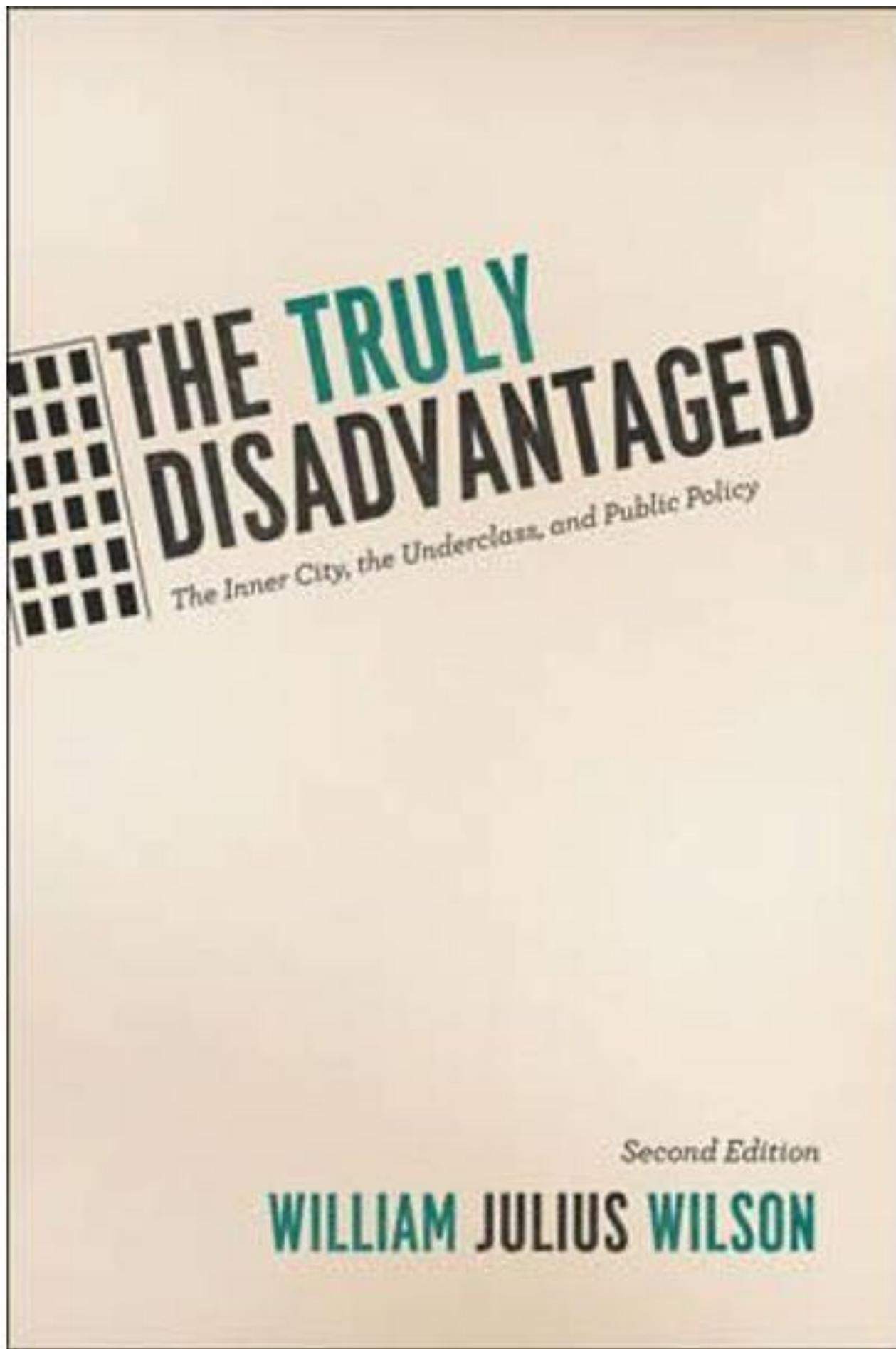


Lecture 12

Looking inside Cities: Spatial Structure and Neighborhoods

12.1 Neighborhoods, Community Organization and Local Sustainable Development



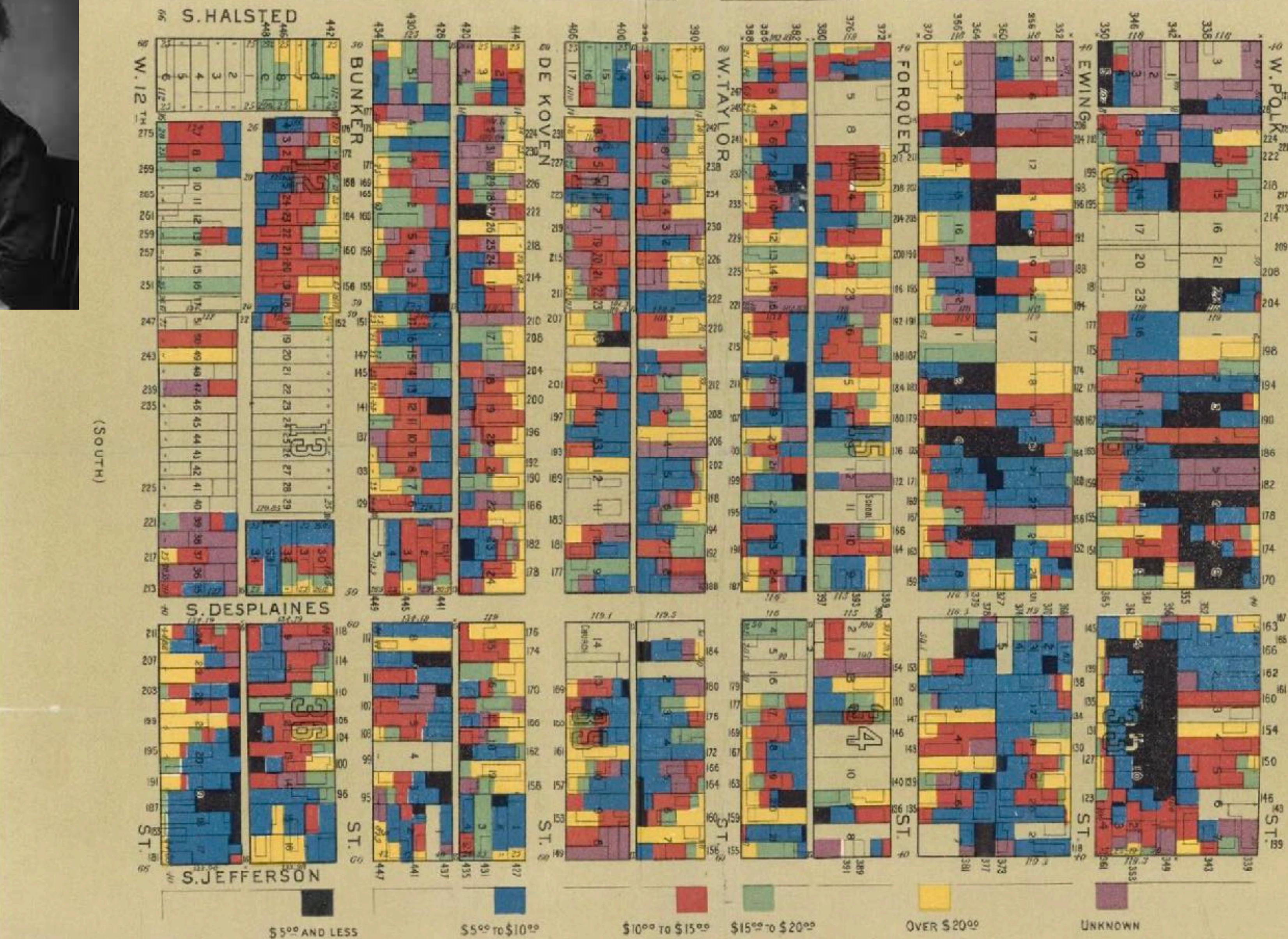
William Julius Wilson, 1987

Neighborhood Effects (in Chicago).



"for their assiduous effort to revive the ideal of peace and to rekindle the spirit of peace in their own nation and in the whole of mankind"

Jane Addams
Nobel Prize 1931



Hull-House Maps and Papers , 1895

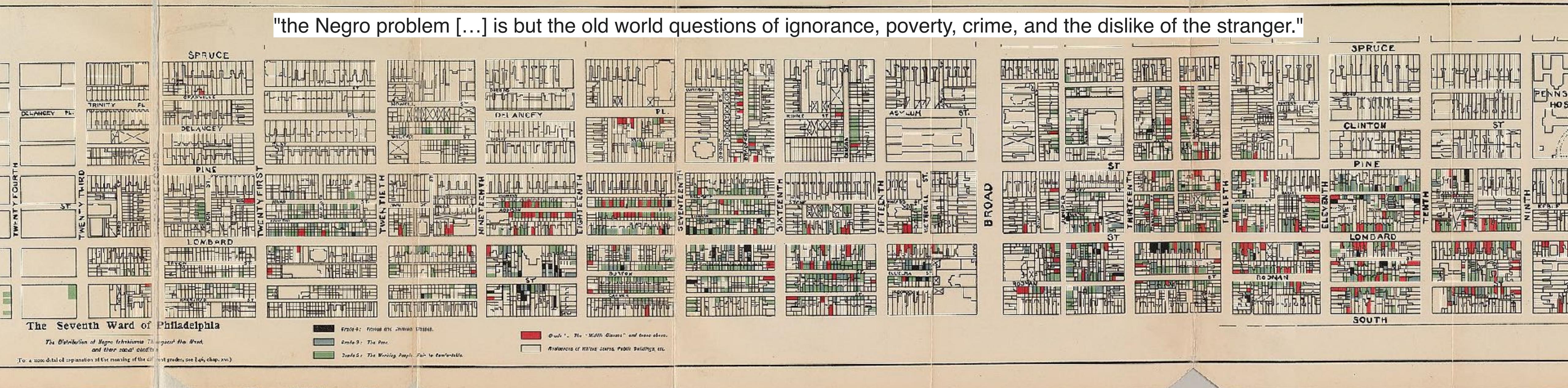
<http://www.encyclopedia.chicagohistory.org/pages/410008.html>

C. F. Charles Booth's Maps of Poverty in London,

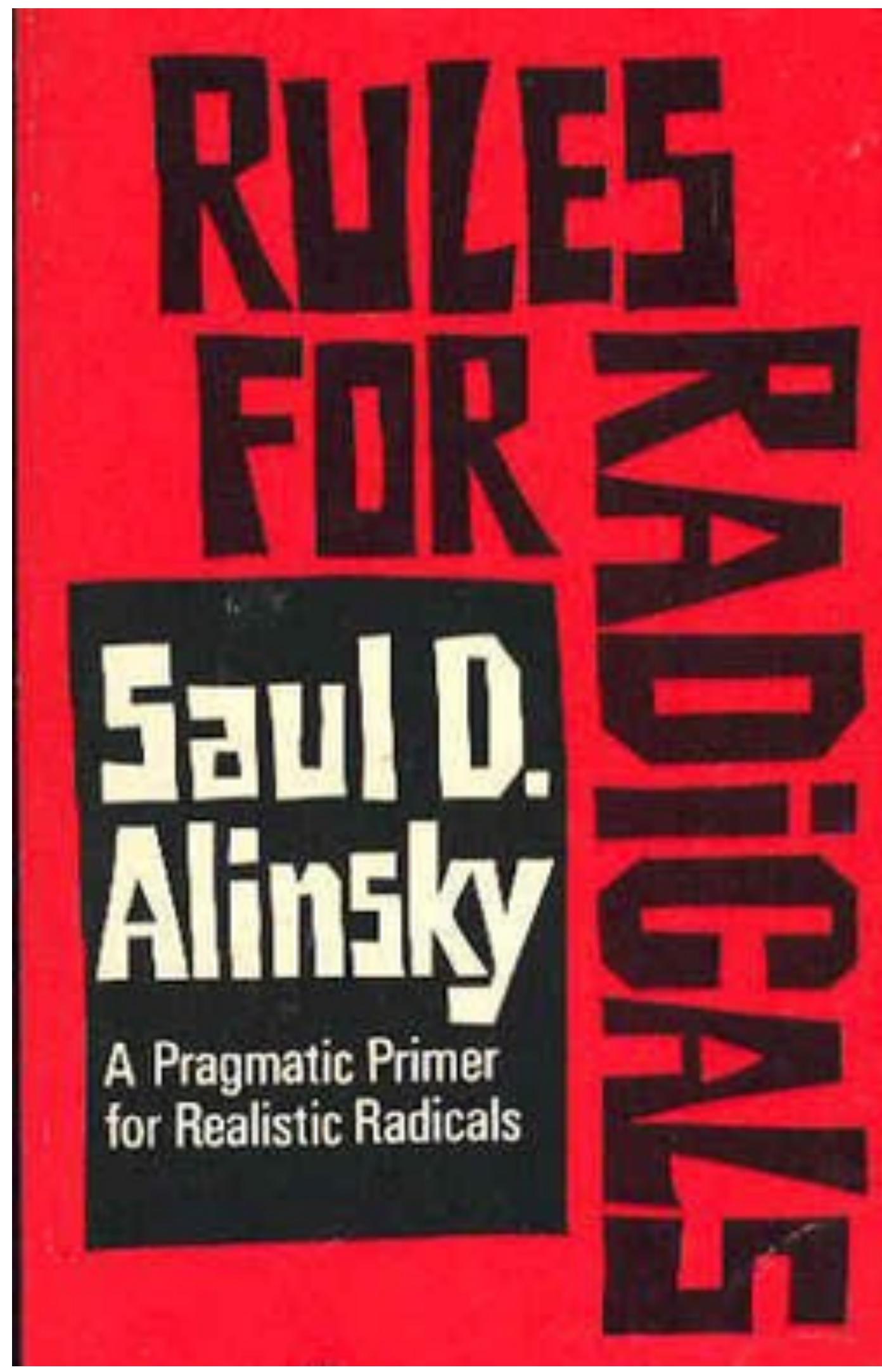


"not one problem, but rather a plexus of social problems,"

"the Negro problem [...] is but the old world questions of ignorance, poverty, crime, and the dislike of the stranger."



W. E. B. DuBois, *The Philadelphia Negro* 1899



1971



Saul Alinsky in Woodlawn, Chicago 1962

“Father of Community Organization”

“As an organizer I start from where the world is, as it is, not as I would like it to be. That we accept the world as it is does not in any sense weaken our desire to change it into what we believe it should be – it is necessary to begin where the world is if we are going to change it to what we think it should be. That means working in the system.”

— Saul Alinsky in *Rules for Radicals*

NATIONAL



Saul Alinsky, The Man Who Inspired Obama



January 30, 2009 · 1:00 PM ET

Heard on [Day to Day](#)

 [Listen](#)[+ PLAYLIST](#)

You may not recognize his name at first, but Saul Alinsky served as the inspiration behind President Barack Obama's initiative to become a community organizer in Chicago. Fridays is the 100th birthday of the founder of the Industrial Areas Foundation. Alex Cohen talks with Alinsky biographer Sanford Horwitt about his book *Let Them Call Me Rebel: Saul Alinsky His Life and Legacy* and the man.



We, the invisible

a census of pavement dwellers



D3:32
SPA
2738

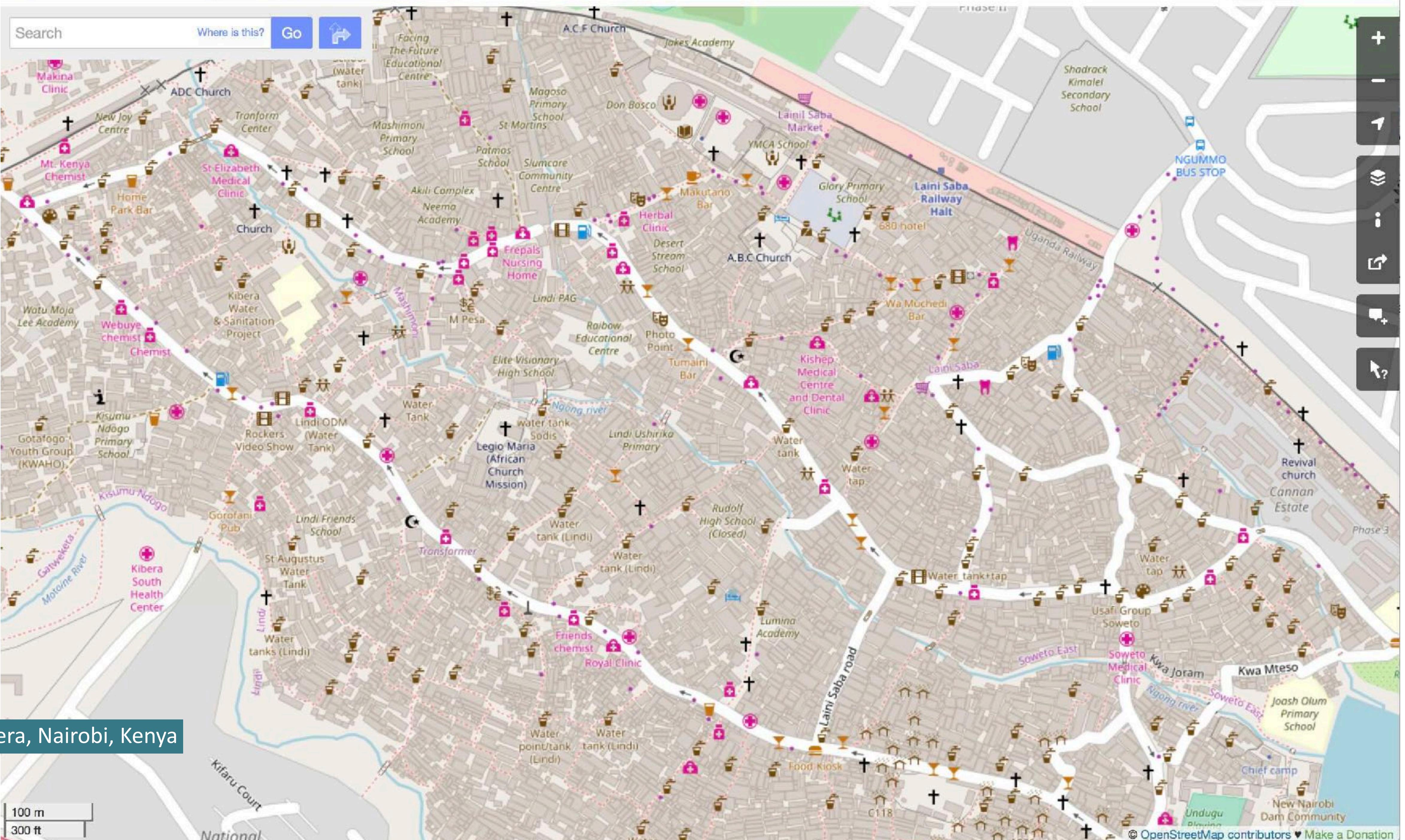
Mumbai, India

1985

In the search for answers, we contacted a variety of research centres, institutions, and Government and Municipal Corporation Offices and gathered most of the information which has been summarised in the introductory part of this report. We soon realised, however, that there were no hard facts and figures about the total numbers involved, primarily because there had not been a specific census of pavement dwellers in the recent past. We also discovered a number of myths and misconceptions about the difficulty of conducting any census of this population. The main one of being that pavement dwellers are highly mobile and transitory, "here today and gone tomorrow", so that no accurate enumeration was possible. From our years of contact with pavement women, we know this impression was totally unfounded - if anything, most had been on the same pavement for years together, and many for several decades. They did not move unless they were forced to.

All these factors gradually crystallised the need for a census aimed exclusively at pavement dwellers. It may well be asked why this was necessary when several surveys had already been conducted, the answer is three-fold :

2. Previous surveys had directed their results only at officials, planners and the media. The surveyed communities never received any feedback about themselves. We saw an information gathering exercise like a census as a means of mobilising the community and helping them to organise themselves and seek solutions on the basis of a clear, quantified understanding of the dimensions of their problem. It would also break the isolation in which most pavement dwellers live, by establishing the common denominators they shared with thousands of others in the same plight. Information like this could help them articulate their needs and demands clearly and concretely.



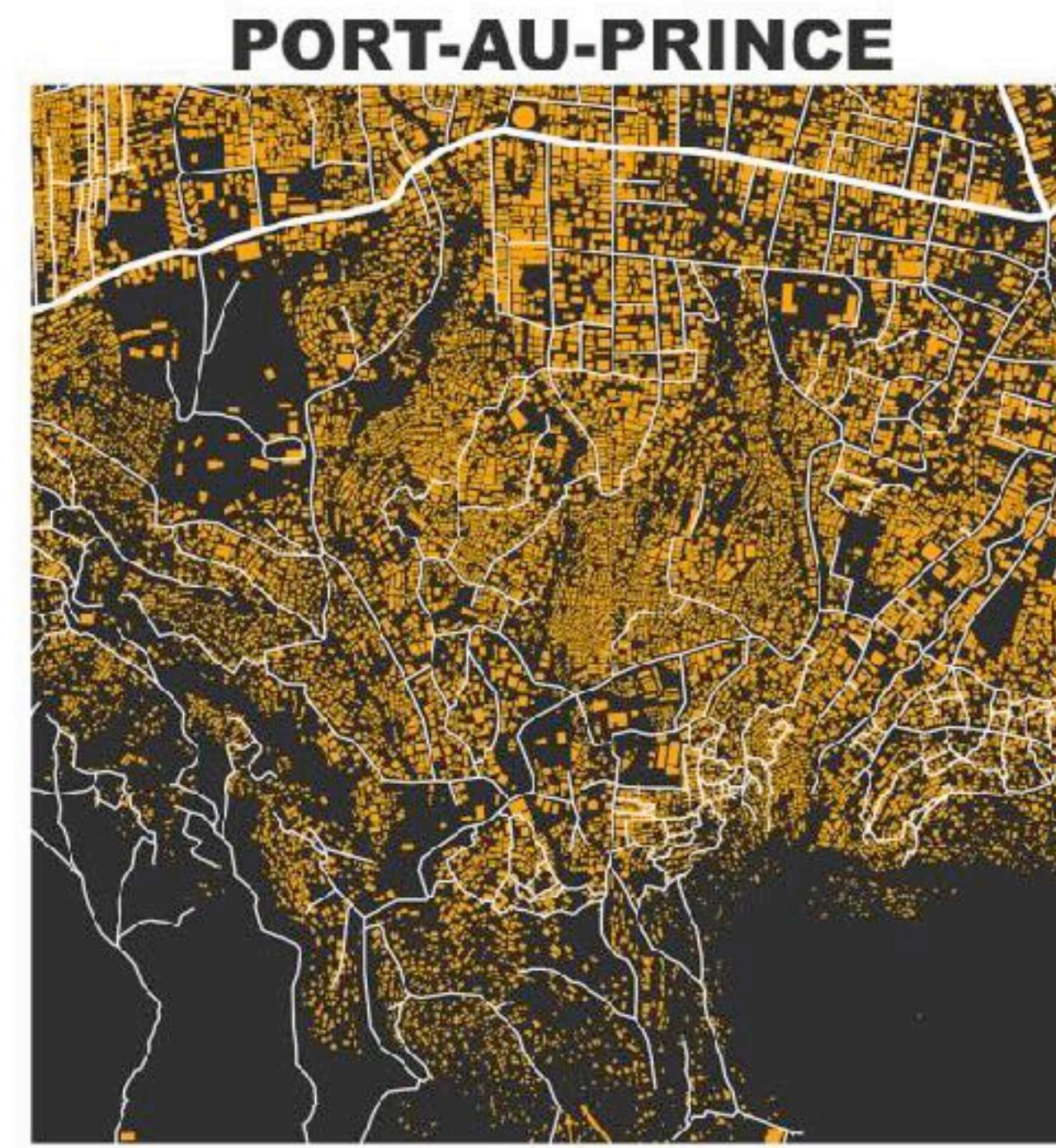
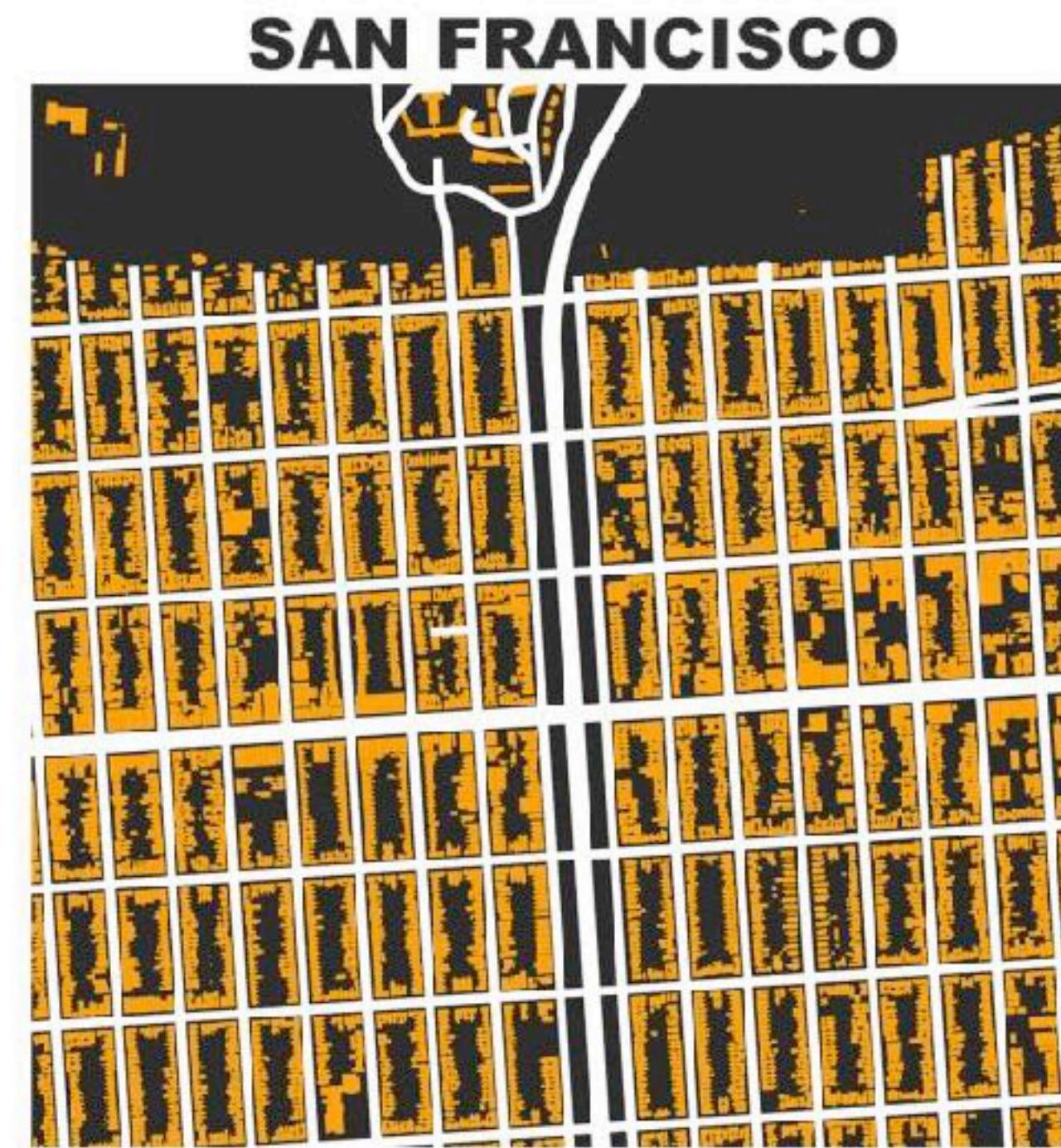
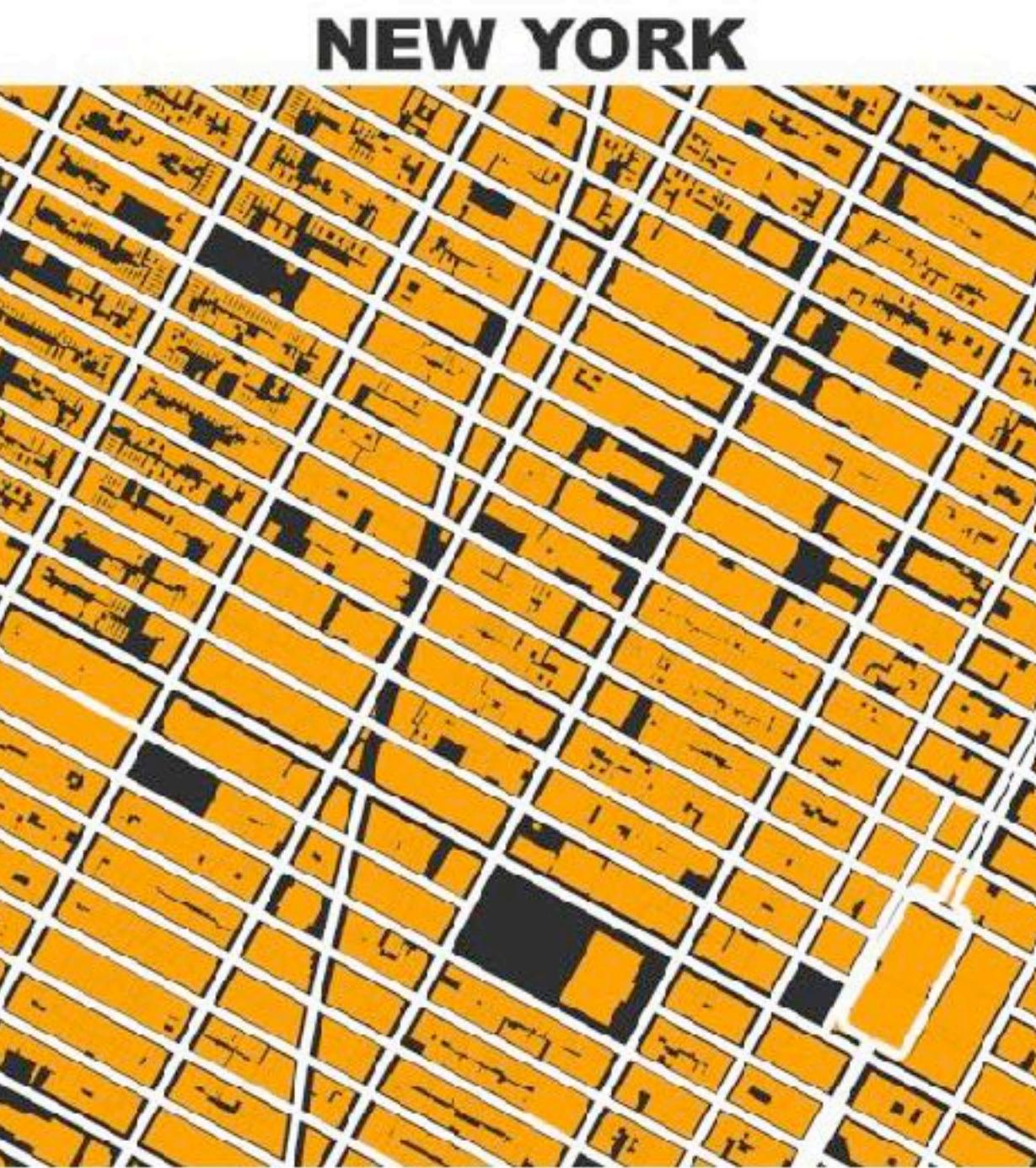
Kibera, Nairobi, Kenya

This is the kind of **knowledge**
we are getting now:

every shack and every building,
every road and path

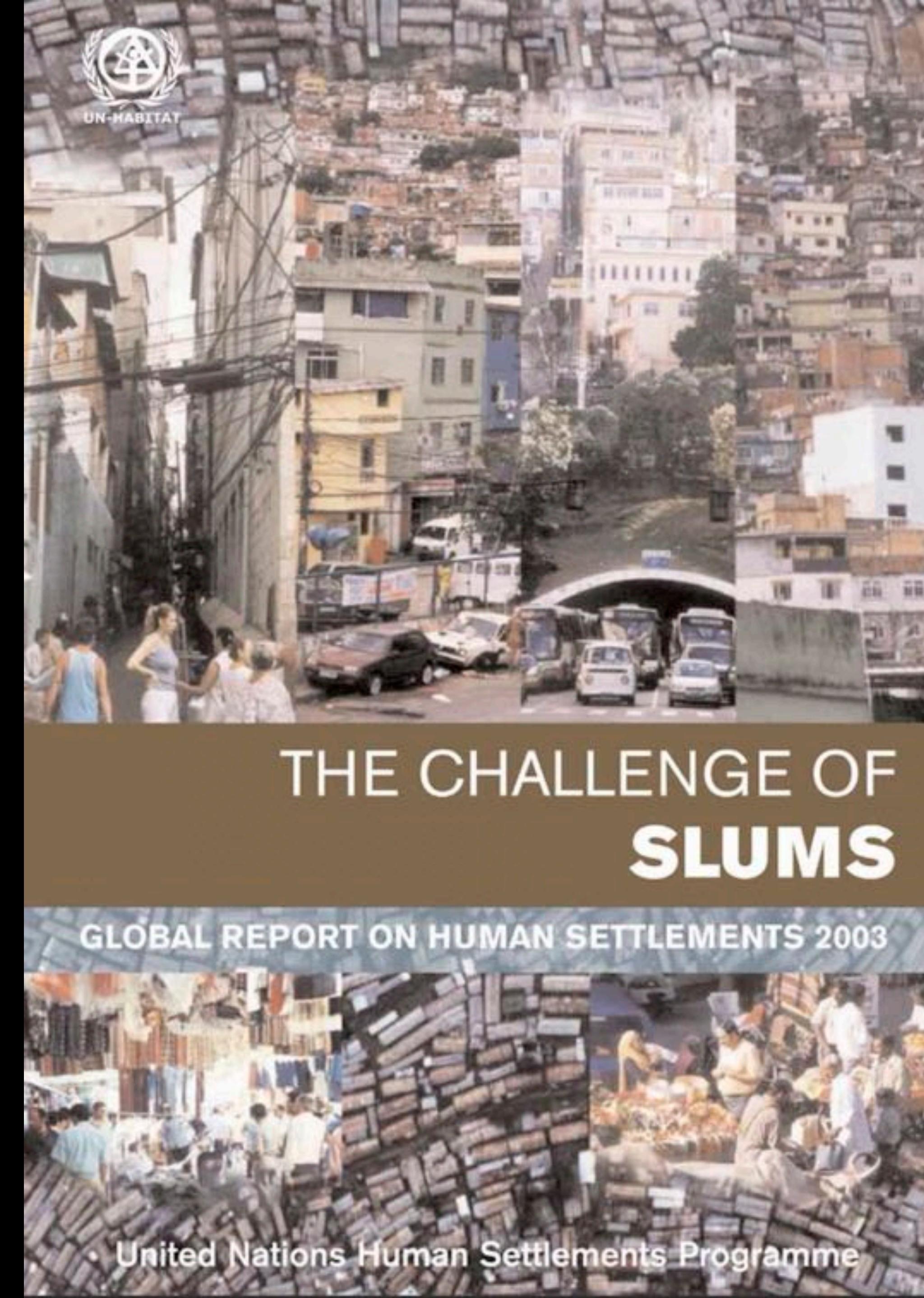
existing services,
addresses,
emergency services
flooding, fires,...

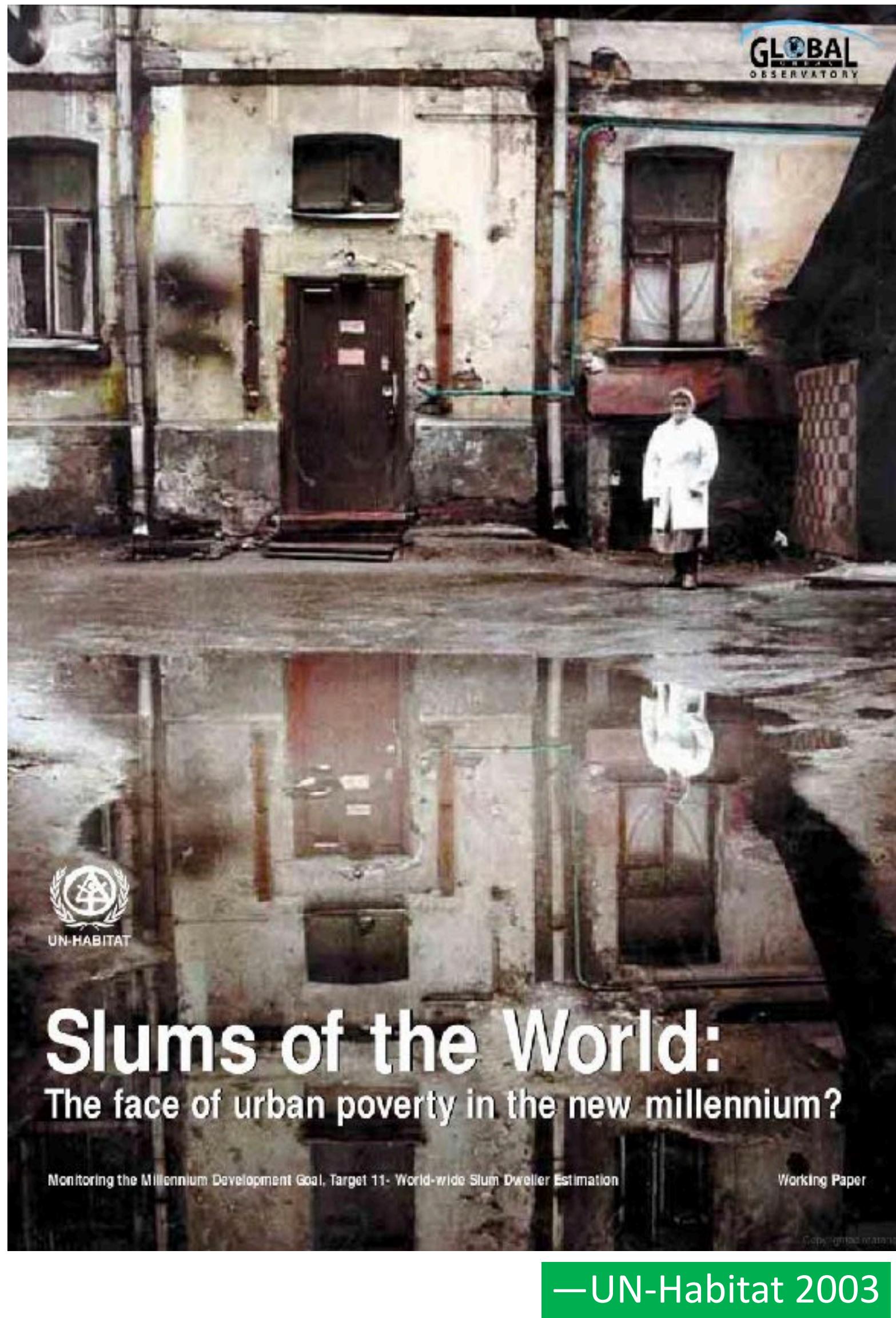
community + city priorities
everywhere.



credit: Geoff Boeing
openstreetmap

The starting point:





'The absence of data from large areas of the world on **slum indicators** substantiate the view that these precarious settlements are still

"zones of silence"

in terms of public knowledge, opinion and discussion about urban poverty'

Millennium Development Goals

Target 7.D:
Achieve, by 2020, a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers

- Between 2000 and 2014, more than 320 million people living in slums gained access to improved water sources, improved sanitation facilities, or durable or less crowded housing, thereby exceeding the MDG target.
- More than 880 million people are estimated to be living in slums today, compared to 792 million in 2000 and 689 million in 1990.

By JARRETT MURPHY / CBS/AP / October 8, 2003, 9:19 AM

1 Billion Live In Slums

UN estimate 2003

Slum housing in Lagos, Nigeria. / AP

About a sixth of the world's population — nearly 1 billion people — live in slums, and that number could double by 2030 if developed nations don't reverse course and start giving the issue serious attention, according to a United Nations report. The U.N. Human Settlements Program's report, released Saturday, is the first ever to assess slums and examine how widespread they are. Its main concern is the developing nations in Asia and Africa because the migration from rural areas to cities in Europe and the Americas has largely played out.

Making the Invisible Visible

Generating data on slums at
local , city and global scales



@AnniBeukes
Resident Fellow
Mansueto Institute
for Urban Innovation

Principles of Community Organization

1. Begin with the poorest and most vulnerable communities to ensure all are included.
2. The greater the vulnerability, the greater the motivation of the community to act and bring change.
3. By organizing communities into networks and federations according to the lands they occupy it is easy to manage the large numbers of urban poor in the city.
4. When communities organize city-wide, they bring together their collective knowledge and resources to address their specific and collective needs.
5. Caring for each other develops capacity to think about each other's problems and solutions.
6. Collecting savings and information are essential tools to organize communities and build their collective power.
7. When communities do their homework and organize, they build capacity to find alternative solutions that work for themselves and the city.
8. When communities are prepared with facts and workable solutions it builds trust and opens the doors for engagement with government.
9. Women are natural organizers. Their instinct to protect their children and families make them invaluable agents of change.
10. By creating separate and safe spaces for women to organize, young and adult women do not have to compete with the traditional leadership.
11. When members of the community build trust in each other they can solve big and small problems.
12. Regular community meetings and exchanges open the space for collective learning, reflection and consolidation.
13. When communities implement projects they build capacity to influence policy and practice.
14. Everything is workable when communities are organized.



"If knowledge is power, then data is political... it gives voice & choice to a substantial majority living in the shadows of the formal city" @joelbolnick @SomsookB
Sheela Patel & Jockin Arputham's concluding thoughts in [#KnowYourCity](#): Slum Dwellers Count bit.ly/2vOmIEC

Communities are the experts on their neighborhoods



Francis Bacon 1597



The Challenge

- Aggregate and digitise network wide slum profile database (+/-10K records)
- Design and implement digital tools for the standardised collection of slum settlement data
- Design and built global online data platform for collecting, analysing , reporting and sharing slum profile data



The Tools

The image displays three separate web-based data entry forms under the heading '(KNOW) YOUR CITY'.

- Nigeria Informal Settlement Profile (0616)**: This form includes sections for Data Verification (with fields V1 and V2), Settlement Boundary Points (with a map search interface), and Settlement Geographic Information.
- Informal Settlement Boundaries Nigeria**: This form contains sections for Date and Contact (A1-A2), Settlement Details (B1-B2), and Settlement Geographic Information (C1-C2).
- Informal Settlement Service Mapping Nigeria**: This form includes sections for Date and Contact (A1-A2), Settlement Details (B1), and Service Point (C1-C2).

The Online Data Platforms

The image shows two examples of online data management and sharing platforms.

- Ona.io**: A screenshot of the Ona.io platform showing an organization's project page. It features a large aerial photograph of a settlement, a search bar, and a list of projects including 'SDI Nigeria', 'City-Wide Settlement Profile Nigeria', 'Historic Settlement Data Nigeria', and 'TEST FORMS'. The URL <https://ona.io> is displayed at the bottom.
- (KNOW) YOUR CITY**: A screenshot of the (KNOW) YOUR CITY website. The header includes the SDI logo, navigation links for 'EXPLORE OUR DATA', 'BLOG', 'PUBLICATIONS', and 'MULTIMEDIA', and social media icons. Below the header is a large image of a flooded settlement and a quote: "'We don't need people to collect information for us. We can do it ourselves. You might leave it in the computer. We will use it.''. The URL <http://knowyourcity.info> is displayed at the bottom.

The Team

15 National Federations in Africa and Asia

225 Data Team Members

1 Social Anthropologist

1 Technologist

3 Scientists

4 Startups

The Outputs/Achievements

103 Cities

1238 Settlements verifiably profiled and mapped (+/- 7500 total settlement profiles)

27 000 Services mapped

2000+ community volunteers mobilised for data collection

2 Journal Articles

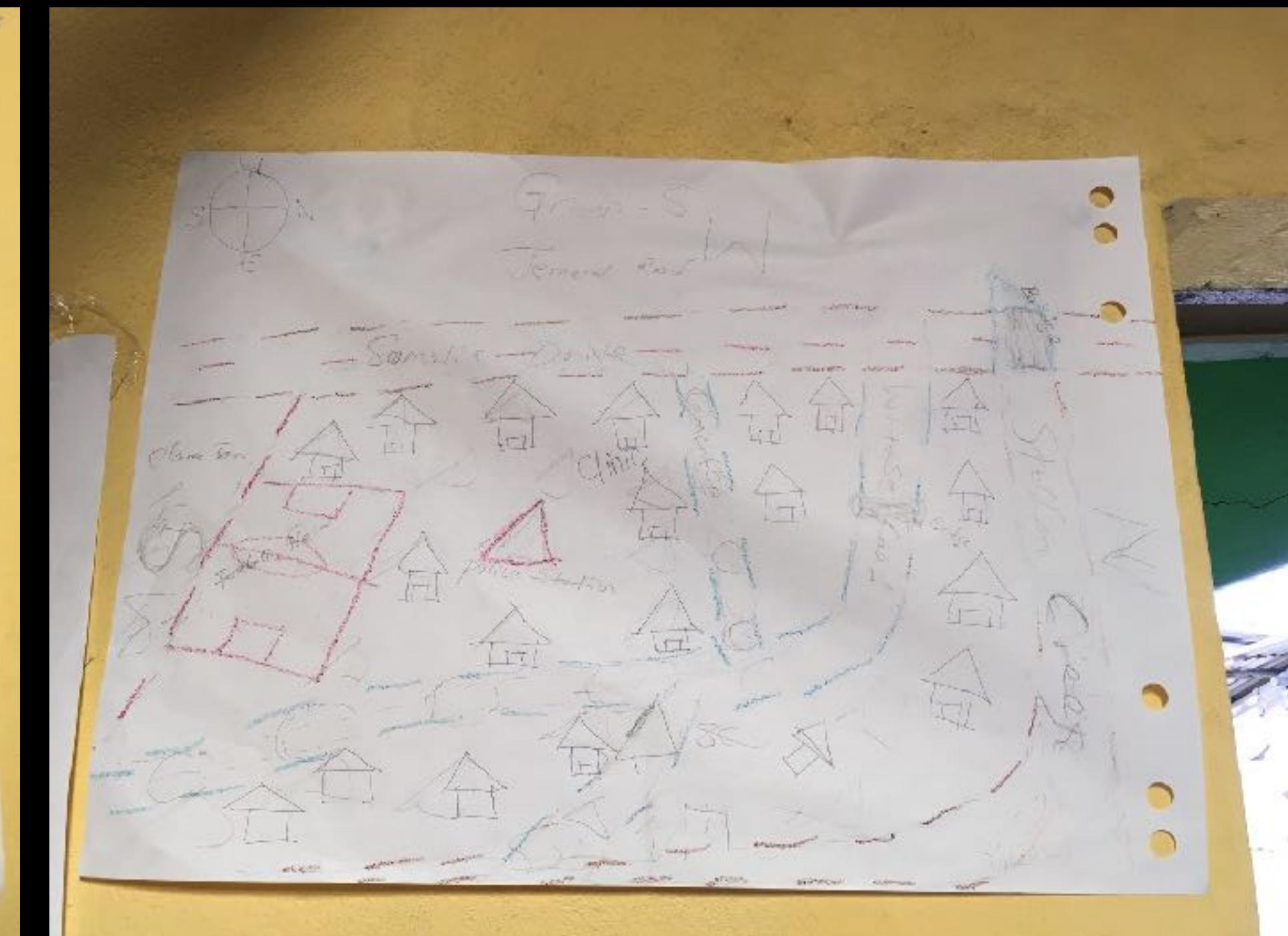
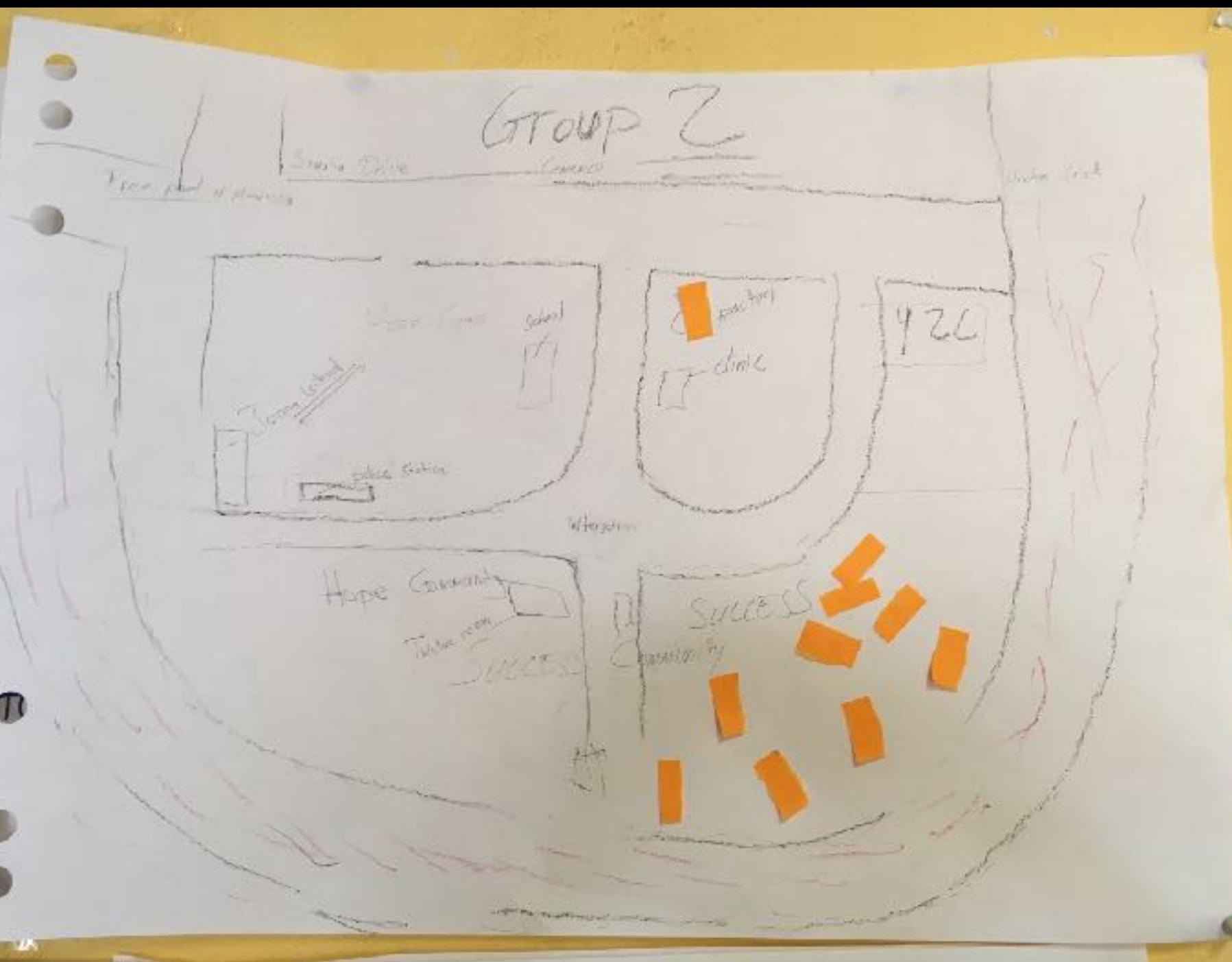
Working Papers

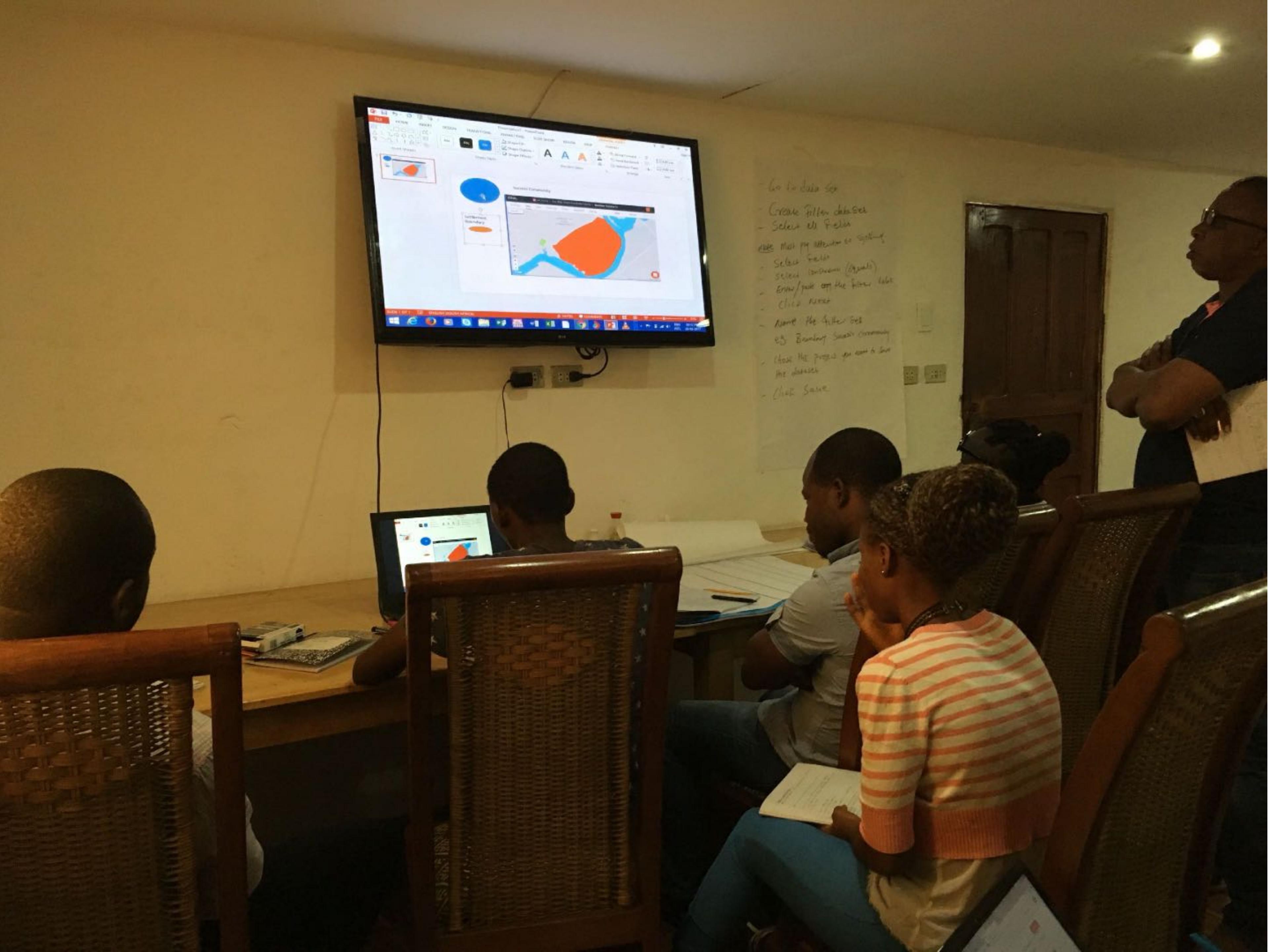
2 Know Your City Publications

KYC Data recognised by 3rd party academics for NUA (Acuto et al, 2016).

Combine
community local
knowledge and
mobilizing
capacity with
state-of the-art
tech and
science.









Walk and map
every lane and
alley...

Water's edge...



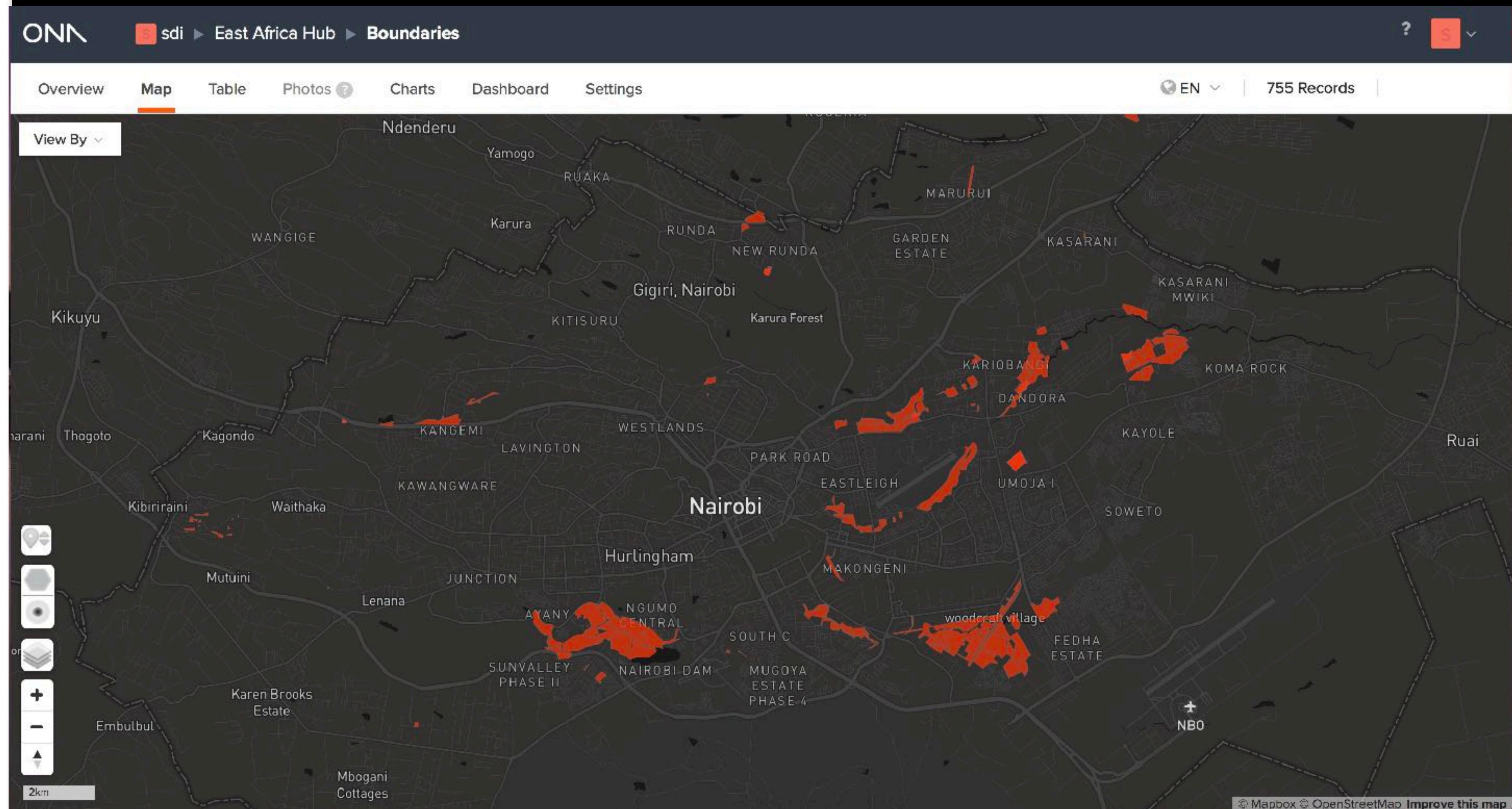






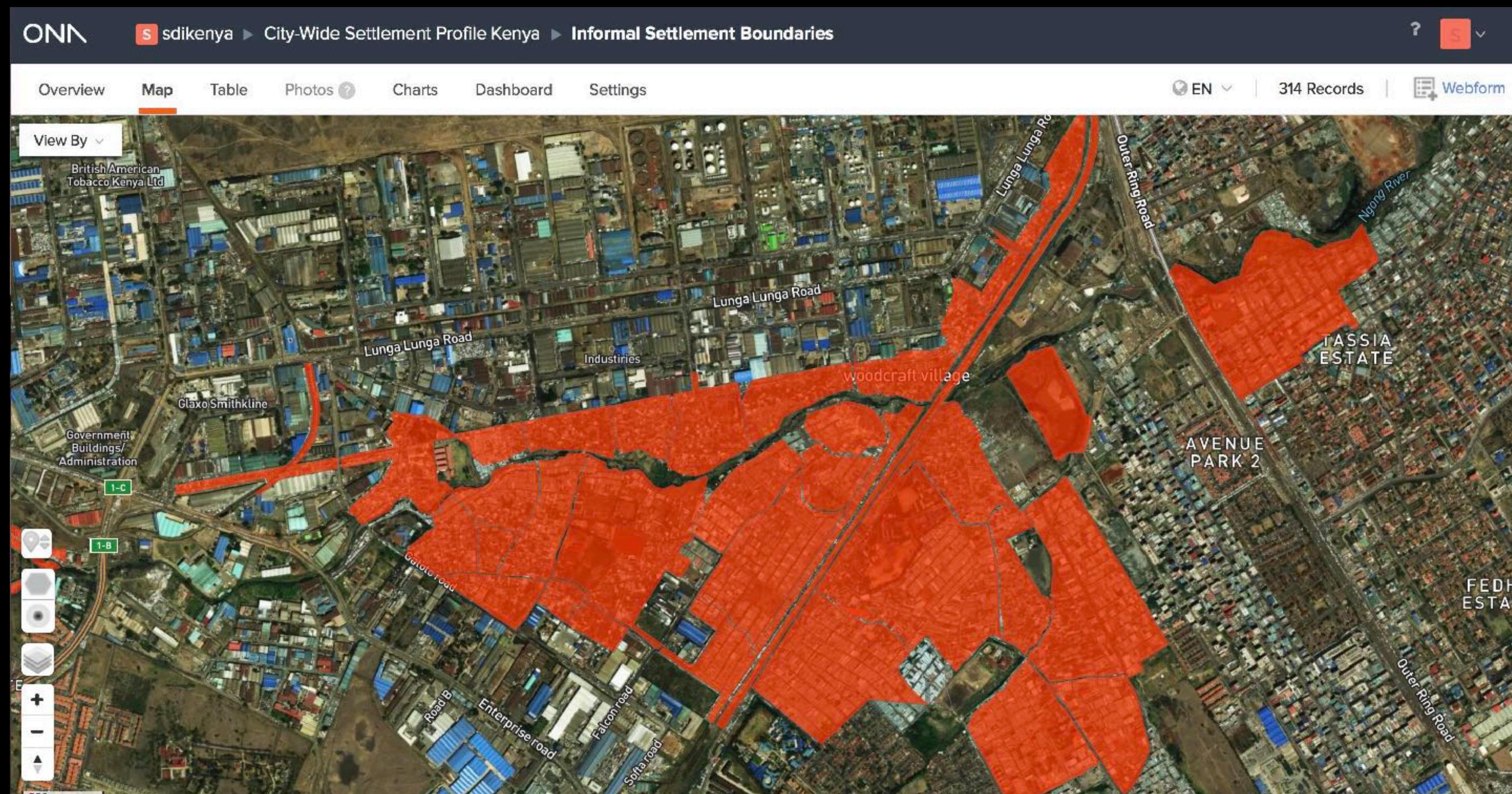
Every household.

City-wide slum map of Nairobi County, Kenya



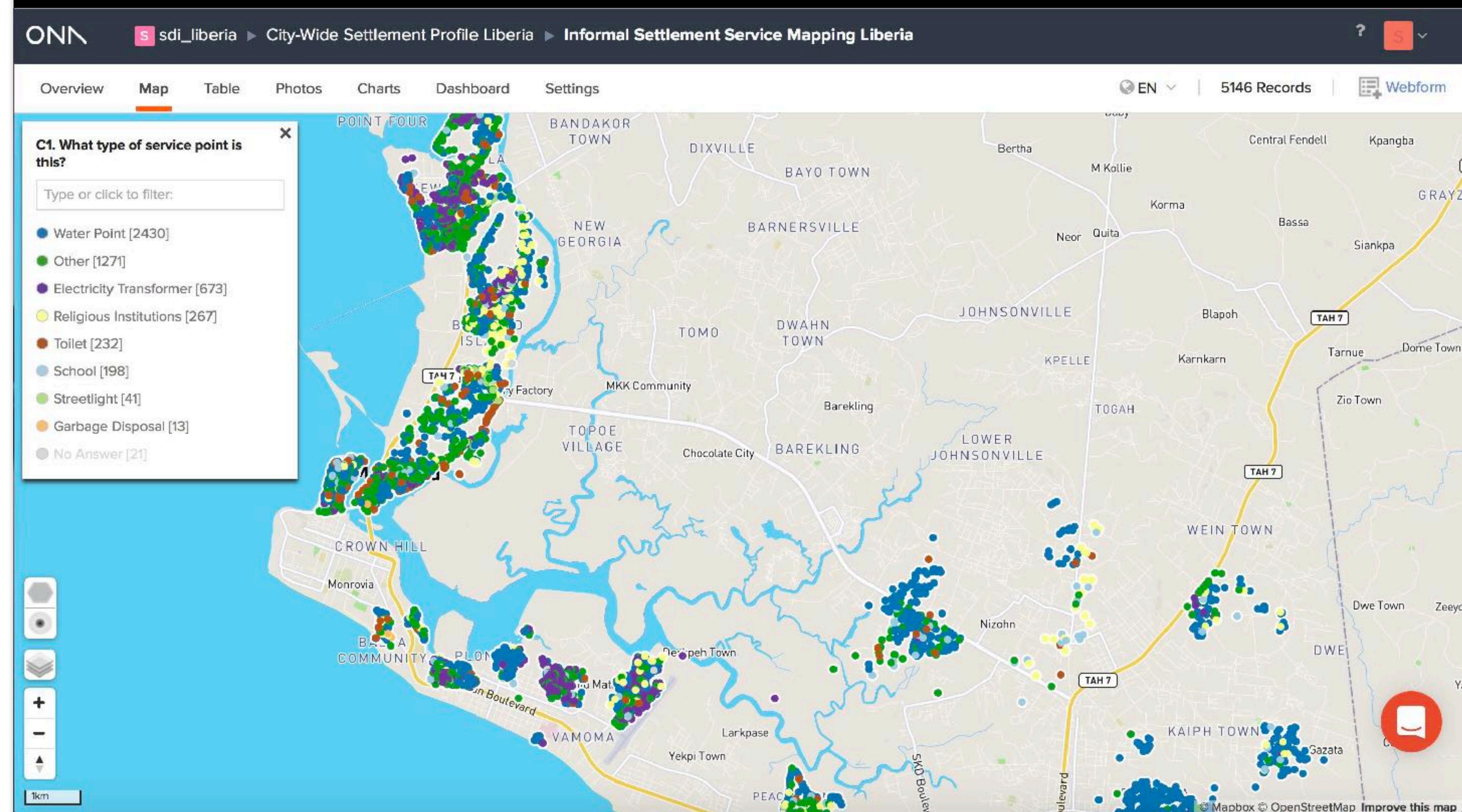
Credit: SDI Kenya

Mukuru Villages: Nairobi County, Kenya



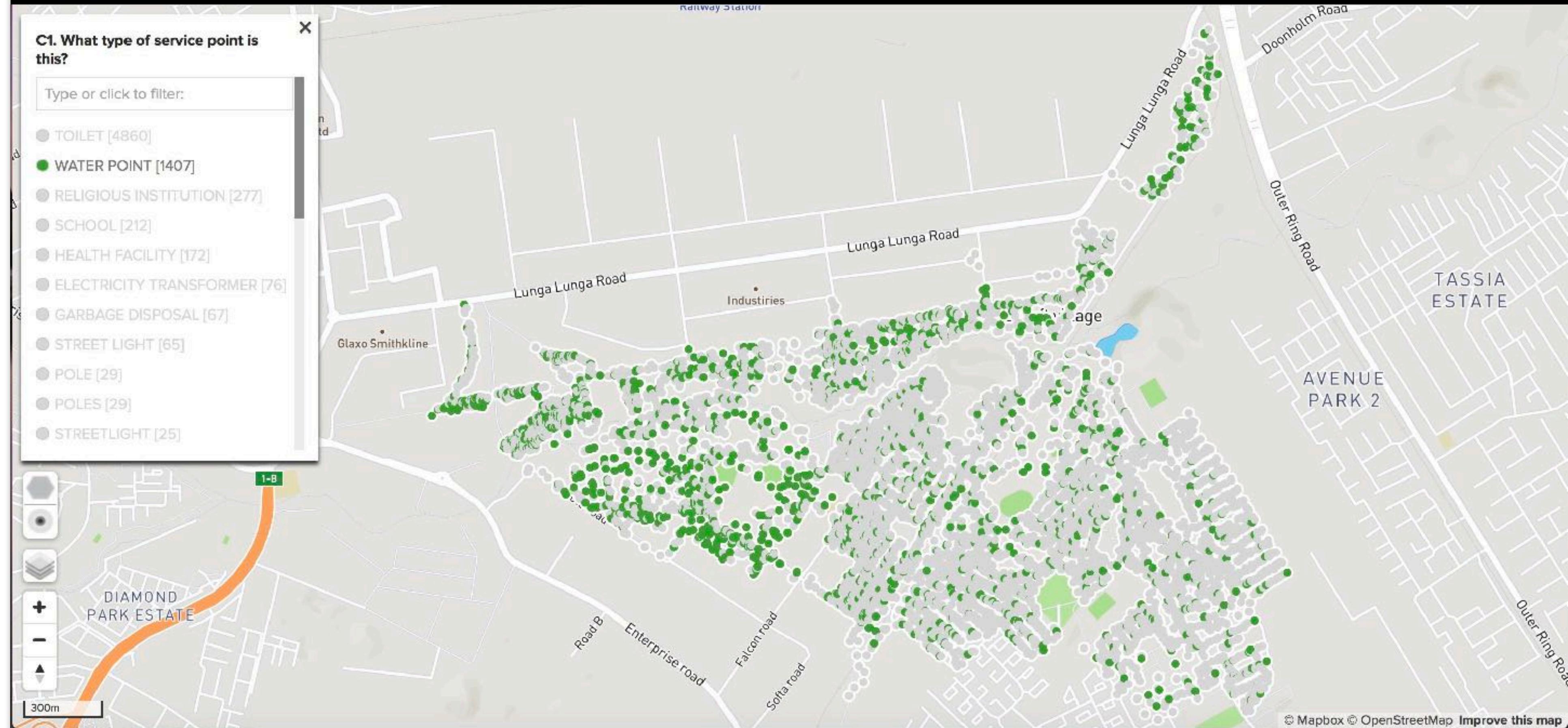
Credit: SDI Kenya

City-wide slum services map of Greater Monrovia, Liberia



Credit: Liberia SDI Alliance

Water points in Mukuru Villages: Nairobi County, Kenya



Credit: SDI Kenya

Geo-tagged and photographed water point in Lagos, Nigeria

ONA s| sdi_nigeria ► City-Wide Settlement Profile Nigeria ► Informal Settlement Service Mapping Nigeria ? S ▾

C1. What type of service point is this?
Type or click to filter:

- Other [617]
- Water Point [493]
- Bath House [290]
- Garbage Disposal [214]
- Toilet [125]
- Electricity Transformer [103]
- Religious Institutions [77]
- School [18]
- Streetlight [6]

ID 32985461 - Submitted at 2:22 PM on Aug 8, 2018
[Edit](#) [Delete](#) [Show Metadata](#)

A1. Date and Time of Collection
2018-07-31T14:02:00.000-04

A2. Mapped by
Hassan Saheed

B. SETTLEMENT DETAILS

B1. Settlement Name
Igboogun

C. SERVICE POINT

C1. What type of service point is this?
Water Point

C2. GPS Coordinates of Service Point
6.419593677042063 3.331855693856934
18.580091555859518 4.0

C3. Please enter the reference code for this service.
Igbo 059

C4. Please take a picture of the service.

Credit: Nigeria SDI Alliance

Slum Development Priorities

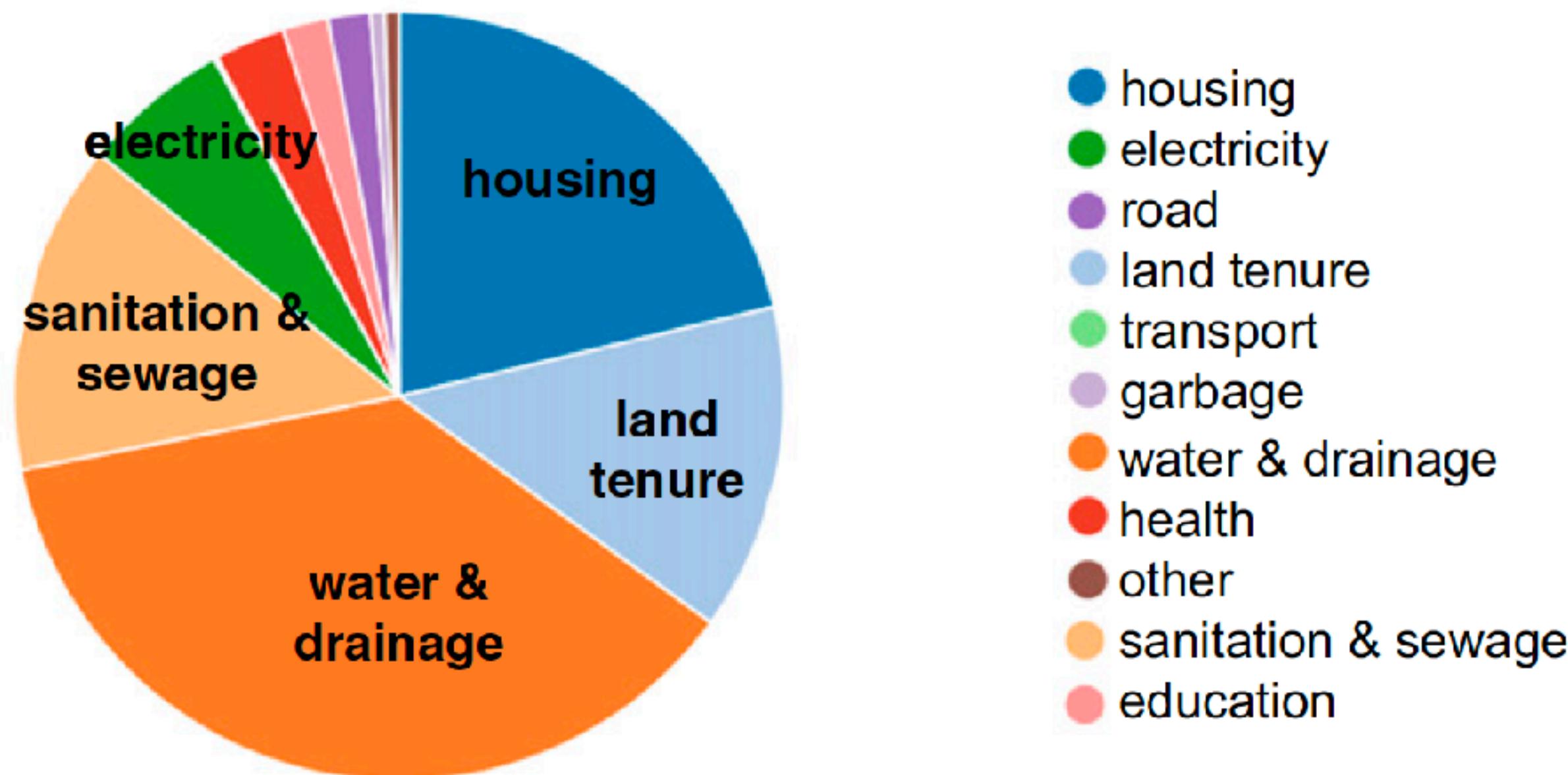


Table 1. Summary of slum development priorities

Priorities	Nations								
	Total	South Africa, %	Tanzania, %	Kenya, %	Uganda, %	Malawi, %	Namibia, %	Sierra Leone, %	Nigeria, %
All	677	26.90	26.70	22.20	13.10	4.40	2.70	1.60	1.50
Water and drainage	36.90%	20.30	43.50	33.30	57.30	76.70	11.10	81.80	10.00
Housing	21.30%	44.00	2.80	32.00	5.60	0	11.10	0	10.00
Sanitation and sewage	13.90%	8.20	14.90	10.70	27.00	16.70	27.80	0	0
Land tenure	13.70%	18.70	4.40	21.30	4.50	3.33	33.30	9.10	60.00
Electricity	6.20%	8.20	8.30	1.30	4.50	0	16.70	0	20.00
Others	7.80%	0.50	27.10	1.30	1.10	0	0	9.10	0.00

There are 10 nations and 59 cities in the dataset. Four neighborhoods in the Philippines and two in Ghana are not shown but are included in the totals.