

**INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL COMMUNICATION**  
**TANGAZA COLLEGE**  
**THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF EASTERN AFRICA**

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**The Millennium Development Goals**

The progress the Government has made towards eradication of poverty in  
Kibera slum.

Supervisor  
**Francis Chishimba**

A Final Project Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the  
Bachelor of Arts in Social communication.

**NAIROBI 2011**

## **Dedication**

I dedicate this project to my parents and friends for their great support during my study period.

## **Acknowledgement**

Blessed be the name of the Lord who has provided me with wisdom, strength and resources to produce this documentary.

Special thanks to all friends who accompanied me throughout the production period. In a special way, I would like to thank my friends namely; Valentine, Sr. Caro, Ngana, Oloo, Omondi, Judy and all the people who accompanied me during the research process.

## Declaration

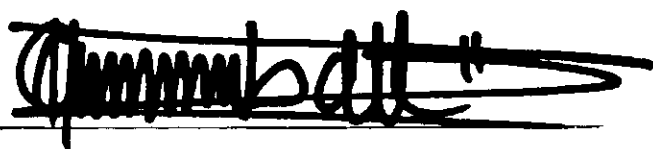
I the undersigned, declare that this project is my original work achieved through my personal reading, scientific research method and critical reflection. It is submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of bachelors of Arts in social communication. It has never been submitted to any other college or university for academic credit. All sources have been in full and acknowledged.

Sign 

Name of student ODUOR NICHOLAS OCHIENG.

Date 27<sup>th</sup> MAR 2011.

This Final Project has been submitted for examination with my approval as the college supervisor.

Sign 

Name of the supervisor Francis Chishimba

Date 03.06.2011.

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## INTRODUCTION

With only four years left before the expiry of the stipulated time set for Millennium Development Goals, (MDGs). The moment has come for the government to look back and assess its performance on what it has achieved since the time it was initiated. The producer is therefore going to carry out a research on the progress the government has made towards the realization of Millennium Development Goal. This research is going to be in form of a documentary. It is going to focus on MDG no.1 which is, "Eradication of poverty and hunger". The case study is going to be Kibera slum. The researcher is going to tour the entire Kibera slum to access the project initiated by the government in collaboration with UNDP as regards eradication of poverty and hunger. These will include, structures such as schools, roads, toilets, hospitals and housing to mention but a few.

"The Millennium Development Goals were born out of the Development of the 1990s. 2015 was a generation away now with only five years left every country needs to assess its own performance"<sup>1</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> Aeneas Chuma UNDP Resident Representative (2009.)

## **THE TOPIC**

The progress the **government** has made towards eradication of poverty and hunger in Kibera slum.

## **TITLE**

Road to 2015

## **HYPOTHESIS**

- The government has done very little towards the realization of MDG no.1 in Kibera slum.
- The government of Kenya is not going to attain the millennium development goals by 2015.

## **TARGET AUDIENCE**

The target audience is the general public aged 18 years and above.



## **COMMUNICATION OBJECTIVE**

With only four years left to the deadline set for millennium development goals; this documentary seeks to:

- Develop a community monitoring system to ensure that funds reach the targeted beneficiaries and are spent in an efficient and effective manner.
- Broadcast the progress the government has made so far in attaining the goal and educate the public on importance of electing leaders who care about them.
- To identify areas where the government have succeeded and areas where the government has failed in the realization of MDGs.
- To educate the audience about MDGs and let them know what the government should do for them.

## **EXPECTED IMPACT FROM THE DOCUMENTARY**

After watching this documentary, the producer expects it to challenge the community to rise and do their best to improve their livelihood. This includes: care for environment, self empowerment and participating in electing serious leaders who are ready to work with them to improve their livelihood.

After watching this documentary, I expect my audience to know what is going on in the slums. I would like this documentary to help the audience make the right choice in life and avoid relying on government for everything. It should also sound as awakening call to the Politicians who

make empty promises before elections only to forget about them after being elected. I would expect the residents to think of electing leaders who can help in improving their living conditions. It will also help the audience to know that a proper shelter is a fundamental human right.

## **LOCATION OF THE CASE STUDY**

The documentary was recorded in the entire Kibera Slum. The researcher chose Kibera because it is the largest slum in the country and the most convenient place to carry out the research. In addition, a Kibera slum was also given priority by UNDP in slum upgrading project.

## GENERAL INTRODUCTION

“The poverty of our century is unlike that of any other. It is not, as poverty was before, the result of natural scarcity, but of a set of priorities imposed upon the rest of the world by the rich. Consequently, the modern poor are not pitied [...] but written off as trash. The twentieth-century consumer economy has produced the first culture for which a beggar is a reminder of nothing.”

*John Berger.*

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are a set of eight achievable and powerful objectives, which together makes up the worlds agreed blue print for building a better world. These goals were agreed upon in the year 2000 by 189 world leaders. They are embraced by developed and developing countries, civil society organizations, Faith Based Organizations and major development institutions.

One of the key aims of MDG is to fight poverty across the globe. Poverty is generally described as lack of basic human needs, such as food, clothing, shelter clean water, health care and education due to inability to afford them<sup>2</sup>. As we talk of poverty, we can talk on the level of absolute poverty or in other case destitution. Relative poverty on the other hand comes in as a condition of having fewer resources or less income than others within a society, a country, or as can be compared to worldwide averages.

Poverty has a serious effect on any country's economy. It is believed that about 1.7 billion people live in absolute poverty all over the world<sup>3</sup>. However, poverty reduction has historically

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<sup>2</sup> [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/basic\\_needs](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/basic_needs)

<sup>3</sup> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/poverty-threshold>

been as a result of economic growth as increased levels of production, such as industrial technology, and making of more wealth available for those who are otherwise too poor to afford them. Inefficient government, corruption and political instability can also discourage investment in any given country. It is sad that most African countries rely too much on donors even in areas where they can do without them<sup>4</sup>.

Kenya is a country that is characterized with numerous of problems. These include; increased poverty, rising level of unemployment, increased insecurity, tribalism, bad governance, high rate of urbanization, proliferation of informal settlement and deterioration of infrastructural and social services. Looking at Kibera slum, it seems like the government has to do more towards eradication of poverty and hunger. With an aim of attaining Millennium Development Goals through improved housing, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed between the government and UN Habitat on 15<sup>th</sup> January 2003. The program was then launched by President Mwai Kibaki on 4th October 2004 during the global observance of world habitat day. The houses were built but after completion, no more houses have been built in Kibera slums<sup>5</sup>.

### **Millennium Development Goals**

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were developed out of the eight chapters of the United Nations Millennium Declaration, signed in September 2000. There are eight goals with 21 targets, and a series of measurable indicators for each target.

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<sup>4</sup> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/povertyreduction>

<sup>5</sup> Cf. Millenium Development Goals UNDP Blue print p 16.

## **Goal 1: Eradicate extreme Poverty and Hunger**

The first target of this goal is to halve the proportion of people living with less than \$1 a day<sup>6</sup>. This is to be achieved through job creation, improved working conditions and advocacy for proper salaries for the workers. The second target of goal no.1, however, is to achieve decent employment for Women, Men, and Young People. This is done with an aim of increasing GDP Growth per Employed Person and facilitating employment rate.

The third target dubbed as target 1c is to halve the proportion of people who suffer from hunger. This includes prevalence of underweight children less than five years of age and proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption. Prevalence of underweight children manifests itself in areas where hunger is predominant.

“Most of our citizenry believes that hunger only affects people who are lazy or people who are just looking for a handout, people who don’t want to work, but, sadly, that is not true. Over one-third of our hungry people are innocent children who are members of households that simply cannot provide enough food or proper nutrition. And to think of the elderly suffering from malnutrition is just too hard for most of us.” Erin Brockovich<sup>7</sup>.

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<sup>6</sup> Faith Based Organization in Africa and the millennium development goals p2.

<sup>7</sup> <http://www.betterworldheroes.com/brockovich.htm>

## **INDICATORS OF DEVELOPMENT**

Indicators of development in any given economy have a number of elements: these includes; social, economic, financial, natural resources and environmental issues. Any country that is in the process of realizing Millennium Development Goal must, however, have increased number of the employed, availability of health facilities and medicine, proper housing, improved infrastructure, improved security, availability of schools with proper learning environment, and conducive living/working environment to mention but a few.

## **KIBERA SLUMS**

Kibera slum is regarded as the largest informal settlement in sub Saharan Africa. It is located in southwest Nairobi roughly 5 kilometers from the city centre. Much of its southern border is bounded by Nairobi River and the Nairobi Dam, an artificial lake that provides drinking water to the residents of the city. Kibera is surrounded by estates such as Langata, Jamuhuri, Highrise, Kabarnet gardens and Otiende.

It is divided into a number of sections namely; Gatwekera, Kisumu Ndogo, Raila, Kianda, Soweto, Lindi, Laini Saba, Siranga, Makina, Bombolulu and Mashimoni.

The 2009 Kenya Population and Housing Census reported Kibera's population as 170, 070, however, there has been debate that the population could hit a million mark. Several actors had provided and published over the years growing estimations of the size of its population, most of them stating that it was the largest slum in Africa with a number of people reaching over 1

million. UN-Habitat on its part had released several estimations ranging between 350,000 and 1 million people. These statistics could be inaccurate as they mainly came out of analysis of aerial pictures of the area.

Many have nevertheless described Kibera as among the most iniquitous, distressing and heart-rending places on planet earth. This is because it is a place characterized with no infrastructure, no road, no sewers, no toilets or rather one for every 100 people or so, all of which must be paid for. In addition there is no constant running water, no maps, no rubbish collections, no jobs and security to mention but a few. The lack of sanitation combined with poor nutrition among residents' accounts for many illnesses and diseases. It is also characterized by illegal connection of electricity and water.

## **APPROACHES TO BE USED**

MDG is about eradication of poverty. Many people in Kibera live below poverty line. Most of them survive with less than a dollar per day. This documentary involves a number of families. This is done with an aim of accessing their living standards. It seeks to know the number of children in each of the families, type of job they have, income per day/month and type of housing. It features, Mama Grace Akinyi and her family members and Nyaboke.

Through interviews, the producer aims to know the problems/challenges this people are facing as slum dwellers. It aims at identifying whether the government has played any role towards improving their livelihood. This is extended towards knowing more on slum upgrading project which was initiated by UNDP in collaboration with the Government of Kenya.

The producer met the head teacher of St. Cecilia primary school who gave his opinion about poverty in relation to the performance of the children in his school. The producer also met some of the teachers who expressed the challenges they are facing in the course of their work.

Others who were interviewed were;

- Mr. Philip Muhatia who is one of the beneficiaries of slum upgrading project who shares how he has benefited from this project.
- Rose Musa a social worker who shares her view about the situation in Kibera and challenges involved.
- Fr. Marinus van Brankhoven, a catholic priest who works in Kibera slum. He explains his experience during evangelization in the informal settlement.

This documentary also looks into water and sanitation. For this case, the issue is based on availability of water, distance covered to fetch water and the amount they pay for 20 liters of water. On sanitation, it focuses on the availability of latrines/toilets, and the amount they pay for the service.

Pamoja FM radio presenter Mr. Philip Muhatia also shares on the social issues in relation to poverty that are commonly raised during his morning radio show.

## **CHOICE OF CHARACTERS**

**Head teacher St. Cecilia primary school:** I chose him because; St. Cecilia primary school is located in the heart of Kibera slum. Most of the pupils at the school are from Kibera slum. He will therefore shed light on whether the government has done enough to facilitate good quality education and why most parents prefer taking their children to private schools as opposed to government schools which are free. He is going to help with statistics on the number of pupils in the school who drop out due to poverty related cases.

**Teachers:** interviewing them is going to help know the social issues they are facing in the line of their duties.

**Philip Muhatia:** is a radio presenter at Pamoja FM which located in the heart of Kibera slum. He receives numerous phone calls during his morning show about the plight of Kibera residents.



The producer chose him because he is going to help in identifying the common problem these people raise during his show.

**Religious leader FR. Riny;** is to give his position as a religious leader and help identify the problems he encounters in the course of his ministry.

I choose Grace Akinyi and her family to help draw the picture of Kibera residents. By having Grace in the documentary, the researcher is going to give viewers the actual picture of life in the slums. She is going to be the best because she has spent most of her life in Kibera slum.

Beneficiary of slum upgrading project will help to identify if these are actually Kibera residents or people from other part of the city.

Rose Musa a social worker will help in identifying common problems in the slum.

This production is accompanied with songs and sound effects to facilitate the mood. The producer also used varieties of shots; these include wide angle shots of Kibera slums to provide the viewers with the actual picture of the place. It is also accompanied by long shots of the neighbouring estates, namely, Lan'gata, Highrise, Kabarnet gardens and Jamuhuri for the purpose of comparison.

Close-up shots is used during interviews, accompanied with extreme close-up to interpret the feelings of the interviewees during the interview. The long-shots of the roads, paths, the rivers and the drainage system are also used. This in turn is zoomed in to show elements such as wastes that are spread all over the places. Video transition techniques are also to move from one scene to another.

This documentary is guided by the use narration for explanation and introducing the interviewees.

## **STRONG POINTS OF THE PRODUCTION**

This production is based on facts. Most of what the interviewees said is be backed with cover shots. In addition, major indicators of development such as infrastructure, employment and proper toilets and housing are displayed to prove whether the government has made any step towards eradication of poverty or not.

## **WEAK POINTS OF THE PRODUCTION**

This production required the recording in some of the houses in Kibera; however, it was not possible to get footage of these houses due to their sizes which are really small and with no space.

Shooting inside the houses also compromised the quality of video due to poor exposure. There are also some areas characterised with lack of security. Such areas forced the producer to shoot very fast. There was no time to mount the camera on a tripod in such areas, as a result, there areas characterized with shaky shots in the production.

No government official was ready to talk on the subject and for that reason; it was difficult to get the government side of the story. This made the documentary to lack credibility.

## **RELEVANCE OF THE PRODUCTION**

This production is relevant because it is addressing a social issue that is affecting many people in the society namely, poverty. It can therefore bring social change in the country.

## **ETHICAL STAND**

With most houses in Kibera being single rooms, this production to some extent invaded people's privacy thus exposing them to the public.

There are also some shots of latrines and human feaces which most people would not like to see.

Others include; exposure of sensitive areas such latrines and exposing kids as they go to answer call nature.

## BUDGET ESTIMATE

ITEM	PLACES/ACTIVITIES (EXPENSES)	TOTAL AMOUNT
Transportation costs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kibera slums</li> <li>• Nairobi (Maendeleo ya wanawake offices)</li> <li>• Pamoja FM (Ayani Estate).</li> <li>• Langata, High rise and Jamuhuri</li> </ul>	Shs8,500
Printing photo copy and binding costs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Treatment</li> <li>• Copies of project structure</li> </ul>	Shs. 1000
Food and airtime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meal for the crew members.</li> <li>• Phone calls.</li> </ul>	Shs. 3,500
Miscellaneous	Token	Sh. 2500
Interview	Local residents	Sh. 1000
Equipments	-	Courtesy of Tangaza college.
Editing		Tangaza college
Security	Kibera security team	Sh. 5000
	<b>TOTAL AMOUNT</b>	<b>21,500</b>

## **THE CRITERIA USED**

In order to give this documentary a clear perspective, the producer asked the talents the questions as listed below. It is, however, important to note that due to time, limitation, not all the questions asked during interview were included in the documentary.

### **GENERAL QUESTIONS TO THE TALENTS**

Are you aware about Millennium Development Goals?

#### **4.4.1 Grace Akinyi**

1. What is your occupation?
2. How much do you earn per/month.
3. How many children do you have?
4. For how long have you lived in the slum?
5. Are you aware of government plan on eradication of poverty in the slum?
6. What are the main challenges you encounter in the slum?
7. Do you know of any project that the government has initiated in the slum?
8. Given a chance, what would you tell the government to do for you?

## **Grace Akinyi Family Members**

1. Share with us about what you do and your life in Kibera slum.

### **4.4.3 Roseline Nyaboke-Business Woman**

1. Kindly tell us about your family.
2. Tell us about your work and how you find it?
3. What are some of the challenges you are facing in Kibera?
4. How do these challenges affect your family?

## **Provincial Administrator**

1. What progress has the government made towards realization of millennium development goals?
2. Are there any funds set aside meant for poverty eradication?
3. Who are the people or body in charge of implementation of MDGs in Kibera slum?
4. Do you think the government will meet the Goals by the year 2015?
5. What are some of the challenges the government is facing towards realization of goal no.
  1. Namely; Eradication of poverty and hunger?

### **Head teacher St. Cecilia Primary School –David Ajode**

1. What are some of the challenges you are facing as the head teacher of St. Cecilia primary school?
2. Has the government adversely addressed the issue of poverty among Kibera residents?
3. Do you have school feeding program.
4. Do you think the government has made any progress towards eradication of poverty in Kibera Slum?
5. What are some of the poverty related issues affecting your pupils?
6. Are there pupils who have dropped out of school due to poverty?

### **Teachers St. Secilia Primary school**

1. What are some of the poverty related issues you face with pupils in class?
2. Why can you attribute these challenges to?
3. Are you aware of any government sponsored project in the slum?

### **Religious leader Fr. Riny**

1. What is your general idea about Kibera?
2. Do you think the government is making any progress towards eradication of poverty?

3. How can you summarize the situation of people living in Kibera?
4. What can you propose to the government in relation to this matter?

**Social Worker-Rosemary Musa**

1. Explain to us what you do in Kibera slums.
2. How is the condition like? Is it improving or deteriorating?
3. Has the government done enough towards eradication of poverty?

**Bio-Toilet**

1. Who initiated this project, and how has the community benefited from it?
2. How many people does this project serve?

**Presenter – Pamoja FM**

1. Tell us something about your morning show?
2. What are some of the poverty related issues raised by the residents during the show?
3. Do you think the government has done enough towards realization of millennium Development Goal no. 1.
4. Is slum upgrading program a success?



## SHOOTING SCHEDULE

DAY/ TIME	SCENE	LOCATION	CREW
Thursday, 20 <sup>th</sup> January 2011 10:00am	Shots of Kibera slums And its environs. (Rivers, houses, roads, Railway line, latrines etc)	Kibera slums Lang'ata, Jamuhuri, Otiende and Highrise.	Valentine, Oloo, Anthony, Esther Achieng and Austine Omondi.
Tuesday 25 <sup>th</sup> January 2011 10:00am	Interviews Head teacher and teachers of St. Cecilia primary school	St. Cecilia primary school-Katwikira	Valentine, Ndolo, Oloo And Richard Alex.
Tuesday 25 <sup>th</sup> January 2011 12:00 noon	Interview Provincial Administrator	Provincial Administrator offices	Valentine, Ndolo, Oloo And Richard Alex
Wednesday 26 <sup>th</sup> January 8:00am	Interview	Pamoja FM-Ayani	Austin Omondi and Richard Alexs
Wednesday 26 <sup>th</sup> January 2011 2:00pm	Interview Fr. Carlos	Highrise Catholic Church	RoseMary Musa, Valentine And Richard
Wednesday 26 <sup>th</sup> January 2011 3:00 pm	Interview Social worker	Kibera slum (Karanja)	Valentine, Austin, Richard And Oloo
Thursday 27 <sup>th</sup> January 2011 9:30am	Cover shots High rise, Otiende, Mbagathi way	Highrise, Lang'ata, Kibera and Ayani	Sr. Caroline Jelagat

	and Lang'ata		
Thursday 27 <sup>th</sup> January 2011 11:00am	Interview Fr.Riny	Ngong road	Sr. Caroline Jelagat
Thursday 27 <sup>th</sup> January 2011 2:00pm	Interview Grace Akinyi and Family members	Kibera-Katwikira	Sr. Caroline Jelagat, Oloo, Austine and Richard
Thursday 27 <sup>th</sup> January 2011 3:20pm	Interview Momanyi	Kibera slum (Katwikira)	Sr. Caroline, Augustine, Oloo And Richard
Tuesday 1 <sup>st</sup> February 2011 11:30	Interview Local Authority	Ayany Estate  Kibera	Oloo and Sr. Caroline

## EDITING PLAN

### Final cut studio

Date	Time	Plan
February 1, 2011	9:00am-4:00pm	Capturing
February 2, 2011	9:00am-4:00pm	Capturing
February 3, 2011	9:00am-4:00pm	Editing
February 4, 2011	2:00pm-4:00pm	Editing
February 8, 2011	8:30am-2:00pm	Editing
February 10, 2011	9:00am- 3:30pm	Editing
February 15, 2011	10:00am- 2:30pm	Editing
February 17, 2011	11:00am- 1:00pm	Editing
March 11, 2011	2:00pm-4:00pm	Recording voice over
March 15, 2011	10:00am-4:30pm	Editing
March 22, 2011	9:00am-2:00pm	Complete rough edit
March 24 2011	8:30- 2:00pm	Cover design
March 29, 2011	9:00am-2:00pm	2 <sup>nd</sup> draft

## PARTIAL TRANSCRIPTION

**Name:** *Nicholas Ochieng Oduor.*

**Date** *23<sup>rd</sup> March 2011* Page 1 of 5

**Project Title:** *Road to 2015*

Duration	Characters	Video/Visuals	Audio
00:00:00:00 00:00:21:23		Montage of Kibera, pig in a river.	Instrumental Music
00:00:21:14 00:01:33:23	Kibera residents.	Over view of Kibera slum.	V/O The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were....  ....has achieved in the elapsed eleven years.
00:01:33:23 00:01:55:03		LS of people walking on railway line, LS Jamuhuri, Highrise, kabarnet gardens and Langata.	V/O Kibera slum is regarded...  ...environment altogether.
00:01:55:03 00:02:12:21 00:02:26:12		LS of drainage, rivers, kids fetching water and CU of garbage.	V/O In words: Kibera slums' its inhabitants face insurmountable challenges  Out words:... not the way things should be.
00:02:26:12 00:03:41:06	Fr. Riny	CU of Fr.Riny with cover shots of Kibera residents, Garbage, rivers and toilets.	In words: "Especially in the weekend, I go to Kibera slum..."  Out words: "...So one has those flying toilets, everyone knows about."
00:03:41:06	Rose	CU of Rose	In words: "So for me really, I have been in Kibera..."

00:04:50:06			Out words: "...for what I have seen in my life is really need."
00:04:50:06	Paths	LS of Parths	V/O In words: It is un acceptable.....
00:05:33:04			Out words:....Fr. Riny find the situation.
00:05:33:04	Fr. Riny	CU of Riny	In Words: "When I go there on a Sunday morning..."
00:06:09:15			Out words: "... they are working for a very, very meager, what is it? Salary.
00:06:31:16	Rose	CU of Rose	V/O In words: It is out of these....
00:0:52:13			Out words: ...Rose Musa explains.
00:07:02:13	Rose	CU of Rose	In words: "The toilets..."
00:07:21:20			Out words: "...even lunch you don't know if you will get it."
00:07:21:20	Kibera People,	LS of a toilet a car, people seated.	V/O In words: One of the biggest challenges....
00:07:58:18			Out words:...possibilities of diseases.
00:07:58:18	Mr. Muhatia	FS of a radio,	V/O In words:What is the role of the media...
00:08:27:03		CU of Muhatia in the studio	Out words:...to alleviate the suffering of people in Kibera.
00:10:30:12	Mr. Philip	CU of Philip in Pamoja studio, CU of Philip, cover shots of	In words: "So today, I have been airing..."
00:10:05:25			Out words: "... you are asked to the chief's

		the roofs in Kibera and garbage.	office, 5k, 4k, for what?"
00:10:05:25 00:10:26:07	People	LS of people walking along the railway line	In words: But even as Kibera people struggle...  Out words:...do the residents encounter?
00:10:26:07 00:11:10:24	Mr. Philip	CU of Mr. Philip	In Words: "The issue of sanitation of course comes no.2..."  Out words: "...to elsewhere, this has become a problem."
00:11:10:24	Kibera Youths	LS CDF toilet, water pouring in a bucket, LS of people taking water.	V/O In word words: As one takes a walk across...  Out words:...How much do the residents pay?
00:11:34:05 00:11:33:04		CU of Musa.	V/O In words: she echoes....  Out words: ...this to say.
00:11:33:04 00:11:59:12		Bio toilet, lighting gas, bathrooms, toilet, conference hall.	V/O In words: 2Km away from these scene, one ...  Out words:...go for recreation or meetings.
00:11:59:12 00:12:22:08		LS of a toilet under construction.	V/O In words: As you go about 3kms further...  Out words:...to come up with this project?

00:12:22:08 00:13:25:03	Mr. Charles	CU of Mr. Charles, cover shots of the toilet under contraction.	In words: (translation) "This Project was established..."  Out words: "...it will be helpful to the locals. They won't have problems."
00:13:25:03 00:13:43:18		LS of houses	V/O In words: Any country that is in the process of realizing MDG...  Out words:...Muhatia is one of the beneficiaries of the project.
00:13:42:21 00:14:39:15	Mr. Philip	CU of Mr. Philip	In words: "But still we have some people who moved..."  Out words: "...Soweto zone A,B and C."
00:15:03:03 00:15:34:20	Grace	LS of Grace	V/O In words: Where as it is the responsibility...  Out words: ...Life is become tougher day by day.
00:15:34:20 -----	Grace	XCP of Grace, MS of Grace.	V/O In words: (translation) "We have lots of problems..."  Out words: "...so that we stop overcrowding with our kids in the house."
-----	Grace	Grace	V/o In words: Her great hope is vested on...  Out words:...one may ask.
00:17:45:15	Grace	Grace	In words: Merry go round...

00:17:45:15		LS toilets	Toilet, toilet, toilet...
00:18:24:18		CU Apondi	...she didn't have a different story.
00:18:24:18	Grace's daughters	CU of Grace 3 daughters	V/O Yes, school fees is another predicament...
00:19:14:12			...well wisher to come to their AID
00:19:32:10	Nyaboke	CU Nyaboke	v/o In words: Nyaboke is a business woman...
			...tribulations are not far from over.
00:19:16:15	Nyaboke		
00:19:16:15		LS of water pouring in a bucket, and LS of rivers in Kibera	v/o Water is regarded as...
00:19:42:24			...is water affordable in Kibera?
00:19:42:24	Rose	CU Rose	In Words: "20 litres of a jerician....."
00:20:16:14			Out Words: "... so that is another challenge."
00:20:16:14	Pupils	Signboards of St. Cecilia, teacher and pupil in class.	V/O St. Sicilia is a private school located in the heart of Kibera...
00:21:07:20			...the pupil studying in the school.
00:21:07:20	David	CU David Ojodi	In words: "Quite a number have the habit of..."
00:21:30:34			Out words: "...the same trend to other schools.
00:21:30:34	Pupil	Pupil in class	v/o Running a private school....



00:21:42:19			...as David explains.
00:21:42:19 00:22:12:11	David	CU David, cover shot of pupils in class.	In words: "The first one is about school fee payment..."  Out words: "...an amount that cannot be enough for us to run the school smoothly.
00:22:49:11 00:23:09:18	Pupils	LS of pupils in class	v/o These innocent faces...  ...to be even tougher for their teachers.
00:23:09:18 00:23:32:08	John	CU John	In Words: "We at the school compound sometimes..."  Out words: "... with the lesson as you planned."
00:23:32:08 00:24:01:15	Kennedy	CU Kennedy	In words: "Clothing, children...".  Out words: "...they can contract diseases"
00:24:01:15 00:24:30:22	Rose	CU Rose	In words: "You find that a girl..."  Out words: "...try on issue of sanitary pads".
			v/o And is the education system in place?
00:24:30:22 00:25:38:08	Riny	CU Riny	In words: "what is it...."  Out words: "...instead of our petty politics."
00:25:38:08 00:25:38:08	Mbagathi way	LS Moving vehicles	v/o As one looks  ...need to improve inorder to realize this goal?

00:25:59:15	David	CU David	In words: "Infrastructure in the slum area...
00:26:54:11			Out words: "put some houses they call rental houses."
00:26:54:11	John	CU John	In words: "The government should provide for the people in the slum."
00:26:39:02			
00:26:39:02	Rose	CU Rose	In words: "The government is trying but..."
00:27:57:07			Out words: "...each an everything works well."
00:27:57:07	Riny	CU Riny	In words: "Please give our people.."
00:27:27:00			Out words: "...money has no morality here."
00:27:27:00	Grace, young boy	Houses , people, Grace, young boy near the river	v/o Indicators of development...
00:29:41:10			Making their dream come true.
00:29:41:10		End credit	Song (instrumental)
00:30:34:15			

## **NARRATION/VOICE OVER**

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were developed out of the eight chapters of the United Nations Millennium Declaration, signed in September 2000. Eradication of poverty and hunger is Millennium Development Goal no. 1 making up the world's agreed blue print for building a better world.

With only four years left before the end of the time set for these achievable and powerful objectives, the moment has come for the government to look back and assess its performance on what it has achieved in the elapsed eleven years.

Kibera slum is regarded as the largest informal settlement in sub Saharan Africa. It is located in the Southwest of Nairobi, roughly 5 kilometers from the city centre. It is divided into a number of sections namely; Gatwekera, Kisumu Ndogo, Raila, Kianda, Soweto, Lindi, Laini Saba, Siranga, Makina, Bombolulu and Mashimoni. Much of its southern border is bounded by the Nairobi River and the Nairobi Dam, an artificial lake that provides drinking water to the residents of the city.

Ironically, Kibera is surrounded by high-rise estates such as Langata, Jamuhuri, Highrise, Kabarnet gardens and Otiende. A clear demarcation can be noted from the slum dwellers and the dwellers of these estates who live in beautiful apartments and a totally different environment altogether.

Kibera slums' its inhabitants face insurmountable challenges. The area is characterized with minimal infrastructure, non-existent sewers, and toilets in a wretched state of affairs. There is no constant running water, no maps, no rubbish collections, no jobs and security to mention but a few.

It is this state of affairs that has made many actors a worried lot. Fr. Riny, a local Catholic priest working in Kibera, well aware of the situation feels that this is not the way things should be...

That a people faced with such adversity can find reason to smile is indeed encouraging. What keeps them going?

Rose Musa is a social worker who has lived in Kibera since 1991. She echoes the sentiments of Fr. Riny and many other voices in the slum and more so saddened by the fact that help for Kibera residents is hijacked by the people who purport to be saviours...

It is unacceptable that government money meant for projects to uplift people's lives disappears into individual's pockets. Such evil actions only help to maintain the status quo; that of the poor continuing to be poor and being at the mercy of such impunity. The sewers can never go away. The cries of the children will forever be a haunting voice in our memories.

The young people have always been promised tomorrow's leadership. This is a fallacy that should be challenged. In their lack, many young people in Kibera have found their strength in numbers; if only to unshackle themselves from the recurring chains of poverty. Self employment is sure to propel these young people forward. But how does Fr. Riny find the situation...

It is out of these that many residents have opted to go for self employment. Many people engage in small scale businesses along the busy narrow streets. Selling of food along the dusty roads poses as health hazard to those who consume the food. But what more do the people find as a challenge? Rose Musa explains...

Yes, one of the biggest challenges cutting across four indicators including social, economic, financial and environmental issues is the problem of sanitation-the lack of toilets. The toilets hang precariously by the edge of the river and yet in this terrible condition and for people who may lack money to buy food; it is even harsh that they have to pay to carry out a natural event. Draining into the river even makes matters more dangerous as there are possibilities of disease.

What is the role of the media in the Kibera story? One may ask. Kibera is home to a community radio station, Pamoja FM which airs the community grievances and empowerment of people. The radio was the first of its kind and offered job creation and training to a number of youth in Kibera.

Mr. Philip Muhatia, presenter in the station feels that the government has not done much to alleviate the suffering of the people in Kibera...

But even as Kibera people struggle to improve their livelihood, pamoja fm has done all it can to air their grievances, however, the culprit have never been brought to book. This of course has discouraged a number of people from airing their grievances. But what other challenges do the residents encounter?...

As one takes a walk across Kibera, there are of course some areas where the Government implemented a number of projects. These toilets for instance were built courtesy of CDF. It serves over 32 families. According to Musa Omondi, there had been no toilets around for quite sometimes...

Building these toilets was a sigh of relief to many who had been accustomed to flying toilets. But how much do the residents pay?...

2kms away from this scene, one comes across Nyaharwa savers community bio center. This toilet was built by French government in collaboration with the government of Kenya. It serves over 200 families. This center is equipped with bio gas which is used by the community to boil water for bathing and washing of clothes. As for today, the burner is broken and no one can boil the water. Other facilities include; toilets, bathrooms and a conference hall on the first floor where the community go for recreation or meetings.

As you go about three kilometers further, there is another toilet project. This is a project that was initiated by one of the NGO's in Kibera. But why did they have to come up with this project?

Any country that is in the process of realizing Millennium Development Goal must, however, have proper housing and improved infrastructure.

With an aim of attaining millennium development goals through improved housing, a memorandum of understanding was signed between the government and UN Habitat on 15<sup>th</sup> January 2003. The program was then launched by President Mwai Kibaki on 4th October 2004 during the global observance of world habitat day. The houses were built but after completion, no more houses have been built in Kibera slums. Mr. Philip Muhatia is one of the beneficiaries of the project...

Whereas it is the responsibility of the government to lay out structure on job creation, poverty eradication and proper housing, the government in Kenya seemed to leave all these responsibilities in the hands of its citizens.

Meet Mama Grace Akinyi, a widow and a mother of seven. Mama Grace Akinyi have lived in Kibera for over thirty years. She depends on selling of Mandazi for survival. In this tiny room, mama Grace lives with all her seven children. She is among those who had great hopes for the new housing project. As for her, the government has not made any step towards eradication of poverty? Life is becoming tough day by day...

But what are some of the challenges she faces in Kibera?...

Her great hope is vested on women group which helps in self empowerment through an initiative called Merry go round. But how does merry go round operate? One may ask...

Toilet, this is the main song in Kibera, even as we met, Grace Akinyi's first born, she didn't have a different story...

Indeed, school fees is another predicament, most Grace's children have dropped out of the school due to fee arrears. They now depend on a well wisher to come to their aid.

While some people attribute poverty to laziness, the state of affairs in Kibera cannot be associated with such. These are people who are marginalized and denied their basic needs such as infrastructure, housing and toilets and for them; the tribulations are far from over.

Nyaboke is a business woman she is a mother of four and depend her shop for everything as her husband has no job. One of her

children has since dropped out of school due to lack of school fees. As for her; life is getting tough day by day..

Water is regarded as the source of life. It is the most utilized commodity in any house chores.

This is a river that runs across Kibera slum. It is a river that can provide the residents with clean water. However, it has become an official dumping site for the residents. But even as they do this, is water affordable in Kibera?...

St. Secilia is a private school located in the heart of Kibera. It was established due to high demand of schools in the area. With a population of over one million, Kibera houses only two government schools namely; Olympic primary school and Ayani primary school. Both schools can accommodate a maximum of 2000 pupils. The situation in St. Secilia is sad, for instance, this room which serves as the staff room is only equipped with four broken seats and a bench. Along the compound, you find narrow paths with absolutely no playing ground for the pupils; in addition, there is no proper drainage within the school compound. But what are the characteristics of the pupils studying in the school?...

Running a school in such an environment is an uphill task. These innocent faces express a clear reality of the situation in the slum. They are the same pupil who compete with pupils from schools where all learning resources available.

This has made the work to be even tougher for their teachers..



As one looks at the infrastructure within the city, everything looks alright and perhaps the government uses these as a cover up of whatever is taking place in a slum which is just 5km from the CBD.

But where has the government failed or succeeded? Where does the government need to improve in order to realize this goal?...

Indicators of development in any given economy include; social, economic, financial, natural resources and environmental issues. According to a World Bank report on indicator of development, the progress towards reaching the goals has been uneven.

Some countries have achieved many of the goals, while others are not on track to realize any.

Kenya has made considerable steps towards achieving the MDGs yet most of the positive steps taken have often been lost in the face of a citizenry and a leadership that has almost become overly engaged in politics. The slow judicial system and corruption in the same have made the process of slum upgrading project to come to a standstill. A journey into Kibera gives an overview of what the government has achieved and the much that is left in as far as the first MDG of eradicating poverty and hunger is concerned. The government should therefore work together with the people to make this dream come true.

## **CHALLENGES**

First it was very difficult to explain to the subjects about MDGs. This is because most of them are more conversant with vision 2030 than MDGs. In addition, most of them could not understand the whole issue of academic documentary. Some people also asked for huge some of money in order to be interviewed.

Kibera is also a place where many people go, take photos and videos then solicit fund from donors something which does not go well with the residents. This is because this people use this money to enrich themselves. Recording there was challenging because a majority of them had the idea that the producer had the same plans. Some residents, however, thought that the producer was a journalist and for that reason they would be exposed to the public. They thus failed to give vital information.

There are also some areas where the producer could not access due to insecurity.

The health officials also declined to be interviewed citing that this would jeopardize their job.

Other challenges included:

### **Security**

Kibera being one of the most dangerous places in Nairobi, It was very challenging to take expensive equipments there as one can easily be robbed or attacked in the broad day light. This forced me to look for a security team which demanded a lot of money from me.

## **Finance**

Due to the nature of the documentary, the budget for this documentary was very high because the producer had to look for private transport. Other expenses included transport, security, stationeries, food and paying the crew member. This therefore compromised the production as the producer had to work within the prescribed budget.

## **Equipments**

The college equipment can only be released after 8am. This made the production a bit difficult because there were some cases where the producer would have needed to cover people going to their places of work in the morning. In addition, people like Grace who cook mandazi, could only be recorded early in the morning. As a result of these, the produce did not get the cover shots of Grace doing her work.

## **Prohibited areas**

Getting information from prohibited area such schools, slum upgrading projects and provincial administrator failed. This is because the area administration chief declined to be interviewed claiming that the producer had a hidden agenda. The producer did not manage to interview the headmistress of Olympic primary school because the city council took more than three months to process the later authorizing him to go for the interview. The same case applied to the new slum upgrading projects.

## **Privacy**

Most people don't like camera and for that reason, it was difficult to get people who were ready to be recorded on camera. This is because some felt that their privacy was being invaded.

## **COMMUNICATION THEORIES**

Communication theories are theories that attempt to explain the effects the mass media have on the audiences. They tend to examine the consequences of what the mass media do, whether they are intended or not. There are a number of components that are involved, these include;

Media power which refers to a general potential on the part of the media to bring about effects especially of planned kind.

Media effectiveness on the other hand refers to the efficiency of media in achieving a given aim and always implies intention of some planned goal.

Media effects can be differentiated in various ways. There is conversion which is the change of opinion or belief according to the intention of the communicator. There is also minor change which involves change in form of intensity of cognition, belief or behaviour. Finally, there is the reinforcement that refers to the confirmation by the receiver of an existing belief, opinion or behaviour pattern induced by the media.

The media can cause intended or unintended change. It can also reinforce what exists or prevent change. Having received the views of the people in Kibera on the progress made by the government towards poverty eradication in line with millennium development goal, it is advisable now to look into some theories that have shaped their opinion.

## **Dependency theory**

Dependency theory proposes an integral relationship among audiences, media and larger social system. This theory predicts that one depends on media information to meet certain needs and achieve certain goals. But one does not depend on all media equally. There are two factors that influence the degree of media dependency. First, people depend on media that meet a number of their needs rather than on media that provide for just a few. The second source of dependency is social stability. When social change and conflict are high, established institutions, beliefs and practices are challenged forcing one to reevaluate and make new choices. At such times people's reliance on the media for information will increase while at other more stable times their dependency on the media may go way down.

This theory states that one's needs are not always strictly personal but may be shaped by the culture or by various social conditions. This means that individual needs, motives and uses of media are dependent on outside factors that may not be in the individual's control. These external factors act as constraints on how media can be used and on the availability of other non-media alternatives. The number of functional alternatives, however, is not just a matter of individual choice or even of psychological traits but is limited also by factors such as availability of certain media.

The media can be the most effective tool to address the problems in Kibera. The situation in Kibera has been the same for years now. Most of the people in the slums are not aware of their rights. They are hardly involved in the projects, they also elect leaders who do not address their needs. The place has remained as a tourist attraction. It also serves as a research center where

people come to study the social problems affecting the people. No one have ever risen to fight for the rights of people living in the slums.

Based on dependency theory, the social problems in Kibera slums can therefore be addressed using the media that can effectively answer the needs of the community. If the majority prefers television because it meets their need or helps to attain a particular goal, then the best way pass information as regards this documentary would be the television.

## **ANALYSIS**

The findings from the research indicated that the government has done very little towards attaining millennium development goals. The state of affairs in Kibera is really worrying with one toilet serving at least 100 people. In addition the first thing that hits one there is the rich stench from all corners of the slum. The place is characterized with mud huts, no sewage pipes, no roads, no water, no toilet, in fact, with no services of any kind. The city council collect revenue from all business people but there is no garbage collection in the place.

Other than the new houses that were constructed in Lang'ata, Kibera has remained the same as no single house was demolished to pave way for new construction.

Even as the government promised free primary and secondary education, a majority of children in Kibera drop out of school after completion of primary education due to poverty. There is also lack of enough schools thus making most parents to take their children to private schools of which they can't afford. This has made them move one school to another. In such a case, we can

say that the government has failed in its duty of improving the living standard of its people and providing proper shelter.

## **RECOMMENDATION**

The reason why slum upgrading project has come to a stand still is due to court battles between the land owners and the government. The government should therefore improve the judicial process in the country to get the verdict as soon as possible.

The government should come up with a policy of proper housing. No substandard housing should be allowed to be erected in the slum.

The government should also create more jobs in the country to reduce poverty. In addition, measures on job creation should also be put in place in the rural areas to combat rural-urban migration.

The city council of Nairobi should also come up with a plan of garbage collection in Kibera. This will reduce environmental pollution thus reduce water and airborne diseases.

The government should work together with development partners, the private sector and the community to enhance and sustain livelihood opportunities and food security with a focus on vulnerable groups, the majority being women and children.

The community on the other hand should be educated to avoid relying on government for everything.

## **CONCLUSION**

Given that most of Kibera residents live below poverty line, and widespread unemployment among the youth, the government together with the residents should join hands towards the implementation of the MDGs within the stipulated time.

“It is not in the United Nations that the Goals will be achieved. They have to be achieved in each country by the joint efforts of the government and people”. Former United Nations Secretary General, Kofi Annan.



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