Urban Planning for Slum Upgrading: urban patterns and participation for sustainable neighbourhoods

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Slums facts

- Slums as response or result of failure of urban planning, land management and urban development policies
  - Outdated or unrealistic urban plans (master plans)
  - Land ownership blockages (release of land)
  - An obsolete idea that growth of urban population can be contrasted

- External models of planning are incapable of dealing with informality and poverty
  - Focused on segregating groups, differentiating land supply
  - Unrealistic standards, separate areas, unbalanced investments
Planning responses that address key issues

- **Simplified urban planning**
  Which can cope with speed and lack of public and private resources

- **City wide perspective**
  Slum formation can affect cities development in different ways

- **Urban patterns that can guide upgrading and integration**
  Provide reference framework for the development of settlement upgrading interventions

- **Inclusive Processes of Planning and Implementation**
  Step-by-step processes which involve communities and stakeholders in all phases and adopt a step by step approach.

- **At pace with urbanization in order to prevent slum formation**
  Rapid growth of cities in developing countries require solutions the scale of the problem and in advance
Plan in advance (30 years)
Plan at scale (numbers that make a difference)
Plan in phases (of public investment)
Plan for social integration (pro-poor policies)
Plan for density (incremental)
Plan for connectivity (focus on public realm)
Plan for energy efficiency and risk prevention
Pragmatic and enforceable rules (responding to local needs)
City wide perspective for slum integration

Slum formation affects cities as a whole – so could slum upgrading

- Recognize different configuration of the slums at city scale:
  - a belt around the city which hinders connectivity and urban expansion
  - pockets of slums in crucial urban areas;
  - occupation of marginal land bordering crucial natural assets
• Strategic urban projects that integrate slum and serve the city:
  • expansion of the grid to increases overall connectivity;
  • iconic public services at city scale (Medellin);
  • green and recreation areas (Manaus)

• Recognition of slums and access to opportunities
Urban patterns for sustainable neighborhoods

FOR LIVABLE STREETS; WALKABLE NEIGHBOURHOODS; LIVELY LOCAL ECONOMIES

• Adequate Quantity and Quality of Public Space
  50% street and public space (30+15); well connected grid – supports local economy and future development

• Proper and well designed density
  Enough to trigger economies of scale and ensure livability (at least 150 p/ha)

• Mix Urban Uses
  Avoid zoning, avoid highways dividing neighborhoods; 40% of floor space allocated to economic uses
Urban patterns sustainable neighborhoods

- **Efficient Mobility**
  Emphasis on walking distances and public transport

- **Mix social structure**
  Social Integration, diversity of social groups, rental and ownership, different rent scales, cosmopolitan values, the challenge of living together; 20-50% of residential space for low income residents

- **Sustainable energy**
  Reduction of green house gas emission through efficiency and renewables

- **Practical and enforceable norms and rules**
  Participatory, democratic, respectful
Their relevance for slum upgrading

- Create public spaces: open up and restructure the street grid
- Increase share of public land, improve connectivity
- Facilitate infrastructure investment
- Recover public spaces from insecurity, degradation and encroachment

- Proper and well designed density
  - Localised densification to reconquer public space
  - Through readjustment, condominium and land pooling options

- Social and activity mix
  - Avoid monofunctional zoning and the segregation between residence and activities
  - Create space for all social groups
# Participation in Planning and Implementation

## PHASES

1. Preparation
2. Familiarization with the area
3. Mapping
4. Identification of key problems
5. Identification of possible solutions
6. Formulation of the plan and related actions
7. Implementation
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PHASES</th>
<th>KEY ACTIVITIES</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Preparation</td>
<td>Collection of existing information on the area</td>
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<td>First contact with the local and municipal authorities</td>
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<td>2. Familiarization with the area</td>
<td>Presentation of maps and areal images</td>
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<td>Localization of key elements of the area</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Mapping</td>
<td>Identification of land uses, infrastructure and basic services</td>
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<td>4. Identification of key problems</td>
<td>List of the key problems</td>
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<td>Discussion and prioritization</td>
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<td>5. Identification of possible solutions</td>
<td>Proposal of solutions</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Discussion and identification of interventions</td>
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<td>Definition of resources and community contribution</td>
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<td>6. Formulation of the plan and related actions</td>
<td>Organization of the material collected</td>
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<td>Presentation of the proposal to the community, local authorities for their comments, improvements and approval</td>
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<td>7. Implementation</td>
<td>Definitions of responsibilities for each intervention</td>
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<td>Capacity building</td>
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<td>Preparation of technical projects</td>
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<td>Partnerships at institutional level</td>
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<td>Continuous involvement of the community as decision maker, manager and work force in the implementation</td>
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Bairro de Muhala, Nampula, Mozambique
Participatory enumeration
Methodology to collect and register residents and their tenure rights through the involvement of the community. Its key to identify the beneficiaries of interventions.

Community asset mapping
Participatory planning tool that encourages the community in exploring their assets within physical and social environment and create an output (map) that can be incorporated into a planning process.

Exploratory walks
Physical assessment of the settlement to identify critical problem, hot spots and possible interventions.
Basic Plan: improvement and expansion

PLAN BASE - PROVISÓRIO

LICHINGA-MOÇAMBIQUE

CONTENTS

• Strategic urban projects that integrate slum and serve the city:
  • Expansion of the grid to increase overall connectivity;
  • Iconic public services at city scale (Medellin);
  • Green and recreation areas (Manaus);

• City-wide approaches on critical assets for slums:
  • Improved connections with the rest of the city (mobility);
  • Recognition and access to opportunities.

Basic Plan: improvement and expansion
Conclusions

• Slums will not be addressed unless fundamental changes are affected in urban policy, land management and urban planning.

• A new urban planning approach is required, linked to progressive national urban policies and adequate land management tools

• The participation and empowerment of the residents is key to achieve sustainable responses and to build cities for all.

• Tools and instruments to support such approach are available and being used in PSUP and other UN-Habitat projects, need to be documented and exchanged broadly