

Session Five
**Urbanization
and child
poverty/
development**



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Australian Government
AusAID



Urbanization and child poverty/development

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Solutions to and Thoughts on Migrant and Left-behind Children

Wenzhen Song

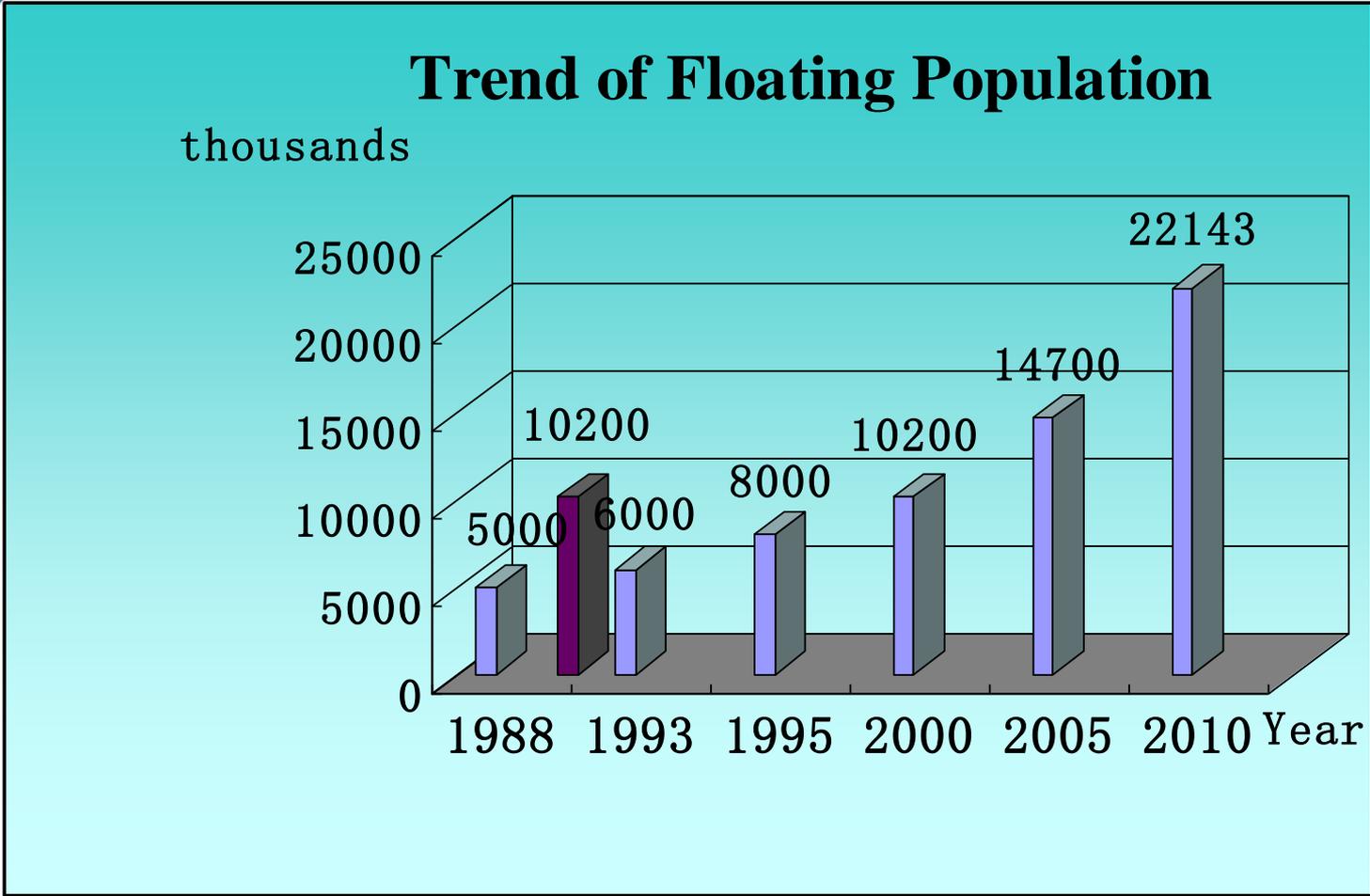
**Office of the National Working Committee for Children and
Women under the State Council of China**

Nov. 21, 2012

1. Background Information about Migrant and Left-behind Children

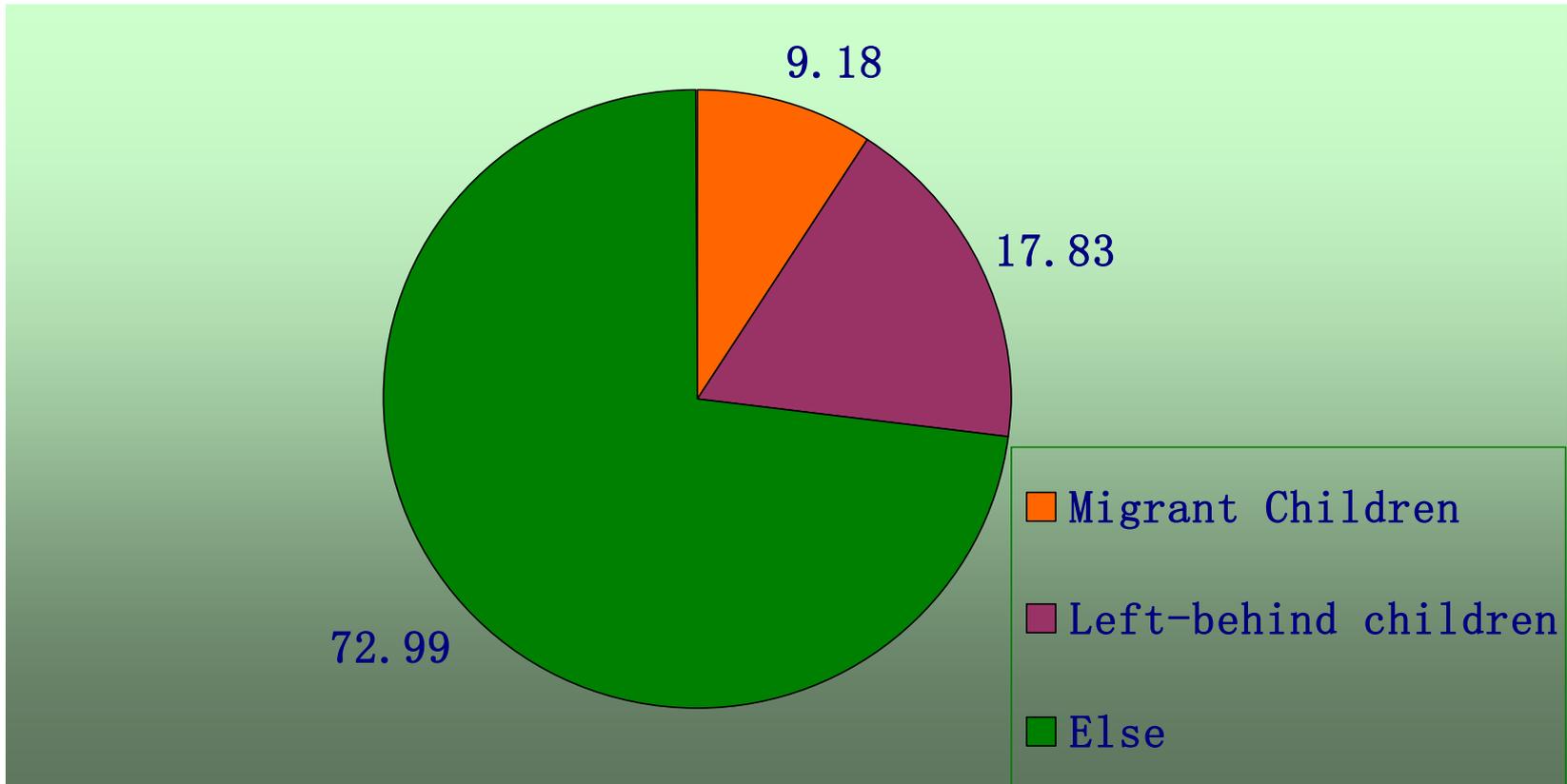
- **Migrant Children:** children aged 0-17 years old, who left their registered permanent residence, migrant in elsewhere for more than six months.
- **Left-behind Children:** children aged 0-17 years old, whose parent or parents migrate elsewhere for work and left them in their registered permanent residence, and who consequently cannot live with both parents.

children affected by population movements



The current floating population increases by 81.03% compared to 2000, and 49.98% to 2005.

The ratio of national migrant and left-behind children 2008 (%)



Migrant children: 27.25 million; Left-behind children: 55.09 million;

Else: 226.91 million

Further increase for the future

- **Urbanization and modernization speed up, bring labor from agriculture to non-agricultural industry. Population density in urban areas become higher and higher.**
- **Floating population head counts will witness further significant increase, and the number of migrant and left-behind children will consequentially increase.**
- ◆ **Take migrant children as an example:**

Data from the sixth nationwide population census: migrant population increase to 0.221 billion, increased by 81.03% compared to 2000 and 49.98% to 2005

Estimated: the number of migrant children might be up to 38 million

2. Main Problems Faced by Migrant and Left-behind Children

Main Problems Faced by Migrant Children

- **Poor condition for survival, living and health; worse nutrition status and high morbidity rate; high incidence of injuries;**
- **Not able to enjoy equal rights as local registered population;**
 - **No registration: “visible, but incalculable” groups**
 - **Education: preschool and high school education**
 - **Welfare and social protection**
- **Difficult to fit in**
 - **Unable to adapt to living in the original registered permanent residence more than one third of migrant children have been migrating for six year or more; Beijing: 30% “local people”**
- **The frequent migration and shift of environment bring serious negative influences on the development of migrant and left-behind children**

Causes

➤ Urban-Rural Dual Systems

The current Chinese *Hukou* system, or household registration, is based on *Household Registration Ordinance* in 1958. Over time, it contributed to the formation of a management and service system based on *Hukou* and the main body of responsibility of which is the local government where a person registers.

Current systems of social protection, financial investment and compulsory education have obvious territorial nature centering around *Hukou*.

➤ Imbalance of regional and urban-rural development

Main Problems Faced by Left-behind Children

- **Problems of left-behind children's emotional and psychological behaviors caused by lack of parents' love;**
 - **Estrangement and lack of communication between parents and children**
 - **Left-behind children's sense of happiness is not enhanced by the material satisfaction brought by parents migrating for work, which indicates that the parents' goals of migrating for work are far from being achieved.**
- **Problems of left-behind children's academic achievement, schooling, nutrition and health caused by lack of guardianship**
- **Lack of policies and public services**
 - **Transition from home education to school education**
 - **Family-oriented supportive policies**
 - **Management of boarding schools**

3. Solution Recommendations to Migrant and Left-behind Children

National Strategy

➤ **Circular of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China and the State Council on Strengthening and Innovation of Social Management**

Require to improve the services and management for floating population and groups with special needs

➤ **The 12th Five-year Plan (2011-2015) for National Economic and Social Development**

Chapter 38: Intensify the autonomy and service function of urban and rural community

Section 2: Construct the platform for social management and service

Improve the service and management of floating population.

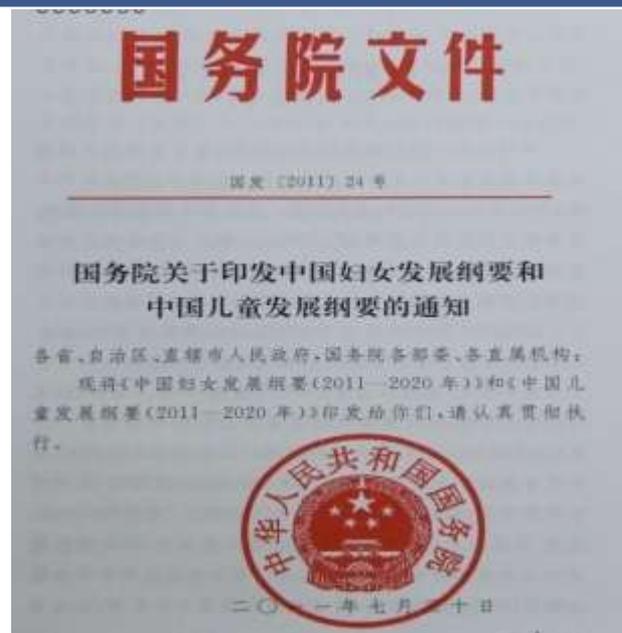
National Strategy

➤ The 12th Five-Year Plan for National System of Basic Public Services

- Depending mainly on the local governments of receiving urban areas, accelerate the speed to establish a basic public service system for floating population like migrate workers and gradually expand the provision of basic public services from people with *Hukou* to permanent residents.
- Integrate reforms of *Hukou* management system and improve management of rural lands. Gradually separate laws, regulations and policies of basic public services from *Hukou*. Make sure that migrant population with certain qualifications enjoy equal access basic public services with local residents.
- Actively explore a variety of effective ways to include, step by step and with focus, migrant workers with certain qualifications and their children into the scope of basic public services coverage of the receiving areas.

➤ Chinese Children Development Program (2011-2020)

Issued on July 30, 2011 by the State Council
(No. [2011] 24)



Children and Health:

Goal 2: Reduce mortality of infants and children under 5 years old among the floating population.

Measure 3: Include migrant children into the child healthcare management system of the receiving community and improve child healthcare management for the floating population

Children and Education:

Goal 3: Guarantee migrant children equal access to compulsory education

Measure 6: Make efforts to solve kindergarten education issues for migrant children

Measure 7: Guarantee children affected by population movements equal access to compulsory education. Insist on solving migrant children's schooling by depending mainly on the management of government of the receiving areas and by full-time public primary and secondary schools. Formulate and implement the policy that allows migrant children to take College Entrance Examinations in the receiving areas after finishing compulsory education. Accelerate the establishment of rural boarding schools, giving priority to meeting the boarding needs of left-behind children.

Children and Welfare:

Goal 3: basically meet the basic needs of migrant and left-behind children for public services.

Measure 9: Establish and improve service system for migrant and left-behind children. Actively and soundly push forward reforms of *Hukou* system and social protection system, gradually including floating population into the local economic and social development plans. Establish a registration system for migrant children under 16 years old, in order to allow them to enjoy public services such as education and healthcare. Integrate community resources and improve management and service network, based on community, for migrant families. Strengthen the awareness to serve and improve the abilities to serve. Make complete the service system for rural left-behind children. Enhance the guidance for left-behind children's mentality, emotions and manners, and raise the parents' awareness for guardianship and responsibility.

Recommendations

- (1) Change traditional mindset, eliminate discriminations, and create an equal social environment for treating floating population fairly and impartially.**
- (2) Start from protection of children's rights, to further determine the value orientation of children protection.**
 - **Respect for children. Left-behind children are not problem children . Do not put labels on them.**
 - **Keep in mind children's needs and rights, and understand accurately the concept of left-behind children and the prominent problems they are facing.**

Problems of emotional and psychological behaviors, not financial difficulty or academic problems



(3) Making innovative systems and create equal policies.

- **Include floating population into local economic and social development plans.**
- **Make it one of the government's duties to establish a management model and new way of allocating social resources that include floating population.**

the most fundamental job is to include migrant children under 16 years old into population registration, and include the management and service provisions into the responsibilities of related divisions.

Include the education, healthcare and rights protection into government's job responsibilities.

- **Establish an effective long-term mechanism to solve left-behind children's issues.**

——Building “New Rural Area”

——Government's and social support for and protection of families

——Improvement of environment and quality of education in rural areas

- (4) Establish a working mechanism for cross-department cooperation, achieving co-management of government, departments and society.**
- **Co-management between governments of the receiving and outflow areas;**
 - **Management model for cross-department cooperation. Establish a working mechanism, led by the government, participated by departments and supported by all fields of society, forming an effective management and service network;**
 - **Management and service provision share equal importance.**
- (5) Establish and improve socialized and professionalized children protection and service network.**

3“P”s: Protect, provide and participate



Thank You!



Urbanization and Child Poverty: Analytical Framework and a New Research Agenda

Bill Bikales, Nov 22 2012

Urbanization – basic numbers

- More than half of the world's population is urban
- Over the next 30 years, urbanization will account for virtually all of the world's population growth
- In Asia-Pacific, 1.9 billion people, 47% of total population, live in cities, up 37% from 1.4 billion in 2000.
- By 2050 it is estimated that 70% of the world's population will live in cities
- By 2050 more than half of the population in every geographic area will be urban

Urbanization occurs in 3 ways

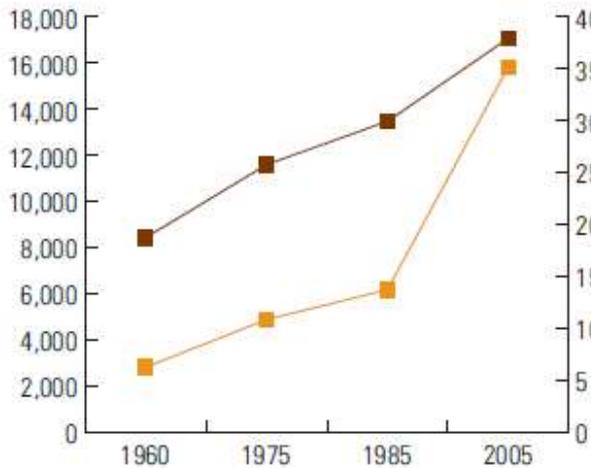
- Rural-urban migration
- Natural growth
- Reclassification of rural land as urban

Urbanization's links to growth and development

- Globally, urbanization is closely linked with growth and development. No country has ever achieved sustained development without a large urbanization process
- Opposite is not always true; there are cases where countries have urbanized without development. Relatively few, but they exist.

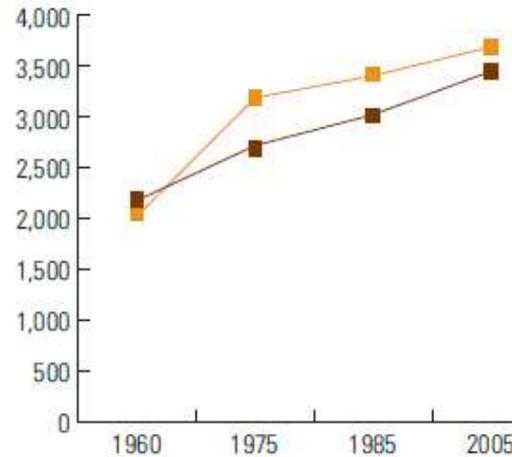
Strong correlation between per capita growth and urbanization

Africa - Economic Growth and Urbanization



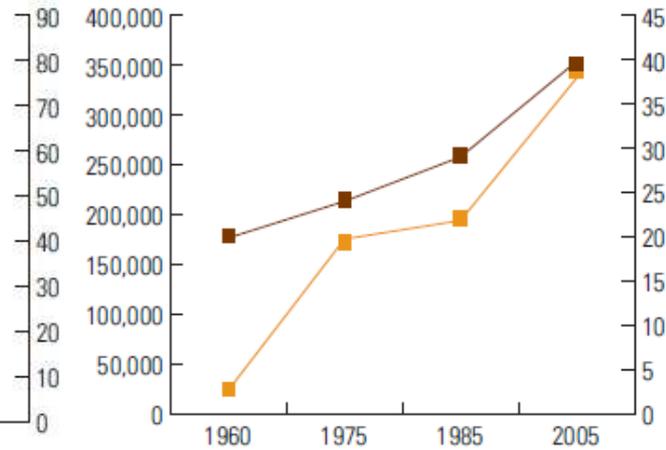
 GDP per capita (constant US\$)
 Proportion Urban (%)

LAC - Economic Growth and Urbanization



 GDP per capita (constant US\$)
 Proportion Urban (%)

Asia - Economic Growth and Urbanization



 GDP per capita (constant US\$)
 Proportion Urban (%)

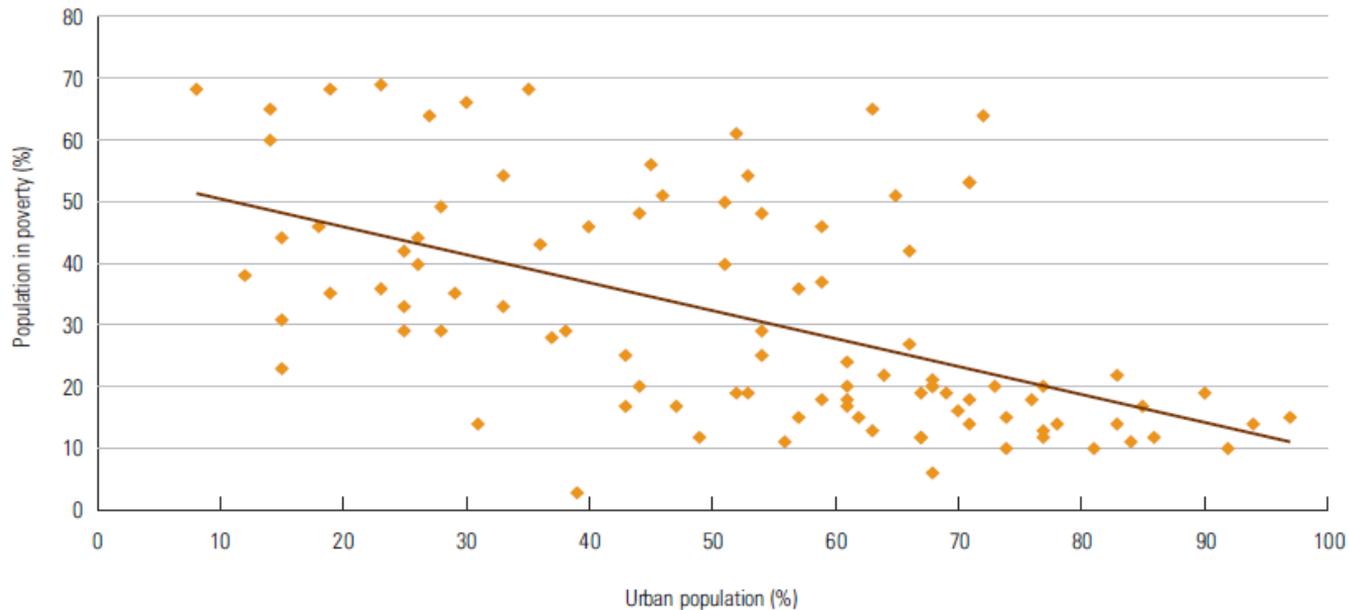
Why is urbanization associated with growth?

- Efficiency in diffusion of knowledge and information
- Economies of scale and agglomeration
- Associated with growth in manufacturing and services
- Lower transaction costs
- Delivery of public services is more cost-effective
- In developing countries differences are particularly great, because of relatively weak infrastructure in rural areas
- Investment capital is limited, and concentrated in urban areas

Urbanization and poverty

- There is also a strong link between urbanization and poverty reduction

FIGURE 1.2.9: POVERTY HEADCOUNT RATIO RELATIVE TO NATIONAL POVERTY LINE BY DEGREE OF URBANIZATION, 1998-2007



Urbanization and poverty

- UNFPA 2007 estimated that since the 1990s, approximately 10% of poverty reduction in 25 countries was due to rural-urban migration.
- This is a minimum, as it doesn't take into account the impact that urbanization has on reducing poverty rates in rural areas

Poverty reduction – why?

- Given the link to growth it is almost inevitable that income poverty will be reduced
- Higher incomes in urban areas
- Remittances being sent back to rural areas
- China's example – until recently studies have shown that the single most powerful predictor of poverty status in poor rural areas was whether someone had gone out to work

So urbanization is in most cases, on net a positive factor for development

- Higher living standards
 - Better access to education, information
 - Access to better employment
-
- But children, who should benefit greatly from these, are often the last to benefit

Urban poverty is a growing problem

- Although in aggregate urbanization reduces poverty, urban poverty is growing steadily in almost all developing countries, much of it in slums and informal settlements
- China as an exception? We'll come back to that
- Urban poverty is nearer to wealthy areas and therefore often more visible than rural, hence the earlier impression that urban poverty was a greater problem than rural
- Not the case, but it is a growing problem nevertheless

Urban Poverty's Characteristics

- Slums and informal settlements
- Inadequate housing
 - Too small and unable to provide shelter from weather
- Tenure is insecure
 - Forced evictions are common
- Limited public services
 - When available, often of relatively poor quality
- Lack of infrastructure
 - Especially water and sanitation, but also electricity, communications

Urban Poverty's Characteristics (2)

- Higher crime rates
- Trafficking of children
- Vulnerability to price shocks
- Outside the banking sector; reliance on cash
- New health problems
 - Environmental health problems, including respiratory
 - Outdoor air pollution is associated with 400, 000 premature deaths per year in China
 - Other NCDs
 - Psychological problems from stress

What about children?

- Children, who should be the biggest beneficiaries of urbanization and development, are often caught in the transition and do not benefit or worse, are harmed
- Multidimensional tools are necessary
 - Income may increase, but many deprivations emerge or worsen – a tradeoff with potentially terrible consequences
 - Many goods or services that had been virtually free are now priced, often expensive, inaccessible

Urbanization's risks for poor children

- Inadequate public services
 - Poor urban children are often invisible to the government
 - Cannot afford, or don't have official papers, to take advantage of good quality formal urban education and health care
 - Often can only receive lower quality and more expensive services
 - Surveys of youth in urban centers found that “improving access to health and education” was their greatest need to achieve a good life

Urbanization's risks for poor children

- Stigma and exclusion , which can have a permanent effect on child development and behavior
 - The case of competition at a maze in India: children's performance differed when their caste was made public
 - Stress can permanently lower memory capacity in children
- Breakdown of traditional family structures and social networks
- Respiratory diseases – children are particularly vulnerable
- Traffic injuries – growing number and variety of motor vehicles
- Trafficking of children
- Violence against children
- Crime

- For parents the trade-off in urbanization is intertemporal, endure hardship today to build a better life.
- For children the losses that must be accepted can have permanent effects.
- For society, the losses are also potentially great; more generations of children who cannot live full productive lives despite urbanization

Specific issues in the impact of migration on children

- On children who migrate by themselves
 - A 2007 study of data from 12 countries found that one in five 12-14 year old migrant children, and half of 15-17 year olds, had migrated on their own
 - Vulnerability to exploitation
 - Lack of skills needed to do well in the new environment
 - Family structure is broken, education is interrupted

Impact of parents' migration on their children left behind

- Income poverty is reduced when parents move to cities to work
- Yet negative impact on children's perceptions of life satisfaction, sense of well-being, emotional health
- China study: parents migration not significantly related to children's physical growth, despite higher income
- Low weight rate and stunting rate were slightly higher among children whose mother left home to seek employment, but not significantly
- Higher risk of injury and exploitation

China example -- migration

- Government recognizes central role of urbanization in development
- But has sought to control it, through the hukou system
- Positive achievements
 - Relatively few traditional slum areas, size reduced steadily
 - Strong contribution to income poverty reduction
- Has created a large intra-urban divide, between hukou and non-hukou urban households
- As it persists, stakeholder resistance to change has emerged
 - Urban governments
 - Urban hukou population
- Children are put on a different track from other urbanites, much more difficult to obtain higher education and access to best jobs
- The country is missing out on one of the greatest benefits of urbanization

China example (2)

- Much social protection is not available to urban residents without hukou
 - Key health insurance, income support, other programs target only urban hukou families
 - When medical, employment or other problem occurs, most have to move back to rural areas
 - During global financial crisis, millions of workers returned home – impact on children?
- Data on migrant children are very limited
- Tens of millions of children have been affected

Recommendations

- Put children first
 - Increase awareness of how urbanization can disrupt children's access to key services
 - Child protection services to address urgent problems of violence, crime, trafficking
 - Address stigma
 - Social protection systems for urban children
 - Conditional cash transfers
 - Mobile services
 - Reliable health insurance
 - Ensure that all children are registered and documented – eliminate barriers
- Emphasize the rights of the child
 - Legal system serves her interest as much as anyone's

Recommendations (2)

- Well designed policies require reliable data on the target groups – must be a priority
- Critically, improve urban governance by making governments accountable not only to wealthy and middle classes, but also to the poor
- Urban housing programs must be accessible by poor households, including migrants
- Invest in social services for urban poor
- Focus on urban environmental problems
- Invest in infrastructure for poor urban areas, not only wealthy
- But also invest in rural areas to reduce urban poverty
 - Make “push” migration less common

Research and data agenda

- Must avoid “rural bias” in poverty and other rural/urban data
 - Average urban figures miss intra-urban inequality, both between income strata and among cities, so comparing urban/rural indicators gives misleading results
- Need to design surveys that will capture the full urban picture

Lack of disaggregated urban data on children

- There is a nearly universal lack of adequate data on poor urban children, who drift in and out of official vision
 - The more vulnerable, the more marginalized the child, the *less likely* they are to be captured in government surveys
 - The very act of gathering the data could help bring them out of isolation
- Need for coordination across sectoral agencies in collecting, disseminating and analyzing data;
 - Stakeholder resistance
- After two decades of rapid urbanization, time to gather information on the life paths of grownups who migrated, or were left behind, or other, as children.

Research

- Need for urban data that disaggregates
 - Captures the real challenges of urban life, such as in obtaining potable water, sanitation, even food
 - Oversampling among groups that are likely to be hard to reach in surveying
- Spatial mapping of urban areas that reveals differences among neighborhoods, specific problems and needs of each

A Closing Challenge -- ECD

- How to deliver government ECD services to the urban poor, who need them as urgently as anyone?
 - Attitude change toward poor urban women having children, and toward the children
 - Community based services that reach into poor households
 - Financing commitment to services for the poor

Sources for this presentation

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- P. Gong, S. Liang, E. Carlton, Q. Jiang, J. Wu, L. Wang, J. Remais, “Urbanisation and Health in China”, Lancet 2012 379:843-52, London, 2012
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- United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN Habitat), State of the World’s Cities, 2010/2011, “Bridging the Urban Divide, London, 2008
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- World Bank, 2007 World Development Report, “Development and the Next Generation”, Washington, D.C. 2007

Thank you!

谢谢大家！

Urbanization and Child poverty in Nigeria

A presentation made at the South-South Cooperation Symposium on Child poverty in China from 20 – 22 November 2012

**Mr. George Nwalupue Director
Social Development, National
Planning Commission
Government of Nigeria
(represented by Mrs. Victoria
Omolade Oluyole)**



Background information

Economy

- Growth rate: .6.7 (2011)
- GDP per capita: \$2,203, 3.3% FDI net flow (2011)

Demographics

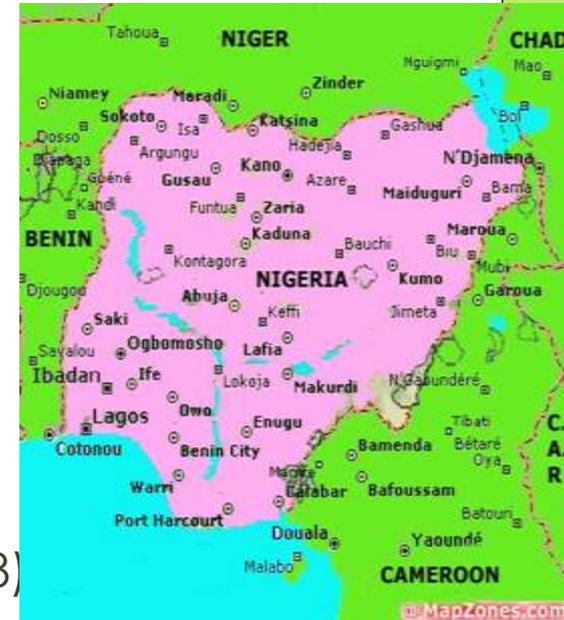
- 50.5% population living in urban area(HDR 2011)

Poverty

- Poverty head count 60.9% NBS (2010)
- HDI: 0.459, ranking 156 out of 187 countries
- Multidimensional poverty index 0.310 (NDHS 2008)
- Life expectancy at birth: 51.9%

Inequity

- Inequality adjustment of HDI 0.278 at 39.3% reduction due to inequality
- Large inequities and disparities remain in child survival and development



Shifting urban-rural dynamics in Nigeria

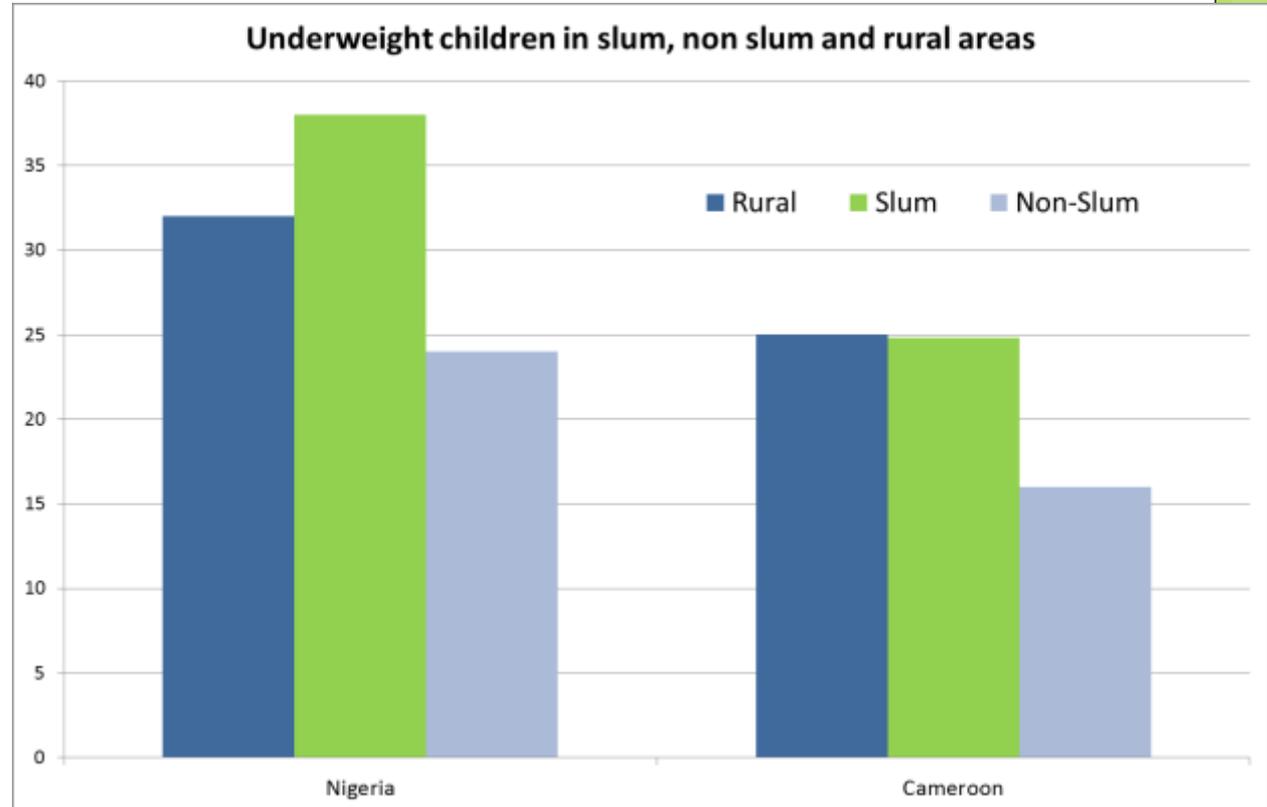
- Between 1985 to 1992
 1. There was a drop in rural poverty from 26.3 m to 22.8 m while urban poverty rose from 9.7 m to 11.9
 2. Extreme poverty increased nationally from 10 m to 14 m with a tripling of head count in the urban areas
- By 2007, 79% of extreme urban poor and 95% of rural poor had only primary schooling or less

The “urban penalty” in health

There are urban areas (notably slums) with higher mortality and worse nutritional status than in rural areas

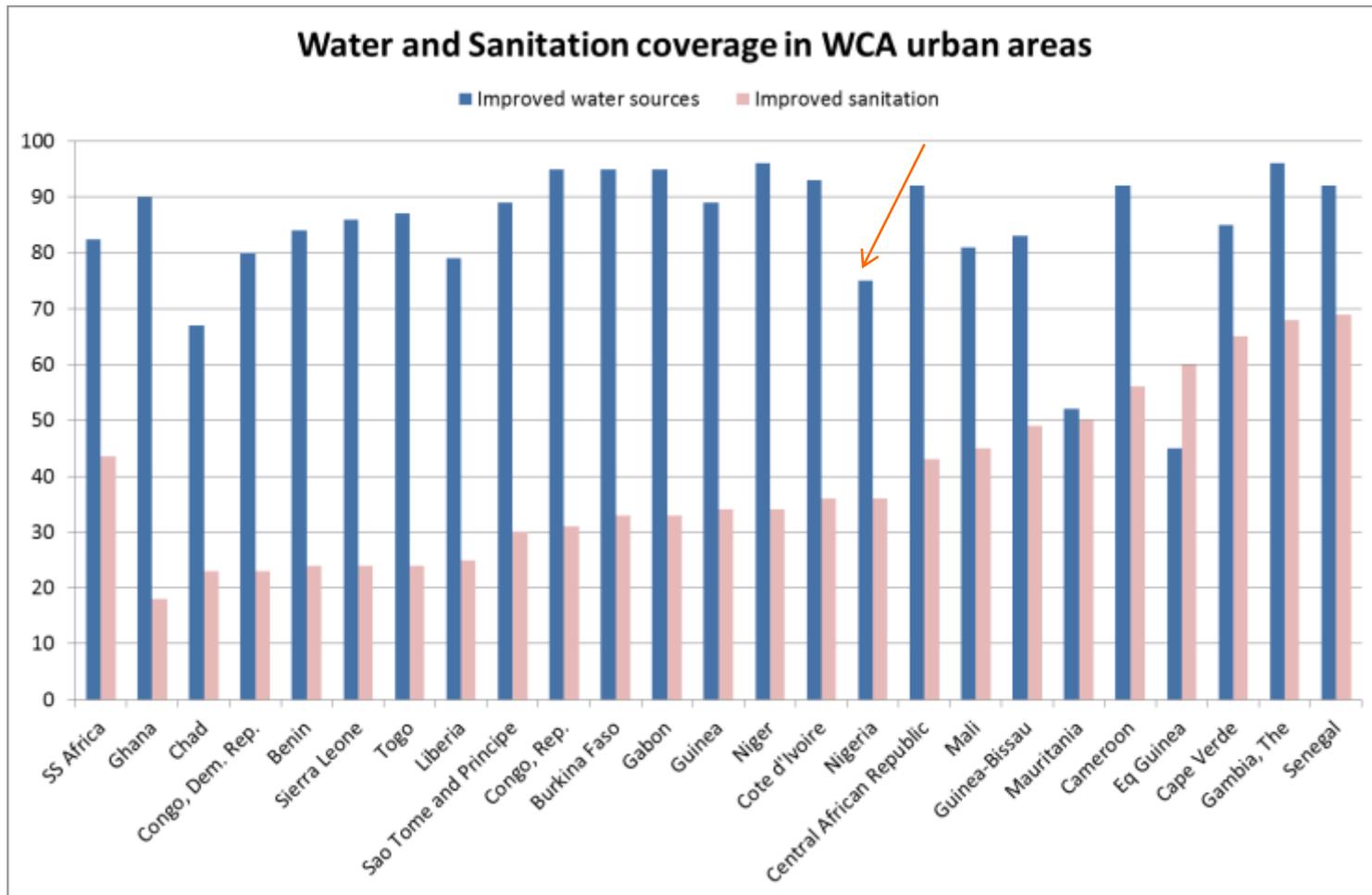
Slum characteristics

- a) Lack of basic services;
- b) Substandard housing or illegal and inadequate building structures;
- c) Overcrowding and high density;
- d) Unhealthy, living conditions and hazardous locations;
- e) Insecure tenure, irregular or informal settlements;
- f) Poverty and social exclusion; and,
- g) Minimum settlement size
(UN-Habitat)



Mboup (2005, Habitat debate)

“Unhealthy living”: not keeping pace with urban population growth



Fairly high coverage of access to improved drinking water hides inadequate water provision in the poor urban neighborhoods

Causes of urban child poverty in Nigeria

- High population density puts a strain on basic social services
- While services are available, they have become increasingly unaffordable and/or of poor quality.
- Urban poor are integrated into the cash and market economy and may be more vulnerable to economic shocks
- High levels of informality- less access to social assistance programmes and pensions.
- Poor data track of rural urban migration and of the services to meet the needs of growing population.
- Natural/environment and man made disasters (bomb blast, drought and floods) leaving many homes with no bread winner
- Vulnerability to environmental health problems: e.g., respiratory problems due to pollution, overcrowding; water-related illnesses.
- The presence of negative urban externalities has further compounded the situation of the urban poor especially children

Government response to address urban challenges. A snapshot of flagship schemes

1. Universal and affordable healthcare

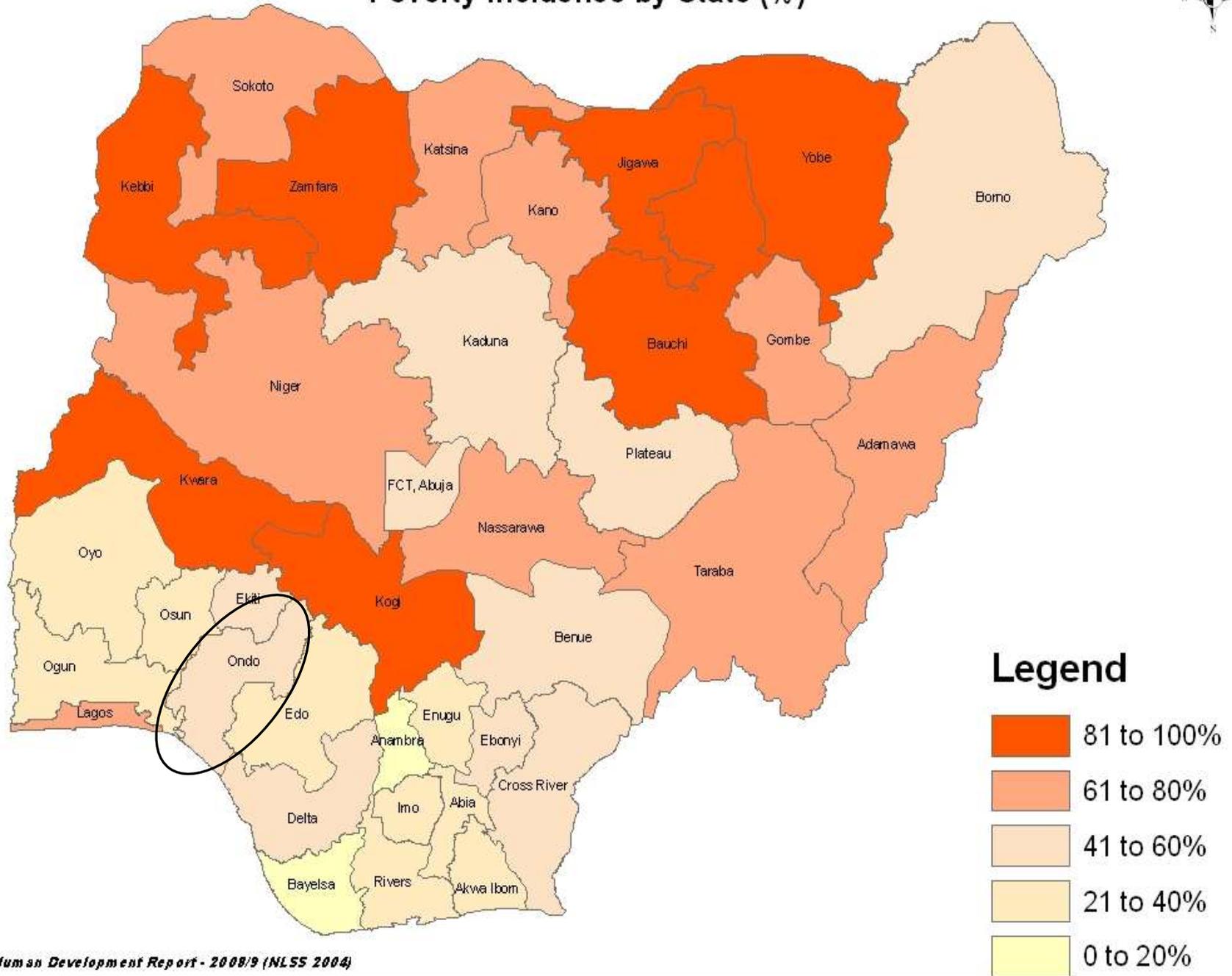
- Universal access to reproductive health care across the three tiers of government (Health fee waiver programme for pregnant women (MNCH))
- Community-based health Insurance schemes (some states e.g. Lagos)
- Basket funding to increase immunisation coverage (Jigawa)
- Promoting health referral systems and strengthening coordination at the local level
- Encouraging states to adopt and adapt an innovative law on compulsory reporting of maternal deaths (already passed by one state in Nigeria Ebonye in South East).
- SURE P Save one million lives program pilots in suburban area in Abuja, cash transfers to pregnant women on condition that they attend antenatal care services.

A snapshot of flagship schemes continued

2. Social protection programme expansion

- School feeding programme (Osun state- Grown meal project)
- NHIS Public-Private sector partnership in one state
- CCT for girls education (Katsina, Kano, Cross river and Bauchi states)
- COPE (Federal) – BIG and the exit strategy employed
- Conditional grant schemes (contributory) MDG
- Old peoples pension (Ekiti states)
- Public works program (Zamfara state) to reduce the menace of area boys and harassment to citizens

Poverty Incidence by State (%)



Ondo State Indices

Poverty

- Poverty Rate: 45.7%
- Unemployment rate : 12.5%

Health

- Maternal mortality Rate: 545/100,000 live births
(no disaggregation by state)

- Infant Mortality: 55/1000
- U5 Mortality Rate: 82/1000

Education

- Literacy rate: 89.8%
- Net Attendance Ratio: 94.7%
- Has the highest number of public schools (880 Primary and 190 secondary schools)



Free MNCH Programme in Ondo State

Objectives

- Bring qualitative and effective health care to women and children where they live, work and play
- Develop sustainable equity-based health care services that will provide universal access to the people
- Reduce child mortality by 50%
- Reduce maternal mortality by 50%
- Increase facility utilization by 60%

Operating modality and package of services provided

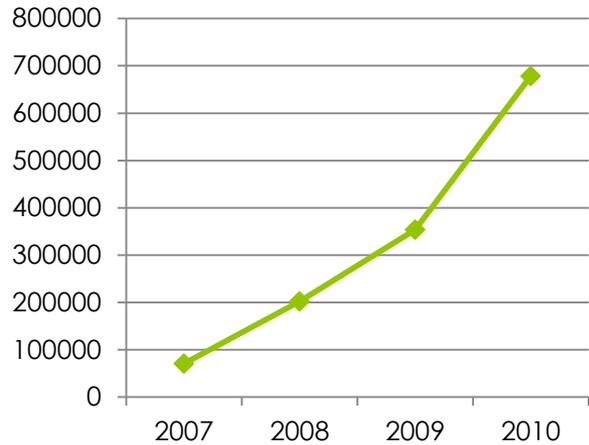
- First pilot launched in Ifedor, 2007 in an urban community in Ondo State
- it was operated as a free maternal and child health Programme
- Extended to all the 21 secondary health facilities in the State.
- It covers every pregnant woman from conception to delivery
- Similarly, children of age 0-5 have free access to both medical & surgical care to the extent of specialists' care available within the system.
- MNCH began gaining prominent investment from government in January 2007.



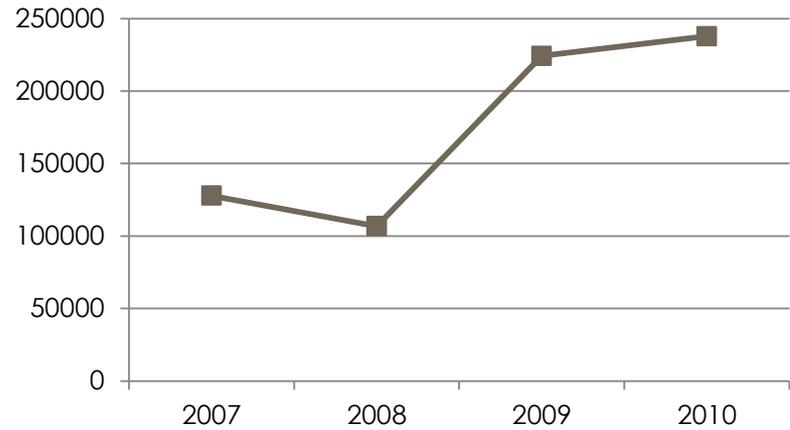


Effect of intervention

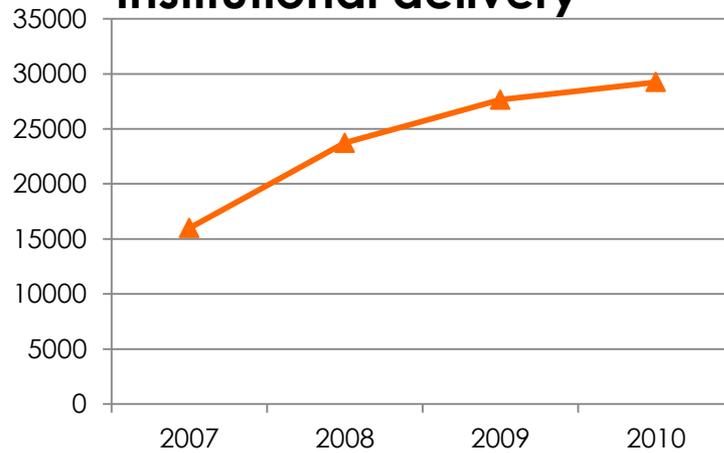
Children OPD attendance



ANC ATTENDANCE



Institutional delivery



Impacts of the program so far

- Infant mortality rate reduced from 59/1000 in 2008 to 3.8/1000 in 2011
- 31% reduction in maternal mortality rate
- Facility utilization SB delivery increased to 64.7%
- Akure (Capital) urban city, in one year of operation recorded 4,037 total births, 26 maternal deaths, an improvement to deaths recorded in previous years. (according to government reports).

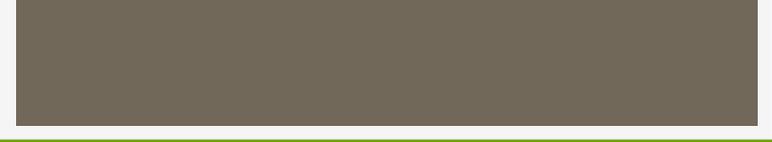
Challenges

- Sustainability of funding
- Improving equity in areas with difficult terrain especially the hinterland
- Shortage of personnel for effective & continuous supportive supervision
- Building LGA capacity to sustain the momentum of success and gains.

Lessons Learnt and Recommendations

Some of key success factors learnt from the program are:

- Strong political commitment and leadership is required
- Technical soundness and fidelity in program implementation
- Effective community engagement and participation in program design and implementation
- Supportive supervision
- Legislative backing to ensure sustainability.



Thank you

Children and Urban Poverty

The Case of the Philippines



bsau.org

Urban Populations in the Philippines

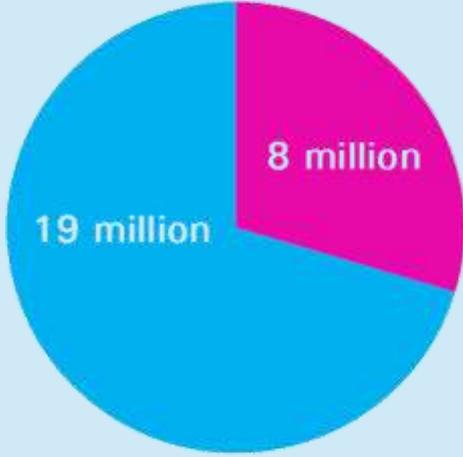
A map of the Philippines with various urban areas highlighted in yellow. The map shows the archipelago with major urban centers marked. The background is a light blue color.

Cities	Population
Metro Manila	11,553,427
Metro Cebu	2,314,897
Metro Davao	2,046,181
Metro Cagayan de Oro	1,121,561
Metro Angeles	915,365
Metro Iloilo-Guimaras	789,080
Metro Bacolod	716,306
Metro Naga	685,005
Metro Baguio (BLIST)	499,412
Metro Batangas	432,262
Metro Dagupan (CAMADA)	325,364
Metro Olongapo	304,388

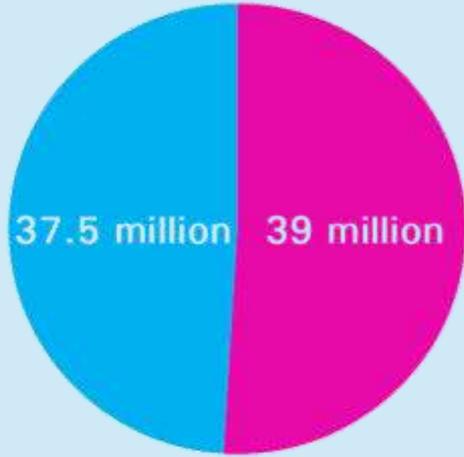


Growth of the Urban Population in the Philippines

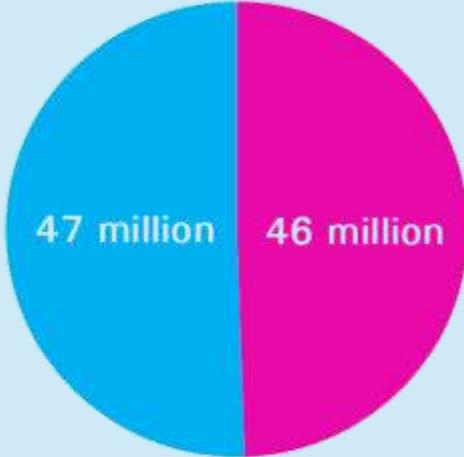
Urban
Rural



1960



2000



2010

Sources: NSO Census Data and Human Settlement 2004-Philippines

Disparities in urban childhoods

	National	Urban	MM Urban Poor
Under 5 Mortality Rate <small>(per 1,000 births)</small>	29	28	?
Infant Mortality Rate	23	20	?

	National	Urban	MM Urban Poor
Infants with low birth weight	21%	19%	?
Underweight <small>(0-59 months)</small>	22%	?	?

Primary school attendance Net enrollment ratio (%)			
	National	Urban	MM Urban Poor
Male	91%	89%	?
Female	93%	89%	?

	National	Urban	MM Urban Poor
Population using improved drinking water	91%	93%	46%
Population using improved sanitation facilities	76%	80%	49%

Sources: State of the World's Children 2012, UNICEF, 2006 FIES, NSO, NDHS 2008, and PIDS Child Poverty Study 2010

“GOOD GOVERNANCE PAYS DIVIDENDS” _ Pres. Aquino

- Fosters confidence in the institutions thereby attracting more investors.
- Economy on the rise



Inclusive growth and anti- corruption

Strategic interventions that promote not just growth but inclusive growth

INFORMAL SETTLERS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

- Children from slum communities are vulnerable because of the stresses of their living conditions.
- Efforts on housing development do improve children's well-being (SOWC:2012) as what the Philippines is currently doing on the lives of informal settler families .

- groundbreaking ceremony of a housing project in Pasay City
- Shift in policy : on-site, near site in-city, relocation
- Relocation to distant settlements did not work for many



Proliferation of ISF in NCR

SLUM HOUSINGS ARE AFFORDABLE
EARNING OPPORTUNITIES
SCHOOLS, MARKETS, HEALTH
FACILITIES NEARBY

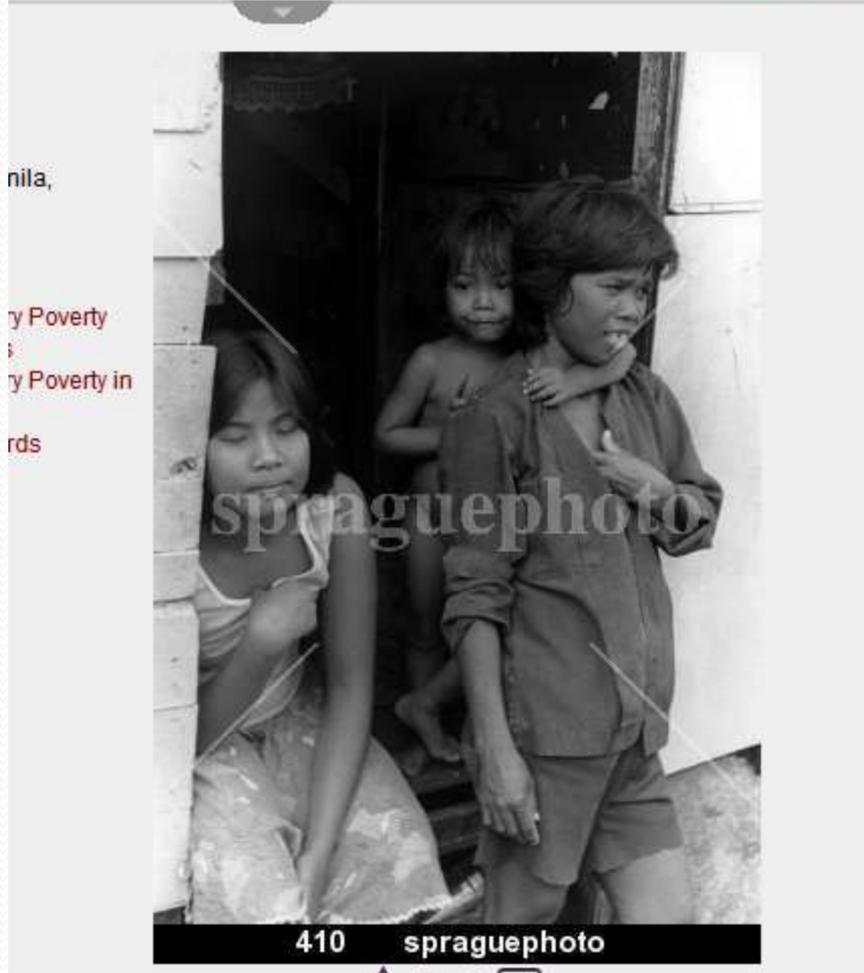
2 Million children are deprived, mostly found in informal settlements

1 in 4 residents live in informal settlements, 2 million families

- 41% live on government lands,
- 4% on private lands
- 21% in dangerous areas

Role of local government units

Advanced



“To uplift the deplorable conditions of ISFs especially children who live with constant threat of demolition and distant relocation, of their role in providing shelter and creating a livable and child-friendly cities or communities, of making towns and cities safe for the young” (SILG Robredo)

DILG as CHAIR OF TWG

- ❑ Members = agencies involved in housing, NGOs, CSOs
- ❑ December 23, 2011
- ❑ HE Pres. Aquino directed DILG to lead
- ❑ Commitment of the President with the urban poor

DILG= Department of the Interior & Local Government

STEERING COMMITTEE

Chair : **DILG**
Co-Chair : **HUDCC**

MEMBERS

**MMDA, DOF, PCUP
DBM, PRRC, NHA,
NAPC, SHFC,
GOs/CSOs/POs**



PhP IO Billion Fund

DESCRIPTION	No. of PROJ	GENERATE D UNITS	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT (PM)	STATUS
IN-CITY				
A. NHA Properties	8	4,750	2,772.25	All for bidding (2012) NOA issued to contractor-Aug 13; June- 4 projects; 3rdQtr-3 3rd Qr 4 rd Qtr – 1 project
A. LGU Properties	6	2,852	1,164.49	For bidding Sept-3 proj.; MOA signing w/LGU 1 st week of September
A. CSO Proposals	6	3,628	1,496.29	Documents to ROW to be submitted- 4 proj; on-going evaluation-1proj; preparation of concerned agency's position on its development-1proj
OFF-CITY				
D. Located in Tanay, Laguna, Montalban, and Bulacan.	10	9,155	2,654.25	Ongoing relocation of ISFS from 3 LGUs; prequalification evaluation of ISFS on-going-1LGU; for relocation-2LGUs; to commence relocation-1 LGU and downloading of fund to 1 LGU being discussed
TOTAL	30	20,385	8,087.99	Total of doable projects

People's proposal

- 6 proposal with NHA



- NHA Board Resolution 5410

- Direct acquisition
- NGO participation
- Sale as mode of disposition
- Maximum cost P400,000 to include land
- LGU to shoulder cost beyond 400T
- Availability of subsidies
 - Adoption of alternative housing designs and use of green technology

3 priority areas

- Dona Imelda in Quezon City
- Pasay City Motorpool
- Estero de San Miguel in Manila

- Showcase areas of synergy and convergence among national and local governments, private sector and the communities

Estero de Paco *BEFORE*



**Good practices in estero rehab
and slum upgrading**



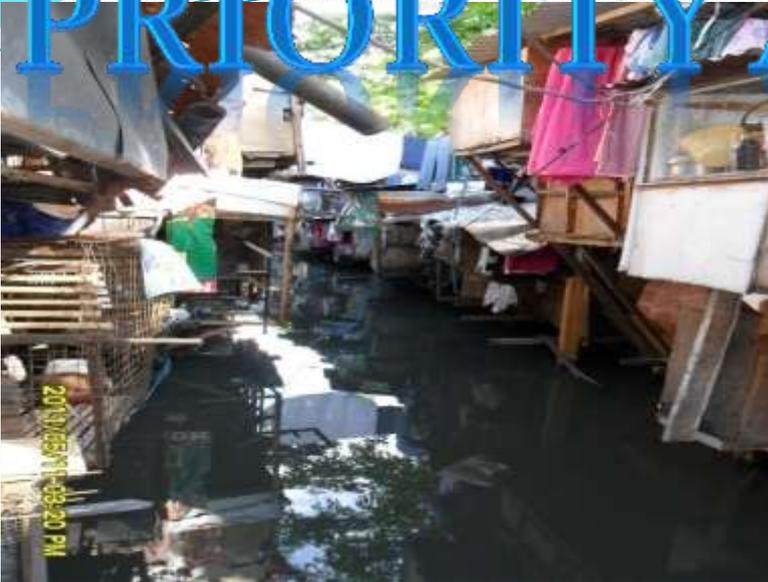
Headwater Section

ero de Paco



Headwater Section

PRIORITY AREAS



Estero de San Miguel- Legarda



Estero de San Miguel- P.Casal



Estero de Quiapo



Estero de San Sebastian

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT



Estero de San Miguel – Legarda

PALAFX-MIT



NEXT STEPS

Site I (Accession)

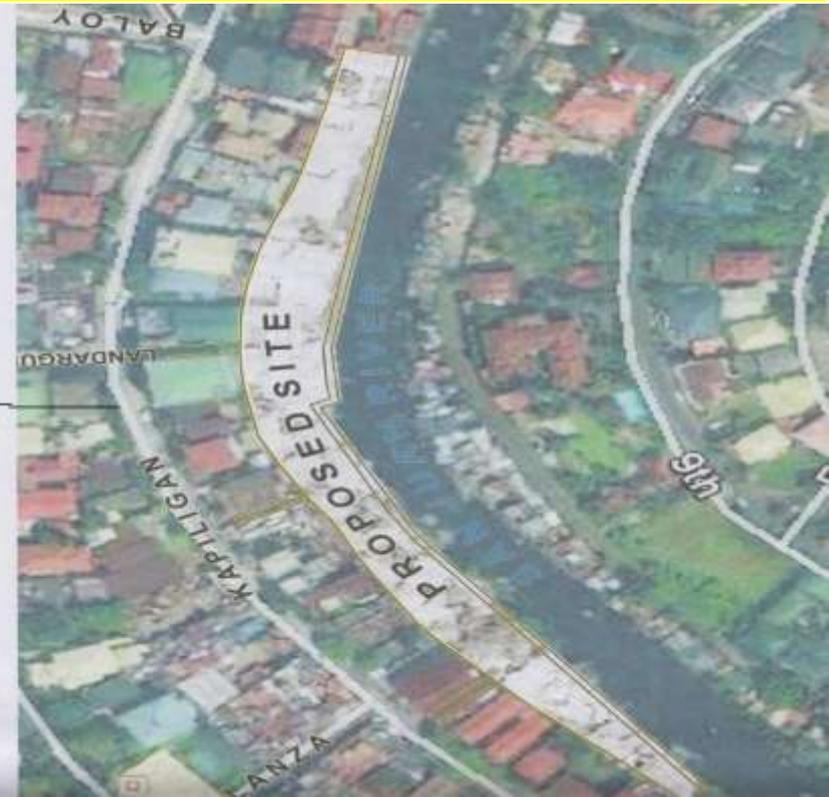
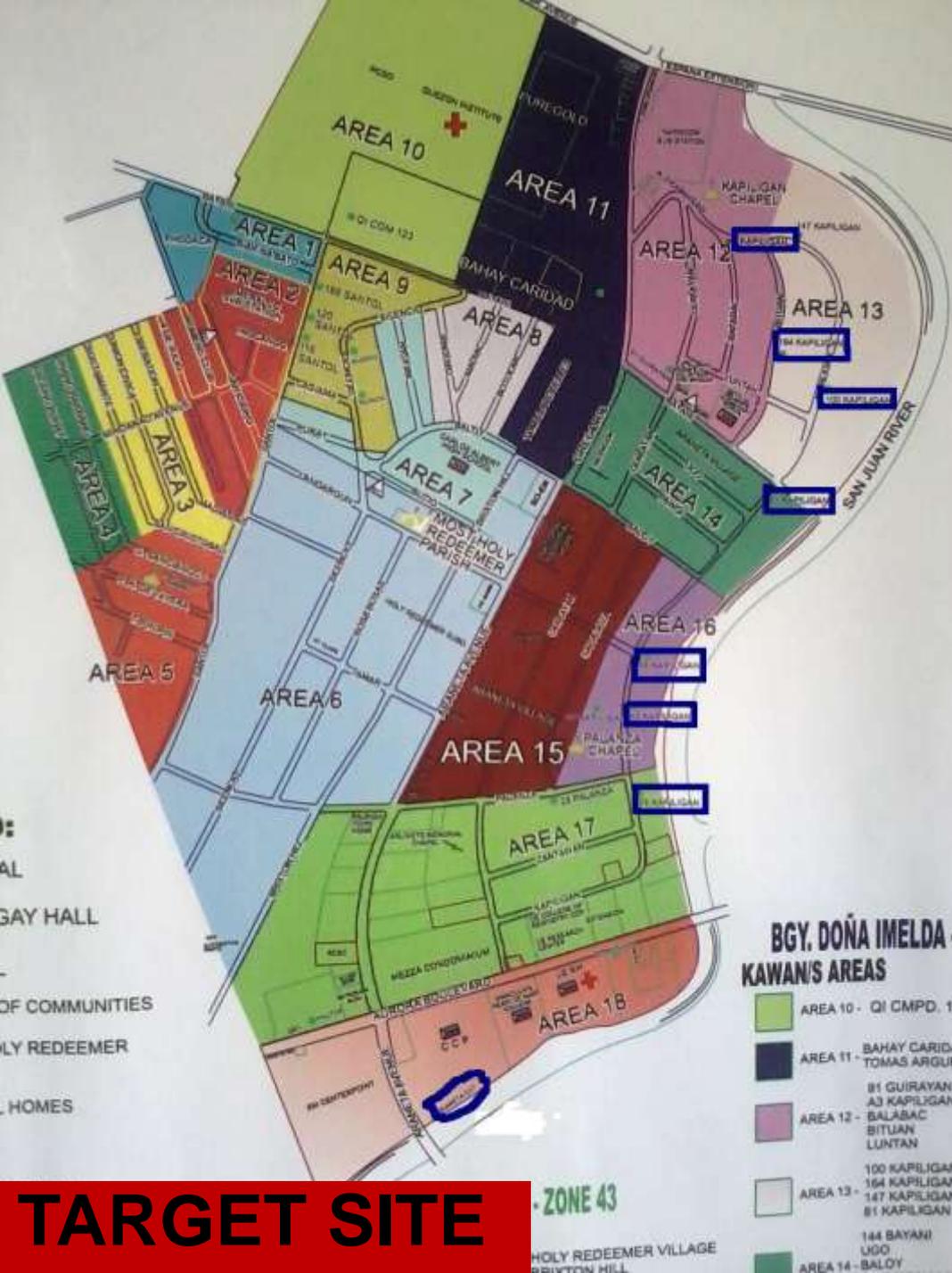
- For the LGU to proclaim site as socialized housing site (through ordinance) and award to beneficiary families
- For DENR to process land titling
- For the LGU to process all the necessary technical documents (locational permits, building permits, etc)

Site II

- For the National Government to purchase the said lot/ site at negotiated price with the lot-owner (Bakerite Corporation)
- -For the government to fast-track the implementation of this housing project at all cost as promised to showcase the housing project of the President for the Informal Settlers

ULAP Doña Imelda, Project

"Jesse Manalastas Robredo Building- JMRB"



TARGET SITE

ZONE 43

HOLY REDEEMER VILLAGE
BRITTON HILL

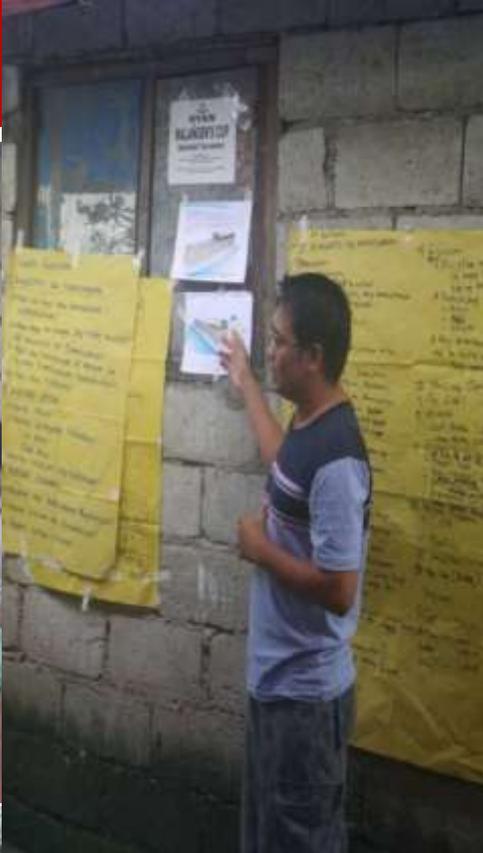
BASIC INFORMATION

- Some **2,610 families** have **no security of tenure** in Barangay Doña Imelda.
- **1,136 families** are living along the banks of the San Juan River.
- **518 families** are living within the **3 meter-easement**.

Peoples Initiative



PEOPLES PLANNING



Technical Planning w/ TAO-Pilipinas



Public Hearing



Housing Design



17 Clusters=
1,265 Units

**Proposed
ULAP Doña Imelda
Socialized Housing Project**
Location: Brgy. Doña Imelda, Quezon City

LESSONS LEARNED

relocating ISF outside of the capital region would entail high social and economic cost to government.

-they go back to the city owing to lack of viable livelihood opportunities, inadequate provision of basic services in the relocation site.

Learning from these, current housing initiatives are focusing on **on-site, near city and in-city relocation**

LESSONS LEARNED

Preparing the people's proposal is not within the capacity of the urban poor, that is why the technical assistance from NGOs and even academic institutions as shown in the involvement of Mapua Tech Institute is crucial.

National government agencies, has to devise a package of assistance for the urban poor in the development of proposal.

The TWG has to give such package a priority since only few of the proposal have find its way through the evaluation stage.



- Clear guidelines on how to access the fund should be made available. Delay in fund utilization is attributed to the absence of clear guidelines. Subsequent releases would depend on the usage of the fund.
- While the NHA's guidelines are currently used since the office is the repository of the fund and certain flexibility in the scheme has been introduced by way of approving an alternative scheme applicable for people's proposal, such scheme has to be advocated accordingly..

- The Administration's response to the problem of informal settlers are purposive. Agencies involved in the program are realigning to some extent their respective mandates to the requirements of inter-agency collaboration, although at the start there were minor kinks; those issues are expected in an -interagency collaboration but these should not deter the efforts of the TWG.



anthonyarmstrong.wordpress

- A more coherent approach is being pushed, that of creating a Project Management Office that will orchestrate the implementation. This is in response to the call for **simple institutional arrangements** in the planning and implementation of housing programs for the poor since the involvement of **too many agencies at present is adding complexity and delaying the of implementation.**

PARTNERSHIP and COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

- Capacity-building for local governments is required for them to implement housing programs effectively. Partnering with private sector as a strategy is being adopted.
 - Private developers have the capacity to introduce affordable housing for the urban poor, mechanics on how they could engage with the local government units and the community are in place.
 - Convergence and synergy among the communities, NGOs, private developers and the government is evident.
- "When communities are fully involved in the identification, design, and implementation of projects, they prove to be effective partners in informal settlement upgrading work,"*

VP J. Binay

- In closing, let me paraphrase our late SILG Robredo once said on child welfare that “There is no discussion, no endeavor, no successes more important than making our cities and towns safe and nurturing for our children. In an increasingly fragmented communities we live in, nothing could bring us closer together than the welfare of our young.



In our day jobs, he said, we might work for the government, university or international organizational but the truth is, the work that is incumbent in all of us is to preserve whatever good there is in this planet so that we could bequeath it to our children in its best possible state.



Understanding Child Multidimensional Poverty in Slums in Egypt

By

Dr. Ali El-Faramawy (ISDF) and
Leonardo Menchini (UNICEF Egypt)

International Symposium on Child Poverty and Development
Beijing, 20-22 November 2012

The Informal Settlement Development Facility: an Egyptian approach to informal settlement development

- ISDF has been established by Presidential Decree # 305/2008
- It reports to the Egyptian Cabinet
- To contribute ensuring safe housing in Egyptian cities; Programmatic priority to slums areas

- National map of slums and unplanned areas.
- Urban programs (addressing life threatening areas, unsuitable shelter, public health risk and legalization of tenure)
- Socio-economic programs (including programs on health of women, literacy of parents, job for youth, lifting children from poverty, and treatment from addiction)
- Technical assistance and capacity building
- Partnerships and communication.

Slums and unplanned areas

Unplanned areas: being developed in contradiction to planning and building laws and regulations, on private land or by squatting on public land

Unsafe areas / Slums : at least 50% of their housing structures fall under at least one of the following 4 categories (ordered by risk degree):

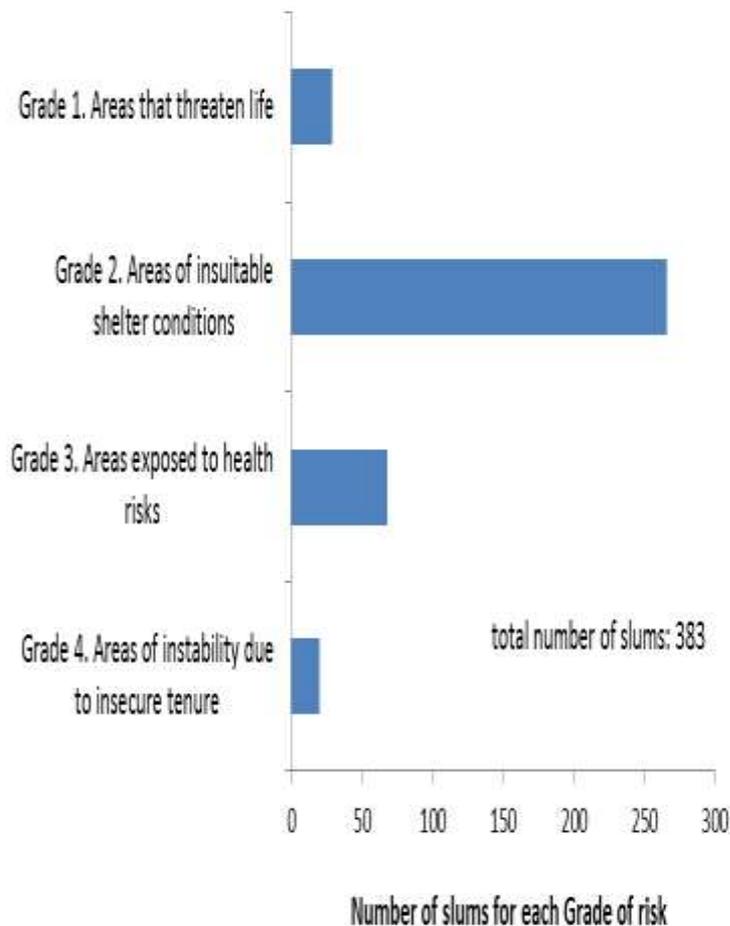
Grade 1. Areas subjects to direct life threat (for example those under sliding geological formations; those in flood areas and those under threat of railway accidents)

Grade 2. Areas with inappropriate shelter conditions (for example, with buildings made of make-shift materials; sites unsuitable for building, structurally unsound buildings and ruins)

Grade 3. Areas exposed to health risks (for example without access to clean drinking water or improved sanitation; areas exposed to high industrial pollution or under high voltage electrical power lines)

Grade 4. Areas of instability due to insecurity of tenure.

Slum areas, 2011 ISDF assessment



Scale of Informal Areas in Egypt

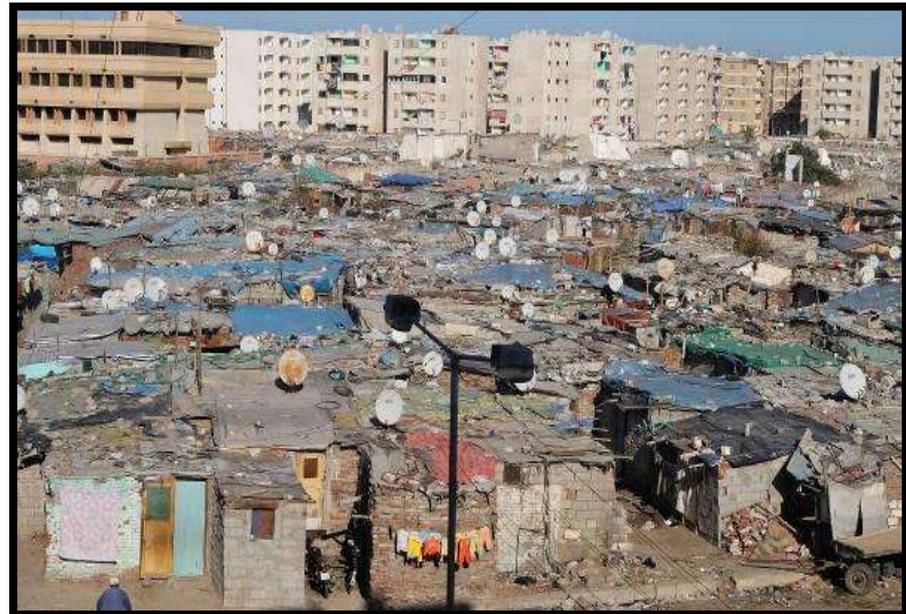
Unplanned Areas

Unplanned areas are 75% of urban areas.
Density 500 person/ feddan.
Building heights 4 -10 floors.
Provides minimum level of safe housing.
Needs medium term development.



Slum Areas

Slum areas are 1% of urban areas.
Density 200 person/ feddan.
Building heights 1-2 floors.
Doesn't provide safe housing.
Needs immediate intervention.



Background and aim of the study

- Important progress in many child indicators
- But uneven: some well-being indicators deteriorated (e.g. nutrition or income poverty) or stagnated
- Persistent inequalities (rural/urban, socio-economic)
- Recent trend of growing inequality in urban areas and stagnation of key wellbeing dimensions (e.g. child survival)
- Average data for urban areas hide concentration of extreme forms of poverty and deprivation in the most disadvantaged parts of urban areas
- This study aims to provide new evidence on child poverty in slums and unplanned areas in Egypt and support interventions informed by evidence

The multidimensional poverty framework

Dimension	Indicator of severe deprivation
Health	For the age group 0-4 : i) children aged 2-4 who have not been fully immunized, or ii) children aged 0-4 who recently suffered from an illness involving diarrhea or pneumonia and had not received any medical advice or treatment.
Nutrition	Age group 0-4 : i) children suffering of severe stunting, wasting or underweight (- 3 standard deviations from the median of the international reference population) or ii) had never breastfed at all Age groups 5-11 and 12-17 : children suffering from stunting or wasting (according to the international standards)
Water	For all age groups : Children living in households with i) no piped water into the dwelling, or ii) water piped into the dwelling but distribution interrupted daily
Sanitation	For all age groups : children living in households without improved sanitation facilities (the household is considered to have improved sanitation facilities if it has sole use of a modern or traditional flush toilet that empties into a public sewer, Bayara (vault) or septic system).

The multidimensional poverty framework

Dimension	Indicator of severe deprivation
Shelter	For all age groups: children living in dwellings i) with 5 or more people per room, and/or ii) with only one room, and/or iii) with no flooring material
Education	<p>For children 0-4, deprivation for the education dimension is not calculated</p> <p>For children aged 6-11: i) children who have never been to school, or ii) have been to school but are not currently attending</p> <p>For children 12-17: i) children 12-15 who have not completed primary education, or ii) children 16-17 who have not completed basic education (primary + preparatory)</p>
Knowledge/Information source	<p>For children 0-4, deprivation for the Knowledge/information dimension is not calculated</p> <p>For children 5-11: children living in households without TV, Radio or a computer in their homes</p> <p>For children 12-17: children living in households without TV, Radio, computers or mobile phone</p>

Poverty and deprivation analysis

- Child income poverty (using the national lower poverty line)
- Analysis of child severe deprivation (for each single dimension) by age group 0-4, 5-11, 12-17
- Multidimensional child poverty analysis (a child is considered multidimensional poor, when severely deprived in at least 2 dimensions)
- Special survey fielded for the study (community questionnaire, household questionnaire, child questionnaires)
- Comparison between selected slum and unplanned areas

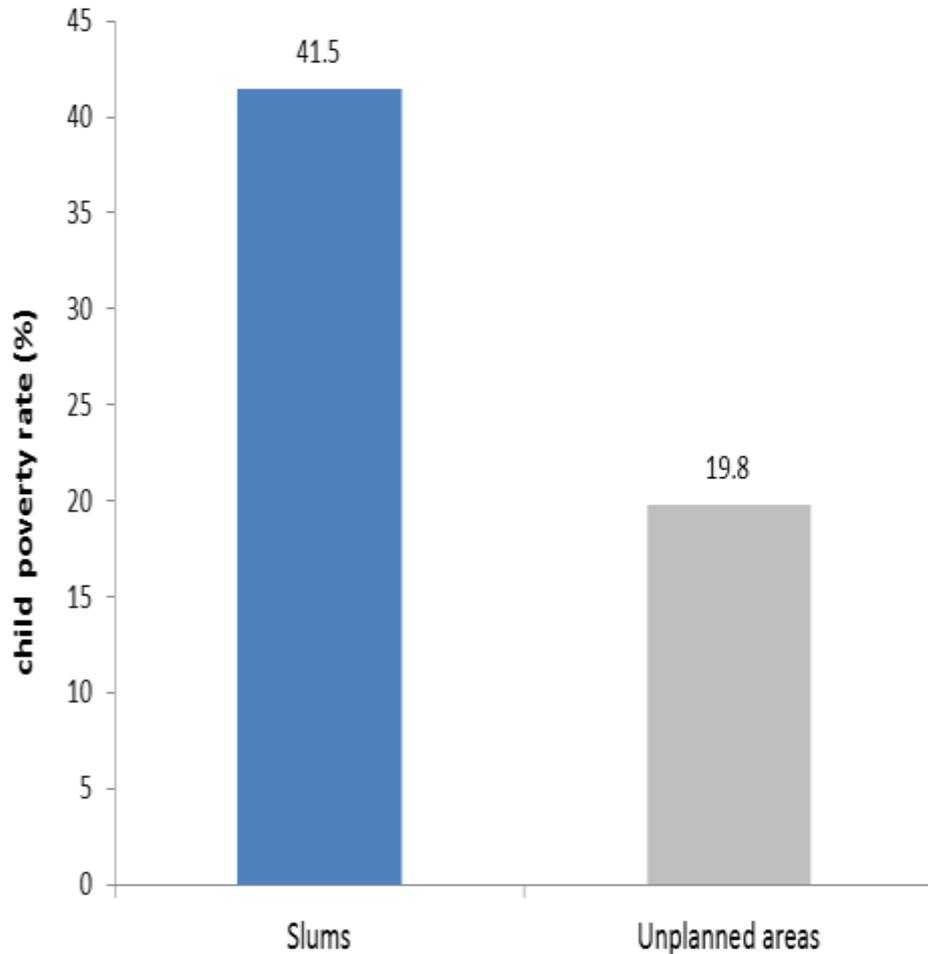
RESULTS

Availability of utilities and social services in slums

	Slums	Electricity	Water network	Sewage network
Cairo	Tal El Akareb	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Hekre El Sakakiny	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Azbet Abo Karn	Yes	Yes	No
Alexandria	Kom El Malhe	Yes	Yes	Yes
Port Said	Zerzaraa	No	No	No
Sohag	El Komah	Yes	Yes	Yes

	Slums	Kinderga rten	Primary school	Preparat ory school	Health Office / Health Unit	Maternal and Child Care Centre	Private doctor/cli nic	Pharm acy
Cairo	Tal El Akareb	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	Hekre El Sakakiny	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	Azbet Abo Karn	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
Alexandria	Kom El Malhe	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes
Port Said	Zerzaraa	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Sohag	El Komah	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes

Child income poverty



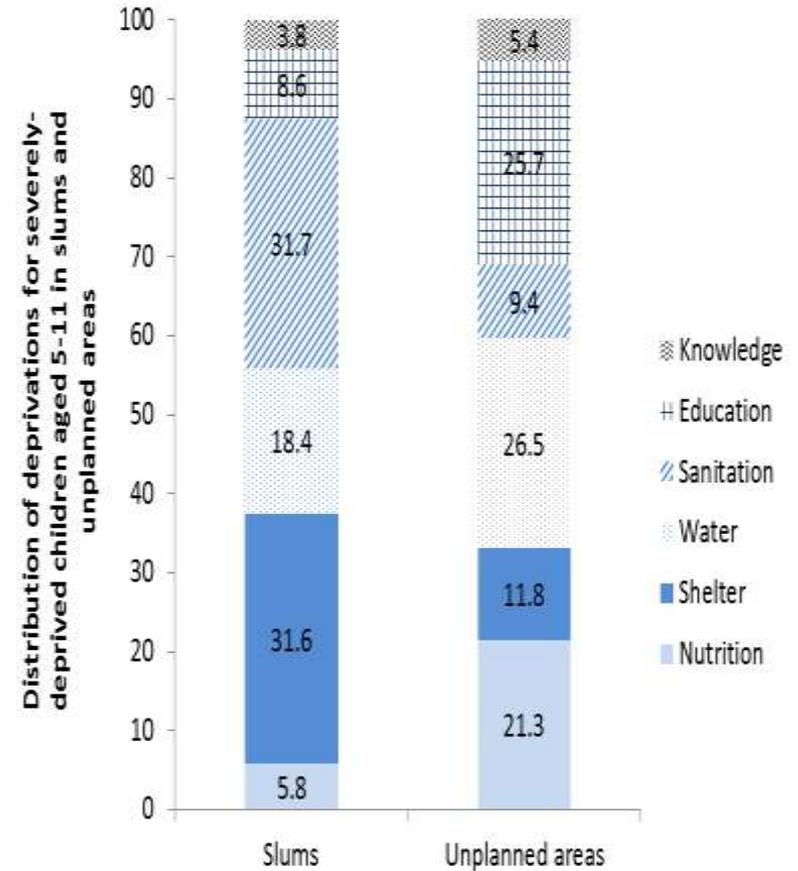
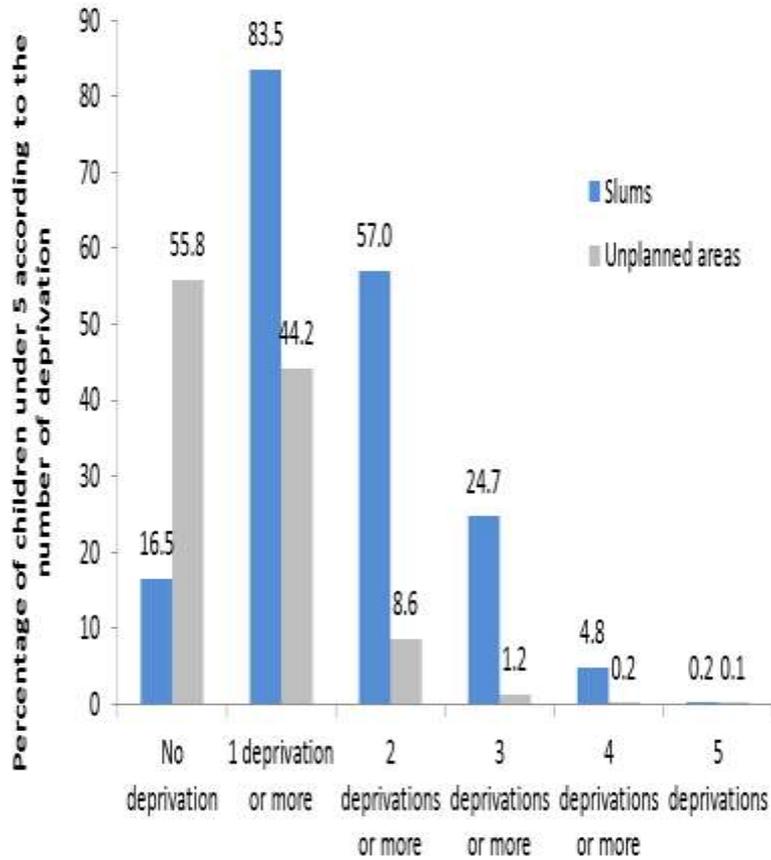
Percentage of poor households and percentage of children living in poor households (consumption below the national lower poverty line)

36% of households in slums experienced food shortage in the month preceding the survey; against 21% in unplanned areas

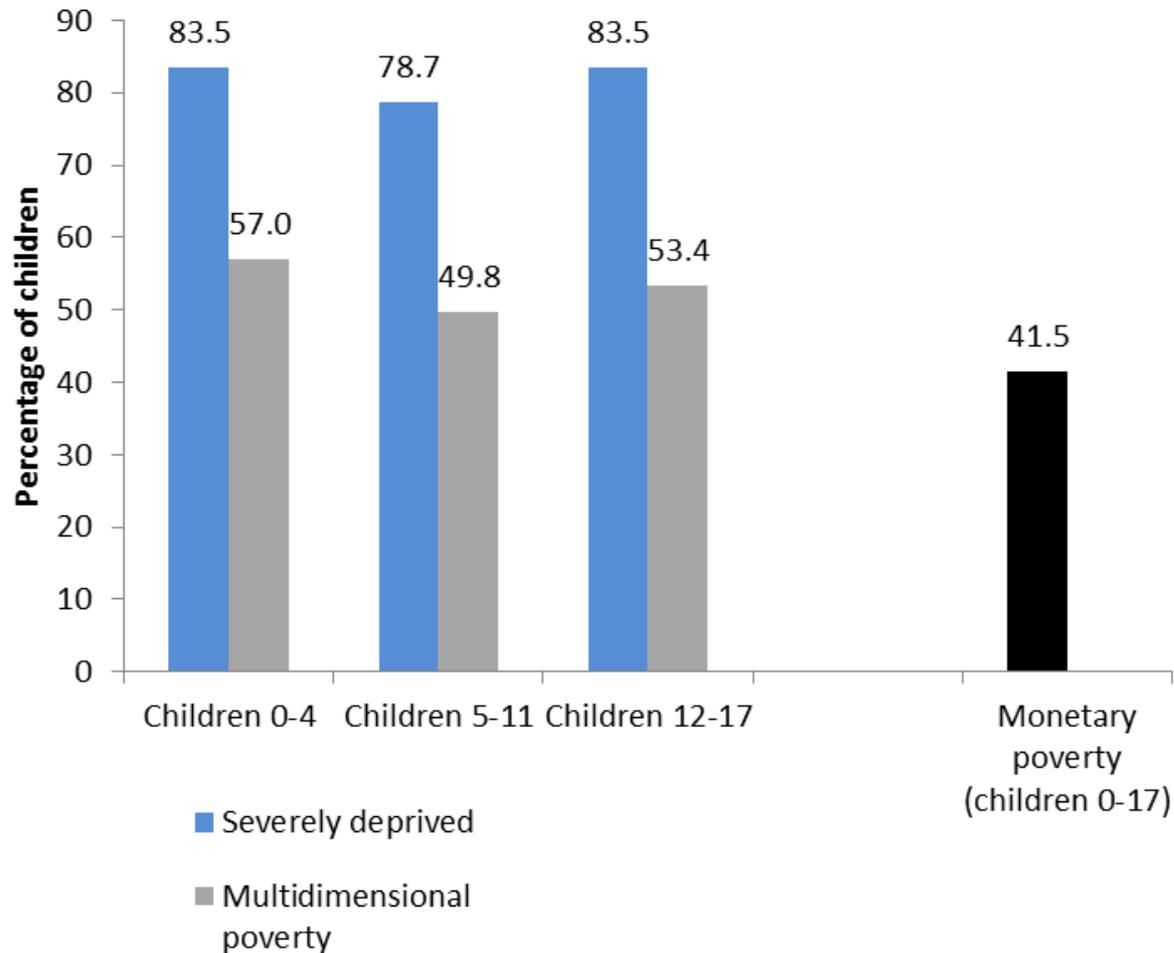
Summary results of the severe deprivation analysis

(percentage of children severely deprived in each single dimension)	Children 0-4		Children 5-11		Children 12-17	
	Slums	Unplanned areas	Slums	Unplanned areas	Slums	Unplanned areas
Health	4.3	4.5	-	-	-	-
Nutrition	35.4	28.5	9.1	10.7	8.8	5.0
<u>Water</u>	<u>27.5</u>	<u>14.5</u>	<u>28.9</u>	<u>13.3</u>	<u>26.4</u>	<u>14.4</u>
<u>Sanitation</u>	<u>53.3</u>	<u>4.0</u>	<u>49.7</u>	<u>4.7</u>	<u>49.4</u>	<u>4.5</u>
<u>Shelter</u>	<u>52.9</u>	<u>5.2</u>	<u>49.6</u>	<u>5.9</u>	<u>44.3</u>	<u>5.3</u>
Education	-	-	13.8	13.2	37.8	34.3
Knowledge source	-	-	6.0	2.7	2.5	0.7

Multidimensional Poverty Analysis, children under-5



Multidimensional Poverty in Slums



Emerging conclusions

- High levels of income poverty and risk of food insecurity for children in slums (much higher than the national average)
- Multidimensional poverty is widespread (more than half of children in slums compared with around 10% of children in unplanned areas)
- Severe housing deprivations (shelter, sanitation and water) explain most of the gap between children living in slums and those living in unplanned areas

Emerging conclusions

- High level of severe nutrition deprivation (for children under-5) and severe education deprivation (in particular for 12-17) both in slums and unplanned areas
- Low level of severe health deprivation (less than 5%), reflecting a widespread access to health service for young children living in slums (using services in the neighboring areas)
- Low gap between slums and unplanned areas in access to education services
- But what about quality of services and continuity of their use?

Next steps of the research

- Additional data analysis for indicators not covered in the multidimensional poverty framework (child labour, child discipline, violence, FGM/c, quality of school, access to social services, social protection etc.)
- Linking the results to policy recommendations, to inform the interventions of ISDF, UNICEF and other partners



شكرا
thank you