



**Implications of Social Protection in Urban Poverty Reduction
A Case study of Kazi Kwa Vijana (Work for Youth) in Kenyan
slums**

A Research Paper presented by:
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In partial fulfilment of the requirements for obtaining the degree of
MASTER OF ARTS IN DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

Major: **Social Policy for Development (SPD)**
Specialization: **Public Policy and Management (PPM)**

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The Hague, The Netherlands
December 2014

Disclaimer:

This document represents part of the author's study programme while at the Institute of Social Studies. The views stated therein are those of the author and not necessarily those of the Institute.

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List of Acronyms

CBO	Community Based Organizations
CG	Coalition Government
FAO	Food Agricultural Organization
FGDs	Focus Group Discussions
GK	Government of Kenya
IEBC	Independent Electoral Boundaries Commission
KKV	Kazi Kwa Vijana
KSH	Kenya Shillings
KYEP	Kenya Youth Empowerment Programme
MFI	Micro Finance Institutions
MGREGS	Mahatma Ghadi National Rural Employment Guarantee schemes
MOYAS	Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports
NAD	National Accord Deal
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NREGS	National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
UN	United Nation
UN Habitat	United Nation Habitat
USD	United States Dollar
YEI	Youth Employment Inventory

Dedication

To my wife Nduta, our children Anita and Dennis and to my parents Mr and Mrs Joseph Kamo

Acknowledgement

Many thanks to almighty God for giving me an opportunity and strength to pursue my studies

To the Netherlands Fellowship Programme (NFP) for offering me the fellowship to pursue the studies, it could not have been possible without their support.

To my supervisor Dr. Erhard Berner and Second reader Dr Sunil Tankha for their support throughout the research project

Special thanks to Ank van Berg for her professional administration services that made my stay at ISS very smooth.

To the entire ISS colleagues for their moral support and group discussion that was very helpful and fruitful during my entire course work

Once again to my wife for the moral support she gave me while writing my thesis and taking care of our children during my stay in the Netherlands

And lastly to the entire ISS staff both academic and administration departments

Thank you and God bless you all

Abstract

This research explores the implications of social protection in urban poverty reduction; in particular the study focuses on public works programmes as a component of broader social protection programmes in Kenya. While exploring the implications the study pays attention to community participation, targeting procedures as well as synergies in relation to KKV programme. This focus is informed by the fact that active community participation is very crucial in poverty reduction strategies. Contrary, development interventions have been engaging the poor passively which is basically associated with top down approaches thus treating them as dormant actors rather than equal partners. Notably, the study focuses on a case study of Kazi kwa Vijana (KKV) Swahili for Work for Youth Work, this is a public work programme that was initiated by the Government of Kenya in 2009 that targeted the youth with an overall aim of providing labor intensive work in return get a minimum wage for their daily upkeep. Considering that the Kenyan youth constitute 78.31 % of the entire national population, the initiative targeted this population cluster (youth). Additionally, the study focus was motivated by the zest to know whether the initiative managed in any way to improve livelihoods among the slum dwellers as one of its intended objective. Notably, the KKV targeting process was meant to be self-targeting based on first come first serve, despite the planned self-targeting mechanisms the implementers were forced to use the village elders to identify the neediest in situations where the vacancies were few than the applicants. Despite the great role played by the village elders in the participants' selection, the findings indicates that the process was not smooth in the sense that 36% of the total respondents cited that it was based on corruption and nepotism. Particularly, while exploring the level of community participation and synergies I focused on the informal community networks and how these networks can create synergies to improve livelihoods consequently reducing poverty

Relevance to Development Studies

Poverty eradication has been in the development discourse since time immemorial; similarly Social protection has been perceived and agreed upon as an appropriate strategy for tackling absolute poverty through cash transfers, social insurance and public works programmes. Bearing this in mind poverty eradication and development cannot be separated thus understanding its linkages is imperative for not only eradication at local levels but also how it effects development in a wider context. In this regards appropriate measures like social protection determines the success of urban poverty as well as success of development focus at large. In a nutshell, if properly implemented public works and social protection can impact positively among the lives of the poor thus achieving the main goals of development.

Keywords

Urban Poverty, Social Protection, Public Works, Youths and Slums

Chapter 1: Problem Background

1.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses the Kenya social economic indicators based on urban poverty status; in particular the chapter explores the vulnerability and inequality aspects in Kenyan context as well as the latest poverty eradication strategies by the government. Lastly the chapter outlines the research methodological approaches, objectives, questions, hypothesis, motivation and the relevance.

1.2 Urban poverty and urbanization in Kenya

In 1990s the World Bank warned the global leaders that urban poverty was to become the most critical problem of the century (Davis 2006:22), this has been witnessed in the skyrocketing of urban poverty indices mostly in developing countries that is usually associated with rapid rural-urban migration with limited policies addressing the same(*ibid*). Notably, Kenya is not an exception from other developing countries that have been facing rapid urbanization in the last couple of decades. Based on the same notion population growth in Kenya has been perceived as the lead contributing factor to urbanization thus making people to move from rural to urban areas for search of greener pastures (Odhiambo and Manda 2003:1). In line with this, Kenya witnessed a moderately high population growth rate of 40.7 million in 2012 from 37.3 million people in 2009 as well as Real GDP growth rate of 4.6 % in 2012 from 4.4 % in 2011(Republic of Kenya : 2014).

Similar studies indicate that despite the fact that Kenya has been progressing well in relation to GDP growth rate on the other hand, inequalities and unemployment has been increasing thus leading to poverty and vulnerability among the most of the citizens (Youth Agenda: 2013). The estimated percentage of urban poor in Kenya in 1992 stood at 29% as compared to 42% in rural areas in the same year; within a span of five years in 1997 this percentage rose steeply in urban areas to 49% whereas percentage of rural poor increased to 52%. (Odhiambo and Manda 2003:1). Basically, this poverty increase trend shows inequalities between the rural and urban residents in Kenya something that could lead to urban poverty and vulnerability due to the competition of the limited resources among the urban residents and especially the massive slum dwellers. (UN Habitat 2007 as cited in Oxfam GB, Concern Worldwide & CARE International in Kenya April 2009:11).

Due to urban poverty, vulnerability and inequalities aspects, Nairobi has been experiencing burgeoning of slums characterised by high incidences of insecurity, poor sanitation, prostitution and insecurity of tenure among others among others (*ibid*). Despite the fact that slum existence is a global issue of concern studies shows Kenya as one of the countries hosting bigger number of informal settlements as indicated by Davis 2006 that slums dwellers in Mexico constitutes 19.6 % of the total urban residents as compared to Kenya that comprises 60 % of slums dwellers with Ethiopia having the largest number of slums dwellers of 99.4 % of among the total urban residents (Davis 2006:12-22). In the same view studies revealed that 921 million poor people were residing in slums by the year 2001 and projected the same number to rise by more than a billion in the world by 2005(Oxfam 2009: V). In synopsis these statistics indicate that there is a need for policy intervention to deal with slum uprising and urban poverty at large in a more sustainable manner.

Similarly poverty and inequalities in Kenya have been perceived to be very interrelated in the sense that the latter contributes to the former, In line with this a study by Youth Agenda revealed that the richest 20% in Kenya consumes 61% of the rural and 51 % of the urban incomes while the bottom 20% of the rural population receive only 3.5% of the rural income, the bottom 20% in urban areas receives 5.4 % of the income. Furthermore Youth Agenda states that more than 50% of the Kenyans poor live with less than one dollar per day in spite of an remarkable eco-

nomic growth that stood at 6.1 % by the year 2009 (Friedrich Ebert Stiftung and Youth Agenda 2009:3). Oxfam GB emphasizes on the inequality aspects by stating that Kenya has been experiencing great inequalities concerning income disparities as indicated by the urban Gini Coefficient that rose from 0.426 in 1997 to 0.447 in 2006, by contrast rural Gini Coefficient fell from 0.417 to 0.38 during the same period(Oxfam 2009:7). In my view this income disparities between the rural and urban areas in Kenya portrays a great irony considering that the Kenyan government has in past allocated more resources to counter the rural poverty as compared to urban areas.

In order to understand the underlying factors concerning the urban poor in Kenya it is also imperative to be aware of the specific vulnerability aspects facing its residents and especially the slums dwellers; mentioning a few but not limited; the slum residents in Nairobi city possess double chances of being infected by HIV as compared to the rural counterparts. In the same view, the infant mortality rates are great in comparison with rural areas due to congestions and hazardous living conditions within the informal settlements (Oxfam 2009:6). Additionally the Nairobi residents and especially in the informal settlements spend more on their daily consumption amenities like water as compared to the rural counterparts, high crime rates is another vulnerability aspect that has been noticed among the poor slum dwellers that is usually linked with high level of unemployment in urban areas that was estimated to be 2.5 out of 3.4 million city dwellers in the year 2007(Oxfam GB 2009:6). Similarly, poverty in urban Kenya is high among the people with low level of education in slums due to lack of skills and academic qualification that can enable them to access jobs in relation to global labor market standards (ibid).

Last but not the least social networks and ties in Nairobi have been perceived to be weak as compared to rural areas, to some extent there are few social networks in slums but based on ethnicity and political affiliations rather than trust and reciprocation. This indicates that the slum dwellers are vulnerable to social capital that has been perceived by its proponents as an asset in poverty eradication strategies. In of support of social capital critiques that argue that it cannot operate well in areas characterized by strong ethnic divisions like Kenya, I strongly believe and suggest that for both social capital and overall poverty reduction measures to succeed requires the broader structural reforms that would entail ensuring appropriate measures like policies and institutional frameworks are put in place to guide the implementation of social protection interventions thus eradicating absolute poverty.

1.3 Urban poverty reduction strategies in Kenya

The period from 1990 to 2011 saw the Kenya government making a tremendous effort in developing short, medium and long-term procedures with an overall aim of generating employment among the poor and especially the youth who are believed to constitute the biggest cohort of the unemployed (Omolo 2011:5). Notably, some of the most remarkable efforts so far have been through the enactment of Economic and Wealth Recovery Strategy (EWRS) from 2002 to 2007, Kenya Vision 2030 from 2008 to date and the most recent Kazi Kwa Vijana (KKV) programme as a component of the Kenya Youth Empowerment Programme (KYEP) in 2009 that was a joint initiative of World Bank and the Kenya Government (ibid)

The first two initiatives aimed at moving Kenya to double digit economy by the year 2030 while the last one focused on creating labor intensive jobs for the Kenyan youth something that was informed by high prices of basic commodities as a result of post-election violence in Kenya in 2008(Friedrich Ebert Stiftung and Youth Agenda 2009:3). The short and medium term measures included KKV, infrastructure and rural development, on the other hand the long-term measures aimed at addressing macroeconomic matters for renewed and sustained economic growth and lastly legal and legislative reforms (Omolo 2011:5).

Furthermore the Kenya government developed vision 2030 as an economic blue print that aimed streamlining Kenya's development agenda in the next 30 years. Notably the blue print is anchored on social, political and economic pillars with clear set mandates and functions. This study does not focus more on the political and economic pillars but the social one that encompasses the social aspects that affects the poor's daily lives as well as the relevant interventions. In synopsis, the social pillars aimed at reducing poverty from 46.9 % to 28 % as well as bridging the gaps between the rural and urban inequalities by the year 2012(Republic of Kenya 2008: 4). This focus was informed by the fact that despite Kenya's GDP growth, poverty and inequalities continue to increase (ibid)

1.4 Problem hypothesis

The study hypothesis is anchored on the positivist ideologies that perceives hypothesis as the cornerstone of scientific methods thus necessary for any research process, on the other hand post-positivist views hypothesis as a reductionist that could constrain research process (O'Leary 2014:41). Additionally, the hypothesis testing enables the researcher to have a predetermined mind in relation to the study objective thus propelling the assumption that barriers to active community participation and poor targeting criteria of KKV might have prevented the poor youth from participating and realizing their full potential in livelihood improvement. Based on this hypothesis the researcher believes that the barriers to community participation and overall implementation process need to be removed to allow the poor slum dwellers to utilize their capability thus improving their wellbeing.

1.5 Study objectives

This study sought to attain numerous objectives, first was to determine to what extend KKV initiative managed to reduce poverty/improve livelihoods among the poor slum dwellers. In relation to addressing the above research objectives the study focused at the level of community participation during KKV planning and implementation stages. Lastly the study seeks to understand the KKV synergies that can be incorporated to improve livelihoods among the poor.

1.6 Research questions

Main research question

- To what extent has the KKV contributed to improve livelihoods/reduce poverty among slum dwellers/youth?

Sub-research questions

- What is the degree of inclusion of the urban poor (youth) in both KKV planning and implementation stages?
- What are the existing informal community-led initiatives to counter the urban poverty?
- What are the synergies of KKV in relation to livelihoods improvements?
- How was targeting and activity selection conducted in relation to livelihoods improvement?

1.7 Motivation and relevance

Poverty has been a global development debate for millennia, similarly different eradication approaches have been tested and failed. Mentioning a few but not limited to; public works and social protections at large have been perceived as effective strategies to eradicate poverty though faced by barriers that entail inappropriate targeting strategies and limited community participation which are believed to be the back bone of social protection achievements. It is against this backdrop the researcher was propelled to explore the level of youth participation during KKV implementation thus informing the level of livelihood improvements among the slums dwellers. Additionally and being a development worker by training and profession, I have a long nurtured interest on issues touching the daily lives of the poor and especially the poor and marginalized. It is on these grounds I was inspired to research on urban poverty and social protection. Furthermore, I was stirred to get the reality on the ground concerning the impact rather than relying on the literature about the urban poor. This is based on understanding that hearing from the horse's mouth one can see and feel the poor's experiences thus drawing conclusions and recommendations from an informed perspective. In a nut shell these are some of the reasons that motivated me in this particular study field.

1.8 Methodological approaches

1.8.1 Introduction

This chapter highlights the site selection bases, respondent's features, data collection methods, target population and sampling techniques, further the chapter outlines the study limitations and ethical consideration that were applied to mitigate the same. It is worth noting that the research focused on a case study of Kazi Kwa Vijana (KKV), the case study selection is informed by Yin's argument that it is the appropriate approach when the researcher has limited time, power and information concerning the entire subject matter (Yin 2009:2). Basically the case study selection aims at representing the total sample population, in this study context a case selection could refer to both the KKV representing the public works programmes in Kenya on the other hand Mathare and Majengo slums representing all the informal settlements where the KKV was implemented. In relation to case study selection it is also imperative to ensure as big sample size as possible thus achieving credible findings, it is on this ground the researcher interviewed 50 KKV beneficiaries as well as three key informants and 1 Focus Group Discussion (FGD). While conducting the interviews he observed an element of fear of political victimization, precisely some respondents indicated that I should not mention their names or even do audial recording stating that KKV was a politicized initiative with divided opinions among the beneficiaries. In same vein and considering the research objectives the researcher was interested to know the type of livelihoods initiatives that the youth engaged in the two slum sites, the zest propelled him to walk through the two slums meeting respondents as well as making observations on general features regarding of livelihoods initiatives.

1.8.2 Target population

This study targeted 50 beneficiaries of Kazi Kwa Vijana (KKV), 1 Programme Officers of KKV line ministry (Environment and Natural Resources), two area Chiefs, 1 KKV Supervisor and 1 Focus Group Discussion (FGD). The decision to reach these different categories of respondents aimed at achieving diverse opinion thus avoiding biasness and exaggerations of responses during the process. The matrix below summarises the target respondents.

1.8.3 Summary of the study respondents

Respondents category	Number of respondents	Issues of concern
KKV beneficiaries	50	Overall KKV implementation process
Key Informants	1	Policy and implementation
Area Chiefs	2	Modalities and challenges
KKV supervisor	1	Modalities and challenges
FGD	1	Overall KKV implementation process
TOTAL	55	

Source: author

1.8.4 Sampling techniques

The study employed various sampling methods that entailed snow ball and purposive sampling in the sense that it targeted mostly the KKV beneficiaries rather than non-beneficiaries. Snow ball sampling entails the use of referrals to reach the target study population, on the hand purposive (non-random) is perceived as good sampling techniques in ensuring credible representation of population in situations of targeting specific population cluster (O' Leary 2014:189-190). In support of the author the researcher opted for the two techniques by using referrals to purposively reach the KKV beneficiaries within the two slums. In a nutshell the sampling selection criteria was informed by the fact that the two slum sites encompasses massive population and was not easy to differentiate the beneficiaries from non-beneficiaries of KKV thus propelling him to use referrals as advocated by snow ball sampling school of thought.

1.8.5 Data collection methods and tools

This study engaged both quantitative and qualitative data collection techniques, the mixed methods selection is informed by studies that argue that they create room for inductive and deductive reasoning as well as looking at a situation in depth through comparison (O' Leary 2014: 146-47). Additionally Teddlie and Yu (2007) support the mixed methods application in the sense that they are innovative thus providing diverse and comprehensive findings regarding the subject matter (Teddlie and Yu 2007:1). It is against this backdrop I opted for the mixed techniques while exploring the implication of KKV in urban poverty eradication in the two slum sites.

Notably, the mixed method data collection techniques entailed survey, key informant interviews and focus group discussion. In same view O' Leary (2014) supports the use of key informant interviews by stating that it enables data gathering from experts who are knowledgeable thus going beyond personal experiences of few individuals to technical expertise on the subject matter. In a nutshell the key informant provides specialised data as compared to surveys and focus group discussions that gives a broad overview on the study subject(O' Leary 2014:189-190). It is on this view; I reached 3 key informants with an aim of combining it with survey data from KKV beneficiaries and focus group discussion. Similarly, I used survey questionnaires that comprised of both open-ended and closed questions; on the other hand I developed an interview guide that

guided the key informants' interviews. Lastly the focus group discussion was unstructured such that there was no specific format while engaging the discussion, additionally the researcher portrayed keen and meticulous observation during the entire process with an overall aim of capturing everything that was expressed by the respondents. The observation method is informed by scholars who argue that it is the foundation of science thus warning the researchers from influencing the participants in any way rather study the world in its own reality (Hamersley 1992). In a synopsis and while adhering to observation principle I was able to capture the respondent's features in terms livelihoods activities and general characteristics.

1.8.6 Research limitations and ethical considerations

Research ethics entails doing no harm to your respondents, as cited by the authors it is very crucial to ensure that the respondents are treated with respect and dignity starting from data collection to dissemination of the findings. In brief, doing no harm to respondent calls for adherence to both legal and moral obligations, in the same view, the extract below supports the research ethics principle.

'Absolutely central to research integrity is ethics. With power comes responsibility. As a researcher you have the explicit and fundamental responsibility towards the researched. The dignity and wellbeing of the respondents both mentally and physically is absolutely crucial. Understanding how this responsibility is best negotiated at legal, moral and ethical levels is a prerequisite for any potential researcher' (O'Leary 2014:62-63)

Despite the validity of ethical considerations Seale et al. 2010 argues that there is no international agreement of ethical consideration in research, similarly the author points out three remarkable issues pertaining research ethics that entail codes, consent, confidentiality and trust. In brief these are the most pertinent aspects for ethical research practice (Seale et al. 2010:231). In relation to research ethics it is vital to note that KKV was politicized during the first and second implementation phases through political interferences thus making the respondents believe that everything about KKV was political. In this regard the respondents were hesitant in their responses during my data collection process thus making them uncomfortable with audial recordings as well as photo capturing during the interviews. In order to adhere to ethical principle consideration I acted as per the respondent's wishes and interests thus opting not to record though I managed to capture the FGDs photos.

It is worth noting that the data collection exercise in Mathare coincided with the Constituency by Election where by most of the area residents were busy with political campaigns at the same time not trusting the study intention. This was a serious challenge that was encountered during the data collection, in order to manage this limitation I kept on going back as well as assuring the respondents that the exercise was not related with the then ongoing political campaigns; where necessary I produced the identification documents from the ISS to proof the study intention and authenticity. Additionally to mitigate the mistrust challenges I deeply immersed myself in the slums acting and behaving as part of the community, this immersion was portrayed through informal talks, respect and dignity to the respondents throughout the exercise. If the need be I used slang language (sheng) that is widely spoken within the slums.

Similarly, being a Development Worker by profession and having worked in different African countries in the past I was in a position to adjust in different social, economic and political settings. This strength enabled me to fit well hence winning trust among the slums dwellers that initially seemed doubting my study intentions. In regard to the sensitivity nature of the research focus I also managed to build rapport through walking together with the respondents to visit the

sites and activities that were implemented during KKV, if necessary sometimes sharing casual stories that were actually outside the research agenda. In a nutshell this adjustment helped me in the whole data collection process.

1.9 Structure of the paper

The next session of this paper is structured as follows;

Chapter two comprises of conceptual framework that explores the relevant literature on public works as well as the main study concepts. Additionally the chapter informs the study on public works implementation dynamics across the globe thus drawing a conclusion from an informed perspective, in same view the chapter describes the linkages between public works and social protection at large. Lastly the chapter explains the institutionalization of social protection in Kenya.

Chapter three discusses the situational analysis of the two research sites; in particular it explores the real features on the ground in the two slum sites. These features include livelihood strategies that are employed by the slum dwellers to cater for their daily needs. Considering that the study target was the youth the chapter explores the latest social economic indicators that entail the unemployment status and coping strategies among the youth in Kenya.

Chapter four presents the KKV approaches that include, funding modalities, targeting and participation.

Chapter five presents the primary data findings and analysis.

Chapter six recaps the most salient issues that have emerged from both the analysis and literature

Chapter 2: Conceptual/Analytical framework

2.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the relevant literature and concepts on public work as a component of broader social protection in Kenya. Notably the literature is derived from scholars and policy experts on effective public work programmes across the globe. Additionally, the chapter discusses the linkages between public works, social protection and employment guarantee schemes as well as institutionalization of social protection. In a nutshell the framework is anchored on three main concepts namely; community participation, asset vulnerability and wellbeing.

2.2 conceptualizing social protection and poverty reduction

“Transfer of resources from the better off to the poorest members of the society has been a feature of human organizations for millennia” (Pearson R, 2009:1). Notably “Social protection is perceived as an ‘umbrella concept’ that describes various socio-economic policies and programmes ranging from formal social security, social insurance and rights at work to social assistance programmes and transfers focused on the poor and vulnerable(Lal et al. 2010:10). In the same vein Devereux et al 2011 views social protection system as an essential approach in development policy by citing that it has changed its focus from benefits to cash transfer, food aid and public works all perceived as appropriate strategies for alleviating poverty (Devereux et al 2011 2011:1). Contrary, some critiques of social protection views it as way of promoting dependency syndrome thus suggesting for cautious implementation strategies to avoid the same (dependency syndrome) among the able bodied people (Pearson R, 2006). In brief if properly implemented social protection initiatives like public works can impact positively in the lives of the poor (ibid), in same view, Social protection can be defined as abroad system of interventions aimed at tackling absolute poverty among the less fortunate members of the society through state development partners’ initiatives(Holmes and Jones 2011: 3).

In relation to implementation strategies, social protection can take place informally through community linkages that focuses at mitigating risks, vulnerability and chronic poverty among the poor. In synopsis these risks and vulnerability aspects may include political, environmental, economic and social oriented. Considering the social protection complexities it is vital for the programme designers and policy makers to understand the level of vulnerability and shocks thus developing relevant policy alternatives as well as resilience mechanisms in the implementation strategies. Notably the levels of poverty and vulnerability could be determined through assessment of poor’s social economic features that may entail, age, dependency ratio, location, education levels, social capital, asset ownership and overall access to resources. This understanding of poverty and vulnerability motivated me to explore the level of vulnerability among the slum dwellers in Nairobi by assessing all the above stated aspects.

Notwithstanding, Devereux and Sabates-Wheeler (2004 as cited in Holmes and Jones 2011) indicate that social protection encompasses a range of objectives that fall under four sections, these include protective programmes that aim at providing relief from deprivation for instance disability benefits as well as non-contributory pensions. Preventive is another social protection approach that aims at inhibiting deprivation through saving initiatives, similarly promotive approaches focus at enhancing real incomes and capabilities through inputs and transfers. Last but not the least transformative oriented social protection system seeks to address concerns among the poor society (Holmes and Jones 2011: 3). In my point of view all the above social protection approaches are essential but it is important to factor in programme sustainability through asset creation and skill development rather than mere humanitarian assistance.

Despite the proponents of social protection viewing it as a crucial approach in poverty eradication it is worth noting that the implementations of social protections have been facing several challenges ranging from targeting to the overall implementation procedures. Similarly these challenges have been associated with poor institutional capacity as a result of strong bureaucratic processes thus spending more on administrative budget lines as compared to development expenditures (beneficiary's benefits). In support of the complex bureaucratic structures in social protection implementation, Hanlon et, all 2010 as cited in Gosh 2010: 67 argues that it is better to carry money in an *air balloon* and give it to the poor rather than engaging in the said complexities that do not help the poor (Gosh 2010: 67). In my point of view Ghosh argument seem exaggerated considering sustainability aspects thus believing there is a need for gradual and continuous empowerment among the poor to generate resources within their own reach as well as investing in asset creation rather than just handouts that are not sustainable in the long run.

Additionally, I find it imperative to understand the underlying implementation politics within with public works and social protection at large. Specifically, targeting in public works and some social protection programmes is meant to be self-targeting in order to keep away the upper class of the society from the benefits. In order to understand self-targeting in detail it is also crucial to be aware about the targeting dynamics i.e., how self-targeting is self? This zest inspired me to explore how KKV targeting process was carried out with an aim of understanding the process in depth. Studies have warned public works and social protection designers on usage of proxy indicators during targeting, these may entail for instance targeting based on women headed household or level of education. These types of targeting basis may end up having error one and two as commonly targeting context, these errors may include unfair inclusion of the well off and exclusion of the poor from the programme benefits (Devereux et al). On the same note I was also interested to know the Kenya's' social protection classification, trends, policies, institutional frameworks and the impact so far as far as poverty alleviation is concerned.

2.3 Institutionalization of social protection in Kenya

The social protection in Kenya is financed by the state with various fiscal support from development partners, notably the system is run by different line ministries that are mandated to work hand in hand with each other. These actors may include the beneficiaries, NGOs and the private sector specifically, Ministry of Gender and Social Services has been the main coordinator of social(Republic of Kenya:2011). In line with this it has been noted that social protection in Kenya has been fragmented due to many actors without clear mandates and functions.

Table 1: Safety Net Programmes in Kenya (by 2010)

category	Example of Programmes	Type and Numbers of Beneficiaries	Main Characteristics
Cash transfers	Orphans and Vulnerable Children Cash Transfers CT-OVC, Older Persons Cash Transfer (OPCT), Hunger Safety Net Programme (HSNP), Urban Food Subsidy	CT-OVC– 412,470 children	Some of these programmes are pilots aimed at drawing lessons for scale-up
Food dis-	School feeding, Ex-	Regular school	Relief has characterized government

tribution	panded school feeding General emergency relief	feeding – 803,669 children Expanded school feeding – 346,000 children General food relief –2,180,058 people	interventions during drought and famine, mainly in ASAL areas. School feeding programmes are intended to keep children in school during food shortages.
Public works	<i>Kazi kwa vijana</i> (KKV)	KKV – 297,861 young people	This programme was established in 2008 to absorb young people into the job market but management and logistical shortcomings have been noted.
Grants	<i>Njaa Marufuku</i> , People with severe disabilities, Safe motherhood Health vouchers	<i>Njaa Marufuku</i> – 12,180 groups People with severe disabilities– 4,200 Health vouchers for safe motherhood – 59,982 women	The <i>Njaa Marufuku</i> grants are one-off payments. Home-grown school feeding funds are transferred to schools to enable them to generate income for their members

Source: Republic of Kenya (2011: 10)

2.4 Social costs associated with public works

Despite the benefits and popularity of public works in welfare regimes studies have revealed that there are social costs associated with these programmes (FAO 2013). In support of associated social cost the author argues that if public works activities are carried out in the weeding season the poor may end up forfeiting their daily farming activities thus going for immediate cash that has negative consequences in the long run concerning their livelihoods. On the same note if the activities are conducted in very hot season like in Sub-Saharan Africa may end up affecting their personal health. Last but not the least there is strong evidence of social stigmatization associated with these types of programmes and especially in rural settings. For instance Public work programmes are believed to stigmatize the poor instead of empowering them by queuing for long hours to get payments in hot seasons, in order to mitigate the above stated challenges FAO 2013 suggest that it is crucial to organize public works in timely manner that do not require forfeiting the poor's daily livelihood initiatives (FAO 2013). Notably, this aspect of forfeiting daily routines came up during my data collection process indicating that KKV engaged the participants for long hours thus affecting their small business activities. On this note there is a need to consider appropriate hours that does not affect the poor's major livelihood means. Additionally, public works should aim at engaging the poor as equal partners rather than top down structures that treat the poor as passive beneficiaries. In brief, these are some of the most conspicuous challenges that have been witnessed so far in line with the implementation of public work programmes across the globe (ibid). Furthermore Devereux summarizes the social costs in the matrix below.

Table 2 Social costs summary matrix

COST	IMPLICATIONS
Time costs	queuing to receive benefits or working on public works projects
Effort expenditure	effort expenditure: particularly high when working on public works projects like KKV
Opportunity costs	lost income or returns to effort expended on other activities
Social costs	stigma associated with being seen as dependent on charity or aid

2.5 Public works and employment guarantee schemes

According to Freedman 1989:2 as cited in Dejardin 1996:1 Public work programmes have a long history dating back the era of great depression by today's industrialized countries. During the same period the national governments invested most of the funds to public works programmes that entailed mobilization of local labor force for roads and land conservation in Africa continent that took place around 1903. It is during this period that most developing countries started implementing public works programmes with an overall aim of addressing drought and famine. Similarly public works initially aimed at addressing chronic poverty as a result of drought and famine that later in early 1970s changed to mainstream policy instruments for poverty eradication (Dejardin 1996:1). Studies in support of public works prefers public works over other social protection like cash transfers in the sense that that public works calls for asset creation and rehabilitation thus providing beneficiaries with protection in the long as compared to other forms of social protection (FAO 2013:1). Even though asset creation was not one of my study objectives the field data collection revealed that KKV did not impact a lot on asset creation indicating that most of activities conducted led to recurring of problems something that was perceived by respondents as demotivating.

In relation to effectiveness of public works programme FAO 2013 further suggest that it is crucial for the designers to consider cultural factors and gendered division of labor that may hinder the women participation. The participation factors may include scenarios where men are perceived as the main bread winner while women are meant to attend the daily domestic chores. Last but not the least public works designers are advised to provide toilet facilities and child care support to women who are perceived to be the main beneficiaries of public works and especially in rural settings programmes (FAO 2013).

Bearing in mind that there is a thin dotted line between public works and employment guarantee schemes it is imperative to understand the specific differences. In line with this all employment guarantee schemes are public works but not all public works programmes are employment guarantee schemes. In synopsis public works responds to Natural, political and economic shocks while targeting specific cluster of a society especially the most poor and vulnerable. Additionally employment guarantee schemes are based on the government national laws and policies that call for all citizens to participate in a meaningful employment scheme. A good case of employment guarantee schemes could be the Mahatma Ghadi National Rural Employment Scheme (MGREGS) that began in India in 2005 (Dutta et al. 2012:2). This programme (MGREGS) was created in India in 2005 through an enactment of employment guaranteed act of 2005 that called for justifiable right to work for all households in rural India through a National Rural Employ-

ment Guarantee (NREG) that was later renamed Mahatma Ghadi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGREGS) in 2009 (ibid). The overall objective of MGREGS was to offer little earning for the poor families as well as empowering them, however in a survey that was conducted in 2009/2010 portrayed some considerable unmet demands regarding the same programme in all the states. Ironically the unmet demands associated with MGREGS were mostly discovered in the poorest states that were the ideal target as per the programme objectives. The unmet demand could be an indication that appropriate structures were not in place prior to implementation leading to poor targeting and overall implementation process (Dutta et al. 2012: 2). In relation to MREGS modalities the activities were selected by the community contrary to KKV in Kenya whose activity selection was carried out by the line ministries (Government) thus leaving the youth as beneficiaries with no voice in the process. I want to believe that KKV approach in activity selection context was against the global standards guidelines that advocates for active participation of beneficiaries in both planning and implementation stages of public works programmes. In line with this I believe KKV should have ensured community participation in activity selection process thus promoting ownership.

Furthermore, FAO 2013 points out that it is vital to conduct the prior gendered division of labor analysis thus informing the timings and the responsibilities of different domestic activities in relation to public works implementation (FAO 2013). It is worth noting that most of these guidelines are based on rural settings even though at times they can apply in some urban settings like KKV where by women expressed dissatisfaction with the nature of activities that were conducted referring them as precarious and tasking something that made them to opt out to even when the vacancies were available (Primary data findings). Last but not the least the public works designers should put in place appropriate complaints handling mechanisms between the participants and implementers (FAO 2013). Similarly KKV experienced some complaints but according to respondents they could not express them freely due to fear of victimization and even losing of jobs. The responses were based on understanding that the area chiefs were very powerful in the KKV recruitment such that even in times of complains they opted to keep quiet as survival strategy. Based on public works literature I strongly believe that there was need for KKV designers to have a prior complaints handling mechanisms thus effective implementation process. In the same vein ILO: 2004: 373 as cited in Mc Cord 2008 argues that if not handled with care public works may in most cases be stigmatizing rather than empowering. This argument is based on understanding that public works programmes are meant to meet the needs of the most vulnerable and the poor in this case setting very minimal wages to keep the non-poor away from the benefits would sometimes stigmatize the poor by being viewed as charity dependents. Specifically the low wage standards in public works may end up treating the poor as lower class of the society by queuing in hot days for payments and engaging in heavy manual activities (Mc Cord 2008). Ideally and in my point of view, the low wage setting works better for poor by excluding the upper class of society from the benefits but on the other hand it stigmatizes them something that could lead to low self-esteem and denial among the poor.

Despite the popularity of public works programme within the national government policy mainstreaming there is limited positive evidence concerning the same interventions. This has been witnessed with public works implementation challenges. Some of the most prominent challenges that have emerged are associated with lack of involvement of the community as the primary beneficiaries. In line with this it is also important to understand the politics behind public works in the sense that most of the programmes are donor driven such that they don't majorly focus on the real needs and demands of the poor. (Mc Cord: 2008: 171). Similarly in support of the pro-poor designed public work programs Mc Cord 2008 views Zibambele Road Maintenance Public Work Programme (ZRMPP) in Kwa Nzulu Natal South Africa as one of the best designed

and implemented public work programme. In concurrence with donor designed principle this programme (Zimbabwe) was not a donor designed both in terms of both funding and operational strategies such that it was conducted outside donors ideological norms that saw the set wages being slightly above the public works standards (Mc Cord 2008: 172). Even though I do find it a parochial judgment of success in the sense that wage rates are not the only determining factor of public works successes rather there is need for more focus on gender, participation and asset creation as argued by different proponents. My argument is based on understanding that asset creations and community participation have been perceived as crucial component by public work proponents in ensuring programmes sustainability as well as livelihoods improvement in the long run. In same view Smith 2001 as cited in Mc Cord (2008) argues it has not been easy to sustain asset created out public works programmes leading to negatives livelihoods (Mc Cord 2008: 165). In the same view, India and Bangladesh have been cited as good cases of public works programme in terms of implementation yet the asset created were not sustainable thus cautioning the public works implementers not just aim at alleviating the risks but also creating assets through the risks mitigation process that consequently could trickles down to benefit the poor (Mc Cord 2008). Additionally McCord 2008 points out that public works programmes are temporary solutions responding to shocks and shouldn't be used as an escape route from poverty thus a need for understanding to manage high expectation among the designers and beneficiaries (McCord 2008: 162-165). Despite the claims I tend to partly agree and disagree with MC cords argument in the sense that if public works can involve the poor it can make positive impact, on the other hand beneficiaries should not put high expectation on it rather think of alternative sources of incomes. My argument is based on observations I made during the interviews such that some youth were just idle waiting for the next KKV phase.

2.6 The relevant study concepts

This section expounds on the main concepts in relation to study focus, specifically it defines the main concepts, the origin, and the relevance to both research objectives and the wider development context.

2.6.1 Community participation

“In the 1980s, the failure of large-scale, state-driven and top-down approaches which ignored the priorities and needs of the poor opened a debate on participatory development with the idea of ‘putting the last first’ in the planning of development interventions” (Chambers, 1983 as cited in Rigon, 2014: 259). Based on this understanding active community participation has been perceived as an appropriate strategy in ensuring the poor are in forefront of development agenda. Additionally, the concept application enables the poor to feel part of the development interventions process while being treated as equal partners rather than mere beneficiaries. Bearing this ideology in mind I find it ironical in the sense that many interventions have been operating on top down approaches thus treating the poor as passive beneficiaries something that may lead to duplication and dependency syndrome as a result of reliance on development professionals. Even though I appreciate the role of development expert as the intervention facilitators I strongly believe that there is a need for them to facilitate in participatory manner by including the beneficiaries in both planning and implementation stages. In the same view Berner and Phillips (2005) argues that communities are no longer passive since participation has become the back bone in both development theory and practice. In line with this, it is vital to understand participation as well as other related concepts that entail but not limited to; good governance, decentralization and empowerment. I do support the multi-concept relationship due to the fact that for the community to participate there must be good political environment that guide the process through enactment and utilization of both legal and institutional frameworks.

In relation to the good governance concept *Hernando de Soto as cited in Berner and Phillips: 2005* argues in support of leading international development institutions ideologies specifically the World Bank that refer states actions as cause but not potential remedy of poverty thus a need for community mobilization and participation(Berner and Phillips: 2005). In the same view, studies have shown that participation works well at local level thus a need to decentralize state functions and mandates to the lowest level of administration so that the poor can access services at their own reach. In my view if this notion is utilized programs like KKV would have ensured inclusion of beneficiaries.

Additionally, community participation can empower the poor to raise their voice in the development interventions; the empowerment also creates room for the use of indigenous knowledge that has been viewed by development experts as a valuable asset. Similarly, Sen’s work in 1999 as cited in Berner and Phillips (2005:23) argues that, “legitimacy and acceptance of interventions enhanced by the process is a welcome side effect” (Berner 2005: 23). The above assertion literally means that interventions that values participation are acceptable by the poor in the long run. In a nutshell, the concept of community participation is anchored on the notion that passive participation cannot effectively reduce poverty. On the same note, KKV operated in a top down approach that experienced elites capture leaving the youth as mere beneficiaries rather than claimants something that could affects the intended program objectives. Last but not the least, communities are assumed to be resources by themselves, this argument acknowledges that communities are experts in adverse situation such that they have time and local resources within their reach to solve their own problems(Rigon 2014:257). Bearing this in mind, investing in communities has been proved to be the most effective rather than relying on development professionals, lastly, I am convinced that development professionals should facilitate the process rather not domination, in this regard

2.6.2 Assets vulnerability

“Vulnerability refers to the insecurity of wellbeing of individuals, households and communities in the face of changing environment, the environmental changes threatening welfare can be ecological, economic, political or social....with these changes often come increasing risk and uncertainty and declining self-respect. Because people move into and out of poverty, the concept of vulnerability better captures processes of change than more static measures of poverty” (Moser:1996 as cited in Rakodi 2002: 14).

In same regard, vulnerability can addressed using the available assets the poor have, this based on understanding that the poor can be good managers of complex asset portfolio as long as they are engaged actively. These assets may entail tangible and intangible things the poor own in order to improve their livelihoods. Based on these concepts it is imperative for the poor to understand their vulnerability status in order to mobilize and utilize the most relevant assets effectively (Moser 1998). Notably, this study treats assets in a multi-dimensional perspective by discussing asset classifications and how each asset impacts on the lives of the poor. In this regard I strongly believe that there is a need to value and consider all types of assets that can be used to improve the wellbeing of the poor. Considering the asset vulnerability concept this study aimed at assessing the level of vulnerability among the slum dwellers by specifically exploring their level of asset ownership and education in the two slum sites. The table below summarizes the assets taxonomy and what they entail in particular.

Table 3: Asset taxonomy

ASSET	TYPE
Human capital	The labor resources available to household, which have both quantitative and qualitative dimensions. The former refers to the number of household members and time available to engage in income earning ac-

	activities. Qualitative aspects refer to levels of education, skills and health status of house hold members.
Social and political	The social resources (networks, membership of groups relationship of trust and reciprocity , access to wider institutions of society on which people draw in pursuit of livelihoods.
Physical capital	Physical or produced capital is the basic infrastructure (Transport, shelter, water, energy, and communications) and the production equipment and means which enable people to pursue their livelihoods.
Financial capital	The financial resources are available to people (including savings, credit, remittances and pensions which provide them with different livelihood options
Natural capital	The natural resource stocks from which resources flows useful to livelihoods are derived, including land, water and other environmental resources, especially common pool resources.

Source: Carney 1998 p 7 as cited in Rakodi 2002:11

2.6.3 Well being

This concept is based on the notion that the aim of all development interventions is to improve the wellbeing of the poor thus understanding its application is vital for sustainable development. Notably, the concept was developed by Copestake (2008) viewing it as the real meaning of happiness and human being satisfaction. Further the concept explores to what magnitude the human beings satisfaction can be defined and in what form (Copestake 2008: 546). The need for multi-understanding and definition is motivated by the fact that communities are not homogeneous thus perceiving those as the homogeneous will affect the less fortunate. Lastly, the argument is informed by the notion that well-being is not universal but subjective and embedded in individuals culture and experiences (White and Ellison 2006 as cited in Ian MacAuslan and Nils Riemenschneider 2011: 4).

In the same view Cop stake (2008) points out more approaches of human wellbeing that requires multidimensional view thus an antidote to poverty, to begin with the author views the *income based* satisfaction as an effective strategy in the sense that it improves the livelihood of the poor even though in social protection context it can also create room for corruption and rent seeking. Further he emphasizes on the *needs first* approach that calls for a more multidimensional understanding of human wellbeing as well as assessing the state capacity to sustain the basic needs of the poor. Additionally a *rights first* approach focuses on injustice as a root cause of poverty and the role of the poor and excluded citizens to claim for their rights(Copestake 2008: 546). In a nut shell the said wellbeing dimensions can further be summarized in three main categories that include material well-being based on income, relational wellbeing encompassing the poor’s autonomy and inclusion in meaningful decision making in order to realize their potential and lastly symbolic dimension that aim at promoting human rights and self-reliance for human potential and sustainability (ibid). This study finds this concept very relevant in the sense that the ultimate goal of KKV was to improve livelihoods thus achievement of wellbeing among the poor slum dwellers. Similarly, the study considered it vital to assess the vulnerability and wellbeing of slum dwellers by not only exploring their income but also their education levels and participation during KKV implementation thus understanding their wellbeing and livelihoods improvement in a deeper perspective.

Chapter 3: Situating Research

This study was situated in two slums sites in Nairobi Kenya (Mathare and Majengo), in line with this Majengo slums lies within Gorofani Sub-Location, Majengo Location in Kamukunji Constituency in Nairobi County; on the other hand Mathare slum falls within Mathare North Sub-Location, Ruaraka Division, Ruaraka Constituency in Nairobi County. Note these demarcations are based on the new administrative and political boundaries as per the new Independent and Electoral Boundaries Commission (IEBC). Previously Nairobi has been divided into 8 Constituencies that were broken down to 17 as a result of the enactment of Kenya's new constitution in 2010 that views decentralization as key development component thus breaking the constituencies to deliver the services closer to the poor.

Additionally, Majengo is located within the neighborhood of the biggest Gikomba Market housing majority of the informal traders in Nairobi. The slum (Majengo) is predominantly Muslim community as well as other religious faith denominations, The two slum sites (Mathare and Majengo) are dominated by youth who engage in various livelihood activities that entail but not limited to; managing of public toilets, garbage collection and small businesses like groceries. Due to over congestion and high rate of unemployment the two slums have been faced with several challenges including organized gangs, prostitution and militia groups thus unsafe for human security.

Furthermore, the two sites are demarcated into villages characterized by different social-economic classes, in relation to demographic aspects, Mathare is one of the biggest slums in Nairobi with an estimated population of 53,000 residents (source: interview with area Chief). Due to its broad geographical scope and massive population different development actors have in the past implemented various interventions in the two sites. Notably, Mathare house upgrading programs has been a major programme that aimed at uplifting the descent housing standards for the past couple of years among the area residents. Contrary this initiative (house upgrading) in Mathare turned to be unruly situation between the slum dwellers, private developers and landlords. This condition (unruly) was due to the fact that the private land lords intended to offer the rental houses at market standards rates while the development partners offered relatively cheap rates and at times free something that caused conflict between the two. In relation to responses from informal discussion while collecting the data I discovered that the situation between NGOs and private developers has extended to different stands among the slum dwellers due diverse ethnic affiliations with private developers and landlords. Similarly, the residents in the two sites include the youth who are the majority residents and the intended KKV beneficiaries. Lastly most of these dwellers rely on small businesses for their daily livelihood activities.

As noted in the previous paragraph the youth are the majority in Kenya constituting 75 % of the entire population (Youth Agenda 2013: 2), despite the Burgeoning youth population, Kenya continues to experience an evident disparity between the youth aspirations and the available job opportunities. These disparities portrays enormous youth unemployment rate in Kenya as it was estimated to be 70 % in 2013 something that has been a major concern among the policy makers(ibid). In relation to youth unemployment, Hope Sr 2012 points out that engaging the Kenyan youth in national development agenda is no longer a choice but imperative if the Kenya government has to deal with the youth unemployment dilemmas (Hope Sr 2012:222). The matrix below summarizes youth unemployment status disintegrated by gender as per the year 2006(ibid)

3.1 General characteristics of youth population in Kenya

Youth category	percentage
Proportion of youth(15-24) in total population	20.6%
Proportion of total youth female	51.2 %
Proportion of total youth male	48. 8%
Proportion of total female informal unemployment in urban areas	64.0%
Proportion of total male informal unemployment in urban areas	5.3 %
Proportion of total female informal unemployment in rural areas	73.0 %
Proportion of total male informal unemployment in rural areas	11.7 %
Youth unemployment rate, 2006	25.8 %
Youth urban unemployment rate, 2003	40.6 %

Source: Republic of Kenya (2010a, 2010b, Njonjo 2010 as cited in (Hope 2012: 222)

Referring to the above diagramme, youth unemployment and poverty is still a critical issue in Kenya and especially in slums, in line with this Youth Agenda 2013 affirms the same by citing that Kenya has a fairly young population that has been perceived as energetic thus proposing to encourage them to participate actively in Kenya’s socio-economic as well as political development contexts (youth Agenda 2013: 1). These features motivated the researcher in exploring the level of involvement and participation during KKV planning and implementation stages

3.2 Livelihood and coping strategies

As stated in the previous section the Kenyan youth and especially the slum dwellers have for long been locked up in a quagmire of poverty. In relation to the findings, some of the youths cited that they had already given up due to poverty thus meeting their daily basic needs like food was a nightmare. Due to this miserable situation the slum dwellers have adopted to risk lifestyles as coping strategies that include prostitution, illegal brew and organized gangs.

Chapter 4: KKV Situational Analysis

4.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses the KKV approaches that were employed during the program implementation; in particular they entail funding procedures, logistic modalities, participation and targeting.

4.2 KKV back ground

In 2007 Kenya witnessed a massive post-election violence that was later translated to inter-ethnic disharmony, notably the post-election violence left 1000 people dead and 600,000 displaced in various parts of the country. Consequently, everything was in a mess until early 2008 when the Kenya Coalition Government (KCG) was formed under the National Accord Deal (NAD) that was negotiated by former UN Secretary General Hon Kofi Annan. Towards mid 2009 the then Coalition Government(CG) came up with a youth initiative (KKV) that aimed at providing temporary jobs to the Kenyan youth in return getting minimum wage for their livelihoods. Notably the initiative was informed by the hiking prices of basic consumption commodities as a result of both post election violence in 2008 and the then global financial crisis (Amnesty International 2013: 7).

Additionally, the initiative aimed at promoting inter-ethnic cohesion among the youth who were the main victims and perpetrators of post-election violence (KKV Manual 2009), notably, this study did not focus much on the level of inter-ethnic cohesion in relation to KKV simply because it was not one of the study objectives but based on the analysis it will be clear whether it gave any positive impact as far as inter-ethnic cohesion is concerned. Bearing in mind that public works aim at tackling absolute poverty, I was much fascinated to understand to what magnitude KKV managed to improve livelihoods among the slum dwellers as well as the level of youth participation in both planning and implementation stages.

4.3 KKV modalities

The Government of Kenya (GK) has been the main funder and implementer of KKV programme with minimal support from development partners (World Bank). The program aimed at creating 200,000-300,000 jobs for the youths per annual both in rural and urban areas. Particularly the program was implemented by different line government Ministries but coordinated by the then office of the prime minister (not existing after the current jubilee government assumed power in March 2013). The program was conducted in interval basis of 3–6 months intervals (Omollo 2011: 7-9).

In order to adhere to principle of low wage rate concerning public works, KKV designers set up low wage as it will be indicated in the analysis later, the wage rate in public works aims at keeping away the well-off class of the society from the benefits thus encouraging self-targeting for the most poor. Despite the principle KKV targeting ended up not being self-targeting due to the fact that the vacancies were view than the applicants thus forcing the implementers to use village elders to identify the neediest and at times use of raffle tickets. Lastly the activities included cleaning of Nairobi River that cuts across the slums of Nairobi as well as road constructions within different parts of Nairobi city.

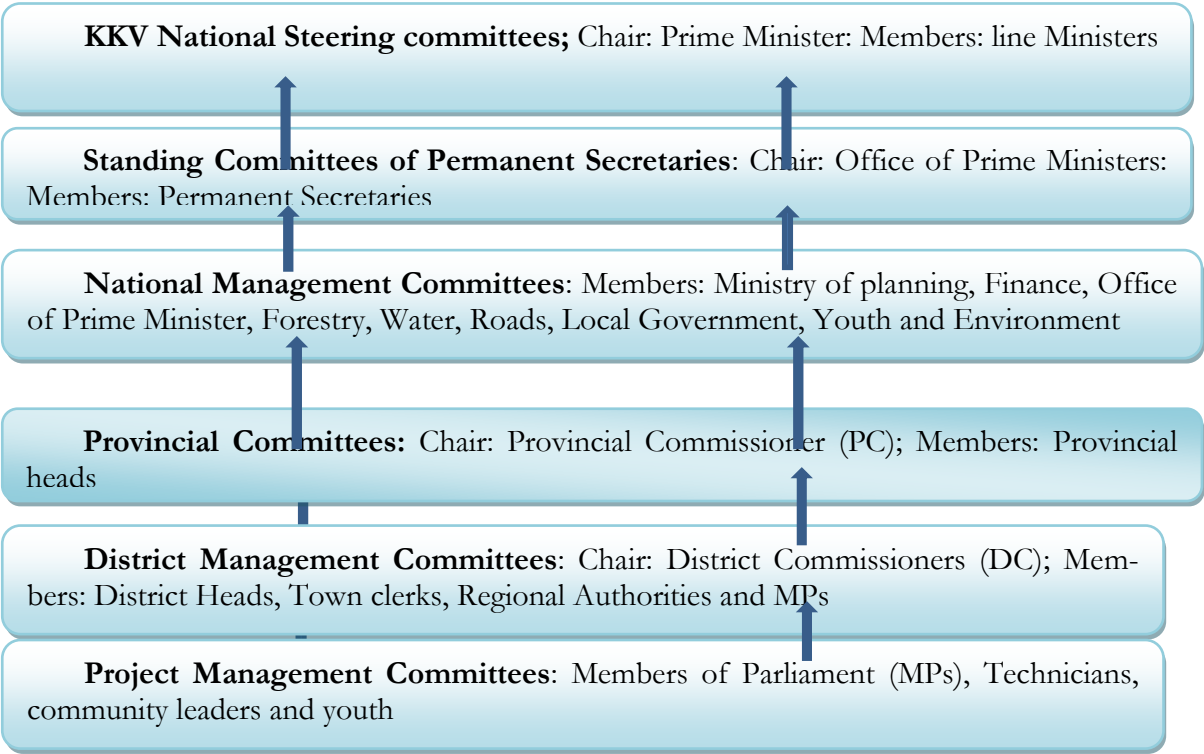
In relation to wage rate KKV participants received a daily pay of Ksh.250 (USD.3.1) in the initial phase that was based on the Ministry of Labor employment guidelines in Kenya. KKV was funded through the Kenya national budget that saw remarkable increment from Ksh. 3.4 billion (US\$ 43 million) in 2008/2009 fiscal year to Ksh. 6.6 billion (US\$ 84 million) in 2009/2010 financial year. The funding expansion aimed at up scaling the KKV operational scope and pay rate as well as asset creations (Omollo 2011: 7-9). It is worth noting that KKV was a component of the broader Kenya Youth Empowerment Project (KYEP) that was launched by Kenya govern-

ment of Kenya with a broader aim of empowering the youth. The program (KYEP) was a USD. 60 million four-year projects that was funded by the World Bank and coordinated by the then Office of the Prime Minister, Notably KYEP focused on different youth intervention field that included KKV program, youth internships, training and organizational capacity building within the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports (MOYAS). It is crucial to note that this study does not address KYEP at large but focuses on KKV as its component. (Omollo 2011: 7-9).

Notably, KKV was a country wide programme but this specific study focused on its impact in the two slum sites in Nairobi city (Mathare and Majengo). The motivation behind these specific sites selection was due to the fact that even though poverty has been perceived as chronic in rural areas, urban poverty remains acute in Kenya and especially in slums. This selection is also informed by studies indicating that 60% of the Nairobi city residents live in slums yet occupying 5% of the entire urban geographical thus portraying high level of inequalities(Oxfam: 2009: V). These inequalities are clear indicators of poverty among the informal settlement residents something that demands government to come up with such initiatives like KKV to tackle the same.

Additionally, the KKV beneficiaries were supposed to be living within 5km radius from where the project was to be taken so as not to spend much time going to work, notwithstanding the set self-targeting approaches based o first come first serve, this study sought to find out the validity of this principle; whether the first come first serve basis was real or it was based on affiliations and patronages. Logistically the programme was planned to be implemented by various line ministries depending on the valid project proposal that passed through various channels and committees for approval as per the implementation structure guidelines below (KKV Manual 2009). Considering that KKV main target was the youth this study treated it as crucial issues through exploring of the youth demographic dynamics in Kenya particularly in urban slums concerning unemployment status in order to understand whether the initiative made any substantial impact.

4.4 KKV administration and implementation structure

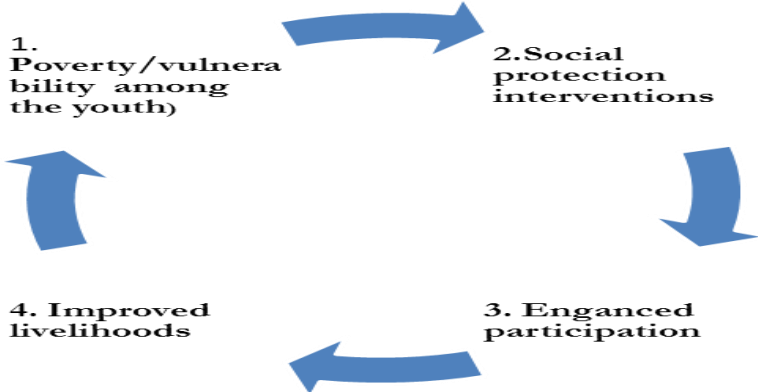


Note; the above implementation structure is as per the planned objectives of the programme intervention. Ideally, the structure looks good for accountability purposes but in practical sense the researcher was not sure whether it was the reality on the ground thus motivating me to explore on the actuality regarding the initiative modalities. The study findings and analysis will discuss the overall implementation process in detail thus informing about the main research objective that aimed at assessing whether KKV managed to improve livelihoods among the slum dwellers.

4.5 Analytical framework

Analytical framework acts as guide of the data analysis process by discussing the linkages of the relevant study concepts and variables. In relation to the research objective of assessing the implications of social protection in urban poverty reduction this study is anchored on three concepts that include community participation, asset vulnerability and the wellbeing of the poor. The concepts selection and applicability is informed by studies perceiving community participation as very vital in the poverty reduction and sustainability (Chambers among others). In the same view the poor are perceived as managers of complex asset thus advocating for community participation as an appropriate strategy that can be employed to mobilize assets within their own localities to mitigate the same (Moser 1998). Similarly, if these assets are willingly mobilized by the poor and clear strategies of translating them to meaningful livelihoods are put in place there is great possibility of achieving sustainable wellbeing. Lastly the analytical framework guides the data analysis process by assessing how each concerto might have contributed to livelihoods improve

Figure 1 Framework for implications of social protection in urban poverty reduction



Actors: Government of Kenya, Development partners, and beneficiaries

Source: researcher’s construction

Chapter 5: Impact and Outcome

5.1 Introduction

This chapter summarizes the primary data findings and analysis, notably the findings are grouped into main thematic areas based on the relevant concepts and research objectives. In the same view this analysis employed Statistical Package for Social Science Research (SPSS) to analyse the data. The software enabled the researcher to develop frequency tables for all the study themes thus interpreting them accordingly, it is worth noting that the data findings are anchored on both quantitative and qualitative analysis literally meaning that it entails both statistical presentations as well as opinion related responses. In a nut shell, the chapter is thematically organized capturing the entire study variable.

5.2 Demographic characteristics among the youth as KKV beneficiaries

This section indicates the main respondent's features with an overall aim of understanding both their social and economic status; in synopsis the features include the total sample size, their level of education, marital status, and estimated monthly income and among others in the two slum sites.

5.2.1 Respondents size and gender representation

Gender representation has been the main component of development theory, policy and practice, this is informed by the affirmative action that was launched in the Beijing platform conference in China in 1995 as well as the international conventions ratifying that there was need to include women in both economic and political development agenda (United Nation Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of women 1995). In relation to this ratification I aimed at understanding the level of women participation in KKV initiative in Kenya. Similarly this analysis indicates that a total of 50 respondents encompassing 19 females and 31 males were interviewed translating to 38 % and 62 % respectively. Ironically, these findings portray great gender disparities in terms of access and participation; in this regard one could wonder why the disparities despite the KKV programme objectives that aimed at gender balance. According to the responses, I discovered that some KKV activities were hazardous thus making it difficult for women to participate even when the job vacancies were available. I quote one of the female respondents who requested anonymity during the data collection.

“ this job is tough, sometimes we recover dead bodies while cleaning the Nairobi river as one of the KKV project, the situation is just filthy and tormenting but we have to do it for the sake of livelihoods, not every lady can it, you have to be hard hearted to manage it”,

The above sentiments indicate the nature of the job could have been one of the contributing factors to gender disparities in relation to KKV participation. Contrary a male counterpart narrated the following,

“Women go for ready meant things; they don't want to work hard (implying for soft task”),

I personally doubted this response but due to ethical considerations I nodded my head implying acceptance which was not the case. Furthermore Lal et al: 2010 supports gender participation by arguing that there is a need to include women in public works programmes through conducting gendered division of labor analysis that could inform the public works designers on different roles conducted by men and women at household level thus informing appropriate en-

try point. Lastly the same authors suggests that there is a need to provide health facilities in case of malnutrition by arguing that public works are hard task and if people are not in good health condition it might end up affecting their health(Lal et al. 2010: 29). Basing my argument on the field findings KKV did not experiences some of the challenges but I believe there was need to understand the nature of the activities thus providing women with the most appropriate tasks.

5.2.2 Marital status and asset ownership

Moser 1998 argues that assets are vital in mitigating the poor's risks and vulnerability; similarly, it is crucial to understand the asset mobilization and ownership strategies among the poor that calls for gendered division of labor analysis in order to understand the household power relations in relation to asset ownership (Moser 1998). Additionally the asset mobilization and ownership is also determined by social, economic and political environment thus demanding the state to provide a friendly environment for the citizens to improve their livelihoods. In the same view, I was interested to know the respondents marital status in relation to asset ownership with an overall aim of understanding the power relations at household level. In synopsis the zest for this understanding propelled me to explore whether the marital status determined the asset ownership and the overall livelihoods initiatives among the slum dwellers. In this regard the research finding indicate that 2 respondents were divorced equivalent to 4% while 29 % were married equivalent to 58%, lastly 19 were single translating to 38%. Based on these findings it can be inferred that most of the married slum dwellers own most assets. This is line with the findings indicating that 50 % of the divorced clusters owned mobile phones while 50% owned both mobile and TVs. In same view 20.7% of the married category owned mobile phones while 75.9 % owned TVs and mobile. This indicates that majority of married slums dwellers possess more assets as compared to divorced and single (not married) counterparts. In my understanding this could mean that the married categories are more responsible thus investing more on household assets as compared to the rest (single and divorced). Lastly the analysis shows that most of the slum dwellers own very basic items that cannot be translated into meaningful livelihoods. This was discovered through respondents indicating that they were not able to access loans due to variety of reasons that entailed lack valuable assets that can be used as collateral to access loans as well as lack of information about loan sources and accessibility. In this regard I believe it is advisable for the development actors and KKV policy designers to consider providing access to micro finance for the youth to improve their livelihoods. Based on this most of the youth portrayed desperation due to poverty and vulnerability

5.2.3 Respondents education level/training

Despite the fact that training and capacity development are an important focus in public works programme the implementer should not put formal education limits in public works recruitment procedures. However it is important to equip public works participants with practical skill in the activities they conduct. In this view, Argentina's *Jefes y Jefas* public works considered completion of formal education as an indication of work commitment among the participants as well as various on job-specific trainings in order to foster individual capabilities. Similarly NREGA implementation in India focused on skills development for unemployed youth and women (Lal et al. 2010: 29). Contrary KKV did not put these aspects into considerations.

In relation to education levels, most of the respondent had attained minimal education levels and there were no on job training to enhance skills development. This is in line with findings re-

vealing that 34% of the respondents were primary school leavers while 22% possessed vocational training qualifications. The level of education intended to inform the study on the slums dwellers capacity to access formal employment based on the labor market standards as well as whether they had the capacity to comprehend and participate actively in KKV public work programme. In a nutshell, the findings portrays low level of education among the slum dwellers something that can lead to vulnerability and poverty. This conclusion is based on understanding that improving skills increases capabilities thus sufficient livelihoods. In this regard I find it crucial for the KKV designers to combine public works with some basic technical training as prerequisite for capability enhancement thus improving their wellbeing in the long run.

5.2.4 Estimated monthly income and alternative sources

Considering that the main study objective was to assess the level of livelihood improvement through KKV it was imperative to know the participant's monthly income thus informing the study whether the wage rate impacted positively. In the same view FAO 2013 suggests three considerations in setting of public works wage rates that entail consideration of minimum consumption basket, proportion of minimum baskets that the household can provide for themselves and lastly the prevailing wage rates according to national government legislations (FAO 2013 : 6-10). In this regard I find it crucial to set the wage low for targeting to be self as well as reviewing the salaries periodically in relation to cost of living. My argument is based on the findings indicating that most of the slum dwellers earned an average monthly income of between Ksh.5000 and Ksh.10, 000 (USD 26 to USD.125) that constituted 56% of the total respondents interviewed. Notably this income bracket was inclusive of KKV wages that was viewed by the respondents as not enough to cater for their daily expenditures thus relying on borrowing from friends to meet their needs. Bearing this in mind (low income) I was inspired to know whether the youths were able to access loans from micro finance institutions in order to supplement their insufficient income. Similarly, the findings revealed that 86% of the total respondents had not accessed loans for the last one year due to both lack of valuable assets that can be used as collaterals and lack of awareness about the loan sources. In this regard I believe there is a need for the public works designers and government at large to empower the poor to access loan with minimal interest as well as initiating business development programmes to create awareness thus improving livelihoods.

5.3 KKV targeting and activity selection

FAO 2013 suggests that adhering to transparent targeting criteria through involvement of the community minimizes the risk of elite capture (FAO 2013: 8). In same view, this section discusses the targeting procedures that were employed during the KKV implementation as well as the project activity selection. Similarly, the section informs the study whether the targeting procedures were adhered to thus informing the impact felt by the beneficiaries. In same regard the findings shows that 36% of the respondents felt that the recruitment was based on corruption and nepotism while 20% stating that it was on rotational basis in situations where the vacancies were fewer than the applicants. Additionally 10% associated recruitments with political affiliations while 14% felt that it was on first come first serve, lastly 8% believed it targeted the neediest. In line with the above the respondents reinforced on the corruption based targeting by citing cases of ghost worker that were included in payroll by the programme implementers. Based on the literature and primary data findings one can infer that KKV lacked clear monitoring and implementation structures that led to the stated irregularities. In reference to the public works literature the targeting is meant to be self but was not the case due to affiliations and patronages. In this regard I strongly believe prior KKV planning was paramount to ensure appropriate monitoring mechanisms to guide the targeting process.

Notably, the study also sought to know how KKV activities were selected, this in line with studies that argue that effective public works programs should encourage participation, community oversight and involvement in order to ensure transparency in the management of public works thus promoting ownership in the long run (Lal et al. 2010: 29). Contrary KKV did not adhere to participation principle in relation to activity selection, this is in line with the findings indicating that 72% of the total respondents felt that the activity selection was controlled by the programme implementers and the beneficiaries did not have any voice to contribute in the process. In line with this I got a very interesting response from one of the beneficiaries.

“KKV was a nice program that could have achieved its objective if only the right implementation measures were put in place, in brief the programme should be Kazi kwa Vijana pesa kwa Wazee literally in English meaning youth for work and cash for the old guards”

This was a very interesting sentiment basically referring to lack of involvement in both planning and implementation stages. Based on this analysis one can conclude that the KKV activity selection was a top-down approach whereby the youth as primary beneficiaries did not participate therefore a need to involve communities in all intervention stages to promote ownership.

5.4 The implication of KKV in livelihoods improvements among the slum dwellers

In relation to the main study objective I was interested to understand to what extent KKV managed to improve livelihoods among the youth (slum dwellers), in this regard the findings indicate that most of the youth did not have formal employment thus relying on small businesses and temporary jobs like KKV. Notably this variable aimed at informing the study on the precise sources of livelihood so to be able to combine it with KKV wage rate and see whether it impacted them positively. Similarly majority of the respondents indicated the KKV wage rate was too low though admitted it was better than none. Additionally 54% relied on temporary jobs, while 40% were self-employed in sectors like water points and public toilets management. In a nutshell this focus (livelihood improvements) was meant to address the main research question on the KKV livelihood improvement levels.

Despite KKV major focus of improving livelihoods, 58% believed that the wage rate was poor, at the same time stating that the overall livelihood improvement was fair; I was fascinated to substantiate the contracting responses such that even though the wage rate was poor the livelihood improvement was fair. Based on responses the respondents justified their arguments by saying that before KKV livelihoods access was very tough, crime was high so it was better than nothing. Specifically, I was inspired to explore the overall KKV implementation process whereby 70% of the respondents felt that it was fairly implemented in the sense that some aspects were done correctly despite the recruitments that was very poor as stated by 70% of the total respondents. In the same vein 20% felt the overall process was poor because the recruitment was poorly done thus poor results regardless of other good aspects. In brief the analysis shows that despite other implementation hiccups the livelihoods improvement was fair meaning that if targeting and community participation could be improved KKV is good livelihoods initiative among the slum dwellers in Kenya.

5.4.2 KKV as source of income and its impact

This question was addressed qualitatively and quantitatively using beneficiaries survey and a focus group discussion whereby participants indicated that they earned an average daily wage of USD 3.12 and 5.62 for KKV phase one and two respectively. In both phases they pointed out that the wage was not enough at all for their daily up keep due to the increased cost of living, the wage rate dissatisfaction as a source of income is reflected by findings whereby 58% of the respondents stated that it was very poor to be counted as a source of income with 34% citing it as fair. Additionally they cited that the wage was not consisted in the sense that it arrived in delays. According to the focus group discussion the biggest hindrances to rely on KKV as source of income was due both the delay of payments and lack of clear exist strategies. The lack of clear exist strategies was informed by focus group discussion indicating that the programme was implemented on phases without prior and clear information on the next of implementation phase.

In relation to wage rate dissatisfaction, A Youth Employment Inventory (YEI) of 289 countries undertaken by Betcherman, *et al.* (2007) and Puerto (2007) as cited in Omollo 2010 revealed that , effective public works programs like KKV should provide adequate pay rate as well as targeting the poorest during un-employment crisis (Omollo 2010: 7-9). Similarly public work programs like KKV should aim at creating assets that could impact positively to the lives of the poor. Contrary and according to respondents KKV wage seemed low thus not meeting the program objectives of improving livelihoods among the slum dwellers.

In this regard, I strongly believe there is a need for the program designers to develop a substantial wage rate that would enable the poor meet their basic need. Lastly, the KKV designers should ensure structures that allow smooth implementation transition as could this could help the poor in livelihoods planning.

5.5 The level of community participation

As argued by chambers In the 1980s, the failure of large-scale, state-driven and top-down approaches opened a debate on participatory development with the idea of ‘putting the last first’ in the development agenda (Chambers, 1983 as cited in Rigon, A. 2014: 259). In line with this, the urban poor are perceived to be unequal in terms of income, gender and ethnicity. Due to these heterogeneity factors the poor have been facing different conditions of scarcity and competition of resources thus relying on vertical affiliations rather than horizontal mobilization for collective action (deWit and Berner: 2009). In this regard it is paramount to treat the poor as people with different capabilities in order to understand their strengths and weaknesses thus informing the level of participation. Additionally, the participation concept has become a buzzword but with limited policy attention to promote the same, bearing this in mind, I was interested to know the level of engagement among the youth as KKV beneficiaries. In the same vein, 82% of the respondents perceived participation as poor in the sense that there was no involvement rather top down instructions by the area Chiefs and KKV Supervisors. Similarly, , most of the respondents indicated that there is need for implementers to treat the youth (slum dwellers) as equal partners in KKV program. It is worth to note that participation refers to youth involvement in planning meetings, activity selection and the overall program design and implementation, In brief this analysis reveals major challenges in the way the youth as KKV beneficiaries were engaged in the implementation, thus a need for the program designers to create a room for the community to play their role as claimants rather than just passive actors. On the same note the respondents suggested that there is a need to involve the youth in the targeting process simply because they knew each other well instead of using village elders and chiefs the recruitment process.

5.6 KKV synergies and potential incorporation strategies

It is broadly agreed that poverty eradication is a multi-actors effort, in same view this study aimed at assessing the nature of KKV synergies through exploring of other informal institutions within the Slum that can be incorporated within KKV to improve livelihoods. This study objective is informed by studies that argue that there is a need for partnerships in development initiatives, in brief the partnerships may include the State, Municipal Agencies, Non-Governmental organizations (NGOs) and slum organizations(deWit and Berner: 2009). Similarly the authors argues that partnership and cooperation is paramount in the sense that communities are not homogeneous thus expecting the wealthy to withdraw from the lives of the poor as well as the poor withdrawing from the lives of the wealth is not practical. Bearing this in mind it is imperative to ensure cooperation and partnership between the poor, middle class, and the rich as well as different organization with different technical capacities.

Basing my argument on both lack of cooperation and synergies in development initiatives can cause fragmentation that would consequently lead to duplication thus wasting time and resources. In this regard I was interested to explore the local existing synergies that can be incorporated within KKV to improve livelihood among the slum dwellers. Specifically I intended to know the type and level of social networks and how they can be incorporated within KKV to improve livelihoods. Similarly 82% of the total respondents stated that they were members of network groups like Self-Help Groups and Community Based Organizations (CBOs). Among the network members that constituted 82% expressed that being a member of social networks helped them in terms of livelihoods. In relation to the KKV synergies 56% suggested that it was necessary for KKV to target youths who were members of groups rather than individual youth. They

justified their argument by stating that social network members were more committed as compared to individual youths who are not affiliates of any network. Additionally, they expressed that being a network affiliates they knew each other personal conduct and behaviors thus able to identify the most committed colleagues as well as instituting disciplinary measures in case of any misconduct during KKV implementation. Contrary 20% felt that such initiatives should target any committed youth regardless of whether a group member or not. In a nut shell majority of the respondents supported the idea of network affiliations as potential KKV synergies thus concluding that there is a need for similar initiatives to partner with existing social networks to work as mutual partners rather than passive beneficiaries as witnessed in KKV program

5.7 KKV challenges and potential mitigation measures

“As you proceed with your interviews make it very clear this study is for purely academic purpose, KKV has been a very sensitive issue especially with current Jubilee Government, Note KKV was under the former Prime Ministers Office docket, immediately after Jubilee Government assumed power they changed the name from KKV to Ministries casual laborers as a way of completely delinking it with the former Coalition Government Initiatives though maintained the same implementation structure. So be very clear and precise in order to get valid data, but in a nutshell the programme benefited those who participated even though the job chances were very few as compared to actual number of applicants (job seekers)”

The above sentiments were expressed by KKV supervisor as one of the Key informants; the sentiments reflect challenges that were faced during the KKV implementation process. Notably KKV implementation experienced several challenges that entailed not limited to; lack of working tools that was cited by 88 % of the total respondents, 34 % indicating that ghost workers as another pressing challenge. Notably, the respondents had a feel that most the public work challenges were structural related in the sense that the programme designers did not pay attention on ensuring appropriate monitoring mechanisms to govern the process. This was witnessed by too much power that was vested in the hands of the area chiefs and village elder in the recruitment processes thus leading to Ghost workers and other related irregularities. Additionally they associated the structural causes with lack of efficient payment modes leading to delays as well as corruption and lack of appropriate working tools.

Despite the above challenges it is worth noting that KKV was an abrupt decision informed post-election violence in Kenya in 2008 thus not giving the government prior time to plan for modalities and the overall implementation process. However, in support of structural related challenges like ethnicity as cited by the respondents, I want to believe that we cannot blame KKV designers concerning the ethnicity challenges but the entire institutionalization process within social protection system in Kenya. In a nut shell I believe it is vital for the government to think of streamlining the public works and social protection system at large to ensure ethnic balance representation. In my point of view, not all challenges are structural related, for instance payment and ghost workers they are simple hitches that could be caused by flawed logistical procedures thus can be avoided if there is efficient monitoring and good moral values among the implementers. Furthermore, the respondents suggested that there is a need for the KKV designers to include the youth as beneficiaries in the projects monitoring and implementation thus promoting ownership and project legitimacy. Despite all the above stated challenges by respondents KKV has been perceived as a fair intervention in livelihoods improvement except the major challenges of targeting and lack of beneficiary's involvement. In line with this an interview with Programme officer (key Informant) ministry of environment revealed the following;

“I must admit that despite the low wage rate KKV managed to engage our youths to meaningful livelihood activities thus improving their livelihoods and consequently reducing the crime incidences within the slums`` I also want to suggest that the government should in future consider prior planning to avoid such challenges like recruitment based on corruption, nepotism and ghost workers that were experienced in some areas during the KKV implementation process. This is due to the fact that KKV was an abrupt decision by the then Coalition Government responding to post election violence consequences (hiking prices of basic commodities). In my personal point of view, it was a good initiative despite the hitches”

Chapter 6: Conclusion and recommendations

This section wraps up the main issues that have emerged out of the study, notably the study focus aimed at assessing the level of livelihood improvement/poverty reduction among the slum dwellers. While exploring the livelihoods improvements, the study paid more attention on targeting, participation and synergies that are perceived by the scholars as very vital in public works context. Ideally this chapter discusses the conclusion based on study findings and literature as compared to other public works across the globe

To begin with the analysis revealed that KKV participation was not gender balanced; it is worth noting that the women were not denied the chances to participate but the nature of the activities made them to opt out. In my view KKV programme design was contrary to public works a principle that calls for gendered division of labor before public works in order to come up with activities that are suitable for both men and women (Lal et al. 2010: 29). Based on the primary data analysis and literature I am convinced that the nature of KKV activities barred the women from actively participating in the program. Thus there is a need for future programme designers to consider that communities as heterogeneous in terms of gender representation consequently engaging them differently in terms of activities.

Additionally, this study sought to assess the level of asset ownership, education and income among the slum dwellers in order to understand their level of vulnerability in deeper perspectives. This exploration is informed by Moser 1998 by arguing that the poor can use their assets to address vulnerability during disasters or shocks (Moser 1998). In this regard the analysis indicates that the poor slum dwellers owned very basic needs. This is based on the findings that most of the respondents interviewed were primary school leavers and they could not proceed to the next level of education with the current academic credentials. Despite the formal education in public works participation like KKV it is crucial to include on job trainings thus improving their capabilities in relation to the activities conducted. Investing in public works skills development could have a positive effects even after the exist (Lal et al. 2010: 29). Considering that majority of slum dwellers lack academic skills they are not able to secure formal jobs according to labor market standards. In this regard it is essential for KKV designers to provide technical job training among the participants.

In relation to the KKV wage and asset ownership the analysis indicates that 58 % felt that the wage rate was very low as compared to the urban cost of living. Specifically majority (44 %) expressed that they earned an estimated total monthly income of Ksh.5000 to 10000(USD. 63 to 126) that was perceived as low to improve livelihoods. Notably this total monthly income included KKV wage rate and earnings from other sources like business. Specifically, KKV alone paid them USD. (3.1) a day, something that was perceived by respondents as very poor, I am aware that public works are meant to keep the salaries very low to keep way upper class from the benefits, however studies argue that it vital to conduct a periodic review of the public works program in order to improve their livelihoods. In this regard (wage rate), the analysis indicate that livelihood improvement was poor though considering other aspects like the overall situation they felt that livelihoods improvement was fair. Furthermore regarding the income access the analysis shows that 86 % of the respondents were not able to access loans due to lack of collaterals and information concerning the facilities. In this view I believe that there is a need for KKV programme designers to develop micro finance empowerment programme as well as linking the slum dwellers with such institutions to access loans thus improving their livelihoods.

Based on the analysis, this paper concludes that targeting and activity selection were not participatory, notably this is contrary to studies in favor of participation citing that involving communities in targeting and activity selections could minimize transparency risks during public works implementation. Specifically the analysis reveals that KKV program was coordinated by the elites thus not giving the slum dwellers (youth) an opportunity to participate. In this regard I suggest that there is a need for GK to put in place structures that would include the youth in both KKV planning and implementation stages. Involving the youth in participant and activity selection would enable them to identify the most needy as well as coming up with activities that would create assets consequently helping them in the long run. In synopsis targeting and activity selection was very poor thus needs to for the KKV designers to go back on drawing board, re-think and develop another targeting and activity selection strategies that would promote the youth ownership by involving them in all implementation stages.

In relation to KKV synergies the analysis concludes that both the formal and informal social networks could be the most appropriate synergies of KKV. However it has been noted in the findings that some of the networks are affiliated with ethnicity thus need to be cautious while partnering not to benefit specific ethnic groups rather the entire slum dwellers. This is based on the findings indicating that KKV should focus at the youth who are members of social networks as well as partnering with them to work as equal partners. Notably the social networks include Self-Help Groups and family networks, the analysis also shows that these networks are useful in livelihood improvement among the slum dwellers such that they provide financial assistance in times of emergencies like sickness and death concerning the members. I do think is important to create empowerment among the slums dwellers to utilize the social networks as KKV synergies while considering ethnic balance aspects.

Considering that public works experiences various implementation challenges, KKV is not a standalone in this aspect. This has been discovered in the analysis indicating that several hitches ranging from recruitment, participation, lack of working tools to low wage rates. Specifically corruption and nepotism immerges as the main challenge that led to ghost workers during KKV implementation. In this regard, I am convinced it is imperative for the KKV designers to put in place appropriate targeting as well as monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to address such irregularities. Lastly there is need for programme designers to put in place both policy and institutional frameworks on targeting and recruitment for similar future initiatives in order to avoid the stated hiccups. Despite the above noted challenges it has emerged that KKV impacted fairly on the poor slums dwellers in relation to livelihood improvement. This is in line with the analysis indicating that 66 % perceived the livelihood improvement as fair. On the same note this section concludes that if only targeting and participation challenges can be addressed KKV is a good initiative that can improve livelihoods among the urban poor and especially the slum dwellers. Based on this understanding I strongly believe it is paramount to treat all the above aspects as complements such that for KKV to enhance livelihood improvements we cannot overlook targeting, activity selection and participation. In brief the analysis revealed that KKV has been a fair program in livelihoods improvement among the slum dwellers despite targeting and participation challenges.

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A survey on implications of social protection in urban poverty reduction: A Case Study of Kazi kwa Vijana (KKV) in slums

Questionnaire code No:

Research site:

County: Nairobi

Date:

Personal Data

1. Name:(optional)

2. Age:

3. Gender:

Male

Female

4. Marital Status:

Single

Married

Divorced

Widowed

5. Level of education:

None Primary drop out Primary level Secondary drop out Secondary level

Graduate level Graduate drop out Vocational skills

6. Education level for your children:

None Primary drop out Primary level Secondary drop out Secondary level

Graduate level Graduate drop out Vocational skills

a. If any drop out; give reasons:

7. Place of Birth:

Central Province Eastern Province Coast Province Nairobi Province

North Eastern Province Nyanza Province Western Province Rift Valley Province

8. If applicable: Year of coming to Nairobi

9. Reasons for moving to Nairobi.....

Household

10. How many members live in the household: (Immediate and extended)

11. Main source of livelihood:

Self-employed

Temporary jobs

Employed

Other

12. Estimated income: (wage per month)

Below Ksh 5000 Ksh5000 – Ksh10, 000 Ksh10, 000 – Ksh15, 000 Over Ksh15, 000

13. Is there any income from other household members?

If yes, how much?

14. Do you have alternative sources of income?

- Kiosk
- Street vending
- Hawking
- Selling Illicit liquors
- Begging
- Garbage collection
- Car wash

15. Does your current monthly income meet your basic needs of the household?

16. What happens when the income is low?

17. Which of the following assets do you and your family own?

- Television
- Motor bicycle
- Bicycle
- Refrigerator
- Computer
- Mobile Phone
 - TV and Mobile
- Other: Mention _____

18. Have you taken a loan in the last one year? Y/N If yes from where

- Bank Loans MFILoans
- Chama/ Self-help group
- Shylocks

19. If yes how do you use the

loan.....

Kazi Kwa Vijana (KKV)

20. Are you aware about Kazi Kwa Vijana (KKV) and if yes how did you hear about it?

- TV Newspaper Internet Friends Public meeting announcement

21. What were the major requirements to be able to benefit from KKV programme?

22. How were the participants selected in KKV initiative?

23. What kind of activities was conducted during in KKV?

24. How were these KKV activities selected?

25. In your opinion has KKV reduced poverty/ improved livelihoods, if yes, to what extent?

- poor fair best excellent

26. In your opinion how can you rank the wage rate and hours of KKV? Justify

- Poor fair best excellent

27. In your opinion how can you rank the participant selection of KKV? Elaborate

Poor fair best excellent

28. Were you involved in any KKV meetings before and during implementation, if yes what was the level of involvement?

Poor fair best excellent

29. Depending with your answer in questions 28 what was the level of meetings turn out?

Poor fair best excellent

30. Do you think the KKV initiative factored in the current cost of living in determining the wage rate and working hours, if yes to what extent? Justify your answer

Not all fair best excellent

31. Generally how did you perceive the KKV overall implementation process? Justify

Poor fair best excellent

32. Are you a member of any social networks? If yes which type of network?

Self Help group CBO Friends group Family group other; specify

33. In your own opinions, do the social networks help in any way to improve livelihoods/reduce vulnerability and poverty?

34. Depending with your answers in 32 and 33, how can the above social networks be incorporated within the social protection initiatives like KKV to improve livelihoods and reduce vulnerability?

35. Generally what were the major challenges during the whole KKV implementation process if any?

36. In your own opinion how do you think the Government can improve similar future initiatives like KKV and how?

Thank you for taking your time to respond to this survey

The analysis frequency tables

Gender participation

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid f	19	38.0	38.0	38.0
m	31	62.0	62.0	100.0
Total	50	100.0	100.0	

Participants marital status

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid divorced	2	4.0	4.0	4.0
married	29	58.0	58.0	62.0
single	19	38.0	38.0	100.0
Total	50	100.0	100.0	

participants education level

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid graduate	1	2.0	2.0	2.0
primary	17	34.0	34.0	36.0
primary drop out	1	2.0	2.0	38.0
secondary	10	20.0	20.0	58.0
secondary drop out	10	20.0	20.0	78.0
vocational	11	22.0	22.0	100.0
Total	50	100.0	100.0	

Participants place of birth

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid central	4	8.0	8.0	8.0
eastern	2	4.0	4.0	12.0
nairobi	2	4.0	4.0	16.0
Nairobi	35	70.0	70.0	86.0
Nyanza	5	10.0	10.0	96.0
rift valley	1	2.0	2.0	98.0
western	1	2.0	2.0	100.0
Total	50	100.0	100.0	

Participants main source of livelihood

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid employed	3	6.0	6.0	6.0
self employed	20	40.0	40.0	46.0
T contracts	27	54.0	54.0	100.0
Total	50	100.0	100.0	

Participants estimated monthly income

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid < 5000	14	28.0	28.0	28.0
>15000	2	4.0	4.0	32.0
10k to 15k	6	12.0	12.0	44.0
5k to 10k	28	56.0	56.0	100.0
Total	50	100.0	100.0	

Participants assets ownership

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid mobile	13	26.0	26.0	26.0
none	1	2.0	2.0	28.0

TV and mobile	36	72.0	72.0	100.0
Total	50	100.0	100.0	

Participants loan access

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid no	43	86.0	86.0	86.0
yes	7	14.0	14.0	100.0
Total	50	100.0	100.0	

KKV information sources

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid friends	19	38.0	38.0	38.0
public mtng	28	56.0	56.0	94.0
TV	3	6.0	6.0	100.0
Total	50	100.0	100.0	

Poverty and livelihood improvements status

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid excellent	2	4.0	4.0	4.0
fair	31	62.0	62.0	66.0
poor	17	34.0	34.0	100.0
Total	50	100.0	100.0	

KKV wage rate

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid best	4	8.0	8.0	8.0
fair	17	34.0	34.0	42.0
poor	29	58.0	58.0	100.0
Total	50	100.0	100.0	

Participants participation at policy level and during implementation

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid best	6	12.0	12.0	12.0
fair	3	6.0	6.0	18.0
poor	41	82.0	82.0	100.0
Total	50	100.0	100.0	

Initiative consideration to the cost of living

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid best	4	8.0	8.0	8.0
fair	12	24.0	24.0	32.0
not at all	33	66.0	66.0	98.0
poor	1	2.0	2.0	100.0
Total	50	100.0	100.0	

KKV overall implementation process

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid best	2	4.0	4.0	4.0
excellent	2	4.0	4.0	8.0
fair	35	70.0	70.0	78.0
not at all	1	2.0	2.0	80.0
poor	10	20.0	20.0	100.0
Total	50	100.0	100.0	

Participants social networks membership

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid n/a	4	8.0	8.0	8.0
no	5	10.0	10.0	18.0
yes	41	82.0	82.0	100.0
Total	50	100.0	100.0	

KKV synergies

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid any committed individual	1	2.0	2.0	2.0
individual youths	9	18.0	18.0	20.0
individual and group members	1	2.0	2.0	22.0
n/a	9	18.0	18.0	40.0
partner with existing groups	1	2.0	2.0	42.0
target all committed members	1	2.0	2.0	44.0
target group members	28	56.0	56.0	100.0
Total	50	100.0	100.0	

KKV implementation challenges

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Delay of payment	10	20.0	20.0	20.0
Ethnicity	2	4.0	4.0	24.0
Ghost workers	5	10.0	10.0	34.0
Health Hazards conditions	6	12.0	12.0	46.0
Recurring of problems	1	2.0	2.0	48.0
Poor relationship with supervisors	3	6.0	6.0	54.0
In sufficient working tools	17	34.0	34.0	88.0
Low wage rate	6	12.0	12.0	100.0
Total	50	100.0	100.0	

KKV activity selection

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Community decision	14	28.0	28.0	28.0
Government decision	36	72.0	72.0	100.0
Total	50	100.0	100.0	

Participant selection basis

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Corruption and nepotism	18	36.0	36.0	36.0
	Ethnicity	1	2.0	2.0	38.0
	First come first serve	7	14.0	14.0	52.0
	n/a	5	10.0	10.0	62.0
	The most needy	4	8.0	8.0	70.0
	Political affiliations	5	10.0	10.0	80.0
	Rotational basis	10	20.0	20.0	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	100.0	

Table 1 Map of Mathare slums

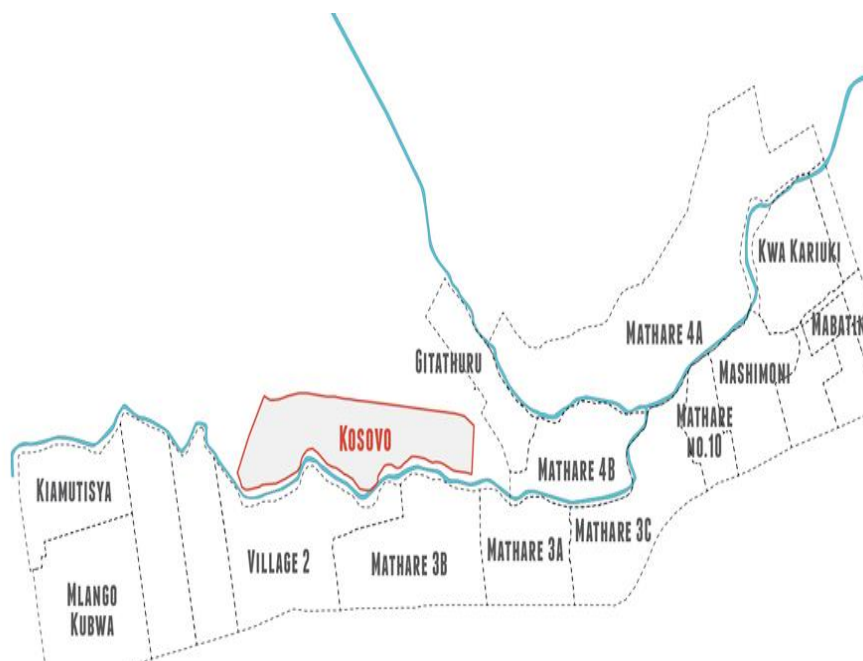


Figure 2 Focus Group Discussion in Majengo slums



Figure 3 Nairobi River tree planting in Mathare before KKV



**Figure 4 Nairobi River tree planting in Mathare after
KKV**

