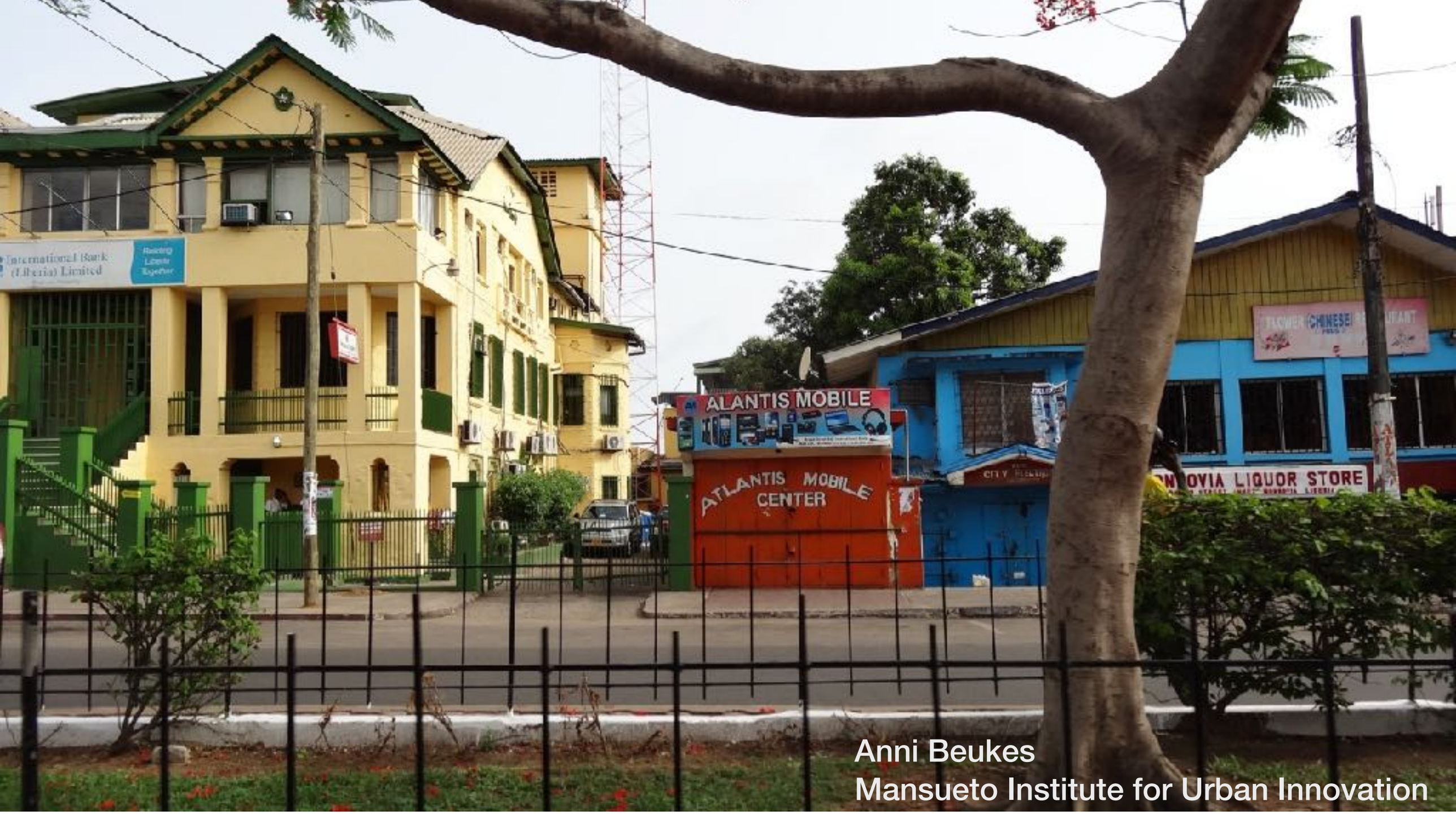


Anni Beukes
Mansueto Institute for Urban Innovation

Human Development and Urbanisation in Sub-Saharan Africa

Challenges and Opportunities at the Neighbourhood Level

At the nexus of poverty, place and politics I explore the potential of local communities, institutions and technology working together.

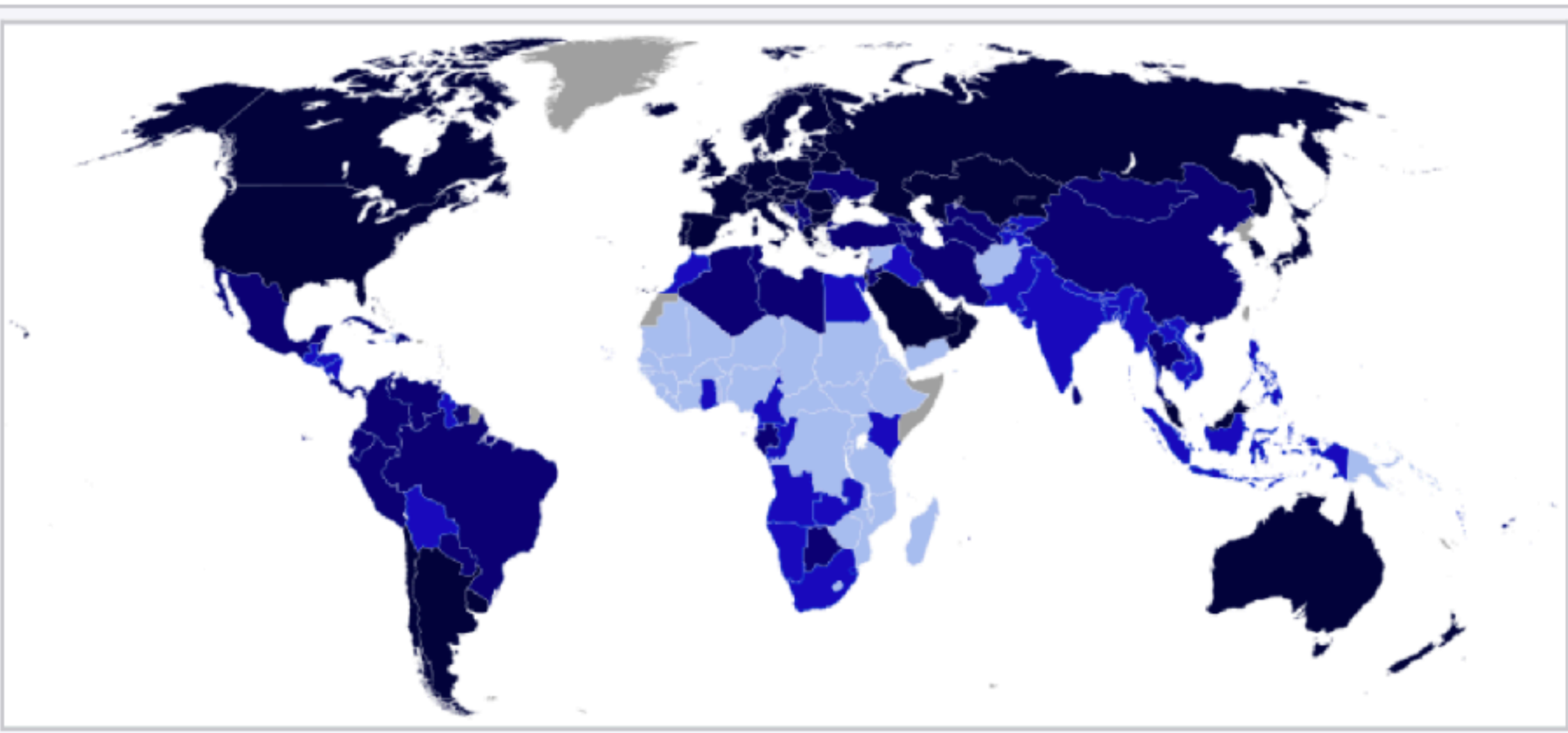
Methodologically and practically, I wish to understand urban poor neighbourhoods systemically at the general level and contribute to tools for collecting data in standardised and verifiable ways, be they spatial, quantitative or qualitative, to advance collaborative knowledge production processes.

At the particular and neighbourhood level, I am committed to co-design with local communities and their local governments the tools, technologies and processes that will move this data and knowledge to actionable intelligence that support the kinds of localised development interventions that are sustainable and equitable with low impact on the planet and high impact for residents' prosperity.

Often called the **capability approach** and framed in terms of whether people are **able to "be" and "do" desirable things in life**, Amartya Sen's human development approach holds freedom of choice as central. **The choice to be well fed, sheltered, healthy and the choice to work, have an education, vote and participate in community life**, for example. This approach to understanding progress is more **focused on social justice than economics**

Brief History of HDI

- Developed in 1990 by economists Mabhub ul Huq, Gustav Ranis, Meghnad Desai at UNDP
- Statistic composite index measuring life expectancy, education and living standards
- Ranks countries from very high to low development along scale of 0-1
- Updated for the 2010 HDR
- Addition of Inequality Adjusted HDI
- Addition of the Multi-dimensional Poverty Index (MPI) - developing countries progress on MDG
- MPI updated in 2018 to Global MPI - track progress of SDG globally

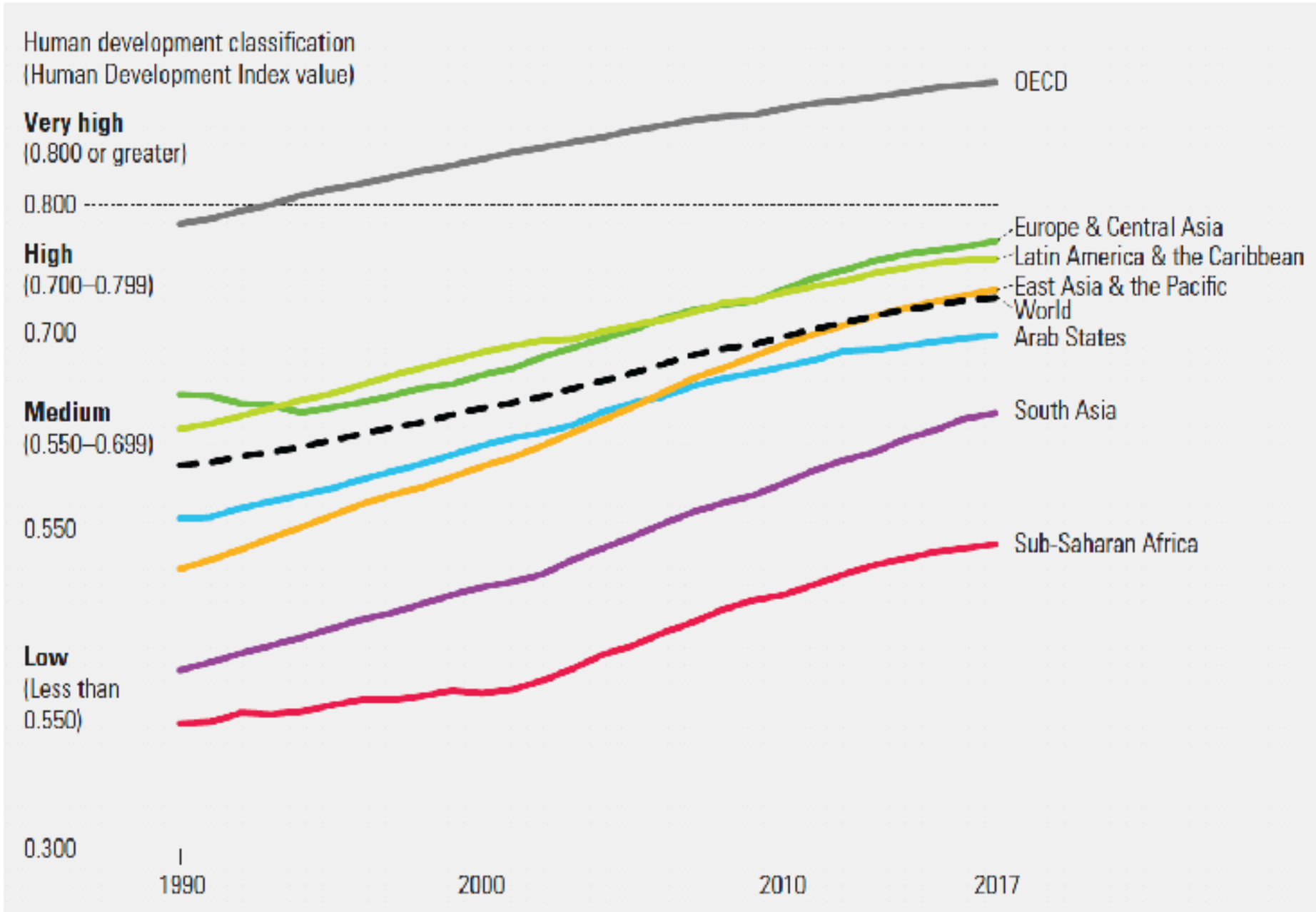


World map representing Human Development Index categories (based on 2017 data, published in 2018).[6]

- 0.800–1.000 (very high)
- 0.700–0.799 (high)
- 0.555–0.699 (medium)
- 0.350–0.554 (low)
- Data unavailable

FIGURE 3

Human Development Index values, by country grouping, 1990–2017

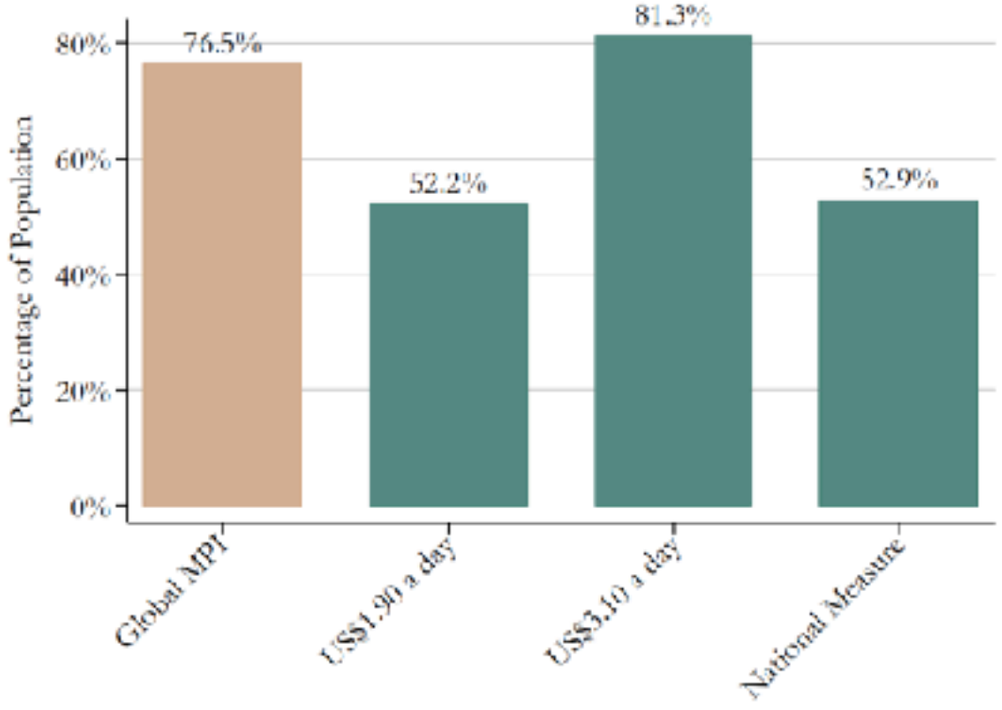


Source: Human Development Report Office.

In the global MPI, a person is identified as MPI poor if they are deprived in at least one third of the weighted MPI indicators. A person is MPI poor if the person's weighted deprivation score is => poverty cutoff of 33.33%

Area	*MPI*	*H*	*A*	Vulnerable	Severe Poverty	Population Share
National	0.422	76.5%	55.2%	14.4%	48.4%	100.0%
Urban	0.225	48.2%	46.7%	26.0%	19.0%	30.7%
Rural	0.509	89.0%	57.2%	9.2%	61.4%	69.3%

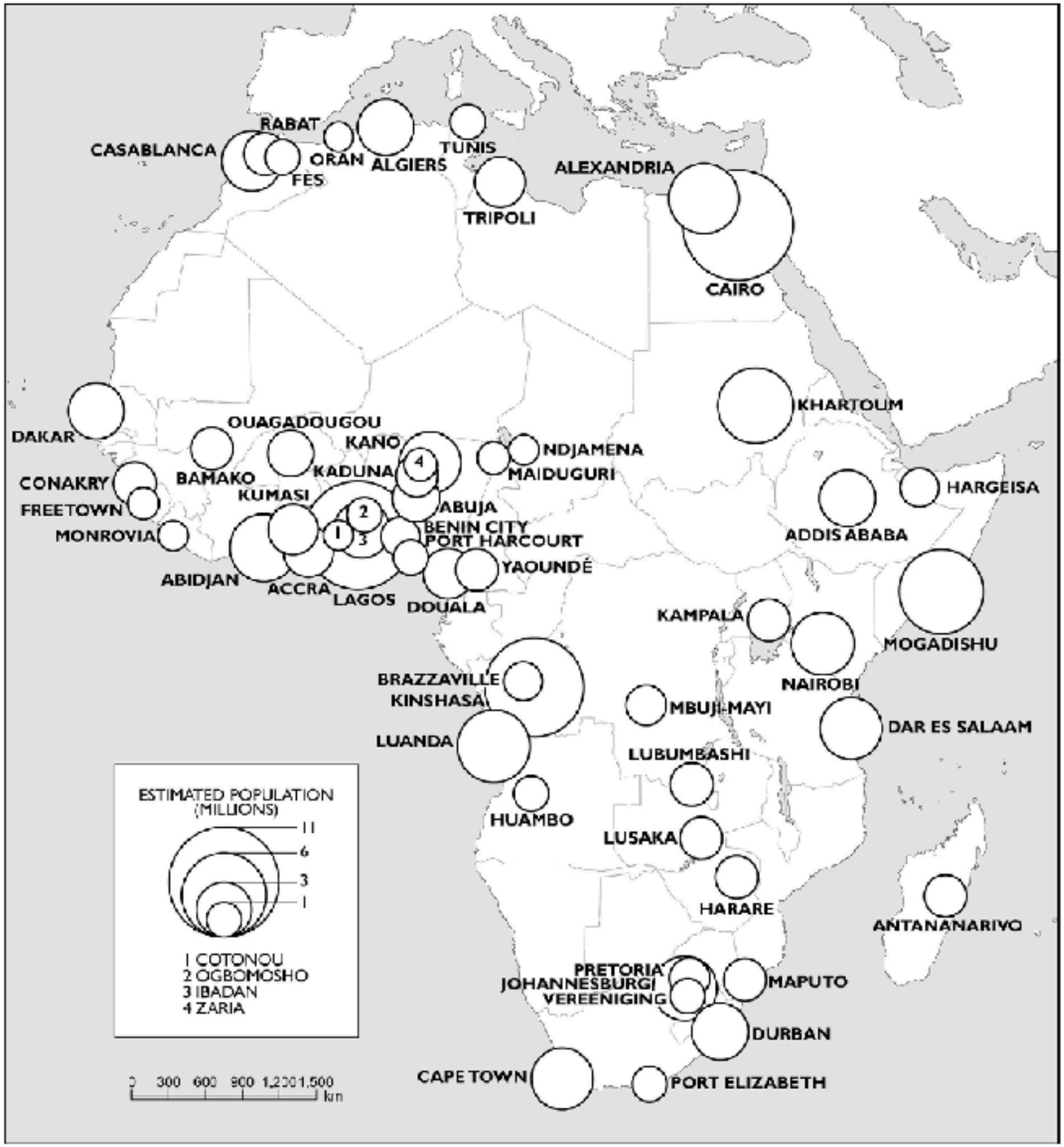
Figure 2. Headcount Ratios by Poverty Measures



Notes: Source for global MPI: DHS, year 2013, own calculations. Monetary poverty measures are the most recent estimates from World Bank (World Bank, 2018). Monetary poverty measure refer to 2011 ($1.90 a day), 2011 ($3.10 a day), and 2011* (national measure).

OPHI Oxford Poverty & Human Development Initiative

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD


CASABLANCA
RABAT
ORAN
FES
ALGIERS
TUNIS
TRIPOLI
ALEXANDRIA
CAIRO
DAKAR
OUAGADOUGOU
BAMAKO
KANO
KADUNA
NDJAMENA
MAIDUGURI
CONAKRY
FREETOWN
MONROVIA
KUMASI
ABUJA
BENIN CITY
PORT HARCOURT
YAOUNDÉ
ABIDJAN
ACCRA
LAGOS
DOUALA
KHARTOUM
HARGEISA
ADDIS ABABA
KAMPALA
MOGADISHU
NAIROBI
BRAZZAVILLE
KINSHASA
MBUJI-MAYI
DAR ES SALAAM
LUANDA
LUBUMBASHI
HUAMBO
LUSAKA
HARARE
ANTANANARIVO
PRETORIA
JOHANNESBURG/
VEREENIGING
MAPUTO
DURBAN
CAPE TOWN
PORT ELIZABETH
ESTIMATED POPULATION
(MILLIONS)
11
6
3
1
1 COTONOU
2 OGBOMOSHO
3 IBADAN
4 ZARIA
0 300 600 900 1,200 1,500
km

“Africa’s dramatic demographic transition is a profoundly spatial story. Not only will the continent give birth to thousands of new towns and cities as it crosses the ‘magical’ 50 per cent urban threshold shortly after 2030 (UN DESA 2011), the absolute growth of population and the increasing concentration of Africa’s people in cities will transform the landscape of the urban hinterlands as demand for building materials, food, energy and water escalates. This is not a future transition; the African urban revolution is already firmly under way.”

Parnell and Pieterse 2014

Understanding urbanisation in Africa goes beyond only presenting trend data on the speed, scope and dynamics of the urban transition. It is equally important to understand Africa's urban leadership, institutions and technical domains such as design, technology and finance.

acknowledge & understand

- overlapping and even competing systems of power combined with traditional land management and outdated planning norms dating back to colonial rule

- informality and the absence of a strong local state with a clear and unchallenged mandate to manage the city. African cities have extremely high levels of 'slum' living conditions compared with other regions in the global South

acknowledge, understand and generate better data on:

- the widespread persistence of urban poverty and the depth of chronic deprivation

- urban inequality linked to structural poverty and systemic exclusion even in cities with high average incomes and service standards such as Accra, Gaborone and Johannesburg.

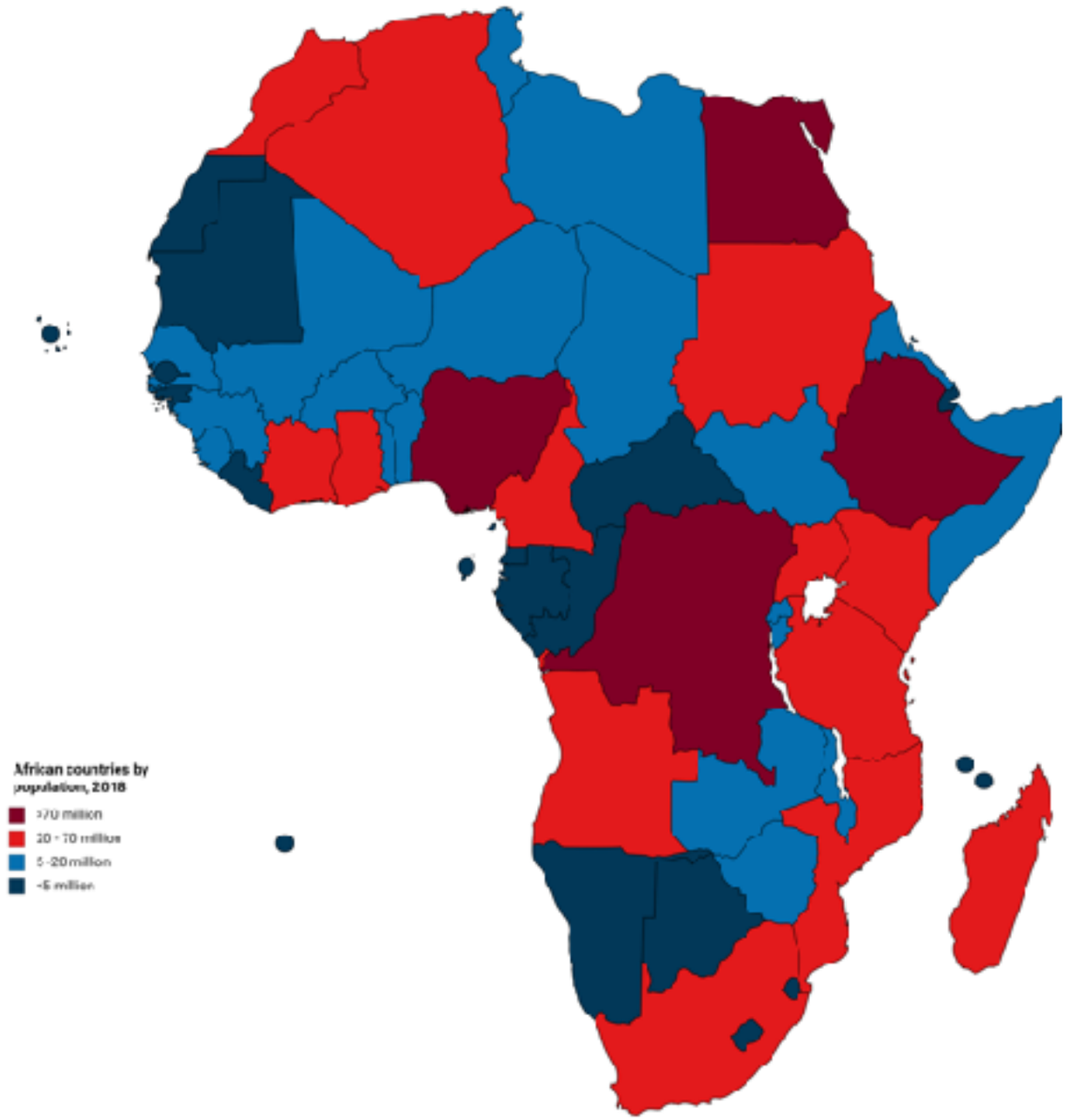
Parnell and Pieterse 2014

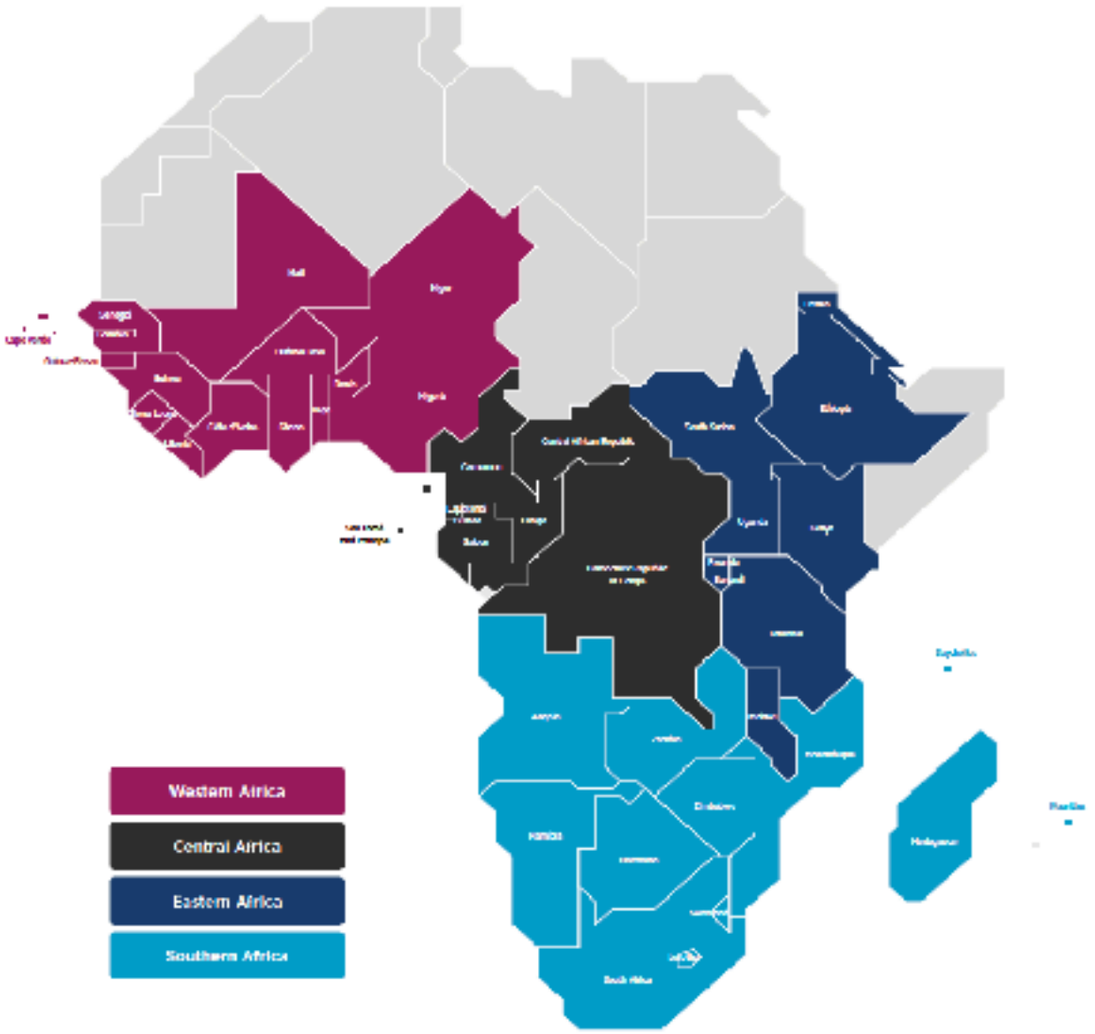
In Africa

“ the development effects of urbanization and the magnitude of agglomeration economies are very variable. There is no simple linear relationship between urbanization and economic growth, or between city size and productivity. The potential of urbanization to promote growth is likely to depend on how conducive the infrastructure and institutional settings are”

Turok & MacGranahan 2013

It is estimated that by 2050, 60 - 70% of the population of Sub-Saharan Africa will be urban. Sub-Saharan Africa comprises 46 of Africa's 54 countries according to UN Statistics.





By 2030, i.e. in 11 years time this may mean 621 million people living in urban centres in sub-saharan Africa.

The rapid urban growth in sub-Saharan Africa has not “been accompanied by structural transformation and sufficient industrialization to absorb the growing workforce, leaving the majority of new jobs in the informal sector ”.

In addition

- rapid social changes
- the growth of informality and urban fragmentation through spatial segregation and socioeconomic polarisation.

Lohnert 2015

The region faces a dual challenge of mega-city development (cities with 10+ Million residents e.g Lagos, Greater Johannesburg and Kinshasa), as well as, rapid growth in secondary cities and smaller urban areas.

Lagos, Nigeria had a population of 300 000 in 1950. In 2007 the population was estimated at 15 million, 25 million in 2015 and a projected 80 - 100 million by 2050.

Table 1
Distribution of sub-Saharan Africa's urban population in different size categories of urban centres in 2010 [3].

	Rural	Proportion of the population living in urban centres with:							
		Under 20,000	20,000–49,999	50,000–249,999	250.000–499,999	0.5–1.99 million	2–4.99 million	5 – 9.99 million	10 million +
Number of urban centres					60	63	15	2	1
Population	537.3 million		140.7 million		21.0 m	59.7 m	44.5 m	17.4 m	10.8 m
% of total population	64.6%		16.9%		2.5%	7.2%	5.4%	2.1%	1.3%

16.9% **15.1%**

Cities in sub-Saharan Africa already lack the basic infrastructure to support a fraction of their populations due to ageing, inadequate and/or never-build infrastructure.

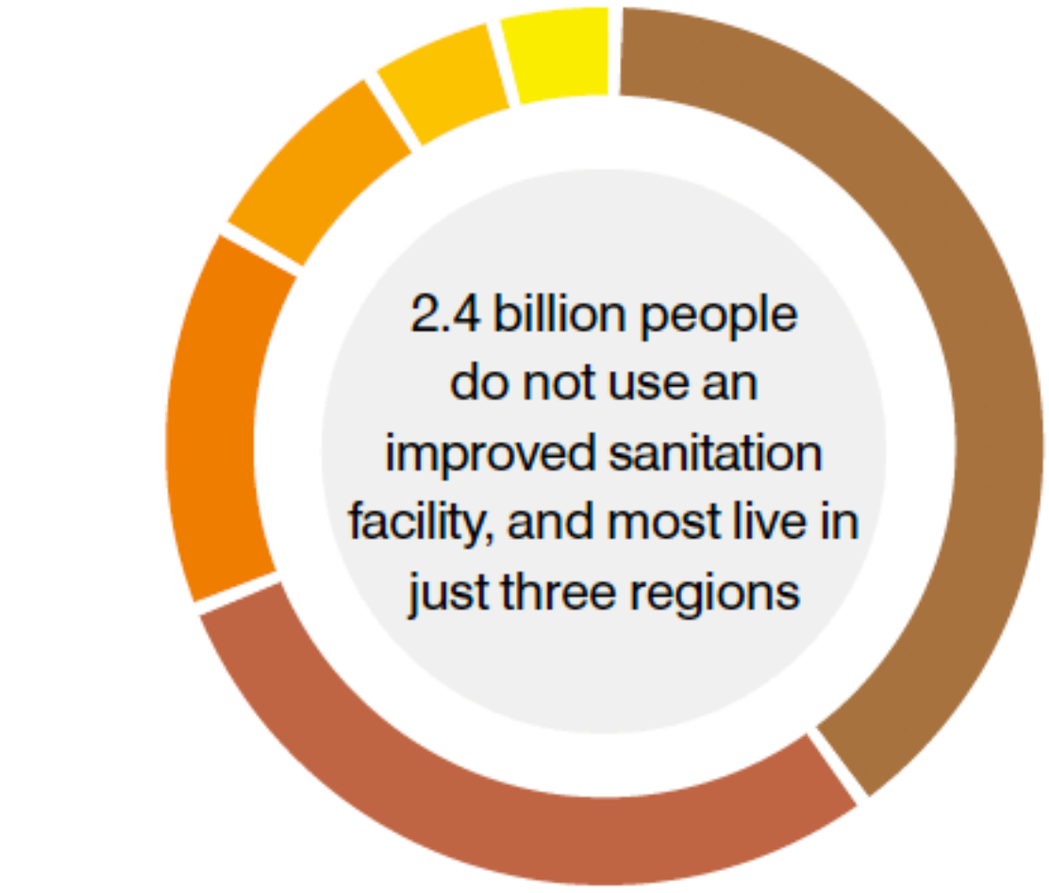
Some reasons:

- Limited revenue bases in cities
- The low priority international funding agencies give to addressing urban problems
- A historic reluctance to acknowledge the urban transition in Africa based on political reasons or the belief that cities are parasitic or have very little poverty

Impacts:

“ large sections of sub-Saharan Africa’s urban population face very large health burdens associated with a lack of risk reducing infrastructure and services”.

Satterthwaite 2017



SOUTHERN ASIA, 953
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA, 695
EASTERN ASIA, 337
SOUTH-EASTERN ASIA, 176
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN, 106
OTHER REGIONS, 98

Fig.18 Population without improved sanitation in 2015, by region

In 47 countries, areas or territories, less than half the population uses improved sanitation in 2015

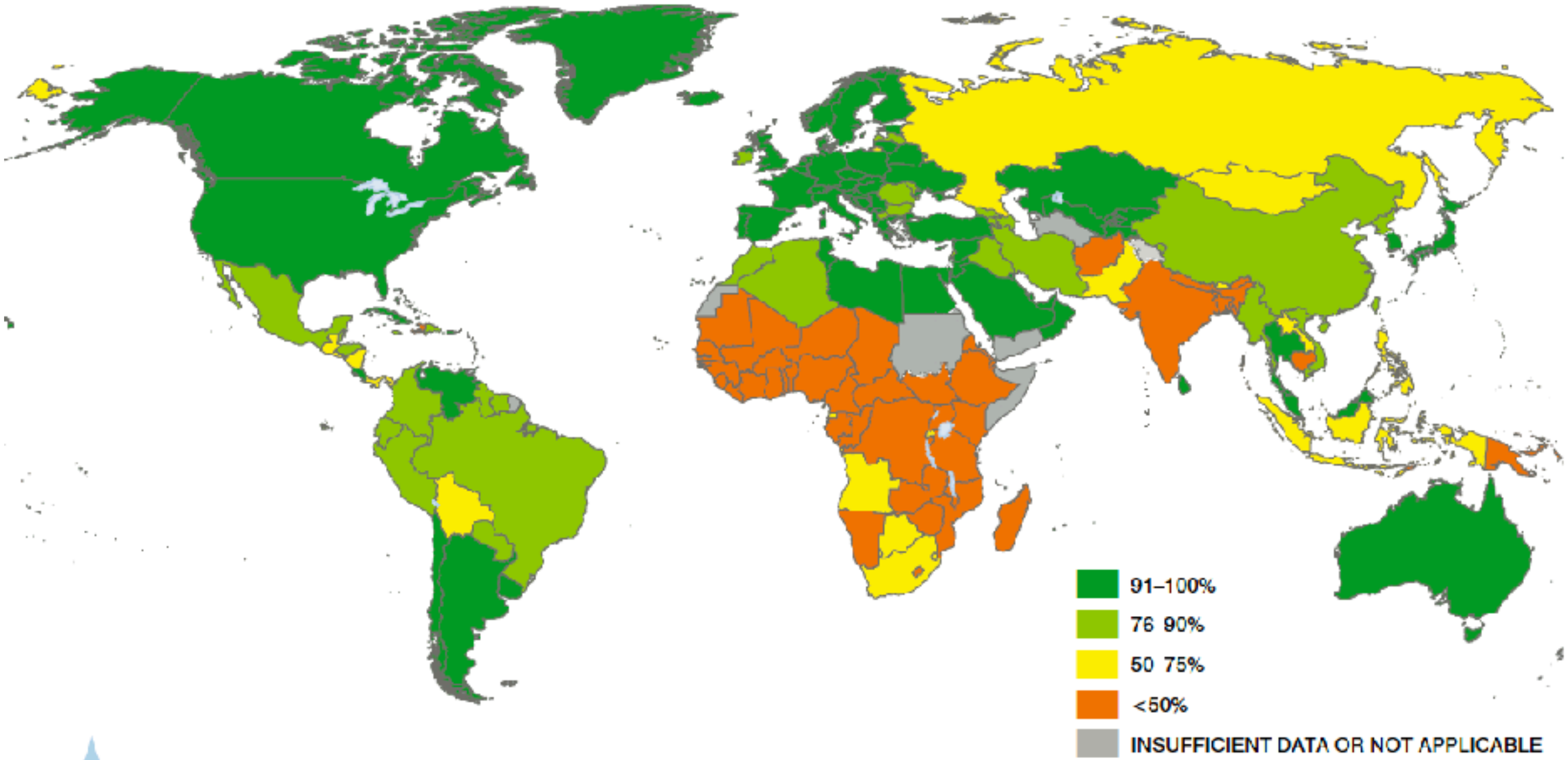


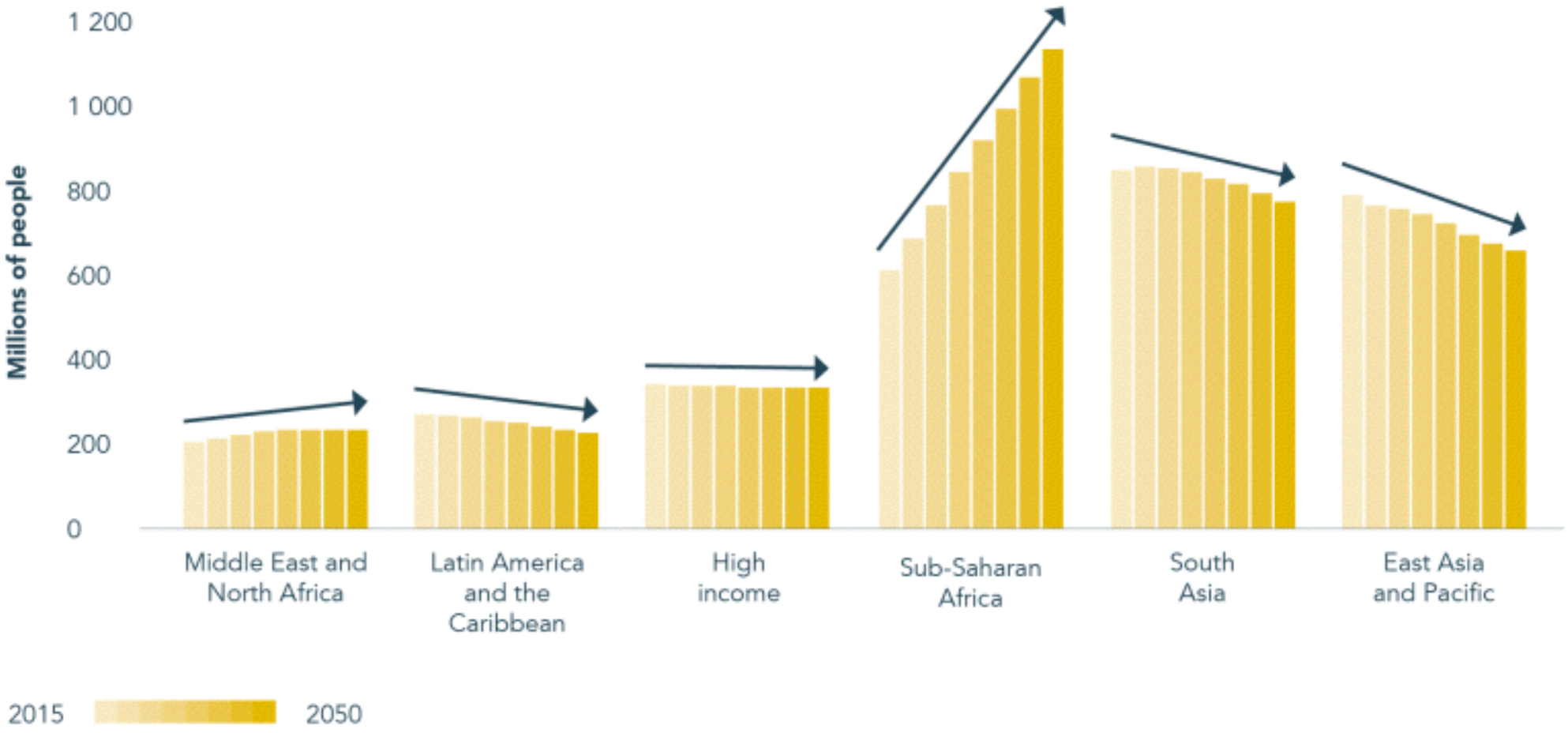
Fig. 16 Proportion of the population using improved sanitation facilities in 2015

UNICEF 2015

Youngest Human Population on the Planet

Figure 3.3 Global youth population projections

Over the next three decades, sub-Saharan Africa's youth population will grow faster than any other region. By 2050, sub-Saharan Africa will make up 33 percent of the world youth population, up from 19 percent in 2015. During this period, sub-Saharan Africa's youth population will increase by 522 million while the rest of the world's youth population declines by 220 million.



Note: Country groups follow World Bank classifications. Youth defined as population age 0 - 24 years old.

Source: U.N. World Population Prospects 2017 Revision, Medium Variant Projections.

BROOKINGS INSTITUTE

GSMA INTELLIGENCE

Fastest Growing Region for Mobile Tech

Figure 1 Source: GSMA Intelligence

Sub-Saharan Africa unique mobile subscribers and market penetration

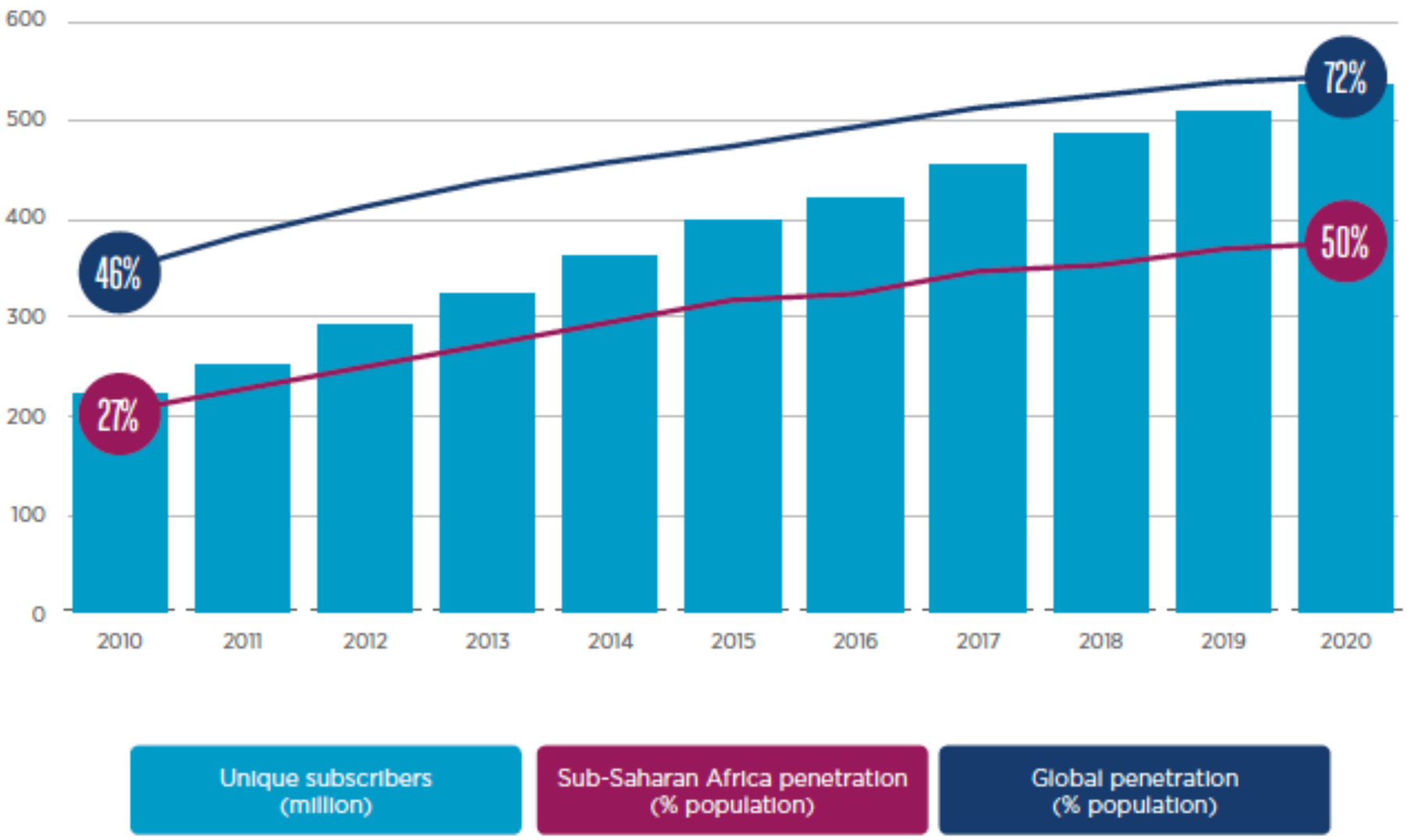


Figure 2

Source: GSMA Intelligence

Smartphone adoption growing

(Percentage of connections)

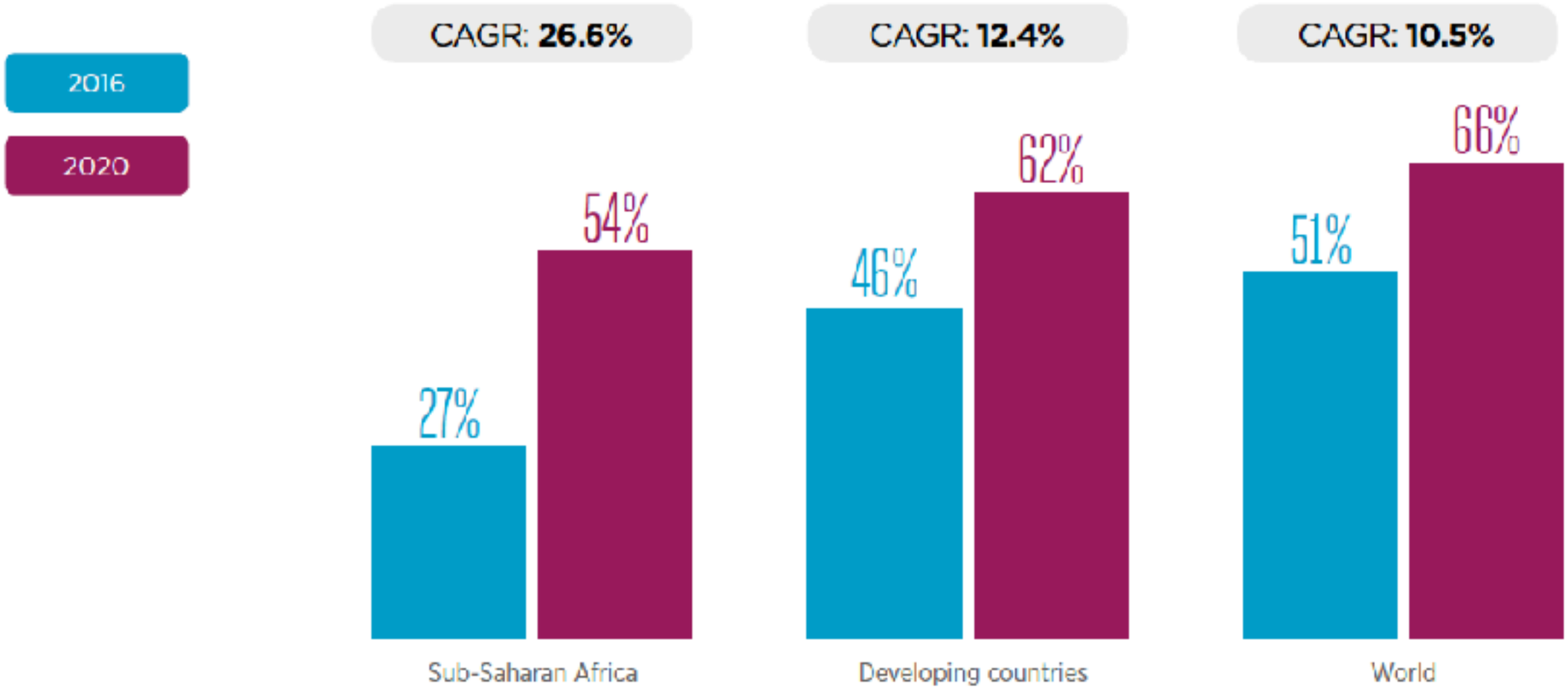
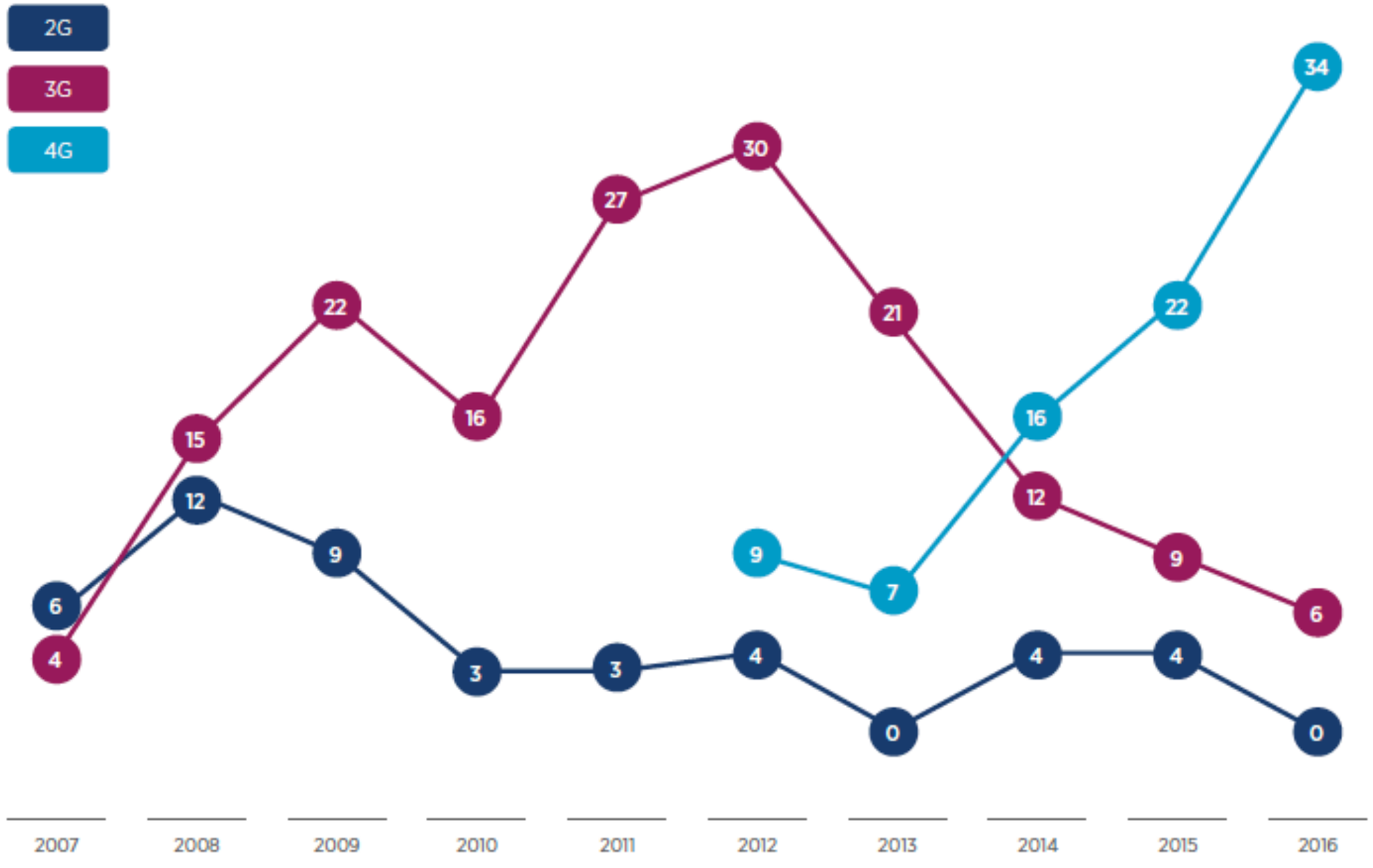


Figure 3

Source: GSMA Intelligence

Sub-Saharan Africa network launches by technology



MOBILE ECONOMY SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Unique mobile subscribers

2016 **420 million** 45% PENETRATION RATE

6.2% CAGR 2016–20

2020 **535 million** 50%

SIM connections

2016 **731 million** 74% PENETRATION RATE*

6.6% CAGR 2016–20

2020 **942 million** 85%

*Excluding M2M

ACCELERATING MOVES TO MOBILE BROADBAND NETWORKS AND SMARTPHONE ADOPTION

Mobile broadband connections to increase from 33% of total in 2016 to **60%** by 2020

By 2020, there will be **498m** smartphones, growth of 300 million from the end of 2016

Mobile data traffic to grow by a CAGR of **66%** over the period 2016–2020

Data growth driving revenues and operator investments

Operator total revenues

2016 **$40 billion**

1.8% CAGR 2016–20

2020 **$43 billion**

Operator CAPEX of up to **$31 billion** for the period 2017–20

Mobile contributing to economic and social development across Sub-Saharan Africa

DIGITAL INCLUSION
Delivering digital inclusion to the still unconnected populations.
MOBILE INTERNET PENETRATION
26% 2016 — 2020 **38%**

FINANCIAL INCLUSION
Delivering financial inclusion to the unbanked populations. As of December 2016 there were
140 live mobile money services in 39 countries

INNOVATION
Delivering innovative new services and apps. Number of M2M connections to reach
26 million by 2020

Mobile industry contribution to GDP

2016 **$110bn** 7.7% GDP

2020 **$142bn** 8.6% GDP

Public funding

Mobile ecosystem contribution to public funding (before regulatory and spectrum fees)

2016 **$13.0bn**

2020 **$15.4bn**

Employment

Jobs directly supported by the mobile ecosystem

2016 **1.1 million**

2020 **1.3 million**

Plus an additional **2.8 million** indirect jobs supported in 2020

Producing and Aggregating Local Knowledge

Luis M.A. Bettencourt, Anni Beukes, and José Lobo

The power of the SDI network is predicated on the strength of collective action. The power of knowledge is predicated on its scope, quality, and credibility. At the close of 2017, SDI-affiliated slum dweller organizations had profiled 104 cities covering 1,258 settlements.

Settlement profiling is a process driven by the community for the community. It was designed by slum dweller communities to organize and empower themselves through knowledge. The process of profiling their settlement together fosters social cohesion, contributes to constructive conflict resolution and consensus building, and lays the foundation of a social infrastructure that supports long-term planning and implementation of development projects.

Over the past decade, SDI has recognized the power of aggregating local data. While the aggregated data conventionally used for city planning uses samples and averages of data from formal and informal areas, KYC takes detailed information on informal settlements and aggregates this to generate a unique global database on informal settlements.

After the initial success of data aggregation at city, metro, and country levels—the Nairobi Slum Profiles in Kenya, the Ekurhuleni Profiles in South Africa, and the Community Land Information Program (CLIP) in Namibia—SDI federations set out on an ambitious path to map all of the cities in which they had a presence, settlement by settlement. By aggregating their settlement profiles at the city level, federations could: 1) demonstrate their capacity to collect data at scale; and 2) harness the power of aggregated data to negotiate at settlement and city level with their local government. This would contribute to better and more effective planning with their local governments and better serve an international agenda for inclusive cities.

A central objective of profiling is that members of the community discuss and identify their most pressing problems, agree on priorities, listen to one another (women may experience different problems than men, the young may see things differently than the old), and harmonize the many voices that are heard. By means of a general survey, a settlement profile collects the baseline data of a settlement, including information related to demographics, shelter, access to basic services, and community development priorities. This is often followed by a household enumeration, during which a door-to-door, household-by-household census is conducted.

KYC is a scalable data system and a common platform that will improve over time through the contributions of many different communities, stakeholders, and partner organizations. It will drive the accumulation of knowledge, which in turn will inform policy solutions and action at local, city, national, and international levels.

Data Quality, Completeness, and Verifiability

Efforts to improve the collection of data about informal settlements initially focused on issues of data quality, completeness, and verifiability. The intention was, and remains, to use data to document and tell powerful stories about communities' needs and aspirations, stories that can guide policymaking at local, city, national, and international levels. "Hard Data and Rich Stories" is the way SDI describes it.

Changes and innovations to the KYC data system follow a careful path of evolution. To avoid community processes being tool-driven, technology is used carefully as an enhancer and facilitator of human practices that were slow, burdensome, and prone to error or omission. Throughout these processes, technology (cell phones, portable GPS devices, aerial and remote photography, and mapping) is introduced incrementally to complement and facilitate the community process.

As the KYC data system moved through cycles of development and testing, valuable lessons emerged about managing and mediating the inevitable clash of perspectives among diverse stakeholders hoping to use community data. The values that underpin KYC are the core of its effective and transformative potential.

- **By and for the community**: Informal settlement profiles must be conducted in the interest of local communities, and must be carried out by the community for the community. Only then can local knowledge capture people's priorities.

Left: Youth mapping their settlement with GPS devices in Cape Town, South Africa.

“to be counted in city surveys and to have documents to prove that you have been counted and have an address implies that you (and often your neighbourhood) are considered part of the legal city.

To have no official document to prove your identity or your address often means being denied access to public services and entitlements in urban areas – for instance, connections to piped water supplies and sewers, household waste collection, and even schools, health care services and the rule of law. It often means having no possibility of opening a bank account, of obtaining insurance or of getting on the voter’s register.”

Sheela Patel & Carrie Baptiste
E & U 2012

With its origins in the slums and on the pavements of Mumbai, community-organised and -led data collection of their settlements and individual households, the set of practices collectively known as ‘the enumeration’ , is one of the core practices/rituals of Slum Dwellers International (SDI).

The Enumeration includes:

- **Informal Settlement Profile**
- **Household Survey**
- **Mapping (settlements and household)**

“Doing the enumeration also helps to mobilize the people living there. Ask them to go and count the number of poles and they do so and report back. This helps to organize the community so the community does not depend on outsiders. This is doing their own documentation. It does not require a big education to count the poles. Even illiterate people can collect this information. So we used enumerations not only to collect information but also to help the community organize. ” Jockin Arputham

Knowledge and practices are transferred via peer-peer learning.
Daily savings generates trusts and capital for loans and community projects

Know Your City: Slum Dwellers Count

Hard Data, Rich Stories

SDI Federations

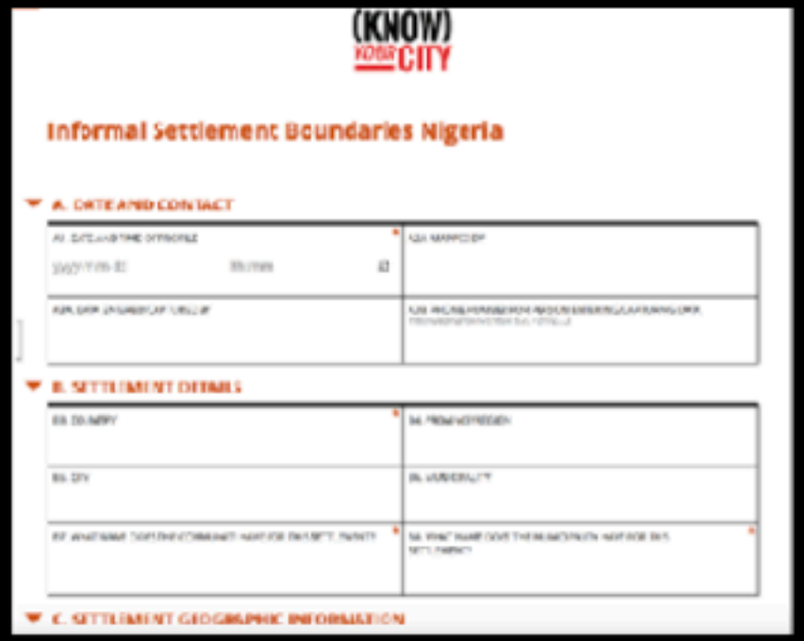
At the close of 2017, SDI-affiliated slum dweller communities had profiled 103 cities covering 1,238 settlements as part of the Know Your City campaign. In the cities listed below, organized slum dwellers have produced *hard data* to anchor constructive dialogue with local government and action aimed at leaving no one behind.

KYC is not just about data collection, sharing, and management. It is a participatory, pro-poor, people-centered approach to urban governance that rests upon a bedrock of community organizing in slum settlements.

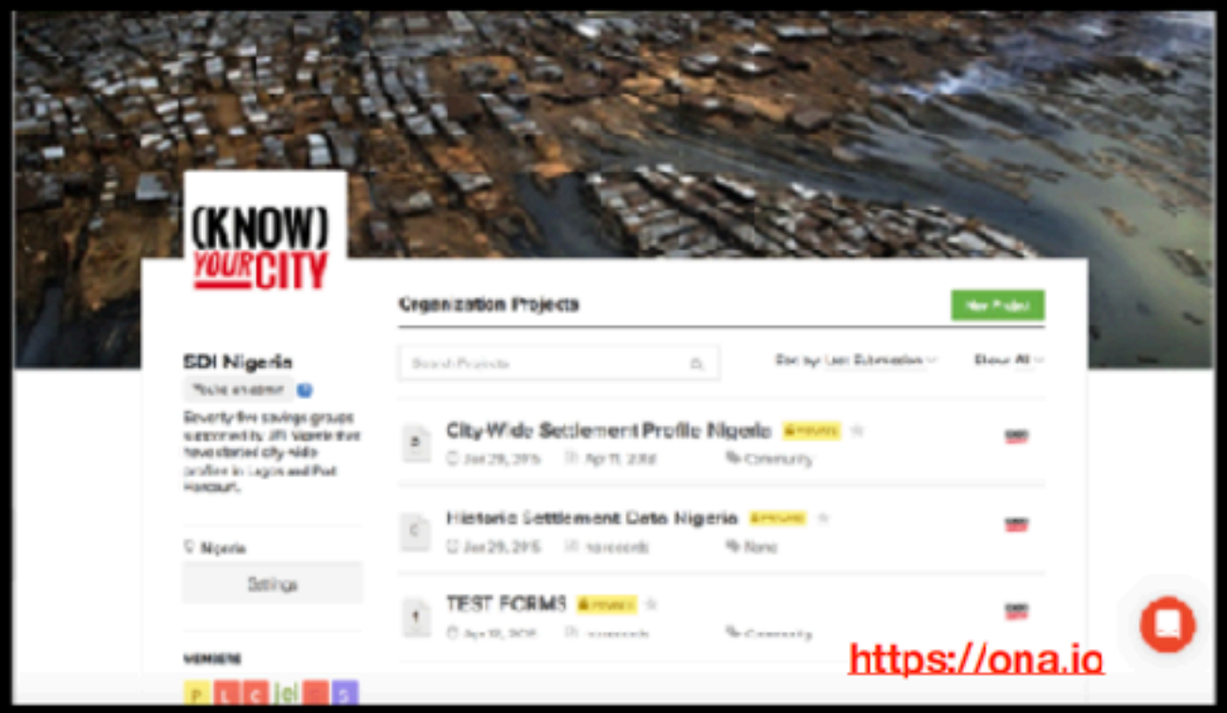
KYC Campaign: City and Settlement Profiles

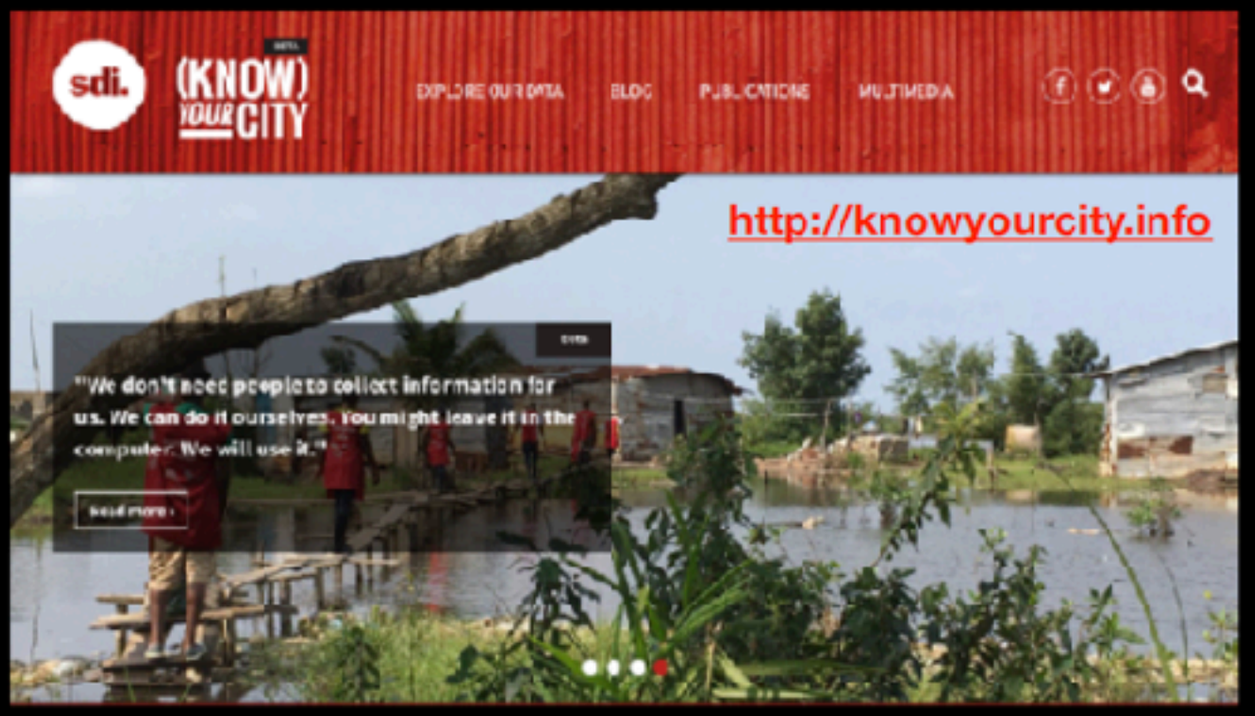
REGIONAL HUB	COUNTRY	CITY PROFILES	SETTLEMENT PROFILES
Asia	India	1	42
	Philippines	6	50
	Indonesia	1	22
Southern Africa	Botswana	1	1
	Malawi	5	60
	Namibia	27	72
	South Africa	2	115
	Swaziland	1	1
	Zimbabwe	0	39
	Zambia	1	13
East Africa	Kenya	14	268
	Tanzania	1	200
	Uganda	13	117
West Africa	Ghana	12	71
	Liberia	1	11
	Nigeria	2	57
	Sierra Leone	3	31
	Togo	1	4
		103 City Profiles	1,238 Settlement Profiles

The Tools

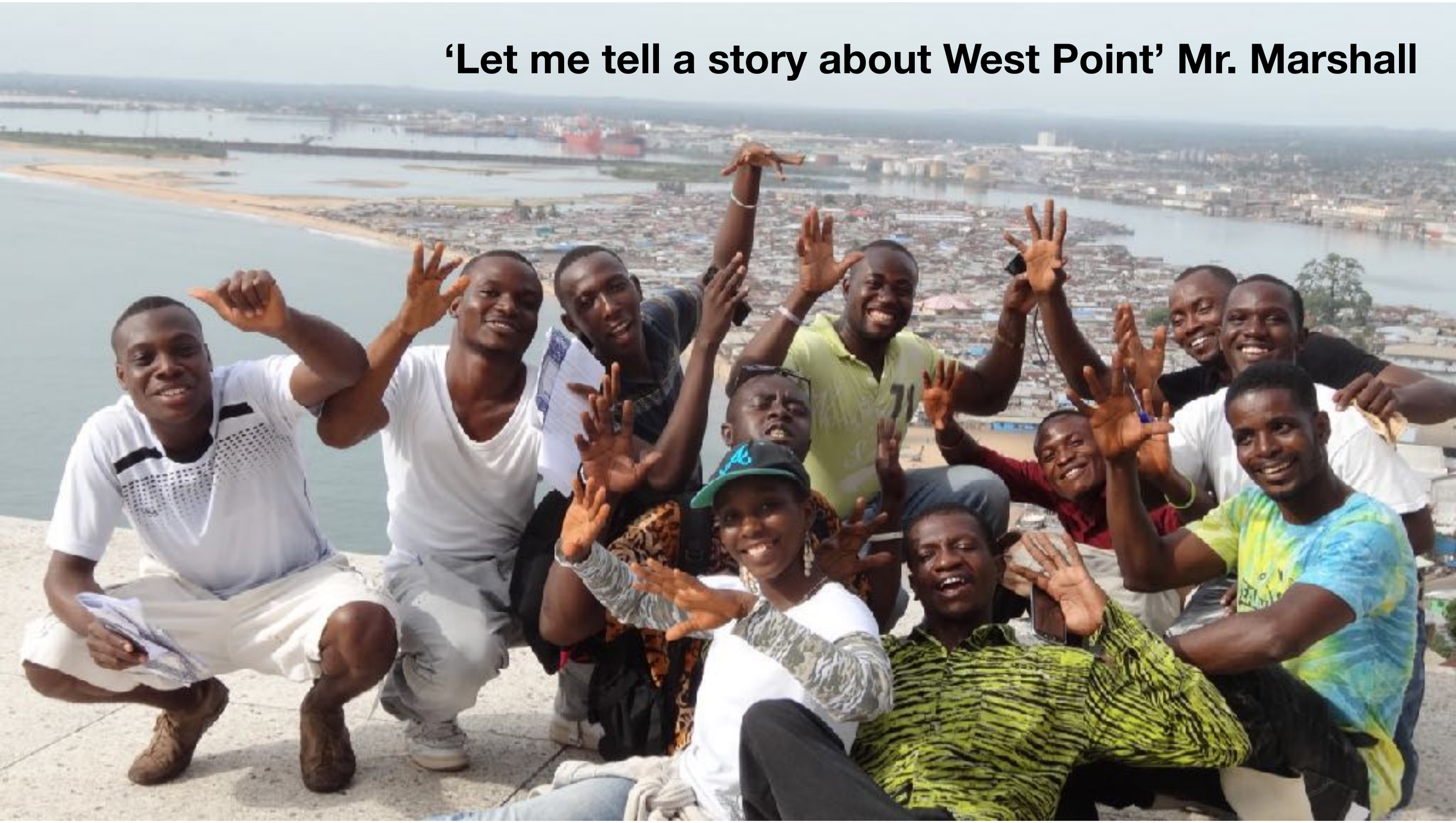


The Online Data Platforms





‘Let me tell a story about West Point’ Mr. Marshall




WAYS OF GETTING EBOLA
STOP
EBOLA
EBOLA PREVENTION TIPS

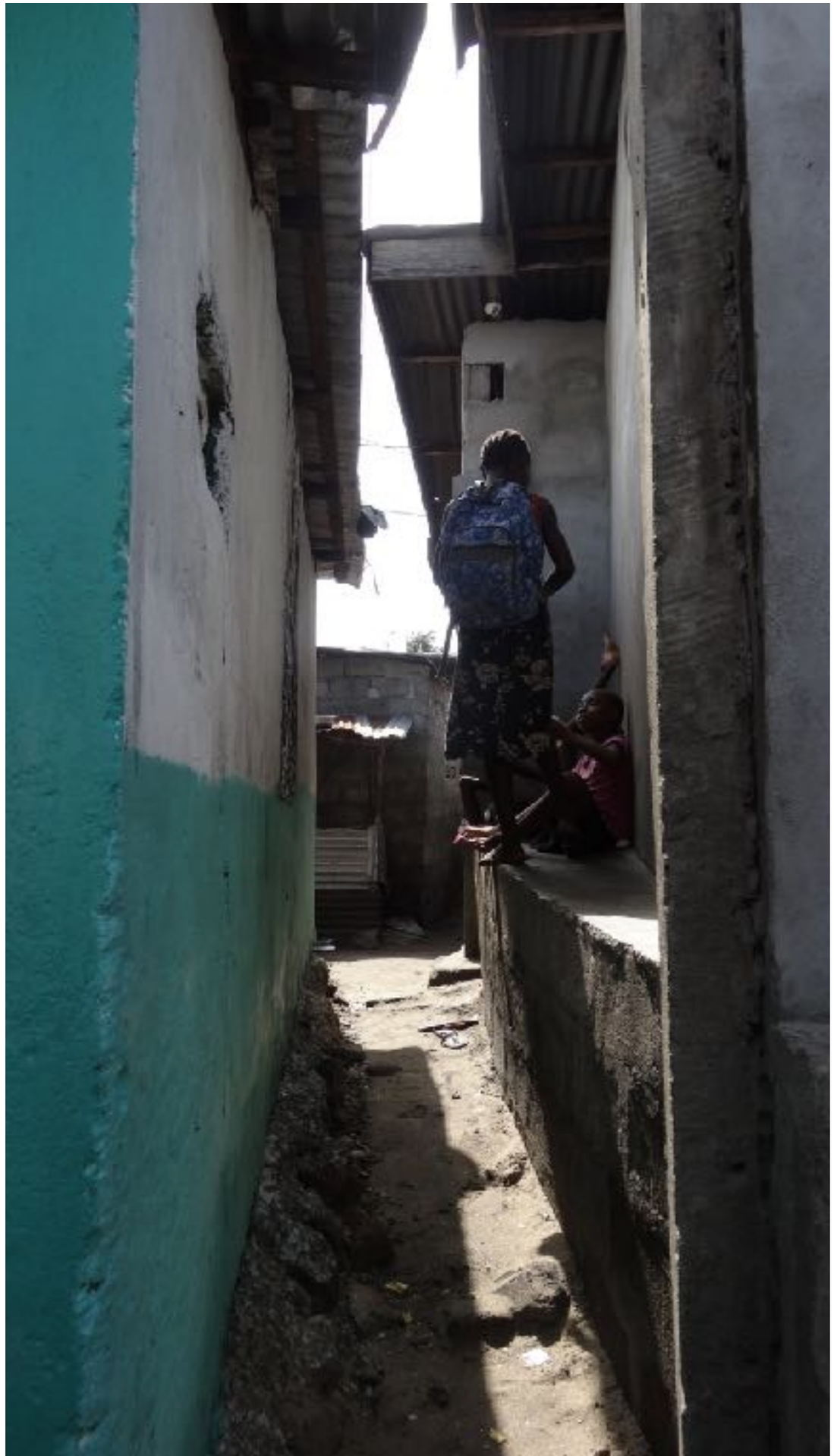

GUEST


Demographic
-population size
-structure
-house hands
-population ratio
*Settlement his
*Economic
*Evictions
*Security


HOME
YMCA
CARE
INTERNATIONAL
Slum Development Project (2013-2015)

West point 403
Westpoint 404
West point 405
West point 406
West Point 407
Slip way
Team Leader:
FGD Leader:
Recorder 1:
Recorder 2:
Mapper 1:
Mapper 2:
Mapper 3:
Mapper 4:
Boundary mapping
West point
G.P.S
Global positioning system
Global space
FGD - Composition
Community Leaders
Elders
Women
Women + Men
Youth
Stakeholders


YMCAB
SLUMDAL-SD
32
ERMES
PARIS



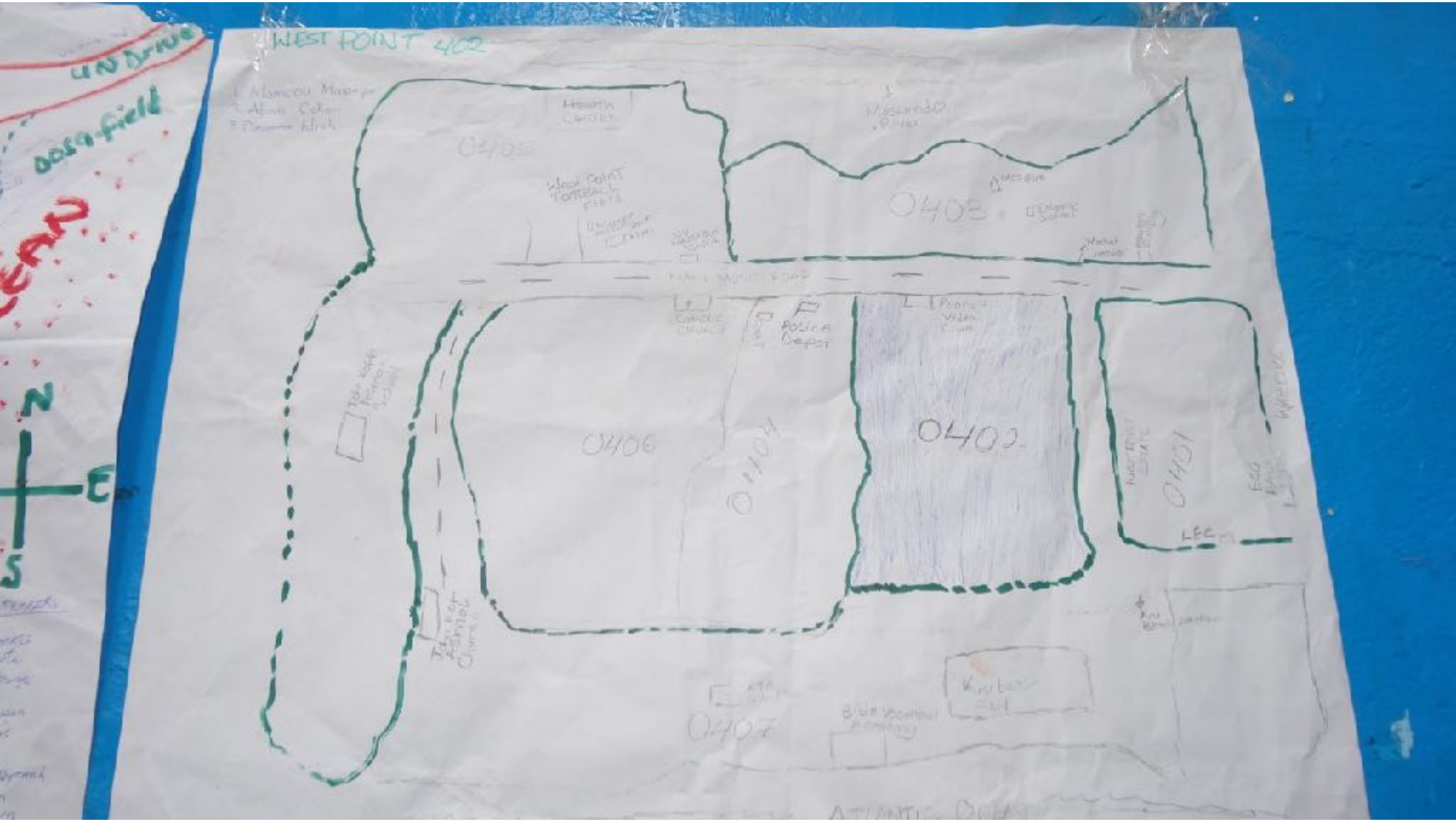

STOP EBOLA NOW
in Sierra Leone
Composition
Book


THE DEAD
LANDS
WEAPON OF
CHOICE
COVER


ACM
1896
UNITED
CHELSEA
FOOTBALL CLUB
F C B
CHARGE
PHONES

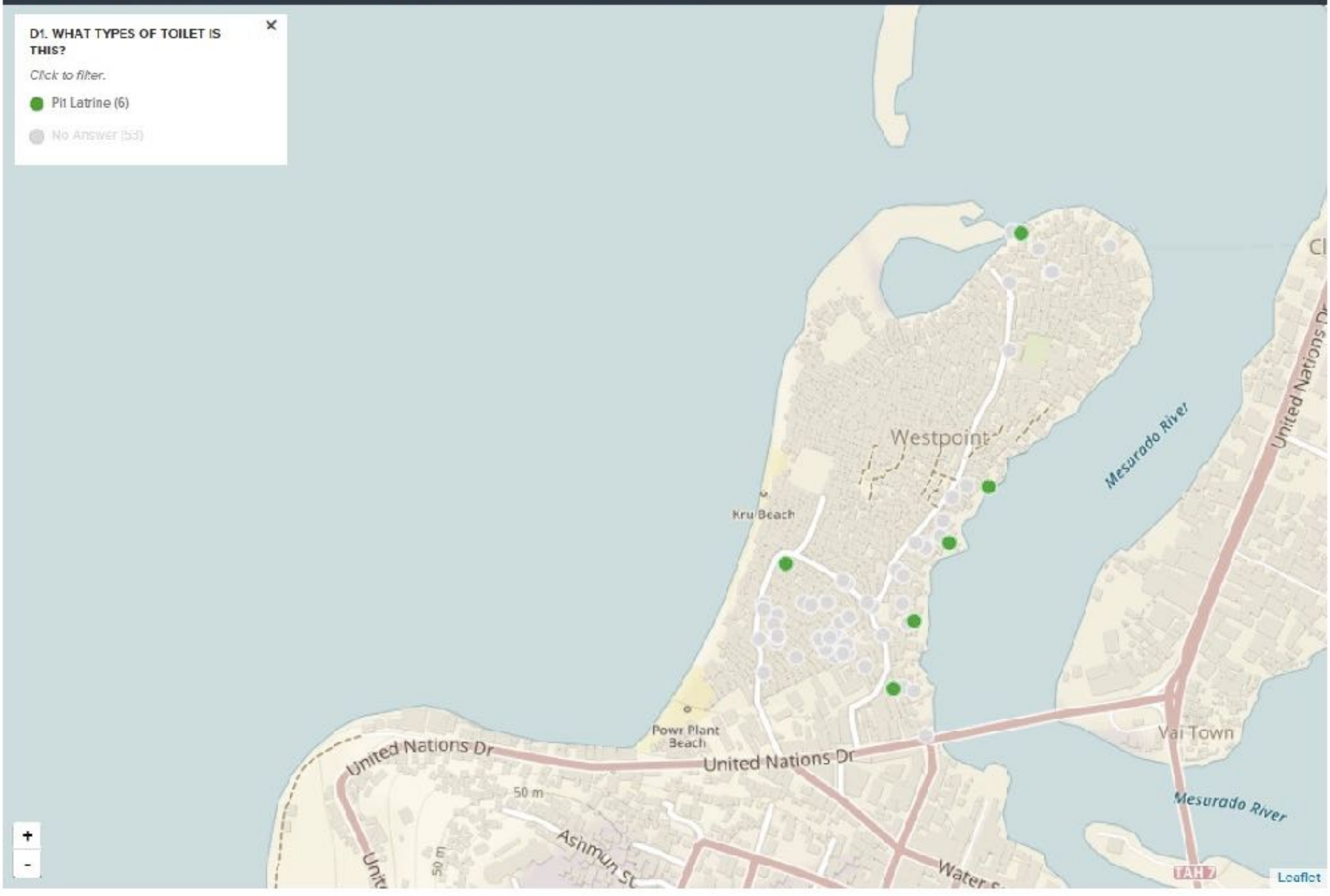
Water Side
King Jimmy Bridge
road
LEC
401
403
402
407
404
406
OCEAN
DU-RIVER
ZONE 404
Clinic
N
W
S

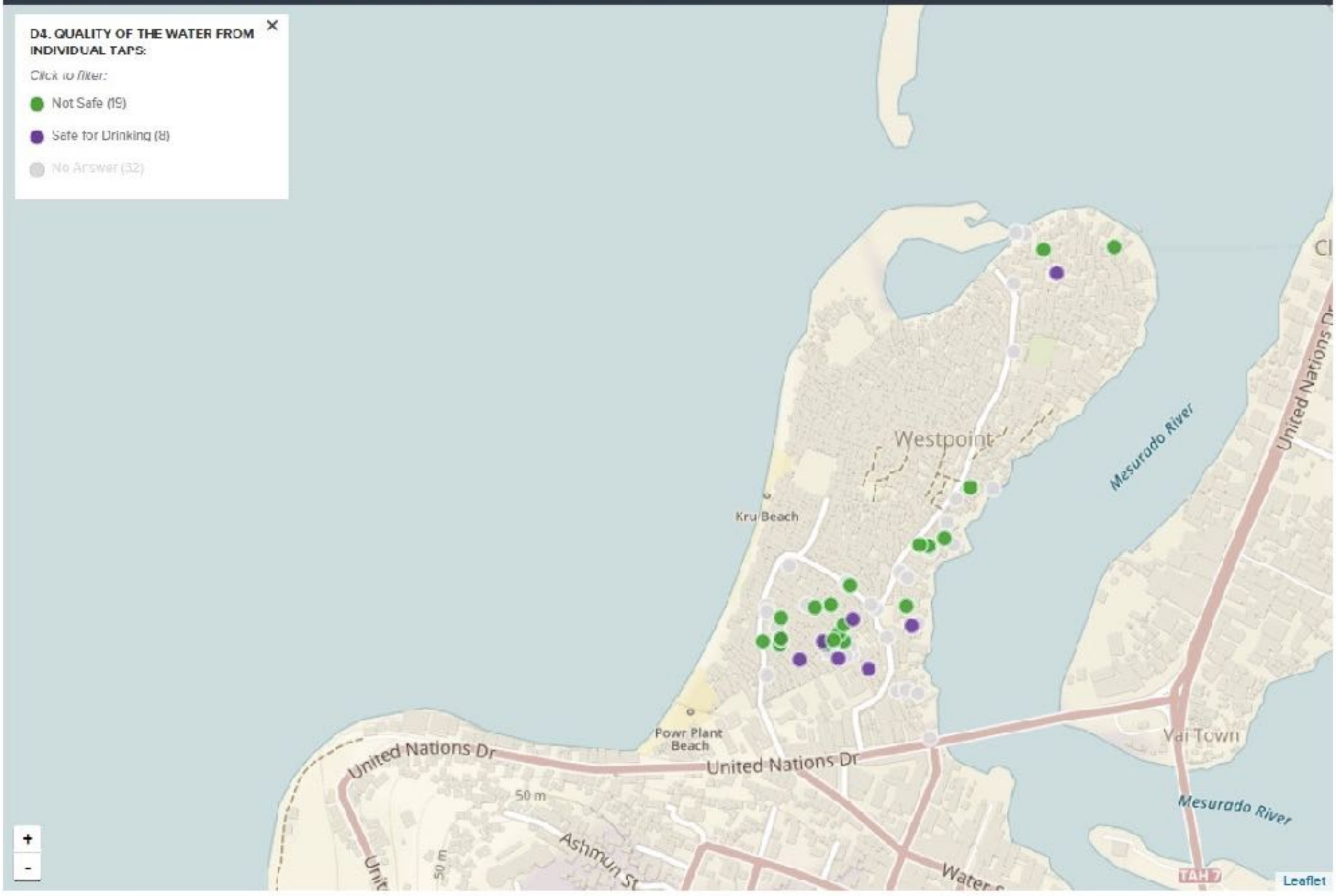

OCEAN
N
W
E
S
Fly
Emirates


WEST POINT 402
UN Drive
N
E
S
Health Center
0405
West Point Football Field
Mesurado River
0403
0406
0404
Catholic Church
Police Depot
0402
0401
LEC
0407

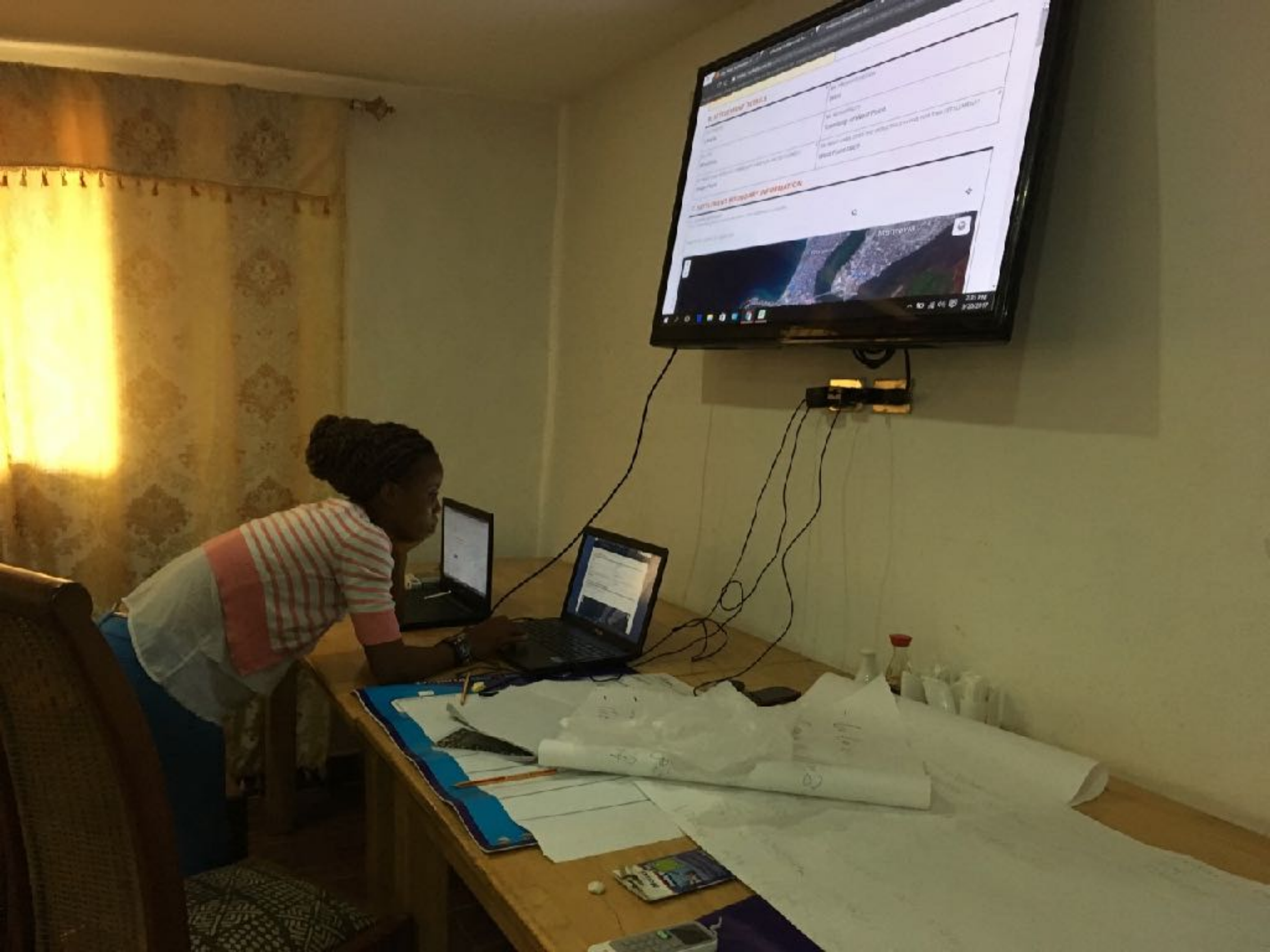

West Point 4 04407

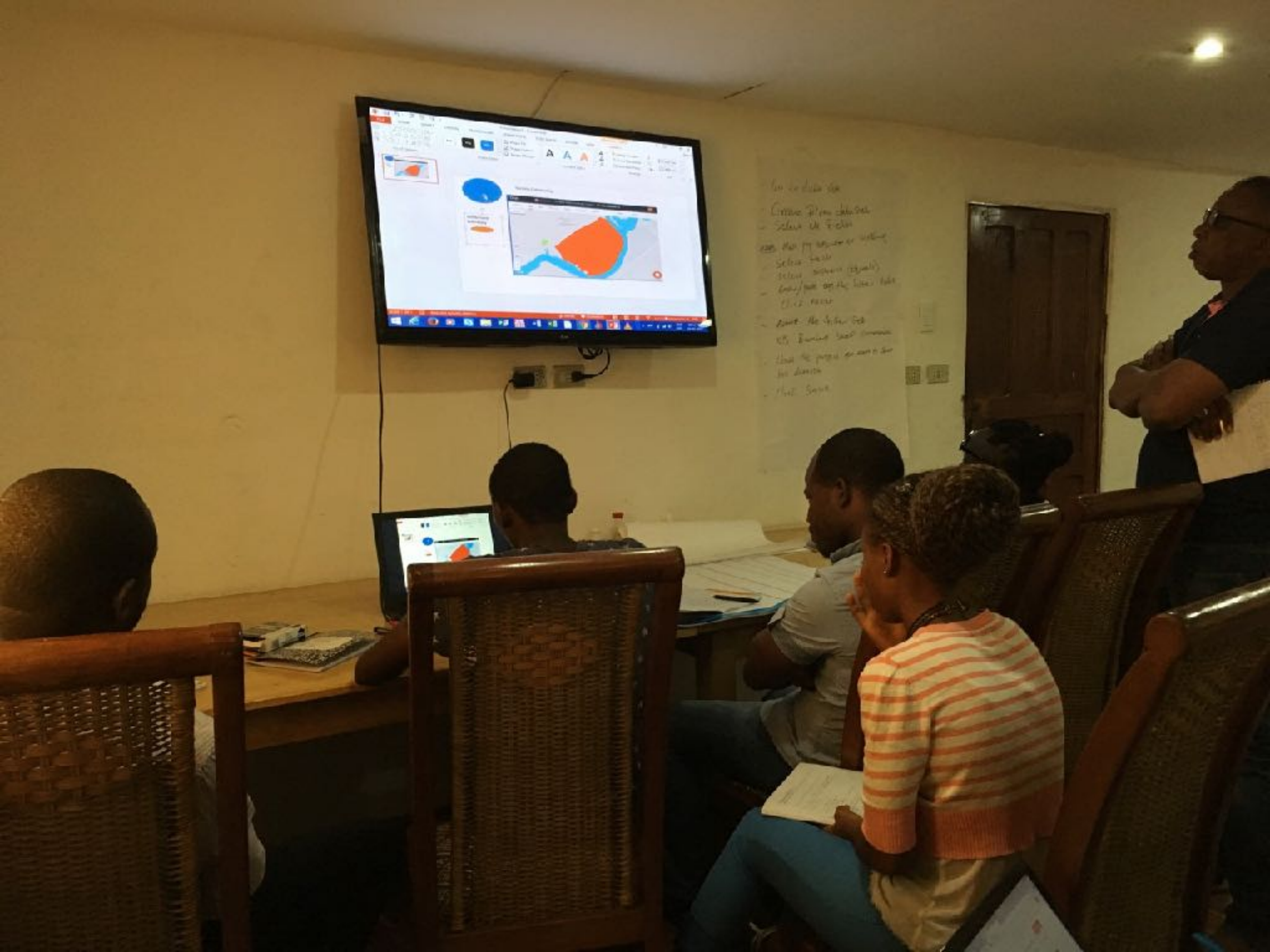

Clara Town
Clara Town Rd
United Nations Dr
Mesurado River
Water St
Ashmun St
50m
10m


D1. WHAT TYPES OF TOILET IS THIS?
Click to filter.
Pit Latrine (6)
No Answer (53)
Westpoint
Kru Beach
Powr Plant Beach
United Nations Dr
United Nations Dr
Ashmun St
Water St
Mesurado River
Mesurado River
Vai Town
United Nations Dr
50 m
50 m
TAH 7
Leaflet


D4. QUALITY OF THE WATER FROM INDIVIDUAL TAPS:
Click to filter:
Not Safe (19)
Safe for Drinking (8)
No Answer (32)
Westpoint
Kru Beach
Mesurado River
Power Plant Beach
United Nations Dr
Vai Town
50 m
Ashmun St
Leaflet


BRAVO

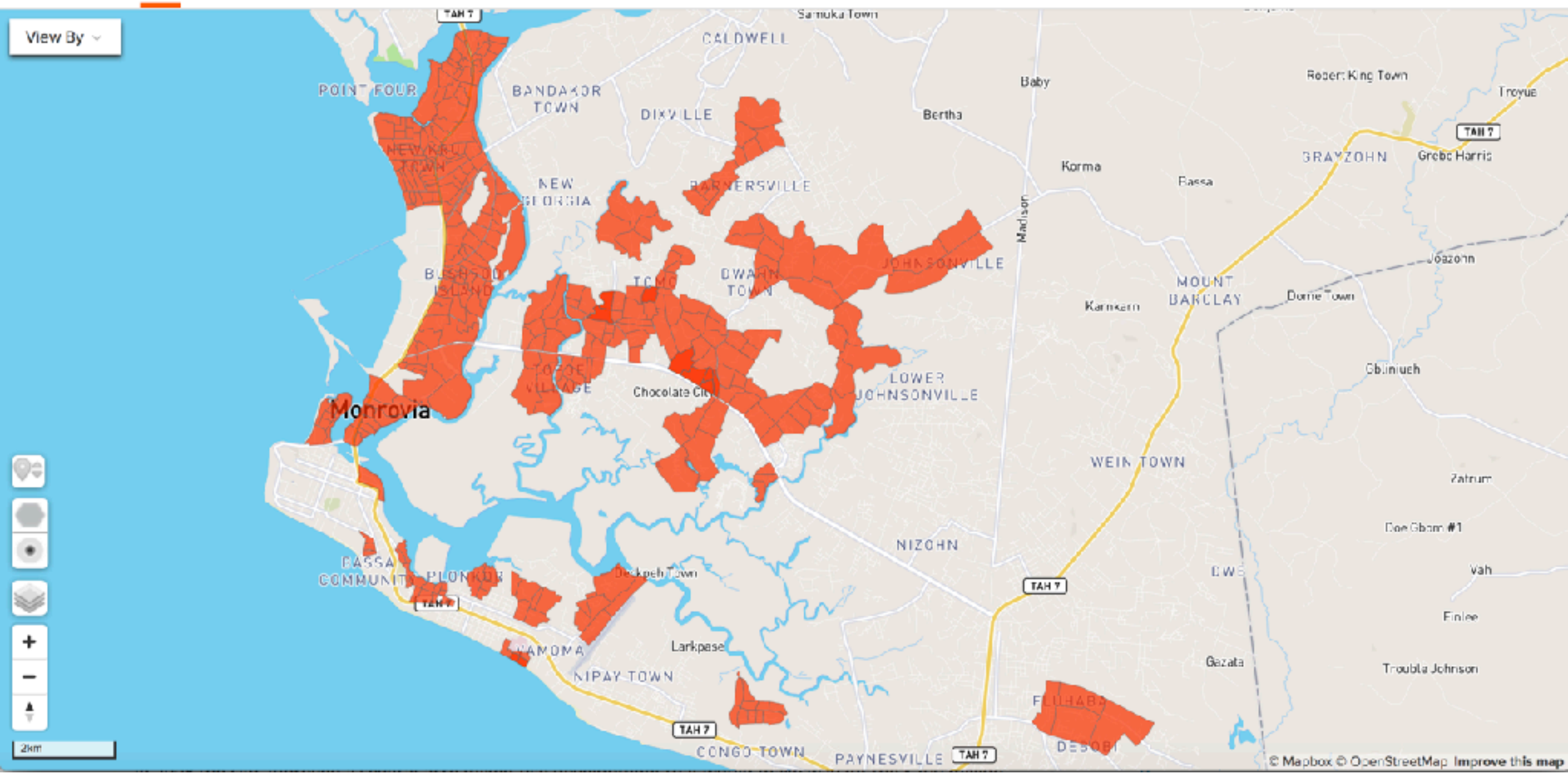




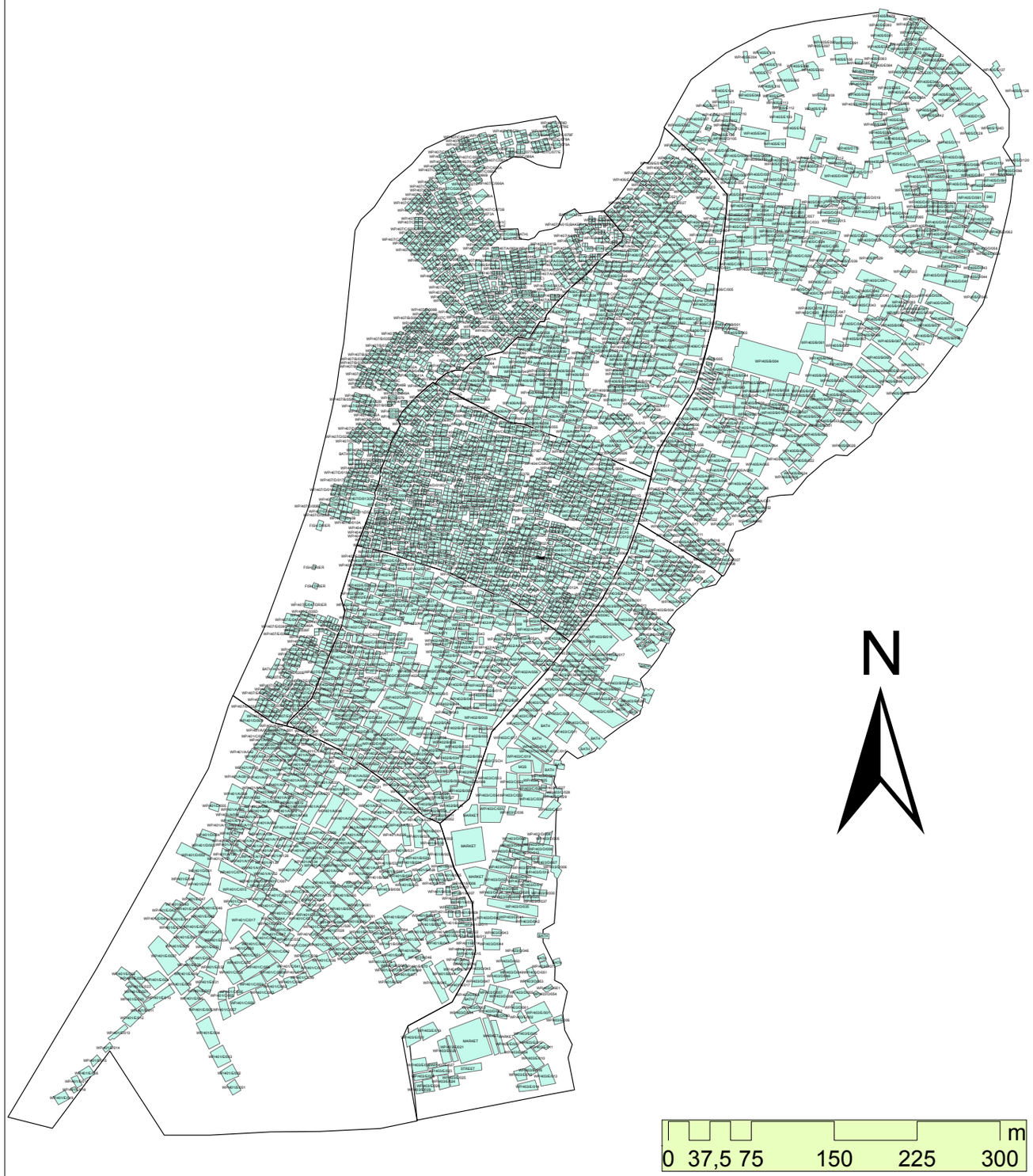

CODOH DATA
EQUI 002

ONA | sdi_liberia ▸ City-Wide Settlement Profile Liberia ▸ **Informal Settlement Boundaries**

Overview | Map | Table | Photos | Charts | Dashboard | Settings | EN | 348 Records | Webform



WESTPOINT ENUMERATION

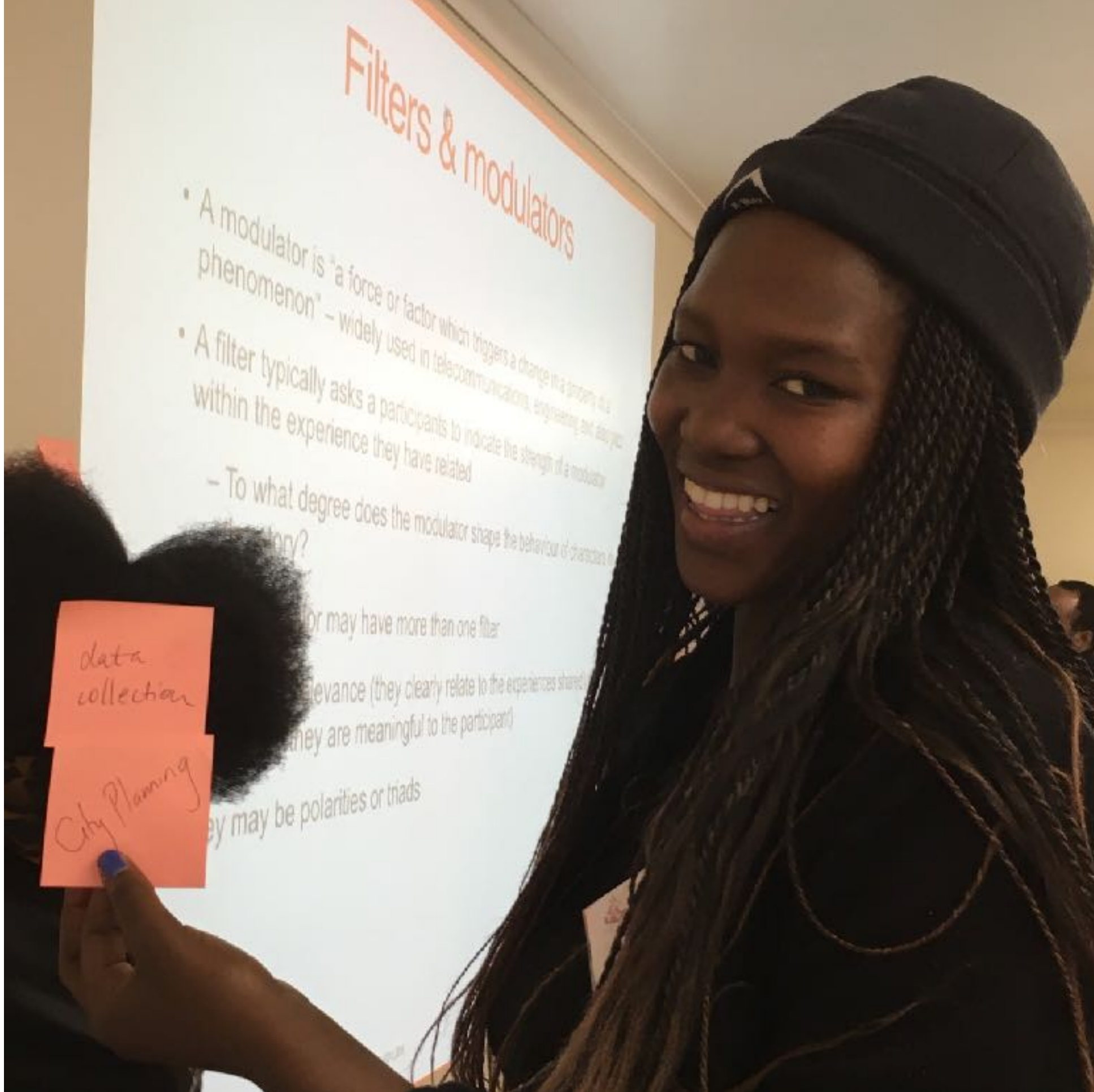


Zone	Number of households
401	1,092
402	952
403	491
404	883
405	1,131
406	319
407	901
Total	5,769

Source: West Point household enumeration, 2017


INFORMATION
IS
POWER
YMCA

Harnessing local data, science and technology for actionable intelligence towards accelerating cities' capacity for sustainable and equitable development.



Cape Town
World Design Capital in 2014

“Rebuilding and reconnecting city in structure and spirit”

One of the 4 projects submitted by SA SDI Alliance and accepted into the City’s portfolio for the bid, was the ‘re-blocking’ of Mshini Wam.

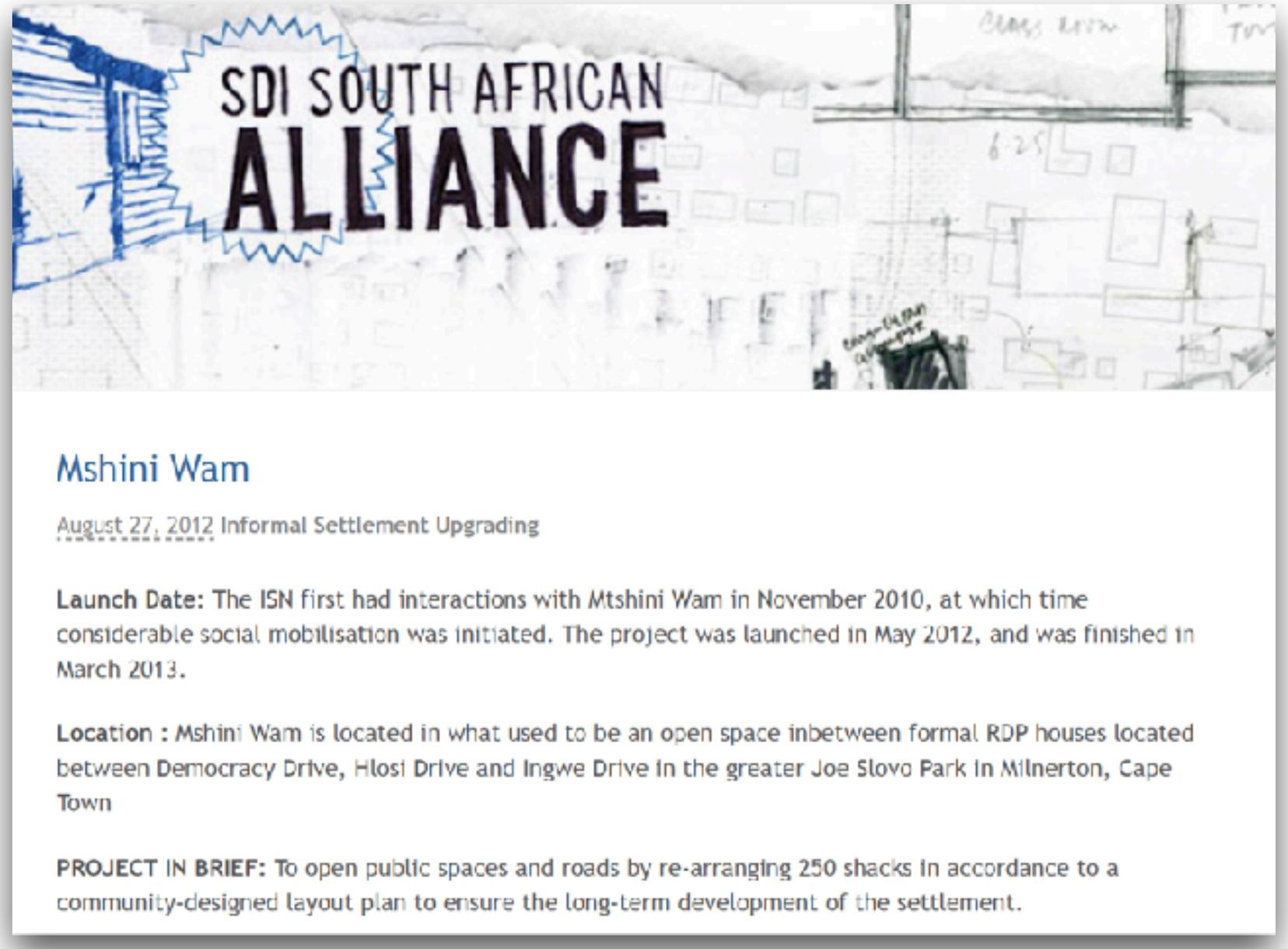
The upgrading of Mshini Wam was the first of 22 pilot projects in collaboration between ISN and the City of Cape Town as per Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed in April 2012.

Objective:
- Block-out entire community to improve access to public space and safety through central courtyards
- Improve protection against fires and flooding
- Improve access ratio to toilets for residents
- Develop a gutter/trench system that would connect to City infrastructure to reduce flooding

Process:
- Complete enumeration and mapping of settlement
- Mobilise community to save 20% of the cost of improved top structure (fire retardant)
- Produce preliminary layout of relocked section with cardboard pieces layer over cadastral map

Established in 2006 by backyards seeking to escape high rents and exploitation from backyard landlords charging exorbitant amounts (R200 (US$ 15-20) for access to basic services (water and sanitation) and electricity.

497 People living in 250 shacks l 6 public chemical toilets l 2 water taps



"This place is full of water and we can't even walk. It is raining all the time. If there is a fire, the emergency cars can't get in [access into the settlement]." Community Voice

Supporting Reblocking and Community Development in Mtshini Wam

An Interactive Qualifying Project to be submitted to the faculty of Worcester Polytechnic Institute in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Bachelor Science.

Abstract

The South African government is currently facing immense pressure to provide all citizens with access to housing and basic services. In response to the historically slow and unsustainable system of housing and service delivery for informal communities across South Africa, a process called reblocking was created. The informal settlement community of Mtshini Wam and our sponsor, Community Organisation Resource Centre (CORC), invited us to observe the first reblocking project undertaken in partnership with the City of Cape Town and the Informal Settlement Network (ISN). Our project goal was to support this reblocking process as well as community development. At the partnership's request, we created a guidebook to help streamline this process as the new standard of informal settlement improvement. We also utilised momentum from the reblocking process to implement community driven initiatives addressing issues of food security, entrepreneurial job opportunities, and quality and safety of shack dwelling.

For our full project report: http://wp.wpi.edu/capetown/homepage/projects/p2012/mtshini-wam

For more about the Cape Town Project Centre: http://wp.wpi.edu/capetown/

Authors

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Rachel Mollard
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Sarah Sawatzki
Stephen Young

Project Advisors

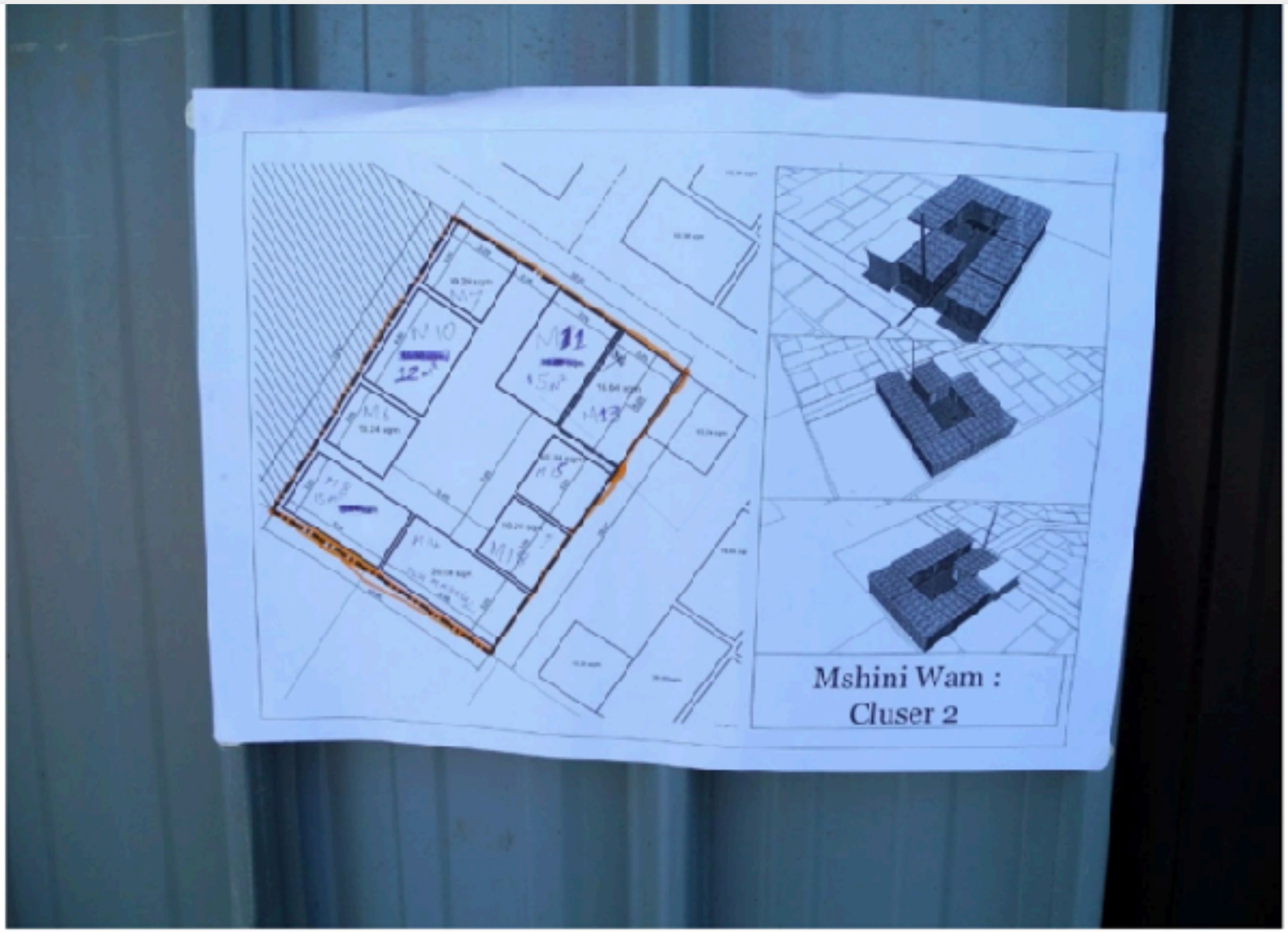
Professors Robert Hersh and Scott Jiusto

Sponsors

Community Organisation Resource Centre


MCH I

Community + Institutions + Technology



Impact: The in-situ "re-blocking" of Mtshini Wam informal settlement is making an impact on the imagination of what informal settlement upgrading could look like. More importantly, the technical interventions are lead by the community, and there is therefore considerable community buy-in and cohesion. The community has demonstrated that given the sufficient institutional support from community networks, NGOs and universities, Metropolitan government officials, and institutional enabling factors (such as the use of the EPWP), upgrading not only improves communities' living conditions, it also builds critical "social capital" for a transformed and more active citizenry.

RESEARCH ARTICLE | SOCIAL SCIENCES

Toward cities without slums: Topology and the spatial evolution of neighborhoods

Christa Brelsford[1,2,*], Taylor Martin[3], Joe Hand[1] and Luís M. A. Bettencourt[1,4]
+ See all authors and affiliations

Science Advances 29 Aug 2018:
Vol. 4, no. 8, eaar4644
DOI: 10.1126/sciadv.aar4644

"We show that it is possible to diagnose systematically the central physical problem of slums—the lack of spatial accesses and related services using a topological analysis of neighborhood maps and resolved by finding solutions to a sequence of constrained optimization problems. We set up the problem by showing that the built environment of any city can be decomposed into two types of networked spaces— accesses and places—and prove that these spaces display universal topological characteristics. We then show that while the neighborhoods of developed cities express the same common topology, urban slums fall into a different topological class. We demonstrate that it is always possible to find solutions that grow a street network in existing slums, providing universal accesses at minimal disruption and cost."

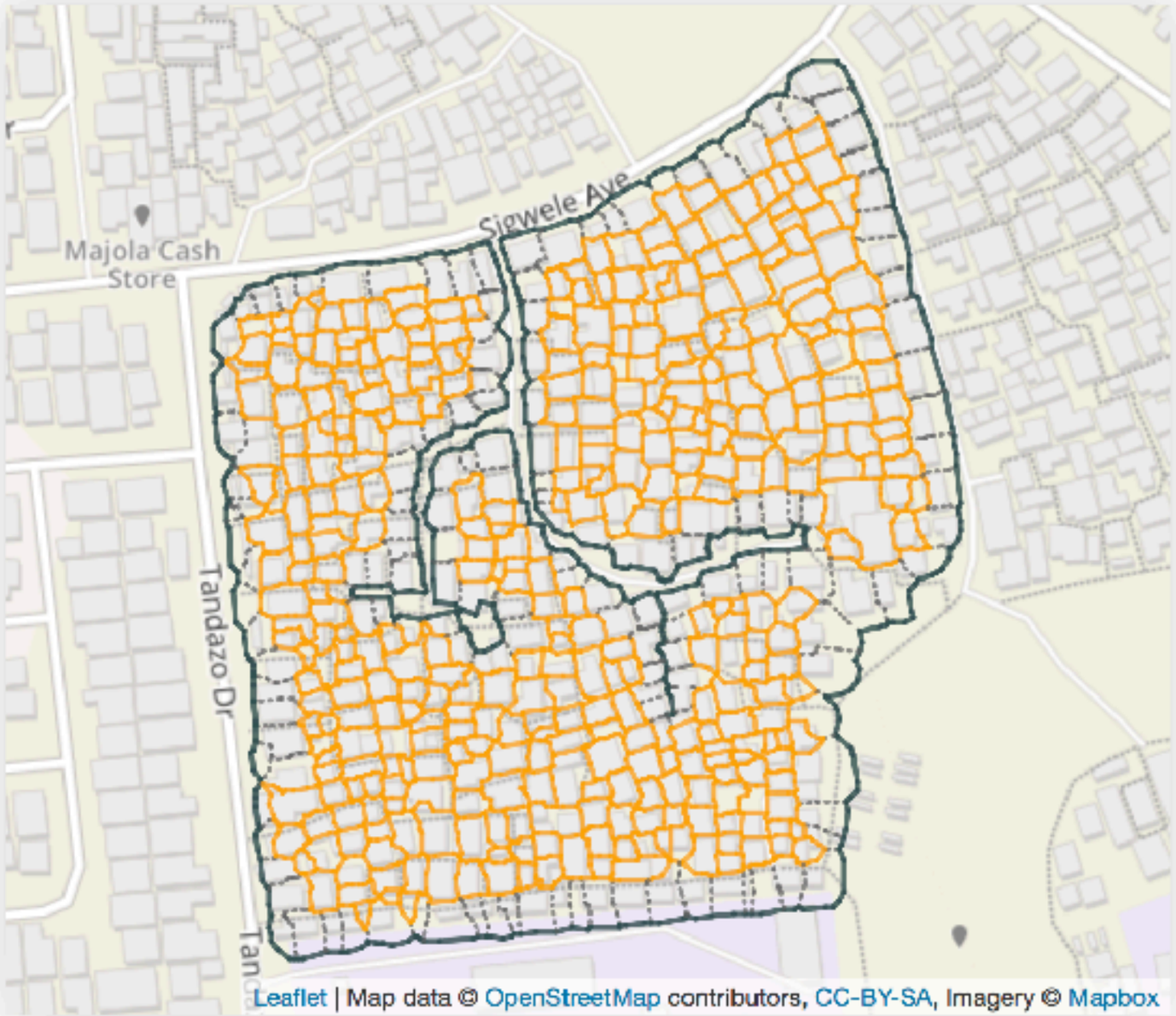
Cape Town Project

Cape Town, South Africa

This map shows a block in Khayelitsha, a township in Capetown, South Africa. These parcels were identified from March 2009 aerial photography, in conjunction with a data collection exercise by SDI South African Alliance and the Santa Fe Institute. In this map, black lines show new roads and paths, orange outlines parcels with no direct access to roads or paths. Parcels with street access are outlined in grey.

31m of paths
22,513m^2 of parcels
0.10% of area needed for paths
380 isolated parcels

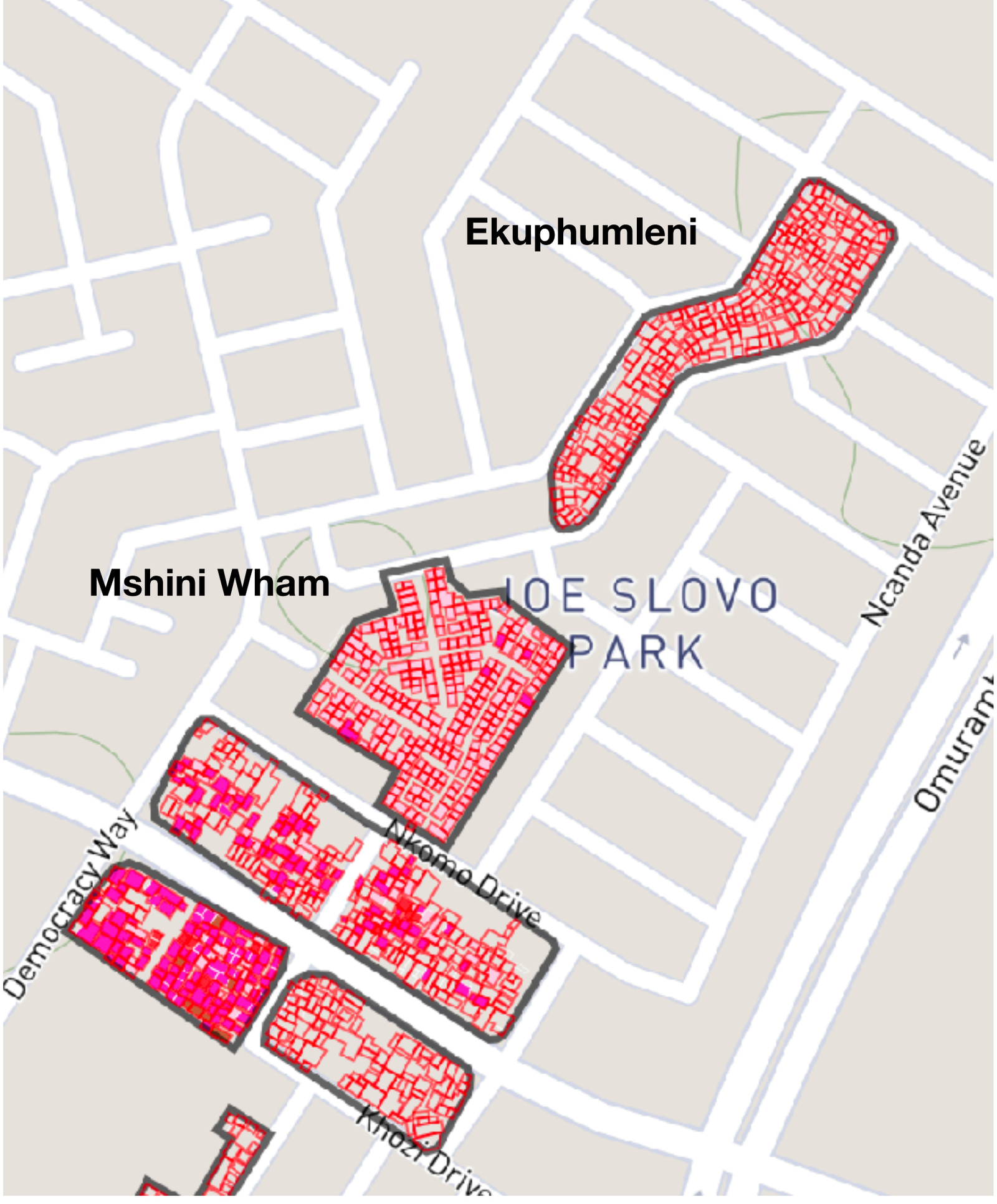
Step Selector



How might urban slum communities become more resilient to the effects of climate change?

OpenIDEO/Amplify Innovation Challenge 2016

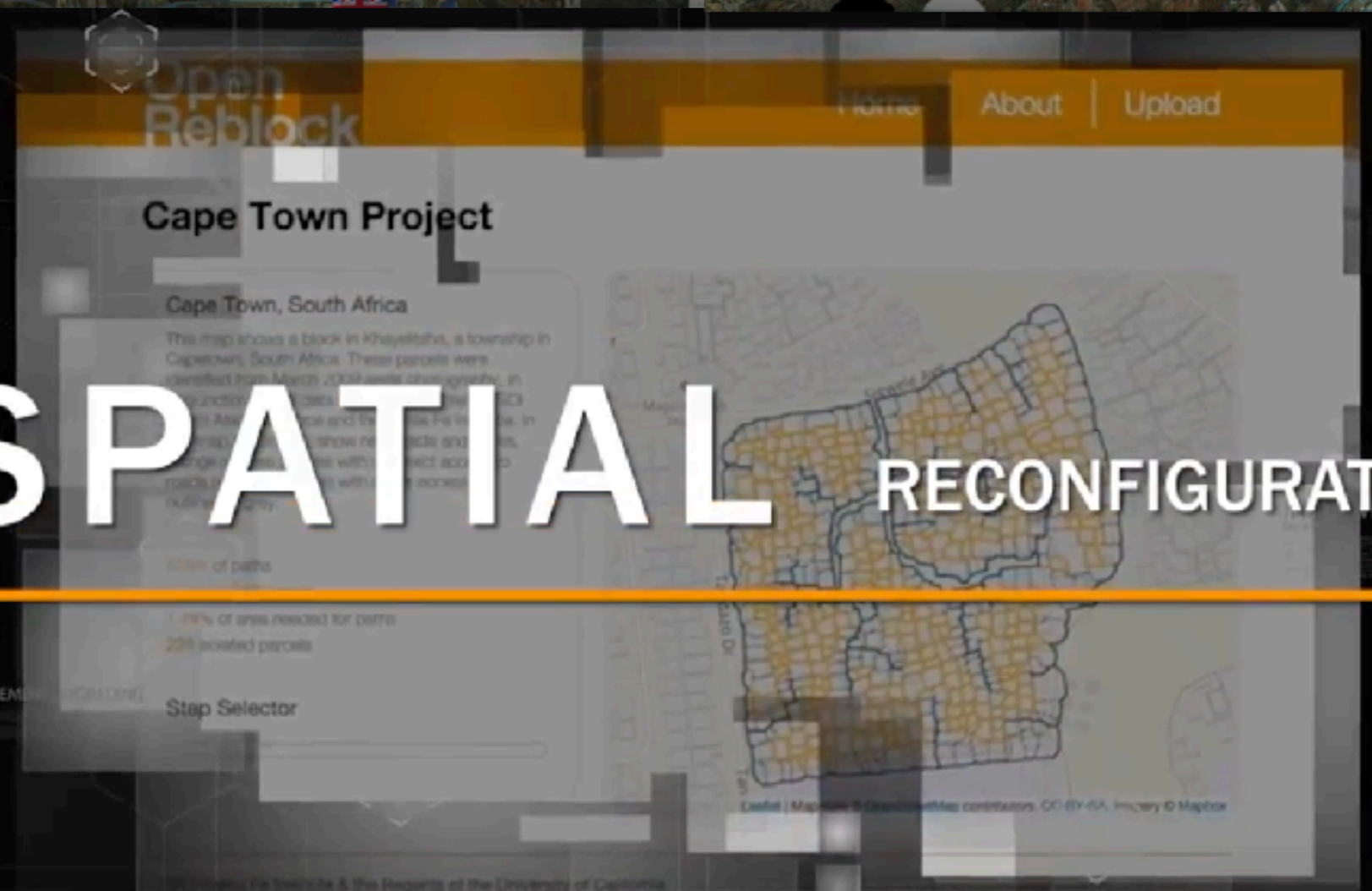

INFORMAL SETTLEMENT UPGRADING
INFORMAL SETTLEMENT UPGRADING
OpenReblock
Safe, Inclusive and Integrated Cities
Make the connection...


Ekuphumleni
Mshini Wham
IOE SLOVO
PARK
Democracy Way
Nkomo Drive
Khozi Drive
Ncanda Avenue

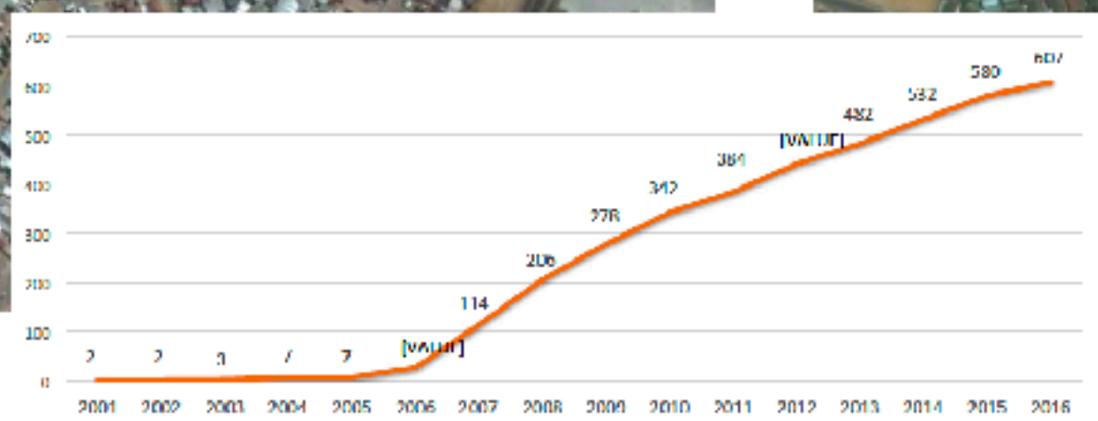
HUMAN CENTRED DESIGN PRINCIPLES

CO DESIGNED

SPATIAL RECONFIGURATION




RESILIENCE DEPENDS ON
NEW &
BETTER
KNOWLEDGE



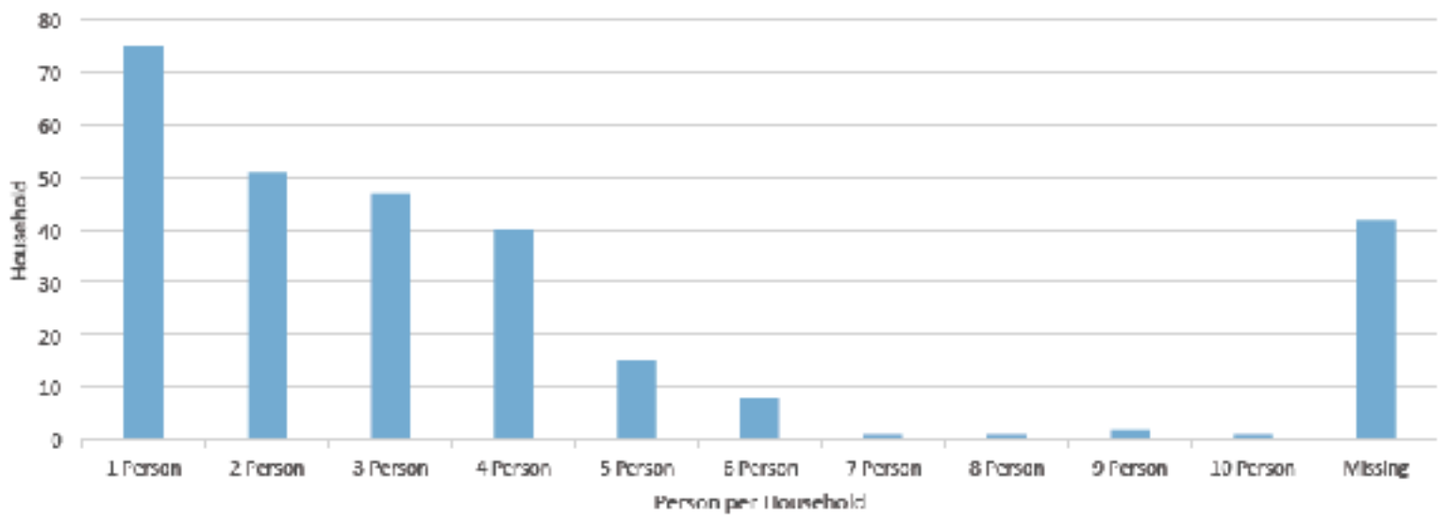
Images: Google Earth

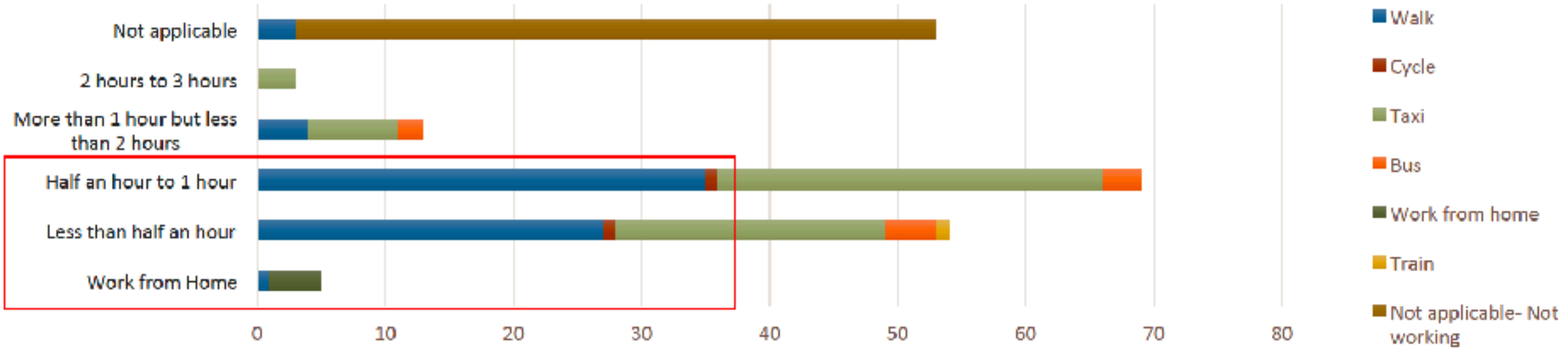

FLOODING

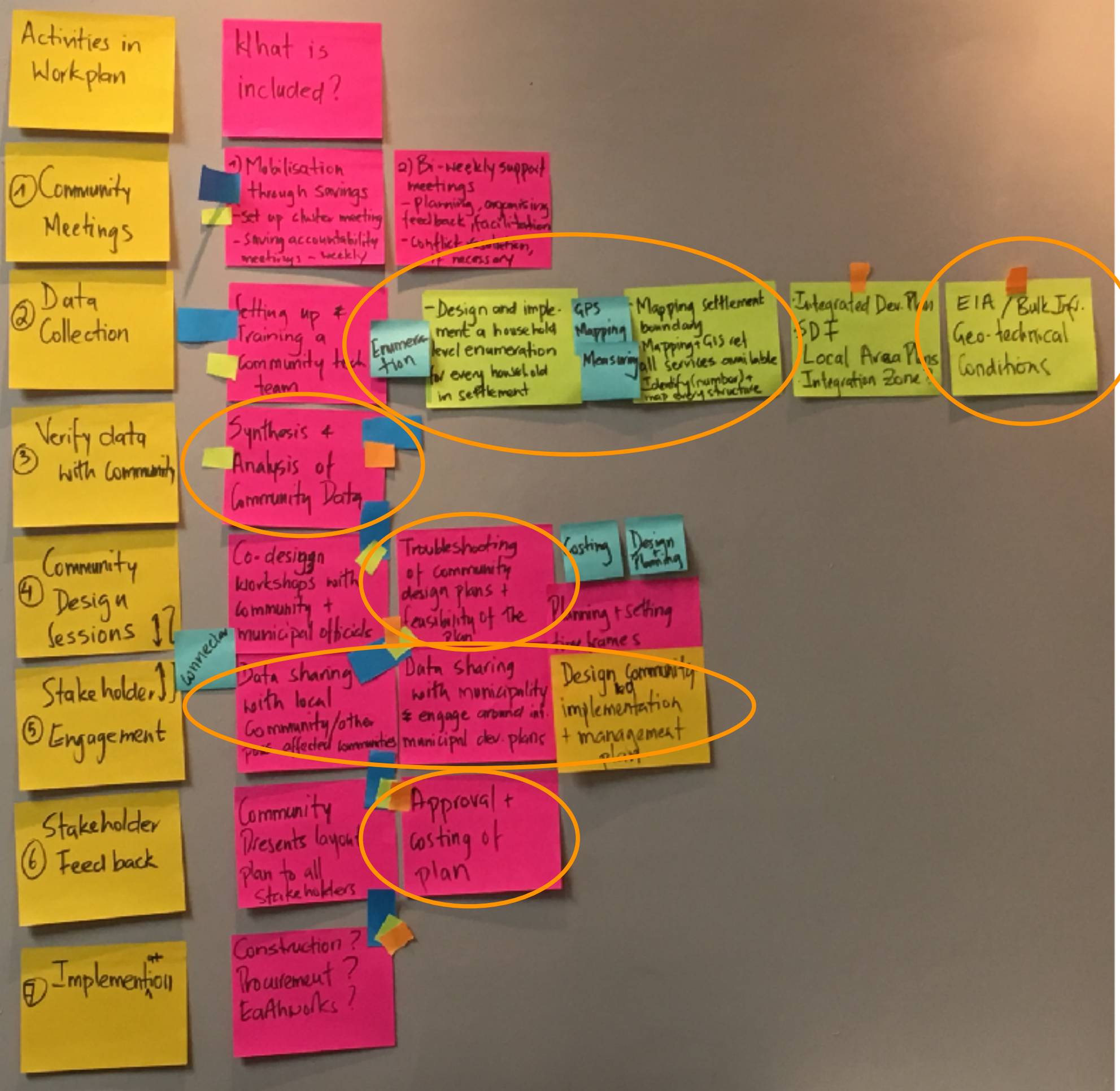

Legend
Ekuphumleni Shacks
StuctUse
Residential ONLY
Residential and OTHER USE
No information

Gender / Age
200
150
100
50
0
1-Male
2-Female
Adulte
Child <18

Gender
Age
1-Male
2-Female
Child, under 18 years
Adulte


80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
Household
1 Person
2 Person
3 Person
4 Person
5 Person
6 Person
7 Person
8 Person
9 Person
10 Person
Missing
Person per Household


Not applicable
2 hours to 3 hours
More than 1 hour but less than 2 hours
Half an hour to 1 hour
Less than half an hour
Work from Home
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
80
Walk
Cycle
Taxi
Bus
Work from home
Train
Not applicable- Not working



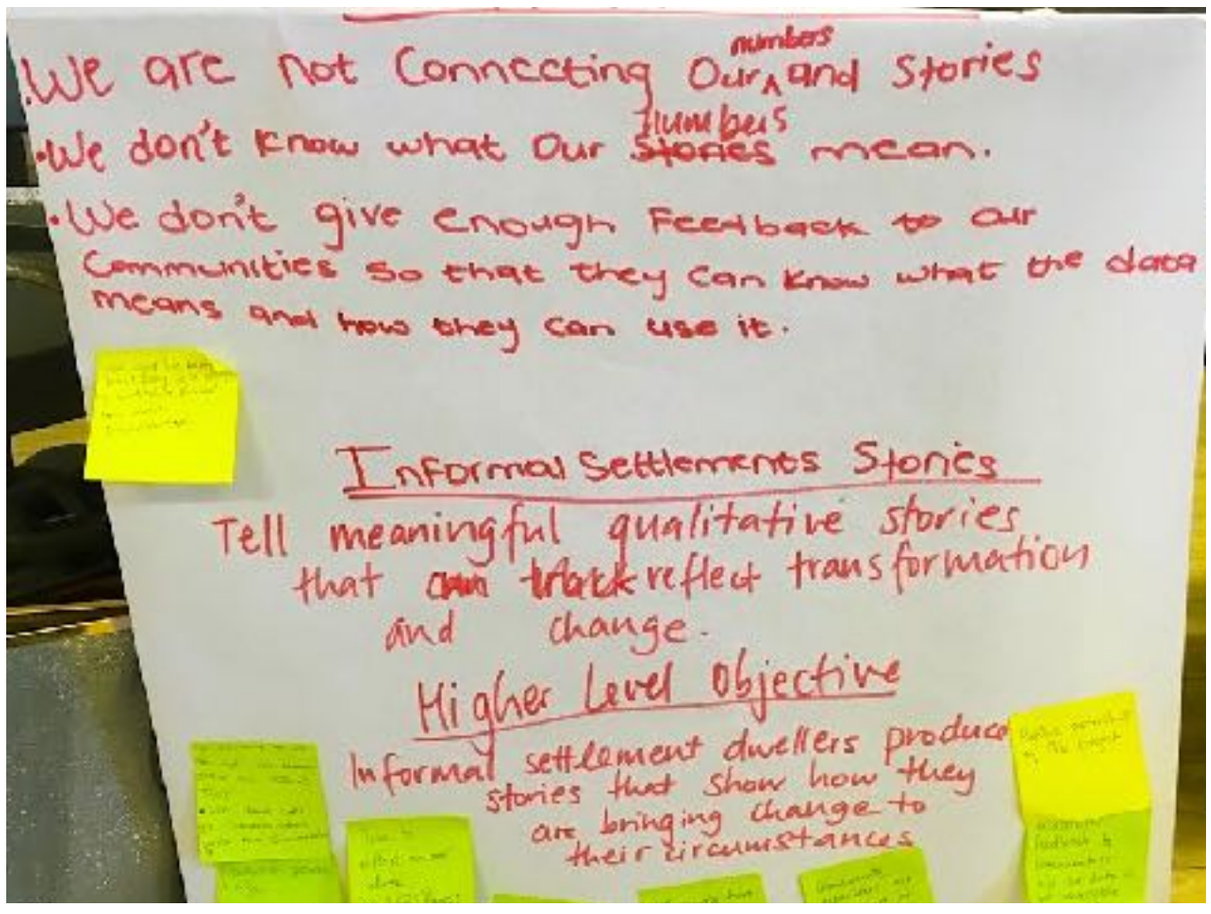
Steps of the Re-blocking process of the SA SDI Alliance

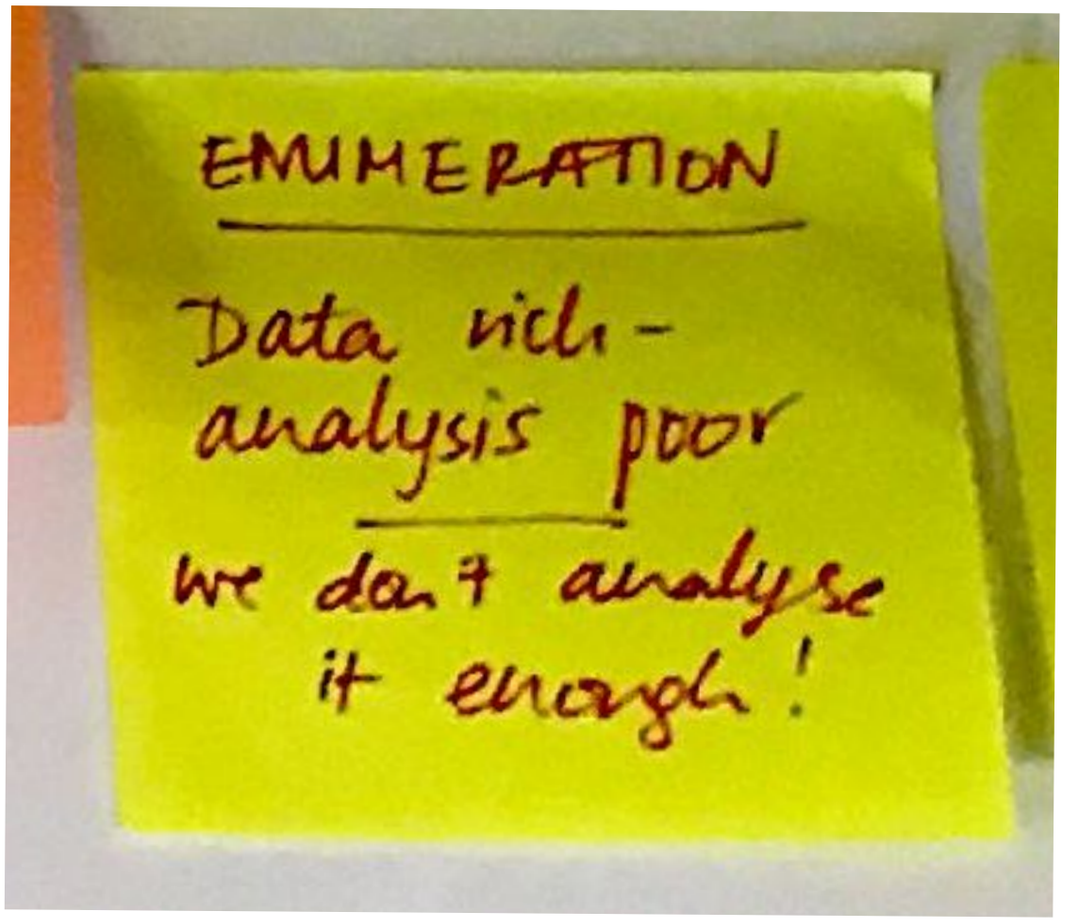
Timeframes:

Sheffield Road

Flamingo Crescent

Mshini Wam - 2012 - 2013 (Phase I) Drainages completed in 2017





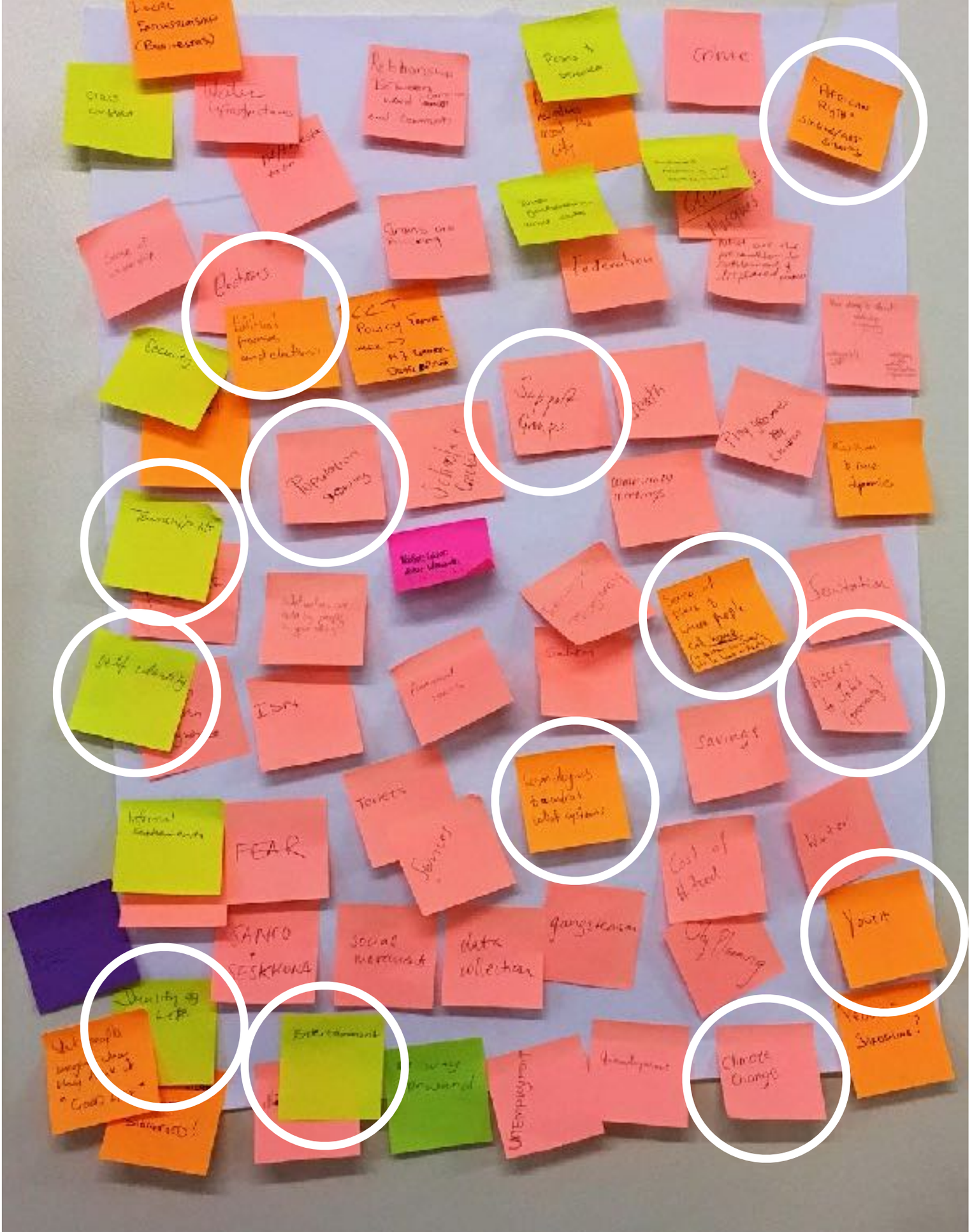
Data collected from the profile should inform upgrading projects in settlements.

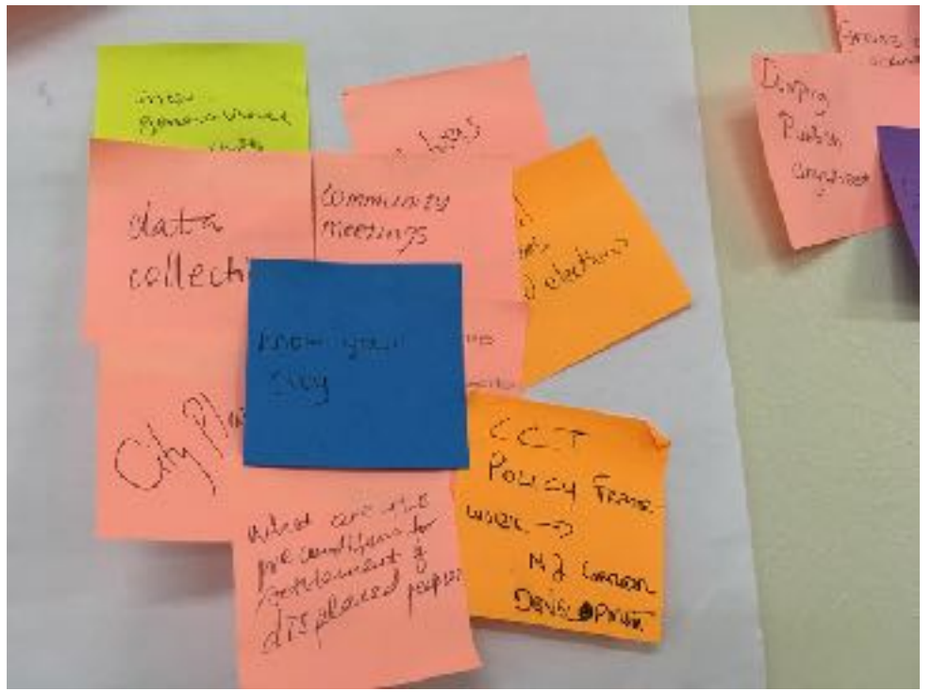
- **Project and data teams were working in silos with little co-ordination.**
- **Project decisions made by top few leaders with little consultation of data or members.**
- **City-wide profiling stretched the capacity of the Federations to grow savings groups as quickly as the data collection was happening = community (esp. youth voices lost!)**

"The crime and the unemployment are the most difficult things in Kanana and the health hazard. The problem in Kanana is that there are a lot of preschools here but they are not from government. If you have one child and you are not working, where can you get the money to feed yourself and that child and to pay the crèche? Sometimes you pay R300 per month for the crèche. If you have a R50 you can't do anything. But there is a way: we need infrastructure here in Kanana so people can go and find the jobs [in the surroundings]."

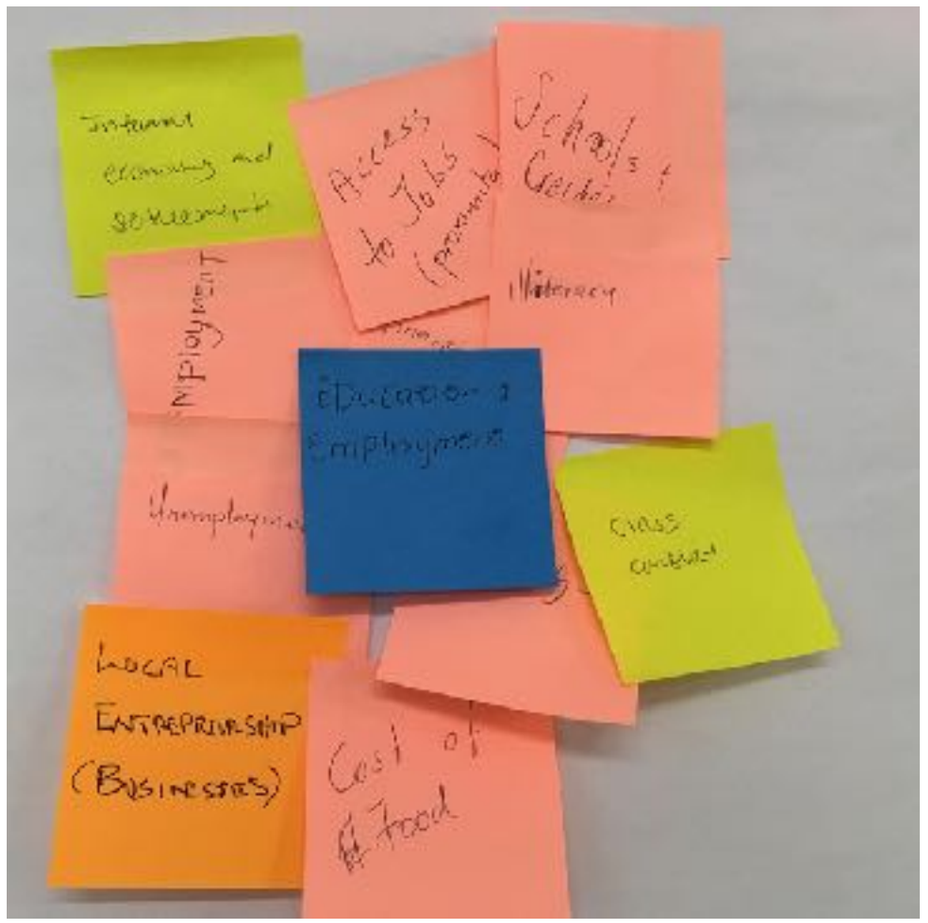
"In Kanana we don’t have any problems with water. Although we have a lot of taps people are not allowed to do their washing next to the taps. They can only take water from the tap and do their washing inside their houses because there are no drains. It’s better at home because most people open holes [in the ground], put in crates and throw in the water, which can sink into the ground a little bit. It’s better than to throw it in the streets.”


Filters & modulars



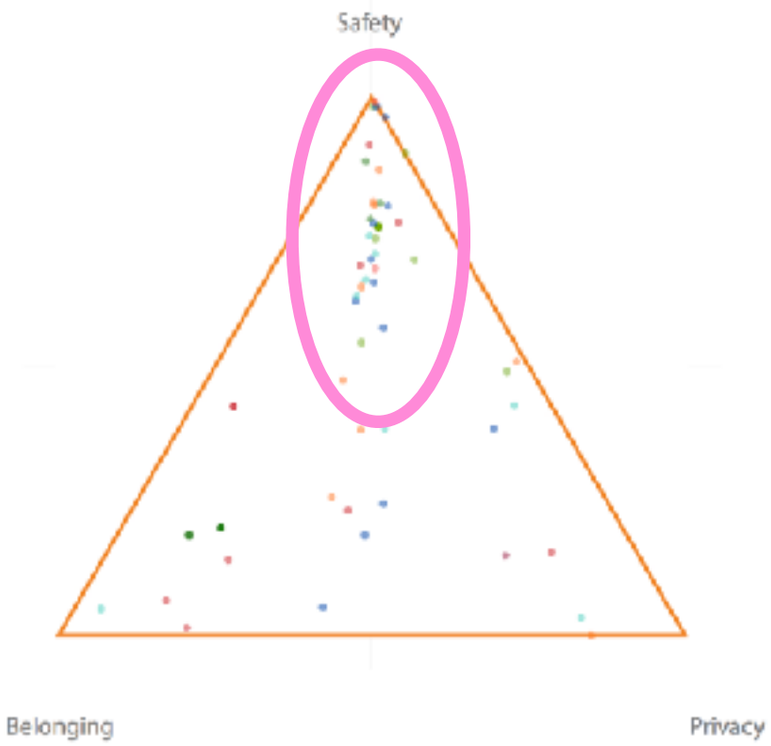


Civic Engagement / Voice

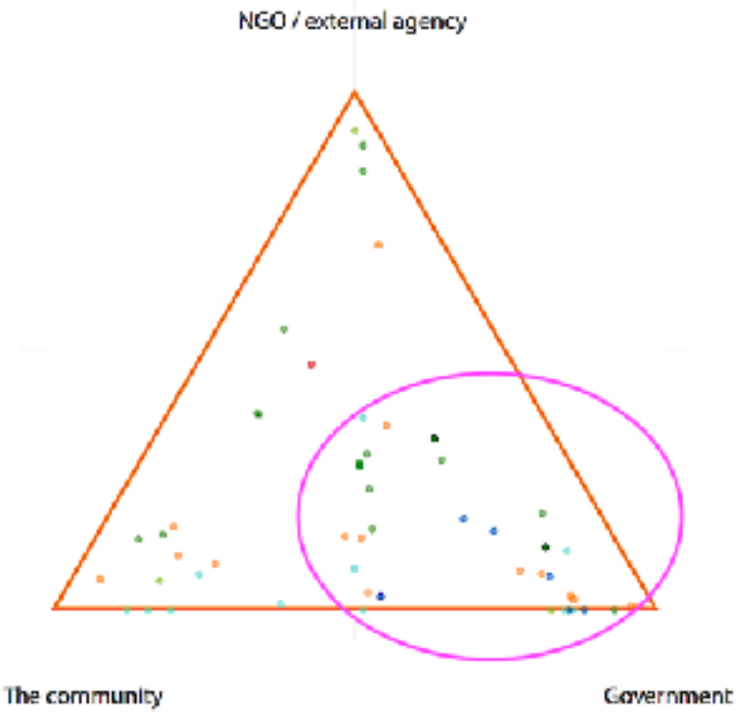


Opportunity / Quality of Life

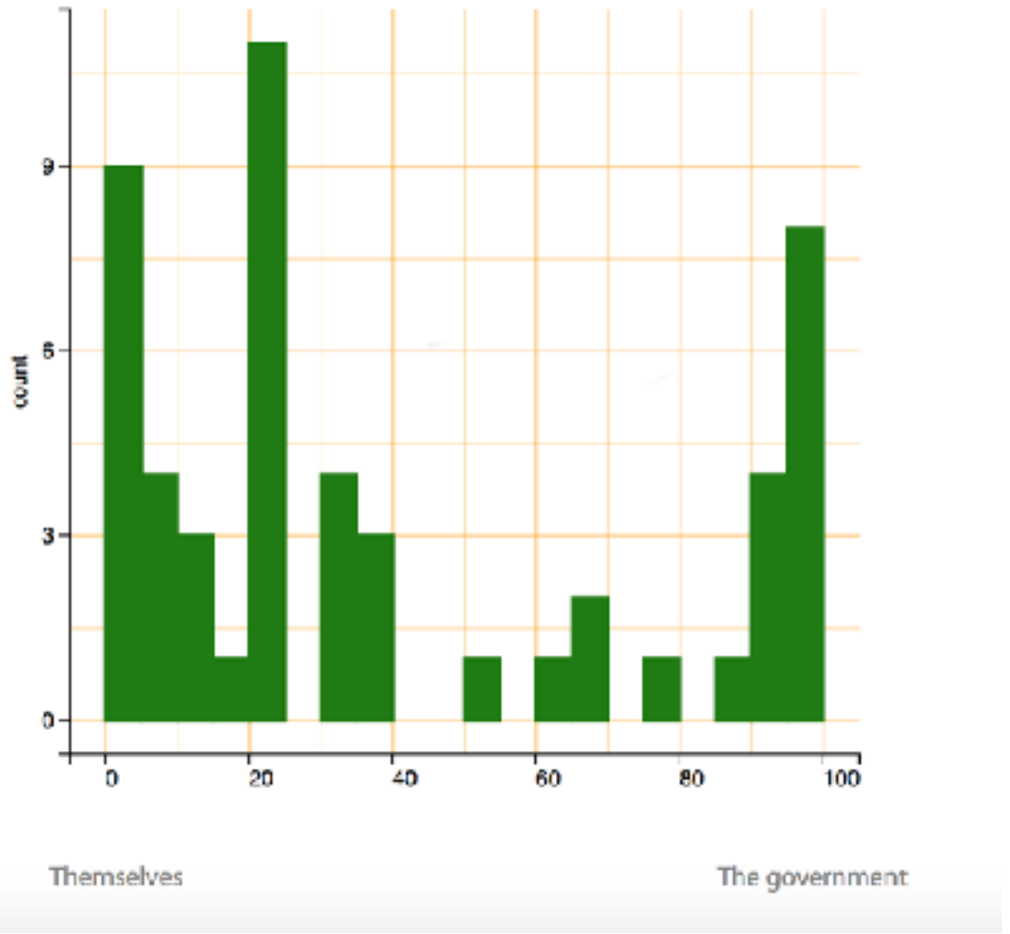
What do people value….

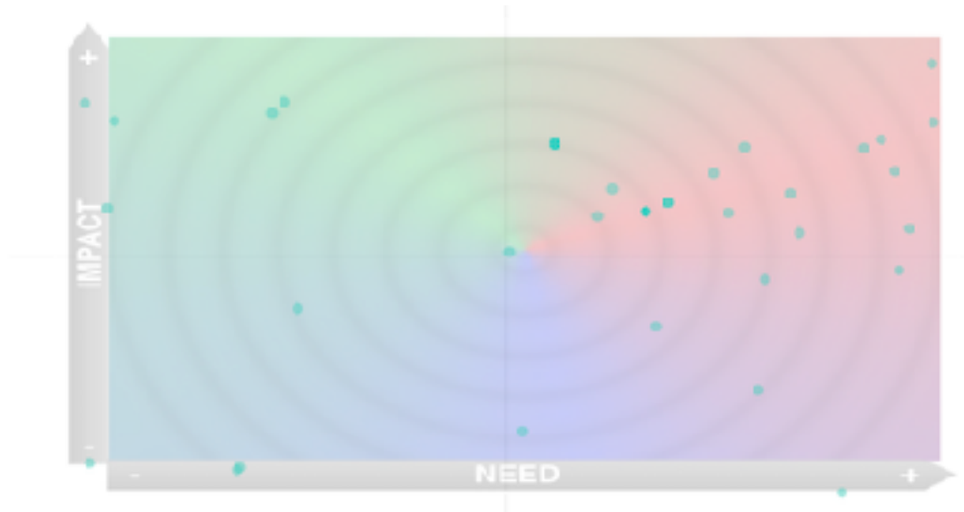


Who should hear your story….

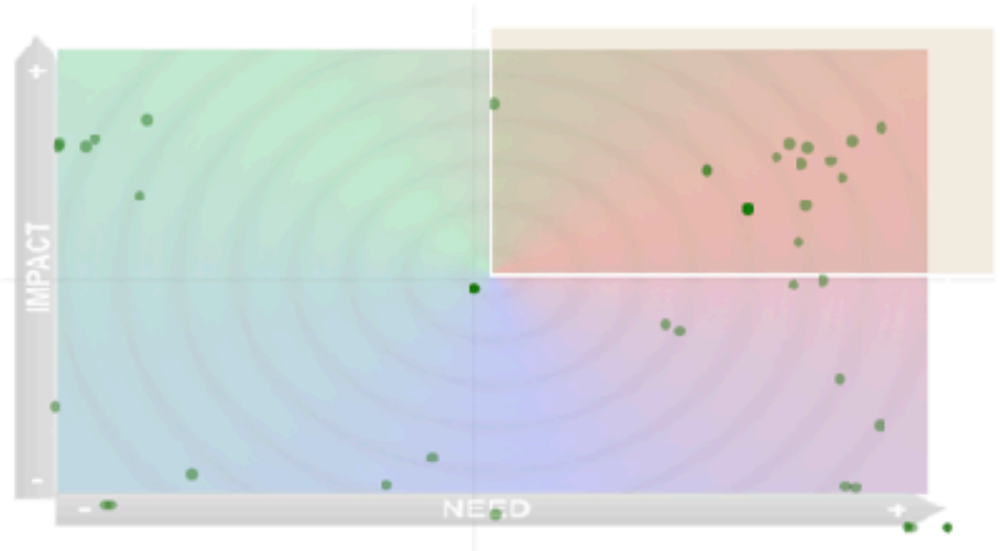


Who do people rely on to solve problems in their community….

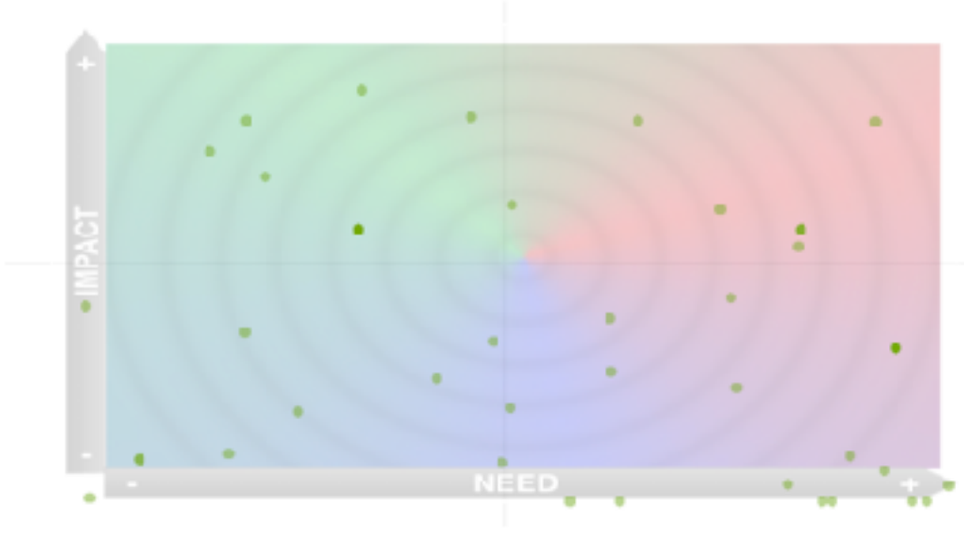




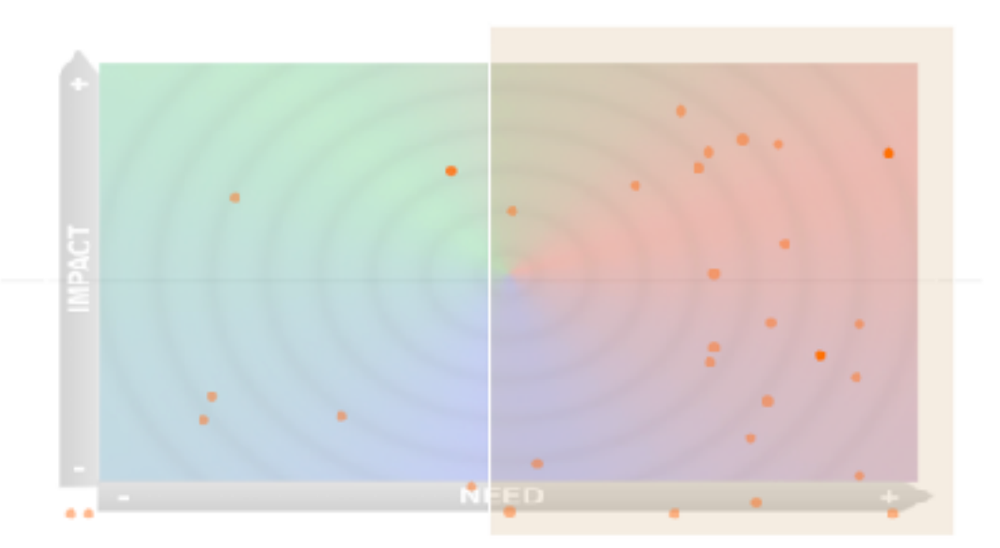
Stones1 ChildCare CommunityCentres DisasterReleif Policing Sport YouthActivities



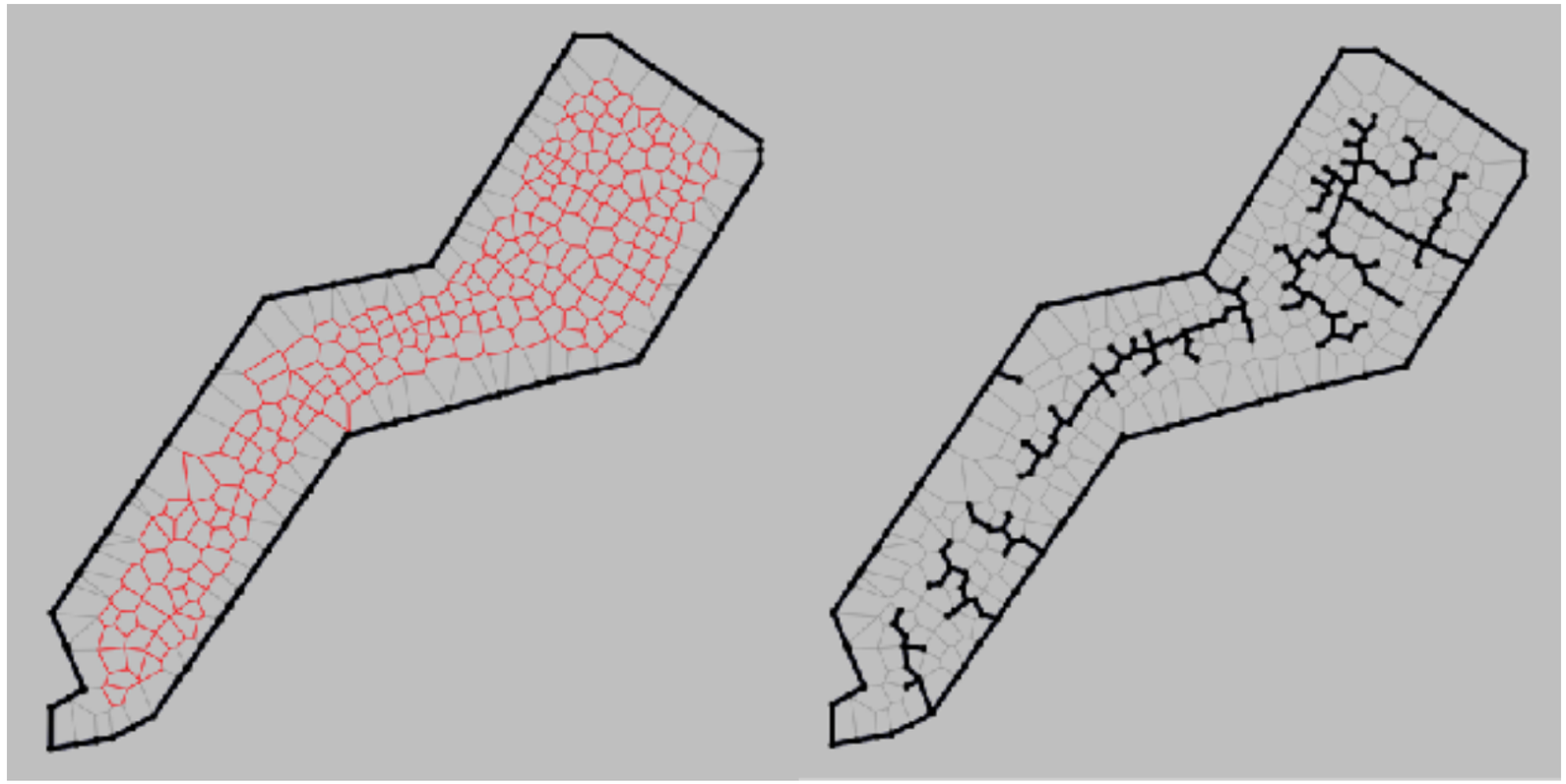
Stones1 ChildCare CommunityCentres DisasterReleif Policing Sport YouthActivities



Stones1 ChildCare CommunityCentres DisasterReleif Policing Sport YouthActivities

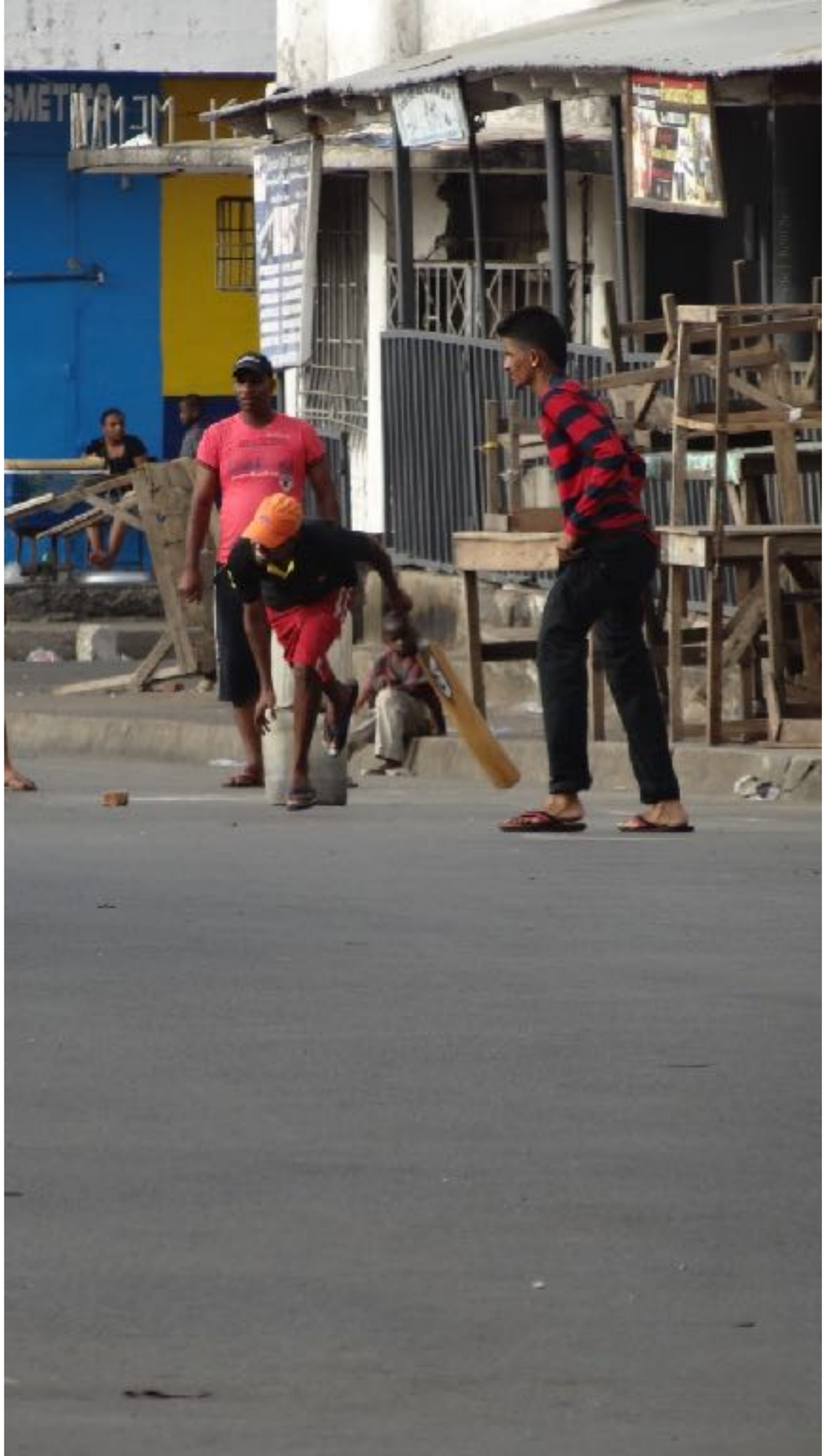


Stones1 ChildCare CommunityCentres DisasterReleif Policing Sport YouthActivities



All the many things a street can be....


CLUB BEER
It's Club Time




SHOP
FOR RENT

Baie Dankie! beukes@uchicago.edu