

Introduction



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Title: Development for whom? Forced evictions as a technology of neoliberal governmentality

Author: Aadil Ayub, Minelle Ali, Maazah
Muhammad Ali, Hira Yousuf

Introduction

Technology of neoliberal governmentality:

- **Narratives and language that perpetuate exclusion and bias**
- Dispersal of power and dilution of accountability
- Discrimination and lack of protection for specific sectors of society fueled by public concerns around climate, environment and health

Rationale of the study

Harnessing public anxieties around Climate Change to perpetuate neoliberal urban planning

“Informally” planned settlements of working-class people blamed for urban flooding, ignoring the wider sewerage and drainage infrastructure of the city

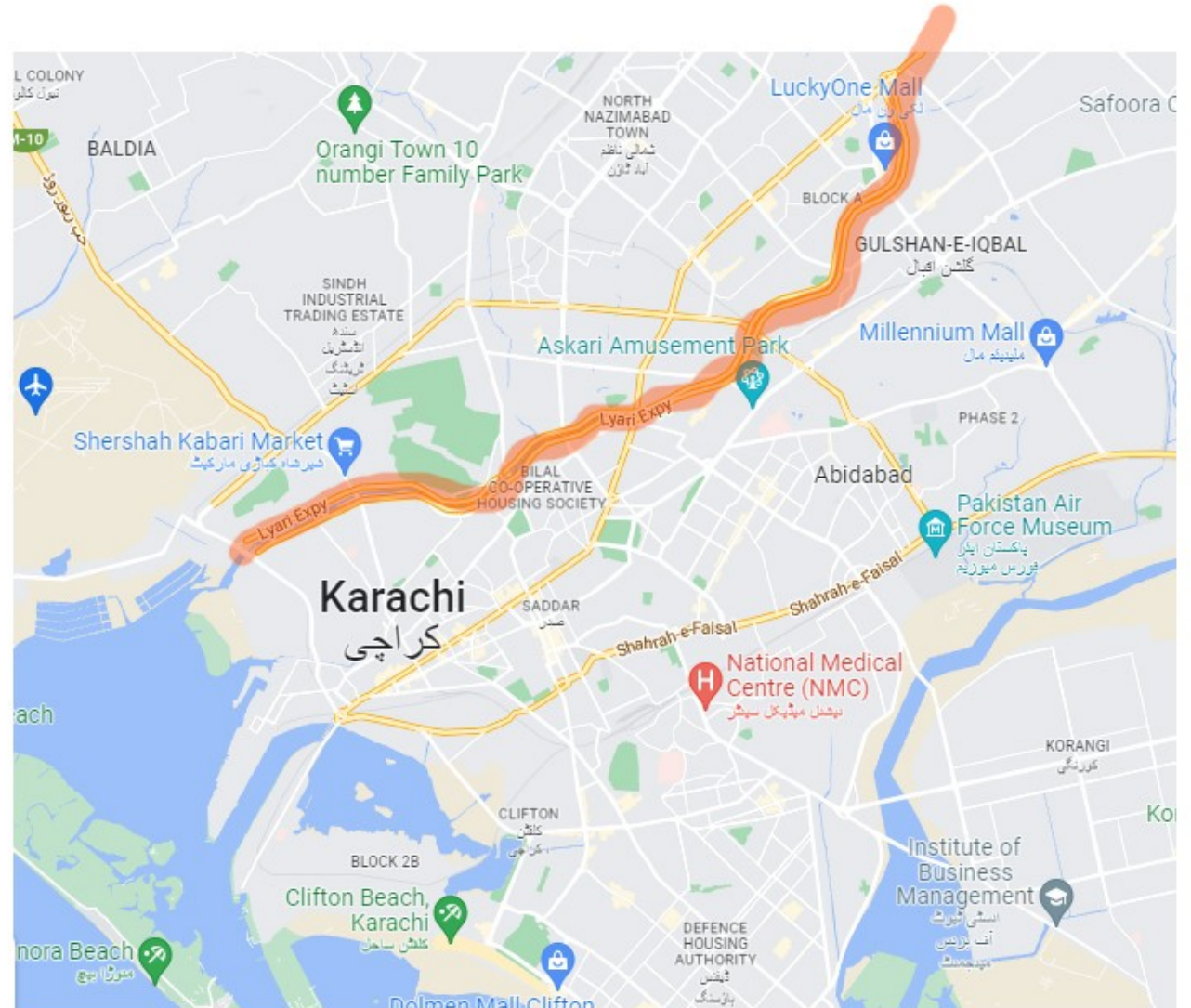


Passenger buses are stuck in flooded water on a street after heavy monsoon rains in Karachi on July 27, 2020. (AFP)

Rationale of the study

City's stormwater drains
overburdened with sewerage

Exits points for water to flow through
to the sea blocked



Rationale of the study

EXAMPLES OF
ENCROACHMENTS BLOCKING
WATER WAYS THAT ARE SEEN
AS “LEGAL”:

- NURSERY FLYOVER COLUMN
INSIDE NULLAH
- CPLC OFFICES BUILT AS
CHOWKIS ON NULLAHS
- GATES FOR WATER
DRAINAGE BLOCKED WITH
DEBRIS/SEWERAGE/TRASH
AND SILT



SURVEY DONE BY TTRC – MUHAMMAD SIRAJUDDIN

Methodology

24 questions
aimed at
assessing the
economic and
social risk to
affectees
through the
demolition
drive.

**surveyed 350
people
spanning 32
settlements**
from Gujjar
Nullah.



Methodology

SHC stays demolition of leased properties along Orangi, Gujjar nullahs

"Many of the affected homeowners have established tenure through land leases, or were connected to public utilities such as gas, water and electricity," the UN experts noted.

Literature Review

FAILURES OF PLANNING → ILLEGALITY BECOMES A PART OF PLANNING

FAILURE TO PROVIDE FORMAL HOUSING → INFORMALLY PLANNED HOUSING THEN TERMED "LEGAL" OR "ILLEGAL"
SELECTIVELY

WHAT CONSTITUTES LEGITIMACY?

Literature Review

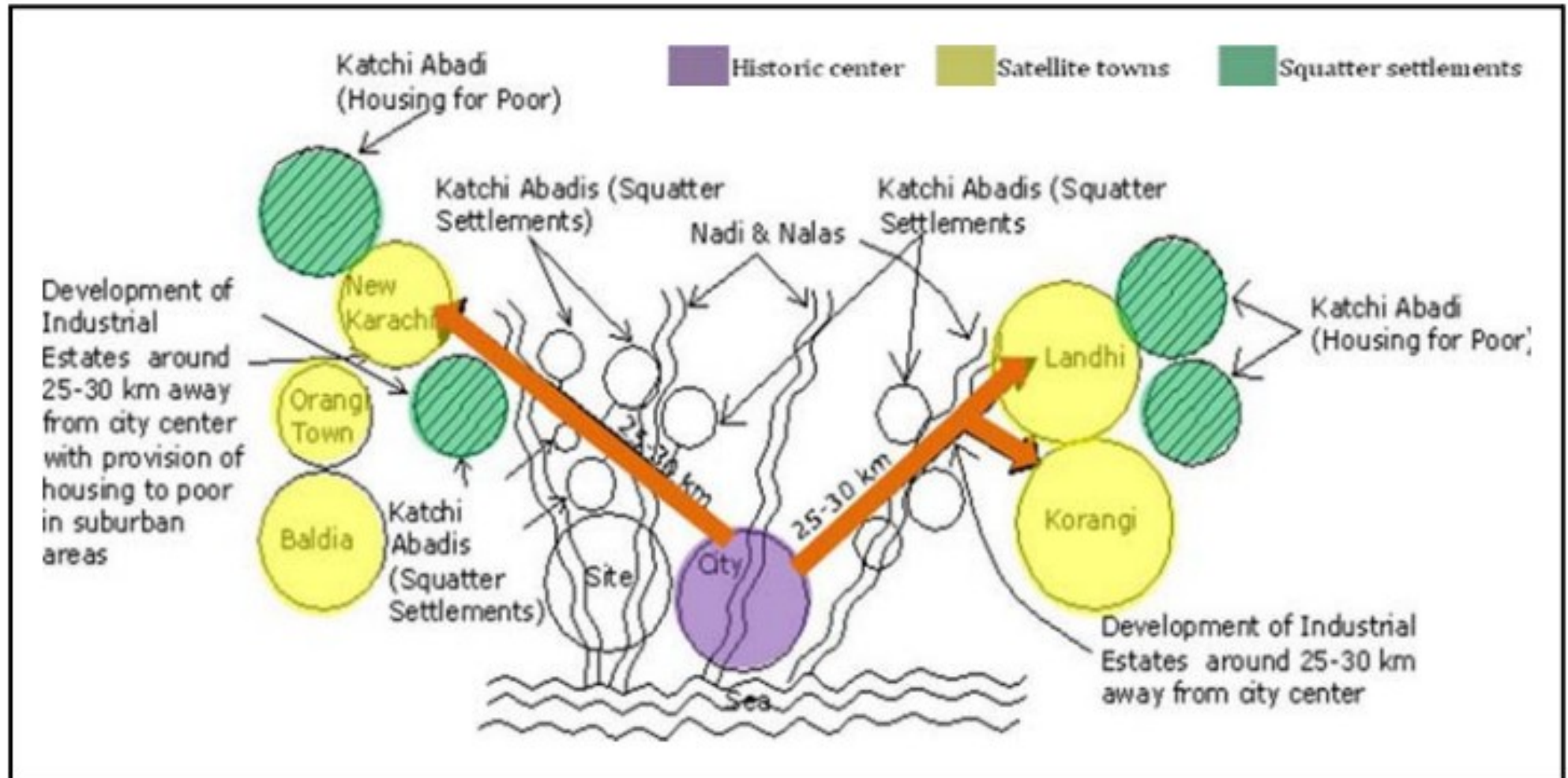
History of Urban Planning in Karachi

THE SINDH KATCHI ABADIS ACT, 1987

- The Sindh Assembly passed a law on unauthorized informal settlements' regularization in 2009, **meaning that all *katchi abadis* up to 1997 would be awarded leasehold rights** (First Amendment to SKAA, 1997).
- Residents in **even non-regularized informal settlements still possess stamp paper based documentation**, and therefore merit legitimization by the state.

Literature Review

History of Urban Planning in Karachi



DATA

Katchi Abadi, which is a colloquial way to refer to informal settlements, give an impression of **impermanence and marginalization** (Gazdar and Mallah, 2011)

The cloistering of the poor to homes around waste sites further illuminate **inherently classist vocabularies and prejudices**



DATA

Technologies of governance are further controlled through extensive documentation (Hull, 2012)



Dilution of responsibility and accountability

Language deliberately selected to downplay the loss of homes, livelihoods, community, and well-being that affectees are currently facing.

Bureaucracies of paper



Sindh Environmental Protection Agency
Environment Climate Change & Coastal Development
Department , Government of Sindh.

INCOMPLETE AND INACCURATE ASSESMENT OF
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

DATA

Starting in 2017, the Sindh government has signed up for loans for:

- Karachi Neighborhood Improvement Project (KNIP)
- Competitive and Livable City of Karachi Project (CLICK)
- Karachi Mobility Project (KMP)
- Karachi Water and Sewerage Services Improvement Project (KWSSIP)
- Solid Waste Emergency and Efficiency Project (SWEEP)
- Second Karachi Water and Sewerage Services Improvement Project (KWSSIP)

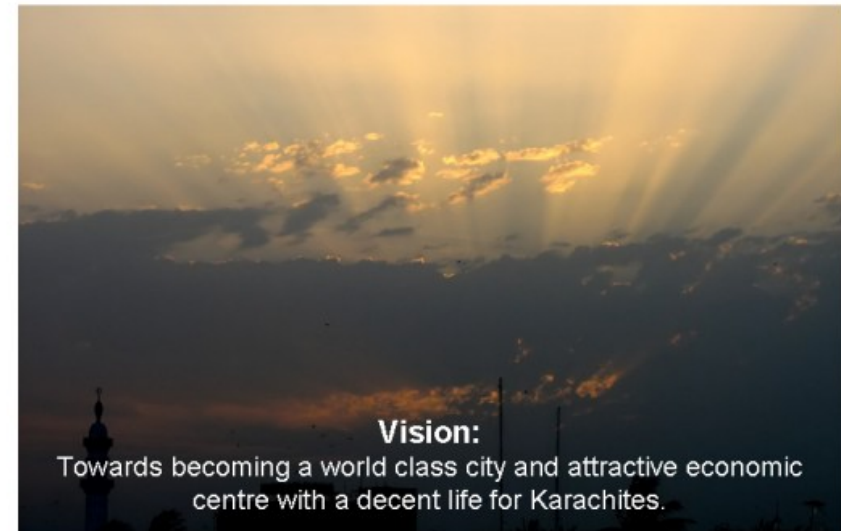
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Neoliberalism, World Bank and Capital

THE “WORLD CLASS CITY”



Karachi Master Plan 2020



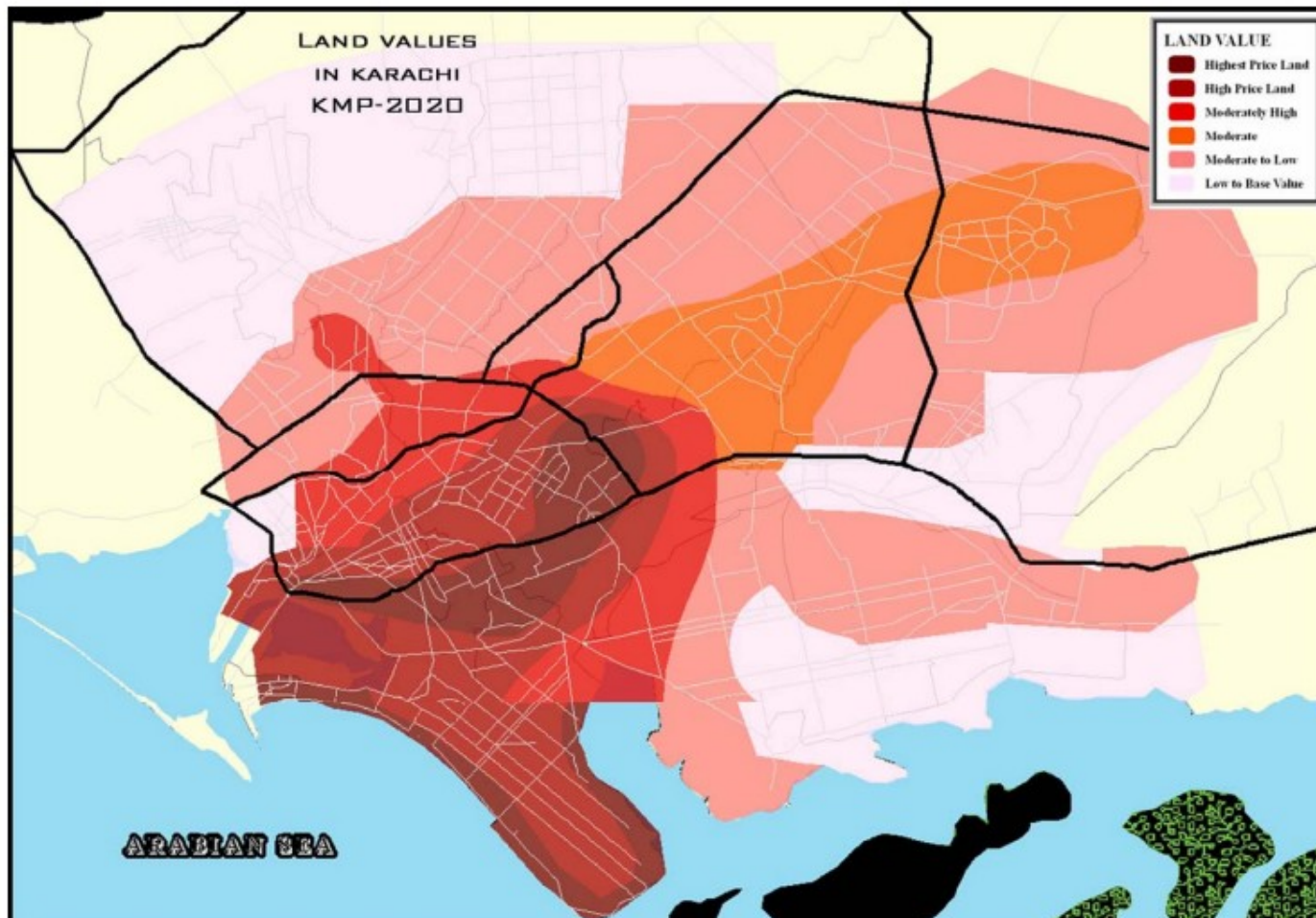
Vision:

Towards becoming a world class city and attractive economic centre with a decent life for Karachites.

DATA

KARACHI MASTER PLAN-2020

CV-03



Neoliberalism, World Bank and Capital

- Land use = dependent on land value.
- Growth on the urban level = land zoned according to ECONOMIC or market value over social or environmental value

DATA

Increased Foreign Developer Participation: There is significant interest from foreign developers in building high-income residential subdivisions across Karachi. The strong real estate market, and the predicted increase in income-levels due to growth of Karachi's commercial sector are some of the factors contributing to a continued demand for high-income housing. This demand is attracting foreign developers to invest in the housing market, as evidenced by a Dubai-based developer's proposal to build a US\$43 billion complex on Bundal Island. Several other proposals at somewhat comparable scales are also being proposed in other parts of the city.



Neoliberalism, World Bank and Capital

- Plans for real estate sector to fund low-income housing and development of katchi abadis while attracting foreign developers to invest in high-end housing
- Replacement of current population with a population able to afford the high value land

FINDINGS

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE DIRECTIONS:

- Bourgeois environmentalism; ECO-FASCISM blames the poor for the problems resulting from climate change. A holistic mitigation plan for climate disasters is not materially implemented
- The state uses many “technologies of government” to further a neoliberal spatial planning
- Resistance and organizing presents a sustainable model of action



THANK YOU



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