

# REHOVOT CONFERENCE- WEITZ CENTRE:

IMPACTS OF HIGH INCIDENCE  
OF URBAN POVERTY ON  
STUDENTS' EDUCATIONAL  
PERFORMANCE & EFFECTS ON  
INCLUSIVE SUSTAINABLE  
URBAN DEVELOPMENT -

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# BACKGROUND- URBAN POVERTY

- Urban poverty is a multidimensional phenomenon
- Poorer households possess five types of assets:
  - Human Capital
  - Financial Capital
  - Physical Capital
  - Social Capital &
  - Natural Capital.

# CHARACTERISTICS OF 'URBAN' POVERTY

- Inadequate income hence
- Inadequate Consumption of Basic Necessities
- Inadequate Asset Base
- Inadequate Provision of Basic Physical & Social Infrastructure &

# CHARACTERISTICS CONT'D-

- Inadequate Access to Education & Healthcare (Schools, Vocational Training, Health Amenities & so on) and
- Inadequate Protection of poorer groups' Basic rights - Social, Cultural, Political & so on.

# CHARACTERISTICS CONT'D-2

Urban poor struggle with many deprivations:-

- Limited access to employment opportunities and income,
- Inadequate & insecure housing and services,
- Violent and unhealthy environments,
- Majority of children live in crowded and informal neighbourhoods with no Recreational Facilities,

# CHARACTERISTICS CONT'D-

- Children Share & Compete with Adults for Inadequate Services and Leave School early
- Support their households & themselves to fight Incidences of Poverty Deprivation/Exclusion
- These children become victims of the urban cash /market economy and its individualism.

# POVERTY PROFILE

- NATIONAL POVERTY AVERAGE MORE THAN 50%
- NAIROBI CITY POVERTY ABOUT 48 %
- AVERAGE INCOME POVERTY IN NAIROBI'S INFORMAL SETTLEMENT - MORE THAN 55 %

# AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD INCOME PROFILE

- AVERAGE PER CAPITA INCOME - US \$ 300/= [EQUINT. TO KSHS 25,000/=]
- AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD INCOMES PROFILE FOR RESIDENTS OF NAIROBI'S :-
  - KSHS 2500/= < KSHS 10,000/= - LOW
  - KSHS 10,000/= - 35,000/= - MEDIUM
  - KSHS + 35,000/ - HIGH INCOME

# ABSOLUTE POVERTY LEVEL

THE ABSOLUTE POVERTY LEVEL IN MONTHLY INCOME :

- IN 2005/06, Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey (KIHBS) ESTABLISHED THAT
- *FOOD POVERTY LEVEL* IN MONTHLY ADULT EQUIV.= KSHA. 1,475/= - IN URBAN &
- K. 1,000 IN RURAL AREAS

# ABSOLUTE POVERTY LEVEL

WHEREAS;

- ADULT EQUIVALENT WAS COMPUTED AS Ksh. 2,915/=, URBAN AREAS &
- Ksh. 1,560/=, FOR RURAL AREAS.



# NAIROBI'S CASE EXAMPLE

- CITY OF NAIROBI AREA - 684 SQ.KM
- RESIDENTIAL AREAS - 176 SQ.
- INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS < 8.8 SQ. KM- ([8, 800 Hectare] < 5% Residential)
- KIBERA INFORMAL SETTLEMENT  
INFORMAL SETTLEMENT - 200 Ha.

# NAIROBI'S CASE EXAMPLE CONT'D

- STABLE NIGHT- POPULATION = 3.2 M
- DAY POULATION ABOUT 3.6 TO 3.8 M
- INFORMAL POPULATION - 2.0 M
  
- KIBERA'S POPULATION - 400, 000
  
- ❖ Hence a Population Density of Slightly over 2000 persons per Ha.]

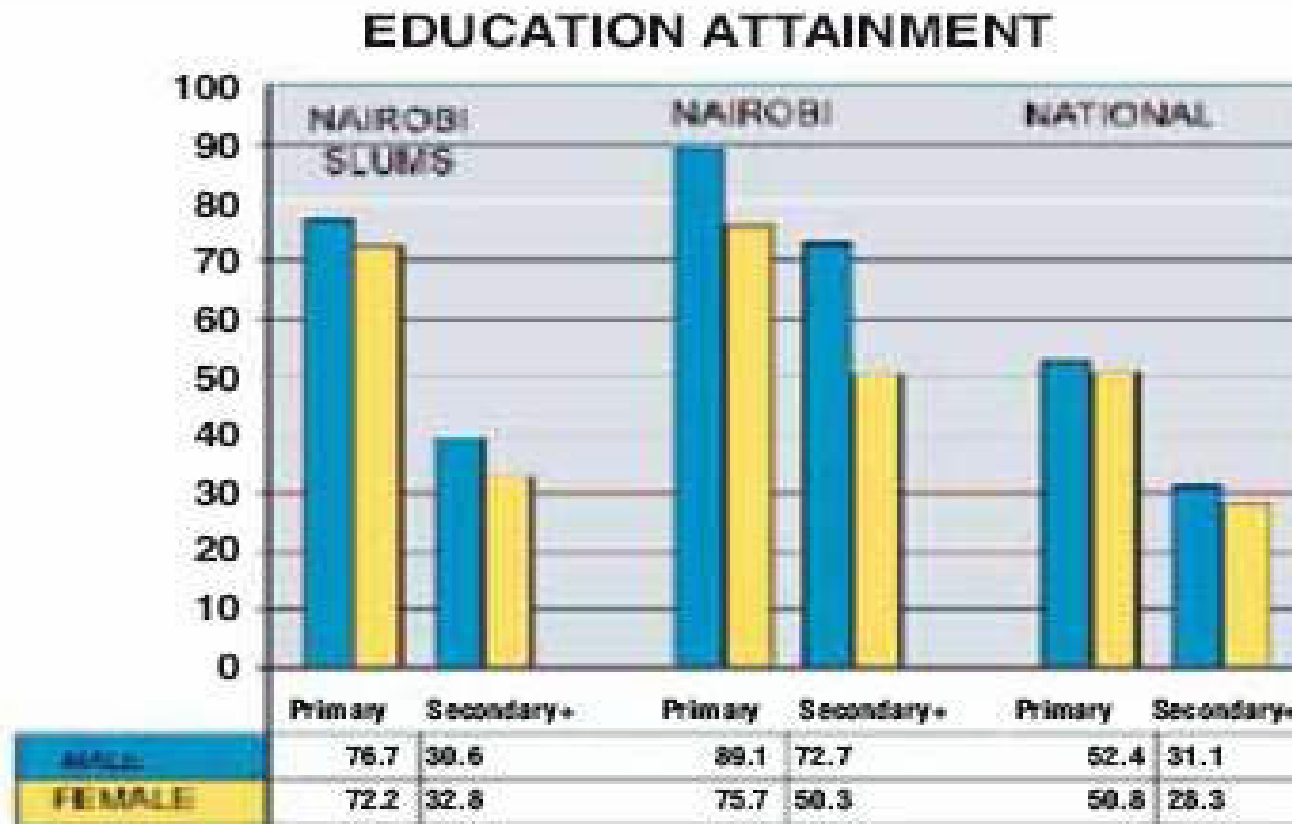
# ACCESS TO EDUCATION IN KIBERA

- ABOUT 100,000 CHILDREN OF SCHOOL GOING AGE AS AT 2009
- SERVED BY LESS THAN 14 No. PRIMARY SCHOOLS [BOTH FORMAL (5) & INFORMAL (9)]
- IN SOWETO EAST VILLAGE WITH ABOUT 25,000 PEOPLE - HAD NO PRIMARY SCHOOL TO SERVE THE AREA.

# ACCESS TO SCHOOL

- IN ANY PRIMARY [FORMAL] IT HAD ABOUT 2000 PUPILS IN 22 CLASSES
- EACH CLASS HAD ENROLMENT OF AN AVERAGE 91 PUPILS
- WHEREAS THE SCHOOL HAD 28 TEACHERS
- COMPUTING TO AN AVERAGE OF 72 PUPILS PER TEACHER

# ILLUSTRATION OF ATTAINMENT



# ATTAINMENT

- THE ABOVE ILLUSTRATION SHOWS THAT ABOUT 76% OF RESIDENTS OF INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS COMPLETED PRIMARY SCHOOL
- NO MUCH DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MALES & FEMALES
- IT COMPARES FAVOURABLY WITH NATIONAL LEVEL WHERE ONLY 50 % OF THE POPULATION ATTAINED PRIMARY SCHOOL LEVEL.

# ATTAINMENT

- OUT OF 35,000 PUPILS -DID KCPE IN 2008, IN NAIROBI, ONLY 15,000 GOT ADMISSION INTO SECONDARY SCHOOLS [FORMAL]
- LESS THAN 5000 INTO INFORMAL SCHOOLS
- REST OVER 40% MAY HAVE NOT GOT ADMITTED
- AT SECONDARY ONLY 33.3% - ADMITTED

# JOB MARKET/EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

- FORMAL WAGE EMPLOYMENT- 25% OR LESS
- INFORMAL WAGE EMPLOYMENT OVER 75%
- WAGES PAID IN FORMAL & INFORMAL EMPLOYMENT HIGH DIFFERENTIALS
- AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD INCOME ARE LOW

# CITY'S DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

- FIRST MASTER PLAN - 1948
  - SPATIAL RACIAL SEGREGATION
- SECOND MASTER PLAN - 1973
  - SPATIAL DIFFERENTIATION BY INCOME GROUPS
- THIRD CITY DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

# SRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

- INCLUSIVE & FULLY PARTICIPATORY PLANNING HAS TO BE ADOPTED
- PLANNING WITH THE CITIZENRY FROM OUTSET
- CITENZEN EMPOWERMENT TO FULLY PARTICIPATE IN PLANNING
- ADOPT SOCIAL-NON TECHNOCRATIC METHODOLOGIES.

THE END

'ASANTE SANA'