



**European Commission**



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INCO2 - Research for Development**

**“Barriers to and conditions for the involvement of private capital and enterprise in water supply and sanitation in Latin America and Africa: Seeking economic, social, and environmental sustainability”**

## **Demographic and Socioeconomic Cross Comparative Study**

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## Urban Growth: Tendencies

Area	1950	2000	2030
More developed regions <b>Urban</b>	<b>55.3</b>	<b>75.3</b>	<b>82.9</b>
Africa & Asia excluding Japan <b>Urban</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>36.9</b>	<b>53.7</b>
Latin America & Caribbean <b>Urban</b>	<b>41.3</b>	<b>75.3</b>	<b>83.2</b>
<b>Total Urban</b>	<b>29.8</b>	<b>47.0</b>	<b>60.3</b>

However scientific literature and decision-making have traditionally neglected the examination of the relationship among urban forms, socio demographic aspects and water use, perhaps because the effects are considered "indirect" and less important than institutional or financial aspects. In contrast, this issue has been integrated into the agendas of several actors such as the World Bank and NGOs by including the social question to evaluate the results of water and sewerage services policies, specifically the supply of these services to the poor people. Millennium Development Goals by 2015 and the recent conference of Guadalajara speak in similar terms when they propose to include policies of "social cohesion" into the national strategies.

## **Urban centres: from a first classification to social distinctions**

- Metropolis: old process of urbanisation, including the principal economic and financial activities and shows the more complex degrees of social interaction and labour division, "global cities".
- Middle cities, capitals of states or provinces with a close relationship (in general) with primary activities. Rapid process of urbanisation and increment of population along the second part of the twenty century.
- But cities and population size do not explain at all the urban profiles.

# Population Density by cities

City	Density	Urban Area (Km2)
<b>Buenos Aires, Argentina</b>	<b>13.679,6</b>	202,90
<b>Athens, Greece</b>	<b>6.979,0</b>	456,74
<b>San Miguel de Tucumán, Argentina</b>	<b>5.862,3</b>	90,00
<b>London, England</b>	<b>4.480,0</b>	1.590,00
<b>Cochabamba, Bolivia</b>	<b>3.713,0</b>	55,63
<b>Niterói, Brazil</b>	<b>3.507,0</b>	134,50
<b>Resistencia, Chaco, Argentina</b>	<b>3.489,0</b>	104,8
<b>Greater Buenos Aires Argentina</b>	<b>2.394,4</b>	3.627,00
<b>Dar es Salaam, Tanzania</b>	<b>1850,0</b>	1350,0
Lahti, Finland	726,0	***
Nyeri, Kenya	721,0	20,80
Tala, Kenya	721,0	33,70
Limeira, Brazil	430,0	579,00
AguasCalientes, Mexico	68,9	86,26
Kangasala, Finland	65,0	***
Nurmo, Finland	31,3	36,20
Lapua, Finland	18,6	75,00
Kauhava, Finland	16,8	48,50
Kuortane, Finland	9,5	46,20

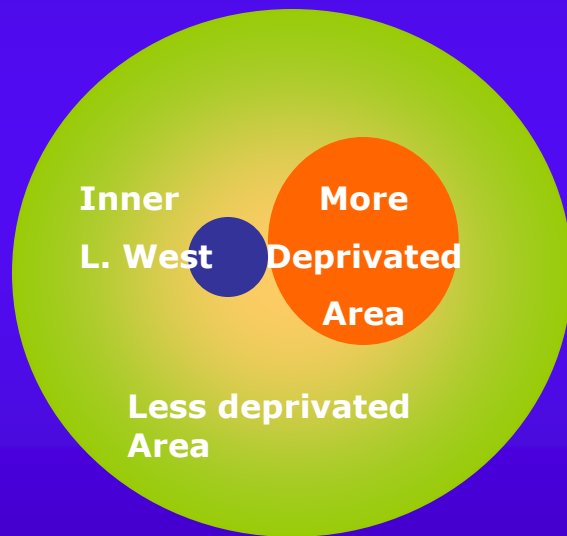
# Critical socio-demographic aspects

Cities by size	Age	Households	Critical social groups
<b>Metropolis</b>	Older and active High consume	One person and older people living alone High consume, age of the nets	problems to attend the payment of the services, <b>Suburban areas.</b> Urban poverty, high density, ecological problems, lack of services, water disease, excluding of the management, des industrialization
<b>Middle cities</b>	Younger profile	Multifamily	Demographic tendency of future pressure to the resource, New Urban poverty (migrations) , high density, ecological problems, lack of services, low integration in urban management, water disease

## **Social Structure of locations**

- Differential social conditions inside of each location
- Are not homogeneous areas regarding their social living conditions.
- specific and differential urban-spatial structure

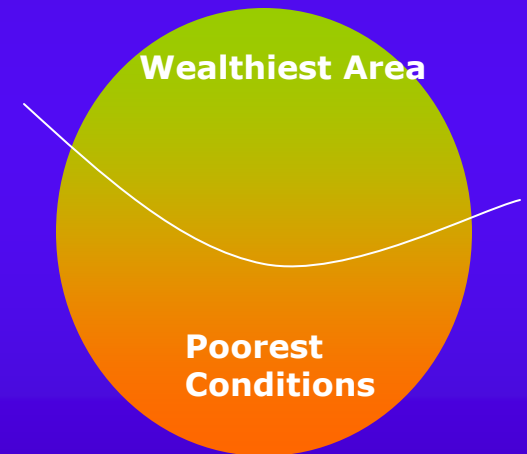
## London



## Buenos Aires



## Cochabamba



# Inequalities and poverty patterns

- There is a tight cohabiting of polar social conditions, which are extremely unequal.
- trend of increasing inequalities
- involve an enormous conflict potential
- These conditions involve the management and supply processes of the most basic public utilities such as water and sanitation.

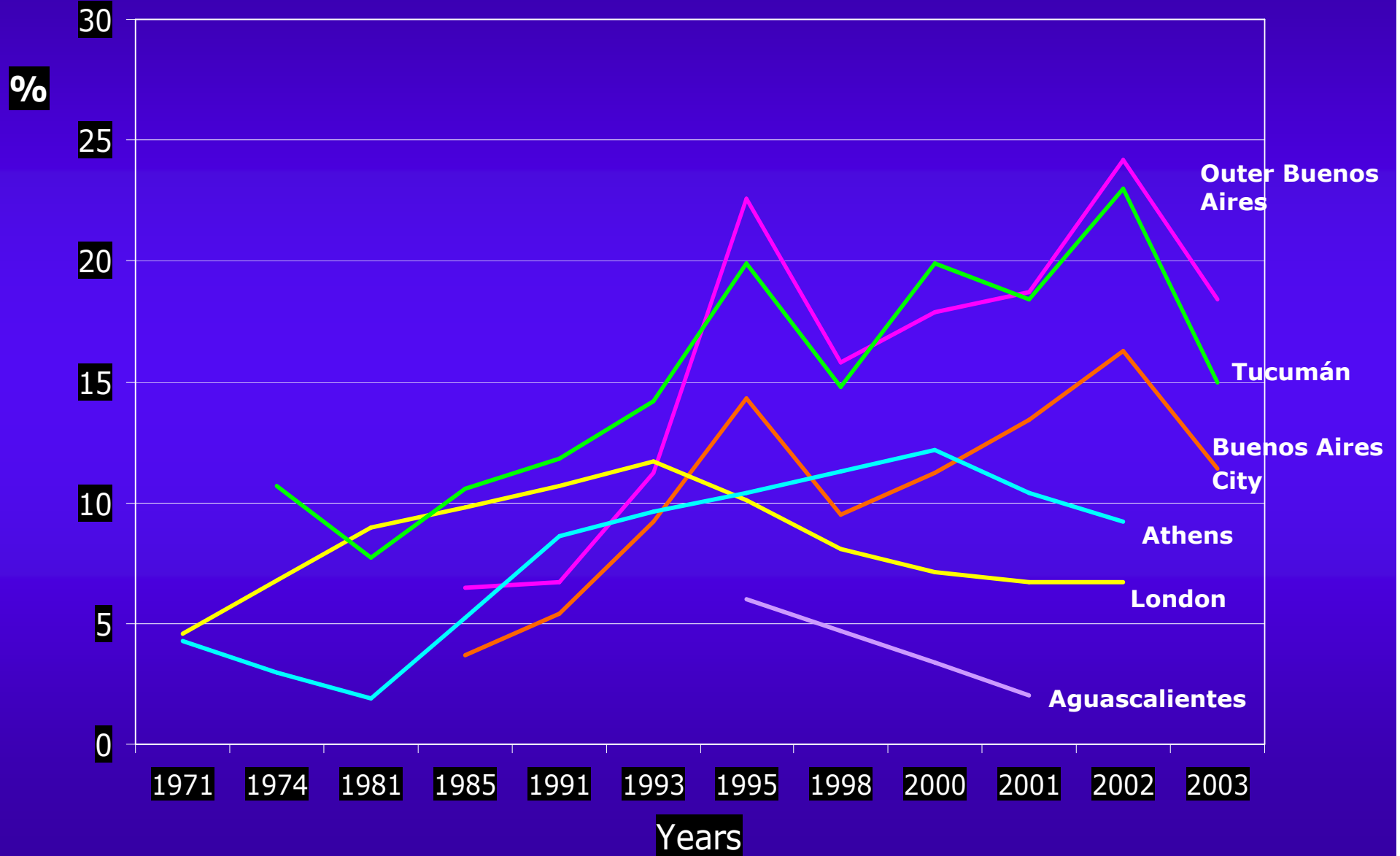
## **The participation of the private sector**

This spatial order of the population settlements in each of the studied locations, can make more understandable the trends assumed by the forms of participation of private enterprise in water and sanitation, as well as the requirements and obstacles in the maintenance and extension of networks, their renovation, and service quality.

Those who don't have access to drinking water and/or the sewerage system are mainly the poorest sectors of the society and are therefore those who are less able to afford the financing and payment of the costs of expansion and delivery of these services.

At the same time, those who have these means could experience short or long term impoverishment processes.

# Unemployment Rates Evolution

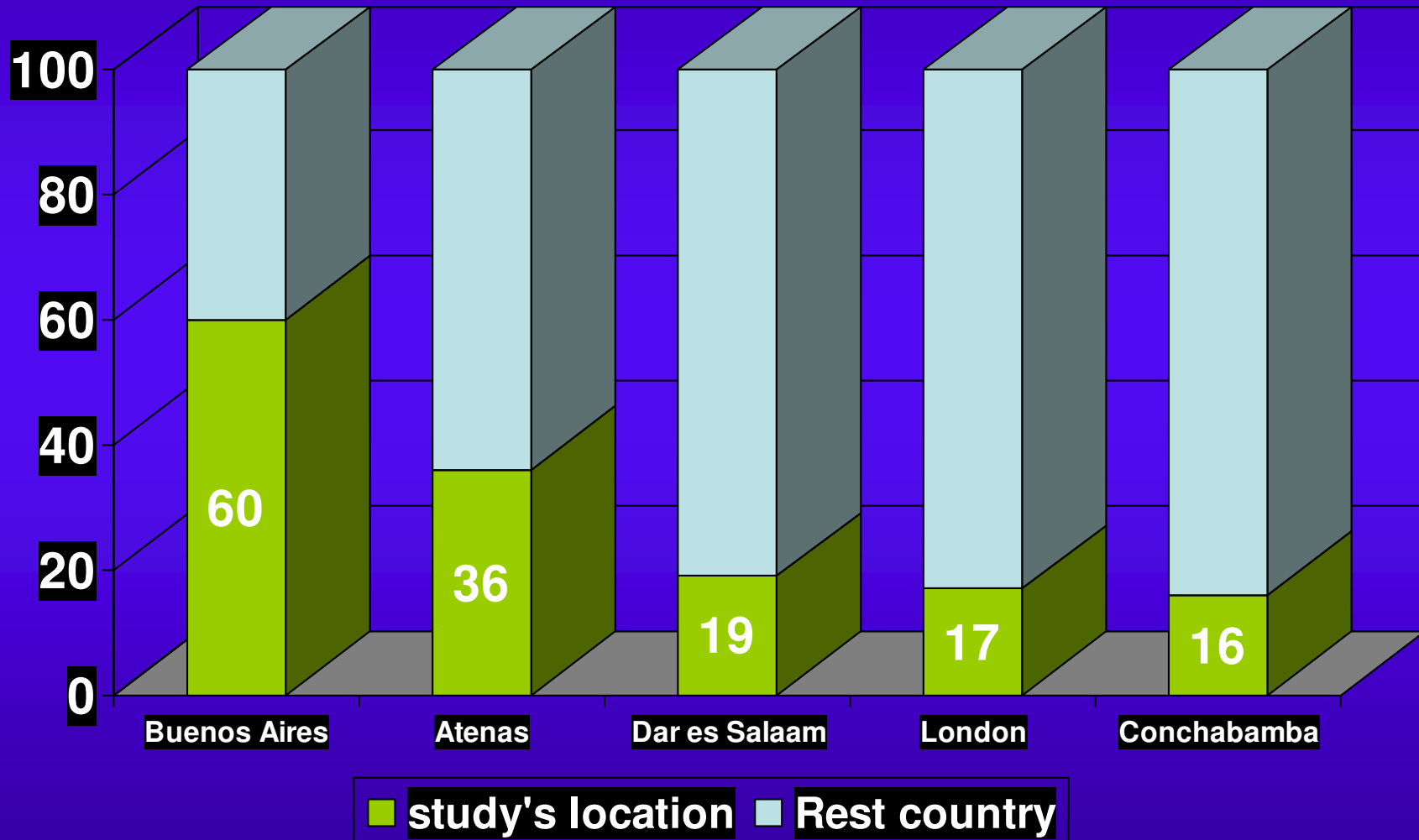


- A set of the localizations are great or mega-cities.
  - They form urban settlements with high concentration of population, whose socio-economic, financial, political and cultural characteristics assign them a central role and place them among the most important ones in their respective countries.

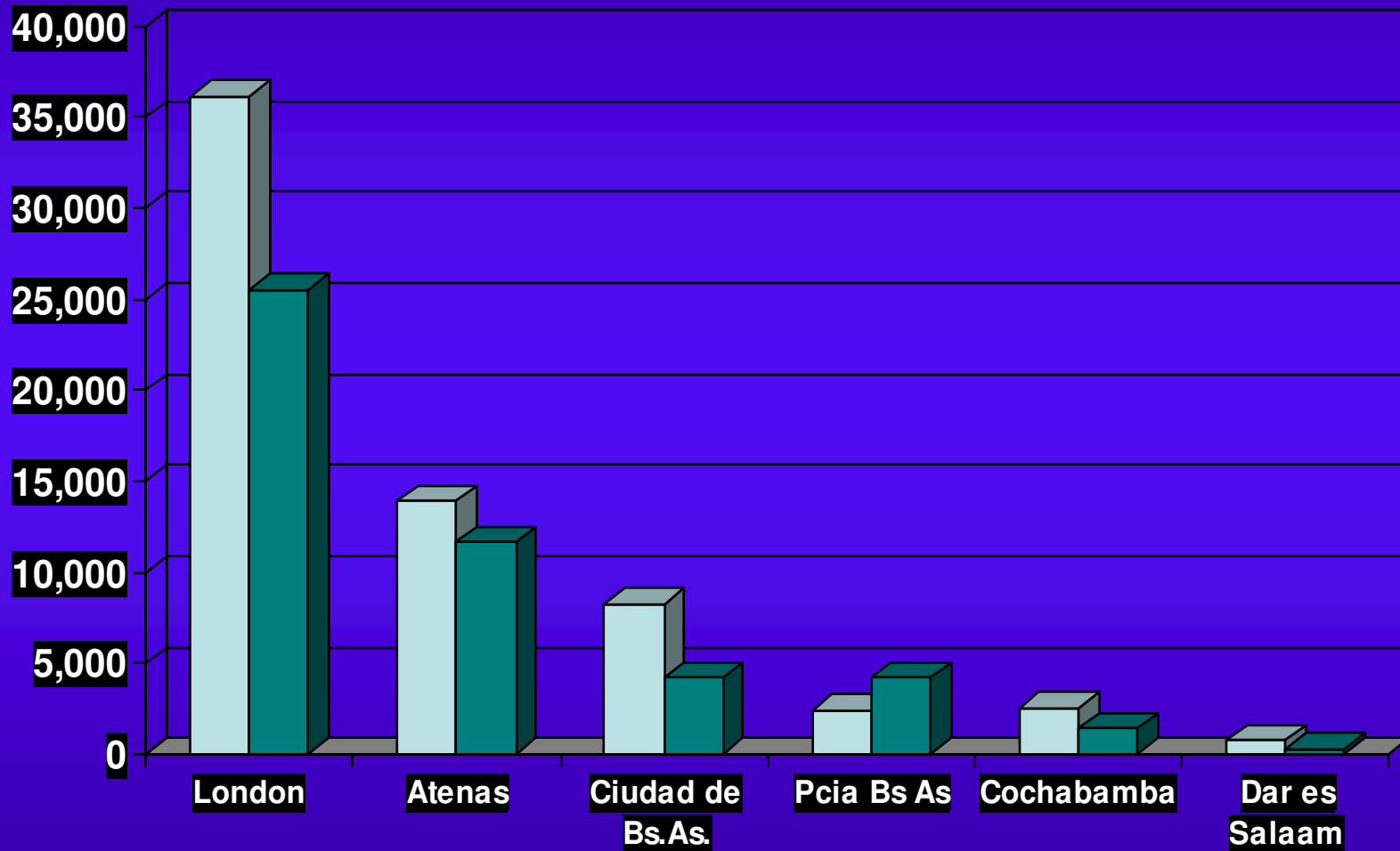
### **London, Atenas, Buenos Aires, Cochabamba, Dar es Salaam**

- concentrate between a tenth and over a third of the population of their respective countries
- and between 17% and over 30% of the GNI
- Even more, their gross domestic products (GDP) per capita superan ampliamente al GNI per capita de sus respectivos paises.

## weight of GDP of Study Cases in the GNI



## Locations's GDP per capita (in us\$)



■ GDP per capita ■ GNI per capita

## Locations of less scale

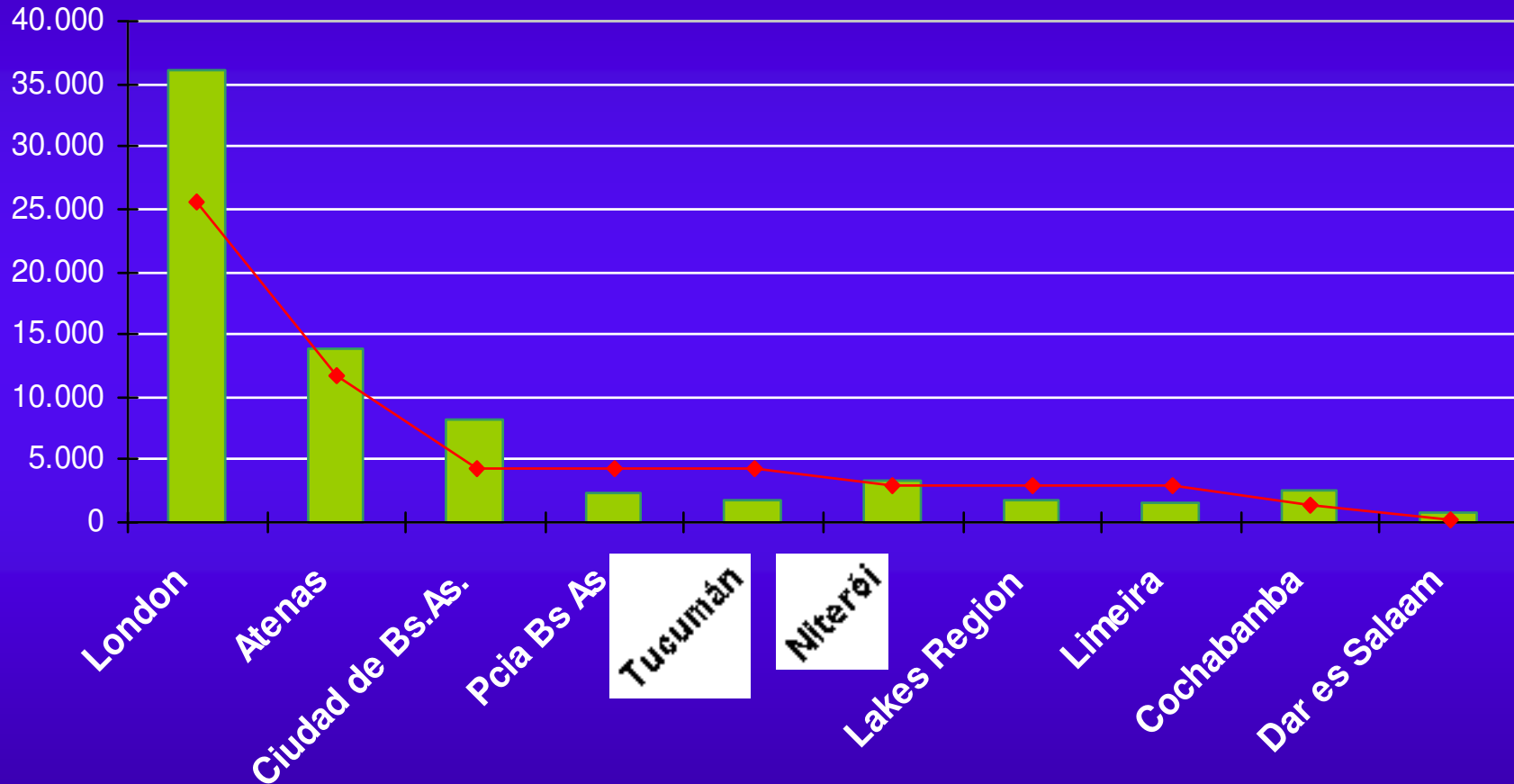
- Tucumán in Argentina, Aguascalientes in México, Niterói, Limeira and the districts in the the Lakes Region in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, as well as Nyeri and Tala Town (Kenya) and the six municipalities from Finland

contrast with the previous cities

- lower demographic and political weight
- lower weight of their GDP en the GNI
- With the exception of Niterói, el GDP per capita in these cases is under the national average.

# Locations's GDP per capita (in us\$)

GDP per capita GNI per capita

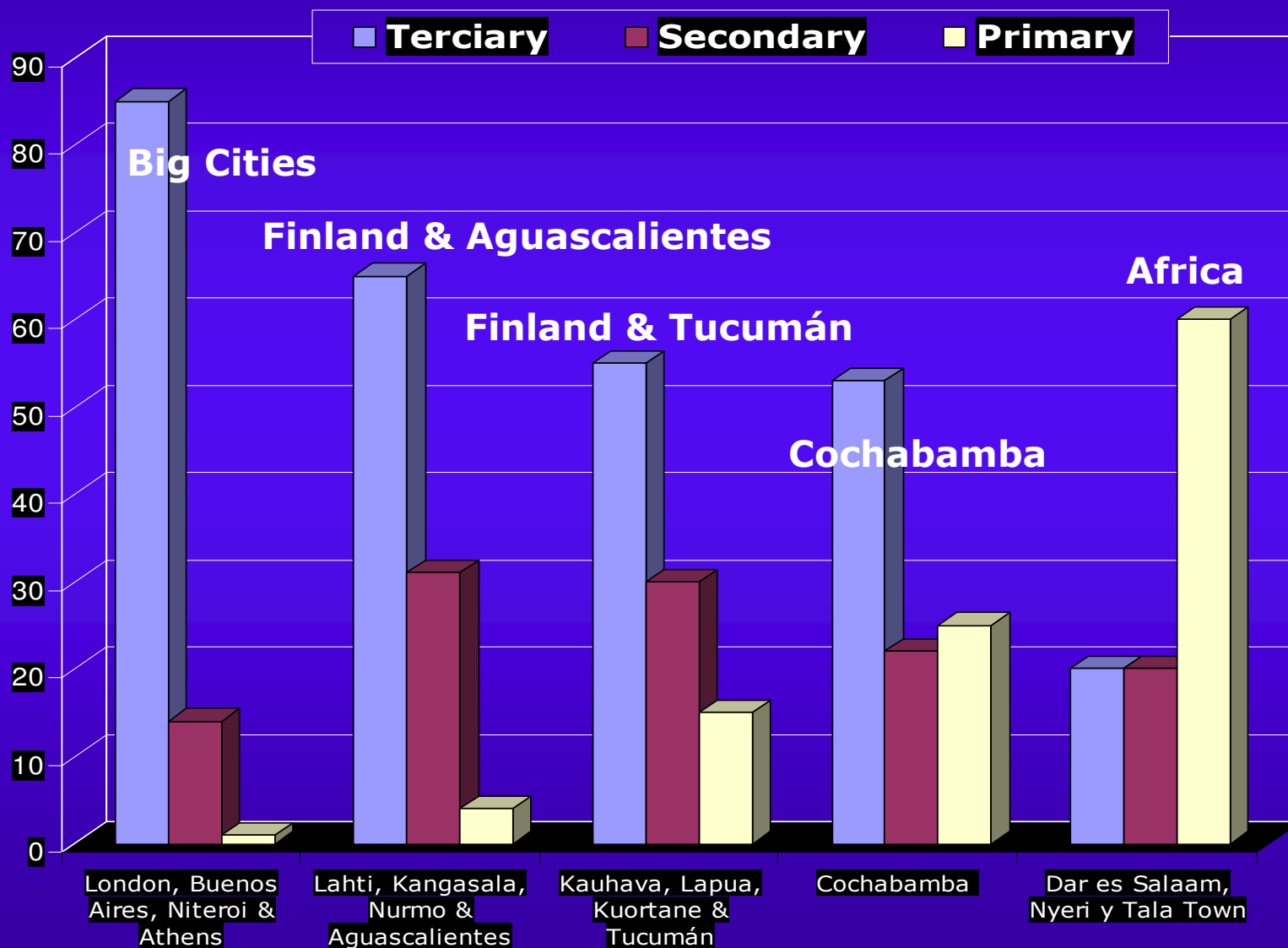


case study locations

- Most of these studied localizations express the current mainstream trend in the world economy, of the growing weight of the activities and the value produced by the tertiary sector (service provision).
- London, Buenos Aires, Athens and Niterói are typical examples of these trends which are different from others by
  - the significant weight of the product generated by the tertiary sector (80% or over);
  - the reduction of the industry's weight
  - and the lack of or scarce presence of primary activities in the generation of the product.

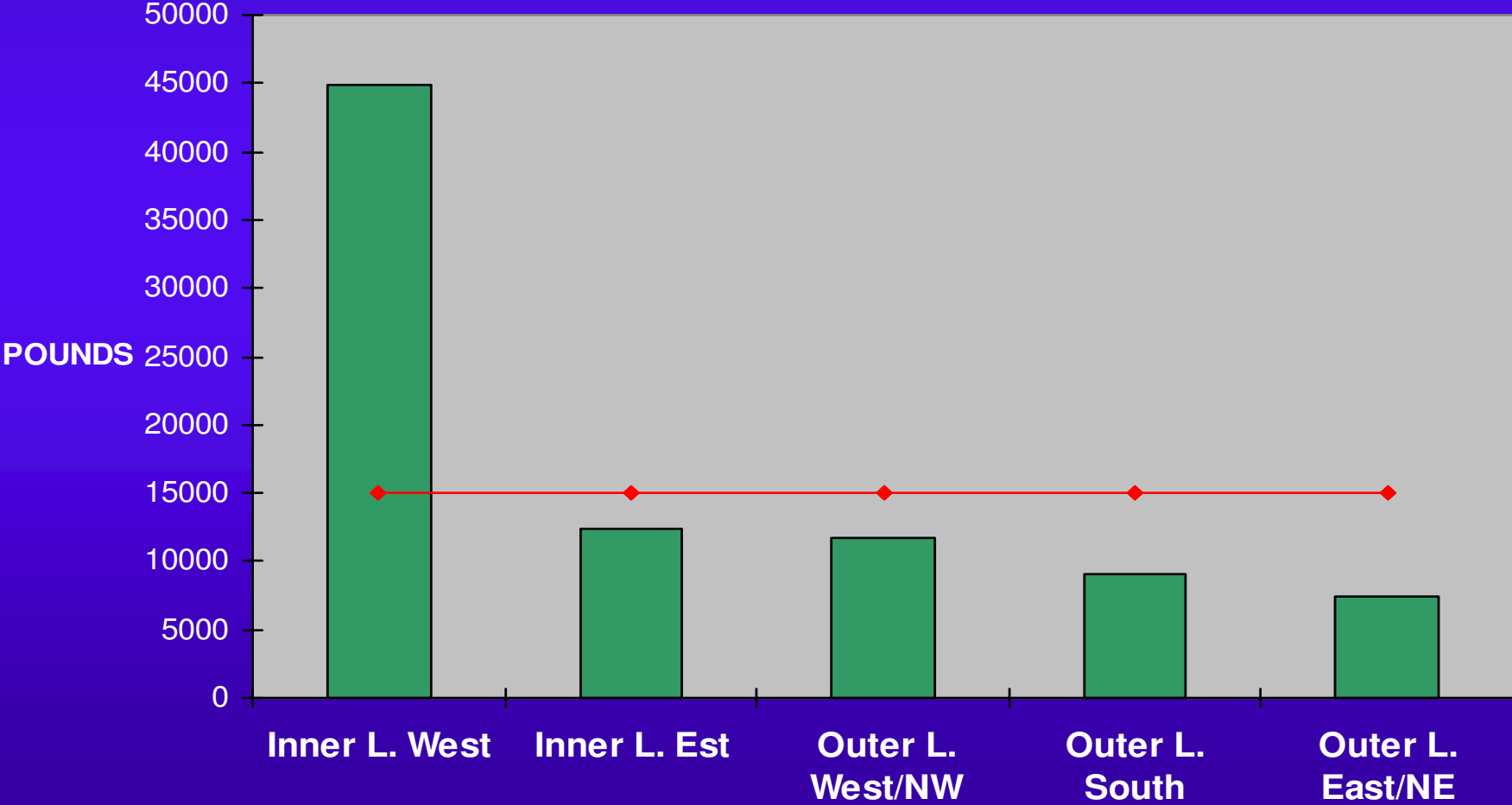
- The intensity acquired by the des-industrialization processes or re-localisation and modernisation in the industrial sector, both in London and in Buenos Aires, constitutes -among others- one of the factors to which problems in the increase of the level of underground water, significantly affecting the urban infrastructure in different areas, are attributed.

# Comparison of sectorial structure of GDP



# GDP per capita does not distribute equally in the locations under study

■ GDP per capita Inner and Outer London    ◆ GDP per capita London



- Buenos Aires, Athens, Cochabamba, show a growing and significant weight of **job precariousness and informality** (over 50 % of the employed):
  - un-registered jobs,
  - short term jobs,
  - ranging from part-time contracts to overtime.
  - In other cases also affected by great seasonal changes in the labour market (Lakes Region in Rio de Janeiro).
- London, Athens, Buenos Aires, Tucumán and Cochabamba show backward patterns in the **income**. They have evolved unfavourably for those ranked at the very bottom of the scale.

- the values of these indicators are not homogeneous in each of the studied locations.
  - The poverty evolution patterns reflect their association with a high unemployment level, greater job instability and precariousness, and the reduction of the income of the people and the households in these areas.

- In a great part of the case studies, the poor migrant populations, with a weaker social and material rearguard, are those who fill the jobs with greater instability, low skilled and with lowest salaries.
- They usually settle occupying land illegally (either public or private), in peripheral areas with inadequate or non-existing urbanisation.
- But they also settle in areas in the heart of the urban centres.