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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

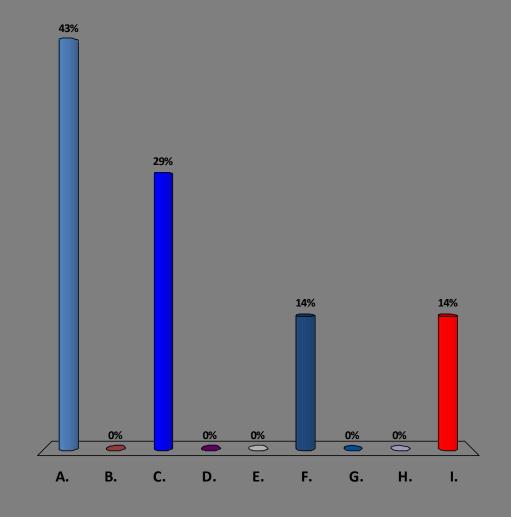
Please leave your clicker on the table after the session is done

1

About yourself

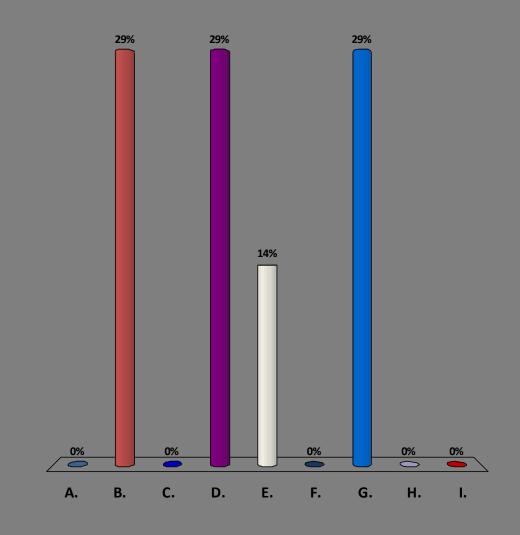
I work for:

- A. National Government
- B. Provincial Government
- C. Local Government
- D. National Statistics Agency
- E. Private Sector
- F. University/academic institution
- G. NGO/non profit
- H. Self-employed
- l. Other



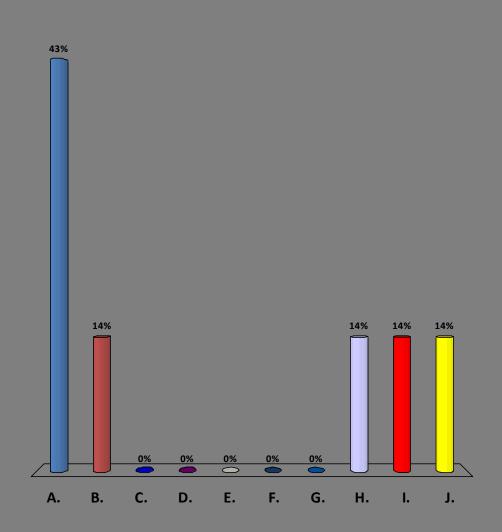
My position in my organization

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



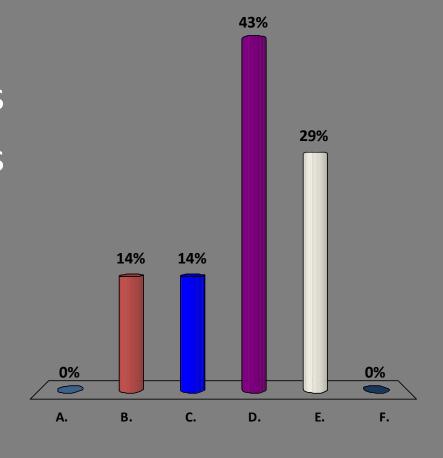
lam:

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



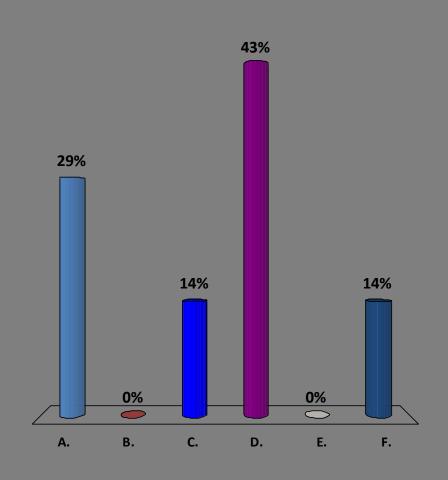
How many years of experience do you have working in the field of urban development?

- 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



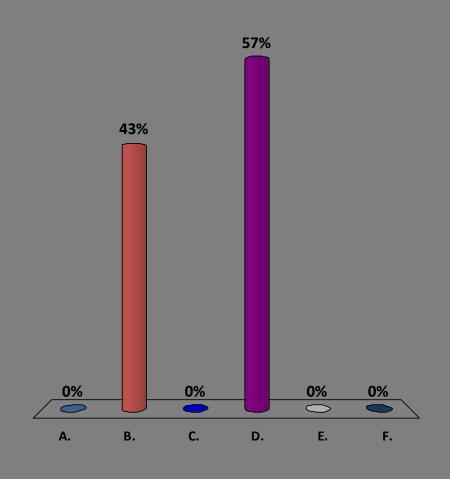
Choose what applies to you:

- 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



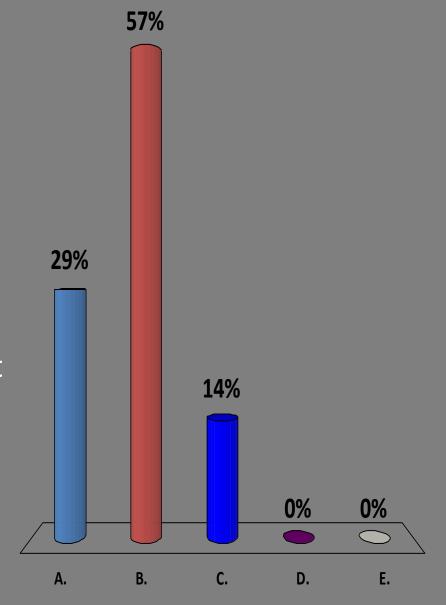
Choose what applies to you:

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



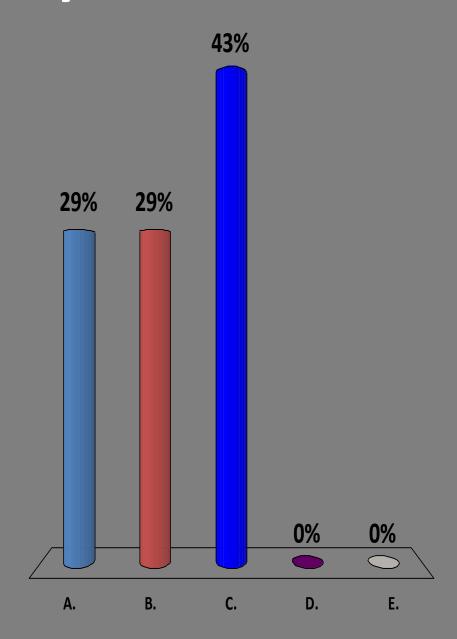
Select what applies to you:

- 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 about UN-Habitat



Select what applies to you:

- A. I know ARCADIS, know its work and have worked with it
- B. I know ARCADIS and know its work
- C. I know ARCADIS but am not familiar with its work
- D. I have heard about ARCADIS
- E. I do not know about ARCADIS

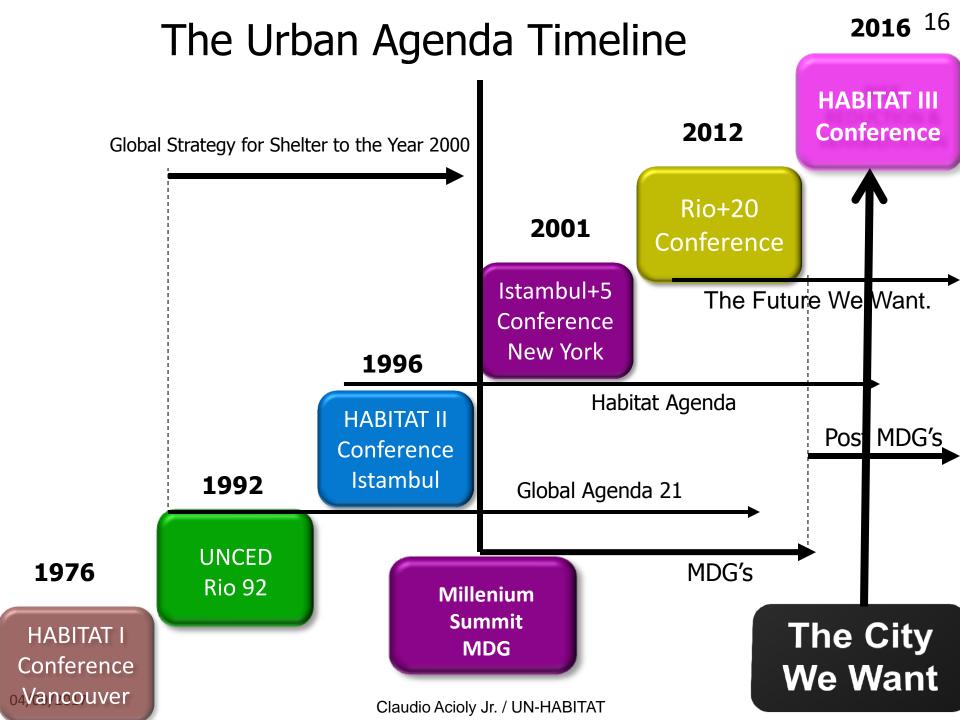


1.

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.







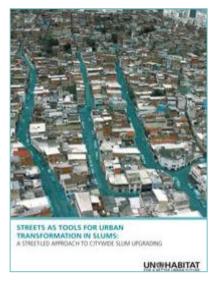


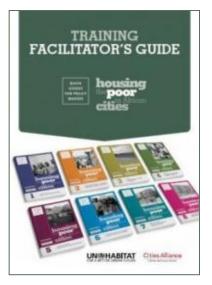
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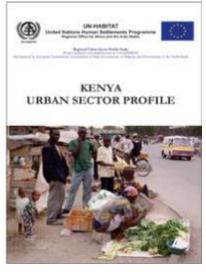
UN-HABITAT Normative Mandate

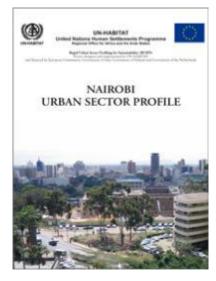
Making Knowledge & Evidences in Housing

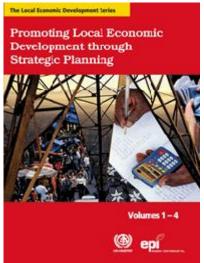
UN-Habitat's expertise

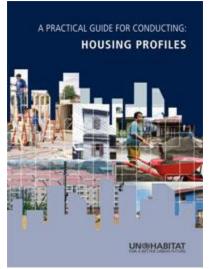


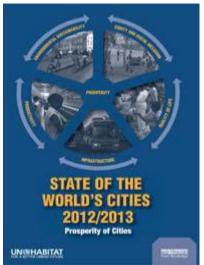


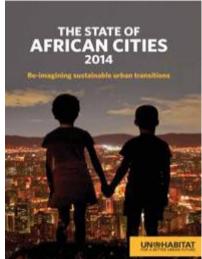






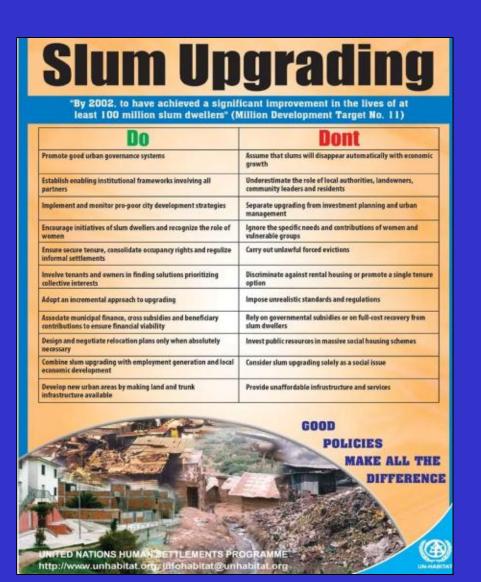




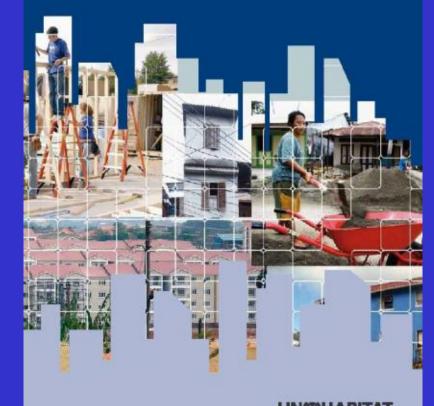


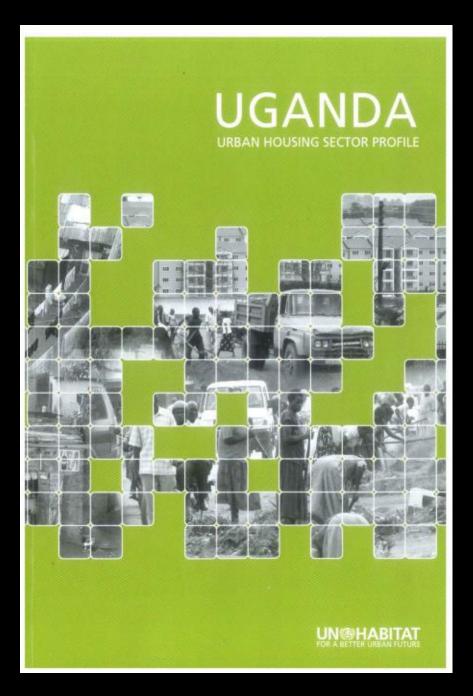


Sectoral Expertise: Housing



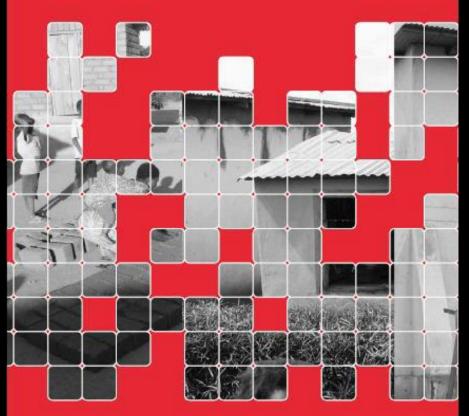
A PRACTICAL GUIDE FOR CONDUCTING: HOUSING PROFILES





MALAWI

URBAN HOUSING SECTOR PROFILE







Address | Addres

UN-HABITAT around the world

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United Nations Human Settlements Programme.

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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

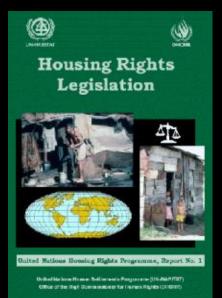
- International Instruments on Housing Rights
- Indigenous Peoples' Right to Adequate Housing: A Global Overview

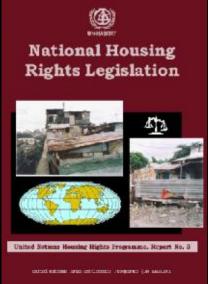
CONTACT US

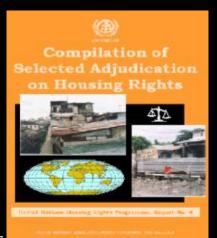
Click here for contacts

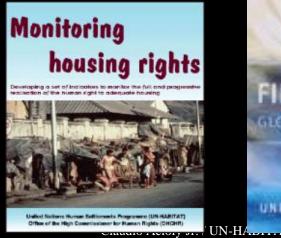
UN HABITAT FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

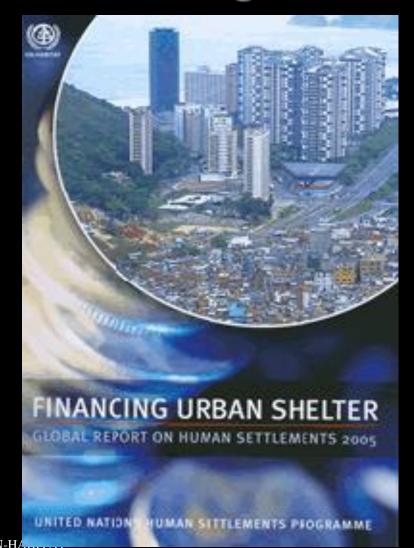
Sectoral Expertise: Housing







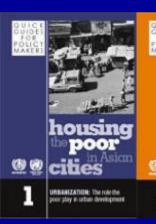




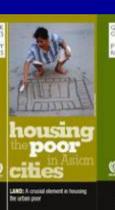
Regional Knowledge: Quick Guides for Policy Makers

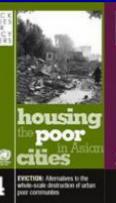
- 1. Urbanization
- 2. Low-Income Housing
- 3. Land
- 4. Eviction
- 5. Housing Finance
- 6. Community-Based Organizations
- 7. Rental Housing

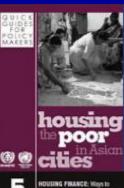


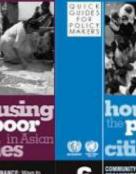














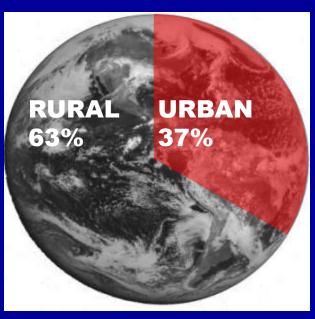


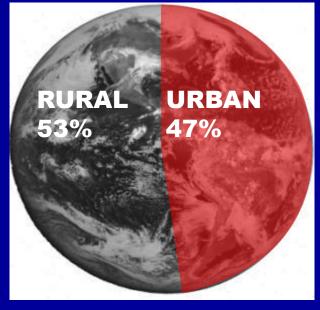
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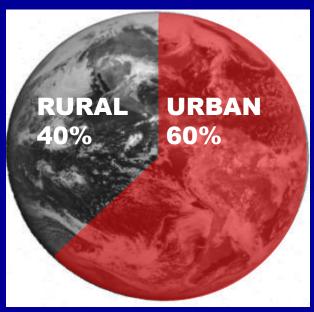
Urbanization

RAPID URBANIZATION

GLOBAL POPULATION RURAL/URBAN







1970

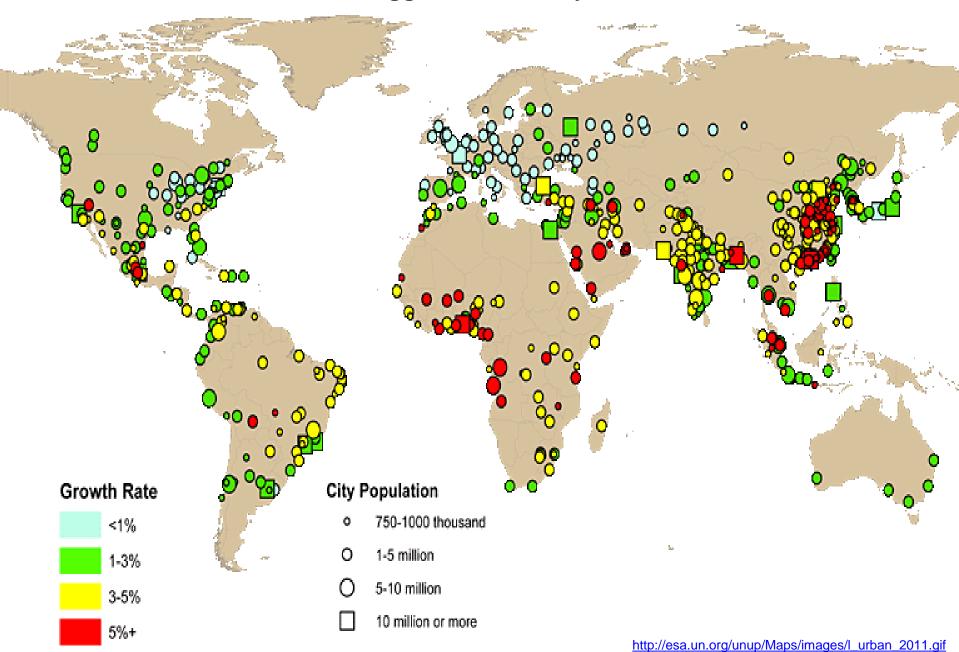
2000

2030

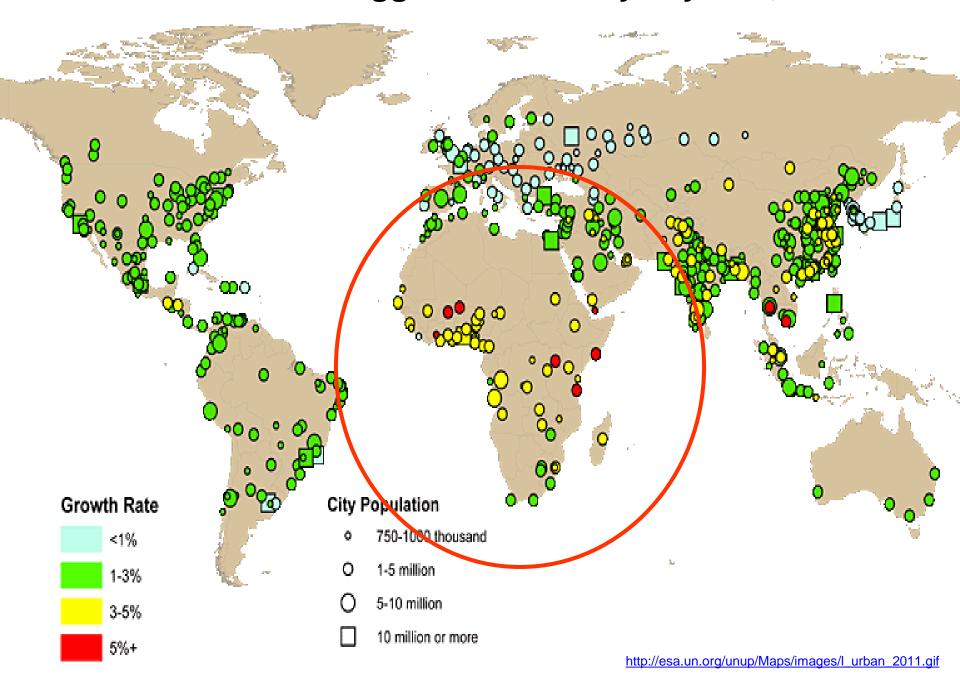
Source: UN-HABITAT, 2008

04/09/2017

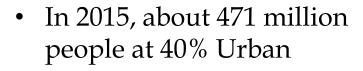
Growth rates of urban agglomerations by size class, 1970-2011



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



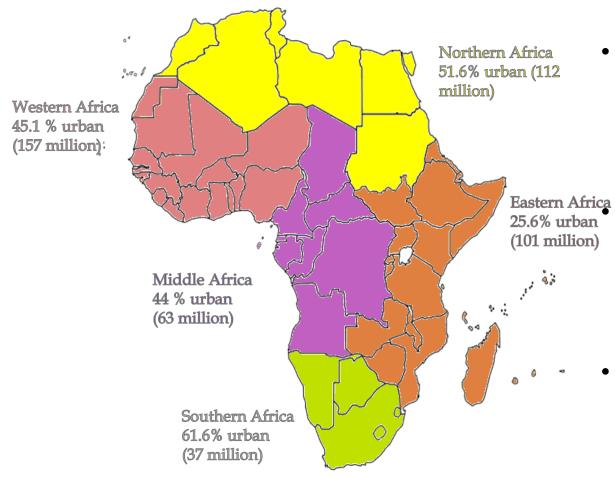
Africa Urbanization levels, 2015



- High diversity in urbanization patterns.
- Countries with high per capita incomes are among the most urbanized.

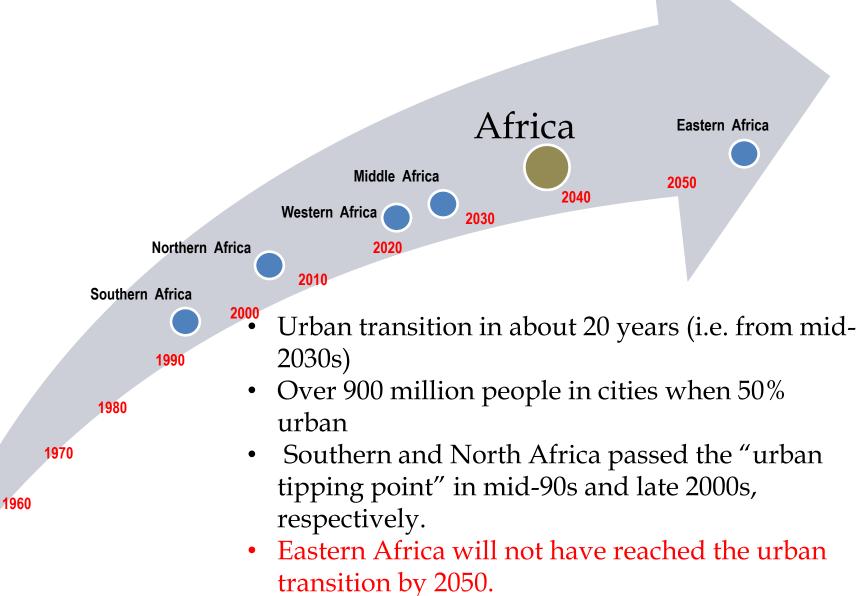
Countries with low per capita incomes are among the least urbanized.

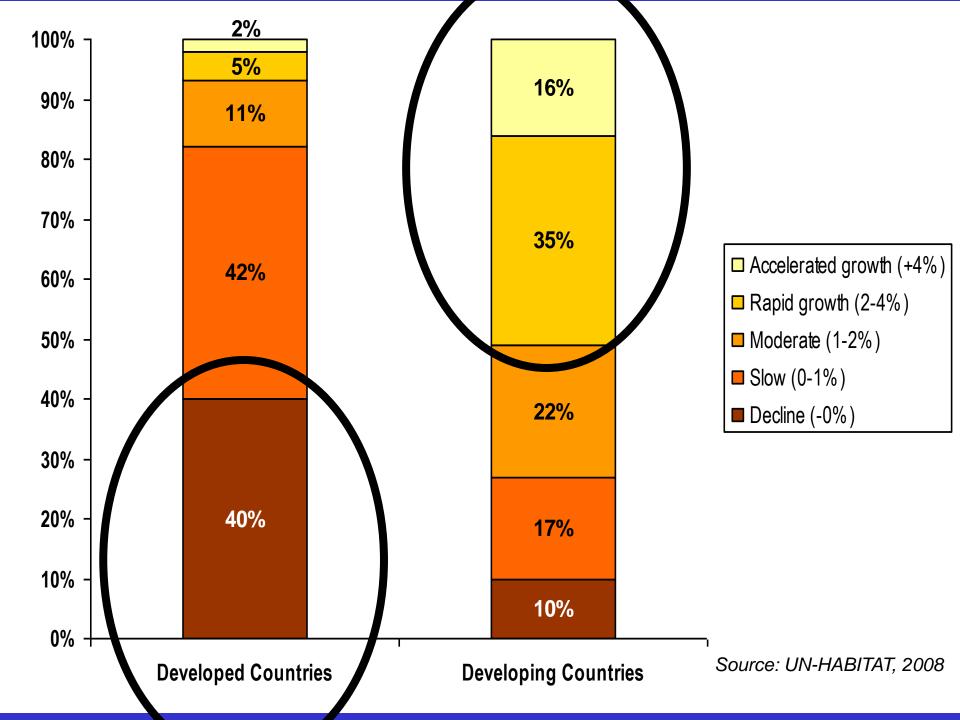
 Low-income economies urban growth rate is highest ≈ above 4 % (population double in about 17 years).



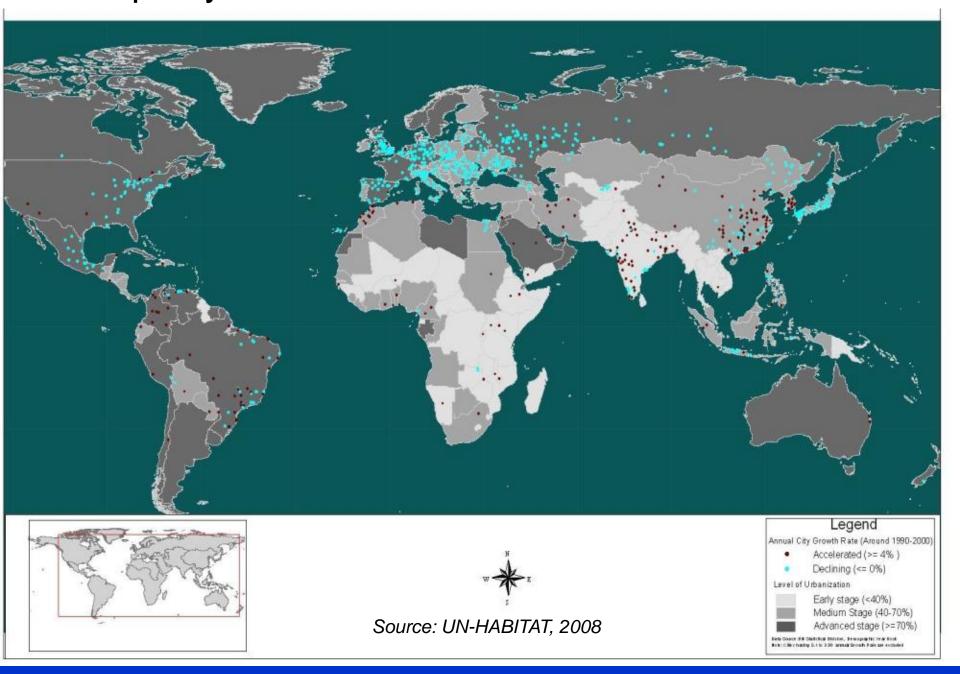
The Urban Transition in Africa

1950





Prosperity and Decline: two faces of the same coin.



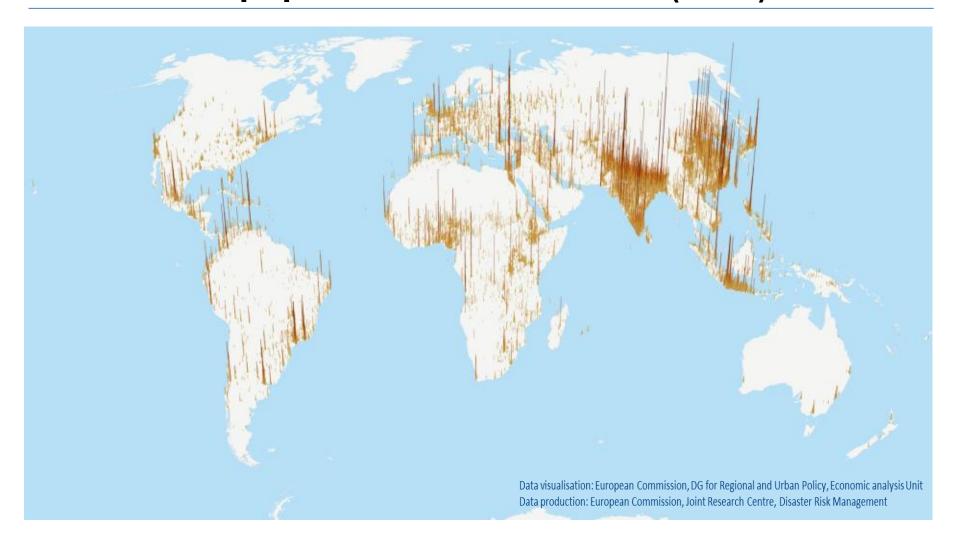
What is the UN Global Sample of Cities?

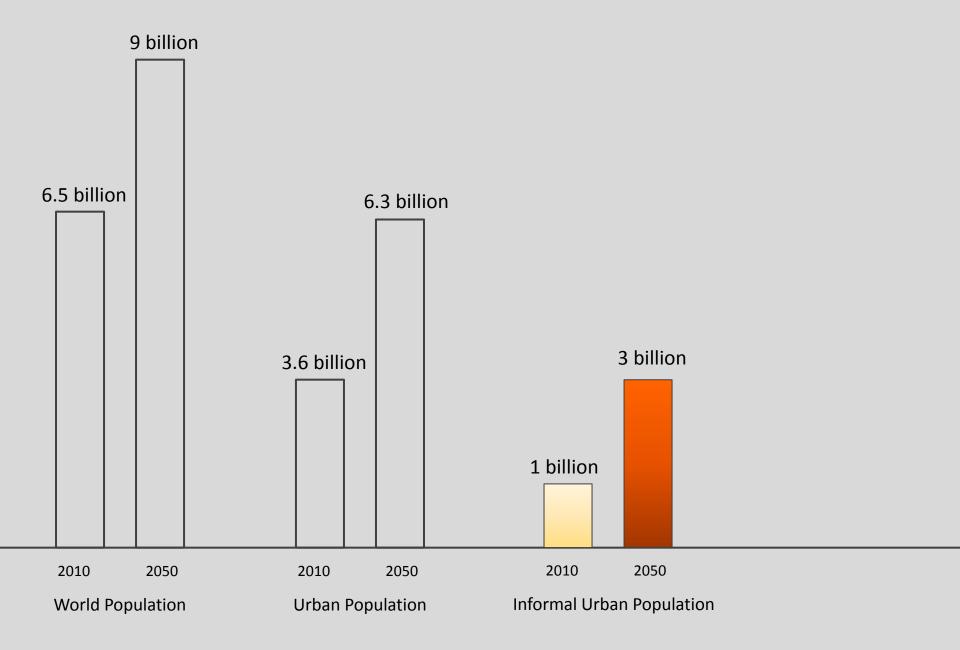
- In preparation for the Habitat III Conference, UN-Habitat presents the **UN Global Sample of Cities**, comprised of 200 cities; a stratified sample of the universe of the 4231 cities of over 100,000 inhabitants in 2010.
- This is a Sample that provides well-founded information on the process of urbanization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

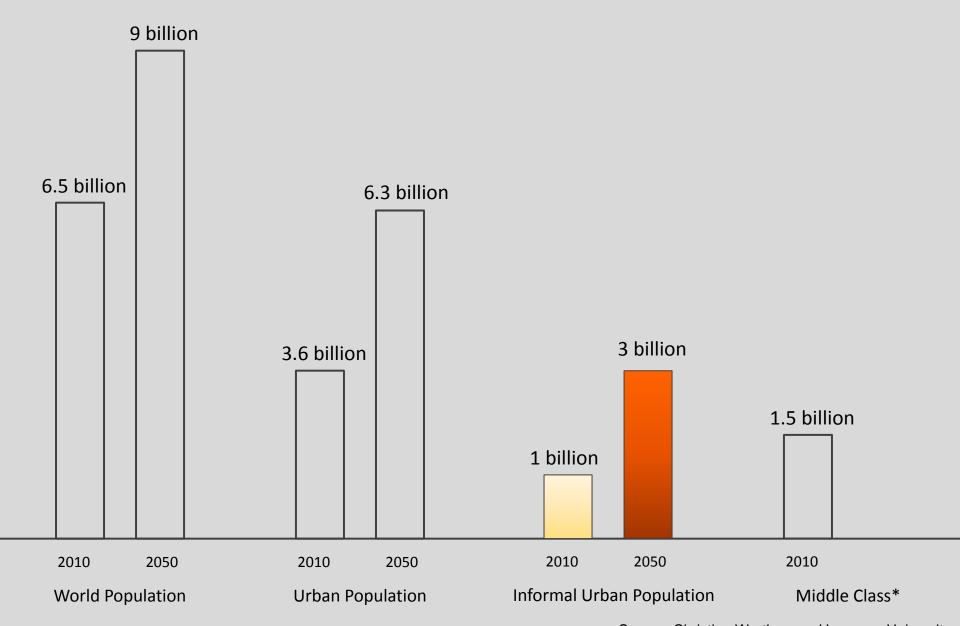


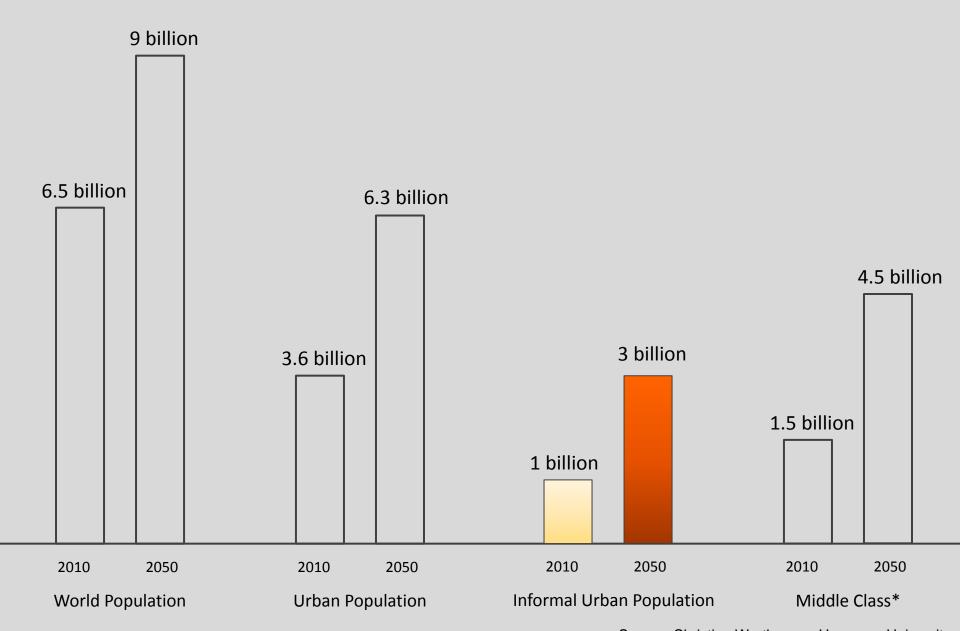
- Based on 200 cities, it represents the 5% of the Universe of 4,231 cities over 100,000 inhabitants in 2010.
- Information can be disaggregated by regional classifications and by GDP per capita.
 Individual cities will not be singled out.

Worldwide population concentration (2015)









THE WORLD CITIES' URBAN EXTENT IS DRAMATICALLY OVER

EXPANDING

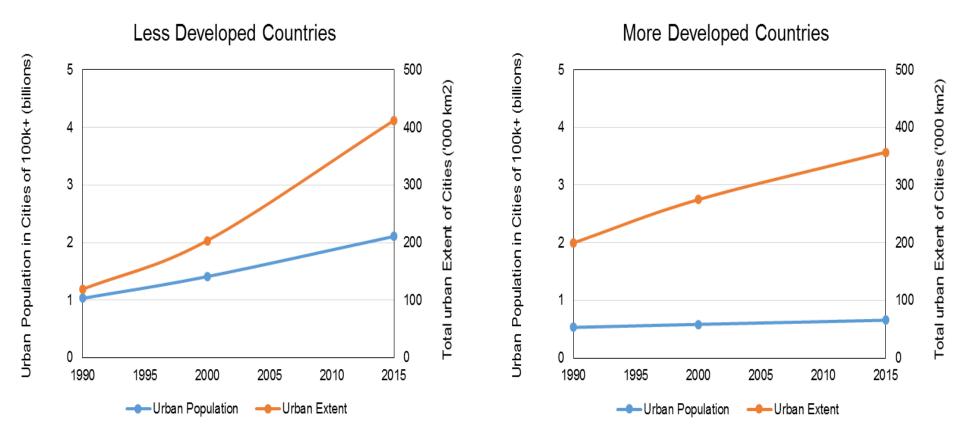
Between 1990 and 2015 cities grew in a rate and in a form not commensurate with population growth

- 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



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

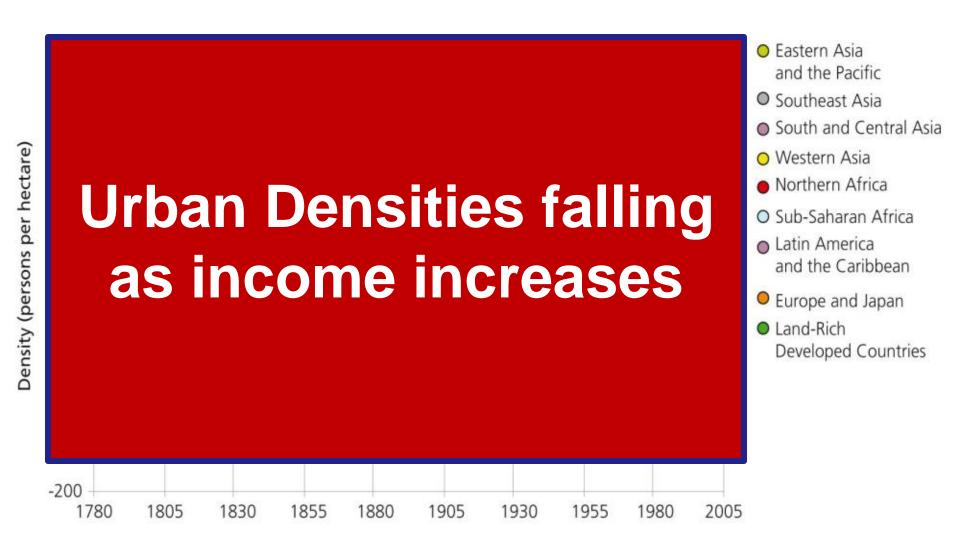


5.

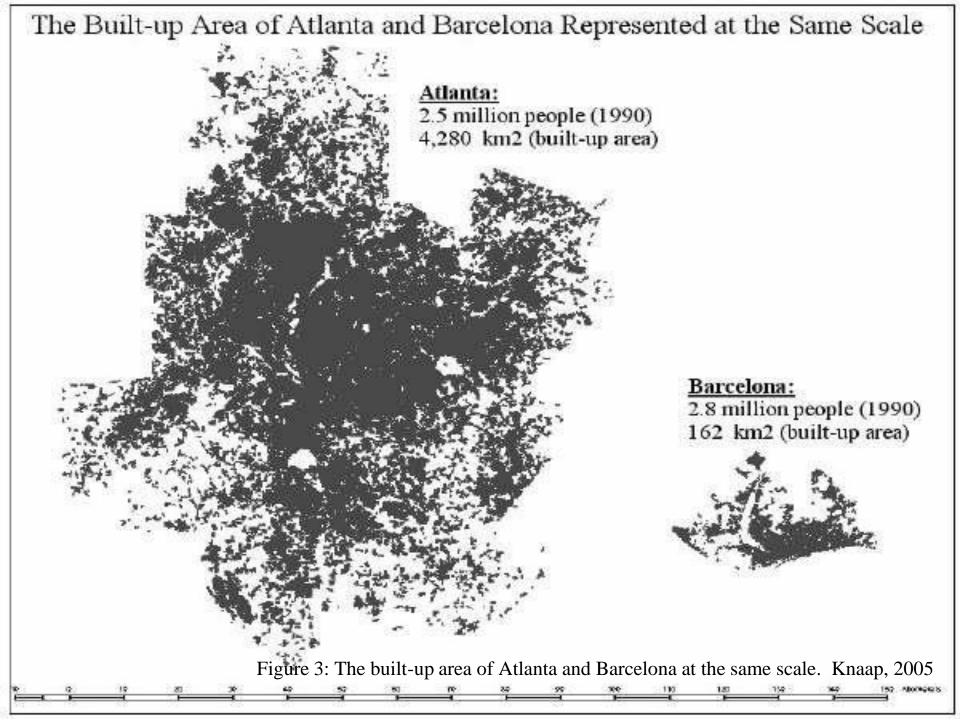
The Urban Land Cover:

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

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

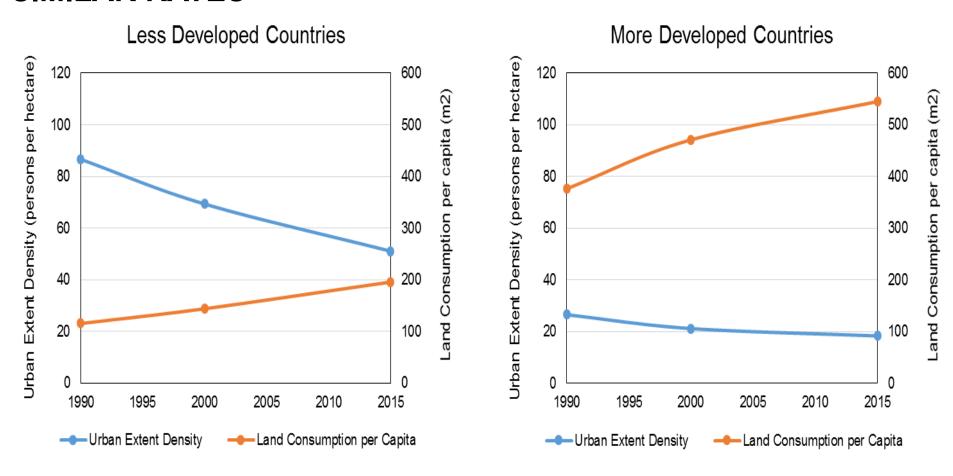
 Cities in developing countries were 3.3 times more densely populated than cities in developed countries

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.

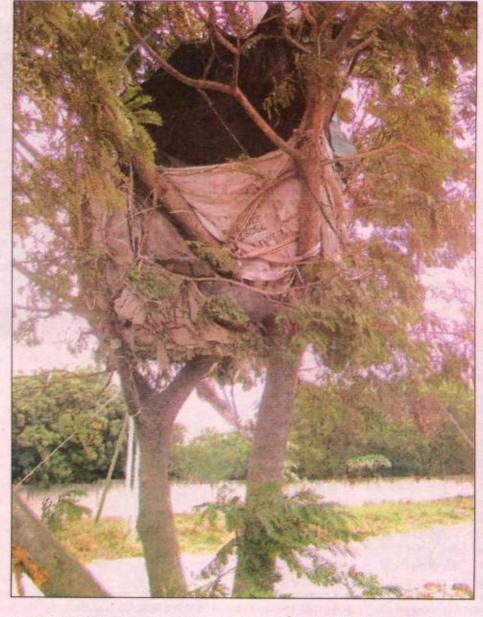
His shelter also made of old sacks and umbrellas is meticulously raised and secured with ropes to enable him in Dar es Salaam. Curious onlookers have been trooping to inquire the whereabouts of the 'tenant.'

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



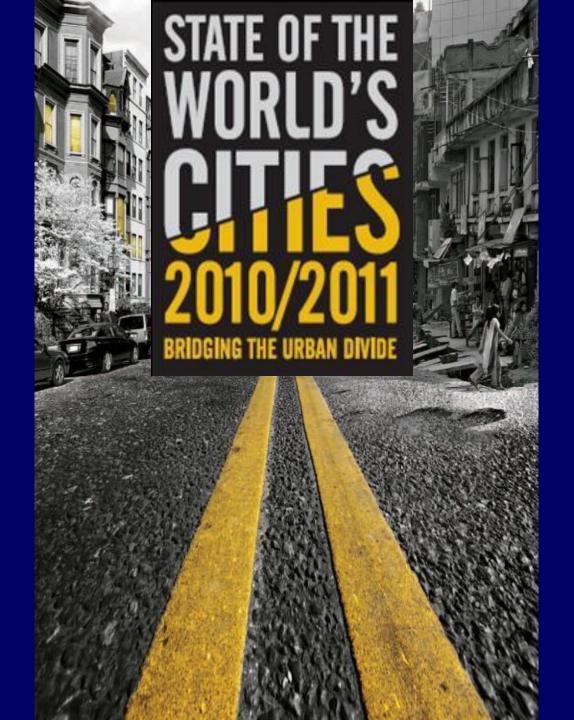
A nest-like 'house' on a tree at the junction of Mandela/Kilwa Road in Dar es Salaam, a spot an unidentified young man has turned into his home for the last five months, without catching the eye of Temeke District Council officials who have their offices just a stone-throw away.







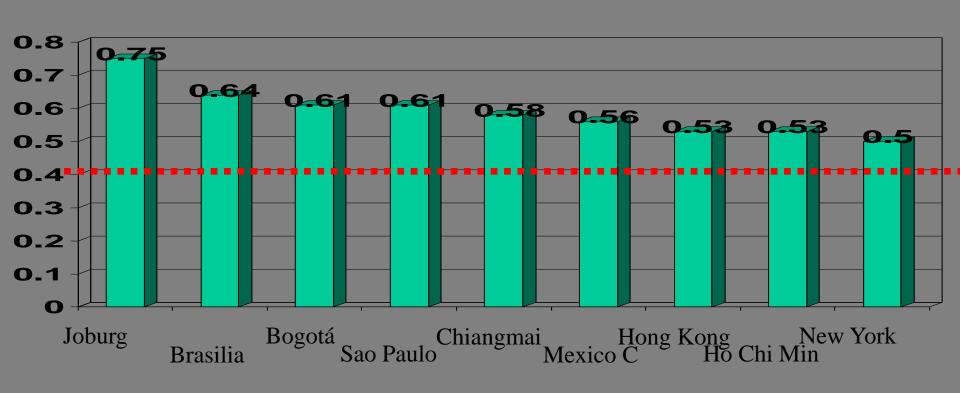






Income Inequalities

The most unequal cities in the world



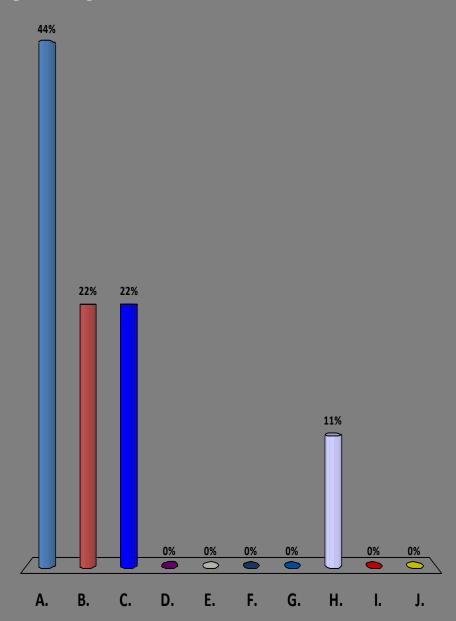
Some aspects of inequality as reflected in the urban territory

- 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



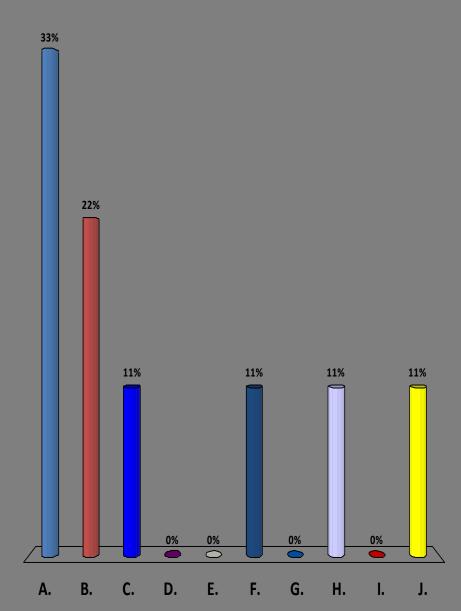
My number 1 problem in my city is:

- 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

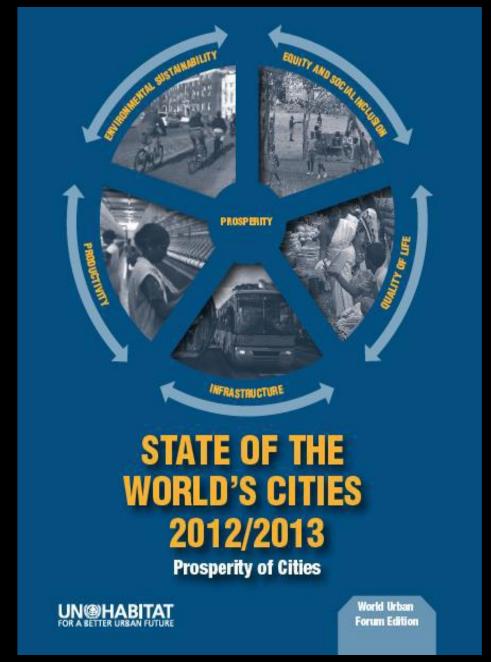


My number 2 problem in my city is:

- 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
- Lack of green areas and public spaces for leisure
- J. Weak regional planning leading to uncoordinated public actions

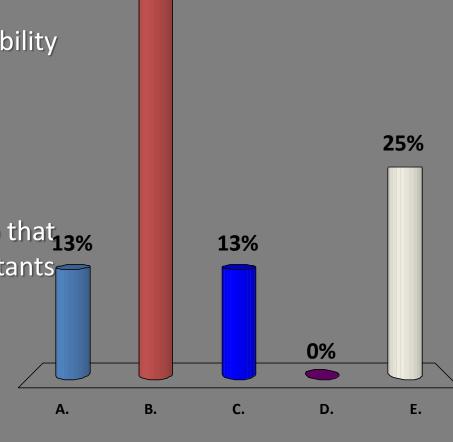


Analysing the Prosperity of Cities



In order to turn my city into a prosperous city, I would improve:

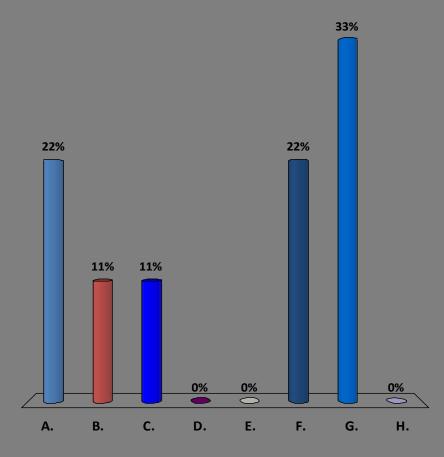
- A. The city productivity and its economic basis so that it can produce more and better jobs.
- B. The city infrastructure to enhance mobility and connectivity
- C. The city's public space to enhance community involvement and social cohesion
- D. The equity and inclusion of the city so that development is achieved by all inhabitants
- E. The city environment to enhance sustainability and protection of the environmental assets of the city.



50%

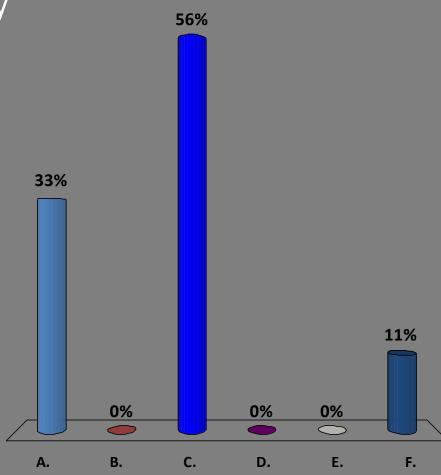
Which factor is the most influential in creating an environment for the city to be more prosperous?

- 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



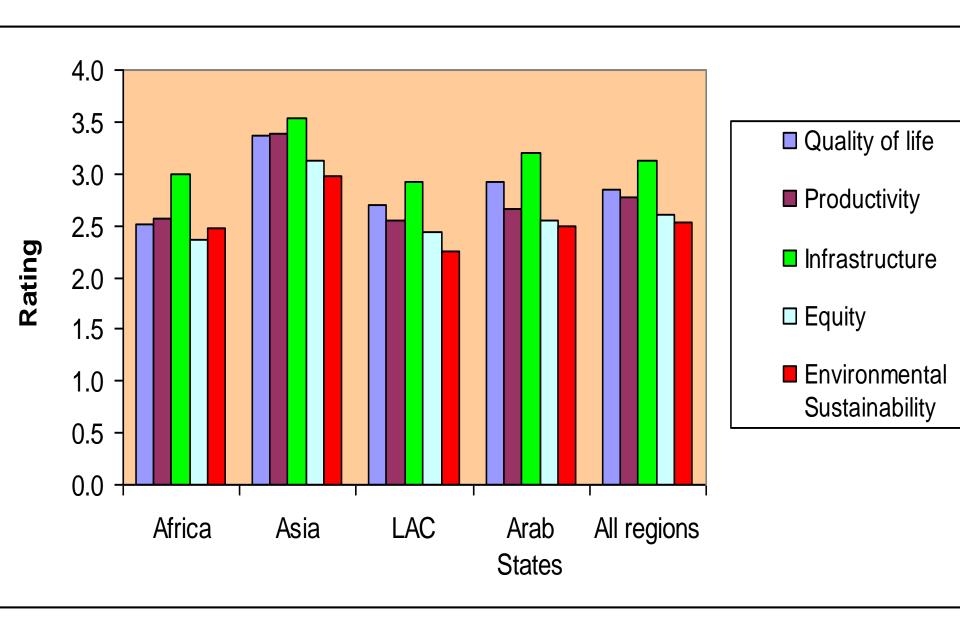
What is preventing your city from becoming more prosperous?

- 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.

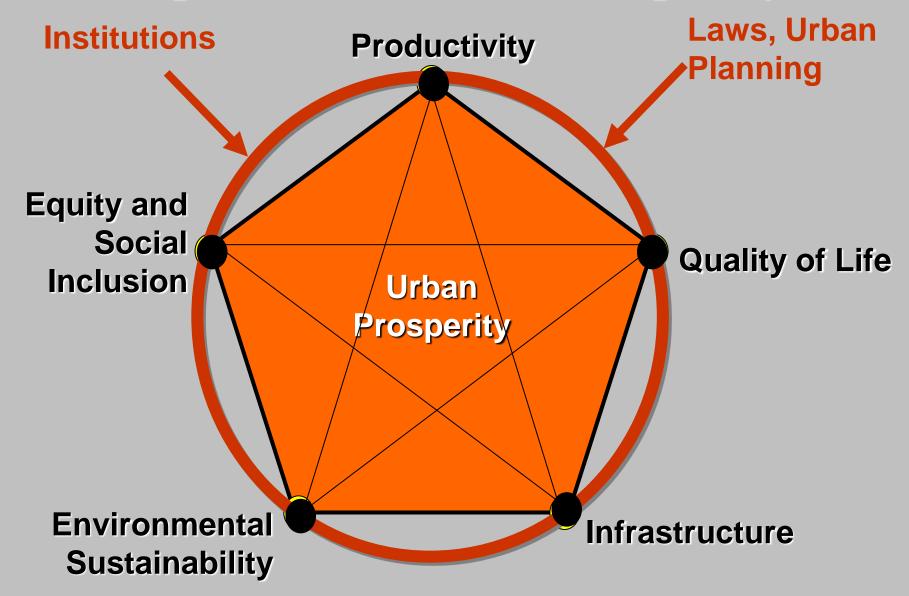


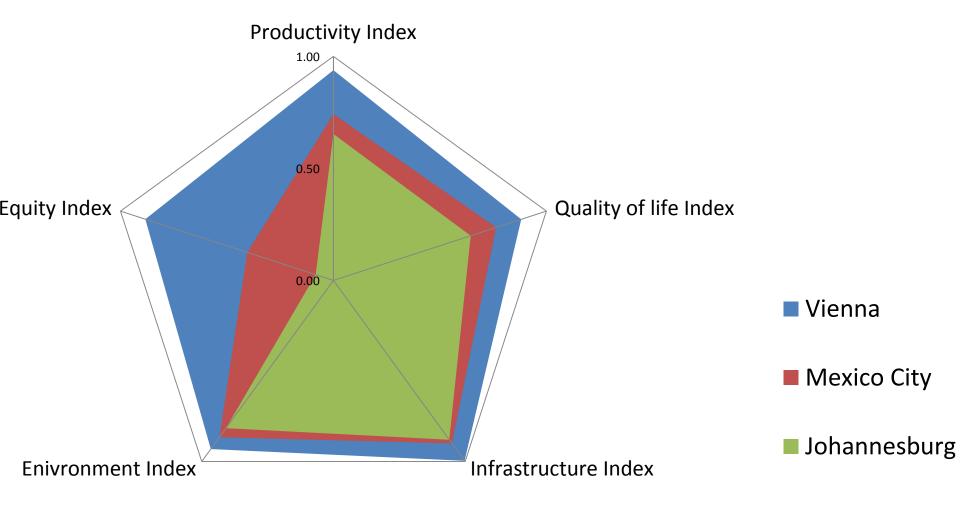
Survey Outcome

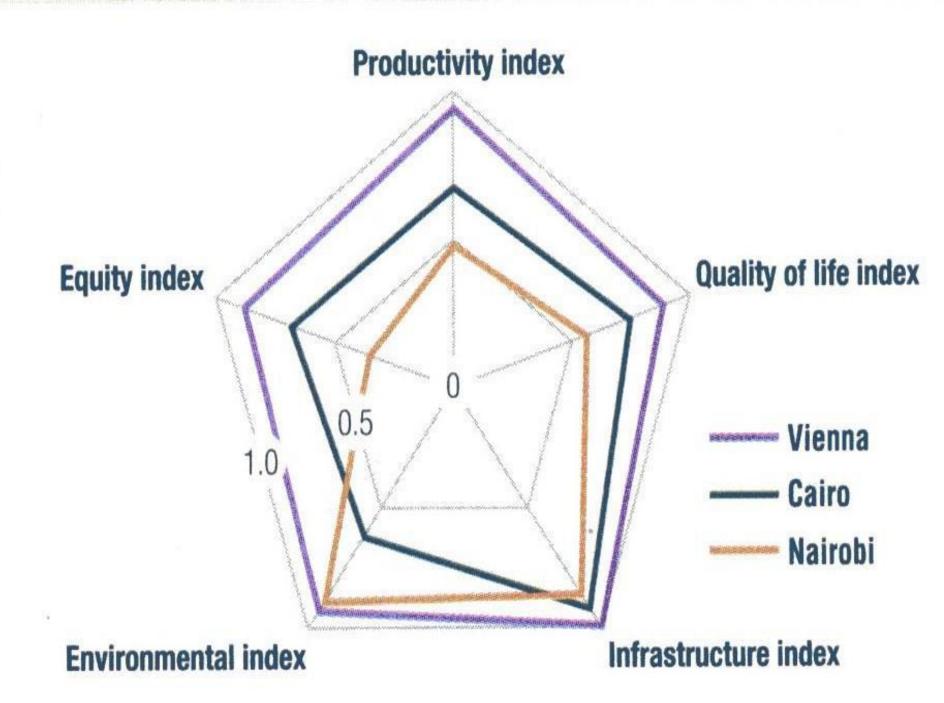
Source: SWCR 2012.



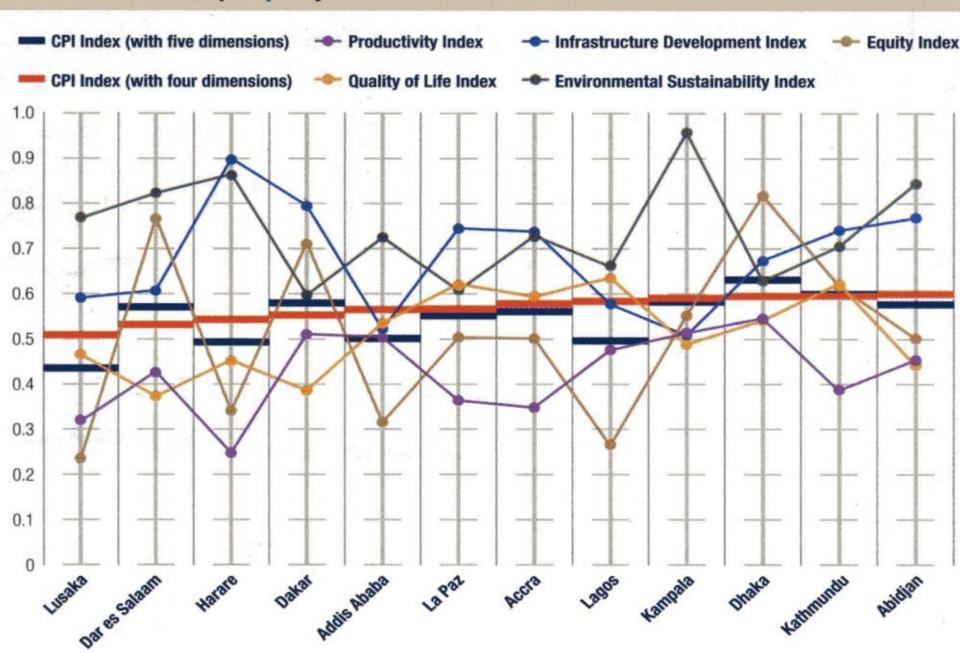
5 'Spokes' of Urban Prosperity







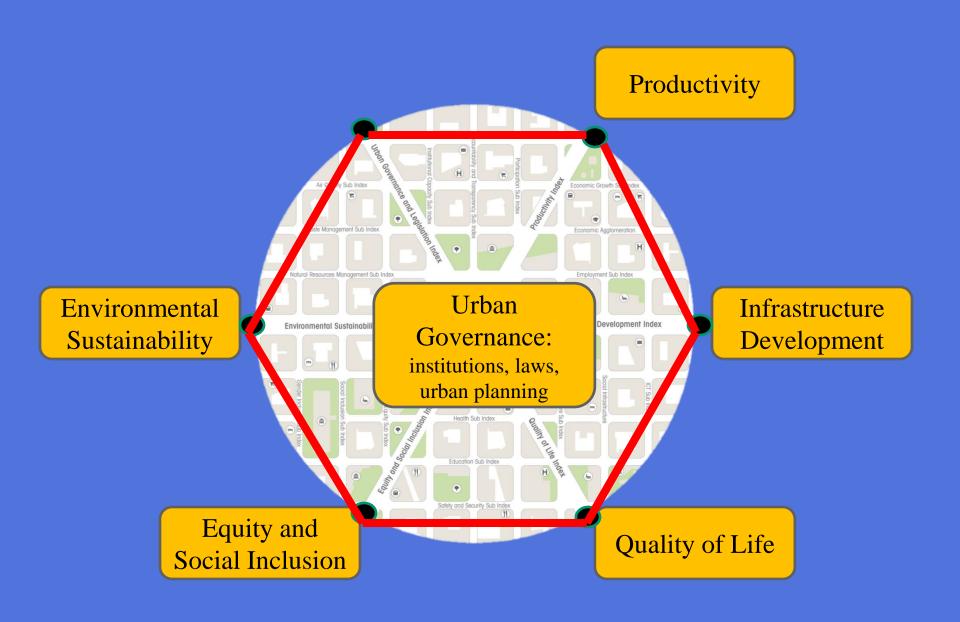
Cities with weak prosperity factors



City Prosperity Index - CPI

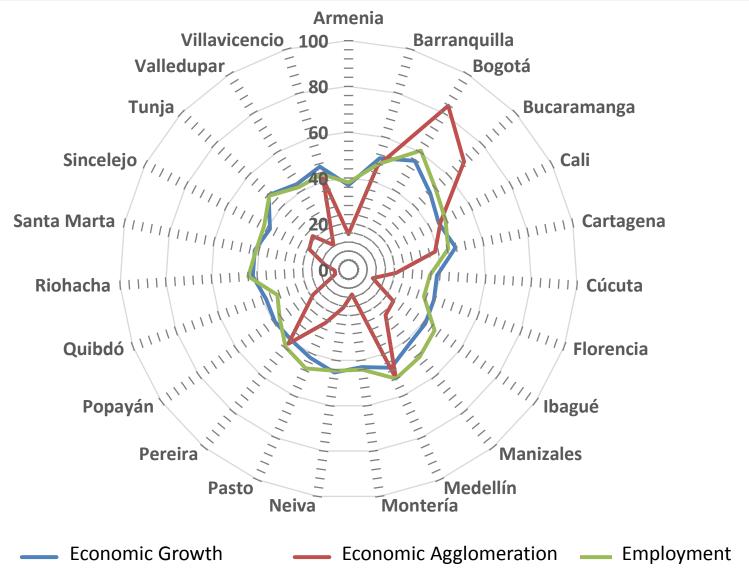
From 5 to 6 spokes

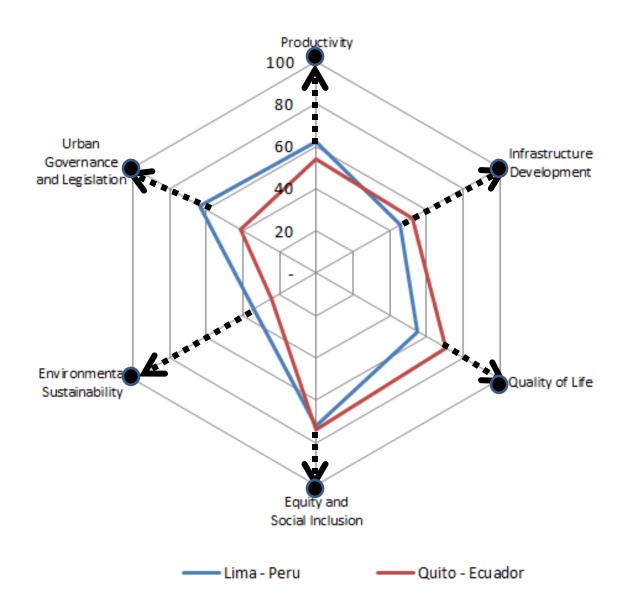
Refining the CPI



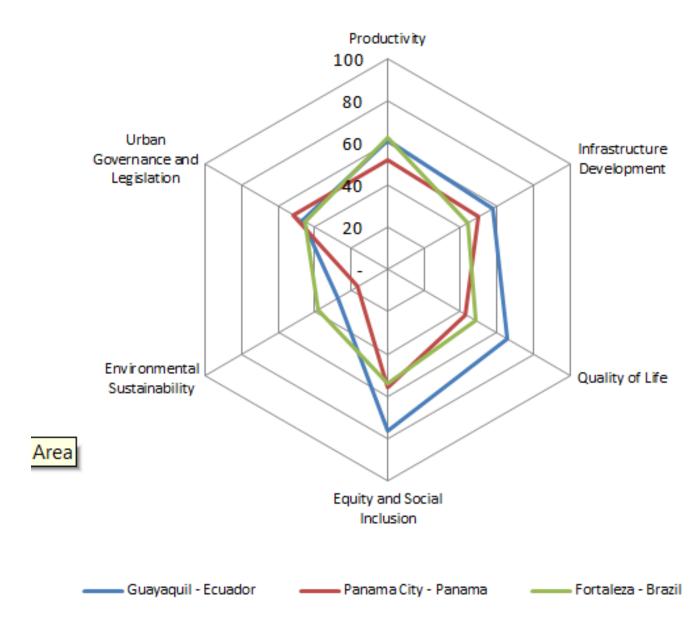
	1. Economic Growth Sub Index (EG)
Productivity Index (P)	2. Economic Agglomeration (EA)
	3. Employment Sub Index (E)
Infrastructure Development Index (ID)	1. Housing Infrastructure Sub Index (HI)
	2. Social Infrastructure (SI)
	3. ICT Sub Index (ICT)
	4. Urban Mobility Sub Index (UM)
	5. Street Connectivity (SC)
Ouglity of Life Index (OOL)	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) Indexes
Equity and Social Inclusion Inday (ESI)	1. Economic Equity Sub Index (EE) 2. Social Inclusion Sub Index (SI)
Equity and Social Inclusion Index (ESI)	1. Leanonne Equity Sub mack (LL)
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)
	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)
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





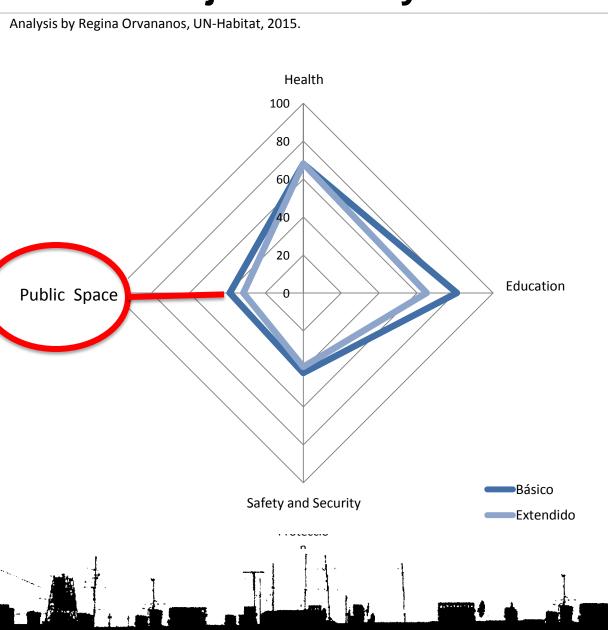
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Guadalajara: Quality of Life





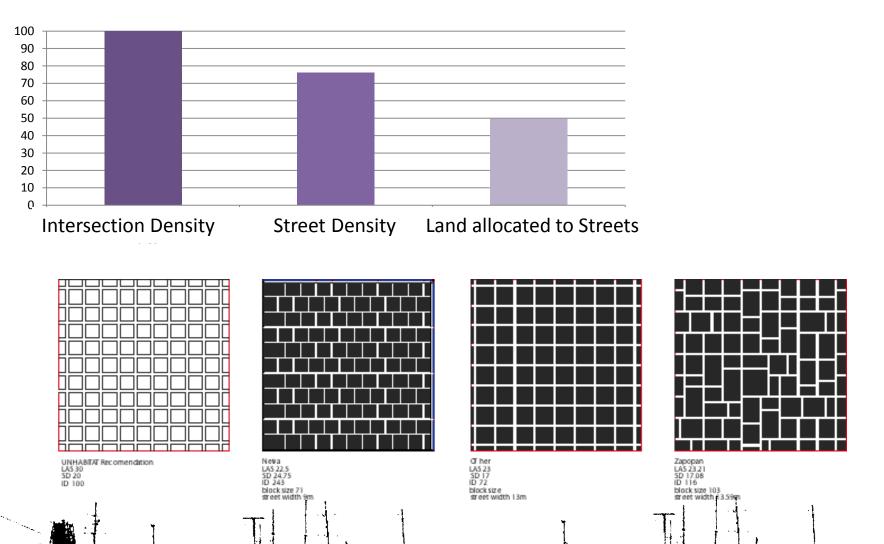


Guadalajara: Infrastructure Development



Analysis by Regina Orvananos, UN-Habitat, 2015.

Urban Form / Street connectivity

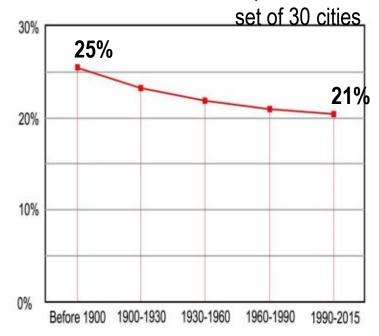


NOT ENOUGH LAND IS ALLOCATED TO STREETS Global Average



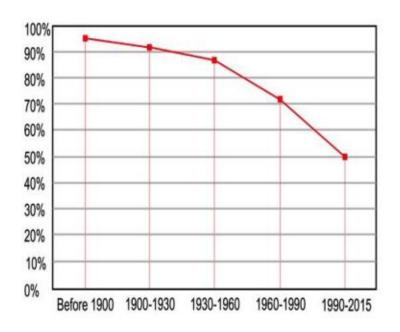
But **48%** of cities have less than 20% of land allocated to streets

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



ACCESS TO ARTERIAL ROADS HAS FALLEN

OVER TIME

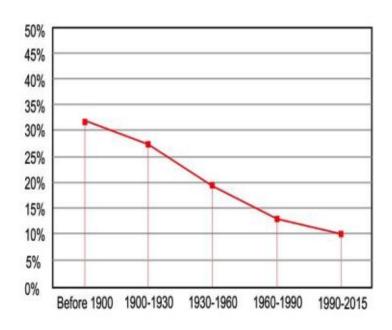


Areas of the city within a walking distance to an Arterial



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 4 Critical Factors:

- 1. Urban population growth
- 2. Increasing inequality
- 3. Low density and fragmented urban expansion
- 4. 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
- 6. urban planning instruments
- 7. Urban densities
- 8. Smart Cities, Green Cities, Liveable Cities Policies.....
- 9. ETC....

Thank you!