The inclusive city of the Global South

Seeking for new planning and design paradigms for urbanisation in weak institutional environments

Presentation prepared by Roberto Rocco , TU Delft
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Department of Urbanism

Research Theme #5
International Planning and Developing Regions

Dominic Stead

Roberto Rocco

Other partners

*IHS (International Institute of Urban Management of the Erasmus University)

*TU Eindhoven

*CEDLA (Centre for Latin American Documentation and Research of the UvA)

*Delft Global Initiative

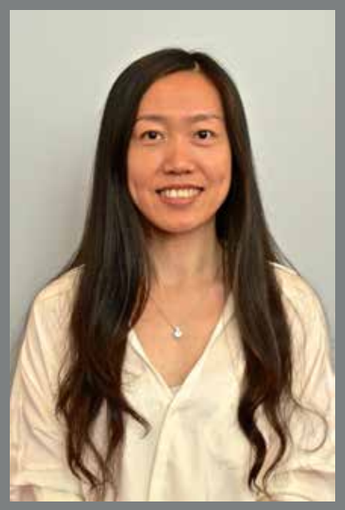
*A is for AFRICA initiative

*UN-Habitat

*SEVERAL UNIVERSITIES AROUND THE WORLD (Politecnico, TU Vienna, NCKU, SCUT, University of Sao Paulo, EiABC)

The **Sustainable Development Goals** (**SDGs**), officially known as **Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development** is a set of 17 "Global Goals" with 169 targets between them. Spearheaded by the United Nations through a deliberative process involving its 193 Member States, as well as global civil society, the goals are contained in paragraph 54 United Nations Resolution A/RES/70/1 of 25 September 2015

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



Many people work with developing countries OR comparative studies in the department and in the faculty albeit not always in the chair of Spatial Planning and Strategy

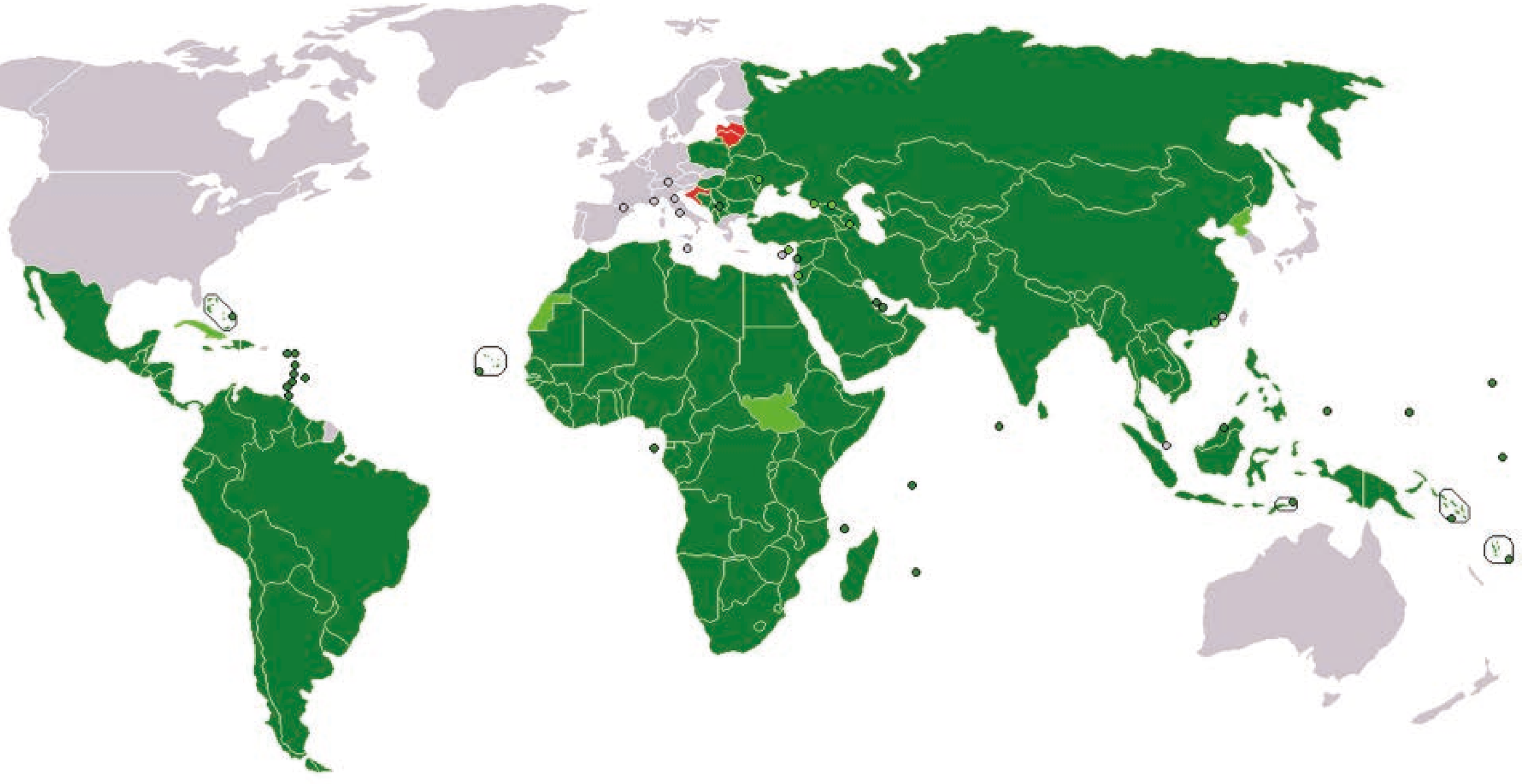
Three concepts

* GOVERNANCE
* SUSTANABILITY
*SPATIAL JUSTICE

One big framework

SPATIAL PLANNING & STRATEGY

The ‘Global South’



IMF Developing Countries Map, 2014 (revised)CC BY-SA 1.0

What makes the GS different?

1. PACE OF GROWTH
2. SCALE OF CHANGE
3. WEAK INSTITUTIONAL ENVIRONMENTS
4. UNBALANCED GOVERNANCE ARRANGEMENTS and WEAK RULE OF LAW
5. RIGHTS DEFICIT
6. ECONOMIC INEQUALITY (INEQUALITY OF ACCESS)
7. LARGE VULNERABILITY TO ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS
8. STRONG PRESENCE OF INFORMAL URBANISATION PROCESSES
9. STRONG ROLE OF INFORMAL INSTITUTIONS (OSTROM)

Urgency

in 2013, approximately 850 million people (one third of urban dwellers worldwide) lived in informal settlemen in conditions of serious deprivation, including lack of access to sanitation, fresh water, healthy living space, and public services.

Urgency

Meanwhile, millions of new migrants are added daily to this pool for various reasons.

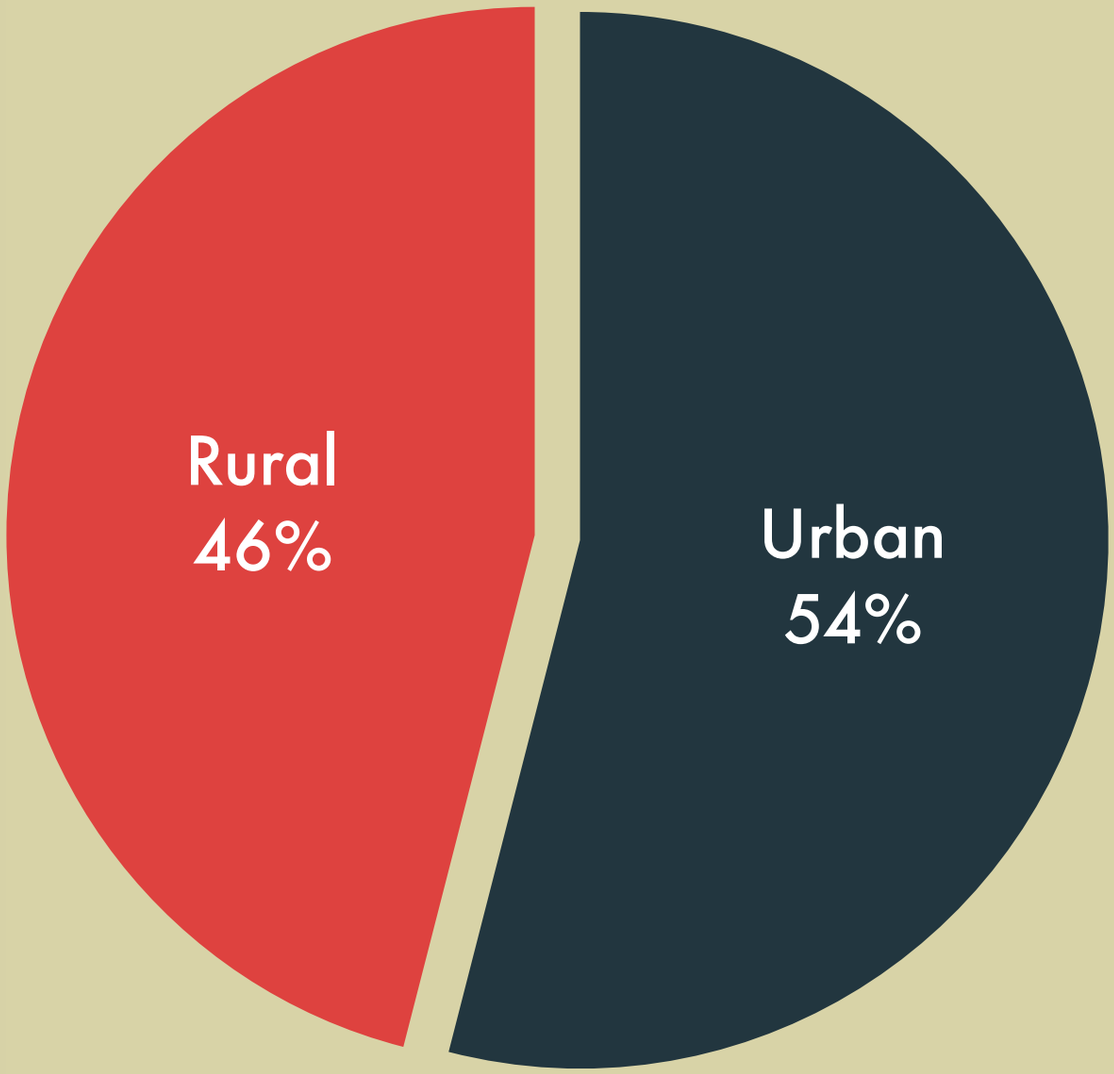
Urgency

New comers often "self-help", settle in land illegally or irregularly, their legal and political status is precarious. (UN-Habitat)

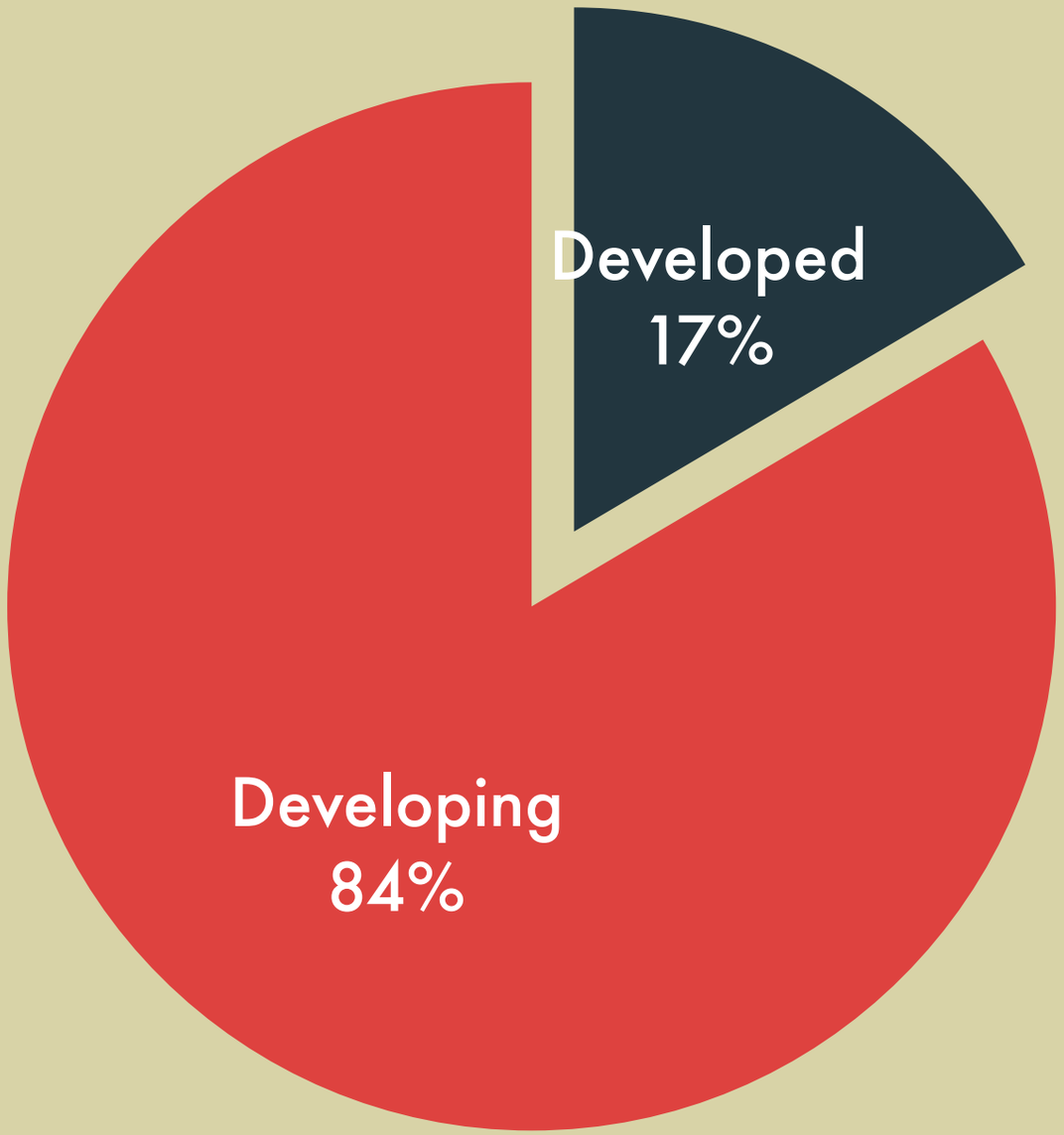
World Population

7,3 billion

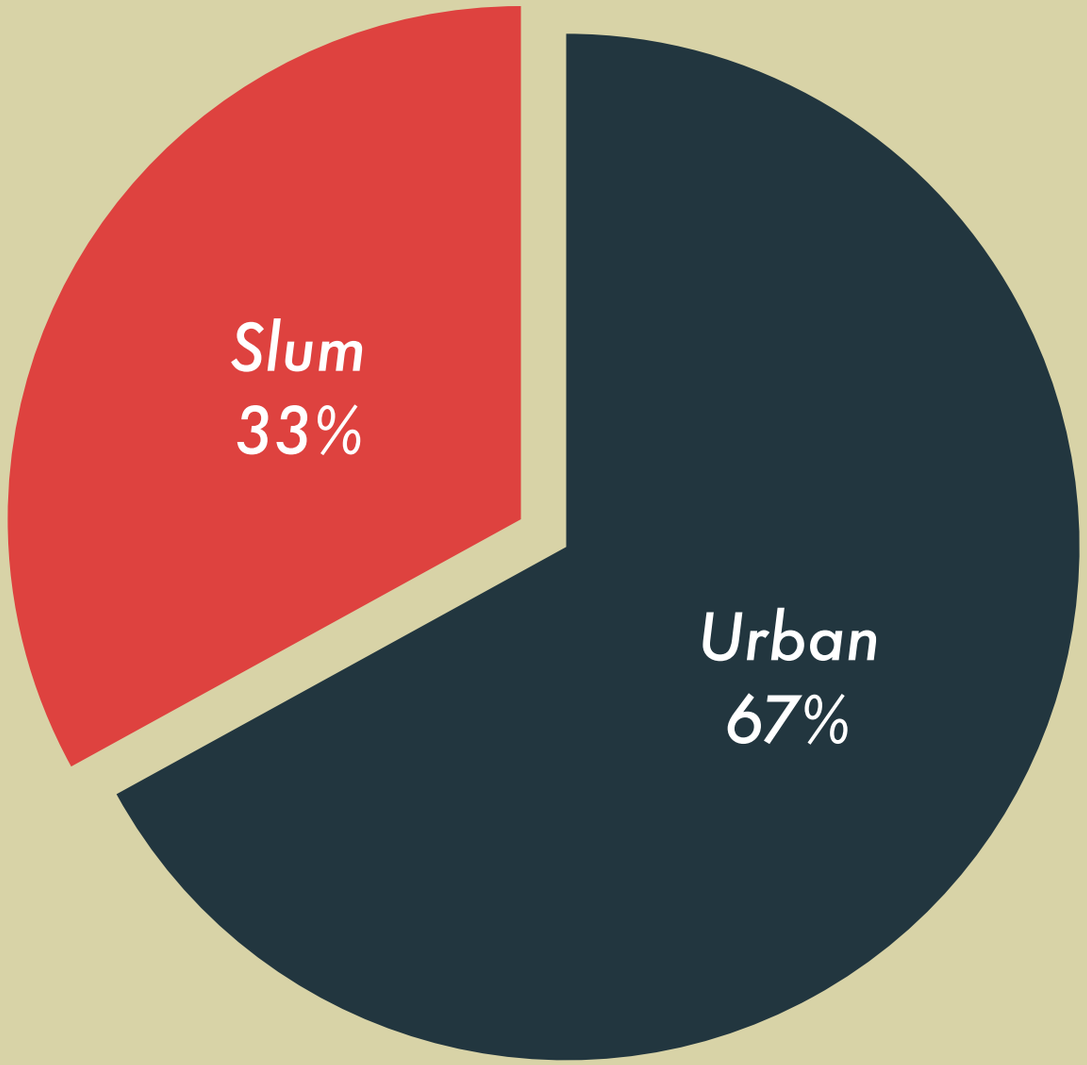
People living in cities



People living in developing nations

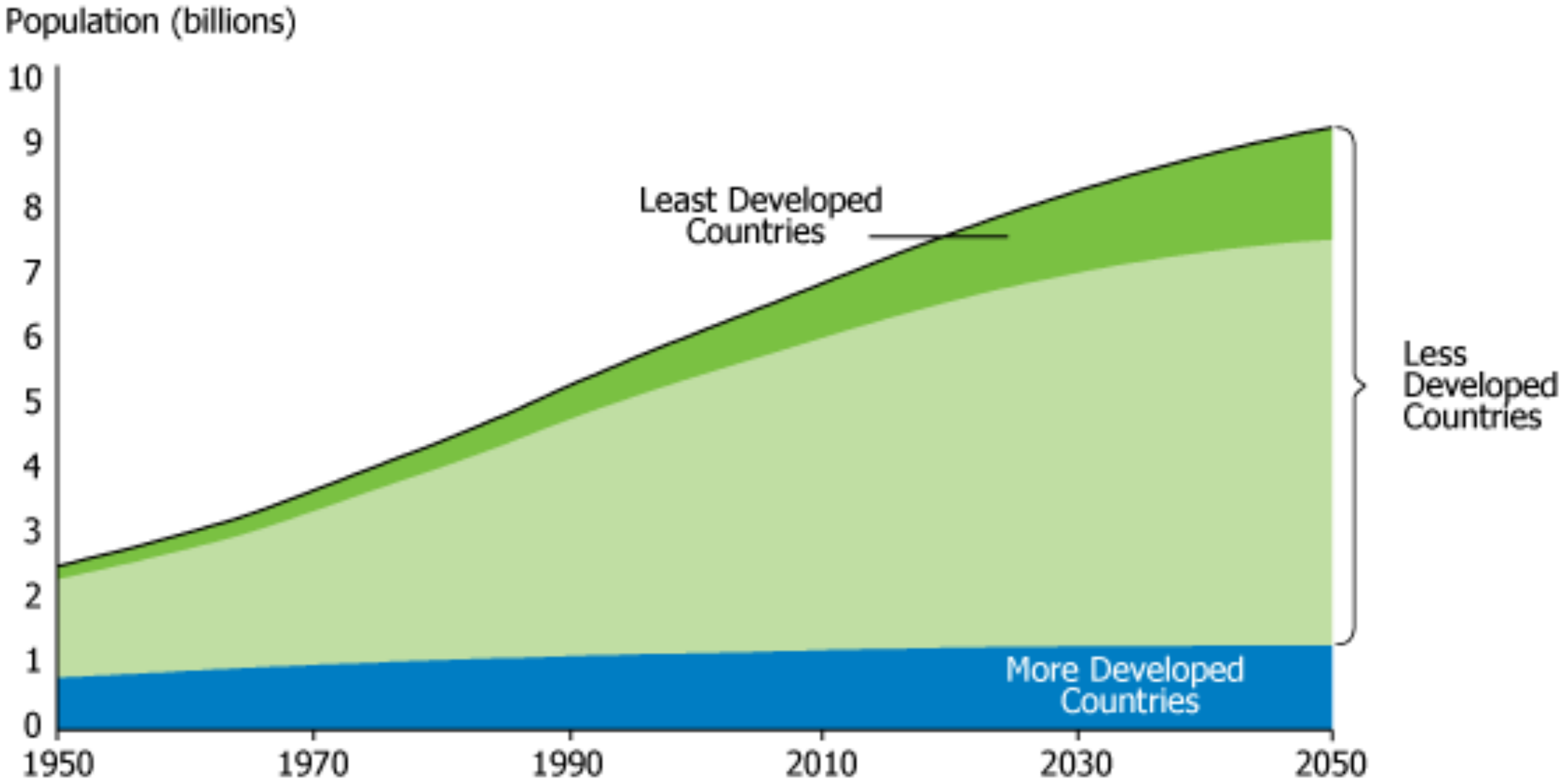


+-900 million people in slums (UN Habitat)



"State of the World's Cities Report 2012/2013: Prosperity of Cities". UNHABITAT. Retrieved 4 October 2013.

Foreseen population growth



Source: United Nations Population Division, World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision, medium variant

Spain X Tanzania

	Tanzania	Spain
Population (2012)	48 million	46 million
Projected Population (2050)	138 million	48 million
Lifetime Births per Woman	5.4	1.4
Annual Births	1.9 million	483,000
Percent of Population Below Age 15	45%	15%
Percent of Population Ages 65+	3%	17%
Percent of Population Ages 65+ (2050)	4%	33%
Life Expectancy at Birth	57 years	82 years
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	51	3.2
Annual Number of Infant Deaths	98,000	1,600
Percent of Adults Ages 15-49 With HIV/AIDS	5.6%	0.4%

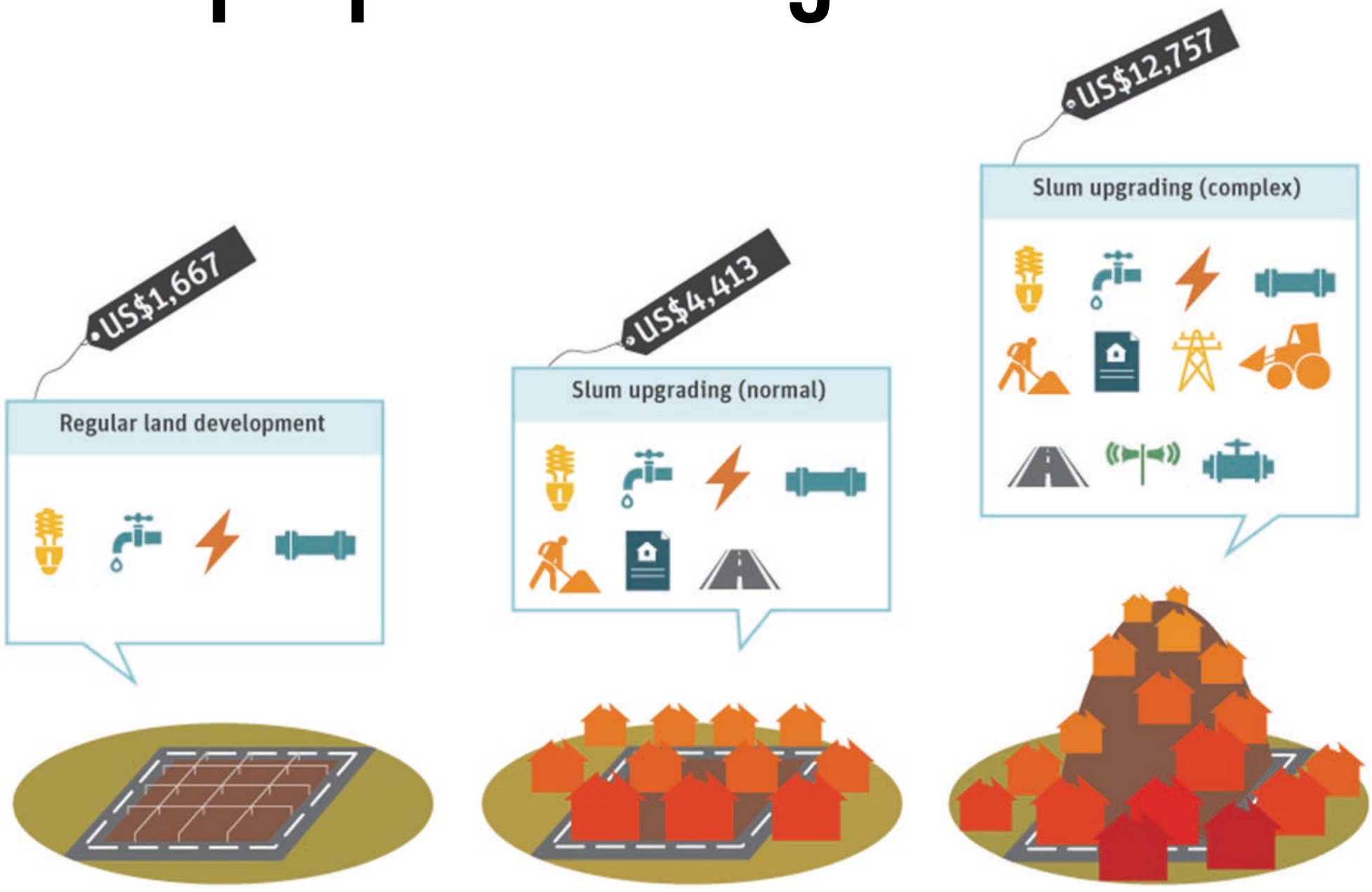
Even though Tanzania and Spain have almost the same population size today, Tanzania is projected to more than double its population from 48 million to 138 million in 2050. Spain's population will only slightly increase, from 46 million today to 48 million by 2050. The cause of this enormous difference is lifetime births per woman. Tanzania's total fertility rate of 5.4 children per woman is almost four times greater than Spain’s rate of 1.4.

Carl Haub is a senior demographer at the Population Reference Bureau, and co-author of PRB's *2012 World Population Data Sheet*.

The way urbanisation is happening in developing nations is socially, economically and environmentally unsustainable

Photo Roberto Rocco

It is cheaper to prevent slums and provide proper housing than to fix one

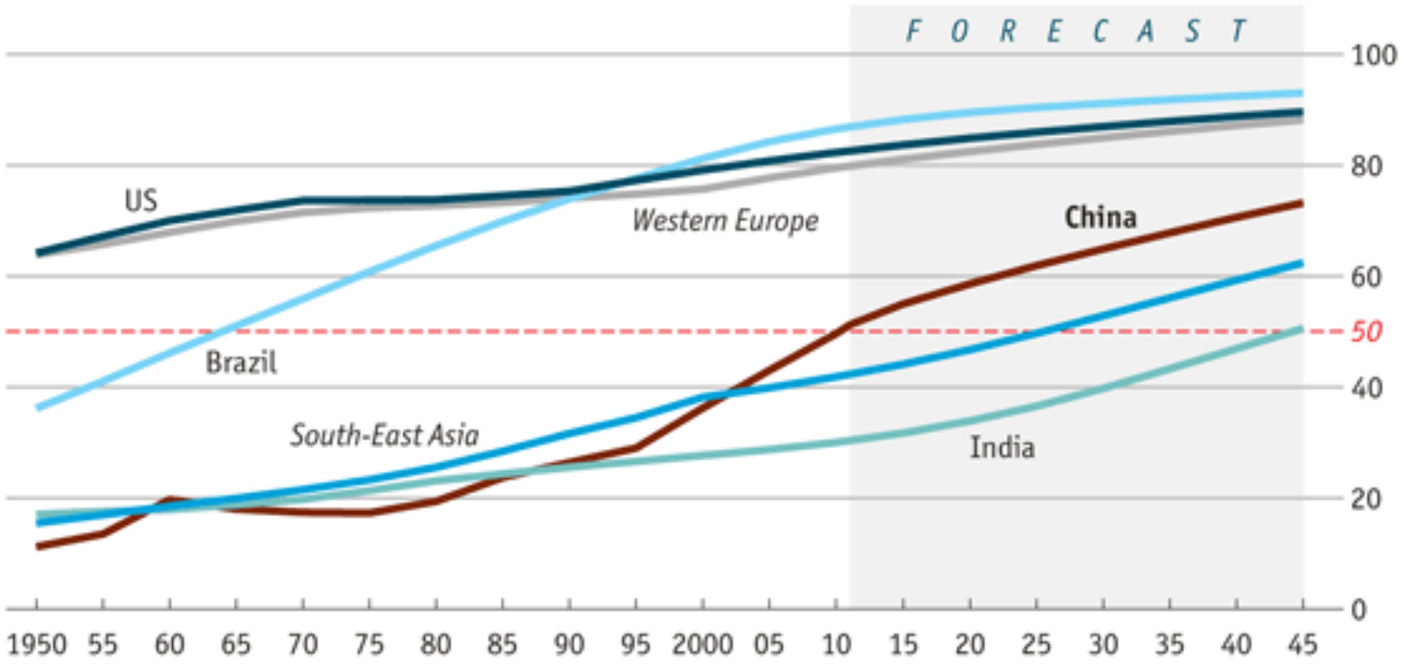


Note: cost in U.S. dollars per household.

It is unstoppable

Urbanisation

Population living in urban areas, % of total



Sources: CEIC; UN Population Division; *The Economist*

Why do people move to cities?

"Stadluft macht frei"

Pull factors

- increased life chances (education/jobs/opportunities)
- increased living and health standards
- modern lifestyles/consumption
- culture and freedom

Push factors

- lower life changes (lack of opportunities)
- extremely low **incomes**
- mechanisation of agriculture/lack of incentives for small producers
- oppressive traditional practices/oppressive lifestyles

It is unsustainable*

(socially economically and environmentally)

political dimension of sustainability

Sao Paulo

political dimension of sustainability

São Paulo

People wait in line to fill containers with drinking water supplied by a mobile water vehicle in a slum area in Hyderabad, India. Photograph: AFP/Getty Images

Sustainable urbanisation is key to successful development

(...) a successful urban planning agenda will require that attention be given to urban settlements of all sizes. If well managed, cities offer important opportunities for economic development and for expanding access to basic services, including health care and education, for large numbers of people. Providing public transportation, as well as housing, electricity, water and sanitation for a densely settled urban population is typically cheaper and less environmentally damaging than providing a similar level of services to a dispersed rural population. Source: http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/news/population/world-urbanization-prospects-2014.html

The obstacles

OPPRESSION

CORRUPTION

CLIMATE CHANGE

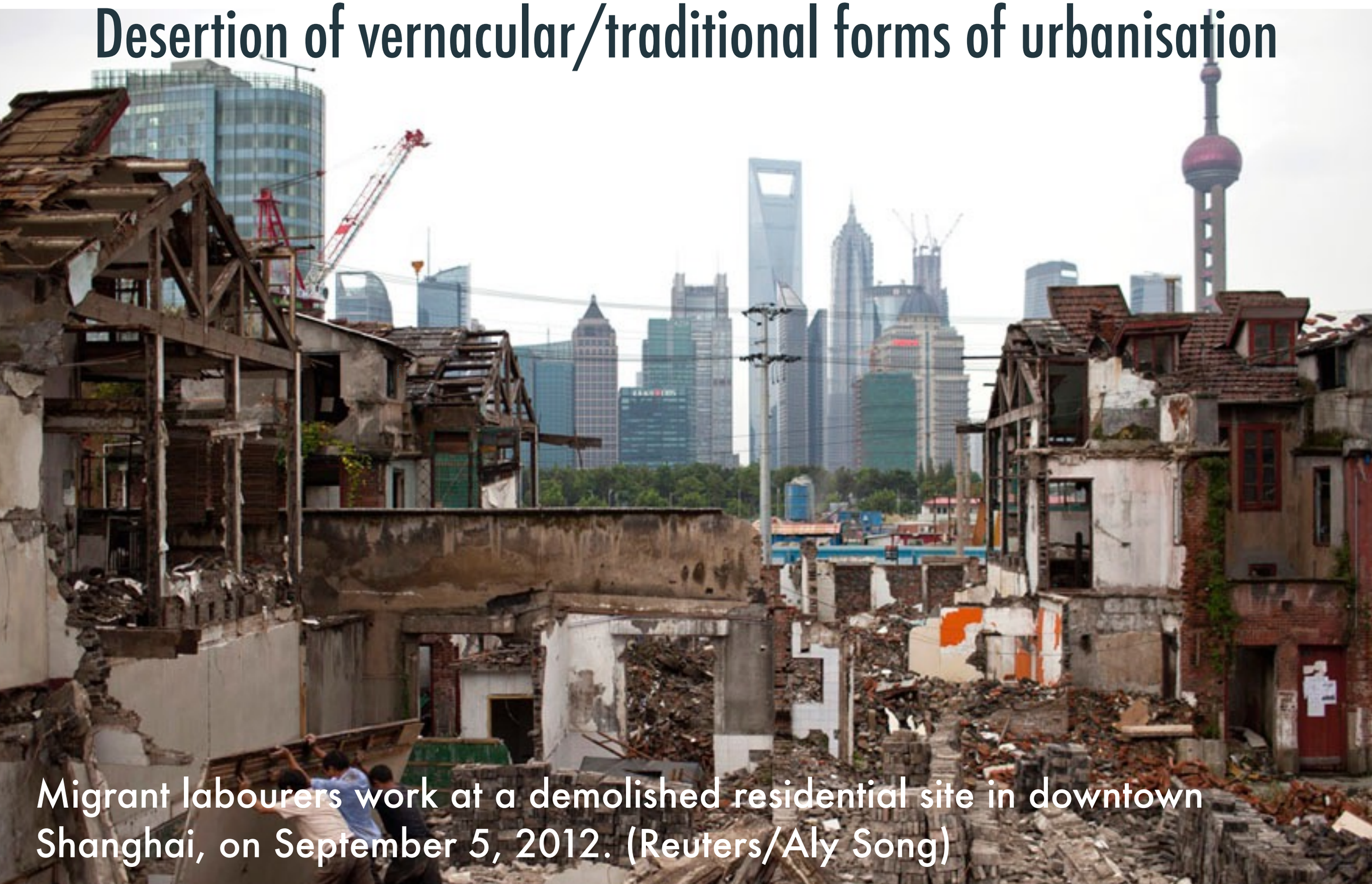
INEQUALITY

CRISIS

CONFLICT

Development>Modernisation>Westernisation

Desertion of vernacular/traditional forms of urbanisation



Migrant labourers work at a demolished residential site in downtown Shanghai, on September 5, 2012. (Reuters/Aly Song)

http://www.amnesty.nl/sites/default/files/public/rap_kenia_the_unseen_majority.pdf and http://www.kibera.org.uk/facts-info/

Nairobi
60% slum dwellers

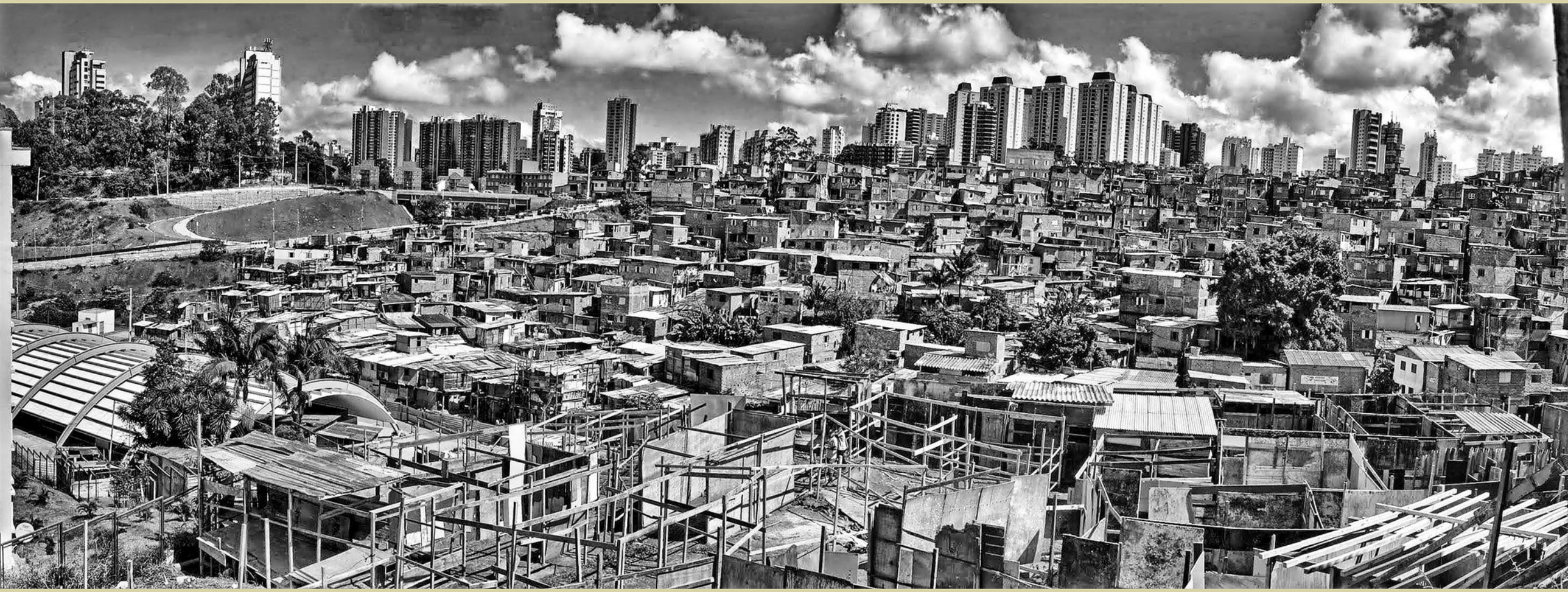
A family sits in front of their makeshift home in Kibera, Kenya's largest slum and home to more than 1 million people, 4 May 2005. Credit: EPA/STEPHEN MORRISON

Mumbai:

54% to 65% slums dwellers

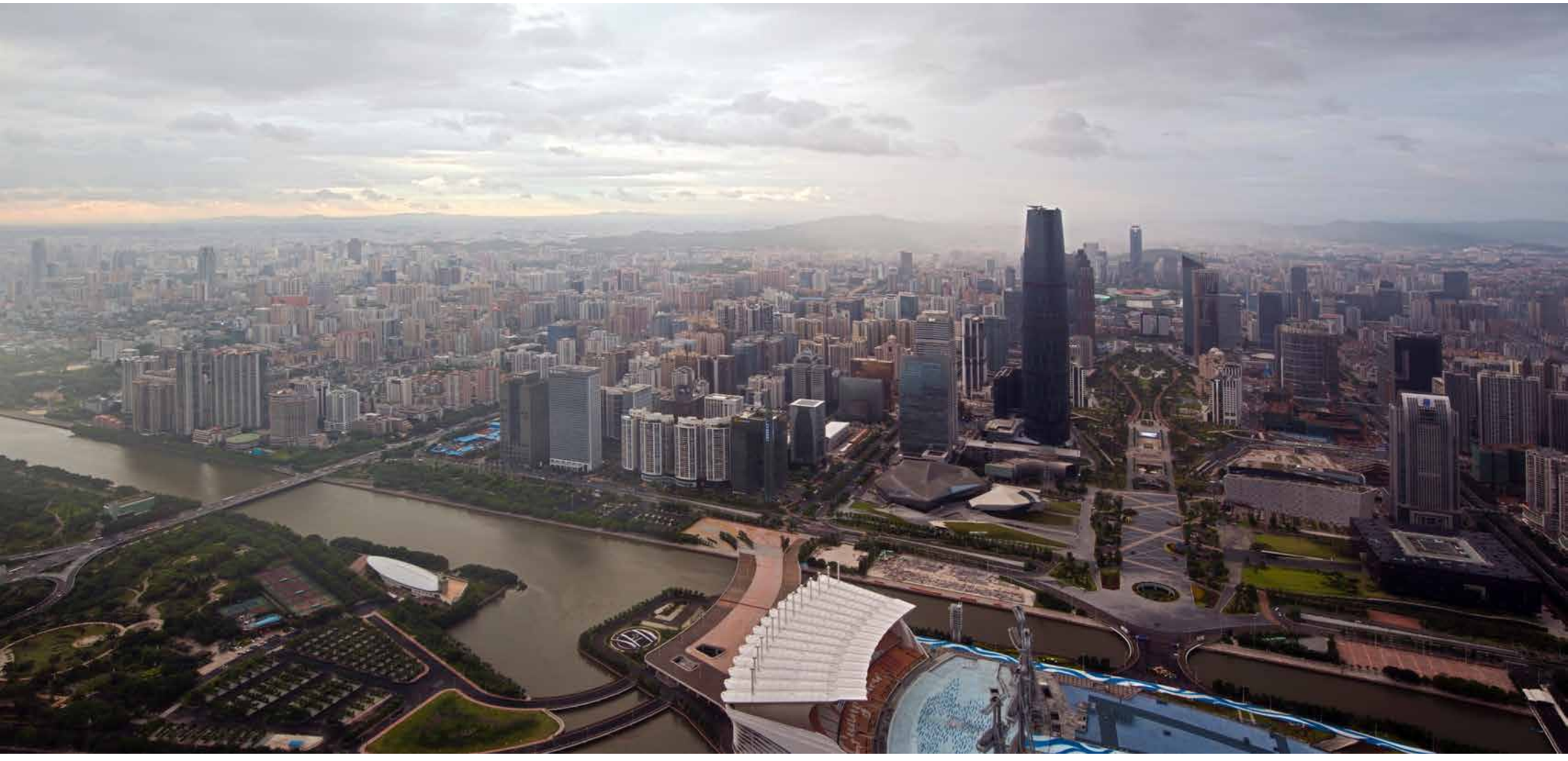
http://infochangeindia.org/poverty/news/54-of-mumbai-lives-in-slums-world-bank.htm

Sao Paulo: 6% to 10% slum dwellers
25% in informal urbanisation



Main challenges

Urbanisation in the context of rapid growing economies



http://cnreviews.com/life/travel-tourism/busing-guangzhou-lianzhou-cnbloggercon-2009_20091108.html

Housing, liveability and sustainability in rapidly growing cities

Tin Fu Court CC BY-SA 2.5 view terms
Baycrest - Own work

Land management: use, regulation, and taxation of land: URBAN REFORM

resilience to climate change in developing contexts

http://www.getintravel.com/visit-mekong-delta-vietnam-the-nine-dragons/

resources management at metropolitan and regional level

HTTP://TOPICOS.ESTADAO.COM.BR/REPRESA

sustainable infrastructures in the context of development

Environmental sustainability X informal urbanisation

São Paulo

Mexico

Housing X poor planning & design capabilities

http://photography.nationalgeographic.com/photography/photo-of-the-day/housing-development-mexico/

Mumbai

Photo by Rohan Varma

How can planning and design explore new paradigms that deal with informal rules and customs?

How can we deliver realistic solutions?

Crucial theoretical questions

1. Why is "informal urbanisation" a problem? How useful is this term? (in contexts where informality has become the norm, for example)
2. Why should GOVERNMENTS ACT and not leave urban development to take care of itself?

Crucial theoretical questions

4. Where does planning meet informal urbanisation? Do we need a new paradigm of planning to deal with mushrooming growth in weak institutional environments?
5. How does informal urbanisation contribute to the political emancipation of the urban poor? And for the building of civil rights? (how is informal urbanisation embedded in local politics?)

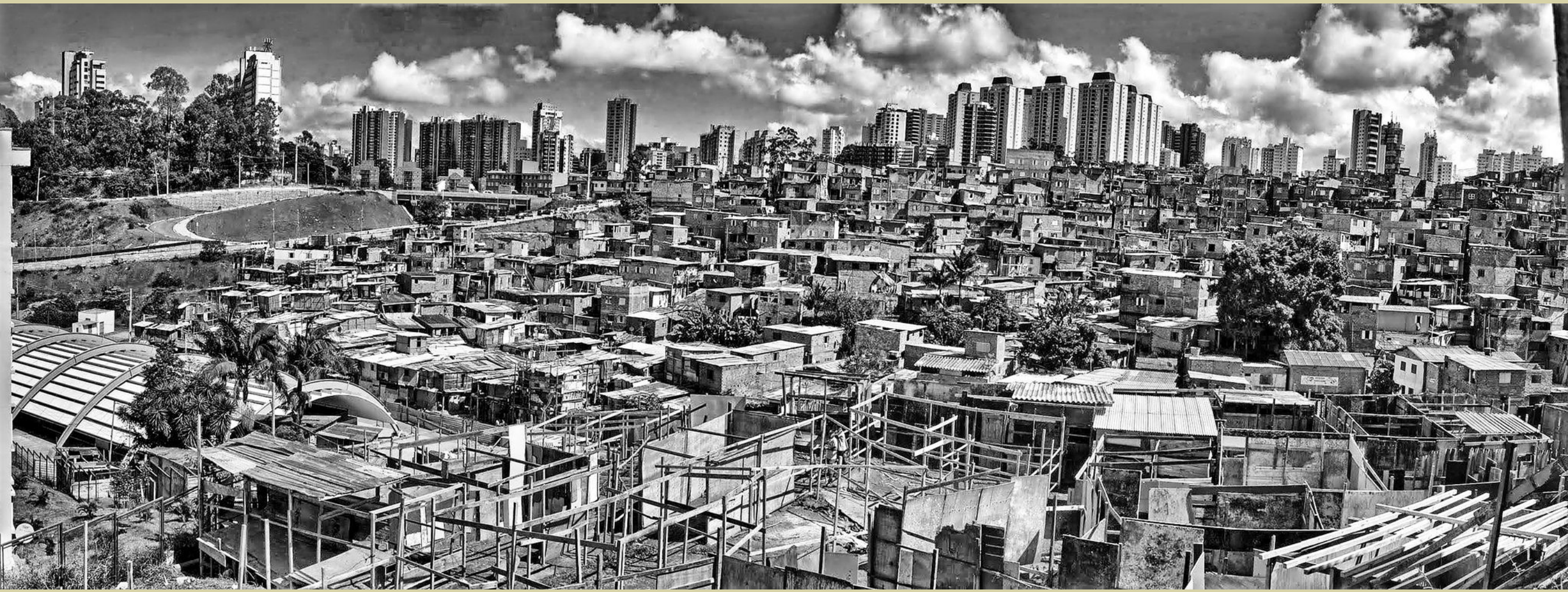
Crucial theoretical questions

6. What is the meaning and the role of informal urbanisation for the general processes of urbanisation?

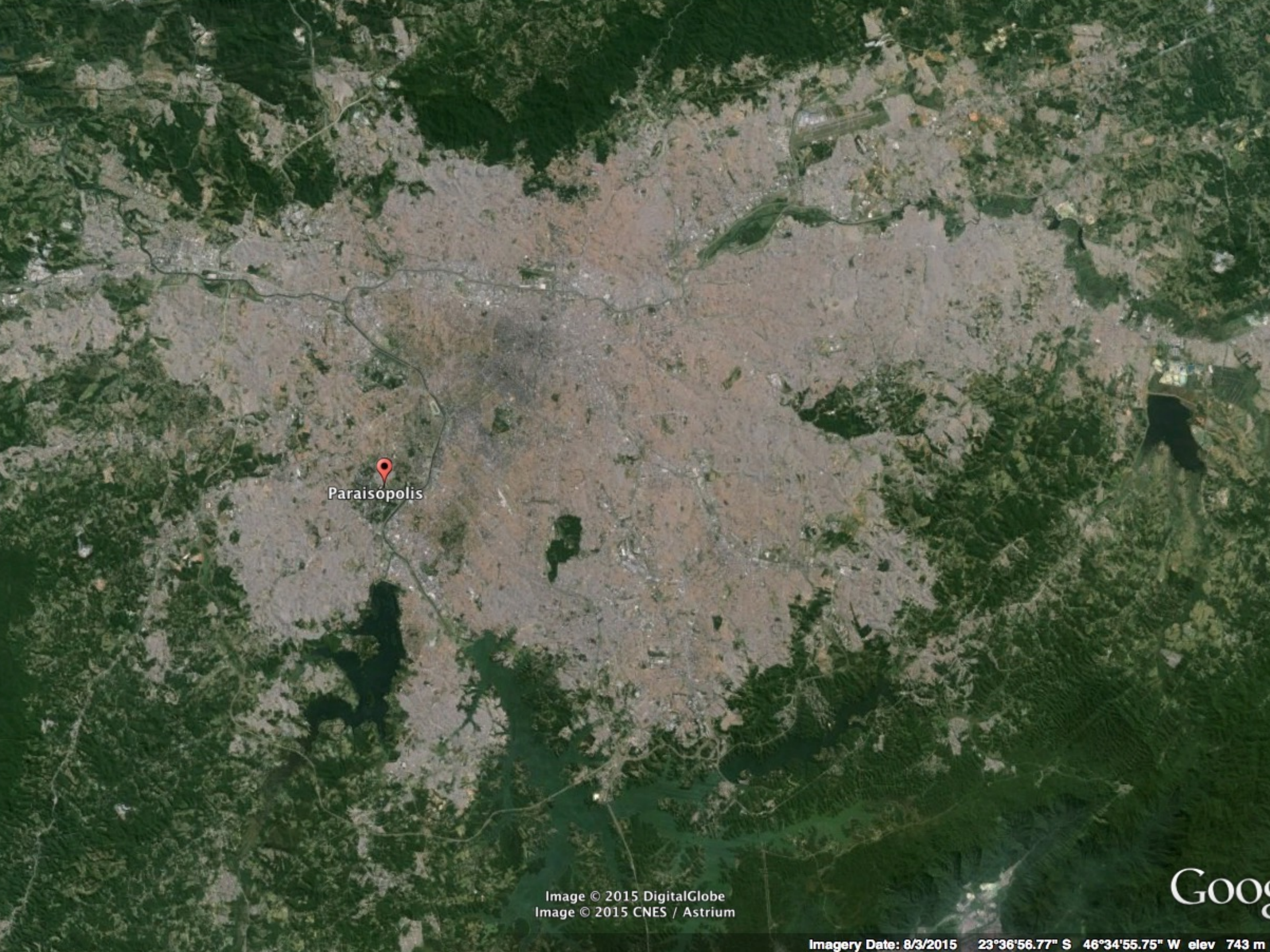
By following this cluster you will be able to:

- DESIGN a strategic PLAN, accompanied by/ based on the sustainable design of the physical environment
- EXPERIENCE a dynamic interaction with different stakeholders in a developing context and to incorporate their views in your plan and design.
- USE advanced and innovative planning tools to achieve sustainable and fair urban development
- DEVELOP both practical (planning and design) and theoretical skills (research and writing)

Paraisopolis



https://youtu.be/dwelAFdvs3A


Paraisópolis
Image © 2015 DigitalGlobe
Image © 2015 CNES / Astrium
Goog
Imagery Date: 8/3/2015 23°36'56.77" S 46°34'55.75" W elev 743 m

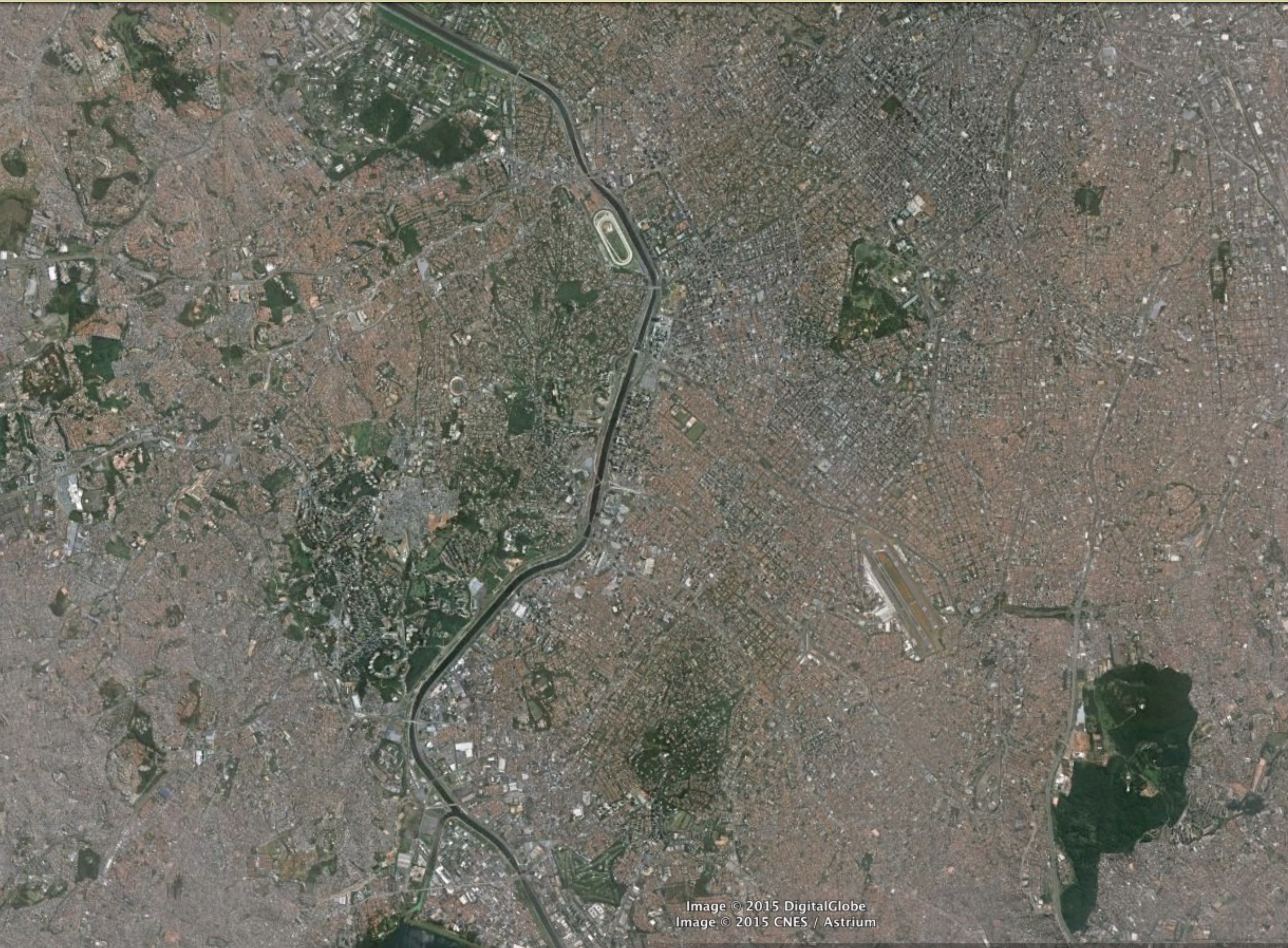


Image © 2015 DigitalGlobe
Image © 2015 CNES / Astrium

Paraisopolis
2005
Imagery Date: 12/15/2008 23°37'06.15" S 46°43'28.21" W elev 792 m

Paraisópolis
2005
Imagery Date: 12/15/2008 23°37'03.92" S 46°43'27.1

Google
Imagery Date: 12/15/2008 23°36'59.42" S 46°43'35.36" W elev 804 m eye a

PREFEITURA DE
SÃO PAULO

Via

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CONFIRA NOVA LINHA DE MEDICAMENTOS POPULAR COM OS MELHORES PREÇOS DA REGIÃO!!
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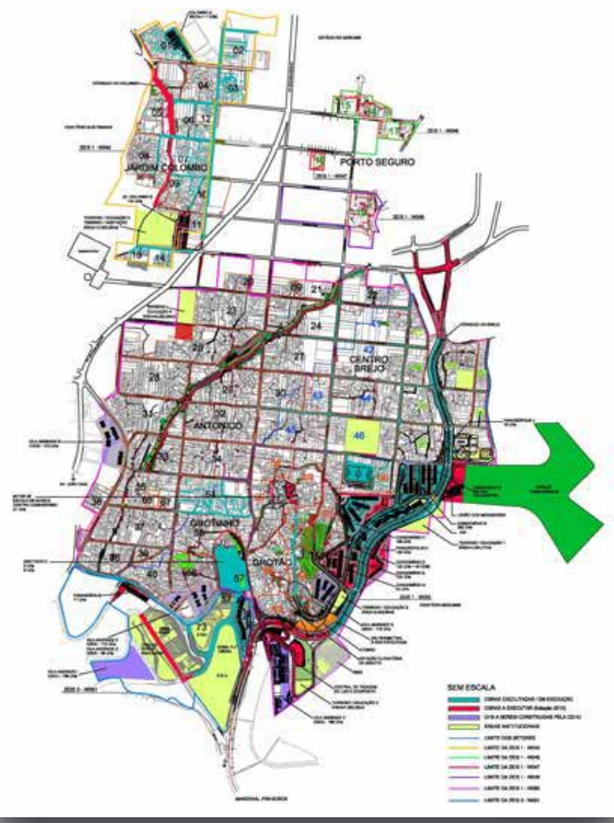
COMPLEXO PARAISÓPOLIS

MAPA DE INTERVENÇÕES



CENTRO BREJO

ANTONICO

GROTINHO

GROTÃO

AV. GUARAPIRANGA

AV. JOÃO DIAS

MARGINAL PINHEIROS

VILA ANDRADE B
CDHU - 172 UHs

SETOR 60
ESCOLA DE MÚSICA
CENTRO COMUNITÁRIO
21 UHs

GROTINHO 2
5 UHs
6 UCs

PARAISÓPOLIS J
16 UHs

AMA

CONDOMÍNIO A
148 UHs
TELECENTRO

PARQUE PARAISÓPOLIS

UNIÃO DOS MORADORES

CONDOMÍNIO B
200 UHs
CEI

TERRENO / EDUCAÇÃO 1
ÁREA=4.354,77m2

CONDOMÍNIO C
188 UHs

PARAISÓPOLIS H
120 UHs

CONDOMÍNIO D
123 UHs + 49 COM.

CONDOMÍNIO E
124 UHs

CONDOMÍNIO G
44 UHs

ZEIS 1 - W050

CEMITÉRIO MORUMBI

TERRENO / EDUCAÇÃO 2
ÁREA=2.009,98m2

VILA ANDRADE G
CDHU - 116 UHs

VIA PERIMETRAL
A SER EXECUTADA

ATERRO

ESTAÇÃO ELEVATÓRIA
DE ESGOTO

EMEI

CENTRAL DE TRIAGEM
DE LIXO E ECOPONTO

TERRENO / EDUCAÇÃO 3
ÁREA=1.592,22m2

VILA ANDRADE E
CDHU - 168 UHs

EMEI/ EMEF

73
ETEC

COND. F
126UHs

G.E.U.

SEM ESCALA

- OBRAS EXECUTADAS / EM EXECUÇÃO
- OBRAS A EXECUTAR (licitação 2010)
- UHS A SEREM CONSTRUIDAS PELA CDHU
- ÁREAS INSTITUCIONAIS
- LIMITE DOS SETORES
- LIMITE DA ZEIS 1 - W045
- LIMITE DA ZEIS 1 - W046
- LIMITE DA ZEIS 1 - W047
- LIMITE DA ZEIS 1 - W048
- LIMITE DA ZEIS 1 - W050
- LIMITE DA ZEIS 3 - W001

TUDelft
SPS
Sustainable technology
landscape
University
of Sao Paulo
professor Alexandre Delijacov
Professor Fabio M. Goncalves
Professor Paula Santoro
(the evictions Observatory)
USINA ESCRITORIO
TECNICO
(Participation and
political engage-
ment)
Planning department of
the city of Sao Paulo
(Katia Canova, Hannah
Machado, Carolina
Suzuki)
URBZ and Urbanology
Fernando Botton
Gustavo MASS
Department of
housing city of sao
paulo (SEHAB):
Higor Carvalho
Community
leadership
paraisopolis:
Adriana Barros

NOVA PARAISÓPOLIS

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Category Archives: Urbanização

EU AMO PARAISÓPOLIS: Exigimos a retomada das obras de urbanização, do monotrilho e do hospital

Joildo Santos 14/04/2015

Exigimos a retomada das obras de urbanização, do monotrilho e do hospital

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http://paraisopolis.org

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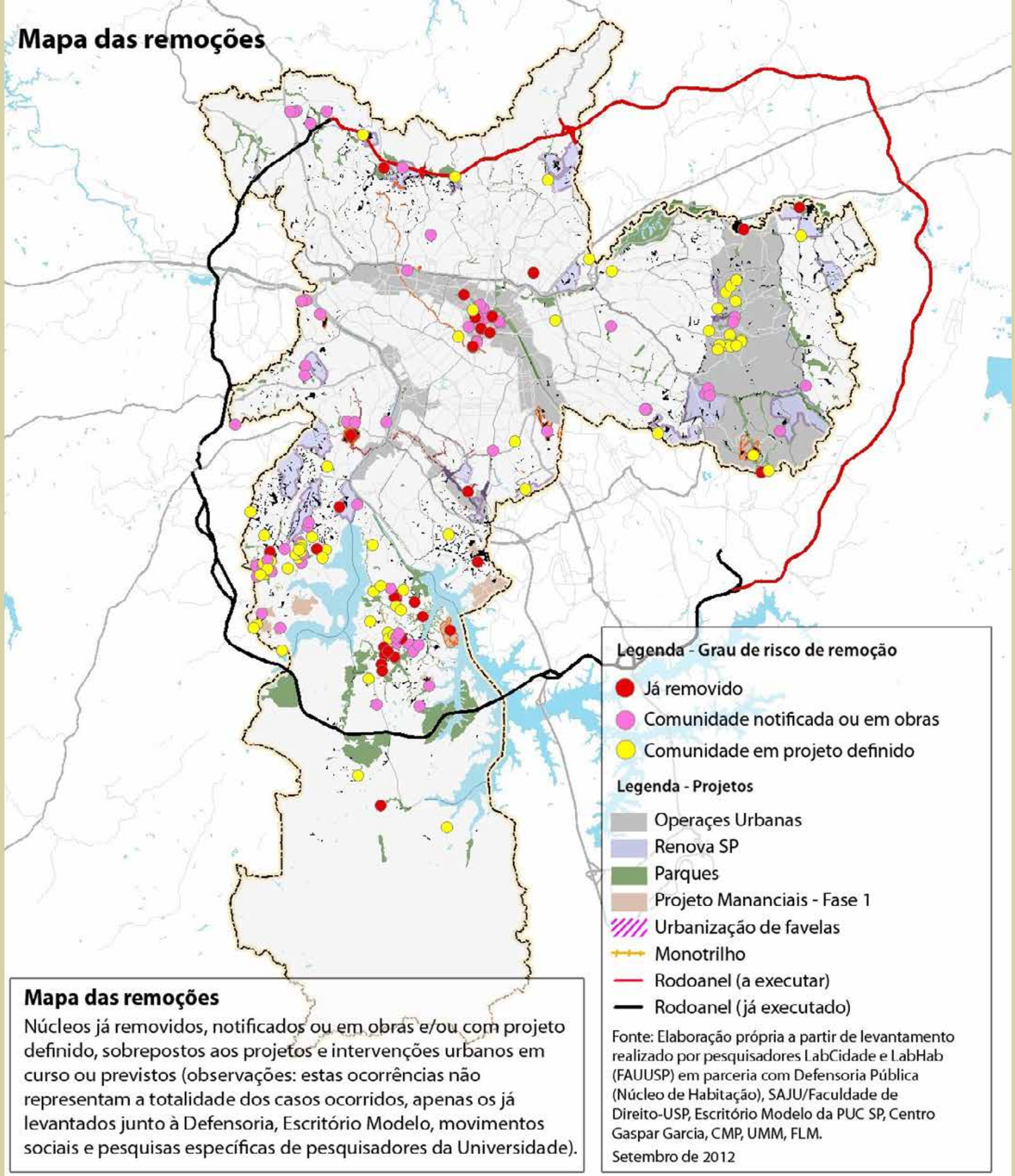
http://observatorioderemocoes.blogspot.nl/2012/09/mapa-de-remocoes.html



Mapa das remoções

Núcleos já removidos, notificados ou em obras e/ou com projeto definido, sobrepostos aos projetos e intervenções urbanos em curso ou previstos (observações: estas ocorrências não representam a totalidade dos casos ocorridos, apenas os já levantados junto à Defensoria, Escritório Modelo, movimentos sociais e pesquisas específicas de pesquisadores da Universidade).

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Lost you

user-generated cities

Twitter

Nick Kaufmann @nickkauf 4 months ago
watch @URBZ_ contribution to @findetierra how do we rethink the 'edge'? https://t.co/v1032LoqMz

Retweeted by URBZ

URBZ @URBZ_ 15 days ago
urbz workshop on gradual urban dev. Geneva -Sept 21-25, 2015 http://t.co/IMHWiOa4Z3 #BreakingGroundGeneva Register! http://t.co/Z8nZJIOhMp

PARAISOPOLIS INSTITUTE OF URBANOLOGY

Posted on Friday, March 2, 2012 by matias

Symposium ExploreLab TU Delft

(in)formality wanted!!

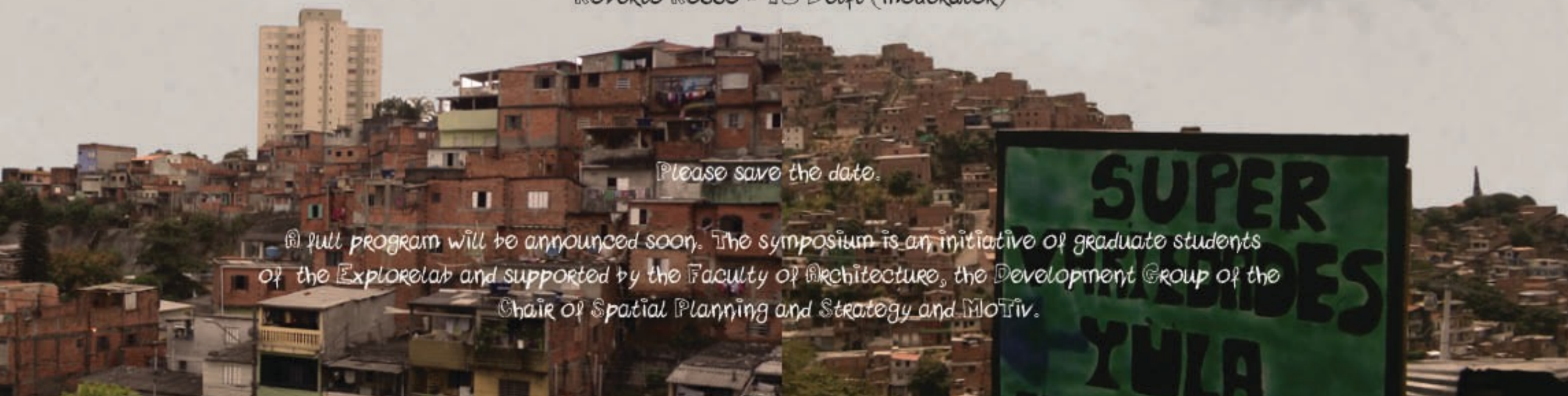
Exploring the close connection between formal and informal social, economic and spatial structures in urban settlements in developing countries.

WEDNESDAY 19 MARCH 2014

What: 14:00h-18.00h international guest lectures & debate
18:00h-19:30h drinks & discussion
Where: Berlagezaal, Faculty of Architecture, Delft University of Technology

Who: Camillo Boano – UC London, The Bartlett
Marco Ferrario & Rakhi Mehra – Micro Home Solutions

With: Alexander Vollebregt - TU Delft (introduction)
Roberto Rocco - TU Delft (moderator)



Please save the date.

A full program will be announced soon. The symposium is an initiative of graduate students of the Explorelab and supported by the Faculty of Architecture, the Development Group of the Chair of Spatial Planning and Strategy and MoTiv.

The Confronting Informality Symposium is a student led event sponsored by the Chair of Spatial Planning & Strategy at the TU Delft University of Technology and is a result of the faculty's and its students' awareness of the impacts of informal urbanisation in issues of social, economic and environmental sustainability of cities today.

According to the United Nations 1.5 billion people are in informal or precarious employment (UNDP, 2014) and fifty-five million slum units have been created worldwide since the year of 2000 (UN-Habitat, 2015), mostly in the Global South.

The goal of the Confronting Informality Symposium 2016 is to shed light on informal urbanisation, to understand its origins, drivers and impacts. Our aim is to establish a platform to debate informality and its correlations to spatial planning and urban design. The symposium will highlight the complexity of informal urbanisation addressing its causes, consequences and adopted mitigation actions.

Speakers from diverse backgrounds will share their understandings on the theme as well as their experiences at tackling the informality matter from different perspectives.

SYMPOSIUM

CONFRONTING INFORMALITY

Informal Urbanisation: Understanding and Mitigating a Global Phenomenon

POSTER EXHIBITION

March 14th - 18th, 2016

08:00 - 22:00

TU Delft, Faculty of Architecture

SYMPOSIUM

Thursday, March 17th, 2016

09:30 - 17:00

TU Delft, Faculty of Architecture

Berlagezaal

WWW.CONFRONTINGINFORMALITY.WORDPRESS.COM

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https://confrontinginformality.wordpress.com

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TU DELFT

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WORLD URBAN CAMPAIGN

UN HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

EDUCATION FOR THE CITY WE NEED

Exploring how to integrate the UN-Habitat **NEW URBAN AGENDA** in higher education curricula

Urban Thinkers Campuses are sponsored by the World Urban Campaign and UN-HABITAT. The TU Delft UTC wishes to gather stakeholders from the academic and educational worlds, as well as NGOs, companies and government agencies, to discuss how best to TEACH and LEARN issues related to and stemming from the New Urban Agenda in higher education.

Our main question is:
How to prepare young professionals to understand and impleme
nt the New Urban Agenda in very diverse national and local environments?

This is an initiative from TU Delft in partnership with TU-Eindhoven, IHS-Erasmus Rotterdam, supported by TU Delft Global Initiative, Arcadis and others.

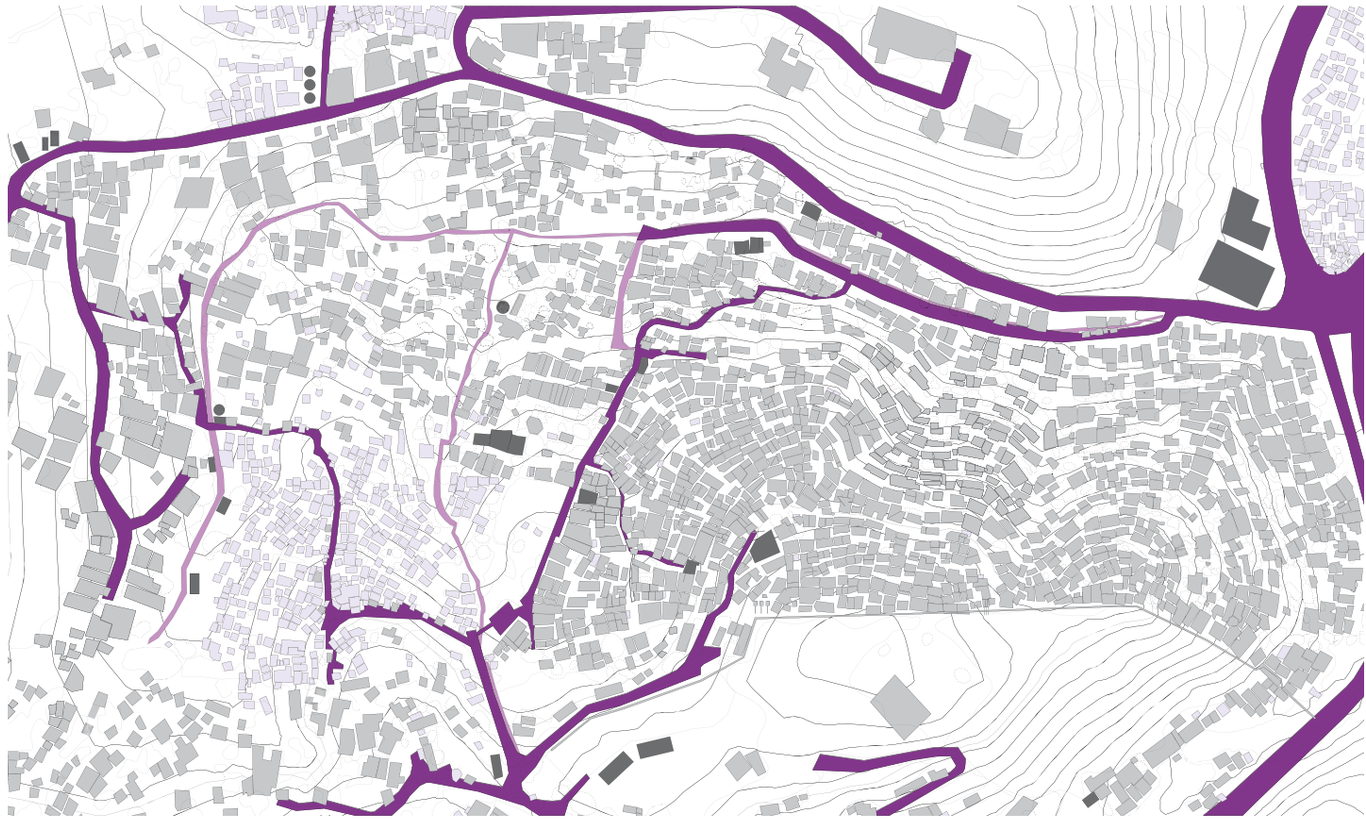
utctudelft.wordpress.com

TU Delft | Global Initiative

https://utctudelft.org

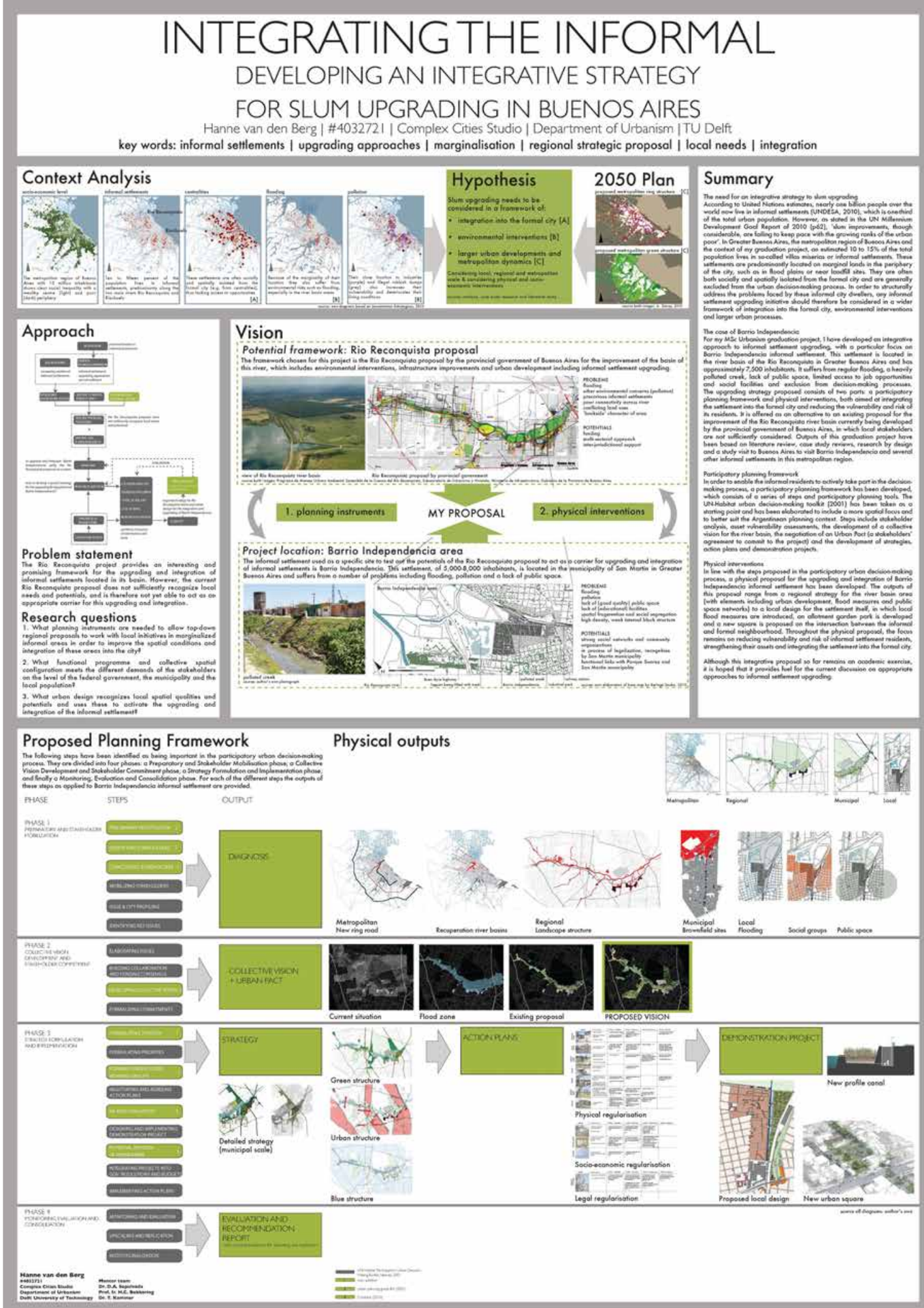
Projects

- Identity in Post-Disaster Re-Development: Example of integration of planning measures into relief efforts in informal urbanisation in Haiti
- Master thesis
- Author: Pocornie, W.
- Mentors: A. van Timmeren
- R.Rocco



Projects

- Integrating the informal: Developing an integrative strategy for slum upgrading in Buenos Aires
- Master thesis
- Author: Van den Berg, H.J.
- Firt mentor: Diego Sepulveda



Projects

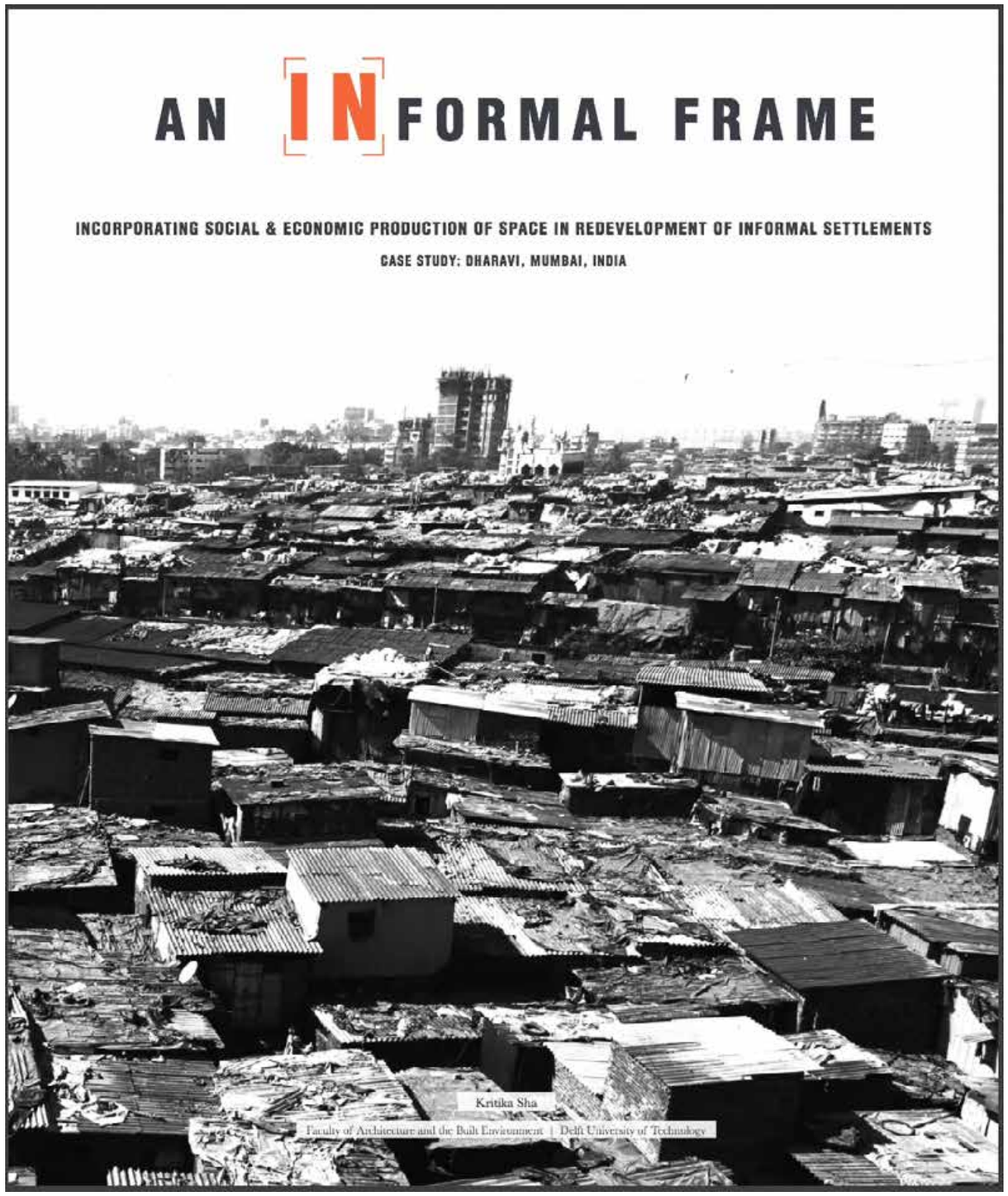
- Integrating the informal: A valuable contracts: Paraisopolis: Slum upgrading strategy
- Master thesis
- Author:Belinda van Zijl,
- Mentor: R. Rocco

Connected São Paulo: Experimenting Participation in Urban Development, Author: Nina Dalla Bernardina (Brazil). Keywords: collective, collaboration, new economy, network system, self organization. Developed in the Complex cities: Inclusive Cities Graduation Lab. Role: First mentor.

Map 19. Specific location: a cohesive socio-morphological urban structure. Source: Authors own.

Projects

- Incorporating social & economic production of space in redevelopment of informal settlements:
- Kritika Sha (India)
- Keywords: Informal settlements, economic network, social ties, inclusive and sustainable redevelopment,
- First mentor: Roberto Rocco
- Second mentor: Arie Romein



Projects

- Connected São Paulo: Experimenting Participation in Urban Development,
- Author: Nina Dalla Bernardina (Brazil).
- Keywords: collective, collaboration, new economy, network system, self-organization.
- First mentor: Roberto Rocco
- Second mentor: Egbert Stolk

LGBT Community

WHAT IS IMPORTANT TO KNOW

Everyday LGBTs gather in the area at night. On Sundays the 'movement' starts at 15:00.

The municipality has a specific project for the LGBT community at Largo do Arouche. The project has three phases: short, medium and long term. So far they complete the first, which includes taking care of the grass at the square, provide public furniture, clean the statues, etc. The next steps do not have a project so far, but should have a more permanent characteristic.

Last year it was opened the center for LGBT citizenship. The place serves the community in cases of homophobia providing assistance from psychologists, lawyers, human rights defenders, social workers, etc.

The República Metro station, nearby hosts the Diversity Museum, a place to exhibit themes related to sexual diversity.

COMPLAINTS

The use of the square as toilet by homeless and drug users.

Insecurity/ Homophobia: recently there were many aggression cases against gays [the center for LGBT citizenship was placed there also to help solving this issue].

The police car place in the region 24h/7 doesn't really help taking care of the square or the people.

WISHES

Safety. Combating homo, trans and lesbophobia. A matter that according to them runs through education, health, visibility and public security.

To occupy the 'square' for diverse leisure activities: "occupy and live the public space"

Social disparity across the fence. [Source: hhttp://www.mises.org.br/Article.aspx?id=1892]

SpatialPlanning &Strategy

Thanks for watching & listening!

Should you have any doubts, please contact

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www.spatialplanningtudelft.eu