



TRAINING EVENT

Addressing inclusionary housing in SDG 11: Land management strategies to supply affordable housing at scale

**Saturday 10 February 2018, 11:00 - 14:00
Room 304**

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Head Capacity Building
UN-Habitat
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1. The Agenda 2030:

**A global commitment expressed in the
Sustainable Development Goals – SDG's**



2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

1 Agenda

5 Main Areas

17 Goals

169 Targets

240 Indicators

1 NO POVERTY



2 NO HUNGER



3 GOOD HEALTH



4 QUALITY EDUCATION



5 GENDER EQUALITY



6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



7 RENEWABLE ENERGY



8 GOOD JOBS AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



9 INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



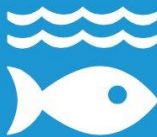
12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION



13 CLIMATE ACTION



14 LIFE BELOW WATER



15 LIFE ON LAND



16 PEACE AND JUSTICE

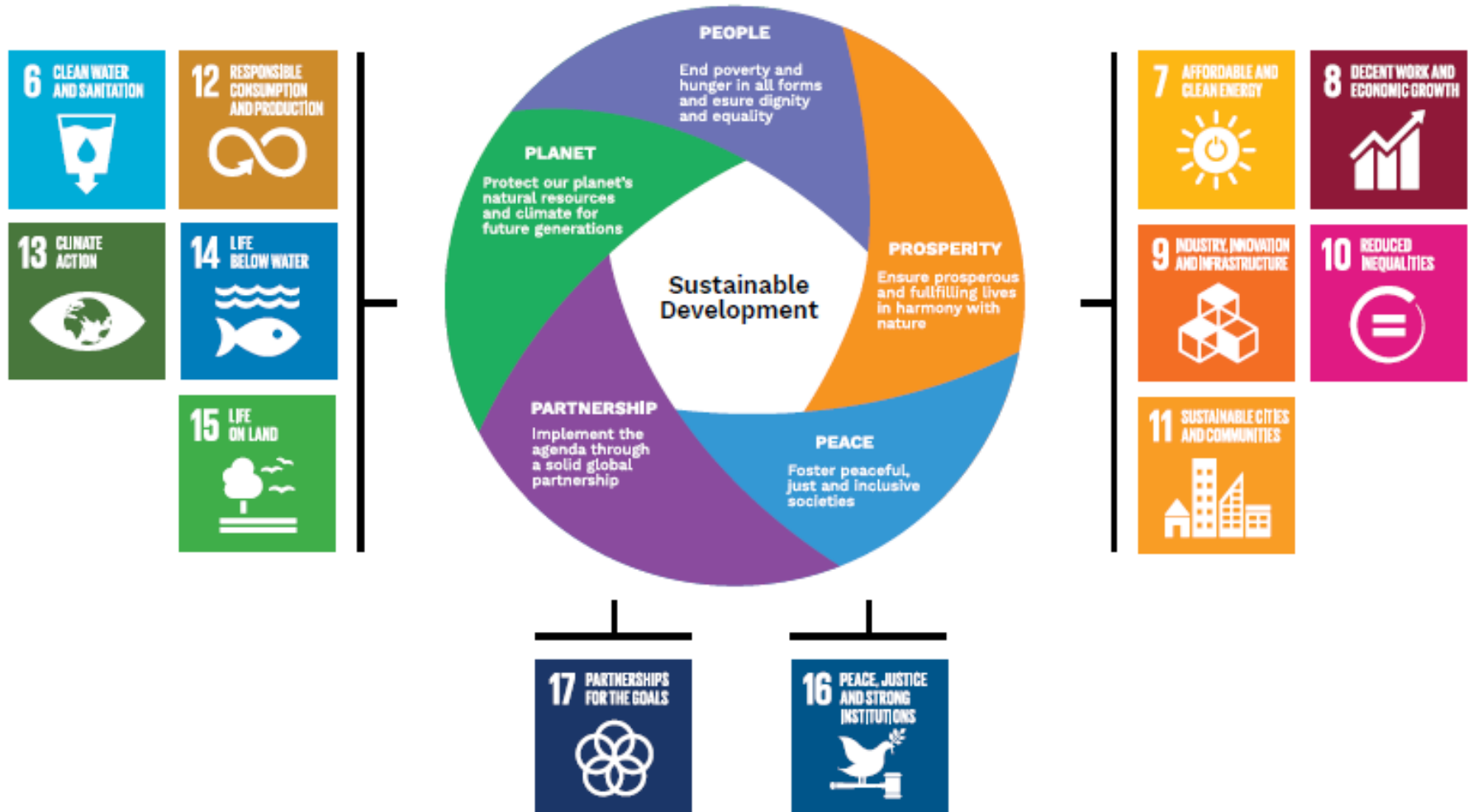


17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



THE GLOBAL GOALS
For Sustainable Development







Goal 11



Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

- The 2030 Agenda gives prominent role to urbanization and cities with the inclusion of a **stand-alone goal** for cities and human settlements: Goal 11
- It recognizes that cities connects other goals together
- It strengthens the formulation of integrated policies that enhance the transformative power of urbanization





Goal 11

Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

10 Targets

- 11.1 Housing and Slums
- 11.2 Sustainable Transport
- 11.3 Participatory Planning
- 11.4 Cultural Heritage
- 11.5 Disaster Reduction
- 11.6 Air Quality and Waste Management
- 11.7 Public spaces
- 11.a Rural-urban and regional planning
- 11.b Mitigation of Climate Change, Resilience
- 11.c LDCs support – buildings





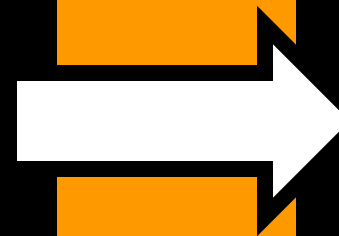
SDG11.1

By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums

Localizing the SDG 11

TARGETS SDG11

- 11.1 Housing and Slums
- 11.2 Sustainable Transport
- 11.3 Participatory Planning
- 11.4 Cultural Heritage
- 11.5 Disaster Reduction
- 11.6 Air Quality and Waste Management
- 11.7 Public spaces
- 11.a Rural-urban and regional planning
- 11.b Mitigation of Climate Change, Resilience
- 11.c LDCs support – buildings



Synchronizing the SDG11 Targets at the city policy and city development strategies.

2.

Localizing the New Urban Agenda – NUA

Habitat III, Quito, October 2016.

1. Sustainable urban development for social inclusion and ending poverty

1. No one will be left behind and commit ourselves to promoting equally shared opportunities and benefits that urbanization can offer, and that enable all inhabitants, whether living in formal or informal settlements, to lead decent, dignified and rewarding lives and to achieve their full human potential. **#27**
2. Promoting national, subnational and local housing policies that support the progressive realization of the right to adequate housing for all as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living. **# 31**
3. Promoting policies and approaches that incorporate the provision of adequate, affordable, accessible, resource-efficient, safe, resilient, well-connected and well-located housing, with special attention to the proximity factor and the strengthening of the spatial relationship with the rest of the urban fabric and the surrounding functional areas. **#32**
4. stimulating the supply of a variety of adequate housing options that are safe, affordable and accessible for members of different income groups of society, taking into consideration the socioeconomic and cultural integration of marginalized communities, homeless persons and those in vulnerable situations, and preventing segregation **#33**

2. Sustainable and inclusive urban prosperity and opportunities for all

1. Promote the role of affordable and sustainable housing and housing finance, including social habitat production, in economic development, and the contribution of the sector to stimulating productivity in other economic sectors, recognizing that housing enhances capital formation, income, employment generation and savings and can contribute to driving sustainable and inclusive economic transformation at the national, subnational and local levels **#46**
2. Promote the development of urban spatial frameworks, including urban planning and design instruments that support sustainable management and use of natural resources and land, appropriate compactness and density, polycentrism and mixed uses, through infill or planned urban extension strategies as applicable **#51**

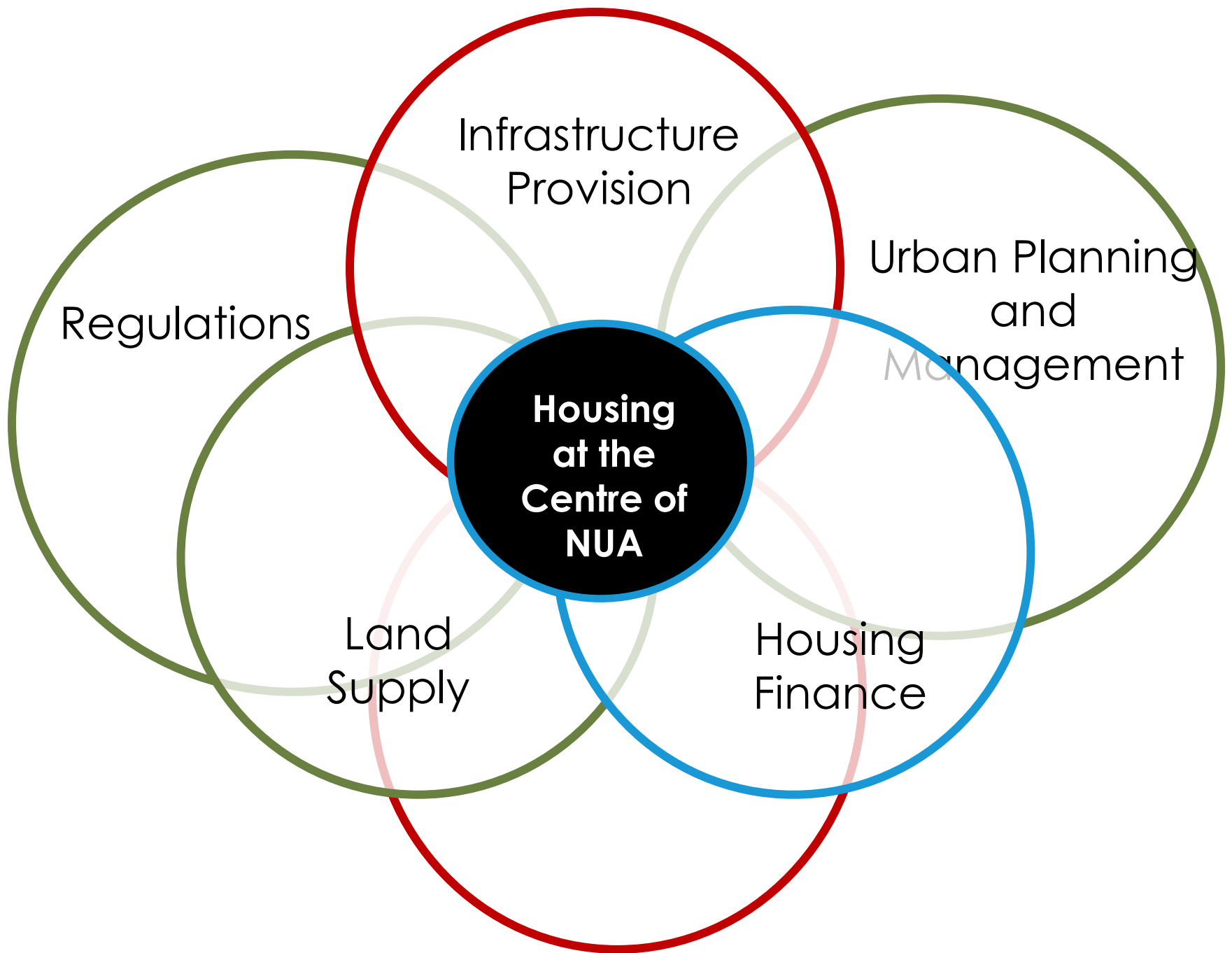
2. Some LAND-specific recommendations

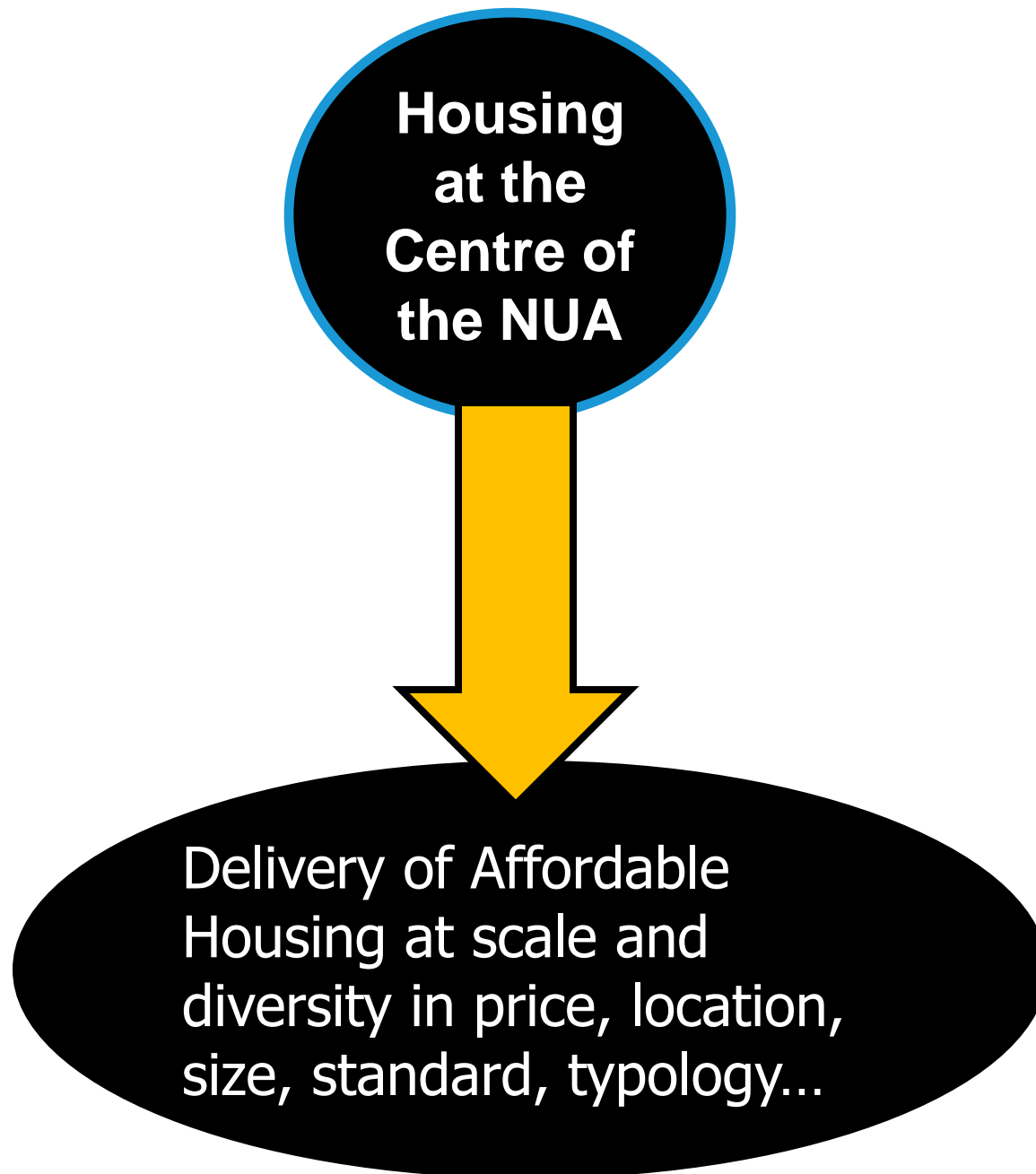
1. Promote compliance with legal requirements through strong, inclusive management frameworks and accountable institutions that deal with land registration and governance, applying transparent and sustainable management and use of land, property registration and sound financial **#104**
2. Develop and implement housing policies at all levels, incorporating participatory planning, and applying the principle of subsidiarity, as appropriate, in order to ensure coherence among national, subnational and local development strategies, land policies and housing supply **#105**
3. Promote housing policies based on the principles of social inclusion, economic effectiveness and environmental protection. Support the effective use of public resources for affordable and sustainable housing, including land in central and consolidated areas of cities with adequate infrastructure, and encourage mixed-income development to promote social inclusion and cohesion **#106**

3.

The nexus SDG11 – NUA at the city level.

Synchronizing policies, strategies and demand-driven actions that help cities to embark into a sustainable and planned urbanization path.





4.



The Lack of Affordable Housing is one of the reasons for the Growth of Slums:

It is a global phenomenon. There is a dynamic informal land and housing markets responding to people's needs and demands in various countries.



What is a Slum Dweller according to UN-HABITAT?

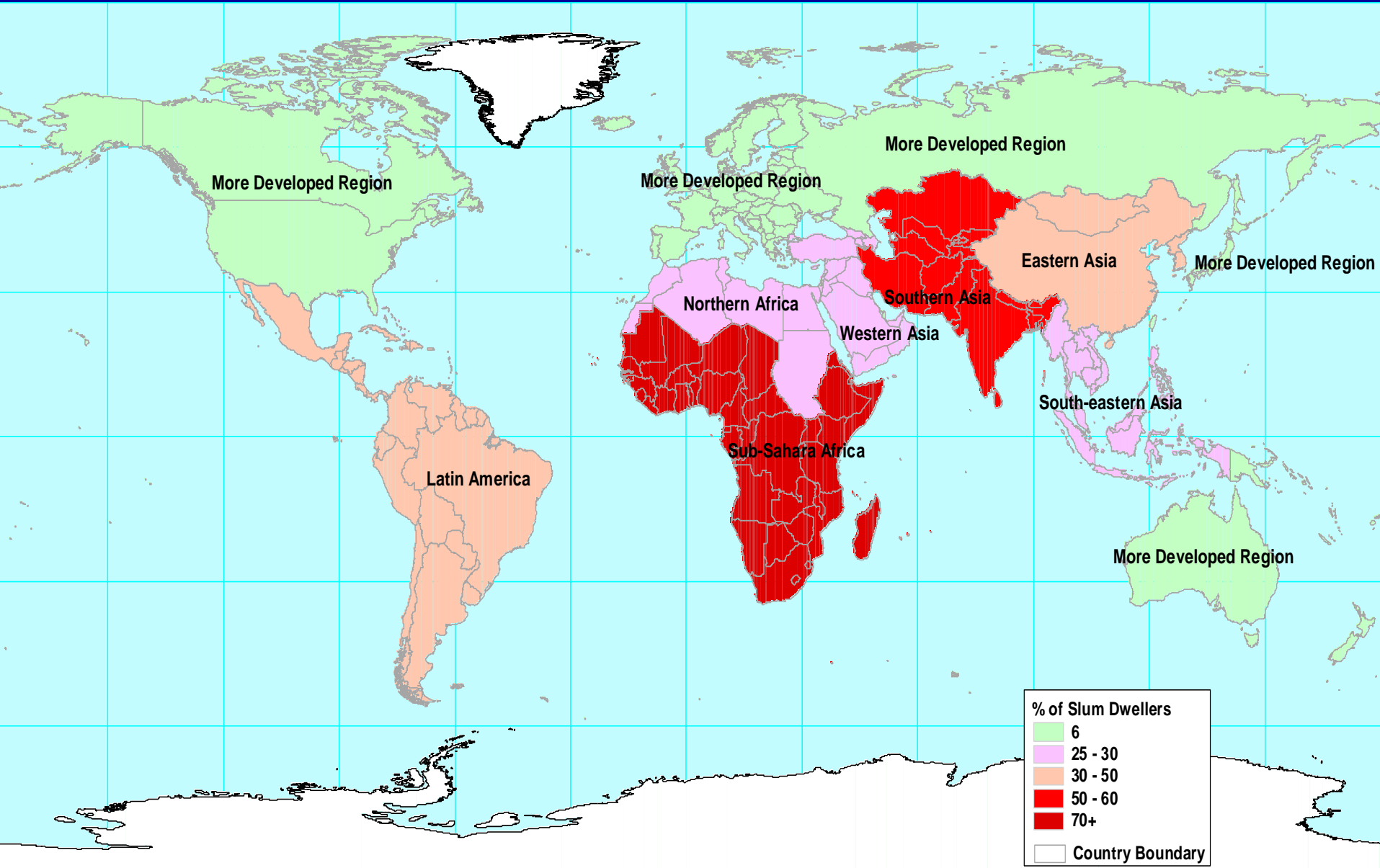
An operational definition.

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 space

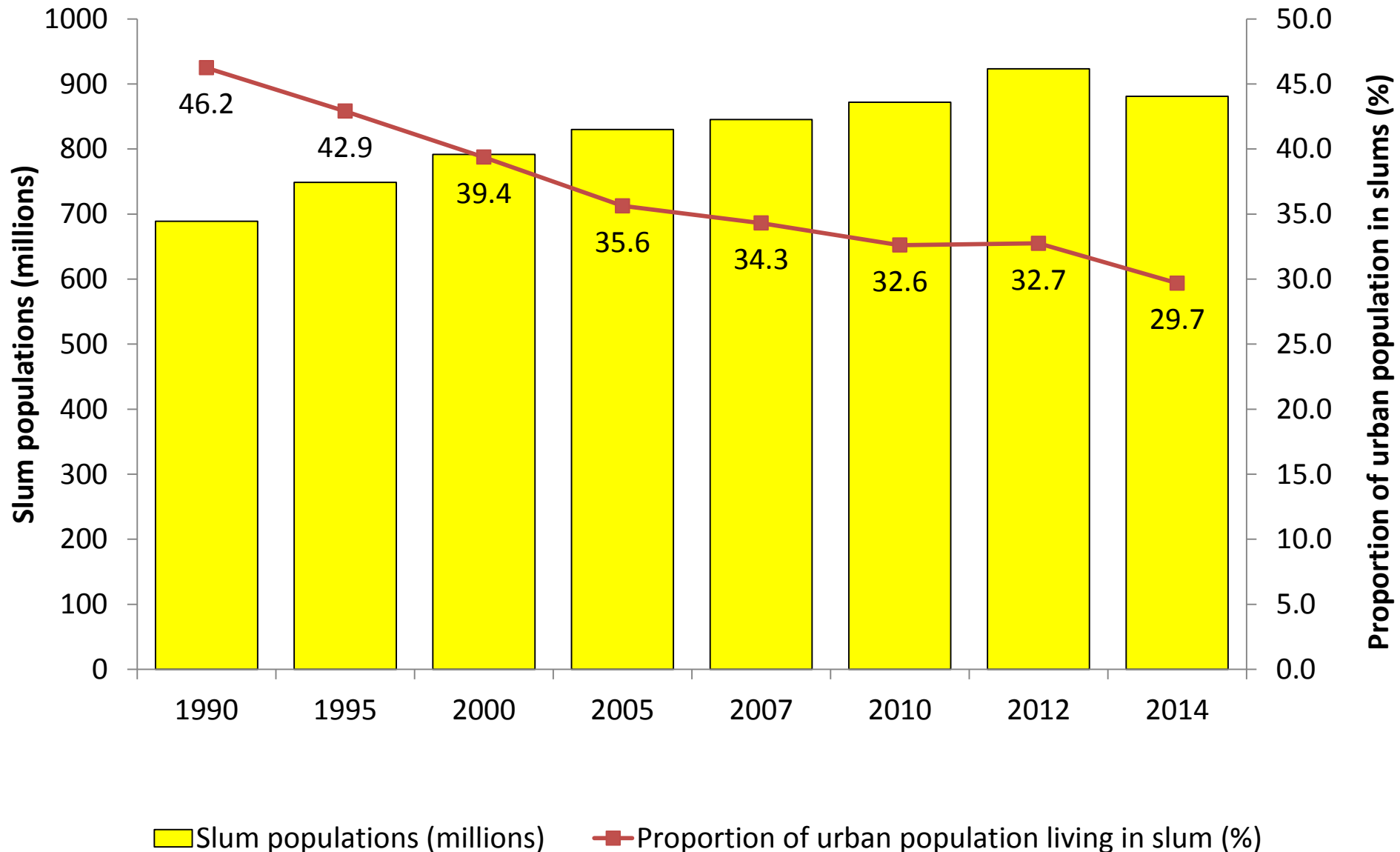
Proportion of Slum Dwellers in Urban Areas by Region: 2005

Source: UN-HABITAT, 2008



Population living in slums and proportion of urban population living in slums, developing regions, 1990-2014

Source: GUO, UN-Habitat, 2015.



In some regions: urbanisation is a synonym of slum formation

	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

WORLD ATLAS OF SLUM EVOLUTION

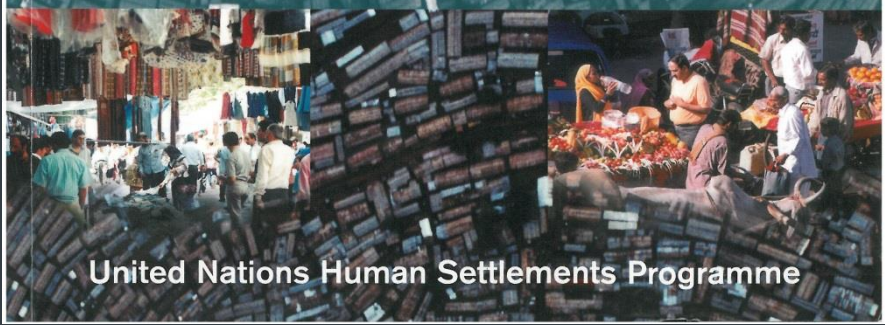


2016



THE CHALLENGE OF SLUMS

GLOBAL REPORT ON HUMAN SETTLEMENTS 2003



United Nations Human Settlements Programme

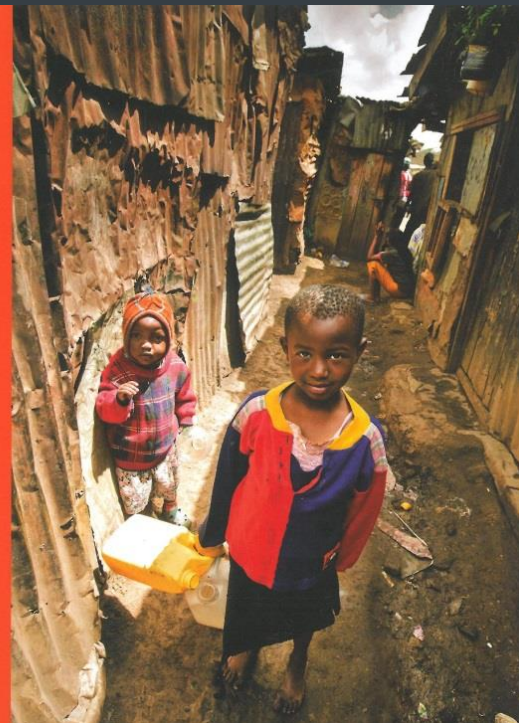
PSUP - PARTICIPATORY SLUM UPGRADING PROGRAMME • PMS - PROGRAMME PARTICIPATIF D'AMÉLIORATION DES BOURGILLES

SLUM ALMANAC 2015/2016

Tracking Improvement in the Lives of Slum Dwellers



UN HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE



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.**

LATIN AMERICA







Rio de Janeiro, Brazil







AFRICA



Dar es Salaam, Tanzania



Lusaka, Zambia



Kibera, Nairobi © UN Habitat, 2008.



ASIA





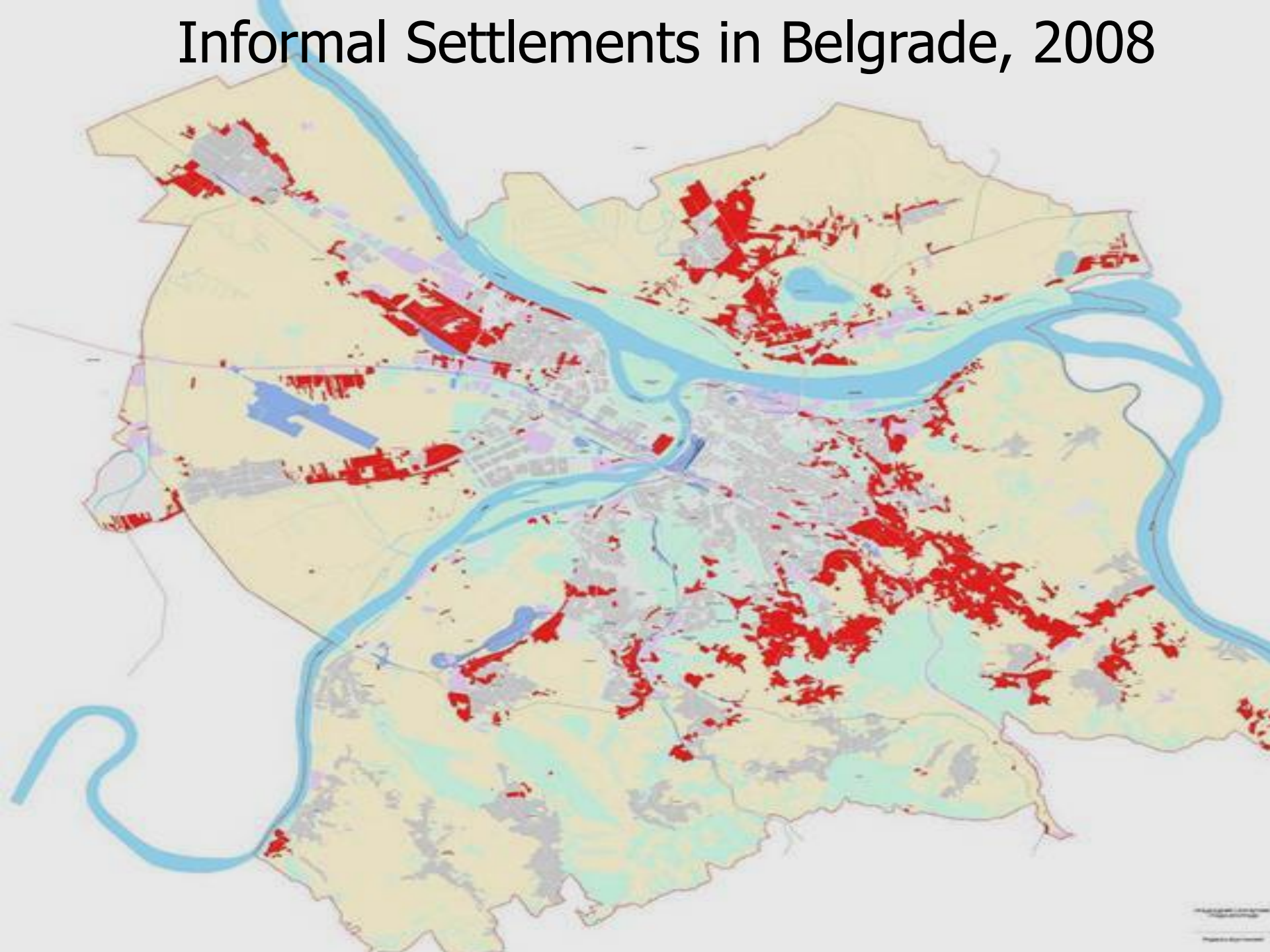


Dharavi, Mumbai, India



EUROPE

Informal Settlements in Belgrade, 2008









Tirana

1999 and 2005 composite aerial. Source: Edmond Leka



Tirana

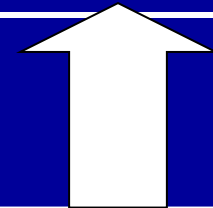
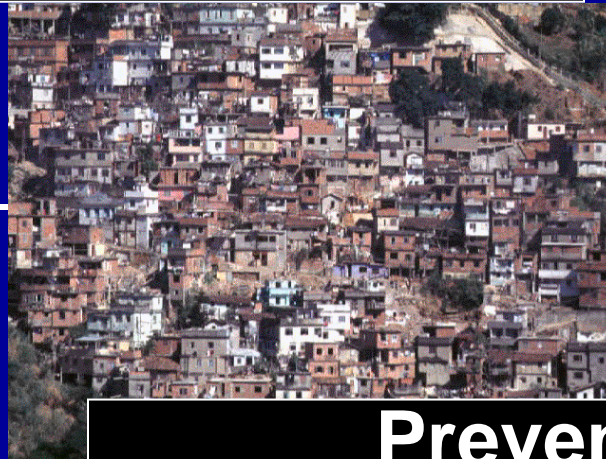
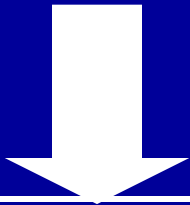
5.

Twin-track Approach:

Citywide slum upgrading simultaneously being implemented with policies to bring housing options to scale in diversity of size, standards, price, location...

Improvement Policies

1. Planning for development
2. Strategies to improve existing slums
3. Approaches to improve the quality of life



Preventive Policies

1. Planning BEFORE development
2. Solving land delivery bottlenecks, planning & anticipating urban growth
3. Housing Reforms, Urban & Housing Policies
4. Measures to access inputs to housing: diversified policies to bring solutions to scale.
5. Connecting housing to income

SLUM UPGRADING

Components of the Improvement Strategies

Opening Streets

Infrastructure provision

Slum upgrading

Land regularisation

Housing improvement

etc.

CURATIVE

SLUM PREVENTION

Urban & Housing Strategies

New Housing

Existing Housing

Land supply

Planning for Growth

Infrastructure Investment

Housing Finance

Regulatory Reforms

Building Industry Capacity

PREVENTIVE

6.

Building a common understanding

What are the attributes of housing?

What is the Right to Adequate Housing?

7 adequacy criteria according to International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights:

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

Defining the Right to Adequate Housing

United Nations documents; General Comment No. 4

Source: Programmatic Guidance Note for UN-Habitat staff, 2015; Urban Jonsson, 2015.

- The right to live somewhere in security, peace, and dignity, for two reasons, first inherent dignity of the human person from which the right is said to be derived, and second, adequate shelter means ... adequate privacy, adequate space, adequate security, adequate lightening and ventilation, adequate infrastructure and adequate location with regard to work and basic facilities – all at reasonable prices.



UN HABITAT

The Right to Adequate Housing



Human Rights

Fact Sheet No.

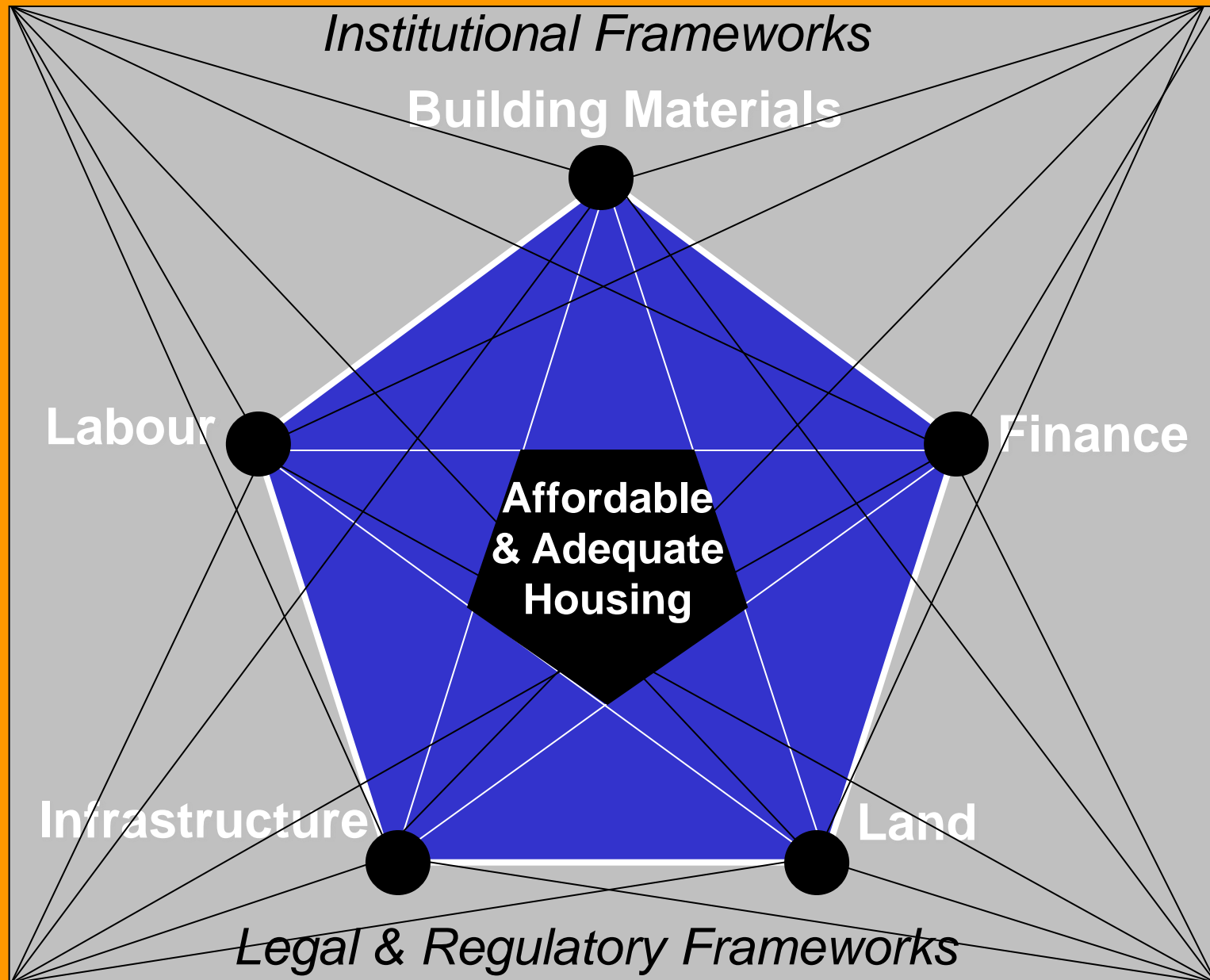
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(Rev. 1)

As far as Public Policy is concerned,⁹⁵ what is the meaning of HOUSING?

- 1. Housing does not mean houses;**
- 2. Housing means more than shelter;**
- 3. Housing is more than bricks and mortars;**
- 4. Housing entails a combination of inputs and outputs such as land, building materials, technology, labour, basic infrastructure, finance, planning, etc. that result in the realization of different types of housing e.g. houses, apartments, etc.**
- 5. Housing is an economic sector that produces wealth, employment, prosperity and wellbeing;**

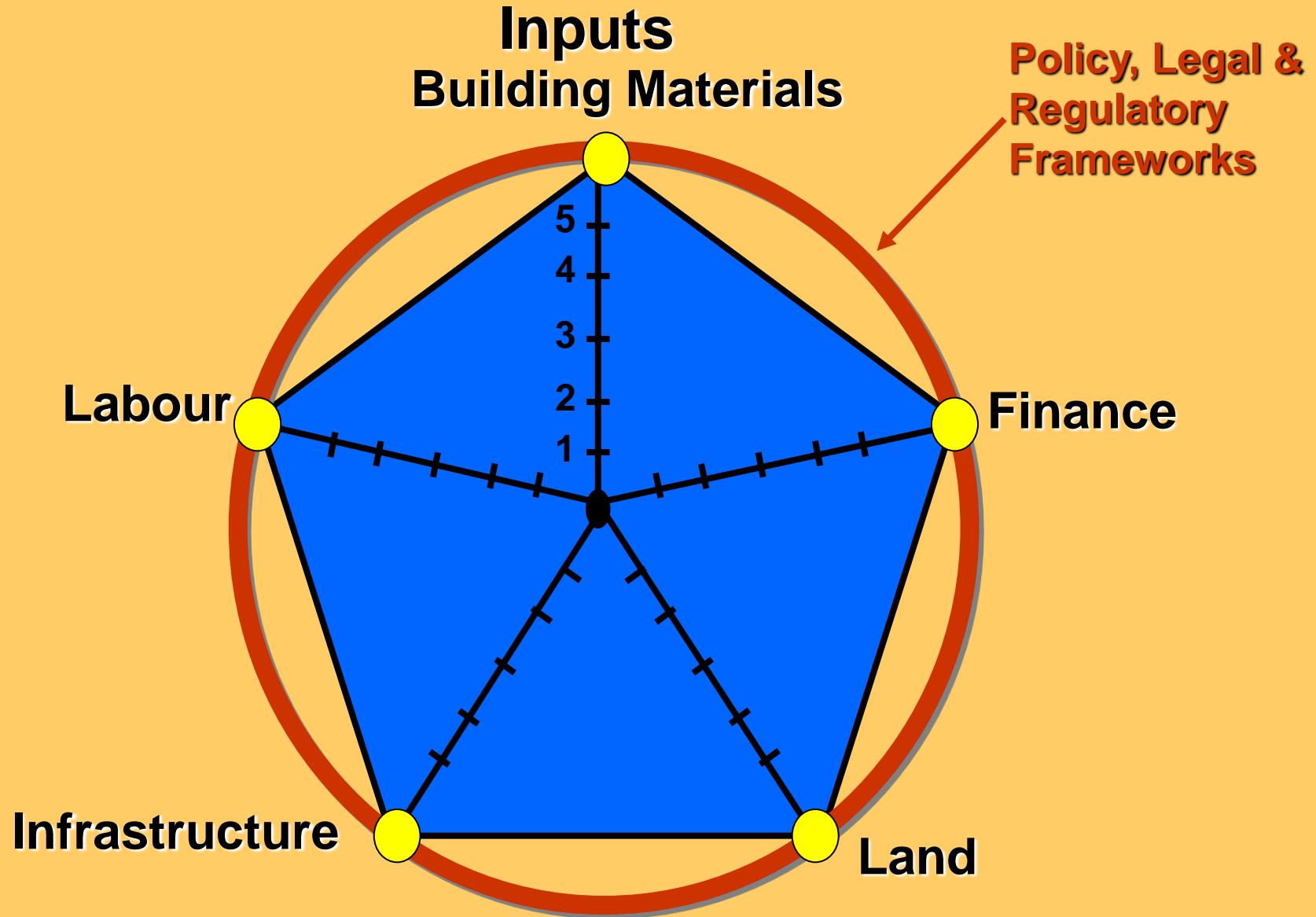


What is the ultimate goal?



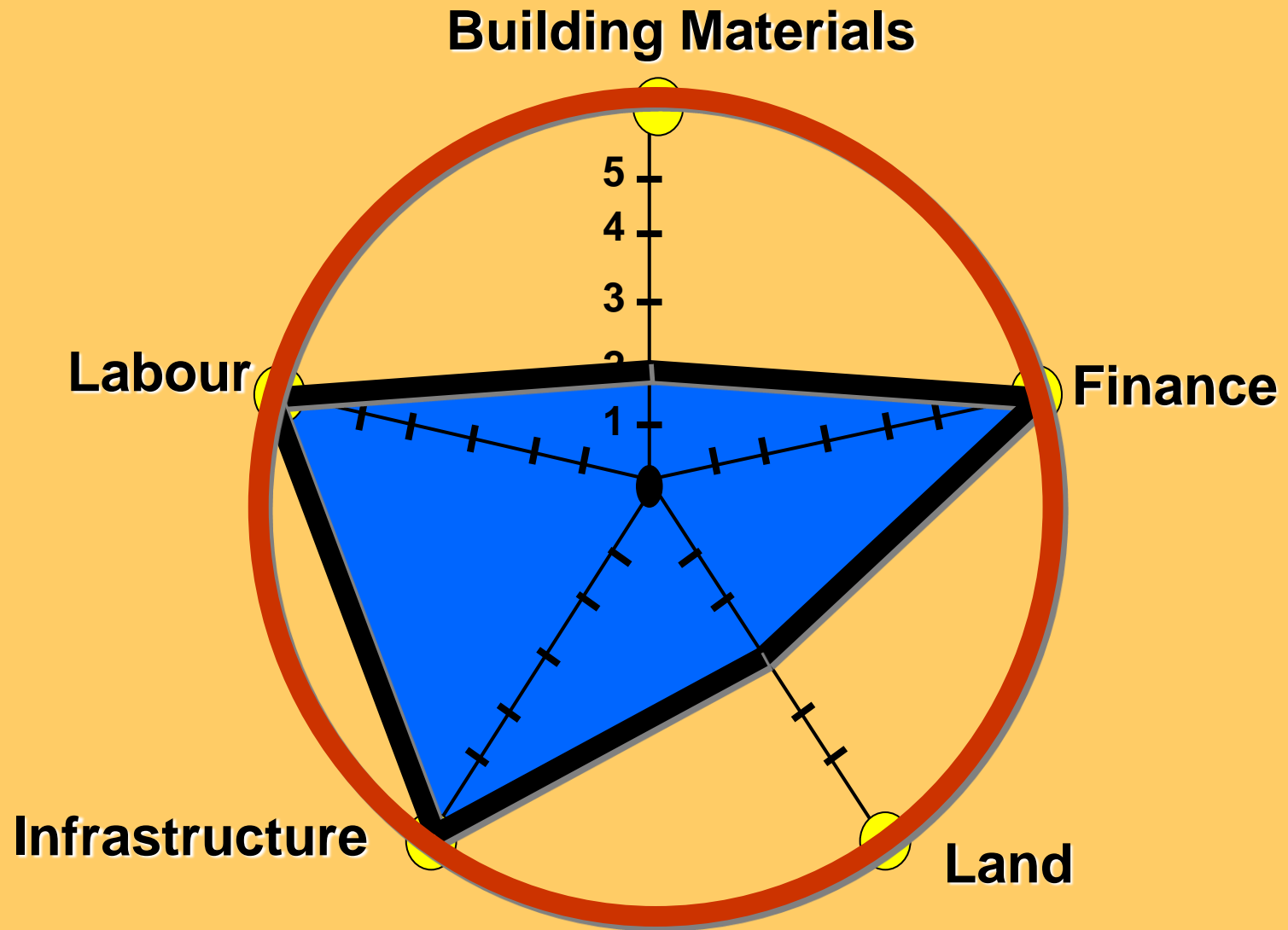
Source: Acioly, C. IHS: 1994 2003; UN-HABITAT, 2011.

The Housing Diamond of Perfect Equilibrium of

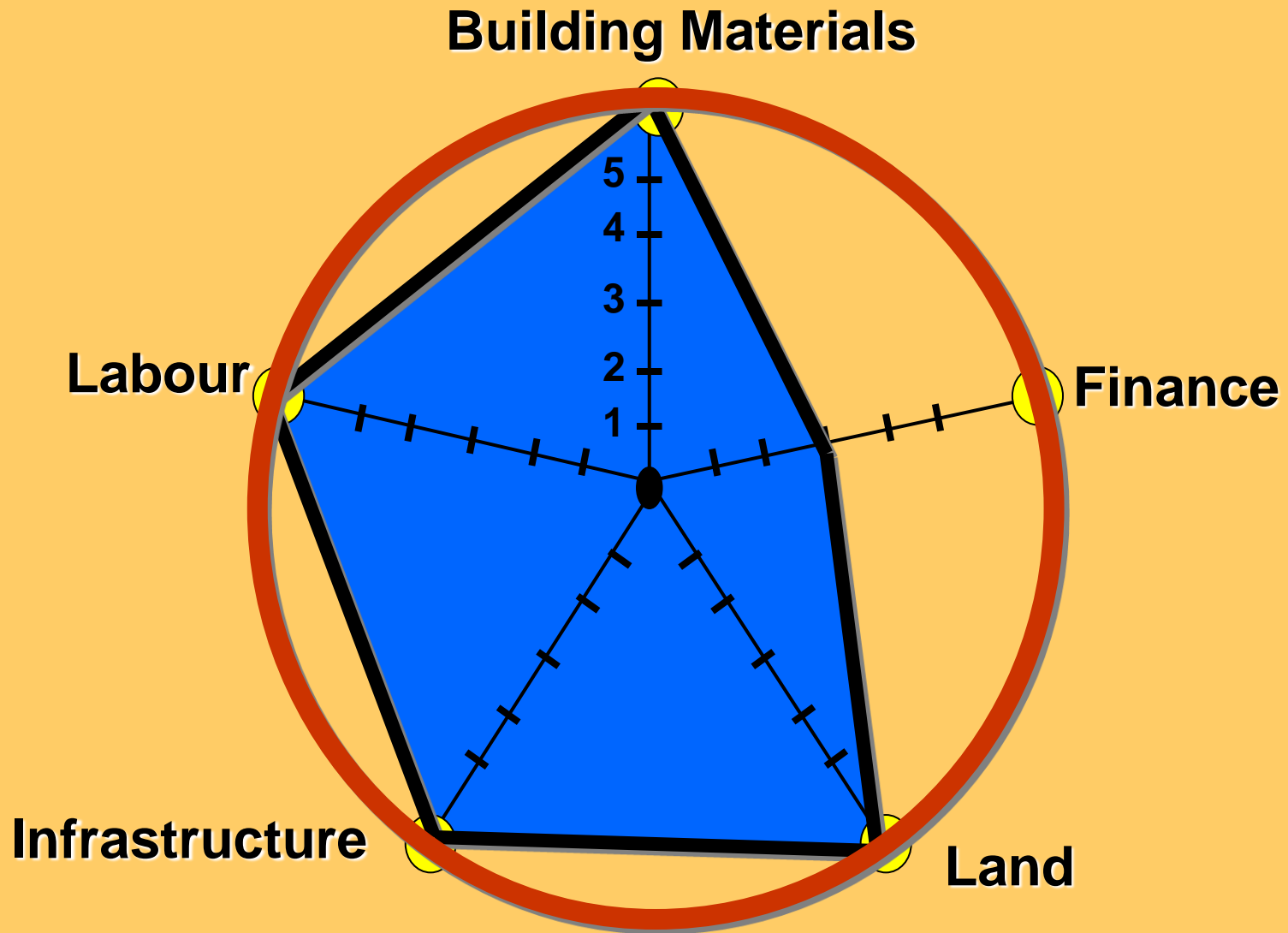


Source: Acioly, C. 1994; 2003; UN-HABITAT, 2011.

Scarcity of Land & Building Materials



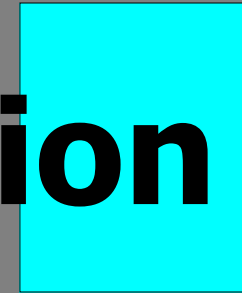
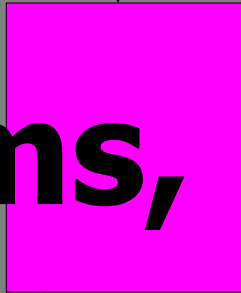
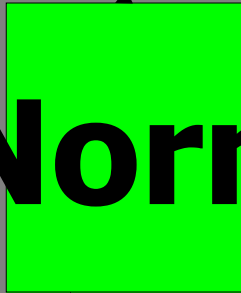
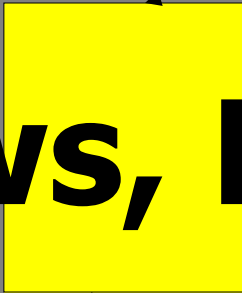
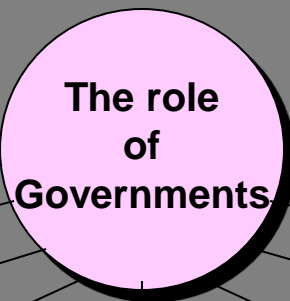
Scarcity of Housing Finance



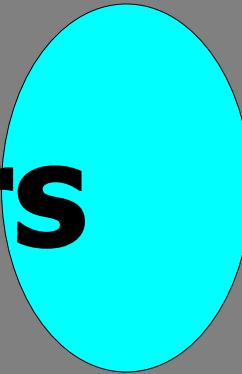
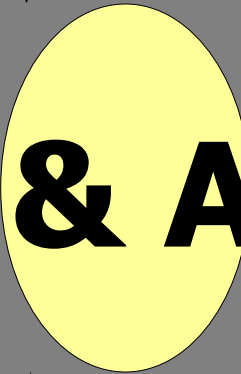
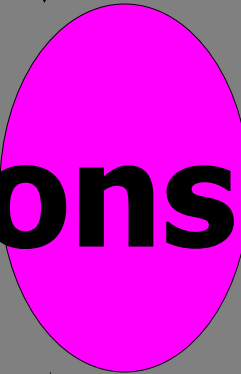
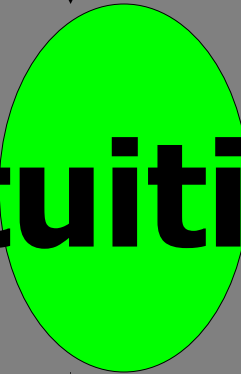
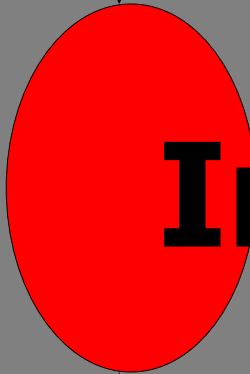
7.

Understanding the Housing Sector:

Understanding the governance and institutional structure of the Housing Sector is a condition to capture its policy and institutional environments.

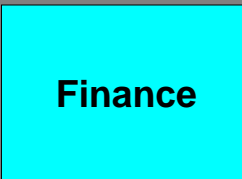


Laws, Norms, Legislation



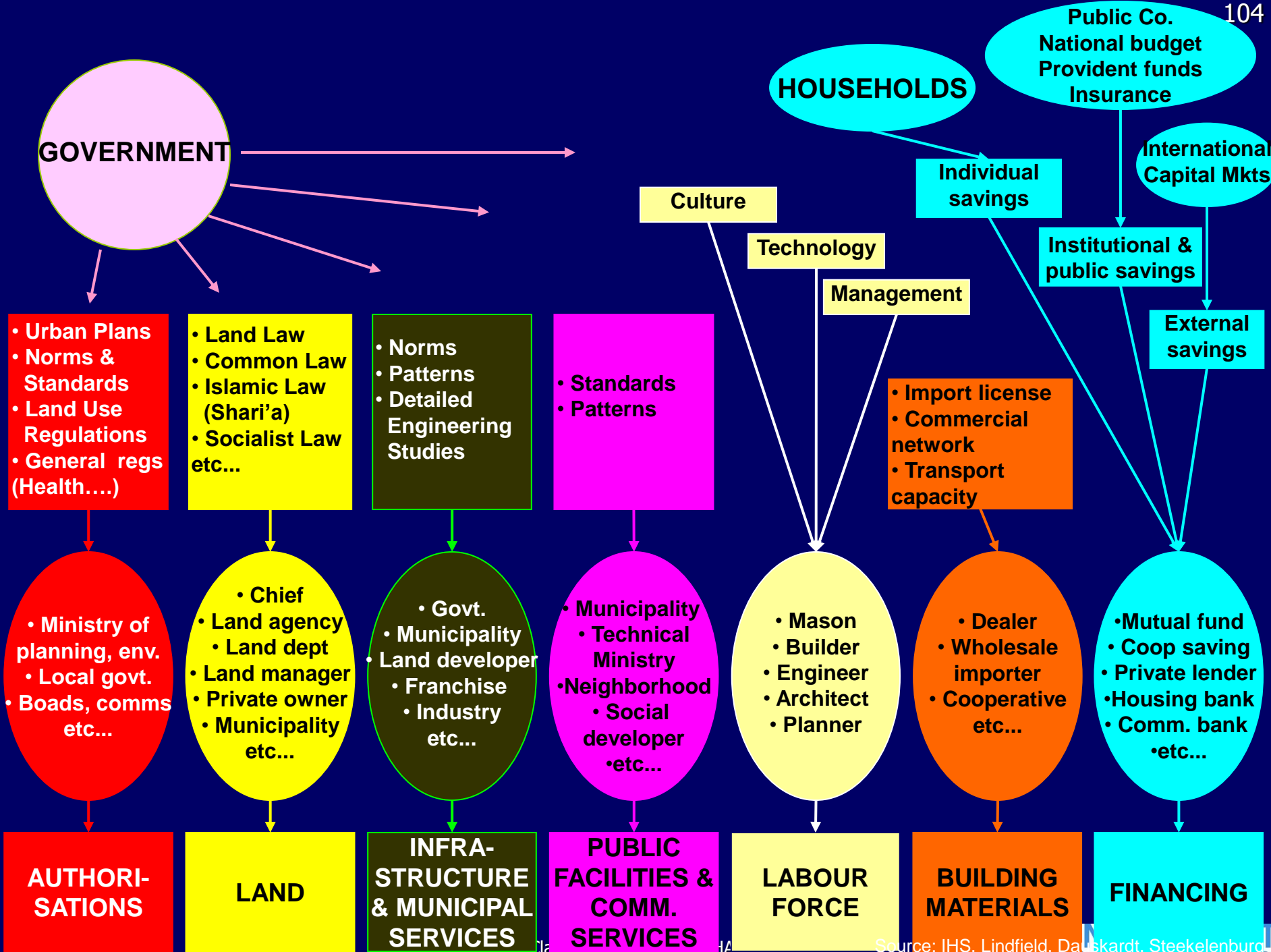
Institutions & Actors

Urban Planning and Management

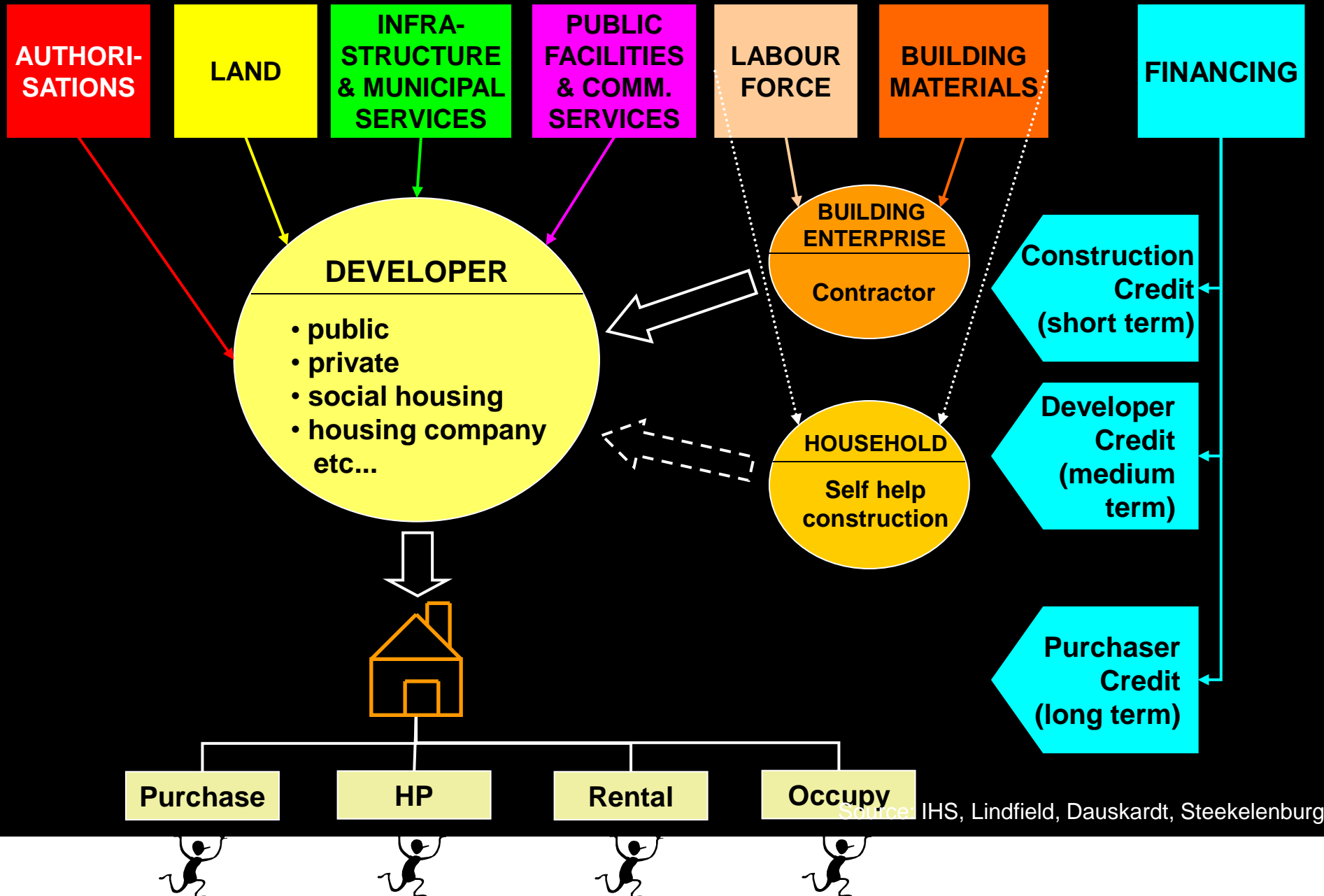


THE SEVEN COMPONENTS OF A HOUSING DELIVERY SYSTEM

AUTHORISATIONS	LAND	INFRA-STRUCTURE MUNICIPAL SERVICES	PUBLIC FACILITIES COMMUNITY SERVICES	LABOUR FORCE	BUILDING MATERIALS	FINANCING
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land sub-division permit • Residency/ Occupancy permit • Building permit • Planning / Zoning permission • Concession • etc... 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PUBLIC • PRIVATE • Freehold • Leasehold • Waqf • Cooperative • Customary • etc... 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roads • Water supply • Sewerage • Electricity • Drainage • Gas • Garbage collection • etc... 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Schools • Clinics • Mosque / church • Police • Post office • Playgrounds • Open spaces • Civic center • Cultural center • etc... 	<div>Intellectual (architect engineer)</div> <div>Manual (builders)</div>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wood • Concrete • Cement • Sand • Steel • Corrugated iron • Adobe • PreFab • etc... 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DEBT • EQUITY • Land acquisition loan • Construction loan • Enterprise loan • Mortgage loan • Public subsidy • etc...



FUNCTIONING OF HOUSING DELIVERY SYSTEM

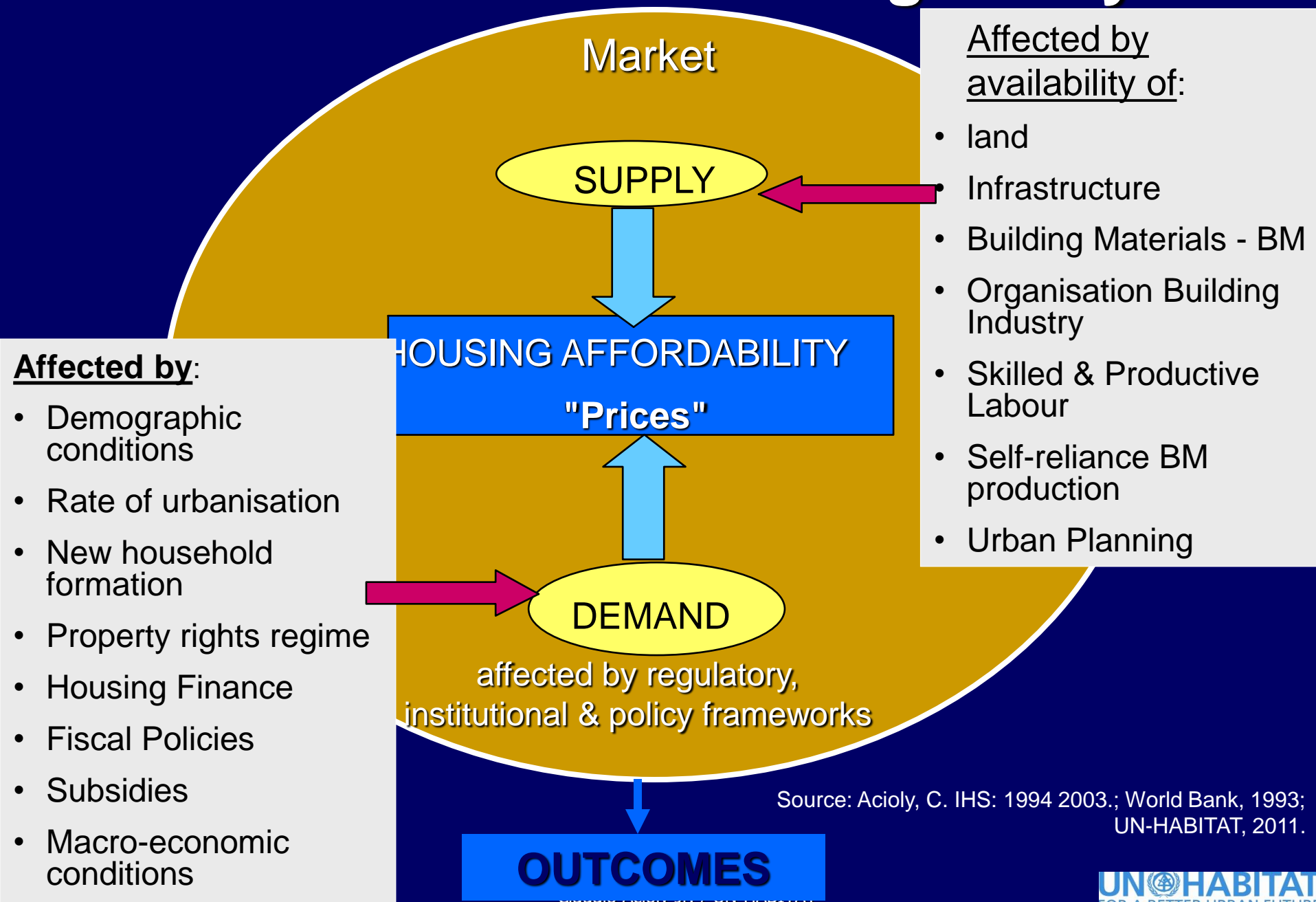


8.

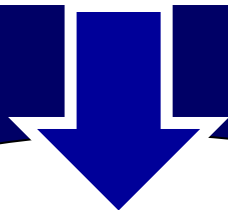
Understanding Housing Markets

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

The Context of Housing Policy



DESIRABLE OUTCOMES



**Bring Housing Prices
DOWN**

1. Prices are high, thus we must build some understanding about what are the expected price norms in a well-functioning housing market.
2. We must build an understanding about the conditions that are responsible for bringing and maintain high housing prices.

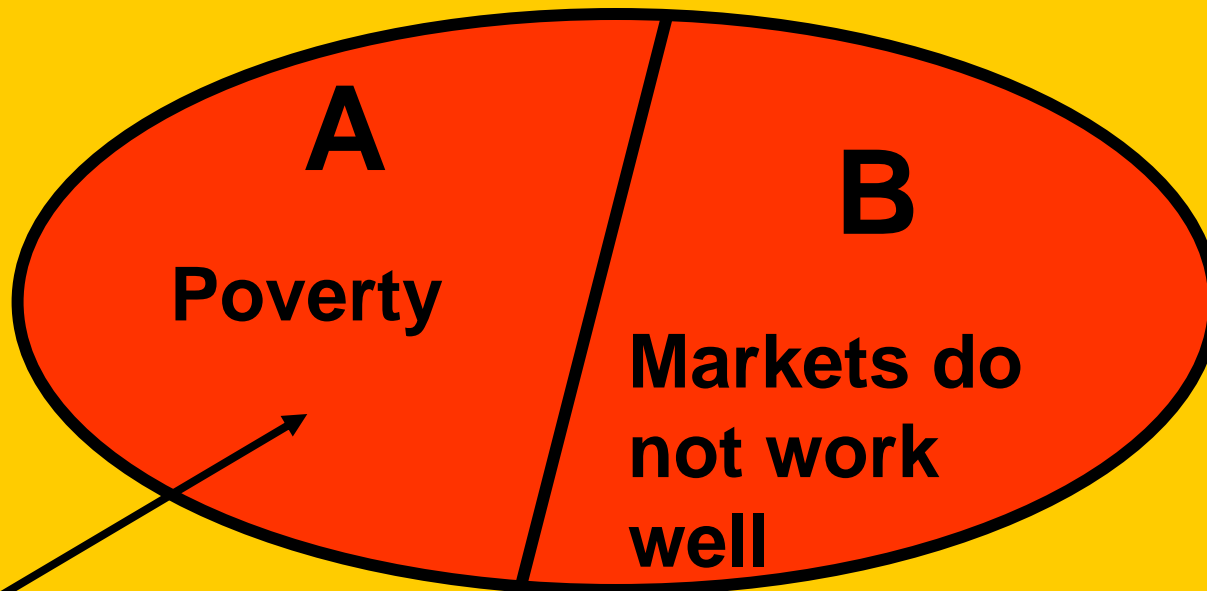
11.

Enabling the Housing Market to Work

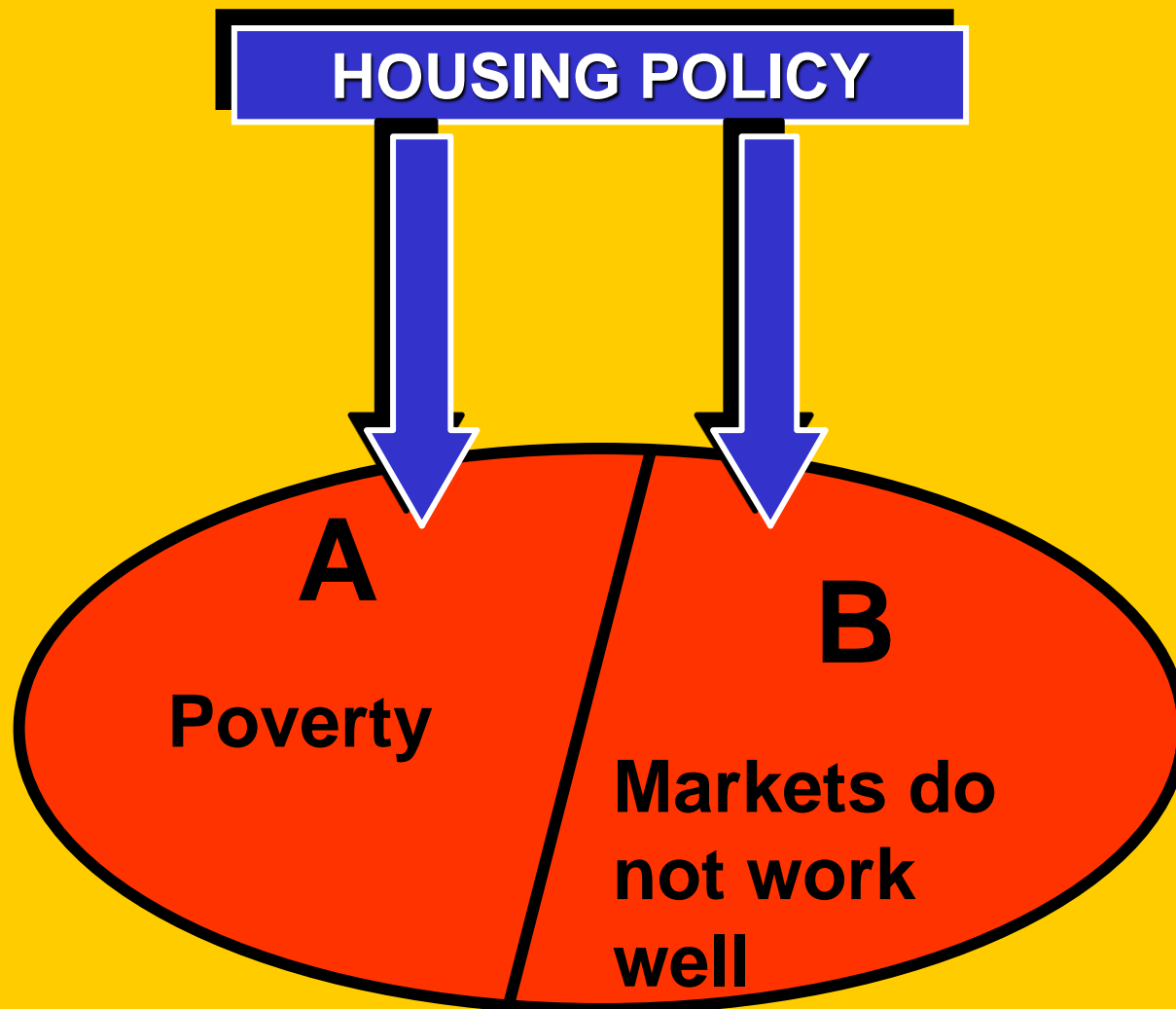
Understanding the supply and demand sides of the housing markets is the first step to design policies.

Enabling Housing Markets to Work: How to translate that into a strategy?

Those who advocate this,
divide de **Housing
Problem** in 2 Parts.



Can only be solved with
government assistance /
subsidies

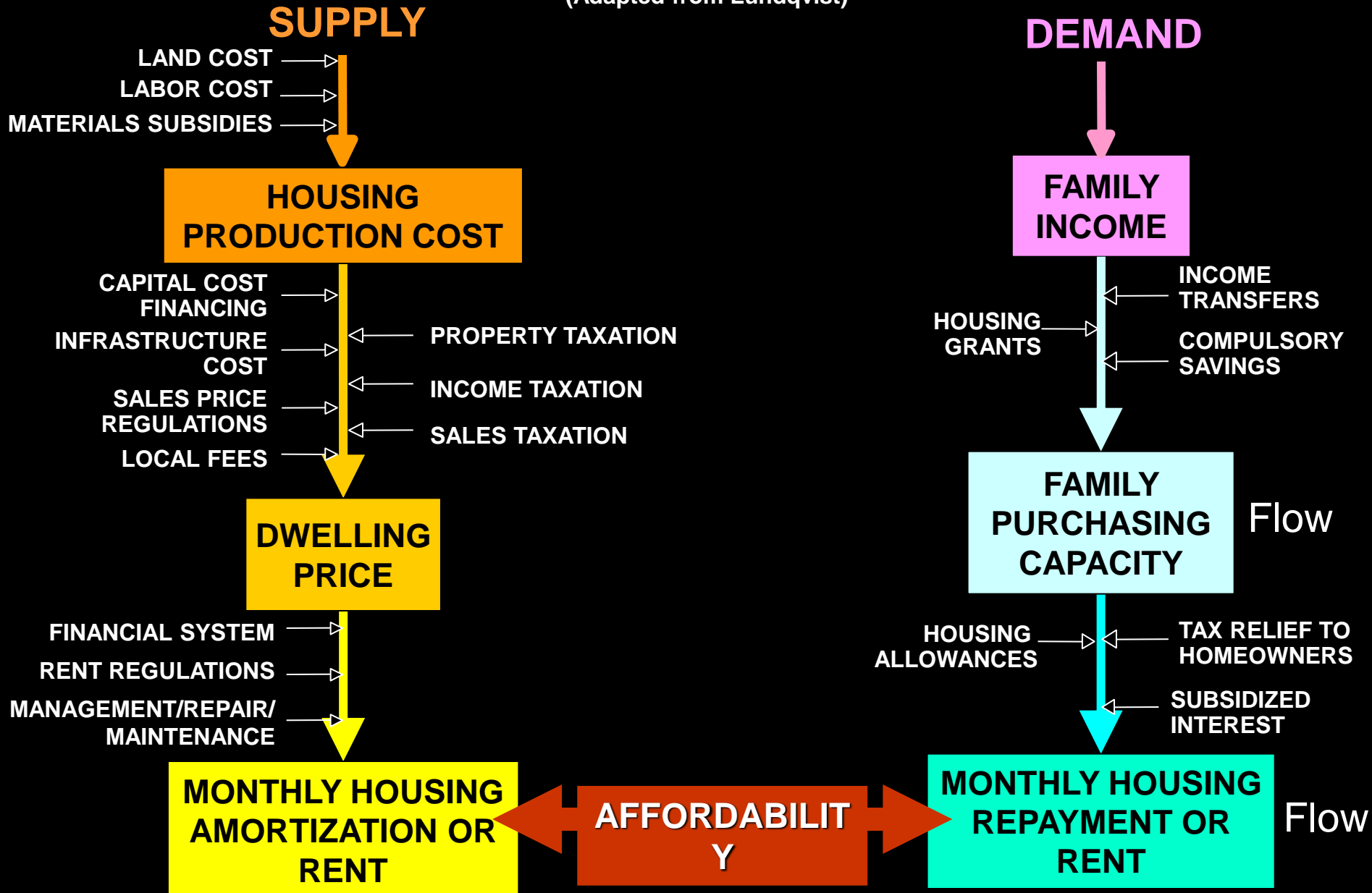


Different types of policies are needed to influence market outcomes, guide its development & enable access to adequate housing.

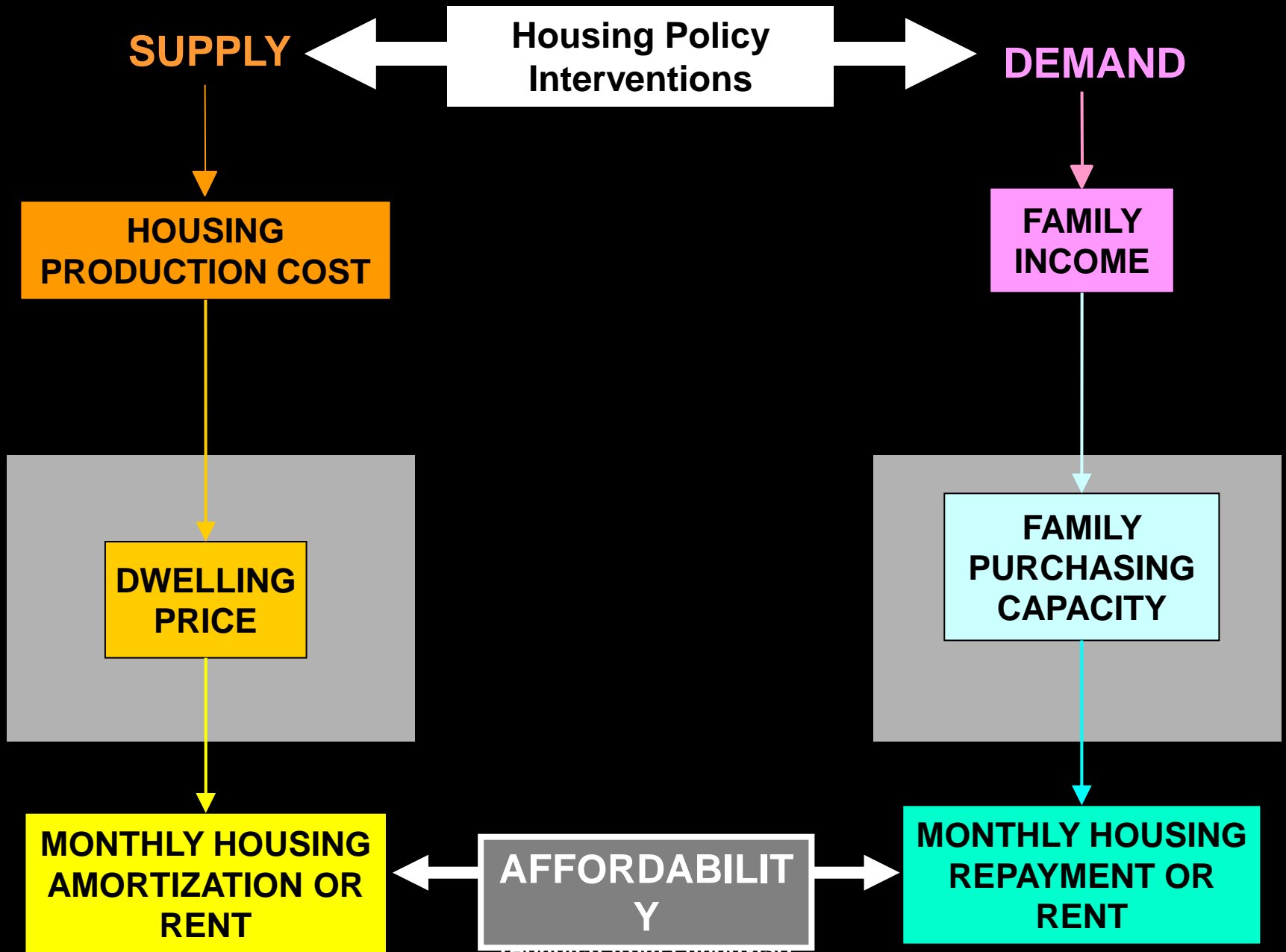
POSSIBLE GOVERNMENT INTERVENTIONS

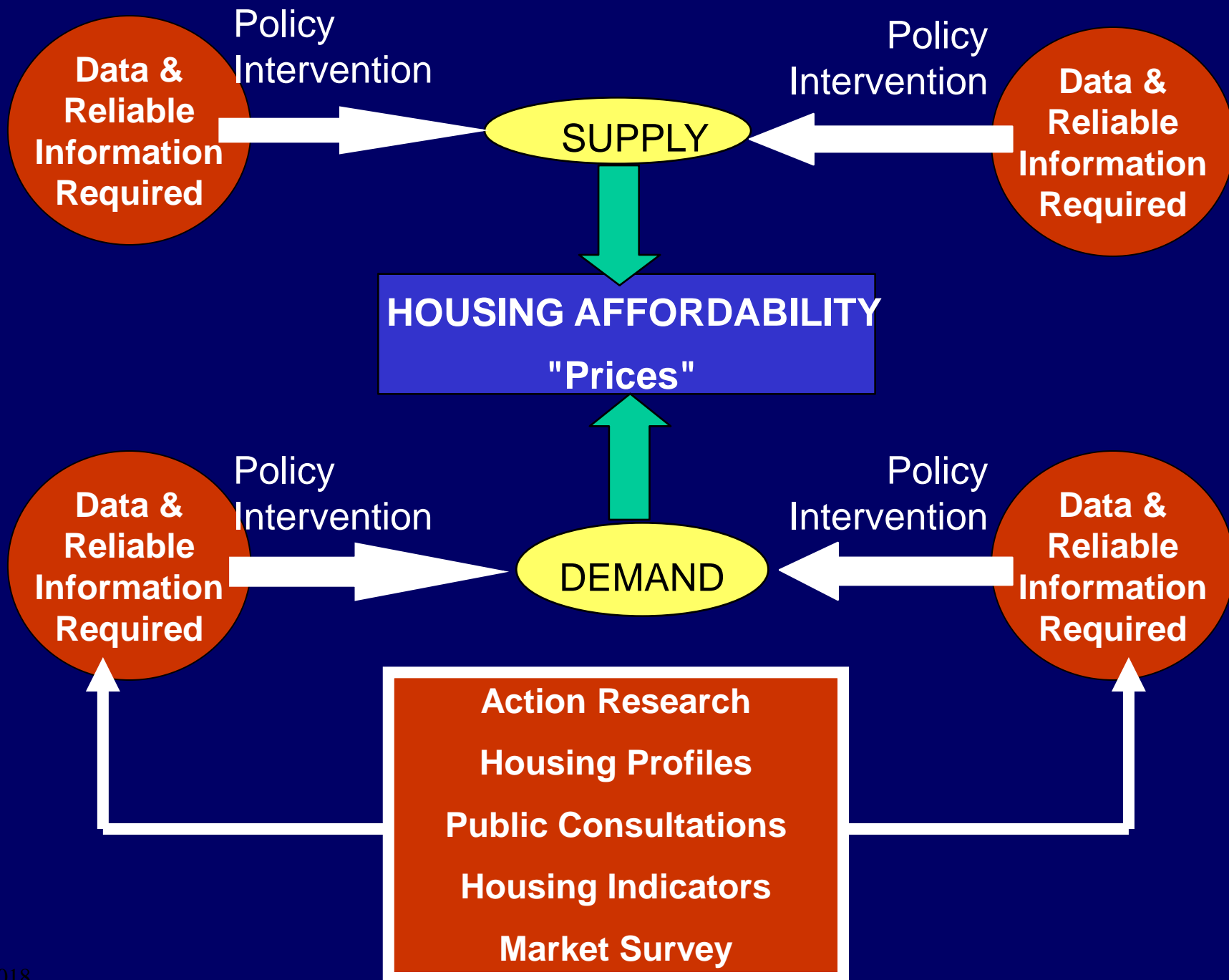
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(Adapted from Lundqvist)



GOVERNMENT & POLICY INTERVENTIONS





CHILE:

continuing policy and nearly universal access to housing subsidy enables progress in housing supply.

The ABC Housing Finance Model

A = **A**horro

A = Savings

B = **B**ono

B = Bonus

C = **C**redito

C = Credit













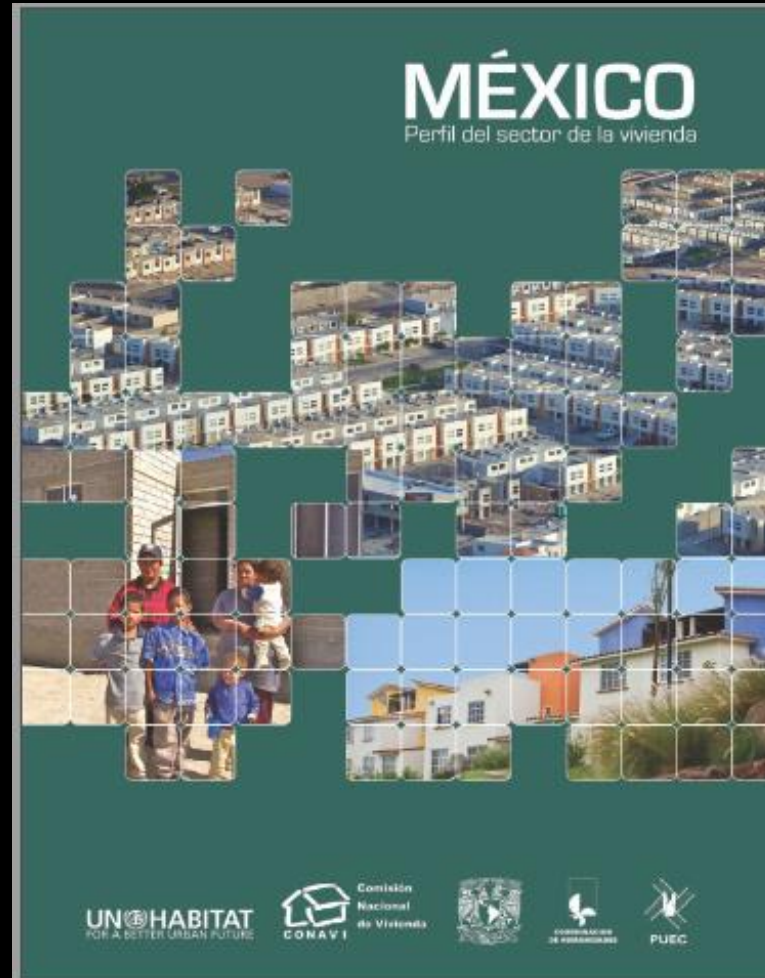




MEXICO:

**going to scale in housing provision
through funding from compulsory
contributions and scaled up supply of
land for housing development...**

MEXICO





PASEO DE LA RAZON
FRACC. PASEOS DE RAZON XOCHITEPEC DE MORELOS

PASEO DEL CONCIERTO











According to the 2010 census, there were 4.9 million housing units that were abandoned, vacant, under-occupied in the country, which represented 14% of the total housing stock. 60% were located in urban areas.

Fuente: UN-Habitat, UNAM (PUEC), 2012. Perfil de la Vivienda de Mexico.





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Feliz Mt. Cumple y Primos PD Hasta vieja
Feliz Cumple - No Vita
TE AMO LO MEJOR ALA RELOJA LOLO
Feliz Cumple Mt. Schow

BRAZIL:

**going to scale in housing provision
through a national programme supported
by huge funding and a national housing
policy framework.**

COMPLEXO DO ALEMÃO





PARAISÓPOLIS – SÃO PAULO



PARAIÓSÓPOLIS – SÃO PAULO



COMPLEXO MORRO CANTAGALO PAVÃO

PAVAZINHO – RIO DE JANEIRO





JARDIM BELA VISTA - LONDRINA - PR

JARDIM MANGEIRAL – BRASÍLIA DF



RESIDENCIAL SÃO FRANCISCO – JUAZEIRO BA



