

Chance2Sustain:
the challenge of fast-growing cities and
sustainable development in emerging
economies

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Framing city visions?

Pro-growth coalitions visioning world class cities

- slum-free cities
- Mega-projects
- safe communities for middle-class and elite

Pro-poor voices and coalitions in cities

- Producing knowledge on lived experience
- Claiming spaces for greater security

→ Dealing with uncertainty and complexity

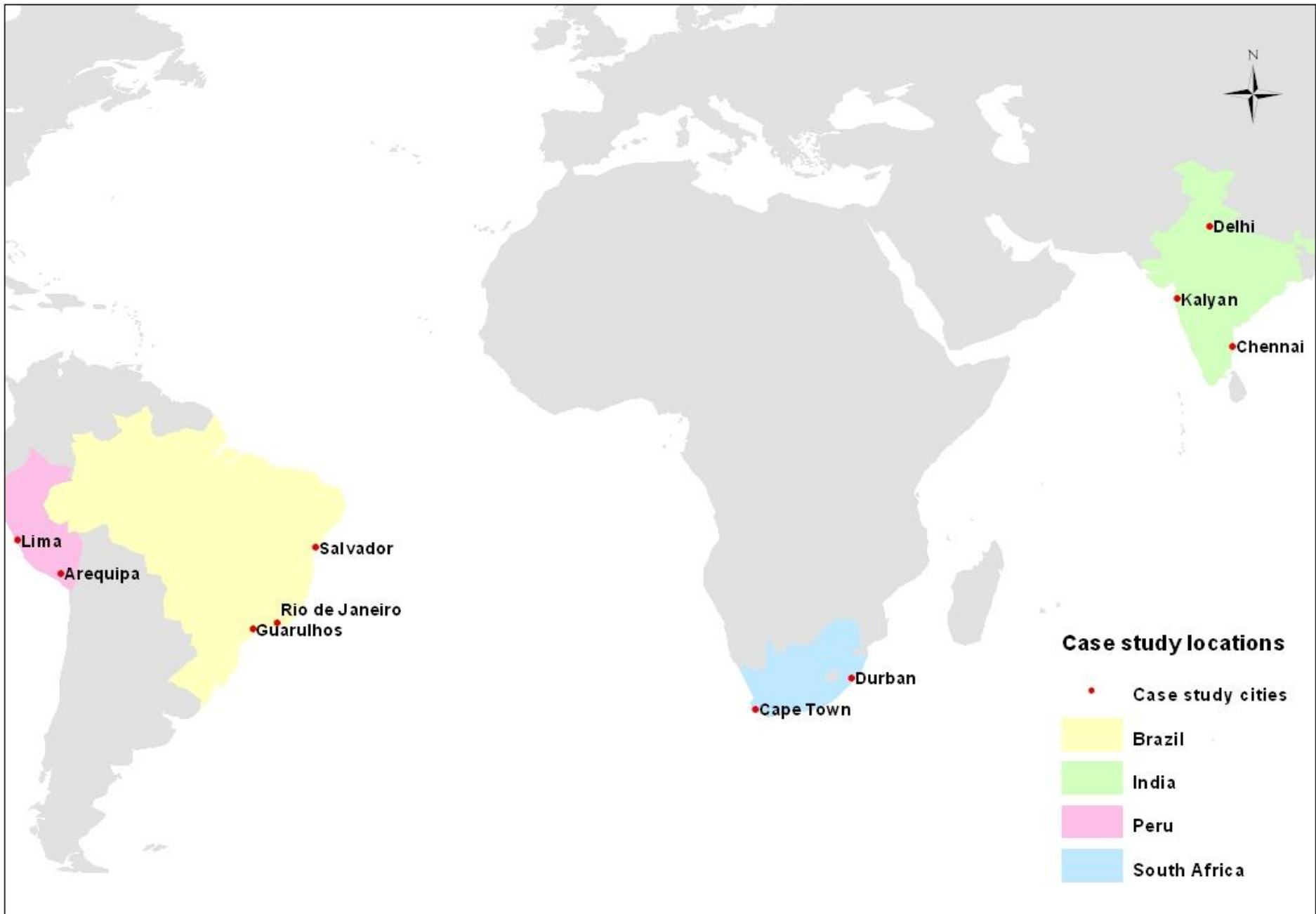
Main question: how can city development strategies promote integrated development?

- **3 areas of concern**
 - Economic growth through mega-projects
 - Social engagement for dialogue, participation of citizens
 - Promoting green economy, environmental management
- **2 instruments**
 - ***Spatial knowledge management to strategically integrate processes (ec,soc.env)***
 - Decentralized financial flows to support city development strategies

Research Approach:

learning from experience across borders

- Comparing fast-growing cities in different political and economic contexts – four countries (BRICS)– India, South Africa, Peru and Brazil
- ten cities across four countries (Delhi, Kalyan Dombivili, south Chennai (IT corridor), Durban and Capetown, Lima and Arequipa, and Guarulhos in Sao Paulo region, Salvador de Bahia, Rio de Janeiro)
- Methodology: learning from contrasting city case studies, including inter-active knowledge building with planners, communities, governments, practitioners



• Lima
• Arequipa
• Salvador
Rio de Janeiro
• Guarulhos

• Durban
• Cape Town

• Delhi
• Kalyan
• Chennai

Partners

European Association of Development Research and Training Institutes	EADI
Amsterdam Institute for Metropolitan and International Development Studies	AMIDST
French National Center for Scientific Research	CNRS
School of Planning and Architecture	SPA
Cities for Life Forum	FORO
Centro Brasileiro de Análise e Planejamento	CEBRAP
Norwegian Institute for Urban and Regional Research	NIBR
University of KwaZulu-Natal	UKZN

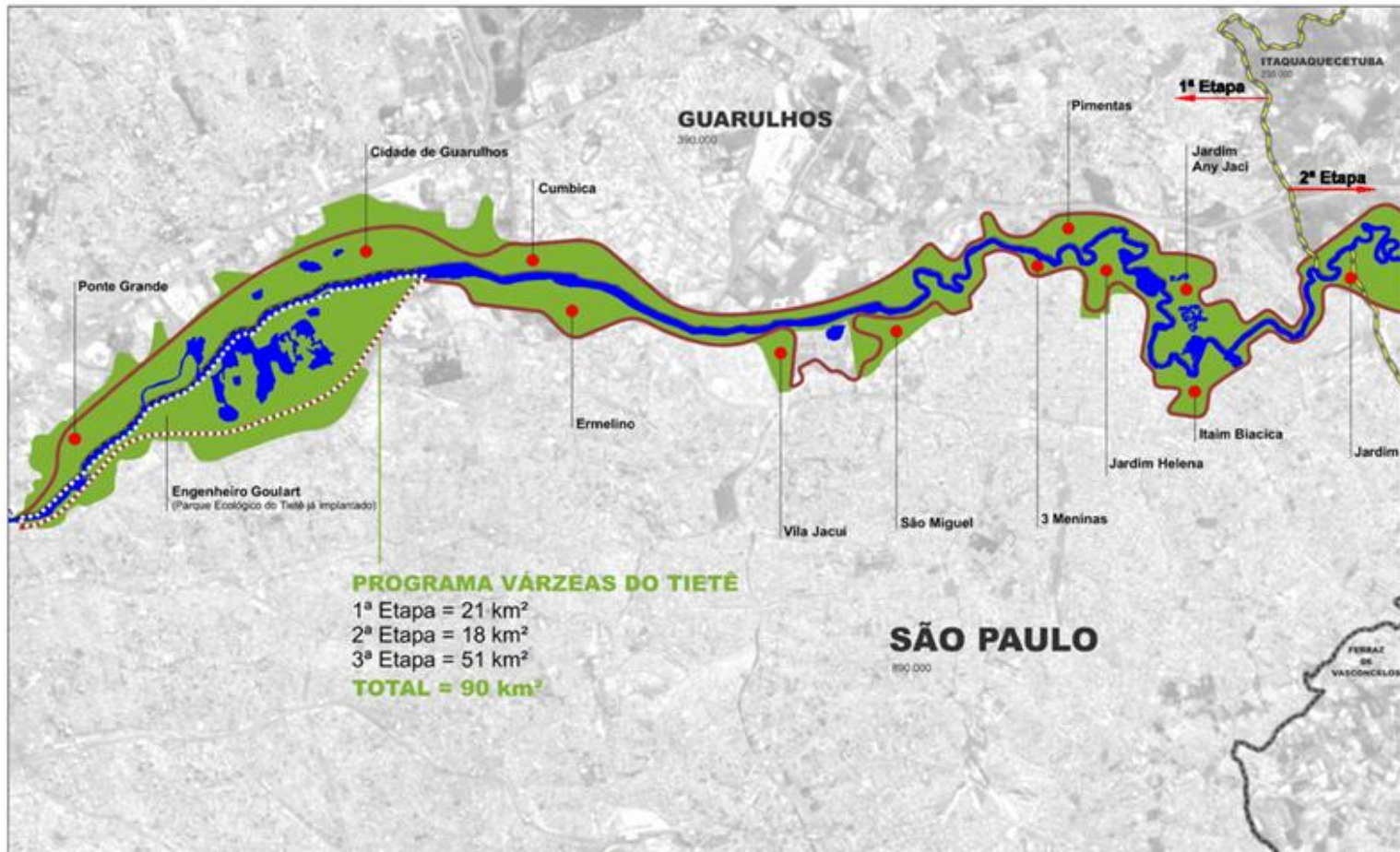
Theme 1: Economic growth

- **Importance of mega-projects in overall strategies for economic development?**
- **How do agglomeration economies improve city capacity for more resilient development?**
- **How does the political economy of these projects link to existing governance patterns?**
- **How do megaprojects affect urban spatial dynamics: urban landscapes, social integration and urban economy?**

Theme 1 cont'd:
Mega-projects and urban planning

- How are **land issues** for megaprojects managed?
- What (spatialized) information is included in mapping for planning: production, access and dialogues by involved actors?
- How are **social** and **environmental** impacts taken into account in planning projects?

Constructing urban landscapes: Tiete Linear Park – Sao Paulo



Legenda

- NÚCLEOS PROPOSTOS

NOME DO MUNICÍPIO

Nº de população do entorno diretamente beneficiada



VÁRZEAS DO TIETÊ

Área de Intervenção e Núcleos Propostos
SÃO PAULO e SALESÓPOLIS

2 emblematic case studies in India

- **Delhi: Shashtri Park Depot:** mixed use project near city centre; new urban actors and PPP projects; neoliberal principles of cost recovery
- **Chennai: IT Corridor:** large-scale project on urban periphery; state-promoted economic specialisation in conjunction with private-led residential and commercial development

Theme 2: Sub-standard settlements

- Understanding diversity of sub-standard settlements
- Accessing service provision
- Engaging with governance networks
- Mobilising local knowledge and insights



Standardisation and/or experimental innovation?

Spaces for voices: engaging the other

- Pro-poor spaces
- Social organisations; fragmented communities
- Social mobilisation – different pathways and power
- Community-based knowledge as resource
- Pro-growth spaces
- Developers and financiers working with different tiers of governments
- Local governments risks marginalization?
- Exceptional versus regular processes?

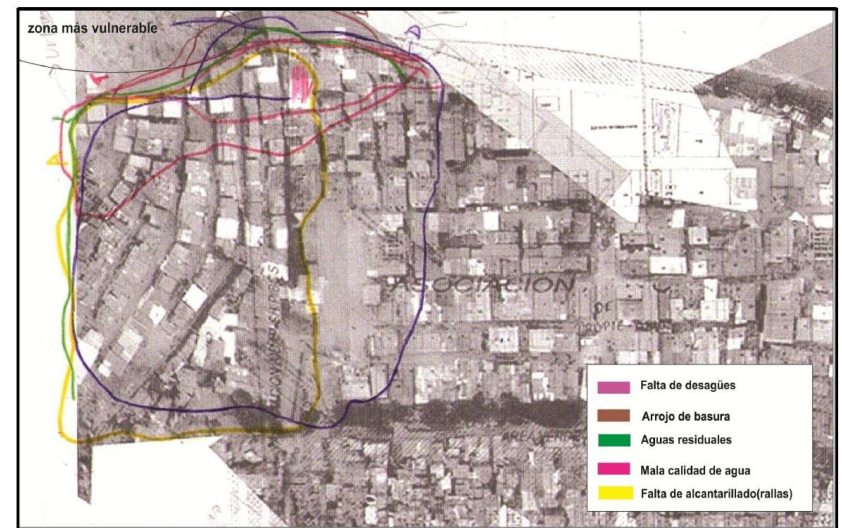
Theme 3 Water related Risks and Water Governance

- Community water vulnerability mapping
- Actor water-vulnerability, knowledge and competency mapping
- Integration of knowledge through inclusive scenario building



Inclusive Scenario Building on Water and Climate Change

- Cases at city level (Lima, Arequipa in Peru)
- Cases at city – extension level (Guarulhos (Sao Paulo, Brazil), Dvarka (Mumbai, India) and Northern Durban.



Ricardo Fachin Huayta
Cuenca Alta Río Rimac - Cantaqallo Shipibos

Problemas Ambientales - CIUDAD DE LIMA relacionados al río Rimac

Spatial Knowledge management: instrument increasing capacity for urban development

- Economic growth strategies have to deal with uncertainty and complexity
- Need for adaptive capacity in dealing with dynamic processes
- Spatial knowledge strategic instrument in analysing socio-economic and environmental patterns and trends
- Generating knowledge through 'forums' – closing knowledge gaps
- ICT support in governance processes (MIS, interface with citizens, feedback from citizens)

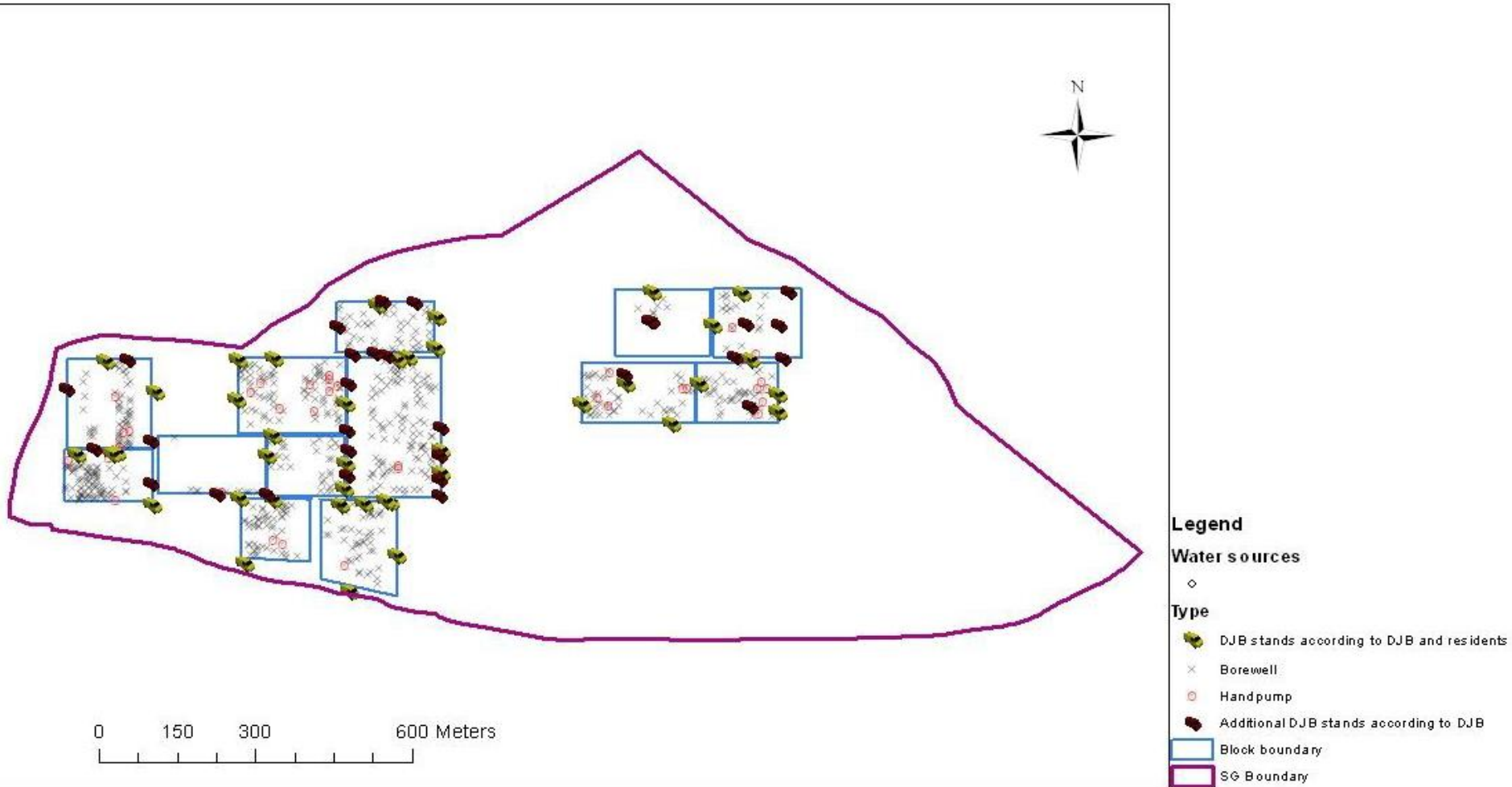
Fiscal flows and instruments: decentralisation, participatory budgeting

- Autonomy of local government versus other tiers?
- Conditional programmes, designated goals
- Own revenues and other sources
- Budgeting and engagement with civil society
- Accountability: to whom?

Interactive engagement as methodology

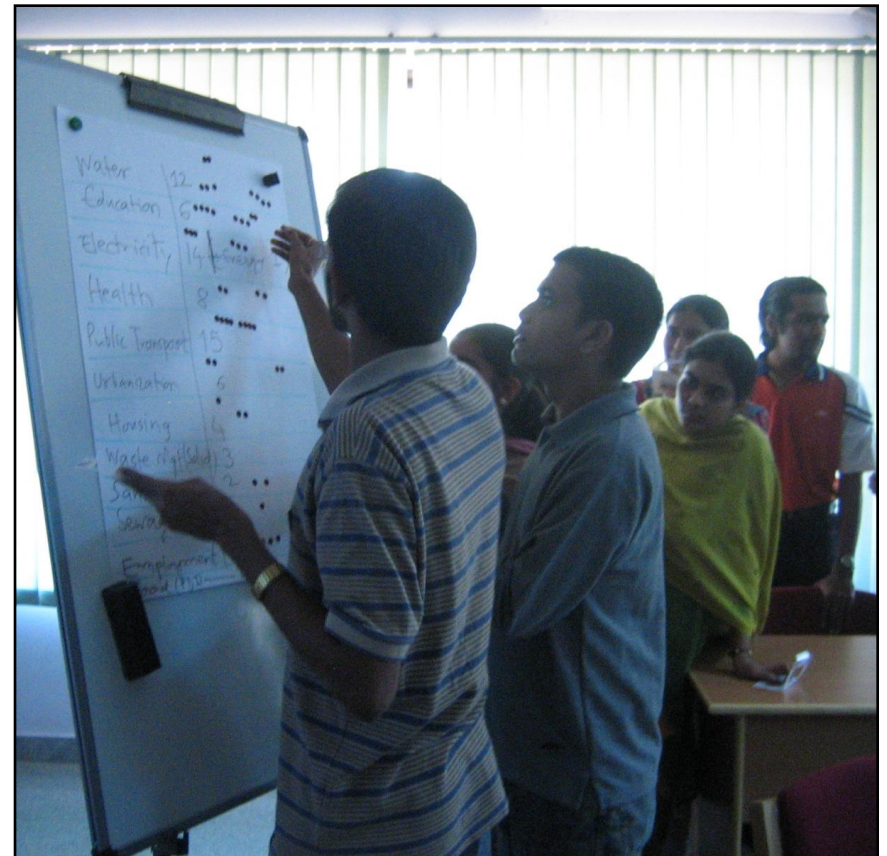
- learning from contrasting city case studies
- inter-active knowledge building with planners, communities, governments, practitioners
- New platforms supporting ‘spaces’ for engagement
 - ICT, web 2.0, Google maps, mobile phone systems, radio, community maps, social media, decision table
- How are such instruments used and valued in your work?

Water provision in sub-standard settlement Delhi

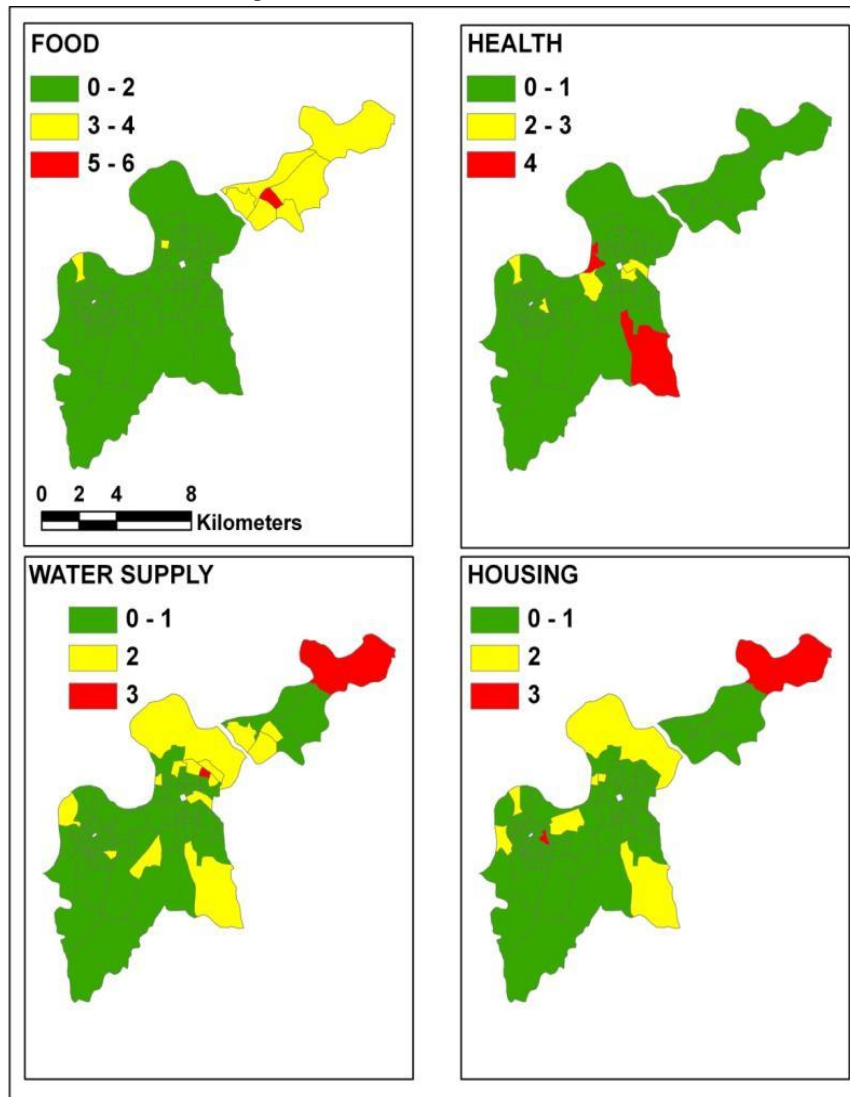


Drawing in tacit knowledge – participatory workshops

- Councillors and administrators combined
- Setting issues priorities
- Setting spatial priorities
- Outcome:
 - Common understanding
 - Fewer contestations



Prioritizing issues by ward in Kalyan -Dombivili



Your views on increasing adaptive capacity in Durban for city development through:

- Economic growth through mega-projects
- Environmental management and green growth
- Promoting social engagement
- Producing and using spatial knowledge management
- what and whose priorities reflected in spending budgets and flows