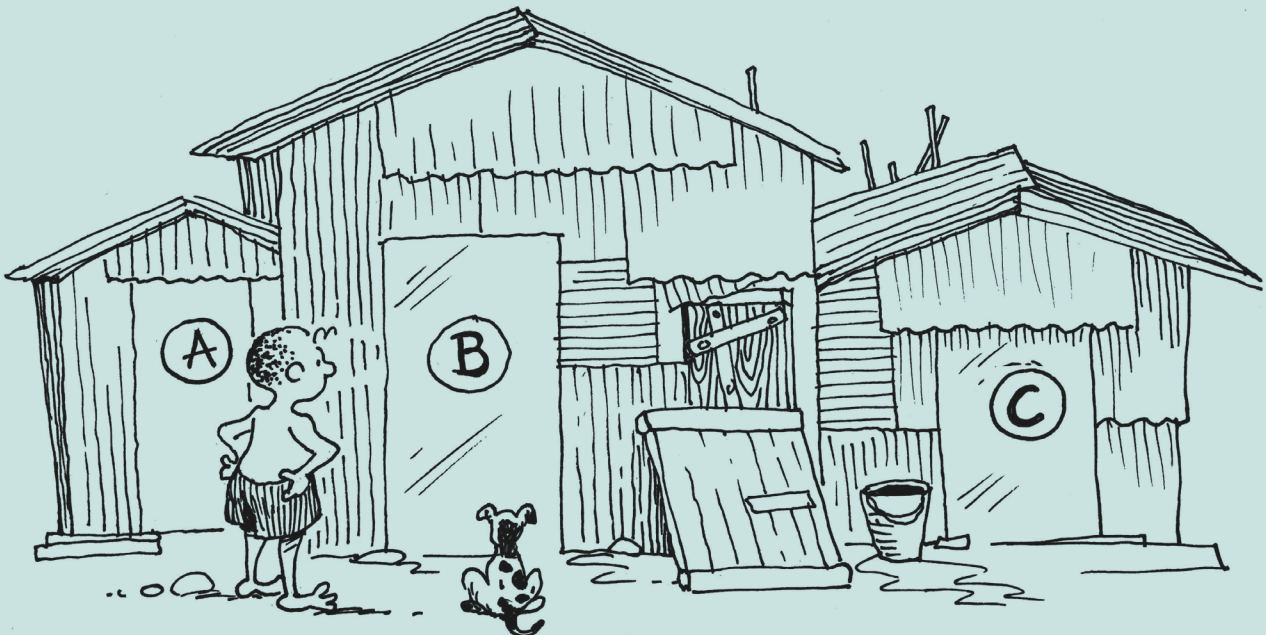




# Household Numbering and Enumeration

Typically conducted after [Settlement Mapping](#) and [Settlement Profiling](#), enumeration is a community-led data collection method. It is a household-level census to collect demographic and socioeconomic data as well as any other key data important to the focus of a given advocacy effort or upgrading project (or as a response to imminent displacement to document structures and households for advocacy and compensation efforts after demolitions occur).



## Who

### Most useful for:

- Local Champions
- Residents
- CBOs
- Urban Poor Federations
- Federation-support NGOs

### Also useful for:

- NGOs
- Academia
- Local Governments

## What

Numbering and enumeration activities require a significant investment. Unlike settlement mapping and settlement profiling which can be undertaken with small teams of residents experienced in data collection and with a sampling of households, numbering and enumeration is undertaken with all households in a settlement and therefore requires more time and larger teams of co-researchers. Numbering and enumeration is typically only undertaken when there is demand for more granular data triggered by planning for a specific upgrading project. The topics covered in the enumeration survey are also more limited than for settlement profiling because it takes too much time to ask all those questions to every household.

Enumeration data is typically used to advocate for upgrading basic infrastructure – like water, sanitation, energy, and roads and services like health centers and schools – showing government demographic statistics like percent female, percent youth, etc. It can also highlight the density of development in the settlement and establish the magnitude of common diseases and other prominent challenges.

It serves as a baseline for subsequent data collection activities once an upgrading project gets underway. Each unit/household number corresponds to an intended allocation in the upgrading project and is therefore crucial. It also provides the basis for calculating the number of additional services needed to adequately serve residents. This, in turn, can support analyses for establishing alternative planning standards. For example, under conventional standards,



Photo Credit: Akiba Mashinani Trust (2018)

Community data collector filling out the enumeration questionnaire with a household representative in Mukuru (Nairobi, Kenya).

the number of schools needed to serve school-age children could require large tracts of land not available without displacing many households, providing evidence for the importance of formulating alternatives to conventional, formal development standards.

Building on the data collected during settlement mapping and settlement profiling, numbering and enumeration includes three main activities (in this order):

1. Mapping all households (using structure maps created during settlement mapping).
2. Numbering every unit (i.e. room/door within a structure) to assign it an address.
3. Conducting the enumeration survey with every household in the settlement.

Prior to filling out the enumeration questionnaire (see the [Example Materials](#) section below for an example questionnaire), co-researchers will assign the unit (room or door) a number to build a settlement-wide address system.

Residents trained as co-researchers will visit every household in the settlement with a detailed questionnaire to collect data on the structure and unit location; respondent information; structure information; structure owner information and land tenure status; household information and demographics; access to basic services; and any other information deemed pertinent by residents and their partners (e.g. health; sanitation).

Co-design of the survey questions (for the enumeration questionnaire) prior to conducting door-to-door visits is crucial to the efficacy of this method. In turn, residents must have ownership of the data generated from the survey for their own discussions of development priorities and negotiations with local governments. See [How](#) for more detail.

## Why

**COMMUNITY-LED DATA COLLECTION** methods involve processes led by informal settlement residents with support from their civil society partners. Flexible by nature, these methods adapt well to different national and local contexts.

A process by the community for the community, the goal of these methods is for residents to collect their own data about themselves – instead of relying on outsiders to tell them about themselves – and own and use these data to inform both their fellow residents and government authorities about key challenges and priorities. In particular, challenges and priorities related to land tenure, housing, and basic infrastructure and services, key ingredients in building climate resilience in urban areas.

Armed with these data, residents can speak the same language as governments and their development partners. To exist in the eyes of local authorities, residents must first show up

on the map. These methods provide the data needed for residents to make their case to local authorities for upgrading of housing, infrastructure and services in their settlements. It can also support organizing activities and campaigns to deter eviction as well as open up ongoing dialogue with local authorities, development partners, civil society and academia.

Community-led data collection does not just provide the currency for residents to negotiate and plan with government – it also engages residents in a process where they begin to see themselves as part of a larger community with shared problems and learn to work together instead of individually to understand common challenges, determine priorities and act collectively to negotiate among themselves and with government. Data collection activities begin dialogues among residents and demonstrate the crucial role data plays in shaping development priorities. More broadly, it enables urban poor communities to assert their right to the city as well as secure tenure, risk-reducing infrastructure and services, and dignified livelihoods. It can also lead to greater involvement in city policymaking and the delivery of subsidized services. Working with residents to do research is also likely the most resource-efficient option.

See [COMMUNITY-LED DATA COLLECTION](#) for more.



“ Mapping and data collection and I also knew how data defends people. How the data spoke for us in the government. And also I learned how to bring people together and empower people. I also learned how to talk with these people in these big offices, because I come from the slums, I don't have to despise myself, I have to know that I have information that they don't have. And the other thing I learned is I have also the right as a Kenyan person to have good life and the other thing is, every change to take place wherever I am, it is good for me to participate and to give also my ideas. ”

**Christine Mwelu** Community Mobilizer – Lunga-Lunga Centre, Mukuru Viwandani

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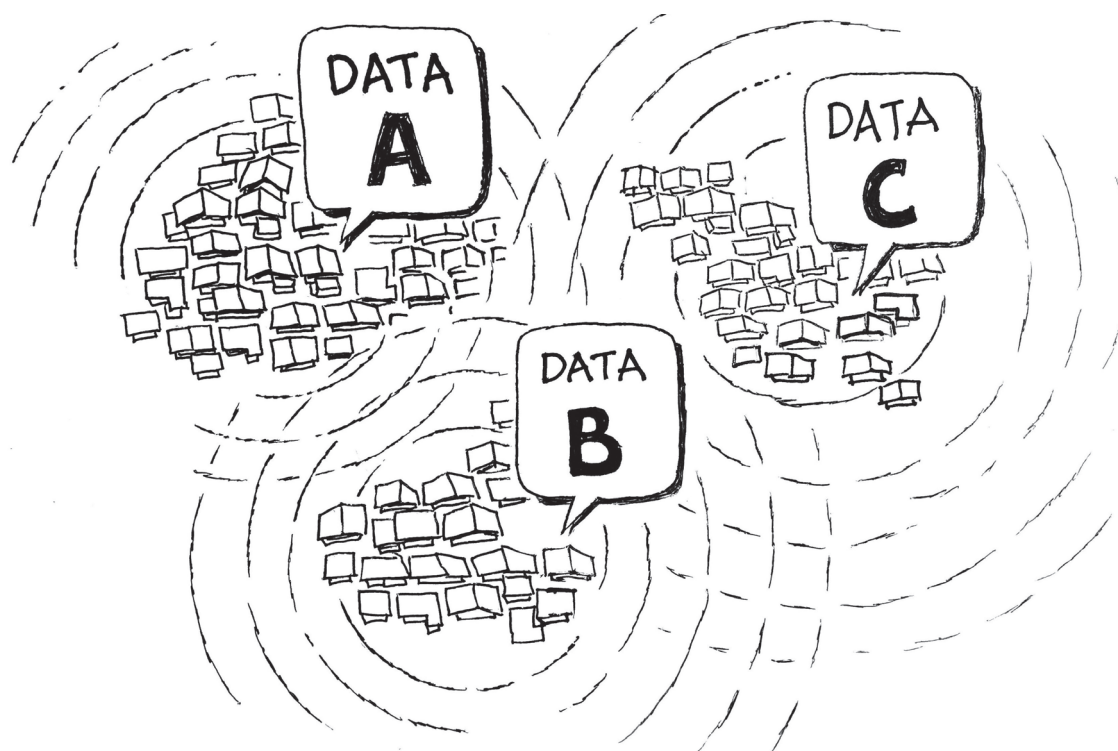
Mukuru Viwandani Community, Personal Communication 18 May 2022.

Like other community data collection methods, household numbering and enumeration provides essential data for residents to speak to, negotiate and plan with local governments. Enumerations go one level beyond mapping and profiling, however, to quantify the size of the political constituency that residents of informal settlements represent, providing them bargaining power with local politicians. It also serves to create awareness of upcoming upgrading projects and build trust in community mobilizers and the upgrading process itself.



## Where

Community methods training and data collection often follow a concentric instead of linear pattern. This is because community mobilizers and co-researchers often start in familiar territory in their own neighborhoods and expand out from there. The data collection processes also typically don't have one beginning or end point, instead happening iteratively. Civil society organizations often undertake the initial training of local leaders and other motivated residents (youth can be excellent candidates because they learn quickly and may not be employed). Once this initial class of co-researchers is trained, they can recruit additional candidates in their neighborhoods to be trained as well.



## When

Numbering and enumeration is typically done after the higher-level data collection activities of mapping and profiling not only because it's a more costly process but also because it can be political. Residents, wary of evictions and other threats, may distrust people showing up unannounced to paint numbers on their door. Starting with mapping and profiling gives residents a chance to learn about upgrading initiatives and organize around certain topics. When activities are not targeted directly at their household, residents will be less afraid and more receptive to learning about projects. Therefore, once numbering and enumeration starts, some residents will already be familiar with the project and have bought into the process.

Given an existing community mobilization network and trained co-researchers, enumerations can take place over a few weeks time. This will obviously vary according to the size of

the settlement, existence of any adversarial stakeholders, political complexities, or other unforeseen factors. Indeed, strive to carry out enumerations within a short period of time because if it is instead drawn out, conditions on the ground will inevitably change and complicate data validation activities.

The months leading up to elections can be an opportune moment to undertake enumerations and numbering. Residents may be motivated to organize to demand improvements from their local candidates and the time prior to elections can prove a fruitful period to bargain.

## How

### Design the Numbering and Enumeration Forms With Residents

Co-design ensures that the forms are relevant for the given settlement. The data collection tools in the [Example Materials](#) section provide a good starting place but must be customized to the unique context of the settlement. At its simplest, this can be done with experienced mobilizers and co-researchers. At its most robust, it could be done via focus group discussions with a sampling of residents from different areas in the settlement.



### Recruit and Train Community Co-Researchers

At this stage, a core team of co-researchers who live in the settlement will have undertaken mapping and profiling. However, to visit every household, these leaders will likely need to recruit and train additional co-researchers from their area of the settlement to help them carry out numbering and enumeration.

See [Recruiting and Training Community Mobilizers and Co-researchers](#) for more detail.

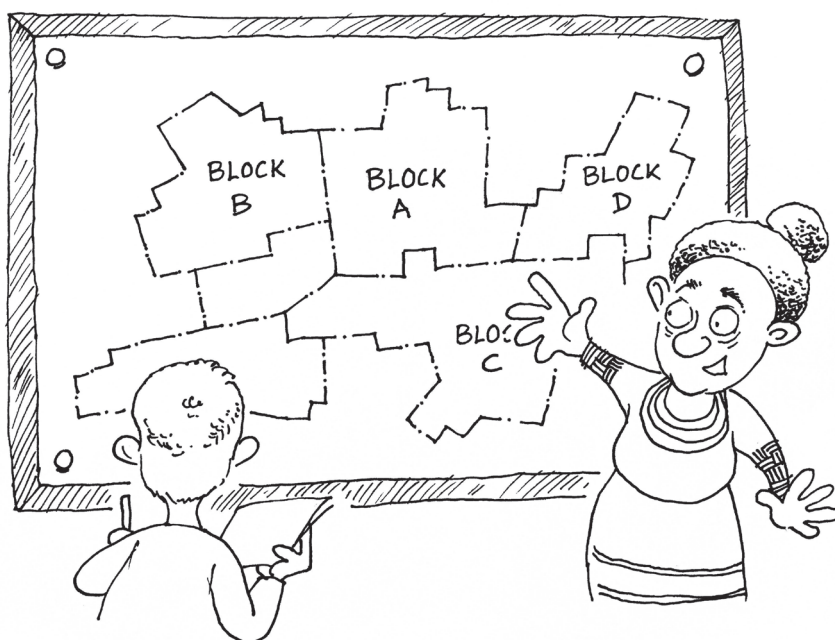


## Test Interviews Before Scaling

To ensure that the data collection tools make sense to residents, first have co-researchers test them out with a few people before conducting the rest of the interviews. This also gives them a chance to try out their approach to talking with residents. After they have performed this test, hold a meeting where they can share their experiences with each other and provide input on any updates needed for the interview form.

## Assign Areas to Co-Researchers

Using a map of the settlement with relevant areas (neighborhoods, villages, etc), blocks and structures already assigned codes (see [Settlement Mapping](#)), assign each team of co-researchers a block (up to 200 households) to cover (e.g. Block A).



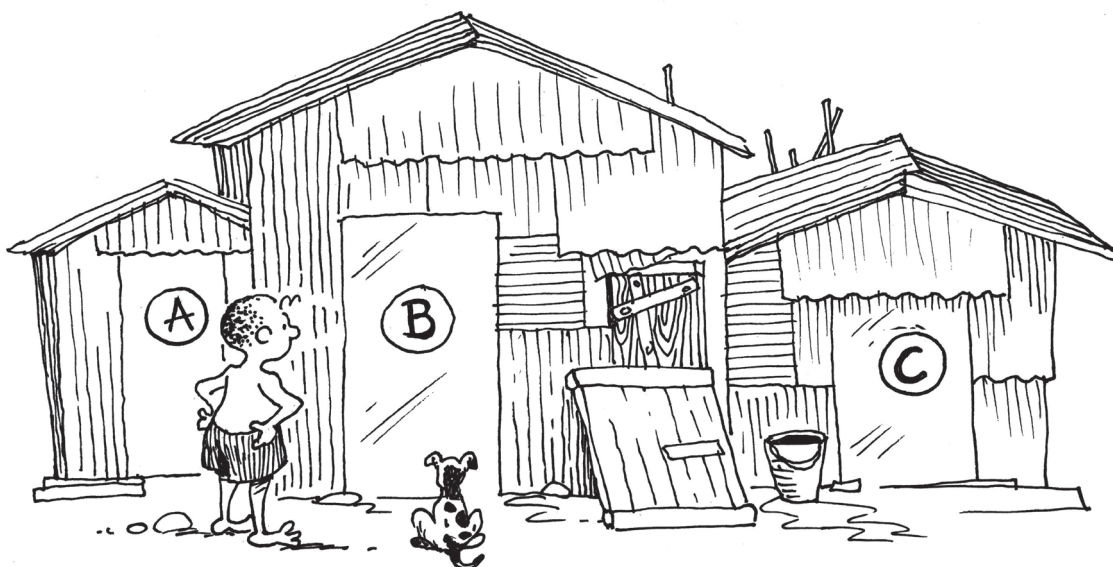
## Assign a Unique Address to Each Housing Unit

Again using the settlement map, co-researchers assign a unique number to each unit (aka room or door). See example below.

	<i>Previously assigned during settlement mapping</i>				<i>To assign</i>
	<b>Settlement</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Block</b>	<b>Structure number</b>	<b>Unit number</b>
□ <b>Input</b>	Mukuru Kwa Njenga	Riara	A	001	A
↓ <b>Simplify</b>	MN	R	A	001	<b>A</b>
■ <b>Unit code</b>	MN/R/A/001- <b>A</b>				

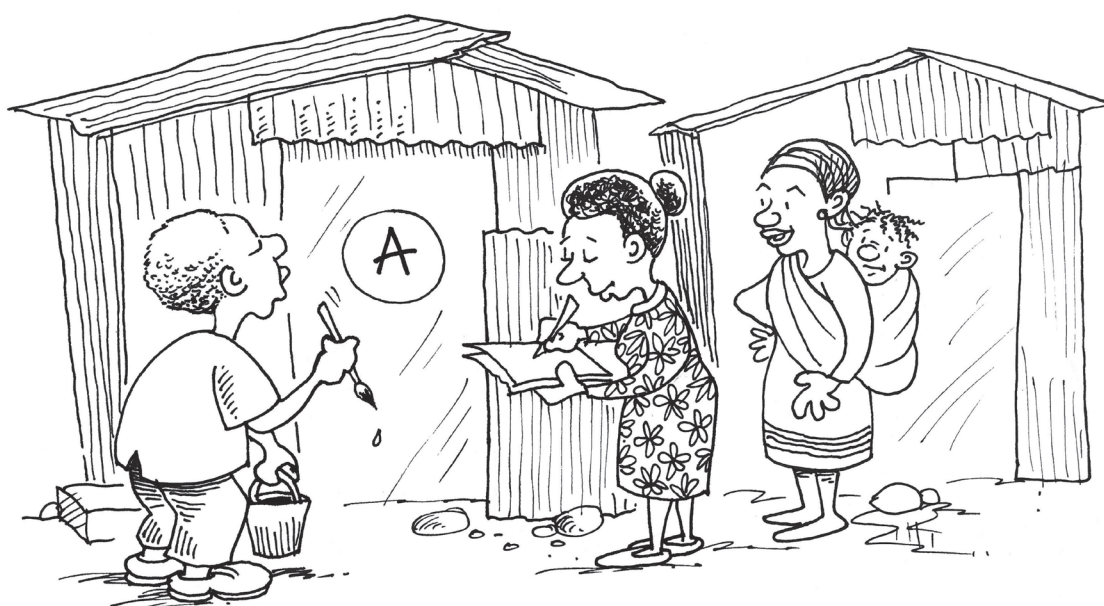
## Mark Each Structure With Address Code and the Door of Each Unit With a Number

Prior to the enumeration, a team will mark each structure and door with its corresponding code. Using paint or another similar method, mark each structure with its address code. For example: *MN/R/A/001*. Then mark each door with its unit number. For example: *A*.



## Fill Out the Numbering Tracking Form

As the numbering team marks structures and units with their address codes, they track their progress on the numbering tracking form. This allows them to share their work and to inform the enumerations team how many copies of the questionnaire they will need (not having enough copies will waste their time and making too many could be expensive).





## Collect Household-Level Sociodemographic Data

Following the numbering team and using the settlement map, co-researchers visit each structure in their assigned block and fill out the enumeration questionnaire with every household in the structure (see example questionnaire in the [Example Materials](#) section below). More than a simple survey, this step also serves to engage residents in dialogue about their challenges and upcoming upgrading projects.

It is essential to record the complete address code on the enumeration questionnaire, including the unit number (e.g. *MN/R/A/001-A*).



## Fill Out the Enumeration Tracking Form

As they work, co-researchers track their progress in the enumeration tracking form.



## Compile the Data

If possible, create a digital version of the survey linked to a spreadsheet or database.

Co-researchers, technical team members or interns can then record each survey as if they were filling in the survey themselves.

This will minimize human error. If not possible, they can simply enter data directly into the spreadsheet

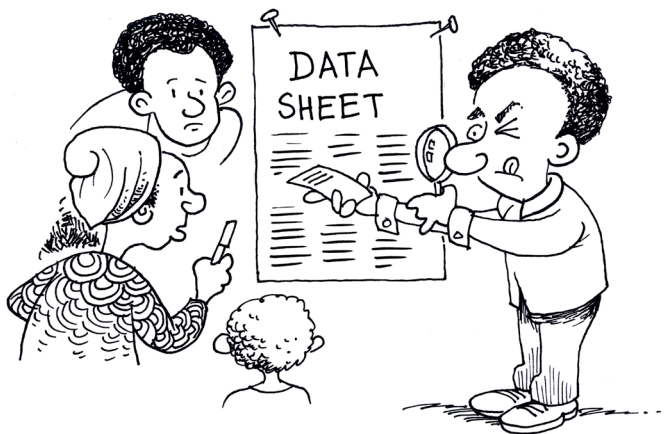
or database. Ideally, co-researchers from the settlement will enter data. Data entry by residents ensures continued ownership of the process and deeper understanding of the data.



## Validate the Data

Errors in data collection are inevitable.

Validation is an essential step for producing trustworthy datasets to inform evidence-based advocacy and planning with local governments. Also, structure or household information may have changed between the time data was collected and the time its validated.



Hold focus group meetings in every area

(i.e. neighborhood) with residents to validate the data. Make sure not to continually engage the same residents; this will ensure greater inclusion in research activities and help combat research fatigue.

If possible, fix any issues raised by participants in the meeting itself. If needed, return to the field with participants to fix any unresolved issues.

If possible, also work with researchers from local academic institutions to validate the data. Their involvement will lend legitimacy to the findings in the eyes of the local government.

## Analyze the Data

Use the data to calculate statistics like the total number of households, average income, average rent, average daily expenditure, number of residents by age and gender, etc. This can be used during community meetings to inform residents of research findings. It can also be used for advocacy and negotiation with the local government.

## Share the Data to Determine Next Steps

Residents must see the results of their work to maintain trust in the process. Sharing the data also helps communities understand what their top priorities may be to formulate a plan of action. Data should not only be shared as findings in community meetings – as it is community-generated and owned, it should be made freely accessible to all residents (though this can prove challenging in practice).



## Considerations

### How can we ensure that all stakeholders are involved?

Before beginning community data collection activities, it is useful to identify all possible stakeholders in the community and the roles they should play in an upgrading project to ensure everyone is represented. Without a good understanding of who stands to benefit and lose out, the loudest and most powerful residents will inevitably gain while the most vulnerable lose out. This starts during data collection. Some stakeholders will seek to protect their interests and even take advantage for their own gain by influencing the data collection process.

While the profiles of stakeholders may be similar across informal settlements, it is important to identify specific groups to understand the dynamics of local politics, relationships, vested interests, and vulnerabilities in the settlement. To do this, engage residents, especially the quiet ones, to create a detailed stakeholders map.

It is also important to understand the social hierarchies at play in the settlement. In addition to ensuring broad support across stakeholders, it is important to recognize both formal and informal local leaders. This could be a local government official or a religious or community leader. Engaging these leaders helps ensure broader community engagement and participation.

### How can we ensure we've developed the right enumeration questionnaire?

If possible, it's a great idea to pilot test your resident-designed questionnaire with a small number of households prior to conducting the full enumeration across the settlement. You can use what you learn from this pilot to adjust and refine the questionnaire. However, be wary of the potential for research fatigue (people can get tired of answering questions). And don't let perfect be the enemy of good – questionnaires can always be improved but even imperfect ones will provide invaluable data.

### How long should the enumeration questionnaire be?

You want to take advantage of the time invested to go door-to-door and collect as much data as possible. However, the time it takes both co-researchers and respondents is a key limiting factor. Residents have limited time to dedicate to the process. The questionnaire therefore should be short but strategic, focusing on the main goals of the current upgrading initiative. It should take no more than 15 to 20 minutes to fill out per household.

### Who should co-researchers be?

They can be any resident — tenant, structure owner, local leader, etc (but should not be outsiders). The most likely candidates are community leaders and community mobilizers that already have experience organizing and talking to their fellow residents. Women and youth often make good candidates as they may have more time free during the day. In particular, seek out people that demonstrate commitment to community work and data collection processes.

### Should we compensate community mobilizers and co-researchers?

Yes, provide some small compensation as possible. Residents' time is precious and few may be able to contribute consistently without some consideration of the cost of their time.

### What are the most important household characteristics in your location beyond basic sociodemographics?

These will be determined during settlement profiling activities where key challenges are identified and prioritized.

### What should the criteria for eligibility in the upgrading program be?

Determining who should be included and excluded is the domain of each community. That is why community mobilization throughout the process is so important — in the absence of an organized community, local politicians and vested interests will set the terms for inclusion.

### How can we ensure that collected data is accessible to residents?

You can present it in community meetings, distribute it in printed materials, and share it via media like community radio. If possible, you should also strive to make hard copy and digital databases accessible, storing them in local facilities like a community center. However, make sure to never share sensitive personal data like ID numbers, phone numbers, etc.

### How do we ensure that our data is accepted as credible, consistent and accurate by government?

The data validation process is essential for ensuring acceptance of community-collected data. The data validation process is essential for ensuring acceptance of community-collected data. This entails two activities: co-researchers quality checking each other's work; and conducting focus group discussions with residents. If possible, also engage local university partners to validate the data as well.



If feasible, you may also want to attach a photograph of every household to the enumeration questionnaire and issue a household identification card with the structure number and unit code.

### Should we collect personal information like ID and phone numbers?

If possible, phone numbers are valuable for mobilizing and communicating with residents. They can be used in a phone tree or by individual mobilizers and representatives to convene residents for meetings and other activities as well as communicating updates throughout the process. That said, residents may be distrustful and refuse to share phone numbers or provide fake numbers. That is ok, it should not impede the process too much. It is likely residents will be distrustful of sharing ID numbers.

### What is the main language or languages spoken by settlement residents?

Make sure your questionnaire reflects this. If multiple languages are spoken and there is no one common language, your questionnaire should be translated to each of these languages. This can be side-by-side on one version of the questionnaire or you can make multiple versions, whichever you think will work best in your area.

## Challenges

### Data Collection Errors

Errors are inevitable, especially when community co-researchers have little experience in data collection. You can minimize errors by starting small. This way, co-researcher trainees can make mistakes, discuss together and learn so that once they scale up they are better prepared. This approach also saves resources, minimizing work that would need to be redone during quality checks by other co-researchers and during the community validation process.

### Multiple Address Systems Already Exist

Due to multiple development projects happening in the settlement, you may find that several different numbering and address systems already exist. This can be a great source of confusion for residents. If possible, seek to use an existing system instead of inventing your own.

### Residents' Distrust, Lack of Awareness, and Misinformation

Residents in informal settlements have faced a long history of land grabs and evictions as well as many development projects that have failed to produce tangible results. There are also inevitably opportunists inside and outside the community that will seek to use upgrading efforts to their own benefit. Residents are therefore often skeptical of upgrading projects and fearful when they see you walking around with a map in your hand. Some residents will resist the process and you may even be threatened. You can overcome this through patient dialogue, inviting trusted local leaders to speak about the project, inviting local government staff to speak to residents, and striving to provide near-term, incremental benefits to build confidence in the process. It is also

essential to include community participation from the start as residents will not trust people they don't know. Additional strategies include: training a core team that understands the method and its promise for bringing benefits to the settlement; and involving trusted local leaders, including from the local government administration (e.g. ward chiefs).



“ The structure owners thought that we were selling the settlement because they didn't want to attend meetings, for them to understand what we were telling people. So, it was conflicting for me, for them to say I'm selling their houses, they won't be getting the money they were getting. So, my life was also threatened, and people were confronting me on the roads and saying how bad I am as a woman. I remember when we were doing numbering, someone came and said he will slice us into pieces using a panga, we had to leave his house behind and get back to our government and the people we were working with and explain to them the challenges we were facing on the ground, to use chairmen to inform people that the work we were doing is government's, because we personally do not have the title deed for that area. ”

**Christine Mwelu** Community Mobilizer – Lunga-Lunga Centre, Mukuru Viwandani

Focus group interview on 18 May 2022.

“ At first I did not understand it well and the time I got the trainings bit by bit I completely understood its importance. I was able to get views from [...] my fellow tenants. [...] their views are the most important in improving our area. Saying that their views are important made them happy and were able to contribute in saying what they need and what they do not need because at first they were taking it as negative. Maybe it's the doubts of what people have come to do in their plot. Later on they came to realize that their views are what contribute a lot in improving our area, and from there work became easier and we started collaborating. ”

**Caroline Aluoch** Community Mobilizer – Uchumi, Mukuru Viwandani (Nairobi, Kenya)

Personal Communication, 18 May 2022.

## Research Fatigue and Disbelief

Again, because so many research initiatives and development projects fail to produce promised results, residents may not want to participate in data collection activities and be skeptical that promised benefits will ever materialize. Residents may not be able to distinguish between research that is a one-and-done extraction and research that supports larger community-building and upgrading processes. Help them understand the difference. But be careful not to over engage residents or overpromise benefits. This is why it is so crucial that work be iterative and incremental. Residents need to see tangible benefits to invest their time. They also need help as soon as possible. Therefore, projects that only think long-term will largely fail in this challenging context.

## Examples from the Field

### Mukuru, Nairobi (Kenya)

Residents in Mukuru undertook a large-scale numbering and enumerations process to support a settlement-wide participatory upgrading process that sought to engage over 100,000 households. Because Mukuru sits on valuable land near Nairobi's Commercial Business District, fears of evictions and land grabs were challenges for the data collection process. Residents were distrustful of people marking numbers on their doors and asking them questions. However, the process was successful because it followed years of community organizing and action research by the urban poor federation Muungano wa Wanavijiji and their civil society and university partners. It was also within the context of a project given legitimacy by the local government's declaration of a Special Planning Area (SPA) that promised to bring tangible benefits to residents.

Co-researchers started in their own neighborhoods because it was familiar and they were known there. They then worked outwards to other neighborhoods to better understand the rest of their settlement. Enumerations also served to spread awareness of the SPA and build trust with other residents. Despite the trust this process generated, attempts to collect phone numbers to support the community mobilization process were largely unsuccessful due to residents' fear that they could be used by local chiefs or outsiders to exert pressure on them.



“ We were trained, then after training we did mapping, then we did data collection where our slogan was leave no one behind. Meaning we were going door-to-door, marking and giving them addresses [...] my address is KVS that is Kingstone, Viwandani, address 146/B. ”

**Edith Murage** Community Mobilizer – Kingstone, Mukuru Viwandani

Personal communication, 18 May 2022.

## Materials

### Numbering

1. Household numbering form (one row in table per household)
2. Numbering progress tracking form (one row in table per household)

### Enumeration

3. Household enumeration questionnaire (one form per household)
4. Household details subform (one form per household)
5. Enumeration progress tracking form (one row in table per household)

# Example Materials

[1] HOUSEHOLD NUMBERING FORM									
Data collector: Name _____			Contact _____			Date _____			
Form last updated Sep 2022									
Structure no.	Unit no.	Unit use	Building/Business/ Institution name	Construction materials			Unit dimensions (m)		Notes
				Floor	Walls	Roof	Length	Width	
1	MN/R/A/001	Residential	-	Dirt	Iron sheet	Iron sheet	3	3	
2	MN/R/A/001	Residential	-	Dirt	Iron sheet	Iron sheet	3	3	
3	MN/R/A/002	Commercial	Big Star Market	Cement	Iron sheet	Iron sheet	5	4	
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									
9									
10									
11									
12									
13									
14									
15									
16									



[ 3 ] HOUSEHOLD ENUMERATION QUESTIONNAIRE		Form last updated Sep 2022
1	<b>Data collector name</b>	<i>Patrick Njoroge</i>
2	<b>Data collector contact</b>	<i>075600091</i>
3	<b>Date</b>	<i>13 October 2022</i>
<b>Mandatory Sections</b>		
<b>A. Location Information</b>		
A1	<b>Settlement name</b>	<i>Mukuru Kwa Njenga (MN)</i>
A2	<b>Area name</b>	<i>Riara (R)</i>
A3	<b>Block name</b> (if applicable)	<i>Block A (A)</i>
A4	<b>Structure number</b>	<i>001</i>
A5	<b>Unit number</b>	<i>A</i>
A6	<b>Complete unit code</b>	<i>MN/R/A/001-A</i>
<b>B. Respondent Information</b>		
B1	<b>Respondent name</b>	<i>Eddy Otieno</i>
B2	<b>Respondent ID number</b>	<i>2790598</i>
B3	<b>Respondent gender</b>	(a) Female (b) Male (c) Other
B4	<b>Respondent age</b>	<i>27</i>
B5	<b>Head of household?</b>	(a) Yes (b) No
<b>C. Structure Owner Information</b>		
C1	<b>Owner name</b>	<i>Charity Miguna</i>
C2	<b>Owner ID number</b>	<i>2668524</i>
C3	<b>Owner gender</b>	(a) Female (b) Male (c) Other
C4	<b>Owner age</b>	<i>45</i>
C5	<b>Land ownership status</b> (circle one option only)	(a) Title deed (b) Certificate (c) Sublessee (d) No documentation  (e) Other _____
C6	<b>Owner residence location</b> (circle one option only)	(a) This structure (b) This plot (c) This block (d) This area (e) This settlement (f) This town (g) This county (h) Unknown
<b>D. Structure Information</b>		
D1	<b>Number of units in structure</b>	<i>7</i>
D2	<b>Structure use</b> (circle one option only)	(a) Residential (b) Commercial (c) Mixed residential/ commercial (e) Industrial (f) Health services (g) Education services (h) Community (i) Religious (j) Other institutional (k) Public utility  (l) Other _____

D3	<b>Structure type</b> (e.g. residence, grocery, church, mosque, school, bar, clinic, daycare center, etc)	<i>Residence</i>
D4	<b>Structure name</b> (if applicable - e.g. Big Star Supermarket)	-
<b>E. Household Information</b> (if structure use is residential)		
E1	<b>Household's relationship with structure owner</b> (circle one option only)	(a) Structure owner (b) Relative of structure owner (c) Tenant (d) Subtenant (e) Other _____
E2	<b>Head of household name</b>	<i>Eddy Otieno</i>
E3	<b>Spouse name</b> (if applicable)	<i>Jacinta Mumbi</i>
E4	<b>Children's names</b> (if applicable)	<i>Dennis Otieno</i>
E5	<b>Number of people in household</b>	3
E6	<b>Relatives' names</b> (if applicable)	
E7	<b>Neighbors' names</b>	
<b>F. Household Financial Information</b>		
F1	<b>Monthly rent</b> (if a tenant) (circle one option only)	(a) Ksh 500 or less (b) Ksh 501 – 1000 (c) Ksh 1001 – 1500 (d) Ksh 1501 – 2000 (e) Ksh 2001 – 2500 (f) Ksh 2500 or more
F2	<b>Total daily household expenditure</b> (circle one option only)	(a) Ksh 300 or less (b) Ksh 301 – 600 (c) Ksh 601 – 900 (d) Ksh 901 – 1200 (e) Ksh 1201 – 1500 (f) Ksh 1500 or more
<b>G. Household Origin Information</b>		
G1	<b>Type of residence prior to here</b> (circle one option only)	(a) Urban informal settlement (b) Urban formal estate (c) Rural area
G2	<b>Location of residence prior to here</b> (circle one option only)	(a) Born in this settlement (b) This town but different area (c) This county (d) This province (e) This country (f) Other _____
G3	<b>Motivation for moving here</b> (check all that apply)	<input type="checkbox"/> (a) Affordable rent <input type="checkbox"/> (b) Employment <input type="checkbox"/> (c) Marriage <input type="checkbox"/> (d) Eviction <input type="checkbox"/> (e) Other _____
<b>Optional Sections</b> (depending on the focus of the upgrading project)		
<b>H. Basic Services</b>		
H1	<b>Water source location</b>	(a) Individual in unit (b) Shared tap in plot (c) Shared tap outside plot (d) Door-to-door vendor (e) Vendor kiosk (f) ATM
H2	<b>Water source type</b>	(a) Piped (b) Borehole/Well (c) Tanker (d) Dam (e) Spring (f) Waterway

H3	<b>Toilet location</b>	(a) Individual in unit (b) Shared in plot (c) Shared outside plot
H4	<b>Toilet type</b>	(a) Connected to public sewer (b) Pit latrine (c) VIP latrine (d) Ecosan (e) No facility (f) In the open (g) Other _____
H5	<b>Electricity connection type</b>	(a) No connection (b) Informal connection (c) Formal connection
H6	<b>Individual electricity meter</b>	(a) Yes (b) No
<b>I. Household Expenditures on Services (Ksh)</b>		
I1	<b>Daily expenditure on food</b>	250
I2	<b>Daily expenditure on water</b>	3
I3	<b>Daily expenditure on sanitation</b>	xyz
I4	<b>Weekly expenditure on cooking fuel</b>	150
I5	<b>Monthly expenditure on electricity</b>	400
I6	<b>Monthly expenditure on health services &amp; medications</b>	750
I7	<b>Monthly expenditure on education</b>	450
<b>J. Health</b>		
J1	<b>List most common diseases</b>	(1) <i>Cholera</i> (3) <i>Diabetes</i> (2) <i>Malaria</i> (4) <i>High blood pressure</i>
	<b>etc...</b>	
<b>K. etc...*</b>		
K1		
<b>FOR THE MONITORING AND QUALITY CHECK TEAM ONLY</b>		
	<b>Checked by</b>	<b>Cross-checked by</b>
<b>Name</b>	_____	_____
<b>Signature</b>	_____	_____
<b>Date</b>	_____	_____

	Name of HH member	Age	Gender (F) Female (M) Male (O) Other	Education level (1) No formal education (2) Primary (3) Secondary (4) Vocational (5) Tertiary	Head of HH relationship (1) Head of HH (2) Spouse (3) Child (4) Relative (5) Other	Employment (1) Formal (2) Casual (3) Self-employed (4) Unemployed (5) Student	Income per month (Ksh)	Location of work (1) In settlement (2) Nearby (3) In city (4) Other – specify	Member of a self-help group (Y) Yes (N) No	Type of self-help group (1) Savings (federation) (2) Savings (other) (3) Merry go round (4) Other – specify
1	Njoki Karu	26	F	5	1	1	20,000	3	N	-
2	Bob Ruto	22	M	2	2	4	1,500	1	Y	2
3	Matthias Karu	3	M	1	3	4	0	-	N	-
4										
5										
6										
7										
8										
9										
10										
11										



# Related Components

## Guides

- [Community Mobilization, Organization, Representation and Coordination Strategy](#)

## Methods

- [Recruiting and Training Community Mobilizers and Co-researchers](#)
- [Settlement Mapping](#)
- [Settlement Profiling](#)
- [Risk profiling: Identifying risks, assessing solutions and determining community priorities](#)

## Sources

Interviews (2022) with staff from SDI-Kenya and the Akiba Mashinani Trust as well as a review of relevant documents and data collection forms from these same organizations.

Mukuru Viwandani community. (2022, May 18). [Focus group interview by B. Hicks]. Mukuru SPA documentation 2022, Mukuru Skills Primary School, Mukuru Viwandani, Nairobi, Kenya.

Horn, P., Kimani, J., Makau, J., & Njoroge, P. (2020). *Scaling participation in informal settlement upgrading: A documentation of community mobilisation and consultation processes in the Mukuru Special Planning Area, Nairobi, Kenya.*

## Additional resources

For an in-depth discussion of the history, evolution, benefits, challenges, ethics, and legitimacy of enumerations, see:

Patel, S., Baptist, C., & D’Cruz, C. (2012). [Knowledge is power – informal communities assert their right to the city through SDI and community-led enumerations.](#) *Environment and Urbanization*, 24(1), 13–26.