



PLANET

OF SLUMS



What is a Slum?

Defining Slums:

A slum household is defined as a group of individuals living under the same roof lacking one or more of the conditions below:

Access to improved water:

Access to improved sanitation:

Durability of housing:

Sufficient living area:

Secure tenure:



TABLE 2. SELECTED INDICATORS FOR THE URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION BY DEVELOPMENT GROUP, 1950-2030

Development group	Population (billions)				Growth rate (percentage)		Doubling time (years)	
	1950	1975	2000	2030	1950-2000	2000-2030	1950-2000	2000-2030
<i>A. Population size and growth</i>								
Total population								
World.....	2.52	4.07	6.06	8.27	1.75	1.04	40	67
More developed regions.....	0.81	1.05	1.19	1.22	0.76	0.07	91	998
Less developed regions.....	1.71	3.02	4.87	7.05	2.10	1.24	33	56
Urban population								
World.....	0.75	1.54	2.86	4.98	2.68	1.85	26	38
More developed regions.....	0.45	0.73	0.90	1.00	1.40	0.38	50	185
Less developed regions.....	0.30	0.81	1.96	3.98	3.73	2.35	19	29
Rural population								
World.....	1.77	2.52	3.19	3.29	1.18	0.10	59	714
More developed regions.....	0.37	0.31	0.29	0.21	-0.45	-1.09
Less developed regions.....	1.40	2.21	2.90	3.08	1.46	0.20	48	352
<i>B. Urban indicators</i>								
	Percentage urban				Urbanization rate (percentage)		Doubling time (years)	
	1950	1975	2000	2030	1950-2000	2000-2030	1950-2000	2000-2030
World.....	29.8	37.9	47.2	60.2	0.92	0.81	75	86
More developed regions.....	54.9	70.0	75.4	82.6	0.63	0.31
Less developed regions.....	17.8	26.8	40.4	56.4	1.63	1.11	42	62



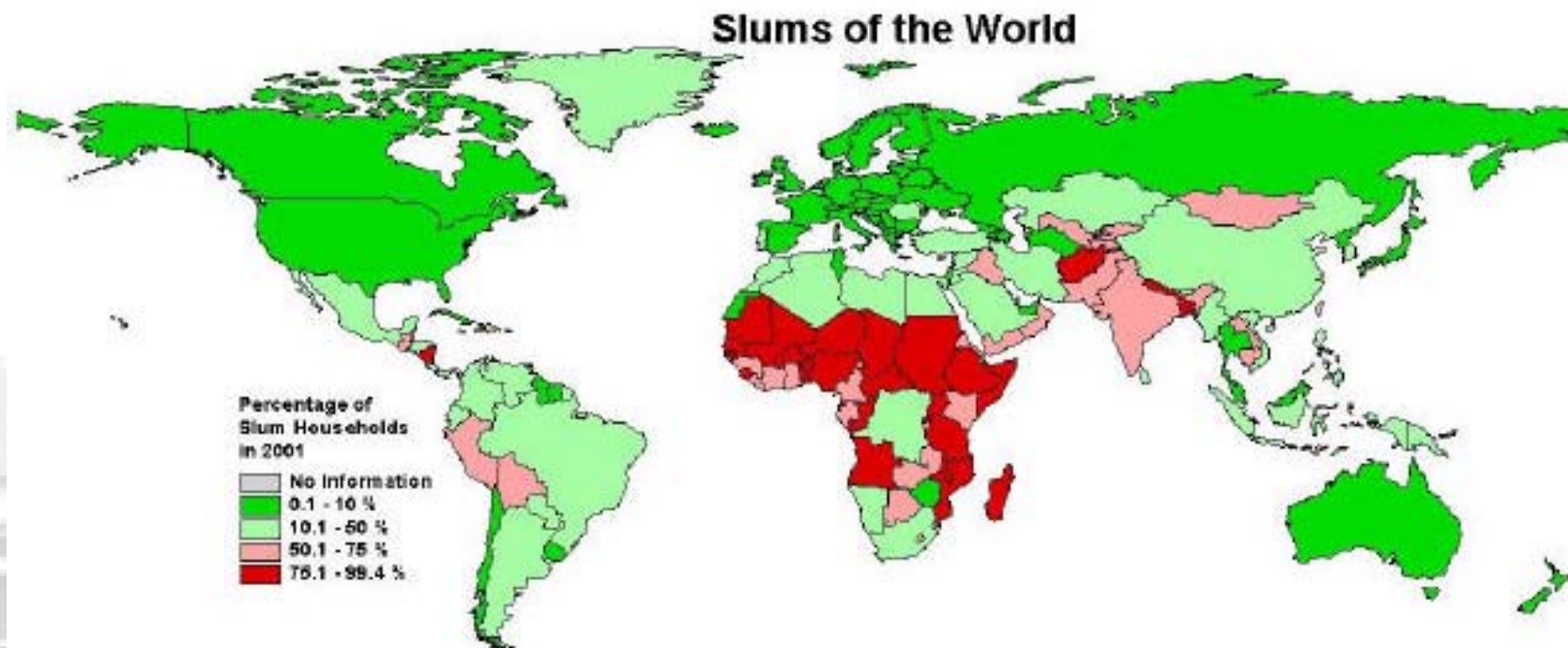
Where are the Slums?



TABLE 6. POPULATION OF CITIES WITH 10 MILLION INHABITANTS OR MORE, 1950, 1975, 2001 AND 2015
(millions)

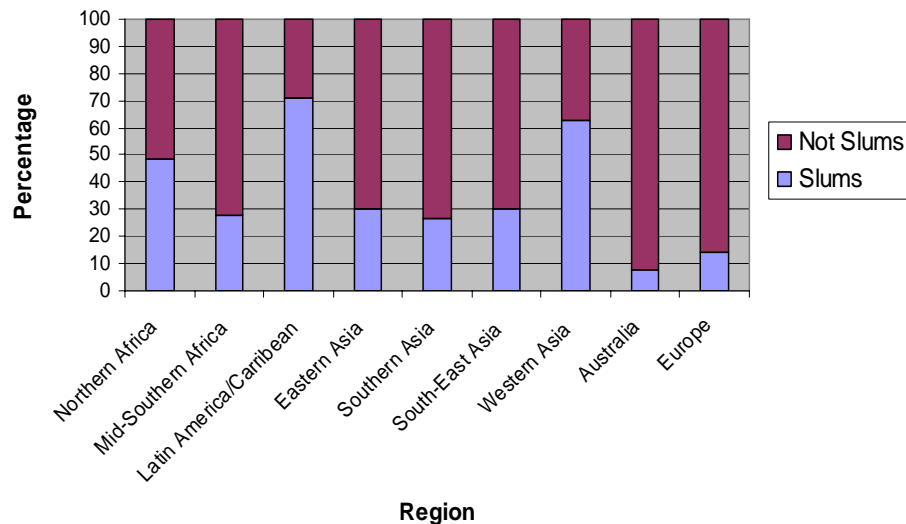
1950		1975		2001		2015	
City	Population	City	Population	City	Population	City	Population
1 New York	12.3	1 Tokyo	19.8	1 Tokyo	26.5	1 Tokyo	27.2
		2 New York	15.9	2 São Paulo	18.3	2 Dhaka	22.8
		3 Shanghai	11.4	3 Mexico City	18.3	3 Mumbai (Bombay)	22.6
		4 Mexico City	10.7	4 New York	16.8	4 São Paulo	21.2
		5 São Paulo	10.3	5 Mumbai (Bombay)	16.5	5 Delhi	20.9
				6 Los Angeles	13.3	6 Mexico City	20.4
				7 Calcutta	13.3	7 New York	17.9
				8 Dhaka	13.2	8 Jakarta	17.3
				9 Delhi	13.0	9 Calcutta	16.7
				10 Shanghai	12.8	10 Karachi	16.2
				11 Buenos Aires	12.1	11 Lagos	16.0
				12 Jakarta	11.4	12 Los Angeles	14.5
				13 Osaka	11.0	13 Shanghai	13.6
				14 Beijing	10.8	14 Buenos Aires	13.2
				15 Rio de Janeiro	10.8	15 Metro Manila	12.6
				16 Karachi	10.4	16 Beijing	11.7
				17 Metro Manila	10.1	17 Rio de Janeiro	11.5
						18 Cairo	11.5
						19 Istanbul	11.4
						20 Osaka	11.0
						21 Tianjin	10.3

Figure #1: Slums of the World 2001 (source: UN-HABITAT, 2003b)

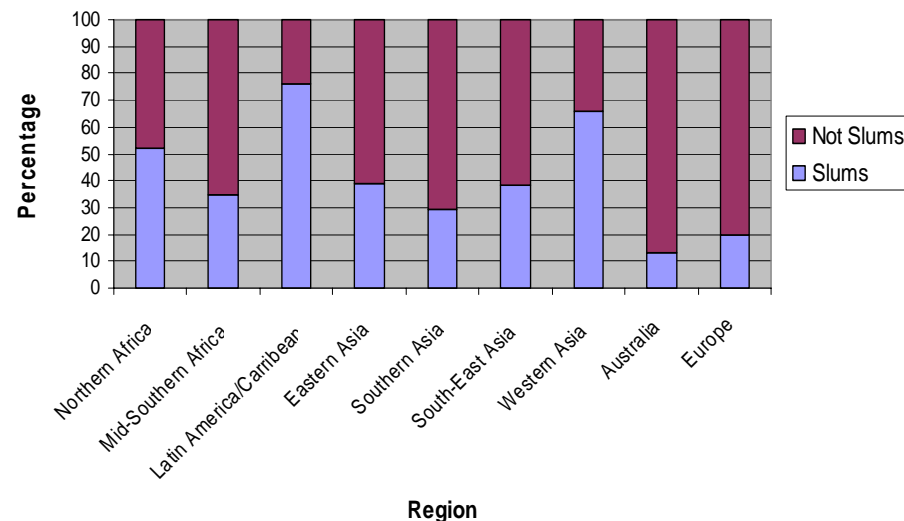


Slum Increase: 1990-2001

Global Slum Statistics: 1990



Global Slum Statistics: 2001



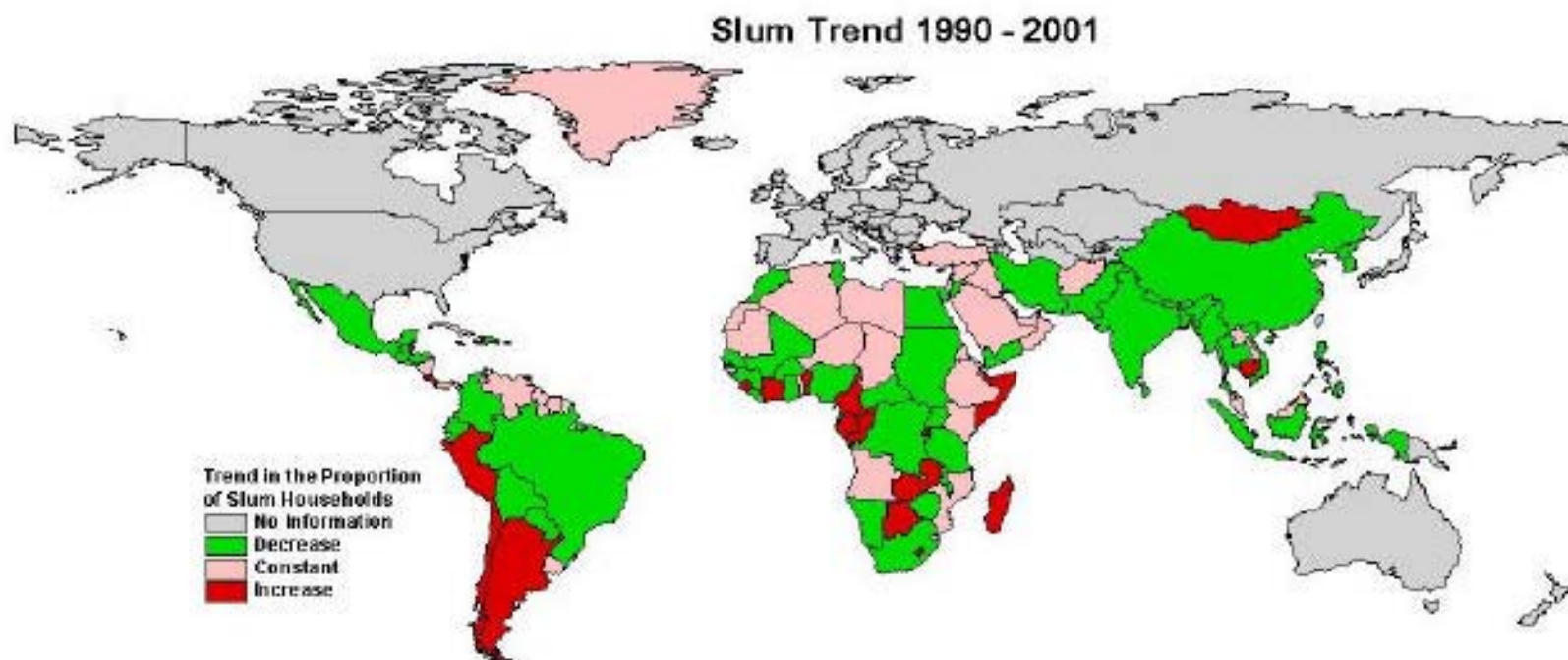
During this timeframe, there has been a steady increase in the number of slums in each region ranging from a rise of **3% to 9.2%**.

The Regions which show a bigger increase in slums are **East and South-East Asia** with a combined percentage rise of around 8.5%

The Australian/Europe statistics shown are of Poverty, not slums, and although their population of poverty is low compared to the other regions, there was still a noticeable percentage rise of about 5-6% over the 11 year period.

Source: Student - Seminar #2

Figure #2: Slum Trends 1990 - 2001 (source: UN-HABITAT 2003b and Demographic and Health Surveys 1990)

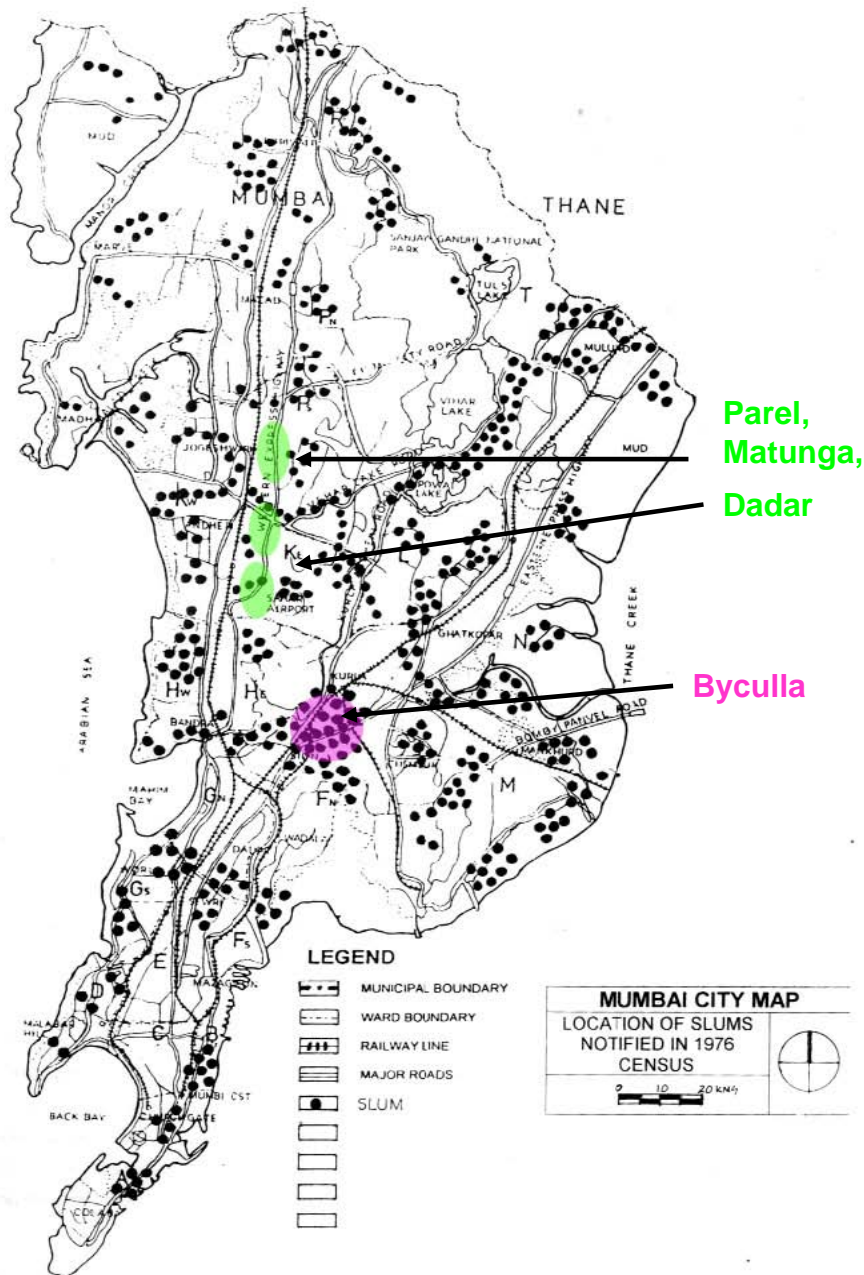


Slums - Physical Location

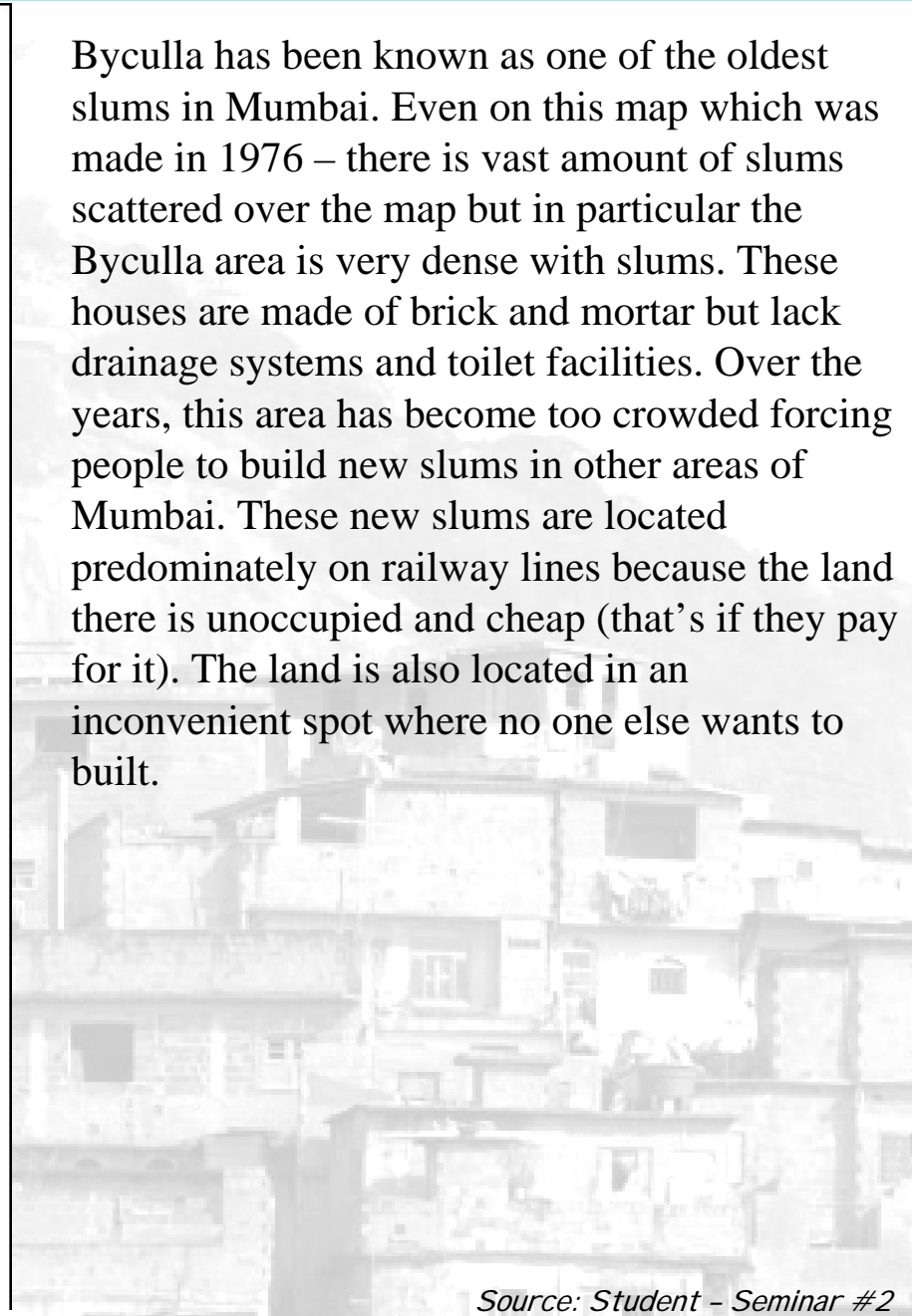
Slums are often located on:

- Roads
- Rivers
- Rail lines
- Airports
- Factories
- Alleyways or side streets (where access is denied to the public; e.g. rubbish dumpster can't collect the rubbish so it just builds up and becomes a health hazard.)
- Waterways (sewage systems)
- Rooftops (car parks or other houses)
- Beaches
- Actual Rubbish Tips
- Open areas of unoccupied land

Source: Student - Seminar #2



Byculla has been known as one of the oldest slums in Mumbai. Even on this map which was made in 1976 – there is vast amount of slums scattered over the map but in particular the Byculla area is very dense with slums. These houses are made of brick and mortar but lack drainage systems and toilet facilities. Over the years, this area has become too crowded forcing people to build new slums in other areas of Mumbai. These new slums are located predominately on railway lines because the land there is unoccupied and cheap (that's if they pay for it). The land is also located in an inconvenient spot where no one else wants to build.



Source: Student - Seminar #2



How do Slums form?

Rapid Urbanisation

The process in which the number of people living in cities increases compared with the number of people living in rural areas. The rapid growth of urban areas is the result of two factors: natural increase in population (excess of births over deaths), and migration to urban areas.

The speed at which the urban population is growing, predominantly in less developed countries is causing many issues. **Much of the urban population end up living in poor and overcrowded shanty areas** on the outskirts of cities. This is because they are **unable to afford to live elsewhere**, and therefore having to build their own accommodation using scrap materials.

In many regions **hygiene and medical care tends to be better in the cities than rural areas**. This means that the **death rate is lowered and the city population grows faster**. The growing population then puts pressure on the cities' infrastructure and resources.

The **rapid growth of cities strains their capacity to provide services such as energy, education, health care, transportation, sanitation and physical security**. Consequently a lack in all these aspects can be seen to be the result of overpopulation in urban areas in which contributes to the development of slums and widespread poverty.

Source: Student – Seminar #3

TABLE 56. URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS WITH 5 MILLION INHABITANTS OR MORE, 1950-2015

1950			1975			2000			2015		
Rank	Urban agglomeration	Population (thousands)	Rank	Urban agglomeration	Population (thousands)	Rank	Urban agglomeration	Population (thousands)	Rank	Urban agglomeration	Population (thousands)
1	New York	12 339	1	Tokyo	19 771	1	Tokyo	26 444	1	Tokyo	27 190
2	London	8 733	2	New York	15 880	2	Mexico City	18 066	2	Dhaka	22 766
3	Tokyo	6 920	3	Shanghai	11 443	3	São Paulo	17 962	3	Mumbai (Bombay)	22 577
4	Paris	5 441	4	Mexico City	10 691	4	New York	16 732	4	São Paulo	21 229
5	Moscow	5 356	5	São Paulo	10 333	5	Mumbai (Bombay)	16 086	5	Delhi	20 884
6	Shanghai	5 333	6	Osaka	9 844	6	Los Angeles	13 213	6	Mexico City	20 434
7	Rhein-Ruhr North*	5 296	7	Buenos Aires	9 144	7	Calcutta	13 058	7	New York	17 944
8	Buenos Aires	5 042	8	Los Angeles	8 926	8	Shanghai	12 887	8	Jakarta	17 268
	TOTAL	54 459	9	Paris	8 885	9	Dhaka	12 519	9	Calcutta	16 747
			10	Beijing	8 545	10	Delhi	12 441	10	Karachi	16 197
			11	London	8 169	11	Buenos Aires	12 024	11	Lagos	15 966
			12	Rio de Janeiro	7 963	12	Jakarta	11 018	12	Los Angeles	14 494
			13	Calcutta	7 888	13	Osaka	11 013	13	Shanghai	13 598
			14	Moscow	7 623	14	Beijing	10 839	14	Buenos Aires	13 185
			15	Bombay (Mumbai)	7 347	15	Rio de Janeiro	10 652	15	Metro Manila	12 579
			16	Seoul	6 808	16	Karachi	10 032	16	Beijing	11 671
			17	Chicago	6 749	17	Metro Manila	9 950	17	Rio de Janeiro	11 543
			18	Rhein-Ruhr North*	6 448	18	Seoul	9 888	18	Cairo	11 531
			19	Tianjin	6 160	19	Paris	9 630	19	Istanbul	11 362
			20	Cairo	6 079	20	Cairo	9 462	20	Osaka	11 013
			21	Milan	5 529	21	Tianjin	9 156	21	Tianjin	10 319
			22	Metro Manila	5 000	22	Istanbul	8 953	22	Seoul	9 918
				TOTAL	195 224	23	Lagos	8 665	23	Kinshasa	9 883
						24	Moscow	8 367	24	Paris	9 858
						25	London	7 640	25	Bangkok	9 816
						26	Lima	7 443	26	Lima	9 388
						27	Bangkok	7 372	27	Bogotá	8 970
						28	Chicago	6 989	28	Lahore	8 721
						29	Teheran	6 979	29	Bangalore	8 391
						30	Hong Kong	6 860	30	Teheran	8 178

The Urban Shift

Urban areas and cities have become the centre of where vast numbers of people from different communities and rural areas compete for the most basic elements of life in which include:

- employment
- affordable rent
- vacant land on which shelter can be developed without fear of eviction
- schools
- medical treatment
- access to clean drinking water and easy transportation

Those who settle in urban areas, do so because they believe they will find opportunities that are not available elsewhere and an overall better lifestyle.

People may also be 'pushed' away from their rural homes to the urban environment due to pressures caused by the increasing population and the demands it makes on resources in the rural area. Drought and crop failure may also force migration towards urban areas.

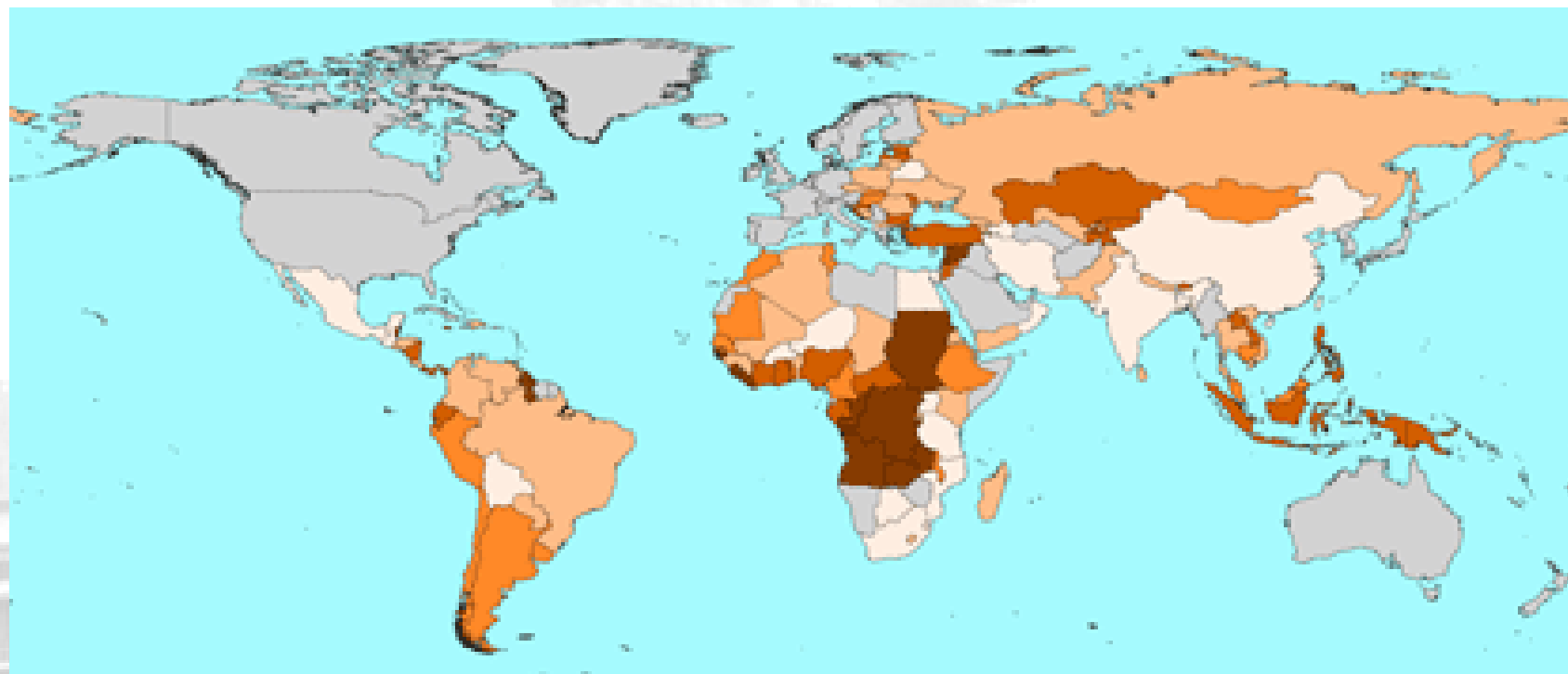
Filtering

The process by which social groups move from one part of a city to another is called filtering. As the housing stock in the inner city deteriorates with age or becomes less desirable as its position within the city changes when the city expands, higher-income groups move out and lower-income groups move in.

The background image shows a dense, multi-story slum built on a steep hillside. The buildings are closely packed and appear to be made of concrete or brick. At the top of the hill, there is a prominent monument or statue. The overall scene is somewhat hazy, suggesting a high-altitude or urban environment.

Why are there Slums?

Debt Value as a % of Gross National Income [GNI]



Present value of debt as a % of GNI





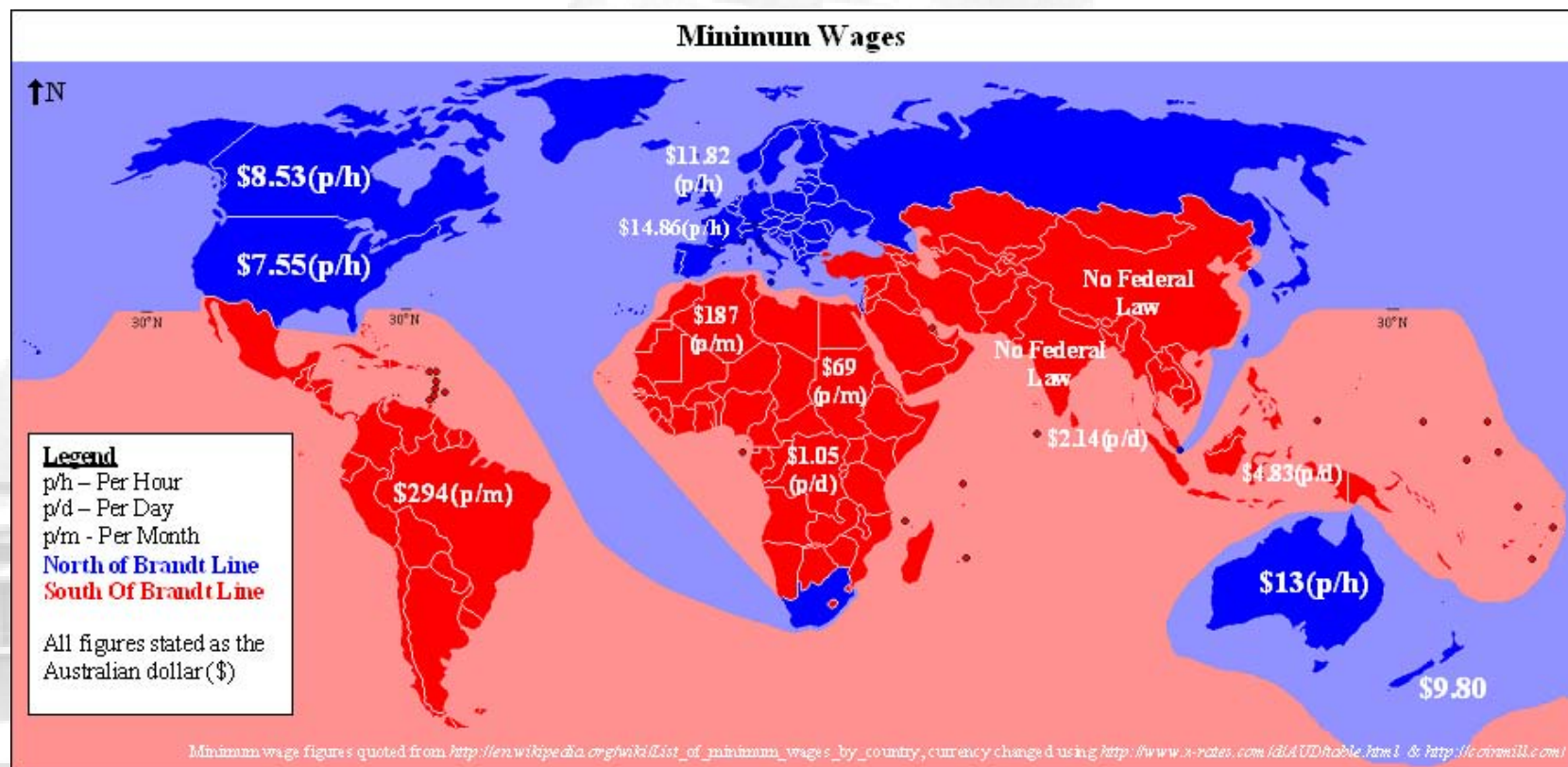
Inequality and Slums?

Inequality & Slums: Seminar Breakdown

- 1. That slums themselves exist due to society's unequal nature.**
> A look at historical and present situations.
- 2. A look into how society's economic, and govt situations (world debt, corruption, respective political ideology etc) feed the growth of slums.**
> Comparison of Wealthy and Poor Areas.
- 3. A comparison of Slum conditions around the world. MEDC vs LEDC.**
> Are slums are the world equal?
- 4. A comparison of slums (an their equivalents) in each global economic area compared to the status quo of their areas.**
> How great is the divide between the rich and poor?

Source: Student - Seminar #5

Economic Conditions: MEDC vs LEDC

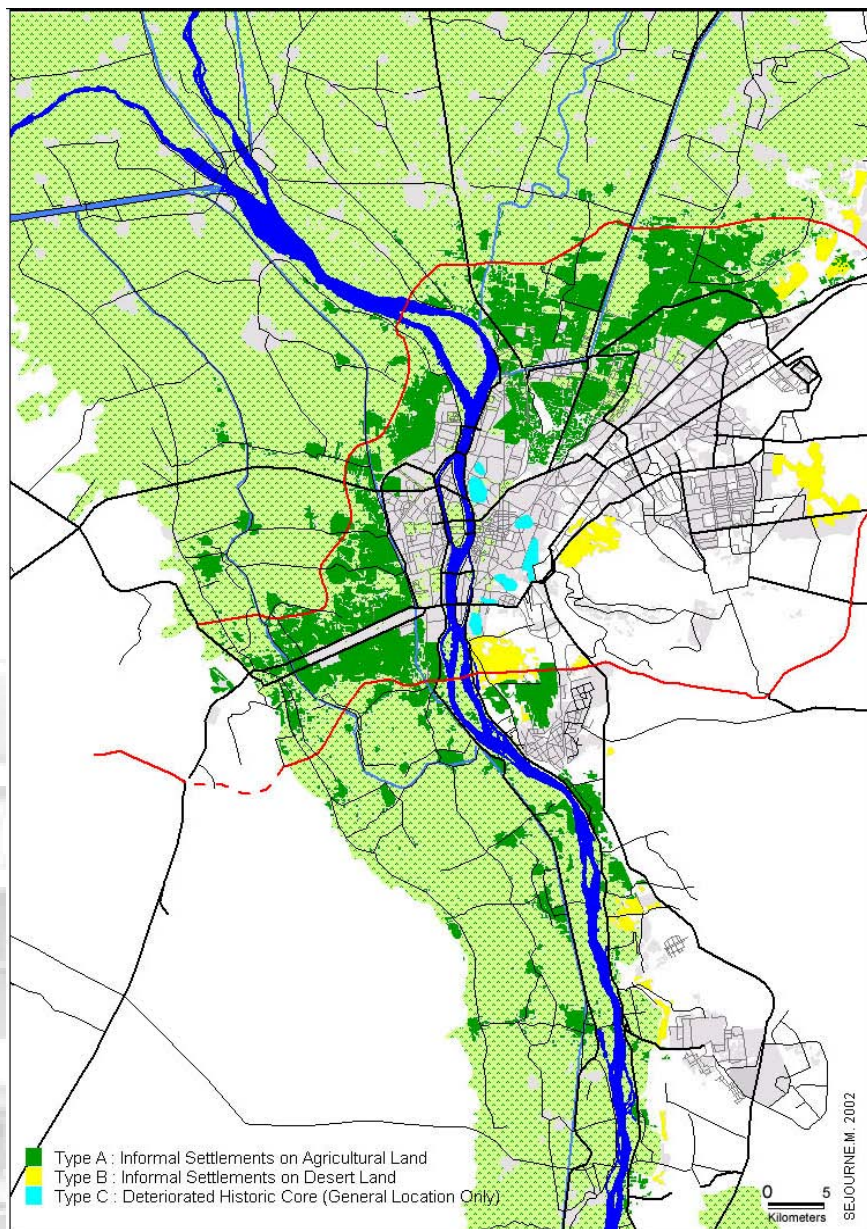


Source: Student – Seminar #5

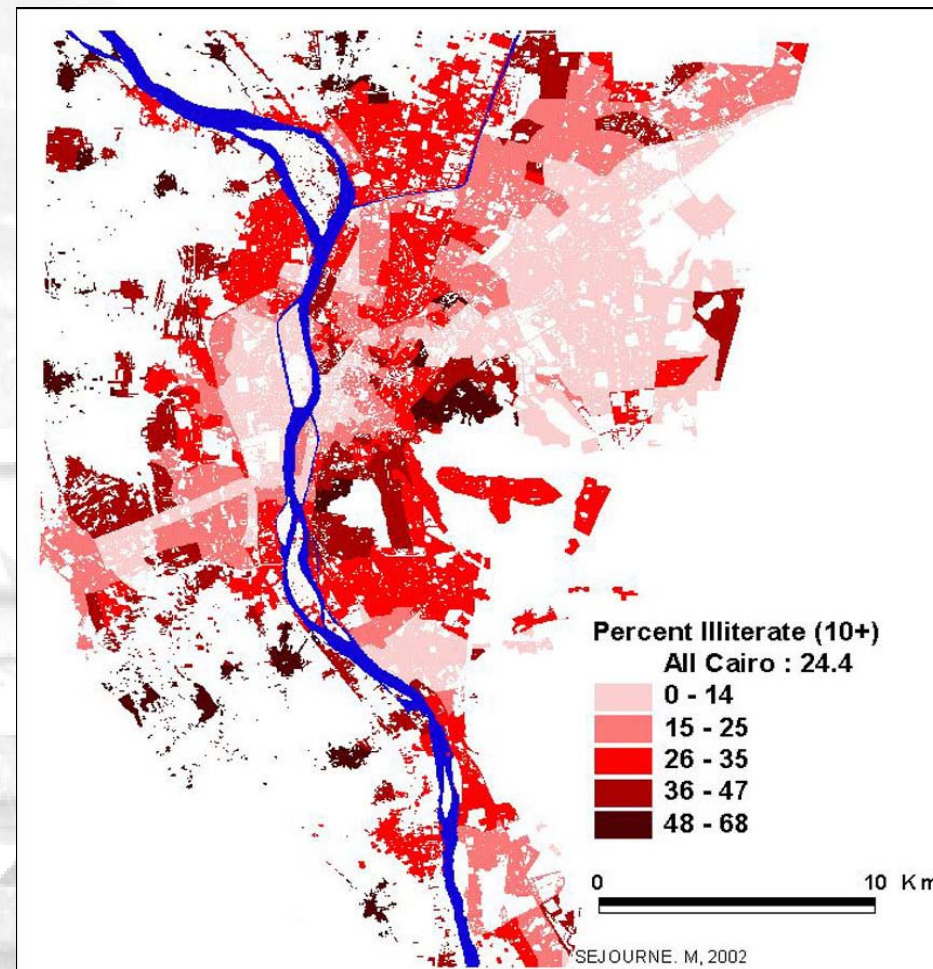
TABLE 37. COUNTRIES WITH THE LARGEST URBAN POPULATIONS ORDERED BY RATE OF GROWTH OF THE URBAN POPULATION IN 1950-2000 AND 2000-2030

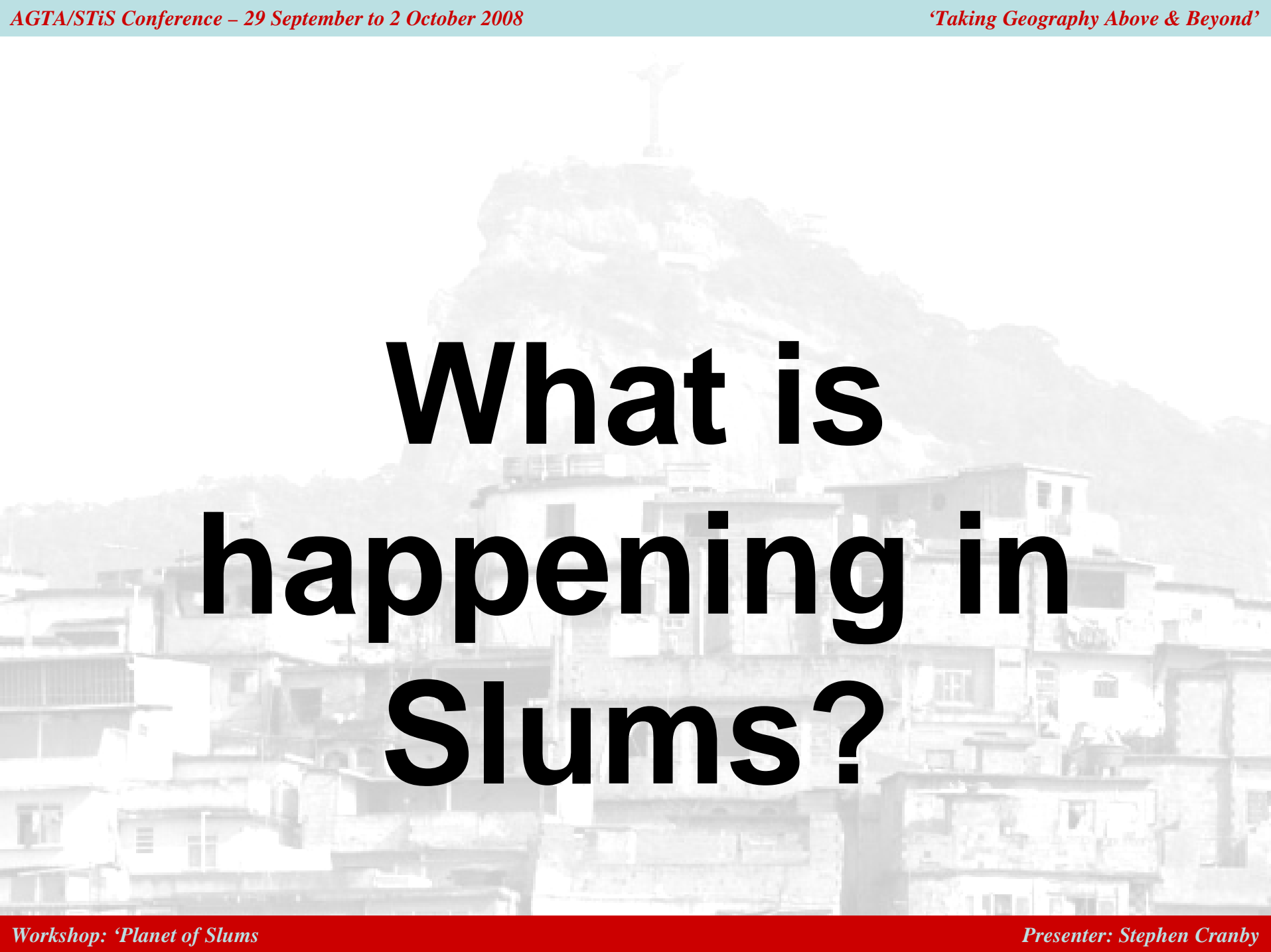
Rank	Country	Urban growth rate in 1950-2000 (percentage)	Rank	Country	Urban growth rate in 2000-2030 (percentage)
1	United Republic of Tanzania	7.27	1	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	4.80
2	Saudi Arabia	7.08	2	Ethiopia	4.65
3	Bangladesh	5.93	3	United Republic of Tanzania	3.89
4	Nigeria	5.62	4	Bangladesh	3.51
5	Ethiopia	4.89	5	Pakistan	3.49
6	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	4.58	6	Nigeria	3.42
7	Turkey	4.58	7	Viet Nam	2.94
8	Indonesia	4.35	8	Saudi Arabia	2.87
9	Venezuela	4.35	9	Indonesia	2.43
10	Republic of Korea	4.35	10	India	2.41
11	Philippines	4.20	11	China	2.20
12	Brazil	3.90	12	Philippines	2.15
13	Pakistan	3.81	13	Egypt	2.08
14	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	3.78	14	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2.01
15	China	3.76	15	Colombia	1.71
16	Mexico	3.65	16	Venezuela	1.56
17	Colombia	3.57	17	Turkey	1.53
18	Viet Nam	3.55	18	Mexico	1.36
19	India	3.02	19	Brazil	1.31
20	South Africa	2.86	20	United States of America	1.08
21	Egypt	2.85	21	Argentina	1.06
22	Argentina	2.14	22	South Africa	0.91
23	Poland	1.84	23	Republic of Korea	0.72
24	Japan	1.73	24	France	0.49
25	Russian Federation	1.67	25	Poland	0.32
26	Ukraine	1.67	26	Netherlands	0.26
27	United States of America	1.54	27	United Kingdom	0.21
28	Spain	1.51	28	Japan	0.09
29	France	1.28	29	Italy	0.01
30	Netherlands	1.06	30	Spain	-0.02
31	Italy	0.82	31	Germany	-0.03
32	Germany	0.76	32	Russian Federation	-0.38
33	United Kingdom	0.44	33	Ukraine	-0.56

Urban
growth rates
–
entrenching
inequality



CAIRO



The background image shows a dense urban area, likely a slum, with multi-story buildings. In the background, a large mountain rises, topped with a monument or statue. The image is faded to allow the text to be the primary focus.

What is happening in Slums?

The Problem

- Slums are an ongoing global problem which is growing due to population expansion in many countries which is forcing uneven number of people into severe living conditions.
- Most of these slums exist in countries which are under pressure to emerge from colonial exploitation, economic isolation, political anarchy, sectarian violence & a number of conditions that don't have any impact on more developed countries.
- A cause of slums is poverty which occurs as a result of not having enough money and so they can't get any resources such as: drinking water, food, medical care, education or no means of escaping poverty.

Source: Student - Seminar #6

Goals & Targets (What should be done?)

- To get rid of extreme poverty & hunger
- A good education
- Equality between genders
- Reduce child mortality
- Improve maternal health
- Get rid of diseases such as: HIV & malaria
- Help to make the environment they live in sustainable
- Develop a global partnership for development

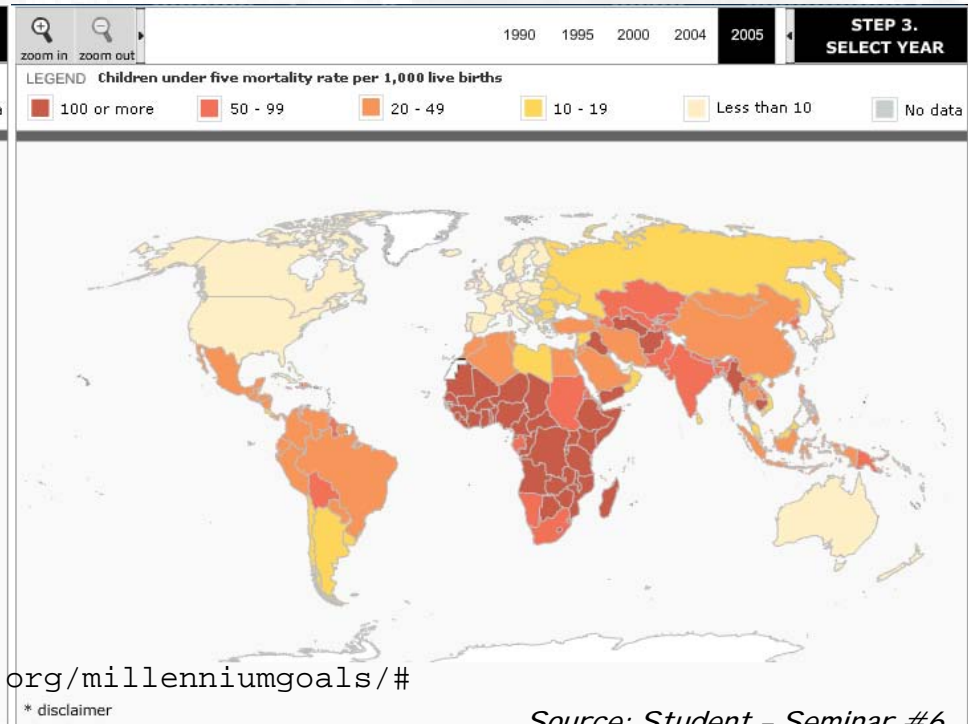
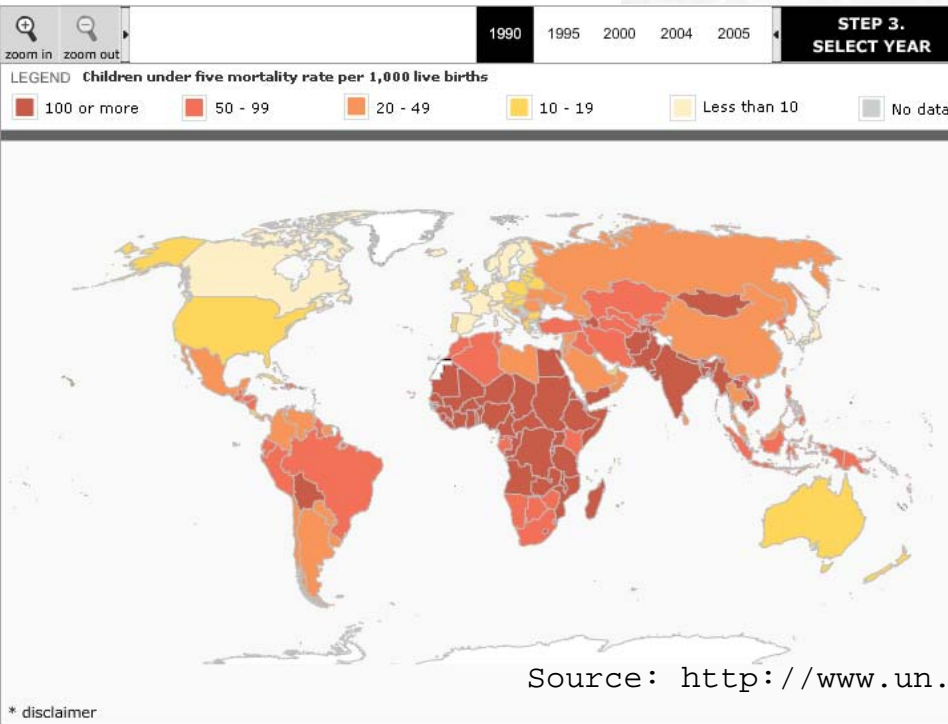
Source: <http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/#>

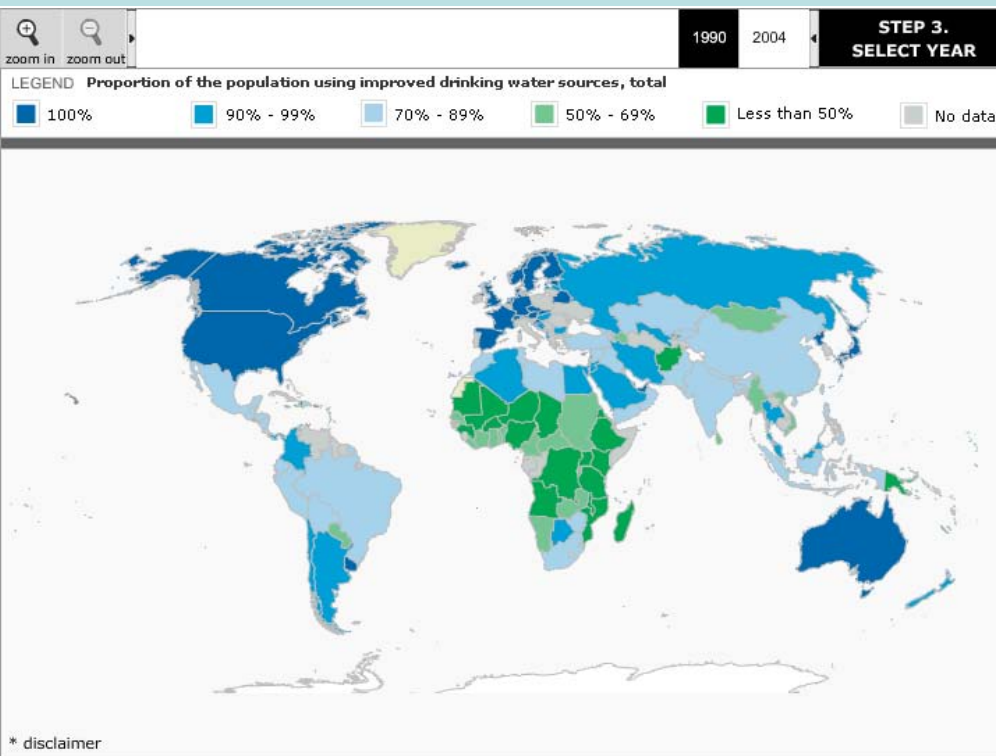
Source: Student - Seminar #6

Children <five mortality rate [per 1,000 live births]

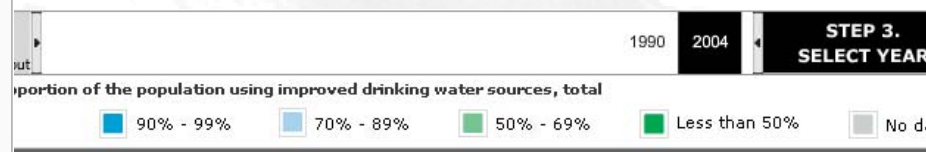
The general pattern of children under five mortality rate per 1000 live births shows that the more developed countries (e.g. Australia, U.S.A and Canada etc) have a lot less more mortality rate than those of the less developed (e.g. most of Africa, etc).

The main anomalies between the 1990 map and 2005 map is that Venezuela, Columbia and Ecuador have all increased.

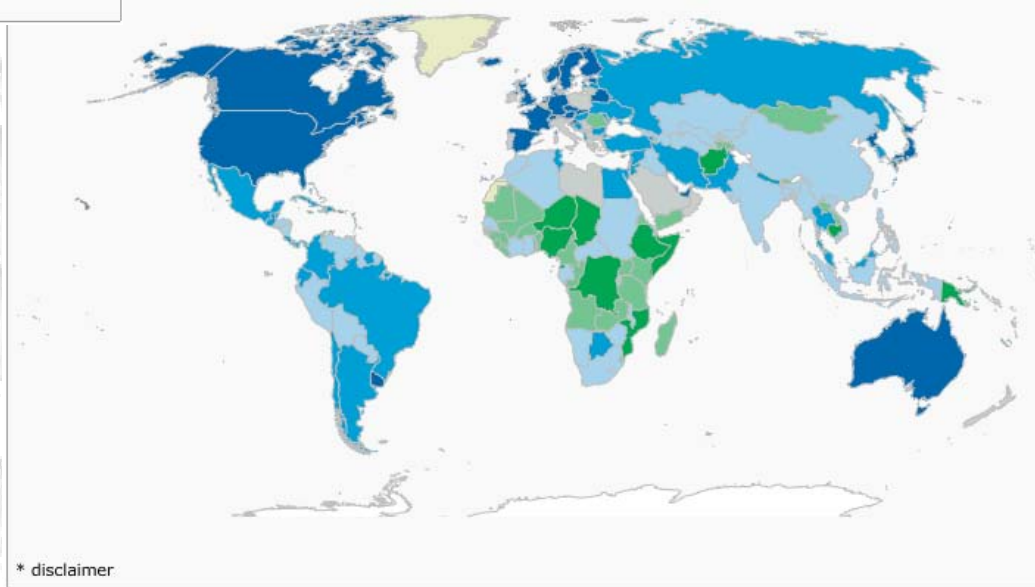




Proportion of the population using improved drinking water sources



Source: <http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/#>



Source: Student - Seminar #6



Working with Slums?

Cities Alliance - Cities without Slums

Cities Without Slums Millennium Development Goal

Target 11

By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers

Progress will be monitored through...

Indicators 30 and 31:

(30) Proportion of people with access to improved sanitation

(31) Proportion of people with access to secure tenure

*United Nations General Assembly (A/56/326)
6 September 2001.*

Cities Alliance's Approach to Citywide Upgrading: Key Principles

- ▲ The urban poor already produce the housing they can afford. Both the poor and their housing are an asset, not a liability, for developing cities. The urban poor are already solving the housing challenge. Our job, as their partners, is to help them do it better, faster, and more permanently, and not to hamper their efforts.
- ▲ City governments and their partners should facilitate housing production by the poor through broad, participatory strategic planning in advance of slum construction (this is CDS), and the provision of basic services to slum areas after they are built (this is citywide slum upgrading).
- ▲ It is essential for national governments to encourage and support the efforts of city governments (not substitute for them) to facilitate the production of housing by and for the urban poor. This approach needs to be implemented consistently across ministries responsible for budget and finance, planning, local government, public works, and environment ... as well as ministries directly responsible for housing.

David Painter

Director, Office of Urban Programs, USAID

As presented at Casablanca, Morocco, June 2002 at INTA's 'Habitat for the Poor: Policy for Reducing Urban Poverty' seminar.

Shelter Finance for the Poor: Lessons from Experience

Experiences and case studies analysed have already produced a number of lessons and raised critical questions for further exploration.

Findings to date:

- ▲ Shelter finance loans tend to be larger and have longer terms than microenterprise loans;
- ▲ MFIs do not rely on land title as a guarantee for progressive housing loans;
- ▲ Loans are largely made to individuals;
- ▲ Shelter finance loans carry lower interest rates than traditional microenterprise loans.

Outstanding issues for further analysis:

- ▲ The institutional and macroeconomic factors that enable MFIs to successfully introduce shelter finance;
- ▲ The level of construction assistance, if any, that should be provided by the MFI and how it should be priced;
- ▲ Locating sources of medium-term capital;
- ▲ Forms of tenure that can be used to increase access to shelter finance;
- ▲ Public-private partnerships for shelter finance delivery.

Why Don't We Tear The Old Slums Down?

- By tearing down houses you also tear down the social networks present. These social links help people to cope with the difficult situations present in slums, and offer a sense of identity and belonging.
- From an economic standpoint, past experiences in slum redevelopment can cost between 10-15 times more than just upgrading them.
- Finding land is becoming increasingly difficult for new slum developments
- Tearing down old slums removes the much needed shelter for the families that live there. So by tearing them down, you would be increasing the problem and making things worse.

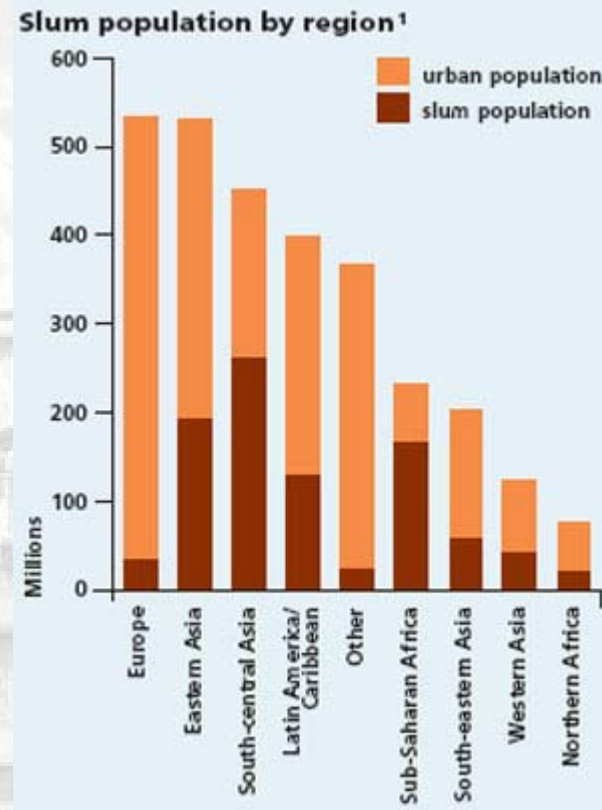


Source: Student – Seminar #7

What Does The Rest Of The Population Have To Gain From Slum Upgrading?

Obviously not everybody lives in slums. Those who do not live in slums often have the view that slums are dirty, disease infested, atrocities, who's inhabitants must be removed from the city, as well as the physical "slum" itself. However, by upgrading slums and not demolishing them as the rest of the population would like, the slums can:

- Provide a wide range of low cost services which would not be available if the slum-dwellers were moved out.
- City-centre slums will retain there vitality
- City-centre slums avoid the eventual process of ghettoisation (the formation of thickly populated areas, usually consisting of one or more ethnic/religious groups), crime and the breakdown of sociality and morality that usually accompanies attempts to tear down unsightly areas.



Source: Student – Seminar #7

Student 'Peer Assessment' of Seminar

		Rank and comment	Score
Handouts	Provision of data and information	alot of info was given.	3
	Degree of relevance of information to the 'key ideas' of the topic theme	good.	2
	Appropriate sourcing and acknowledgement of data	bib at end and on tables.	2
	Original comment, interpretation and use of data	made links with evidence and info.	2
Presentation	Outline and explanation of the key ideas of topic	made sure he explained aspects in an effective way.	3
	Appropriateness and effectiveness of the techniques used to communicate ideas	presented in a way that was allowed audience to absorb.	3
Practical Activity	Clarity of task and purpose	was made very clear. source or map?	2
	Effectiveness of task in illustrating an aspect of the topic's theme	understanding put on paper	2
Discussion Questions	Relationship to 'key ideas'	mostly refered back to key questions	2
	Promotion of discussion	discussion was used alot and kept audience stimulated.	3
Topic 'Theme'	Overall communication of the 'key ideas' through the seminar	steady amount of communicating.	2
	Understanding of the theme generated by the seminar	very informative.	3