



Webinar Innovations and Impacts of Inclusive and Equitable Cities

29 November 2016, 9:30 – 11:00 CET



Transformation - Urban Opportunities - Climate Change (TUrbOCliC)

Cross-sectoral group of the TUEWAS and SNGA network of GIZ





Programme

- **Welcome and Moderation:** Ms. Vaishali Nandan, Senior Advisor and Joint Speaker of TUrbOcliC
- **Inclusive Urban Infrastructure Investments - Innovative Responses to Service Delivery and Access** - Ms. Eva Ringhof, Social Development Specialist at Cities Development Initiative for Asia and Joint Speaker of TUrbOcliC
- **Making South African Cities Safer and more Inclusive - Integrated Approaches on Violence and Crime Prevention** – Ms. Esther Wegner, Technical Advisor at Inclusive Violence and Crime Prevention Programme
- **Reconfiguring Spatial Order - Making Indian Cities Inclusive** - Mr. Arpan Mazumder, Junior Technical Expert at Inclusive Cities Partnership Programme
- **Interactive discussion with audience**



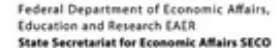
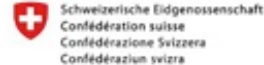
Cities Development Initiative for Asia

Inclusive Urban Infrastructure Investments

Innovative responses to service delivery and access

Eva Ringhof
Social Development Specialist, CDIA

TUrbOCliC webinar
29 Nov 2016



FUNDED BY

IMPLEMENTED BY



CDIA Focus Areas



← Up-stream

City Development Plan/Strategy



Down-stream →

Feasibility Study

Financing Arrangements

Project Implementation

Operation & Maintenance

- IFIs, e.g. ADB, KfW, WB
- LFIs, e.g. China Dev't Bank, city
- PSP, e.g. PPP
- Commercial borrowing



CDIA's contribution to the implementation of SDG 11 and its 10 targets



1, 8

SAFE & AFFORDABLE HOUSING: Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia



2, 6, 8

SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT SYSTEMS: Islamabad, Pakistan



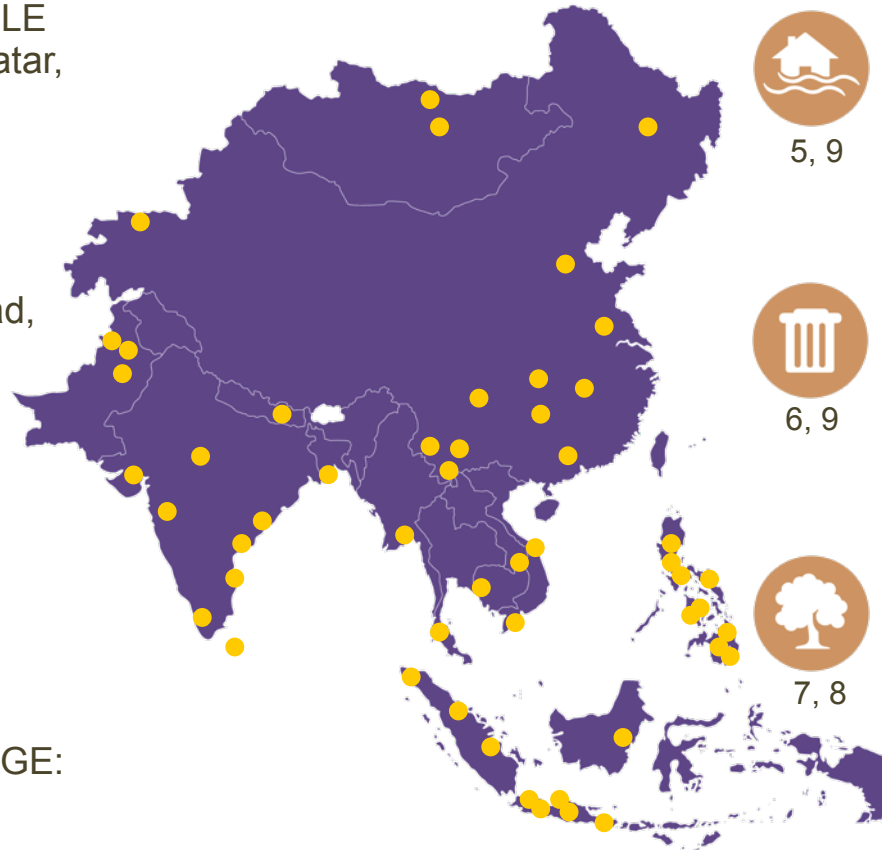
3, 9

PARTICIPATORY PLANNING & MANAGEMENT: Peshawar, Pakistan



4, 10

SAFEGUARD OF CULTURAL HERITAGE: Yangon, Myanmar



5, 9

DISASTER RISK REDUCTION: Naga & Valenzuela, Philippines and Xinyu, China



6, 9

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT: Bhopal, India and Balikpapan and Tangerang, Indonesia



7, 8

GREEN PUBLIC SPACES: Semarang, Indonesia



CDIA's Impact Areas and Inclusive Development

Urban environmental improvement

Climate change mitigation/adaptation

Urban poverty reduction

Improved governance

Inclusive Urban Development and its benefit for cities

CDIA's integrated approaches assist to target the urban poor, ensure affordability and accessibility, promote economic development, and foster the involvement of civil society.



Improved living conditions of poor and vulnerable people lead to **activate local economy, improve city image for investments, create competitive cities, and increase local revenues.**



The application of the Inclusive Development Checklist

CONSULTATION & STAKEHOLDER INVOLVEMENT
Poverty and Social Inclusiveness: Gender,
Vulnerable and Minority Groups

City poverty and vulnerability profile

1

Stakeholder and institutional analysis

2

Assessment of conditions and needs of the target groups

3

Objectives for poverty reduction and inclusive indicators

4

Specific design features to ensure pro-poor impacts

5

Assessment of expected impacts

6

Safeguarding of negative impacts

7

Risk analysis and risk management

8

Financial considerations for pro-poor and inclusive features

9

PREPARATION/
ASSESSMENT

STRUCTURING
/ PACKAGING



Key factor: Inclusive Design Features



Cities Development Initiative for Asia



Slum Upgrading

affordable standard of housing/ service, improve access to land



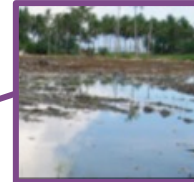
Urban Renewal

subventions & incentives, affordable materials, new business opportunities



Urban Transport

street lights, bicycle routes, safe parking, sidewalks, public transport, tariffs



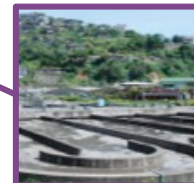
Flood & Drainage

integration of informal sector, participation of vulnerable groups



Energy Efficiency

CB-Energy Associations, small-scale biomass plants



Wastewater Management

public/communal toilets, privacy & safety for women



Solid Waste Management

Waste Banks, locally produced carts, small fees for each collection



Water Supply

public/group/ individual taps, cost-effective technologies





STORIES OF CDIA CITIES

Tangerang, Indonesia

Colombo, Sri Lanka



SWM in Tangerang, Indonesia

Solid Waste Reduction through Community Participation

Challenges:

- High population growth rate
- Over 1,000 factories
- Waste generation is estimated at 1500 tons/day
- Difficulties in finding appropriate land for land-filling
- Declaration as Dirtiest City in Indonesia (2006)



CDIA Intervention:
JUN/2013 – OCT/2013

CDIA Support:
US\$ 50,000

City Contribution:
US\$ 10,000

Estimated Investment Value:
US\$ 91.1 million

National & Local Resources:
US\$ 55 million

SWM in Tangerang, Indonesia

Responses and Innovations:

Consistent with the City's Master Plan, CDIA recommended the division of the Solid Waste Management system into the following stand alone **Investment Packages**:

1 – Collection and Transportation

2 – Material Recovery Facilities (MRF)

3 – Intermediate Treatment Facility or ITF

4 – Landfill Rehabilitation and Re-engineering Development

How to increase the Inclusiveness?



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Tangerang, Indonesia

Waste Banks

including awareness campaigns like the Waste Festival



Key factor: Safeguarding Implementation and Monitoring

Objective	Expected Impacts		Safeguarding Measures	Stakeholders/ people involved	Monitoring of Impacts			
	positive	negative			07/14	10/14	01/15	...
Employment of women through material recovery and handicrafts	Income generation, Economic incentive to recycle, strengthening local community, flexible,...	Distorting the market for recyclables, Competition with informal recy. sector, dependancy of waste pickers of WB...	Supervision of informal sector and landfills, Visits to WBs, Providing income possibilities,...	Women groups, municipality, Artcraft Coop.

Key factor: Financial consideration

What?	How?	Where?	Who?	When?	How much?
Installation of waste banks for recycling and art	Participatory, involving women & informal sector	Rawa Kucing Landfill, City of Tangerang	Women groups, municipality, Artcraft Coop.	05/2014 – 12/2015	Low-cost 5,000 USD

Challenges

- **Existing sewer system** (network, pumping and treatment) from colonial time
- **Hap-hazard solid waste** dumping into the wastewater system
- **Storm water management** through illegal interconnections to the sewer system
- **Little possible financial resources** and cost recovery options
- **Weak institutional system and few capacity of municipal management**



CDIA Intervention:
JUN/2014 – Nov/2014

CDIA Support:
US\$ 180,000

City contribution:
US\$ 46,000

Estimated Investment Value:
US\$ 311 million

ADB loan (MFF):
US\$ 128 million

Inclusive responses

- Measures to minimize resettlement and lost of livelihood
 - Space reduction for facilities
 - New technologies like vacuum sewer networks
- Social Safeguard and Resettlement Action Plans
 - Skills training for new employment opportunities
 - Involvement of CBOs and women in implementation
 - Awareness raising campaign on WWM & Sanitation
- Affordable service provision
 - Analysis of expenditure for WW & Sanitation
 - Reduced taxes or block tariff for low income families



Key factor: Participation

Steering Committee, Working Group (city officials),
Public events, and community engagement

Livelihood project in Nawagampura supported by CMC, ADB, and SEVANATHA

Key factor: Targeting (selected Inclusive Indicators) in the Project Design and Monitoring Framework (DMF)

- Reduction of water borne diseases: 50 - 75% infection reduction of the poor and disadvantaged people in wards compared to pre-project status
- Reduced wastewater leakages: 75% reduction of water lost through the sewer network in areas of poor and disadvantaged residents
- Employment and livelihood opportunities: 25% of low income HHs in USSs get new jobs in construction and 15% in maintenance

Key factor: Financial consideration

- Social safeguard costs including pro-poor design features to be included in the project implementation costs
→ 1.75% of the total costs
- Agreement with UDA to provide apartments for 37 families living in underserved settlements with a cost of Rs. 5 Million (US\$ 34k) for a house



Challenges and limitations at PFS stage

Short-term consulting

Data availability and accuracy

Limited binding nature



Benefits and Potentials for financier and city

Integrated, sustainable and improved project preparation

Institutional arrangements addressed since the beginning

Guide for further investigation and consideration – reduced resources for FS

Participation and commitment of stakeholders

Initial Development Impact Assessment (IDIA) to analyze poverty & social aspects

THE INCLUSIVE VIOLENCE and CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAMME



**Making South African Cities Safer and more Inclusive –
Integrated Approaches on Violence and Crime Prevention**

TurboCLiC Webinar 29-11-2016, Innovations and Impacts of Inclusive and Equitable Cities





Contents

- 1) Introduction
- 2) Overview on VCP work areas
- 3) The SDGs and New Urban Agenda in the VCP work context
- 4) Project examples



Violence and crime in South African cities

- International comparison: South Africa's murder rate: 34 per 100,000 people = more than five times the global average of 6.2 per 100,000
- Violent crime affects especially larger cities → negative impact on quality of life and socio-economic development prospects
- Poor and marginalized communities are in two ways more affected.
 - ❖ High concentration of violent crime in few townships, informal settlements and poor, marginalized areas (hotspot areas)
 - ❖ Missed opportunities/less mobility due to fear of crime and violence/ perceptions of unsafety
- Root causes and context specific challenges in South Africa which increase the likelihood of violent behaviour
 - ❖ Fragmented family structures, early involvement with drugs and alcohol, low quality in education, low level of social cohesion in communities, poor access to decent housing and basic services, inadequately planned and managed urbanization, socio- spatial segregation caused by apartheid and subsequent housing policies in the democratic area.



Areas of intervention

Active youth for safer communities



Closing the implementation gap



Objective:
Cooperation with a variety of partners to make communities safer

Collaborative thinking and action:





Closing the implementation gap

- Enabling environment for local action & impacts
- Clarifying roles, responsibilities & resources in the IGR system;
- Developing skills;
- Improving coordination
- Utilising existing resources better



SUPPORT MEASURES

Implementation of the White Paper on Safety & Security & Integrated Urban Development F/w

Joburg safer parks pilot project & strategy

Implementation of provincial safety strategies

Neighbourhood Development Programme
Precinct Management

Provincial government support to municipalities on community safety functions

Implementation of City Safety Strategies
(Tshwane, Joburg, NMBM)

Training of municipal officials and councillors on community safety

Short course on informal settlement upgrading and violence prevention



Collaborative thinking and action

- Improving cooperation between government spheres and sectors
- Supporting collaboration and knowledge exchange between government & civil society



SUPPORT MEASURES

SACN Urban Safety Reference Group

SaferSpaces Online Portal & Community





Active youth for safer communities

- Strengthening youth-focused approaches to community safety and violence prevention
- Supporting young people to contribute positively to community safety



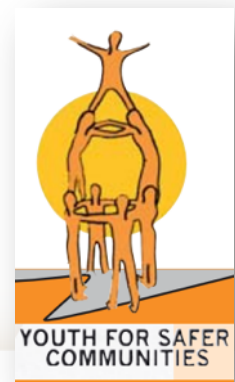
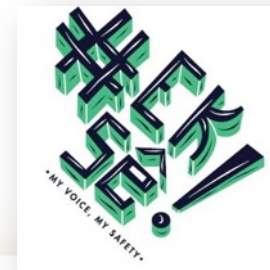
SUPPORT MEASURES

Strengthening the functionality of youth volunteer structures for community safety (EC and GP)

Training of youth volunteers

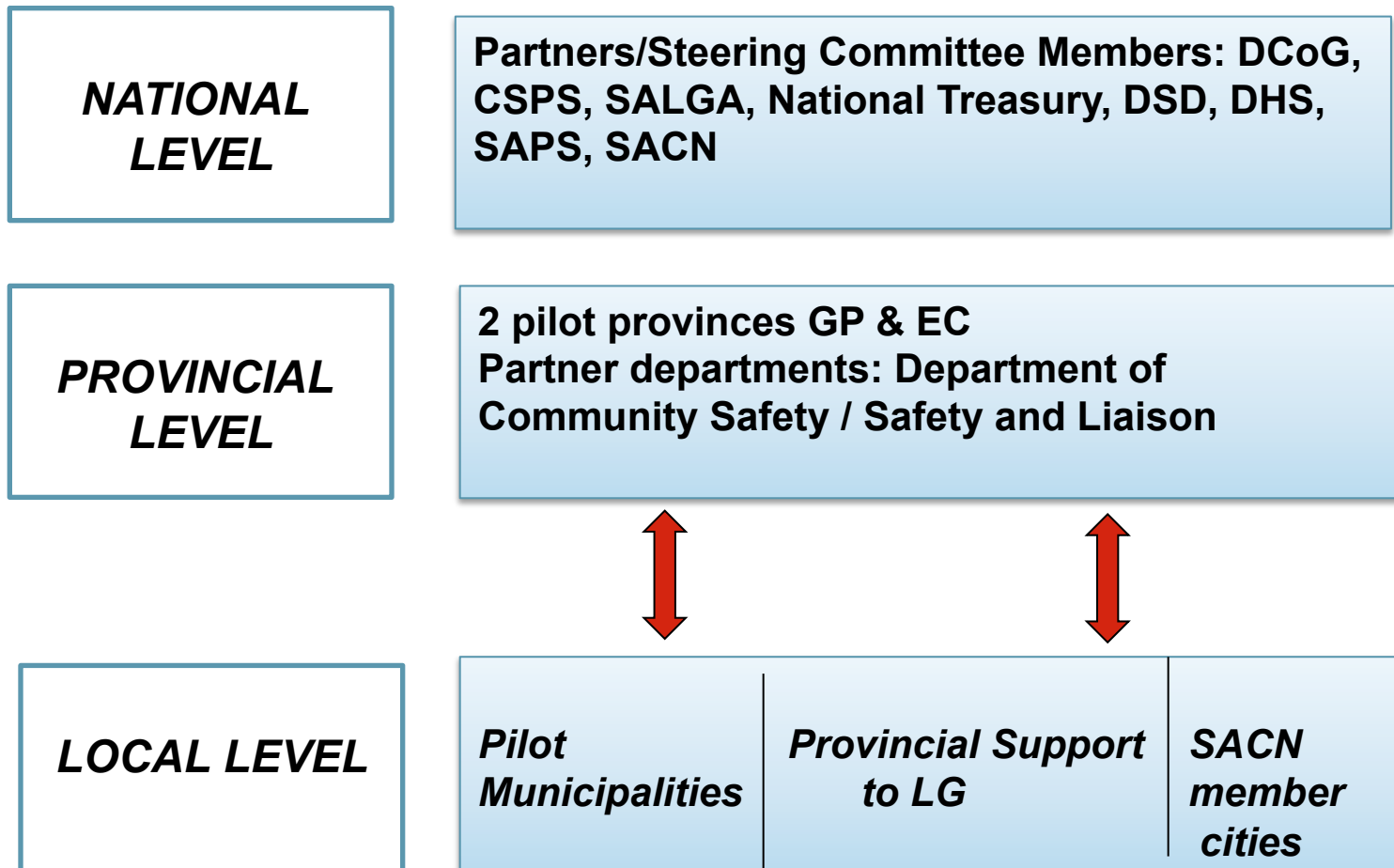
Expansion & replication of *Youth for Safer Communities* intervention (EC and GP)

NMBM Safer Schools Network





VCP multi-level approach



Agenda 2030 – 17 goals for sustainable development

THE GLOBAL GOALS For Sustainable Development



HABITAT III

THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON HOUSING AND SUSTAINABLE URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Vision and commitments in the New Urban Agenda regarding violence prevention and safety

Quito implementation plan for the New Urban Agenda (p.8)

“We commit ourselves to promoting safe, inclusive, accessible, green and quality public spaces, including streets, sidewalks [...] gardens and parks, that are multifunctional areas for social interaction and inclusion, human health and well-being, economic exchange, and cultural expression and dialogue among a wide diversity of people and cultures, and that are designed and managed to ensure human development and build peaceful, inclusive and participatory societies [...]”

“We commit ourselves to promoting a safe, healthy, inclusive and secure environment in cities and human settlements enabling all to live, work and participate in urban life without fear of violence and intimidation, taking into consideration that women and girls, children and youth, and persons in vulnerable situations are often particularly affected.”



Projects supported by VCP

1) Using an integrated approach to improving the quality and safety of public spaces

Key objectives

- ❖ Safer parks and open space strategy
- ❖ Practical guidelines for collaborative and participatory approach to park design, implementation and management
- ❖ Process of stakeholder engagement forging long-term relationships to manage parks
- ❖ Physical upgrade of pilot intervention park





2) A Toolkit for Participatory Safety Planning

Training of facilitators



Objectives

- To enable facilitators to lead and facilitate on safety audits and planning processes using the toolkit.
- Facilitators are able to embrace the participatory approach.
- Facilitators understand the focus on youth and behaviour change
- Facilitators promote safety audits and safety planning as a priority in communities.



Current challenges

- ❖ *Intergovernmental relations – lack of clarity on roles and responsibilities between different spheres of government (unfunded mandates)*
- ❖ How to better support knowledge exchange between government & civil society

Thank you for your attention!

Esther Wegner (esther.wegner@giz.de)

www.saferspaces.co.za



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cooperation

DEUTSCHE ZUSAMMENARBEIT



A background image of a city street map in shades of orange and white, with a central white shape that resembles a stylized 'G' or a specific urban layout.

Reconfiguring spatial order: Making Indian cities inclusive

Arpan Mazumder, GIZ-ICPP, New Delhi



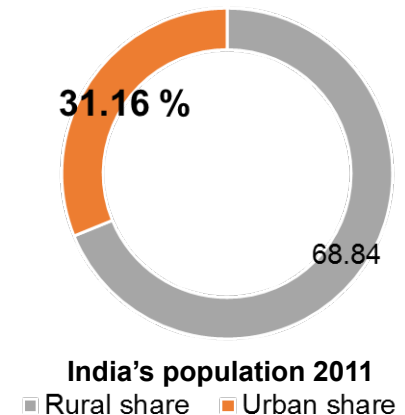
Urbanisation in India



	Population 2001 (Crores)	Population 2011 (Crores)	Decadal growth (%)
India	102.9	121.1	17.6
Rural	74.3	83.3	12.1
Urban	28.6	37.7	31.8

Source: Census 2011

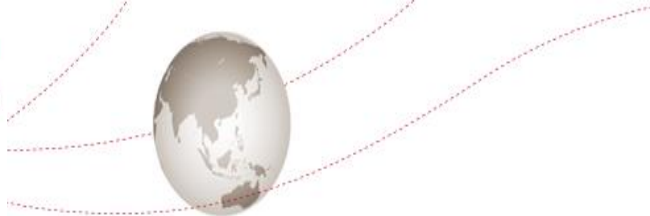
- For the first time since Independence, **the absolute increase in population is more in urban areas that in rural areas**
- **Level of urbanisation has increased from 27.81% (2001) to 31.16% (2011)**
- Urban areas cover **just 2.35% of India's total land area**





India's New Urban Agenda for Habitat III





Odisha and Puri: Overview

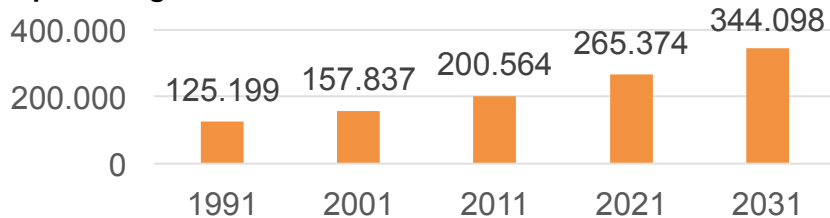
	2001	2011	2021 (Projected)
Urbanisation in Odisha	14.97 %	16.68%	18.4%
Urbanisation in India	27.8%	31.16%	35%

Puri town

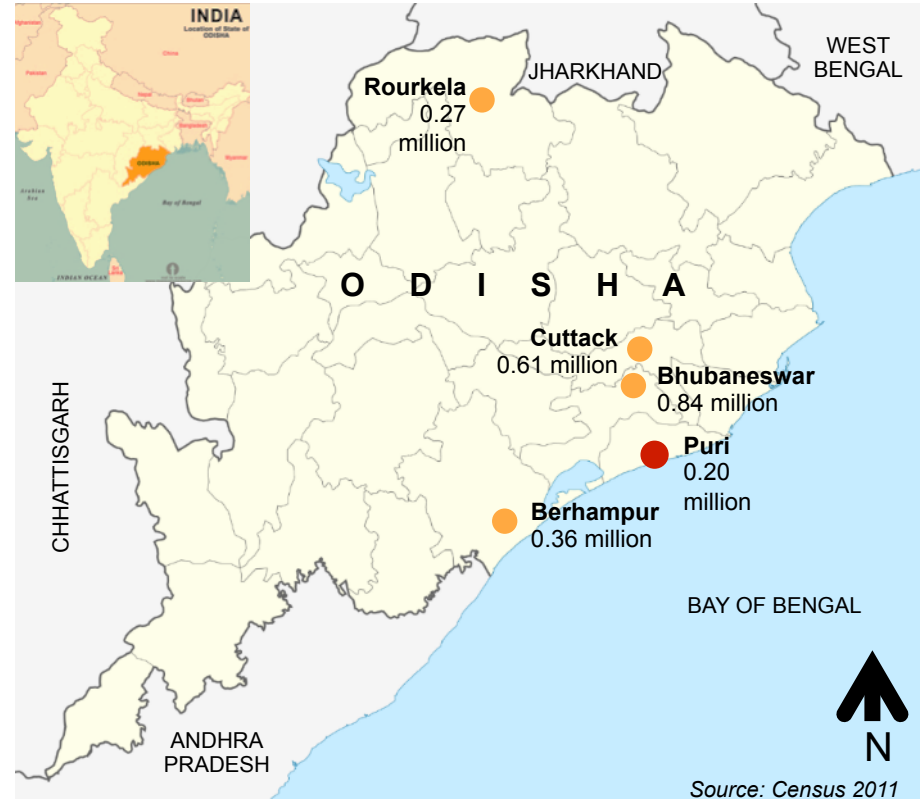
Sources: Census 2011, Projections

- 5th largest city of Odisha State, and district headquarter of Puri district
- Geographically located on a cyclonic zone, highly vulnerable to marine disasters

Population growth



Source: Census 2011, Draft CDP 2031





Puri: Local economy

- Local economy predominantly driven by tourism (Temple and beaches)
- Handicrafts, small-scale cottage industries, agriculture and fisheries are the other segments of the economy



- Huge inflow of domestic tourists during the months of June and July to witness various festivals related to the famous Shri Jagannath Temple. Around 5 million tourists visit Puri every year
- Considerable pressure on local resources, infrastructure and city administration during the annual Ratha and Snan Yatras associated with the temple

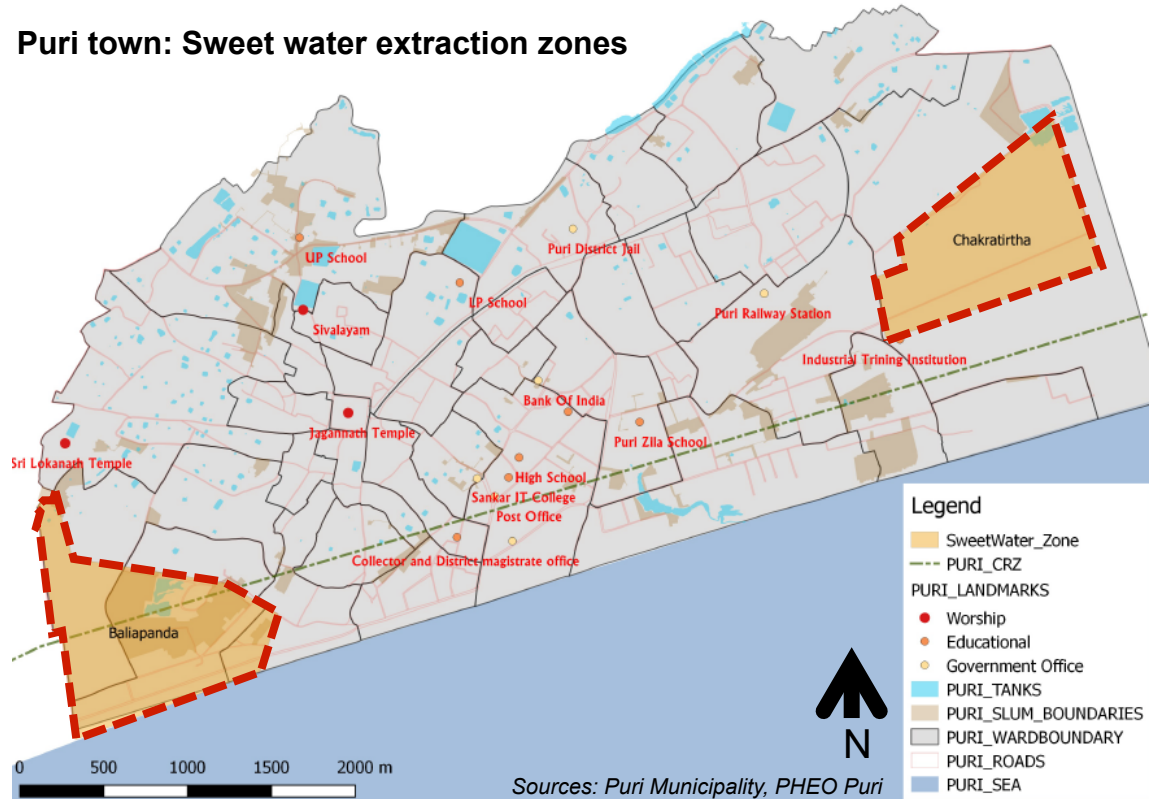




Puri: Urbanisation issues

- Entire demand for potable water is met by the extraction of ground water
- Only two fresh water pockets in the city
- Over the years, **numerous slums and housing societies have come up in these areas**, leading to shrinkage of the aquifer recharge areas
- There are some valuable large water bodies having considerable faith and heritage values, which **should be zealously conserved**

Puri town: Sweet water extraction zones





Puri: Open green spaces

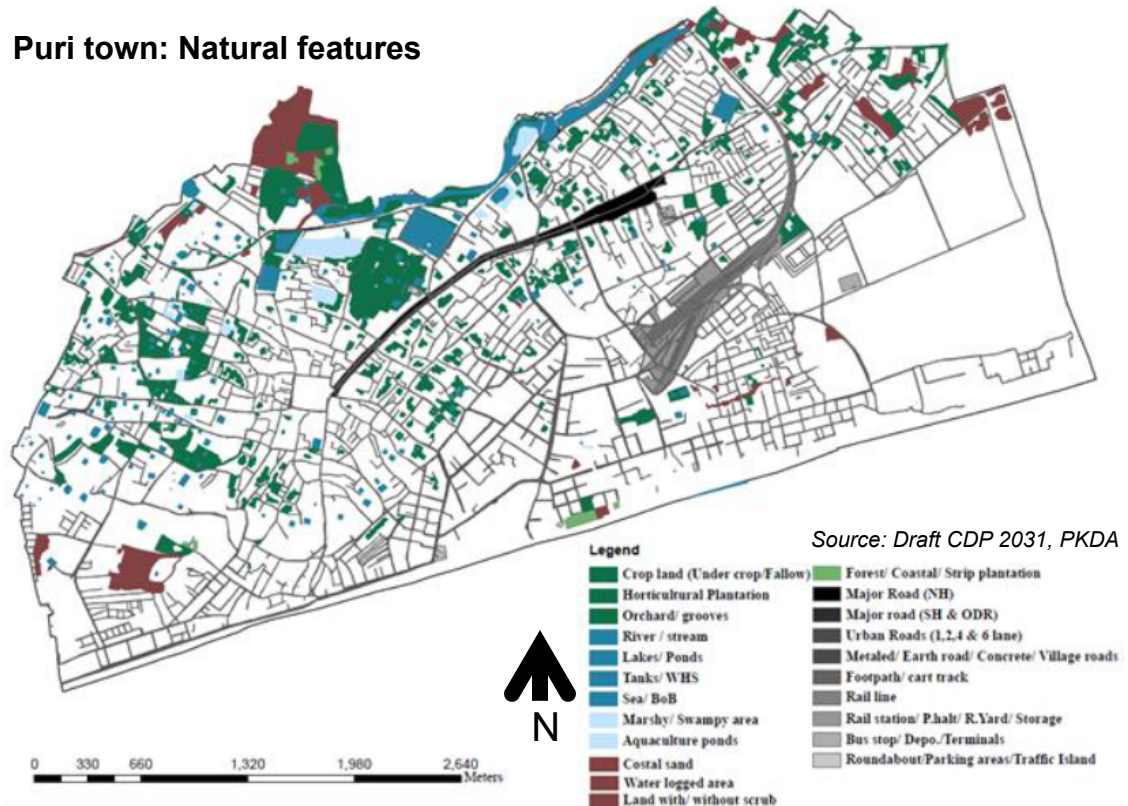
- Puri has very **little designated open space within the municipal area**, except the beach and a few public parks

	Population (Census 2011)	Forest & recreational areas (sq.km.)	Per capita green space (sq.m./ person)
Delhi	1,10,34,555	87.72	7.95
Chandigarh	9,61,587	18.38	19.11
Bhubaneswar	8,43,402	25.03	29.68
Rourkela	2,72,721	18.92	69.34
Puri	2,00,564	0.63	3.14
Sambalpur	1,84,000	1.63	8.86

Sources: Respective Statutory Plans

- Preservation of existing green open spaces** and provisions for adequate neighbourhood and sectoral level green spaces should be prioritised

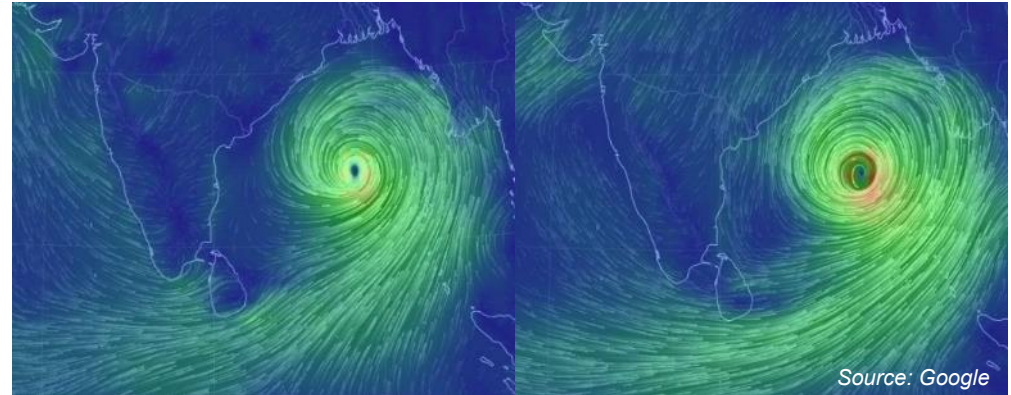
Puri town: Natural features





Puri: Wrath of Nature

- Puri district is one of the most vulnerable districts in India, with a total of **84 nos. cyclones experienced over the last 100-year period**
- Cyclonic storms expose people and landscape to the impact of three types of hazards:
 - **High speed wind:** Physical destruction
 - **Storm and tidal surge:** Saline inundation
 - **Heavy torrential rainfall:** Flooding
- It is imperative to preserve the open green spaces which **absorb the impacts of the strong winds and also help prevent flash floods**
- In an area affected by saline inundation and ground water intrusion, **the need for preserving the only two sweet water zones is paramount**



Source: Google



Source: Google



Interventions under ICPP

- Jointly implemented by MoHUPA and GIZ
- Support in **making affordable housing available to the urban poor (Slum and non-slum areas)**

Interventions in Puri

- Focus on preserving the **open green spaces, waterbodies and the sweet water zones**
- Preparation of **Housing for All Plan of Action plus (HfAPoA+)**
- Preparation of DPRs focussing on **area based/ cluster approach**
- Assessment of the **current rental housing conditions available for the urban poor**

Criteria	HfAPoA	HfAPoA +
Housing	Only focuses on urban poor in slums and non-slum areas	Captures the larger city wide housing sector with focus on urban poor areas
Spatial mapping in plan preparation and project identification	Not mandatory	Includes spatial mapping of the city, capturing details such as the growth corridors, potential redevelopment areas and public open spaces. Promotes area based /cluster approach and synergies with other ongoing missions to formulate projects
Citizen's participation in the plan preparation	Not mandatory	Citizen representatives are part of the core decision making team having the mandate to prepare the plan



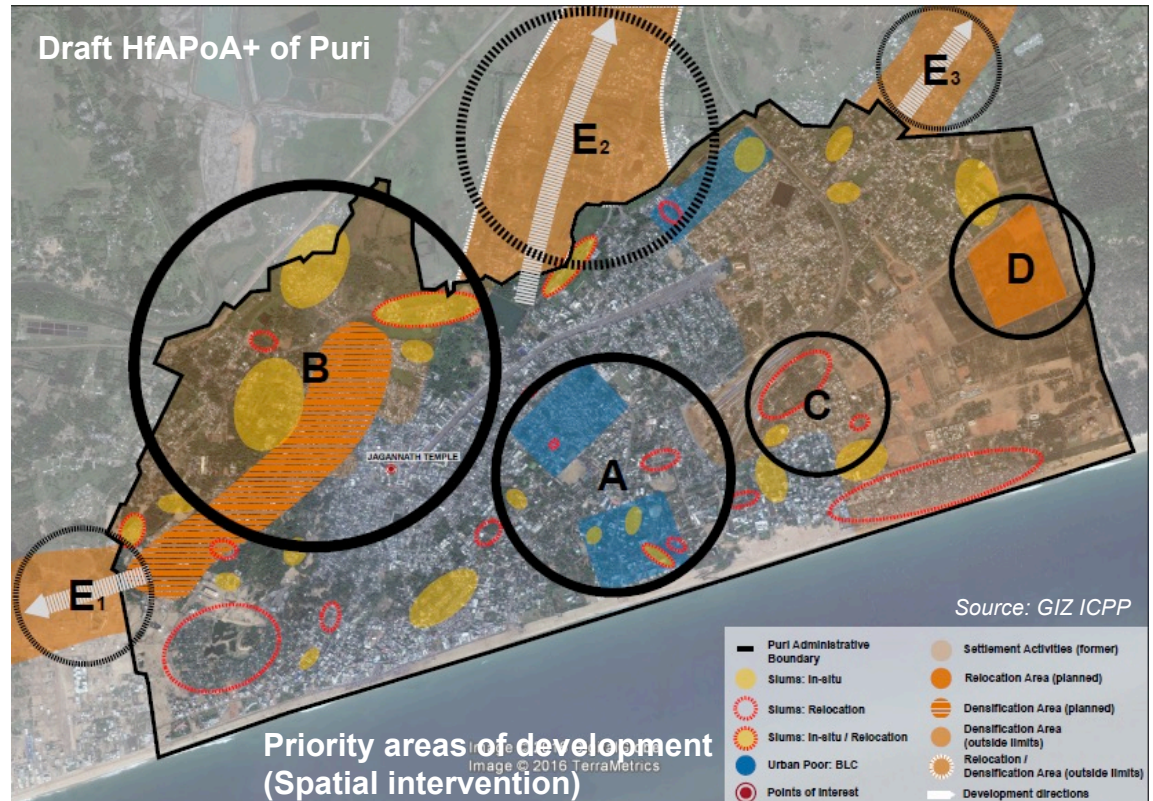
Puri HfAPoA +

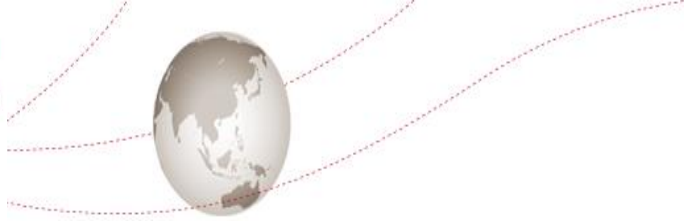
- **Preparation of HfAPoA+**
 - City status report and housing assessment
 - Development of city vision and goals with respect to Housing for All
 - Development of the Plan of Action

- **Stakeholder consultations**
 - Working Group
 - Other community consultations

- **Identification of at least 3 potential projects for housing and infrastructure upgradation**

- **Finalization of HfAPoA+**





Conclusion

- Like planning, a city too is a process, not a product. **Cities need visionaries.**
 - **Rules/ Guidelines need to reconfigured** to let the benefits reach the intended target groups in an effective manner.
 - **Public policies need to be aligned** with this philosophy.



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Questions and Discussion



Transformation - Urban Opportunities - Climate Change (TUrbOCliC)

Cross-sectoral group of the TUEWAS and SNGA network of GIZ