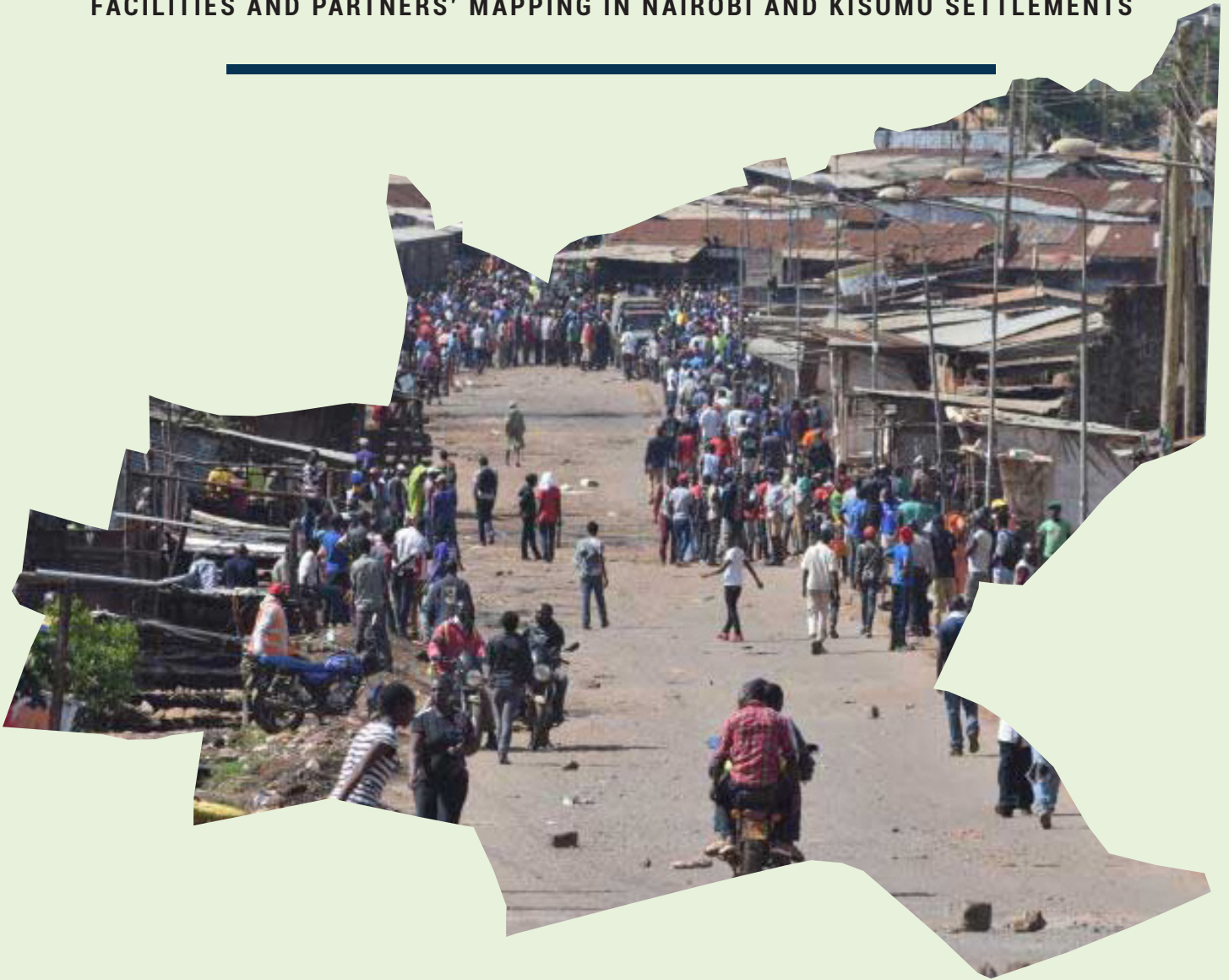


# Informal settlements' vulnerability mapping in Kenya

FACILITIES AND PARTNERS' MAPPING IN NAIROBI AND KISUMU SETTLEMENTS



## The Case of Kawangware

June, 2020

## Contents

Overview .....	3
<i>The mapping approach</i> .....	3
<i>Survey limitations</i> .....	3
<i>Presentation of Mapping Outputs</i> .....	3
<b>KAWANGWARE Settlement</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<i>1. The General State of Mapped Facilities and Locations</i> .....	<i>5</i>
<i>2. Access and State of WASH Facilities</i> .....	<i>9</i>
<i>3. Access and State of Health Facilities</i> .....	<i>18</i>
<i>4. Access and State of Education Facilities</i> .....	<i>19</i>
<i>5. Assessment of Development Partners' Operations and Reach</i> .....	<i>21</i>
<i>Key observations</i> .....	<i>22</i>
<i>Summarizing the Mapping</i> .....	<i>23</i>
<i>Annex 1: Activities and locations of operation of organizations</i> .....	<i>24</i>

## OVERVIEW

Globally, cities are and have recorded the highest number of covid-19 cases. In sub-Saharan Africa and many other developing regions with more presence of slums in cities, covid-19 is likely to spread faster and also take longer to control once it crosses into the slum and informal settlements' populations. With high tenure insecurity, low-quality housing, limited access to basic services, and poor sanitation, informal settlements offer the perfect settings for risk factors to accelerate the spread of any infectious disease. Informal settlements are also classified as highly vulnerable to numerous risks including climate change impacts, disasters, and socio-economic shocks. This is because they are densely populated, and households have inadequate access to water and sanitation, little or no access to waste management, public transport and limited access to formal employment and health care facilities.

In Kenya, informal settlements vary in size, character and their levels of need vary among and within settlements. Governments and numerous agencies work in informal settlements, each addressing a specific felt need in line with its organizational goals, often with little coordination. Consequently, access to services has not been evenly distributed across settlements, resulting in pockets of spatially disadvantaged communities.

In this mapping exercise, the UN-Habitat sampled 3 settlements in Nairobi and 7

in Kisumu and comprehensively mapped all the key facilities and development partners operating in those informal settlements. This was done with a goal to identify gaps and limitations in service provision, access to services and support by development partners. The mapping outputs identified critical gaps that can be helpful when planning for responses to covid-19 or any other emergency response in these slums. The newly collected data on sample of informal settlements advances the discourse and policy dialogue on how to improve the lives of people who live in informal settlement, and ensure that no one is left behind in COVID-19 response.

### The mapping approach

The mapping exercise, which was carried out between 20th May and 10th June 2020, involved field data collection on more than 18 facility types, including water and sanitation facilities (water points, handwashing facilities, solid waste disposal sites, communal toilets, and bathrooms), health facilities, including chemists and pharmacies, community spaces (halls and public spaces) and institutional spaces such as schools, local NGO offices, administrative offices and religious institutions.

Data collection utilized a mobile phone application hosted on an open source data collection toolbox (KoboToolbox). Field data collection was done by youth

community volunteers, who were trained by UN-Habitat experts over a period of one day. Community volunteers were drawn from the targeted slums which allowed them to work longer hours and require no transport costs to undertake data collection during the strict covid-19 lockdown. In addition, UN-Habitat ensured that there was gender-balance among the volunteers who participated in this exercise.

### Survey limitations

The survey focused on communally shared facilities; therefore, facilities within the settlement that are accessed at the household level (e.g. toilets and water points), if any, are not included in the survey. Such facilities exist in some mapped settlements such as Kawangware in Nairobi and Manyatta in Kisumu. These settlements exhibit mixed formal and informal characters, and for any survey generalizations to be made on them, there is need for complementary household level data collection. Data collection for this survey was at the community level rather than at the household level.

### Presentation of Mapping Outputs

The mapping outputs are presented in 4 parts, each presenting settlement specific findings. This report presents findings for the Kawangware informal settlement in Nairobi.



# KAWANGWARE SETTLEMENT

The Kawangware informal settlement is located 15 km west of Nairobi city center and is among the largest informal settlements in Kenya. The entire Kawangware area has a population of 291,565 people (KNBS,2019), with an estimated 80,000 people being in

informal settlements . The settlement is unique from other informal settlements in Nairobi in that its informal areas extends to areas with planned settlement as well as peri-urban areas (Figure 1).

The settlement is characterized by rapid sprawl and unplanned settlements. It is widely reported that the settlement faces a shortage of critical health WASH, and social facilities – particularly in response to COVID-19.



Figure 1: Comparing nature of Kawangware and Kibera Informal settlements

The settlement consists of numerous villages which spatially overlap with planned areas, and this limits distinct demarcation of informal settlement areas. With the guidance of local informants, this survey defined 9 villages for use as units of analysis. These villages are Coast, Sokoni, Congo, Gatina, Muslim, Kabiro, Riruta, Kabiria and Wanyee (Figure 2).

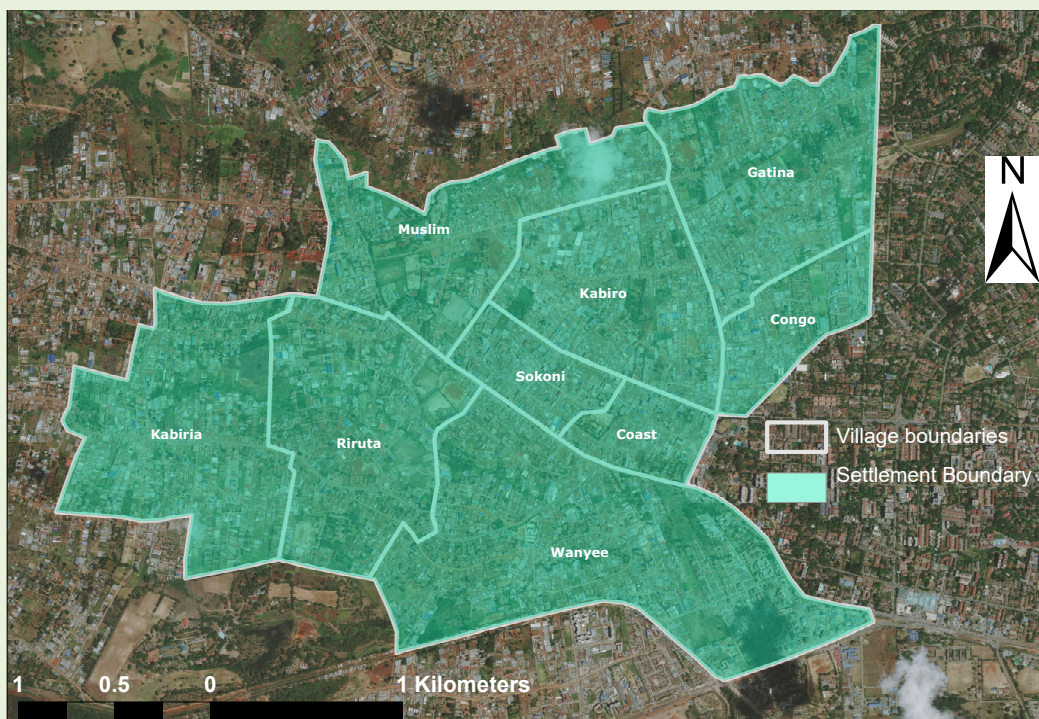


Figure 2: Kawangware Village with informal settlements

# 1. The General State of Mapped Facilities and Locations



The central business zone of Kawangware covers Sokoni village and Coast villages, and the southern parts of Kabiro villages. These areas have higher levels of human interaction, and it is desirable that they have higher facilities' densities than other areas – which currently is the case.

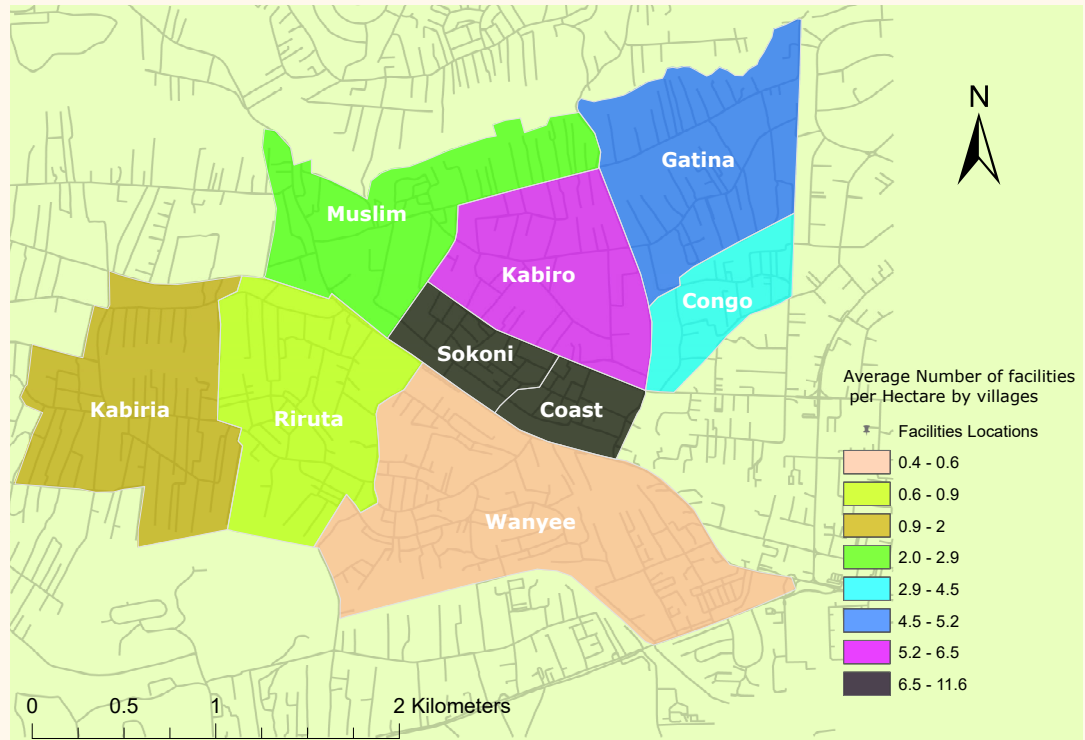


Figure 3: Kawangware villages and mapped facilities densities

The settlement has more housing informality in its northern part, which is confirmed by higher population densities and higher numbers of shared facilities.

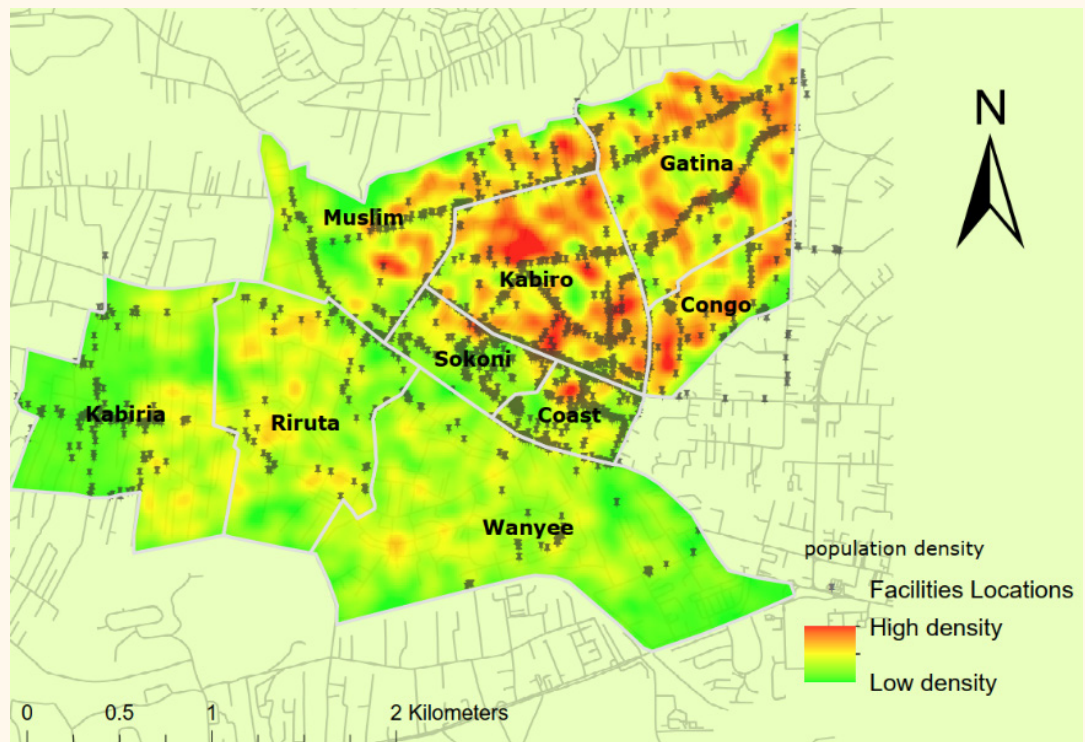
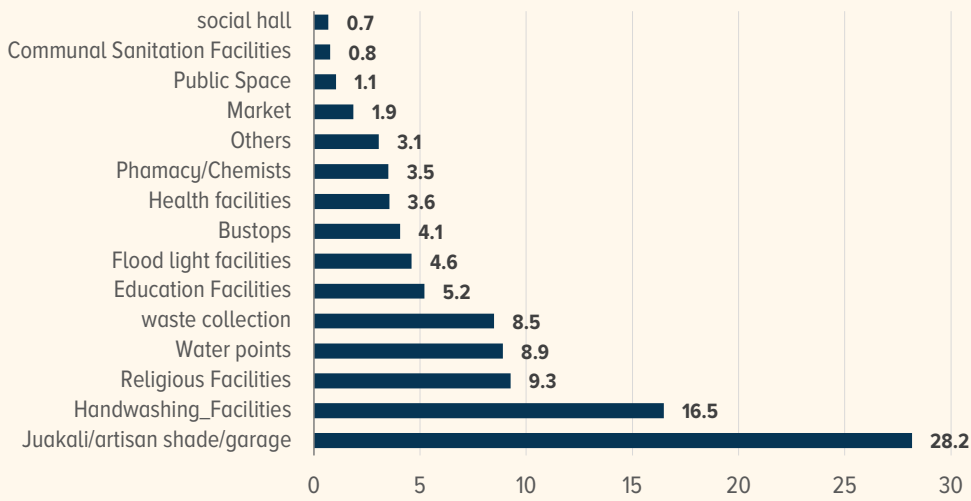


Figure 4: Comparing population and facilities' densities

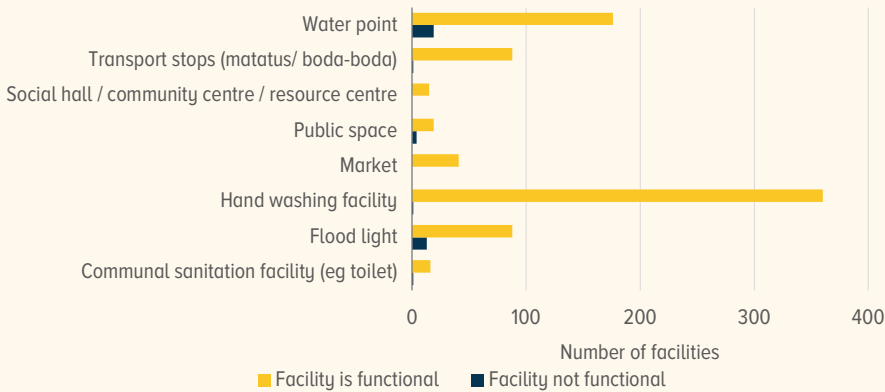
### NUMBER OF MAPPED FACILITIES BY FACILITY TYPE



*The survey mapped a total of 2,488 data points, majority of which falls in the water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) category. Identifying locations of WASH facilities help in assessing gaps in response to COVID-19. Other facilities mapped in large numbers included health, religious and market facilities, as well as their access to key services.*

Figure 5: Number of mapped facilities by facility type

### ASSESSING FUNCTIONALITY OF FACILITIES.

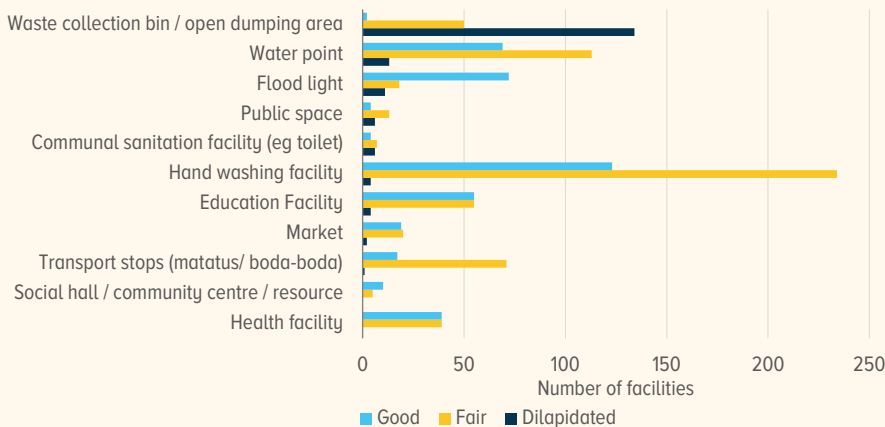


*Majority of the mapped facilities are functional; however, it is concerning that at least 10% of the water points, flood lights and public spaces are not functional.*

Figure 6: Assessing functionality of facilities.

With the exception of waste collection areas, which have approximately 70% of facilities in dilapidated conditions, majority of the mapped facilities are in fair conditions.

### COMPARING CONDITIONS OF MAPPED FACILITIES

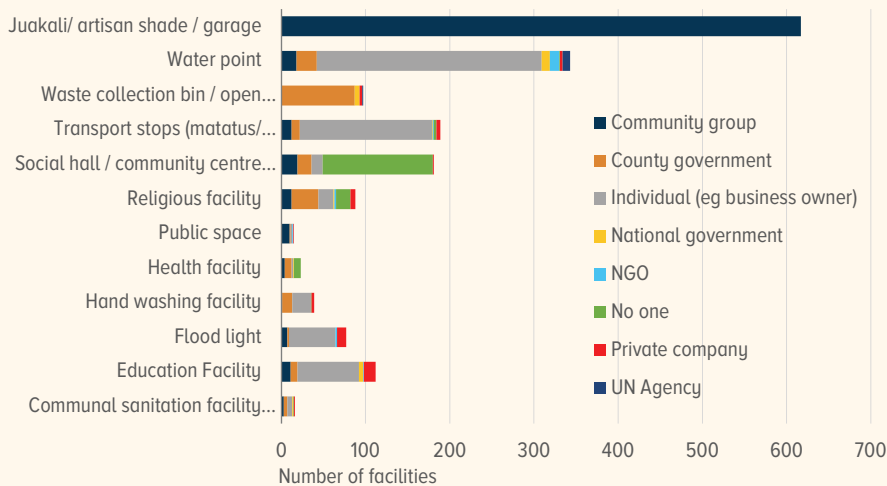


*About 30% of communal sanitation facilities and public spaces are in dilapidated conditions, and require attention.*

Figure 7: Comparing conditions of mapped facilities

Management of Juakali sheds/garages is almost exclusively done by community groups, which shows high levels of individuals' partnerships in sustaining livelihoods. However, it is notable that majority of the facilities mapped within the settlement are managed by individuals (business owners); community groups and the County Government are the second and third major actors respectively.

### COMPARING MANAGEMENT OF MAPPED FACILITIES.

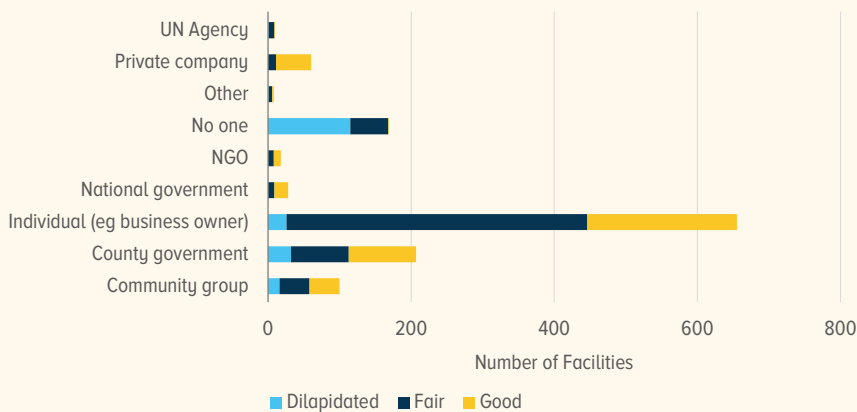


**Approximately 90% of waste collection bins / waste disposal areas are managed by the county government. The county government is therefore instrumental in improving their conditions.**

Figure 8: Comparing management of mapped facilities.

The conditions of facilities are related to their management. A large proportion of facilities under the management of individuals, NGOs and national government are in conditions that range from fair and good.

### CONDITIONS OF FACILITIES IN RELATION TO MANAGEMENT



**Predictably, majority of facilities with no one directly in charge of their management are in poor conditions while the ones managed by private companies are in good conditions.**

Figure 9: Comparing conditions of facilities with their management.

Private companies, UN agencies, and NGOs have high proportions of the facilities they manage functioning; however, the overall proportion of facilities under their management is small (less than 20%). This calls for more organization to take up responsibilities in service provision, particularly organization offering services at lesser costs than individual business owners.

## RELIABILITY OF FACILITIES IN RELATION TO MANAGEMENT

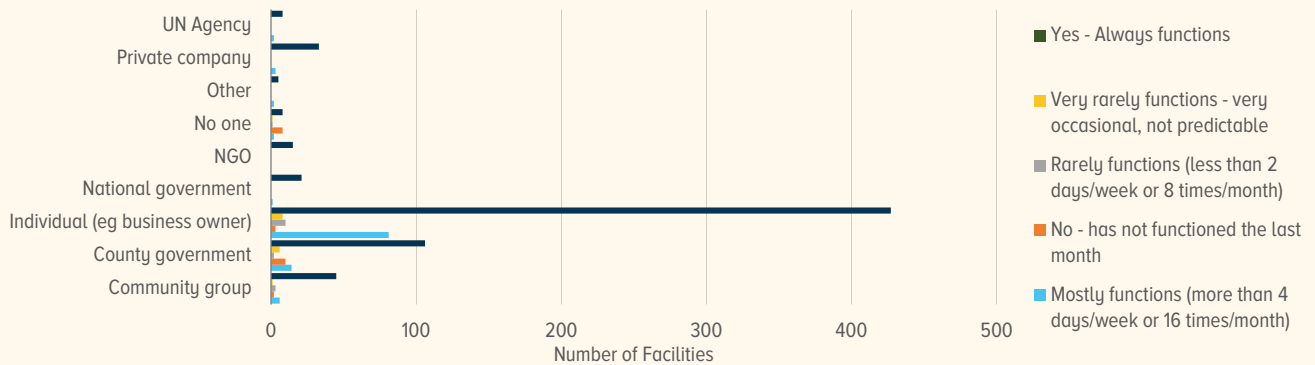


Figure 10: Comparing conditions of facilities with their management.

## MANAGEMENT COLLABORATION AMONG ORGANIZATIONS

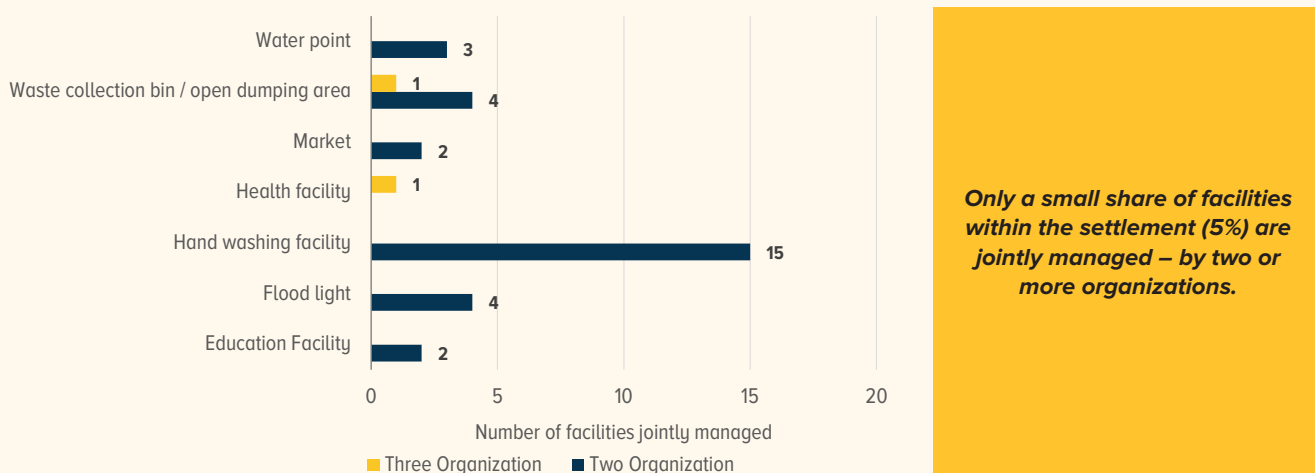


Figure 11: Joint management of facilities

Collaboration is more among organizations in the management of handwashing facilities as more partners join efforts to curb the spread of COVID-19. Collaboration is more evident among the County Government, private companies, individual business owners and community groups. It is noteworthy that jointly managed facilities, however few, are more reliable, with the recorded ones being 'always functioning'.

Facility types	Organizations jointly managing the facilities
Education Facilities	Private companies, County government, Individuals
Hand washing facilities	County government National government individual
Health facilities	County government, Individuals, National government
Waste collection bins / open dumping areas	Individuals, Community groups, County government, Private companies
Water points	Community groups, County government, Private companies



Using spatial statistics, the survey established that more than 50% of the mapped facilities are within 10 meters of major roads and are generally near transportation stops. Businesses in the settlement are linearly located along major roads, and having facilities near these them translates into better facilities' access by populations.

### FACILITIES DISTANCES FROM MAJOR ACCESS ROADS

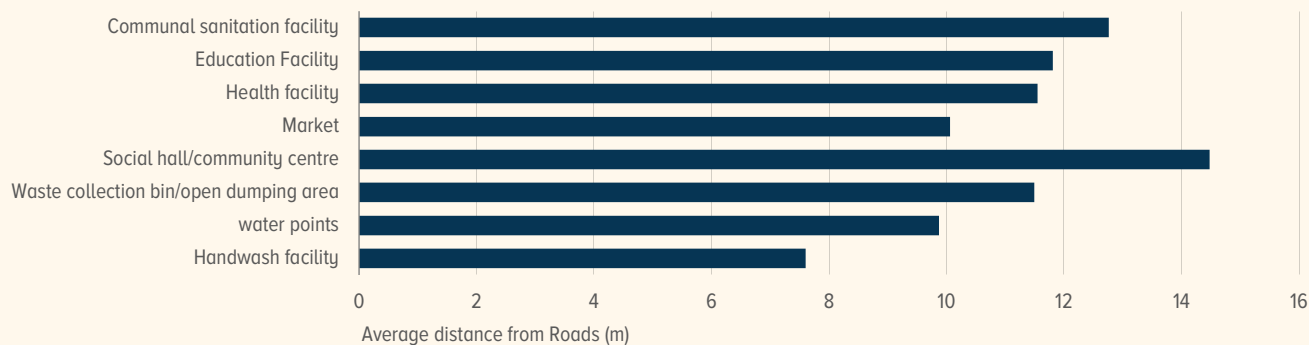


Figure 12: Facilities distances from major access roads

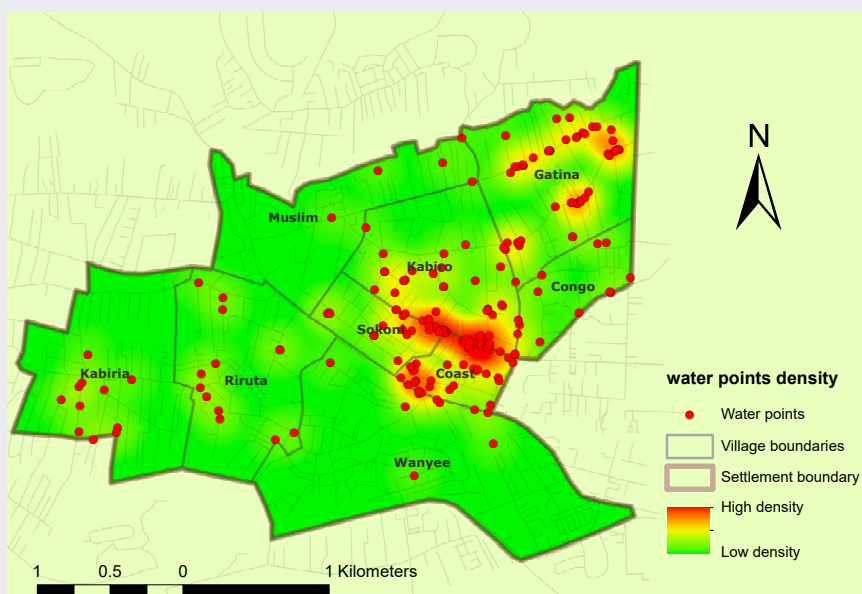
## 2. Access and State of WASH Facilities



Surveyed wash facilities include water points, handwashing facilities, communal sanitation facilities (toilets and bathrooms), and waste disposal and collection locations. The four are discussed in this sub-section:

### i) Water supply

Mapped water points show higher point densities at Sokoni, Coast and the southern part of Kabiro villages; this is a positive trend because these locations represent the central market areas where the intensity of human activities (business activities) is high. Most of the water points are located along major roads thus providing easier access to the general population. That notwithstanding, complementary field data shows that water points in Coast and Sokoni areas are acutely strained in meeting the water demands of residents (Figure14).



**Note: The low water points densities at Kibiria, Riruta and Wanyee is attributed to existence of more planned neighborhoods in these villages, and presence of household level access to WASH services.**

Figure 13 & 14: Map showing densities of water points & a photo showing residents queueing at a Water point at Sokoni

While water in the settlement is predominantly sourced from private boreholes, an assessment of locations of water points supported by the county water system (Nairobi City Water and Sewerage Company) reveals an extensive network reach by the county water piping system. This points to an unutilized water supply potential in at least 7 out of 9 villages.

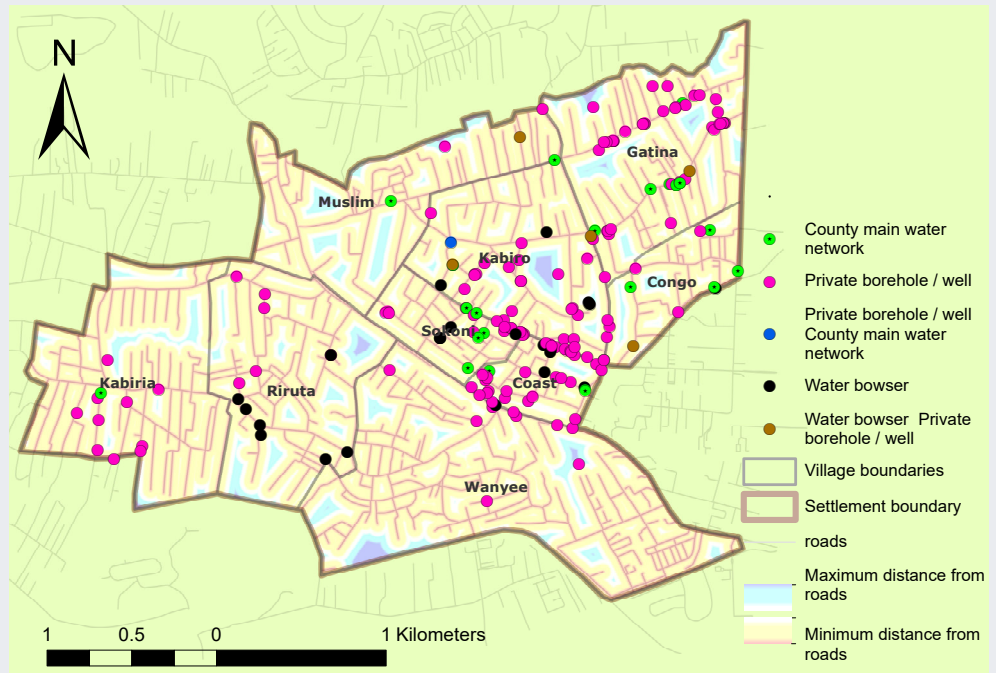


Figure 15: Sources of water in the settlement

Over 90% of water points facilities within the settlement are functional, with a notable reliability gaps in Sokoni, Gatina and Coast. Long queues of residents accessing communal water points were observed in these areas.

Residents in Wanyee areas mostly access household level water supply, and data from the mapped communal water point indicates that water in the village is supplied for about 4 days a week.

**Overlay of data points with field observations reveals that water shortage is acute at Gatina, Coast, Sokoni and Kabiro.**

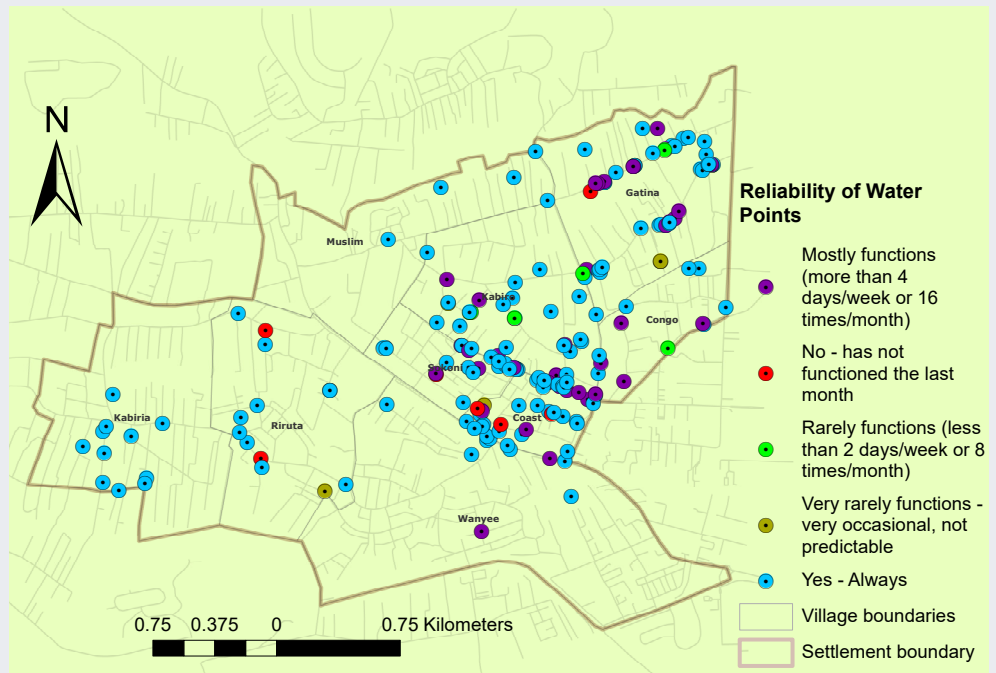


Figure 16: Reliability of water by locations

Generally, water points managed by NGOs, private companies and national government are more reliable than water from other sources. On the other hand, water points that are managed by community groups and those managed by 'no one' are the least reliable (Figure 17).

### RELIABILITY OF WATER POINTS

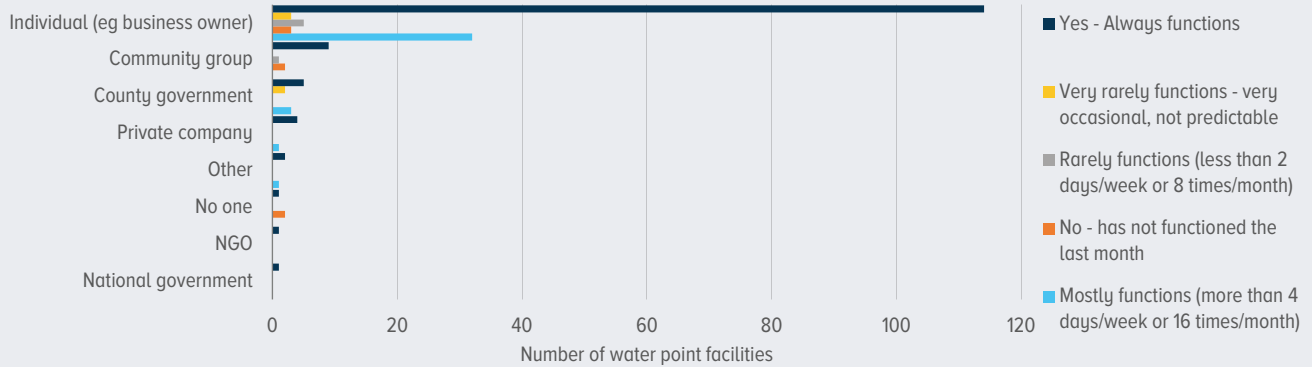
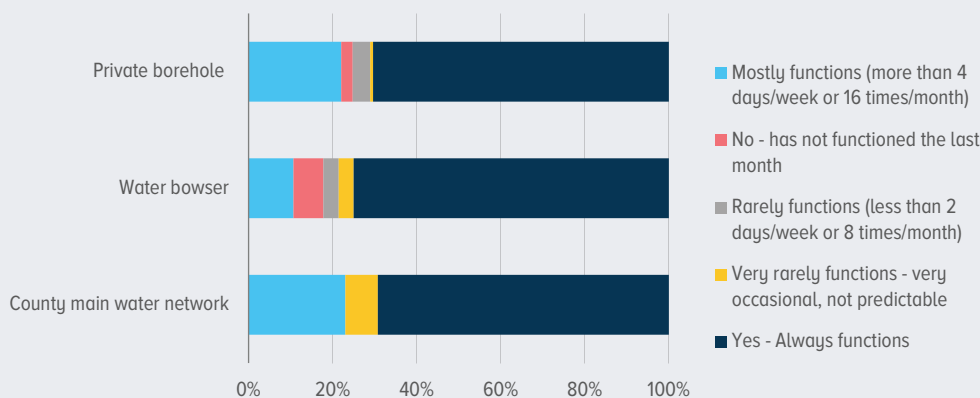


Figure 17: Reliability of water by managing organizations

Water points whose water source is boreholes/private wells are considerably more reliable, with approximately 93% of them functional all the time. Water points whose water is supplied from water bowser are the least reliable with an estimated 8% of water points not functioning in the last one month.



**Overall, the survey has established a pressing need to improve the reliability of water supply. With the current situation, water can only be sparingly used by residents which inevitably compromises hygiene levels.**

### ii) Handwashing Facilities

The distribution of hand washing facilities in the settlement is skewed with the central part of the settlement (Sokoni and Coast villages) having relatively higher facilities' density. This is associated with higher population densities and intense business activities at the central market area. The areas further away from the market center are predominantly residential, and have only commercial areas along major roads; these areas have very few public handwashing facilities.

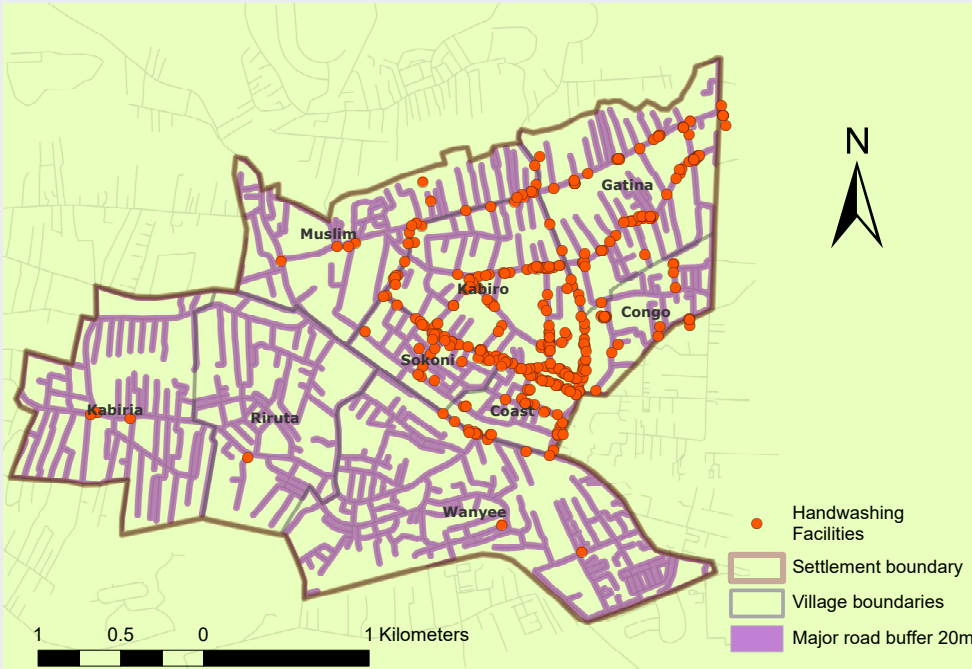


Figure 19: Locations and distribution of handwashing facilities

*A huge proportion of handwashing facilities within the settlement are located within 20m of the main road network. This has a positive impact on access to handwashing facilities by huge populations.*

In terms of management of facilities, the survey revealed that handwashing facilities are majorly operated by individual business owners. Facilities' users access the facilities for free, and with individual businesses being predominantly profit oriented, this is expected to impact on the sustainability of the handwashing practice in settlement.

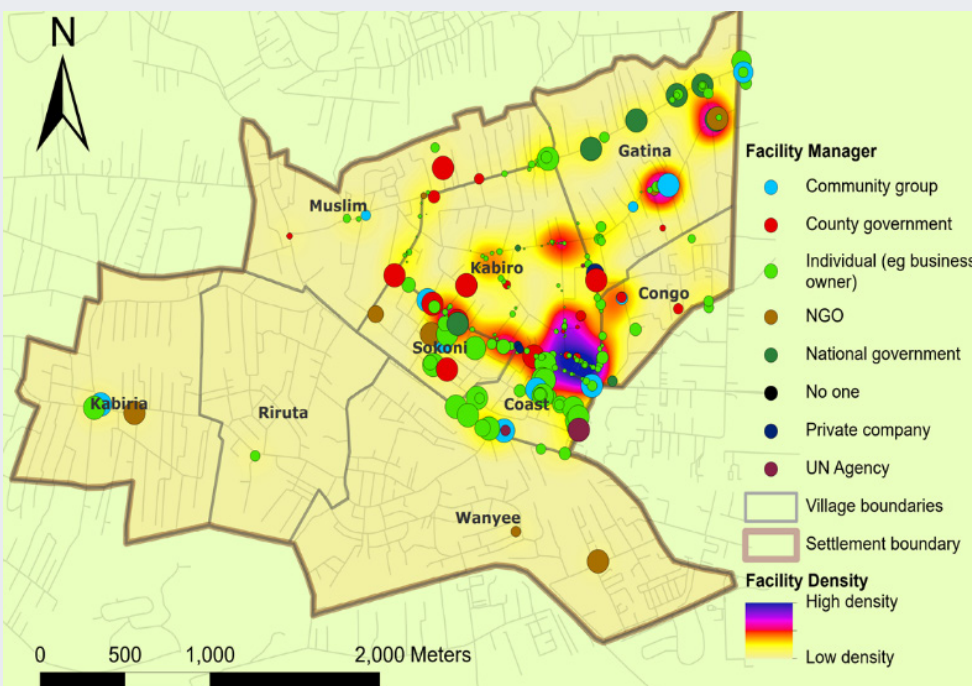


Figure 20: Locations of handwashing facilities by relative sizes

*Facilities serving huge population are located around Sokoni, Coast, the Northern part of the settlement, including Gatina. These facilities are managed by numerous organizations, including individuals, NGOs, UN-agency, community groups and the national government. This is a positive indication of shared responsibilities.*

It is to be noted that only about 60% of the mapped handwashing facilities have soap throughout the day, with 30% having soap at least 5 days a week. This is a concerning trend especially because of the high proportion of facilities under the management of private individuals, who may not be willing to offer free soap for a sustained period of time.

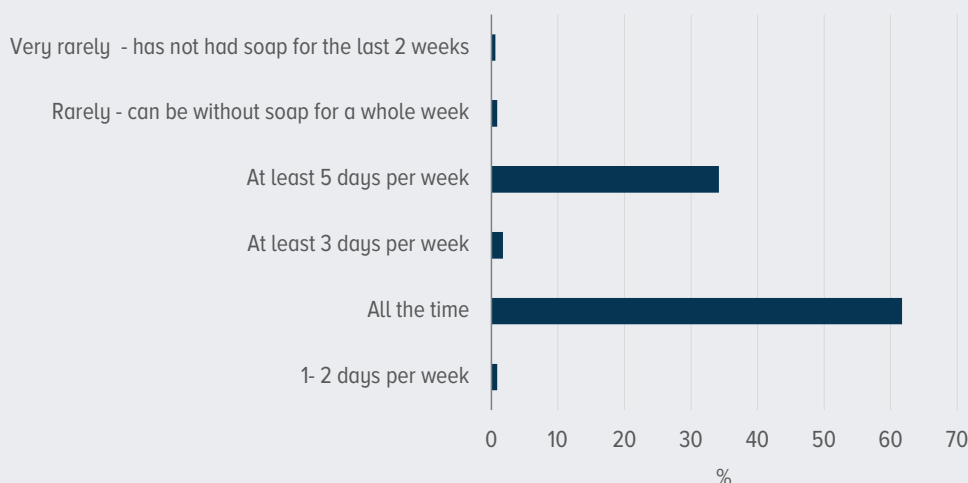


Figure 21: Availability of soap and handwashing facilities

Currently, over 90% of the handwashing facilities are manually fed with water which is not a sustainable model.

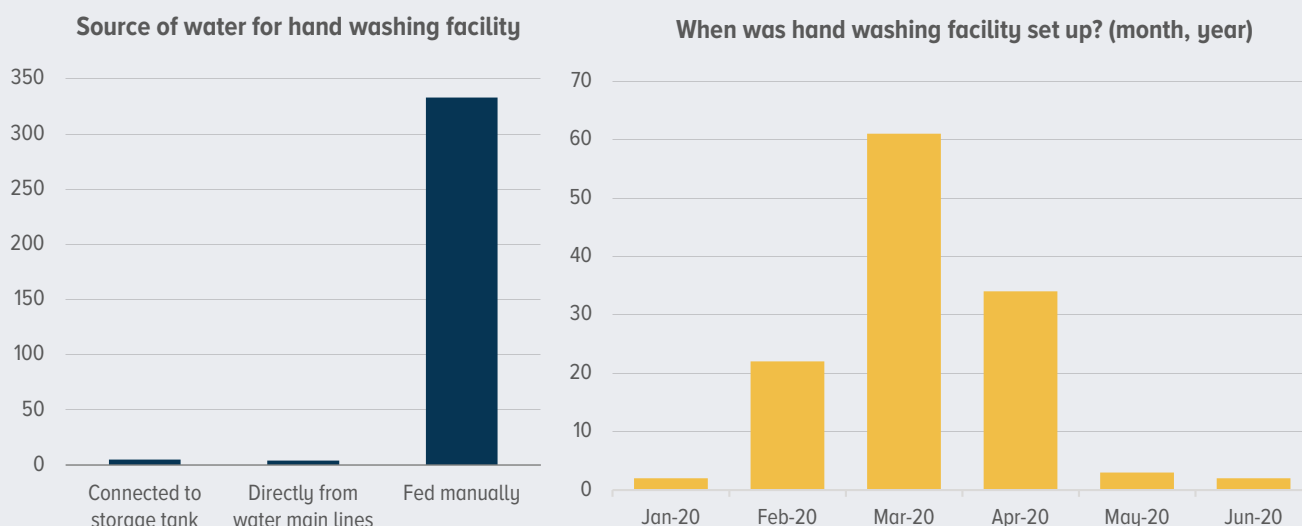
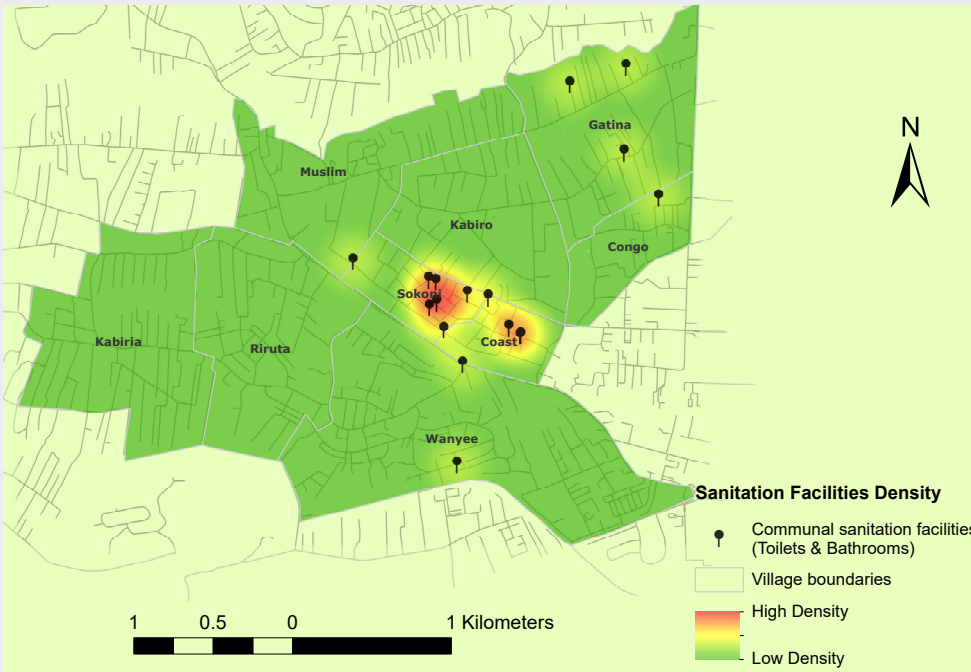


Figure 22 and 23: Water sources for handwashing facilities and time of their establishment

It is also concerning that majority of handwashing facilities were established in March and April, 2020, the immediate period following Kenya's first COVID-19 case; this followed the government directive requiring all shops, garages, bustops and other outdoors activities to have access to handwashing facilities. The number of new facilities has since declined despite a high population per facility ratio.

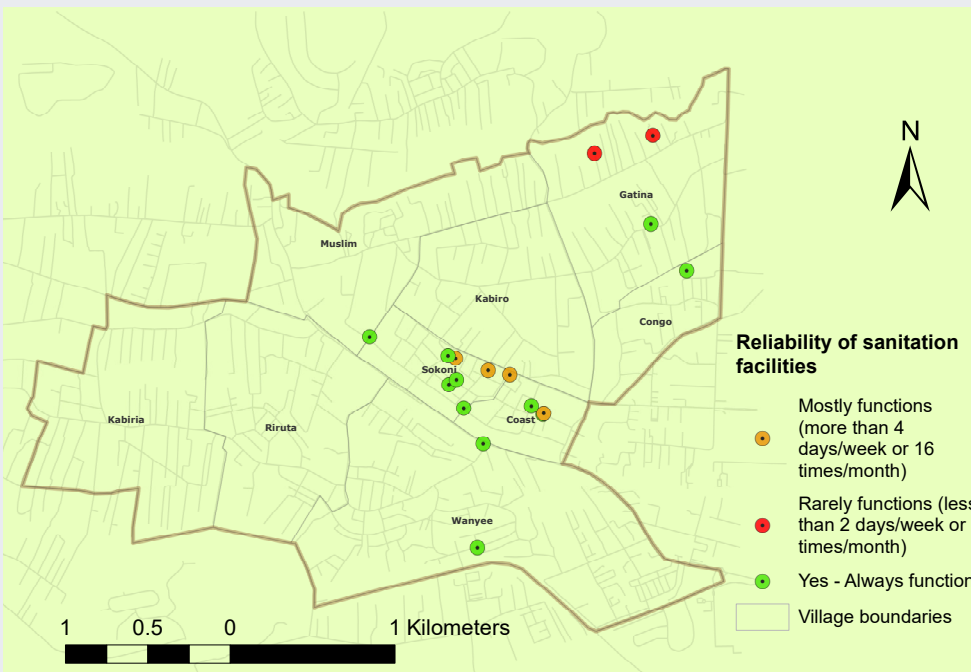
### iii) Communal Sanitation Facilities



Facilities mapped under this category include toilets and bathrooms.

Like handwashing facilities, more sanitation facilities were mapped at the central market area. Many areas in Wanyee, Riruta and Kabiria have household level sanitation facilities, and very few shared facilities.

Figure 24: Locations of mapped sanitation facilities

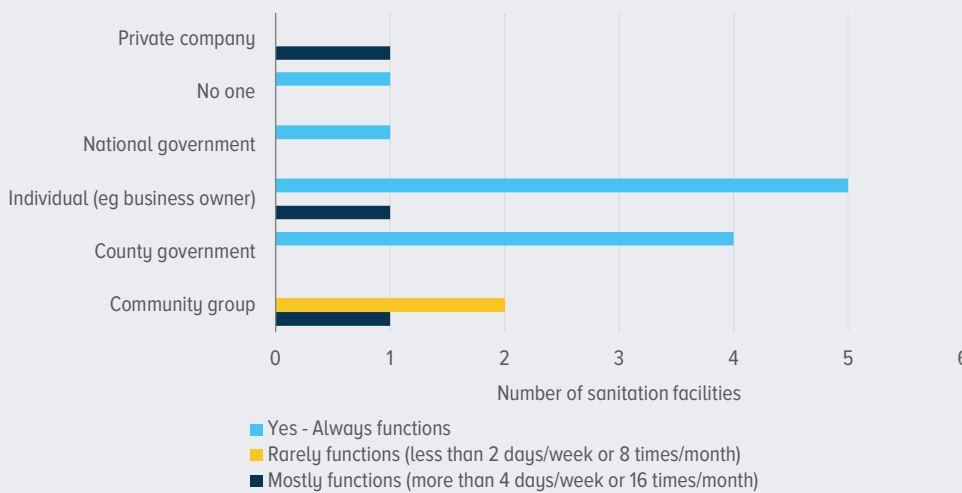


A notable observation is that, despite having about 60% of sanitation facilities always functioning, only 24% of the mapped sanitation facilities were in good condition, 35% were found to be in dilapidated conditions. Improvement of facilities conditions is key in improving hygiene levels in the settlement.

Figure 25: Conditions and reliability of communal sanitation facilities

Despite the mapped sanitation facilities being few in absolute numbers, facilities managed by individual business owners are more reliable, with most of them ‘always functioning’. They are however access at a cost averaging Kes. 10 per use.

### FACILITIES MANAGEMENT AGAINST RELIABILITY



*On the other hand, the sanitation facilities managed by the community groups are less reliable.*

Figure 26: Facilities management against reliability

### iv) Solid Waste Management

The settlement has a shortage of solid waste management locations, particularly outside the market areas. The existing sites are concentrated at the central market area and are generally (72%) in dilapidate conditions. Spatial analysis shows 50% of the facilities being accessible at 10 meters from major roads.

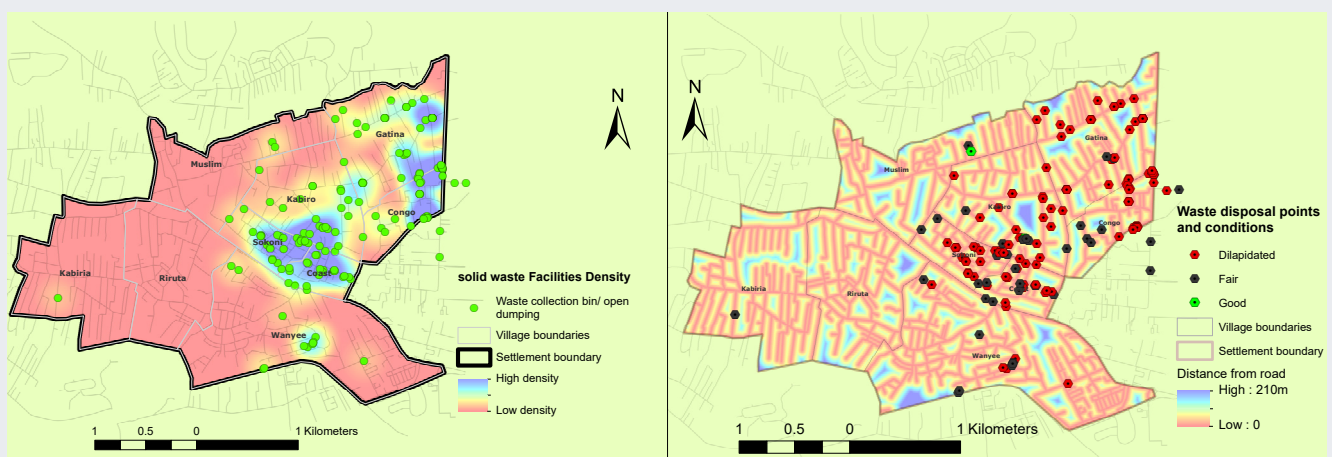


Figure 27 & 28: Location and conditions of waste management sites

The general nature of most solid waste facilities (over 70%) is open dumping and under no ones' management. On the other hand, the sanitation facilities managed by the community groups are less reliable.

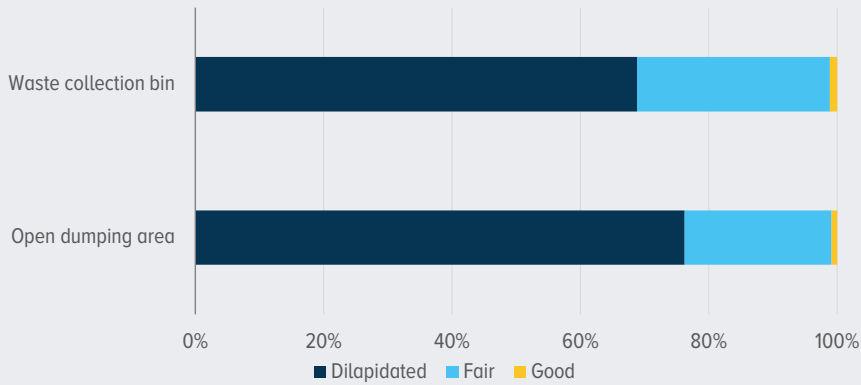


Figure 29: Nature of waste disposal and facility conditions

Facilities managed by community groups and private companies are in fairly better conditions.

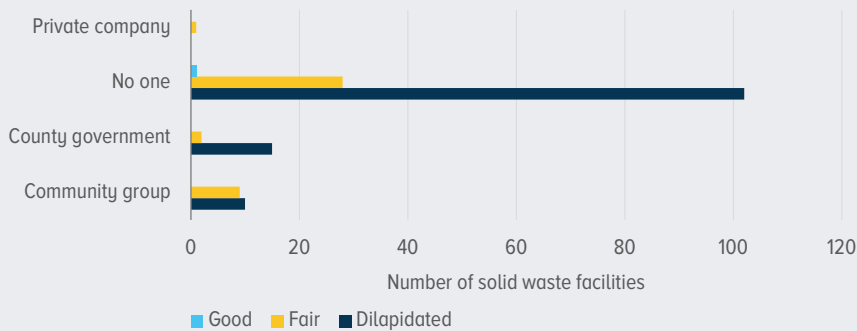


Figure 30: Facilities management and conditions

Overall, a solid waste management strategy is required for the settlement. More analysis into the relationship between the high prevalence of open dumping against notable government efforts in hygiene promotion (e.g. through the 'kazi mtaani' project) is required.



## v) Markets

The market locations are at Sokoni and Coast villages. Formal markets that are on designated spaces are few, but have better access to major basic services than informal markets; these services include water, electricity, and solid waste management systems.

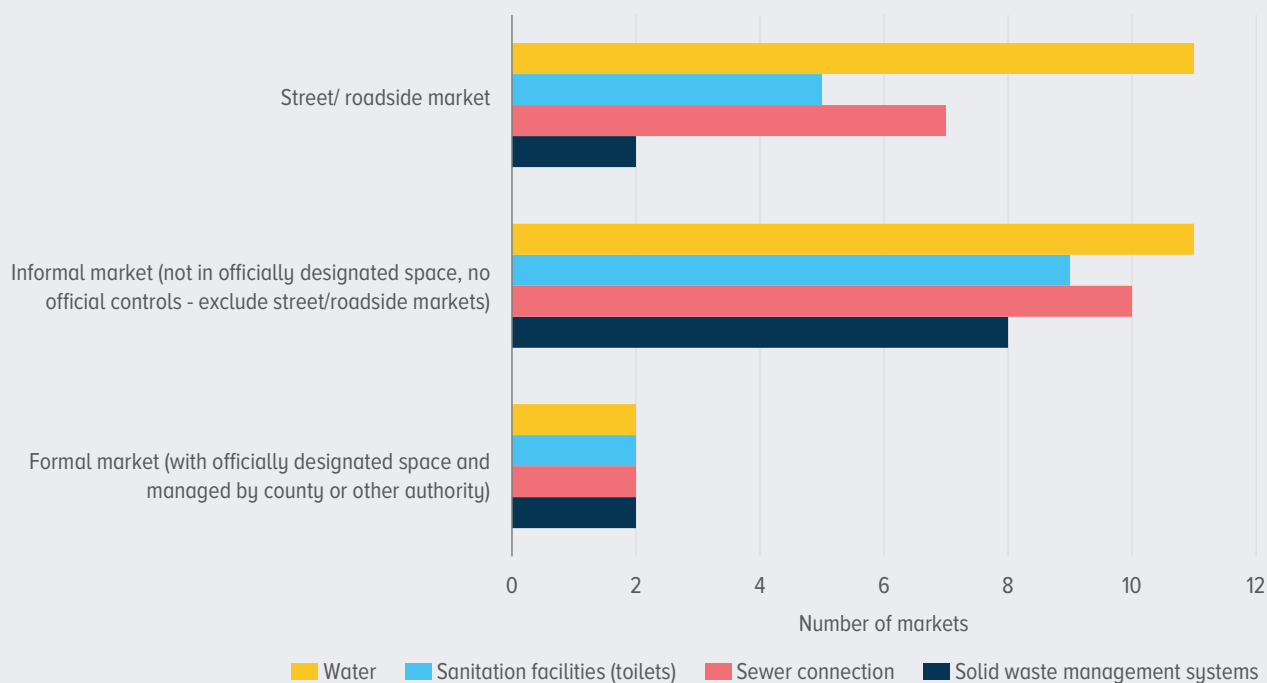


Figure 31: Availability of services in markets

In general, markets need to have all essential hygiene services (water, toilets & waste management systems). Currently, majority of markets lack solid waste systems, and sufficient sanitation facilities, more so the informal markets.

### 3. Access and State of Health Facilities



Health facilities included in the analysis include health centers, pharmacies and chemists. The facilities are widely spread over the settlement, with a slightly higher facility density noted around the central market area.

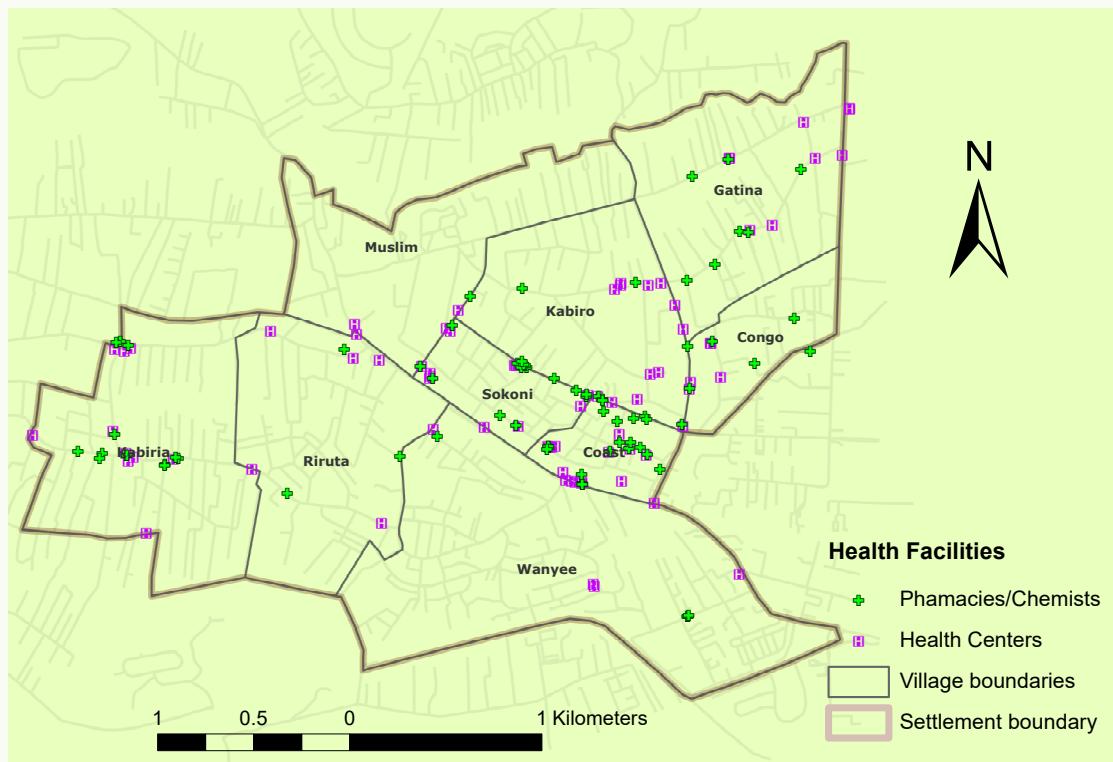


Figure 32: Location and distribution of health facilities

Majority of health facilities provide outpatient services only. All the health facilities managed by NGOs provide outpatient services only while approximately 30% of health facilities managed by private companies, individuals, county government and community groups provide both outpatient and inpatient services.

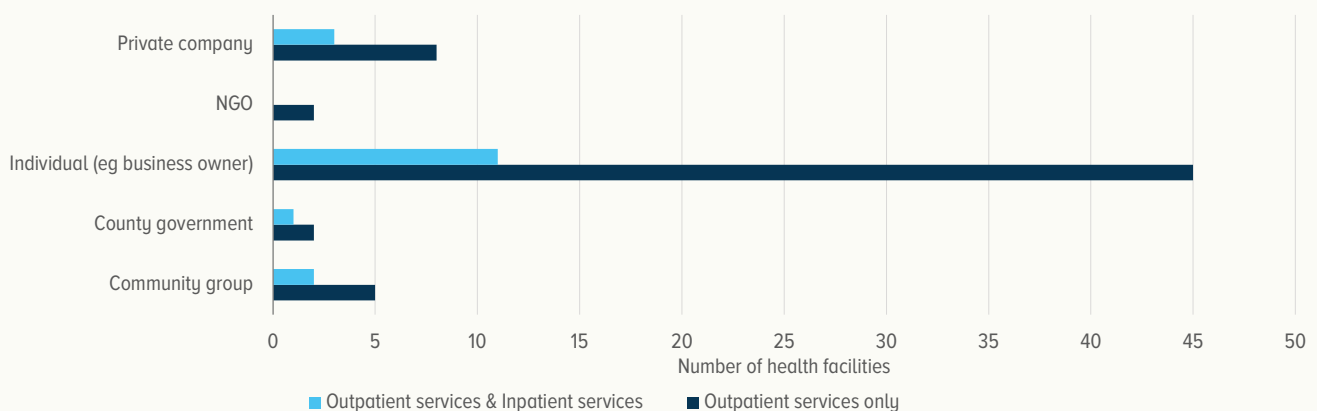


Figure 33: Health facilities, their management and levels of service

Out of the 87 mapped health facilities, 40 are health centers and 41 are dispensaries, out of which 67 (77%) are privately owned. This implies that only about 20% of health facilities' management is not profit oriented, and with the majority of the served populations being in low income brackets, this has a huge impact on affordability of health services.

## 4. Access and State of Education Facilities



Education facilities in the settlement have higher densities at Kibiria, Coast and Kabiro, with majority of the facilities being primary and pre-primary schools.

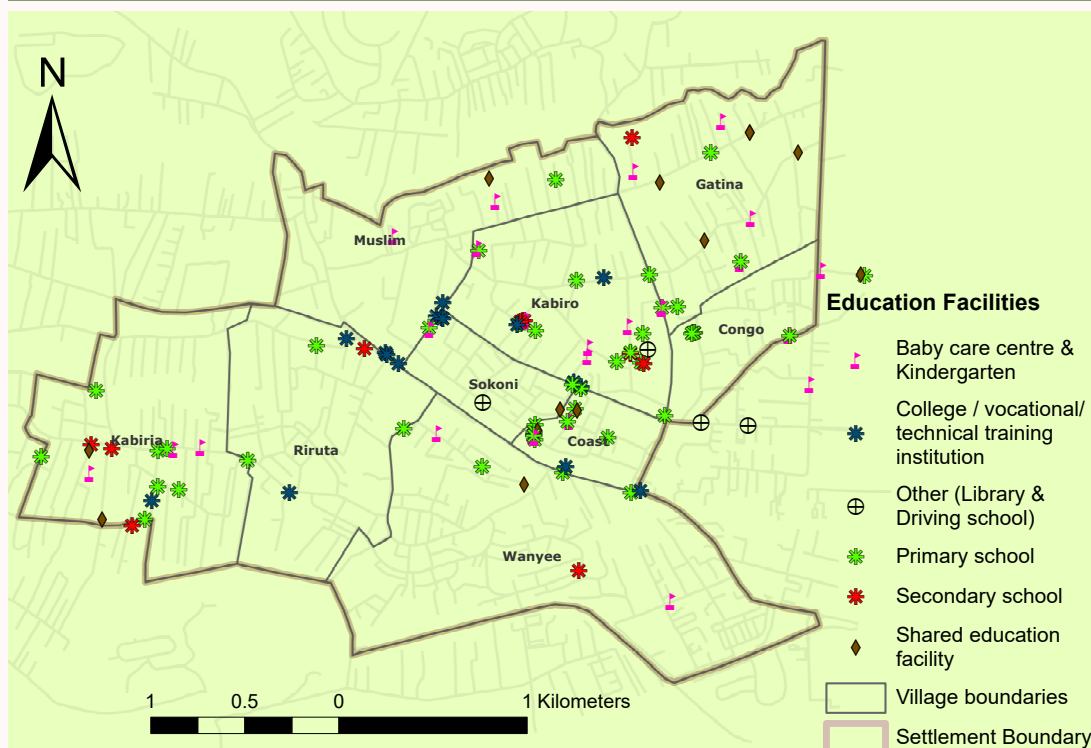
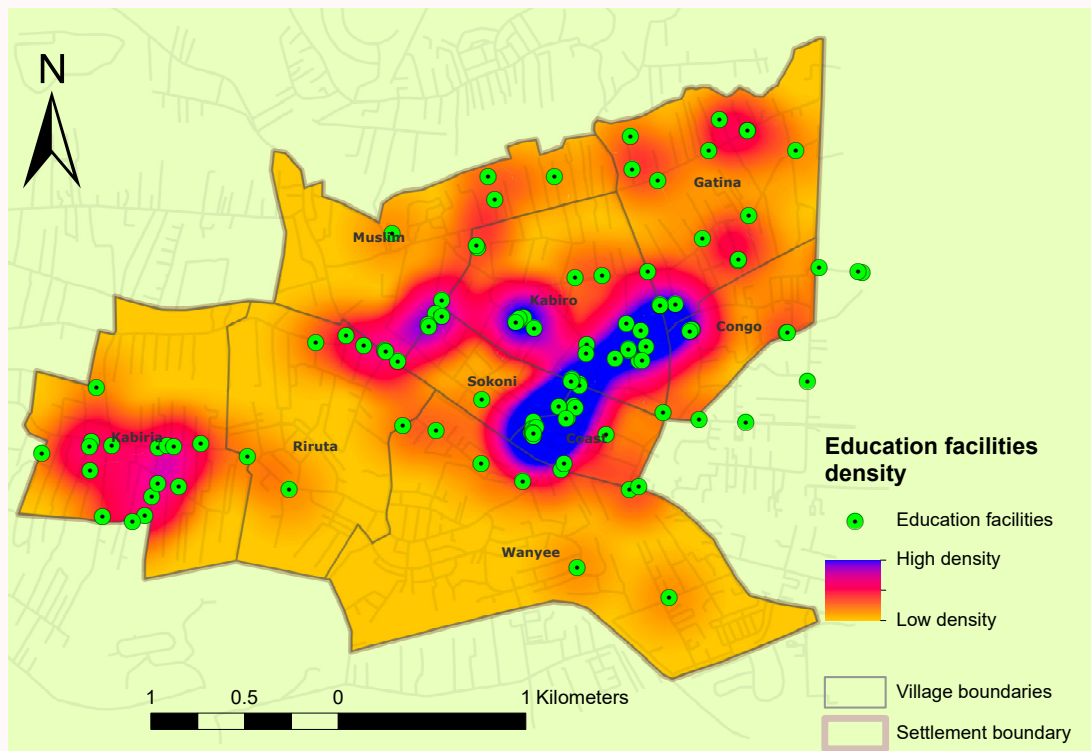


Figure 34 & 35: Location and distribution of education facilities in the settlement

For all categories of education facilities, majority of the facilities in each category are managed by individuals.

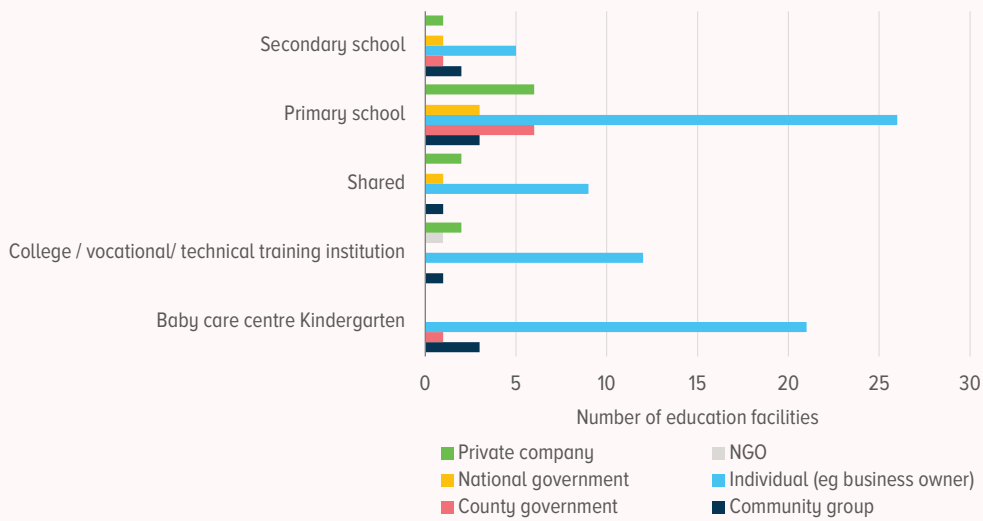


Figure 36: Management of education facilities by types

An assessment of availability of services in education facilities reveal that more than 50% of the facilities mapped have access to basic services such as sanitation facilities, electricity and water. Approximately half of the education facilities do not have access to sewer connections and solid waste management facilities.

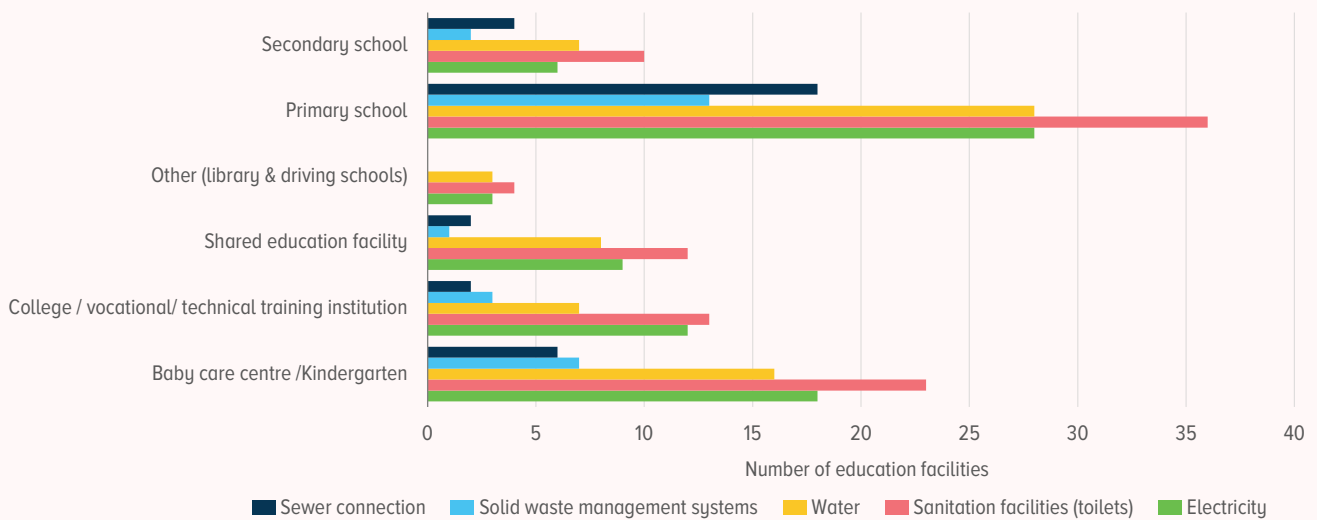


Figure 37: Services available at education facilities

Further, an overlay of data points on education facilities and Google satellite imagery reveals that education facilities within the settlement are in congested spaces and do not meet desired space standards for schools, including having a standard playfield. This is a gap that requires urgent attention as schools are required to comply to social distancing regulations.



## 5. Assessment of Development Partners' Operations and Reach

The settlement has numerous partners working in service provision. A total of 26 organization's offices were mapped within the settlement.



Figure 38: Locations of organizations with offices in the settlement

An additional 25 organizations with programs but no offices within the settlements were identified. The mapped organizations engage in a wide variety of activities including education, livelihoods, legal services, gender empowerment, health, WASH, youth and talent, and support for people with special needs among others (Annex 1).

The organizations mapped as participating in WASH were 38: 15 in the management of water points, 23 as water points donors, and 20 individual water point donors.

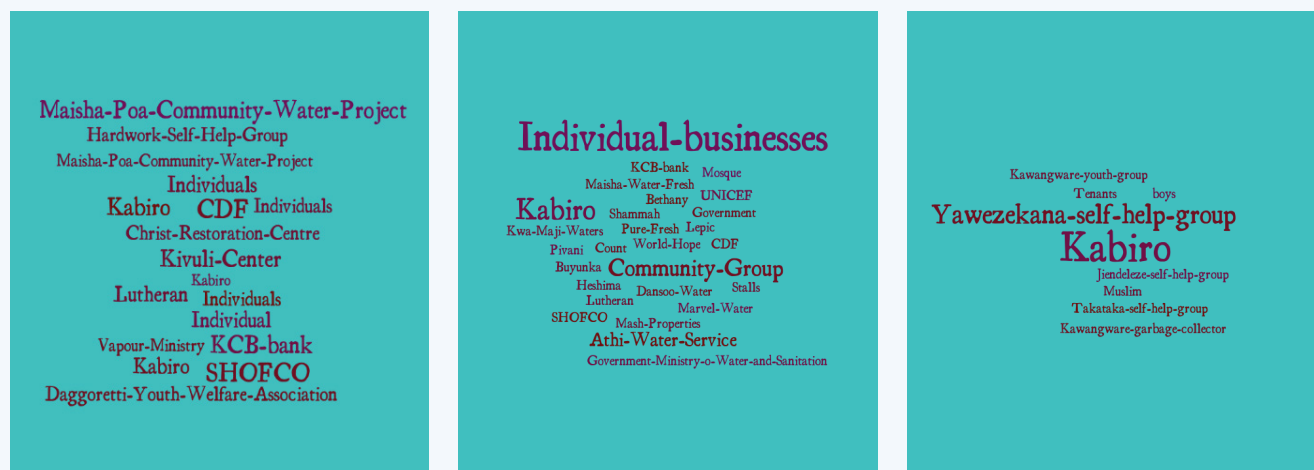


Figure 39: Organization managing water points, donors of water points and organizations managing solid waste respectively.

## Key observations

The following are key observation from the mapping, and their associated action areas:

1. An assessment of population densities shows the northern parts of the settlement with higher densities; these higher density locations have more informal housing character than the southern areas; the southern parts, covering Kabiria, Riruta and Wanyee, have a mixed character of formal and informal housing.
2. The central market area of Kawangware (Sokoni and Coast villages) has higher facilities densities; the villages also represent locations of higher human interaction.
3. A huge majority of facilities in the settlement, particularly health and WASH, are managed by individual business owners. While most these facilities are reliable, this has an impact on affordability services.
4. WASH facilities have more accessibility and reliability gaps than other facilities; water points are mostly operational, but barely able to serve the populations, and this is a cause of congestion at water points which a COVID-19 risk factor.
5. Data on ownership of garages, artisan and Jua Kali sheds show that majority of these businesses are owned by community groups, an indication that the community values partnership in sustaining livelihoods. This is an enabler for community engagement.
6. Proportional to the number of the facilities they manage, private companies, NGOs, and UN agencies have the highest proportions of functioning facilities; however, they only operate less than 20% of the facilities.
7. There is a notable clustering of facilities along major access roads, including handwashing and health facilities; this is desirable for better access to services, but it is disadvantaging for facilities that requires to be accessible from all location such as waste disposal and collection areas.

8. Handwashing facilities are largely managed by individuals, and are manually fed with water; this has a negative impact on their sustainability; already over 25% of the facilities do not have soap throughout the day. Additionally, the numbers of new handwashing facilities have reduced drastically despite the settlement having very high population per facility ratio.
9. Communal sanitation facilities are in conditions that need improvement; it is concerning that only 25% were found to be in good conditions.
10. Waste disposal areas are generally in poor conditions; there is need to work on a waste disposal system that do not involve dumping, which is the case with over 70% of the mapped solid waste locations.
11. Informal markets are lesser equipped with services (water and waste collection systems) than formal markets; these areas need attention as they are potentially COVID-19 spread hotspots.
12. Most of the mapped development partners have programmes covering all informal areas; however, the levels of needs and access to services are not even for all villages/areas, and this calls for more partner coordination in service delivery.
13. An assessment of space standards shows that major community facilities such as schools, social halls, health facilities are located on land parcels with inadequate space to host the populations they serve. To comply to new space standards, there is need for long term land planning.

## Summarizing the Mapping

The settlement of Kawangware has been identified by the government as highly vulnerable to COVID-19 spread, with numerous reports showing that the settlement lacks essential services and space demands to maintain social distancing regulations. This mapping has shown that the gap between the ideal and existing conditions is very wide,

and there is an urgent need for actors to work in coordinated efforts to cover these essential gaps. Core demands for the settlement are in the WASH sector, covering improving reliability and capacities of water points, installation of additional public handwashing facilities, improving the quality of sanitation facilities (toilets), and developing

a strategy for waste management, particularly one that eliminates dumping within the waste management chain. The survey recommends location targeted interventions, thematic emphasis on service provision, strategies to increase affordability of WASH and health services, and more coordinated partner action.

## Annex 1: Activities and locations of operation of organizations

Organization	Programmes	Locations
Kenya Red cross	Emergencies, livelihood, general health and nutrition, innovation, gender equality and education, trainings of volunteers	All villages (Kabiro ,Muslim Kabiria Waithaka,Mutuini,Gatina Coast, Kawangware, Ndwaru Riruta, Waruku, Amboseli, Congo 56, 46, Deliverance, Ngando, Wanye, Kinyanjui)
Concern Worldwide	Emergencies ,livelihood, health and nutrition, innovation, gender equality and education	All locations of Dagoretti
HIAS Kenya	Legal Services, Livelihood Services, Psychosocial Services. It is Works with refugees and asylum seekers in Kenya	All locations of Dagoretti
Engage Jamii Initiative	It is a caring initiative focusing on empowering communities politically, socially and economically.	All villages
Trans-Makueni CBO	Community development, community dialogue, community mobilization and sensitization  Engaging the community in public participation	All villages
Shining Hope For Communities	Girls Leadership and Education Programme Sustainable Livelihoods program. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Gender Based Violence Program SHOFCO Urban Network (SUN) Health program	All locations of Dagoretti
Beacon Of Hope	HEALTH-care and treatment for PLHIV and CLHIV SAFE-child right and protection STABLE-household economic strengthening through business assets. SCHOOLED-Ensure the right to education by providing school fees, uniforms and feeding program	All villages
Kivuli Centre	Caters for the needs of vulnerable boy child with a deep concern of children on the streets and youths around Kawangware, Riruta and the entire Nairobi and its environs. Kivuli Centre is a project that involves the whole community promoting the welfare of the children, young people and the community at large.	All villages
Children's Garden Home	Charitable organization for orphans, abandoned, abused, desperate, neglected and street children	All locations of Dagoretti
Hope world wide	DREAMS project under Nuru project. This project supports the scale-up of combination HIV/AIDS prevention services for Adolescent Girls and Young Women (AGYW) living in the informal settlements of Nairobi in the Republic of Kenya	Kabiro ,Muslim Kabiria Waithaka, Mutuini, Gatina & Coast,
Lea Toto	Comprehensive care clinic Food support for CLHIV and PLHIV	All locations of Dagoretti
Maisha Poa	Rehabilitation centre Rescue centre for street children	All villages
LVCT	VCT services Support PLHIV and CLHIV Educational Support for Dream Girls	All villages
Catholic Relief Service	Emergencies, livelihood, general health PLHIV and CLHIV and nutrition, innovation, gender equality and education,	All villages
Feed The Children	Food security and education support for vulnerable children	All villages



Organization	Programmes	Locations
Hope Centre	Nurturing talents	All villages
Calm Mind	Nutrition and education for breastfeeding mothers	Kawangware , Riruta
Chosen Children Of The Promise	Support CLHIV Food and education	,Ngando, Wanye, Kinyanjui Kabiro ,Muslim Kabiria Waitthaka,Mutuini, Gatina Coast, Kawangware, Ndwaru Riruta,Waruku,Amboseli, Congo 56,46,Deliverance
Jackson and Jonathan Foundation	Nurturing talents and sports	Kabiro Gatina
Adventist Centre For Care and Support	Support PLHIV AND CLHIV	All villages
Youth Centre CDF	Nurturing talents Library, offices and social halls	All villages
Kawangware children centre	Educational support	All locations of Dagoretti
Care and Share Community Based Organization	Care and Share is a non-profit making organization which seeks to improve general wellbeing of vulnerable and orphaned children	All locations of Dagoretti
Kawangware vision group	Business for youth – hand-make and design, silkscreened eco-friendly gift bags, greeting cards, gift-wraps and T-shirts silk-screen printing.	All locations of Dagoretti
Vijana Kwa Mazingira	Environment and climate change; Food security and nutrition; Gender issues; HIV/AIDS	Kawangware
Gatina United	Support young mothers with life skills in beadwork, soap making and weaving.	All locations of Dagoretti
Tegemeza support society Kenya	Works with the Poor and vulnerable groups to alleviate poverty and transform lives in Kenya.	All villages
Unbound Youth Organization- UNYO	Environmental services	All locations of Dagoretti
Kawangware children Centre	Sponsorship for secondary school. Entrepreneurial mentorship	All villages
Honest Africa Foundation		
Martha's Little Angels Home	Martha is currently living with 38 children and 2 adults. 2 of the kids are mentally challenged. living in a 3bedroomed house at Kabiria.	Kawangware
Kawangware United Sports Club	A community established and owned football team formed by members of the locality in an aim to nurture and expose talents in the community	All villages
Lavington SDA Community Organization	Bringing hope to through community development including preaching, teaching and treating.	
Congo youth group	Environmental services eradicating crime and poverty	All villages
Kenya Aged People Require Information Knowledge And Advancement	To inform, educate and promote policies and practices to improve the quality of life for the aged	All villages
Rens Community Centre	Education, Day Care	
Muongano disabled special group	Empowerment of disabled group	All locations of Dagoretti
Joy spring community centre	Education	kawangware