

PRISMA

International Development in Urban Contexts

Utrecht, 24 September 2015

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ROOM DYNAMICS ROLES RESPONSIBILITIES



International Development in Urban Contexts

Agenda

1. Introduction
2. Context
3. Issues
4. Approach
5. Discussion

International Development in Urban Contexts



High growth in urban population (interactive)



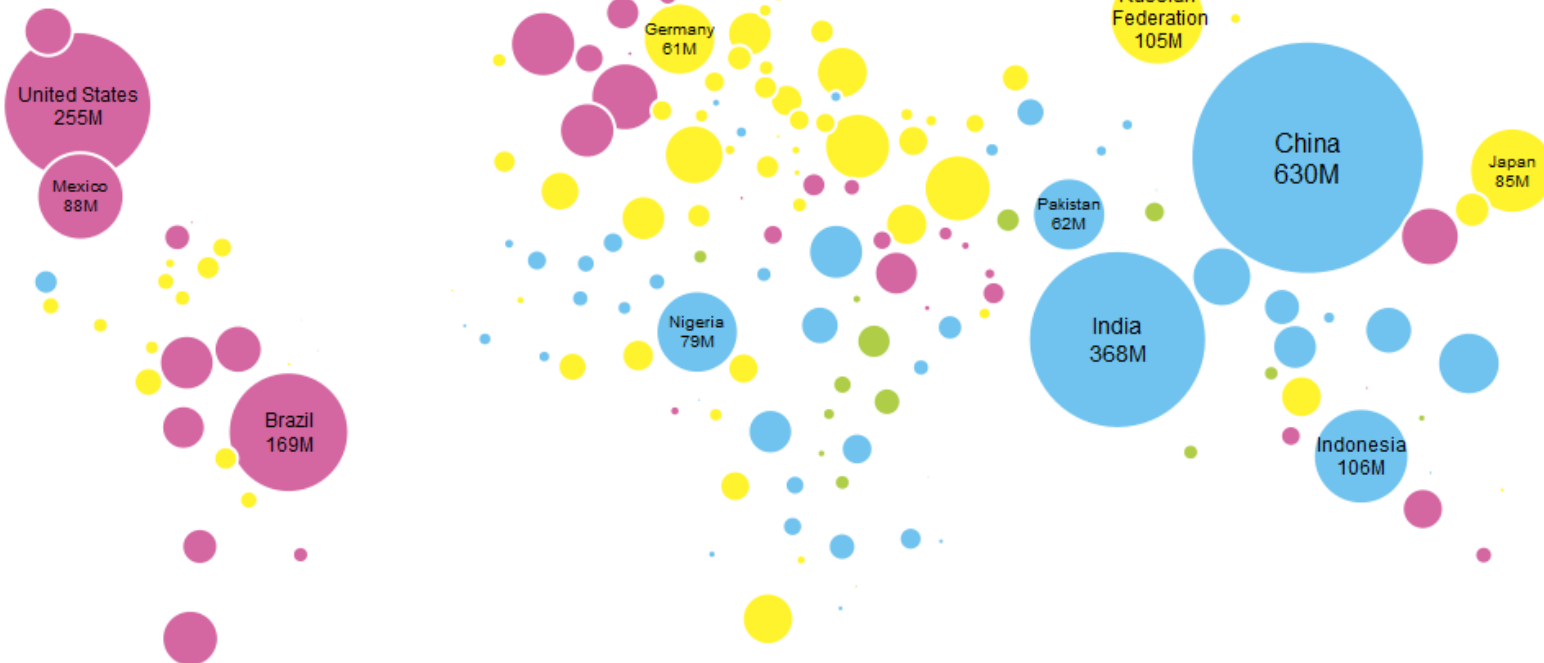
AN URBAN WORLD

This graphic depicts countries and territories with 2050 urban populations exceeding 100,000. Circles are scaled in proportion to urban population size. Hover over a country to see how urban it is (percentage of people living in cities and towns) and the size of its urban population (in millions).

Urban Population

- Greater than 75%
- 50% - 75%
- 25% - 50%
- Less than 25%

2010



Notes

Source: UNICEF CEE (2012)

Urban imperative

THE GLOBAL GOALS

For Sustainable Development



GOAL 11



MAKE CITIES AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS INCLUSIVE,
SAFE, RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

More at sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdgsproposal

Urban imperative

Targets

- By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums
- By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons
- By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries
- Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage
- By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations
- By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management
- By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities
- Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning
- By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels
- Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials

Urban poverty

More than
70% of the world's poorest people **live** in middle-income countries, most of them in **urban areas**

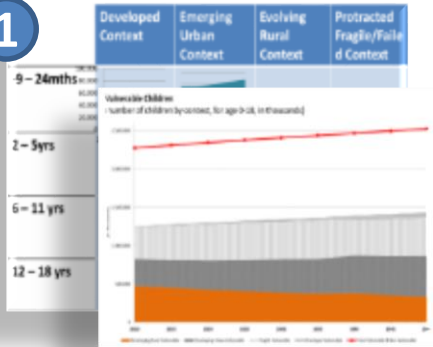
Around **1/3** of the urban **populations** in developing countries are **living in slums**

40% of the world's population **lacking access** to **adequate sanitation** | **1.2 billion** people having **no sanitation** facilities at all

**DEAL WITH POVERTY IN EACH CITY AND YOU WILL GET RID OF GLOBAL POVERTY
THE CLOSER YOU ARE TO A PROBLEM,
THE GREATER YOUR CHANCES OF SOLVING IT!**

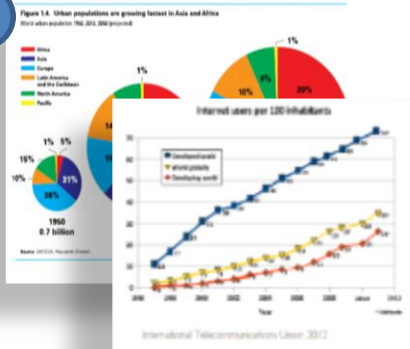
Approach for defining strategic intent and models

State of Children



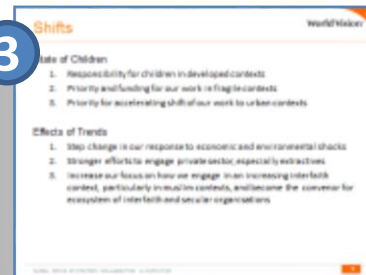
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Effects of Trends



Strategic Shifts

3



Strategic Intent

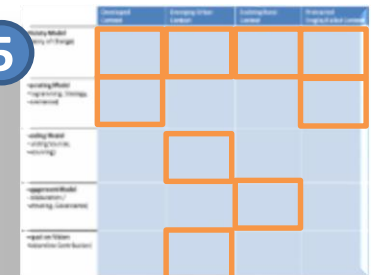
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**Strategic direction:
recommendations &
actions with urgency**

- ✓ ...
- ✓ ...

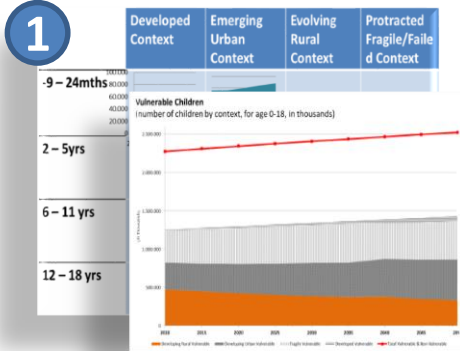
Changes to Models

5



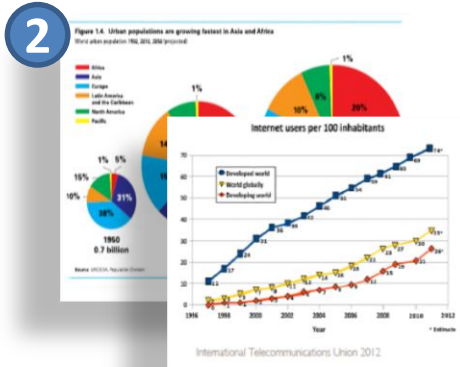
Summary of facts & insights from our work

State of Children



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Effects of Trends



Based on humanitarian imperative, state of children, and effects of trends, consider strategic shifts as:

1. Vulnerability is multi-dimensional and increasing whilst poverty is decreasing
2. Many Megatrends “live together” and when “stacked” can either have huge positive or huge negative impact on well-being of most vulnerable
3. People are becoming more vulnerable everywhere and particularly in urban contexts
4. Today, most NGOs are not fully prepared to make necessary strategic shifts
5. Based on these shifts, large emerging gaps in NGO capabilities need to be addressed to realise their vision



Vulnerability should consider multiple dimensions

Methodology to estimate number of vulnerable children	Limited definition	Current definition	Future definition
Categories & Indicators			
Extreme deprivation			
– Proportion of the population living under \$2/day	●	●	●
– % population in multi-dimensional poverty (MPI)		●	●
Violent/abusive relationships			
– % of children aged 2 - 14 experiencing severe physical punishment		●	●
– % girls age 15 - 19 who underwent FGM		●	●
– % of children age 5 - 14 engaged in child labour		●	●
– (to be determined, percentage of children forced into early marriage)			●
Serious discrimination			
– % of total population: refugees, asylum-seekers, IDPs, stateless, conflict		●	●
– % of population under 18 who are refugees		●	●
Catastrophe or disaster			
– % affected by single largest flood last 10 years		●	●
– % affected by storms in last 5 years		●	●
– % affected by single largest drought last 10 years		●	●
Disablement			
– (to be determined, e.g. % of children with disabilities)			●
Oppression			
– (to be determined, e.g. restrictiveness, participation)			●

Compounded effect of some trends on vulnerability

Trend	Developed Context	Developing Urban	Developing Rural	Fragile / Failed
1. Continuing: Development austerity matched by resilient humanitarian and private aid flows				
2. Continuing: Rise of MICs economic capacity and roles in world order				
3. Increasing: Economic expansion across Sub-Saharan Africa		extractives		
4. Continuing: Climate change, environmental impacts and shifting agricultural patterns		environmental shocks		
5. Continuing: Food shocks, inflation, and volatility of food and commodity prices		economic shocks		
6. Increasing: Christianity challenged within religious pluralism and radical fundamentalism	interfaith engagement			
7. Increasing: Urbanisation and migration		urban vulnerable		
8. Increasing: Inequality in rapidly developing and developed economies	inequality			
9. Increasing: Vulnerable children located in Fragile contexts				stability
10. Increasing: New actors, market approaches, models of development & donor engagement		role of private sector		
11. Continuing: Changing expectations of donors, media and institutions				
12. Increasing: Global connectivity, social media and enabling mobile devices		role of technology		

3 Growth of child vulnerability by 2030 is highest in developing urban and fragile contexts

Number of Vulnerable Children (2010 and 2030) and Growth Rates

	Developed			Developing			Fragile/Failed			#2010 (in Millions)	%CAGR	#2030
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total			
Vulnerable 0-17yrs	17 2.6% 29	4 0.7% 5	22 2.2% 34	339 2.4% 541	500 0.4% 546	839 1.3% 1,087	126 3.5% 252	217 1.6% 295	342 2.4% 546			
Total Pop. 0-17yrs	196 2.2% 305	46 0.7% 52	241 2.0% 357	701 1.8% 1,004	834 0.2% 863	1,535 1.0% 1,867	160 3.3% 307	274 1.3% 356	434 2.1% 663			

Absolute growth is highest in developing urban contexts

Relative growth is highest in fragile & developing urban contexts

Note: each cell shows Number of vulnerable children (in millions, for 2010 and 2030) and Compounded Annual Growth Rate (CAGR, as percentage, 2010-2030), per context and age bracket
 Source: UN DESA Population Division (2013, scenarios for medium fertility), World Population Prospects (2012), GOSC&I analysis
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Fragile / failed countries

- Afghanistan
- Armenia
- Azerbaijan
- Burkina Faso
- Burundi
- Central African Republic
- Chad
- DR Congo
- Egypt
- Ethiopia
- Georgia
- Iraq
- Libya
- Mali
- Myanmar
- Niger
- Nigeria
- North Korea
- Sudan
- Pakistan
- Somalia
- South Sudan
- Syria
- Tunisia
- Yemen
- Zimbabwe

- Sri Lanka (transitioning to Developing)
- Cote d'Ivoire (transitioning to Fragile)

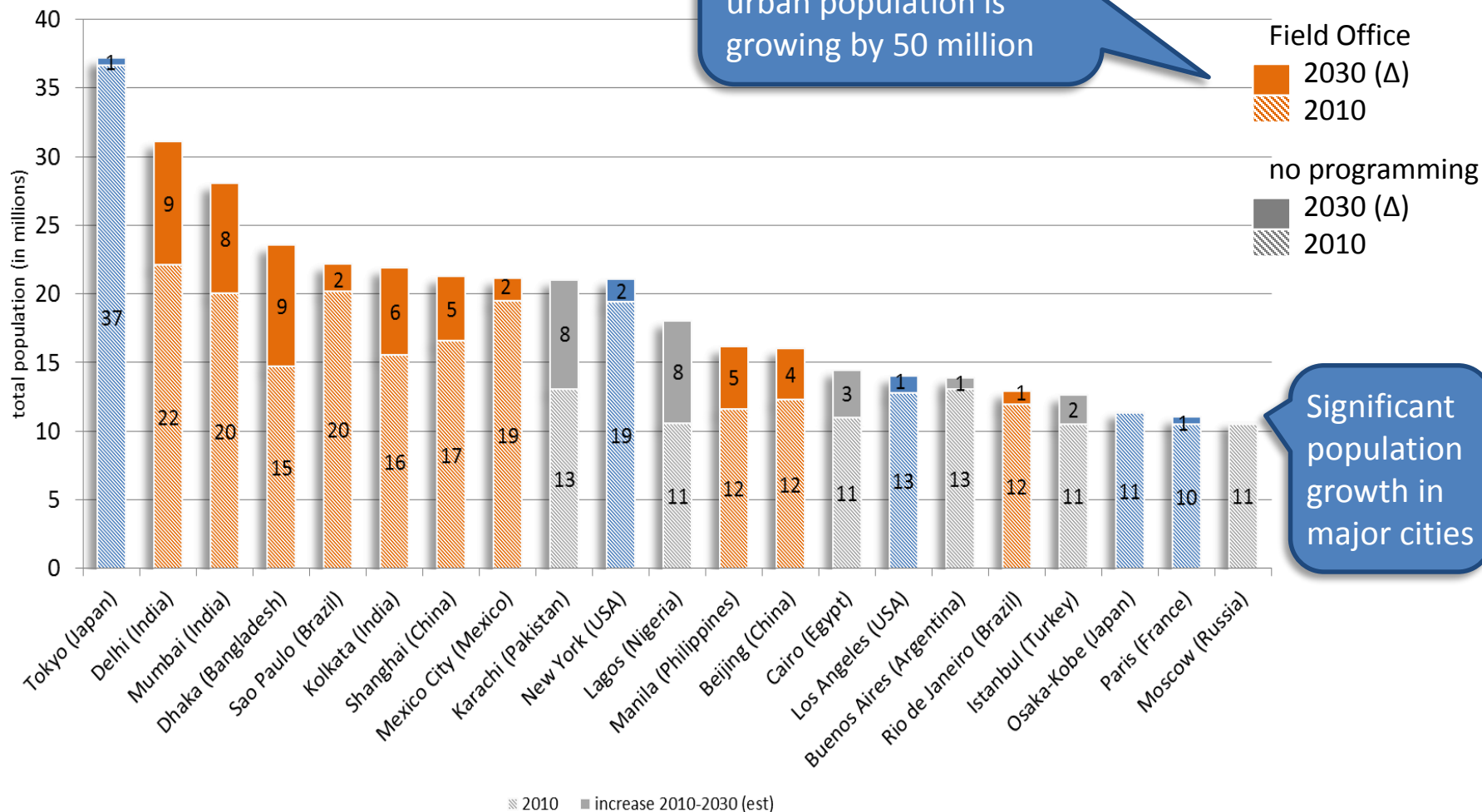
Fragile/developing/developed context designations:

1. Fragility categories determined using the Failed States Index (FSI) and the Global Peace Index (GPI) with a 50%/50% weighting.
2. Border between fragile/developing/developed contexts uses similar cut-off points as the Fund for Peace and Vision for Humanity with a 50%/50% weighting.
3. For simplification, assume 2030 fragility is the same as 2013, the last reported year.
4. Ensured countries identified as Key Crisis Areas in the International Crisis Group's Annual Conference were included in the 'fragile' context.
5. Shift countries from the 'developing' to 'developed' context if the real GDP per capita for a 'developing' country is greater than the minimum real GDP per capita in the 'developed' context. (Source, including 2030 real GDP per capita projection:
<http://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/international-macroeconomic-data-set.aspx#.Uxqow0JdW9Q>)

Substantial urban population growth in Field offices

Population growth in largest cities
total population (2010-2030), in millions

In 10 largest cities with Field offices, the total urban population is growing by 50 million



4 Today, most NGOs are not fully prepared to make necessary strategic shifts

	Developed Context	Developing Context	Fragile/Failed Context
Ministry Model	Theory of Change, Programming		
Operating Model	Operations, Strategy		
Funding Model	Funding Sources, Resourcing		
Engagement Model	Partnering, Governance		
Impact on Vision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If no changes: by 2030, what will be bottomline contribution of your organisation to achieving the vision? • What strategic shifts does your organisation need to make to achieve its vision by 2030? 		

Due to shifts, emerging gaps in NGO capabilities need to be addressed to realise their vision

	Developed Context	Developing Context	Fragile/Failed Context
Ministry Model (Theory of Change)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does your organisation adequately address: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Short term: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Current model(s), capabilities, performance Current gaps, issues Long term: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategic shifts, trends Strategic initiatives required 		
Operating Model (Programming, Strategy, Governance)			
Funding Model (Funding Sources, Resourcing)			
Engagement Model (Collaboration / Partnering, Governance)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does your organisation appropriately leverage eco-systems: Militaries, Governments, Private Sector, Public Sector, Multilaterals, Civil Society, and the Media? 		
Impact on Vision (Bottomline Contribution, by 2030)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is your organisation prepared to make the strategic shifts required to achieve its vision by 2030? 		

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Discussion

Considering your vision and mission, and with honesty & integrity:

1. *Do we have strategic intent for addressing the needs of the most vulnerable in **urban** contexts?*
2. *How well or poorly prepared are we to address the needs of the most vulnerable in **urban** contexts?*

