Sabrina Iovino - Smokey Mountain: A Walk Trough The Slums Of Manila, Philippines



justonewayticket.com. May, 2014. Smokey Mountain is a world you rather don't want to see. In Manila's largest dumpsite the poorest of the poor are making their livelihood by picking up garbage.

See more: http://www.justonewayticket.com/smokey-mountain

Makarand Purohit - Will The Rs. 392 Crore Fund Help Raipur's Growing Slums?



A woman at Shakti Nagar slum drinking water from a polluted source

indiawaterportal.org. May, 2014. A report on the status of Raipur's many slums released in February 2014 shows that providing basic amenities to slum dwellers is still a challenging task for the Chhattisgarh government.

"The life of the people living in slums in any part of the country is a curse", says Rohit Jagat, a 30 year old resident of Shakti Nagar slum in Raipur.

Raipur, the capital of Chhattisgarh, is regarded as one of the major growth centres in the country. With rapid urbanization and industrialization in and around Raipur, the population of the city increased drastically. Sadly, this also included the slum population, which was 97,264 in 1991 and rose to 5,16,829 in 2011. This growth has led to an increase in the demand for water and better sanitation facilities but the efforts made by the government in this regard seem poor especially around the slums.

Read more: <u>http://www.indiawaterportal.org/raipur-slums-poor-water-sanitation</u>

Xuemei Bai, Peijun Shi& Yansui

Liu - Society: Realizing China's Urban Dream



Ills.: en.wikipedia.org

China is urbanizing at an unprecedented rate. It is perhaps the greatest humanresettlement experiment in history. Between 1978 and 2012, the fraction of the nation's population dwelling in cities increased from 17.9% to 52.6%. If the current trend holds, China's urban population could top 1 billion people in the next two decades.

These are uncharted waters, but China has a plan. In March, the government released the National New-type Urbanization Plan, which sets targets for China's urban population fraction to rise by 1% a year to reach 60% by 2020.

The plan is comprehensive and ambitious. It covers almost every conceivable aspect of urbanization, from rural-urban migration and integration to the spatial distribution of and linkages between cities; sustainable development; institutional arrangements; and implementation. It sets numerical goals and as a guiding principle emphasizes a sustainable and people-centred approach, paying more attention to welfare and well-being — a significant and positive shift from the current economic focus on land development. It also aims to rectify existing problems associated with the rapid urbanization in the past three decades.

The right national strategy is necessary. But it is not sufficient. It is local practices that will make or break China's urbanization plan.

Kamran Khan - The Walled Slums : Through The Looking Glass Into Peshawar's Belly

tribune.com.pk. May ,2014. Peshawar: It is said behind every beautiful face is a story. The same is true for the provincial capital or, as it was known in the halcyon days, the city of flowers.

Peshawar, which was once known for its clean air, greenery and quiet roads, has now turned into another disfigured urban sprawl.

As the semi-organic expansion continues, one really has to struggle to find glimpses of the old city. Some reasons behind the rural-to-urban migration are routine – more jobs and better education. Others are more pressing – displacement due to militancy and military operations. Regardless of the cause, more and more vehicles spill into the streets daily. And the city's resources and support systems are caving in under the pressure.

Read more: <u>http://tribune.com.pk/the-looking-glass-into-peshawars-belly/</u>

Thathiana Gurgel - The Growing Middle Class Of Brazil's Slums



Ills.: thisbigcity.net

thisbigcity.net. May, 2014. Brazil's burgeoning middle class have an important place in the country's slums. This finding is part of a survey released by the newly created *Instituto Data Favela* which established that, in 2013, 65% of the country's slum-dwellers belonged to the middle class. In 2003, this proportion was 33%.

Celso Athayde, creator of youth group *Central Única de Favelas* (CUFA) and *Instituto Data Favela*, explains that the National Department of Strategic Affairs considers a family to be middle class, or 'class C' when their monthly income is in the range of R\$1,064 to R\$4,591 (US\$480 to \$2,060). "But we are not only interested in the middle class," he argues, "We want to benefit all community residents through sustainable and comprehensive development, achieved through economic avenues."

Somewhat inevitably, this research also showed that the lower classes have decreased in Brazil's slums. Class D (where income is between R\$768 and R\$1,064) and class E (income less than R\$768) fell from 65% in 2003 to 32% in 2013. Athayde believes this was achieved by an overall reduction in extreme poverty driven by the economic growth experienced across the country in recent years, which in turn has resulted in an increase of employment and entrepreneurship among the population.

Read more: <u>http://thisbigcity.net/the-growing-middle-class-of-brazils-slums/</u>

The Wilson Center - Comparative Urban Studies Occasional Papers

Vision Statement

The Wilson Center seeks to be the leading institution for in-depth research and dialogue to inform actionable ideas on global issues.

Mission Statement

The Wilson Center, chartered by Congress as the official memorial to President Woodrow Wilson, is the nation's key non-partisan policy forum for tackling global issues through independent research and open dialogue to inform actionable ideas for Congress, the Administration and the broader policy community.

Read

more: http://www.wilsoncenter.org/comparative-urban-studies-occasional-papers