City Council.

POPULATION

The village has a population of about 10,000 people with about 2700 households with a ratio of adults to children is 1:5.

HOUSING

The village has about 700 iron sheet structures which hold about 2700 rooms size of 10ft by 10ft of which more than 2500 are residential houses charged ksh 600-1500 per month.

SERVICES

- The village has 70 private water standing points charging at ksh5-10 per 20liters.
- The village has private toilets which charge Ksh2-5 per visit.
- Drainage is poor and is made up of unmaintained terraces.
- There is no power connection.
- To access the area one uses the A.A road as the external road which joins up with the sisal drive to the village.
- Waste is disposed on any open space available in the village.
- The village has no community center or a playground but has some churches and no mosque.
- The village has private schools which charge Ksh500 per month.
- The village has private clinic which charge Ksh7-50 per visit.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

Majority of villagers are self employed and casual laborers who earn about Ksh50-150 per day.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES GOVERNANCE AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

The village has elders who work hand in hand with the Provincial Administration and have an effective leadership in the area. There is some C.B.O in the village and Umande trust and Pamoja trust are the only N.G.O's.

Embakasi

The village is in airport location and in Embakasi constituency. It was a free crown land and the Government through provincial administration allocated the land to people in 2000 and the village came to be.

LAND

The land is private land owned with no threat of land.

POPULATION

The village has a population of about 8,000 people with about 1500 households with a ratio of adults to children is 1:3

HOUSING

The village has about 200 structures which have rooms about 2000 rooms of 10ft by 10ft in size of which charged ksh 1500-2000 per month for residential houses and Ksh2000-4000 for commercial houses.

SERVICES

- Every plot has a water standing points.
- Every plot has private latrines.
- Drainage is poor and is made up of unmaintained terraces.
- There are both legal and illegal power connections.
- To access the area one uses Airport north road and then junction at utawala.
- Waste is disposed on any open space available in the village.
- The village has no community center or a playground but has some churches and no mosque.
- The village has private schools which charge Ksh1000 per month.
- The villagers visit a Government health center which charges Ksh20.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

Majority of villagers are self employed and casual laborers who earn about Ksh200 per day.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES GOVERNANCE AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

The chief selects a group of people to act on behalf of the village for governance purposes. There is only one C.B.D and there is no N.G.O.

K.C.C

The village is located in Kariobangi South Location in Embakasi constituency. This was public land and in 2002 the Nairobi City Council parceled the land and allocated it to the structure owners. The 501 structure owners were allocated this land after they conducted an enumeration exercise. The site had previously planned for school development next to the railway line. The land area is about 9 acres adjoining Police post, KBS garage and market. They pay annual rates of 1500/- per plot.

The settlement is named after the Kenya Cooperative Creameries that has a milk processing facility adjacent to the settlement.

LAND

The land is about 9 acres and was until allocation, public land. Though no title deeds have been issued there are no eviction threats.

POPULATION

The village has a population of about 10,000 people with about 150 households with a ratio of adults to children is 1:4.

HOUSING

The village has about 200 structures which have rooms 1800 rooms of 10ft by 10ft in size of which charged ksh 800-1500 per month. The houses are constructed with old sheets and timber.

SERVICES

- The village has 4 private water standing points charging at ksh2 per 20liters.
- The village uses pit latrines in their plots or share the ones in fortunate plots.
- Drainage is poor and water is disposed in unmaintained terraces.
- There is no power connection.
- To access the area one uses kangundo road and then the outlying road to the village.
- Waste is disposed in any free available space.
- The village has social space but have few churches and no mosques.

- The villagers attend a public school which offers free primary education.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

Majority of villagers are self employed and casual laborers who earn about Ksh100-200 per day.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES GOVERNANCE AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

The elders are the source of authority in the area and are very effective. There is no C.B.O or N.G.O on the ground.

Mali Saba

The village is located in Njiru Location of Embakasi constituency. An M.P by the name Henry Ruhiu advocated for those who were landless and the Government agreed to give out this land to squatters in Embakasi.

LAND

The land is about 30acreas owned by the Government. The land has been threatened before but currently no threat of eviction.

POPULATION

The village has a population of about 27,000 people with about 3000 households with a ratio of adults to children is 1:4.

HOUSING

The village has about 300 structures which have rooms 4000 rooms of 10ft by 10ft in size of which charged ksh 400-600 per month. The houses are constructed with old sheets and timber.

SERVICES

- The village has 10 private water standing points charging at ksh5-10 per 20liters.
- The village uses pit latrines hence no sewages.
- Drainage is poor and water is disposed of using terraces and directed to the river.
- There is both legal and illegal power connection.
- To access the area one uses Thika road as external road and then Mali Saba Avenue as internal road.
- Waste is disposed in the river.
- The village has no community center or a play ground but have few churches and one mosque.
- The villagers attend a public school which offers free primary education.

- The village attends a private clinic and are charged according to there ailment.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

Majority of villagers are self employed and crop farmers who farm in any free space which can earn them up to Ksh200 a day.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES GOVERNANCE AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

The village has elders who work hand in hand with the Provincial Administration and have an effective leadership in the area. There is some C.B.O in the village and Umande trust and Pamoja trust are some of the N.G.O's in the area.

Mohra Moldada

Situated behind Donholm and Savanna Estates in Umoja location, the village was founded in 1931 by workers of Mohra Moldada and Continental Road Construction Company. In 1957, Gould Barger bought a parcel encompassing Donholm and Kayole and promised to allocate workers the section upon which they were settled.

LAND/EVICTION THREATS

The land, estimated to be between 3 to 5 acres, is still under private ownership of Continental Construction Company but is currently claimed by a private individual and then area MP Hon. Mwenje. In 2005, a 7-day eviction notice was issued and within 14 days, the developer had pulled down and burnt their structures at dawn using Administration Police, hired thugs and tractors. Threats continue to this day.

POPULATION/HOUSING

The population is estimated to exceed 1000, 40% of whom are adults. The settlement's 340 structures are constructed using timber and iron sheets, sometimes reused and bearing witness to previous fires and demolition activities. All residents are structure-owners who occupy rooms measuring 10 by 10 sq. feet, with an average of 4 people per household.

SERVICES

- There is no piped water supply, forcing residents to buy from the neighboring estate at a cost of Ksh. 5 per 20-litre container.
- There are no sewers and the 34 privately-owned toilets are quite dilapidated, resulting in a high prevalence of flying toilets.
- Drainage channels are narrow, open and poorly-maintained; flooding is common during heavy rains. Stagnant pools of domestic liquid wastes only exacerbate pollution and the risk of respiratory/vector-borne ailments.

- The settlement lacks garbage disposal system, and solid wastes are thrown into the nearby Ngong' River.
- Electricity has not been provided in the village.
- Road access is poor: muddy footpaths are unsuitable for motorized transport.
- Public communication facilities are in the neighboring Kayole and Savanna Estates.
- Children attend Doonholm and Edelvale Primary schools under NCC Education Department. Congestion in classrooms is common, but the schools have opportunities for expansion.
- One private hairdressing college in Doonholm charges Ksh. 7000 per training program.
- The nearest health facility is located in Doonholm Estate, offering mainly outpatient care for the common water-borne, respiratory, HIV/TB related opportunistic infections and malaria.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

Residents engage in casual jobs and self-employment in small-scale business, with daily incomes irregular and ranging from Ksh. 100 to 250.

GOVERNANCE AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN DEVELOPMENT

Community leadership is not well-defined, though elders handle internal disputes and refer security matters to the local chief. No CBO/NGOs have initiated development activities; nor have devolved Government funds been awarded to the village.

Kyang'ombe

The village is situated behind Kay Construction Company depot, off Mombasa Rd. in Mukuru Kwa Njenga Location. A white landowner left in 1957 without paying his workers, occasioning their conversion of the area into a horticultural farm and later an airstrip.

LAND/EVICTION THREATS

The land encompasses 5 acres, and residents have effectively resisted eviction threats from unknown people.

POPULATION

Residents number approximately 10,000 people in 1500 households, with adult/children ratio of 2:3.

HOUSING

Built primarily of timber and iron sheets, the 500 structures have a total of 2000 rooms measuring 10 by 10 ft². The structure-owner to tenant ratio is 1:3, and rents stand at Ksh. 500 per room.

SERVICES

- Free piped water is available at a company water tap.
- As there are no pit latrines, flying toilets and nearby bushes are commonly used.
- Residents maintain narrow drainage channels, which are still unable to prevent floods during the rainy season.
- Garbage is disposed in the nearby bush.
- Residents have no electricity connections—despite a nearby power line.
- Embakasi Village Post Office and Social Hall are accessible to the residents.
- The settlement is served by the road linking KAPA Oil Refineries to the Mombasa Road
- There is only one private primary school – Bright Star nearby preferred for lower classes as public schools are far away. School drop-out rate is minimal.
- Private clinics provide out-patient health care, in the absence of convenient public health facilities.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

Most residents engage in casual labour in the nearby industries or small-scale business, with daily incomes ranging from Ksh. 100 to 300.

Unemployment and crime are common concerns in the area.

GOVERNANCE AND PARTICIPATION IN DEVELOPMENT

Governance concerns are mainly handled by the village elders, who are also the structure owners. Residents have not received devolved Government funds.

Embakasi/Sokoni

The settlement consists of several sparse informal pockets around the Embakasi estate: Jua Kali, Aviation and Nyayo Villages

LAND/EVICTION THREATS

In 1987, the NCC planned to use the 3 acres of public land as a market, but a petition by village leaders and the area chief convinced the authorities to convert to residential use. In turn, the elders allocated themselves part of the land, built houses, and/or sold out to rich individuals. Residents have not been

awarded allotment certificates, and developers have occasionally issued eviction threats, sometimes under the guise of council workers.

POPULATION

The resident population is approximately 12,000, yielding densities of 4000 per acre. Children comprise about 60% of the total population.

HOUSING

There are 700 residential structures built of timber, iron sheets and cement floors, with an average of four rooms measuring 10 by 10 sq ft². While over 60% of the inhabitants are tenants paying Ksh. 1000 per room, the majority of structure-owners also reside within the village.

SERVICES

- Residents buy piped water at Ksh. 3 per 20-litre container at 2 privately-managed kiosks.
- The 2 toilets built by NCC are in poor condition, as the sewer outlet is broken. Residents pay Ksh. 2 per visit.
- Residents maintain open drainage channels, but they are narrow and prone to flooding during the rainy season.
- Garbage is haphazardly strewn in the settlement, but a youth group has recently been undertaking waste disposal.
- Road access into the settlement is hampered by encroaching structures and muddy conditions.
- Utawala Primary School offers free primary education and is accessible to village children.
- Residents rely on Embakasi Health Centre in Embakasi Village for outpatient care, with common ailments being malaria, HIV/TB, dermatological, respiratory and waterborne diseases.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

Most residents are employed as casual labourers in the nearby factories and the Jua Kali sector, earning up to Ksh. 5000 per month. Others are small-scale traders in household consumables.

GOVERNANCE AND PARTICIPATION IN DEVELOPMENT

Village elders oversee the governance concerns and link with the chief's office regarding security. They have not benefited from the devolved Government funds, and the area lacks self-help groups or connections with development agencies. A Muungano Savings Group initiative earlier collapsed **when?**

Kayole Soweto

The settlement is in Embakasi location, bordering Komarock Estate, and residents trace its origins to President Kenyatta's order in 1976 to relocate from what is now the Embakasi Barracks. Before settling the residents in 1978-9, the NCC and military team of surveyors conducted land use planning and subdivisions, providing for markets, schools, hospitals, etc. In 1981, residents of Kwa Gitau settlement moved to Kayole Soweto Village after an influential politician grabbed their land.

LAND/EVICTION THREATS

Measuring about 20 acres and intended for residential use, the land belongs to the NCC and the Council maintains a register of occupants. No eviction threats have been issued from any quarters and residents were given allotment cards permitting development:

POPULATION

The settlement is densely populated: an estimated 10,000 inhabitants are distributed in about 1600 households. The adult- children ratio stands at 4:7.

HOUSING

There are about 8000 structures having an average of two 10 by 10 ft² rooms. Common building materials are timber, iron sheets and cement floors; a few stone houses are mainly occupied by the structure-owners. The ratio of structure-owners/tenants is 1:10, and rents vary from Ksh. 300 to 1800 based on the quality of the house and services.

SERVICES

- Piped water is available at more than 35 standpoints managed by the water meter owners, who sell 20-litre containers at Ksh. 2 or 3.
- The settlement lacks a sewer line connection, but there are over 200 pit latrines built and maintained by the structure-owners for use within their plots. There are a number of public latrines, which charge Ksh. 5 per use.
- There are open drainage channels maintained by the residents but prone to blockade by solid wastes whenever it rains with common risk of floods.
- A garbage dumping site is available, but some wastes are disposed in the nearby Ngong River and drainage channels.
- KPLC has been extending electricity provision, but underground connections from private meters remain common.
- External road access is good but encroachment by structures has restricted internal pathways

- The village's designated social spaces have been converted to residential use, but neighbouring estates provide access to schools, churches, a mosque, and CDF-constructed community centre.
- Children attend the free Mwangaza and Kayole Primary Schools in the nearby Kayole Estate
- Outpatient health care services are provided by private clinics and Kayole Dispensary.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

Earning up to Ksh. 200 per day, most residents engage in casual unskilled and semi-skilled jobs, or self-employment in small-scale enterprises. A few are in formal employment, but unemployment and crime are common concerns in the area.

GOVERNANCE AND PARTICIPATION IN DEVELOPMENT

Village elders and the area assistant chief oversee the security and administrative concerns. Residents have benefited from development initiatives undertaken by the Catholic Church, Baptist Church, KENWA and CDF.

Matopeni

The village is in Umoja location and is bordered by Kayole, Spring Valley and Stone Quarry. Residents were settled in 1997 by the area MP Hon. Mwenje and an aspiring councilor who sold the plots at Ksh. 500. Some beneficiaries built temporary structures but later sold the plots for Ksh. 20,000 to 30,000. There are no title deeds and most plot owners live in Kayole, Soweto and the neighboring estates.

LAND/EVICTION THREATS

The land measures 10 acres, ownership and intended use unclear; eviction threats from developers are common.

POPULATION

The population reaches about 15,000 people in 1875 households, producing an average household size of 8. The adult/child ratio is estimated at 3:7, typical of the high dependency burdens in informal settlements.

HOUSING

Most of the 1000 structures are owned by absentee landlords, and tenants pay Ksh. 500 in rent for the timber and iron sheet structures. Stone houses, with rooms measuring 10 by 10 ft², cost Ksh. 1500 per month.

SERVICES

- Over 300 piped water connections have been constructed by resident structure-owners, who charge tenants between Ksh. 2 and 5 per 20-litre container. During water shortages the rates skyrocket, ranging from Ksh. 10 to 20 per container, which residents must obtain from outside the settlement.

- Household members of the same plot share a pit latrine, erected by structure-owners.
- Residents maintain open narrow drainage channels, which still become blocked and lead to floods in the rainy season.
- Electricity connections by KPLC are underway.
- The settlement has no designated public spaces for development, as allocation did not follow usual planning procedures.
- While external road access is good, the internal road system is squeezed by residential construction but the scramble for building space within the settlement didn't allow adequate space for internal road system
- Some residents pay Ksh. 10 per week for garbage collection, while others use a common dumping site or dispose directly in the nearby river.
- The closest public primary schools are in Kayole, 2 kilometres from the settlement, while some attend Soweto, Komarock, or the church-run Dhawabu Primary School. Classroom congestion remains a challenge.
- Health care provision is limited to outpatient services at Kayole Health Centre, while St. Mary's Catholic Centre offers HIV/TB patient support and care. Malaria, HIV/TB, respiratory waterborne and skin diseases are common.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

While a few are formally employed, most residents have casual jobs and small-scale business engagements, with daily earnings between Ksh. 150 and 300.

GOVERNANCE AND PARTICIPATION IN DEVELOPMENT

The committee of village elders regularly monitors eviction threats and represents the residents. The settlement has not benefited from the devolved Government funds, nor have ties been forged with development support agencies.