





PLANETARY URBANISATION

GLOBAL CHALLENGES

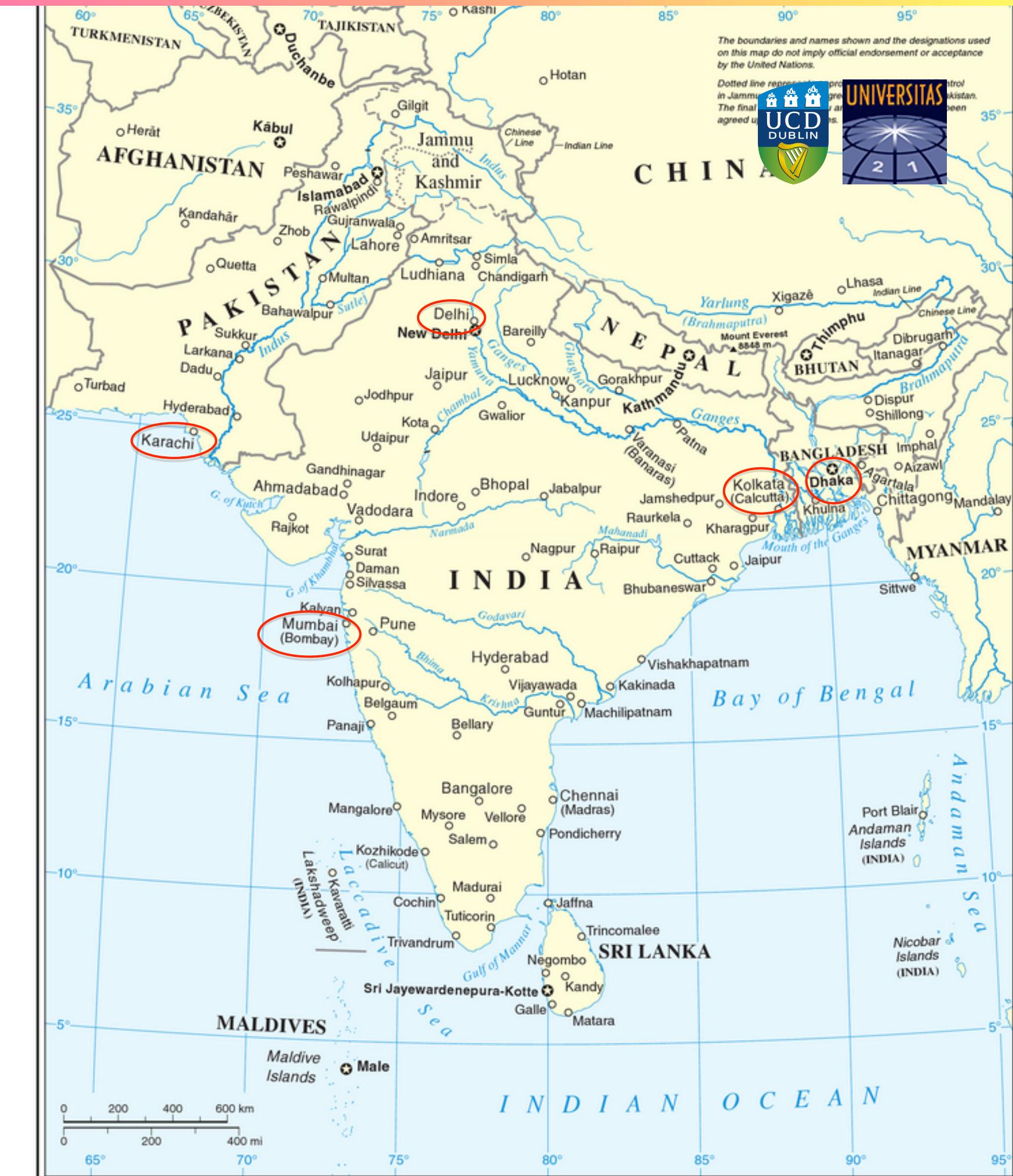
Dharavi: A case study of slum redevelopment

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Context: South Asia

- Total population 1.48 billion (28.5% urban)
- 5 mega cities (red circles)
- 62 cities of 1 million+ people
- 51-75% of urban population live in slums



Defining slums

Slums: “temporary or semi-permanent huts with minimal sanitary and water supply facilities usually located in unhealthy waterlogged areas”

Households lack access to:

- Improved water
- Improved sanitation
- Security of tenure
- Durability of housing
- Sufficient living area

(UNHabitat)



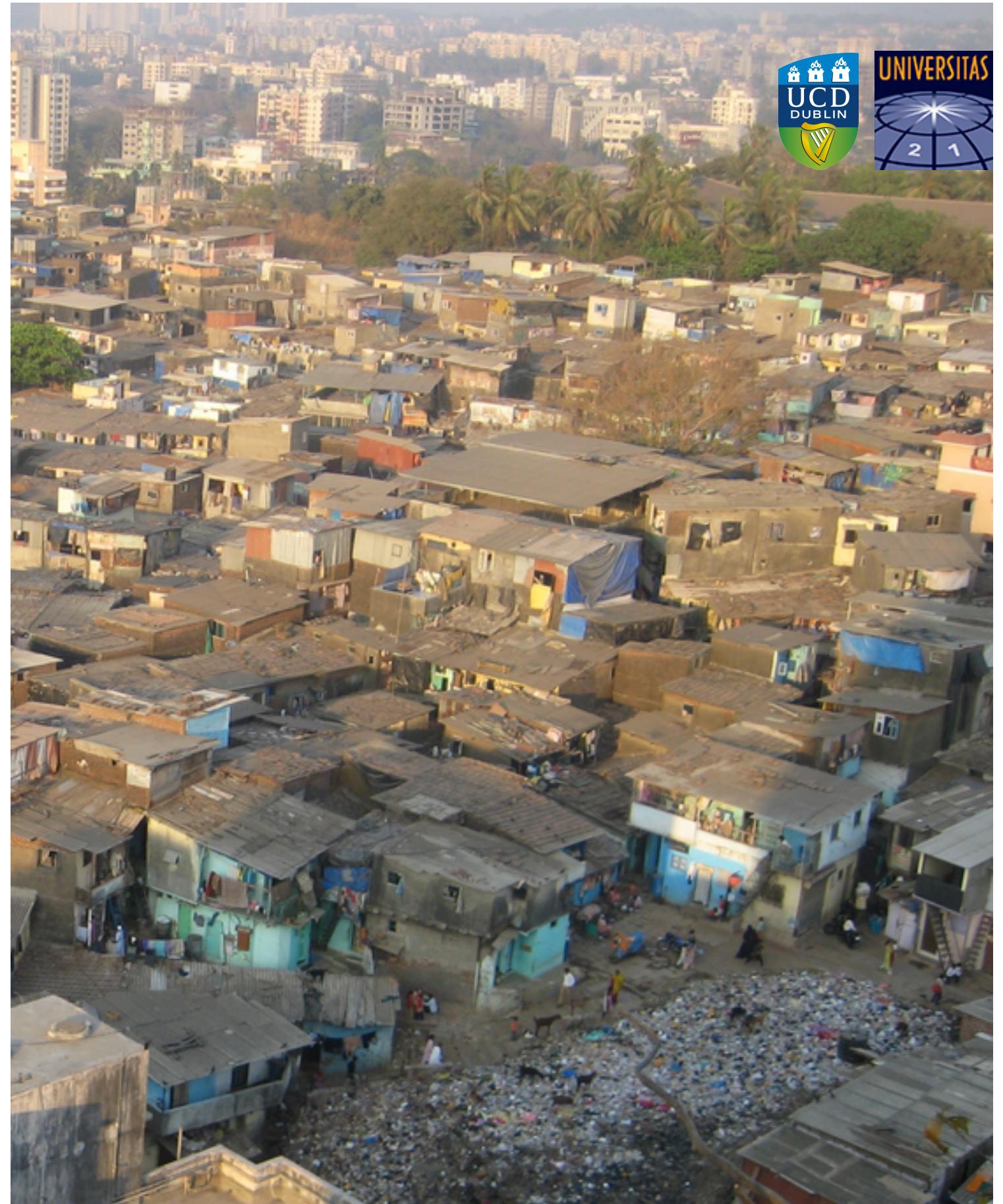
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Public health risks to slum dwellers

- Contaminated water (cholera , typhoid, etc)
- Inadequate disposal of human wastes
- Wastewater and garbage
- Insects, pests (e.g. rats) and parasites in homes
- Insufficient living spaces, poor ventilation and overcrowding
- Children at risk from traffic, unsafe or contaminated sites
- Indoor air pollution

Mumbai (India): Slum capital of the world

- 7 million+ people living in 'slums'
- Changing policy approaches
 - 1950's: slum clearance
 - 1960s-1990s: attempts to improve the slums and enhance sanitation
 - 2000s: Global issue, UN Millennium Development Goals



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Case study: Dharavi, Mumbai

- 1869: government relocated polluting industries here
- 1950s: Rural-urban migration, Dharavi a cheap, accessible location
- Overcrowding, unsanitary conditions
- Strategically located within city, ripe for redevelopment

Redevelopment of Dharavi

- 2004: Dharavi Redevelopment Project – *please view the video that has been assigned for the details.*
- Core aspects:
 - Divide land and market it to international investors
 - Requires re-location and re-settlement of existing populations
 - Projected return of \$3.3 billion by transforming Dharavi

However ...

- 2004: [Dharavi Redevelopment Project](#) – *please view the linked video for the details.*
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Impact and consequences

- Significant physical redevelopment of the city
- BUT:
 - Could potentially inhibit home-based entrepreneurship
 - Unclear whether/where micro-businesses would be re-housed
 - Community fragmentation
 - Difficult for people to “qualify” for new housing as they have no proof of long residency in Dharavi
 - Significant community resistance to government strategy

