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2.

UN-HABITAT Normative Mandate

**Making Knowledge, Evidences,
Guidelines and Recommendations**

UN-Habitat's seven focus areas



UN-Habitat addresses its mandate through the 2014-2019 Strategic Plan. The plan outlines seven focus areas

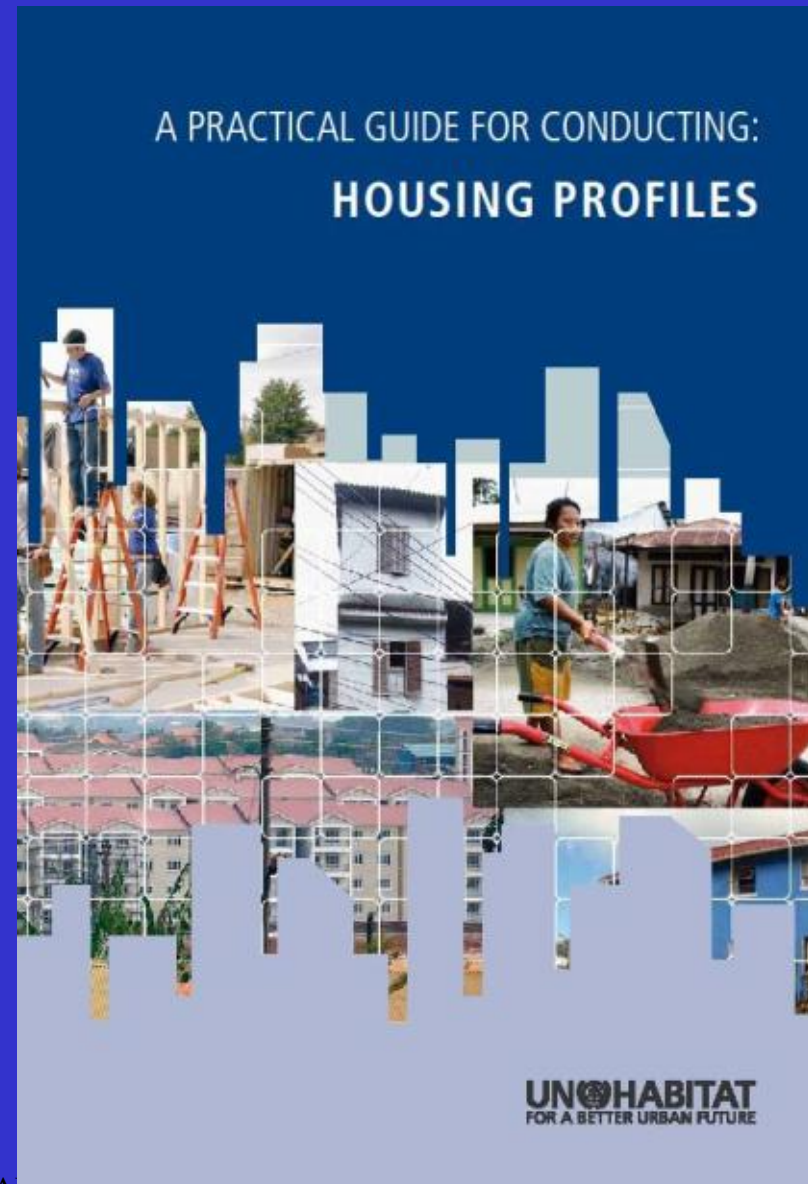
Sectoral Expertise: Housing

22

Slum Upgrading

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

Do	Don't
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 regularize 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 infrastructure and services



housing for the poor in Asian cities

LOW-INCOME HOUSING: Approaches to help the urban poor find adequate accommodation

Not all of Asia's urban poor live in slums, and community-based approaches to housing can help them find a more secure quality of housing and shift urban centers from being slum magnets to places that represent a diverse dimension of social poverty.

For many poor migrants and professionals, slums are the only affordable housing option. But the urban poor are also characterized by diversity and dynamism. And resources have been mobilized to help them find a more secure quality of housing. These include slum residents' own initiatives, slum upgrading and transit centers, and their own diverse social and cultural practices.

Slums typically flourish in the urban environment, bringing together people from different backgrounds. They are characterized by diversity in housing but also by the strong cultural and social ties that bind them together. These ties, when established, slum residents share with themselves, often with neighbors, and with those outside their own slum who may be their relatives.

No two are alike

To understand what is at stake, policy-makers have to appreciate the diversity within and between slums. One way to do this is to broaden the term "slums" and to begin to account what's going on around them. The United Nations World Urbanization Prospects, which categorizes the world's population into slums, semi-slums and non-slums, is a useful starting point.

This urbanization is a general demographic trend, occurring in almost every country in the world. In Asia, Pakistan, for example, is projected to have 100 million people in the urban areas by 2025. In India, the urban population is projected to reach 300 million by 2025. In China, the urban population is projected to reach 600 million by 2025.

What are slums and squatter settlements?

Slums and squatter settlements are a variety of urban forms and are called by many names — see "City Talk" below.

Slums are used frequently in a catch-all way to describe a wide range of informal settlements. The word "slum" traditionally describes a neighborhood that has been divided into small, crowded units by a lack of overcrowding and lack of access to basic services.

A squatter settlement, on the other hand, is a form of poor quality housing built on illegal or unauthorized land. It is often a result of the informal economy, which is a form of informal economy that is not regulated by the state. It is often a result of the informal economy, which is a form of informal economy that is not regulated by the state.

While these categories, there are many variations. In some cases, slums and squatter settlements are the same thing. In other cases, they are different. In some cases, they are the same thing. In other cases, they are different.

What makes an urban community a slum?

Despite the variety, slums tend to share a number of characteristics. These include:

POOR BASE RESOURCES: It tends to have a low level of resources, including a lack of access to basic services, such as water, electricity, and sanitation.

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OVERCROWDING: It is characterized by extremely high density of land use and a high density of population.

POOR LIVING CONDITIONS: It tends to have a low level of resources, including a lack of access to basic services, such as water, electricity, and sanitation.

POOR LIVING CONDITIONS: It tends to have a low level of resources, including a lack of access to basic services, such as water, electricity, and sanitation.

And why do slums exist at all in Asian cities?

While slums exist everywhere, they are more likely to exist in Asian cities. This is because of a number of factors, including:

High population density: Asian cities are characterized by extremely high population density, which is a result of a long history of high population density.

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5 approaches to housing the urban poor

The full metropolitan area of the best practices for any housing program is a nation. It includes the urban poor, the middle class, and the wealthy. It includes the urban poor, the middle class, and the wealthy. It includes the urban poor, the middle class, and the wealthy.

On-site upgrading

On-site upgrading means improving the physical environment of a slum. It includes improving the physical environment of a slum. It includes improving the physical environment of a slum.

While slums and governments support the process of upgrading informal settlements, it is the most important, most complex and most controversial of the three. It is the most important, most complex and most controversial of the three.

Resettlement

Slum poor communities and resettling in the new place. It includes improving the physical environment of a slum. It includes improving the physical environment of a slum.

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Government-built new public housing

While governments, build and deliver new public housing. It includes improving the physical environment of a slum. It includes improving the physical environment of a slum.

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Sites-and-services schemes

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City-wide housing strategies

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| <p>1 URBANIZATION: The role the poor play in urban development</p> | <p>2 LOW-INCOME HOUSING: Approaches to help the urban poor find adequate accommodation</p> | <p>3 LAND: A crucial element in housing the urban poor</p> | <p>4 EVICTED: Alternatives to the whole-scale destruction of urban poor communities</p> | <p>5 HOUSING FINANCE: Ways to help the poor pay for housing</p> | <p>6 COMMUNITY-BASED ORGANIZATIONS: The poor as agents of development</p> | <p>7 RENTAL HOUSING: A much neglected housing option for the poor</p> |

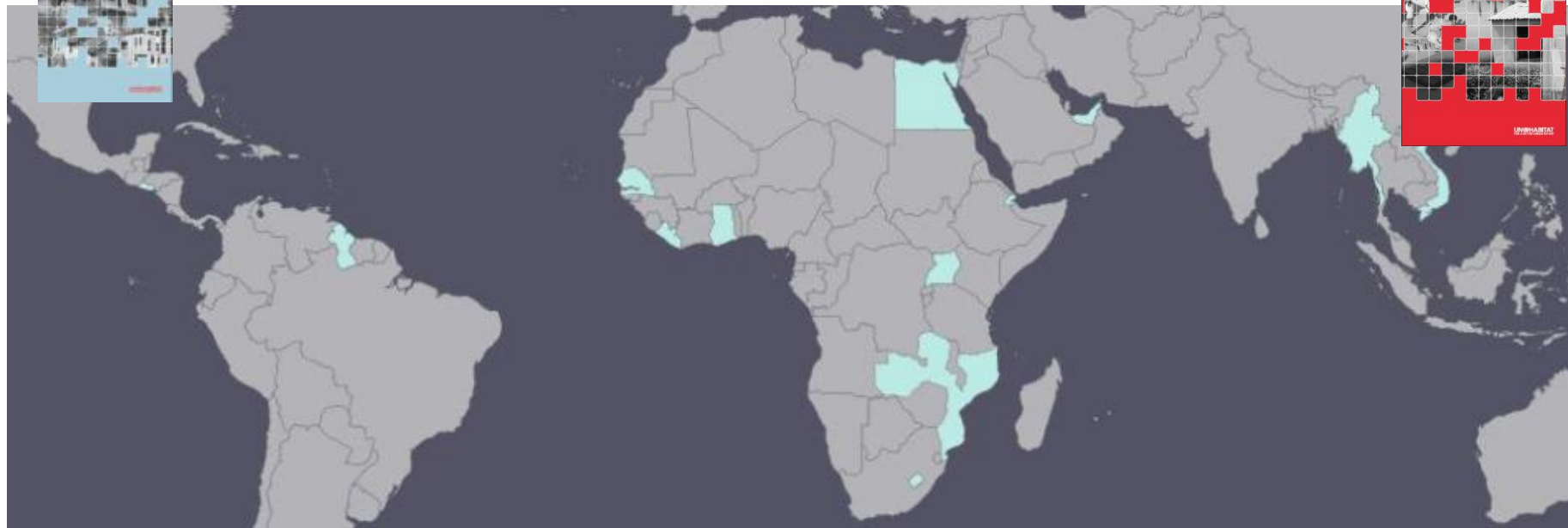
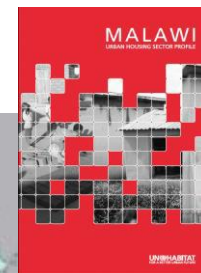
**Housing Problem manifests itself in different ways.
Policy responses give clues what works and what
doesn't.**



Housing Profiles



Support to Housing Policy



Guyana



Ghana



Zambia



Mozambique



Lesotho

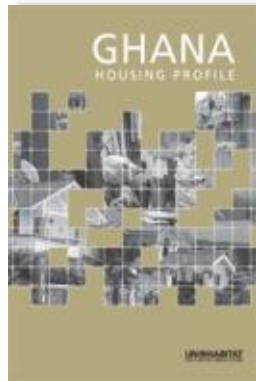


Djibouti



Myanmar

Global Housing Strategy



☐ Housing sector assessment

Output: Housing Sector Profile

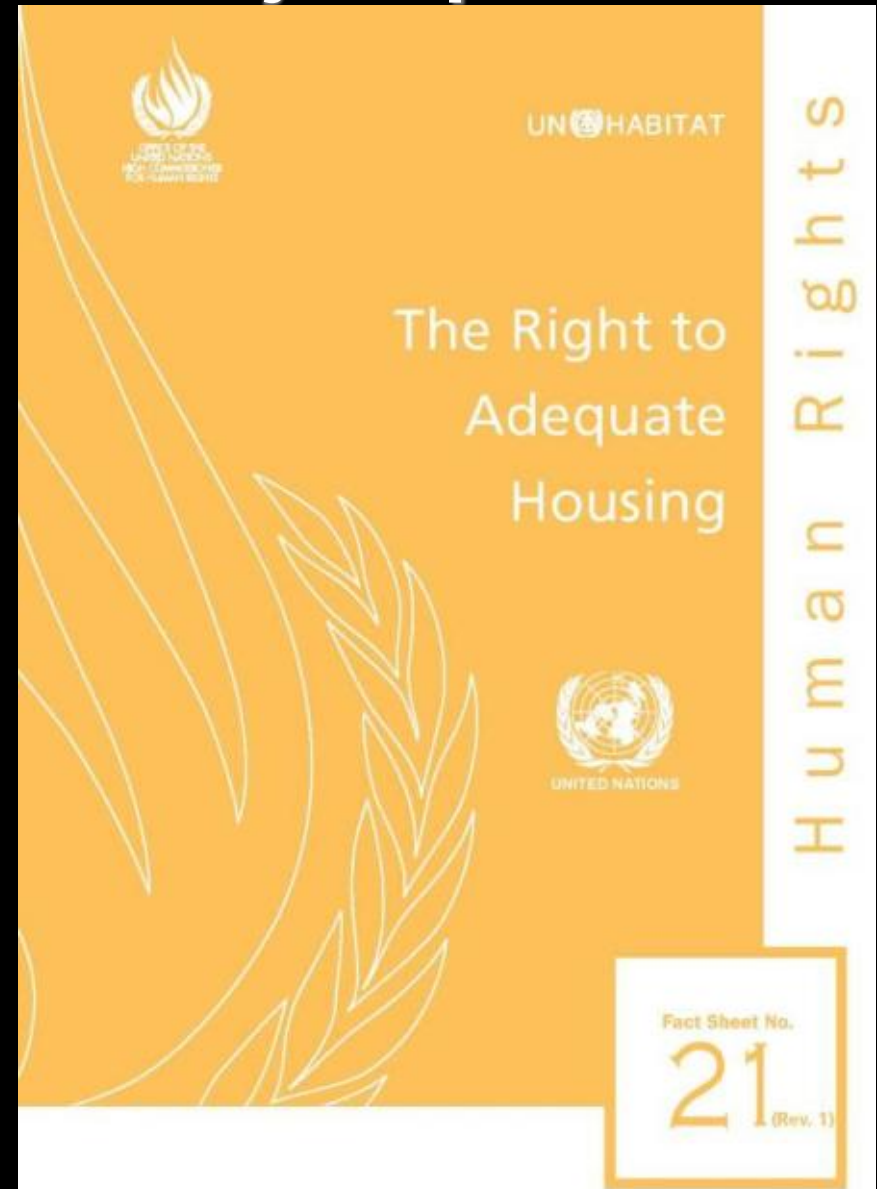
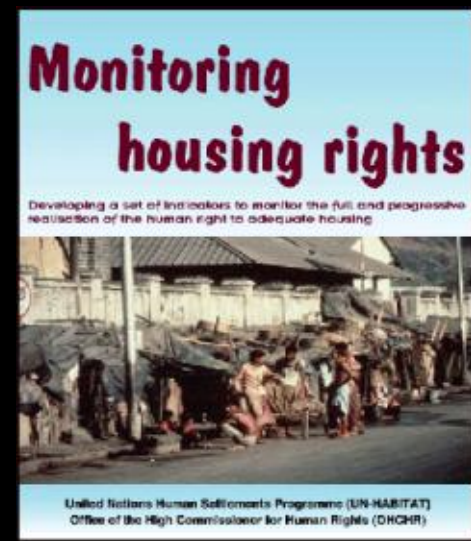
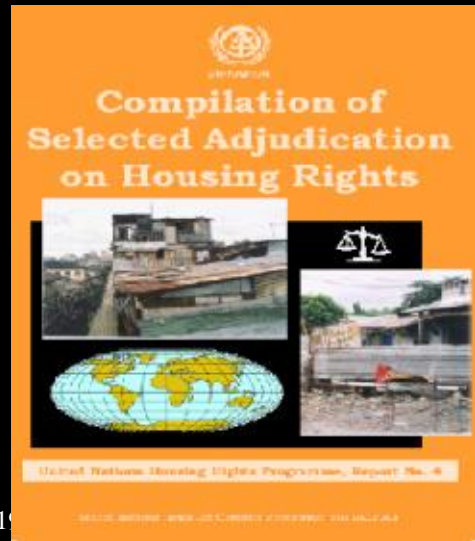
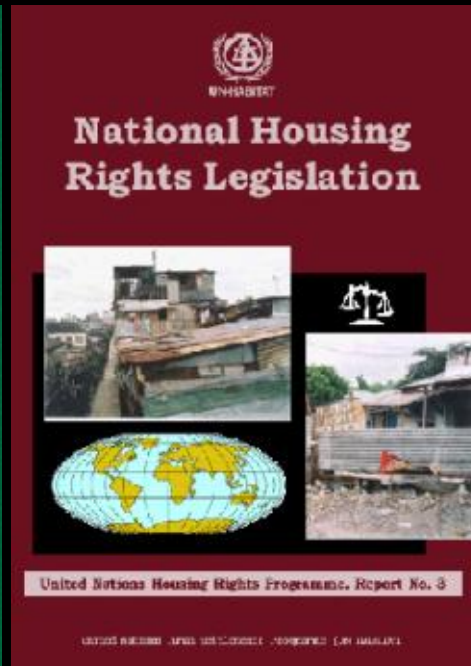
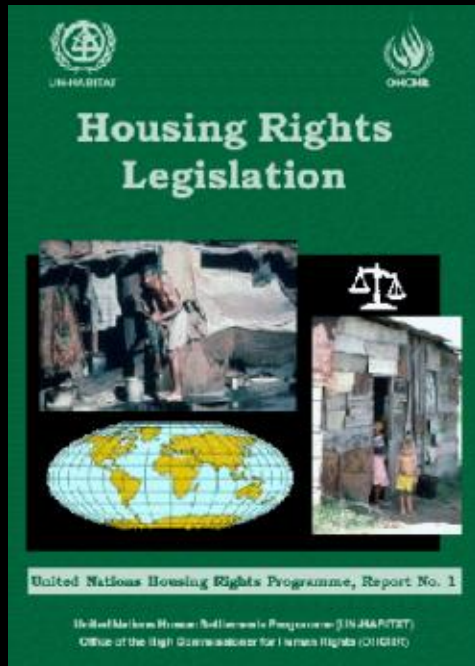
☐ Policy reform and implementation

Output: Action Plan and roadmap for implementation and policy development

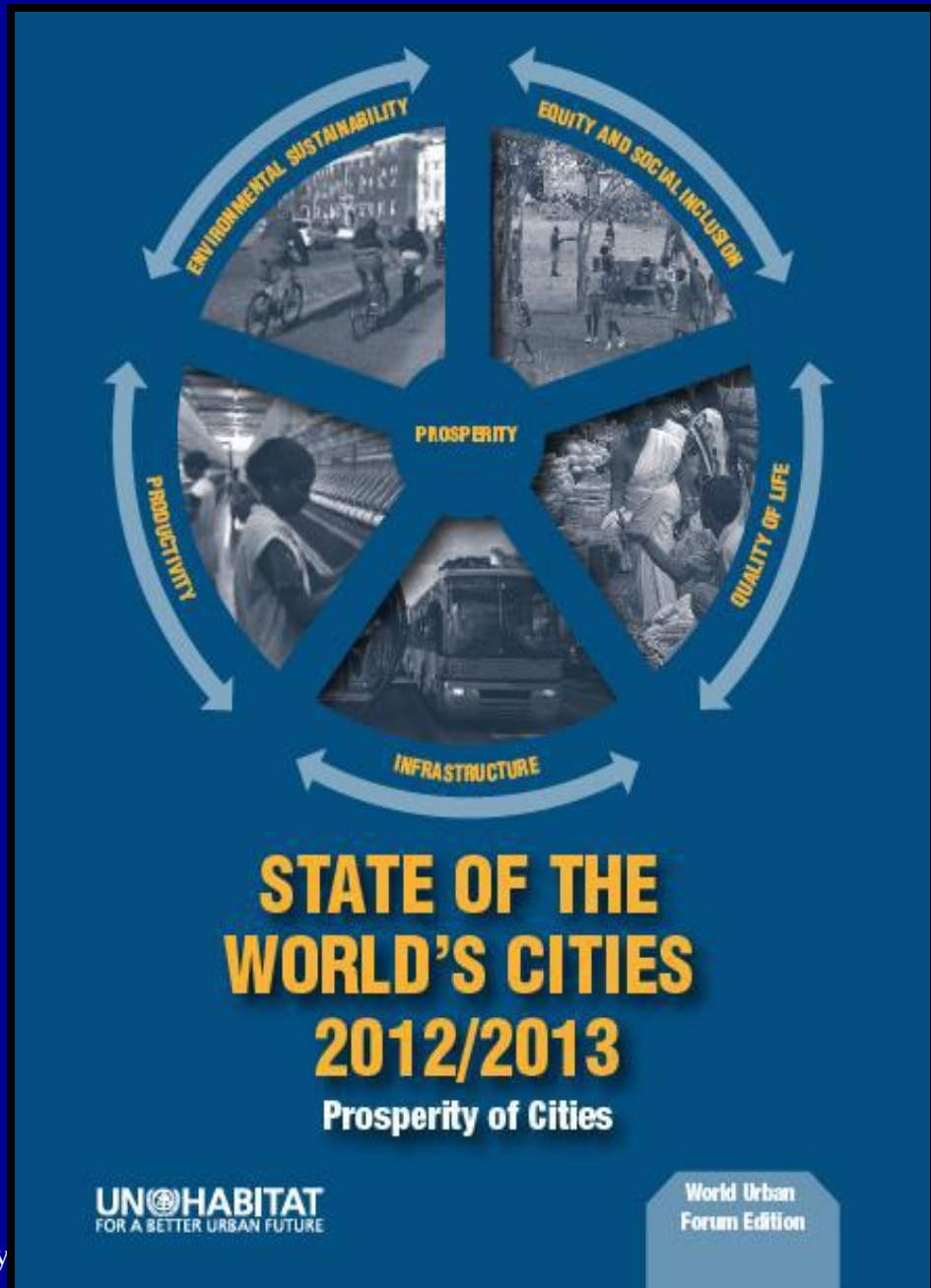
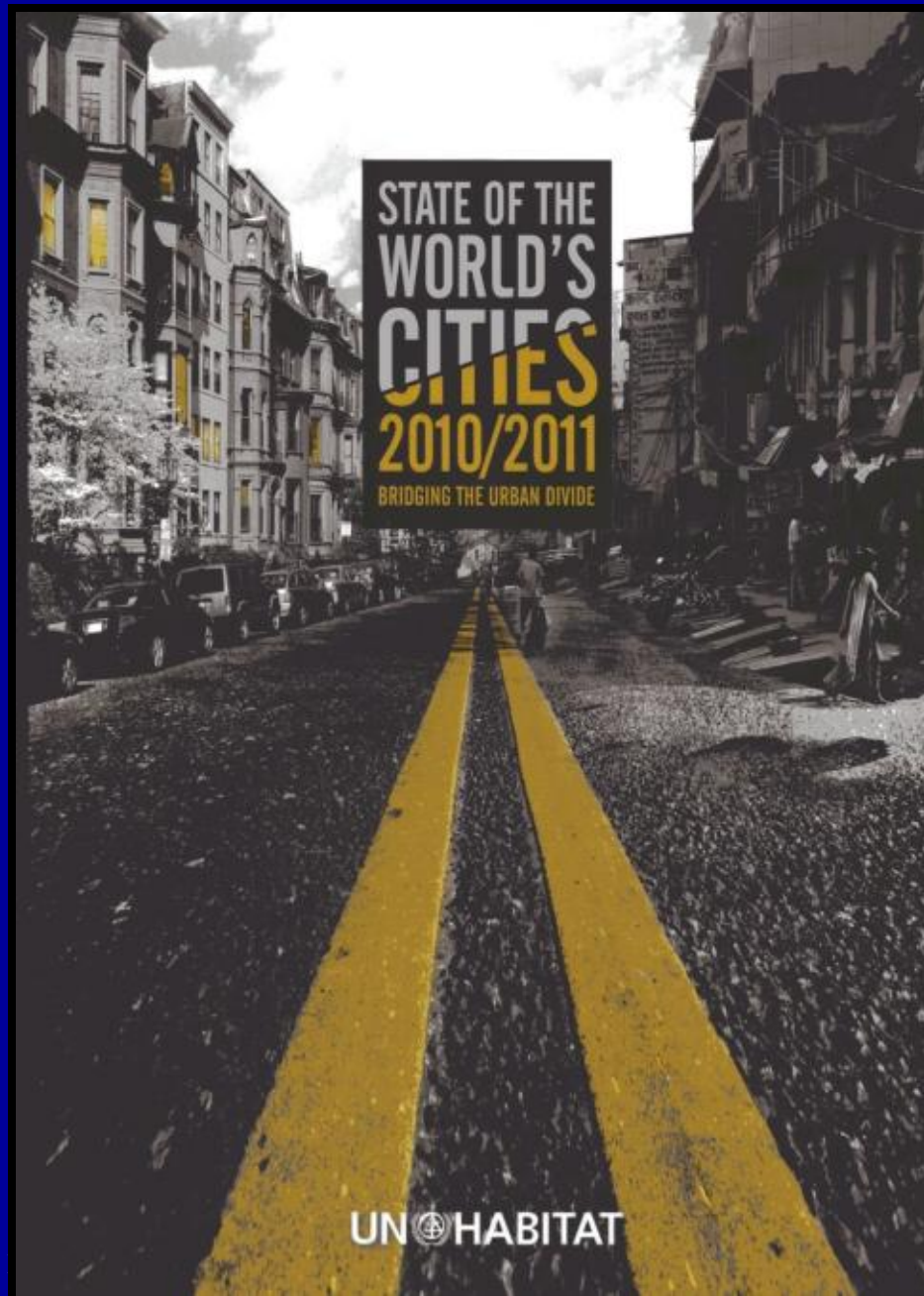


☐ Programme design – supporting the design of specific and feasible housing responses according to country needs and priorities

Housing Rights international evidences and jurisprudence



Global Trends on Urbanisation & conditions²⁸





WORLD CITIES
REPORT 2016

URBANIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Emerging Futures

UN HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

CITIES AND CLIMATE CHANGE INITIATIVE
TOOL SERIES

PLANNING FOR CLIMATE CHANGE

A STRATEGIC, VALUES-BASED APPROACH FOR URBAN PLANNERS

Toolkit

UN HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

epf enabling people's future

1. The Challenges of Global Urbanization in a Snapshot

World Cities Report 2016



URBANIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Emerging Futures

UN-HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

From WCR 2016

- Population aging
- Household size decreasing
- Nearly 30% increase in population living in slums during past 24 years
- 980 million households needs adequate housing in 2010
- 1 billion new homes needed by 2025
- Increasing inequality in 75% of world cities during last 2 decades
- Increasing frequency of climate change impacts....

View of Caracas

3.

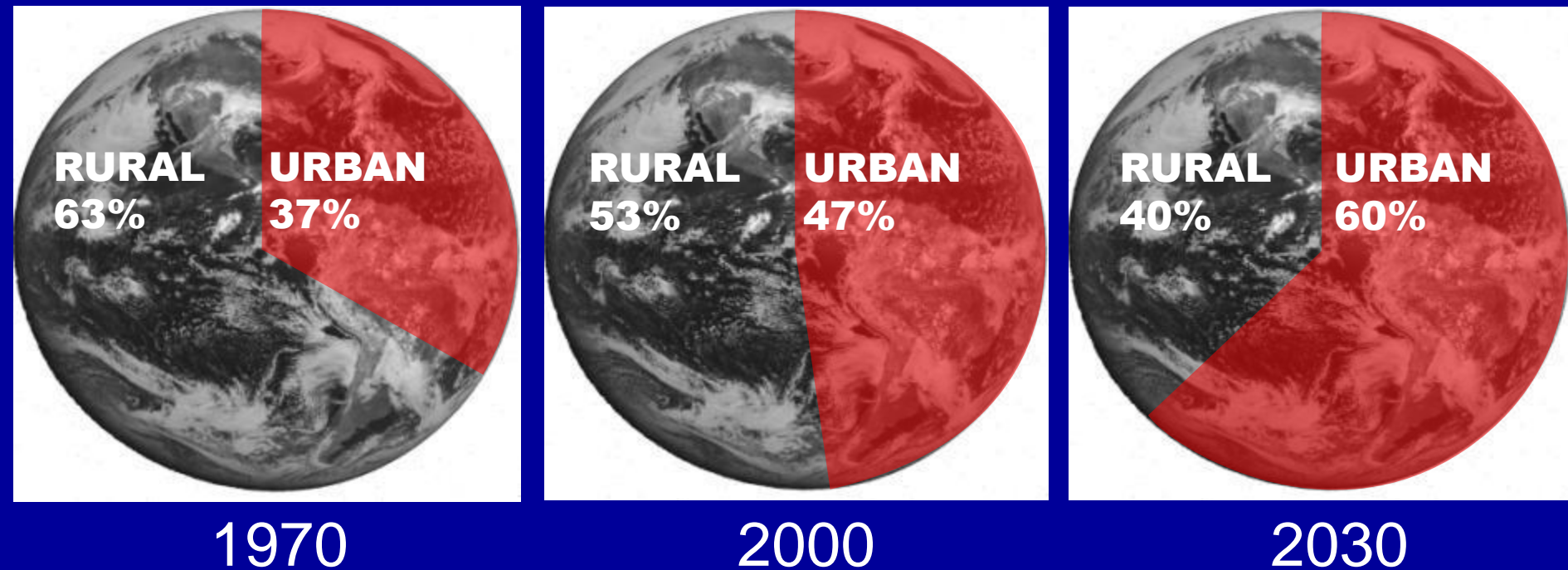
Four Features of the Global Urbanization Trends:

- (1) Demographic growth,
- (2) Inequality,
- (3) Low density growth and
- (4) Urban informality (slum formation).



RAPID URBANIZATION

GLOBAL POPULATION RURAL/**URBAN**



Source: UN-HABITAT, 2008

URBAN Demographic Trends

1800



2015

30 million people

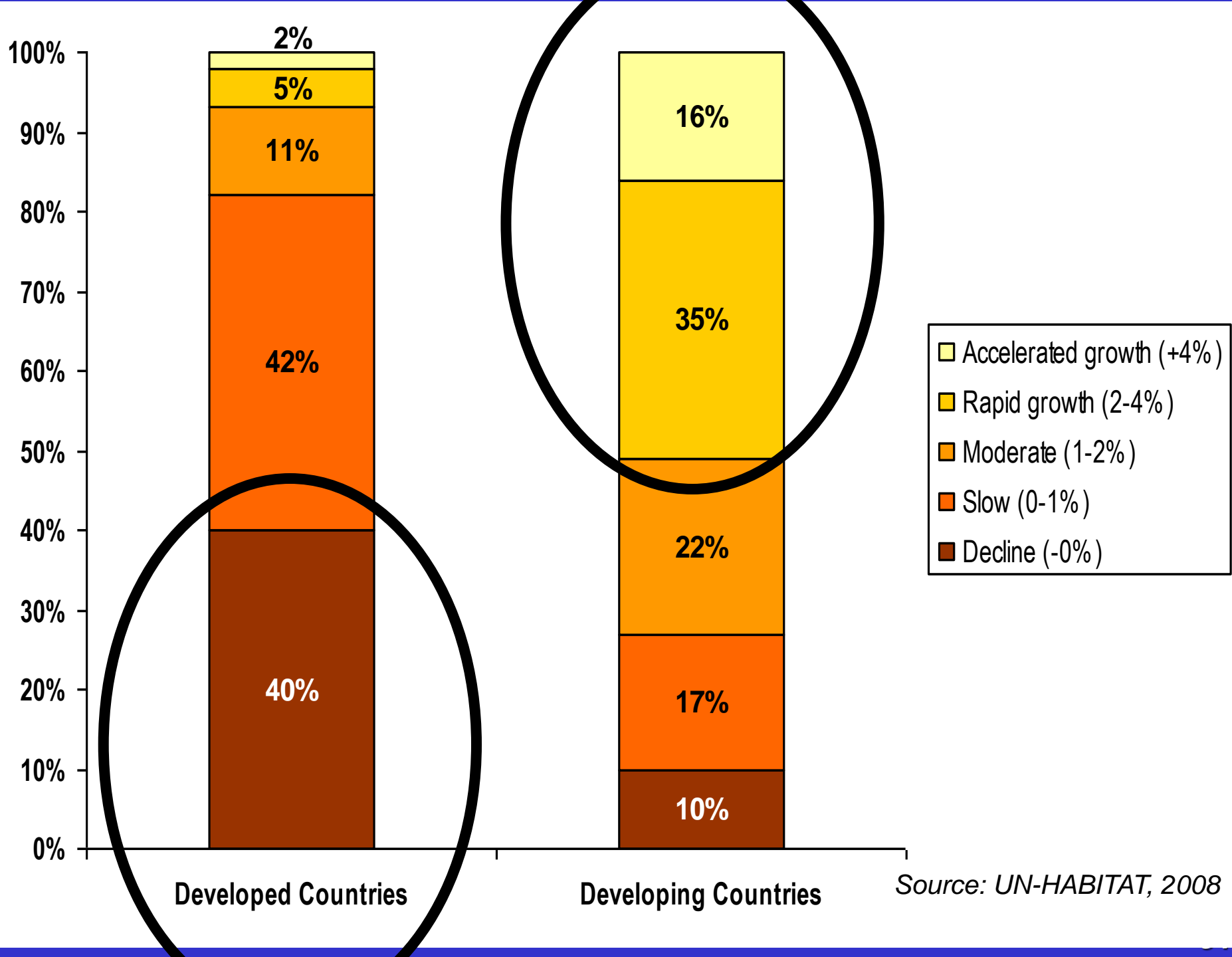
>3.6 billion people

3%

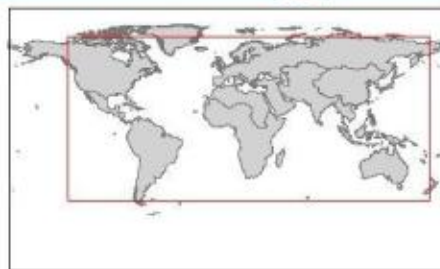
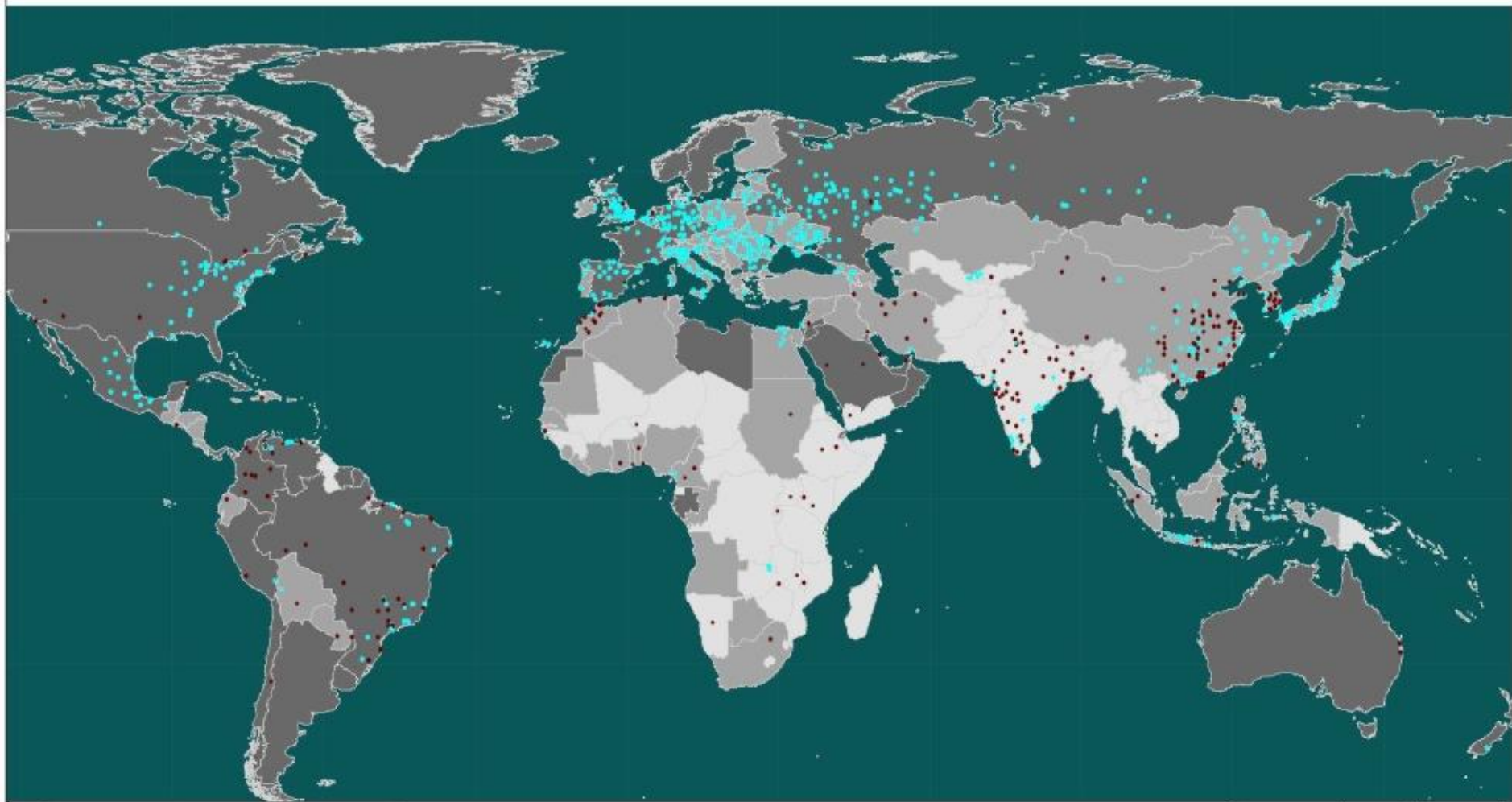


50%

200 years



Population Growth and Decline of The World's Cities



Source: UN-HABITAT, 2008

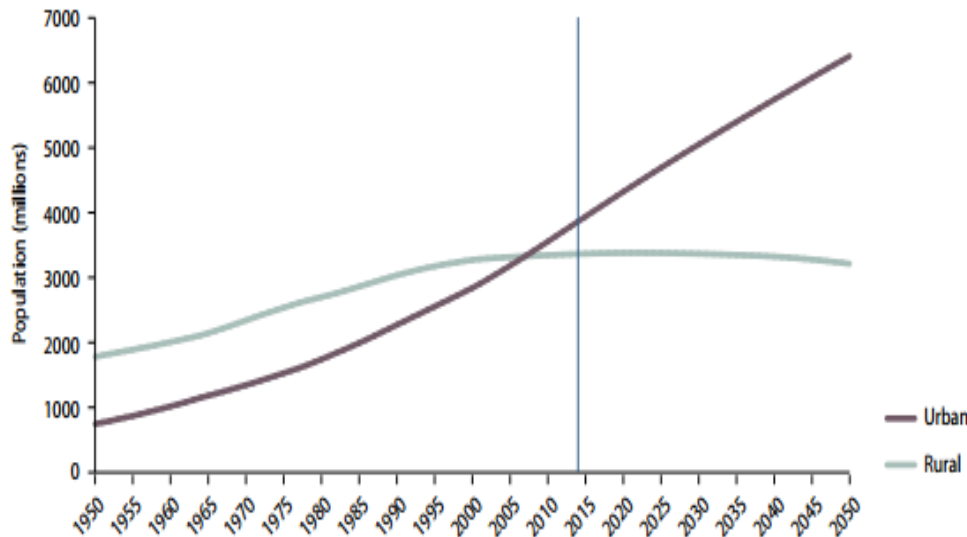


3 Cities as Platforms for Equal Opportunity

World Urbanization Prospects

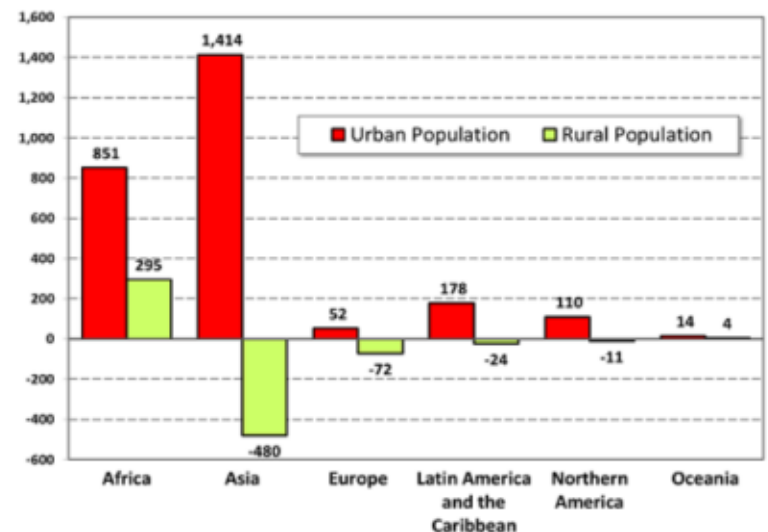
- World's urban population is projected to increase from 3.9 billion in 2014 to 6.3 billion by 2050, adding 2.4 billion people to the cities.
- World's urbanization rate will increase from 54% to 66% between 2014 and 2050.

Urban and rural population of the world, 1950 and 2050



Source: World Urbanization Prospects (United Nations, 2014)

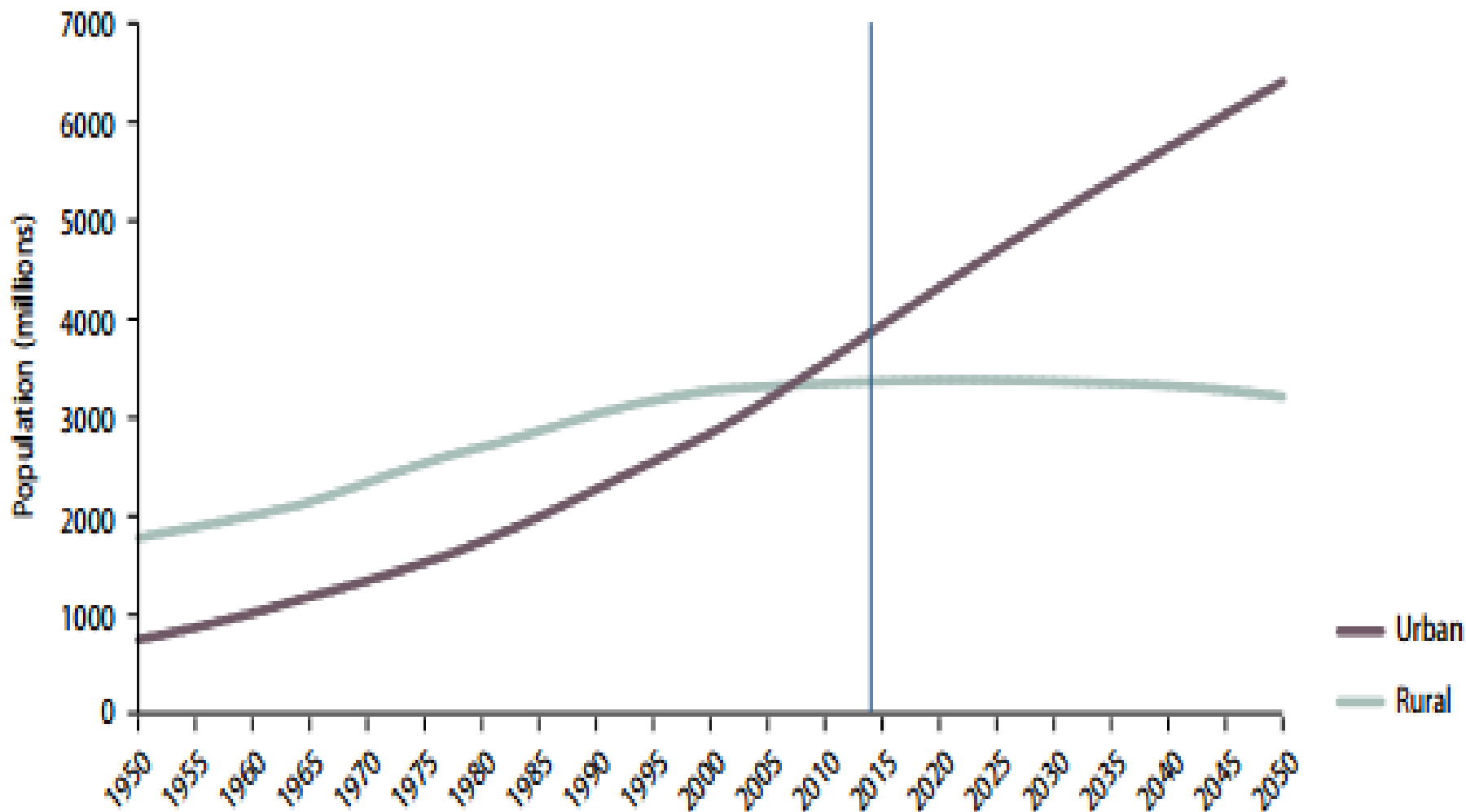
Projected Changes in urban and rural population by major regions between 2011 and 2050 (millions)



Source: World Urbanization Prospects (United Nations, 2012)

3

Urban and rural population of the world 1950 and 2050



Source: World Urbanization Prospects (United Nations, 2014)

3 Cities as Platforms for Equal Opportunity

Cities' Potential to Address Inequalities

- 
- Concentration of economic activity
 - Concentration of infrastructure and buildings
 - Concentration of people and social processes
 - Concentration of innovation and knowledge-based institutions
 - Opportunities for scaled-up and financially viable solutions

Source: Revi & Rosenweig (2013)

38%

of global GDP was
generated by top 100
cities in 2007

25%

of global population
will live in top 600
cities in 2025

60%

of global GDP will be
generated from top
600 cities in 2025

Source: Urban World – Mapping Economic Power of Cities (MGI, 2011)

4.

Urban Inequality:

A real threat to sustainable urban development and economic growth.







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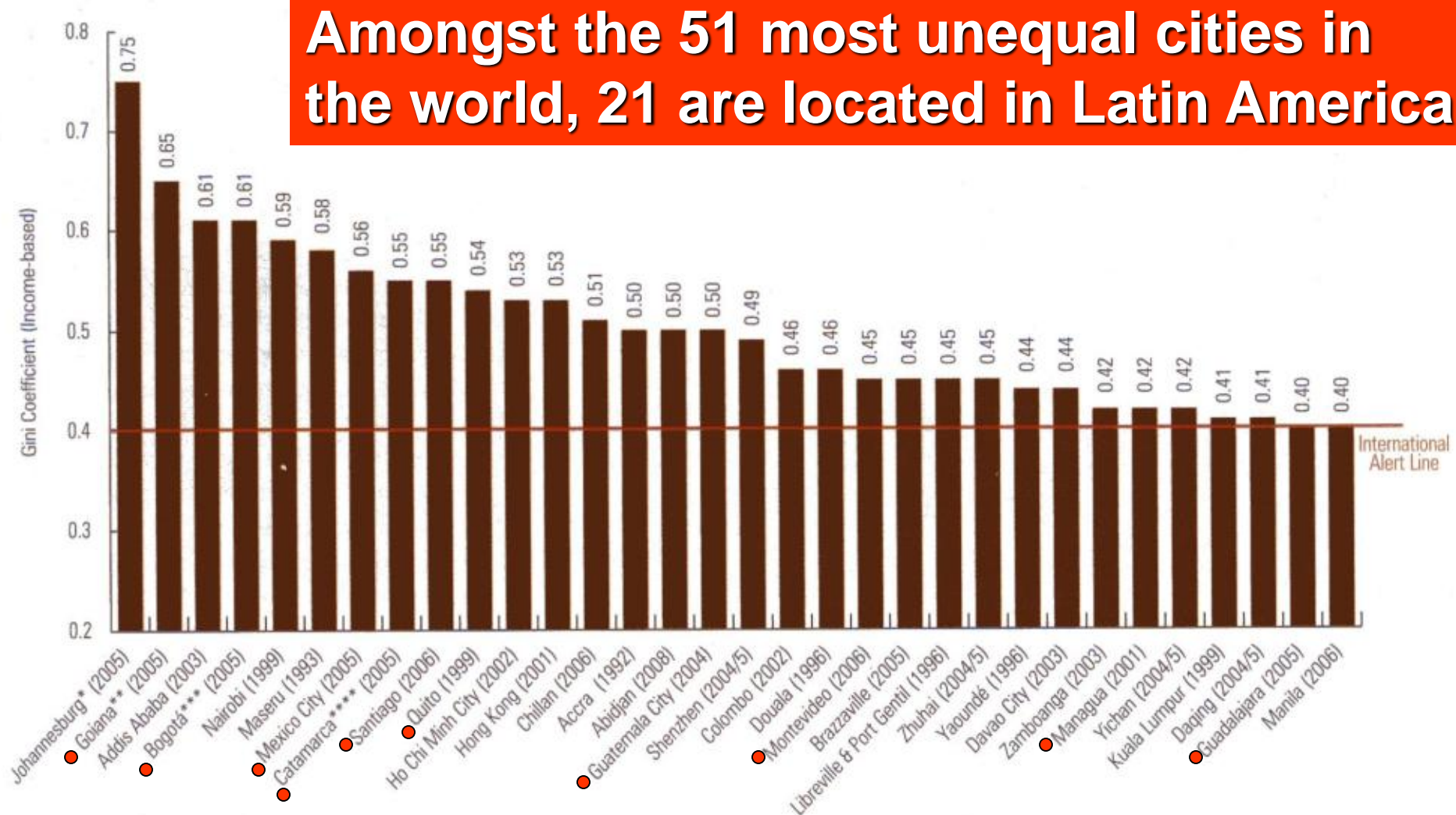
Sao Paulo, Brazil







FIGURE 2.2.7: MOST UNEQUAL CITIES (INCOME-BASED GINI). SELECTED CITIES IN THE DEVELOPING WORLD (1993-2008)



* In addition to other seven South African cities: East London (0.75), Bloemfontein (0.74), East Rand (0.74), Pietermaritzburg (0.73), Pretoria (0.72), Port Elizabeth (0.72), Durban (0.72) and Cape Town (0.67)

** In addition to other six Brazilian cities: Fortaleza (0.61), Belo Horizonte (0.61), Brasília (0.60), Curitiba (0.59), Rio de Janeiro (0.53) and São Paulo (0.50)

*** In addition to other three cities in Colombia: Barranquilla (0.57), Cali (0.54) and Medellín (0.51)

**** In addition to other two cities in Argentina: Buenos Aires (0.52) and Formosa (0.44)

5a.

Urban Inequality in Asia and the Pacific:

The third most unequal region in the world after Latin America and the Russian Federation.



The Asia - Pacific Region



60%

of the
world's
population

4.3b

(billion)
population

30%

of the
global land
mass

733m

(million) of
the world's
poorest

27%

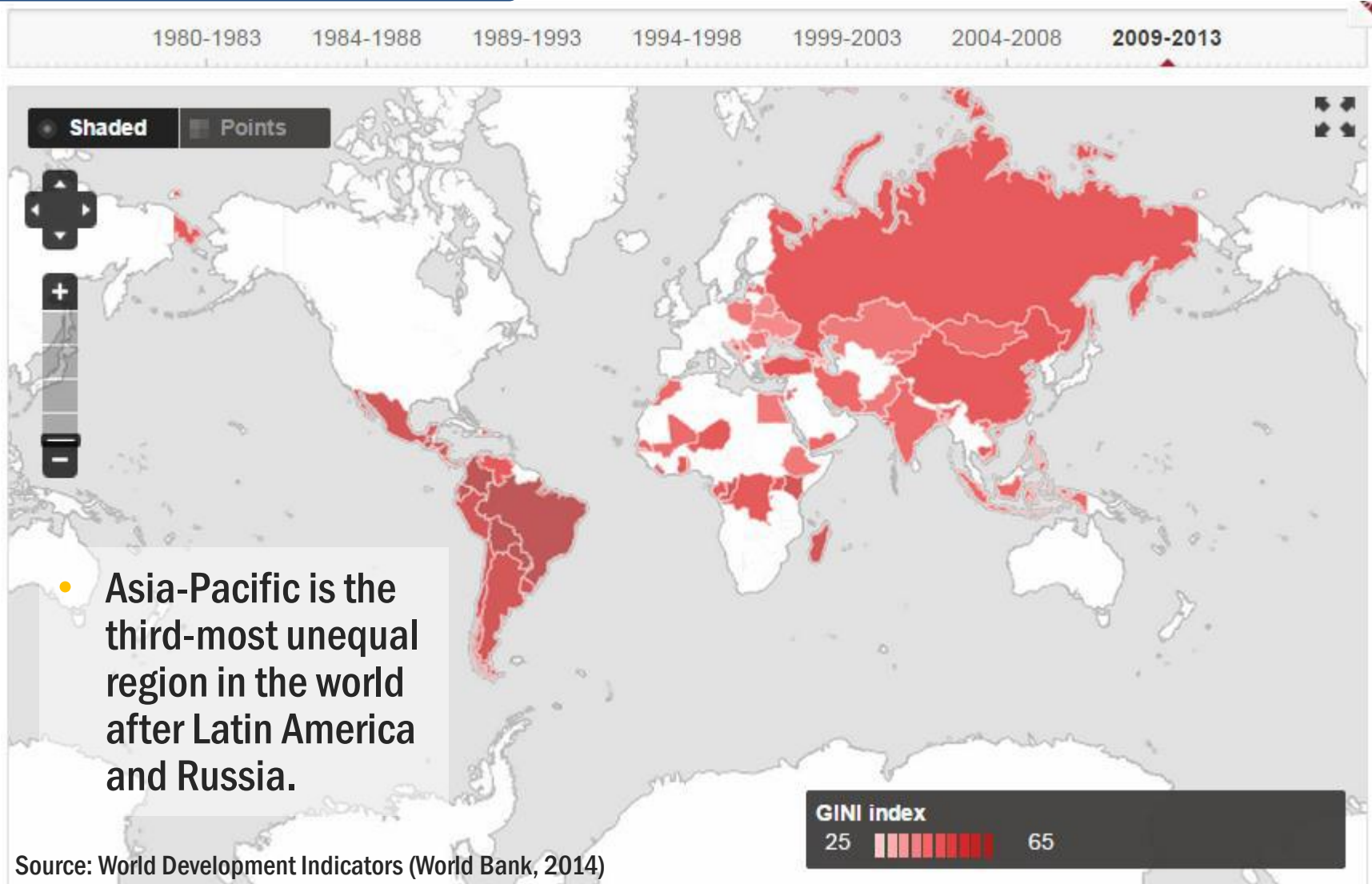
of the
world GDP
(nominal)

Diversity

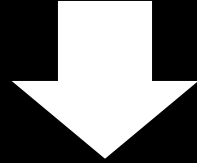
comprising
advanced,
Emerging and
developing
economies

Source: Statistical Yearbook for Asia and the Pacific 2013 (UN ESCAP, 2013), Asia-Pacific Human Development Report (UNDP, 2012)

Gini Index of Income Inequality

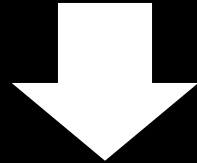


Lack of Affordable Housing



1. informal urbanization

2. growth of slums:



1. physically and spatial manifestation in the urban landscape of cities
2. dynamic informal land and housing markets
3. geography of inequality and segregation

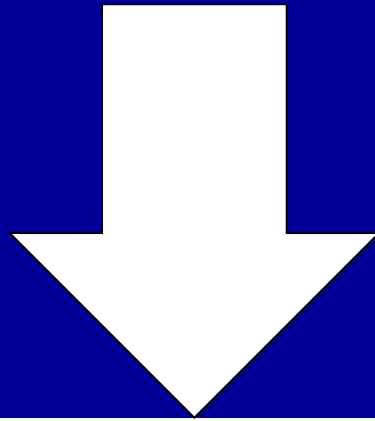
World, 2003 - 2030

Rapid Urbanization and Rising Demand for Housing & Services:

- 2 billion new urban residents
- Annual increment of 35.1 million households
- **Daily increment of 96,150 households**
- Hourly increment of 4,000 households

**Implications
for Housing
Supply &
Housing
Policies**

The Lack of Housing leads to multiple problems in cities, the most visible one is 'slums':



In the absence of formal housing options, people resort to informal housing, slums, informal settlements, illegal land subdivisions,

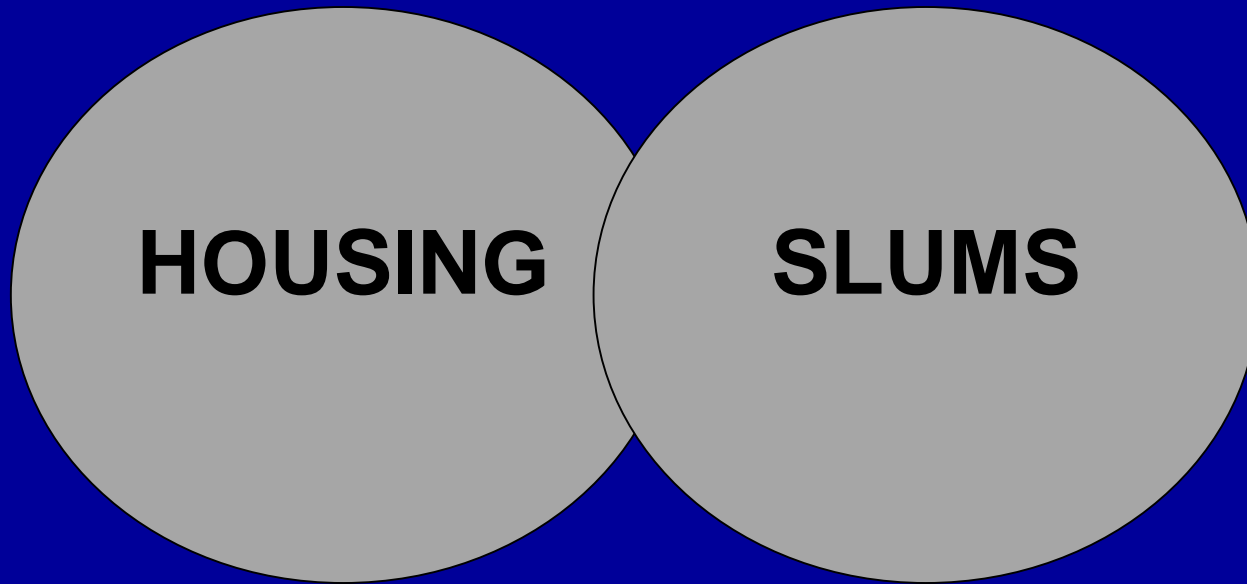
Slums:

If no consistent actions are taken nationally & internationally data suggests a remarkable multiplication of slums and informal housing for the years to come.

- Unprecedented slum growth: 18 million new slum dwellers per year during 1990-2001
- Projected growth: 27 million people a year (2005/20)
- Slum growth = 38% of the world's urban growth
- Slum population will reach 1.4 billion in 2020

Source: UN-HABITAT, 2008

Two Sides of the Problem



Understanding slums and informal settlements is the first step to design effective housing policies

6.

Slums and Informal Urbanization:

A real threat to sustainability and a concrete barrier to sustainable cities.



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%)**

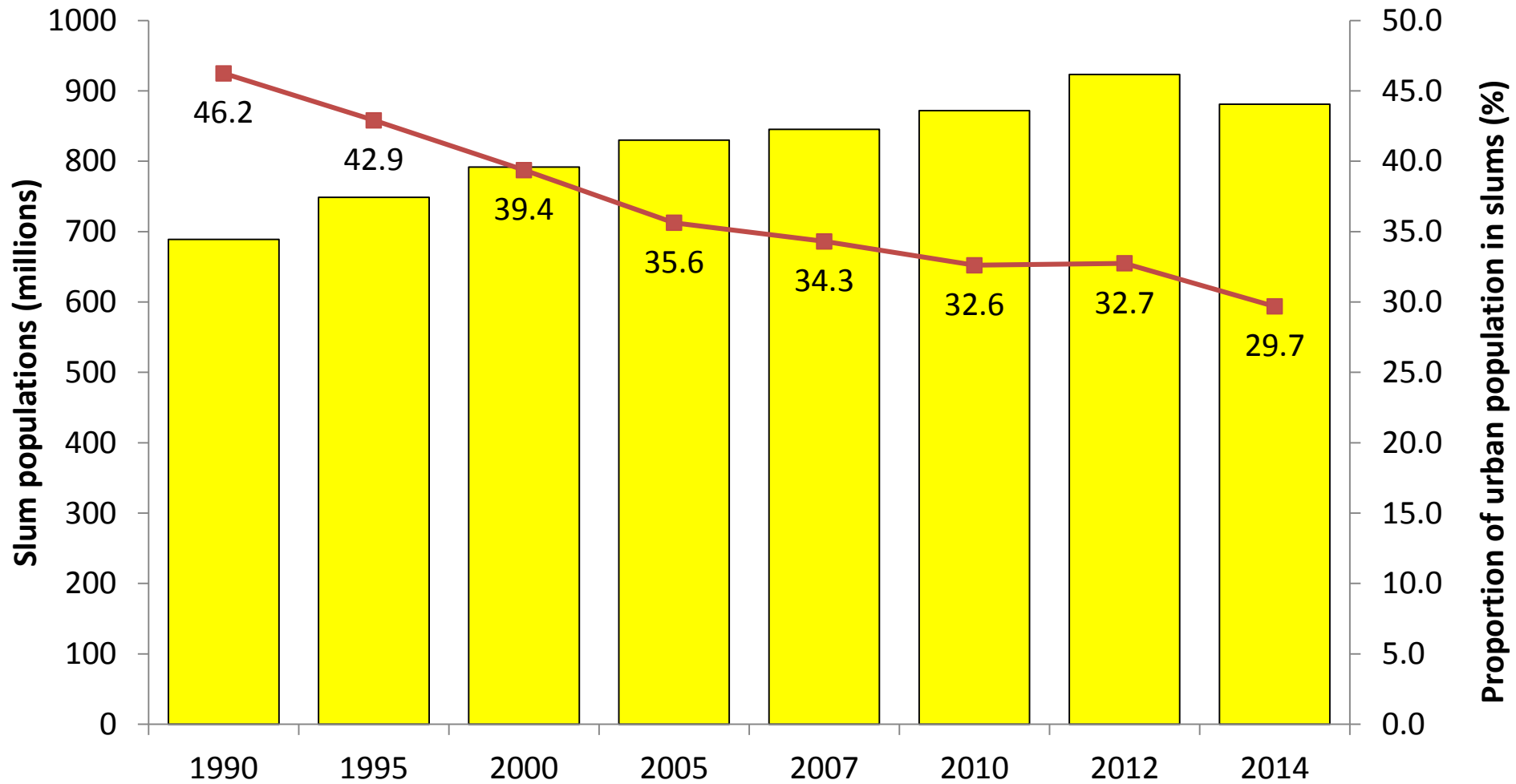
ASIA

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.**

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

Source: GUO, UN-Habitat, 2015.



Slum populations (millions)

Proportion of urban population living in slum (%)

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Caracas

Matinha favela in Rio de Janeiro. Claudio Acioly Jr. / UN-HABITAT





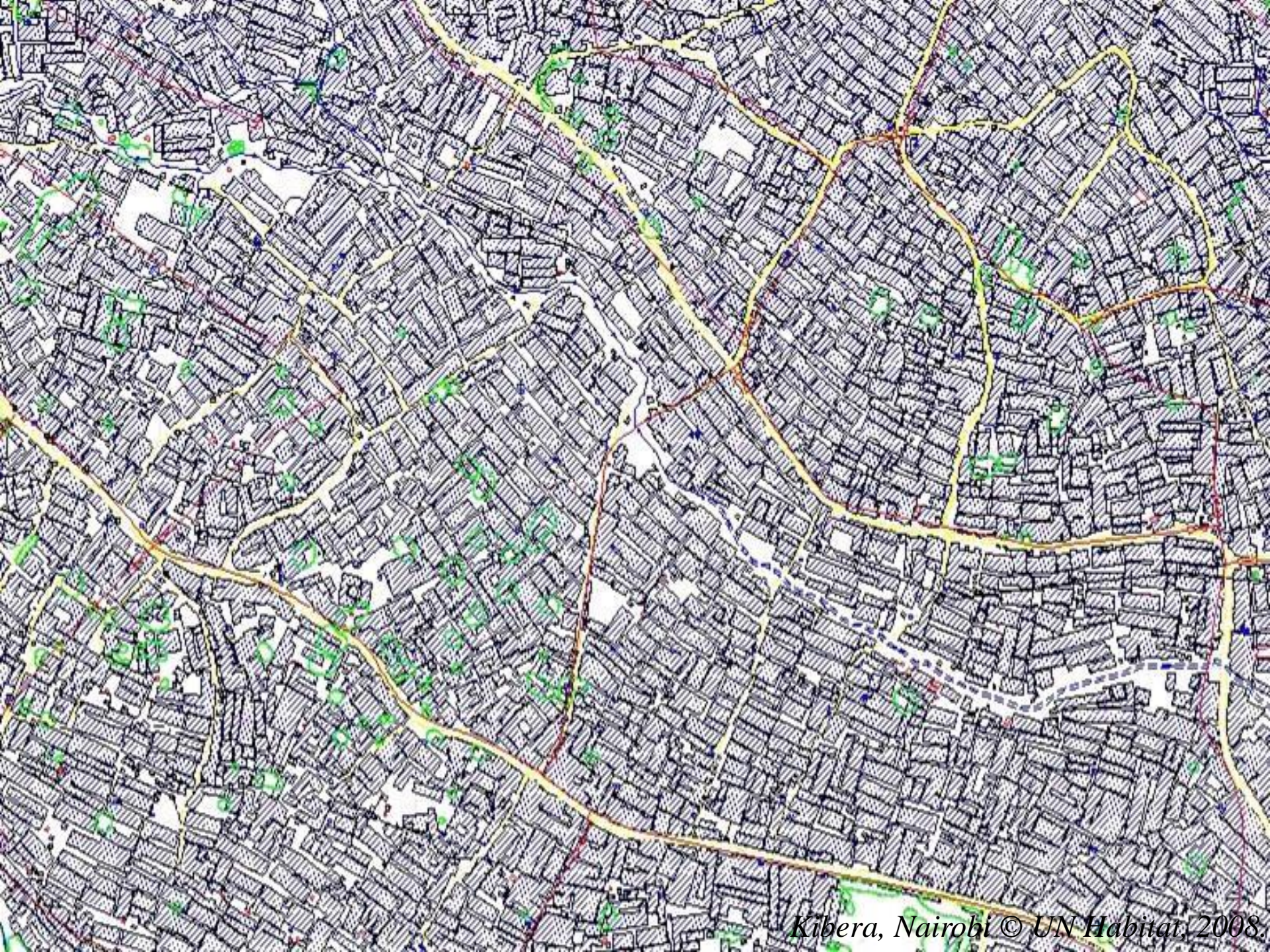
Ahmedabad, India,

















6a.

Slums and informal Urbanization in Asia and the Pacific:

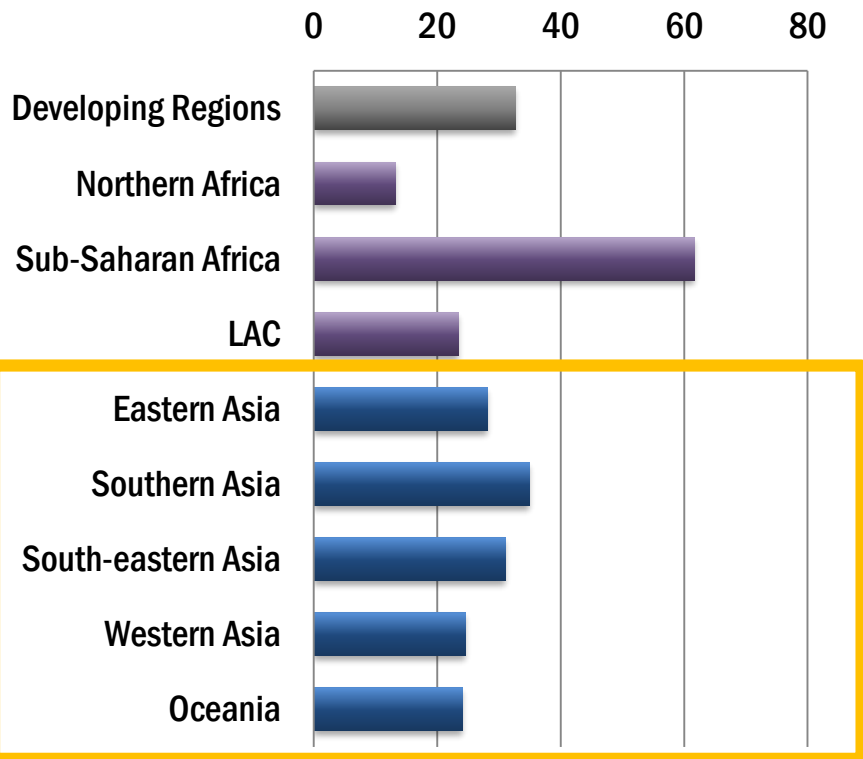
Asian cities facing critical challenges of informal urbanization and persistence of slums with large parts of its populations living without basic urban services.



Slum Population

- Significant fraction of urban population in Asia-Pacific lives in slums.

Share of urban population living in slums (per cent) (2012)



Source: Dharavi slums, India – the world's 2nd largest slum (Chinesepainter, Rediff Blogs, 2011)

Source: State of the World's Cities 2012/2013 (UN HABITAT, 2013)

Durable Housing

Proportion of Urban Population with Durable Housing (selected countries)

Country	Time Period	Proportion (%)
Bangladesh	2004	46
Cambodia	2005	44.1
India	2006	80.8
Indonesia	2007	88.6
Kazakhstan	1999	47.5
Nepal	2006	71.8
Pakistan	2006	87
Philippines	2003	74.1
Vietnam	2002	94.7

Source: UN Habitat Demographic and Health Surveys

Durable Housing: A house is considered “durable” if it is built on a non-hazardous location and has a structure permanent and adequate enough to protect its inhabitants from the extremes of climatic conditions, such as rain, heat, cold and humidity.

Sufficient Living Area

Proportion of Urban Population with Sufficient Living Area (selected countries)

Country	Time Period	Proportion (%)
Bangladesh	2004	68.2
Cambodia	2005	42.2
India	2006	62.7
Jordan	2007	77.3
Kyrgyzstan	1997	95.2
Nepal	2006	74.5
Pakistan	2006	46.0
Philippines	1998	71.9
Vietnam	2002	77.7

Source: UN Habitat Demographic and Health Surveys

Sufficient living area: A house is considered to provide a sufficient living area for the household members if not more than three people share the same habitable (minimum of four square meters) room.

Thank You

