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IHS Thesis Series

Disseminating information to a wider audience is seen as important to IHS. For a long time the execution of research activities and publications by IHS staff and their partners has been a key point on the IHS agenda: research is one of the three main services provided by the institution. Research has been seen as a means for developing knowledge in thematic areas, and for spreading knowledge to and for profiling IHS in markets abroad.

The IHS Editorial Board has over the years taken a role in promoting internal publications by staff and partners, and in disseminating information, in the form of Occasional Papers, Project Papers, Articles, and Reprint Series to our clients.

The environment in which IHS currently finds itself offers an expanded number of opportunities to publish. A new Masters course in Urban Management was set up by the Institute for Housing and Urban Development Studies (IHS) in cooperation with Erasmus University Rotterdam (EUR) in 2003, to meet the challenges of a changing market. With the embeddedness in research activities within EUR, and the refurbishment and accreditation of the IHS new Masters programme, the amount of research and publications within the institute are increasing. To promote, disseminate and to strengthen the publication of the theses developed within our Masters programme and to provide an internal and external forum for the discussion of issues in the fields of urban and regional management and development, the IHS Editorial Board has decided to create a new annual publication series called "IHS Thesis Series".

This series will help the participants of the Masters Urban Management and Development (UMD) make their research and final work accessible to a wider audience. It will also contribute to the development of IHS' academic knowledge base by providing theoretically and empirically informed analyses of the changes affecting the urban and regional conditions in developing countries as well as in the developed nations.

In this first number we present a selection of the theses summaries considered to be of the highest quality from the two already implemented batches of the new IHS / EUR Masters programme: 2004-5 (UMD1) and in the year 2005-6 (UMD2). In this selection all specialisations of the masters programme are represented.

At the back of this publication a CD-Rom is enclosed containing the full, unedited versions of the selected theses.

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Table of Contents

Towards separate waste collection in Bucharest, Romania:

A social acceptability approach 1

Author: Cristina Elena Brailescu (2004-2005 UMD1)

Country: Romania

Managing Environmentally Harmful Economic Activities in Informal Settlements: the Case of the Dar es Salaam City, Tanzania 4

Author: Paul John Kanyali Mbembela (2005-2006 UMD2)

Country: Tanzania

The impacts of the smoke haze pollution on urban environment: A case of Pekanbaru City, Riau province, Indonesia 6

Author: Muksin (2005-2006 UMD2)

Country: Indonesia

Interactive water resource management in the implementation of the Sumur Respain System in Rembang Regency 8

Author: Bartolomeus Deddy Nurtjahjanto (2005-2006 UMD2)

Country: Indonesia

Transport costs in Brazil under the light of geographical economics 10

Author: Luiz Gustavo Packer Hintz (2004-2005 UMD1)

Country: Brazil

The impact of the changing Bus Rapid Transport (BRT) system lanes on the spatial distribution of economic activity within the Jakarta metropolitan area 12

Author: Diana Kusumastuti (2005-2006 UMD2)

Country: Indonesia

Property tax revenue growth under inflationary conditions: The case of Tanga Municipal Council, Tanzania 14

Author: Itika David Mwangakala (2005-2006 UMD2)

Country: Tanzania

A comprehensive study of land rent, value capture and local government finance 17

Author: Fatma Süphan Nakiboğlu (2005-2006 UMD2)

Country: Turkey

- Twin cities in Amazonian trans-national borders, an appropriate cross border approach for squatter settlements on flood prone lands located on border's fringe: The case study of Leticia and Tabatinga** 19
 Author: Erik Vergel Tovar (2005-2006 UMD2)
 Country: Colombia
- Enhancing the role of TA NGOs in housing the poor in the Philippines: A case study of TAO-Philipinas, Inc.** 21
 Author: Maria Faith Yson, Varona (2005-2006 UMD2)
 Country: The Philippines
- Analyzing the encroachment process of informal settlements in the peri-urban areas of Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam** 24
 Author: Mai Anh Nguyen (2005-2006 UMD2)
 Country: Vietnam
- Possibilities for income generation activities in Metrovivienda: The case of Ciudadela el Recreo, Bogotá**
 Author: Juana María Serna (2004-2005 UMD1)
 Country: Colombia 26
- Citizen participation in Timisoara: The case study of neighbourhood consultative councils** 29
 Author: Dragos Mihail Badea (2004-2005 UMD1)
 Country: Romania
- The role of citizen advisory committee in promoting public participation in decision making of Adama City**
 Author: Yehya Aman (2005-2006 UMD2) 31
 Country: Ethiopia
- Key factors impacting on the rehabilitation process in the old city of Aleppo** 33
 Author: Zouka Karazoun (2005-2006 UMD2)
 Country: Syria
- Towards urban waterfront redevelopment: the case of Rio de Janeiro** 35
 Author: Gisele Raymundo Silva (2005-2006 UMD2)
 Country: Brazil
- The effect of social capital to rural community's productivity: A case study of Segoroyoso and Bawuran village, Bantul Regency, Yogyakarta Province, Indonesia** 37

Author: Soraya Isfandiari (2004-2005 UMD1)

Country: Indonesia

Enabling community-based organizations to become engines of an inclusive, sustainable community development in Bucharest, Romania 40

Author: Ruxandra Sasu (2004-2005 UMD1)

Country: Romania

Making a Livelihood: A study of rural migrants in Bathore, Tirana 43

Author: Jorida Cila (2005-2006 UMD2)

Country: Albania

Social capital in a poor neighbourhood in a slum area of Bogotá: The case study of the neighbourhoods of Paraiso and Bella Flor in Ciudad Bolivar 45

Author: Daniel Jiménez (2005-2006 UMD2)

Country: Colombia

The impact of rural-urban migration on rural livelihood in a Balinese Village 47

Author: Komang Bagus Pawastra (2005-2006 UMD2)

Country: Indonesia

Asset recovery after fire disaster: Case study: Kelurahan Kota Bambu Utara and Jati Pulo, Kecamatan Palmerah, West Jakarta, Indonesia 49

Author: Agus Okalaksana Sadikin (2005-2006 UMD2)

Country: Indonesia

Appendix

CD with full versions of the theses

Towards separate waste collection in Bucharest, Romania: A social acceptability approach

Author: Cristina Elena Brailescu (2004-2005 UMD I)

Country: Romania

Supervisor: Marijk Huysman, MA (IHS)

Specialisation: Urban Environmental and Infrastructure Management

This research is meant to make waste managers aware of the fact that social acceptability is part of an Integrated and Sustainable Waste Management system and to offer them a method of work when addressing it. Its special focus is on how Bucharest City, the capital of Romania, a city of over 2 million inhabitants is beginning now to deal with environmental problems in a sustainable way, but still struggling to do it in a proper manner. The Romanian legislation in the waste management field has been developed mainly in the last 10 years, according to the European Union, and it imposes new and very demanding responsibilities on local authorities. For Bucharest, this means that separate waste collection has to be developed and high targets have already been established.

While addressing social acceptability of waste management schemes it has been noticed that if a scheme is developed on the basis of current needs and characteristics of a community and it is also supported and used by that community, this leads to certain behaviour, affecting the efficiency of the scheme. Therefore, a scheme should be developed, by taking into account which factors influence waste behaviour and also by considering the characteristics of the targeted population (which is actually one of the influencing factors). Consequently, waste behaviour is a key aspect of social acceptability and in this research social acceptability is looked at only from the behavioural point of view.

As waste behaviour is the central element in influencing recycling, participation, contamination and illegal dumping rates in a waste collection scheme, it has been taken into consideration as

the main important aspect to be targeted by waste managers in boosting separate waste collection results. As a result, waste behaviour determinants have been analysed, by developing a new integrative framework and using it within case studies in The Netherlands (Rotterdam) and in Hungary (Budapest). Further, it was used for the assessment of the current situation in Romania in the waste management field, paying special attention to Bucharest city in this respect.

As a result of literature and practice, waste behaviour determinants can be divided into situational (related to the system characteristics) and personal (related to the residents characteristics). The situational determinants include: Facilities, economic instruments, communication and institutional arrangements. Personal factors include environmental concern; perceptions, awareness and knowledge; and household socioeconomic status and dwelling factors. However, the general conclusion is that there is no such thing as one best solution for organising a waste collection system, and a different mix of instruments and arrangements can lead to a new type of scheme.

From the point of view of social acceptability, the overall recommendation for Bucharest is that the system should offer convenient facilities, easy to use, supported by appropriate economic instruments and promoted by good communication campaigns. Furthermore, considering the size of Bucharest and the complexity of its residential, economical, functional characteristics, along with the diversity in social characteristics, local authorities in Bucharest should consider different solutions for different neighbourhoods with homogenous characteristics.

Managing Environmentally Harmful Economic Activities in Informal Settlements: the Case of the Dar es Salaam City -Tanzania

Author: Paul John Kanyali Mbembela (2005-2006 UMD2)

Country: Tanzania

Supervisor: Leo Baas, MA (EUR)

Specialisation: Urban Environmental and Infrastructure Management

A good monitoring system of small-scale industries in informal settlements indicates the compliance of the industrial operation to environmentally and friendly living environment. The concept represents an equilibrium state between the pollution prevention brought by the industries operation to the environment and citizens. The locating and monitored operation achieved that has led to pollution prevention in the settlement implies the presence of good monitoring mechanism by the responsible authorities. On the other hand, it implies the government is functioning properly in executing its policies, legislation and development standards, otherwise the reverse is true.

The aim of this study was to document and assess, from the governmental perspective, the role and powers of key actors in monitoring the location and operation of the industries in informal settlements. It also aimed to analyse the existing enforcement tools used for monitoring the same, and thereafter, to identify the basic elements for improvement of the prevailing situation.

This research answers one main research question and six supplementary questions. The main research question sought to determine whether there are monitoring mechanisms in locating and monitoring the operations of the small-scale industries in informal settlements in Dar es Salaam City. The sub-research questions aimed to identify factors considered in locating, to analyse the involvement of actors with roles and powers, to assess the operations monitoring mechanisms, and the perception of individuals of the operation of the industries, and environmental and health risks. Finally, but not least, the study aimed to identify

the main elements of an improvement strategy if the settlement is to have a friendly living environment. Non-standardized guideline questions were used for information collection.

In assessing the monitoring system, the study reveals that there are weak monitoring mechanisms despite the presence of general legislations and policies for guiding small-scale industry development and operations. About 82% of the industrial developers and operators interviewed, neither complied with the legislation and policies nor did they perceive the operations as environmentally friendly. About 50% of the housing unit owners interviewed had a negative perception of the industry operations particularly for the environment friendly and health risks. The uncoordinated government institutions responsible for monitoring the small-scale industries have contributed tremendously to the existing situation.

This study recommends thoroughly reviewing the monitoring mechanisms and enforcement tools. In addition to environmental awareness creation for different potential institutions responsible for locating and monitoring, this study recommends the adoption of new technology to include cleaner production and upsizing (Zero Emissions) by the government, and the industrial developers. In addition, it is important to take into account both internal and external factors that might affect the establishment of such new changes.

The impacts of the smoke haze pollution on urban environment: A case of Pekanbaru City, Riau province, Indonesia

Author: Muksin (2005-2006 UMD2)

Country: Indonesia

Supervisors: Dr. Ogenis Brilhante (IHS) and Prof. Dr. Achmad Djunaedi (Gadjah Mada University)

Specialisation: Urban Environmental and Infrastructure Management

Smoke haze in Pekanbaru City is mainly caused by forest and land fires, mostly occurring from Pekanbaru City. It is predicted to have resulted in adverse impacts on the urban environment of Pekanbaru. Therefore, this research tries to investigate the possible influence of forest and land fires in the Riau Province as well as the dominant direction of the wind on the deterioration of air quality, due to smoke haze pollution, in Pekanbaru City. In addition, the research is aimed at identifying impacts of smoke haze on the urban environment of Pekanbaru City according to opinions of experts and the perception of citizens. The type of research is a mixed explanatory-descriptive-exploratory research with the time scope: 2002-2005 using a purposive sampling technique used to choose key persons/experts and citizens.

The research confirms that forest and land fires as well as the wind direction, in general, have contributed to the deterioration of air quality in Pekanbaru City. It looks like there could even be a trend to relate the air quality deterioration of Pekanbaru City with the increase of hotspot numbers especially when the number of hotspots in Riau Province is very high and the number of hotspots of regencies from which dominant wind direction blows is high as was the case of February and March 2005. However, the analysis for February and March 2002 shows that the contribution in the increase of forest and land fires as well as a dominant wind direction on the deterioration of air quality of Pekanbaru City was less evident. This is probably because of the existence of other variables, besides dominant wind direction, such as the rate of rain, wind speed and temperature, which may also play an important

role in the air quality of Pekanbaru City. Thus, the hypothesis “the increase of forest and land fires as well as wind direction have contributed to the deterioration of air quality in Pekanbaru City” is only partially accepted.

On top of that, smoke haze pollution in Pekanbaru City, according to the opinions of both key persons/experts and the perception of citizens, has caused adverse impacts on the urban environment of Pekanbaru City, both the environmental aspect and the human aspects. In terms of the environmental aspect, the environmental impacts are deterioration of air quality and reduction of visibility range. Meanwhile, in the light of human aspect, the impacts can be both health and social impacts. Health impacts include respiratory diseases such as Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI), eye irritation and the increasing risks of traffic accidents in the streets as a result of a reduced visibility range. On the other hand, the social impacts comprise of a disruption of educational activities and transportation and restriction of people from doing their daily activities.

Interactive water resource management in the implementation of the Sumur Resapan System in Rembang Regency

Author: Bartolomeus Deddy Nurtjahjanto (2005-2006 UMD2)

Country: Indonesia

Supervisor: Dr. Jacko van Ast (EUR)

Specialisation: Urban Environmental and Infrastructure Management

Water security is a principal concern for sustainable development and for the multiple reasons that water makes life possible. For many years the local government has prompted many efforts to overcome a water crisis but these are still viewed as mitigation efforts. The recurrence of a water crisis, particularly in Rembang Regency, led me to figure out the best practice of water resource management in the local context.

The introduction of infiltration wells, or sumur resapan in local terms, has brought new optimism in practicing the principles of sustainable water resources management. The sumur resapan is recommended for groundwater conservation due to technical and cost effectiveness. Nevertheless, in disseminating inventions a gap often emerges between government intention and community acceptability that is probably influenced by perception, knowledge and awareness by the local community.

This research analyses the practice of interaction in the implementation of the sumur resapan that is promoted as a bridge between local government and community. Through a partnership mechanism, it is expected that awareness and participation of the local community will be improved, stimulated by intensive communication and sufficient transfer of knowledge.

Overall, the implementation of the sumur resapan still needs large improvements to be widely accepted by the community, especially in establishing a legal framework for adapting the diversity of socio-cultural dimension. Considering other findings, it will be interesting

to see the findings of further research into how local knowledge can be used for coping with the water.

Transport costs in Brazil under the light of geographical economics

Author: Luiz Gustavo Packer Hintz (2004-2005 UMD I)

Country: Brazil

Supervisor: Prof. Dr. Charles van Marrewijk (EUR)

Specialisation: Financing Cities in the Global Economy

In the beginning there was only space. It was only after mankind started to worry and delve into metaphysical considerations about the limitation of their own existence on earth by counting days, seasons, years, that the notion of time came into existence. Yet time has and will always be somehow connected to space, to movement across space. Geographical economics shrewdly captures the relative notion of time and space with the concept of transport costs. As long as there is a distance between things, it will take time to carry people, goods, knowledge, or information from one place to another. No matter how infinitesimal the dividing time or space between things may be made by technology, there will always be an economic cost related with the bridging of it. As long as our time on this common ground remains scarce, both time and space will have an opportunity cost associated with it and, therefore, an economic cost. Some will argue that, besides transport costs, there are many other determinants to the spreading or agglomeration of human activity over space. I do not dispute with them. Yet, for a geographical economics model to deserve praise, transport costs will have to be reflected in it one way or the other.

The level of transport costs has always played a significant part not only in the development of countries but also in the shaping of the urban scenario within countries and regions. The Brazilian road system has in the past been the major driving force that propelled development and interconnectivity of urban systems across this continent-size country. Until recently the policy of the federal government had leaned towards granting users free access to roads in order to promote economic development. Under the argument of the 'failure of the state' in providing for the maintenance of the roads system, the federal government shifted

its policy towards the privatization of the utility. The change, however, has been decided almost strictly upon political, managerial and financial considerations. Little attention has been given to the possible implications this abrupt policy change might have had on the ongoing economic development process of the affected cities and regions. Now, with the new insights offered by geographical economics, the opportunity of drawing a clearer picture of the issues is at hand. After gathering the necessary historic data, this research sets out to first offer a review of the recent displacements of economic activity over the Brazilian ground, then to present a description of geographical economics, its core model and its variant inclusive of congestion, of the Helpman–Hanson model of geographical economics, and finally we apply the core model of geographical economics to Brazilian recent reality. The expected outcome of this study is to offer politicians in Brazil a tool – shaped to fit more closely to a developing country’s reality – to be used when deciding on policies that bear direct implications on trade and displacement of human activity across this continent-size country.

The impact of the changing Bus Rapid Transport (BRT) system lanes on the spatial distribution of economic activity within the Jakarta metropolitan area

Author: Diana Kusumastuti (2005-2006 UMD2)

Country: Indonesia

Supervisor: Prof. Dr. Charles van Marrewijk (EUR)

Specialisation: Financing Cities in a Global Economy

The development of the Bus Rapid Transport (BRT) system in Jakarta is assumed to influence the spatial distribution of economic activity within the Jakarta Metropolitan Area. But what kind of impact will it bring in the future? And what are the impacts of changing the sequence of the project development and the value of parameters on the economic activity in this area? These questions are answered in this research using the theory of geographic economics and the computer simulation developed by Brakman, Garretsen, and van Marrewijk (2001).

In order to analyze the hysteresis of the BRT project, together with the impact of this development on the final distribution of economic activity, the long run equilibrium before and after the development of the project are calculated using several different scenarios of distances. Following these simulations, other simulations are done in order to observe the impact of changing the value of the congestion cost, transport cost, elasticity of substitution, and the share of income spent in manufacture parameters.

Ultimately, there are several conclusions that are drawn from this research. First, it can be concluded that hysteresis does not play an important role in determining the final distribution of mobile activity after the development of the first three corridors and the completion of the entire project. Second, the development of the project benefits Jakarta by allowing this city to attract a larger share of mobile activity. In the future, the BRT corridors will act as forces that counteract the decline of the economic activity in Jakarta due to the high congestion cost. The decline of economic

activity will occur less rapidly than what it otherwise would have been done in a relative time.

Third, it is important to consider the impact of the BRT project on the welfare level of people living in the Jakarta Metropolitan Area. It is clear that the development of this project increases the welfare level of both mobile and immobile workers in all the twelve regions. It is an investment in infrastructure, and thus increases the interaction between the regions. The mobile workers gain from the reduction of the transport cost and the growth of interaction between regions. The immobile workers in the centre of the Jakarta Metropolitan Area benefit, because the increase of mobile economic activity in their regions reduces their import over some goods. The immobile workers in the outskirts of Jakarta also gain, because the goods that have to be imported from the centre can now be imported at a lower cost.

Property tax revenue growth under inflationary conditions: The case of Tanga Municipal Council-Tanzania

Author: Itika David Mwangakala (2005-2006 UMD2)

Country: Tanzania

Supervisor: Rolf Dauskardt, MBA (IHS)

Specialisation: Financing Cities in a Global Economy

In many countries, property tax is the major source of revenue for local authorities. This is also true for Tanzania. In realization of this fact, the URT government and donor agencies have been spending a considerable amount of resources to revamp property tax yield. Likewise, much of the research has been initiated with the view to explore best practices to tap the full potential of property tax. Many of these initiatives have focused on property tax reforms i.e. improving the fiscal cadastre, improving valuation and an emphasis on the need to improve property tax collection.

As much as these efforts are critical, none of them have been directed at ensuring that the tax yield resulting from tax reforms does not decline immediately after reforms are completed. These initiatives have not attempted to ensure that prevailing economic conditions – especially inflation, does not overtake property tax system. Consequently, despite considerable commitment of time and resources to revitalize property tax revenues, the property tax yield is fast dwarfed by economic reality, if the situation remains unfettered, the tax would become cost ineffective to administer. This study envisaged studying critical property tax administrative issues that could be reviewed in order to adapt property tax system to inflation. Based on the findings, the study aims at providing a primer on inflationary characteristics of property tax in Tanzania from which a further debate on the subject can be extended.

The scale of inflationary loss on tax revenues is so pervasive even to central governments especially in developing countries. Available literature has ample quintessential cases illustrating the ramifications of rigid tax systems on the outlook of governments' revenues. The scale of the problem of inflationary loss is even

larger to most local government taxes. Of all local governments' local taxes, property tax is the most susceptible to inflationary corrosion. The findings of this study corroborate this argument. The study findings indicate that the share contribution of property tax revenues of TMC to total locally generated revenues even in nominal terms has been falling. This is a stark reality for those who argue that property tax takes an important role in local revenues. There are two main reasons; one is lack of frequent valuations or indexing which makes the tax base (in the valuation roll) as obsolete as the last valuation. Incidentally, the lack of frequent valuations has more far reaching repercussions than any other property administrative components. Second is due to tenacious collection lags, which help in dragging down property tax real revenues.

It has been found empirically that property tax rates have limited impacts on property tax real revenues growth. In fact, property tax rates failure to impact on real revenues is attributed to the existing rates that are small, token and in economic terms unrealistic. To the contrary, while property tax real revenues have been declining, available indicators have been rising. The rental price index, which can be taken as a proxy for property values has been steadily rising.

Likewise real per capita GDP of Tanga region, which may reflects taxpayers' real income has also been on the steady rise. It is desirable to adjust property tax system to become reactive to inflation, but not before existing prohibitive legislations governing property tax administration are amended.

A comprehensive study of land rent, value capture and local government finance

Author: Fatma Süphan Nakiboğlu (2005-2006 UMD2)

Country: Turkey

Supervisor: Prof. Dr. Charles van Marrewijk (EUR)

Specialisation: Financing Cities in a Global Economy

The question of who is going to get the value generated by urbanization is a critical one related to the distribution of wealth in urban areas. It is also the basic motivation of the value capture approach. This study replaces value capture as the core aspect and tries to develop a perspective that tries to create a link between rent and own resource generation for local governments via value capturing.

First, using land rent theories, the problematic process is elaborated, and depicted as starting with policy decisions and planning actions to trigger the urbanization process which goes hand in hand with externality and rent formation. The study identifies that urban policy decisions and planning actions basically result in differential rent-1, differential rent-2 and monopoly rent; which has an unearned character for individuals. After the elaboration of the problematic process in the theoretical chapter, some possible remedies are sought in the second section. The statement is made that this problem is a concern of urban land policy; and the basic motivation of value capture instruments. Value capture is identified as a means of land policy which specifically deals with returning socially developed value to society. It is also acknowledged that value capture should theoretically serve all three land policy objectives which are: Efficient allocation of resources, raising public revenue and ensuring equity.

Case studies helped to better grasp the value capture approach. The study remarks that there are some practices that comply with theory and serve all three objectives of land policy, though not without problems. On the other hand, for some cases, the research realises that the ambiguity in the objectives yields undesirable outcomes from a value capturing point of view. Thus,

the overall problem can be defined as the multiplicity and ambiguity of objectives as an instrument.

At this point, Tinbergen's rule I provides a useful framework to develop some suggestions. The study recommends that instruments be designed according to the objectives they are meant to serve, and that different instruments be used in an integrated and coordinated manner to achieve multiple objectives. Additionally, the importance of cultural, historical, political and economic contexts must be acknowledged in the design of instruments.

An effective value capturing practice is just a means to an ends. Therefore, with a forward-looking approach, the implication of value capturing for sound local government finance is sought. The research concludes that, in an era of rapid urbanization and decentralization, it is vital for local governments to increase their own resources and improve their financial structures. Given that rent is an inner dynamic and an ever-existing characteristic of cities, value capturing is highlighted as a sustainable own resource for sound local government finance.

Twin cities in Amazonian trans-national borders, an appropriate cross border approach for squatter settlements on flood prone lands located on border's fringe: The case study of Leticia and Tabatinga

Author: Erik Vergel Tovar (2005-2006 UMD2)

Country: Colombia

Supervisor: Dr. Rachele Navarro Åstrand (Lund University)

Specialisation: Housing

The thesis focuses the topic of squatter settlements located along borders in twin cities in the Amazon context. The study claims that Twin Cities are integrated by informality, in this case by squatter settlements along the borders. In addition to the integration, these squatter settlements are transforming the border from a limit to a social spatial construction of their territory. Based on that, the study looks for a cross border approach, which can be developed by local governments of twin cities to manage squatter settlements along borders as a shared and common problem.

In order to develop the research, the study has studied the cases of Leticia (Colombia) and Tabatinga (Brazil), twin cities in the Amazon. The thesis is focused in a natural space which is the border between these twin cities the San Antonio ravine. Along this "natural" limit between Colombia and Brazil an occupation of squatter settlements has taken place that has transformed the international limit into an "informal" urban space.

The thesis developed two approaches to study the case of squatter settlements located along borders in twin cities. First, the study developed a bottom-up approach analysing socioeconomic and physical characteristics of squatter settlement inhabitants and comparing both squatter settlements based on fieldwork findings. The comparative study looks for symmetric and asymmetric issues between both squatter settlements which are a key output towards a cross border approach between the twin cities based on needs and characteristics of squatter settlements inhabitants in the Amazon context.

On the other hand, the study developed a review of the urban policies of Colombia and Brazil, looking for aspects that can be taken into account by the local governments of Leticia and Tabatinga in their local policies for managing squatter settlements on flood prone lands located on the border's fringe. In addition, the study made a review of the current frontiers policies of both countries to distinguish key elements that can be used by local governments for developing a cross border cooperation for managing squatter settlements, within a cooperation and integration framework.

Finally, the study looked for a short and long term appropriate approach for managing these two squatter settlements located along the border between the Leticia and Tabatinga twin cities. The recommendations for both terms can be useful input for future housing policies, and urban planning and management instruments in the twin cities based on Amazon characteristics. Moreover, the research methodology developed in the study can be an appropriate research procedure for further urban studies in Leticia and Tabatinga twin cities, especially on squatter settlements along border's fringe.

Enhancing the role of TA NGOs in housing the poor in the Philippines: A case study of TAO-Philipinas, Inc.

Author: Maria Faith Yson, Varona (2005-2006 UMD2)

Country: The Philippines

Supervisors: Claudio Acioly, Jr., MSc (IHS)

Specialisation: Housing

The point of departure of this thesis is the belief that the role of Technical Assistance NGOs (TA NGO), also referred to as technical service organizations (TSO) in the Philippines, is crucial in helping address the problem of insufficient and inadequate housing for the poor.

A TA NGO is defined here as an organization of technical professionals primarily in the urban planning, architecture, and engineering disciplines involved in development work. These are non-profit, non-government organizations that focus on issues of housing and land tenure issues for the poor in the Philippines. Housing in this thesis is defined based on John Turner's definition of not just the physical infrastructure but also involves the environment, basic services, community organization as well as economic opportunities (Turner, 1976). By understanding the roles of TA NGOs, technical assistance to the poor in housing will become more effective and through a clear understanding of the legal and policy environment in housing and relationships between TA NGOs and the key actors in housing, initiatives to enable the poor to access housing by TA NGOs will be more efficient, integrated and coordinated.

The thesis starts with a review of housing and its issues from an international perspective, touching briefly on the effects of globalization and rapid urbanization in cities, especially in developing countries. This is followed by a discussion on the consequent urbanization of poverty and the growing roles of NGO/civil society as acknowledged by international declarations and covenants. These, stress the importance of NGO/civil society participation in the fight against the effects of urban poverty as manifested by homelessness, insecurity of land tenure, poor

housing conditions, poverty, and urban crime. General concepts and theories on civil society and NGOs are explored within the research where the definition for TA NGO is finally drawn. At the local context the development of the Philippine NGO movement is discussed—its history, dynamism and diversity with which it has facilitated the emergence of TA NGOs in development work. The legal and institutional frameworks in the Philippines are also discussed. These include housing policies and programmes that provided the basis for involvement and continued housing assistance by various sectors of society like private and civil society organizations. This research focuses on the experience of TAO-Pilipinas, Inc. one of the three professional TA NGOs in the Philippines based in Metro Manila. A review of international experiences of TA NGOs in Thailand and Cambodia also provides important lessons in order to understand the roles of TA NGOs, and bringing an international perspective to the debate of the local Philippine case. Further the report makes an analysis of the strengths and weaknesses, opportunities and constraints of these roles.

The author, being one of the pioneers in the organization of TAO-Pilipinas, has been involved with development work for already more than a decade and has first hand experience with the complexities and difficulties of technical assistance work in poor communities and this research is critical in rationalizing continued technical assistance in housing the poor by technical professionals.

This research contributes to the greater understanding of the roles that TA NGOs play on the issue of housing the poor and concludes among other things that TA NGOs are important actors in supporting the initiatives of housing actors like NGOs and POs in the aspects of community development planning, project design and management, and advocacy for secure tenure.

Analyzing the encroachment process of informal settlements in the peri-urban areas of Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam

Author: Mai Anh Nguyen (2005-2006 UMD2)

Country: Vietnam

Supervisor: Dr. Rachele Navarro Åstrand (Lund University)

Specialisation: Housing

The thesis research analyses the encroachment process of informal settlements in the peri-urban areas of Ho Chi Minh City. After Vietnam's transformation in 1986 to an economy increasingly open to the rest of the world, there were remarkable changes in Ho Chi Minh, the biggest city of Vietnam. As a result of the city's growth, the peri-urban areas have been strongly affected, including the expansion of informal settlements. There are some studies, which have looked at the socio-economic changes of the peri-urban in Ho Chi Minh City, but not at the phenomenon of informal settlements in these areas. Therefore characteristics of the phenomenon are still unclear in Ho Chi Minh City, especially in the context of Vietnam, a communist country where land commonly belongs to all national residents.

The research aims to understand the phenomenon by exploring the role of the different actors involved and their preferences, as well as the effects of public policies and their implementation on the process. The phenomenon is also put in the international context of the developing world, in order to assess the similar and specific issues in Ho Chi Minh City. The two community units in the city's peri-urban areas were studied to create a clear picture of the whole encroachment process of informal settlements taking place from the late 1990s up to now, the period of the strong expansion of informal settlements in the peri-urban city, and to explain how they could build their own communities without laws and regulations. Moreover, the research looks at the intervention of the two district governments that are now responsible for urban management, as a result of the decentralization process in Vietnam. The similarities and differences in their policies on informal settlements in their areas are also explored. From the results of

the research, recommendations for the governments dealing with existing and future informal settlements as well as land management in the city's peri-urban areas are given. In addition, by understanding the housing demand of the residents in the peri-urban areas the research makes important recommendation for consideration in formal housing markets and low-cost housing programmes in Ho Chi Minh City.

Time for the research was limited, but the researcher hopes that the results will contribute useful knowledge on Ho Chi Minh City, and for further research on the peri-urban conditions of Ho Chi Minh City as well as housing programmes for groups of residents currently living in informal settlements.

Possibilities for income generation activities in Metrovivienda: The case of Ciudadela el Recreo, Bogotá

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Country: Colombia

Supervisor: Jan Fransen, MA (IHS)

Specialisation: Housing

This document explores the dynamics of income generating activities in the context of a low-income housing project in Bogotá, Colombia. Low-income housing programmes represent one of the most critical factors in the process of rapid growth in Bogotá, together with the proliferation of illegal settlements that result in pressure on urban territory. Low-income families are being targeted with a series of financial programmes for housing acquisition, supported by the realisation of large scale low-income housing projects run by a local institution created for this purpose known as, Metrovivienda. The process of transition that families undergo when moving out from an informal housing setting to a formal developed and designed housing solution appears to trigger a complex series of reactions that lead families to adopt and adapt their socioeconomic needs and preferences to the new formal environment. Income generating activities at home are amongst the strategies that poor families use to overcome situations of poverty, unemployment and vulnerability that they affect the weakest.

The study aims to explore such activities in the context of Ciudadela El Recreo, the first project built under the concept of Metrovivienda, and to figure out the intricate relationships of different aspects, beyond the planned outcomes. The study compares the literature on the concept of home-based enterprises with the experience of the residents of Ciudadela El Recreo. Twenty-three families are interviewed to establish the extent to which Ciudadela El Recreo enables income-generating activities. The importance of such activities amongst the poor is supported by the informal sector debate that explores the kind of creative alternatives that contribute to eradicating poverty. However, the informal sector discussion also puts forward the issue of

sustainability of such practices when arguing that their very small scale of operation does not allow for more than a temporary survival strategy, while squeezing the poor's scarce resources and contributing to their impoverishment.

The document considers the two-pronged strategy behind informal practices of income generation whereby the house is used as one of the most important assets available to the poor. The appropriateness of such practices is demonstrated in the short run when families can make use of their available resources in a flexible way and in specific situations where home-based enterprises appear to be the most suitable solution. On the other hand, the study also showed how residents took up a bigger share of goods and services provided; raising concerns about the sustainability of such practices whether the aim of housing projects is also to contribute to the economic development of poor communities.

Having the complexity of the phenomenon in mind, the main contribution of the study is to highlight a concern about the care with which policies and projects should address the process of transition of poor families when aiming to accommodate them in a formal scheme of housing, while understanding the strategies they use to cope with economic pressures and situations of unemployment. It is also important to recognize that the development of poor families is a slow process in which practices like home-based enterprises are likely to continue as a take off strategy. The extent to which Ciudadela El Recreo allows for income generating activities is thus tackled from three perspectives: The physical component of the project and its built environment at the household level as well as at the neighbourhood level; The specific conditions of the families in the sample, their willingness, capacity, needs and constraints; And the view of the formal housing scheme compared with the informal one and the implications for the sustainability of economic practices and development of poor communities.

Citizen participation in Timisoara: The case study of neighbourhood consultative councils

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Country: Romania

Supervisor: Dr. Alberto Gianoli (IHS)

Specialisation: Managing Urban Governance

The notion of democracy is characterized by a considerable vagueness from a theoretical as well as practical point of view. It lacks an unambiguous definition therefore it is open to a number of alternative interpretations. It has also been argued that “democracy does not exist in practice”. According to this standpoint, democracy is an ideal and democratic institutions should be judged by how closely they approximate it.

There are at least two different ideals of democracy that correspond to two main traditions: direct democracy, characterized by the involvement of citizens in collective decision making about public affairs, and representative democracy in which the popular rule is achieved through the mediating agency of elected representatives. But public participation is a necessary condition for any democratic policy. Representative democracy must be based on public participation as a continuous process of exchange between the state and civil society. Olsen (1982) posits that all individuals should have the opportunity to participate in collective decisions, that participation should include a wide variety of activities beyond voting, and that responsibility for collective decision-making should not be limited to officials and experts, but should be dispersed to include all people affected.

Public participation can have numerous forms that vary from society to society according to the historical, political and socio-economic background of the respective countries. For instance, developed democratic societies no longer show high voting rates but participation is stronger in what concerns the membership in non-governmental organizations, lobbying or campaigning. On the other hand, people from countries that are only consolidating their

democracies rely on casting their votes rather than other forms of public participation.

This paper is focused on a country that falls under the second category. An ex-communist country from the Eastern Europe, Romania is still undergoing a transition process with deep changes within the context of society. After almost sixteen years from the collapse of communism, public participation is starting to show some results, but there is much yet to be accomplished. Both government and citizens are increasing their understanding of the power and potential of democracy in Romania but there might be a long way to go until we can talk about proper citizen participation.

Reference

Olsen, M. E. (1982) *Participatory Pluralism: Political Participation and Influence in the United States and Sweden*, Chicago, IL, Nelson-Hall.

The role of citizen advisory committee in promoting public participation in decision making of Adama City

Author: Yehya Aman (2005-2006 UMD2)

Country: Ethiopia

Supervisor: Dr. Alberto Gianoli (IHS)

Specialisation: Managing Urban Governance

The issue of public participation in decision-making has increasingly received attention. It has resulted in the evolution of a vast amount of literature that provides a range of understanding, ranging from an expert-driven perspective to empowerment. These different perspectives have influenced the conceptual understanding of public participation on one hand and also complement each other in explaining this complex subject on the other. These perspectives have resulted in the development of different mechanisms to facilitate public participation. There are as many as the understanding of the concept itself, ranging from traditional to innovative methods. A Citizen Advisory Committee/Board is one of these mechanisms where citizens and government officials play a role in representing the interests of the wider public and serve as a community point of contact. Similarly there has been a growing interest in examining the success of public participation. Despite this growing interest, there remains a limitation in developing a consistent framework for evaluating the approach.

This study evaluates public participation and categorises the types of evaluation into process-based, outcome-driven and user-based methods. Of the three methods this study adapted the “social goals” part of the outcome-driven approach. The aim was to answer the research questions dealing with the extent to which the Citizens Advisory Committee has been effective in promoting public participation in decision making of Adama city? To what extent has the CAC been effective in mobilizing public needs and preferences to incorporate into decision making of the city? To what extent has the CAC been successful in influencing the decisions of the city hall towards the needs and priorities of the citizens?

To investigate these, the data were collected using focus group discussions, semi-structured interviews and surveys, and were analysed on the basis of some standard analytical techniques like frequency distributions, comparing proportions and qualitative analysis.

In general, when assessing the role of CAC in educating both the wider public and its members, increasing trust in the municipality, incorporating of public values into municipal decision making and improving decision quality, it was found that the extent of effectiveness of CAC was very low in achieving these goals. What does this imply? The findings imply either the need to dissolve or reform the CAC. Unfortunately, the former has negative connotation as it can exacerbate the already fragile trust between public and the municipality. This study favours the second option and proposes the areas in which CAC can be improved. To this end, it recommends strong and determinant political will, commitment of adequate resources, creation of environment for public awareness and educating CAC, development of mechanism of incorporating public values, and evaluation of the progress regularly.

Finally the study proposes two areas of further research. Accordingly, a component of “social goal” conflict resolution and investigation of some of the barriers to public participation in decision making deserves further research.

Key factors impacting on the rehabilitation process in the old city of Aleppo

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Country: Syria

Supervisor: Forbes Davidson, MA (IHS)

Specialisation: Urban and Regional Development Strategies

There is increasing attention to the rehabilitation of historic residential areas and historic city centres rather than the conservation of individual historic monument in the developing countries. This attention raises the importance of community participation. Changes in the structure of the community (economic and social) through time affects this participation. It entails the necessity to measure community contribution within the limited resources. The perception of the value and meaning of heritage for historic neighbourhood residents, building life cycle and the urban form of Islamic cities also affect the ability and willingness of those residents to invest in their houses and participate in the rehabilitation process. Community participation, neighbourhood revitalization and heritage are the main components in this research. Their interaction in a specific area determines the ability and willingness of residents to invest and therefore the obstacles that hinder the sustainability of the rehabilitation process in this area. The old City of Aleppo has been chosen as case study in this research and Bab Qinnasreen was its unit of analysis.

This research defined the economic, social and physical factors of the Old City of Aleppo and its residents. It defined also these factors for the proposed unit of analysis, explored and analyzed the ability and willingness of residents to participate in the rehabilitation process generally and focused the analysis on the economic factors. These factors were tenure, income level, employment and work location. As a result there were three classification criteria in Bab Qinnasreen Quarter. These criteria are based on residents' willingness to stay, ability to invest, heritage perception and level of participation in community work. The first group consisted of single ownership, middle class income and

government employees. This group has the best opportunities and advantages to contribute and invest. The second classification included shared ownership, self-employed, and the cases that work in Aleppo or in the Old City. This group represented the moderate intervention and participation. The third classification introduced the lowest level of intervention, which includes rental tenure, low income, unemployed and cases that work in the quarter.

Strategic planning and decisions and priority setting for housing strategy were recommended. The first priority was both facilitating administrative difficulties and improving living conditions. The second was dealing with dilapidation. The third was fighting poverty and the fourth was to secure tenure.

This research highlighted the urgent needs for further studies and research regarding comprehensive surveys, building code and some checking on accepted beliefs such as the inadequacy of traditional houses for modern life and the popular beliefs that young people prefer to move out of the Old City because of social control. Finally, it was recommended that any investment in public spaces should be dealt with carefully, so as to avoid possible externalities.

Towards urban waterfront redevelopment: the case of Rio de Janeiro

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Country: Brazil

Supervisor: Marco van Hoek, MA (EUR)

Specialisation: Urban and Regional Development Strategies

In the last forty years, the waterfront redevelopment strategy has taken place all over the world as an effort to reverse the process of decay in urban port areas and inner city districts. This phenomenon takes advantage of an accelerating deindustrialisation process in which industry and port facilities have been moving away from central locations, leaving behind vacant land, underused or obsolete buildings that, after an initial stage of abandonment, have become available for new urban uses.

Several examples worldwide have been showing that a successful urban waterfront redevelopment strategy upgrades not only the project area and its surrounding neighbourhoods, but, in a last stage, these large-scale urban regeneration schemes bring positive effects for the city as a whole, increasing its competitive advantages in a global economy. In this perspective, Rio de Janeiro is a step behind all other cities that have already promoted the redevelopment of its old urban port areas. Although “Porto do Rio” Revitalisation Plan was officially launched in 2001, up to this moment almost nothing has concretely happened in terms of physical, economic and social transformation.

This study discusses topics related to urban waterfront redevelopment strategies, focused mainly on the elements of the organising capacities of the project organisation (vision and strategy, leadership, strategic networks, political and societal support) influencing in the implementation of these large-scale revitalisation projects. This research aims to provide useful information in this particular field of work for cities all over the world that will go through or are currently undergoing urban waterfront redevelopment as part of its development strategies.

The main goal of this study is to understand why there is no progress in the implementation process of “Porto do Rio” – The

Urban Restructuring and Revitalization Plan of the Old Port of Rio de Janeiro. The secondary objectives are to propose a theoretical model of how a waterfront redevelopment process can be organised and find out which organisational capacities have contributed to the “successful” implementation of waterfront redevelopment projects in European urban port areas. Regarding the importance of learning from the most relevant theories and experiences in these large-scale redevelopment schemes, this research carries out a comparative analysis of European case studies – London Docklands and Rotterdam Kop van Zuid – through a conceptual framework with the final purpose of draw theoretical and practical recommendations for the case of Rio de Janeiro.

The redevelopment of the old urban port area is a new challenge for Rio de Janeiro and must be seen as a starting point of a new cycle of economic, social and cultural development of the whole city. From the author’s perspective, the delay in the implementation stage of the development process can be explained by the low performance of the project organisation in relation to the elements of organising capacities analysed.

The effect of social capital to rural community's productivity: A case study of Segoroyoso and Bawuran village, Bantul Regency, Yogyakarta Province, Indonesia

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Country: Indonesia

Supervisors: Maria Zwanenburg, MA (IHS) and Dr. Leksono Probo Subanu (Gadjah Mada University)

Specialisation: Urban Social Development

Segoroyoso is the centre of cattle development in Yogyakarta Province and cattle breeding has enabled this village to alleviate its poor conditions. The interesting question is that breeders living in the surrounding Segoroyoso village are unable to develop cattle productivity and still live in poverty. The document looks into cattle breeding, which seems to be a local talent for certain communities. Bawuran village provides an example of low community productivity, stemming from its proximity to Segoroyoso and its comparable demographic and resource characteristics. Because of this proximity, it is presumed that there are social factors within communities that influence the different productivity between these two villages.

Social capital has many dimensions: cognitive (trust and rules and norms) and structural (network and rules) and can be measured in two different ways: by measuring the membership of formal and informal groups the respondent belongs to and by measuring informal interdependence based on people's involvement in collective action activities. The research aims to answer the initial question on the effect of social capital on a rural community's productivity as well as to explain how social capital affects a rural community's productivity. It is based on deductive reasoning and quantitative/qualitative analysis methods. Quantitative data analysis was conducted by using two methods: scale of social capital and multivariate analysis. A scale is used to combine the dimensions of social capital and multivariate analysis is done by using factor analysis and continued using linear regression statistical analysis of primary data. Factor analysis was used to reduce the complexity of

social capital variables. Qualitative analysis was undertaken by interpreting the respondent's responses.

The quantitative result showed that, in general, breeders in Segoroyoso have a higher level of social capital and they also have a higher level of cattle productivity. The result also showed that motivation and financial matters (part of the internal network), agreement on treatment (part of norms) and group performance (intervening variable) are significant for cattle productivity. Variable risk taking (part of trust) marginally influences cattle productivity. Statistical analysis also showed that the external network and rules (on cattle treatment) are not linked to cattle productivity.

Qualitative analysis explores the hidden data in quantitative analysis and also strengthens the result of quantitative analysis. Evidence was found for influences on cattle productivity such as: cluster as an economic form of social capital, relationship to external institutions (external network) and cattle treatment. Cluster has occurred in networks among breeders fatteners-slaughter-meat industries within breeders in Segoroyoso village. This can enhance the productivity of each actor in each chain of the network. The relationship with the university, banks and financial services providers is an external network that contributes to cattle productivity. Information and knowledge as a benefit of the relationships affects cattle treatment among breeders. Social capital affects cattle productivity through making use of the network of social capital to solve cattle problems, share information on best treatment and standard price, and gaining financial support. The benefits gained improved cattle treatment leading to enhanced cattle productivity.

Enabling community-based organizations to become engines of an inclusive, sustainable community development in Bucharest, Romania

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Country: Romania

Supervisor: Dr. Wim Blauw (EUR)

Specialisation: Urban Social Development

Present contrasts and inequalities that define the capital of Romania, Bucharest, are a reflection of past political, economic and social practices, as well as the result of more recent policies.

Less than ten years ago, the idea of social community work appeared, with the scope of community development. This requires a proper institutional environment that should start building up from community-based organizations (CBOs). Resources, information and training, building capacity and empowering people to speak and act for themselves are also necessities. CBOs should be enabled through NGOs and/or in collaboration with local governments, in order to attain a sustainable, participatory community development.

The present paper strives to examine the actual degree of NGO involvement and take a closer look at their role and approach in shaping the community development process and the problems they encounter. The research attempts to show which enabling factors and obstacles determine the effectiveness of the policies of the NGOs and municipalities studied, from which sustainable development should arise. This takes into account the political position and political support for the NGOs, CBOs and community development projects, the citizens' awareness and the relations between them.

The paper introduces the main actors on the social scene when it comes to the process of community development (CBOs, NGOs and local governance, shortly mentioning the main international donors as well) and continues to explore the relations between

them. One of the issues that the research attempts to assess is the efficiency and effectiveness of the parties involved, and approaching them implicitly means the need to understand more about culture and organizational culture.

The paper also examines the concepts of participation and citizenship in the context of the rights-based approach to development. It considers the differences and problems that occur when participation patterns are taken from developed to developing countries and analyzes the typology of community participation in both cases. Creating the understanding that government support is one of the key factors for participation; the paper then explores the reasons for low participation levels or non-participation. This research shows that the beneficiary populations usually participate relatively little in taking development decisions that affect them. Explaining the main reasons for this, a further analysis of NGO policies and approaches is required vis-à-vis participatory practices and empowerment relative to the community.

Power is difficult to conceptualize, but it creates a natural balance or imbalance within a society. There are three models of power currently used to analyze the different aspects of participation and empowerment. Participation involves shifts in power, and power is about organizing people, which brings up the issue of leadership and ultimately shows that power is a critical dimension of the latter. As power and politics are closely related, participation is essential for the stability and legitimacy of a local government.

Community development is the process by which the efforts of the people are united with those of the government in order to improve the economic, social and cultural conditions of communities. We see that community development is somewhat controversial, as it is prone to criticism on the grounds of administrative effectiveness, social equality, politics and power.

Making a Livelihood: A study of rural migrants in Bathore, Tirana

Author: Jorida Cila (2005-2006 UMD2)

Country: Albania

Supervisor: Marijk Huysman, MA (IHS)

Specialisation: Urban Social Development

The study explored the relationship between internal migration and poverty in Bathore, Tirana using a livelihoods focus. DFID's Sustainable Livelihoods Framework was used as the theoretical basis for this research, with a few adjustments, like the inclusion of political capital. A case study design was conducted, which made use of both quantitative and qualitative data gathered from primary and secondary sources. The study aimed at gaining a better understanding of the migration process and migrant livelihoods, as well as exploring possible policy issues of relevance to migration and development.

The demise of the communist regime in the country marked the start of a chaotic mass migration of unprecedented dimensions, giving rise to a wild process of urbanisation. From 1990, when migration to Bathore started, until the present day, migration has been continuous, and has operated in a *laissez faire* situation, largely unaffected by policies and regulations. Despite the significance of the phenomenon, attention has been minimal, both from a governmental/institutional and academic perspective.

Migration to Bathore is characterised by whole-family migration, driven by the hope for a better future for one's children. Income and employment opportunities have been important, albeit not major factors in the migration decision. The majority of the migrants are neither poor nor rich, although both the very poor and the wealthy have adopted migration as a livelihood strategy.

Despite poor financial capital and severe unemployment, migration has resulted in improved livelihoods, in terms of better access to physical, human, social and political capital. Migrants engage in a variety of livelihood strategies, but for most these strategies are targeted at survival. Thriving is difficult since the

current, very limited asset base does not allow for capital accumulation. Findings revealed a marked gender dimension in various respects, like intra-household power relations, employment and education. This calls for the inclusion of the gender perspective for effective policy making.

Bathore is in urgent need of state-led interventions in many respects. Investments in improving a household's physical and financial capital seem the two most important, and most immediate interventions, which can have spill over effects to other assets. Special attention needs to be given to building human capital, indispensable for breaking the intergenerational transmission of poverty. There is a need for migrants in Bathore, and similar areas, to be recognised as vulnerable categories.

In addition to the role of the government, and other actors, in improving the livelihoods of thousands of migrants, the findings also indicate the need for the Government of Albania to guide future migration so that the process of urbanisation goes hand in hand with the sustainable development of the country. Importantly, migration should not be the only livelihood strategy open to poor rural households.

Social capital in a poor neighbourhood in a slum area of Bogotá: The case study of the neighbourhoods of Paraiso and Bella Flor in Ciudad Bolívar

Author: Daniel Jiménez (2005-2006 UMD2)

Country: Colombia

Supervisor: Dr. Wim Blauw (EUR)

Specialisation: Urban Social Development

Great inequality and very harsh living conditions for the urban poor of the city of Bogotá are issues that need to be tackled in ways that generate greater impact for the well being of these urban poor. Approaches need to be designed for each specific context. This implies that a good understanding of the actual situation is a requirement.

Social relations play a big role in the collectivistic culture of Colombia and therefore, this study argues that social capital is a concept that can be employed to improve the well-being of the urban poor. First hand knowledge about the way social capital works in a poor setting is essential to make use of the opportunities and account for the possible hurdles.

In the study, informal horizontal social capital was found to have great relevance in the survival strategies of the inhabitants of the studied area. It was also found to be the most common form in which social capital is present. The stigmatisation of the area and the lack of trust in the public institutions on the part of the inhabitants have limited the vertical manifestations and therefore bridging social capital.

Smaller scales such as that of the street and the family show the greatest levels of social capital and are of great relevance for the people's survival. Larger scales are factors in lower levels of trust, for instance.

The location and conditions of the neighbourhoods have particular rural characteristics and have constituted a world of their own for the inhabitants of the area. That has impacted on the

social capital and on its possible development, factors that could contribute to improving the conditions of the inhabitants.

Social control plays a substantial role in the daily lives of the people and in their interactions. Violence and insecurity, clientelist practices and the distance of the government have also affected the social capital of the area in different ways.

Social capital has had great relevance for the development of the area in the past and, currently has great relevance for the inhabitants in their survival and as well as their psychological well-being.

The impact of rural-urban migration on rural livelihood in a Balinese Village

Author: Komang Bagus Pawastra (2005-2006 UMD2)

Country: Indonesia

Supervisor: Maria Zwanenburg, MA (IHS)

Specialisation: Urban Social Development

Lying within strong tradition, religion and culture, the impact of rural-urban migration on the livelihood of a Balinese village might be different. With qualitative methods, using household interviews as the main research instrument, this research aims to figure out the factors that might influence a decision to migrate and to stay, and its impact on livelihood. Its objectives are focused on the impact of migration on the livelihood of a Balinese Village, taking into account its culture, religion and tradition.

Based on an analysis of observations and interviews, motives to migrate are not based on single motives to maximize income but also include minimizing risk and loosening constraints related to various limitations of village origin to provide livelihood for its people. The nature of policies, institutions and processes also play an important part. Migration is considered as the strategy of the household in response to the inevitable environment condition. Migration is a strategy to cope with unstable economic as the income diversification. The decision to migrate and to stay is not made by individual actors but by households or a larger unit of people such as the extended family and community. Many migrants' move because they have connections in the city who migrated before them. It then creates networks among them and a multiplier effect on the next migration. The role of community and institutions, especially traditional institutions, in the migration process influences the choice of migration type where rural-urban migration in Gegend Village is mostly a temporary circulation that they migrate during their working life and not all family move to the city, some of them will stay behind.

Seeing migration as a strategy, even though remittances as the common outcome of migration tend to small, migration has a big

impact on livelihoods especially in the rural areas. Migration reduces the uncertainty of a household income by providing direct cash or funds, diversifying income and reducing income insecurity for those who have no land or little land. Although rural-urban migration does not drastically improve living conditions, it brings changes to the assets of households. Even in small amounts it means a lot for rural livelihoods. Migrants can act as the bridge for their family to higher levels of services and institutions that are absent in their rural situation, such as health services and education. Migrations build the awareness of people of government schemes and programmes. In the city, the centre of development and information, migrants can easily get information about development, especially for village development. Rural-urban migrants retain strong links with their home village to the benefit of household members through not only remittances but also food supplies and care support. In addition, movement of the people facilitates the movement of information and ideas between rural and urban areas. Those forms of relationships, supported by formal and informal organizations exist both in village and Denpasar, create strong relations between Gegelang Village and the city of migrant destination, Denpasar, between those who migrated and those who stayed behind.

Asset recovery after fire disaster: Case study: Kelurahan Kota Bambu Utara and Jati Pulo, Kecamatan Palmerah, West Jakarta, Indonesia

Author: Agus Okalaksana Sadikin (2005-2006 UMD2)

Country: Indonesia

Supervisor: Jan Fransen, MA (IHS)

Specialisation: Urban Social Development

Due to limitations of Local Governments, the recovery after a fire disaster in the city is not a government's main consideration. Thus, the household must struggle to recover by themselves. This thesis tries to explore how people as victims recover after a fire disaster. The research framework mostly using the work of Moser (1998) is strengthened by the Sustainable Livelihoods Approach Framework.

Using mixed methods (qualitative and quantitative) the research found that the most asset influenced by the disaster is the physical asset. Thus, to recover it, people mostly use financial assets (debt/loan and saving). Unfortunately debt/loans are not originally from their assets. They have to borrow it from other source. As a guarantee they need to use other assets such as Physical, Labour and Social Capital.

The research also found that because the case is not a big issue, there are not many institutions involved. Local governments and other institutions only help them in the short term. They help the victims equally and did not consider the vulnerable groups.

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Moser, Caroline O.N. 1998. The asset vulnerability framework: Reassessing urban poverty reduction strategies. *World Development*. Vol. 26. No. 1. pp 3-4

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