

Africa and Kenya Revision

Sanitation	high-density	informal	poverty	cholera
infrastructure	rural	urban	Shanty town	water-borne
quality of life	push factor	standard of living	wages	

Definition	Key word
1. Towns and cities	
2. Countryside	
3. Very poor conditions	
4. Many houses that are closely packed together	
5. Diseases that are carried in water	
6. The level of happiness someone has	
7. The amount of money/possessions a person has	
8. Jobs where you do not pay tax and are unregulated by the government	
9. The structures and services that help an urban area to function (e.g. roads, railways, water/electricity supplies, airports etc)	
10. A water-borne disease	
11. Systems that manage clean water and human waste (e.g. toilets, water pipes)	
12. The money people earn from work	
13. Reasons why people leave a place	
14. Reasons why people go to a place	
15. Housing made from scrap material	

Rural to Urban Migration in Kenya

This dilemma focuses on the difficult decisions made by people living in LICs. It should challenge your group to think about the decisions that some individuals need to take in deciding their future.

Imagine you live in a small Kikuyu village approximately 100km from Nairobi, Kenya's capital city. You are 15 years old, and have great difficulty finding stable work. You sometimes work on local tea and coffee plantations, but the labour is strenuous, and pays less than \$2 a day.

At home, you are one of the main wage-earners together with your older sister. You earn enough to look after your younger brothers and sisters who are at primary school.

Your mother is nearly blind. She works on the family's small farm, trying to grow some food to feed her family. Your father died four years ago from malaria.

You have been sent a letter from David, your brother, who moved to the city one year ago. He says that it is possible to find work there collecting scrap metal from the large city rubbish heap and that rates of pay are good for those who can salvage a large amount of metal. He also tells you that you can stay with him if you want to join him.

Should you go?



Push and Pull Factors

Reason	Push factor	Pull factor	Explanation
Natural Hazards destroy crops	Y		So people don't have any food to eat or sell
Plots of land are too small to feed families	Y		So people could starve or become malnourished
More and better paid jobs		Y	So people can afford more essentials e.g. food and medicine
Wealthy land owners are using machinery and need fewer workers	Y		So people can become unemployed
Doctors, medicines and access to hospitals		Y	So less likely to die of diseases
We won't have to worry about not having enough food		Y	Because you can buy it from the shops with money earned
Children can go to school		Y	Because there are more schools in cities
It is hard work without machinery to help us	Y		So people have less time to socialise/have fun

Life In Kibera

Housing and living conditions

- Over 1 million people living in a square mile
- Housing is self made and unstable
- Made from scrap material
- Lots of overcrowding
- shared TVs and Radios
- No legal electricity

Health and disease

- Over 1000 people share 1 toilet
- 1 in 5 children do not survive diseases
- Open sewers cause water-borne diseases (e.g. cholera to spread)
- Medicine/healthcare costs money so is difficult to afford
- Lack of rubbish collection allows diseases to spread

Jobs and Money

- Most people work in informal jobs e.g. washing clothes and selling food
- The pay is very low
- Work is very long hours and tiring
- The jobs can be unsafe

Other information

- There are crime problems with alcohol and drug abuse
- There is some happiness with a positive community spirit in places
- There are dangers from trains and roads for children playing



A Self Help Housing Project

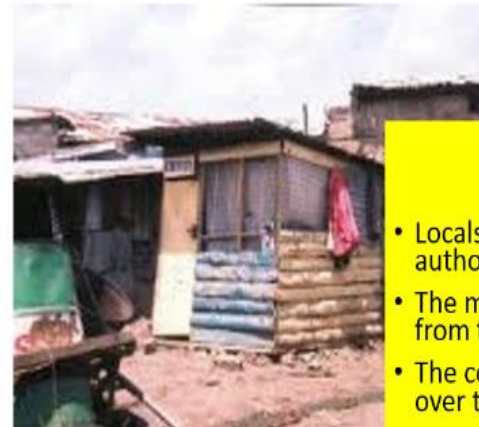
Problems

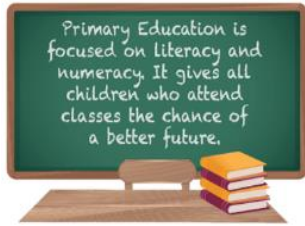
- The housing in Nairobi is made from scrap materials
- Housing is often unstable
- The houses do not provide adequate shelter



How does it work?

- Locals are provided with building materials from the local authority such as cement and bricks
- The materials are cheap meaning many people can benefit from this
- The community works together to help improve the housing over time





Primary Education is focused on literacy and numeracy. It gives all children who attend classes the chance of a better future.

A three year education programme will provide:

- funds to allow slum children to attend lessons;
- a basic classroom with visiting teachers for three years;
- a free uniform and a meal to encourage attendance.

Education Project

How does it work?

- Many children in the slums receive no formal schooling.
- This is particularly true for the children of migrants who have recently arrived in Nairobi from rural areas.

- Educated children have a much better chance of gaining work in the formal sector.
- Jobs have regular wages and benefits such as uniforms and training.
- Formal work is also taxed by the government.



- As well as paying for the visiting teachers, the school provides a free uniform and a free meal at lunchtime.
- Pupils leave the school with a certificate of attendance.
- A learning programme takes place in classrooms with desks and chairs made from recycled materials.
- Paper and writing equipment are provided through fundraising.

What are the problems?



Healthcare Project: A Vaccination programme



The Dagoretti slum. A new slum growing on the western edge of Nairobi, Kenya

- Poor waste disposal in slum areas is to blame for many water-borne diseases.
- Death rates are high and those who survive are too weak to work or attend school.
- Medicines are too expensive for most residents.

- Frequent drop-in clinics will vaccinate the residents to prevent diseases such as polio, typhoid, diphtheria and tetanus.
- It is cheaper to prevent disease than to spend money on treating people who fall ill.

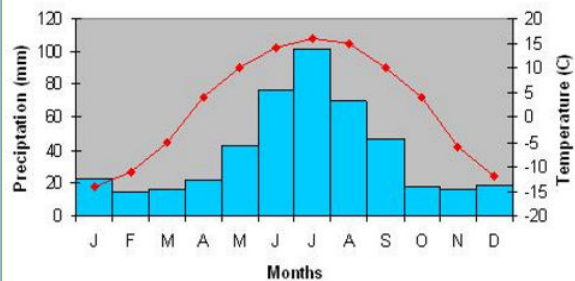
Problems in Kibera

How will it work?

Weather=the conditions in the air on an **individual day**
Climate= the **average** weather conditions measured over a long period of time (30 years)

Climate Graphs

Climate graphs show us what the average temperature and precipitation (rainfall) for a place is for each month. Temperature is represented by a line graph (red line) measured on the right axis and the rainfall is represented by a bar chart (blue bars) is measured on the left axis.



2 Different places in Kenya.

1. What evidence is there that they have different climates?

- There is more vegetation in photo 1 because they have more rainfall
- There are no animals in photo 2 because of a lack of water
- The soil is cracked in photo 2 because it is very hot and dry unlike photo 1

2. How might the different climates have an impact on people's lives?

- Heavy rainfall might lead to flooding which could damage crops or property
- A lack of water in photo 2 might cause problems with people getting dehydrated and growing crops

Photo 1



Photo 2

