



Berkshire-Partners UK

Company Profile

PROJECT FACILITATION

Public Health Schemes...

Skill Development...

Infrastructure Development...



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Can We Help You?

Situated at 152 Kemp House, City Road, EC1V 2NX. We render various Professional services From IT infrastructure, Hr Strategy, Project Facilitation. We Specialise in facilitation of community Projects and Public schemes for community development. Our company works with multinationals who co-sponsor our Projects as a part of their corporate responsibility to the society. Through their funding, we bring to life our community projects. Our 2016 mission statement was to develop schemes to support in African countries. Our Concentration is from the eastern region to the Northern Territory and across to the western territories of Africa. So, if you're Territory or northern WA-based, we've got you covered.



Michael Adesigbin
Founder / President Berkshire-Partners

How We Can Help You.

African Countries in recent years have been growing rapidly, most of our Projects are focused on poverty alleviation, Public Schemes and Youth Empowerment.

We look for opportunities in country where our services are needed, as a Western company—regardless of whether that project is big or small—we find it and create a solution to reduce the burden with an overwhelming sense of responsibility...

- Are Humans created differently?
 - Will my decision today have an impact on tomorrow?
 - Does African deserve to have a better standard of living?
 - Will my project bring kudos or criticism?
-

It doesn't seem to matter how much progress we make, the demands to do more with less and to achieve the lowest possible carbon footprint are ever increasing. The end result of the Projects justifies the reason and the means to the reason we created it.

Berkshire-Partners UK started researching suitable alternatives to European countries in the area of community projects. The standard of living in Africa is not compared to the western world, hence why we concentrate on making projects in Africa to aid development. We started researching innovations in eastern african countries in order to empower youths, increase the level of Public sanitation and skill development.

Today, our services range includes:

Public Sanitation Schemes

Public Sanitation has been a major issue in African countries, Although WHO and UNICEF estimate that 1.2 billion people worldwide gained access to improved sanitation between 1990 and 2004, an estimated 2.6 billion people - including 980 million children – had no toilets at home. If current trends continue, there will still be 2.4 billion people without basic sanitation in 2015, and the children among them will continue to pay the price in lost lives, missed schooling, in disease, malnutrition and poverty.

“Nearly 40% of the world’s population lacks access to toilets, and the dignity and safety that they provide,” said Ann M. Veneman, UNICEF Executive Director. “The absence of adequate sanitation has a serious impact on health and social development, especially for children. Investments in improving sanitation will accelerate progress towards the Millennium Development Goals and save lives.”

Using proper toilets and hand washing - preferably with soap - prevents the transfer of bacteria, viruses and parasites found in human excreta which otherwise contaminate water resources, soil and food. This contamination is a major cause of diarrhoea, the second biggest killer of children in developing countries, and leads to other major diseases such as cholera, schistosomiasis, and trachoma.

Improving access to sanitation is a critical step towards reducing the impact of these diseases. It also helps create physical environments that enhance safety, dignity and self-esteem. Safety issues are particularly important for women and children, who otherwise risk sexual harassment and assault when defecating at night and in secluded areas.

This is why Berkshire-Partners UK has made Public sanitation Our vocal Project.









Agriculture Enhancement

"Farm operation" means the land and on-farm buildings, equipment, manure processing and handling facilities, and practices which contribute to the production, preparation and marketing of crops, livestock and livestock products as a commercial enterprise, including a commercial horse boarding operation; a timber operation; a compost, mulch, or other biomass crops operation; and a commercial equine operation. Such farm operation may consist of one or more parcels of owned or rented land, which parcels may be contiguous or noncontiguous to each other.

"Crops, livestock and livestock products" shall include but not be limited to the following:

- a) Field crops, including corn, wheat, oats, rye, barley, hay, potatoes and dry beans.
- b) Fruits, including apples, peaches, grapes, cherries and berries.
- c) Vegetables, including tomatoes, snap beans, cabbage, carrots, beets and onions.
- d) Horticultural specialties, including nursery stock, ornamental shrubs, ornamental trees and flowers.

- e) Livestock and livestock products, including cattle, sheep, hogs, goats, horses, poultry, ratites, such as ostriches, emus, rheas and kiwis, farmed deer, farmed buffalo, fur bearing animals, wool bearing animals, such as alpacas and llamas, milk, eggs and furs.
- f) Maple sap.
- g) Christmas trees derived from a managed Christmas tree operation whether dug for transplanting or cut from the stump.
- h) Aquaculture products, including fish, fish products, water plants and shellfish.
- i) Woody biomass, which means short rotation woody crops raised for bioenergy, and shall not include farm woodland.
- j) Apiary products, including honey, beeswax, royal jelly, bee pollen, propolis, package bees, nucs and queens. For the purposes of this paragraph, "nucs" shall mean small honey bee colonies created from larger colonies including the nuc box, which is a smaller version of a beehive, designed to hold up to five frames from an existing colony

Poverty Alleviation

Poverty cannot be completely eradicated, as it largely caused by human factors. Over the past years there has been a lot of Poverty Alleviation Programs designed to break the cycle of poverty in many households and communities in the world. The result is remarkable, but there is still a lot to be done.

Poverty alleviation involves the strategic use of tools such as education, economic development, health and income redistribution to improve the livelihoods of the world's poorest by governments and internationally approved organizations. They also aim at removing social and legal barriers to income growth among the poor. Why are these tools important?

1. Education

Quality education empowers people to take advantage of opportunities around them. It helps children get knowledge, information and life skills they need to realize their potential. Training teachers, building schools, providing education materials and breaking down that prevent children from accessing education are important features of poverty alleviation programmes.

2. Health, food and water

Many programs aim at feeding kids at school and providing health services as well. This encourages parents to send the children to school and keep them there. If children have food to eat, and are healthy, they can learn and respond to the needs of the programme.

3. Provision of skills and Training

The youth and able-to-work in the communities are provided skills to help with farm work or other economic activity, which helps them earn money to make a living and take care of their families.



Factors that cause poverty

1. Income inequality

Research shows that when a country grows economically, overall poverty reduces. If the national income is not equally distributed among all communities in the country, there is a risk that poorer communities will end up poorer, and individuals will feel it most.

2. Conflicts and Unrests

About 33% of communities in absolute poverty live in places of conflict. In the past, countries like Rwanda and Sri-Lanka have suffered poverty as a result of years of tribal and civil wars. In recent years, Afghanistan, Iraq and the like are all going through difficult times and poverty is rife in these areas. Unrests result in massive loss of human lives, diseases, hunger and violence, destruction of property and infrastructure,

economic investments and quality labour. It is also a put-off for foreign investments. Wealth can never be created in such an environment.

3. Location, adverse ecology and location

Location of countries, as well as communities within the country can make people poor. Geographic and ecological factors such as mountains, swamps, deserts and the like have also made life conditions unbearable in many places. This is why some rural areas are poorer than others, even in the same country. For example, poverty in the Andes, Peru is six times higher than communities in the Amazonian region.

This are just a few Programmes for alleviation of Poverty in societies. Our Mission at Berkshire-Partners UK is to create wealth and improve the standard of Living in African Countries.

What we are about

If you would like to:

- ⇒ Sanitation projects for your state or country;
- ⇒ Improve on human comfort levels; and
- ⇒ Develop schemes for Poverty alleviation,

then you need to contact us now.

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