Ontwikkelingssamenwerking in stedelijke gebieden

Prisma – 24 september 2015



THE CONTEXT

Facts and figures

	2012	2020	2050
World Population	7 billion		9 billion (+ 29%)
% Urban Population % Rural Population	50% (3.5 bln) 50% (3.5 bln)		70% (6.3 bln) (urban population = +80%) 30% (2.7 bln) (rural population = - 22%)
Slum Dwellers	1 billion	1,5 billion (+ 50% in 8 years)	

Rapid urbanisation

- Natural population growth
- Rural Urban migration: pushed and pulled
 - Internally Displaced Persons (IDP's)
 - Cities offer opportunities
 - Cities are 'the engines of economy': 70% contribution to the world GDP

Four distinctive features of urban environments

- Density (pressure on land, broader support for services and facilities)
- Diversity (culture, income, religion)
- Dynamism (population change, high mobility)
- Complexity (many (in)formal actors, levels of government, different interests)

THE ISSUES

A journey through Urban Issues

- The organized reality of the rural situation
- Coming to the city: disappointing situation for the most vulnerable urban poor
- The poor suffer most

• > 60% Slum inhabitants in Greater Mumbai

Challenges for urban citizens, e.g. :

- 1. Limited social cohesion
- 2. Pressure on land
- 3. Shortage of public space
- 4. Flood risk
- 5. Garbage and Pollution
- 6. Unemployment
- 7. Limited access to services and facilities (e.g. health)
- 8. Social danger: child trafficking, riots, ...
- 9. High disease rates
- 10. ...

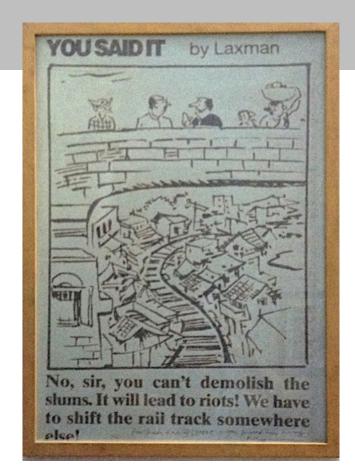
Limited social cohesion



 Urban Communities of Shared Interest (UCSI)

Pressure on land

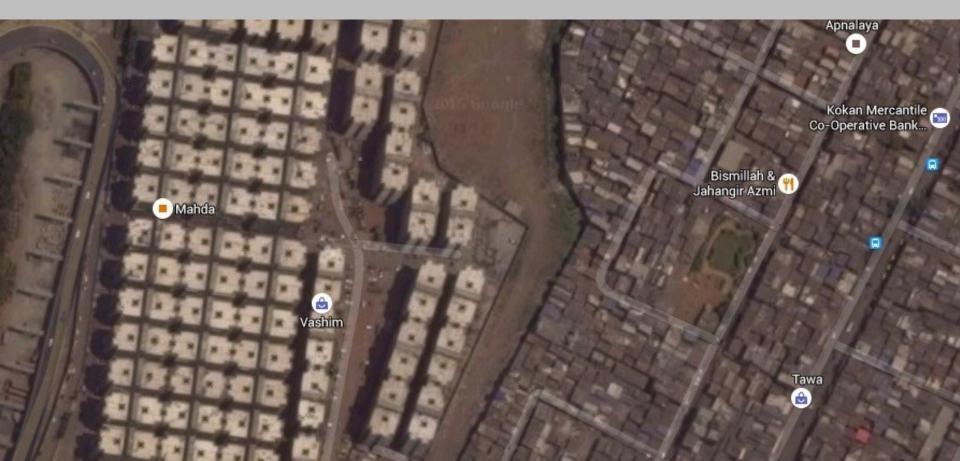
- Complex land tenure situation (cultural, political)
- Limited / no land rights
- High land value is exploited
- Eviction and Relocation: Low income inhabitants are evicted or relocated to marginal areas
- No incentive to invest in the neighbourhood







Shortage of Public Space







Carlton North, Melbourne (Australia)

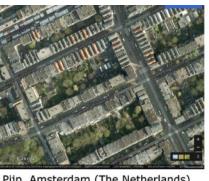


Dharavi, Mumbai (India)

Mumbai Slums:

- 200,000 inh/sq.km (40x Amsterdam) \succ
- 2-5 people per 10m2 gross floor area \geq

Amsterdam 5,000 inh/sq.km New York 10,600 inh/sq.km Mumbai 25,000 inh/sq.km



De Pijp, Amsterdam (The Netherlands)



Korogocho, Nairobi, (Kenia)



Lack of public space voor social and economic activities

Flood risk

- In 2050 40% of the world's population lives under severe water stress (OECD, 2012)
- Regular flooding and extreme floods
- The urban poor are most vulnerable
- Loss of property
- Vicious circle
- Many deaths and injured through explosions: a combination of flooding and malfunctioning power system



Ghana, 2015

- Insufficient sanitation threatens
 drinking water
- Substandard sanitation facilities
 + annual flooding = waterborne diseases
- 1\$ in sanitation saves 8\$ in health costs



- In Mumbai annual flooding of the city costs businesses 7 days/year of lost labor
- Projected annual damage in 2050: 6.5 billion USD





Garbage and Pollution

- Environmental damage
- Limited garbage collection

 \rightarrow in Mumbai 8000 tonnes/day, with only 1 trash can/ 20.000 people

- Blockage of the drainage system: flooding
- Severe deficiencies in drainage cause waterborne deseases



Challenges for NGO's in the field of urban improvement

- Complex field of players
- High mobility
- Many themes are political
- How to organise funding?
- Cross sectoral and specialistic

But also chances

APPROACHES

Components of the LIFTcities Approach

- Cooperation between top-down and bottom up operating stakeholders
- Bridging sectors: people and technology
- UCSI's
- Tripartite approach in urban development:
 → Community + government + business
- Partnering specialists



Funding

- Just some examples: JICA (Japan International Cooperation Agency), Cities Alliance -Catalytic Fund, IDRC: International Development Research Centre (Canada), Asian Development Bank, Rockefeller Foundation, Bill and Melina Gates Foundation, World Bank, ...
- CSR as catalyst
- Business attractive cost recovery models, ROI rates

Example 1

Human Cities Coalition

Turning everyday reality into opportunities





The Human Cities Coalition

- a convening party
- bringing public and private parters in urban upgrading together
- in sustainable business cases
- promoting inclusive and sustainable urban development for all,
- from an economic, social and ecological perspective.

The HCC contributes to the achievement of the new SDGs, in particular to SDG 11:

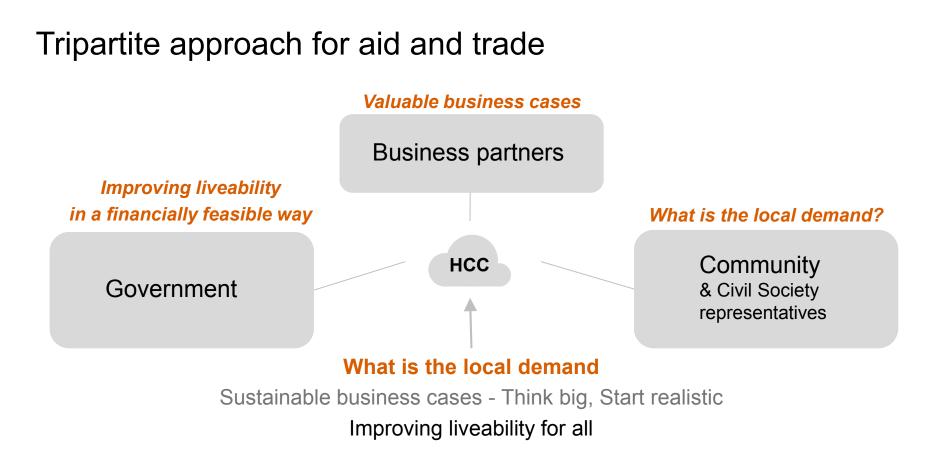
"Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable"

Sustainable Business Case:

- Financially feasible,
- Inclusively serving the needs of the population and in particular the 'bottom 40%' (People),
- Environmentally sustainable (Planet).

Roles of the Human Cities Coalition

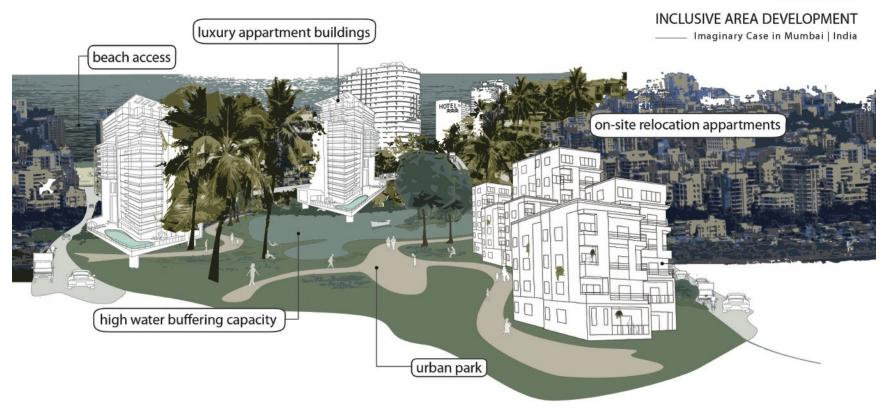
- Convener and broker:
 - bringing together the right and committed parties,
 - reinforcing financial and in-kind contributions
 - carrying out and facilitating project preparation studies and kick start activities
- Stimulating outcome performances and impact
 - e.g. facilitate knowledge sharing and monitoring & evaluation of output, outcome and impact



HCC focus areas will include: e.g.

Master Planning	Healthcare	Drinking Water, Sanitation
Drainage	Water Engineering	Mobility
Innovative Housing	Public Space	Land Rights





Moment of Change

- **<u>Upfront</u>** infrastructural works **<u>prevent high costs</u>** in spatial re-planning
- The city government's awareness that <u>slum dweller's interests are to be</u> <u>integrated</u> in the planning process
- The slum dwellers federation's **readiness** to cooperate with authorities
- Federal CSR law that obliges companies to spend 2% of their profits on **CSR**
- Indian federal government's awareness to incorporate issues of urban housing and slums within <u>integrated</u> urban development

Example 2: Gulu goes urban

The transformation of a regional town in Northern Uganda into a city



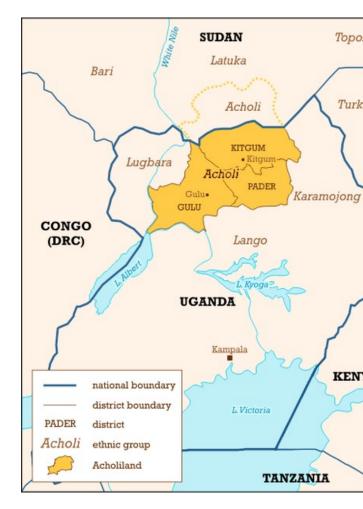
Gulu

- Gulu (152.000 inhabitants) is the regional administrative centre of the rural north
- Heart of the LRA area: an area affected by war
- A large number of Acholi- IDP's in former camps
- Many newcomers from South Sudan
- Criminality, unemployment
- Transit town: sex industry, bars for truckers on the road to Juba,..



Moment of Change

- Gulu is one of the 5 regional towns to become cities (appointed by the National Government).
- To achieve the city-status, Gulu must meet several conditions considering services and infrastructure, water en sewerage → planning is needed.
- The Municipal authorities want to expand Gulu from 3,6km to 8,0 km radius → planning is needed.
- 80% of the land around Gulu has undefined property rights, only 20% is in use (UN).



Potential stakeholders

- Slum Dwellers: NSDF Gulu
- NGO's: ZOA
- Local leaders (churches, ..)
- Local government: Municipality of Gulu
- National government: Ministry of Lands, Resident District Commissioner (direct Deputy of the President for the northern region)
- (Inter) national business partners



"Hot" themes in Gulu development

In line with ZOA expertise:

- Livelihoods / (Urban) Agriculture
- Land security and Peace
- WASH in relation to density

- Infrastructure (roads, accessibility of functions)
- Urban housing and urban planning (increasing density)

Line of thinking for a Gulu Project

Urban plan:

- Spatially and pro-actively guiding rapid urban growth
- Access to services and facilities
- Land security plan
- Access to land: Urban agriculture model based on cooperatives



