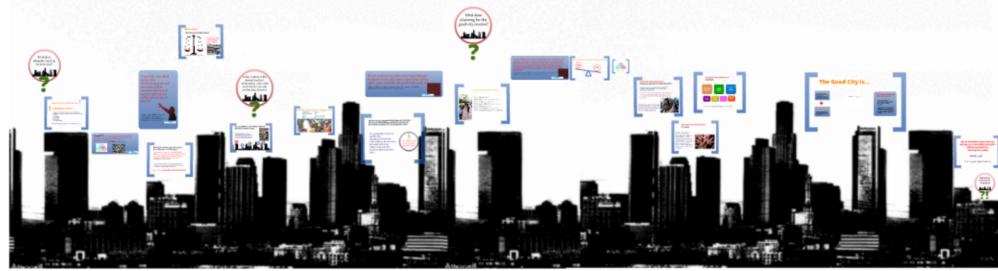
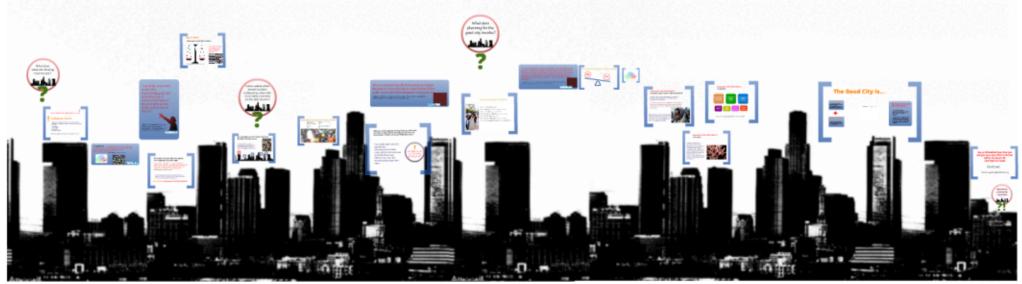
Rights-based sustainable urban development





Rights-based sustainable urban development





What does adequate housing mean to you?



More than four walls and a roof

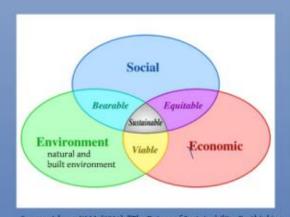
7 adequacy criteria

- 1. Security of tenure (and protection from forced eviction)
- 2. Availability of services, materials, facilities and infrastructure
- 3. Location
- 4. Habitability
- 5. Affordability
- 6. Accessibility
- 7. Cultural adequacy

[International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights]

The good city: has higher density, minimum zoning, mixed land use and minimum mobility demand that is driven forward in an economically productive, socially inclusive and environmentally sustainable manner.

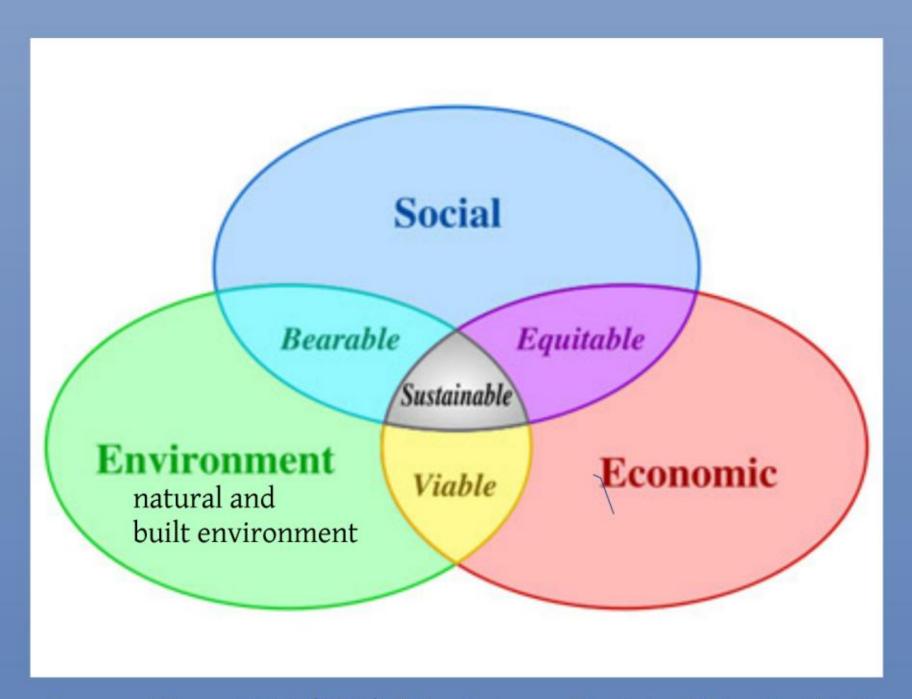
[Vision UN-Habitat's Executive Director Dr Joan Clos]



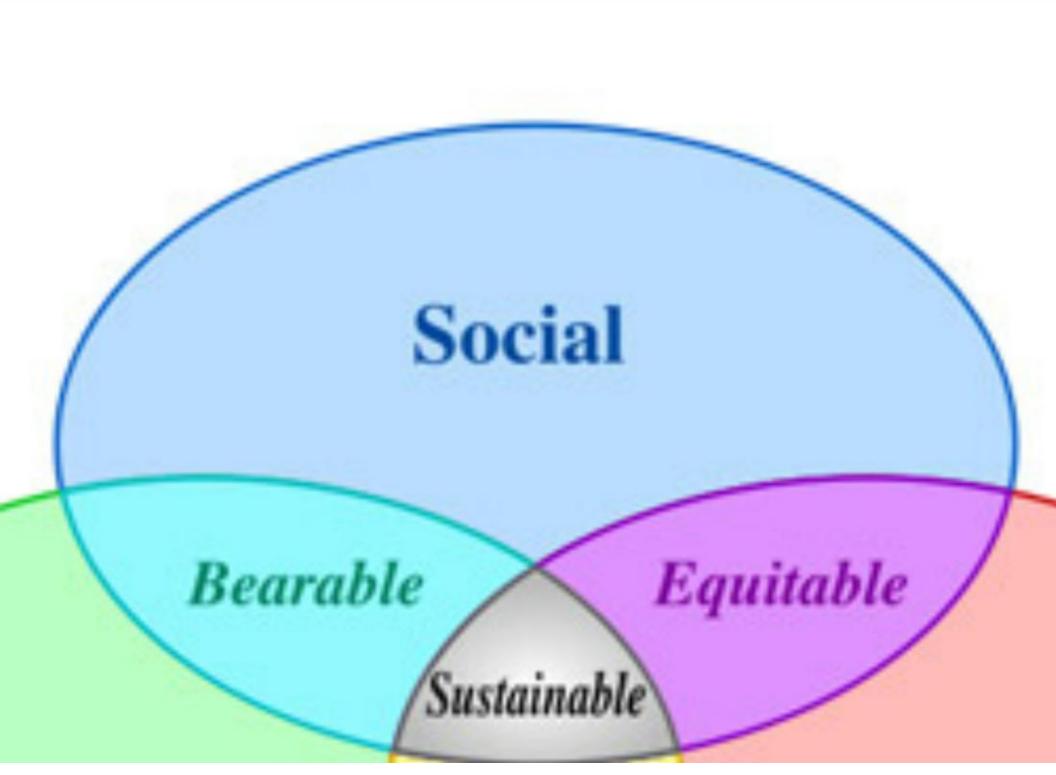
Source: Adams, W.M. (2006). "The Future of Sustainability: Re-thinking Environment and Development in the Twenty-first Century."







Source: Adams, W.M. (2006). "The Future of Sustainability: Re-thinking Environment and Development in the Twenty-first Century."





Housing is a human right, the right to live in dignity is a human right

"Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services..."

(Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948, Article 25)

Your house is your home, and how the city allows you to realize your life (and improve your living conditions) is what UN-HABITAT is increasingly concerned with.

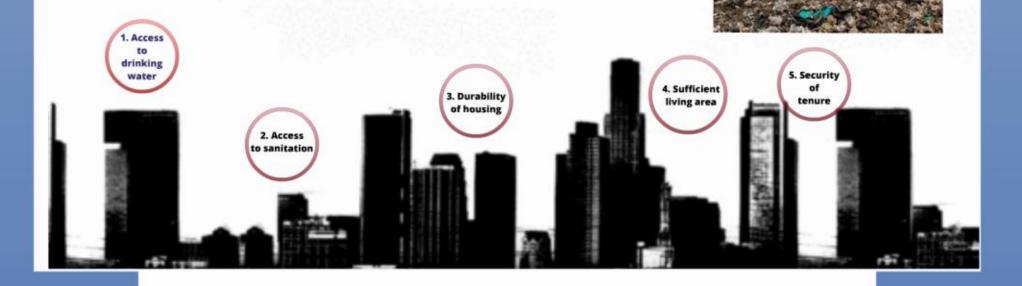
We call that sustainable urban development

"I am fully committed to the UN's overarching goals and principles and of course to the issue of human rights as one of the main pillars of the UN".



As a slum dweller, your human rights are denied on multiple counts

A slum household is a group of individuals living under the same roof in an urban area who lack one or more of the following five conditions:



1. Access to drinking water

2. Access to sanitation

3. Durability of housing

4. Sufficient living area

5. Security of tenure

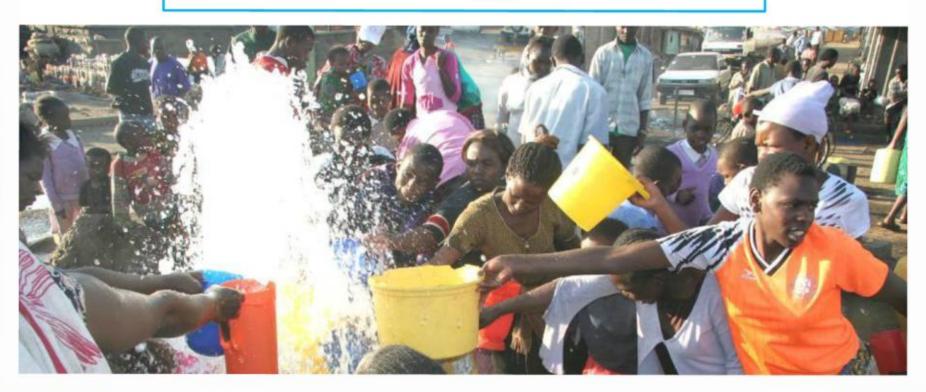
Some 800 million people are living in slums

Sub-Saharan Africa: East Asia:

62% of the urban population **37%**

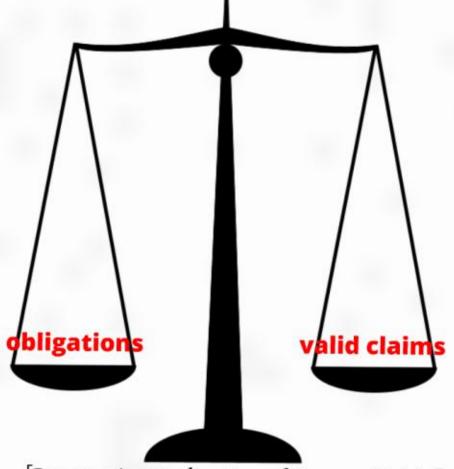
South Asia: Latin America and the Caribbean:

43% 27%



who is who?

duty bearers and rights holders



[Progressive Realization of Human Rights]

Human rights works towards strengthening the capacities of rights-holders to make their claims, and of duty-bearers to meet their obligations.



In the context of the tenant-landlord relationship, who is the claim holder and who are the duty bearers?



While we need to upgrade existing slums, we now renew our focus on urban planning and design to prevent the deterioration of urban life to such deplorable extent.

The proliferation of slums signifies the disenfranchisement of urban citizens, the decrease of control that urban citizens have over the decisions that shape their cities.



UN-Habitat works to reverse this alarming trend.

We are emphasising urban planning and design because it is crucial to have a clear vision of how public space should be designed in the good city.

[Address by UN-Habitat's Executive Director Dr Joan Clos to experts assembled for a high level meeting on forced eviction in September 2011].

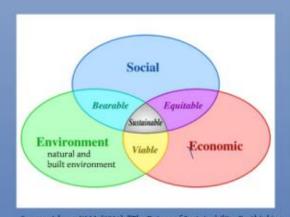


What does planning for the good city involve?



The good city: has higher density, minimum zoning, mixed land use and minimum mobility demand that is driven forward in an economically productive, socially inclusive and environmentally sustainable manner.

[Vision UN-Habitat's Executive Director Dr Joan Clos]



Source: Adams, W.M. (2006). "The Future of Sustainability: Re-thinking Environment and Development in the Twenty-first Century."





Urban Planning: BACK TO BASICS



Plan in advance (30 years)

Plan at scale (numbers that make a difference)

Plan in phases (of public investment)

Plan for social integration (pro-poor policies)

Plan for density (incremental)

Plan for connectivity (focus on public realm)

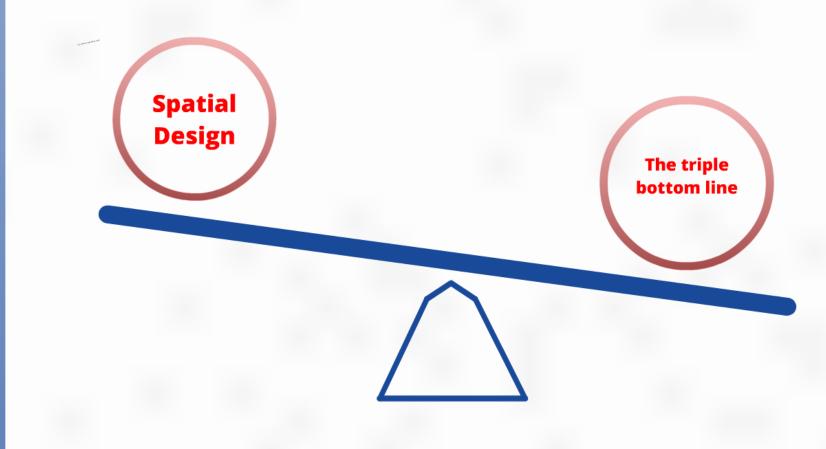
Plan for energy efficiency and risk prevention

"A successful plan for a city is one that takes into account not only physical considerations but also political rights and human rights that affect the whole community. In that sense, proper governance, legislation and city planning should include protecting the poor and improving their living conditions. There should be no doubt about that."

[Address by UN-HABITAT's Executive Director Dr Joan Clos to experts assembled for a high level meeting on forced eviction in September 2011].



sustainable and equitable urban planning



Sustainable urban development: is based on planning for a rights-based city

UN-Habitat's new focus on urban planning as entry point to sustainable urban development offers an opportunity to view the city in a holistic view:

The right to live in peace and dignity, and the right to live in a safe and secure home, is my right to live in a city where I have opportunities and a say in how my city shapes.

Planning for what our Executive Director calls the good city, the city where we all would like to live, is a rights-based city.



Sustainable urban development: is inclusive

A focus on rights offers a potential means for urban planning practice to coordinate a spatial design with a clear recognition of the political and social development that citizens can benefit of in the process of planning and to serve as a creative vehicle towards genuine, inclusive and sustainable urban development.



Sustainable urban development: is equitable











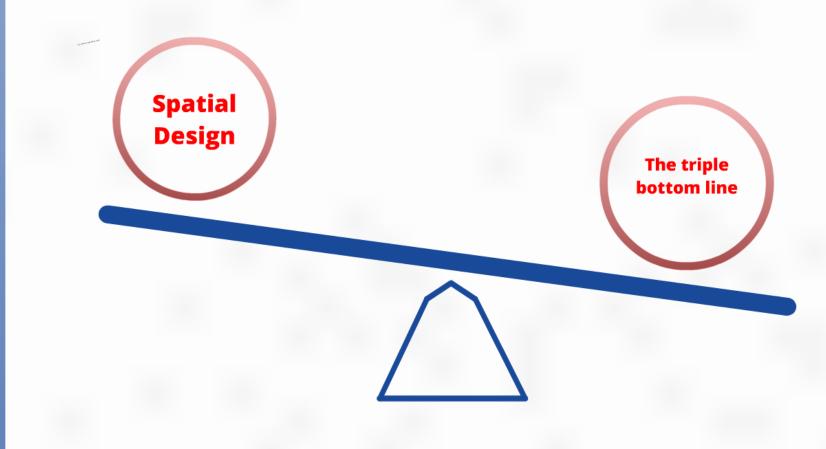




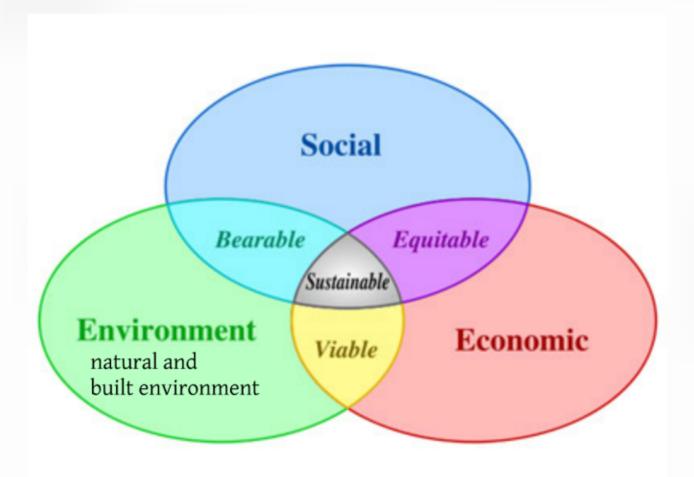
[UN-Habitat's emerging thematic priority areas]



sustainable and equitable urban planning



The triple bottom line



Source: Adams, W.M. (2006). "The Future of Sustainability: Re-thinking Environment and Development in the Twenty-first Century."

The Good City is...

Right to the City - RTTC

- The city is a powerhouse and its future determined by political processes that may be influenced through advocacy
- No internationally agreed legal basis, thus many varying interpretations of nature and scope and concequent various degrees of suport.



Rights Based Approach to developmen process and outcomes - HRRA

The HUMAN RIGHTS DISCOURSE has been concerned with the process and not so much with the outcome, while the DEVELOPMENT DISCOURSE has been focused on the outcome but so much in the process



Rights-based sustainable urban development

- Key commonality of participation and the central role of agency of urban residents
- Appropriation and production of urban space is understood as a process along a continuum of the progressive realization of rights



Right to the City - RTTC

- The city is a powerhouse and its future determined by political processes that may be influenced through advocacy
- No internationally agreed legal basis, thus many varying interpretations of nature and scope and concequent various degrees of suport.



Rights Based Approach to development process and outcomes - HRBA

The HUMAN RIGHTS DISCOURSE has been concerned with the process and not so much with the outcome, while the DEVELOPMENT DISCOURSE has been focused on the outcome but so much in the process

Right to the City - RTTC

- The city is a powerhouse and its future determined by political processes that may be influenced through advocacy
- No internationally agreed legal basis, thus many varying interpretations of nature and scope and concequent various degrees of suport.

Rights Based Approach to development process and outcomes - HRBA

The HUMAN RIGHTS DISCOURSE has been concerned with the process and not so much with the outcome, while the DEVELOPMENT DISCOURSE has been focused on the outcome but so much in the process

Right to the City

RTTC

Human Rights-based approach to development HRBA

Urban Space

Development

PARTICIPATION

PROCESS

APPROPRIATION

OUTCOMES

Rights-based sustainable urban development

- Key commonality of participation and the central role of agency of urban residents
- Appropriation and production of urban space is understood as a process along a continuum of the progressive realization of rights

The Good City is...

Right to the City - RTTC

- The city is a powerhouse and its future determined by political processes that may be influenced through advocacy
- No internationally agreed legal basis, thus many varying interpretations of nature and scope and concequent various degrees of suport.



Rights Based Approach to developmen process and outcomes - HRRA

The HUMAN RIGHTS DISCOURSE has been concerned with the process and not so much with the outcome, while the DEVELOPMENT DISCOURSE has been focused on the outcome but so much in the process



Rights-based sustainable urban development

- Key commonality of participation and the central role of agency of urban residents
- Appropriation and production of urban space is understood as a process along a continuum of the progressive realization of rights



We at UN-Habitat hope that you will join us in this effort to further define the Good City starting from today

thank you!

channe.oguzhan@unhabitat.org

Questions comments reactions



Rights-based sustainable urban development

