Claudio Acioly jr.
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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

1976
HABITAT I Conference Vancouver

1992
UNCED Rio 92

1996
HABITAT II Conference Istanbul

2000
Millenium Summit MDG

2001
Istanbul+5 Conference New York

2012
Rio+20 Conference

2016
HABITAT III Conference

The City We Want

Agenda 21

The Future We Want

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The Sustainable Development Agenda

1972
UNCED 1
Stockholm
UNEPA

1992
UNCED
Rio 92

2000
Millennium
Summit
MDG

2002
World
Summit
WSSD
Jo’burg

2012
Rio+20
Conference

2015
SDG’s
Agenda
2030

GLOBAL AGENDA 21

LOCAL AGENDA 21

CLIMATE CHANGE

The Brundtland
Report

SUSTAINABLE CITIES

POVERTY
ERRADICATION

Change Unsustainable patterns of consumption & production

The 5 P’s
People Planet Prosperity
Peace Partnership
End extreme poverty, fight inequality and injustice, and protect our planet

THINK GLOBAL
ACT LOCAL

03/09/2018

Claudio Acioly Jr, Head CDU, UN-HABITAT
Housing and the Global Urban Agenda

1976
HABITAT I Conference
Vancouver

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Rio 92

1996
HABITAT II Conference
Istanbul

2001
Istanbul+5 Conference
New York

2012
Rio+20 Conference

2016
HABITAT III Conference

THE STATE AS HOUSING PROVIDER

MARKET PROVISION OF HOUSING

HOUSING AS MACRO DEVELOPMENT ENGINE

Millenium Summit
MDG

03/09/2018

Claudio Acioly Jr, Head CDU, UN-HABITAT
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 addresses its mandate through the 2014-2019 Strategic Plan. The plan outlines seven focus areas.
**Sectoral Expertise: Housing**

**Slum Upgrading**

*By 2022, 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><strong>Do</strong></th>
<th><strong>Dont</strong></th>
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<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>
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<tr>
<td>Implement and monitor pro-poor city development strategies</td>
<td>Separate upgrading from investment planning and urban management</td>
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<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>
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<tr>
<td>Ensure secure tenure, consolidate occupancy rights and regulate informal settlements</td>
<td>Carry out unlawful forced evictions</td>
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<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>
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<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>
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<tr>
<td>Design and negotiate relocation plans only when absolutely necessary</td>
<td>Invest public resources in massive social housing schemes</td>
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<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>
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**A Practical Guide for Conducting: Housing Profiles**

*United Nations Human Settlements Programme*

http://www.unhabitat.org/unihabitat@unhabitat.org
Global Trends on Urbanisation & conditions
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 → 2015

30 million people → >3.6 billion people

3% → 50%

200 years

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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
4.

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.
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 (D¹⁰/D¹)

28 veces
Promedio regional

15 veces
Uruguay

49 veces
Brasil

40%
MÁS RICO

2%
MÁS POBRE

03/09/2018
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EVLUCIÓN DE LA DESIGUALDAD EN PAÍSES Y CIUDADES

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

- Desigualdad se redujo
- Desigualdad se mantuvo estable
- Desigualdad incrementó
- Sin datos
La desigualdad urbana en las ciudades está medida por el coeficiente de Gini. En el gráfico se muestran las ciudades con el coeficiente de Gini más alto y el más bajo del país.

Las ciudades con el coeficiente de Gini más alto incluyen:
- La Paz (Bolivia, 2007)
- Brasilia (Brasil, 2009)
- Belén (Perú, 2010)
- Santiago (Chile, 2009)
- Medellín (Colombia, 2010)
- Bucaramanga (Colombia, 2010)
- Limón (Costa Rica, 2010)
- Babahoyo (Ecuador, 2010)
- Tegucigalpa (Honduras, 2010)
- Tijuana (México, 2010)
- Nueva Guinea (Nicaragua, 2005)
- Boaco (Nicaragua, 2010)
- Changuinola (Panamá, 2010)
- Iquitos (Perú, 2010)

Las ciudades con el coeficiente de Gini más bajo incluyen:
- San José (Costa Rica, 2010)
- Medellín (Colombia, 2010)
- Bogotá (Colombia, 2010)
- Lima (Perú, 2010)

El análisis se basa en datos del año 2010.
Coeficiente de Gini Urbano Nacional
Ciudad con el coeficiente de Gini más alto del país
Ciudad con el coeficiente de Gini más bajo del país
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)
HOME OWNERSHIP IS LARGELY UNAFFORDABLE

City D, Unaffordable

City C, Median Affordability 4.9

City B, Affordability Standard 3.0

City A, Very Affordable 1.7

City Housing Sector Occupant Affordability

Accepted Standard for Affordability (3 HH Incomes)

Median Occupant Affordability UN Sample of Cities

House Price-to-Household Income Ratio
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.
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.

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Guayaquil
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