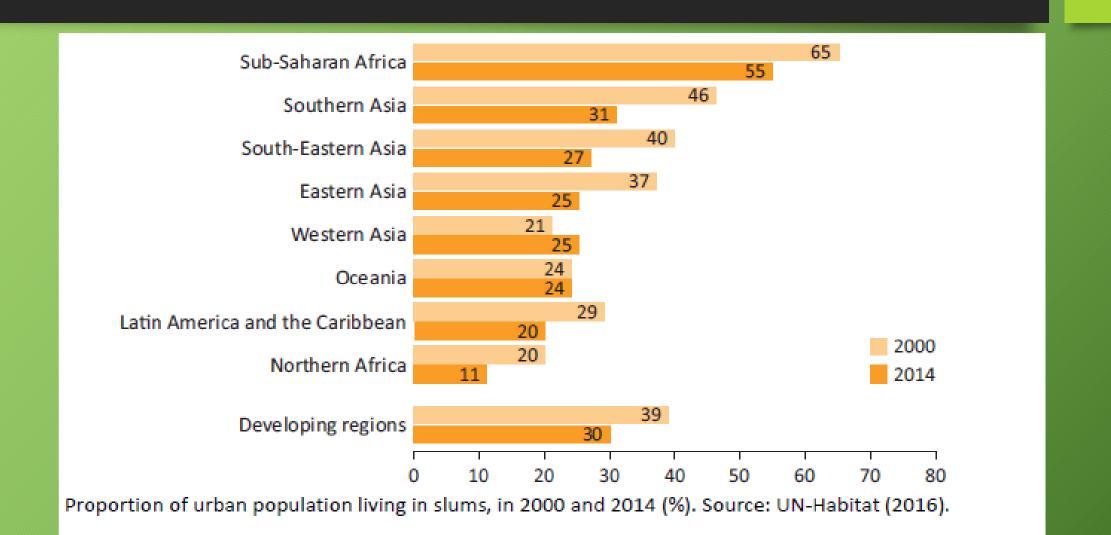
Leaving to stay, 'staying' to live:

Social and Environmental aspects of planned relocation from slums to new housing in African cities

Olumuyiwa Adegun

obadegun@futa.edu.ng; muyiwaadegun@yahoo.co.uk

The Informal Settlement Challenge



Three case studies

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

- Not colonized, but serious socio-economic challenges
- 80% of Addis Ababa 2.74 million residents live in slums
- Clear-and-(re)develop approach to slum upgrading



New blocks of high-rise apartments developed in place of slums



New blocks of high-rise apartments in Ginfle, Addis Ababa





Material Inputs	In the Slum	In high-rise apartments
Water (Litre/household/day)	261	168
Energy (MJ/Household/day)	70.58	66.02
Electricity	3.10	2.60
Kerosene	58.00	54.00
Charcoal	2.10	0.12
Gasoline	4.01	7.03
Diesel	3.37	2.45
Waste outputs		
Solid waste (Kg/household/day)	3.1	2.6 (90% collected)
Liquid waste (L/household/day)	341	260
Air waste (CO ₂)	5,593	4,986
Electricity	726	402
Kerosene	4321	3902
Charcoal	123	12
Gasoline	210	490
Diesel	213	180

Conditions	In the Slum	In High-rise apartments
Economic	30% employed in private	45% employed in private business,
	business, government and NGOs	government and NGOs
	30% self-employed (informal	43% self-employed (informal
	activities)	activities)
	29% unemployed	7% unemployed
	3% pensioners	5% pensioners
	Average income Br10,560	Average income Br17,600
	(US\$385)	(US\$640)
Education	67% primary school and below	30% primary school and below
Social	High level of community	Low level of community
	80% are happy to live there	50% are happy to live there
	95% feel secure	7% feel secure
	93% enjoy access to at least one	42% enjoy access to at least one
	informal borrowing or lending	informal borrowing or lending
	network	network
	97% trust their neighbors	34% trust their neighbors
		60% have social ties to previous
		slum communities

Nairobi, Kenya

- In Nairobi, estimated 2.5 million people (~50% of the population) live in over 100 slums
- Occupy about 6% of the city's land (density)
- Kibera, Nairobi's iconic slum: >180,000 persons
- Kenyan Slum Upgrading Program (KENSUP), initiated in conjunction with UN-Habitat in 2004





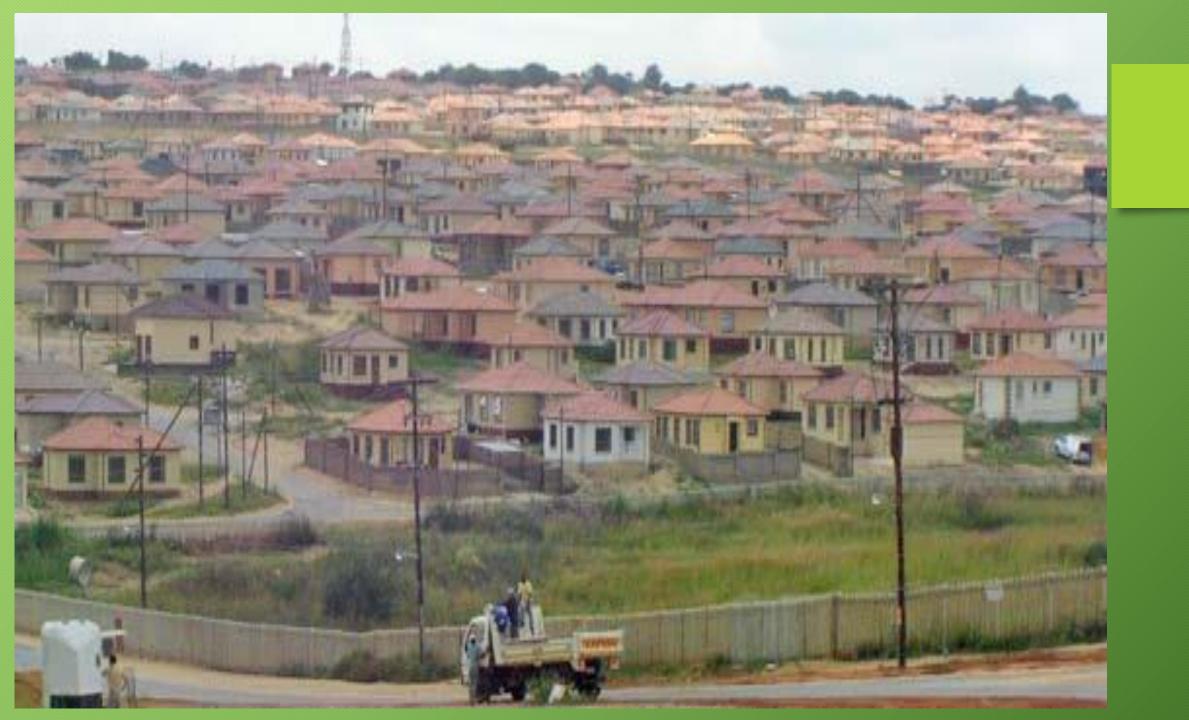
- About 50% of those who got units are no longer residing there.
- Such have either been given away, sold or rented out.
- A woman: still buys groceries in the slum because they are cheaper. She spends weekends there. After 3 years in the apartment, she doesn't know her neighbours.
- A 62-year old man: returned to the slum. Due to old age and ill-health (swollen feet), he prefers the bungalow shack to climbing stairs. Also, he cant pay the mortgage required.

Johannesburg, South Africa

- Relocation of qualifying households to new fully-subsidized two-bedroom houses on a serviced plot in newly established areas.
- >2.7 million households have received houses (Stats SA, 2013)
- In Johannesburg, 2899+ households from Zevenfontein settlement were relocated to Cosmo City
- To promote renewable energy, solar water heaters were installed in 700 houses. Ten parks developed; >22,000 trees planted by the developer and over 10,000 trees by an NGO







Through an earlier study comparing Zevenfontein with Cosmo City, a woman said:

"Zevenfontein was better than Cosmo city because here money speaks. Everything is money. You buy bread every day. Whereas, there, life was cheap because I just buy paraffin for my stove or I can fetch wood from the bush and come to cook. Here, being unemployed is a challenge because you use electricity... Some people will say that Cosmo City is better because there is electricity here but the crime is too high. One is not free"

Need for holistic conceptual approach

- Opportunities for environmental improvements
- Social and economic downsides

- Interventions that speak to both social, economic and environmental problems
- Just sustainability offers a conceptual standpoint

Esé! Thank you!