2. UN-HABITAT Normative Mandate

Making Knowledge, Evidences, Guidelines and Recommendations
UN-Habitat addresses its mandate through the 2014-2019 Strategic Plan. The plan outlines seven focus areas:

- Urban economy
- Urban legislation, land, and governance
- Urban planning and design
- Urban basic services
- Research and capacity development
- Risk reduction and rehabilitation
- Housing and slum upgrading
## Sectoral Expertise: Housing

### Slum Upgrading

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Do</th>
<th>Don’t</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Promote good urban governance systems</td>
<td>Assume that slums will disappear automatically with economic growth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Establish enabling institutional frameworks involving all partners</td>
<td>Underestimate the role of local authorities, landowners, community leaders and residents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implement and monitor pro-poor city development strategies</td>
<td>Separate upgrading from investment planning and urban management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encourage initiatives of slum dwellers and recognize the role of women</td>
<td>Ignore the specific needs and contributions of women and vulnerable groups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ensure secure tenure, consolidate occupancy rights and regulate informal settlements</td>
<td>Carry out unlawful forced evictions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Involve tenants and owners in finding solutions prioritizing collective interests</td>
<td>Discriminate against rental housing or promote a single tenure option</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adopt an incremental approach to upgrading</td>
<td>Impose unrealistic standards and regulations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate municipal finance, cross subsidies and beneficiary contributions to ensure financial viability</td>
<td>Rely on governmental subsidies or on full-cost recovery from slum dwellers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Design and negotiate relocation plans only when absolutely necessary</td>
<td>Invest public resources in massive social housing schemes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combine slum upgrading with employment generation and local economic development</td>
<td>Consider slum upgrading solely as a social issue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Develop new urban areas by making land and trunk infrastructure available</td>
<td>Provide unaffordable infrastructure and services</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Good Policies Make All the Difference

*United Nations Human Settlements Programme*  
http://www.unhabitat.org/unicohabitat@unhabitat.org
Regional Knowledge: Quick Guides for Policy Makers

1. Urbanization
2. Low-Income Housing
3. Land
4. Eviction
5. Housing Finance
6. Community-Based Organizations
7. Rental Housing
Housing 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
1. The Challenges of Global Urbanization in a Snapshot

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....
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

1970
RURAL 63%
URBAN 37%

2000
RURAL 53%
URBAN 47%

2030
RURAL 40%
URBAN 60%

Source: UN-HABITAT, 2008
URBAN Demographic Trends

1800
30 million people
3%
200 years

2015
>3.6 billion people
50%
Developed Countries
- 42% Accelerated growth (+4%)
- 11% Rapid growth (2-4%)
- 5% Moderate (1-2%)
- 2% Slow (0-1%)
- 2% Decline (-0%)

Developing Countries
- 35% Accelerated growth (+4%)
- 22% Rapid growth (2-4%)
- 17% Moderate (1-2%)
- 10% Slow (0-1%)
- 2% Decline (-0%)

Source: UN-HABITAT, 2008
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

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

Urban and rural population of the world 1950 and 2050

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

Urban Inequality:

A real threat to sustainable urban development and economic growth.
Amongst the 51 most unequal cities in the world, 21 are located in Latin America.
5a. Urban Inequality in Asia and the Pacific:

The third most unequal region in the world after Latin America and the Russian Federation.
Inequalities in Asia-Pacific Context

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

Inequalities in Asia-Pacific Context

Gini Index of Income Inequality

- Asia-Pacific is the third-most unequal region in the world after Latin America and Russia.

Source: World Development Indicators (World Bank, 2014)
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

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
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.
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.

Claudio Acioly Jr. / UN-HABITAT
Caracas, Venezuela, 2008

Claudio Acioly Jr. / UN-HABITAT
Matinha favela in Rio de Janeiro. Claudio Acioly Jr. / UN-HABITAT
The Karail Bastee in Mahakhali, Dhaka, Bangladesh,
Claudio Acioly Jr. / UN-HABITAT
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.
Inequality Issues in Asia-Pacific Context

Slum Population

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Share of Urban Population Living in Slums (per cent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Developing Regions</td>
<td>0 - 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Africa</td>
<td>0 - 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
<td>0 - 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAC (Latin America and the Caribbean)</td>
<td>0 - 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Asia</td>
<td>0 - 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Asia</td>
<td>0 - 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South-eastern Asia</td>
<td>0 - 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Asia</td>
<td>0 - 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oceania</td>
<td>0 - 60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Source: Dharavi slums, India – the world’s 2nd largest slum (Chineseprinter, Rediff Blogs, 2011)
### Durable Housing

**Proportion of Urban Population with Durable Housing (selected countries)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Time Period</th>
<th>Proportion (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>44.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>80.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>88.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kazakhstan</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>47.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nepal</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>71.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>74.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>94.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Time Period</th>
<th>Proportion (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>68.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>42.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>62.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jordan</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>77.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kyrgyzstan</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>95.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nepal</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>74.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>46.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>1998</td>
<td>71.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>77.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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