



INCLUSIVE URBAN DEVELOPMENT POLICIES

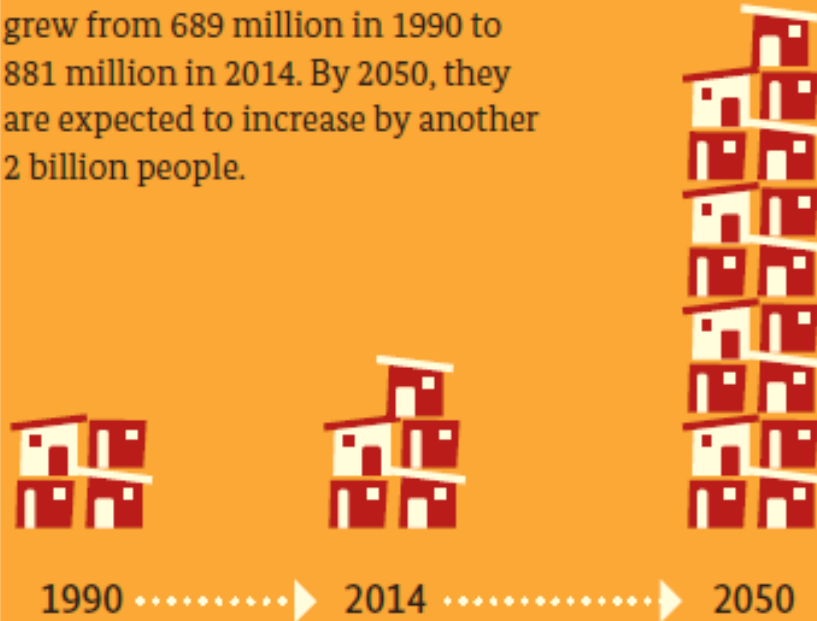


THE CHALLENGE:

IN A CONTEXT OF GROWING URBANISATION...



The number of people living in slums grew from 689 million in 1990 to 881 million in 2014. By 2050, they are expected to increase by another 2 billion people.



In Sub-Saharan Africa slum dwellers are the majority: in 2013, 60 percent of the urban population lived in slums.

SOURCE: Urbanet



Decrease in % of slum dwellers globally

From 39% in 2000
To 30% in 2016

But, due to rapidly increasing urbanization



Increase in absolute numbers

From 1 billion in 2016
To 3 billion in 2030



THE CHALLENGE:

87% cities worldwide are unaffordable



Increasing Housing Demand

27%

of the total population live in urban areas.

3 billion

will need access to housing in 2030.

Adequate housing and Slum Upgrading

1.6 billion

Live in inadequate housing conditions worldwide

1 billion

Slum dwellers

15 million

Forcefully evicted every year

Unlawful Forced Evictions

Affordability

440 million

Affordable houses needed by 2025

4.1 million

homeless in the EU.

Homelessness



ENSURING ADEQUATE HOUSING FOR ALL



THE SDGs AND THE NEW URBAN AGENDA:



ENSURING ADEQUATE HOUSING FOR ALL:



Target 11.1:

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



Principle:

"Leaving No One Behind"

Commitment:

"Sustainable Urban Development for Social Inclusion and Ending Poverty"

but also:



HOUSING AT THE CENTRE

HOUSING AT THE CENTRE provides guiding principles for **holistic policies** and **strategies** both for national and local governments



to achieve transformation on the ground by placing **people** and **human rights** at the forefront of urban **sustainable development.**



THE NEW URBAN AGENDA: HOUSING AT THE CENTRE

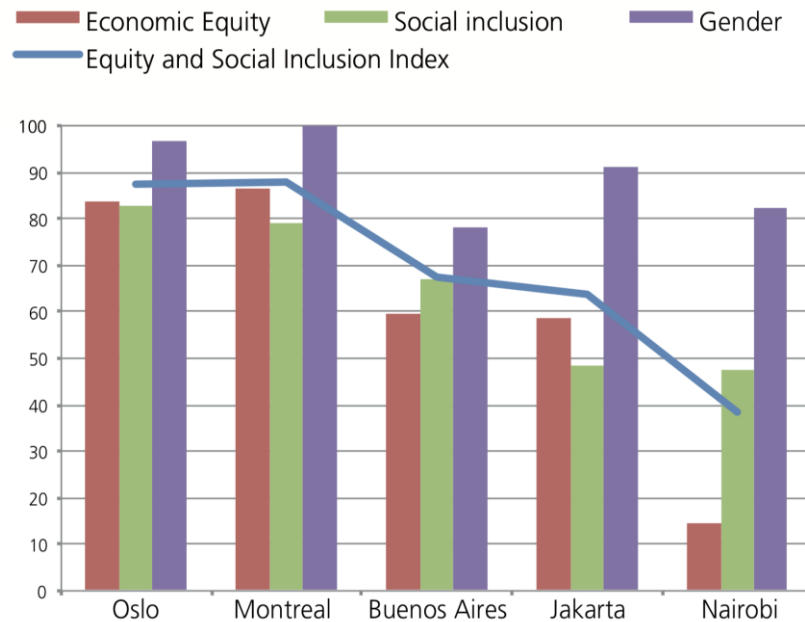


BUILDING HOUSES IS:

- 1. about building homes for PEOPLE, leaving no-one behind;**
- 2. about building sustainable and inclusive COMMUNITIES and cities;**
- 3. a multiplier for socioeconomic DEVELOPMENT.**



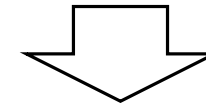
IMPORTANCE OF INCLUSIVE CITIES



Source: UN-Habitat, 2015 Global City Report

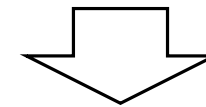
SLUM UPGRADING AND ADEQUATE AND AFFORDABLE HOUSING

- Elevates the quality of life of communities and the city as a whole
- Increased safety and security
- Providing more citizenship and political voice



REDUCED INEQUALITIES

- systematic re-distribution of the economic benefits of growth or development
- legal frameworks ensuring a 'level playing field'
- institutions protecting the rights of the poor, minorities and vulnerable groups.



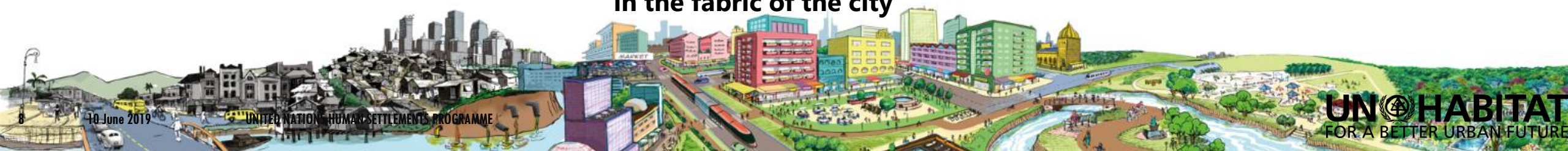
CITY PROSPERITY

No city can claim to be prosperous when large segments of the population live in abject poverty and deprivation.



HOUSING AT THE CENTRE:

THE IMPACT OF HOUSING ON URBAN DEVELOPMENT



10 June 2019

UNITED NATIONS HUMAN SETTLEMENTS PROGRAMME

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An **enabling policy environment** needs to be in place to ensure the right to adequate housing for all.



THE RIGHT TO ADEQUATE HOUSING



THE RIGHT TO ADEQUATE HOUSING

The Right to Adequate Housing
contains these **FREEDOMS**

- Protection against forced evictions and the arbitrary destruction and demolition of one's home;
- The right to be free from arbitrary interference with one's home, privacy and family;
- The right to choose one's residence, to determine where to live and to freedom of movement.

The Right to Adequate Housing
contains these **ENTITLEMENTS**


- Security of tenure;
- Housing, land and property restitution;
- Equal and non-discriminatory access to adequate housing;
- Participation in housing-related decision-making at the national and community levels.

The Right to Adequate Housing
entails **Protection against
forced evictions**

Forced evictions are defined as the “permanent or temporary removal against their will of individuals, families and/or communities from the homes and/or land which they occupy, without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protection.”



ADEQUATE HOUSING must meet the following criteria:



Legal security of tenure



Availability of services, materials, facilities and infrastructure



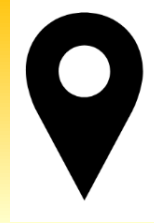
Affordability



Habitability



Accessibility



Location



Cultural adequacy



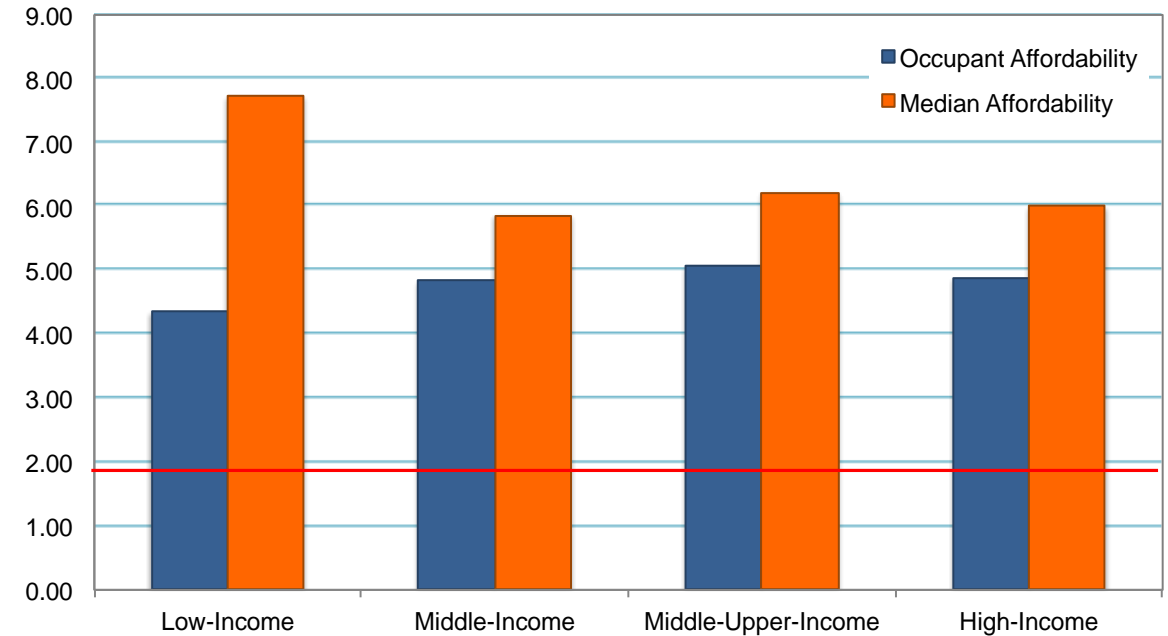
ADEQUATE HOUSING focus on affordability

Housing is affordable when:

- The ratio of the average house price is **no more than 3 times** the annual household income

or

- The ratio of the monthly rent is **less than 30%** of the monthly household income



ENABLING POLICY ENVIRONMENT



Seek a policy environment which is:

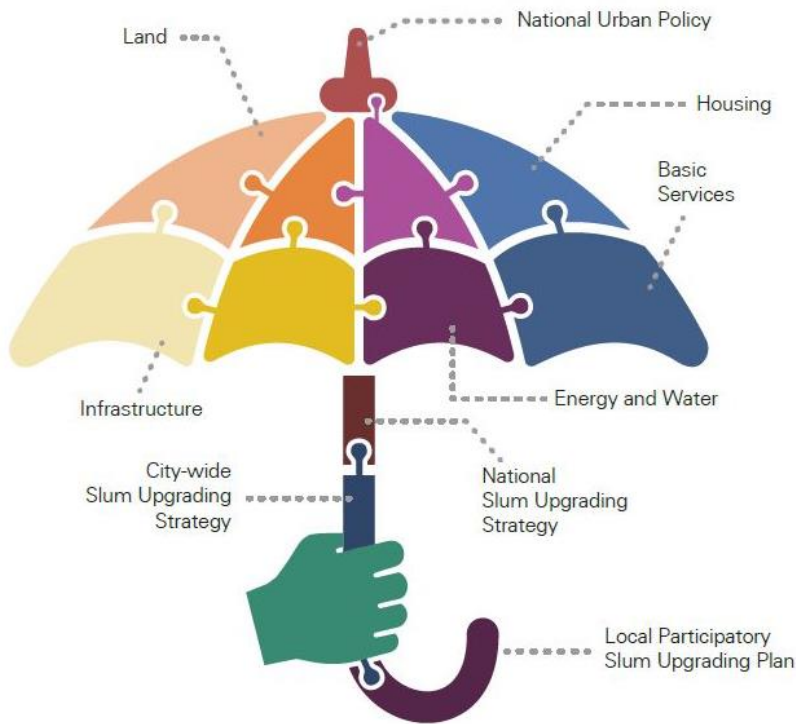
- **UPDATED:** Some regulatory frameworks and policies have been prepared decades ago were slums did not exist by our contemporary definition
- **ADAPTED TO SLUM CONTEXTS:** Some regulatory frameworks were prepared without consideration to the slums in the cities (sometimes on purpose)
- **HOLISTIC AND INTEGRATED:** Urban areas and slums are regulated by a series of different policies, laws, regulations and bye-laws prepared under different objectives and often lack a common understanding related to slums. To address urban issues an INTEGRATED approach in policy is needed.

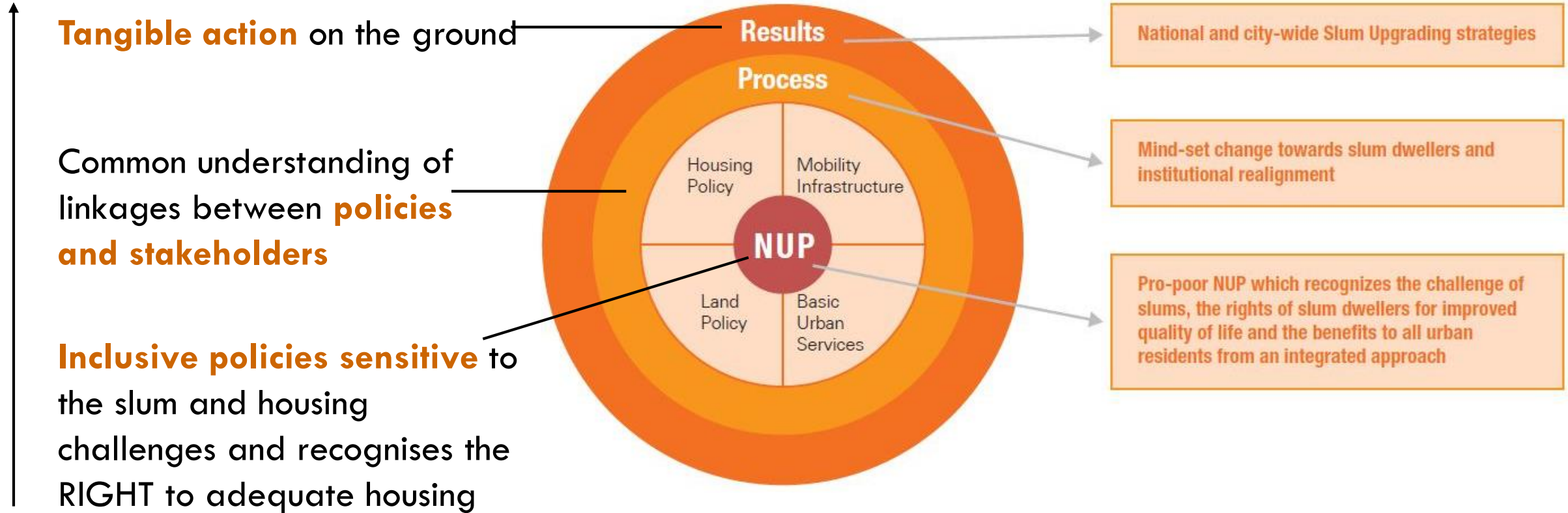


PROMOTING A MINDSET CHANGE

A national urban policy can **promote a positive mind-set** towards slum dwellers and thus set a an inclusive and 'PRO-POOR' tone for subsequent legislation, regulation and planning frameworks:

1. Developing a clear, unified **VISION** for inclusive and sustainable urbanization
2. Strengthening political will and **CHANGING THE MIND-SET**
3. Creating an **ENABLING ENVIRONMENT** which facilitates national and citywide slum upgrading
4. Strengthening an understanding of the **INSTITUTIONAL** setting
5. Reinforcing the significance of **ENGAGING ALL STAKEHOLDERS / PARTICIPATION**
6. Outlining the key **ACTIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES** to implement national and city-level slum upgrading.







SETTING UP AN ENABLING ENVIRONMENT BEFORE INVESTMENTS



Brazil: building an enabling environment for housing delivery and urban renewal at scale.

The principles of **the City Statute (2001)** guided a significant part of housing investments in Brazil and effectively enabled the housing policy where precarious settlement regularization and upgrading are concerned.

The focus on **serving segments with the lowest income in the country**, aims to enable, in practice and in people's daily life, the **Right to the City** guiding principle of the City statute and led to the establishment of a **robust urban policy framework which enhanced the impact of investments**.

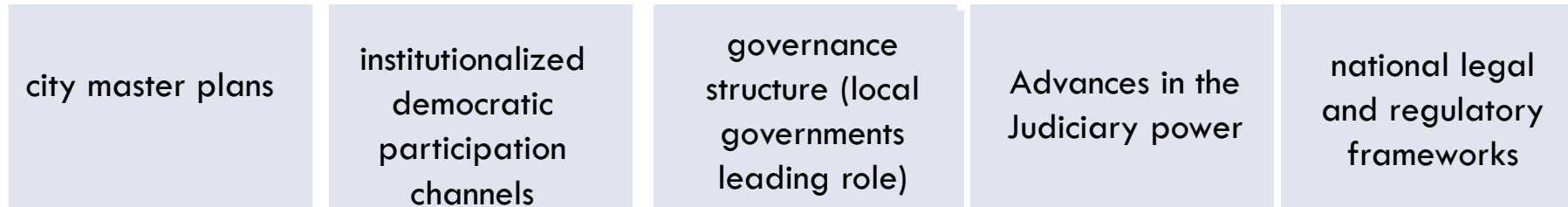




Housing and land tenure regularization programs at scale (targeting low income):

Minha Casa, Minha Vida programme (MCMV)

Growth Acceleration Programme (PAC)



Acknowledgement of the Right to the City in the national urban policy.

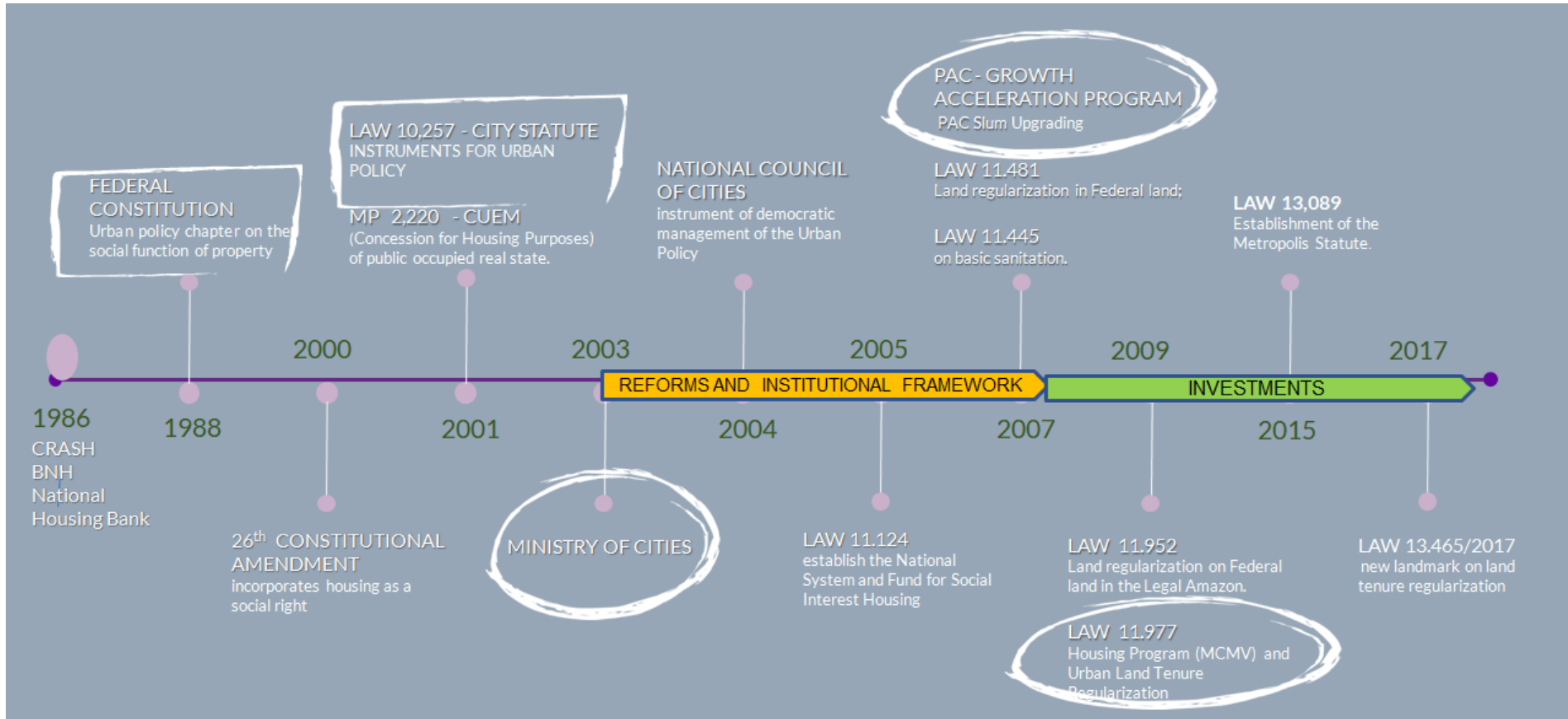


The City Statute (2001)





BUILDING THE ENABLING ENVIRONMENT





FOSTERING A MINDSET CHANGE FOR INCLUSIVE POLICIES



Integrated and coherent for an enabling policy environment

- At the **centre of housing and urban policies**
- **Mind-set change** providing an alternative to unlawful forced evictions
- Addressing **the five slum deprivations** while strengthening governance frameworks, sustainable livelihoods and local economic development

Mainstreaming UN-Habitat's principles for participatory slum upgrading in policies

Many countries have integrated and mainstreamed the PSUP principles in National urban policies, Housing policies, national development plans : Lesotho, Kenya, Ghana, Côte d'Ivoire, etc.

National Slum Upgrading and Prevention Policy. Kenya



Source: Kenya National policy for slum upgrading and prevention

Objective 1:
*Recognition of slums and integration of slums and informal settlements into the urban fabric, which guarantees the access to **adequate housing***



GLOBAL HOUSING STRATEGY

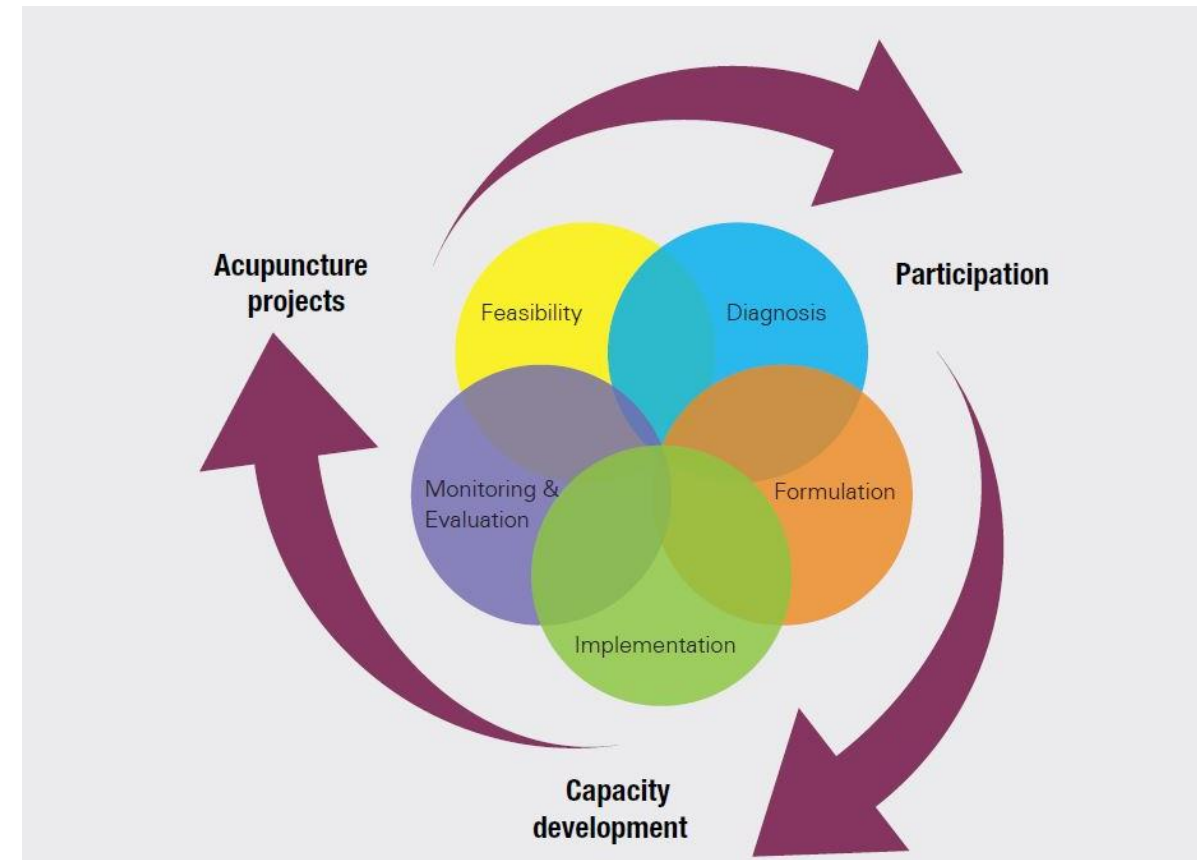
Through the [Global Housing Strategy](#), UN-Habitat supports countries in the formulation and implementation of their National Housing [Profiles](#), [policies](#) and implementing [strategies](#).



NATIONAL URBAN POLICIES

UN-Habitat's National urban policy process:

A national urban policy can **promote a positive mind-set** towards slum dwellers and thus set a an inclusive and **'PRO-POOR'** tone for subsequent legislation, regulation and planning frameworks

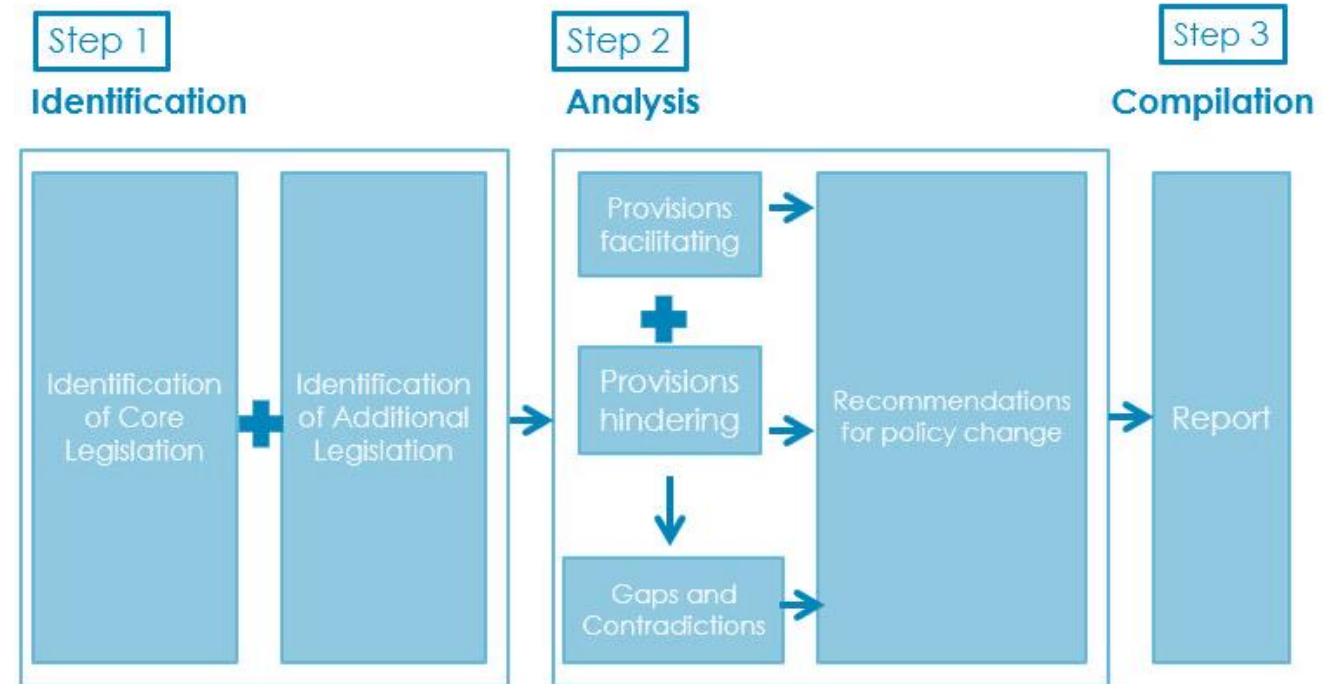


REGULATORY FRAMEWORK ANALYSIS

Regulatory review for identifying hindering, facilitating provisions and gaps for slum upgrading in policy and regulatory frameworks.

Through the PSUP:

- 19 policy and regulatory reviews
- Recommendations integrated in national development plans
- 9 country teams institutionalized





LEGAL ASSESSMENT TOOL

Not a comprehensive assessment of urban law analysis tool but **a tool to trigger discussions**. The analysis includes housing and financing:

- Tenure security
- Planning
- Housing
- Basic Services
- Financing

Slum Upgrading Legal Assessment Tool

User Handbook

UN-HABITAT

For each theme a questionnaire with key indicators is provided. For each indicator, there are several answers which cater for different scenarios. In the analysis the stakeholders need to identify in which of the scenarios the legal framework of their context is situated.



ON INCLUSIVE HOUSING AND ENABLING POLICY ENVIRONMENT

Technical cooperation and implementation

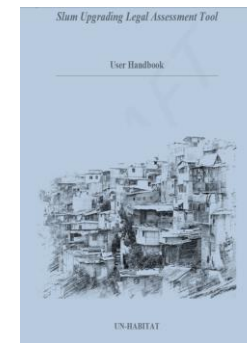
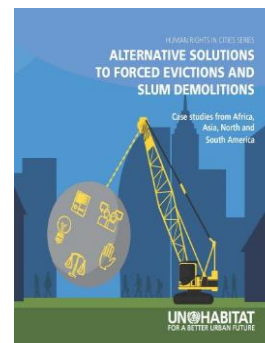
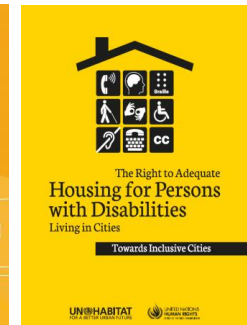
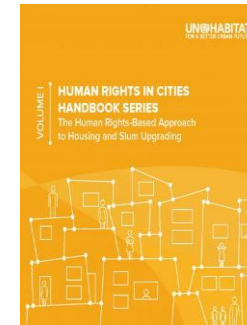
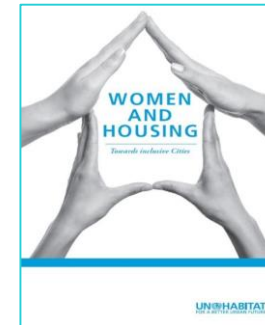
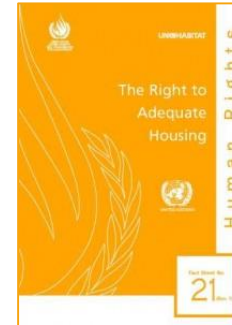
- Mediterranean City-to-City Migration project
- Human Rights Mainstreaming Pilot Projects
- Participatory Slum upgrading Programme

Partnerships

- OHCHR on the UN Human Rights Programme
- UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Adequate Housing

Knowledge sharing and global advocacy

- Special housing needs of women, migrants, indigenous people, elderly, youth
- Legal review tools
- Mainstreaming principles in policy





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