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Head Capacity Development Unit

GLOBAL URBAN TRENDS

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How to use your Response Cards:



Press the button with the letter that corresponds with your answer

All answers are anonymous

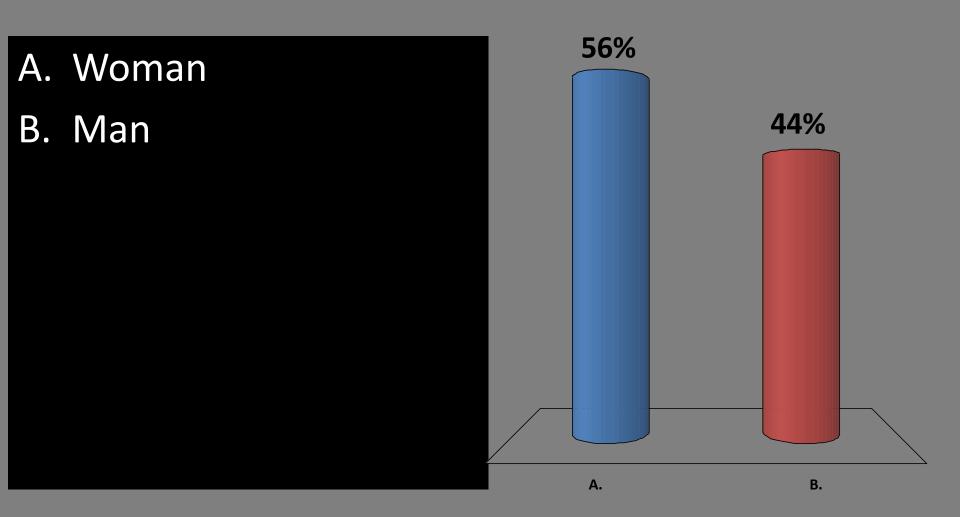
You can click as many times as you want to change your answer, but it is only the *last* answer that will count

Please leave your clicker on the table after the session is done

A Quiz about yourself

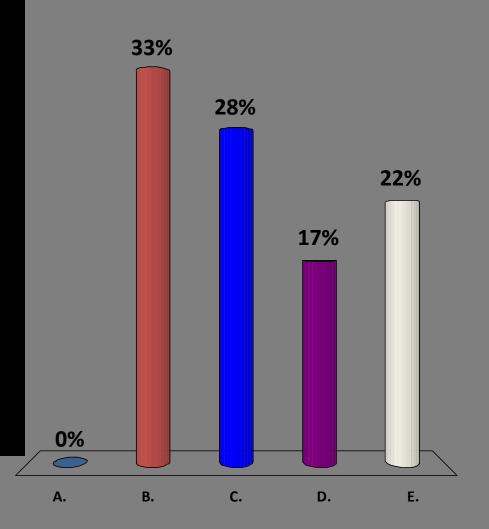
Who am I, what do I do, what do I know?

I am:



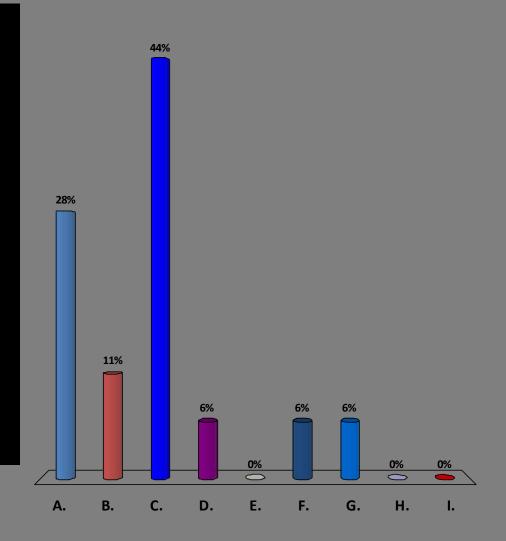
lam:

- A. Under 25 years of age
- B. Between 25 and 30
- C. Between 30 and 35
- D. Between 35 and 45
- E. Above 45



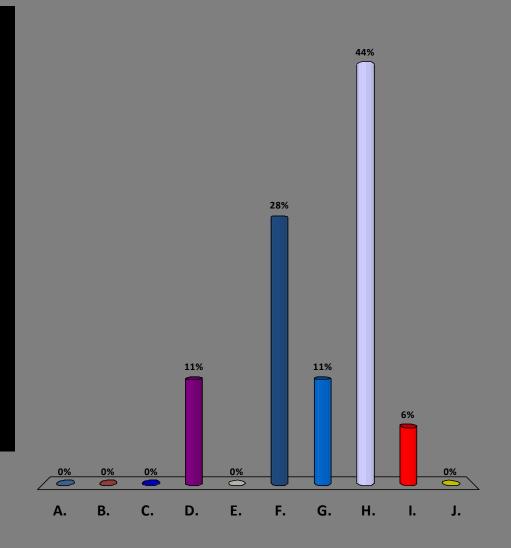
I work for:

- 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



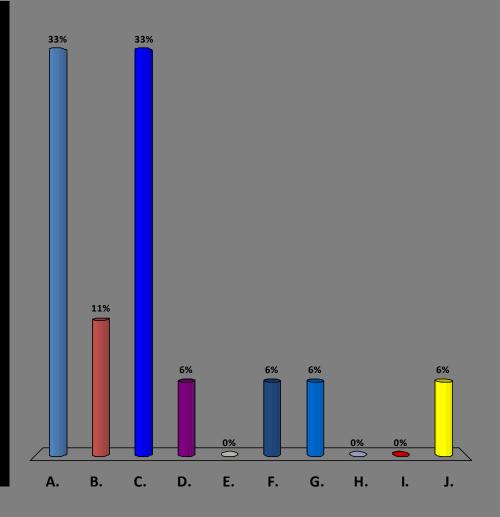
My position in my organization

- 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



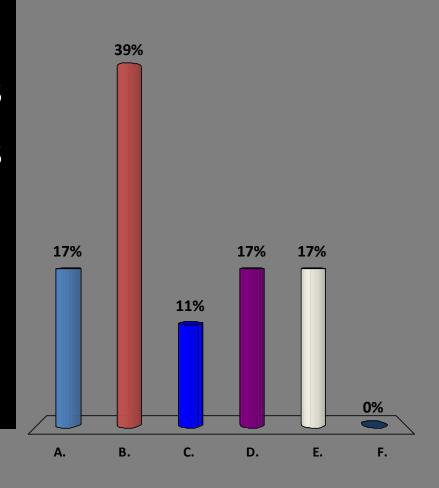
<u>l am:</u>

- A. Urban Planner
- B. Architect
- C. Engineer
- D. Economist
- E. Geographer
- F. Social Scientist
- G. Business & Administrator
- H. Lawyer
- I. Geologist
- J. Other



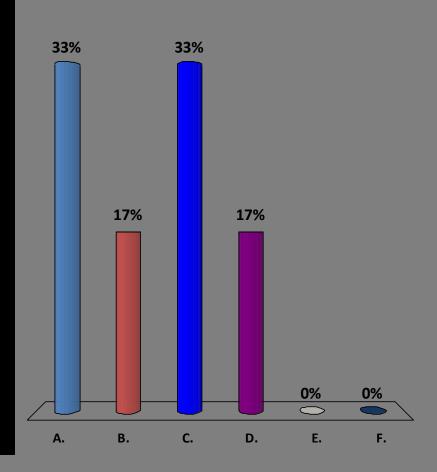
How many years of experience do you have working in the field of housing and urban development?

- 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

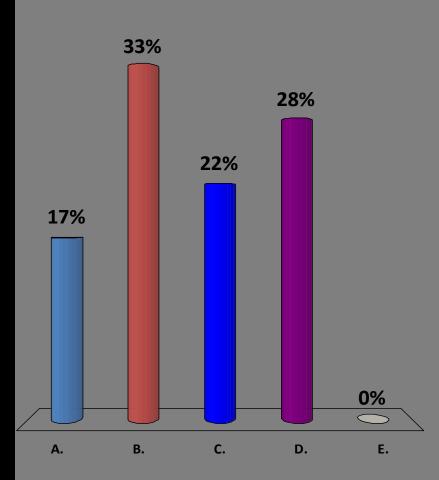


Choose what applies to you:

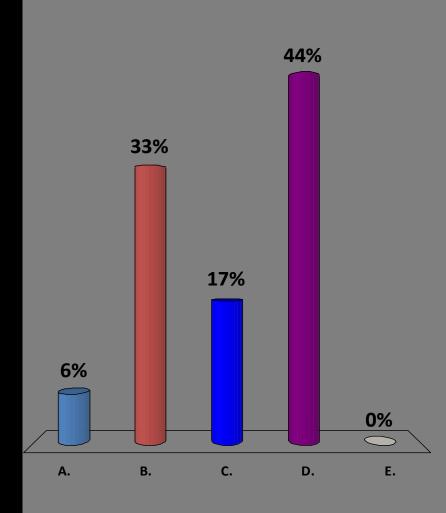
- A. I have knowledge and experience with urban planning
- B. I have knowledge with urban planning
- C. I have experience with urban planning
- D. I have experience with urban planning but it is not my field of education
- E. I am familiar with urban planning
- F. I have no experience with urban planning



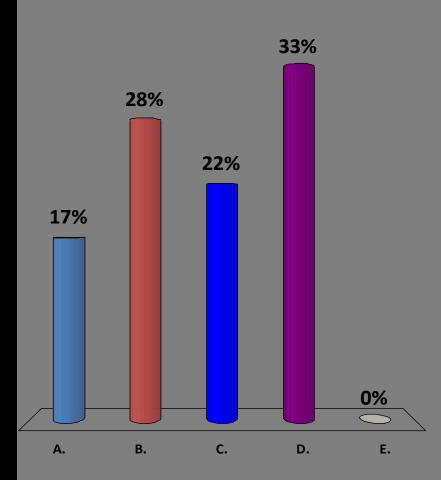
- A. I have in-depth knowledge of housing
- B. I have practical experience in housing
- C. I have both in-depth knowledge and practical experience in housing
- D. I am familiar with housing but it is not my field of education
- E. I don't understand much about housing



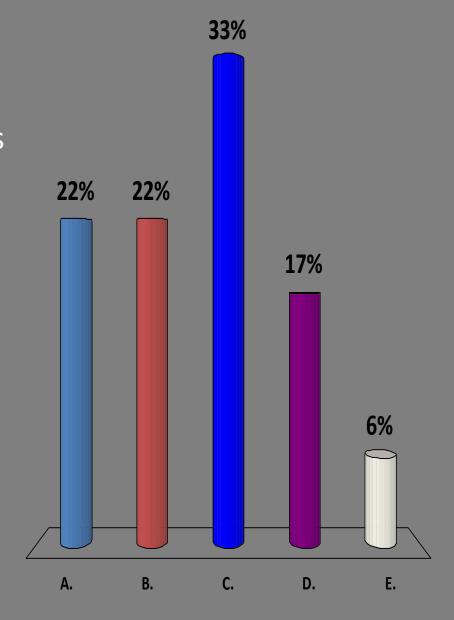
- A. I have in-depth knowledge of land management
- B. I have practical experience in land management
- C. I have both in-depth knowledge and practical experience in land management
- D. I am familiar with land management but it is not my field of education
- E. I don't understand much about land management



- 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



- 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

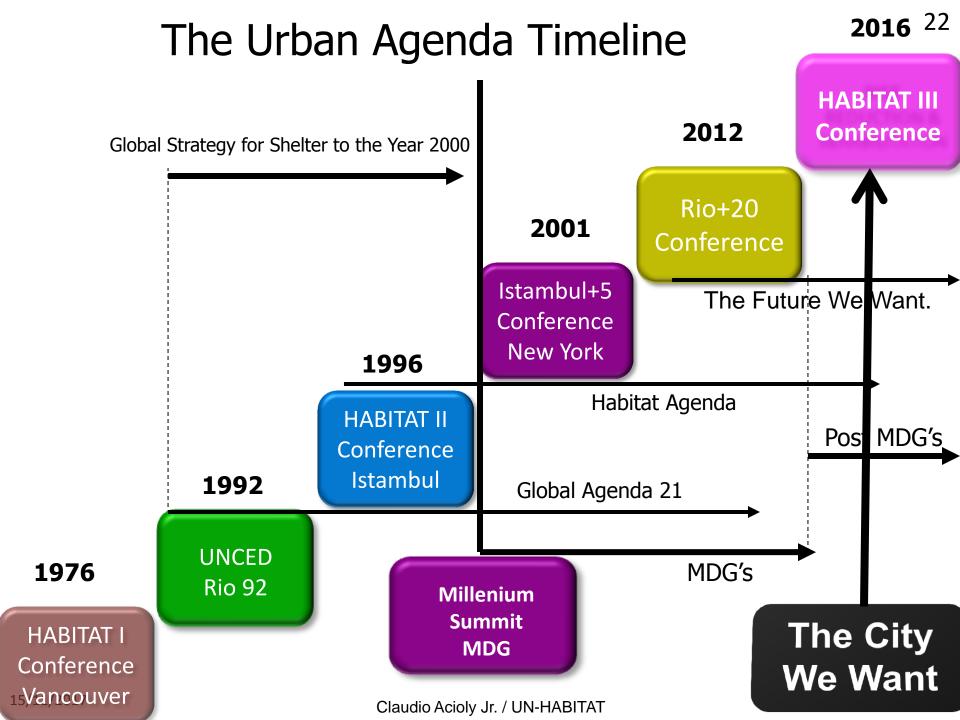


2

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.







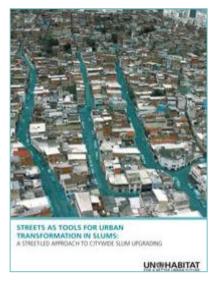


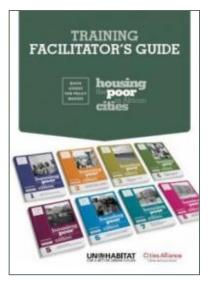
3.

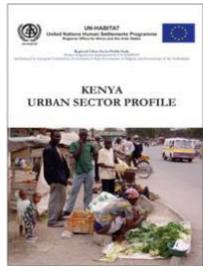
UN-HABITAT Normative Mandate

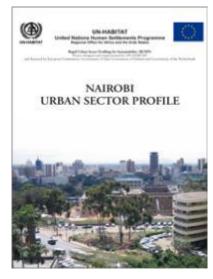
Making Knowledge & Evidences in Housing & Slum Upgrading

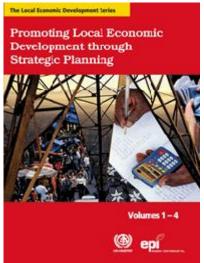
UN-Habitat's expertise

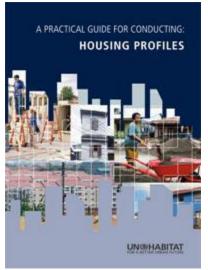


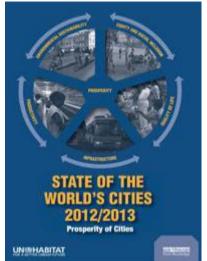


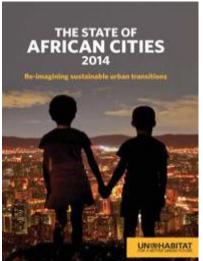












Sectoral Expertise: Housing

Slum Upgrading "By 2002, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at

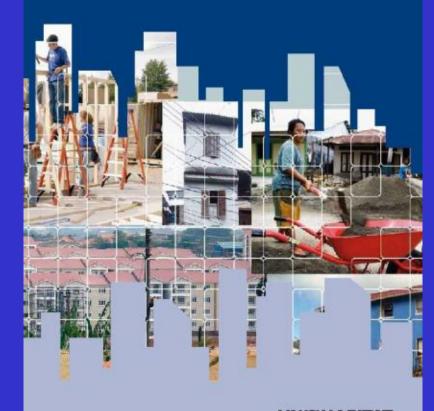
"By 2002, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers" (Million Development Target No. 11)

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



A PRACTICAL GUIDE FOR CONDUCTING:

HOUSING PROFILES





Address | Addres

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SHELTER FOR ALL

United Nations Human Settlements Programme.

Register/Log-in > CPR Member Log-in >

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Housing rights

Why housing rights?

Background

Programme focus

Partnerships

Initiatives

Activities

Resolutions

Knowledge Bank

Publications

Press releases

Contact us



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...

LINKS

 Office of the High Commissioner for Human

HOUSING RIGHTS NEWS



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.

PUBLICATIONS

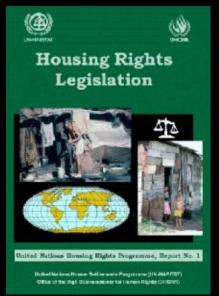
- International Instruments on Housing Rights
- Indigenous Peoples' Right to Adequate Housing: A Global Overview

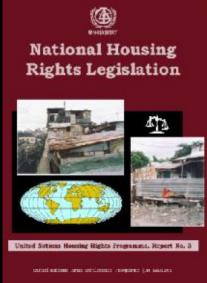
CONTACT US

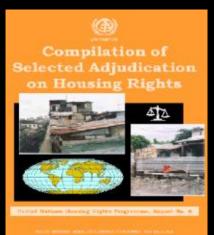
Click here for contacts

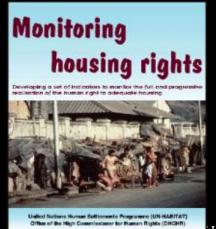
JHABITAT FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

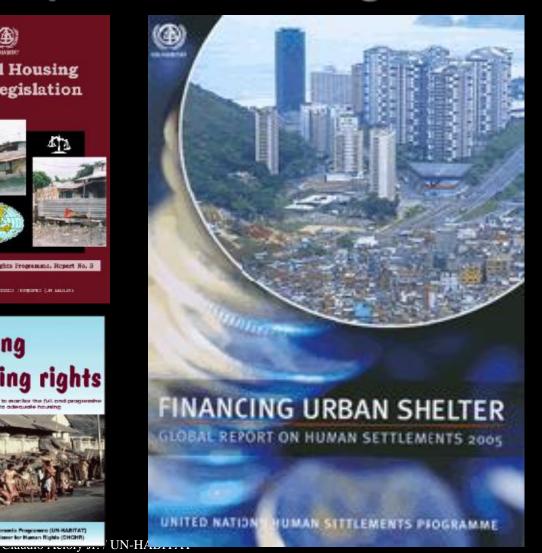
Sectoral Expertise: Housing







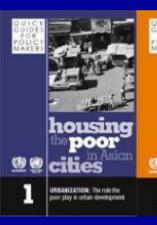




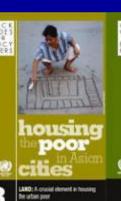
Regional Knowledge: Quick Guides for Policy Makers

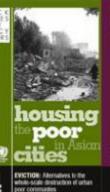
- 1. Urbanization
- 2. Low-Income Housing
- 3. Land
- 4. Eviction
- 5. Housing Finance
- 6. Community-Based Organizations
- 7. Rental Housing

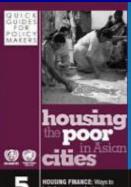




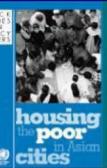














Housing Profiles



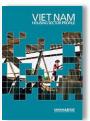


































Guyana

Ghana

Zambia

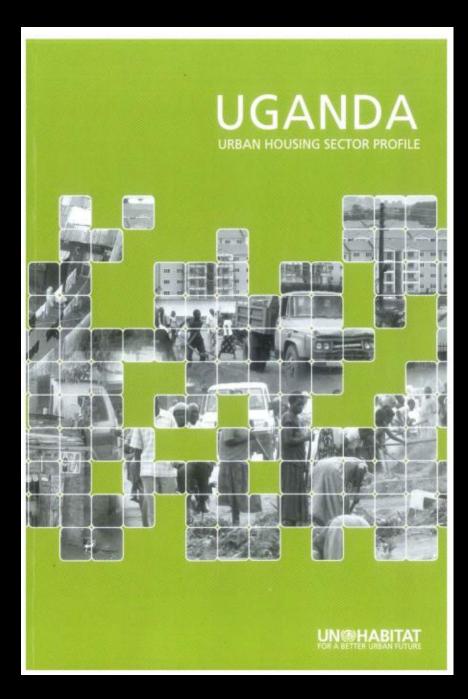
Mozambique

Lesotho

Djibouti

Myanmar



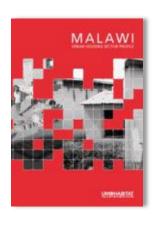


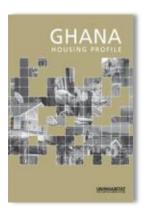
MALAWI URBAN HOUSING SECTOR PROFILE



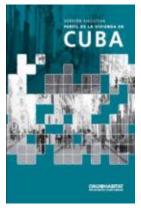


Global Housing Strategy







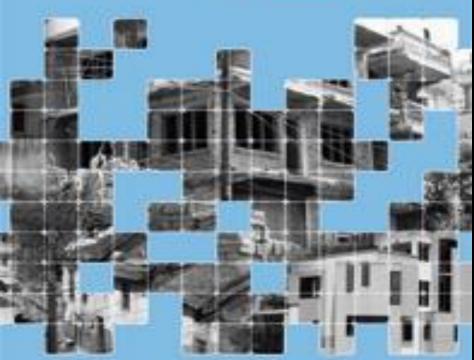


- ☐ Housing sector assessment
- **Output: Housing Sector Profile**
- Policy reform and implementation
- Output: Action Plan and roadmap for implementation and policy development
- Programme design supporting the design of specific and feasible housing responses according to country needs and priorities

VIET NAM HOUSING SECTOR PROFILE



NEPAL



UNINHABITAT

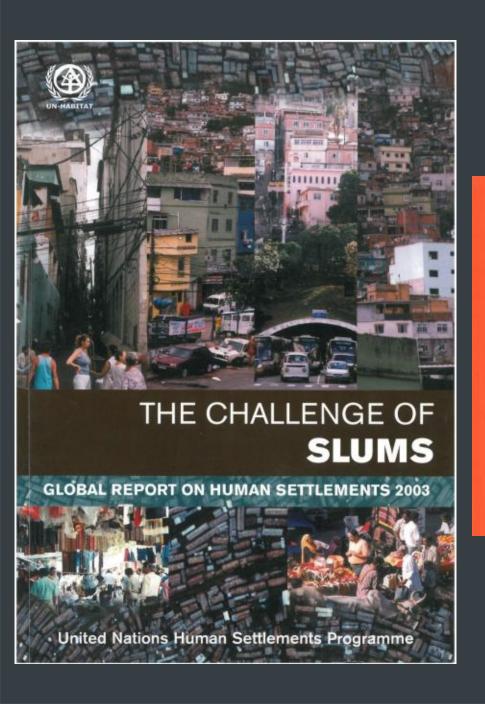
UNDIHABITAT

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)

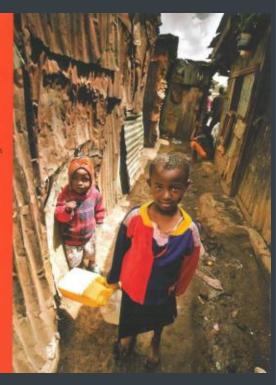
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Combine slum upgrading with employment generation and local economic development	Consider slum upgrading solely as a social issue
Develop new urban areas by making land and trunk infrastructure available	Provide unaffordable infrustructure and services





SLUM ALMANAC 2015/2016

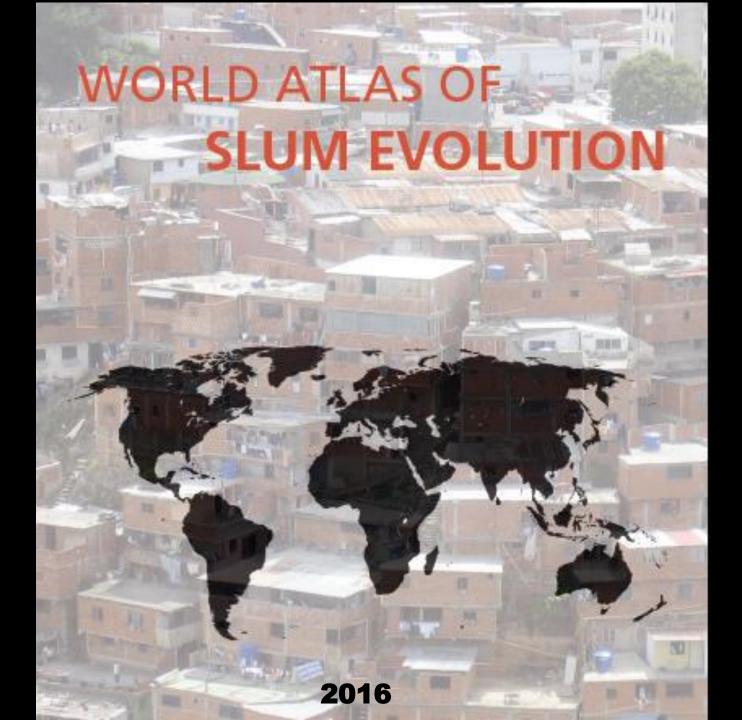
Tracking Improvement in the Lives of Slum Dwellers

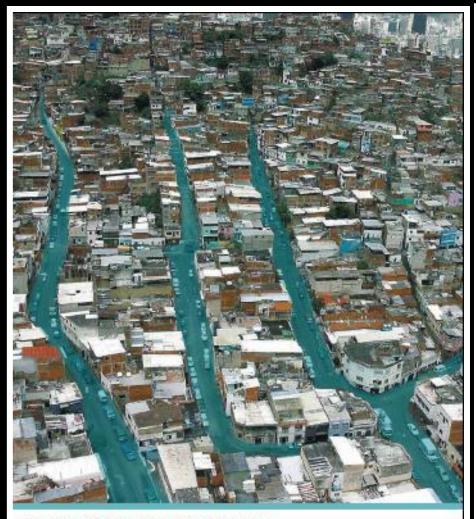






UN@HABITAT





STREETS AS TOOLS FOR URBAN TRANSFORMATION IN SLUMS:

A STREET-LED APPROACH TO CITYWIDE SLUM UPGRADING





A PRACTICAL GUIDE TO DESIGNING, PLANNING, AND EXECUTING CITYWIDE SLUM UPGRADING PROGRAMMES





DESIGNING AND IMPLEMENTING STREET-LED CITYWIDE SLUM UPGRADING PROGRAMMES

A TRAINING MODULE COMPANION

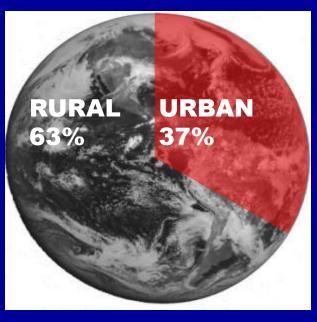


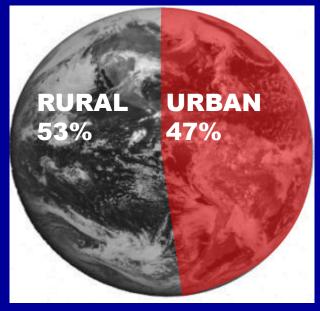
Global Urbanization

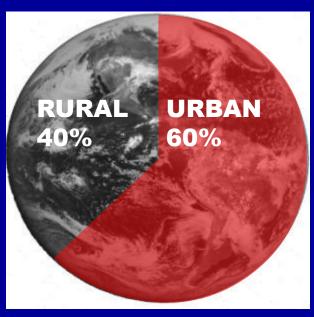
Cities are growing in population and area in most parts of the world, generating opportunities and liabilities when not properly managed.

RAPID URBANIZATION

GLOBAL POPULATION RURAL/URBAN







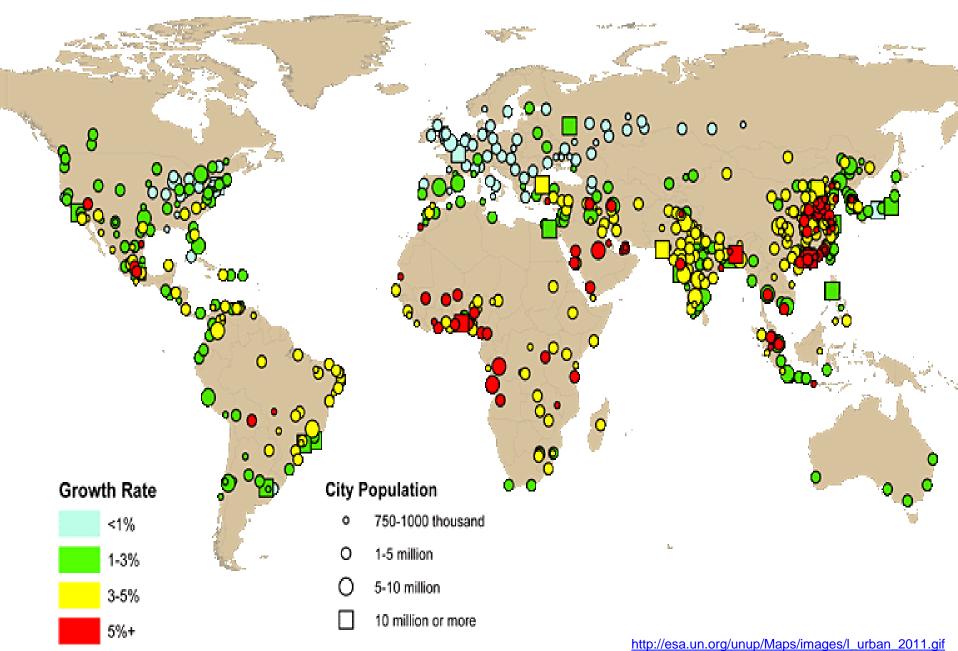
1970

2000

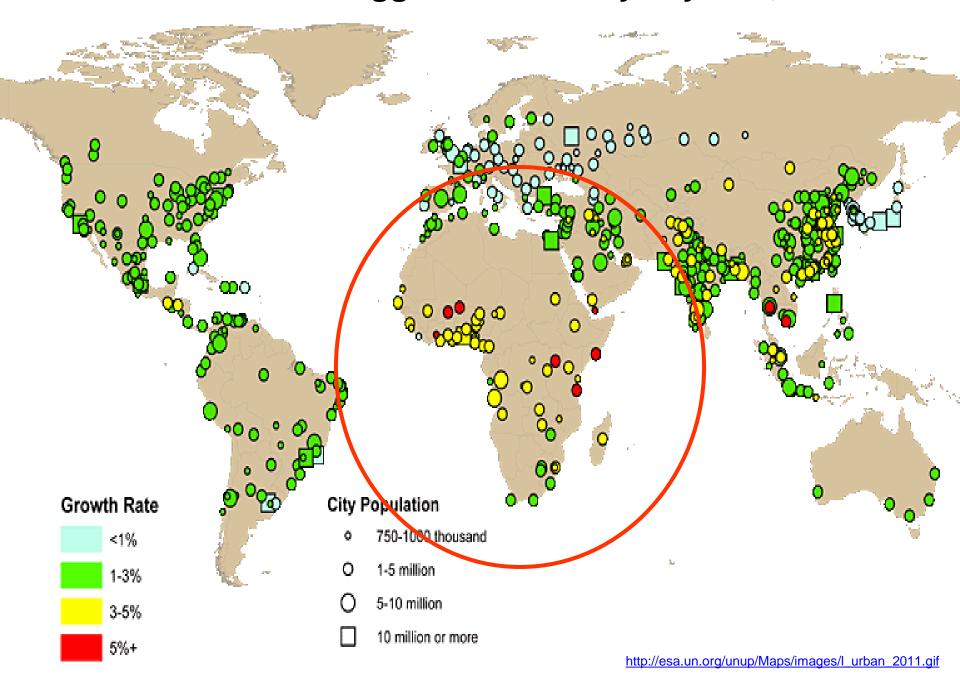
2030

Source: UN-HABITAT, 2008

Growth rates of urban agglomerations by size class, 1970-2011



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

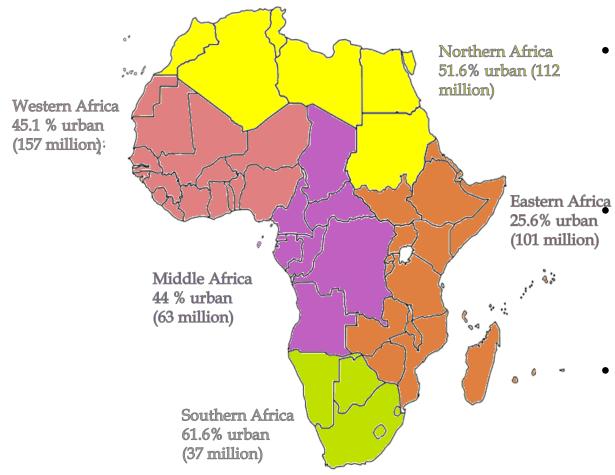


Africa Urbanization levels, 2015

- 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.

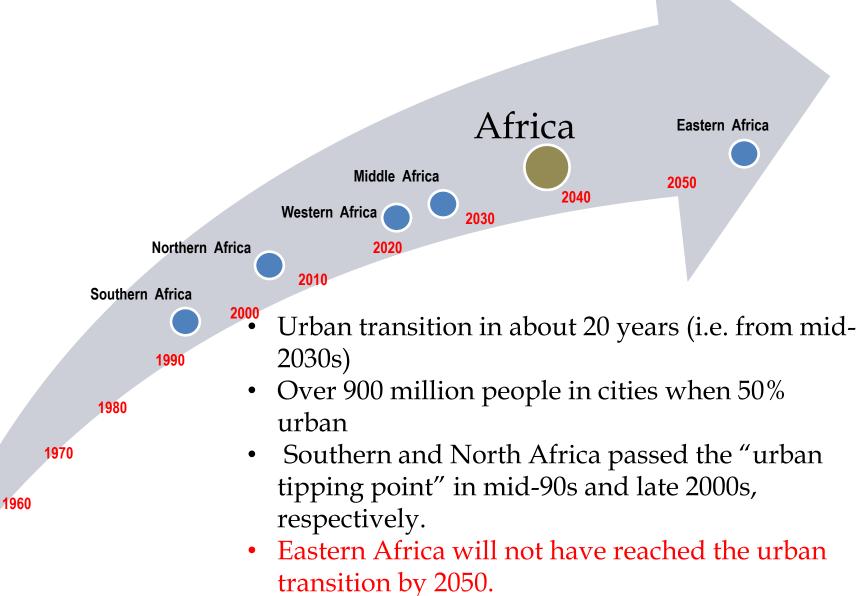
Countries with low per capita incomes are among the least urbanized.

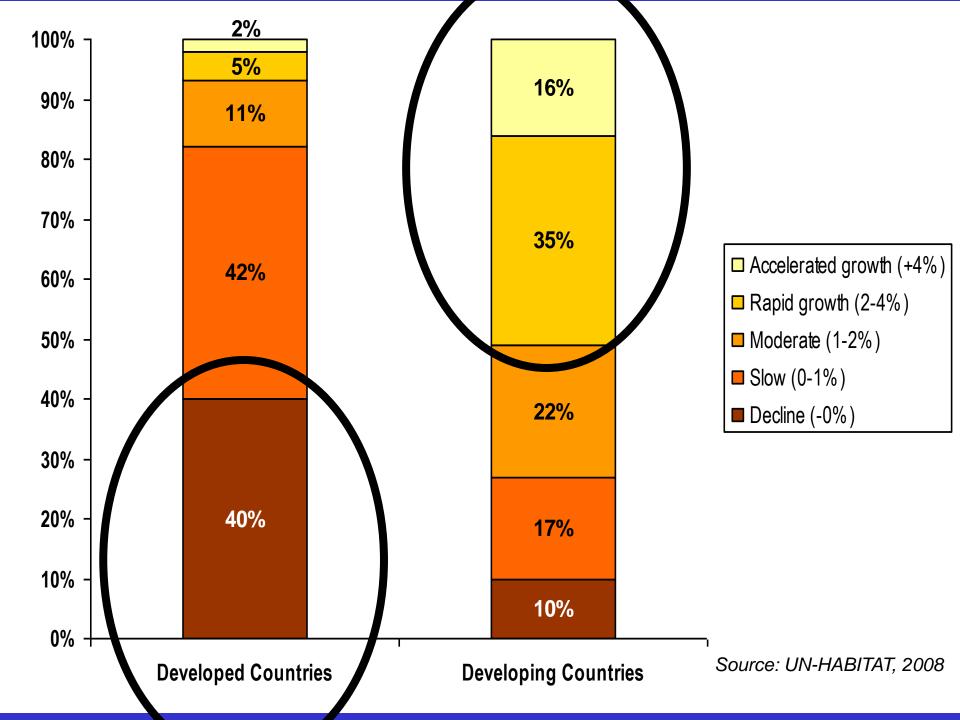
 Low-income economies urban growth rate is highest ≈ above 4 % (population double in about 17 years).



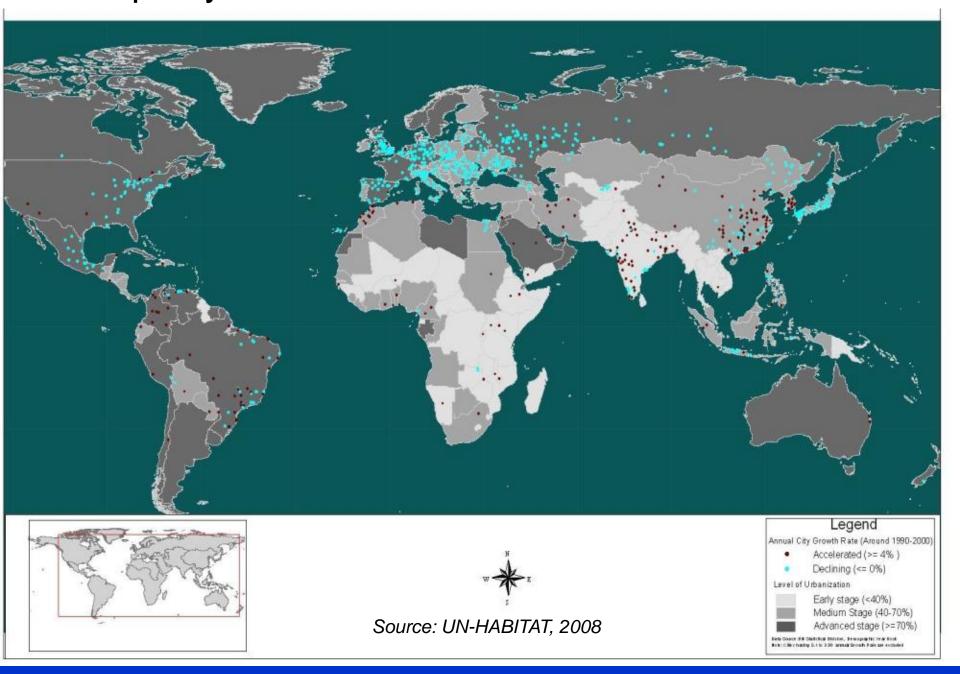
The Urban Transition in Africa

1950





Prosperity and Decline: two faces of the same coin.



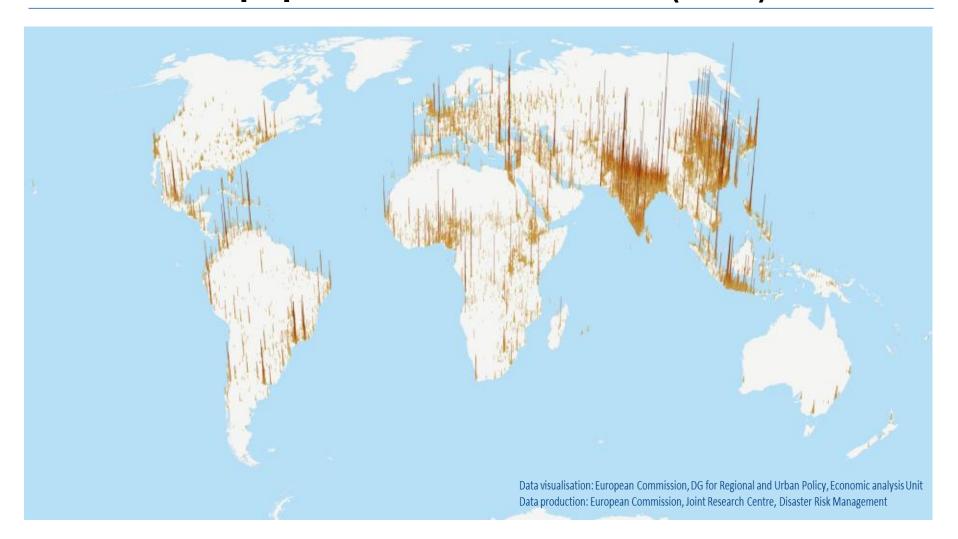
What is the UN Global Sample of Cities?

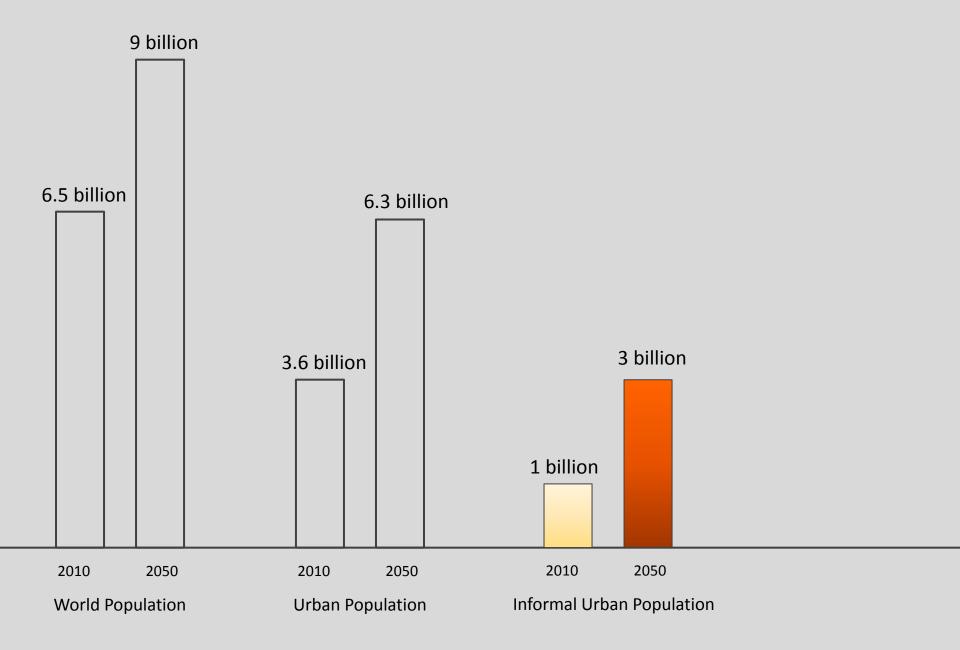
- In preparation for the Habitat III Conference, UN-Habitat presents the **UN Global Sample of Cities**, comprised of 200 cities; a stratified sample of the universe of the 4231 cities of over 100,000 inhabitants in 2010.
- This is a Sample that provides well-founded information on the process of urbanization world-wide in cities of over 100.000 inhabitants.

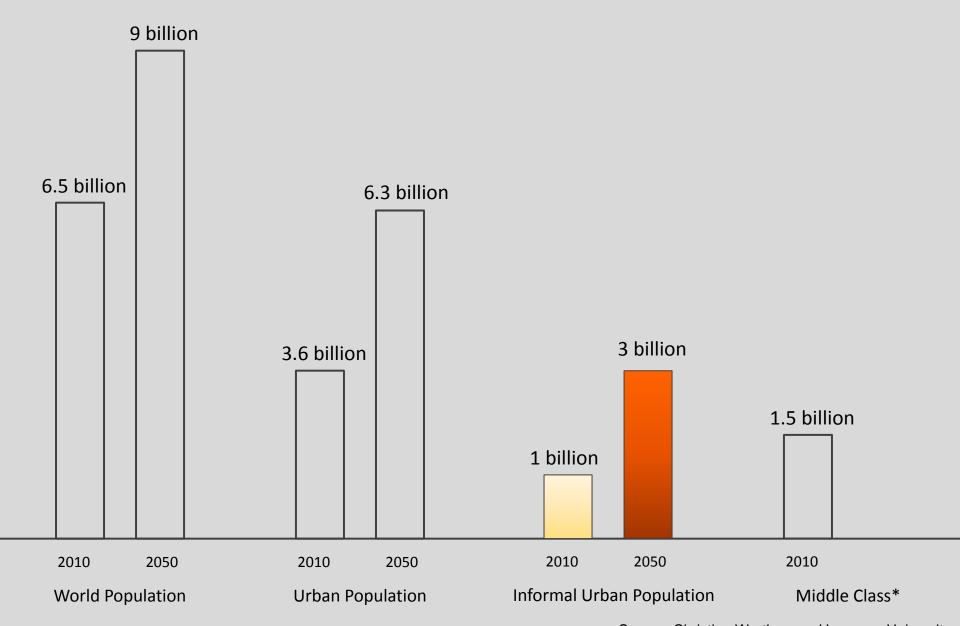


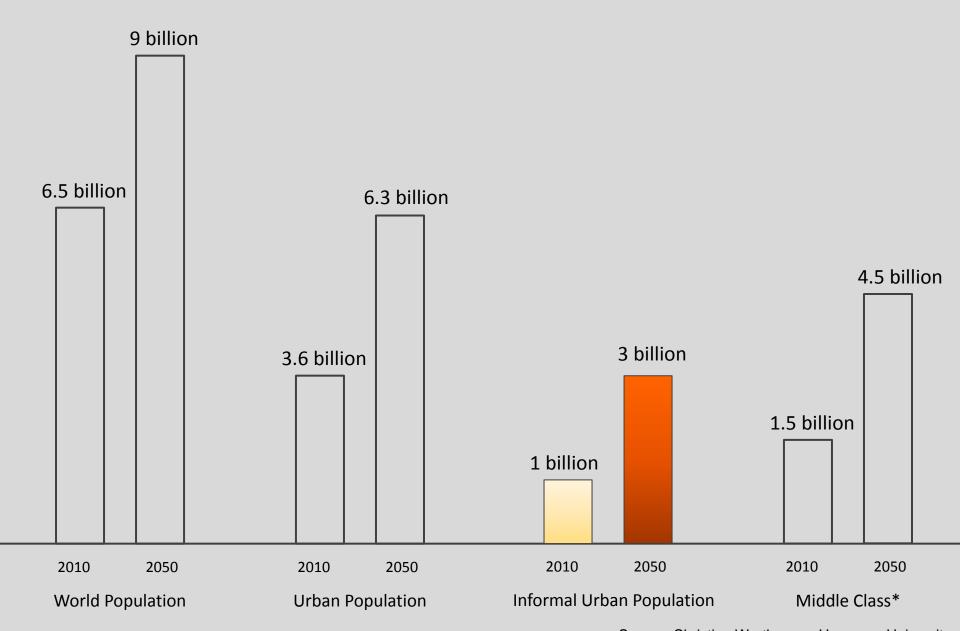
- Based on 200 cities, it represents the 5% of the Universe of 4,231 cities over 100,000 inhabitants in 2010.
- Information can be disaggregated by regional classifications and by GDP per capita.
 Individual cities will not be singled out.

Worldwide population concentration (2015)









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

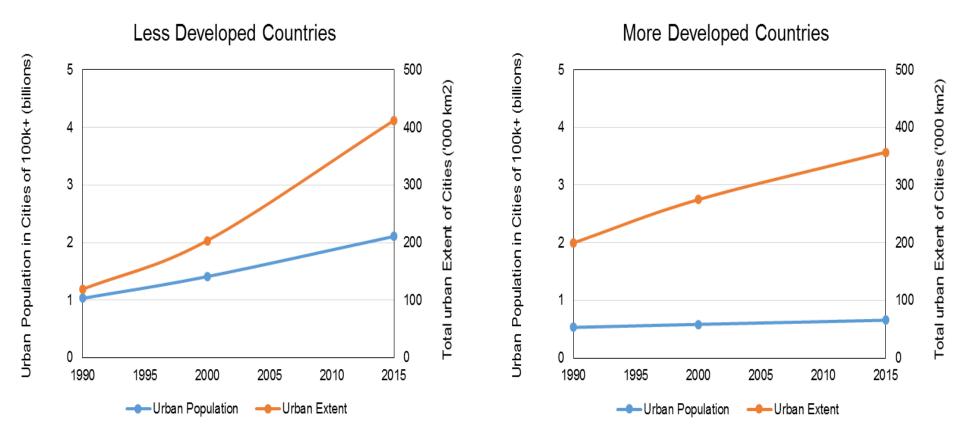


5.

The Urban Land Cover:

Cities expanding their land cover twice the rate of population growth meaning that the growth is low density & sprawl.

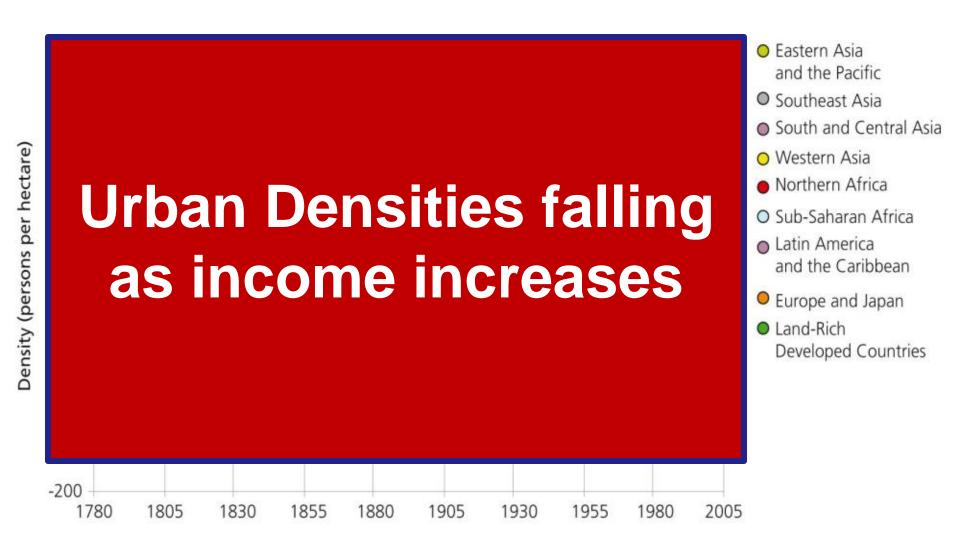
URBAN EXTENT GROWTH IS NOT RELATED TO POPULATION GROWTH



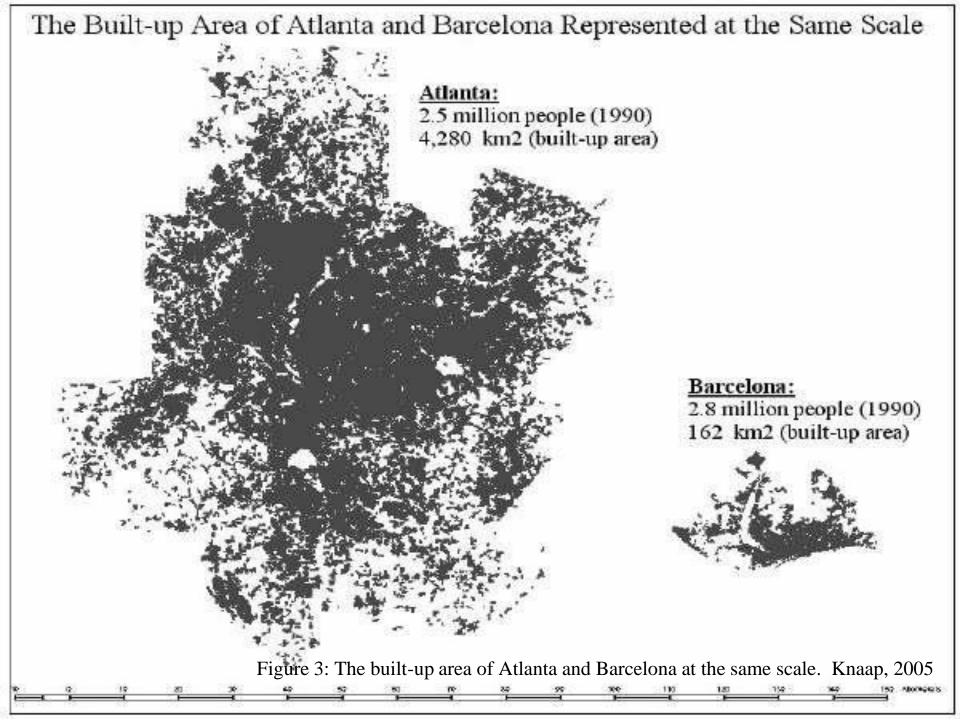
Urban expansion has been increasing without direct relation to population growth rate due to land speculation, poor planning, lifestyle practices that tend to consume more land



Figure III: The General Decline in Built-Up Area Densities in 25 Representative Cities, 1800-2000



Source: Making Room for a Planet of Cites, by Shlomo Angel, Jason Parent, Daniel L. Civco, and Alejandro M. Blei. © 2011. Lincoln Institute of Land Policy, Cambridge, MA.



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!

RESIDENTIAL DENSITIES HAVE SIGNIFICANTLY DECLINED

In 1990

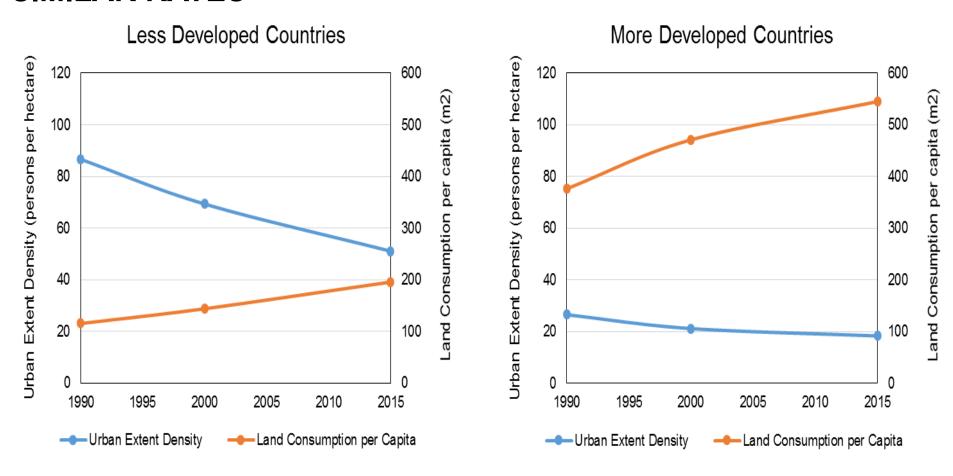
 Cities in developing countries were 3.3 times more densely populated than cities in developed countries

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

he '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 appears quite normal and rarely engages in conversation," a fruit seller told Sunday Citizen this week.

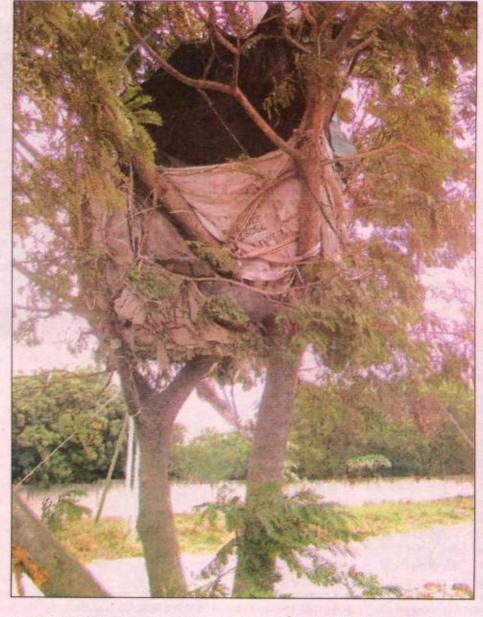
His shelter also made of old sacks and umbrellas is meticulously raised and secured with ropes to enable him in Dar es Salaam. Curious onlookers have been trooping to inquire the whereabouts of the 'tenant.'

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



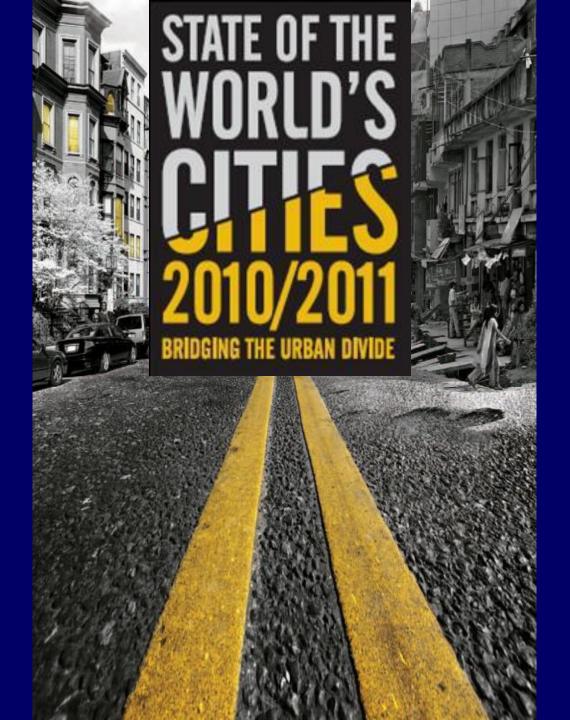
A nest-like 'house' on a tree at the junction of Mandela/Kilwa Road in Dar es Salaam, a spot an unidentified young man has turned into his home for the last five months, without catching the eye of Temeke District Council officials who have their offices just a stone-throw away.







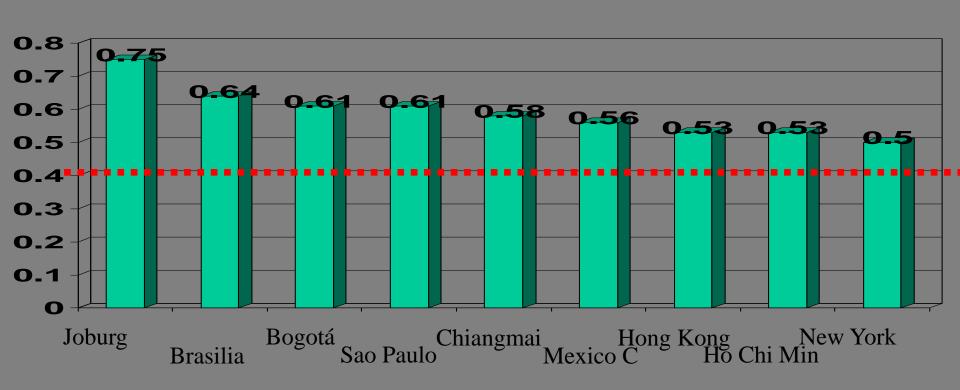






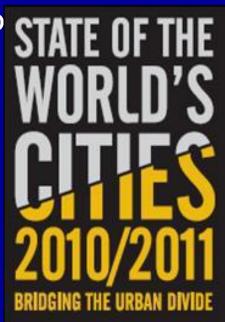
Income Inequalities

The most unequal cities in the world



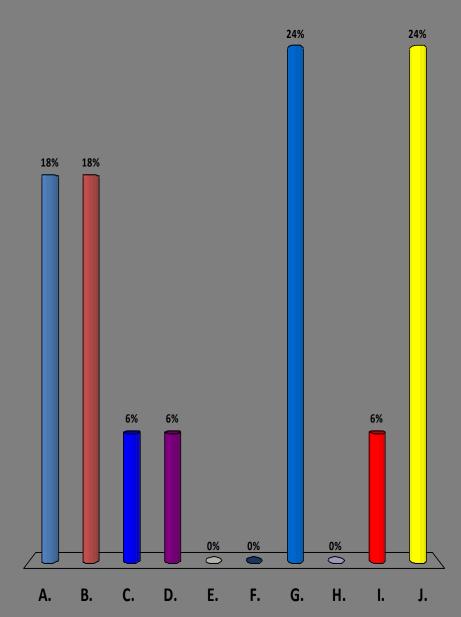
Some aspects of inequality as reflected in the urban territory

- 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 o density
- Severe job restrictions
- Buoyant informal land markets
- Restricted social interaction
- Higher incidence of crime



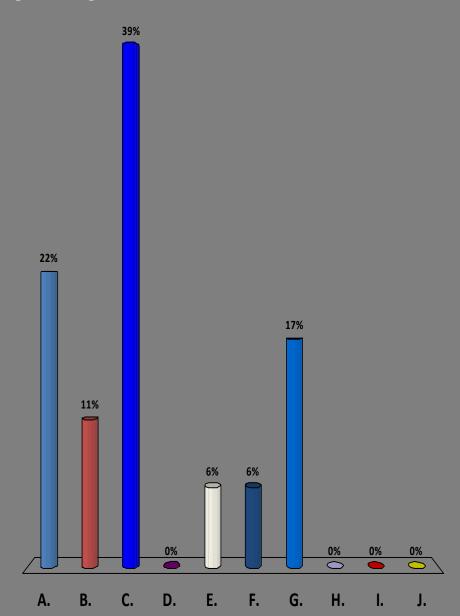
My number 1 problem in my city is:

- 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

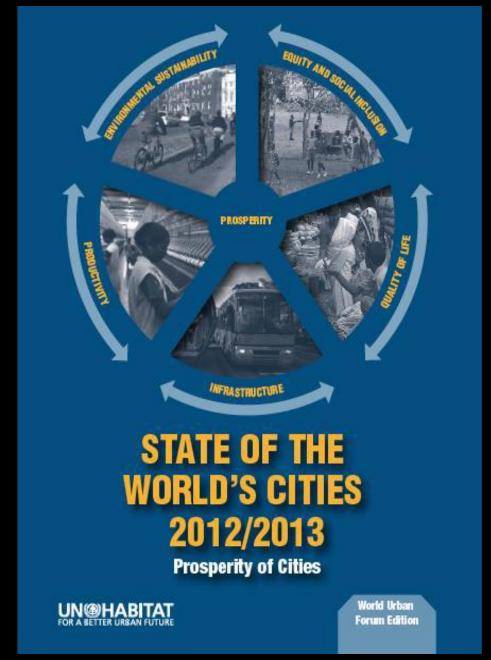


My number 2 problem in my city is:

- 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

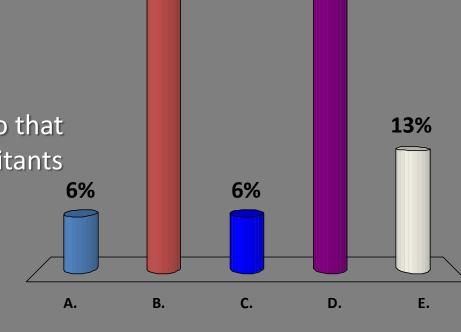


Analysing the Prosperity of Cities



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.

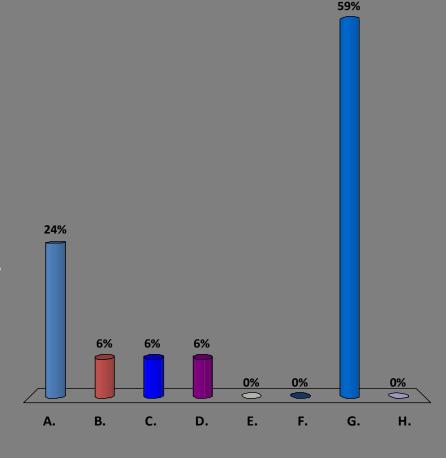


31%

44%

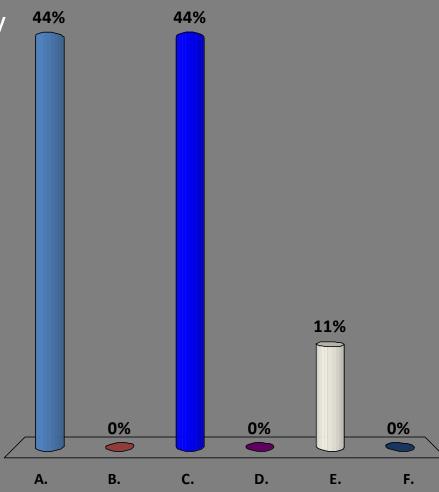
Which factor is the most influential in creating an environment for the city to be more prosperous?

- 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



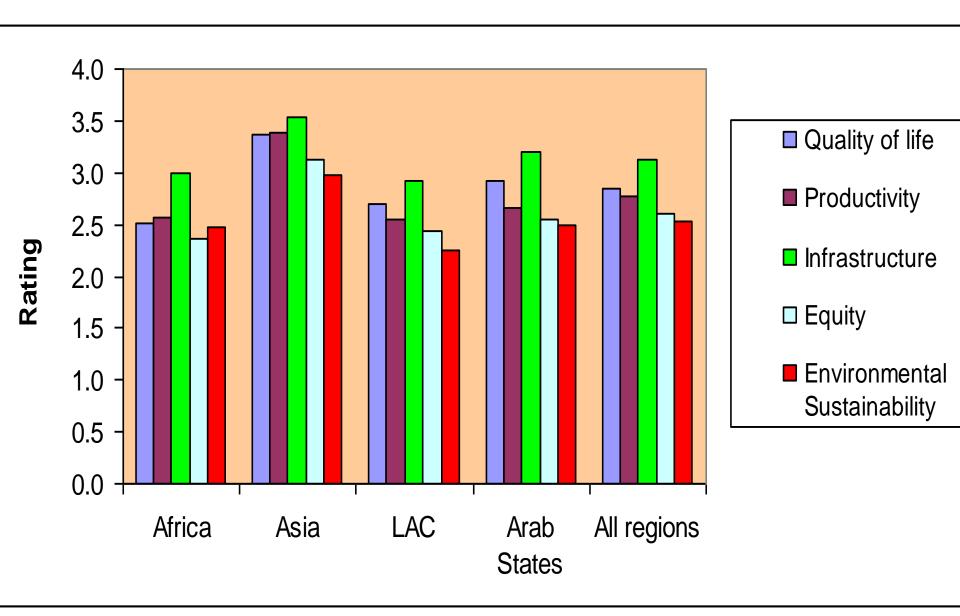
What is preventing your city from becoming more prosperous?

- 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.

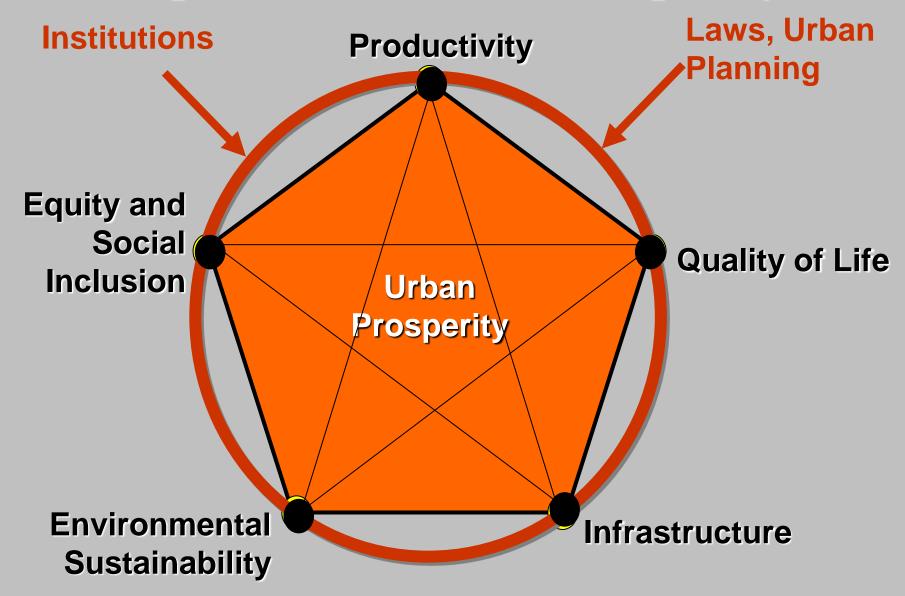


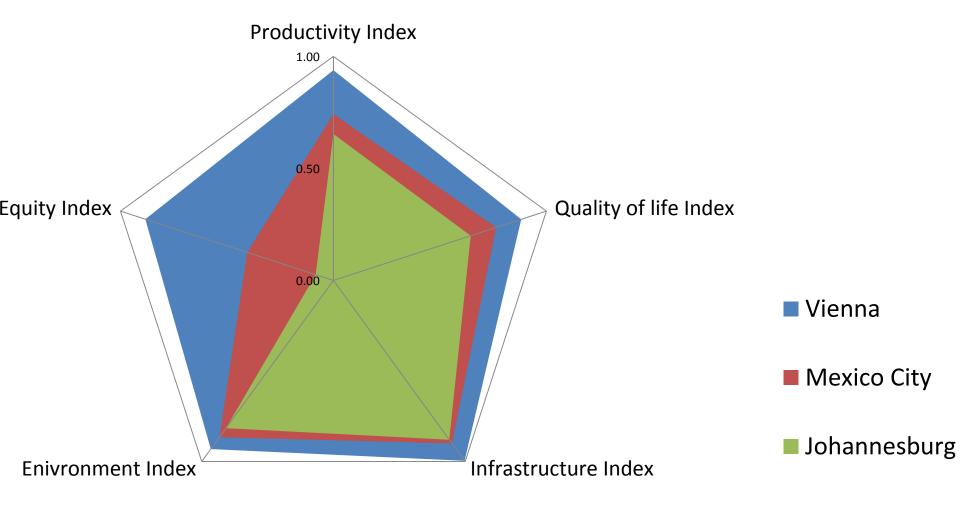
Survey Outcome

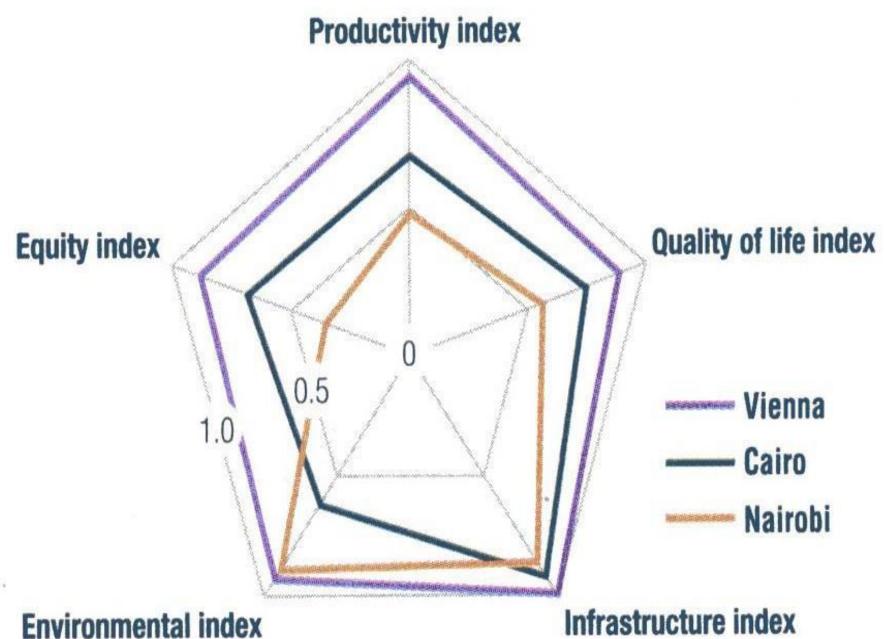
Source: SWCR 2012.



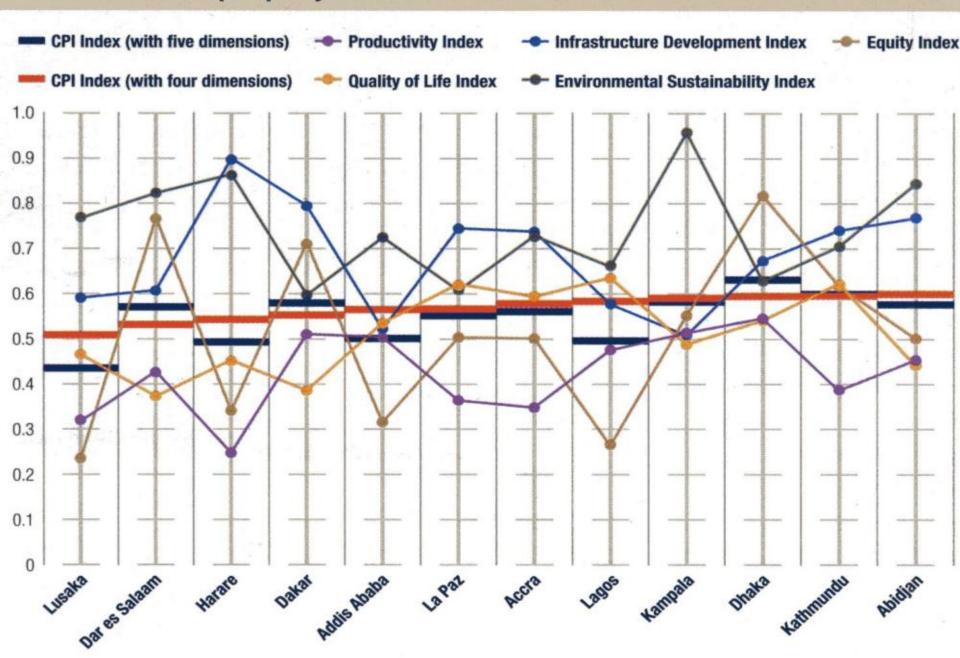
5 'Spokes' of Urban Prosperity







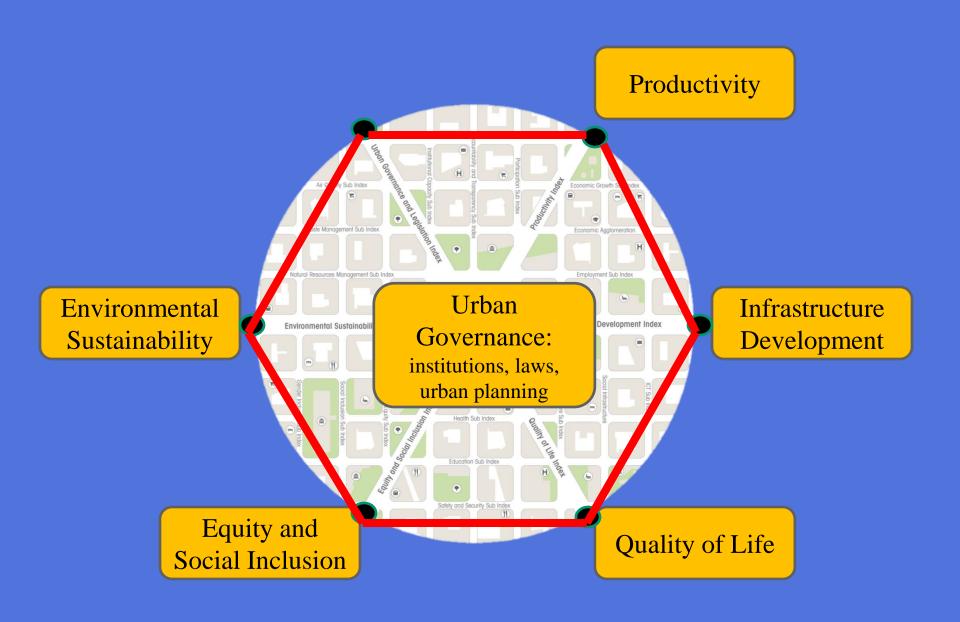
Cities with weak prosperity factors



City Prosperity Index - CPI

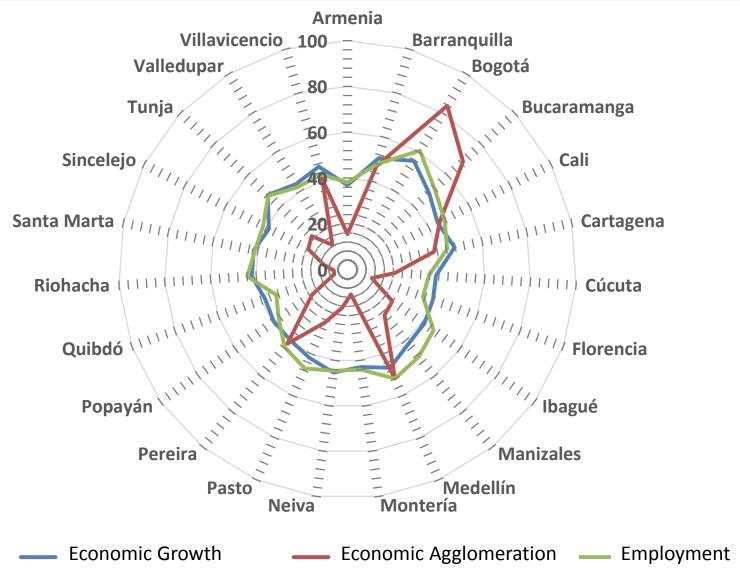
From 5 to 6 spokes

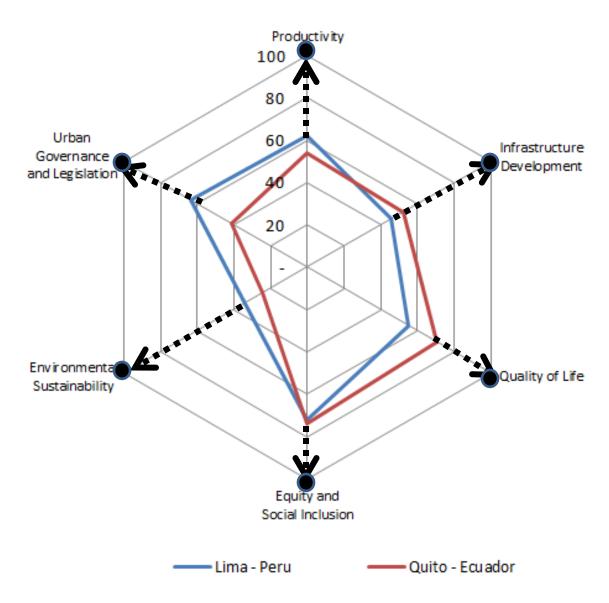
Refining the CPI



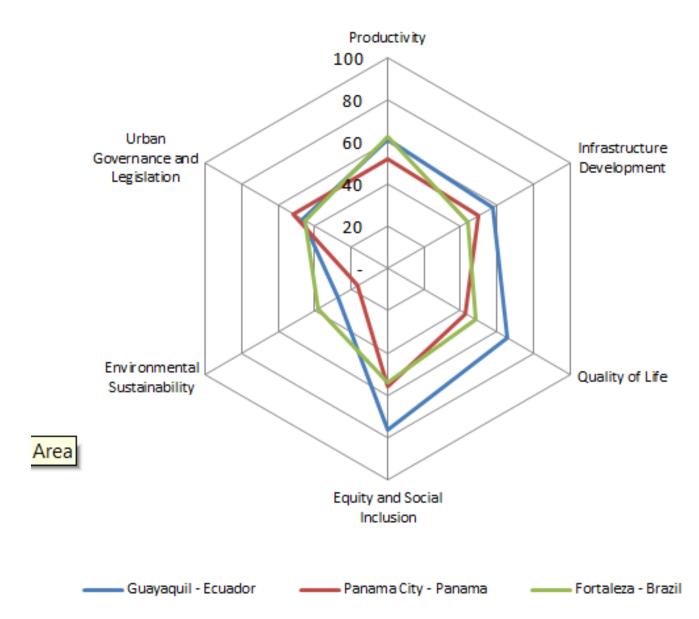
	1. Economic Growth Sub Index (EG)
Productivity Index (P)	2. Economic Agglomeration (EA)
	3. Employment Sub Index (E)
Infrastructure Development Index (ID)	1. Housing Infrastructure Sub Index (HI)
	2. Social Infrastructure (SI)
	3. ICT Sub Index (ICT)
	4. Urban Mobility Sub Index (UM)
	5. Street Connectivity (SC)
Quality of Life Index (QQL)	1. Health Sub Index (H)
	2. Education Sub Index (E)
Quality of Life Index (QOL)	3. Safety and Security Sub Index (SS)
	4. Public Space (PS)
	1. Economic Equity Sub Index (EE)
Equity and Social Inclusion Indox (ESI)	1. Economic Equity Sub Index (EE) 2. Social Inclusion Sub Index (SI)
Equity and Social Inclusion Index (ESI)	1. Isomonino Iquity Gus musik (II)
Equity and Social Inclusion Index (ESI)	2. Social Inclusion Sub Index (SI)
Equity and Social Inclusion Index (ESI)	2. Social Inclusion Sub Index (SI) 3. Gender Inclusion Sub Index (GI)
Equity and Social Inclusion Index (ESI) Environmental Sustainability Index (ES)	2. Social Inclusion Sub Index (SI) 3. Gender Inclusion Sub Index (GI) 4. Urban Diversity (UD)
	2. Social Inclusion Sub Index (SI) 3. Gender Inclusion Sub Index (GI) 4. Urban Diversity (UD) 1. Air Quality Sub Index (AQ)
	 Social Inclusion Sub Index (SI) Gender Inclusion Sub Index (GI) Urban Diversity (UD) Air Quality Sub Index (AQ) Waste Management Sub Index (WM)
Environmental Sustainability Index (ES)	2. Social Inclusion Sub Index (SI) 3. Gender Inclusion Sub Index (GI) 4. Urban Diversity (UD) 1. Air Quality Sub Index (AQ) 2. Waste Management Sub Index (WM) 3. Water and Energy Sub Index (WE)
	2. Social Inclusion Sub Index (SI) 3. Gender Inclusion Sub Index (GI) 4. Urban Diversity (UD) 1. Air Quality Sub Index (AQ) 2. Waste Management Sub Index (WM) 3. Water and Energy Sub Index (WE) 1. Participation Sub Index (P)

23 COLOMBIAN CITIES Productivity Dimension





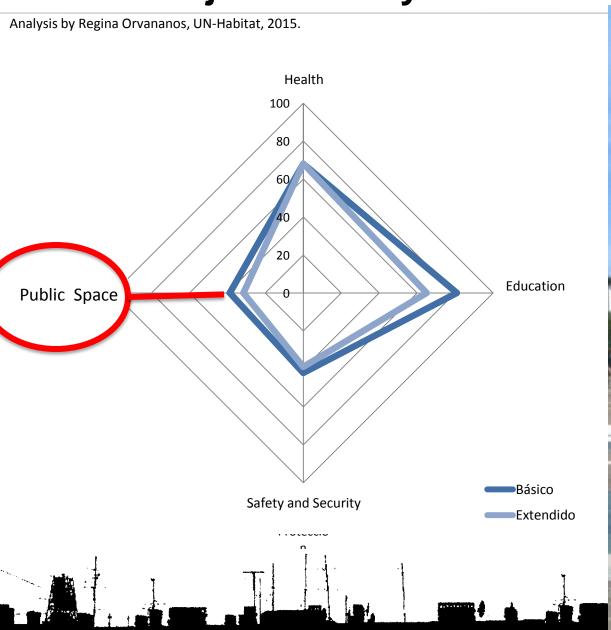
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Guadalajara: Quality of Life





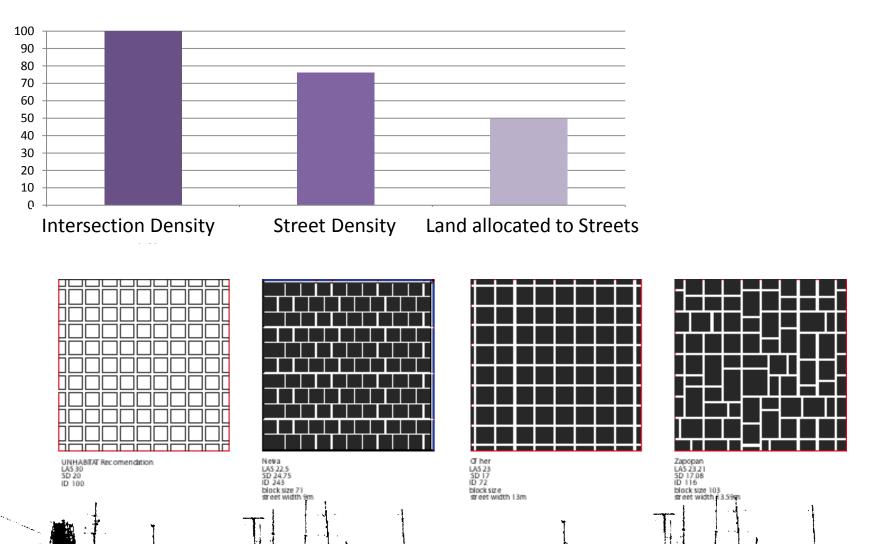


Guadalajara: Infrastructure Development



Analysis by Regina Orvananos, UN-Habitat, 2015.

Urban Form / Street connectivity

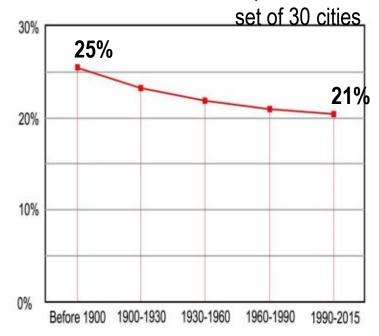


NOT ENOUGH LAND IS ALLOCATED TO STREETS Global Average



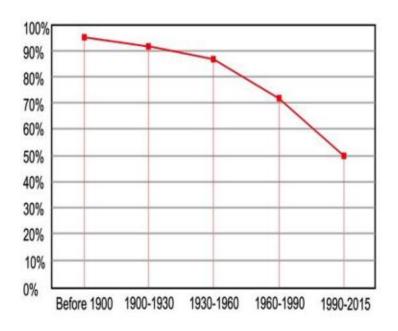
But **48%** of cities have less than 20% of land allocated to streets

The **decline** of the average share of the land allocated streets over time in a representative



ACCESS TO ARTERIAL ROADS HAS FALLEN

OVER TIME

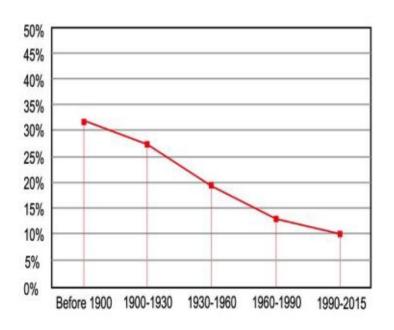


Areas of the city within a walking distance to an Arterial



THE SHARE OF 4-WAYS INTERSECTIONS HAS FALLEN

OVER TIME



Sub-sample of 30 cities Share of 4-ways intersection

Share of 4-ways intersection

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



URBAN BLOCK SIZE HAS BEEN INCREASING DRAMATICALLY ACROSS MOST WORLD REC

Latin America and the Caribbean 3,8

hectares

Western Asia and North Africa 4,2

hectares

Sub-Saharan Africa 4,6 hectares

Pre 1990

1990-2015

South and Central Asia 4,8 hectares

Europe and Japan 4,8 nectares

East Asia and the Pacific 6,5 nectares

Southeast Asia **6,8 nectares**



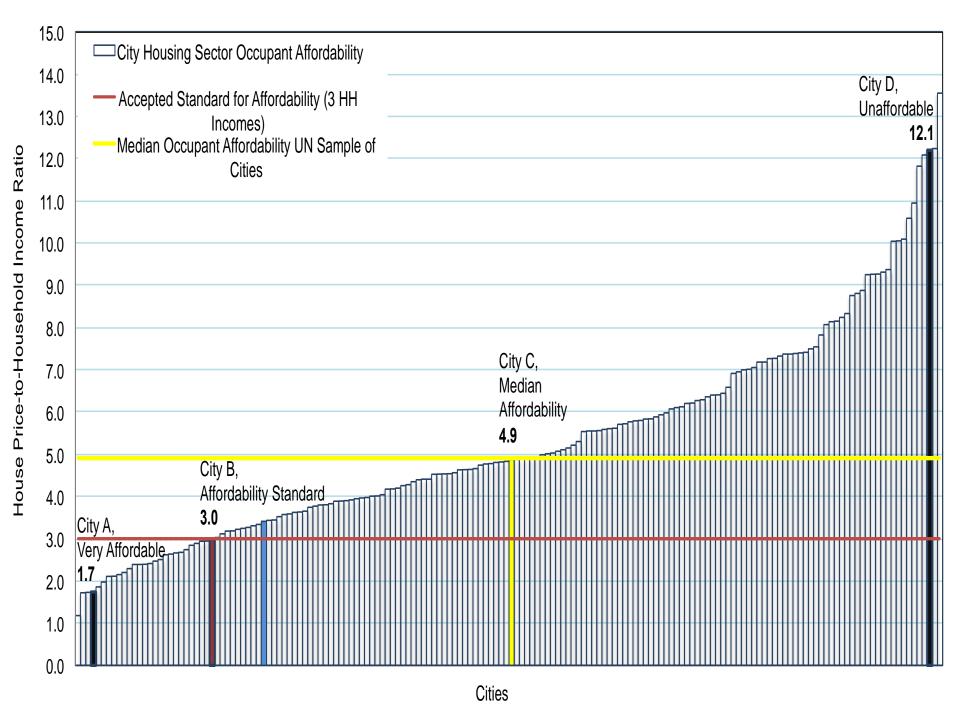
The Global Affordability Crisis:

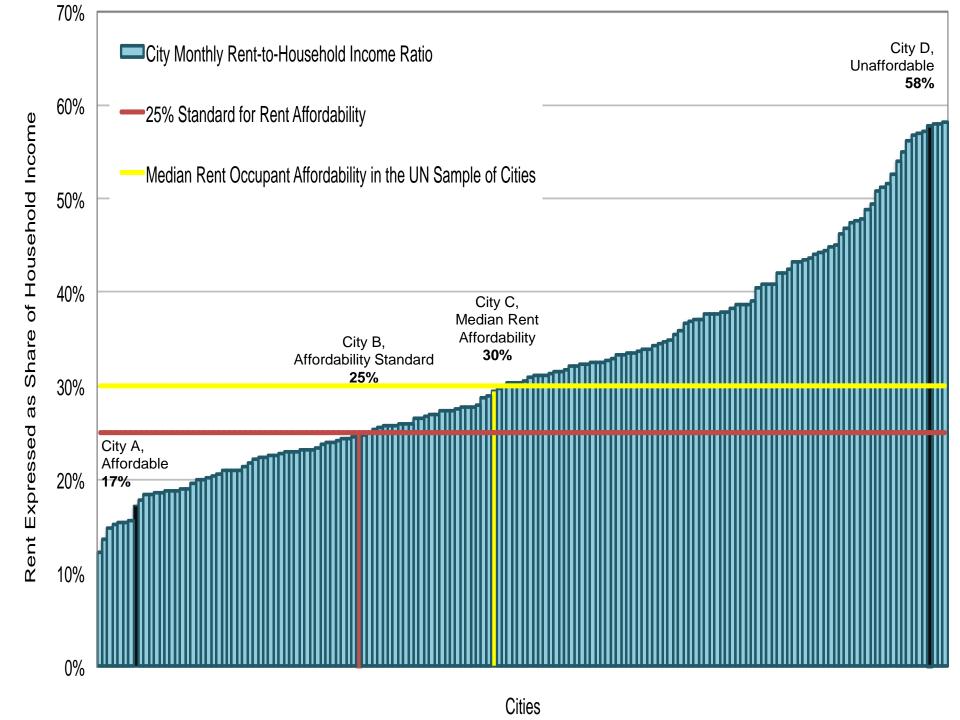
The lack of affordable housing compels people to resort to informal housing solutions which propels informal urbanisation and slum formation and generates more exclusion & segregation





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.

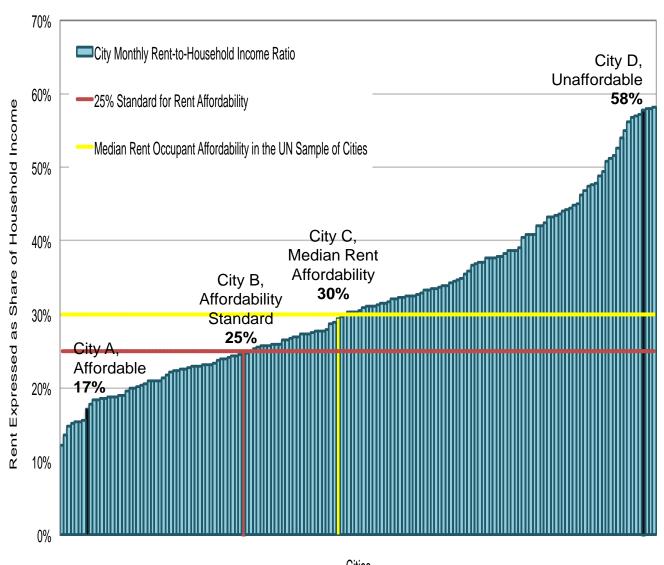




RENTAL HOUSING IS ALSO LARGELY UNAFFORDABLE

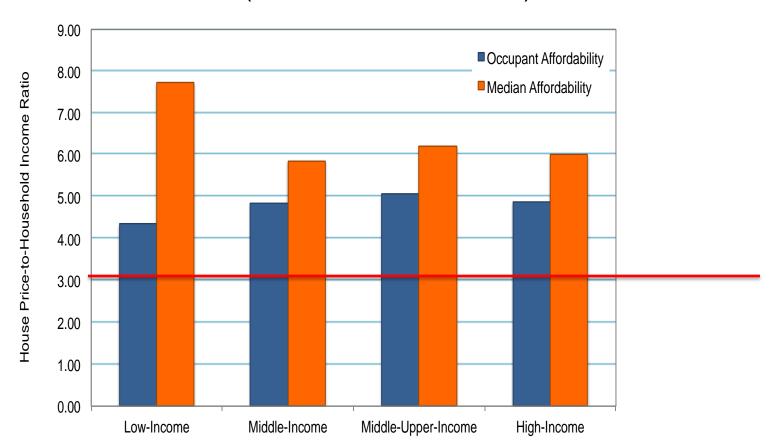
MEDIAN AFFORDABILITY

- 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

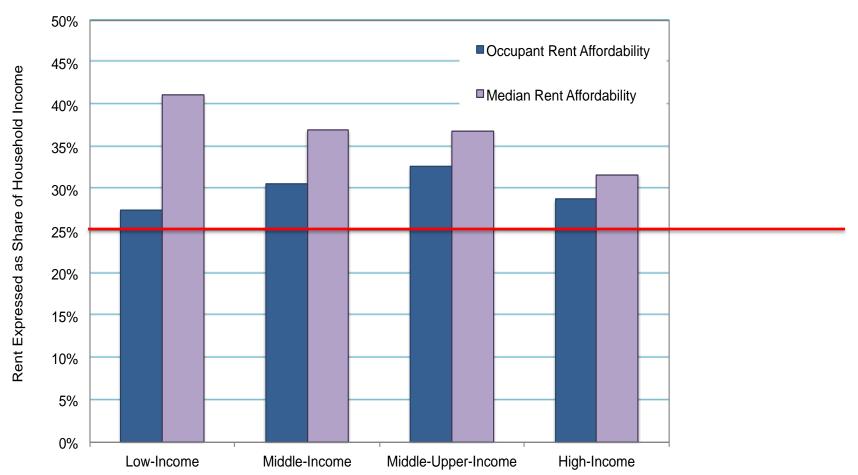
A housing unit in any city regardless of GDP is UNAFFORDABLE (more than a ratio of 3.0)





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:

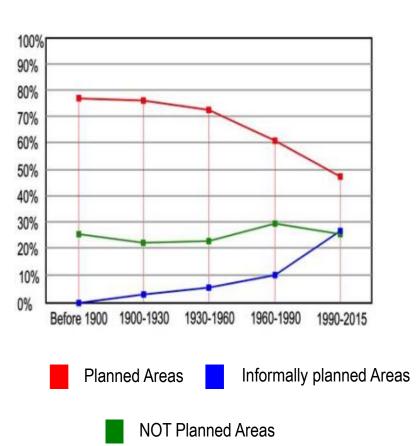
It is a global phenomenon that manifests itself physically and spatially on the urban landscape of cities, propelled by a dynamic informal land and housing markets that responds to people's needs and demands in various cities of the world.. 8

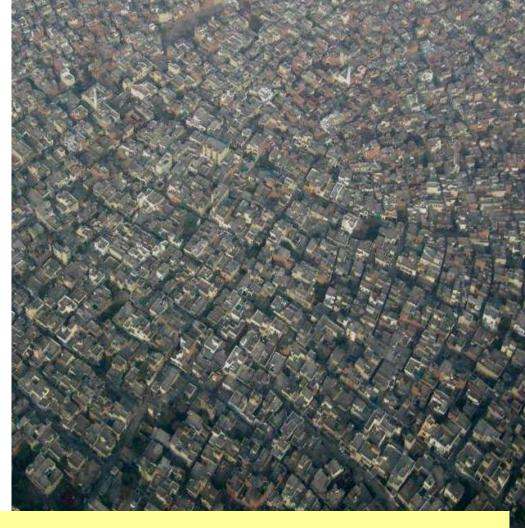
SLUMS

The phenomenon of Informal Urbanization

INFORMALITY IS BECOMING MORE COMMON

OVER TIME

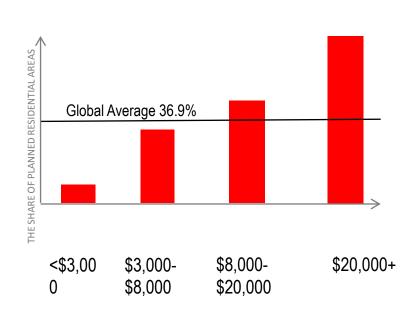




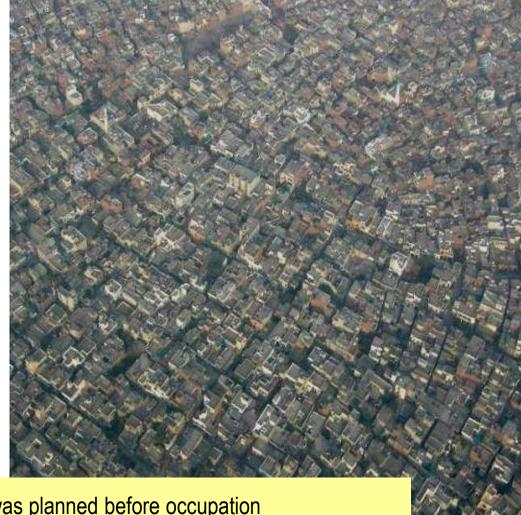
Lahore, Pakistan only 30% of residential land was planned before occupation



INFORMALITY AND LACK OF PLANNING IS STRONGLY RELATED TO LOW GDP PER CAPITA



Planned residential areas increases significantly with GDP per capita

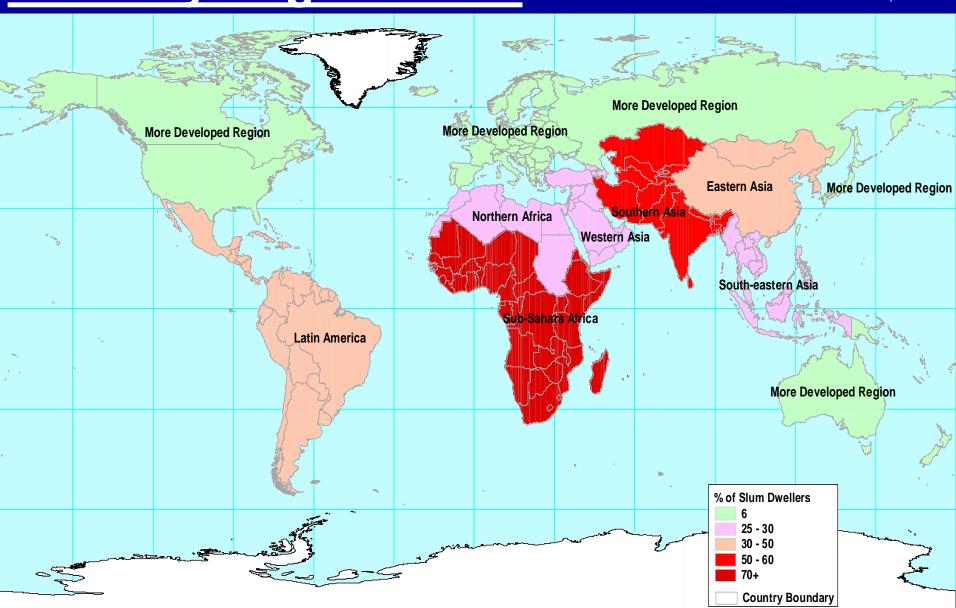


Lahore, Pakistan only 30% of residential land was planned before occupation

Proportion of Slum Dwellers in Urban



Source: UN-HABITAT, 2008



URBAN STATISTICS 2013

WORLD

Total Population: 7 billion

Urban: 3.6 billion (52%)

Slums: 862.5 million (24%)

AFRICA

Total Population: 1 billion

Urban: 413 million (40%)

Slums: 225.9 million (51%)

LATIN AMERICA Total Population: 596 million

Urban: 472 million (79%)

Slums: 113.4 million (23.5%)



Total Population: 4.2 billion

Urban: 1.9 billion (45%)

Slums: 522.7 million (30%)

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

URBAN STATISTICS 2013

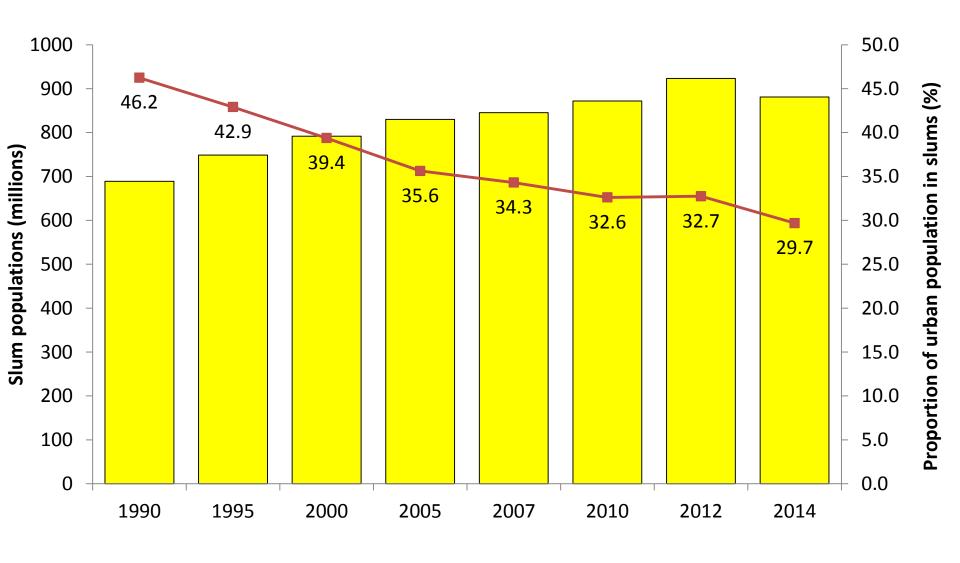
1 out of 4 people living in urban areas lives in slums.

- 1 out of 4 people living in urban areas lives in slums
- 1 out of 2 people living in urban areas in Africa lives in slums
- 1 out of 4 people living in urban areas in Latin American lives in slums
- 1 out of 3 people living in urban areas in Asia 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, 1990-2014Source: GUO

Source: GUO, UN-Habitat, 2015.

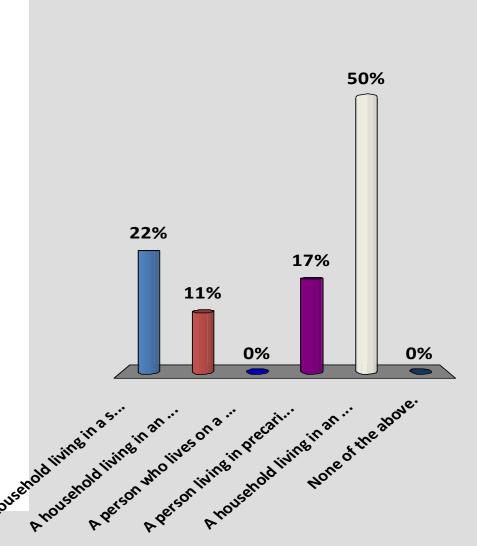


Slum populations (millions)

Proportion of urban population living in slum (%)

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, interntionally 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

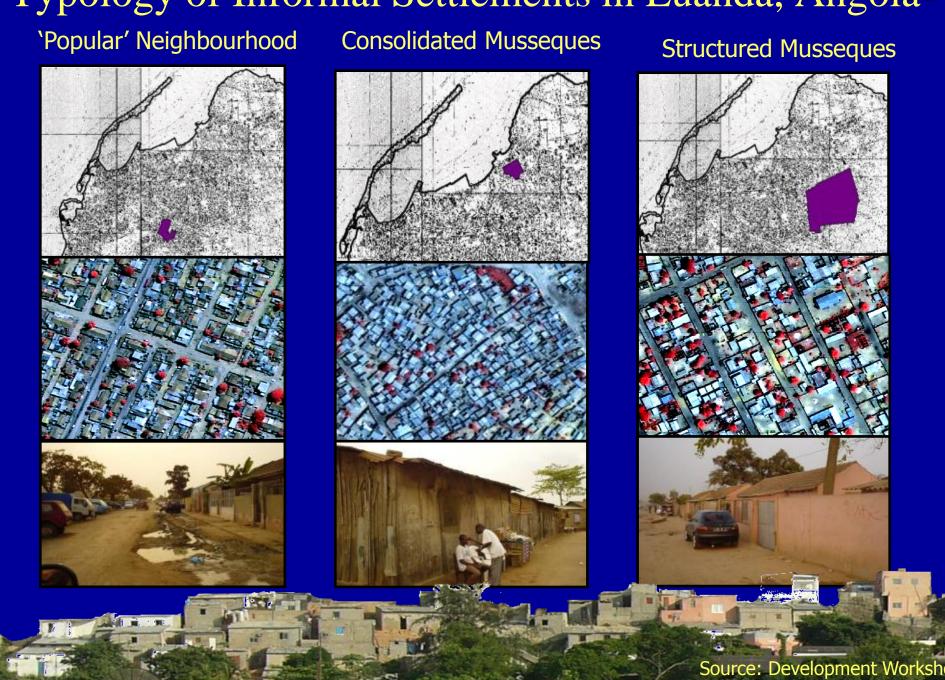
	Urban Growth	Slum formation
Sub-Saharan Africa	4.6	4.5
Southern Asia	2.9	2.2
Western Asia	2.9	2.7

Source: UN-HABITAT, 2008

Africa



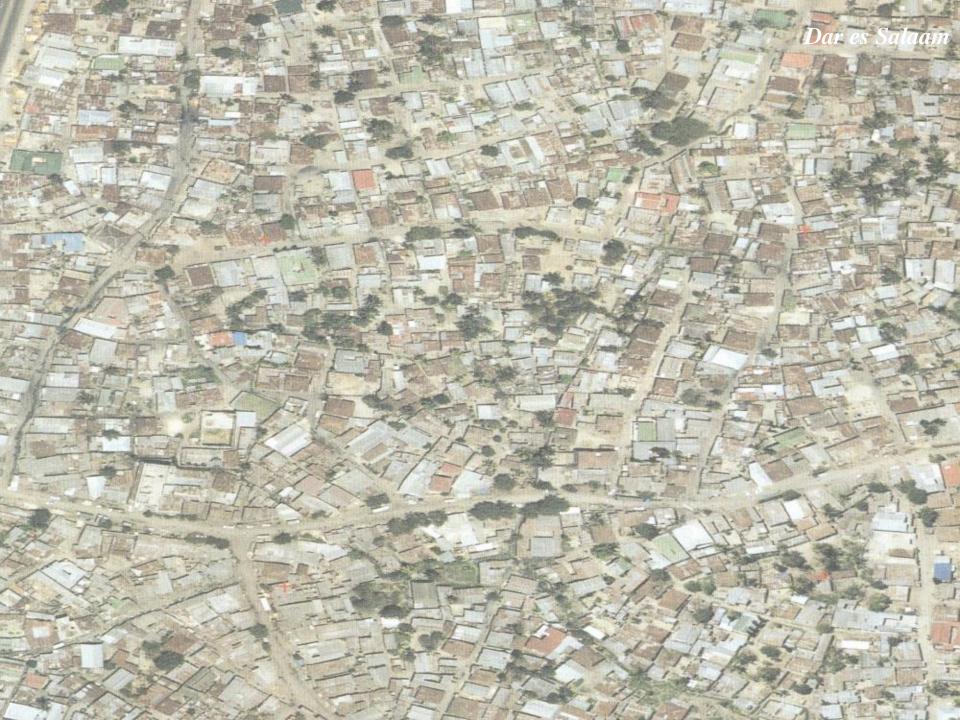
Typology of Informal Settlements in Luanda, Angola1





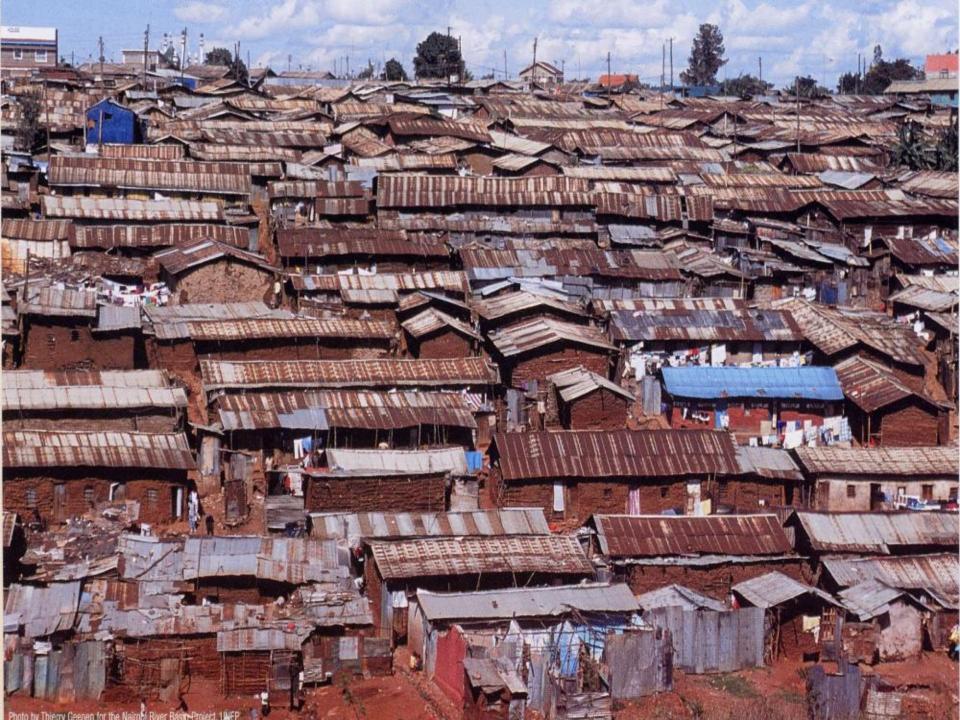








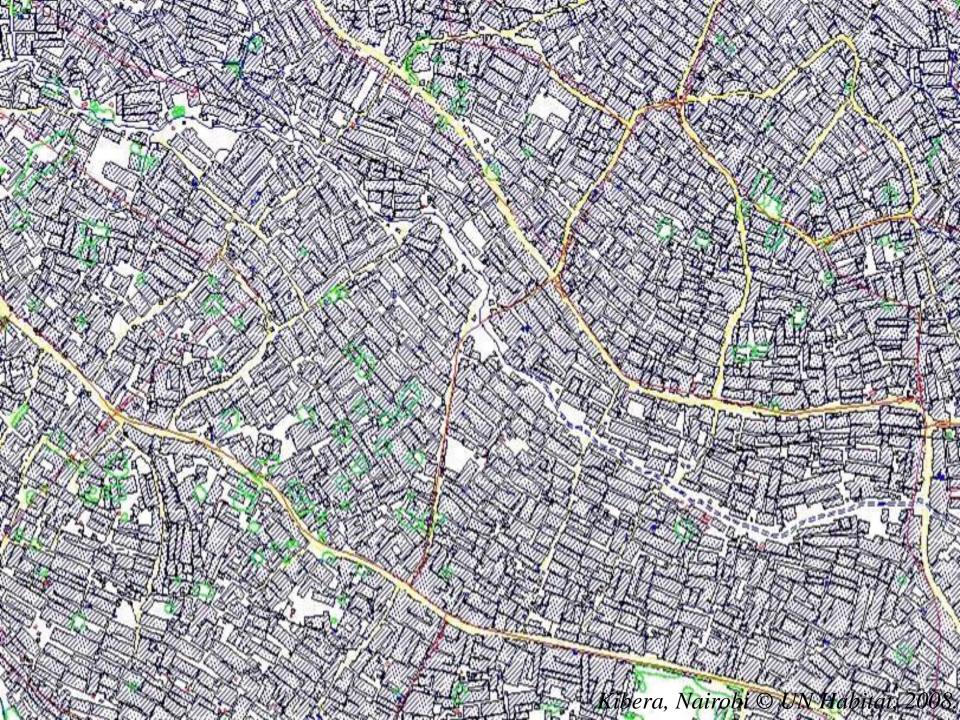


















Latin America



















Asia

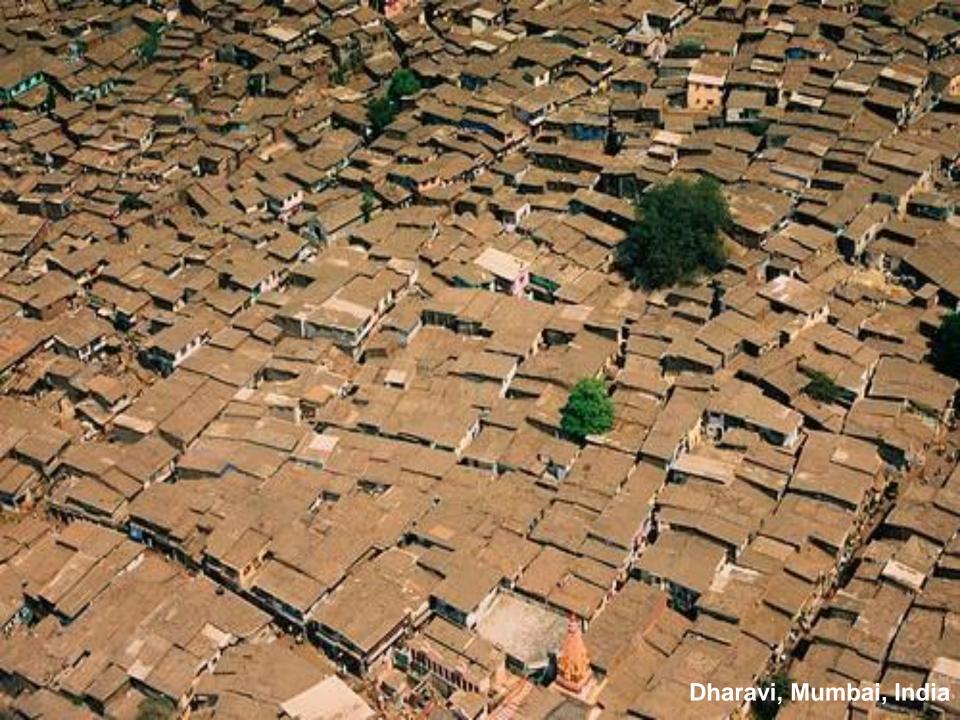




















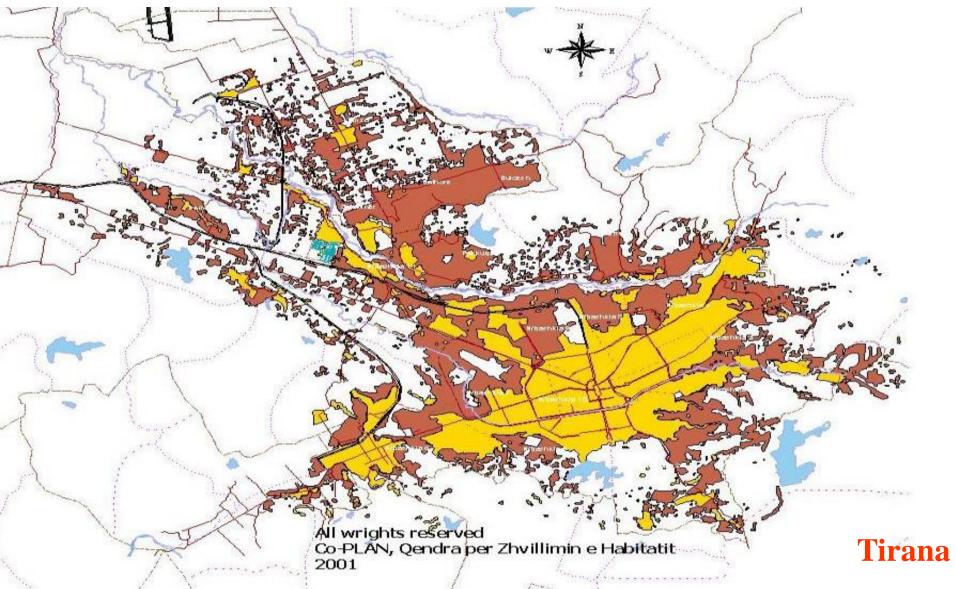
EUROPE

Informal Settlements in Belgrade, 2008





Informal City expansion 1990-2001







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!