

**Economical Factors:**  
 Issues such as poverty is ever increasing due to limited availability of jobs and services and facilities.

**Social Effects** consequently affected due to limited resources.

**Lack of proper sanitation** leading to ill health and possibility of diseases spreading such as:

**Measles and cholera** which affects 20 million people in Kenya alone results in 500 deaths a day in Kenya.

**Economical Issues:**

The operating capital due to lack of income and resources in context of management.



Residents are not able to afford education and health services. Many of the poorest living in informal settlements are not able to afford the services.

**Social:**

**Diagnose**  
 Overcrowding and poor sanitation are an increasing problem. Initially, cases of cholera occurred but then people find themselves inhibited by such factors. Resulting in a challenge for charities to prevent.

**Absorption**  
 Due to many men still not using condoms and the availability of contraceptives, many girls become pregnant at an early time, above 10% of 15 to 17 or 18 girls are pregnant. Most of these pregnancies are unwanted, resulting in many cases of abortion. This can be very dangerous, particularly in such a poor area as Nairobi. These children are working on the problem.

**Social Constraints:**

Investment in provision of infrastructure, provision and maintenance of services.  
 - Limited for development and sustainability.  
 - require capital, loans, Kenyan Govt, some private.

Practices use savings approach: interest to human health, in that an overall 7% uses a particular service or investment.

Services such as:  
 - schools  
 - health facilities  
 - water points.

**FACTORS INADEQUATE IN FORM OF SUSTAINABILITY**



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**The population:**  
 All the people African.

The original settlers were the Nubian people from the Kenyan/Sudanese border - they now occupy about 15% of Nairobi, are mostly Muslim and are also mostly shack owners. The other shack owners are mostly Kikuyu (the majority tribe in Nairobi) - although in most cases they do not live there but own shoddy tenements. The majority of the tenants are Luo, Luhya and some Kamba - these people are from the west of Kenya. There are many shoddies in Nairobi, particularly informal tenements between the Luo & Kikuyu, but also between Luo and Somali and those with and without jobs.

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**Problems:**  
 - Poor quality materials  
 - Poor project execution  
 - Theft  
 - Can't get the job finished.

**Our product cost \$10m.**  
 - 40% of home Bank are reduced cost.

**Overcrowding**  
 - 40,000 people per sq. km. leading to overcrowding and high rental increase which contribute to ill health and spread of life threatening diseases.

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**Social and Economic Issues in context of deprivation and environmental quality include:**  
 - Poor housing and overcrowding  
 - Unemployment  
 - Economic Deprivation  
 - Poor health  
 - Limited water supply, roads and services for waste management.

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**Facts on poverty:**  
 - 4 out of 5 residents have no other choice but to live in this area.  
 - 44% of households have regular income.  
 - 80% of regular earners are classed within the poor region.  
 - A half of all households earn less than 10 \$ dollars a day.  
 - 40% cannot obtain adequate food on a daily basis.

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**Introduction:**

Nairobi is the second largest urban area within Africa, with an estimated 40,000 inhabitants living within their own living zones.

There are 100,000 and 200,000 different. (Doesn't include accounts for over 10% of the overall city population).

Although the area of Nairobi, Kenya is a poor country with irregular rains, fluctuating the control between the living conditions of the poor and the rich. Which consequently cause the maximum of the poor without sufficient employment and other support.

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The factors leading to urbanisation in Kenya:  
 - Declining agricultural productivity.  
 - Fast growing city populations.  
 - High unemployment.  
 - Improved quality of education in rural areas.  
 - Limited income.  
 - Droughts in rural areas.  
 - The increasing demand for housing in rural urban expansion.

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**Urbanisation in Kenya:**

The amount of inhabitants within this region is ever increasing, in which an additional 100,000 individuals migrate to this area every year.

Urbanisation is responsible for the increasing demand of residents, factors that contribute this are the rural urban migration and the natural population growth in Nairobi. Examples to express this are the following:

Between 1980-2000, Kenya Urban population increased an average rate of 4.3% a year. At this rate, urban population will increase 3000,000 units. Therefore according to last of Kenya population will be urban dwellers.

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## Housing:

Poor quality materials  
-Mud (most common)  
-Timber  
-Corrugated iron (roofing)

## Overcrowding

-90,000 people per s  
and high natural inc  
health and spread of

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## Introduction:

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Kibera is the second largest urban slum within africa, with an estimated 700,000 inhabitants living within these poor living conditions.

There are huge social and economic differences. Slums houses accounts for over 60% of the overall city's population.

Alongside the area of Kibera, there is a golf course with irrigated greens, illuminating the contrast between the living standards of inhabitants of Nairobi and Kibera. Which consequently leaves the residents of Kibera without sufficient requirements such as water supply.

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## **Urbanisation in Kenya:**

**The amount of inhabitants within this region is ever increasing, in which an additional 200,000 individuals migrate to this area every year.**

**Urbanisation is responsible for the increasing rate of residents, factors that contribute to this are the rural-urban migration and the natural population growth in Nairobi. Examples to express this are the following:**

**Between 1982-2002, Kenya's Urban population increased at an average rate of 6.3% a year. At this rate, urban population will double between 2005-2015. Therefore, half of Kenya's population will be urban dwellers.**

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## **The population**

**All the people: African**

**The original settlers were the Nubian people from the Kenyan/Sudanese border – they now occupy about 15% of Kibera, are mostly Muslim and are also mostly shack owners. The other shack owners are mostly Kikuyu (the majority tribe in Nairobi) – although in most cases they do not live there but are absentee landlords. The majority of the tenants are Luo, Luhya and some Kamba – these people are from the west of Kenya. There are many tensions in Kibera, particularly tribal tensions between the Luo & Kikuyu, but also between landlord and tenant and those with and without jobs.**

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**The factors causing urbanisation in Kenya:**

**Declining agricultural productivity**

**Fast growing rural populations**

**More well paid jobs**

**Improved levels of education in rural areas**

**Tribal clashes in rural areas**

**Droughts in rural areas**

**All factors mentioned leading to rural-urban migration.**

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**Social and Economic Issues** in context of **deprivation and environmental quality** include:

**Poor housing and overcrowding**

**Unemployment**

**Economic Deprivation**

**Poor health**

**Limited water supply, roads and services for waste management**

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## **Housing:**

**Poor quality materials**

- Mud (most common)**
- Timber**
- Corrugated iron (roofing use)**

## **Poor physical conditions**

- 43% of house floors are natural earth**

## **Overcrowding**

**-90,000 people per sq. km- leading to immigration and high natural increase which contribute to ill health and spread of life threatening diseases.**