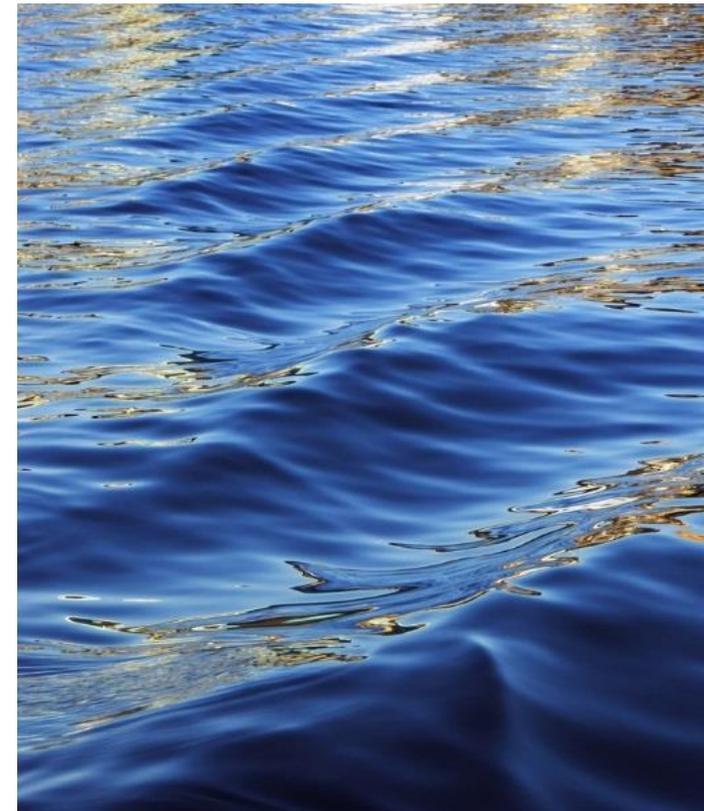




# PEMBANGUNAN BERKELANJUTAN

Pertemuan 14 – Masyarakat Marginal



**Tim Penyusun MK Pembangunan Berkelanjutan**

# What is Sustainable Development in the Urban Context?

“Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. It contains within it two key concepts:

- the concept of 'needs', in particular the essential needs of the world's poor, to which overriding priority should be given; and
- the idea of limitations imposed by the state of technology and social organization on the environment's ability to meet present and future needs.”

– Brundtland Report, 1987

***So how do we develop our urban area without sacrificing sustainability?***

# SDG #11 Sustainable Cities And Communities

**4.2 billion**

In 2018, 4.2 billion people, 55 percent of the world's population, lived in cities. By 2050, the urban population is expected to reach 6.5 billion.

**3%**

Cities occupy just 3 percent of the Earth's land but account for 60 to 80 percent of energy consumption and at least 70 percent of carbon emissions.

**828 million**

828 million people are estimated to live in slums, and the number is rising.

**33**

In 1990, there were 10 cities with 10 million people or more; by 2014, the number of mega-cities rose to 28, and was expected to reach 33 by 2018. In the future, 9 out of 10 mega-cities will be in the developing world.

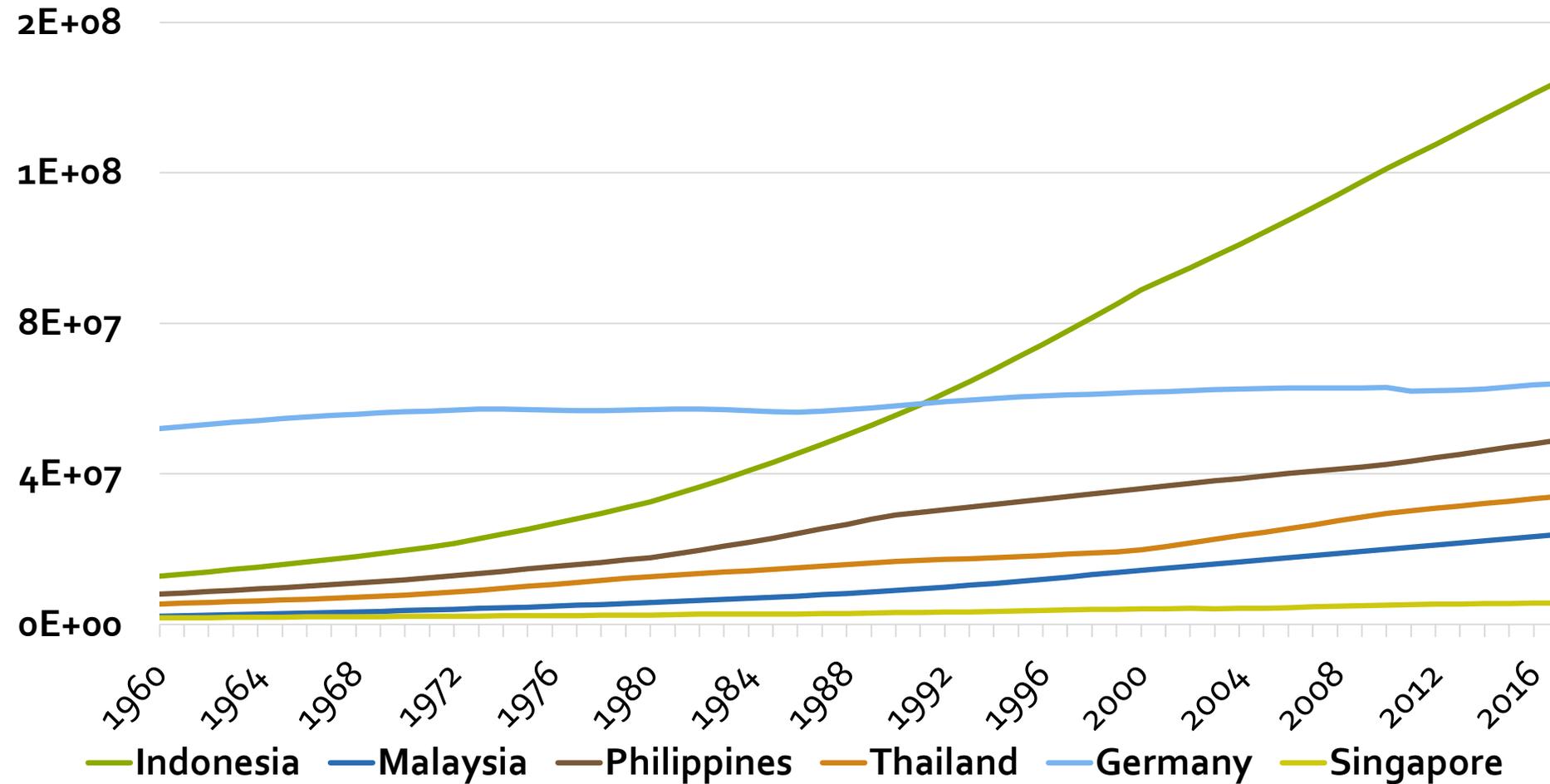
**90%**

In the coming decades, 90 percent of urban expansion will be in the developing world.

**80%**

The economic role of cities is significant. They generate about 80 percent of the global GDP.

# Pertumbuhan Penduduk Urban



World Bank staff estimates based on the United Nations Population Division's World Urbanization Prospects: 2018 Revision.

# Poverty rate rises in March as pandemic hits vulnerable communities

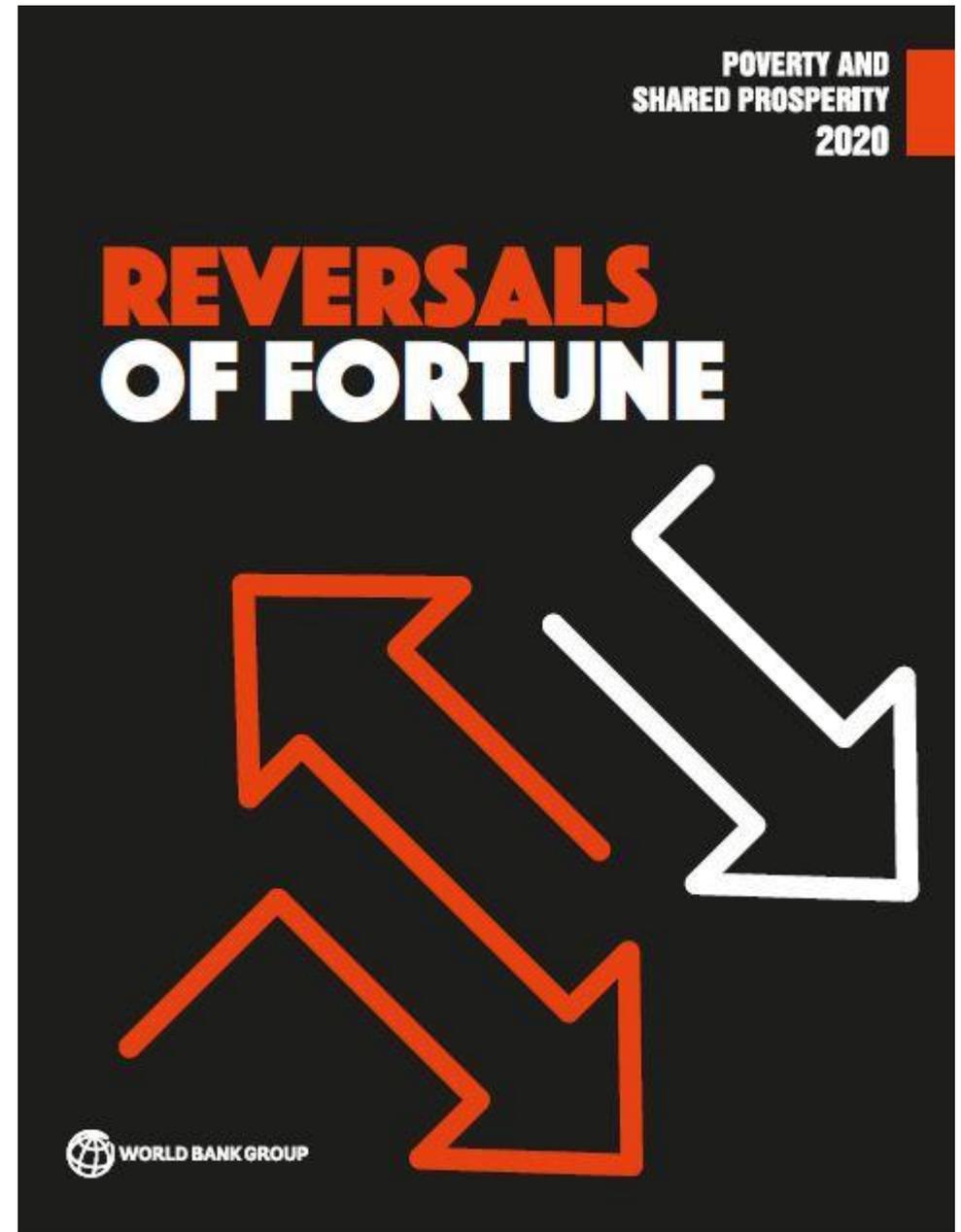
Adrian Wail Akhlas

The Jakarta Post

Jakarta / Wed, July 15, 2020 / 05:36 pm



Residents wash at the edge of a Palembang River tributary in South Sumatra, on Feb. 21. Around 1.63 million Indonesians fell into poverty in March compared with September last year as the COVID-19 pandemic took its toll on the poor across the country, Statistics Indonesia (BPS) announced on Wednesday. (Antara/Nova Wahyudi)

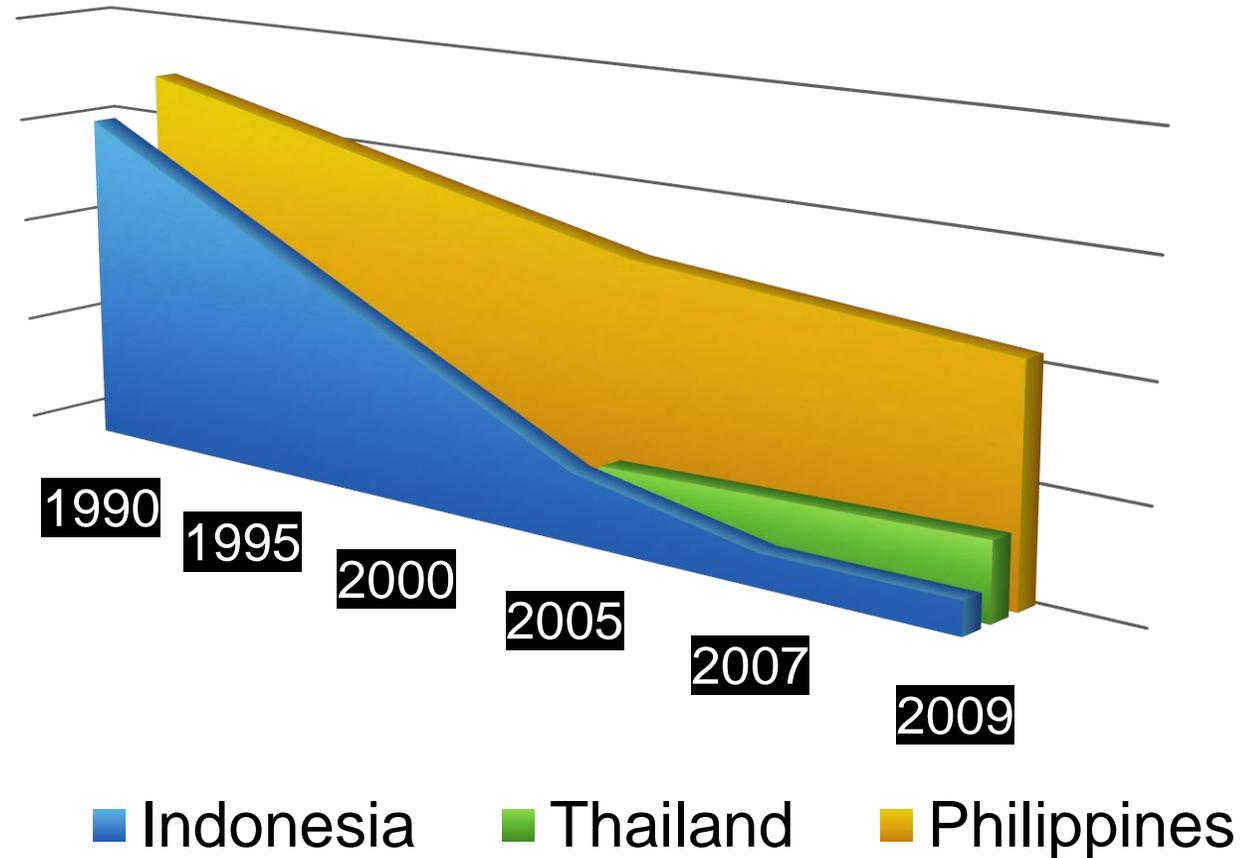


# Who are the Urban Poor?

“... people at the bottom end of the income distribution, particularly those living in slums, who have limited access to affordable housing and basic services.”

Baker and Gadgil (ed.) 2017. *East Asia and Pacific Cities: Expanding Opportunities for the Urban Poor*. The World Bank: Washington DC.

# Persentase daerah kumuh di kota



*UN Habitat, 2013, State of the World's Cities 2012/13 – prosperity of cities.*

“Penduduk miskin adalah penduduk yang memiliki rata-rata pengeluaran per kapita per bulan di bawah garis kemiskinan.”

BPS. 2020. *Laporan Bulanan Data Sosial Ekonomi Juni 2020*

**Garis Kemiskinan, Jumlah, dan Persentase Penduduk Miskin  
Menurut Daerah, Maret 2019–September 2019**

Daerah/Tahun	Garis Kemiskinan (Rp/kapita/bln)			Jumlah Penduduk Miskin (juta orang)	Persentase Penduduk Miskin
	Makanan (GKM)	Bukan Makanan (GKBM)	Total (GK)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b><u>Perkotaan</u></b>					
Maret 2019	316 687	125 375	442 062	9,99	6,69
September 2019	329 220	129 160	458 380	9,86	6,56
<b><u>Perdesaan</u></b>					
Maret 2019	309 287	95 111	404 398	15,15	12,85
September 2019	320 019	98 495	418 514	14,93	12,60
<b><u>Total</u></b>					
Maret 2019	313 232	112 018	425 250	25,14	9,41
September 2019	324 911	115 627	440 538	24,79	9,22

Sumber: Diolah dari data Survei Sosial Ekonomi Nasional Konsumsi dan Pengeluaran (Susenas KP) Maret 2019 dan September 2019

# Why does the urban poor matter to sustainability?

- Several points to consider here:
  - Urbanisation rate is skyrocketing
  - With one billion estimated to be living in the urban areas of developing countries by 2030, are the cities ready?
- If not, what will happen?
  - Slums/informal housing
  - Precarious income
  - Insufficient basic infrastructure
  - Insufficient health services

“... a world where everyone can live in a safe home with the promise of a decent life of dignity, good health, safety, happiness and hope.”

Un-Habitat, The Istanbul Declaration on Human Settlements, in *Population and Development Review*, Vol. 22, No. 3, September 1996, pp. 591–594.

# What is “development”?

<b>Period</b>	<b>Perspective</b>	<b>Meaning of Development</b>
1800s	Classical Political Economy	Solution to problems of progress and social change
1850+	Colonial economies	Resource management
1940+	Development economy	Economic growth ↔ industrialisation
1950+	Modernity theory	Economic growth + political and social modernisation
1960+	Dependency theory	Accumulation – nation- centre-periphery
1970+	Alternative development	Human development
1980+	Neo-liberalism	Economic growth, de-regularization, liberalization of markets, privatization
1990+	Post-development	Authoritarian engineering, natural disasters
2000+	MDGs	Structural reforms and fight against poverty
2013+	Post MDGs	Fight against inequalities and exclusion

Source: Nederveen Pieterse (2010); Peet and Hartwick (2009) and Mitlin and Satterthwaite (2013)

*"Today, how do we redefine an action that aims to support more equal and sustainable processes of development that may combat deprivation, marginality, exclusion, conflict and which on the contrary may promote the well-being and cohesion of community and territories?"*

# What is resilience?

“... in complex adaptive systems, **resilience** is best defined as **the ability to withstand, recover from, and reorganize in response to crises.**”

(Martin-Breen and Anderies, 2011)

# How can the urban poor become resilient?

The Urban Poor have little to no ability to:

- Withstand crisis
- Recover from crisis
- Reorganise in the wake of crisis

Then how can they become resilient?

Whose responsibility it is to ensure their resilience?

# Urban Poor and the Public Health

Factor	Situation
Economic condition	Irregular employment, poor access to fair credit
Social condition	Poor education, gender inequity
Living environment	Poor access to water and sanitation, overcrowding, insecure housing
Access to health services	Lack of access to public health services
Health and disease	High prevalence of diarrhoea, fever, and cough

Agarwal, *et al.* (2007)

# Challenges in Improving Public Health for the Urban Poor

- Illegality of slum/housing
- Inadequate public health services
- Lack of coordination among stakeholders
- Low demand for services (complacency)
- Greater focus for rural poverty
- Poor environmental condition

# Approaches to Improve Health of Urban Poor

- Public private partnership
- Urban health programming
- Policy advocacy
- Focus on Policy Implementation

# Tugas

Lihat file "RTM-CPS201-Tugas 2 (b)"

# Reading List

- BPS. 2020. *Laporan Bulanan Data Sosial Ekonomi Juni 2020*. Diunduh dari <https://www.bps.go.id/publication/2020/06/11/ed2b9bd3d77fc83ob687938e/laporan-bulanan-data-sosial-ekonomi-juni-2020.html> 27 Juli 2020
- UNDP. *Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities*. Diakses dari <https://www.id.undp.org/content/indonesia/en/home/sustainable-development-goals/goal-11-sustainable-cities-and-communities.html> pada 30 Juli 2020
- BPS. 2020. *Laporan Bulanan Data Sosial Ekonomi Juni 2020*. Diunduh dari <https://www.bps.go.id/publication/2020/06/11/ed2b9bd3d77fc83ob687938e/laporan-bulanan-data-sosial-ekonomi-juni-2020.html> 27 Juli 2020
- Baker dan Gadgil (ed). 2017. *East Asia and Pacific Cities: Expanding Opportunities for the Urban Poor*. The World Bank: Washington DC.
- United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs. *Sustainable Cities and Human Settlements*. Accessed from <https://sdgs.un.org/topics/sustainable-cities-and-human-settlements-91> at 29 July 2020
- Petrillo and Bellaviti. 2018. *Sharing Knowledge for Change. Universities and New Cultures of Cooperation: Transnational Research and Higher Education for Sustainable Global Urban Development in Sustainable Urban Development and Globalization*.
- Kompilasi disampaikan oleh Alfredo Stein dalam Mata Kuliah *Urban Development Planning in Cities of the Global South*, University of Manchester, 6 Oktober 2015
- Martin-Breen dan Anderies. 2011. Resilience: A Literature Review. Diunduh dari <https://opendocs.ids.ac.uk/opendocs/bitstream/handle/20.500.12413/3692/bellagio-rockefeller%20bp.pdf?sequence=1> 30 Juli 2020
- Argawal, dkk. 2007. "Urbanisation, Urban Poverty, and Health of the Urban Poor: Status, Challenges, and the Way Forward" dalam *Demography India* vol 36, no 1 (2007), pp 121-134.



Terima kasih

