Claudio Acioly jr.
Head Capacity Development Unit
GLOBAL URBAN TRENDS

Claudio Acioly Jr.
claudio.acioly@unhabitat.org
How to use your Response Cards:

Press the button with the letter that corresponds with your answer.
All answers are anonymous

You can click as many times as you want to change your answer, but it is only the last answer that will count.
Please leave your clicker on the table after the session is done
1

A Quiz about yourself

Who am I, what do I do, what do I know?
I am:

A. Woman
B. Man

56%
44%
I am:

A. Under 25 years of age
B. Between 25 and 30
C. Between 30 and 35
D. Between 35 and 45
E. Above 45
I work for:

A. National Government
B. Provincial Government
C. Local Government
D. Public Agency
E. Private Sector
F. University/academic institution
G. NGO/non profit
H. Self-employed
I. Other
My position in my organization

A. I am the boss
B. Minister or Mayor
C. Deputy Mayor
D. Deputy Minister
E. Senior Director
F. Head of Department
G. Project Manager
H. Staff member
I. Consultant
J. None of the above
I am:

A. Urban Planner 33%
B. Architect 11%
C. Engineer 33%
D. Economist 6%
E. Geographer 6%
F. Social Scientist 0%
G. Business & Administrator 6%
H. Lawyer 0%
I. Geologist 6%
J. Other 0%
How many years of experience do you have working in the field of housing and urban development?

A. Less than 1 year
B. Between 1 and 3 years
C. Between 3 and 5 years
D. Between 5 and 10 years
E. More than 10 years
F. Not applicable
Choose what applies to you:

A. I have knowledge and experience with urban planning
B. I have knowledge with urban planning
C. I have experience with urban planning
D. I have experience with urban planning but it is not my field of education
E. I am familiar with urban planning
F. I have no experience with urban planning
Select what applies to you:

A. I have in-depth knowledge of housing
B. I have practical experience in housing
C. I have both in-depth knowledge and practical experience in housing
D. I am familiar with housing but it is not my field of education
E. I don’t understand much about housing

17% 33% 28%
Select what applies to you:

A. I have in-depth knowledge of land management
B. I have practical experience in land management
C. I have both in-depth knowledge and practical experience in land management
D. I am familiar with land management but it is not my field of education
E. I don’t understand much about land management

Graph showing the percentage of respondents:
- A: 6%
- B: 33%
- C: 17%
- D: 44%
- E: 0%
Select what applies to you:

A. I have in-depth knowledge of slum upgrading
B. I have practical experience in slum upgrading
C. I have both in-depth knowledge and practical experience in slum upgrading
D. I am familiar with slum upgrading but it is not my field of education
E. I don’t understand much about slum upgrading
Select what applies to you:

A. I know UN-Habitat, know its work and have worked with it
B. I know UN-Habitat and know its work
C. I know UN-Habitat but am not familiar with its work
D. I have heard about UN-Habitat
E. I do not know much about UN-Habitat
The Mission of UN-Habitat:

The United Nations agency for cities with the mandate emanated from the Habitat Agenda (1996) and various resolutions of the UN General Assembly.
The Urban Agenda Timeline

1976
UNCED Rio 92

1992
HABITAT II Conference Istanbul

1996
Habitat Agenda

2001
Istanbul+5 Conference New York

2012
Rio+20 Conference

2016
HABITAT III Conference

Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000

MDG’s
Post MDG’s

Global Agenda 21

The City We Want

The Future We Want.
1. Sustainable urban development
2. Adequate shelter for all
3.

UN-HABITAT Normative Mandate

Making Knowledge & Evidences in Housing & Slum Upgrading
UN-Habitat’s expertise
# Sectoral Expertise: Housing

## Slum Upgrading

**“By 2022, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers” (Million Development Target No. 11)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Do</strong></th>
<th><strong>Dont</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Establish enabling institutional frameworks involving all partners</td>
<td>Underestimate the role of local authorities, landowners, community leaders and residents</td>
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<td>Implement and monitor pro-poor city development strategies</td>
<td>Separate upgrading from investment planning and urban management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encourage initiatives of slum dwellers and recognize the role of women</td>
<td>Ignore the specific needs and contributions of women and vulnerable groups</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ensure secure tenure, consolidate occupancy rights and requalize informal settlements</td>
<td>Carry out unlawful forced evictions</td>
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<tr>
<td>Involve tenants and owners in finding solutions prioritizing collective interests</td>
<td>Discriminate against rental housing or promote a single tenure option</td>
</tr>
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<td>Adopt an incremental approach to upgrading</td>
<td>Impose unrealistic standards and regulations</td>
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<td>Associate municipal finance, cross subsidies and beneficiary contributions to ensure financial viability</td>
<td>Rely on governmental subsidies or on full-cost recovery from slum dwellers</td>
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<tr>
<td>Design and negotiate relocation plans only when absolutely necessary</td>
<td>Invest public resources in massive social housing schemes</td>
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<td>Combine slum upgrading with employment generation and local economic development</td>
<td>Consider slum upgrading solely as a social issue</td>
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<tr>
<td>Develop new urban areas by making land and trunk infrastructure available</td>
<td>Provide unaffordable infrastructure and services</td>
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**GOOD POLICIES MAKE ALL THE DIFFERENCE**

[UN-HABITAT](http://www.unhabitat.org)
HOUSING RIGHTS

"We [the Heads of State or Government] reaffirm our commitment to the full and progressive realization of the right to adequate housing, as provided for in international instruments." Istanbul Declaration (paragraph 8) and the Habitat Agenda (paragraph 39).

The United Nations Housing Rights Programme (UNHRP) was launched in April 2002, as a joint initiative by UN-HABITAT and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR).

Read more...

UN Special Envoy on Zimbabwean evictions briefs Security Council
New York - 27/07/2005

The United Nations Special Envoy on housing evictions in Zimbabwe, Mrs. Anna Tibaijuka, today briefed the Security Council on her two-week visit to the southern African country where the demolition of housing and markets have left some 700,000 people without homes or businesses.
Sectoral Expertise: Housing
Regional Knowledge: Quick Guides for Policy Makers

1. Urbanization
2. Low-Income Housing
3. Land
4. Eviction
5. Housing Finance
6. Community-Based Organizations
7. Rental Housing
Global Housing Strategy

- **Housing sector assessment**
  Output: Housing Sector Profile

- **Policy reform and implementation**
  Output: Action Plan and roadmap for implementation and policy development

- **Programme design** – supporting the design of specific and feasible housing responses according to country needs and priorities
Slum Upgrading

"By 2002, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers" (Million Development Target No. 11)

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GOOD POLICIES MAKE ALL THE DIFFERENCE

UNITED NATIONS HUMAN SETTLEMENTS PROGRAMME
http://www.unhabitat.org; infohabitat@unhabitat.org
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Global Urbanization

Cities are growing in population and area in most parts of the world, generating opportunities and liabilities when not properly managed.
RAPID URBANIZATION

GLOBAL POPULATION RURAL/URBAN

RURAL 63% URBAN 37%
1970

RURAL 53% URBAN 47%
2000

RURAL 40% URBAN 60%
2030

Source: UN-HABITAT, 2008
Growth rates of urban agglomerations by size class, 1970-2011

Growth rates of urban agglomerations by city size, 2011-2025

• In 2015, about 471 million people at 40% Urban

• High diversity in urbanization patterns.

• Countries with high per capita incomes are among the most urbanized.

Countries with low per capita incomes are among the least urbanized.

• Low-income economies urban growth rate is highest ≈ above 4% (population double in about 17 years).
• Urban transition in about 20 years (i.e. from mid-2030s)
• Over 900 million people in cities when 50% urban
• Southern and North Africa passed the “urban tipping point” in mid-90s and late 2000s, respectively.
• Eastern Africa will not have reached the urban transition by 2050.
Developed Countries

Developing Countries

Source: UN-HABITAT, 2008

- Accelerated growth (+4%)
- Rapid growth (2-4%)
- Moderate (1-2%)
- Slow (0-1%)
- Decline (-0%)
Prosperity and Decline: two faces of the same coin.

Source: UN-HABITAT, 2008
What is the UN Global Sample of Cities?

• In preparation for the Habitat III Conference, UN-Habitat presents the **UN Global Sample of Cities**, comprised of 200 cities; a stratified sample of the universe of the 4231 cities of over 100,000 inhabitants in 2010.

• This is a Sample that provides well-founded information on the process of urbanization world-wide in cities of over 100,000 inhabitants.
Based on 200 cities, it represents the 5% of the Universe of 4,231 cities over 100,000 inhabitants in 2010.

Information can be disaggregated by regional classifications and by GDP per capita. Individual cities will not be singled out.

UN-Habitat Global Urban Observatory (guo@unhabitat.org)
Worldwide population concentration (2015)

Data visualisation: European Commission, DG for Regional and Urban Policy, Economic analysis Unit
Data production: European Commission, Joint Research Centre, Disaster Risk Management

UN-Habitat Global Urban Observatory (guo@unhabitat.org)
World Population: 6.5 billion in 2010, 9 billion in 2050
Urban Population: 3.6 billion in 2010, 6.3 billion in 2050
Informal Urban Population: 1 billion in 2010, 3 billion in 2050

Source: Population Numbers by UN and UN-Habitat, 2012, Middle Class by HSBC Global Research 2012,
World Population

- 2010: 6.5 billion
- 2050: 9 billion

Urban Population

- 2010: 3.6 billion
- 2050: 6.3 billion

Informal Urban Population

- 2010: 1 billion
- 2050: 3 billion

Middle Class*

- 2010: 1.5 billion

* Real Income between $3000 and $15,000 annually

Source: Christian Werthmann, Hannover University
Source: Population Numbers by UN and UN-Habitat, 2012, Middle Class by HSBC Global Research 2012,
### World Population
- **2010:** 6.5 billion
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### Urban Population
- **2010:** 3.6 billion
- **2050:** 6.3 billion

### Informal Urban Population
- **2010:** 1 billion
- **2050:** 3 billion

### Middle Class*
- **2010:** 1.5 billion
- **2050:** 4.5 billion

*Real Income between $3000 and $15,000 annually

Source: Christian Werthmann, Hannover University

Source: Population Numbers by UN and UN-Habitat, 2012, Middle Class by HSBC Global Research 2012,
THE WORLD CITIES’ URBAN EXTENT IS DRAMATICALLY OVER EXPANDING

Between 1990 and 2015 cities grew in a rate and in a form not commensurate with population growth

- In developed countries the urban extent almost doubled (1.8), but the population increased only by 12%
- In developing countries the area occupied by cities increased by 3.5 times and the urban population doubled

The outward and upward growth of Panama City, Panama, 1930 – 2009
The Urban Land Cover:

Cities expanding their land cover twice the rate of population growth meaning that the growth is low density & sprawl.
Urban expansion has been increasing without direct relation to population growth rate due to land speculation, poor planning, lifestyle practices that tend to consume more land.
Urban Densities falling as income increases
The Built-up Area of Atlanta and Barcelona Represented at the Same Scale

Atlanta:
2.5 million people (1990)
4,280 km² (built-up area)

Barcelona:
2.8 million people (1990)
162 km² (built-up area)

Figure 3: The built-up area of Atlanta and Barcelona at the same scale. Knaap, 2005
DENSITIES
Atlanta versus Barcelona

- Atlanta’s built-up area is 28 times larger than Barcelona’s.
- The metro of Barcelona is only 99 km long and its stations are within walking distance to 60% of the population.
- To provide same service to the same number of people, Atlanta would have to develop 3400 km of metro track!

Source: Knaap, 2005
RESIDENTIAL DENSITIES HAVE SIGNIFICANTLY DECLINED

In 1990

- Cities in developing countries were 3.3 times more densely populated than cities in developed countries

In 2015

- Population densities are declining both in developed and developing countries:
  - Less developed countries (annual average rate 2.1)
  - Developed countries (annual average rate 1.5)
URBAN LAND CONSUMPTION PER CAPITA INCREASED AT SIMILAR RATES

In both cases urban land consumption has resulted in lower residential densities.

On average doubling GDP per capita increases land consumption in a rate of 1.5.
6.

Cities becoming unequal:

urbanisation and urban inequality growing hand-in-hand
Shock as man found living in nest like bird

By Kimani Kim

The 'house' perched atop a tree in a busy intersection of Mandela and Kilwa roads in Dar es Salaam has lately attracted the attention of motorists and pedestrians. The tarpaulin and cardboard structure strongly secured on tree branches is home to a man whose age is estimated at between 20 and 25 years.

The unidentified young man according to people familiar with the surroundings has made the tree perched nest his home for the last five months.

Fruit and maize vendors who sell their products under the tree said the man usually wakes up very early and briefly returns to the abode at noon to take a shower under the tree using a five-litre container.

"He usually sleeps for a few hours and then leaves. We do not know where he works but he appears quite normal and rarely engages in conversation," a fruit seller told Sunday Citizen this week.

His shelter also made of old sacks and umbrellas is meticulously raised and secured with ropes to enable him going inside. The man goes to sleep in the nest at night.

In Dar es Salaam, curious onlookers have been trooping to inquire the whereabouts of the 'tenant.'

A spot check revealed a sizeable base in between the branches and lined with tattered clothes formed the 'bed' while a rope inside had a few clothes to indicate indeed someone lives there. A piece of cloth with Tanzanian flag colours is raised on one edge of the nest.

There was, however, no sign that any cooking takes place there or under the tree. Sunday Citizen was told that the owner of the abode has not been seen for the last three days.

Mohamed Suleiman who sells oranges there said he has regularly spotted the man. "He seems to always mind his own business and has never uttered a word to me. But he acts abnormally." "He wakes up very early in the morning and comes back at 10 am to rest for about two hours and then leaves," Mohamed said, adding that sometimes he does physical exercises like jogging around before taking a shower beneath the nest.

Mohamed said he does not know the reason for the man's presence and has no intention of intimating him from the tree.

A nest-like 'house' on a tree at the junction of Mandela/Kilwa Road in Dar es Salaam, a spot an unidentified young man has turned into his home for the last five months, without catching the eye of Temekte District Council officials who have their offices just a stone-throw away.
Sao Paulo, Brazil
Income Inequalities

The most unequal cities in the world

Joburg  Brasilia  Bogotá  Sao Paulo  Chiangmai  Mexico C  Hong Kong  Ho Chi Min  New York

0.75  0.64  0.61  0.61  0.58  0.56  0.53  0.53  0.5

Source: UN-HABITAT, 2008
Some aspects of inequality as reflected in the urban territory

- Social-spatial segregation and exclusion;
- Distorted land markets hitting hard low income families
- Poorer families pushed to periphery and/or locations
- Increase mobility and time/cost of work-home journeys
- Urban footprint of cities expanding based on low density
- Severe job restrictions
- Buoyant informal land markets
- Restricted social interaction
- Higher incidence of crime
My number 1 problem in my city is:

A. Scarcity of affordable housing and slum formation leading to uncontrolled growth
B. Poor urban transportation and mobility leading to congestion and pollution
C. Scarcity of land for development leading to speculation and high prices
D. Weak civil society and lack of popular participation in civic affairs
E. Deterioration of historical buildings and urban heritage resulting in loss of identity and culture
F. Vulnerability to natural disaster leading to situations of risk for human lives
G. Poor air quality and GHG emissions leading to poor environment conditions
H. Accumulation of garbage leading to bad health conditions and pollution
I. Lack of green areas and public spaces for leisure
J. Weak regional planning leading to uncoordinated public actions
My number 2 problem in my city is:

A. Scarcity of affordable housing and slum formation leading to uncontrolled growth
B. Poor urban transportation and mobility leading to congestion and pollution
C. Scarcity of land for development leading to speculation and high prices
D. Weak civil society and lack of popular participation in civic affairs
E. Deterioration of historical buildings and urban heritage resulting in loss of identity and culture
F. Vulnerability to natural disaster leading to situations of risk for human lives
G. Poor air quality and GHG emissions leading to poor environment conditions
H. Accumulation of garbage leading to bad health conditions and pollution
I. Lack of green areas and public spaces for leisure
J. Weak regional planning leading to uncoordinated public actions
Analysing the Prosperity of Cities

STATE OF THE WORLD'S CITIES 2012/2013

Prosperity of Cities

UN-HABITAT

FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

World Urban Forum Edition
In order to turn my city into a prosperous city, I would improve:

A. The city productivity and its economic basis so that it can produce more and better jobs.
B. The city infrastructure to enhance mobility and connectivity
C. The city’s public space to enhance community involvement and social cohesion
D. The equity and inclusion of the city so that development is achieved by all inhabitants
E. The city environment to enhance sustainability and protection of the environmental assets of the city.
Which factor is the most influential in creating an environment for the city to be more prosperous?

A. Elected local officials
B. Decentralization policies and appropriate laws and regulations
C. Policies to stimulate public transport and mobility
D. Policies and practices that promoted participation of civil society
E. A system that creates equal opportunities for all
F. Widespread access to basic services and social amenities
G. Efficient urban planning and urban management
H. Other

[Bar chart showing percentages: A. 24%, B. 6%, C. 6%, D. 6%, E. 0%, F. 0%, G. 59%, H. 0%]
What is preventing your city from becoming more prosperous?

A. Lack of appropriate infrastructure
B. High incidence of slums and poverty
C. Corruption, poor governance and weak institution
D. High levels of crime (or perception thereof)
E. High cost of doing business
F. Any other reason.

A. 44%
B. 0%
C. 44%
D. 0%
E. 11%
F. 0%
Survey Outcome

Source: SWCR 2012.
5 ‘Spokes’ of Urban Prosperity

- Institutions
- Productivity
- Equity and Social Inclusion
- Quality of Life
- Infrastructure
- Environmental Sustainability

Source: SWCR, 2012
City Prosperity Index - CPI

From 5 to 6 spokes

Refining the CPI
Urban Governance: institutions, laws, urban planning

- Productivity
- Infrastructure Development
- Environmental Sustainability
- Equity and Social Inclusion
- Quality of Life
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Index Category</th>
<th>Sub Indexes</th>
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<td>Productivity Index (P)</td>
<td>1. Economic Growth Sub Index (EG)</td>
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<td>2. Economic Agglomeration (EA)</td>
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<td>3. Employment Sub Index (E)</td>
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<td>Infrastructure Development Index (ID)</td>
<td>1. Housing Infrastructure Sub Index (HI)</td>
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<td>2. Social Infrastructure (SI)</td>
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<td>3. ICT Sub Index (ICT)</td>
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<td>4. Urban Mobility Sub Index (UM)</td>
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<td>5. Street Connectivity (SC)</td>
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<td>1. Health Sub Index (H)</td>
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<td>3. Safety and Security Sub Index (SS)</td>
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<td>2. Waste Management Sub Index (WM)</td>
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<td>3. Water and Energy Sub Index (WE)</td>
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<td>1. Participation Sub Index (P)</td>
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<td>2. Accountability and Transparency (AT)</td>
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<td>3. Institutional Capacity (IC)</td>
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<tr>
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<td>4. Governance of Urbanization (GU)</td>
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</table>

23 Sub Indexes
23 COLOMBIAN CITIES
Productivity Dimension

Economic Growth  Economic Agglomeration  Employment
Productividad

Desarrollo de Infraestructura

Cualidad de Vida

Equidad y Inclusión Social

Sustentabilidad Ambiental

Governancia Urbana: instituciones, leyes, planificación urbana

Claudio Acioly Jr. / UN-HABITAT
Guadalajara: Quality of Life

Analysis by Regina Orvananos, UN-Habitat, 2015.

The data and information is not made public by UN-HABITAT. The public distribution of this presentation is prohibited.
Guadalajara: Infrastructure Development

Urban Form / Street connectivity

Analysis by Regina Orvananos, UN-Habitat, 2015.

The data and information is not made public by UN-HABITAT. The public distribution of this presentation is prohibited.
NOT ENOUGH LAND IS ALLOCATED TO STREETS

Global Average

The decline of the average share of the land allocated streets over time in a representative set of 30 cities

Land allocated to streets 20,8% in 2015

But 48% of cities have less than 20% of land allocated to streets
ACCESS TO ARTERIAL ROADS HAS FALLEN OVER TIME

- Areas of the city within a walking distance to an Arterial Road
THE SHARE OF 4-WAYS INTERSECTIONS HAS FALLEN OVER TIME

A higher share of 4-ways intersections indicates a high degree of orderly development

UN-Habitat Global Urban Observatory (guo@unhabitat.org)
URBAN BLOCK SIZE HAS BEEN INCREASING DRAMATICALLY ACROSS MOST WORLD REGIONS

- Latin America and the Caribbean: 3.8 hectares
- Western Asia and North Africa: 4.2 hectares
- Sub-Saharan Africa: 4.6 hectares
- South and Central Asia: 4.8 hectares
- Europe and Japan: 4.8 hectares
- East Asia and the Pacific: 6.5 hectares
- Southeast Asia: 6.6 hectares
- Land-rich Developed Countries: 7.8 hectares
The Global Affordability Crisis:

The lack of affordable housing compels people to resort to informal housing solutions which propels informal urbanisation and slum formation and generates more exclusion & segregation.
UN-Habitat has created a **Global Sample of Cities** made of 200 cities that statistically represent this Universe of Cities. A cooperation between UN-Habitat, University of New York and the Lincoln Institute of Land Policy.

UN-Habitat Global Urban Observatory

(gui@unhabitat.org)
House Price-to-Household Income Ratio

City A, Affordability Standard 3.0

City B, Affordability Standard 1.7

City C, Median Affordability 4.9

City D, Unaffordable 12.1

Accepted Standard for Affordability (3 HH Incomes)

Median Occupant Affordability UN Sample of Cities
Rent Expressed as Share of Household Income

City Monthly Rent-to-Household Income Ratio

25% Standard for Rent Affordability

Median Rent Occupant Affordability in the UN Sample of Cities

City A, Affordable
17%

City B, Affordability Standard
25%

City C, Median Rent Affordability
30%

City D, Unaffordable
58%
RENTAL HOUSING IS ALSO LARGELY UNAFFORDABLE

**MEDIAN AFFORDABILITY**

- The Median Monthly Rent (30%) is above the optimal threshold of 25% of the monthly household rent in the majority of metropolitan areas.
- Only 31% of cities of the UN Global Sample are below the 25% threshold of affordability.
CONCLUSION 1: housing is unaffordable in the Global Sample of Cities

A housing unit in any city regardless of GDP is UNAFFORDABLE (more than a ratio of 3.0)
CONCLUSION 2: housing is unaffordable in the Global Sample of Cities

Rental housing in any city regardless of GDP is UNAFFORDABLE (more than 25% threshold)
The Lack of Affordable Housing is one of the deep-rooted causes of informal urbanization and the Growth of Slums:

It is a global phenomenon that manifests itself physically and spatially on the urban landscape of cities, propelled by a dynamic informal land and housing markets that responds to people’s needs and demands in various cities of the world.
SLUMS
The phenomenon of Informal Urbanization
INFORMALITY IS BECOMING MORE COMMON OVER TIME

Lahore, Pakistan only **30%** of residential land was planned before occupation
INFORMALITY AND LACK OF PLANNING IS STRONGLY RELATED TO LOW GDP PER CAPITA

Planned residential areas increases significantly with GDP per capita

Lahore, Pakistan only 30% of residential land was planned before occupation
# URBAN STATISTICS 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Total Population</th>
<th>Urban Population</th>
<th>Slums Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>WORLD</strong></td>
<td>7 billion</td>
<td>3.6 billion (52%)</td>
<td>862.5 million (24%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AFRICA</strong></td>
<td>1 billion</td>
<td>413 million (40%)</td>
<td>225.9 million (51%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LATIN AMERICA</strong></td>
<td>596 million</td>
<td>472 million (79%)</td>
<td>113.4 million (23.5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ASIA</strong></td>
<td>4.2 billion</td>
<td>1.9 billion (45%)</td>
<td>522.7 million (30%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 out of 4 people living in urban areas lives in slums.
1 out of 4 people living in urban areas lives in slums.

Source: UN-Habitat, State of the World Cities Report 2012/2013
Population living in slums and proportion of urban population living in slums, developing regions, 1990-2014

Source: GUO, UN-Habitat, 2015.
In 200, after the Milennium Summit, UN-Habitat was mandated to monitor the MDG 7/11 on the improvement of at least 100 million slum dwellers. For that, it was necessary to agree on an universal, intentionally accepted definition of slums. A slum dweller is defined thereafter as:

A. A household living in a settlement deprived of water and sanitation.
B. A household living in an overcrowded house built with precarious, provisory materials
C. A person who lives on a parcel of land for which he has no security of tenure
D. A person living in precarious housing built on land illegally occupied and without security of tenure
E. A household living in an inadequate housing, deprived of basic infrastructure and built on an illegally occupied plot.
F. None of the above.
What is a Slum Dweller according to UN-HABITAT?

An operational definition.

Lacks one or more of the following:

1. Access to improved sanitation
2. Access to improved water
3. Access to security of tenure
4. Durability of Housing
5. Access to sufficient living areas
Informal Urbanization is predominant in some parts of the world

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Urban Growth</th>
<th>Slum formation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Asia</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Asia</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: UN-HABITAT, 2008
Africa
Typology of Informal Settlements in Luanda, Angola

‘Popular’ Neighbourhood
Consolidated Musseques
Structured Musseques

Source: Development Workshop
Latin America
Matinha favela in Rio de Janeiro.
Asia
The Karail Bastee in Mahakhali, Dhaka, Bangladesh,
Informal Settlements in Belgrade, 2008
Informal City expansion 1990-2001
Tirana: Informal City expansion 2000-2010

1999 and 2005 composite aerial. Source: Edmond Leka
The 4 Critical Factors:
1. Urban population growth
2. Increasing inequality
3. Low density and fragmented urban expansion
4. Housing affordability crisis
5. Informal & unplanned urbanisation

Policy Implications

New Urban Agenda:
1. Anticipate growth with adequate planning
2. Capacities to plan and manage urbanisation
3. Safeguard the public goods: land, space, services, infrastructure
4. Legislation and regulations
5. Sustainable housing solutions at scale and approaches to slums
6. Urban planning instruments
7. Urban densities
8. Smart Cities, Green Cities, Liveable Cities Policies…..
9. ETC.
9

The Housing Quiz

The concepts, challenges and responses in housing practice
Thank you!