

# COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN SLUM UPGRADING PROJECTS: A CASE OF NAIROBI SLUMS

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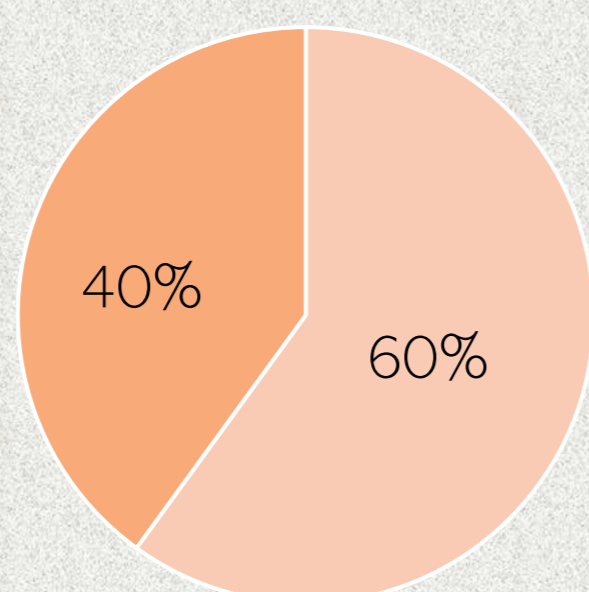


## THE SLUM CHALLENGE

## WHAT IS SLUM UPGRADING?

## WHAT IS PARTICIPATION?

### CONTEXT



Nairobi has an estimated population of 2.5 million slum dwellers, approximately 60% of the city's population



An integrated approach that aims to put into motion the socio-economic activities needed to turn around downward trends in an area (Cities Alliance)



An active process by which beneficiary groups influence the direction and execution of a development project with a view of enhancing their well-being (Paul, 1987).

## TO EVALUATE ...

### AIM



THE FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE THE SUCCESS OF A SLUM UPGRADING PROJECT



HOW A PARTICIPATORY SLUM UPGRADING MODEL CAN BE ADOPTED TO ACHIEVE A POSITIVE OUTCOME



IF NAIROBI SLUMS HAVE SUCCESSFULLY ADOPTED PARTICIPATORY MODELS IN PAST SLUM UPGRADING PROJECTS

### METHODS

KIBERA SLUM

MUKURU SLUM

KOROGOCHO SLUM

COMPARATIVE CASE STUDY ANALYSIS

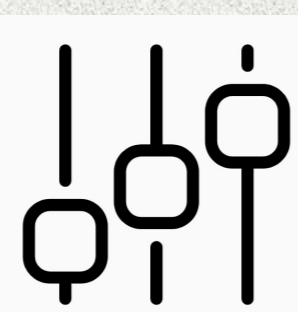
Secondary desktop research was conducted using existing government, NGO and academic publications to compare data from the three slums

## LEVEL OF COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

## NATURE OF COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION

## URBAN GOVERNANCE & POLITICAL ECONOMY

### FINDINGS



Each slum used a participatory model to upgrade the community. This was done at different levels in each slum.



Each slum had community organizations put in place by project implementers. This was either through appointing or election.



Nairobi land market is opaque and corrupt. This dysfunction is the biggest barrier to slum development

## PRELIMINARY CONDITIONS OF SUCCESS

## REFERENCES:

### DISCUSSION



Democratically elected community organization/ committee to represent the voices of the slum community



Top level citizen participation at all stages of the slum upgrading process by all project stakeholders and beneficiaries.



Separation of politics (corruption, bureaucracy) from development

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