

A NEW AGENDA FOR HUMANITARIAN AND DEVELOPMENTAL URBAN- REGIONAL PLANNING?

Expert Group Meeting.

“Sustainable Cities, Human Mobility and International Migration”

UN New York. 7-8 September 2017

Fernando Murillo.

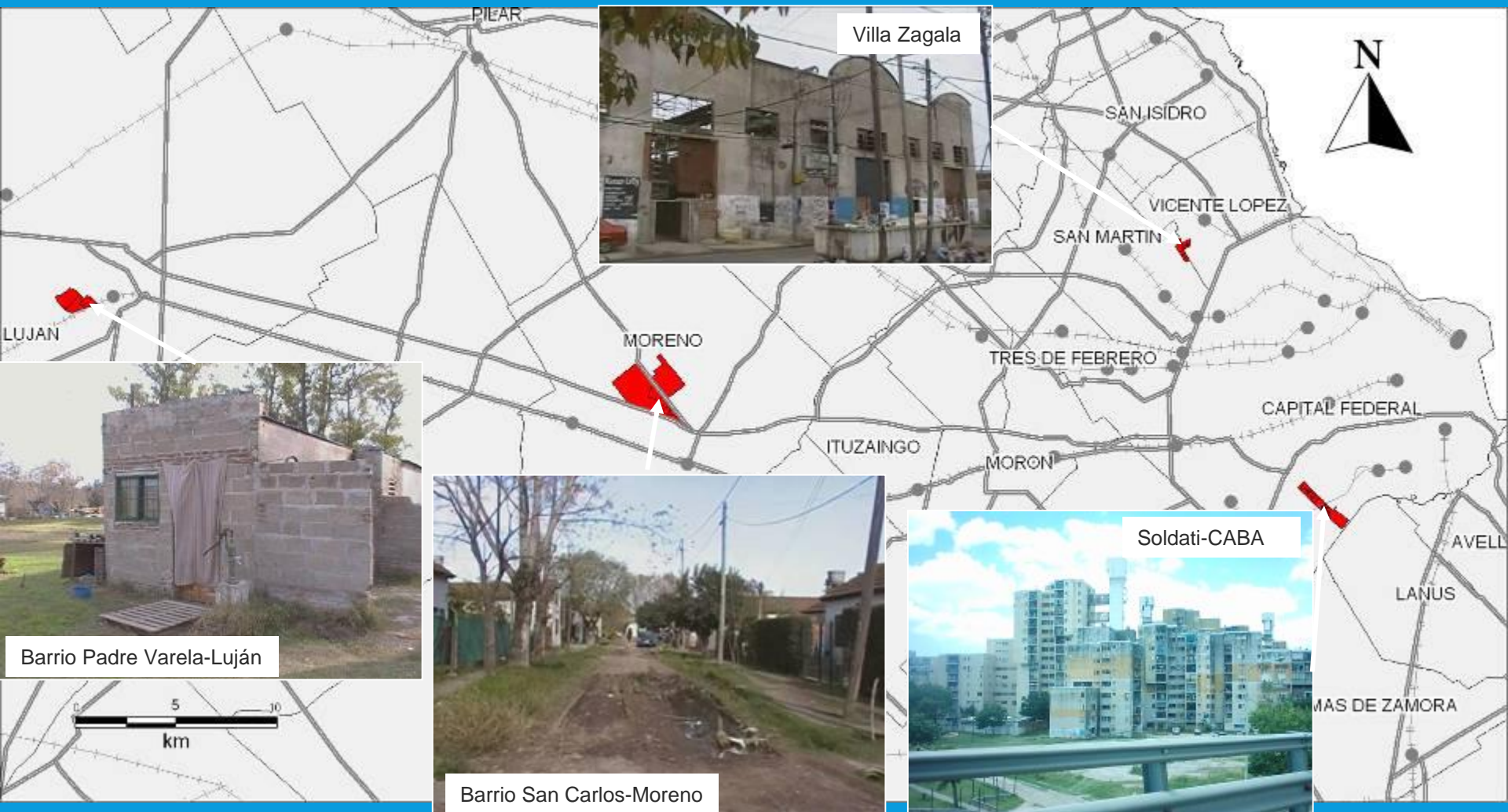
University of Buenos Aires.

KEY TOPICS

1. Emerging planning approaches?
2. Who should act?
3. How?: Participatory planning approaches?
4. Recommendations



LOCATION AND THE RIGHT TO THE CITY



COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF CASE STUDIES

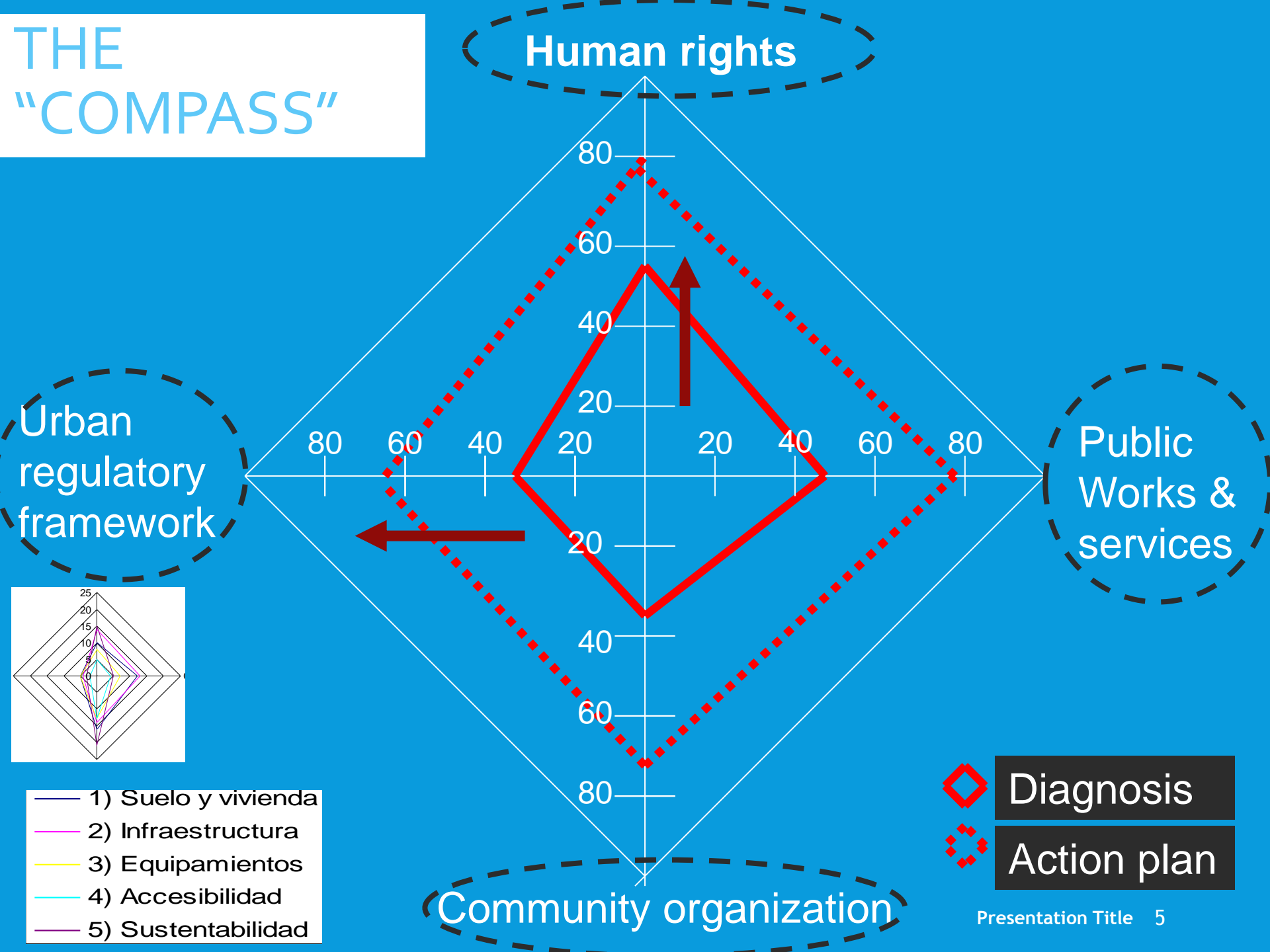
	Buenos Aires city		San Martín-Vte López V		Moreno		Luján	
Categorías	Soldati	Resto	Zagala	Resto	S C	Resto	Varela	Resto
Houses type A	30%	45%	33%	68%	46%	56%	68%	79%
Houses type B	8%	9%	13%	4%	41%	31%	26%	14%
Shacks	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	1%	1%	1%
Shelters	8%	5%	28%	2%	10%	8%	2%	2%
Apartments	51%	37%	26%	24%	0%	3%	3%	4%
Renting rooms (inquilinos)	2%	3%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Plots (A+B+Inquilinato+Pensión)	40%	57%	46%	73%	88%	87%	94%	93%
Informal (shacks+shelters)	9%	6%	28%	2%	12%	9%	3%	3%
Public housing (apartments)	51%	37%	26%	24%	0%	3%	3%	4%
Others (street)	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Overcrowding per HH								
Till 0,50	13	16	8	23	13	23	6	12
Between 0,51 – 1	34	39	29	46	36	41	25	32
Between 1,01-1.50	19	17	21	16	18	16	17	19
Between 1.51-2	17	14	20	9	16	11	20	18
Between 1 -3.00	10	8	13	4	10	6	17	12
+ de 3.00	6	6	9	2	6	3	15	8

Informality is significantly bigger in central location and less in periurban. In all cases there is segregation and critical overcrowding

Fuente: INDEC, 2010. Elaboración propia IDUS

Ranking Right to the City by Location and Habitat Type				
Variable	Type	Municipality	Area	Average
Right to the city (combine land tenure, housing quality and quality of the infrastructure)	Housing	CABA	Villa Soldati	90
	Housing	CABA	Villa Soldati	89
	Site/service	San Martín y Vicente López	Resto	86
	Housing	San Martín y Vte López	Villa Zagala	82
	Site/service	CABA	Resto	82
	Housing	Luján	Padre Varela	81
	Site/Service	CABA	Villa Soldati	74
	Site/Service	San Martín y Vte López	Villa Zagala	72
	Site/Service	Luján	Resto	71
	Informal	CABA	Villa Soldati	69
	Site/service	Luján	Padre Varela	64
	Site/service	Moreno	Resto	64
	Site/service	Moreno	San Carlos	64
	Informal	CABA	Resto	59
	Informal	San Martín y Vte López	Resto	55
	Informal	San Martín y Vte López	Villa Zagala	52
	Informal	Moreno	San Carlos	50
	Informal	Moreno	Resto	44
	Informal	Luján	Padre Varela	39
	Informal	Luján	Resto	30
<div> Convenience and preference for central location. Best are housing complexes followed by site and service . </div> <div> The worst is informality in general, and in the extreme periphery. </div> <div> Land values increase with central location in formal and informal areas </div>				

THE "COMPASS"



Zagala: High concentration of poor



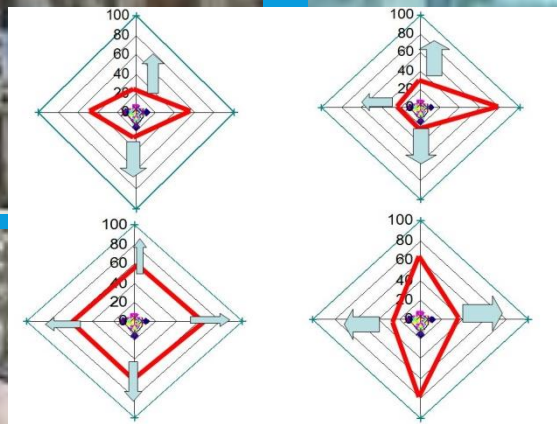
Soldati: Bedroom neighborhood

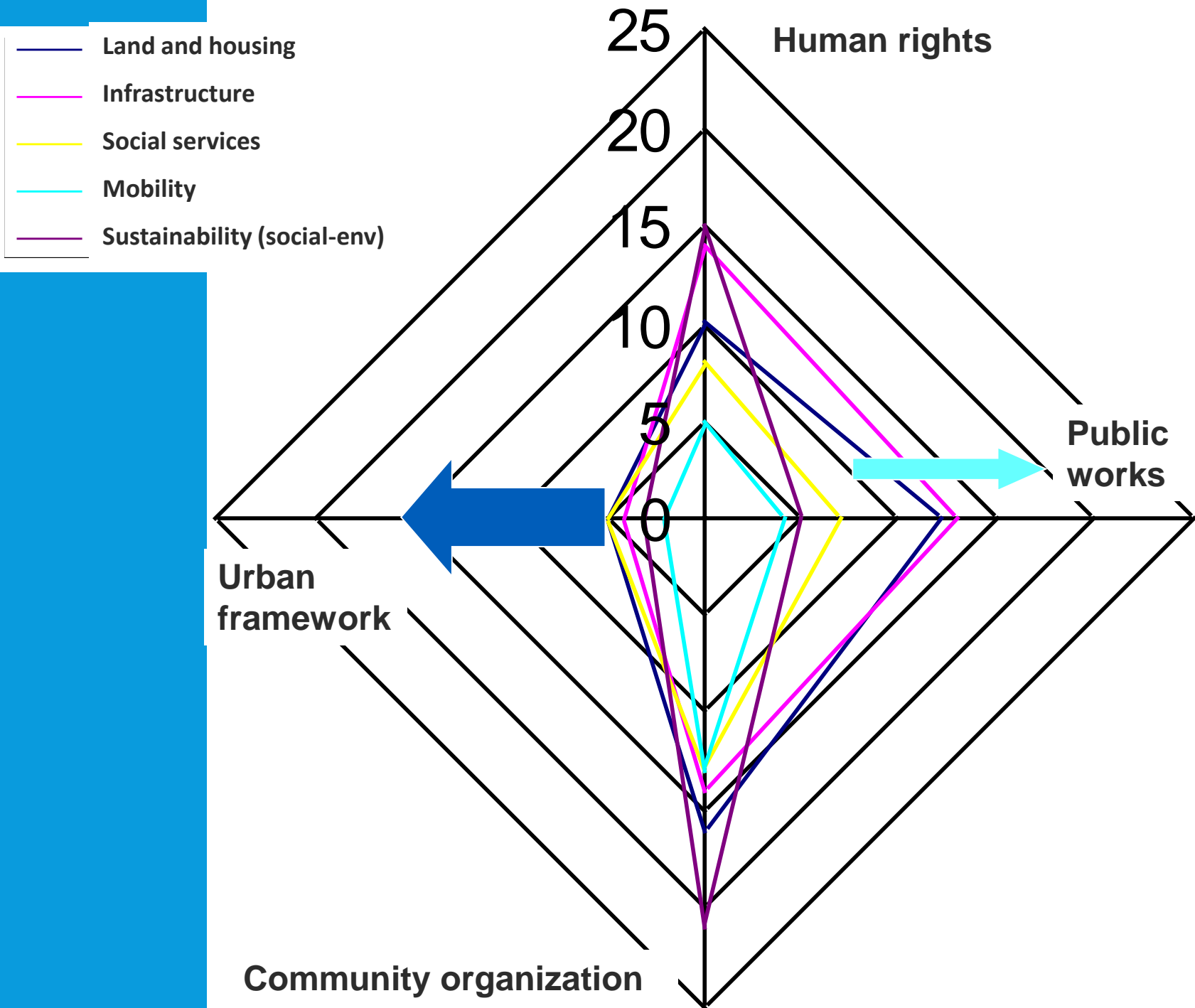


Varela: Poor, tolerant and remoted



San Carlos: Low income, connected

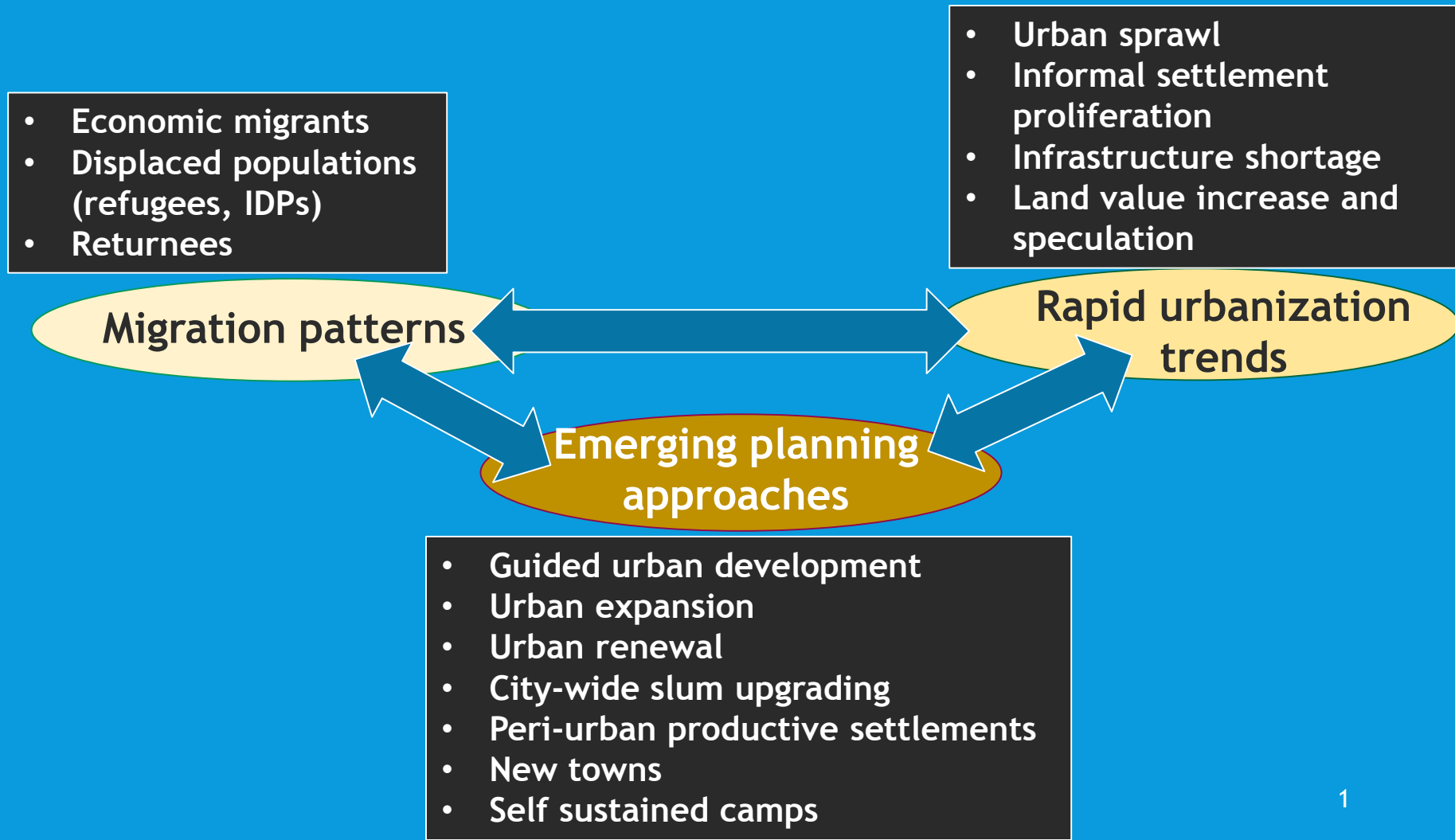






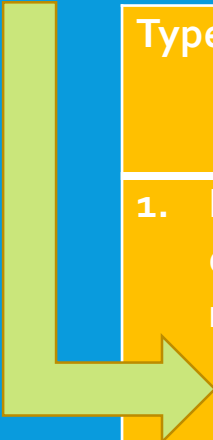

Barrio Los Pinos. Escobar. Great Buenos Aires

1) Emerging planning approaches?



2) WHY AND WHO? HUMANITARIANS + DEVELOPMENTAL.

Economic migrants reached 244 millions (2015)

Type	Categories	Final destiny	Community composition	Legal protection	Habitat
1. Natives & economic migrants	1.1. Vulnerable natives	Certain	Homogeneous	Secure	Informal
	1.2. Economic migrants	Uncertain	Heterogeneous	Unsecure	Informal
	1.3. Temporary migrants	Certain	Homogeneous	Secure	Worker camps
2. Forced displaced	2.1. Refugees /IDPs	Uncertain	Homogeneous	Unsecure	Camps/ others
	2.2. Returnees	Certain	Heterogeneous	Secure	Formal

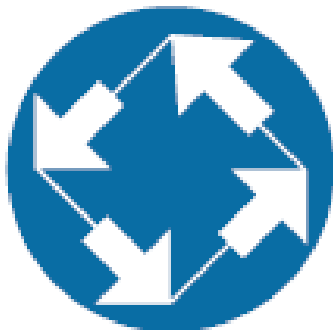
IDPs and refugees have reached 60 millions (2016)

PARTICIPATORY PLANNING TOOLS



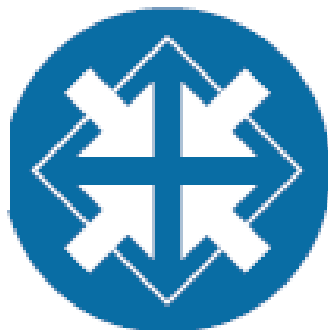
LABRÚJULA

The “Compass”: *Community self-organization to define priorities, public works and regulatory framework for progressive fulfilment of human rights*



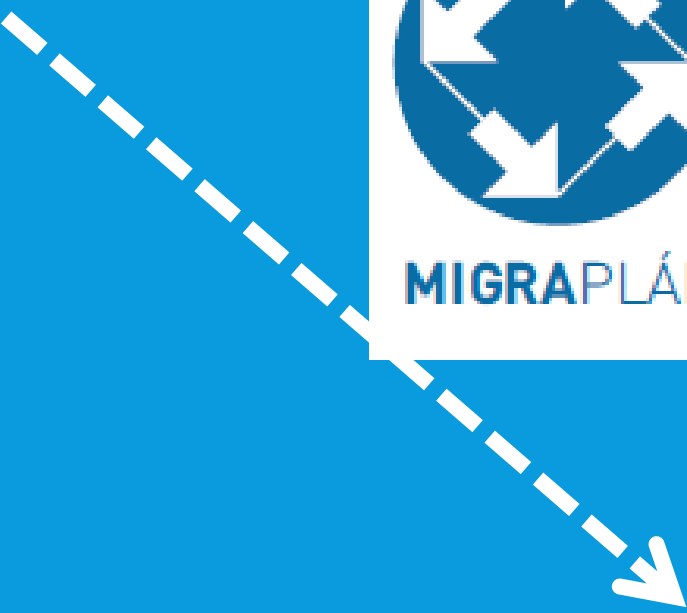
MIGRAPLÁN

“Migraplan”: *Anticipate impact of migration flows in different cities located at migration corridors*

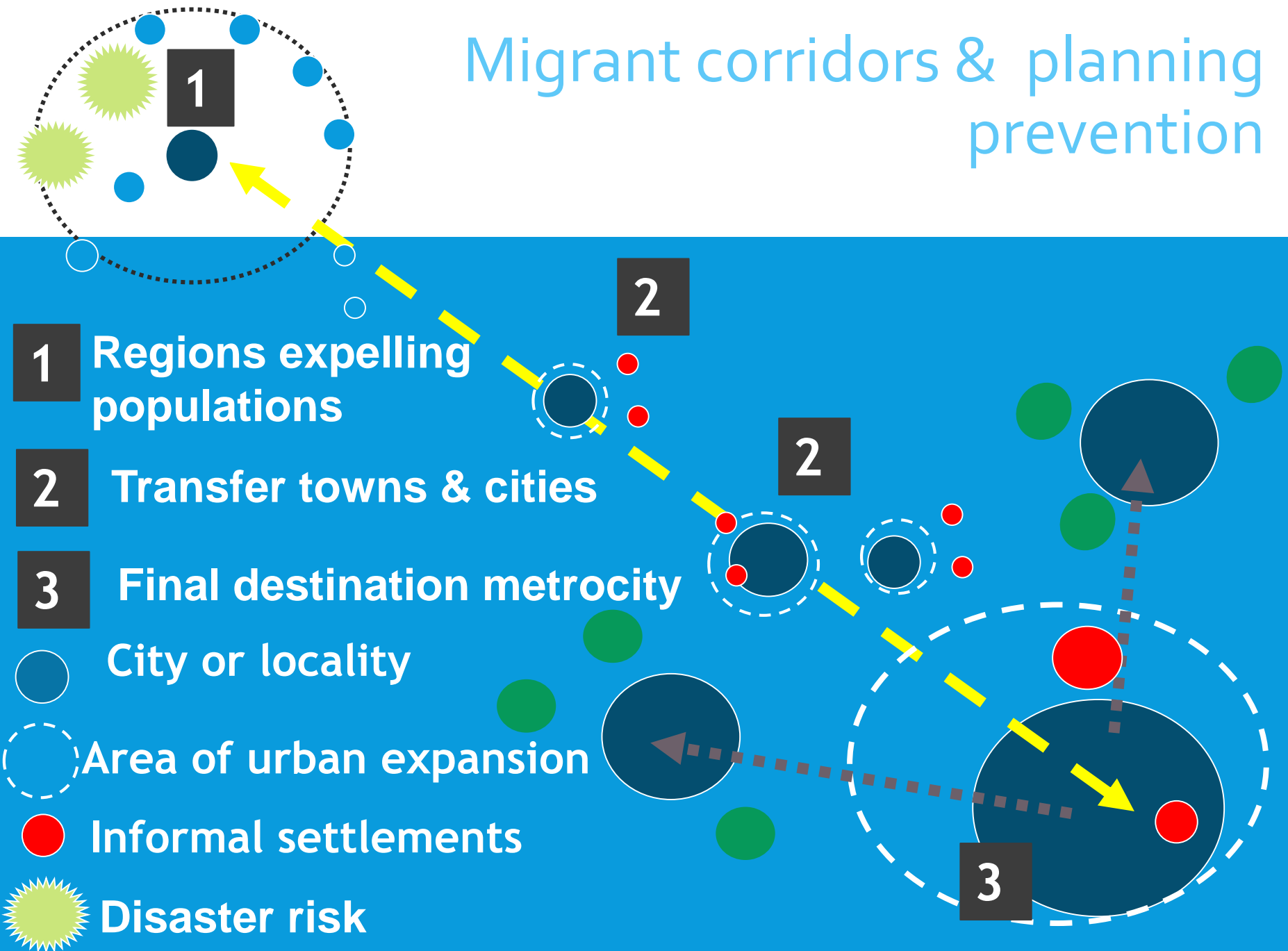


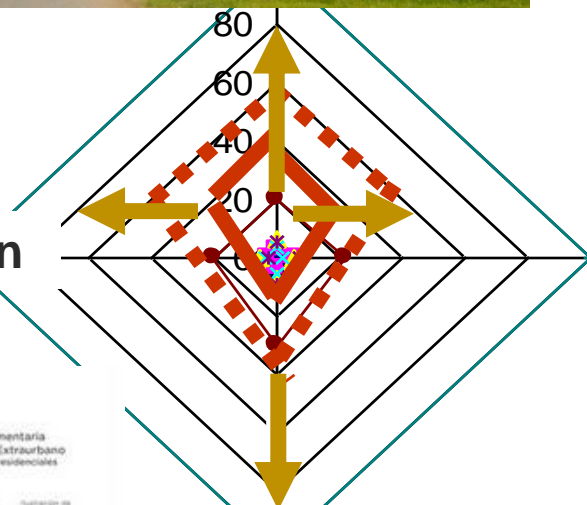
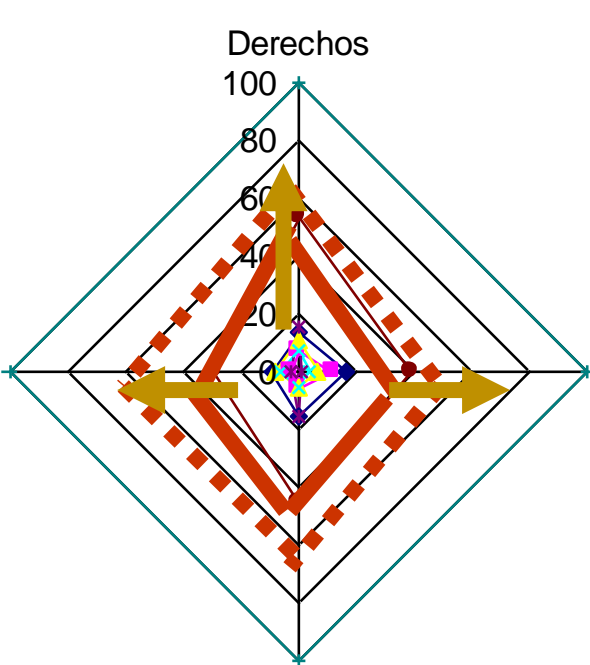
PARTICIPLÁN

“Participlan”: *Agreement between communities and governments to implement action plans*



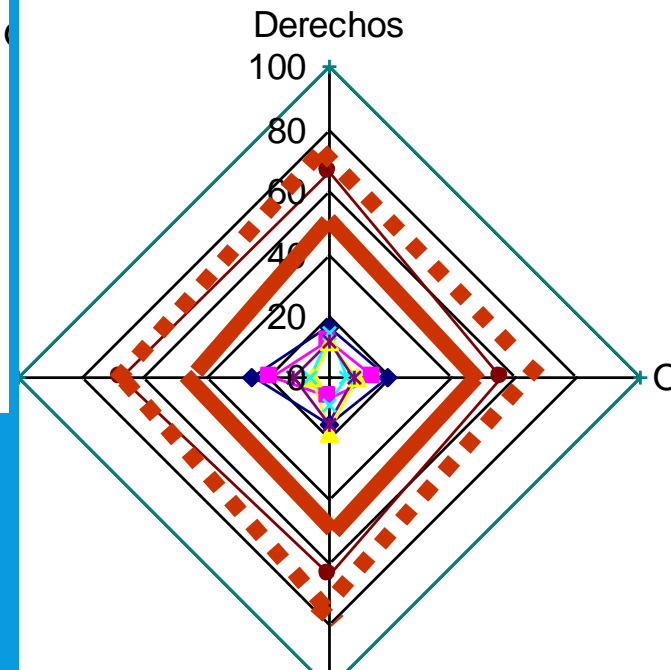
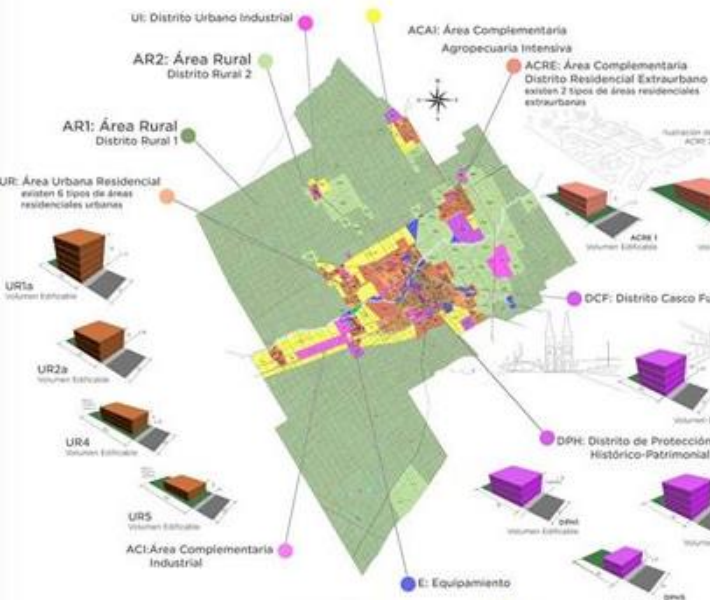
Migrant corridors & planning prevention





Region expelling population

Transfer city

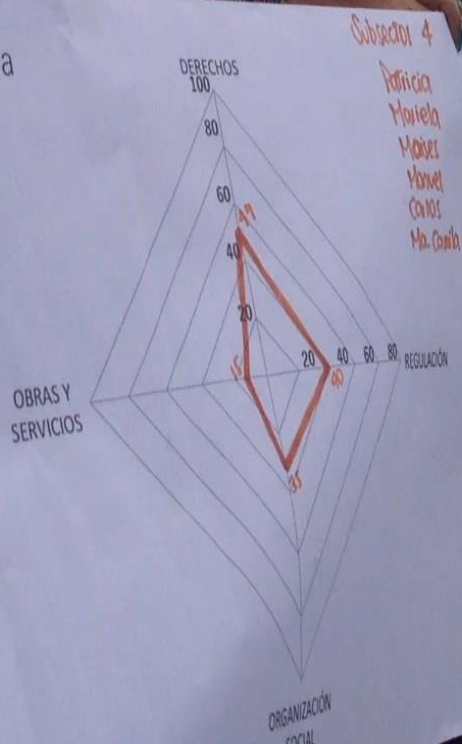


Final destination: metrocity

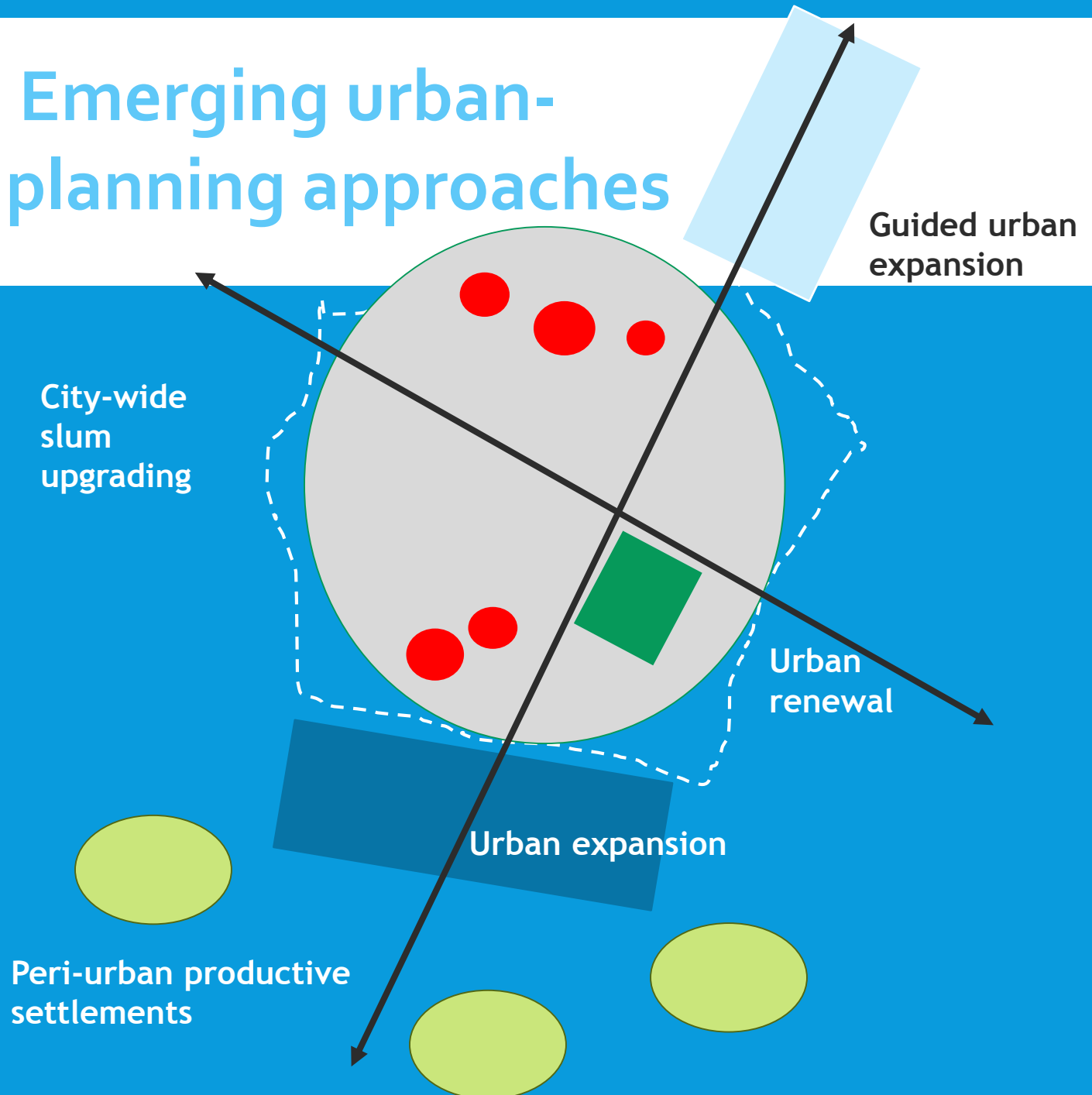
URBAN EXPANSION IN SUACHA (COLOMBIA)



Brújula



3) How?: Emerging urban-regional planning approaches

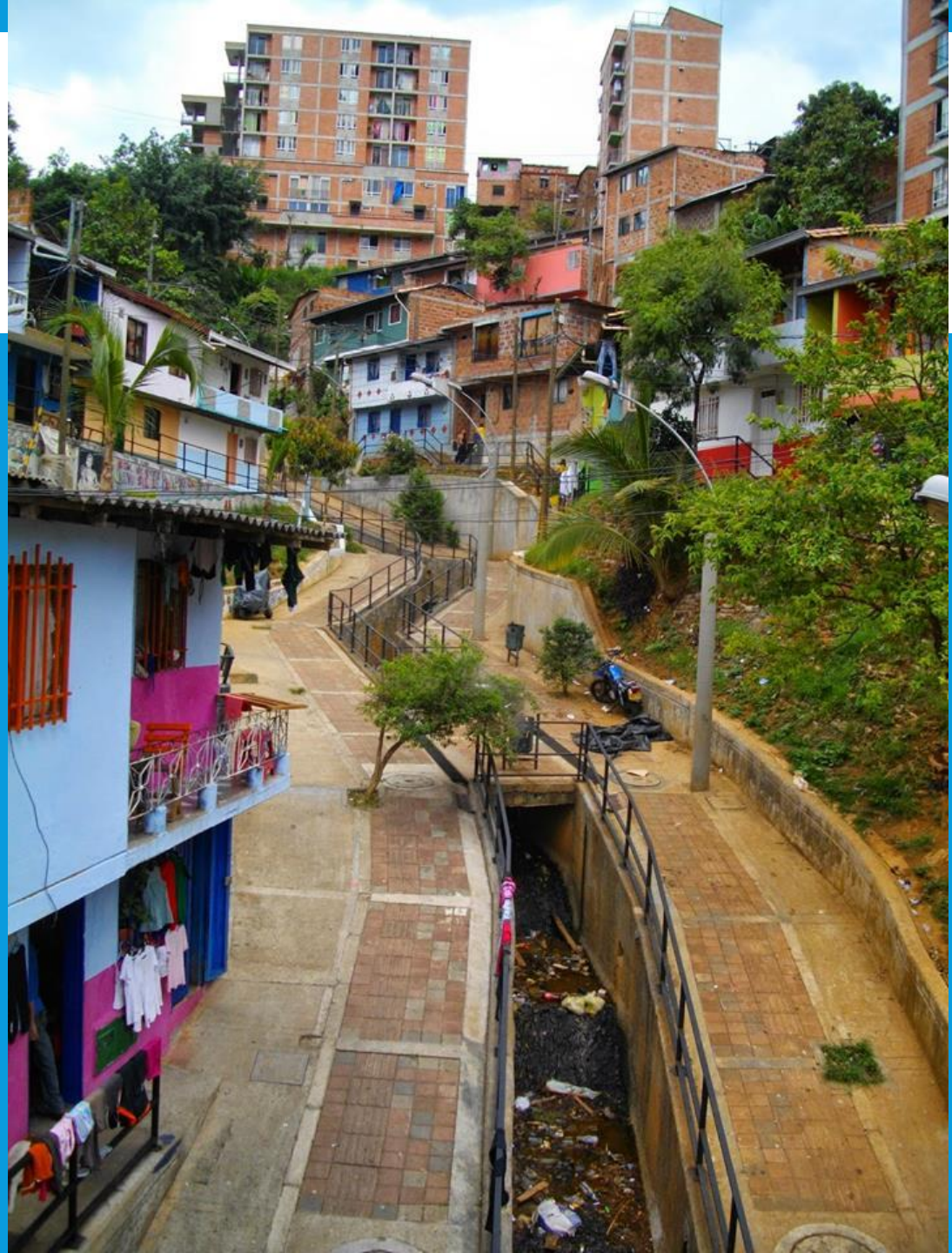


Planning principles	Alternative strategies	Approaches	Case study/targeted populations
Participation, self-organization and progressive upgrade. Humanitarian investments channelizing infrastructure extension Migrants building affordable rental markets in existing areas Densification and mixed land uses supporting vulnerable groups. Job creation, income and sustainable local markets	City-wide slum upgrading	Coordinated interventions in slums supported by infrastructure and services	Medellin, Colombia. Displaced population by war.
	Guided urban development	Infrastructure extension towards strategic areas for urban expansion.	Kigali, Rwanda. IDPs after the genocide. Land regularization
	Urban renewal	Hotels and rental housing for low income groups	Several municipalities in Argentina and Bolivia
	Rehousing vulnerable refugees	Protection through infrastructure, housing and income creation schemes	UNRWA Rehousing refugee plan. Gaza Strip. Palestine
	Peri-urban productive settlements	Peri-urban production targeting local markets	UN Habitat periurban IDPs settlements. Darfur Sudan
	New towns	Autonomous settlements	UNHCR Returnees. South Sudan.
Regional development strategy.	Worker camps (industrial)	Accommodation for workers in existing areas	Refugees in industrial parks. Quilicura, Chile
	Refugee self-sustained camps	UN agencies and NGO camps to host refugees	UNHCR Mayukayukwa/ Meheba frontier Zambia
Multiple-scale coordinated public-community actions.	National returnee reintegration strategy	Shelter, quick impact projects and plots	UNHCR Reintegration in South Sudan returnees.
	Inter-municipal cooperation	Municipal Network created by migrant/ IDPs	San Carlos and Medellin (Colombia). IDPs.

RECOMMENDATIONS

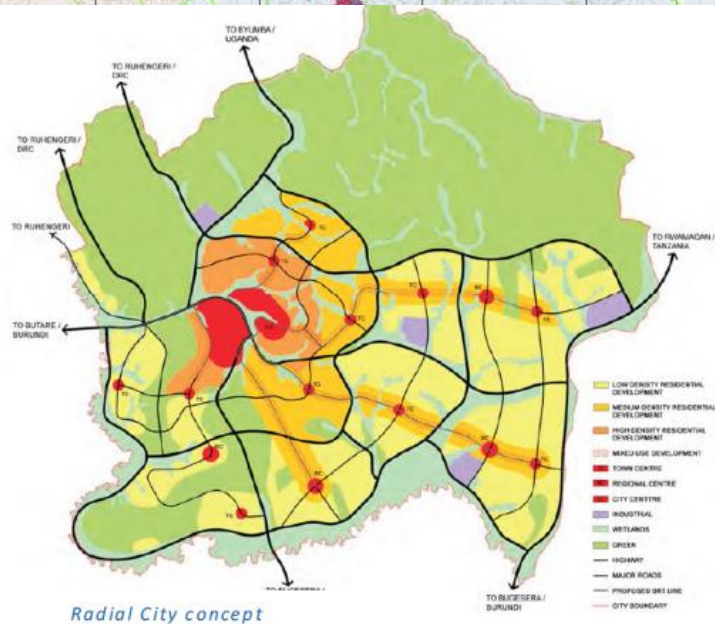
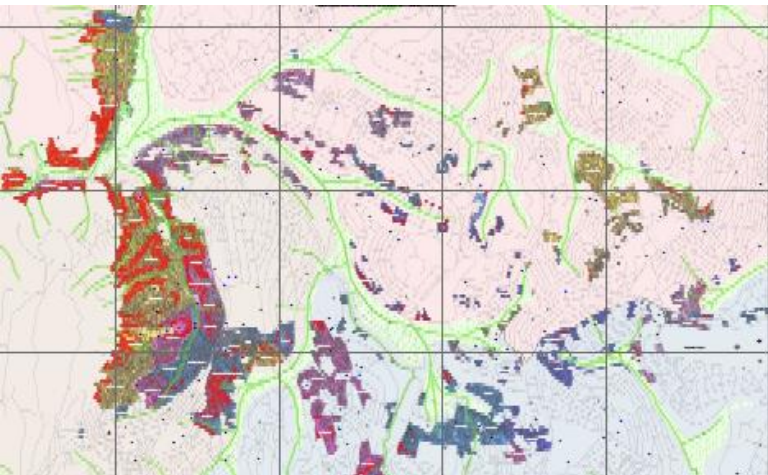
- **Complement** UN regulatory framework (SDG, ICPD, New Urban Agenda, NY, Addis, etc.) with planning instruments able to contextualize human rights
- **Integrate** humanitarian and developmental agendas in territorial planning frameworks (urban systems).
- **Ensure connection** of urban-regional dynamics, particularly the impact of migrant corridors
- **Protect vulnerable groups (migrants, among others)** involving them in data production and use.
- **Empower communities (host/guest)** through participation and self-organization of their territories

CITY-WIDE SLUM UPGRADING



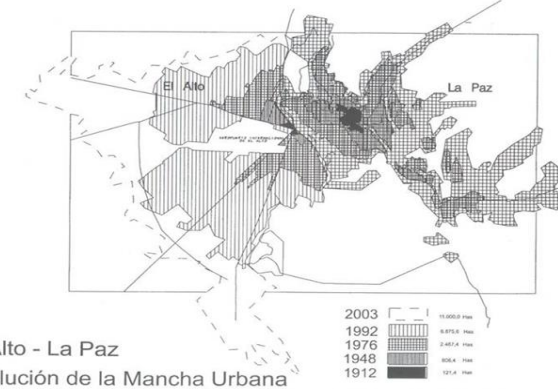
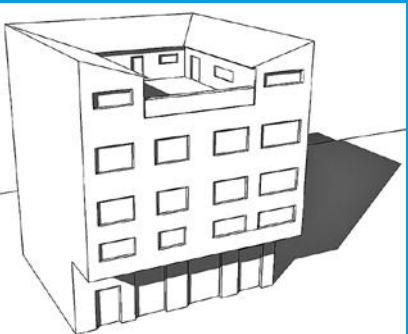
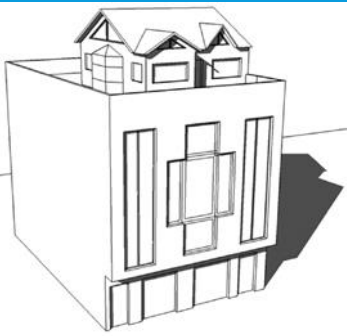
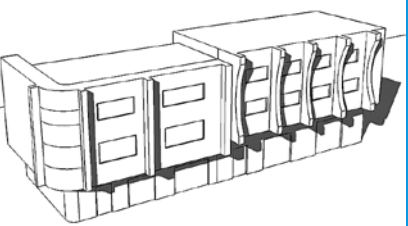
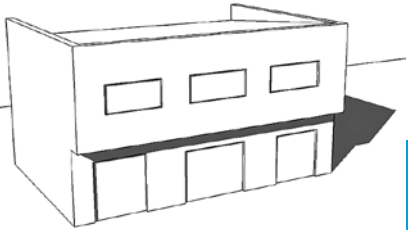
Medellin, Colombia

GUIDED URBAN DEVELOPMENT



Kigali, Rwanda

URBAN RENEWAL



El Alto, Bolivia

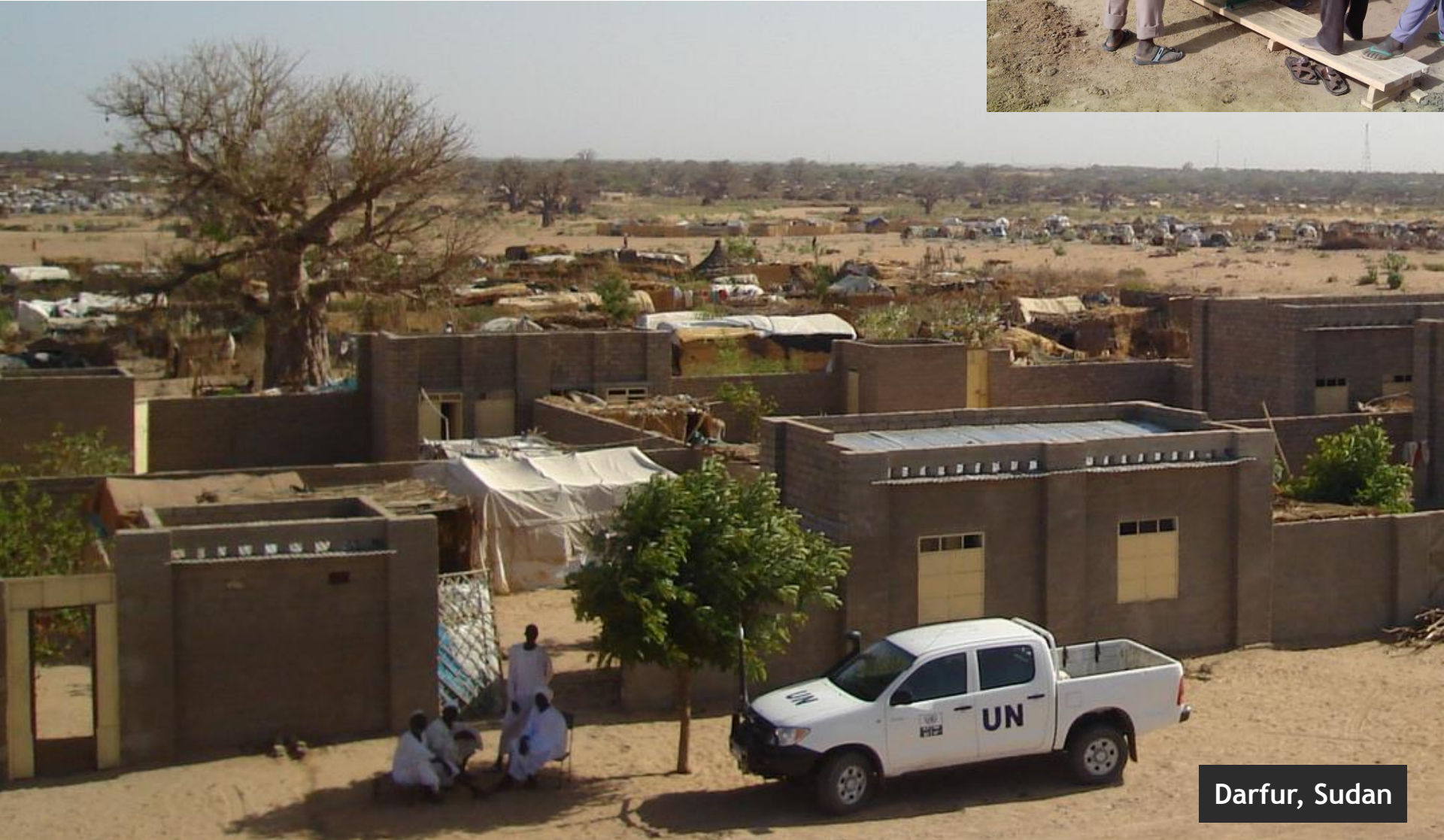
REHOUSING VULNERABLE REFUGEES





Rafah rehousing project. Gaza Strip,
Palestine

PERI-URBAN PRODUCTIVE SETTLEMENTS



Darfur, Sudan

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY



Meheba ex-refugee self-sustained camp, Zambia



Frontier between Argentina and Bolivia



Returnees in River Nile towards South Sudan (from Khartoum)