UN HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

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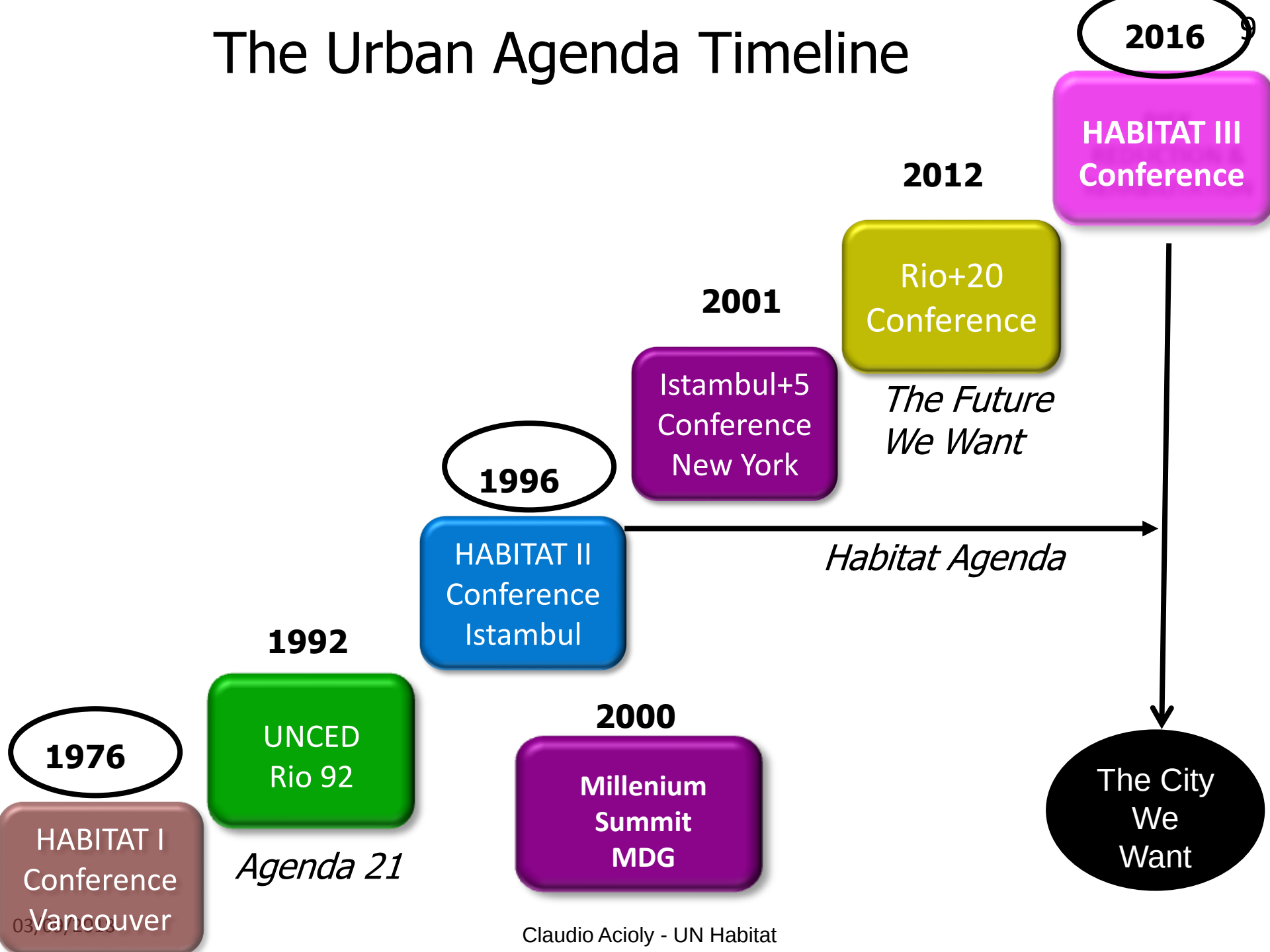
1.

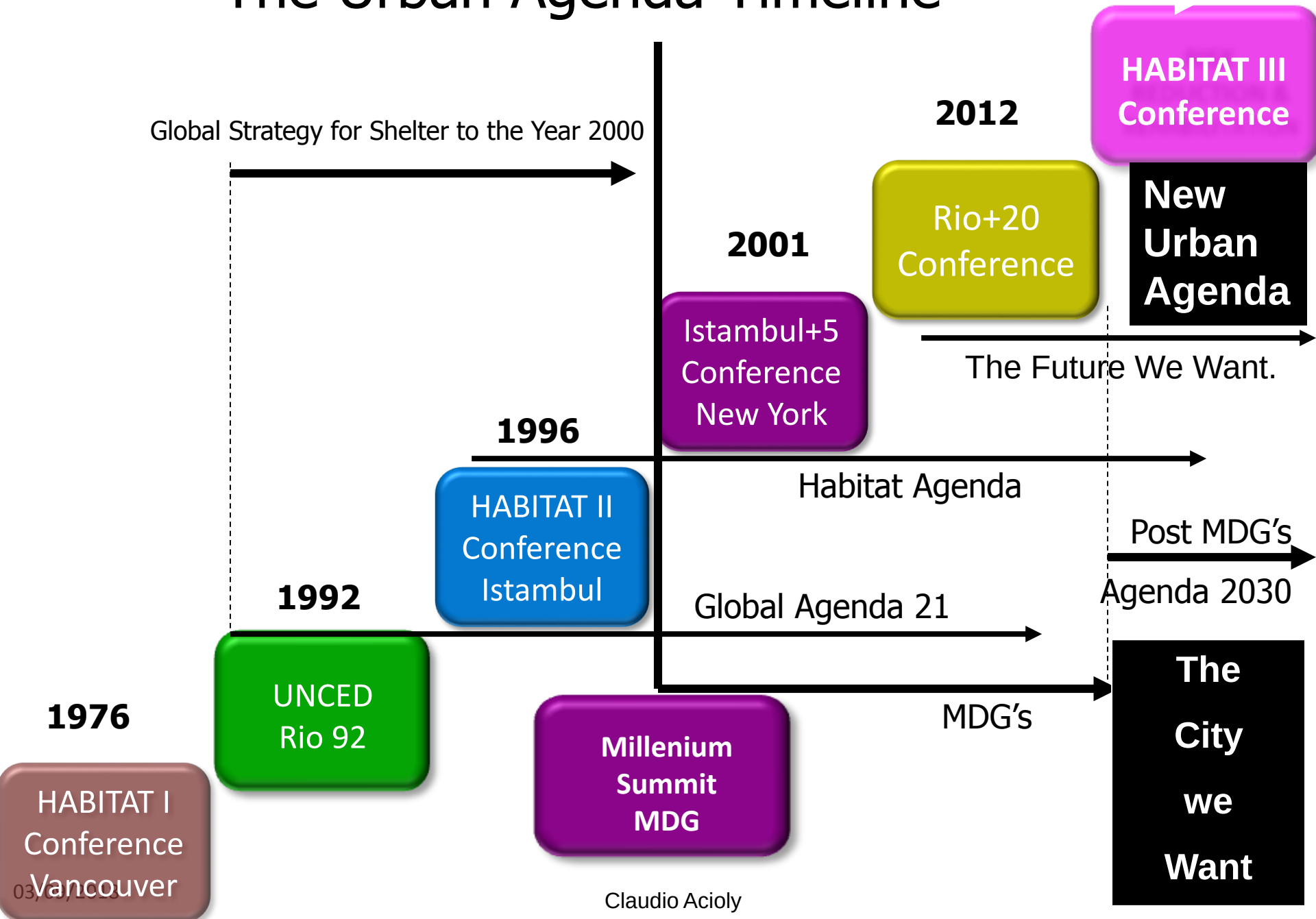
The Mission of UN-Habitat:

The United Nations agency for cities with the mandate emanated from the Habitat Agenda (1996) and various resolutions of the UN General Assembly.

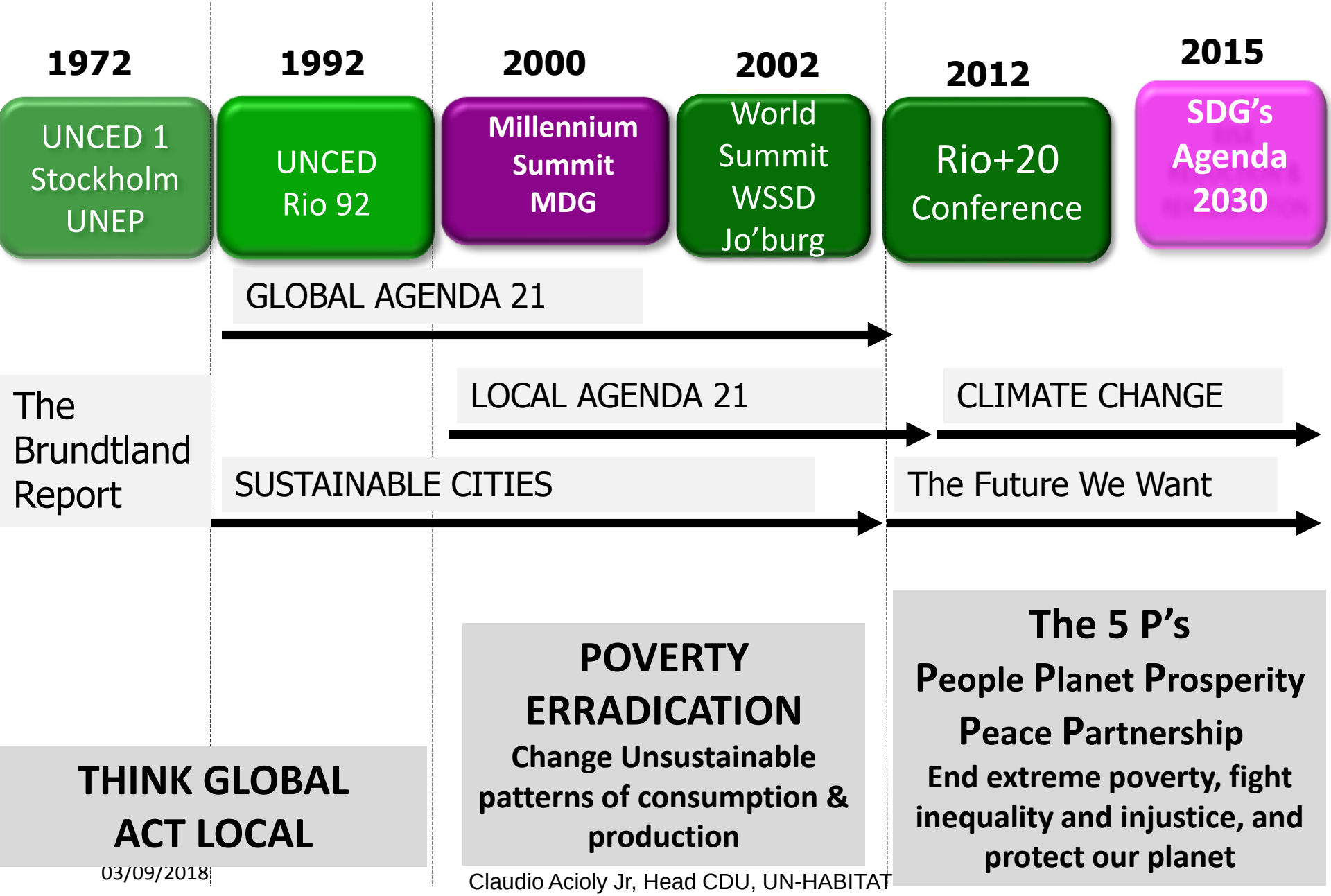
The Urban Agenda Timeline



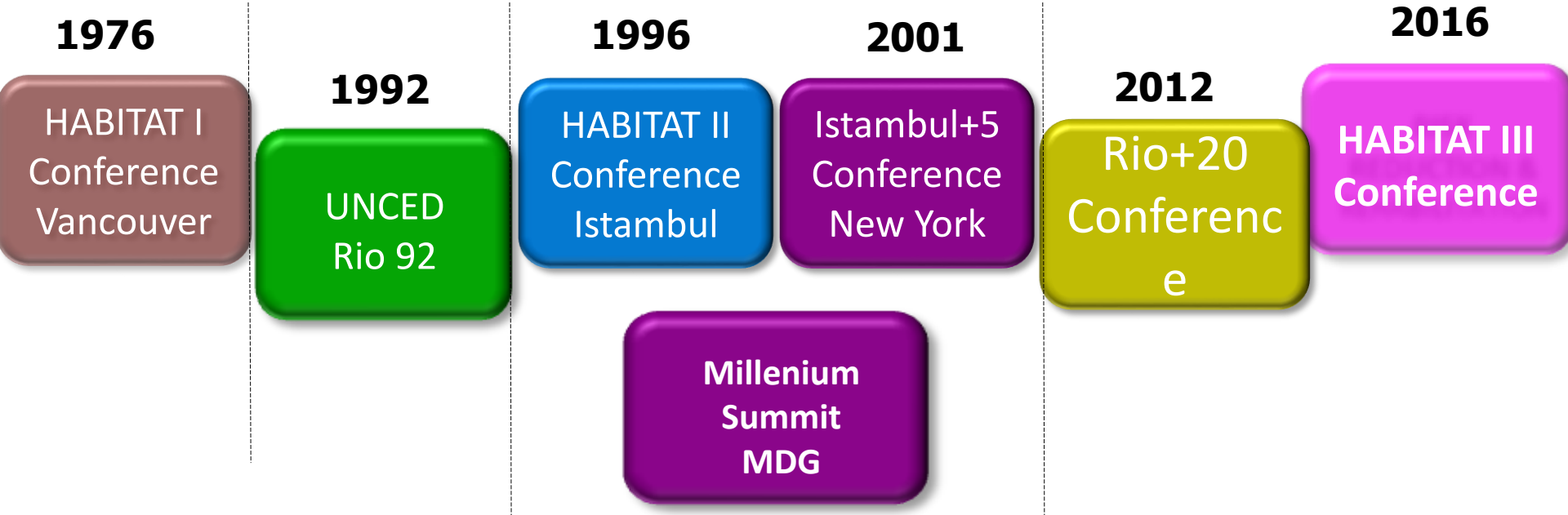
The Urban Agenda Timeline



The Sustainable Development Agenda



Housing and the Global Urban Agenda



THE STATE AS HOUSING PROVIDER

MARKET PROVISION OF HOUSING

HOUSING AS MACRO DEVELOPMENT ENGINE

Promote socially and environmentally sustainable cities and adequate shelter for all.

1. Sustainable urban development
2. Adequate shelter for all

The Mission of UN-Habitat in a Nutshell

Habitat I, 1976. Vancouver

Habitat II, 1996. Istanbul

Habitat III, 2016. Quito

The United Nations Conferences on Human Settlements

Sustainable Urban Development

Adequate Housing for all

Resolutions of the UN General Assembly
SDG 11 (Agenda 2030)
New Urban Agenda

The Future We Want……

The city we need…

… is **socially inclusive**

… is **well planned**

… is **regenerative city**

… is **economically vibrant** and **inclusive**

… has a **singular identity** and **sense of place**

… is **safe city**

… is **healthy city**

… is **affordable** and **equitable**

… is **managed at the metropolitan level**

2.

UN-HABITAT Normative Mandate

Making Knowledge, Evidences, Guidelines and Recommendations

Mission Statement

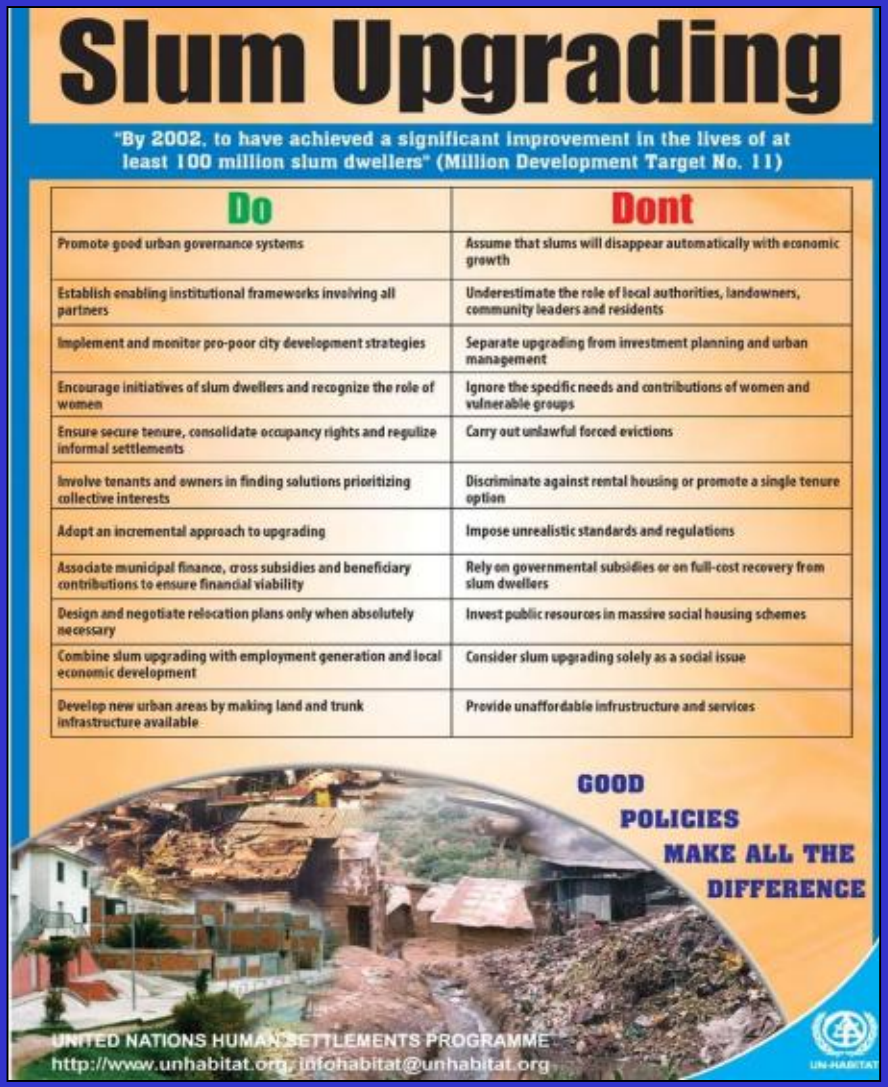
UN-Habitat, the United Nations agency for human settlements, helps the urban poor by transforming cities into safer, healthier, greener places with better opportunities where everyone can live in dignity.

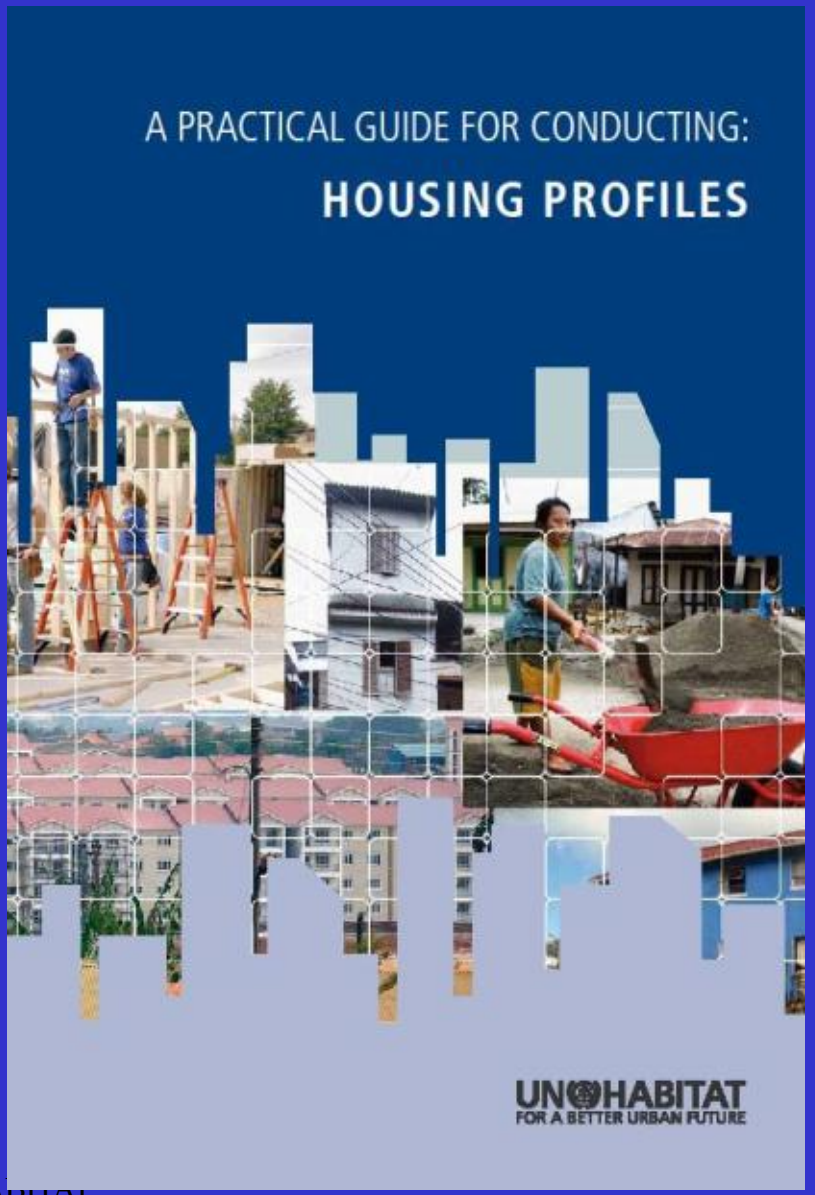
UN-Habitat works with organisations at every level, including all spheres of government, civil society and the private sector to help build, manage, plan and finance sustainable urban development. Our vision is cities without slums that are liveable places for all, which do not pollute the environment and deplete natural resources.

UN-Habitat's seven focus areas

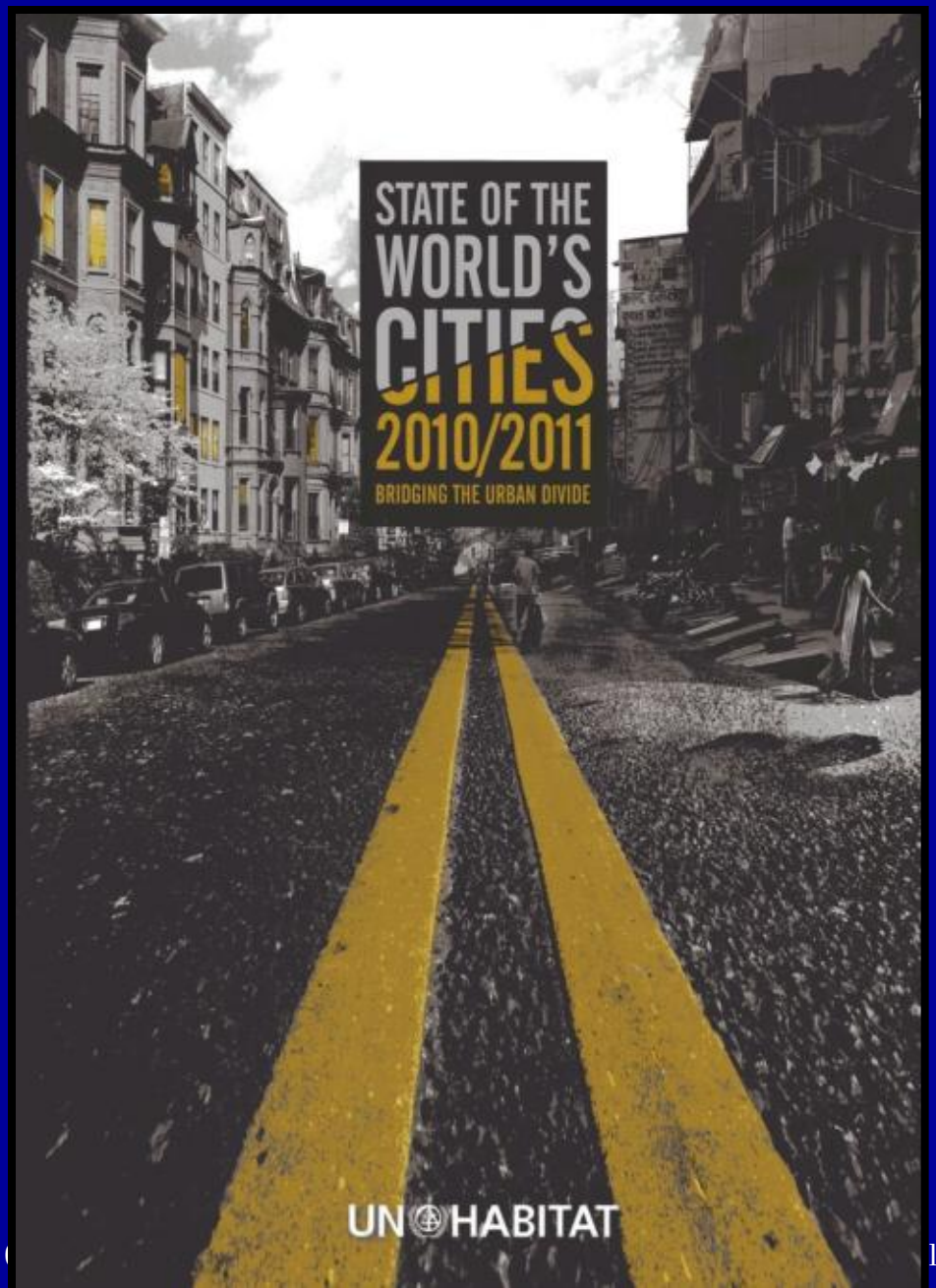
UN-Habitat addresses its mandate through the 2014-2019 Strategic Plan. The plan outlines seven focus areas

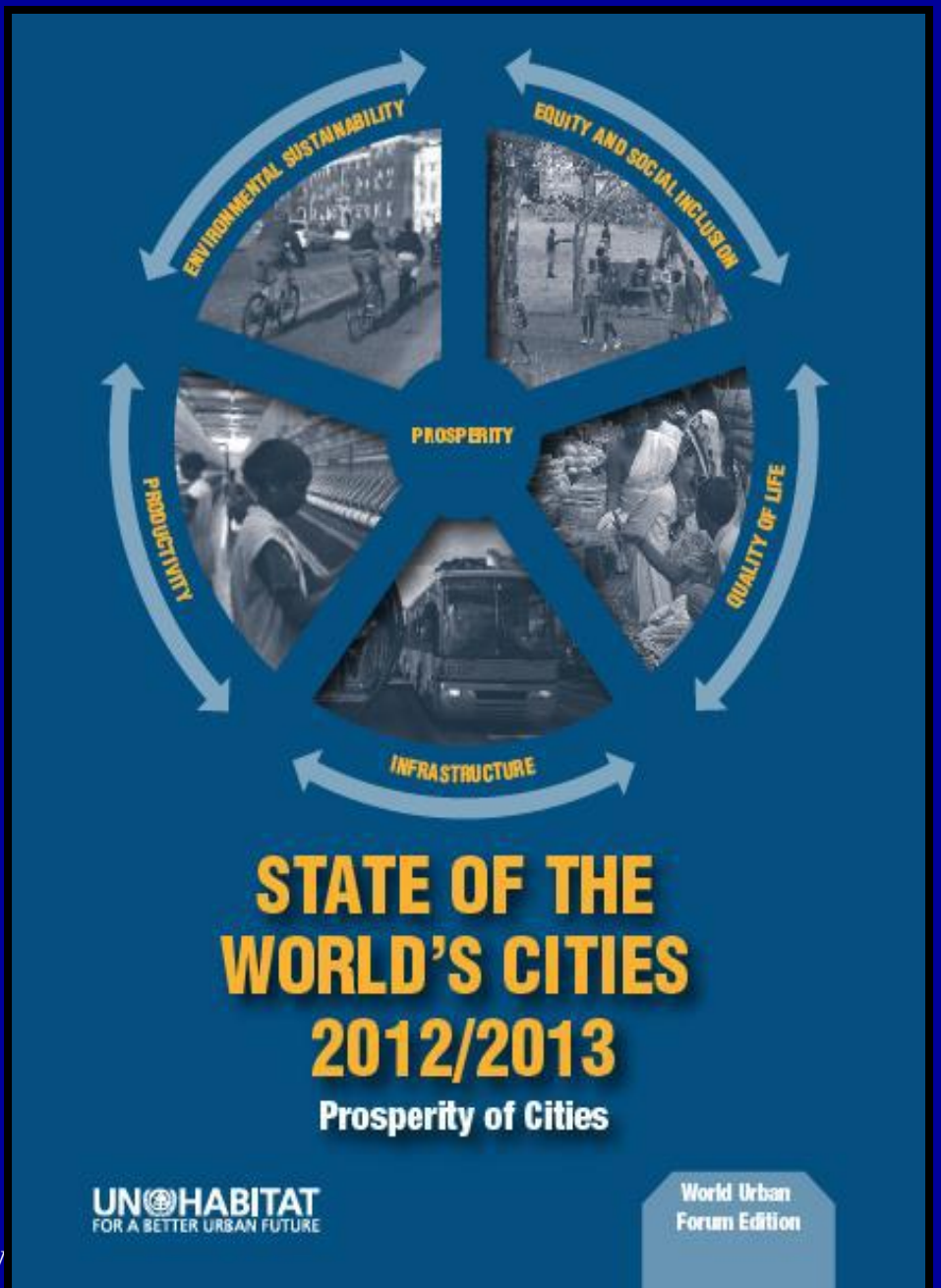
Sectoral Expertise: Housing



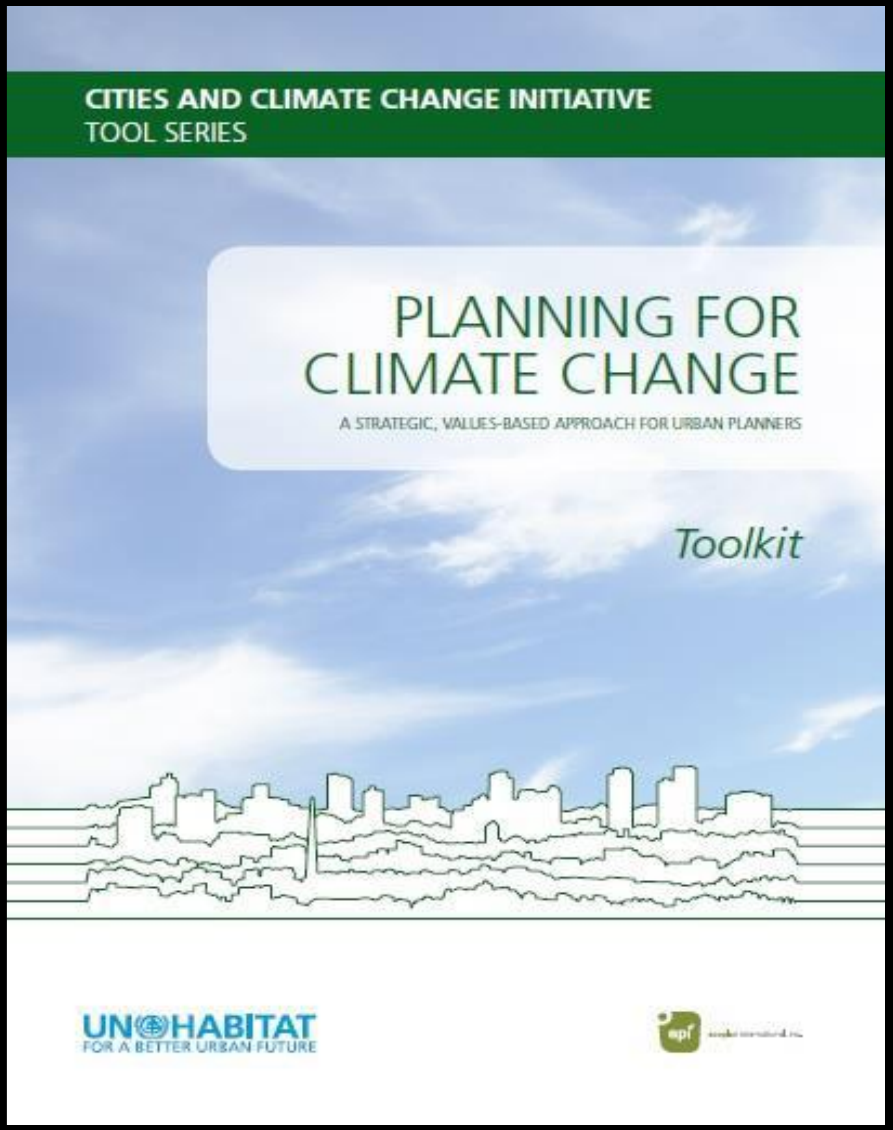


Global Trends on Urbanisation & conditions[28]





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
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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

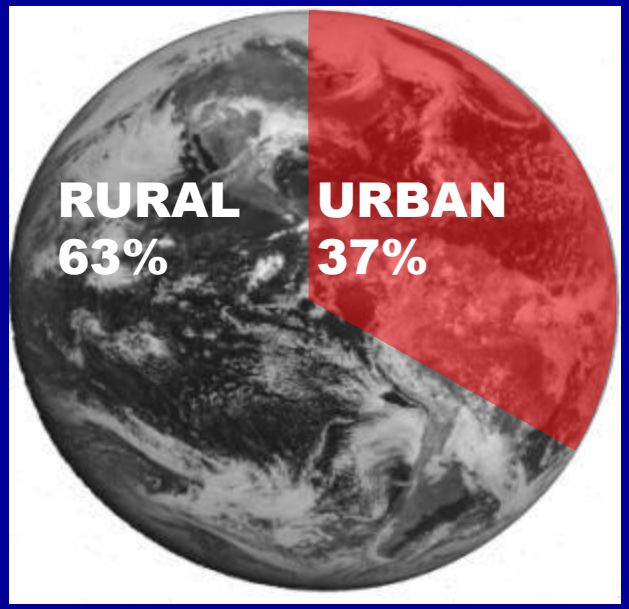
3.

Four Features of the Global Urbanization Trends:

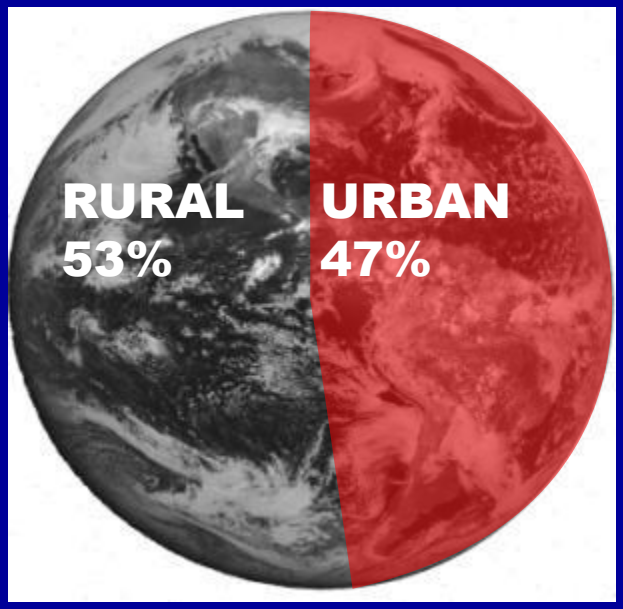
(1) Demographic growth,
(2) Inequality,
(3) Low density growth and
(4) Urban informality (slum formation).

RAPID URBANIZATION

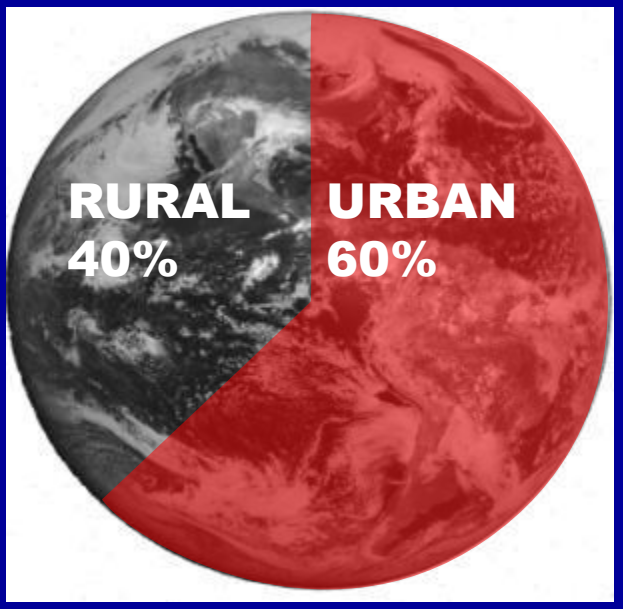
GLOBAL POPULATION RURAL/URBAN



1970



2000



2030

Source: UN-HABITAT, 2008

URBAN Demographic Trends

1800 → **2015**

30 million people >3.6 billion people

3% → **50%**

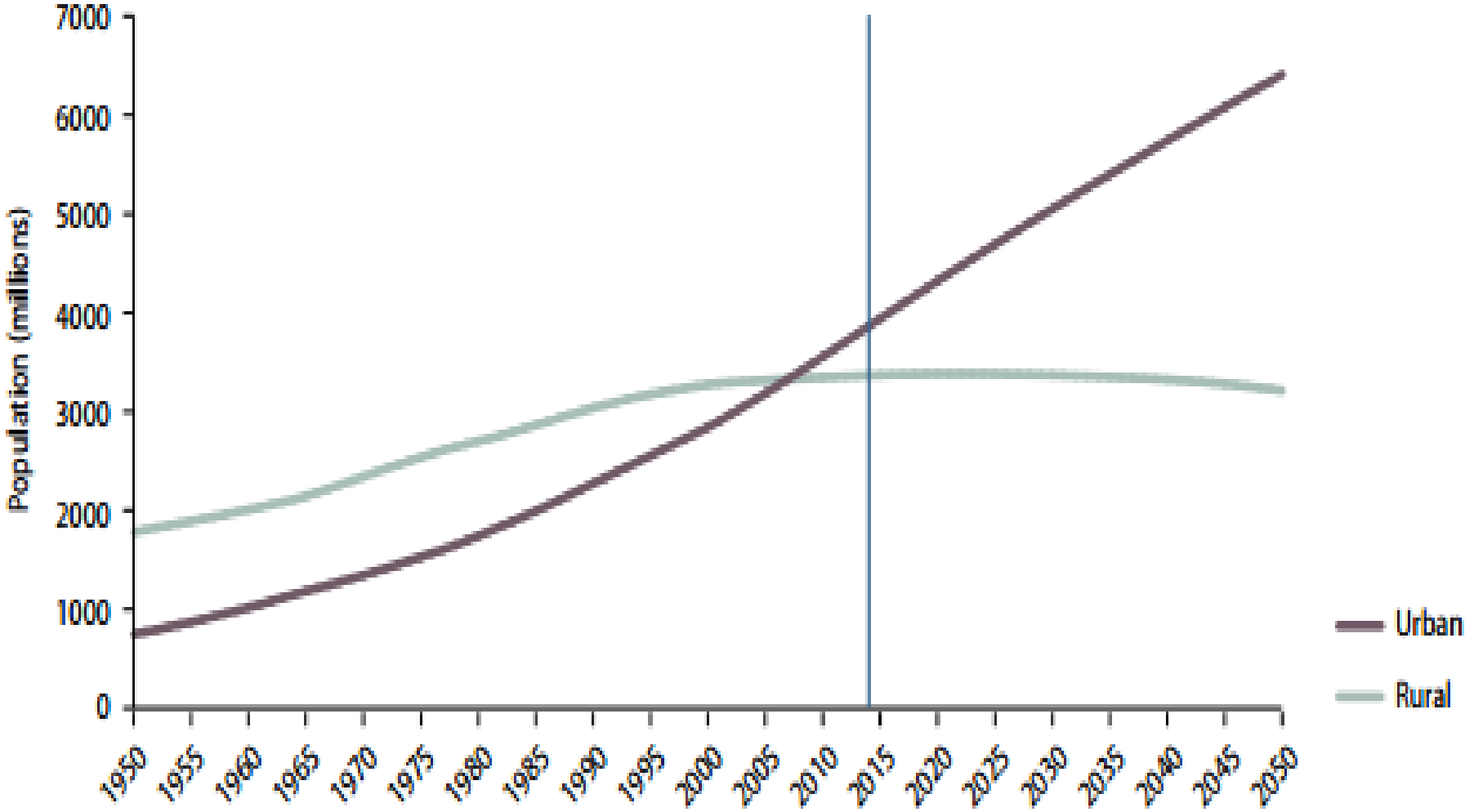
200 years

São Paulo

Buenos Aires
Telefónica
Panasonic
sprite

Mexico city

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
Claudio Acioly Jr. / UN-HABITAT

Claudio Acioly Jr. / UN-HABITAT

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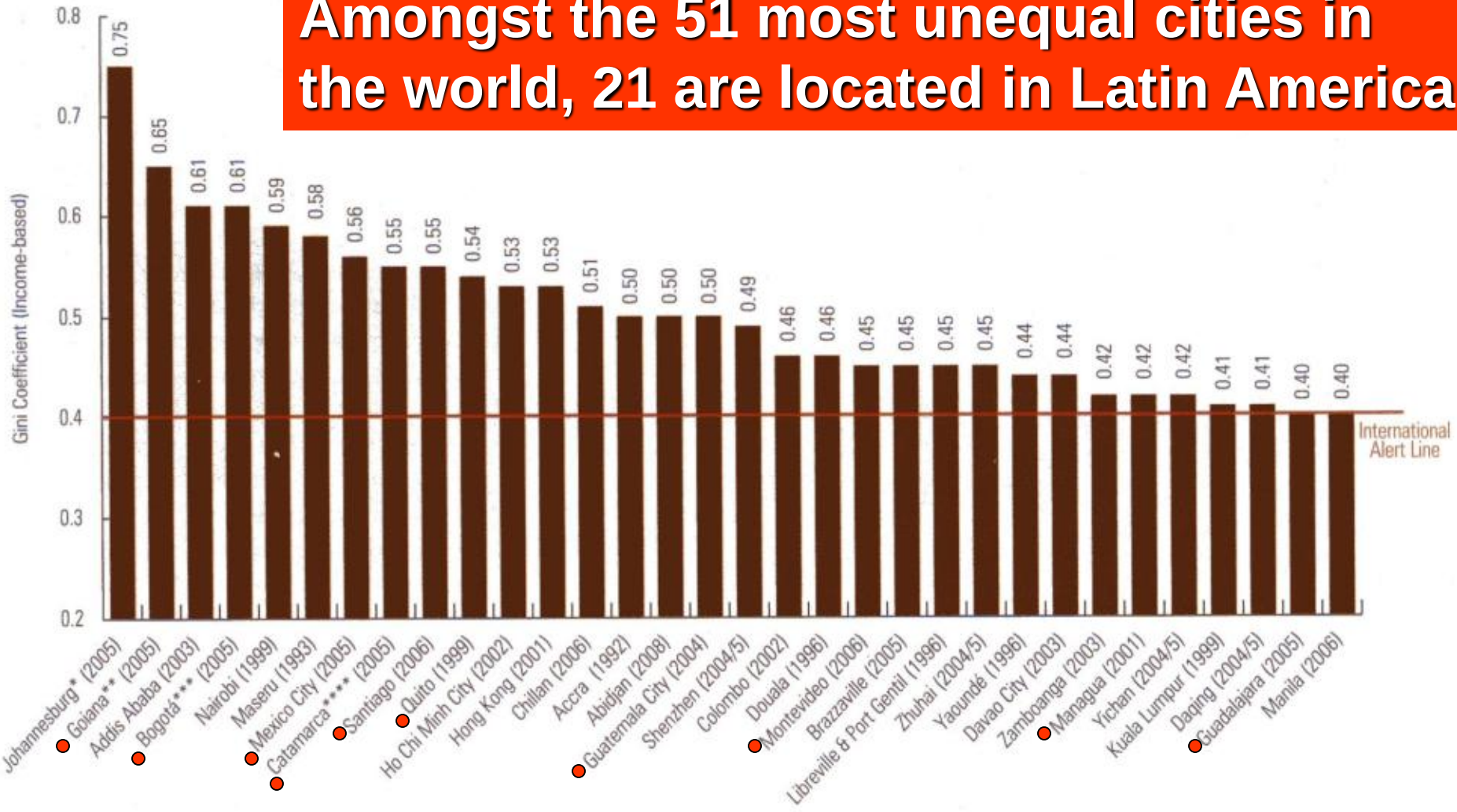
FIGURE 2.2.7: **MOST UNEQUAL CITIES (INCOME-BASED GINI). SELECTED CITIES IN THE DEVELOPING WORLD (1993-2008)**

Amongst the 51 most unequal cities in the world, 21 are located in Latin America



* *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), Brasilia (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)*

Source: UN-HABITAT, Global Urban Observatory, 2009. Data from UN-ECLAC, UN-ESCAP, UNU and other sources (see Statistical Annex).

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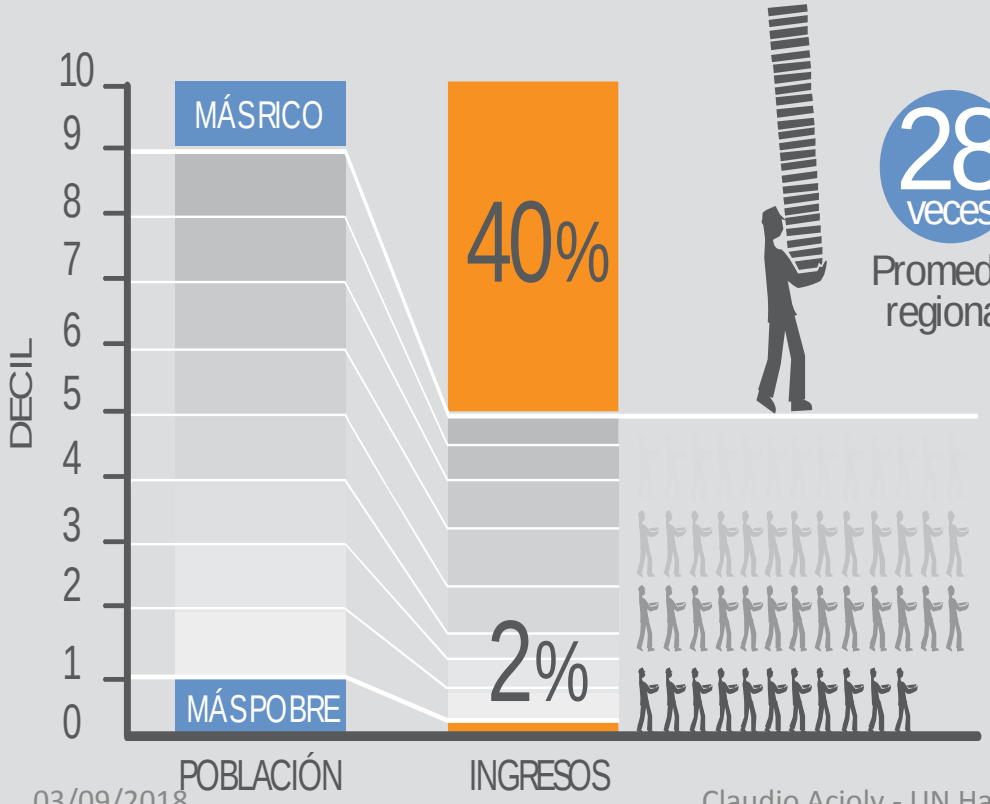
5.

Urban Inequality in Latin America:

Survey in 320 cities reveal that inequality is decreasing and that local policies do matter in enabling wider accessibility to public goods and income generation opportunities.

EL PAISAJE DE LA DESIGUALDAD EN LAS ZONAS URBANAS DE LOS PAÍSES LATINOAMERICANOS



La razón del ingreso entre el más rico y el más pobre (D^{10}/D^{1})

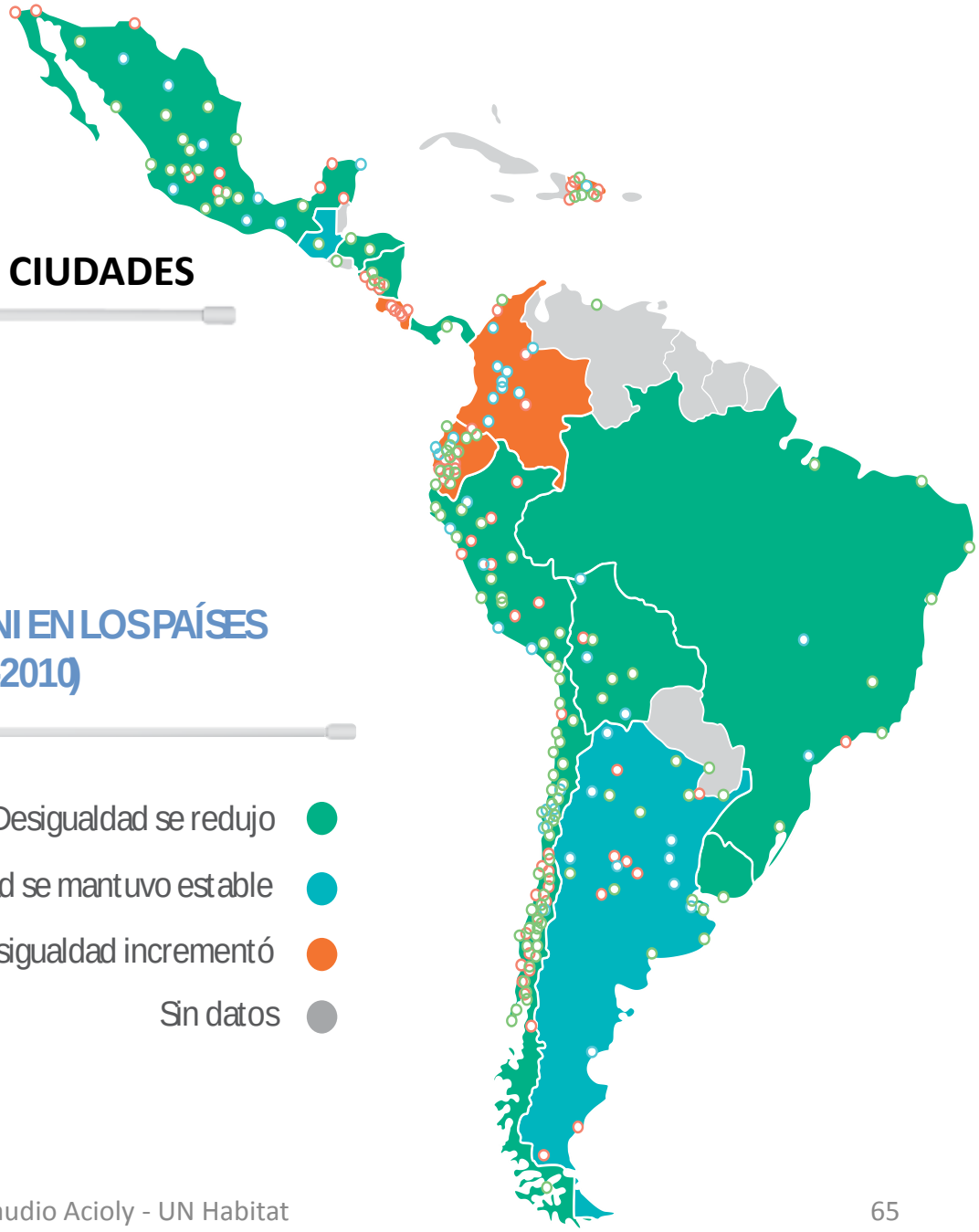
28 veces
Promedio regional

15 veces
Uruguay

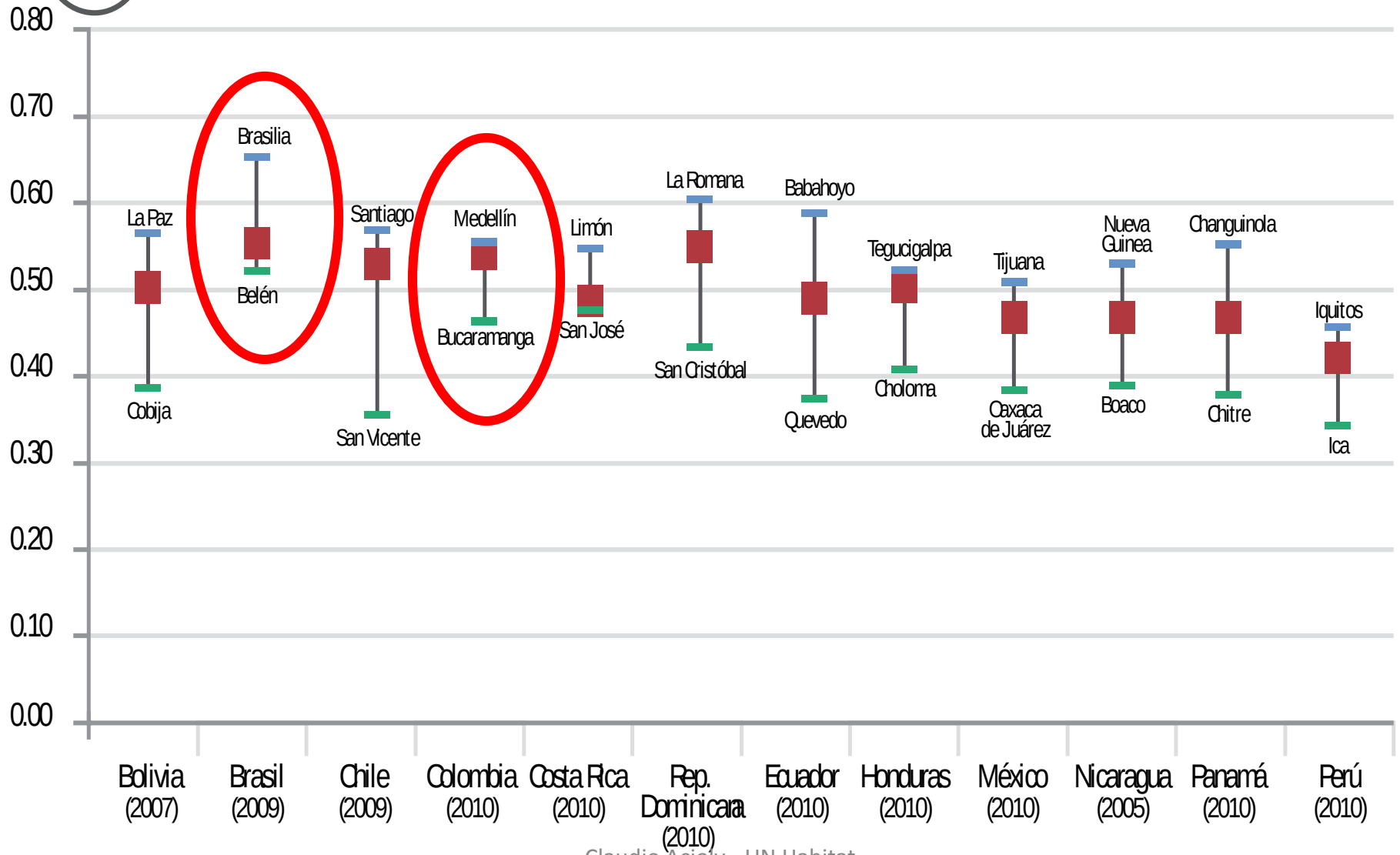
49 veces
Brasil

EVOLUCIÓN DE LA DESIGUALDAD EN PAÍSES Y CIUDADES

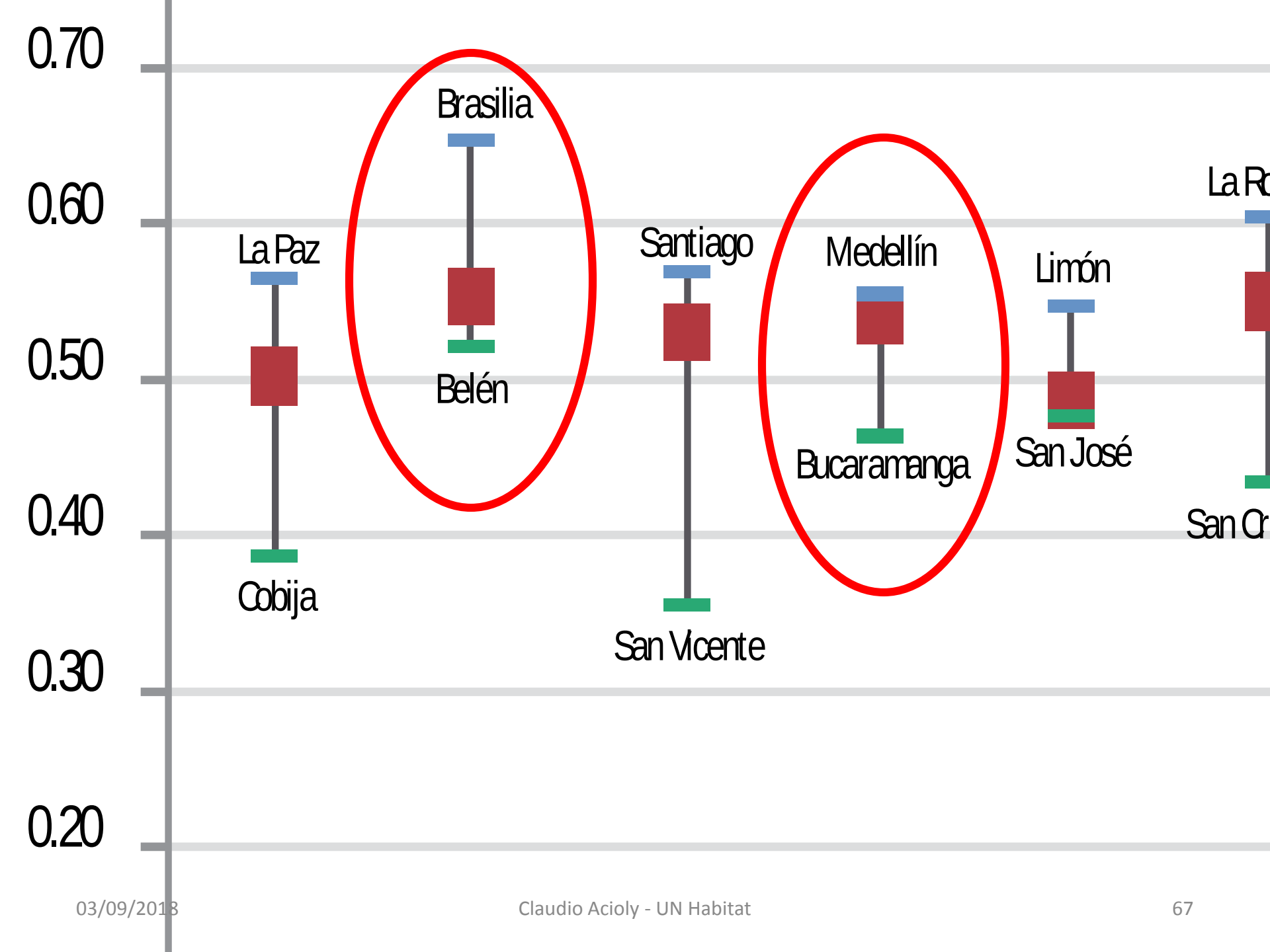
TENDENCIA DE GINI EN LOS PAÍSES Y CIUDADES (1989-2010)



DESIGUALDAD EN LAS CIUDADES



Coeficiente de Gini Urbano Nacional Ciudad con el coeficiente de Gini más alto del país Ciudad con el coeficiente de Gini más bajo


0.70
0.60
0.50
0.40
0.30
0.20
La Paz
Cobija
Brasilia
Belén
Santiago
San Vicente
Medellín
Bucaramanga
Limón
San José
La Ro
San Cr

UN-Habitat has created a Global Sample of Cities made of 200 cities that statistically represent this Universe of Cities. A cooperation between UN-Habitat, University of New York and the Lincoln Institute of Land Policy.

UN-Habitat Global Urban Observatory (guo@unhabitat.org)

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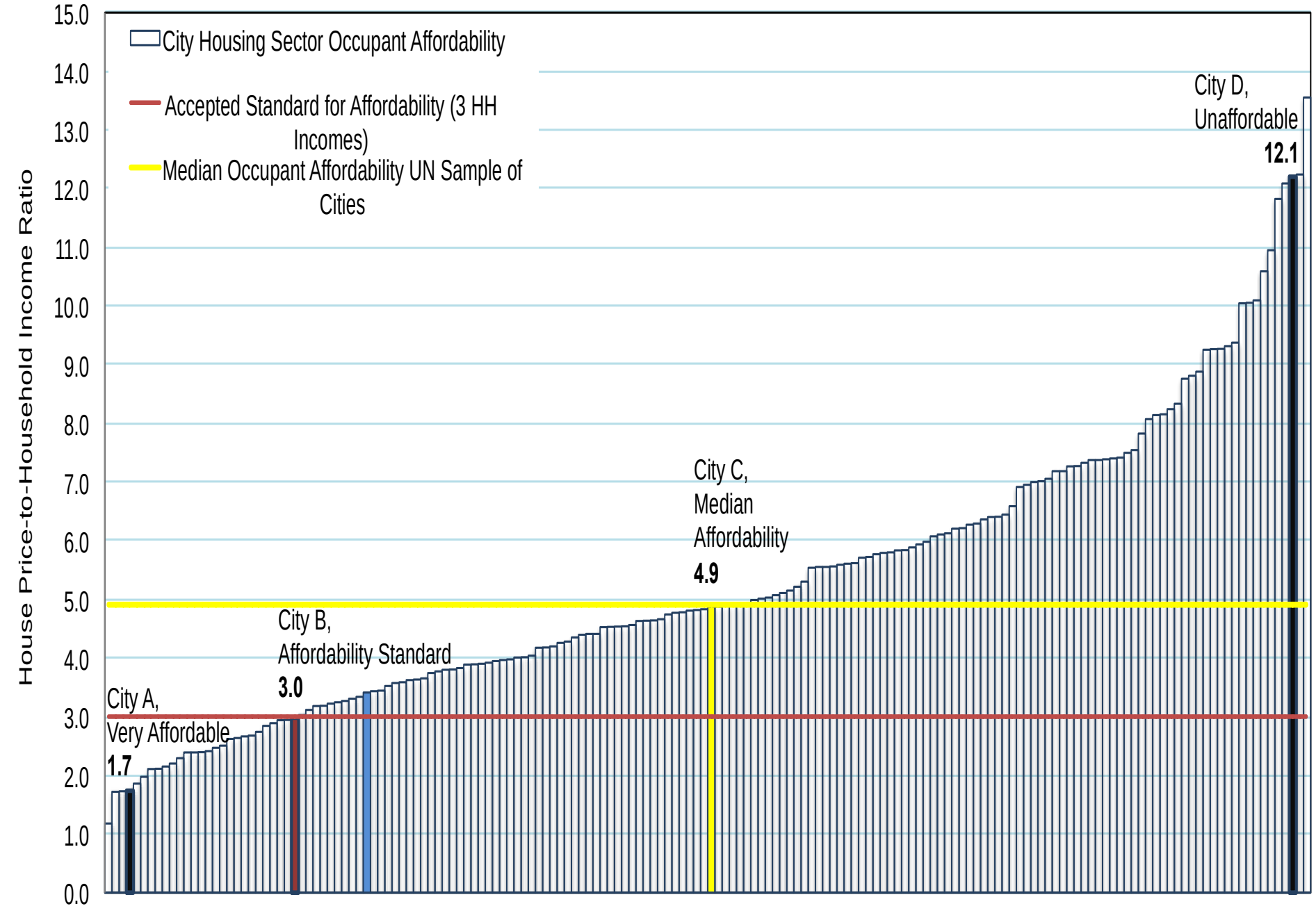
HOME OWNERSHIP IS LARGELY UNAFFORDABLE



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

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.

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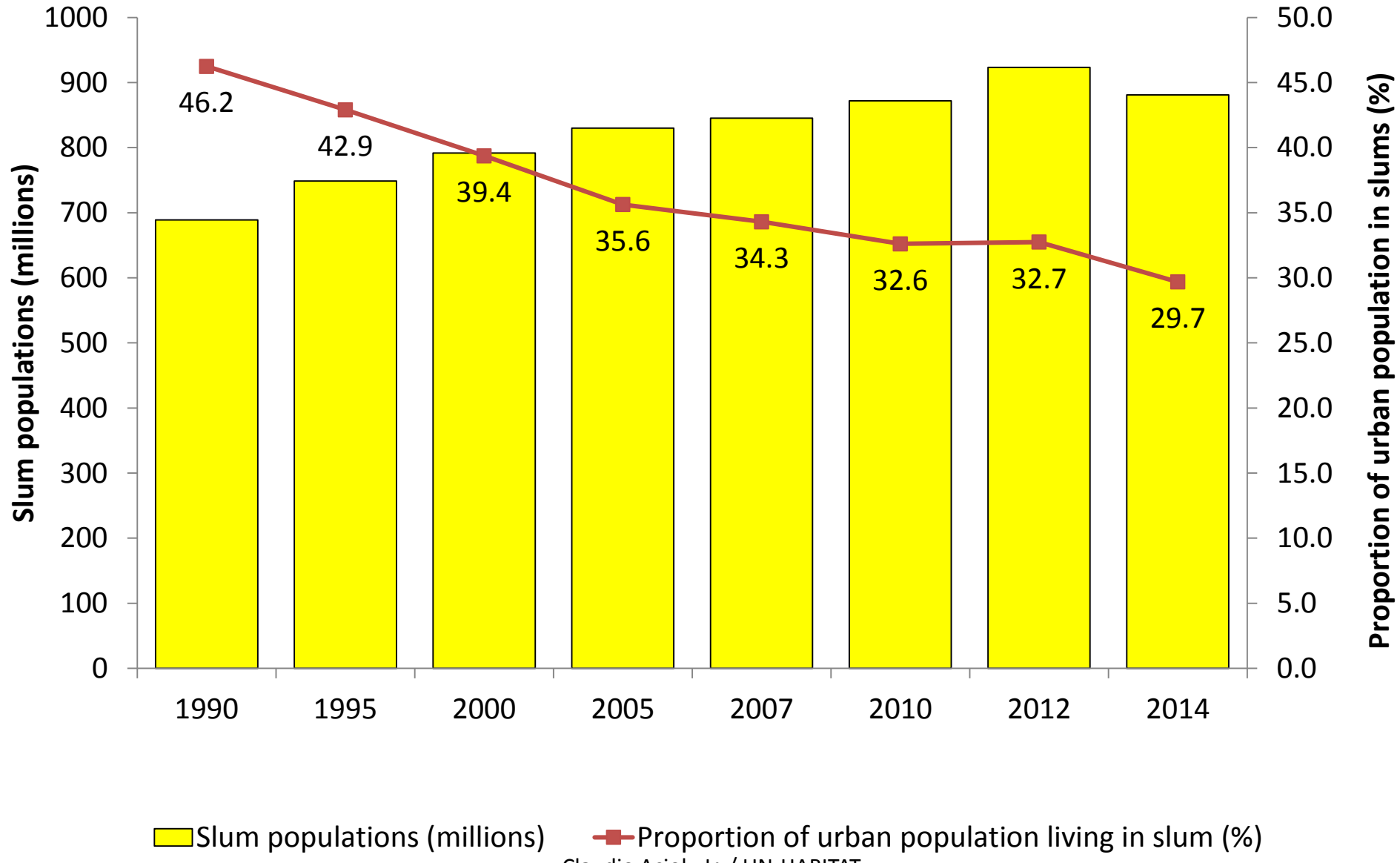
Population living in slums and proportion of urban population living in slums, developing regions, 1990-2014

Source: GUO, UN-Habitat, 2015.



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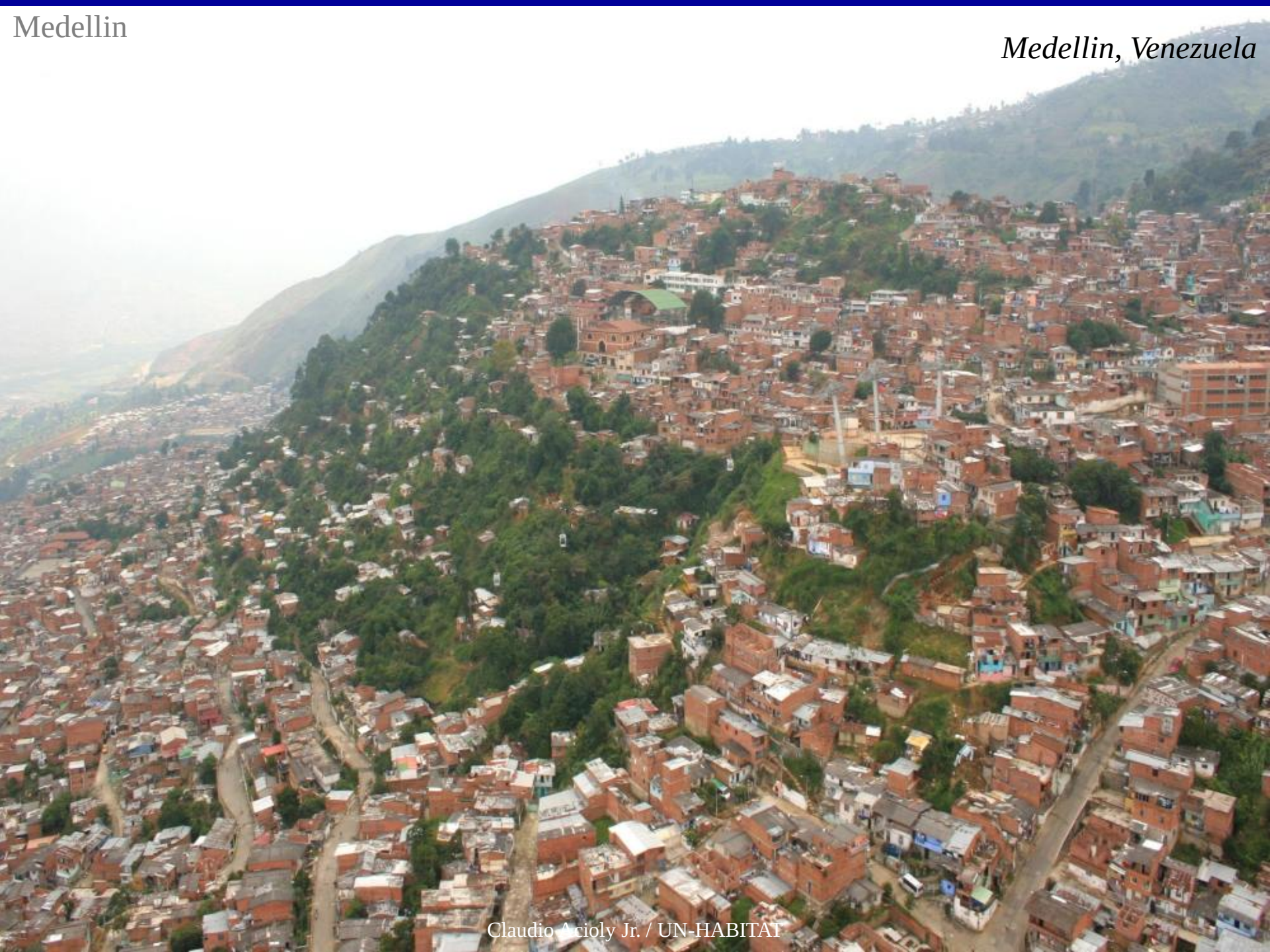
Claudio Acioly Jr. / UN-HABITAT

Caracas, Venezuela, 2008

Medellin, Venezuela



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

Guayaquil
Claudio Acioly Jr. / UN-HABITAT

Ahmedabad, India,

Claudio Acioly Jr. / UN-HABITAT

Claudio Acioly Jr. / UN-HABITAT

Dharavi, Mumbai, India

Claudio Acioly Jr. / UN-HABITAT

Claudio Acioly Jr. / UN-HABITAT

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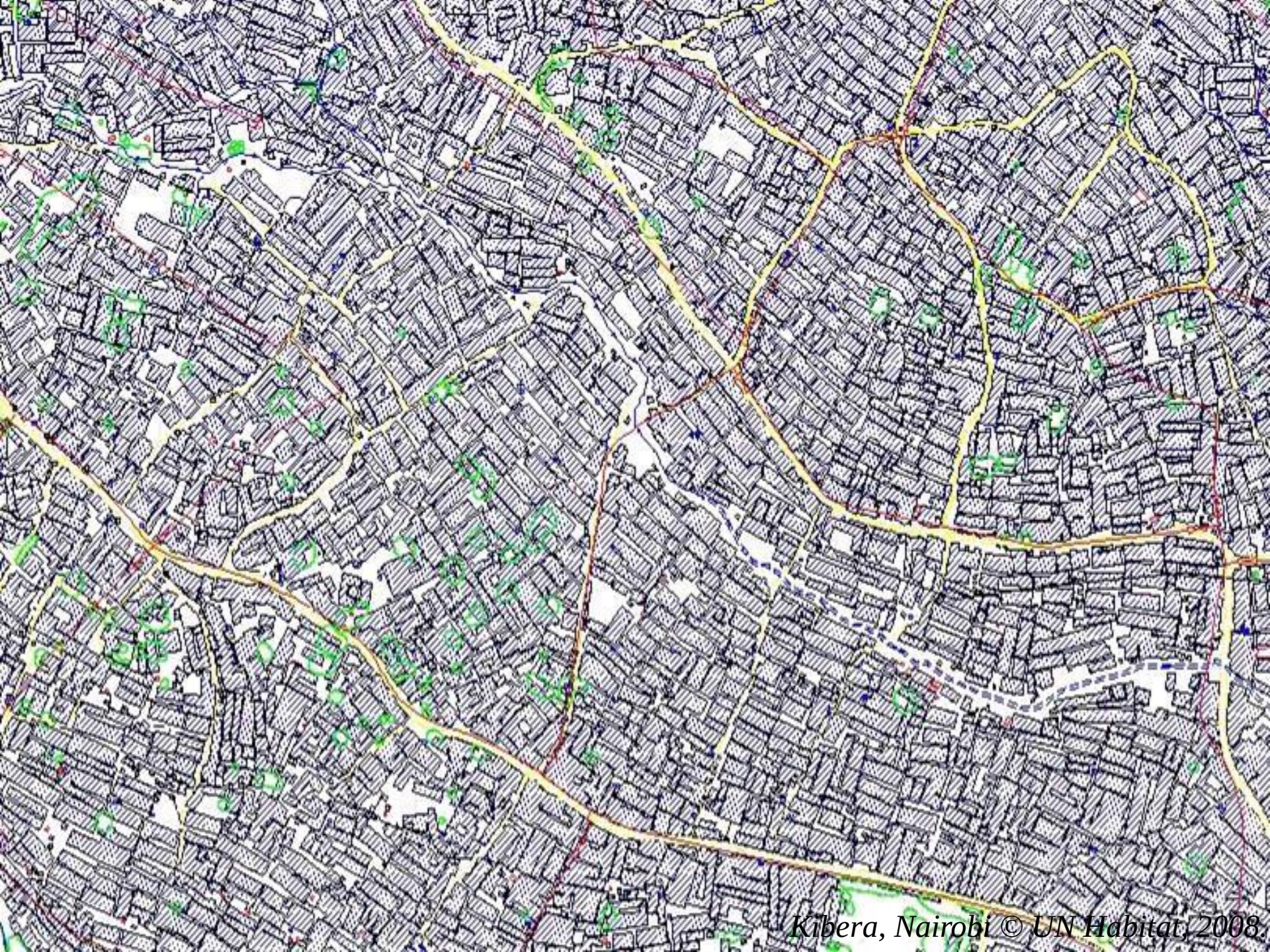
Kibera, Nairobi © UN Habitat, 2008.



Kibera, Nairobi © UN Habitat, 2008.

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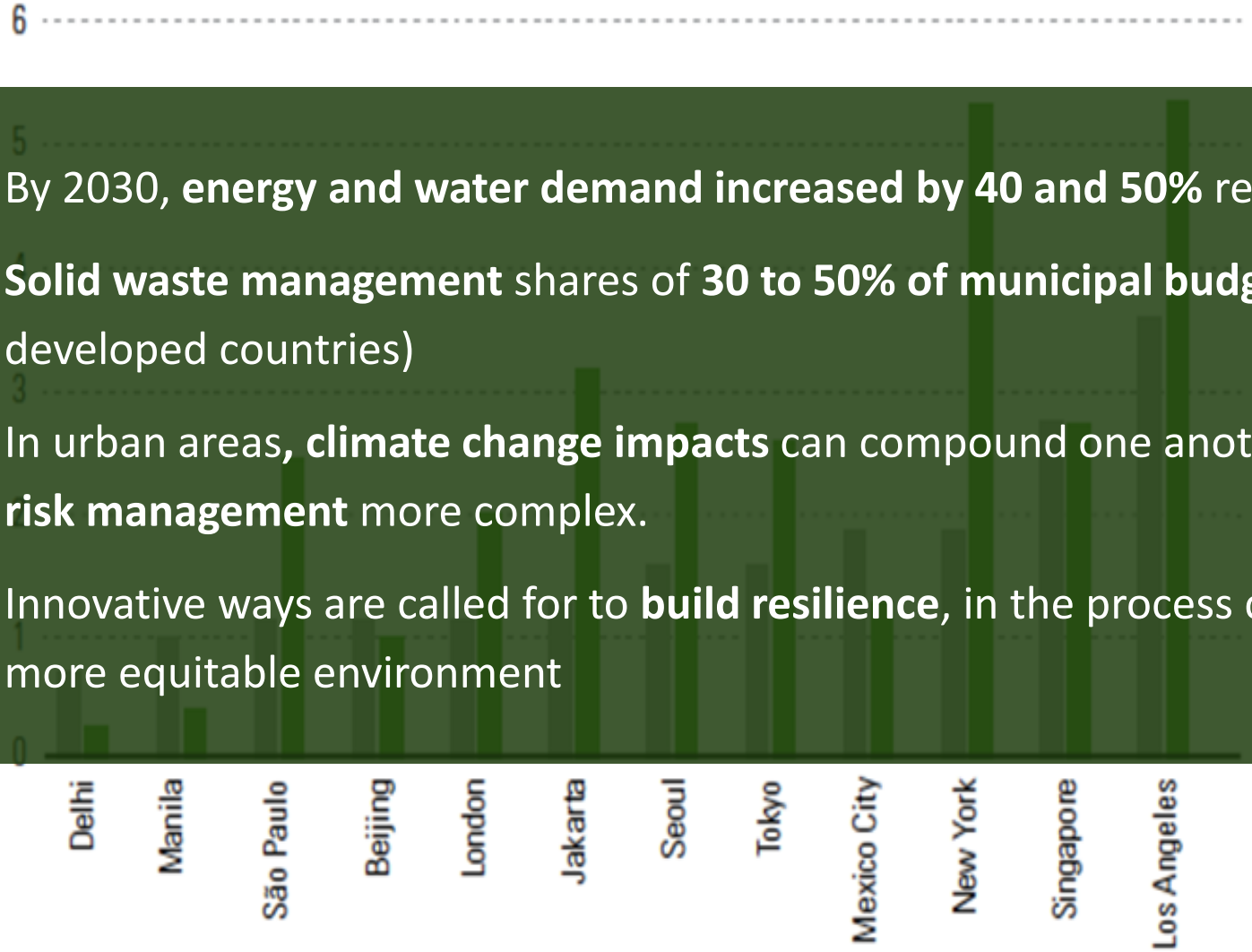
BABY SHOWER

Figure 5: Comparison between individual city and national carbon footprints per capita

Source: Sovacool and Brown, 2010.



1. By 2030, **energy and water demand increased by 40 and 50%** respectively
2. **Solid waste management** shares of **30 to 50% of municipal budgets** (in less developed countries)
3. In urban areas**, climate change impacts** can compound one another, making **disaster risk management** more complex.
4. Innovative ways are called for to **build resilience**, in the process contributing to a more equitable environment

Thank You