

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

Social Effects consequently affected due to limited income:
-Lack of proper sanitation - leading to ill health and possibility of diseases spreading such as:
-Malaria and Aids:
-which affects 20 million people in Kenya alone -results in 500 deaths a day in Kenya.

Economical Issues:
No electricity supply due to lack of income and resources in context of development.

Business are unable to afford collection pipes from the Nairobi City Council offices, and therefore results in leaking and pollution in the Ngara River.



Social:

Drugs
Cheap drugs and glue sniffing are an increasing problem. Initially taken to alleviate boredom but then people find themselves addicted to such factors. Resulting in a challenge for charities to prevent!

Abortion
Due to many men still not using condoms and the availability of Cheapies, many girls become pregnant, at any one time about 50% of 16 to 25 yr old 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 Kibera. Many charities are working on this problem.

Social Conditions:
Investment in context of infrastructure, provision and maintenance of services -essential for development and sustainability -require capital sums, Kenyan Gov, care provide.

Privateers use sewage disposal- threat to human health, in that an overall 75 uses a particular service as mentioned.

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

FACTORS INADEQUATE IN TERMS OF SUSTAINABILITY!



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Social Enterprise Under Adversity: Bridge EXP in Kibera (A)

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All the people African
The original settlers were the Kikuyu people from the Kenyan Highlands. However, they were mostly about 15% of Kibera, and mostly from the area also nearby slum areas. The other 85% settlers are mostly Kikuyu (the majority in the area), although in most cases they do not have land and therefore live in the slums. The majority of the population are Luo, Kikuyu and some Swahili - (black people are from the west of Kenya). There are many diseases in Kibera, particularly those common in Africa like TB & Malaria, but also between children and women and their health and without jobs.

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Health:
-Poor water supply
-Poor sanitation
-Lack of proper health care
-Lack of proper health care
-Lack of proper health care

100,000 people live in the slum, but only 10,000 have access to proper health facilities which contribute to a high mortality rate at the beginning of the year.

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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:
-1 out of 5 residents have no other choice but to live in this area.
-40% of households have regular income.
-80% of regular earners are classed within the poor region.
-A half of all households earn less than 100 dollars a day.
-90% cannot obtain adequate food on a daily basis.

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Introduction:
Kibera is the largest informal settlement in Kenya, with a population of over 1 million people. It is a slum, and is one of the most densely populated areas in the world. The settlement is located in the heart of Nairobi, the capital of Kenya. The settlement is a result of rapid urbanization and is characterized by poor housing, lack of basic services, and high unemployment. The settlement is a challenge for the government and the private sector to address. Thecasesolutions.com is a social enterprise that is working to improve the lives of the people of Kibera. Thecasesolutions.com is a social enterprise that is working to improve the lives of the people of Kibera. Thecasesolutions.com is a social enterprise that is working to improve the lives of the people of Kibera.

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Urbanization in Kenya:
The amount of urbanization within this region is ever increasing, to which an additional 200,000 individuals in Kenya will be every year.
Urbanization is responsible for the increasing number of residents, factors that contribute to the rural urban migration and the rapid population growth in Nairobi. Examples to express this are the following:
Between 1980-2000, Kenya Urban population increased an average rate of 4.2% a year. At this rate, urban population will increase 300,000 units. Therefore resulting in half of Kenya population will be urban dwellers.

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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 10.5 dollars a day.
40% cannot obtain adequate food on a daily basis.

Introduction:

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 standards of inhabitants of Nairobi and Kibera. Which consequently leaves the residents of Kibera without such 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 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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Facts on poverty:

4 out of 5 residents have **no other choice** but to live in this area.

44% of households have **regular income**.

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A half of all households earn less than **10.5 dollars a day**.

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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.