UN HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

www.unhabitat.org

Claudio Acioly jr.
Head Capacity Development Unit

SG UN-Habitat International Leaders in Urban Governance Programme

SCP – UNHabitat - CLC

QUIZ

UN-Habitat
Singapore, 5 – 9 June 2017

How to use your Response Cards:

Press the button with the letter that corresponds with your answer

All answers are *anonymous*

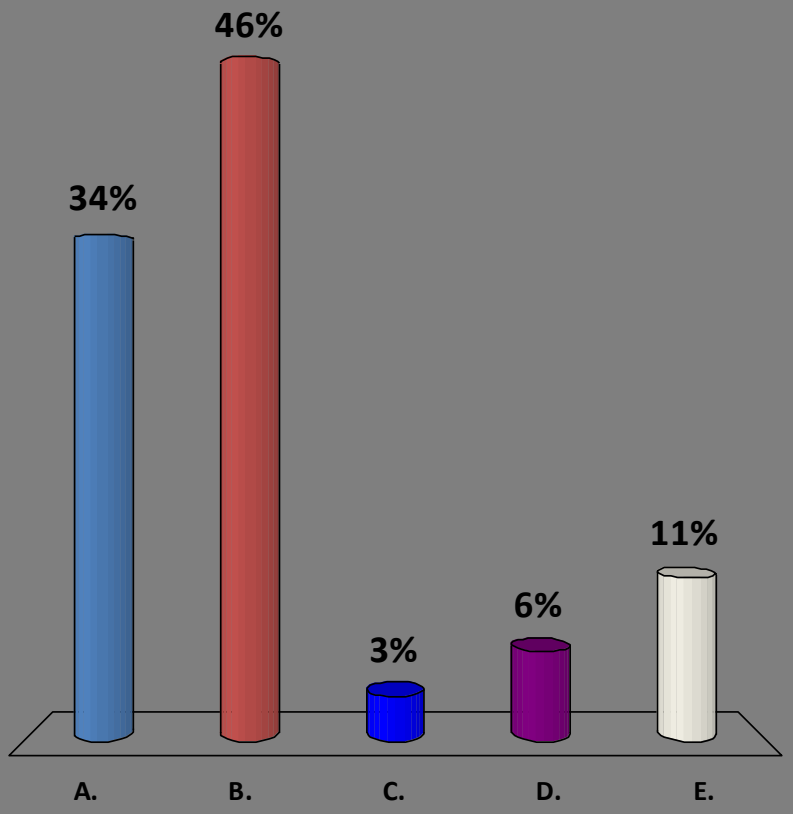
You can click as many times as you want to change your answer, but it is only the *last* answer that will count

Please leave your clicker on the table.

I will collect it once the session is over.

Let's Test the device.
This is how I feel today :

A. I feel great and motivated.
B. I feel good and ready to start the program.
C. I feel ok and motivated but am worried about the work I left behind.
D. I feel very worried with the work I left behind.
E. None of the above

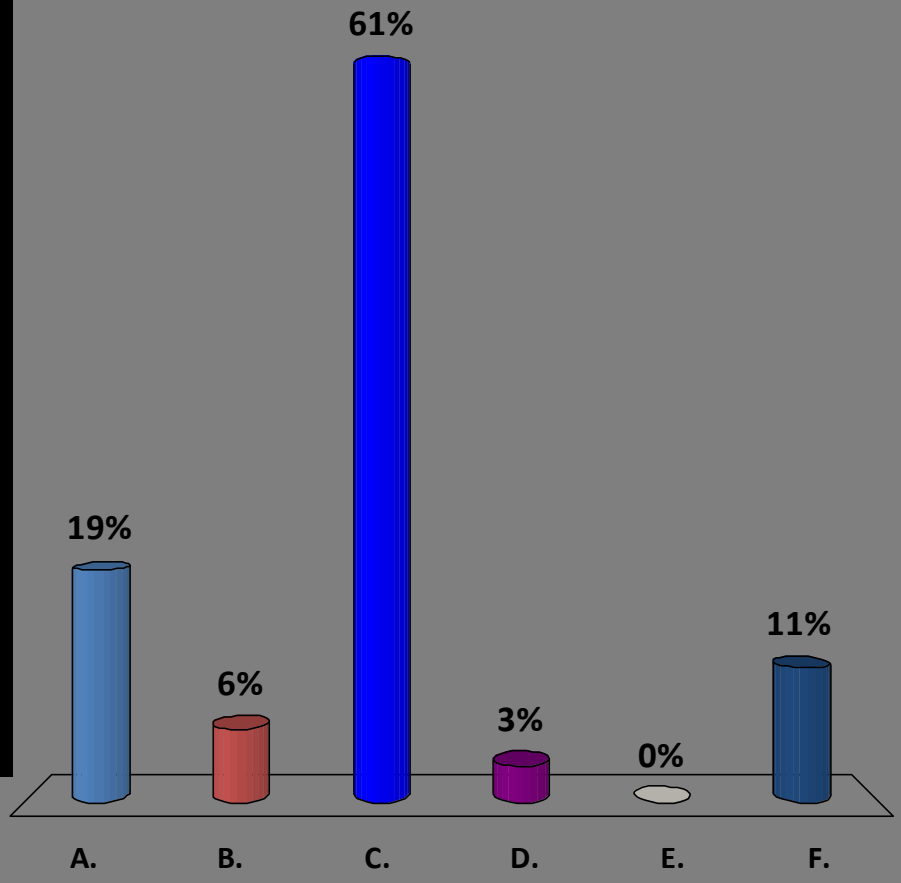


1

About yourself

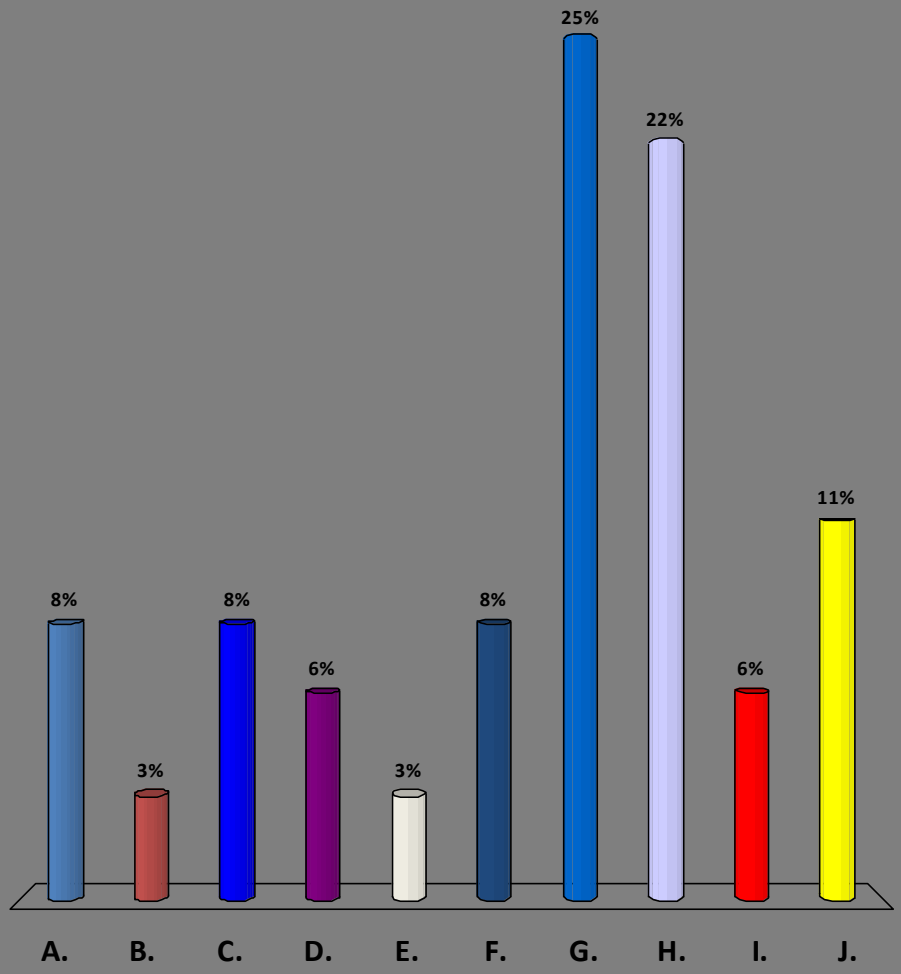
I work for:

A. National Government
B. Provincial Government
C. Local Government
D. Private Sector
E. NGO/non profit
F. Other



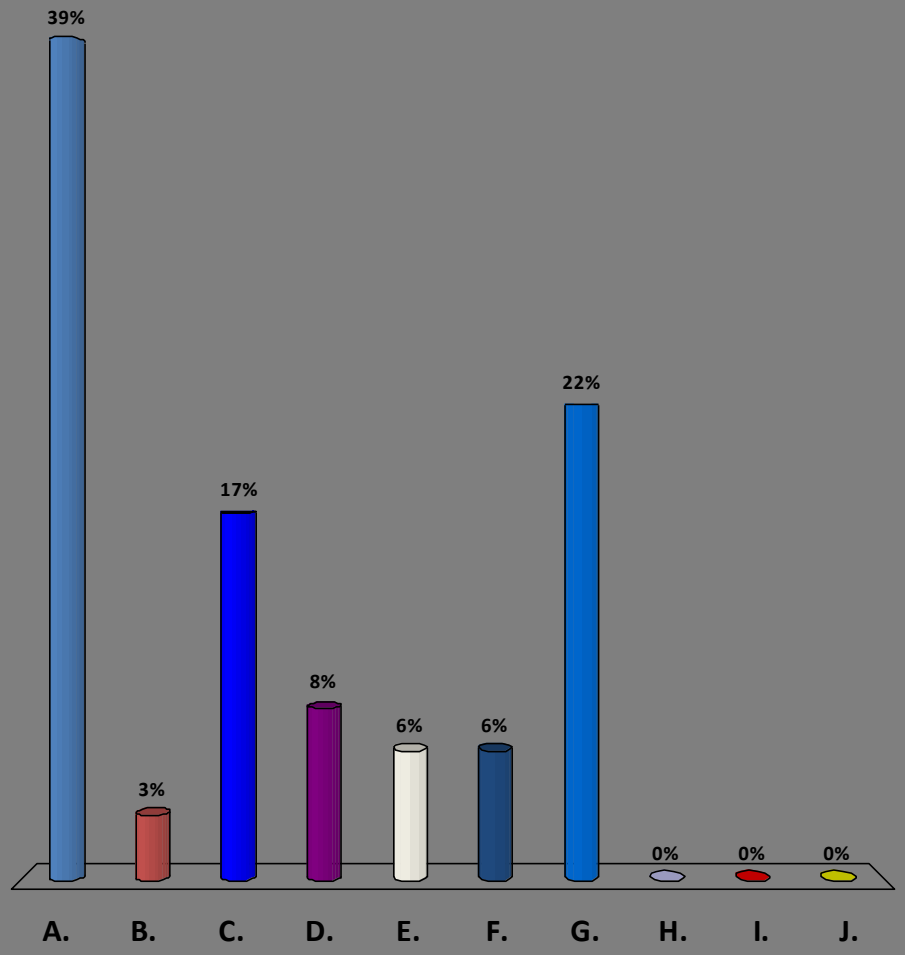
What is your position in your organization?

A. The mayor
B. Vice mayor
C. Councillor
D. Permanent Secretary
E. Director General
F. Deputy Director
G. Chief /Head of department
H. Senior Executive Officer
I. Professional staff
J. Other



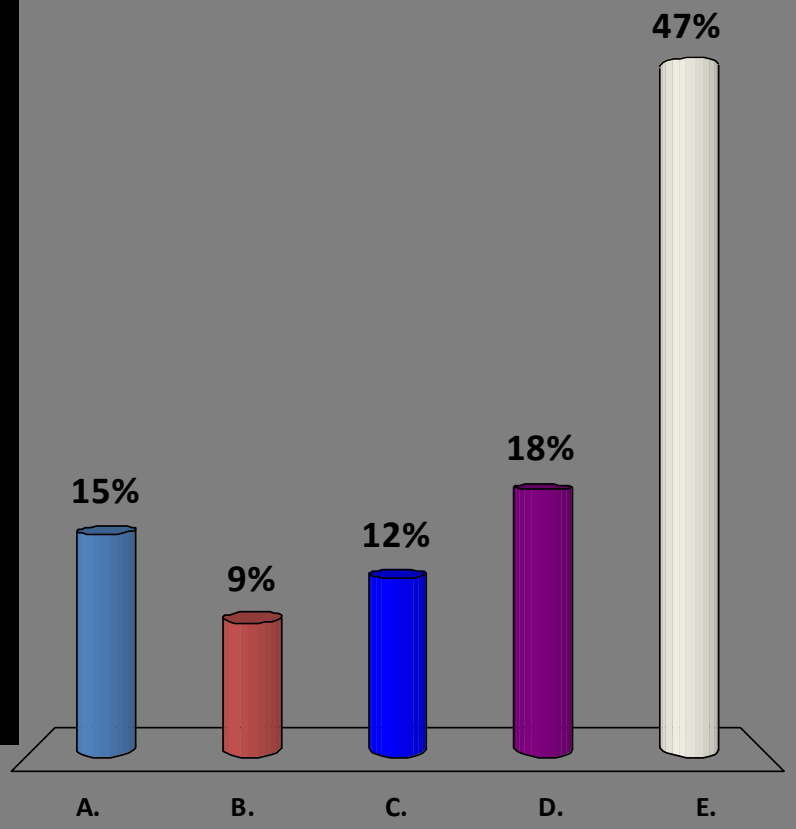
I am:

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



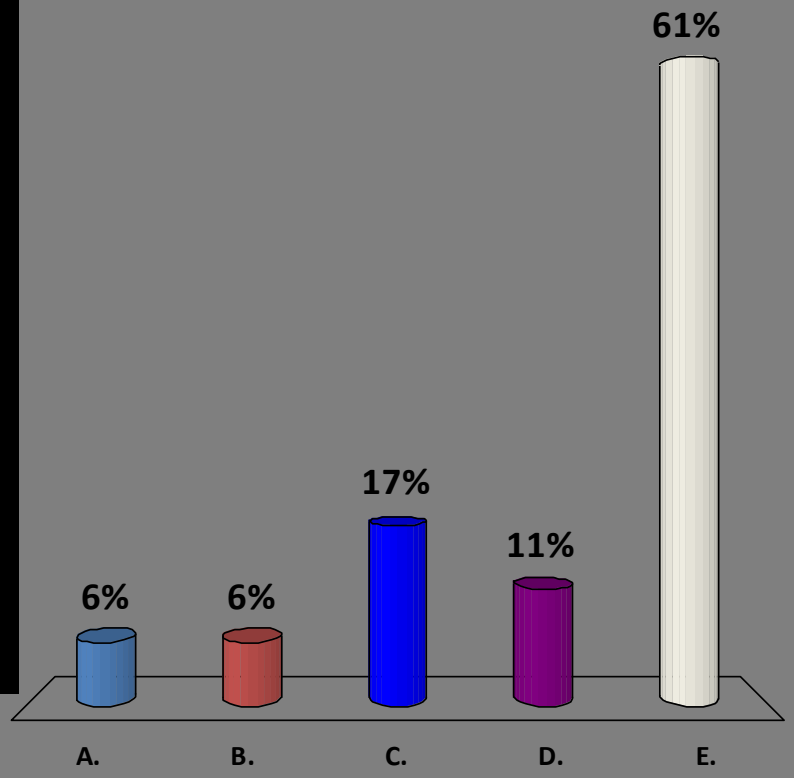
How many years of experience do you have working in the field of housing and urban development?

A. Less than 3 years
B. Between 3 and 5 years
C. Between 5 and 10 years
D. Between 10 and 15 years
E. More than 15 years



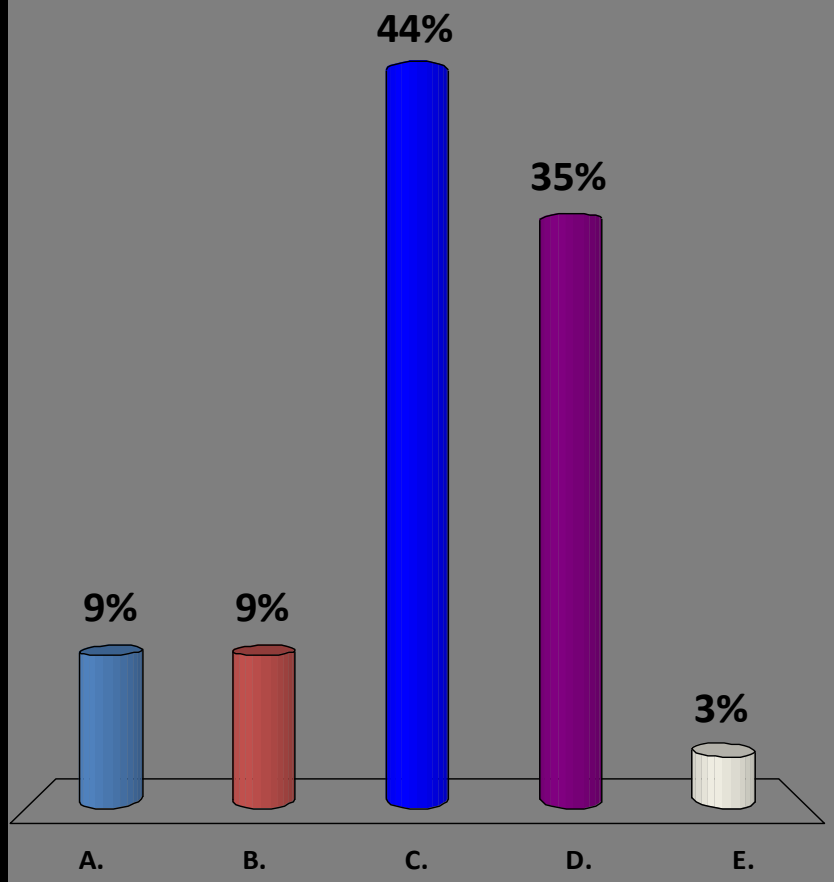
How many years of experience do you have working in the public sector/government?

A. Less than 3 years
B. Between 3 and 5 years
C. Between 5 and 10 years
D. Between 10 and 15 years
E. More than 15 years



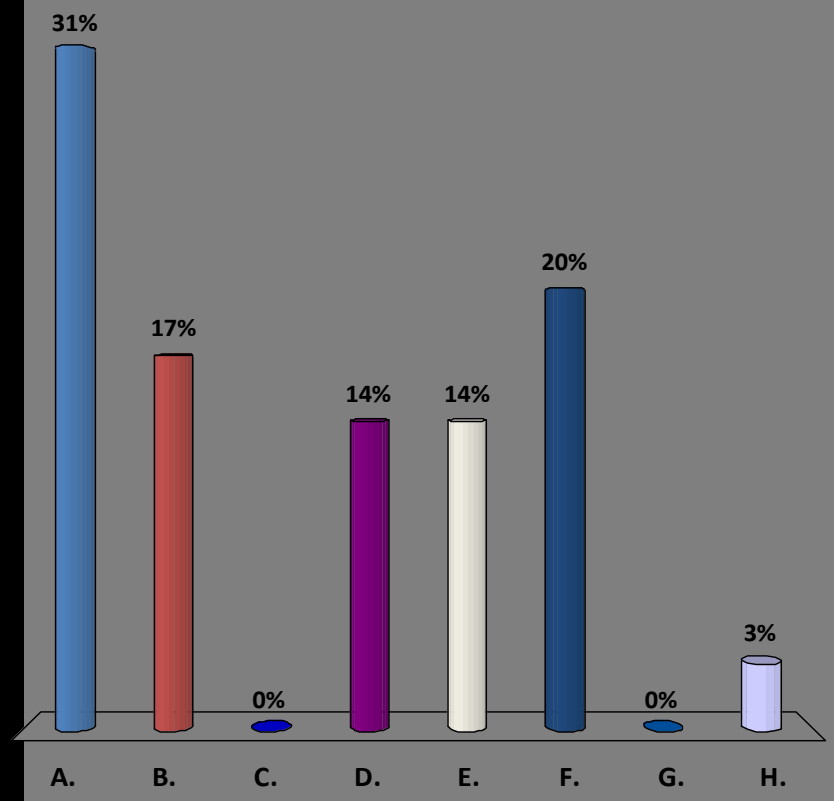
Select what applies to you:

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



What is the most critical issue in the city where you live and work?

A. Fast urban population growth
B. Inadequate solid waste management
C. Poor access to water and sanitation
D. Unemployment and economic informality
E. Income inequality and social exclusion
F. Informal occupation of land
G. Migrants and refugees
H. None of the above

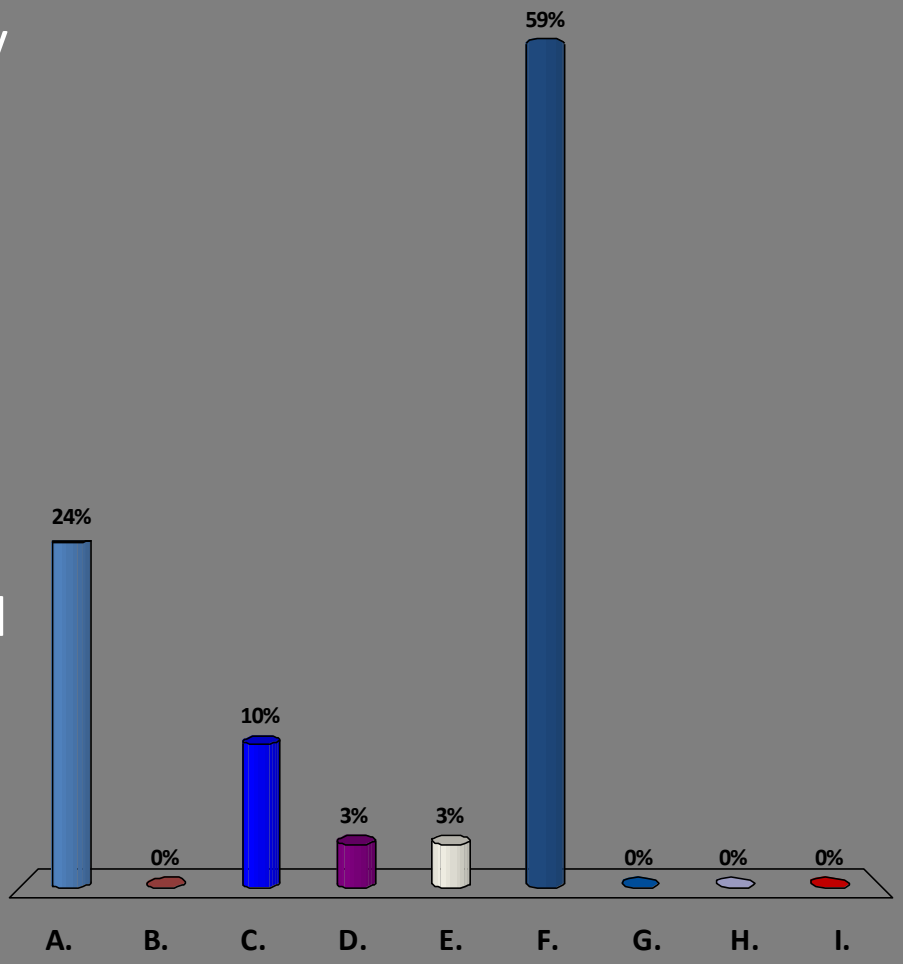


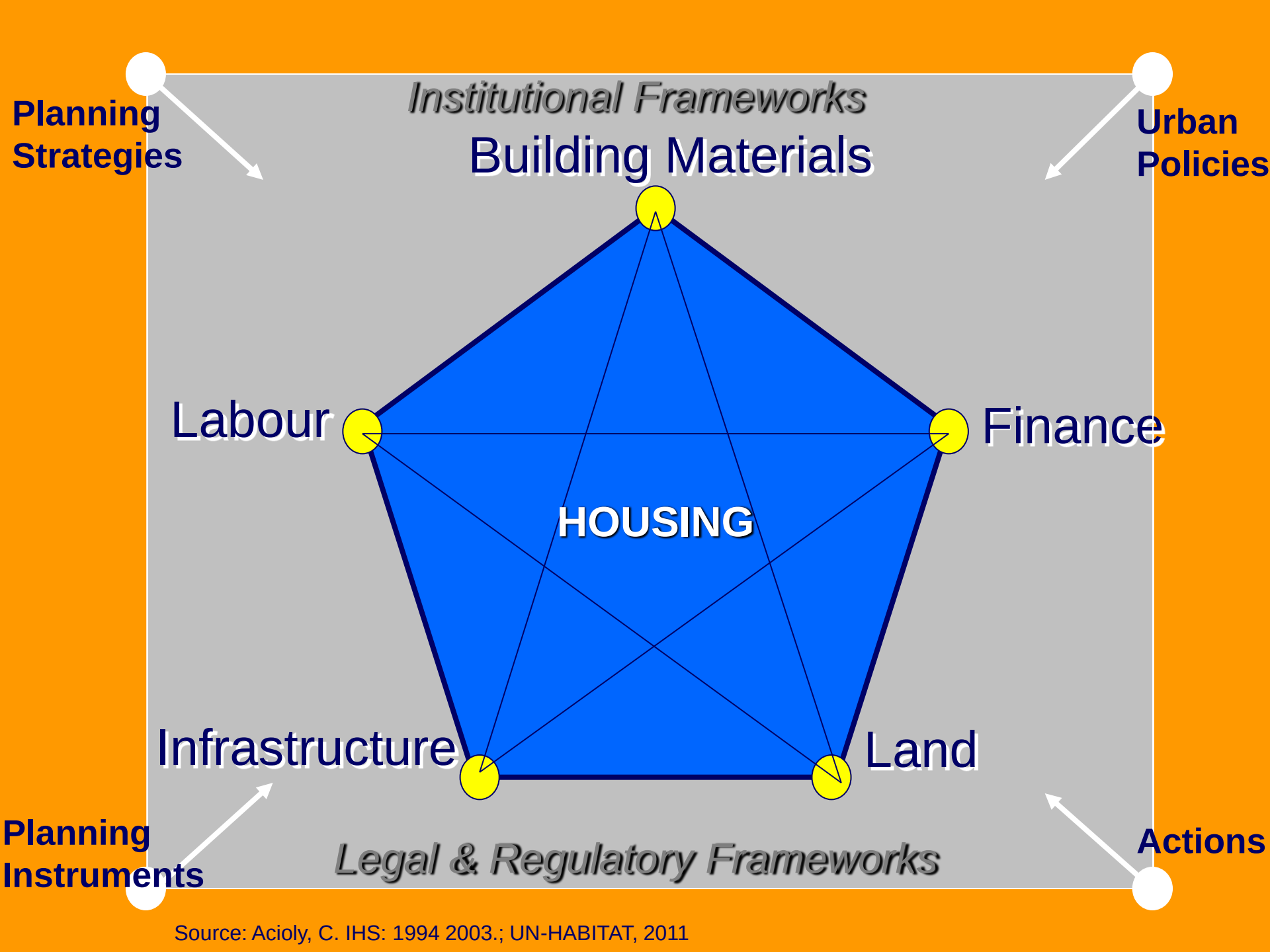
2

The Housing Quiz

Housing is:

A. A basic human need
B. A building, a shelter comprised of four walls and roof on a piece of land
C. A human right that should be recognized, protected and fulfilled by governments
D. A commodity with a price and a place to live in dignity, peace and security
E. A social good to be provided by the State.
F. A basic need and a human right
G. An economic sector
H. A commodity that can be bought and sold in the market
I. None of the above

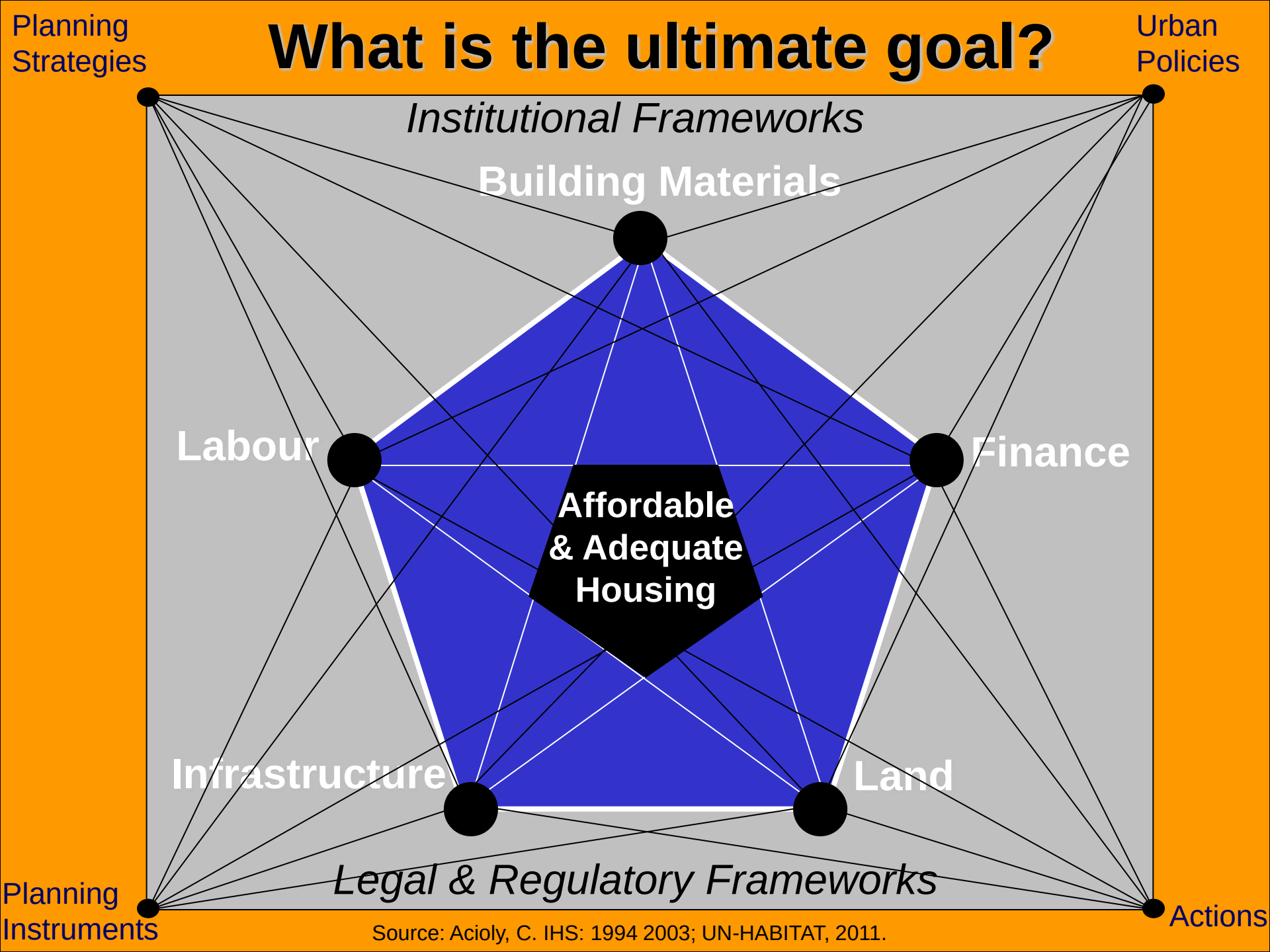




Source: Acioly, C. IHS: 1994 2003.; UN-HABITAT, 2011

UN HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

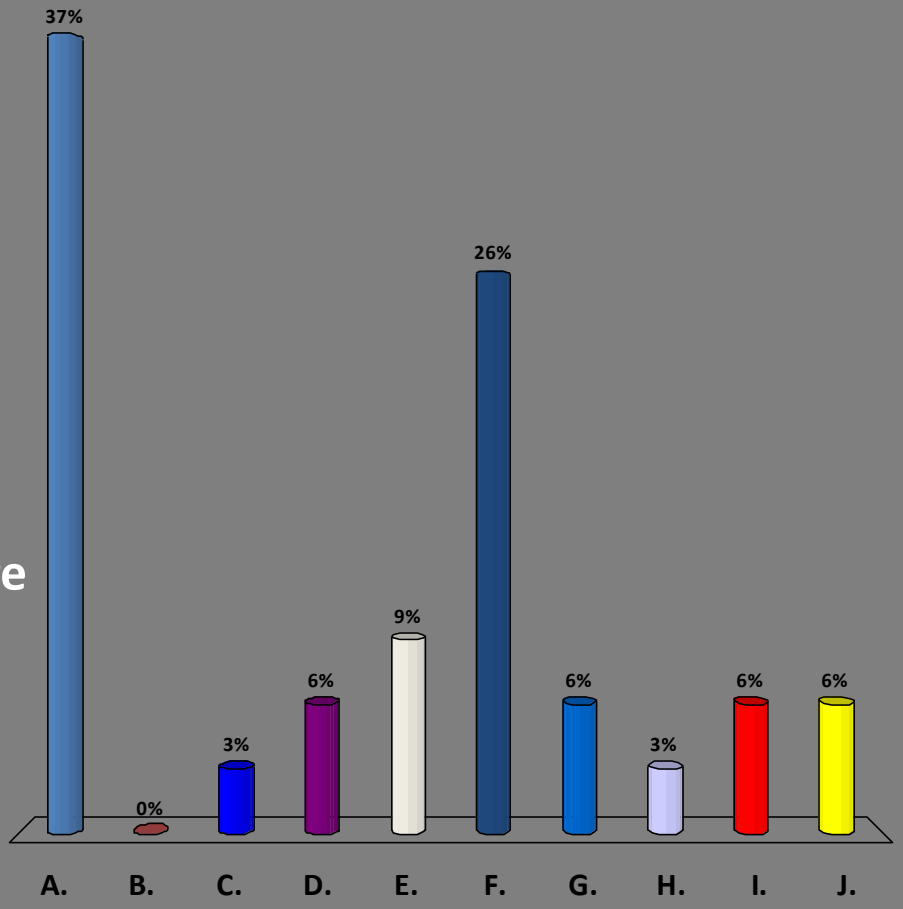
What is the ultimate goal?



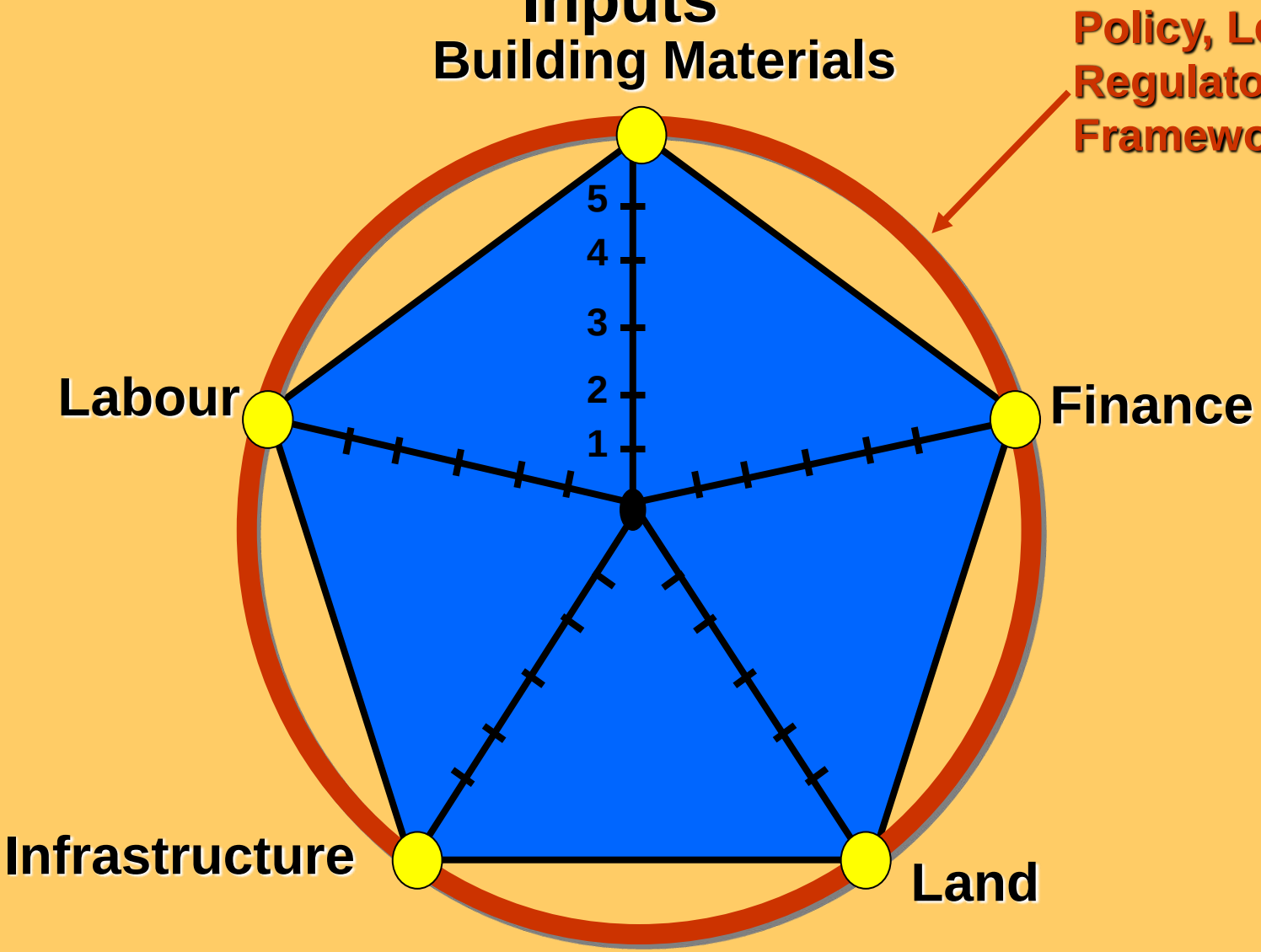
Source: Acioly, C. IHS: 1994 2003; UN-HABITAT, 2011.

What is the main cause of the housing problem in your country?

A. Poverty: people are poor and can't afford housing.
B. Lack of land
C. Lack of housing finance
D. Lack of affordable building materials
E. Cumbersome legal and institutional process that hinders land supply and development permits
F. Lack of policy and political will
G. Lack of investment in basic infrastructure
H. High cost of land
I. Migration and urban population growth
J. None of the above

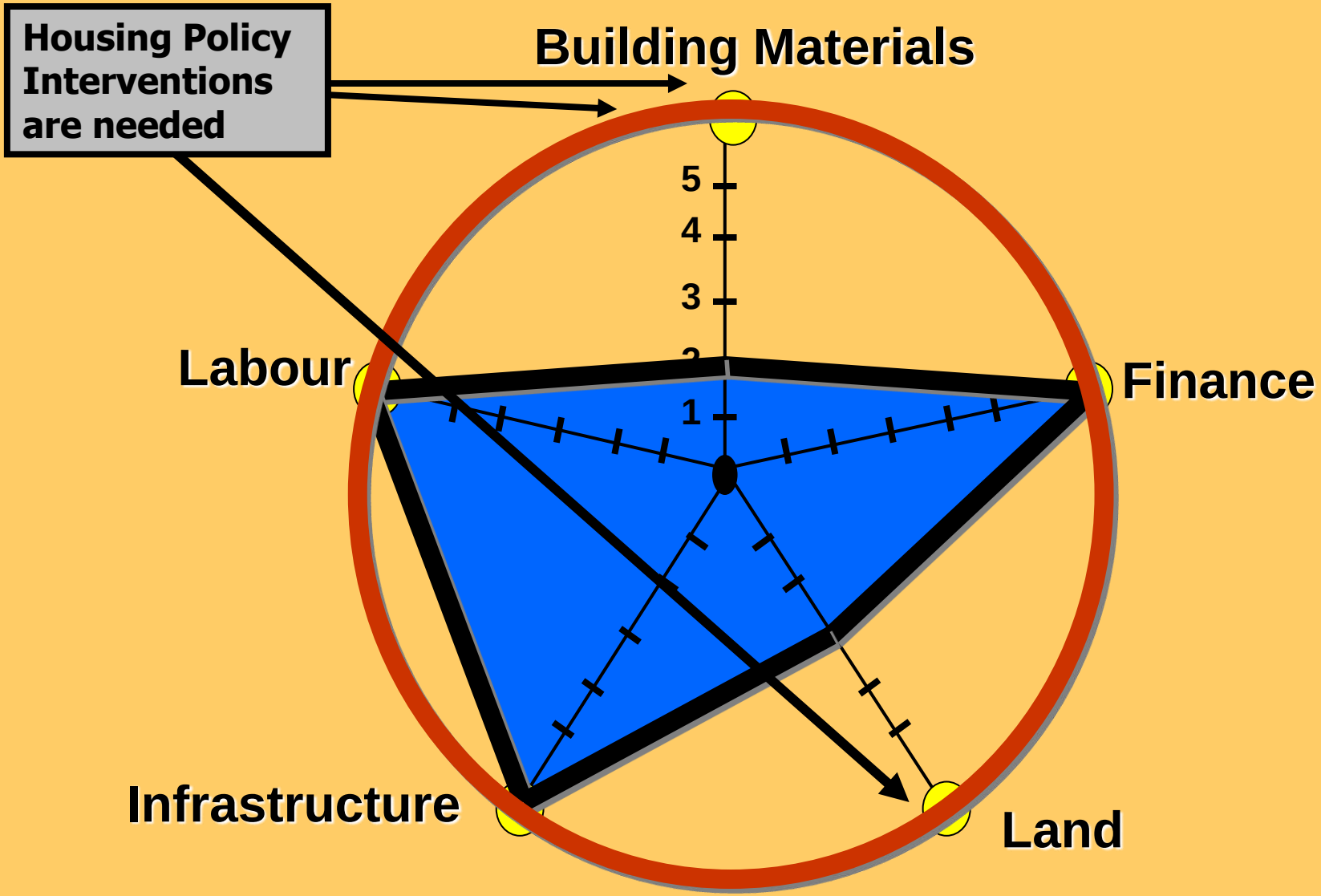


The Housing Diamond of Perfect Equilibrium of Inputs



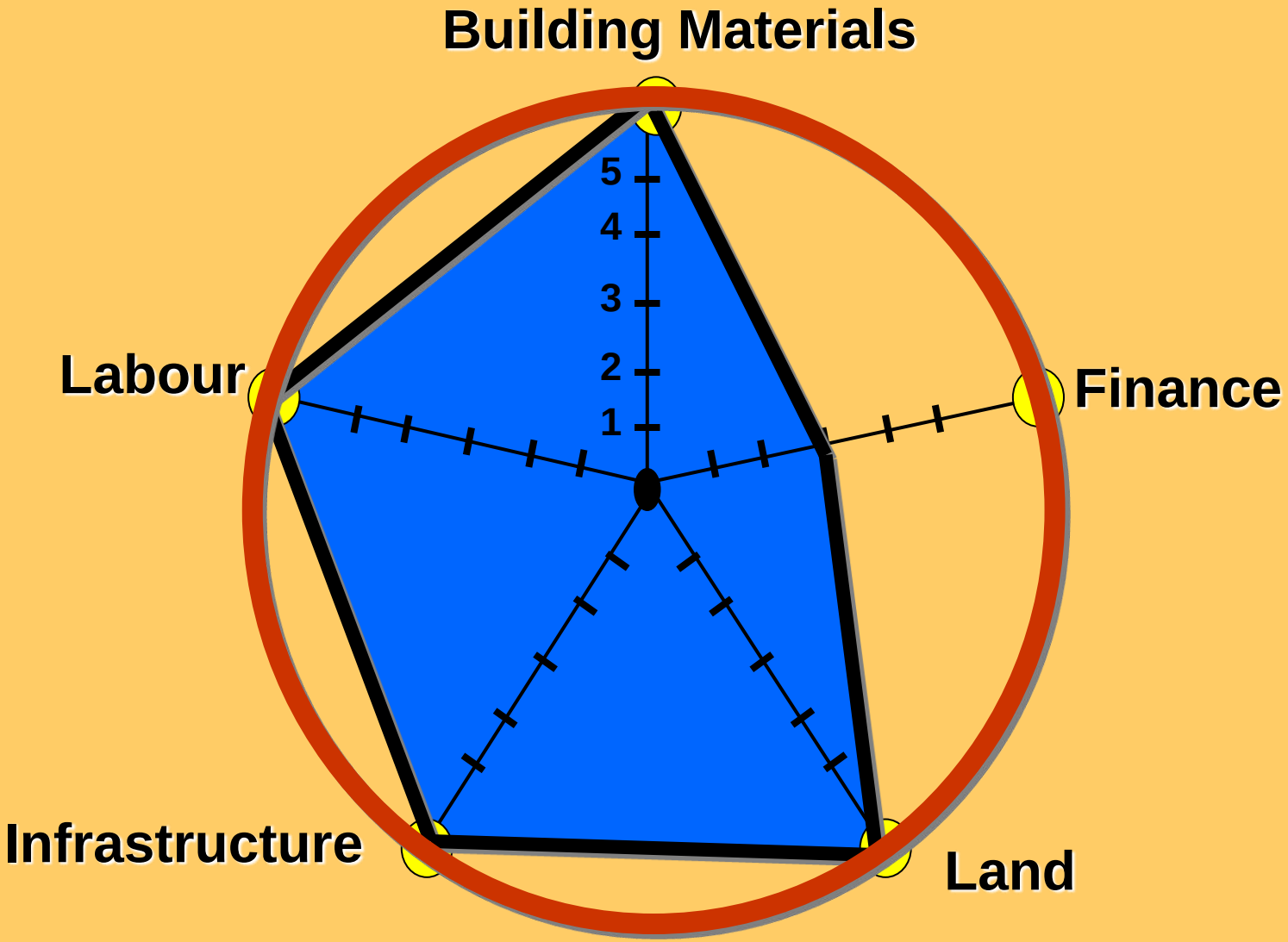
Source: Acioly, C. 1994; 2003; UN-HABITAT, 2011.

Scarcity of Land & Building Materials



Source: Acioly, C. 1994; 2003; UN-HABITAT, 2011.

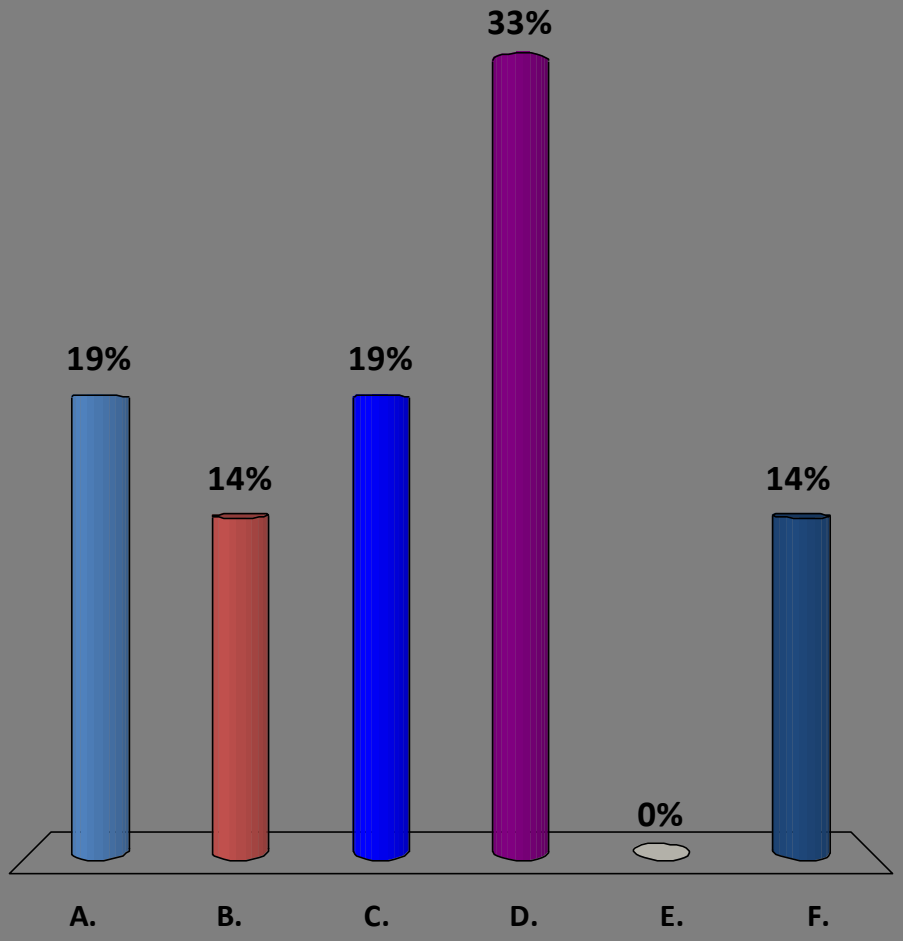
Scarcity of Housing Finance



Source: Acioly C. 1994; 2003; UN-HABITAT, 2011.

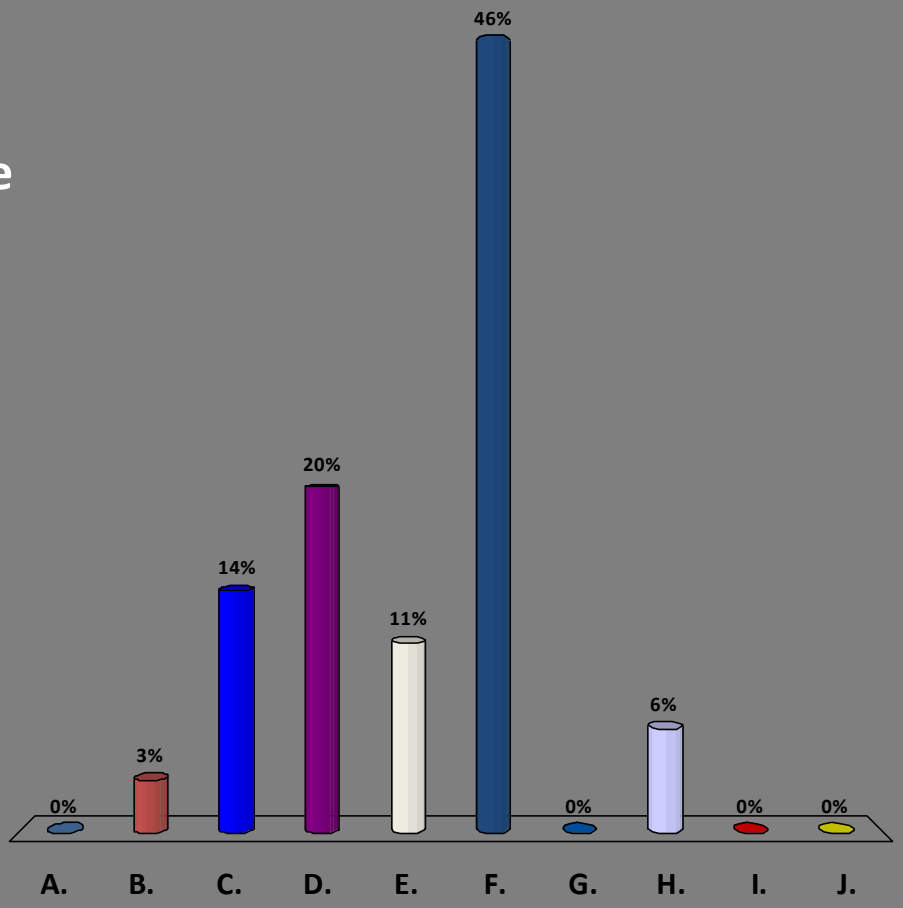
If you are asked to chose, what would be the most critical housing problem in your city?

A. Lack of serviced land for housing development
B. Price of housing is high and excludes a lot of people
C. Housing finance is not sufficiently developed and interest rates for housing mortgages are high.
D. Incomes are low and people cannot afford land and housing prices
E. Regulations and standards are beyond capacity of low income families
F. Slums & informal housing



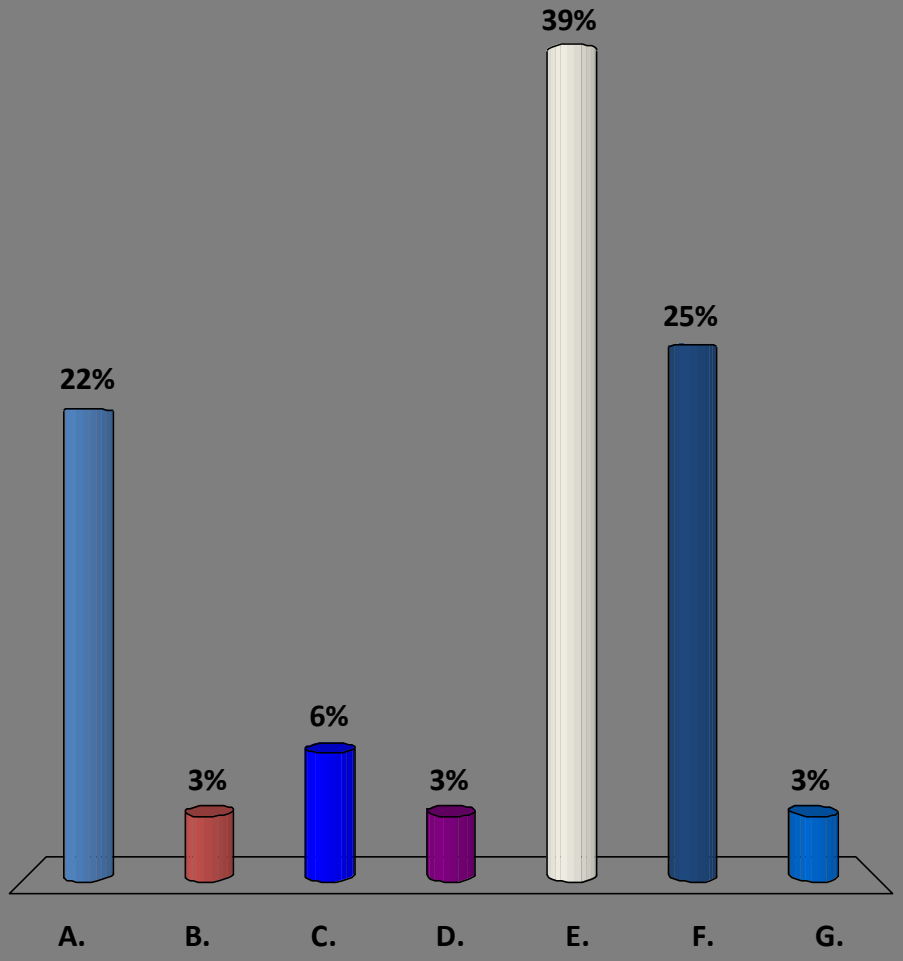
What are the consequences of the housing problems in your country?

A. There is an increase in rental housing and sub-renting
B. Increasing housing prices
C. Overcrowding
D. Deteriorating conditions in quality of life in neighborhoods
E. Housing market becomes speculative
F. Increase of Slums and informal settlements
G. Informal land markets
H. Social and spatial segregation
I. Popular dissatisfaction, violence and criminality
J. Corruption and illicit developments



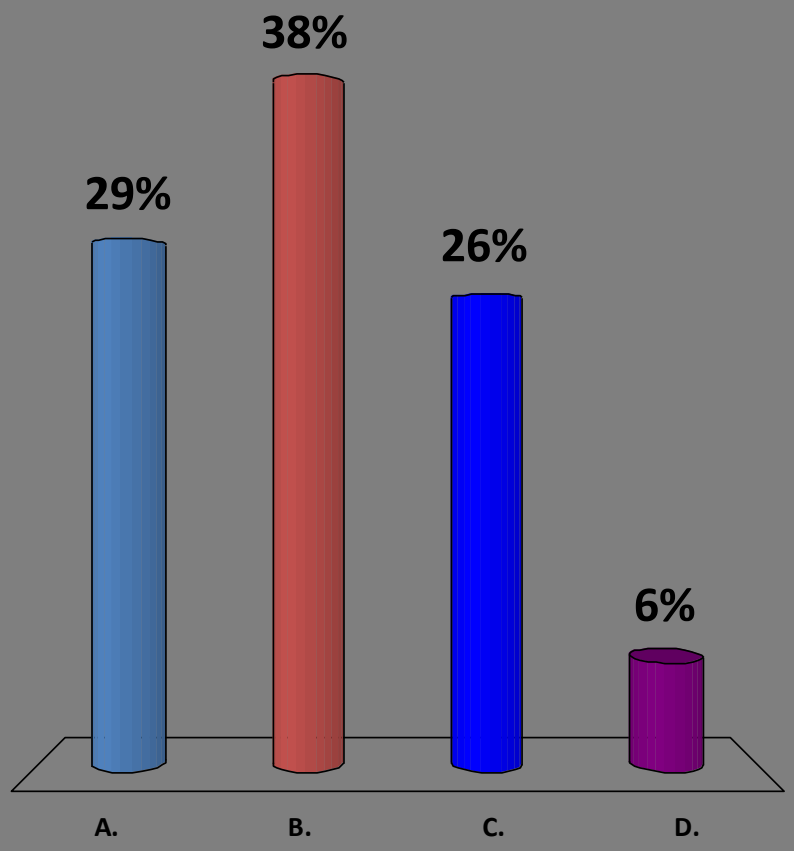
If I am asked to choose only 1 priority to solve the housing problem, I would choose to:

A. Increase availability of housing finance
B. Increase supply of land
C. Increase production of building materials
D. Improve the labor, technology and building industry
E. Improve people's income and ability to pay for housing
F. Undertake large scale investment in basic infrastructure
G. None of the above



If I am asked to design a housing strategy to improve accessibility to adequate housing in my country, with limited choices, my focus will be to:

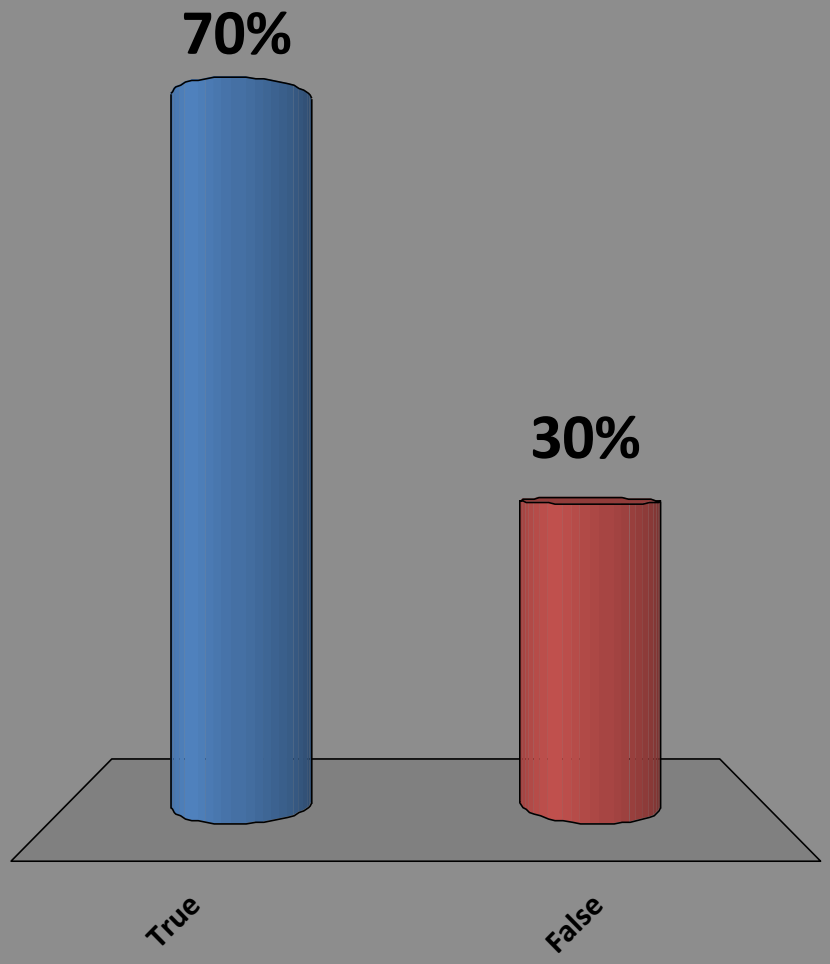
A. Improve legislation and regulations on property rights, housing finance and rental housing
B. Improve affordability and supply of financial services and income support
C. Improve supply of serviced land and resolve land delivery bottlenecks
D. Improve the design, construction process and overall quality of housing outputs.



In the UN Conference Habitat II, Istanbul, 1996, the Heads of State and Governments signatories of the Habitat Agenda agreed to promote the full and progressive realization of the right to adequate housing

A. True

B. False



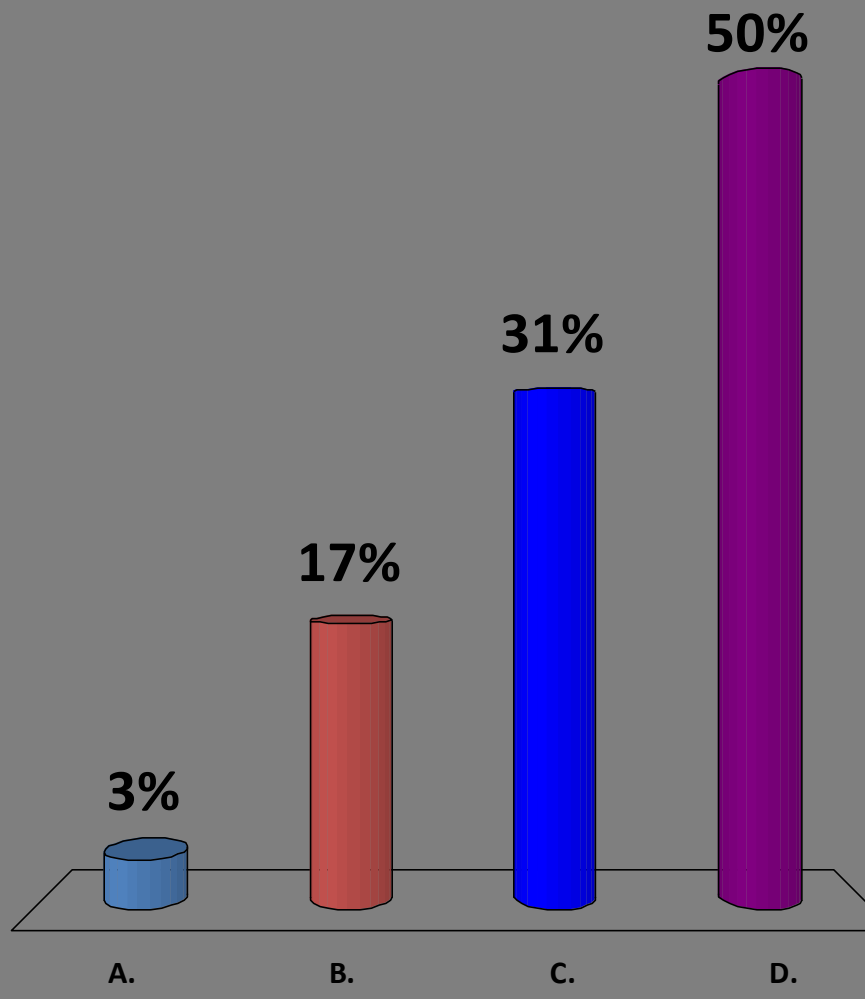
The right to adequate housing, as part of the right of every human being to have an adequate standard of living, is now a recognized human right. How is it defined??

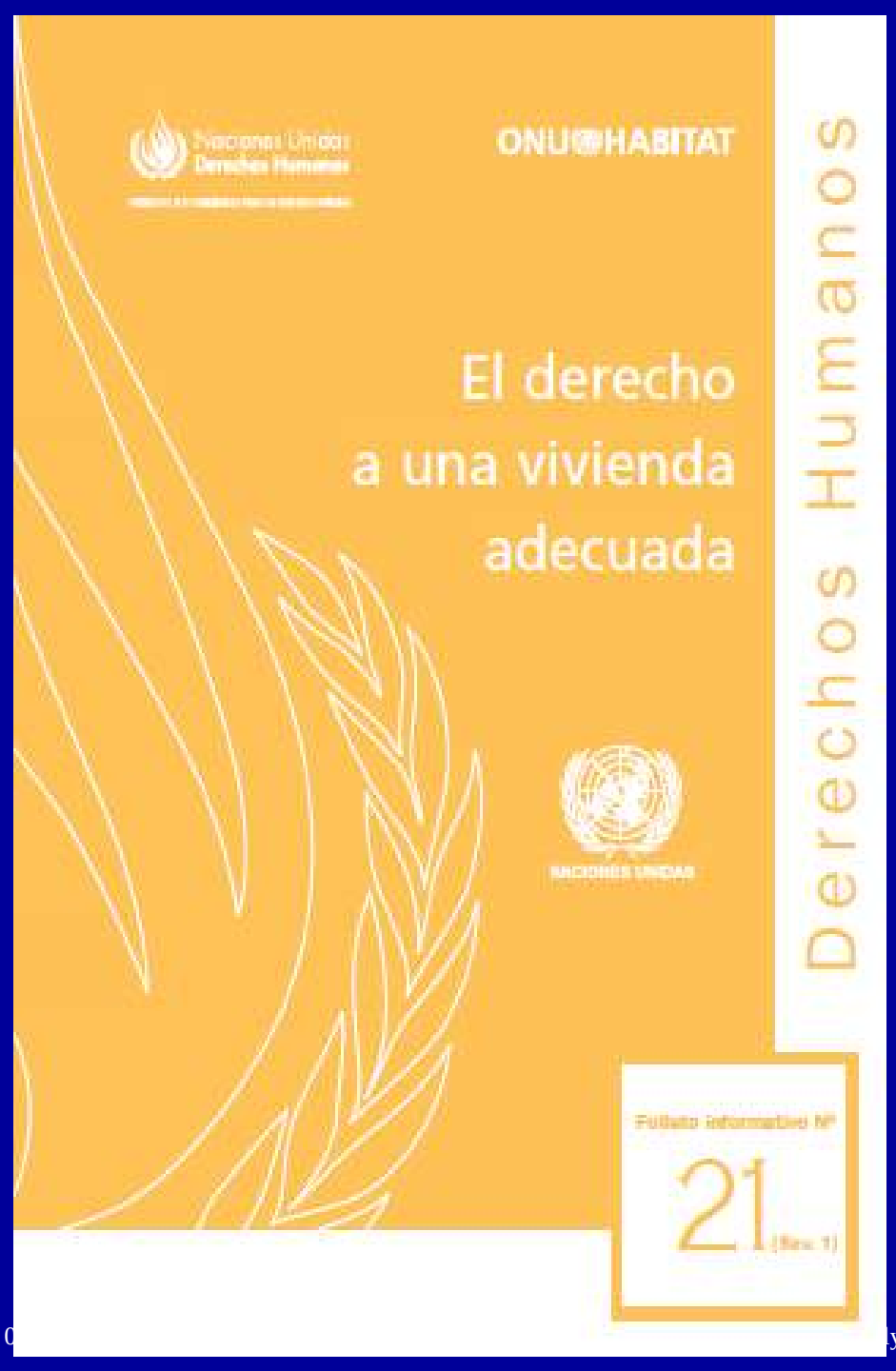
A. A roof and four walls built with permanent materials, connected to water supply and protected by a legal property document.

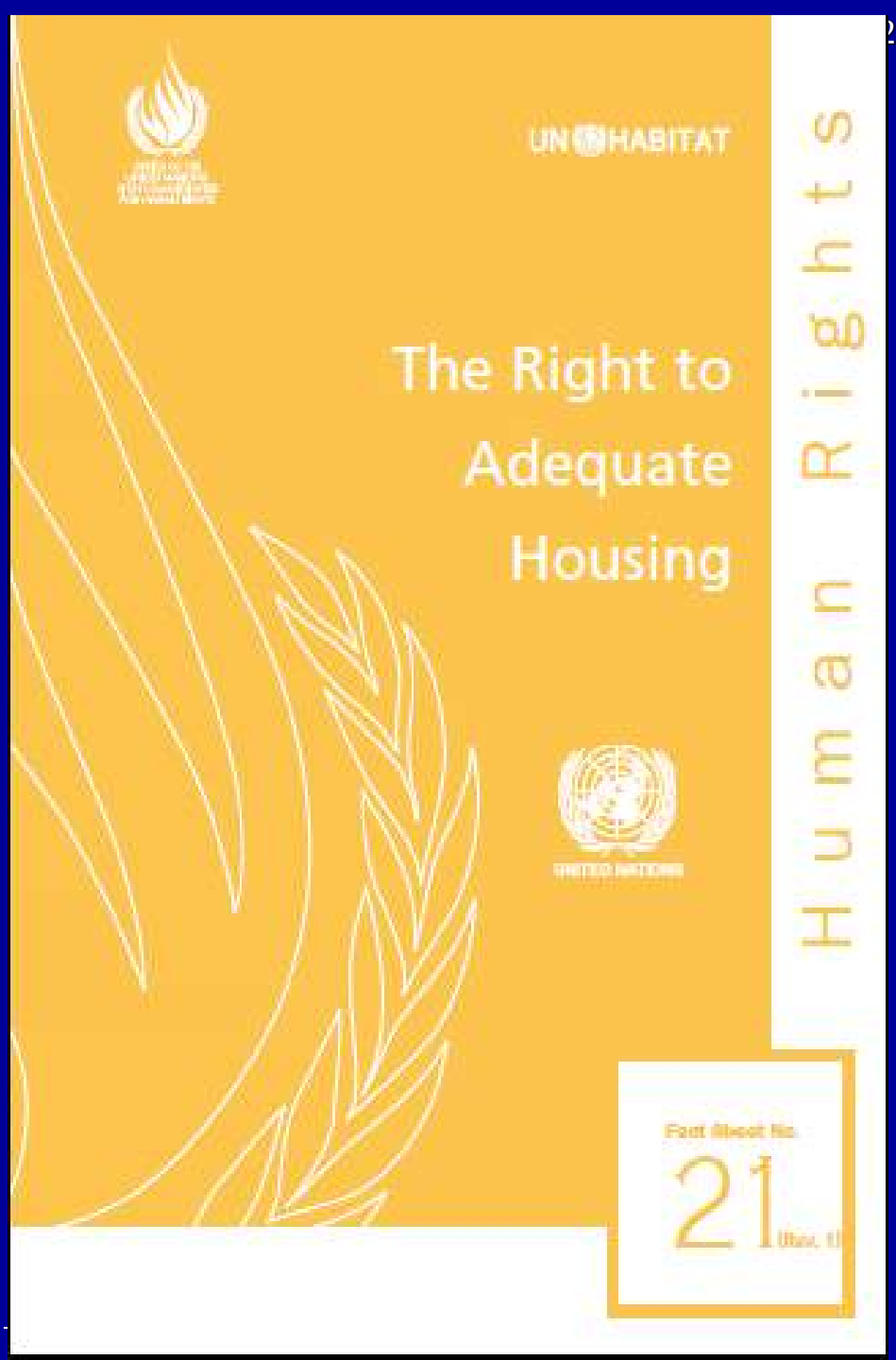
B. By Five dimensions: availability of finance, infrastructure, land, building materials and the labor force.

C. By Four dimensions: security of tenure, accessibility to water and sanitation, sufficient living space and safe building structure.

D. By Seven dimensions: security of tenure; availability of services, facilities, materials and infrastructure; adequate location, habitability , affordability, accessibility and cultural adequacy.

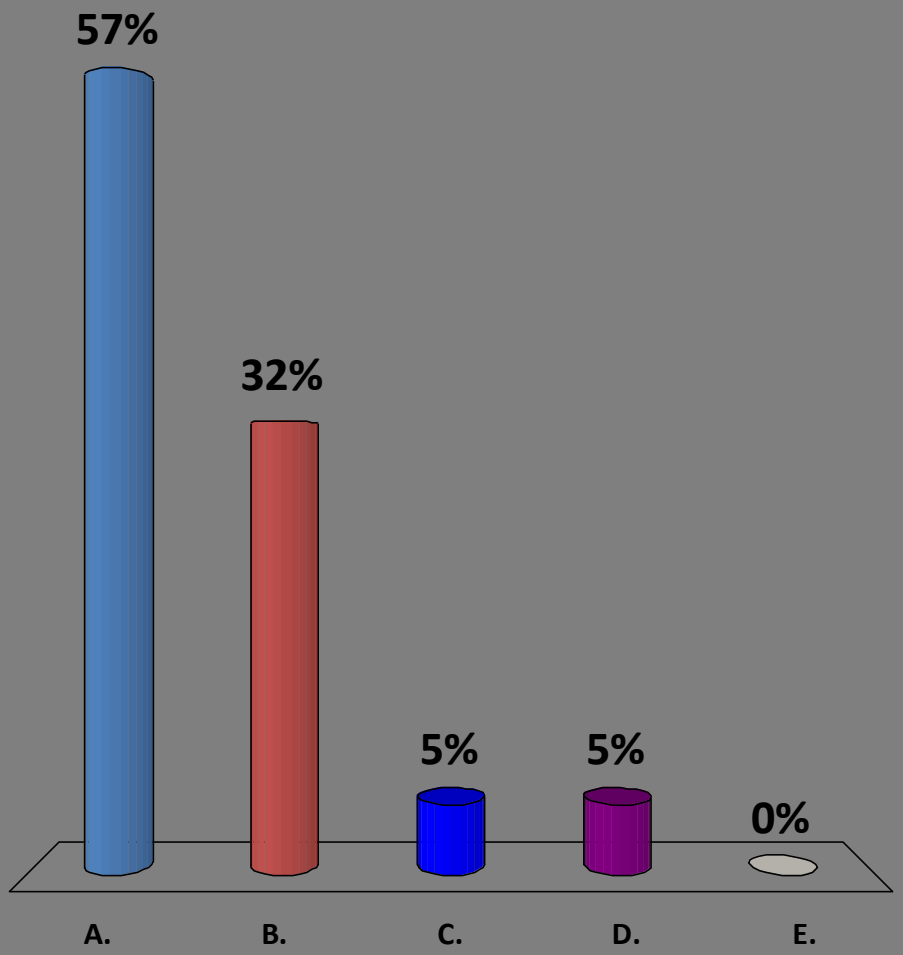



Naciones Unidas
Derechos Humanos
ONU-HABITAT
El derecho
a una vivienda
adecuada
NACIONES UNIDAS
Derechos Humanos
Folleto informativo Nº
21 (Rev. 1)


UN-HABITAT
The Right to
Adequate
Housing
UNITED NATIONS
Human Rights
Fact Sheet No.
21 (Rev. 1)

Access to adequate housing and cities without slums can only be achieved if housing policies manage to restructure the housing sector and bring housing solutions to scale, delivering affordable housing options in a wide range of size, standard, typology, price and location.

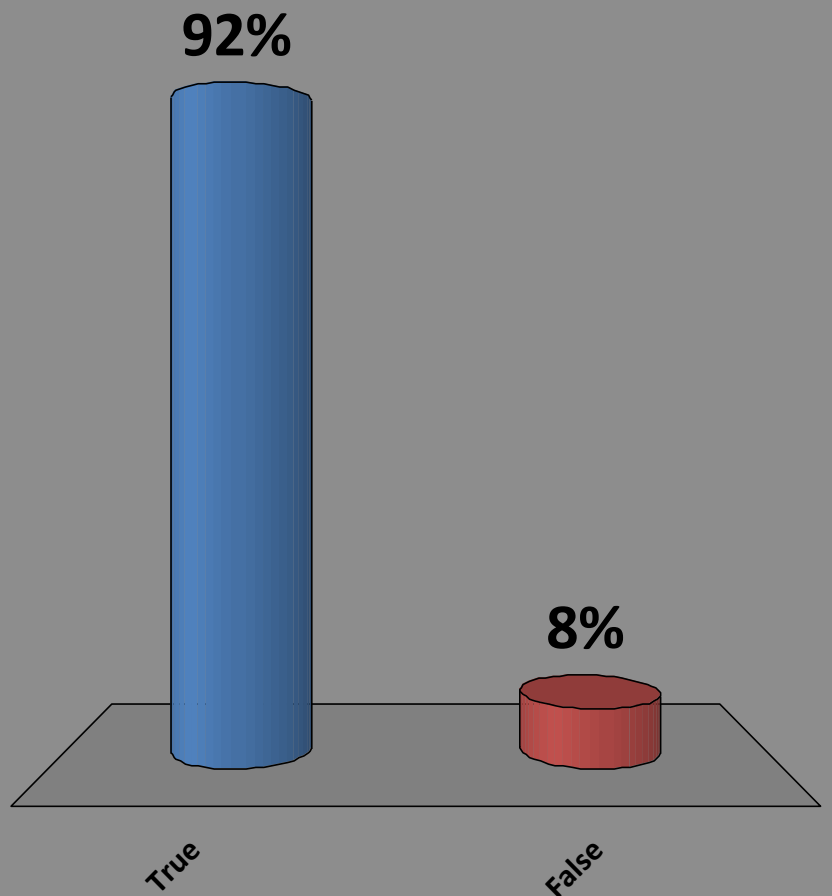
A. Strongly agree
B. Agree
C. Undecided
D. Disagree
E. Strongly disagree



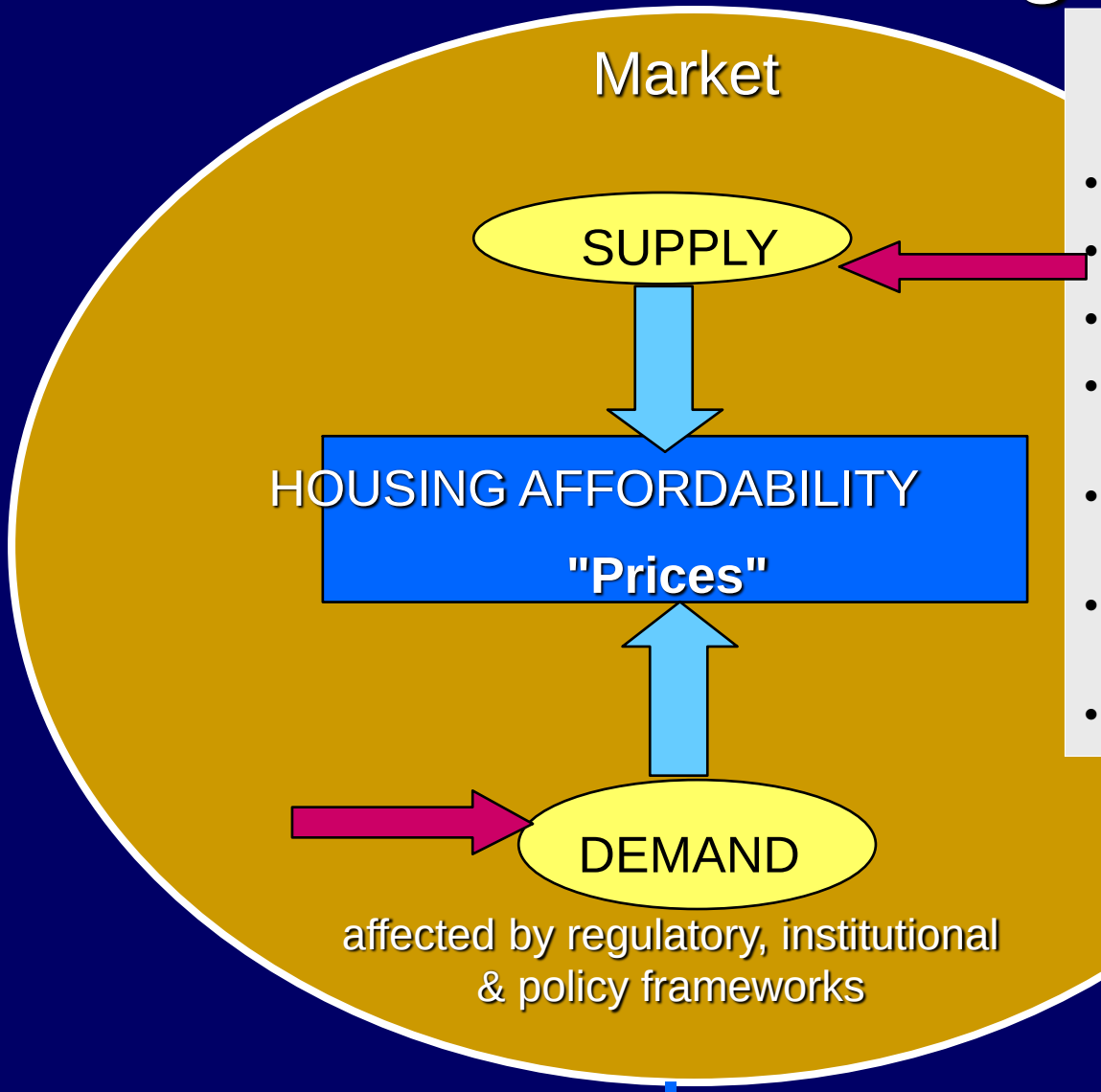
Housing markets and ultimately housing prices will be determined by supply and demand. The supply of housing will be directly affected by the availability of land, infrastructure, building materials and labor as well as by the organization of the building industry and the efficiency of urban planning.

A. True

B. False



The Context of Housing Policy



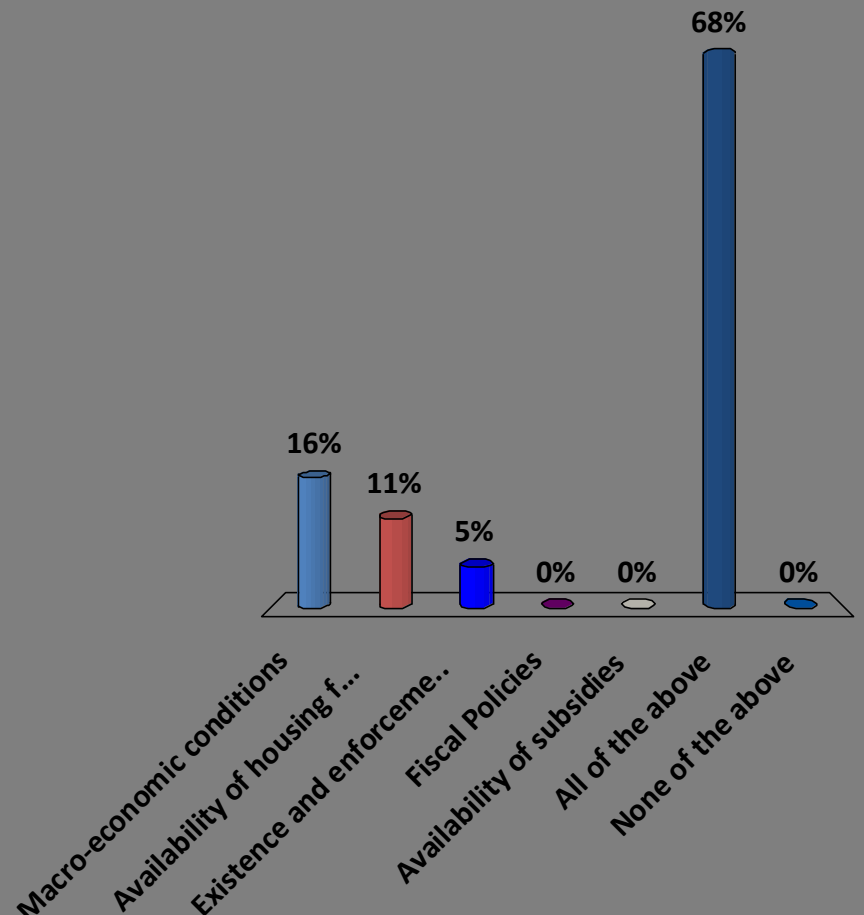
Affected by availability of:

- land
- Infrastructure
- Building Materials - BM
- Organisation Building Industry
- Skilled & Productive Labour
- Self-reliance BM production
- Urban Planning

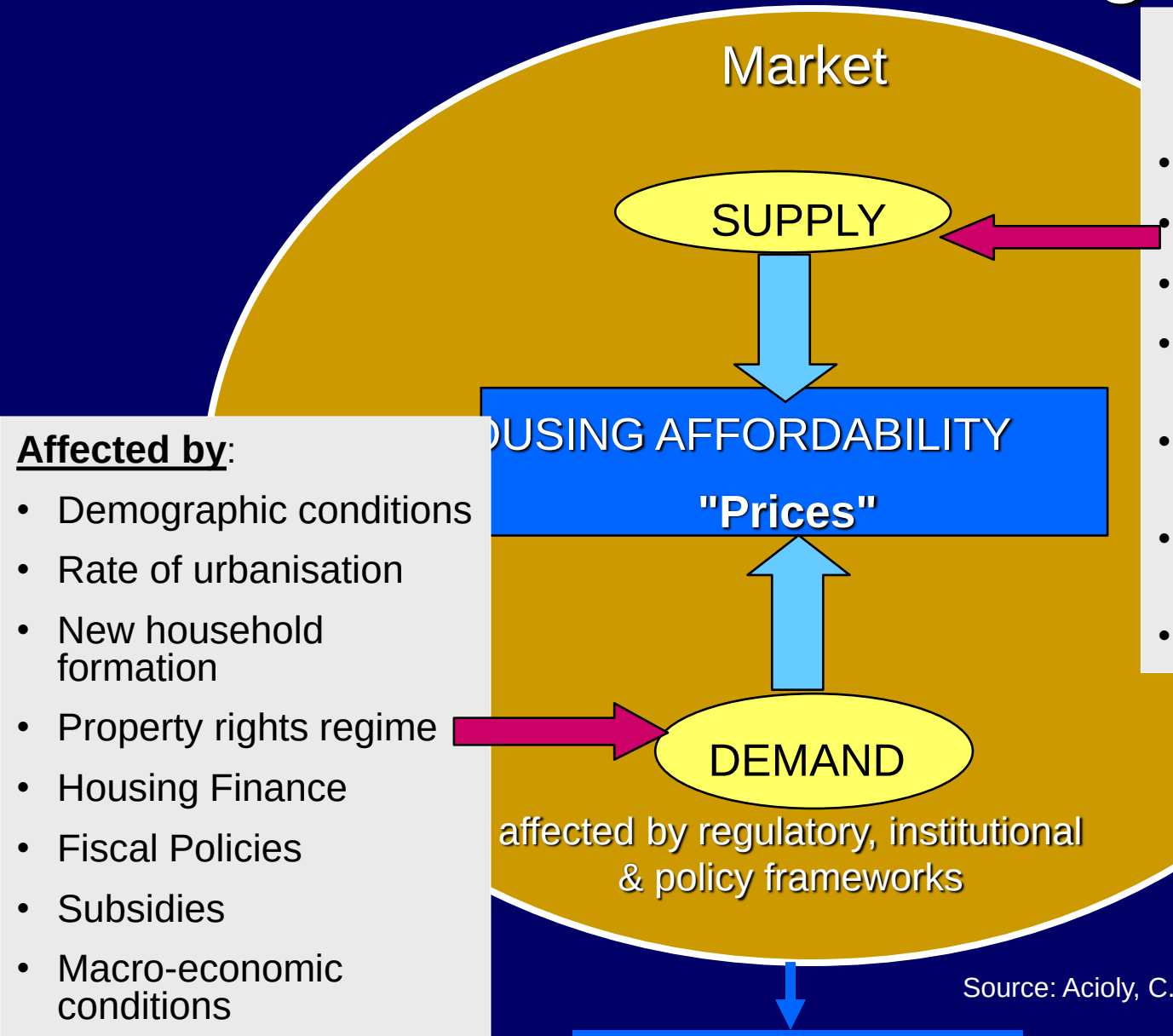
Source: Acioly, C. IHS: 1994 2003.; World Bank, 1993; UN-HABITAT, 2011.

Demographic trends, the rate of new household formation and the rates of urbanisation make housing demand more predictable. The demand for housing is mostly affected by…

A. Macro-economic conditions
B. Availability of housing finance
C. Existence and enforcement of property rights regime
D. Fiscal Policies
E. Availability of subsidies
F. All of the above



The Context of Housing Policy



Affected by availability of:

- land
- Infrastructure
- Building Materials - BM
- Organisation Building Industry
- Skilled & Productive Labour
- Self-reliance BM production
- Urban Planning

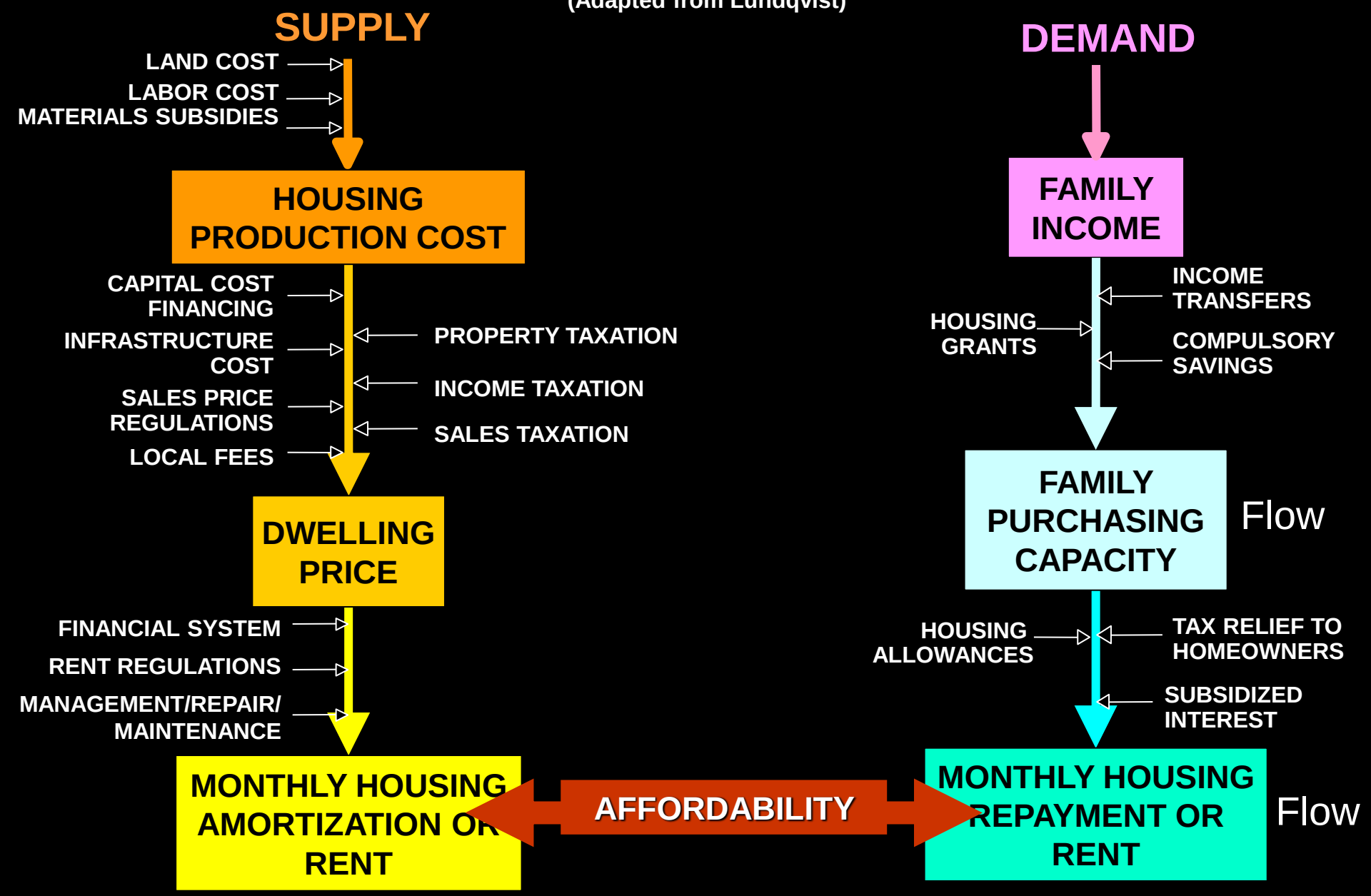
Affected by:

- Demographic conditions
- Rate of urbanisation
- New household formation
- Property rights regime
- Housing Finance
- Fiscal Policies
- Subsidies
- Macro-economic conditions

Source: Acioly, C. IHS: 1994 2003.; World Bank, 1993; UN-HABITAT, 2011.

POSSIBLE GOVERNMENT INTERVENTIONS

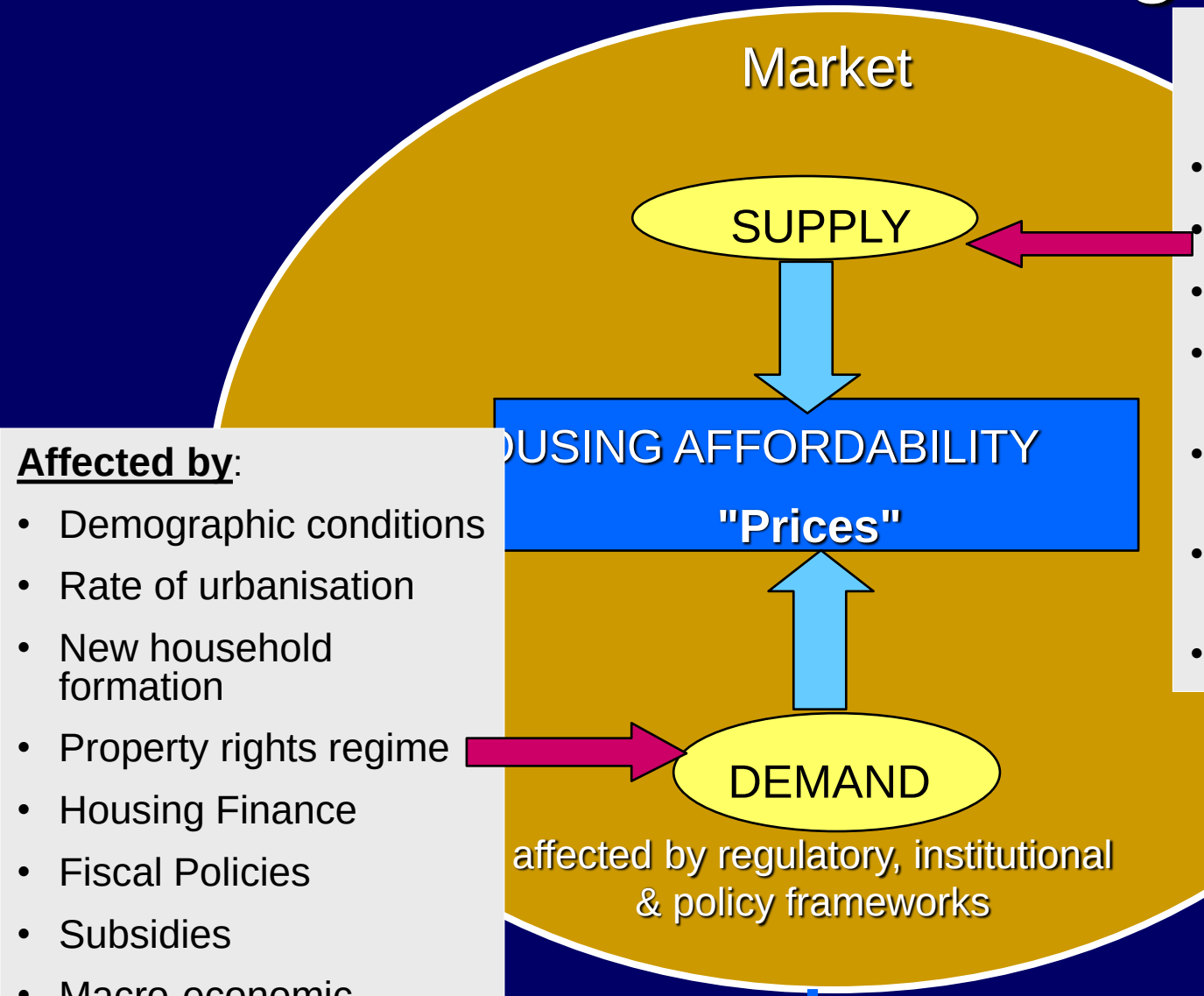
(Adapted from Lundqvist)



Understanding Housing Markets

The supply and demand and the behaviour of sellers, buyers, producers, consumers and government policies will determine prices.

The Context of Housing Policy



Affected by availability of:

- land
- Infrastructure
- Building Materials - BM
- Organisation Building Industry
- Skilled & Productive Labour
- Self-reliance BM production
- Urban Planning

Affected by:

- Demographic conditions
- Rate of urbanisation
- New household formation
- Property rights regime
- Housing Finance
- Fiscal Policies
- Subsidies
- Macro-economic conditions

OUTCOMES

Source: Acioly, C. IHS: 1994 2003.; World Bank, 1993; UN-HABITAT, 2011.

OUTCOMES OF HOUSING POLICIES

Scaled-up

Variety of Options

Diversity in Size, Location, Quality, Standard, Price

Freedom of choice

A Healthy Rental Sector is an integral part of a well-functioning housing system.

3

SLUMS
Informal Urbanization

What is the indicator that most efficiently measures informal settlements in your city?

A. % of housing built irregularly, without building permits

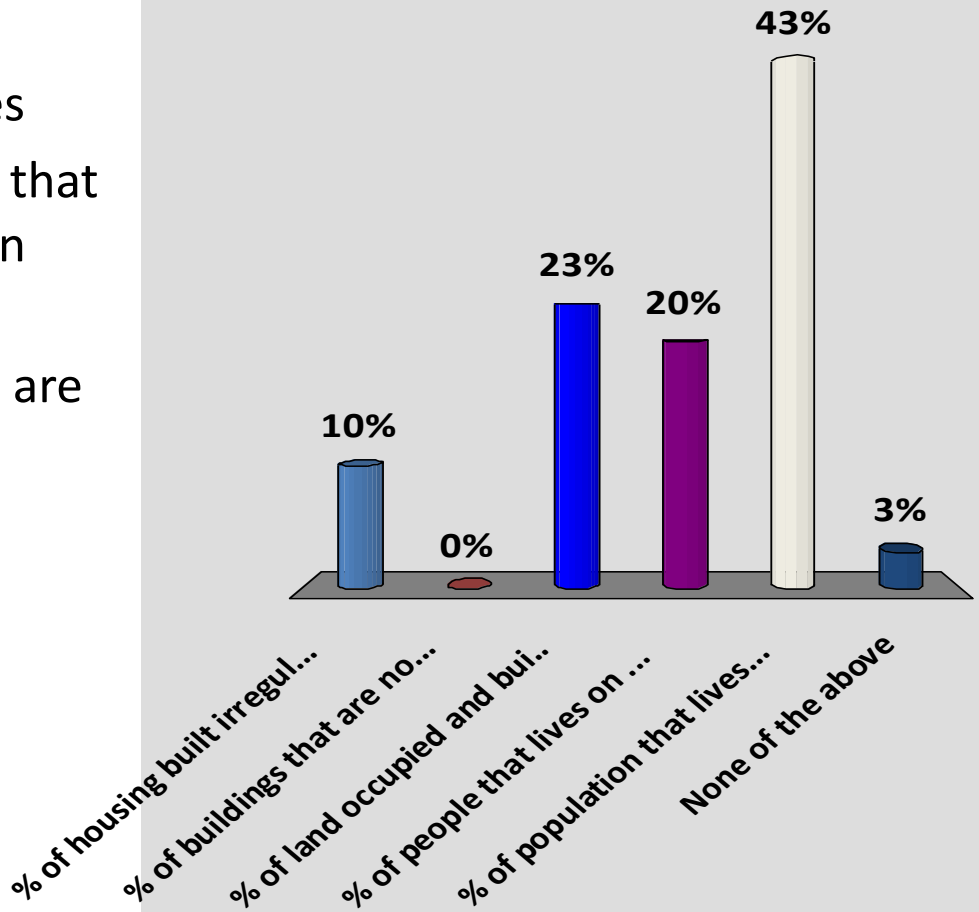
B. % of buildings that are not in accordance with the building codes

C. % of land occupied and built upon that is not in compliance with the urban planning laws and the master plan

D. % of people that lives on land that are occupied irregularly, without documentation or property title

E. % of population that lives in poor housing conditions and insecure property rights over the land they ocuppy

F. None of the above



What is a Slum Dweller according to UN-HABITAT?

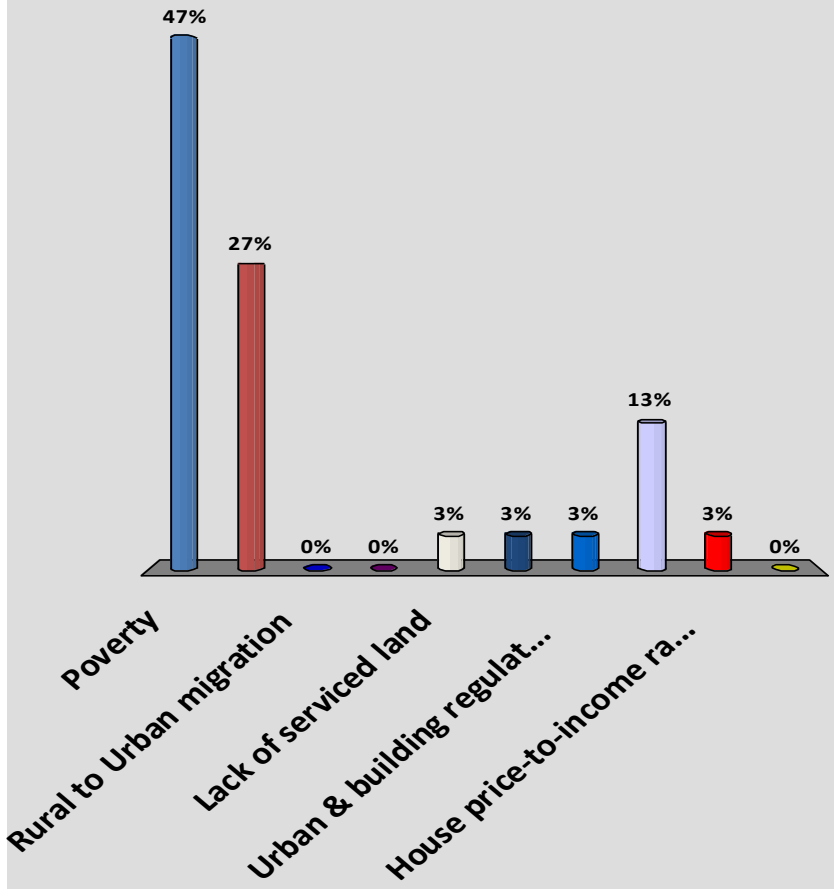
An operational definition.

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

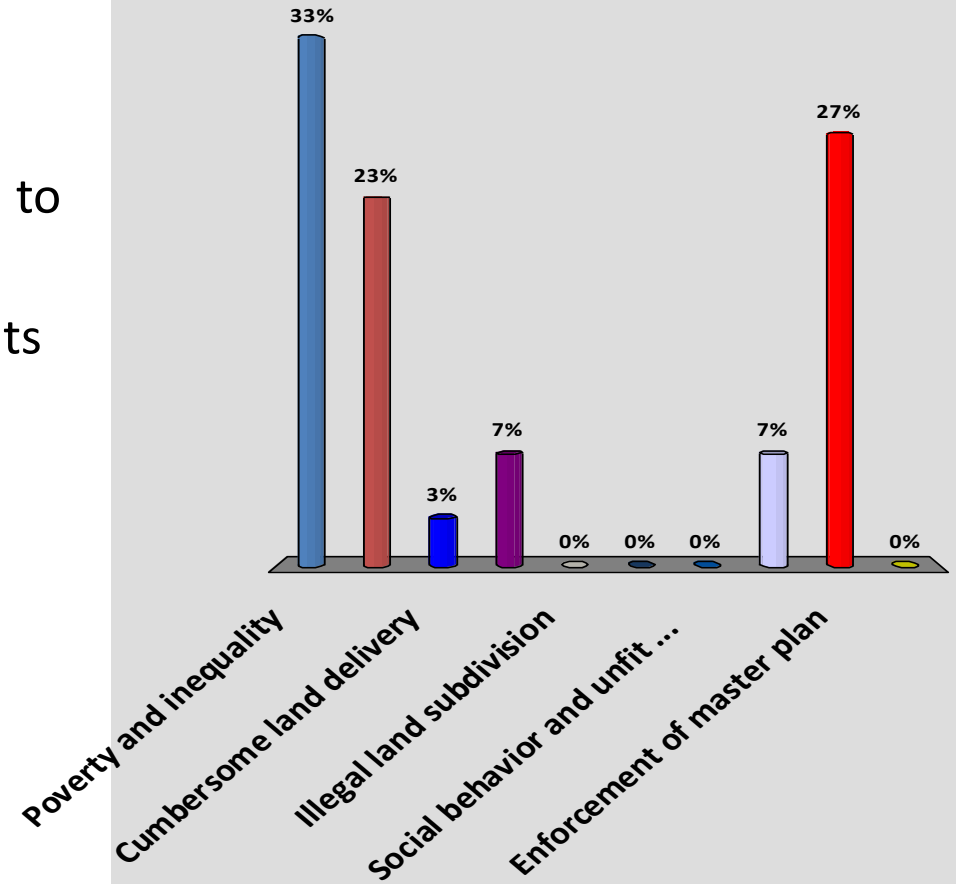
What is the main cause of informal settlements and slums?

A. Poverty
B. Lack of affordable housing
C. Rural to Urban migration
D. Opportunistic and illicit behavior
E. Lack of serviced land
F. Monopoly in urban land ownership
G. Urban & building regulations
H. Inadequate housing policy
I. House price-to-income ratio too high
J. None of the above



If I would have the power to decide on what problem to tackle as head of the city government, I would prioritize:

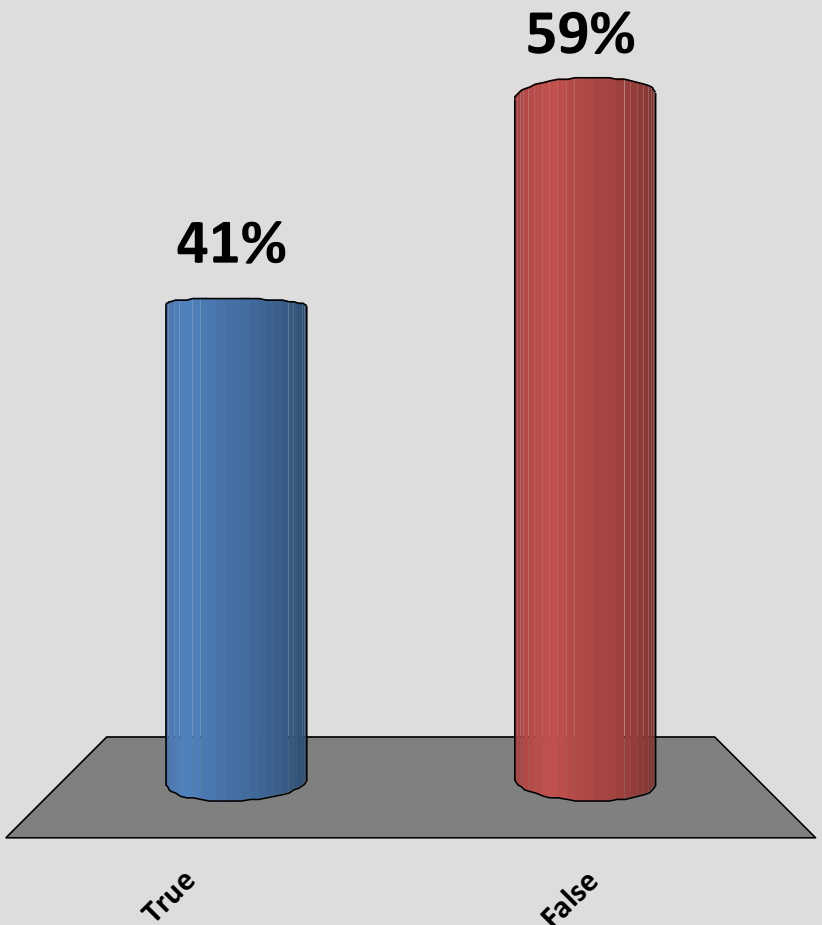
A. Poverty and inequality
B. Informal and unplanned urbanization
C. Cumbersome land delivery
D. Land markets and land prices
E. Illegal land subdivision
F. Urban population growth and rural to urban migration
G. Social behavior and unfit rural habits of migrants in the city
H. High demand for housing
I. Enforcement of master plan
J. None of the above



According to data published by UN-Habitat, 1 out of every 10 urban dweller in Africa lives in slums.

A. TRUE

B. FALSE



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%)

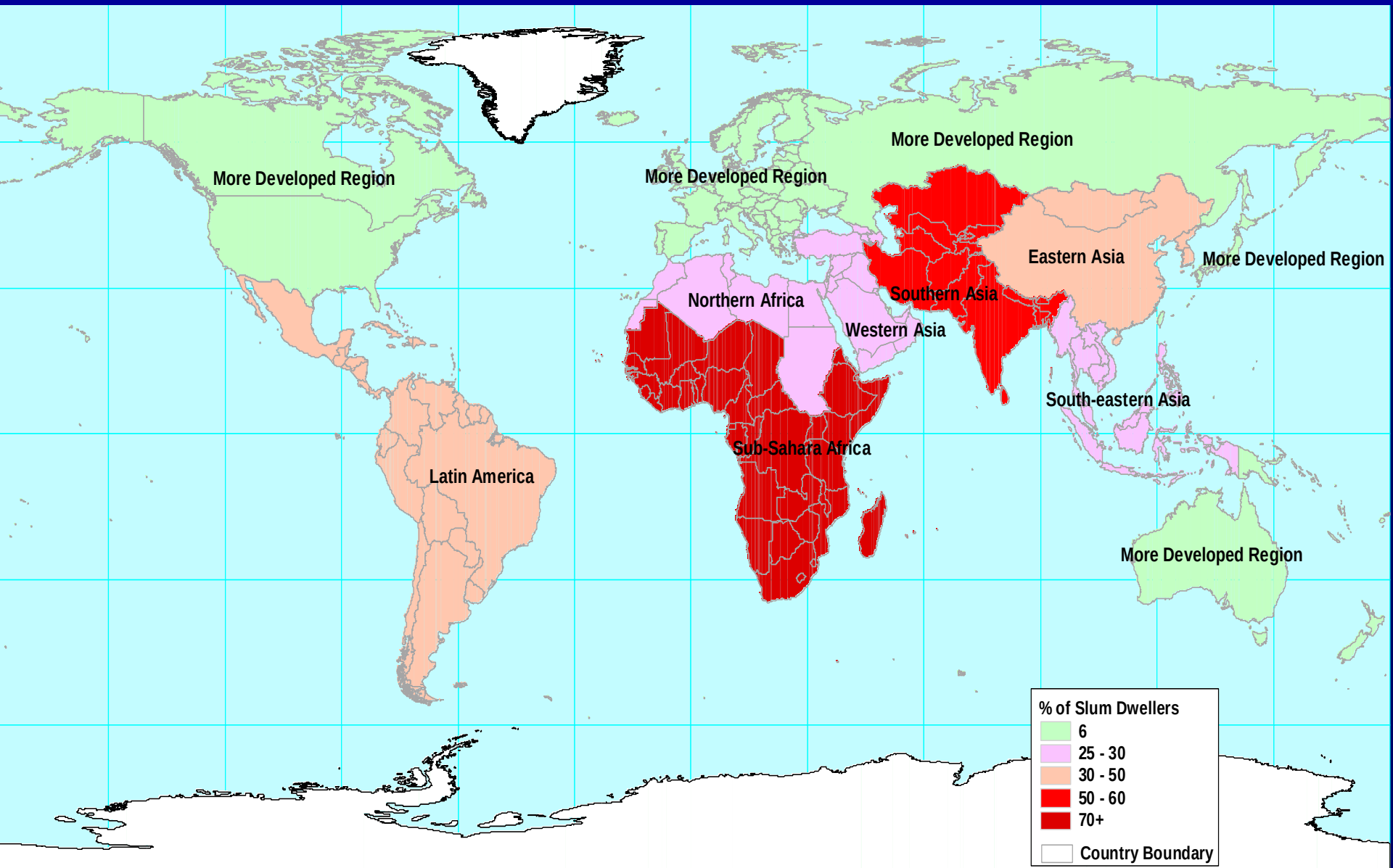
LATIN AMERICA
Total Population: 596 million
Urban: 472 million (79%)
Slums: 113.4 million (23.5%)

ASIA
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.

Proportion of Slum Dwellers in Urban Areas by Region: 2005

Source: UN-HABITAT, 2008



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

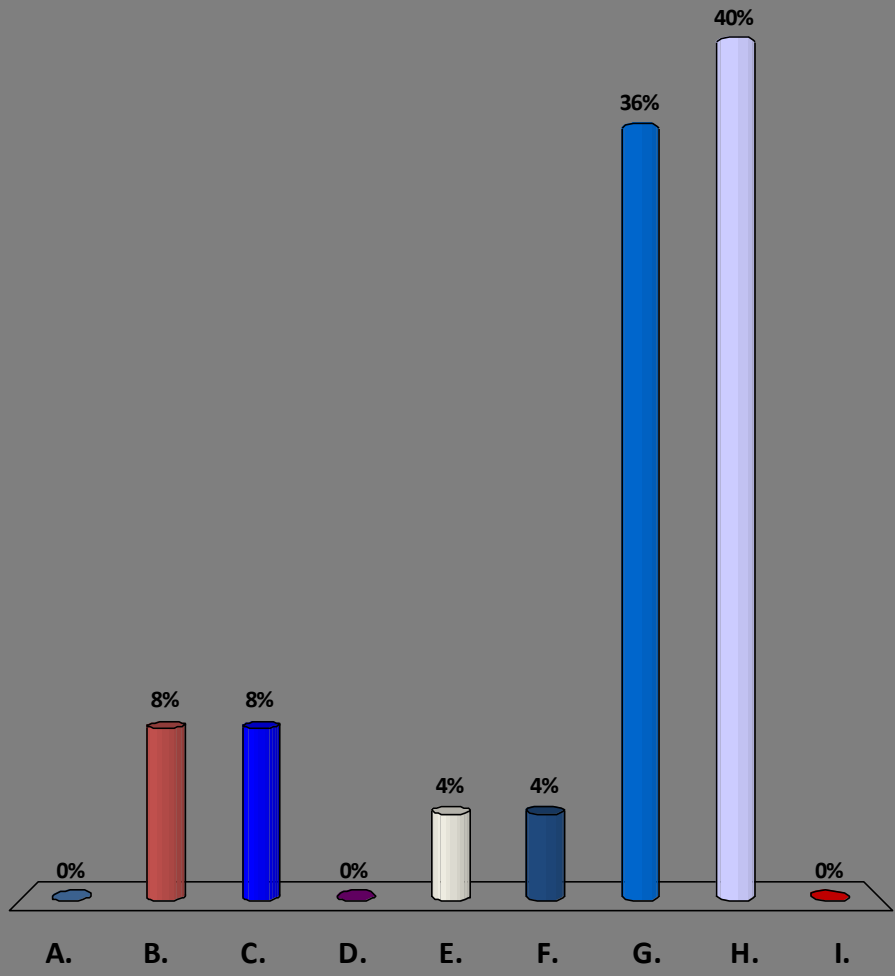
4.

What is that makes the change in our life 100%:

Is there a small truth about our attempts to make change and achieve 100% of our dreams?

What is that makes the change in your life 100%?

A. Hard work
B. Knowledge
C. Love
D. Luck
E. Money
F. Leadership
G. Attitude
H. All of the above
I. None of the above



IF

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

=

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26

Source: In Kyo Kim, IUTC, 2013.

Hard Work

H+A+R+D+W+O+R+K

8+1+18+4+23+15+18+11 = 98%

Knowledge

K+N+O+W+L+E+D+G+E

11+14+15+23+12+5+4+7+5 = 96%

Source: In Kyo Kim, IUTC, 2013.

Love

L+O+V+E

12+15+22+5 = **54%**

Luck

L+U+C+K

12+21+3+11 = **47%**

Source: In Kyo Kim, IUTC, 2013.

Then what makes 100% ?

Is it Money ?

M+O+N+E+Y

13+15+14+5+25 = 72%

Source: In Kyo Kim, IUTC, 2013.

Is it Leadership ?

L+E+A+D+E+R+S+H+I+P

12+5+1+4+5+18+19+9+16 = 89%

Source: In Kyo Kim, IUTC, 2013.

Every problem has a solution.

But only if we change our attitude.

In order to reach the core of the problem and be on top of that 100% we need to go beyond the conventional wisdom.

Source: In Kyo Kim, IUTC, 2013.

Is it our Attitude ?

A+T+T+I+T+U+D+E

1+20+20+9+20+21+4+5 = 100%

It is OUR ATTITUDE towards Life and Work that makes OUR Life 100% ! ! !

Source: In Kyo Kim, IUTC, 2013.

ATTITUDE IS EVERYTHING

Change Your Attitude ...

And You Change Your Life ! ! !

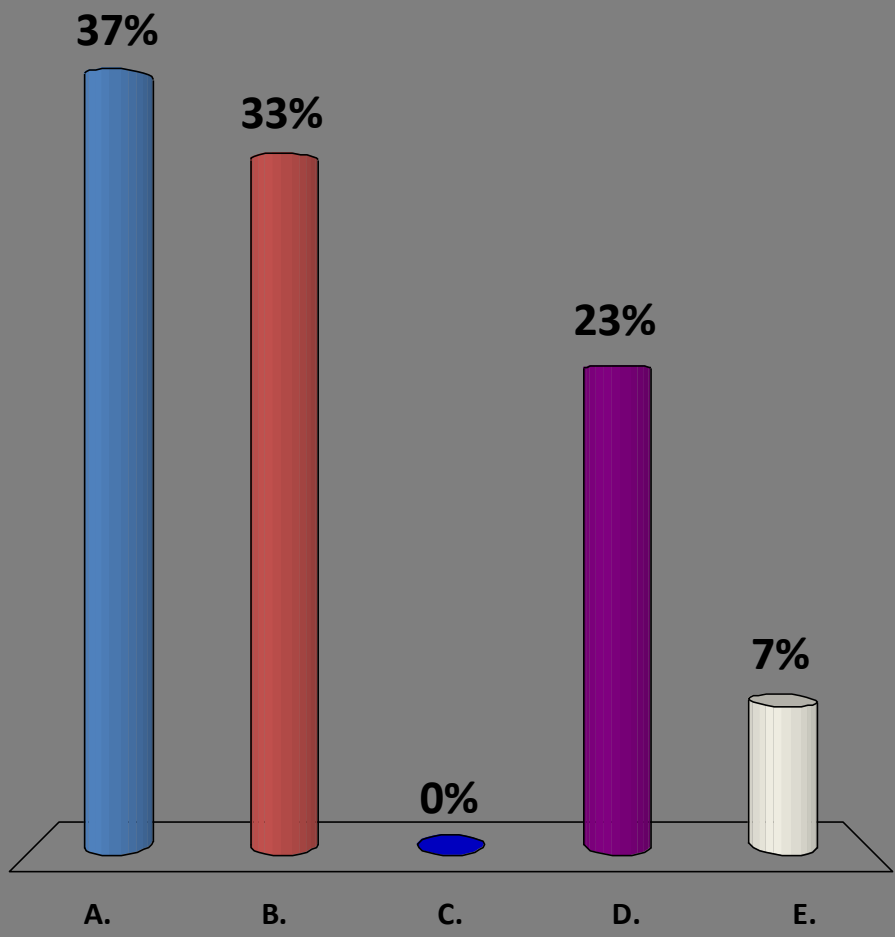
Source: In Kyo Kim, IUTC, 2013.

5

About the City Prosperity Index

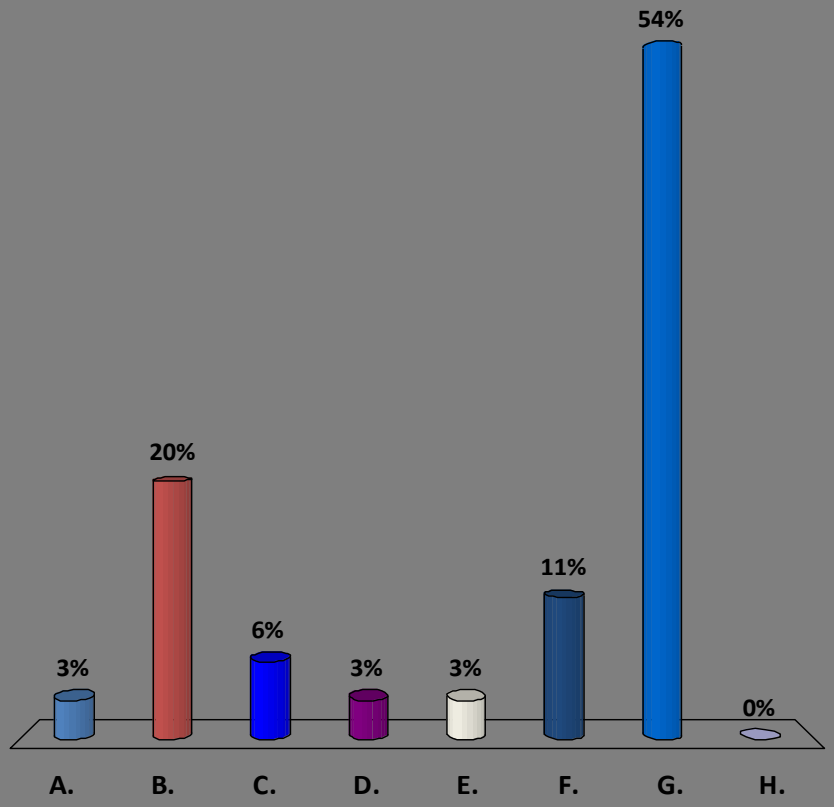
In order to turn my city into a prosperous city, I would improve:

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.



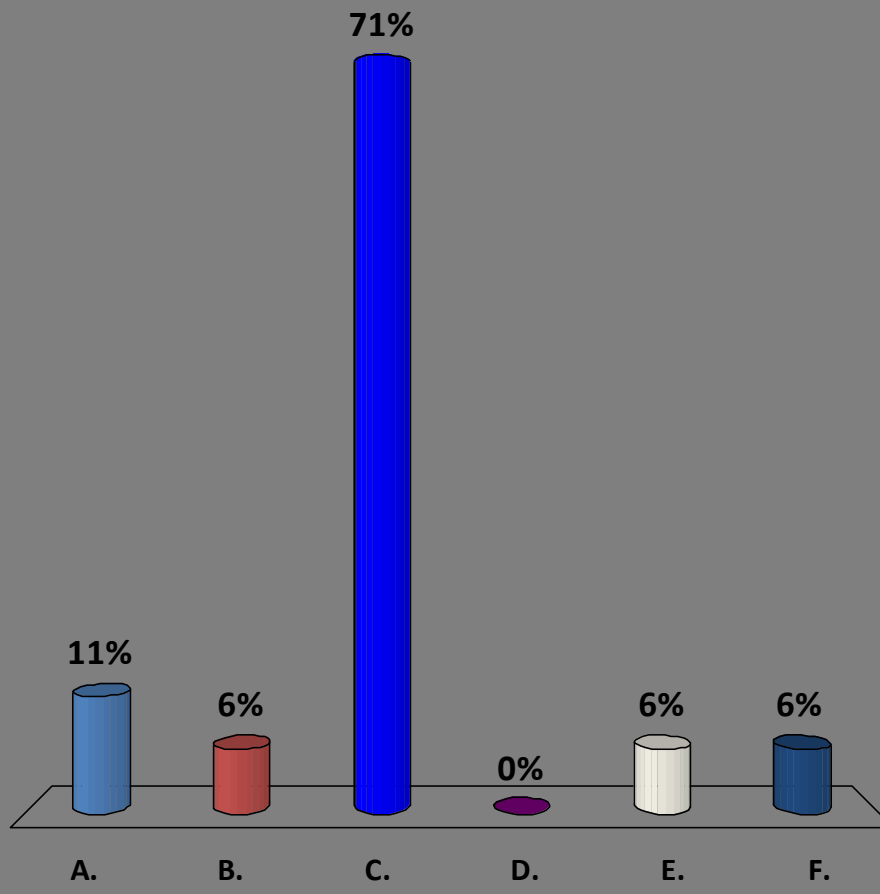
Which factor is the most influential in creating an environment for the city to be more prosperous?

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



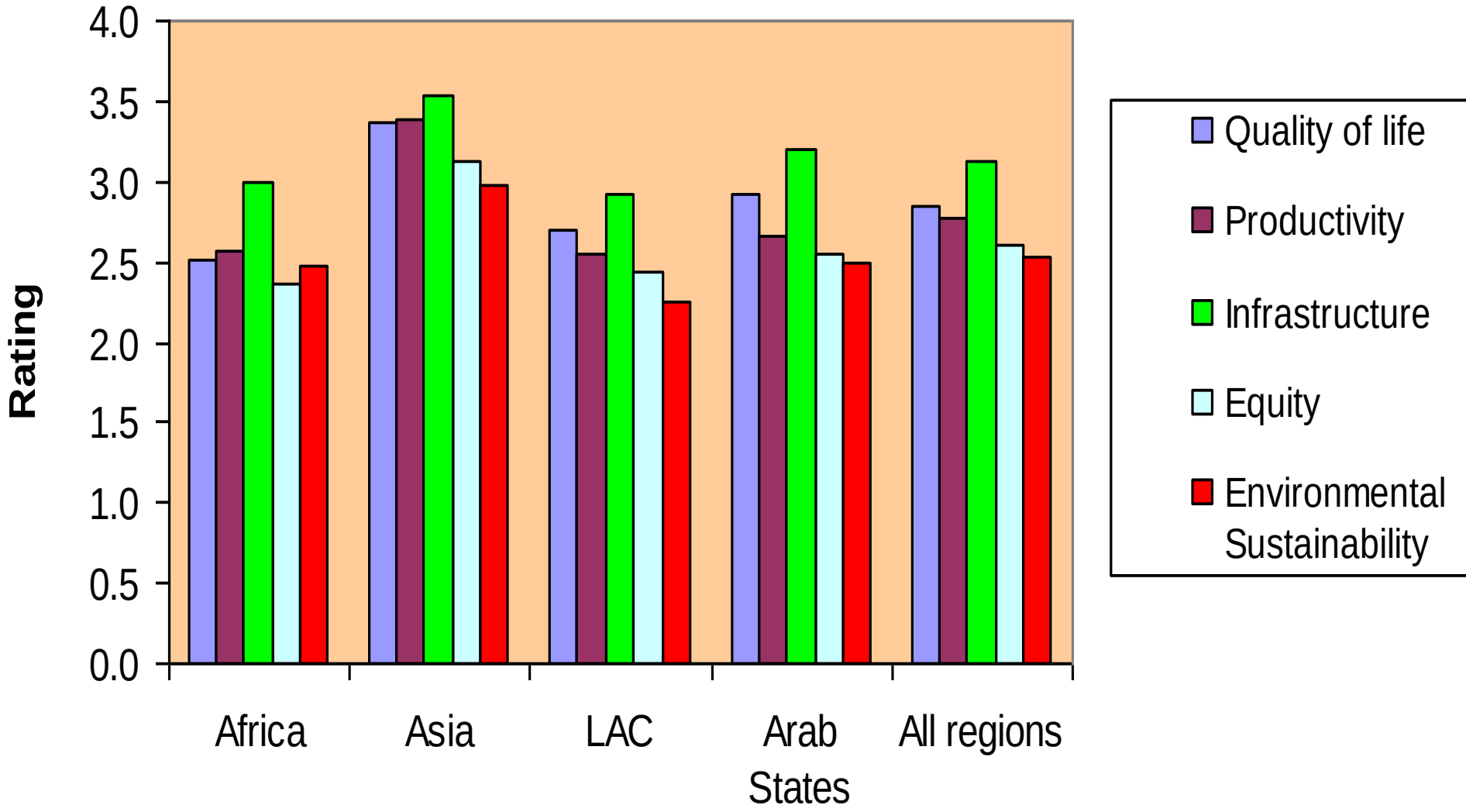
What is preventing your city from becoming more *prosperous?*

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.

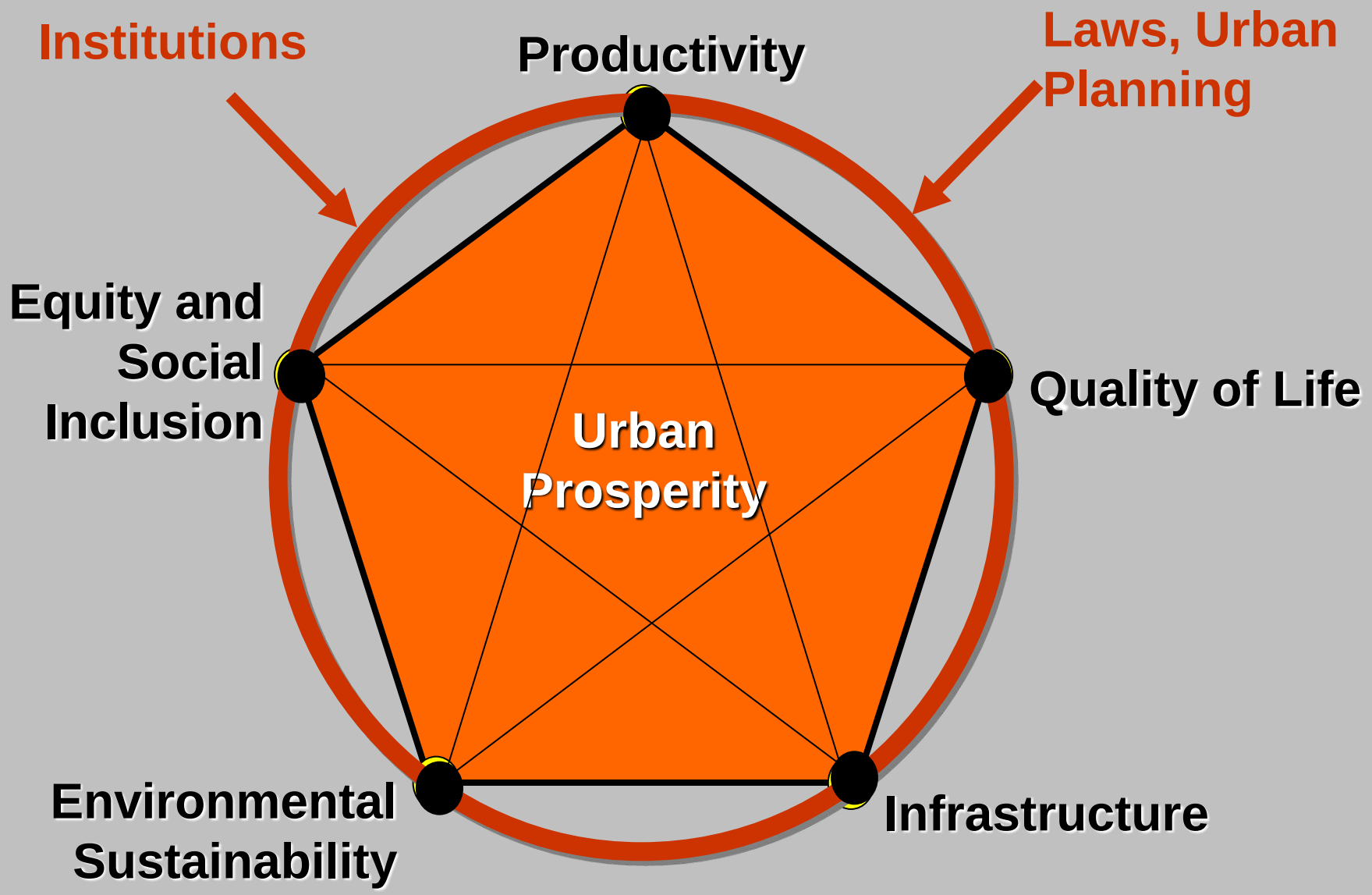


Survey Outcome

Source: SWCR 2012.



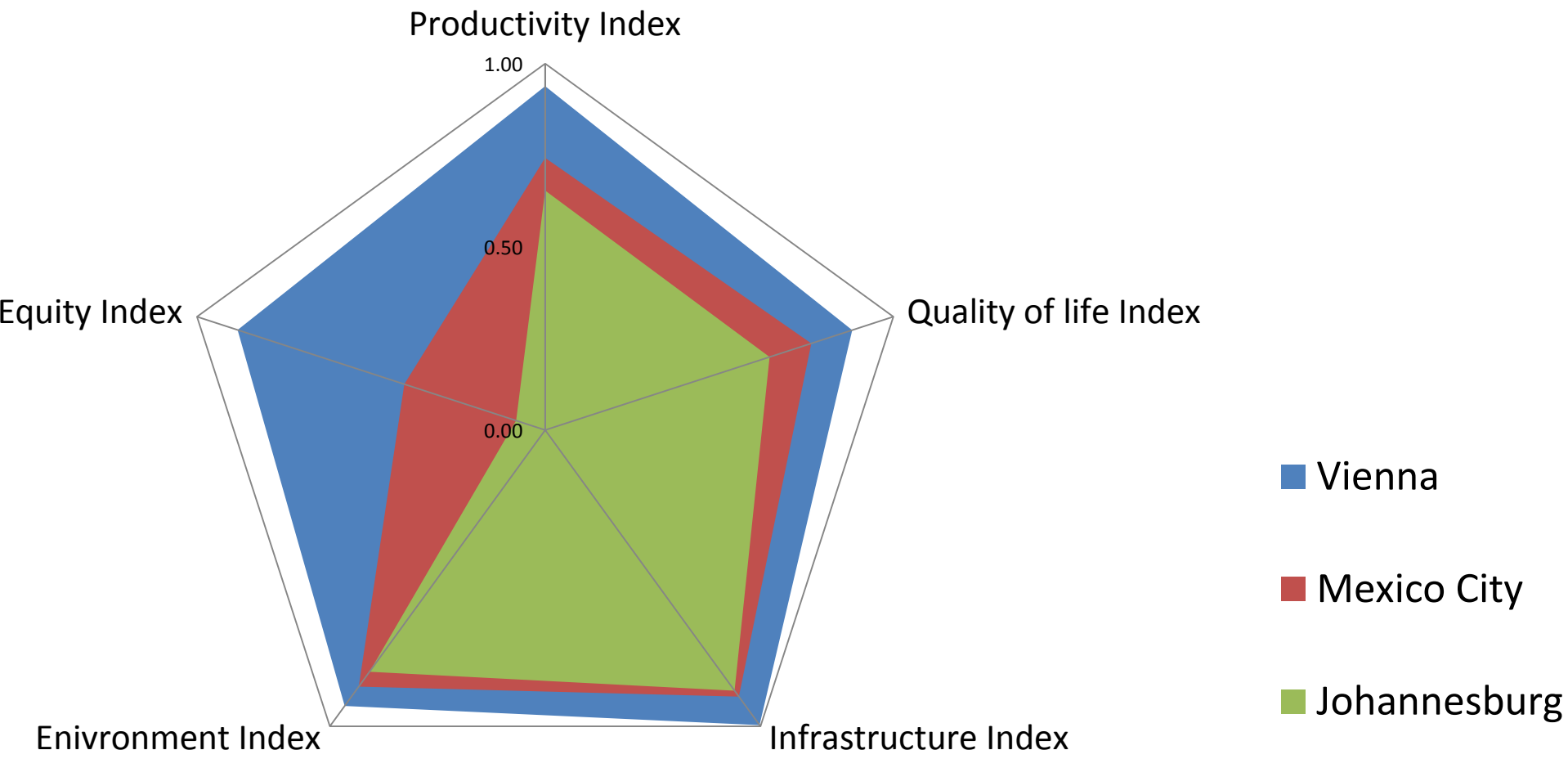
5 'Spokes' of Urban Prosperity



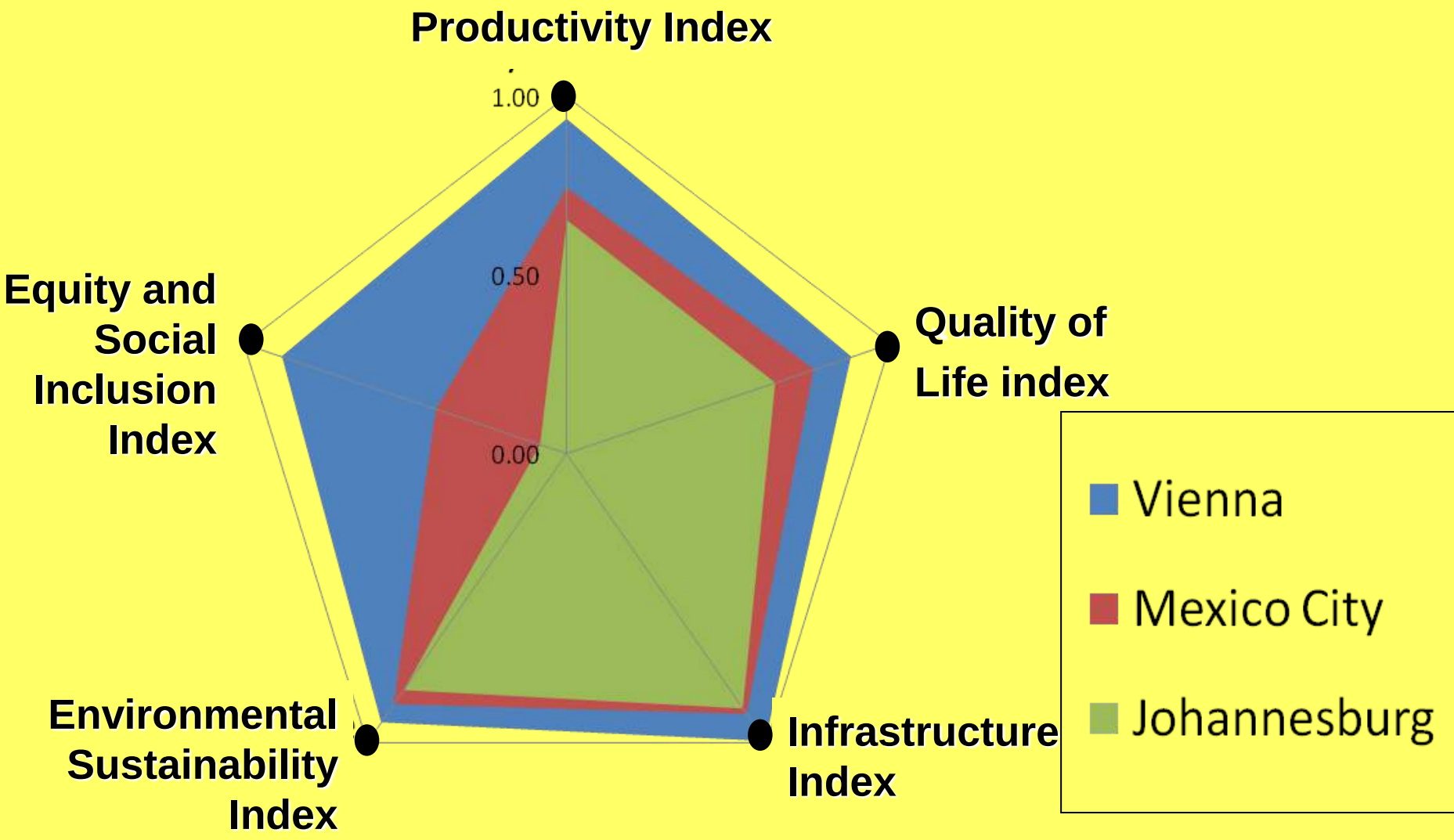
Source: SWCR, 2012

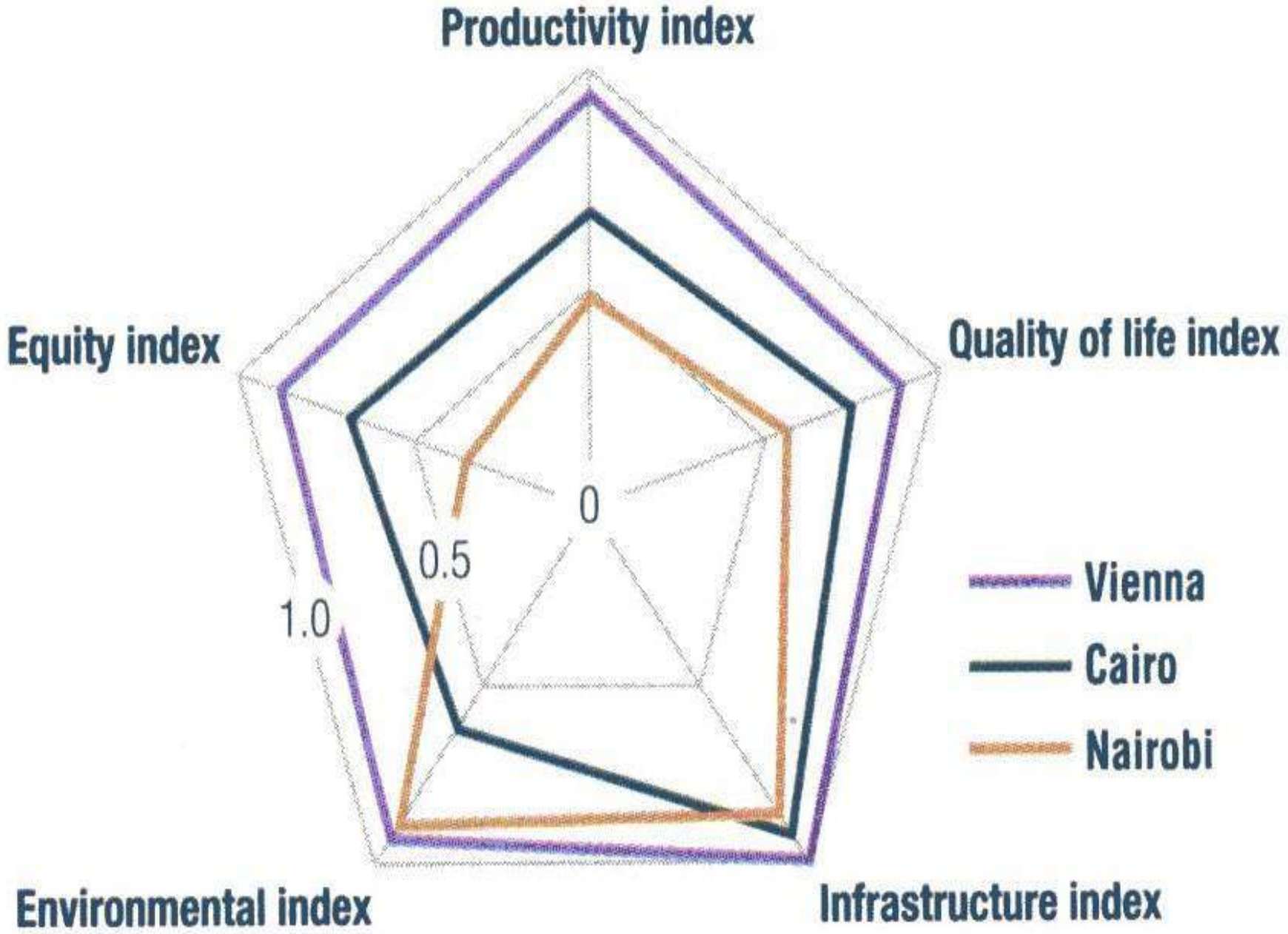
City Development Index - CPI

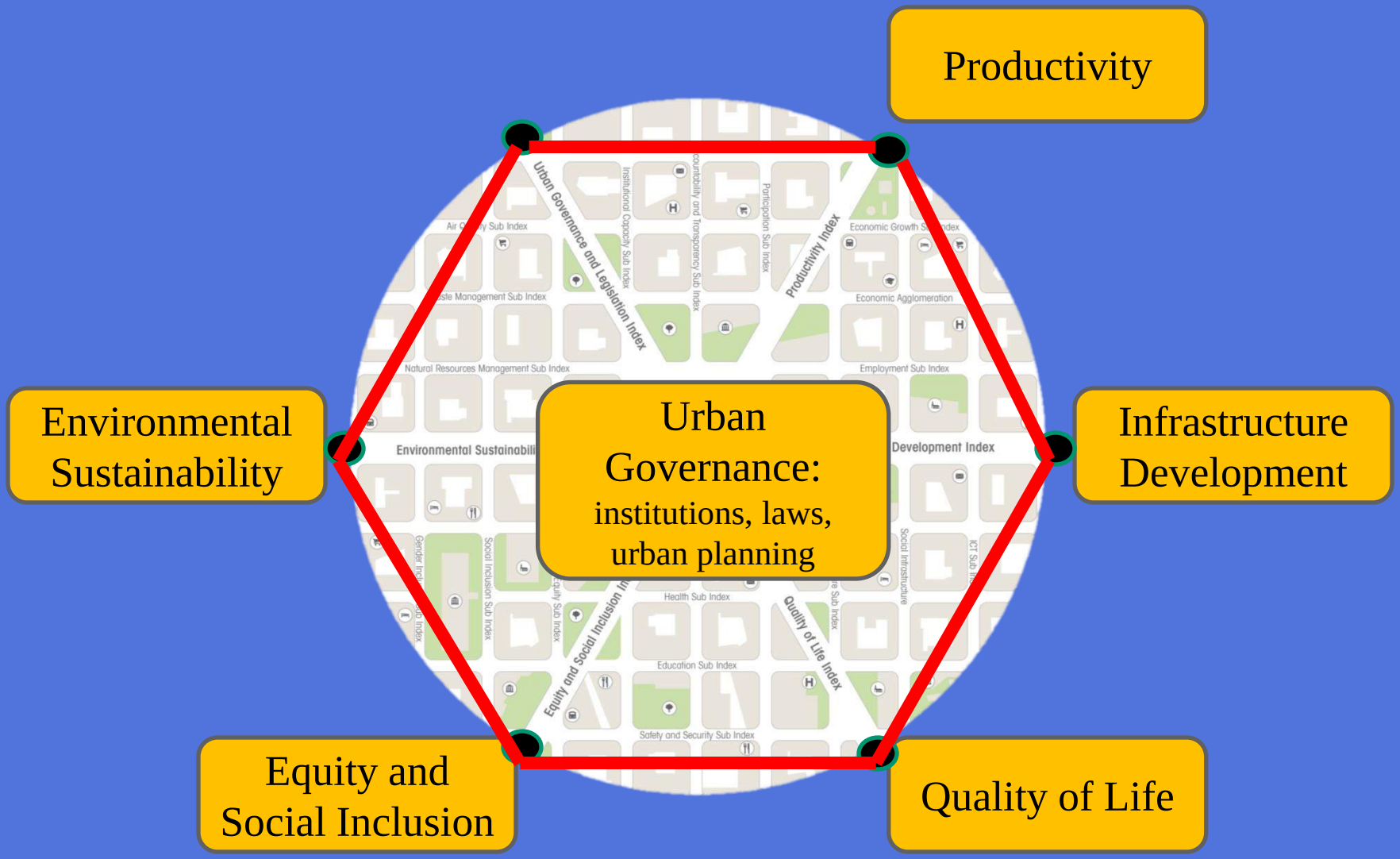
Dimension	Definitions/Variables
1. Productivity	Productivity index is measured through the city product (outputs & goods produced by a city's population). Variables: capital investment, formal/informal employment, inflation, trade, savings, export-import and household income/consumption.
2. Infrastructure development	The index combines two sub-indices: one for infrastructure proper, and another for **housing.**
3. Quality of Life	This index is a combination of 3 indices: education, health sub-index and public space.
4. Equity and Social inclusion	This index combines statistical measures of inequality of income/consumption, (Gini coefficient) and inequality of access to services and infrastructure.
5. Environmental sustainability	Values the protection of the urban environment while ensuring growth…


Productivity Index
1.00
0.50
0.00
Quality of life Index
Infrastructure Index
Enivronment Index
Equity Index
Vienna
Mexico City
Johannesburg

Visualizing Prosperity:



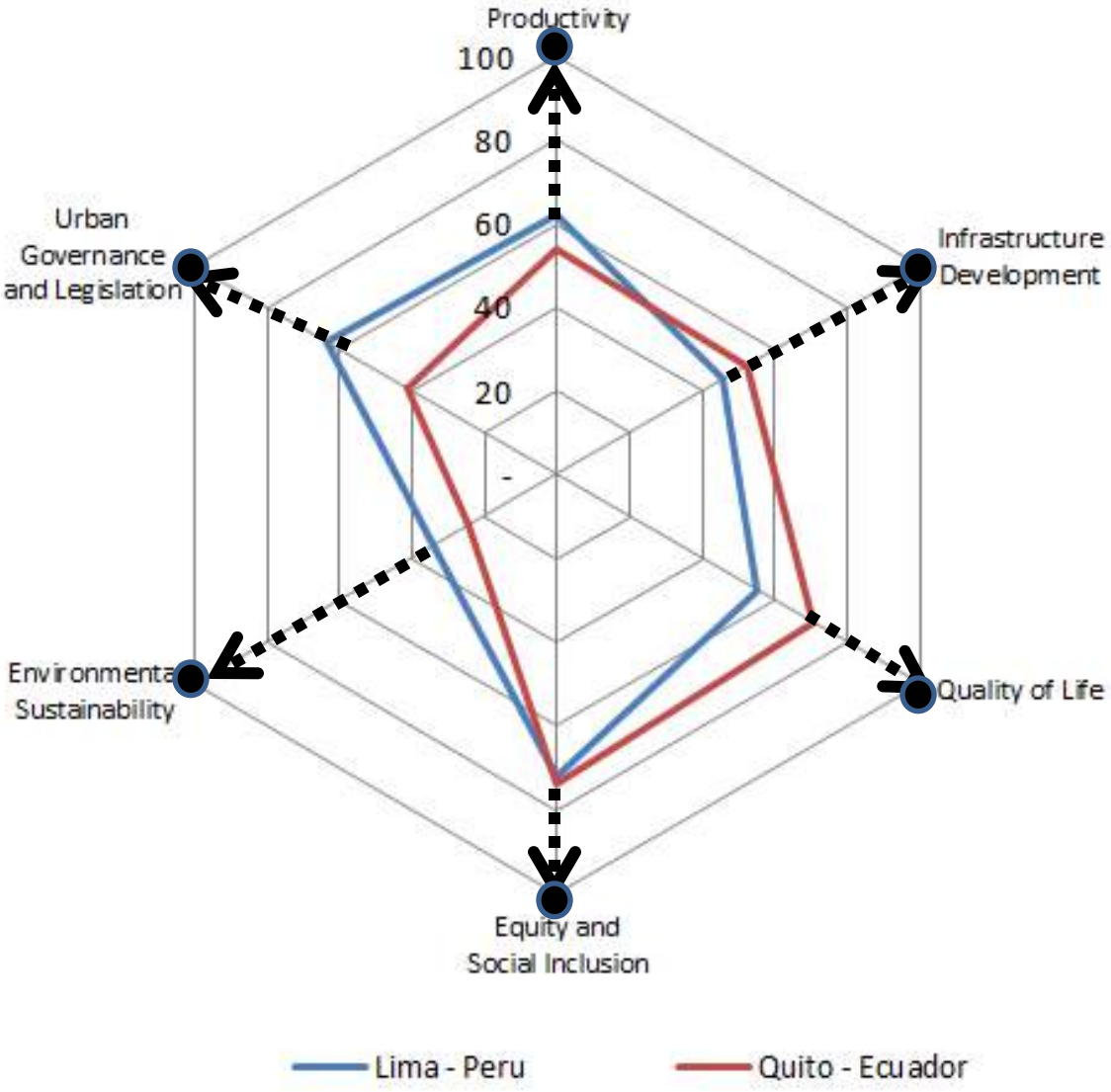

Productivity index
Quality of life index
Infrastructure index
Environmental index
Equity index
0
0.5
1.0
Vienna
Cairo
Nairobi


Productivity
Environmental Sustainability
Urban Governance: institutions, laws, urban planning
Infrastructure Development
Equity and Social Inclusion
Quality of Life

Productivity Index (P)	1. Economic Growth Sub Index (EG)
	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 (QOL)	1. Health Sub Index (H)
	2. Education Sub Index (E)
	3. Safety and Security Sub Index (SS)
	4. Public Space (PS)
Equity and Social Inclusion Index (ESI)	1. Economic Equity Sub Index (EE)
	2. Social Inclusion Sub Index (SI)
	3. Gender Inclusion Sub Index (GI)
	4. Urban Diversity (UD)
Environmental Sustainability Index (ES)	1. Air Quality Sub Index (AQ)
	2. Waste Management Sub Index (WM)
	3. Water and Energy Sub Index (WE)
Urban Governance and Legislation (UGL)	1. Participation Sub Index (P)
	2. Accountability and Transparency (AT)
	3. Institutional Capacity (IC)
	4.Governance of Urbanization (GU)

23 Sub Indexes

UN-Habitat 2014



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