ENERGY ACCESS IN URBAN INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS – A CASE OF KIBERA SLUMS, NAIROBI

By : Anita Owiti A photo of Kibera Slums, Nairobi





2.INTRODUCTION

- Energy is a key indicator development.
- 1.2 billion to 1.4 billion people lack sufficient access to electricity (Energy Outlook, 2015)
- · Unplanned urban growth, ruralurban migration – population explosion.
- High dependence on harmful illegal electricity.



3. Globally, about 1.2 to 1.4 billion people still lack access to electricity worldwide Electricity 2015 CCESS In

Togo Africa, 2014 Réunion Kenya Congo Africa -20 SOURCE: IEAndWorldhenergann



6. STUDY AREA **Aerial View of Kibera Slum Source:** Wikimapia, 2011





5. METHODOLOGY

- · By the use of a mixed method approach
- Approach Mixed-meth approaches combine the quantitative and qualitative (Creswell, 2015)
- Design- This research employed a descriptive research design.
- Instruments and tools
- Focus group Discussions and Semi – structured interviews

4. REASEARCH QUESTION **OBJECTIVES**

- Which forms of energy sources 4 4
- To explore viable options for increased uptake and distribution of green energy solutions in Kibera.
- To evaluate the transition from carbon-based grid connections to the use of renewable sources of energy in
- The viability of grid-connections for urban poor populations in Kibera



7.FINDINGS

- The results point to there being a limitation to access due to costs, main actors like the Cartels, being used to a certain way of life and land tenure issues.
- GPOBA project has not been a success due to lack of community engagement.





8.DISCUSSION

- For energy transition to take place ,there needs to be civic education.
- Secondly, the prices should be reduced to make
- backup during power outages, which is a very frequent occurrence in the region.
- Considerations when selecting a source of energy are affordability suitability for multiple

9. CONCLUSION

Low costs, flexibility in payment, community liaison at all stages during connections need to be incorporated to ensure energy security among the urban poor



