



Annual Conference of Trialog 2018
Book of Abstracts

**Resilient Urban Development
versus the Right to the City?**

Actors, Risks and Conflicts in the Light
of International Agreements (SDG and
NUA) - What can the academia
contribute?

TRIALOG

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SESSIONS AND ABSTRACTS - DAY I

Parallel Session 1 - Resilient Governance and Right to the City (11:15 – 13.00, Rudolf-Chaudoire Pavillon)

Chair: Prof. Dr. Kosta Mathey

Abstract 1.1.

The Institutionalization of Resilience and the Neglect of the Right to the City in the Favelas of Rio de Janeiro

Prof. Dr. Sérgio Veloso, Dr. Maria Elena Rodriguez (IRI/Puc-Rio/BRICS Policy Center)

In 2016, the city of Rio de Janeiro, at the time governed by the mayor Eduardo Paes, published the "Rio de Janeiro's Resilience Strategy." The document, a central part of the city's 2017-20 strategic plan, indicates that public-private partnership and the empowerment of private sectors of Rio's economy is the path to resilience. One month before leaving the city hall, Eduardo Paes established the Office of Sustainability and Resilience, institutionalizing the plan and the initiatives outlined in the document. Elected in 2017, the new administration of Marcello Crivella maintained the strategy, the office and the understanding that the enabling of private sector is critical to achieving resilience. The empowerment of private sectors to make public goals clashes with the essential idea behind the rights to the city that the urban should be a space of citizenship and popular participation rather than a space of consumerism and guided by powerful forces and interests of the market. The Rio's 2017-20 strategic plan, while situates a market approach to resilience at its core, neglects the right to the city. The main argument this paper presents is that the city hall of Rio de Janeiro, through its resilience strategy, does not act to secure citizenship and rights to its entire population, but to secure private sectors' interests and demands, thus increasing the vulnerability and reducing the quality of life of its most impoverished communities and areas. The paper sustains this argument by analyzing how this resilience strategy impacted concretely in some favelas of Rio, mainly the ones that suffer with flood problems.

Abstract 1.2.

Disaster Risk Governance and Urban Resilience of Informal Settlement: Findings and Reflections of a Multi-stakeholder Gap Analysis Workshop in Metro Manila

Dr. Juan Du and Msc Wiriya Puntub (TU Dortmund University)

Strategic risk reduction particularly addressing informal settlements in the Global South has not gained significant international debates. Informal settlements located in disaster-prone areas posed intractable socio-economic and cultural-spatial problems. However, resettlement approaches in the Philippines achieved no success in sustaining resettlers' livelihoods. Through lens of hazard-prone informal settlements in Metro Manila, this paper exemplifies dichotomy of theories and practicability on disaster risk governance. It presents findings of a multi-stakeholder workshop in Metro Manila, injected with international and local perspectives including government, civil society, academia and international agencies. Based on the dialogue, key challenges in risk reduction were scrutinized within scope of resilience retreat, resilience upgrading of informal settlements and risk governance conditioned by rapid urbanisation and persistent informality. Findings of this paper pinpointed critical deficits on: participatory-governance and resilience-building from national to individual level; regional and cross-city planning; enforcement of comprehensive land use planning on localities; mandated formal representation of informal communities in local plans; accurate

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informal settlement socio-economic profiling; affordable housing options for informal settlers; and training of resettlers to sustain their livelihoods. To bridge the gap, the study proposed baseline recommendations throughout all planning levels, including mainstreaming disaster risk management in all governance strata, tailoring participatory resilient retreat solutions and co-designing climate-adapted resilient upgrading with informal settlers to enhance their coping capacities. Further queries were suggested on: risk trends and resettlement options; participatory shelter planning approach for resettlement sites; cross-municipality plans for a horizontal coordination among local government; and unbalanced spatial structure of Metro Manila and its periphery.

Keywords:

Metro Manila, Hazard-prone informal settlement, Disaster risk management and participatory-governance, Resilient upgrading, Resilient resettlement

Abstract 1.3.

Resilient Urbanisation in Contexts of Armed Conflicts and Other Situations of Violence

Dima Dayoub (TU Berlin University)

In a highly urbanized world like the one we currently live in, political, economic, cultural, religious, gender and ethnic differences are negotiated every day on the urban arena. When tensions turn into a conflict and conflict escalates into violence, the urban space becomes the battlespace. Concern with these fragile contexts is becoming a central preoccupation of military strategists, policy makers, and urban planners. Yet the responses of formal and informal systems operating in settings characterized by chronic urban violence or armed conflict are weakly investigated. The manner in which informal institutions in supposedly chronically violent cities such as Medellin, Gaza, Aleppo, Baghdad, or Johannesburg, are capable of reproducing alternative service functions, is poorly understood as well as the livelihood strategies adopted by many of the residents within them. It is the very resilience of such cities that is too often overlooked and a source of resistance from which important lessons can be drawn for humanitarian and development action.

The paper will examine briefly responses witnessed from the inhabitants of Aleppo city to cope to the imposed strictly restrained way of living in the midst of the Syrian protracted conflict as evidence will show that people do not stay helpless in these dramatic cases, with a reference to other cities' resilient mechanisms such as Sarajevo and Beirut. The study seeks to open new directions for comparative empirical inquiry and theorization of current modalities of resilience emerging from protracted violent settings.

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Abstract 1.4.

Right to the City or Resilient Cities? Implications for the Urban Integration of Refugees

Dr. Eva Dick (German Development Institute)

Urban authorities are at the forefront in the daily management of large-scale population influxes. Only one third of the world's approximately 20 million refugees presently lives in camps; the majority settle in urban areas and peri-urban settlements. Due to a universal trend towards prolonged ('protracted') displacement, cities are becoming increasingly important spaces of integration.

In light of these trends, the New Urban Agenda of the Habitat III Conference pledges for a rights-based approach for the integration of migrants and refugees in urban areas. It requires signatories to respect the human rights of migrants and refugees "regardless of migration status", promoting their access to basic infrastructure and livelihoods, and supporting local governments in strengthening urban cross-sectoral dialogue. Exemplifying this, municipalities such as the Sanctuary Cities in North America and Europe contribute to facilitating "orderly, safe and responsible migration" (SDG 10.7) through the promotion of urban and residence-based citizenship for unauthorized migrants and refugees. However, in the major refugee receiving and transit countries in Africa, the implications for urban integration policies and planning are far less clear. In the context of an ongoing BMZ-funded research project involving document review, expert interviews and observation in the Horn of Africa, this paper examines how global migration policies diffuse and are negotiated between different governance scales and spheres of interest. The present paper focuses on the regional pilot application of the UN's Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) for the (re-) integration of Somali refugees. It shows that while the CRRF calls for enhancing self-reliance of refugees and the resilience of hosting communities, the multi-level political and institutional environment in most countries of the 'Horn' is unfavourable to urban integration – let alone to the enhancement of refugees' right to the city.

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Parallel Session 2 – Self-help Development and Community Resilience (11:15 – 13.00, Room 301 GB I)

Chair: Dr. Nadine Appelhans

Abstract 2.1.

Building Self-Organized Farmer Institutions in Dar es Salaam

Maren Wesselow (Universität Oldenburg)

Farming is regarded as a means for urban citizens to use social production of urban space and initiate community-based action. In sub-Saharan countries, urban farmers often work in informal settings and face environmental risks such as water scarcity, floods and crop pests. To provide for these risks and cope with their impacts, farmers could profit from self-organized insurance arrangements. This contribution aims on identifying factors for success and failure of these community-based risk management arrangements in an urban farming context. Findings base on a qualitative case study in Dar es Salaam, consisting of 46 semi-structured interviews with farmers, officials at the district and ward level, and NGO's active in the study area.

Results confirm that urban farmers in Dar es Salaam widely lack access to formal insurances, loans or credits. However, informal sharing agreements and mutual help exist among a small circle of family members, neighbors and friends. Other forms of solidarity systems such as organized groups, community credits, labor exchange, and non-monetary exchange of goods and services are hindered by social fragmentation, mistrust and the high level of monetarization in the urban area. However, successful microfinance projects guided by NGO's show that self-organized groups can work effectively in the long-term if agreements are formalized and control mechanisms are established. These findings highlight the importance of trustful long-term relationships between farmers and the formalization of group structures to develop community-based solutions to form urban resilience.

Abstract 2.2.

Adaptation to Water Scarcity: A Comparative Study of Water Management Strategies in the Caribbean Island of San Andrés, Colombia

Prof. Holmes Julian Páez Martínez (Pontificia Universidad Javeriana), Lissette Munoz Ortiz (Universidad de los Andes)

Caribbean islands typically suffer from water scarcity. As populations grow, many of them simply do not have enough freshwater sources. In response, residents usually collect rainwater in their homes, a practice based on social structures and a water management (WM) role tacitly and historically assigned to women. Yet today, mainly rapid migration as well as tourism (encouraged by government policies, international agreements and business interests) make these domestic methods insufficient. The freshwater-deprived island of San Andrés (27 Km²), is home to 68000 Colombians and has known a significant growth of tourism since 1960s. The island faces now the impacts of climate change (CC) which modify adversely rainfall seasons. Extracting water from wells and desalination processes at the family level is becoming unaffordable for the majority. Collective solutions are thus increasingly required. This study conducts a comparative analysis of two water management strategies implemented in San Andrés. Data was collected over two years, through 20 interviews with local residents and government officers, resource mapping, and ethnographic

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analysis. Preliminary results show that the success of collective WM solutions largely depends on the degree of community empowerment and the clear, and culturally sensitive, distribution of roles between men and women. Given their experience in WM and influence on social capital, women can fulfill leadership roles more efficiently than men. These results point to effective ways of implementing WM solutions in Caribbean islands and highlight crucial cultural and social features that must be taken into account in CC adaptation strategies in the region.

Abstract 2.3.

Beyond Urban Segregation: Resilient Neighborhoods and Territorial Frames in Middle-Sized Towns of Latin America: The Case of “Planta de Gas” in the Patagonian-Argentine City of Trelew.

Dr. Mitchell de Sousa (University of Buenos Aires)

As far as academic literature goes regarding low-income settlements on urban areas in Latin America, concepts such as “segregation” are currently filling up the academic literature, specially pointing out those places where urban marginality, violence or poverty concentrates on informal urban spaces. This concept has a wide acceptance in the academic community in Latin America. However, during the revival of the welfare state model, specifically in Argentina from years 2003 to 2015, we have seen that the dynamics of these sectors have gained an overall resilience over segregation. We have managed to see a transformation of the inner dynamics of the popular sectors which concepts such as those doesn't seems to fit anymore (or even worse, it might be counterproductive) for these places, since the empowered of these sectors gained enough notoriety to build up for themselves new ways of centrality that competes or even complement the main centralities of the cities. “Planta de Gas” In the city of Trelew, Argentina is a stigmatized settlement in the northeast section of the town, which lies besides two important routes and a canal that separate it from the main centrality of the town. Yet, during the 00s, local government as well as national investment spent on a variety of programs that made the flux of mobility and earning by its population profitable by the sense of its condition. This work focuses on how the empowerment of these new urban classes invest and builds their own territorialities despite still having low acceptance by their surrounding population.

Abstract 2.4.

Right to be Resilient: A Folk's Approach towards Attaining Resilient Urban Environment

Sorav Partap (Frankfurt University of Applied Sciences)

Objective: To highlight the importance of practically integrating the folks in the planning of an urban environment and to elaborate how this can positively affect the resilience regarding exceptional natural phenomena with the help of local technical and socio-political solutions.

Method: The paper is divided into two parts. The first part tries to put the “folks” in the center of an “urban system” with the help of the works of Henri Lefebvre and Patrick Geddes. The second part tries to look for the socio-political frameworks in which the folk's potential can be used for the

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resilient urban evolution. The second part takes reference from the works of John F. C. Turner and local examples from the Indian context.

Result: The motive of this paper is to develop an argument about the role of folks in dealing with the shocks and chronic stresses of an urban environment. From there, it will make the attempt to derive an integrative socio-political-ecological system that could be a model for future built environments with a focus upon “localization”.

Issues in the context of urban resilience: In the given context of urban resilience, apart from dealing primarily with post disaster generated numbers and data it can be helpful to also look from “bottom to top” integrating people’s experience and knowledge of local strategies regarding natural phenomena.

Main Idea of the work: Lefebvre’s idea of “the right to the city” demand for the people’s right to participate in the public urban debates and the right for everyone to use and experiment with the available resources of the urban environment for the evolution of the same. Similarly, Patrick Geddes presses the idea of “folk planning” instead of “urban planning”. In the “The Notation of Life”, Geddes talks about the role of folks in the building and re-building of the urban environment explaining how the everyday actions of the folks and the existing surroundings perceived by the brain affects the future action of the folks in the process of urban form’s evolution. Also, John Turner advocates for providing the action oriented power in the hands of the people in order to make them able to decide and take action for the urban evolution. The question this paper wants to raise is how the participation of people in a specific local context, not just theoretically but practically can be integrated in the planning of an urban environment and how it can help the inhabitants “to maintain the continuity through all shocks and stresses, while positively adapting and transforming toward sustainability.”

Keywords:

Folks, Rights, Urban resilience, Self-reliance, Folk’s participation, Evolution, Awareness, Localization

SESSIONS AND ABSTRACTS - DAY I

Parallel Session 3 – Land Management, Spatial Justice (14.00 – 16.00, Room 301 GB I)

Chair: Antje Wemhoener

Abstract 3.1.

How Urban Sustainability is Challenged by the Political Economy of Land Markets - A Case Study from Uganda and Somaliland

Prof. Dr. Alexander Jachnow, Dorcas Nthoki (Eramus University Rotterdam)

To provide strategies for a more sustainable urbanization, particularly for realizing the SDGs, a better understanding of its driving forces is imperative. For this reason an alliance of research institutions, with IHS, DPU, Makerere University and local partners, is currently investigating the conditions created and perpetuated by land markets in East Africa, which in their current constitution are held responsible for the inequalities in terms of distributive and procedural spatial justice.

Our research will provide insights in the conditions of urbanization from a perspective of cities as systems, where cities have been conceptualized as open, complex systems that produce emergent features through the interactions of its components. Being open systems, cities absorb new elements, such as population, new economic features and alike, and thus undergo transition, most remarkable demonstrated by the current urbanization in rapidly transforming regions in Africa. The research investigates the urban transition in four cities in two Countries – Kampala and Arua in Uganda; and Hargeisa and Berbera in Somaliland. With a mixed methodology of qualitative and quantitative research, including stakeholder interviews and household surveys, we develop currently a spatial justice index. We expect to be able to measure emergents of spatial justice and inform policies for a better understanding of how to ensure the right to the city and achieve better social integration through a better distribution of benefits and burdens for a sustainable urban development as envisioned by the NUA.

Abstract 3.2.

Who Should Own Moscow?

Land Policy Risks and Legal Conflicts of the „khrushchyovka” Renovation Project

Dr. Fabian Thiel (Justus-Liebig-University Gießen, Frankfurt University)

The objective of the presentation is to highlight renovation policies and responsible urban governance decisions before the background of the legal and property structure in Moscow. Here, first results of the case-study on the renovation and demolishing of mass houses in Moscow will be presented. The project consists of field studies, legal research, property mapping and valuation. In July 2015 in Moscow was launched a program of capital repair of typical apartment houses, so called “khrushchyevka”. These flats were referred to the type of temporary housing with an operational period of 25 years. All Soviet housing in Moscow had been privatized over the past 25 years, but only about 1% of the total number of such houses in Moscow could legalize a plot under an apartment house. The high price of land in Moscow allows to cover projects with a significant increase in the density of construction. At which social costs? The answer must be found in the land policy guidelines. Initially the project consisted of about 350.000 apartments with a total area of

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16.000.000m², from which about 1.000.000 people will move into new buildings until 2032. The reasons for the protesting residents of the demolished houses were: Quick adoption of the program (less than a year), without serious discussion and dialogue; unregistered properties; the fear of people to leave the area and apartments – often, their families live nearby, or they have made repairs recently. Most importantly, there is a danger of losing the right to social housing.

Abstract 3.3.

Land Titling Requirements as a Barrier to Women's Access to Urban Land, Inclusivity and Right to the City: Can Economic Growth Reverse the Trend?

Prof. Dr. Ambe Njoh (University of South Florida)

Policies mandating formal land titles or certificates as the sole legally accepted proof of land ownership, a colonial legacy, have been adopted by governments throughout Africa. Despite their presumed advantage, the policies have been shown to not only impede women's inclusiveness as significant actors in the land domain, but also their access to urban land, hence right to the city. Land titling tends to increase the cost beyond the reach of most women. This stifles efforts to achieve Goal 11 of the Sustainable Development Goals. This goal calls for cities that are resilient, safe, sustainable and inclusive.

The proposed study will employ quantitative data to test the hypothesis that macro-economic growth can increase women's access to urban land, hence right to the city. It will also seek to show how the requirements for land titling hinder women's inclusivity as viable actors in the land domain in Africa. Cameroon, the only African country that came under the colonial orbit of three colonial powers, Germany (1884-1914), France (4/5th of the territory), and Britain (1/5th the territory) 1916 – 1960/61, will serve as the empirical referent of the study. Data for the study will come from the various online sources, with the main one being the Cameroon Statistical Yearbook.

Abstract 3.4.

Legacies and Novelties in Land Governance in Mozambique, Towards a National Urban Policy – An Analysis from the Field

Dr. Anna Mazzolini (Aarhus University)

The Mozambique National Housing Directorate, having recently approved the Strategy of implementation of the National Housing Policy and preparing the ground for a National Urban Agenda, is progressively repositioning land management at the centre of local governance and of the right to the city debate in the country. Rather than on innovative practices, the broader urban policy trends appear to rely on a renewed institutional scenario and a stronger commitment of the Central Government, "grasping" on the policies regulating the urban sphere and in particular land.

Land management, as a conflictual prerequisite to promote good housing policies and city resilience, seems at specific times influenced once again by its on post-socialist roots of land preparation for

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auto-construction. In a context of institutional/structural complexity, and in the need of redefining the whole housing finance mechanism, land regulations, plot size review and institutional coordination seem at the core of the solutions that can possibly lead to the unlocking of the constraints at the planning side and also along the housing value chain. This way and in this specific political moment land management becomes crucial to put the basis for a renewed support for self-construction as well to promote urban resilience, social mix and to open the way to a differentiated housing affordability scenario. The deep hinge of the current trends of local urban governance is thus also a chance of reconciliation of the (good) rooted practices of urban inclusion through land management and governmental control with new urban and housing finance tools and actors emerging from the current market-led scenario, if properly regulated.

Based on an extensive work with Mozambique National Housing Directorate for the elaboration of the Strategy of Implementation of the National Housing Policy, on months of field research, and rooting the political momentum through policy and institutional analysis, the paper aims at displaying the local governance potential and risks for the implementation of a new urban agenda, based on the Habitat III new paradigm of equitable land access for all. The policy challenges will be presented in an analytical way in terms of land access, housing affordability and city resilience as main pillars of the right to the city in the country. Specific policy objectives will be highlighted and “cut out” to foresee existing prerequisites, almost insurmountable obstacles and risks, and in which ways different actors can contribute to the implementation of such objectives. The role of the academia will be especially channelled towards specific technical and regulative support actions on benefit of the lower income quintiles of the population in search of suitable land and decent dwelling within a context of increasing land pressure and conflicts.

SESSIONS AND ABSTRACTS - DAY I

Parallel Session 4 – Resilient Infrastructure Planning (14.00 – 16.00, Rudolf-Chaudoire-Pavillon)

Chair: Prof. Dr. Stefan Greiving

Abstract 4.1.

Spontaneous Vulnerability of the Urban Poor: Flooding in Unplanned Settlements in Dar es Salaam - Tanzania

Simon O. Mpyanga (ARDHI University)

Unregulated expansion of informal settlements, which is providing shelter mostly for the urban poor, is increasingly encroaching upon fragile ecosystems such as valleys, marshy lands and steep slopes; meanwhile, planning authorities have little capacity to check such sporadic developments. Contemporary trends and fashion, which include extensive pavement of outdoor areas, is also immensely contributing to more stormwater runoff. Employing case approach, this paper analyzes perceptions about stormwater runoff among local communities in informal settlements in Dar es Salaam and explores the indigenous responses in managing the same. It is observed that many community members including lay and enlightened persons see stormwater as a nuisance and waste. On the other hand, solid pavements of outdoor spaces in residential areas is considered an indicator of modernity, affluence, and improved social status. Despite severe shortage of potable water few households are involved in rainwater harvesting and reusing stormwater runoff for livelihoods including urban gardening and fish farming. In short, little is being done to enhance resilience of the settlement against disasters such as floods and droughts. The paper calls the concerted efforts to protect fragile ecosystems including conservation of natural blue-green structures. Also policy frameworks to promote and provide incentives for rainwater harvesting, regulate increasing outdoor pavement and enhance public awareness on low cost opportunities of reusing rainwater is required.

Keywords:

Unplanned Settlements, Flooding, Blue-Green Infrastructure, Stormwater management

Abstract 4.2.

Participatory Stormwater Management: Lessons from a Design Charrette in an Informal Settlement in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

Dr. Tatu Limumba (ARDHI University)

Over 60% of the built-up areas in Dar es Salaam comprise informal settlements lacking basic services such as water, storm water drains and decent sanitation. While water provision is largely being addressed, storm water management has received least priority as a result most informal settlements lack drainage systems. Where storm water drainage has been improved, expensive, conventional systems that are supply-driven, provided through top-down approaches and often dysfunctional are commonly used. These environmental conditions undermine resilience of informal settlements despite being the main sector that facilitates the right to the city among the poor.

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Parallel Session 4 – Resilient Infrastructure Planning (14.00 – 16.00, Rudolf-Chaudoire-Pavillon)

Chair: Prof. Dr. Stefan Greiving

Innovations for sustainable storm water management such as landscape-based storm water management (LSM) are hardly popular among technocrats. Using case study, this paper discusses the design charrette, a participatory planning concept to adopt LSM in Dar es Salaam. The design charrette engendered collaborative evolution of solutions and sharing of experiences, challenges and opportunities for adapting LSM. It facilitated the formulation of strategies that are appropriate and implementable in various localities. Also, opportunities for the improvement of water provision and livelihood activities such as fish-farming were tapped offering, prospects for enhancing the resilience of local communities to poverty and climate change related hazards, commensurate with the SDG 11.

One of the lessons is that the collaborative tool used facilitated comprehension of complex issues and tapping of local experiences including tacit knowledge. However, professionals have to be willing to engage in social learning. Lack of skills and culture among academics and professions to work with local communities remains a challenge.

Keywords:

Informality, Right to the city, Climate change, Stormwater management, Planning, Design charrette

Abstract 4.3.

Simulating Urban Growth Scenarios in the Context of Future Disaster Risk: Findings from Monastir, Tunisia

Dr. Mostapha Harb (United Nations University)

Driven by the interaction of urbanization and climate change, urban disaster risk is set to rise. Getting a detailed understanding of whether, where and how cities are growing into hazard-prone areas is therefore a prerequisite for assessing and reducing future risk as well as guiding planning from local to global scales. Here, we present the findings of (1) a review of the literature on urban growth and exposure modelling in the context of disaster risk, as well as (2) an application of the SLEUTH Urban Growth Model to simulate the effect of different development scenarios (incl. law enforcement and economic growth) on the future urban development of Monastir, a coastal city in Tunisia. Twelve Landsat images for the period 1975 to 2017 were used to delineate changes in urban land cover for Monastir following the European Urban Atlas Guide, which served as the main input for the model. The urban DNA of Monastir was captured through a set of coefficients for diffusion, breed, spread, slope, and road gravity, revealing that particularly edge growth is prominent in Monastir. The 'business as usual' scenario revealed that ~ 25% of the arable land will be lost in favour of urban expansion by 2050 and that the city might grow up to 28.5 %. Combining our model outputs with future hazard scenarios will support the assessment of future exposure as a key component of future disaster risk – a rapidly evolving but still largely underdeveloped field.

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Abstract 4.4.

Post Emergencies Territory: A Project for Waste Management in the Lands of Fire

Simona Quagliano (University of Naples "Federico II")

The northern area of Campania region is suffering a process of abandonment, decline and waste of lands, places and lives that has origins back in time. The waste emergency, officially ended in 2009, was not truly solved. The socio-ecological disaster of the so-called "Land of Fires" has strengthened the "slow violence process" that stuck places and settled communities. Institution's inability, government's difficulties, mere purpose of organized crime, citizen's distrust in institutions are some of the ingredients that contribute to inflating the abandonment's dynamics. While administrations have only recently started a season of policies hardly to take off, communities have a longer tradition of claiming rights to environmental justice.

In this framework, the presentation wants to emphasize the centrality of participatory approaches aimed at rebalancing the relationship between social actors with one another and with the earth. The experimentation carried out by the Horizon 2020 RePair – Resource Management in Peri-urban Areas. Going beyond Urban Metabolism, is managed by a consortium of 18 partners, including some universities and research centres of Central and Eastern Europe, with the aim of testing and implementing complex decision-making environments, where to develop circular economy strategies aimed at making waste treatment and management processes an innovative resource.

Referring to the ongoing experience in the metropolitan area of Naples of Federico II University and the participation of the Campania Region, we will focus on the role of living labs. The methodology seems promising for filling the gap between institutions and inhabitants, supported by experts and students with common objectives of territory recovery.

SESSIONS AND ABSTRACTS - DAY II

Parallel Session 5 – Housing and Right to the City (11.00 – 13.00, Rudolf-Chaudoire-Pavillon)

Chair: Dr. Hanna Hilbrandt

Abstract 5.1.

Social Strategies Building the City: A Re-Conceptualization of Social Housing in Latin America

Dr. Marielly Casanova (Universität Duisburg-Essen)

Housing policies were placed in the center of the New Urban Agenda (NUA) for housing to contribute to socio-economic development and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). However, when governments in the Global South are commissioned to build housing for the poor is often made under the term of social housing. The contradiction is that there is no mention of social housing in the NUA or in the Housing-Habitat III policy papers. Meanwhile, there have been numerous transformative initiatives coming from organized groups in need to deliver solutions to unplanned urban development and specially the shortage of housing in Latin America. They have shown alternative ways of building social housing through self-management and mutual aid processes.

These experiences from social organizations are contributing with concrete proposals for the provision of social housing while ensuring the right to the city. These social planners and social entrepreneurs are shaping models for new policy frameworks, enabling disadvantaged communities to access adequate housing, employment and urban centralities. Thus, understanding social housing as a complex system integrated by social, economic, political and city making processes.

Through the rationalization of social (self-management), economic (solidarity economy) and urban (neighborhood making and right to the city) indicators, it was possible the construction of typologies to document and evaluate several case studies in Latin America. The aim was to abstract different principles to build an alternative planning framework. Its contribution could become the basis for future research and the conception of social housing policies and programs for the implementation of the NUA.

Abstract 5.2.

The Housing Policy Brazilian Government (PMCMV) as a Model of (In) Adequate Housing

Msc. Edérson Dos Santos (Instituto de Iberoamérica, Universidad de Salamanca)

This research proposes to analyze if the Minha Casa, Minha Vida (PMCMV) Program, the main housing policy of the Brazilian government, promotes adequate housing. General Comment No. 4 (CG4) defined the assumptions of an adequate housing, among them that of location 1, the object of this research, which was based on the Municipality of Campinas. It is necessary to analyze whether such a policy fosters adequate housing since housing is a fundamental right, as expressed an Article 6 of the Brazilian Constitution, and it is the State's duty to act to guarantee this and other social rights. It is also a human right, essential for a dignified life.

Finally, the NAU, which will guide the development of countries, including Brazil, for the next 15 years, has as one of its goals (M11.1) to guarantee access by all to safe, adequate housing and

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affordable price. The deductive method with analysis laws and international dealings and maps. After analyzing maps and on-site visits, we conclude that the PMCMV has not met the minimum requirements for adequate housing production, especially here because of the lack of localization since six of the eight residences completed or in the outside the area of the municipality. The PMCMV is not a public policy whose model allows the production of adequate housing since the properties are built outside the urban area and do not have infrastructure that confers the adequacy prescribed in the international documents.

Abstract 5.3.

SDGs, NUA and the “Right to the City”

Jürgen Oestereich

The problem of understanding urban structures as living entities

Whoever deals with urban problems today and in future will agree with the framework which the 17 SDGs provide, especially with the goals No. 6, 7, 11, 12, 15 and 16 which are particularly relevant for urban planners. A case in point is the “Replacement of Precarious Housing Program” of around 2010. I assume that most Algerian politicians and planners who are responsible for it, support the SDGs. However, the execution of the programme turned out to be dramatically counterproductive. The failures of planning craftsmanship are one reason. The more serious reason is the top-down approach of the program which denies of bottom-up self-organization, i.e. the formation of collective organisms, ultimately denouncing the right to the city to the large majority of the population.

This approach prevails in the NUA. Its many words avoid any acknowledgment of the logic that democracy means passing the ultimate control to the grass-roots. However, given the “right to the city to all and every inhabitant” is confirmed and followed in local politics, are the people at grass-root and other levels capable to live them? It seems worthwhile to study the experience with another idea of participation. I mean the Participatory Budget, which was invented around 2000 in Porto Alegre, Brazil. The idea has spread quickly to Latin America and Europe and was disseminated by development agencies to Africa and elsewhere. I shall resume some of the experience. Based on my own working experience in my home town in Germany I shall point to what may be called overlooked pre-suppositions and underrated transition costs.

My conclusion is that the instrument of Participatory Budgeting –and together with it the putting into practice of the “right to the city to all and every inhabitant” –may need rethinking. But who is in a position or even only interesting to do it? At this point I would like to ask the audience what interests, what competences they see in the existing town planning faculties. Would it be necessary to launch a discussion on the fact that few experts have working experience with communities as collective beings? Who has working experience with a town council, with grass-root organisations? Still more fundamental: Often the way of thinking tends to favour teleological

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Parallel Session 5 – Housing and Right to the City (11.00 – 13.00, Rudolf-Chaudoire-Pavillon)

Chair: Dr. Hanna Hilbrandt

reasoning instead of non-linear-systemic search in a multi-actor setting of democracies. From there to the Algerian “Replacement of Precarious Housing Program” is just a step.

Abstract 5.4.

Combining Resilient Urban Development and the Right to the City – evidence from slum evictions in Accra, Ghana

Laura von Puttkamer (parCitypatory)

Based on my Master’s dissertation, I will argue that resilient urban development and the right to the city can often go together. The contribution will be based on empirical evidence and interviews conducted with Ghanaian experts who know Old Fadama very well. Its objective is a critical evaluation of the Right to the City in a non-Western context, as well as the suggestion of an updated version of this concept.

The residents of the informal settlement in Old Fadama, Accra, have shown extraordinary resilience by resisting forced evictions several times in innovative ways. They are claiming their right to the city and are thus in the middle of the crucial land rights conflict taking place in countless informal settlements all over the world. I will suggest that the Right to the City does not apply in every situation and that particularly in post-colonial countries with very particular urban planning structures, a Right to Stay or a similar grassroots-inspired movement might be more apt.

SESSIONS AND ABSTRACTS - DAY II

Parallel Session 6 – Academic contributions, co-production of knowledge (11.00 – 13.00, Room 301 GB I)

Chair: Dr. Du Juan

Abstract 6.1.

Academic Knowledge Co-Production for the National Urban Agenda in Ecuador - Opportunities, Strategies, and their Challenges

Prof. Dr. Alexander Jachnow (Institute for Housing and Urban Development Studies, Erasmus University Rotterdam)

In the context of a new bilateral cooperation programme, IHS Rotterdam supports GIZ in building academic, local knowledge for the implementation of the NUA in Ecuador. The Programme started in January 2018 with a duration of 3 years. It aims at improving *the enabling conditions for the implementation of sustainable urban development policies according to the Agenda 2030, the New Urban Agenda and the Paris Climate Agreement.*

This includes, among other planned outcomes, that the stakeholders in this programme

- Establish a multilevel and multistakeholder mechanism with active participation of academia that steers the development and implementation of a national agenda for sustainable urban development.
- Support the submission of project proposals of intermediate cities that have been identified for the implementation of the national agenda for sustainable urban development.
- Foster partnership-based learning and exchange of good practices in the field of sustainable urban development.
- Embed the constitutional principles of equality and non-discrimination (including gender) in the national agenda for sustainable urban development,
- Develop jointly a research agenda on urban development, integrated local urban policies and civil society action plans.

At this stage, a thorough assessment has been done on how academia can possibly contribute to knowledge co-creation for a more sustainable urban development, and at the same time, establish a general understanding of spatial justice and the right to the city. Instruments are now developed such as a process for identifying a locally and nationally relevant research agenda, to support policy uptakes and urban education in general. The presentation will critically reflect on the approaches and opportunities, and discuss the challenges faced.

Abstract 6.2.

Multi-Scaled Approaches for the Urban Resilience to Coastal Hazards

Sa Min Han (University of Pennsylvania)

As climate change threatens coastal areas at risk of inundation and flooding, many global organizations, national governments, and academics have actively researched and prepared to adapt to impacts by building coastal resilience. However, there is a considerable difference in technical capacity between developed and underdeveloped countries that are apparent in the data-driven approaches to decision-making process. In addition to the individual own efforts, vertical coordination on international, national, and local scales will improve the efficiency of its integrated

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Parallel Session 6 – Academic contributions, co-production of knowledge (11.00 – 13.00, Room 301 GB I)

Chair: Dr. Du Juan

coastal resilience. However, achieving this goal continues to be a challenge because of the lack of research on how existing global agreements and leading coastal resilience technologies at the national and local levels can be of assistance to local planning and policies in particular situations. To improve integrated resilience activities at different scales of governance, this study tests the effectiveness of resilience indicators and explores how international, national, and local actors can downscale or upscale adaptation frameworks. First, this research examines the leading resilience indicating systems worldwide and compares their goals, components, and frameworks. Second, it applies the UNEP's global-scale indicator to the national-scale of South Korea by employing GIS modelling and spatial statistics. This pilot test can provide a certain clue how global agreements or researches could apply to individual country through an academic research. Lastly, my presentation explores design-oriented approaches used by the recent international student design competition, 'Designing Resilience in Asia 2017,' which provides a desirable example of how voluntary global participation could build the local resilience.

Keywords:

Coastal Hazard, Multi-scaled Resilience, Climate Change, Spatial Analysis, Asia

Abstract 6.3.

"Resilience of Urban Infrastructure" versus "Urban Resilience to Infrastructure Failures"

Dr. Simona Sandholz, Msc. Mia Wannewitz, Robert Sabelfeld (United Nations University - Institute for Environment and Human Security)

Critical infrastructure plays a key role in the Post-2015-Agenda, among others the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, where Target 4d is to "Substantially reduce disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services [...] including through developing their resilience by 2030". Likewise, the Sustainable Development Goals as well as the New Urban Agenda tackle infrastructure as crucial for, among others, urban resilience.

However, resilience in the context of critical infrastructure has been dealt with almost exclusively in the context of improving the resilience of infrastructure facilities like power plants, while the resilience of urban inhabitants (groups) to infrastructure failures remained a blind spot. This is surprising given (a) the growing dependence on continuous infrastructure provision and (b) debates on the right to the city and marginalized groups that often lack infrastructure provision. Paradoxically, places and groups that face more and longer outages may even be more resilient than others that have no experiences with coping with longer disruptions.

Here, research can provide valuable insights on what infrastructure resilience in urban contexts could or should include and what would be needed to make urban areas and their diverse and often growing population more resilient. Based on the results of a household survey in German cities including migrants as one focal group the presentation focusses on demands and expectations of different societal groups during infrastructure outages. It then draws conclusions on the

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transferability of the results to emerging and developing countries upgrading their urban infrastructural system.

Abstract 6.4.

The Way Forward for Inclusive and Sustainable Cities: Capacity Building for Resilient Governance and Management of Urban Land

Dr. Genet Alem (TU Dortmund University)

Cities in the Global South are overwhelmed by ever growing demand for affordable housing and urban services. This is indeed a paramount challenge that African cities must deal with albeit their encumbered capacity. Though, since 2000, the proportion of residents living in slum settlements of African cities has slightly reduced, at the same time, the absolute number has almost doubled ([Feld]UN-Habitat, 2016). In cities such as Addis Ababa and Dar es Salaam, residents living in slum areas account for about 50 percent of the total urban population. Meaning that these cities must find a way to improve the substandard housing and sanitation, as well as supply basic services for half of their population, while managing all other urban development issues related to environment, mobility, waste management and the likes.

Within this contextual reality, NUA under the auspicious goal: *“Sustainable Cities and Human Settlements for all”*, envisages inclusive, sustainable and resilient urban development and sets forth key actions for the implementation of these visions. One of the action areas is capacity building. Capacity building is indeed pivotal, as efficient use and management of available resources as well as effective planning and implantation requires skilled manpower, and accessible and up-to-dated knowledge base. This will support cities not only to respond to challenges of urbanisation but also to make them capable of exploiting the benefits of the same.

Using the case of Ethiopia and the research-cum-training program *“GOPLAREA: Governance and Planning of Resilient Cities in East Africa”* (a cooperation program of TU Dortmund University and Ardhi University in Tanzania), this paper aims to shade light on gaps and challenges of urban management and the contribution of higher education and other research institutes to address these gaps and deal with the challenges. The paper argues that spatial planning education, production and dissemination of knowledge and networking of practice and research are inseparable area of intervention, if the academia must play a key role in leading cities toward inclusive, sustainable and resilient human settlements.

SESSIONS AND ABSTRACTS - DAY II

Parallel Session 7 – Planning Theory and Practice (14.00 – 16.00, Rudolf-Chaudoire-Pavillon)

Chair: Dr. Christian Lamker

Abstract 7.1.

Resilient Urban Development versus the Right to the City: In the Co-Provision of Infrastructure in Bujumbura, Burundi

Anais de Keijser (Darmstadt University of Technology)

In many countries of the global South infrastructure provision is neither solely a top-down nor bottom-up process. Through their involvement in the provision of infrastructure, city citizens are acting on their right to the city. They thereby participate in the forming of their urban environment. Through a qualitative case study analysis the work aims to highlight the differences and contradictions of the conceptual frameworks of resilient urban development and the right to the city. By looking into examples of citizen involvement in bottom-up resilient building as well as examples detrimental to resilience, the paper aims to illustrate the different factors that affect the relation between both conceptual frameworks. Through the concept of geographies of discontent (see McCann) the paper argues that populations that feel excluded from the benefits of current development processes might use their right to the city to purposefully counter broader resilience goals.

Abstract 7.2.

Understanding Urban Wicked Problems in Relation to the (Social) Construction of Risk. Towards the Right for Informal Settlements to a Safe and Just Space

Giacomo Cazzola (Politecnico di Torino)

This contribution relates to my ongoing PhD research's project and attempts to trace the improvement of a systemic understanding of disaster risk drivers, root causes and social construction as a supporting framework for humanitarian agencies and NGOs' planning approaches in the field of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and in the context of transition and developing economies' middle-sized cities. This process of understanding the interconnectedness of disaster risk finds a more specific focus of analysis in those unplanned and informal settlements that do not frame in the SDGs *doughnut* of "safe and just space for humanity" as doing so might constitute one of the stepping stones for their Right to City, at least speaking of DRR.

The purpose behind this analysis refers to the ambition of modeling cascading and counterproductive chains and effects of certain harmful human factors, urban behaviors and land uses on effective disaster risk reduction and management strategies. Thus, the common thread of the process concerns the understanding of complexities and ambiguities in the creation and accumulation of such *hybrid threats and risks* in relation to *wicked problems* such as humanitarian crisis, social and environmental conflicts and/or instability phenomena.

Summarizing, the underlying research questions are: Why do we focus on the unpredictable (i.e. natural hazards) rather than encompassing rooted urban wicked problems in risks understandings

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and evaluation? Can we understand and plan urban complexities in relation to these overlapping risks and conflicts?

Abstract 7.3.

Adaptation to Climate Change and Variability in Informal Settings: The Case of Salgar, Colombia

Prof. Holmés Páez (Pontificia Universidad Javeriana)

Over the past decades, the frequency and intensity of water-related disasters have increased in the Mountain regions of South America. These disasters cause significant economic losses and deaths. Small and medium-sized cities are particularly vulnerable to avalanches and sudden floods. Among the most vulnerable groups are women, who, in most cases, suffer the worst effects and find it more difficult to recover. However, there is often a considerable local resilience capacity, based on social structures and networks frequently led by women. In 2015, the municipality of Salgar in Colombia (18000 inhabitants) suffered a sudden avalanche that killed 100 people and destroyed a significant part of the urban and rural settlements. During two years, more than 10 reconstruction projects were conducted by public and private organizations, demonstrating the considerable resilience capacity that exists in the region. This study explores how informal recovery strategies led by women emerged in Salgar. The longitudinal case study (2015-2018) is based on interviews with 15 local residents, 7 governmental officers, and 7 representatives of NGOs. It also builds on resource mapping, GIS cartography, and ethnographic analysis. Results show that the local economic activity (closely linked to coffee production) played a significant role in the recovery process. So did the reinterpretation of women's role in reconstruction initiatives. Besides, vulnerabilities have been reduced by improvements in early warning systems. These results underline the role that female leaders typically play during, and after, natural disasters. They also emphasize women's capacity to overcome the barriers of their historical vulnerability.

SESSIONS AND ABSTRACTS - DAY II

Parallel Session 8 – Planning Policies and Implementation (14.00 – 16.00, Room 301 GB I)

Chair: Dr. Johannes Lückenkötter

Abstract 8.1.

The City as Plural: Rights, Resilience, and Collective Power

Prof. Daniel E. Esser (American University, Washington, DC)

I posit that contemporary international approaches to urban planning that foreground rights, as well as those that promote resilience, are rooted in an uneasy embrace of liberal and neo-liberal individualism. This practice forms a theoretical fracture. While the conceptual scaffolding of resilience is definitionally individualistic, denoting a person's (or material's) adaptive capacity, Lefebvre's original proposition is in fact explicitly social and, in Harvey's (2008) words, "depends upon the exercise of a collective power." I argue that practical applications of rights and resilience theories to urban planning tend to either treat such collective power as derivative of legal-entrepreneurial agency or omit it entirely, replacing it with an anthropomorphized operationalization of cities that ascribes the logic of individualism onto the scale of systems without accounting for their inherent politics. I illustrate my argument through a comparative analysis of the World Bank's (2016) *Investing in Urban Resilience* report and the Rockefeller Foundation's 100 Resilient Cities program. I conclude with suggestions for approaches translating rights and resilience theories into global planning practice in ways that enable rather than mute collective power.

Abstract 8.2.

Urban Environmental Policy Analysis - Monitoring, Evaluating and Assisting Local Governments in the Implementation of NUA and SDG

Prof. Dr. Klaus Frey (Universidade Federal do ABC)

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, conceived as a "plan of action for people, planet and prosperity" and the New Urban Agenda, conceived to operationalize the SDGs, particularly Goal 11 "Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable", formulate ambitious goals and targets, though without indicating how cities, especially in the global South, with their limited state capacities, can contribute effectively to these goals. In my intervention I would like to highlight possible contributions from part of the academia, in particular, from the field of public policy analysis, to this urban challenge. In view of the characteristics of urban environmental policy, having to deal with 'wicked problems', marked by complexity, uncertainty, and irreversibility, the adoption of a holistic and integrative view of the urban system and corresponding systemic solutions, on the one hand, and of trans-boundary, trans-scale and intergovernmental governance approaches on the other, are imperative in order to enhance environmental and institutional resilience.

Based on policy characteristics developed by Peters (2015) and Heinelt (2007), the incorporation of transversal analytical dimensions related to horizontal integration (intersectorality and intermunicipal cooperation), vertical integration (federal subsidiarity), participation/governance, and territoriality, and finally the proper principles of NUA and SDGs, I intend to propose elements

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of an analytical framework that allows to monitor and evaluate environmental policies and to support local governments in a structured process for the operationalization of NUA and SDGs.

Abstract 8.3.

Insurgent Planning Practices and Normative Frameworks within the Planning Context of Area C of the West Bank, Palestine

Dr. Ahmad El-Atrash (United Nations Human Settlements Programme)

Spatial planning and development for Palestinian communities as it stands today creates fearsomely Kafkaesque state of obscurity. Area C of the West Bank is not an exception, as it is characterized by formidable challenges of de-facto control and territorial contraction that weakens the structure of the foreseen Palestinian statehood. Area C is seen at the shadow of the intersection between self-rule and self-determination for the Palestinians. In Area C, there are more Israeli settlers than Palestinians, even though without it, a Palestinian state would be inconceivable. In Area C, the supposedly Israeli-Palestinian innocuous cooperation is indeed a complex project. To understand this truism, one can refer to the spatial planning interventions in Area C done at the bequest of the international community and in partnership with the Palestinian authorities. To date, only 5 planning solutions led by local communities out of the 115 prepared and submitted to the Israeli authorities have been approved, noting that these plans have been tested against international standards and respond to the demolition crisis of Palestinian structures currently in place.

This piece will examine the insurgent planning practices in Area C, and its interactions with New Urban Agenda that was adopted by State of Palestine at Habitat III Conference. More specifically, it will address interlinked knowledge gaps. In the context of complex geo-politics and an emergent statehood: how the New Urban Agenda can successfully land in terms of sustainable spatial development; and wherefore the prevailing insurgent planning practices are associated with a stance of doubt.

Abstract 8.4.

An Overview of SDG 11 as a Ray of Hope for the Nigerian Informal Settlers

Adeleye Adeniran (Nelson Mandela University, Port Elizabeth, South Africa)

In line with the dream of many countries, affordable housing provision for her citizen has been a front burner for the Nigerian government. This can be attributed to the pivotal role the housing sector plays in the growth of the economy. Despite several policies, interventions and programmes in revitalizing the housing sectors, adequate housing still remains elusive to Nigeria citizens. This paper appraised the various Nigerian housing delivery policies by the government with respect to achieving the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG 11). The review paper considers the achievement to date and the various supports received for achieving SDG 11. The study concluded that, lack of implementation and lack of management of past government policies on housing by various agencies saddled with the responsibility has resulted in little or no success in housing delivery

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despite huge investments in the sector. The study recommends a total change in policy with the academics giving advice to government via research findings as well as change in attitude by the Nigerian government in order to achieve the 11th Sustainable Development Goal.

Keywords:

Government policy, housing, informal settlers, Nigeria, and Sustainable Development Goal