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| Create your key terms definition cards by cutting along the dotted line of each row. Then fold along the solid centre line and stick the blank sides together, creating a double-sided card. | |
| Mabati | Corrugated iron sheets often used  for roofing in Kenyan slums. |
| slum conditions | Living in a place that:   * is built with **inadequate construction**  and inadequate materials * is **overcrowded** – more than three people sharing one room * **lacks safe water** in sufficient amounts at an affordable price * has **poor sanitation –** too many people sharing toilet access * is **insecure** in terms of **property and land tenure** – threat of eviction. |
| NGO | Non-governmental organisation. Funds and organises projects, and researches and raises awareness of development issues such as housing conditions. Raises funds from public donations, government grants, donations from institutions and businesses, e.g. Oxfam. |
| Ngong | Name of the river running through Nairobi. The swamp and flood plain of the river is where the Kibera slums are found. |
| land tenure | Who owns the land and also who has rights over it. Land can be:   * private * communal * open access * state |
| site and services loan scheme | Financed by the World Bank and popular in the 1980s, this was a way people in slums could borrow money at low rates of interest to build their own home. |
| savings groups | Local people group together to pool resources to improve housing and invest in businesses. Like an informal bank. It is estimated this investment equals 35 billion Kenyan shillings, equivalent to 469 million US dollars or more than twice all the foreign grants Kenya receives in a year. |
| enumeration | Taking a census of the local population to include how many people per household, age, gender and occupation of residents as well as whether they have access to clean water, sanitation and electricity. |
| UN-HABITAT | This is a branch of the United Nations.  It has its headquarters in Nairobi. It promotes sustainable towns and cities with the goal of providing adequate shelter for all. |
| push factors | These are the aspects of your life that are negative and encourage you or force you to move away, e.g. civil wars, food shortages, disease and health epidemics, political or religious oppression, climate changes, lack of jobs, lack of skilled jobs, poverty, lack of educational opportunities, lack of affordable housing, threat of eviction from land. |
| townships | Informal settlements or shanty towns are called this in South Africa. |
| pull factors | These are things in the target place that encourage people to move there. They include peace and safety, a chance of a better job, better education, healthcare, and a better standard of living in general as well as political and religious freedom. |
| formal economy | In this type of economy businesses are regulated and keep records, they follow laws on employment rights and health and safety at work. Businesses pay tax on their profits. |
| informal economy | In this type of economy businesses are not regulated. They do not pay tax. They use casual and family labour. Many of the businesses are small with low overheads. |
| barrio | Informal settlements or shanty towns are called this in Spanish-speaking Latin American countries such as Mexico and Venezuela |
| Kibera | A slum settlement five km south east of Nairobi housing approximately one million people. It has built up along the Ngong river. It it the setting for the Comic Relief documentary ‘Famous, Rich and in the Slums’ (2011). |
| infrastructure | The network of services and utilities that people and businesses need, e.g. electricity, water, sanitation, roads, railways, ICT and mobile networks, and social services such as hospitals and schools. |
| Mukuru | A large slum settlement in the east of Nairobi. The population of the slum  exceeds 100,000. |
| favela | Informal settlements or shanty towns  are called this in Brazil. |
| bustee | Informal settlements or shanty towns  are called this in India. |
| slum | Informal settlements or shanty towns  are called this in Nairobi. |
| rural to urban migration | People moving from villages and  the countryside to the cities. |
| Jua Kali | A Kenyan term for the informal economy. About half a million people in Nairobi are employed in this sector. It includes all artisans and business people who are in micro and small enterprises (MSEs) in Kenya. |
| M-Pesa | A way of paying for things and transferring money to another person using a mobile phone.  Customers come to registered retailers and pay them cash in exchange for loading virtual credit onto their phone, known as e-float. E-float can be swapped and transferred between mobile users with a simple text message and a system of codes. The recipient of e-float takes their mobile phone into the nearest retailer and swaps the text message code back for physical money. |