THE CHALLENGE:

IN A CONTEXT OF GROWING URBANISATION...

- Decrease in % of slum dwellers globally
  - From 39% in 2000
  - To 30% in 2016

- Increase in absolute numbers
  - From 1 billion in 2016
  - To 3 billion in 2030

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
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

Affordability
- 440 million Affordable houses needed by 2025

Unlawful Forced Evictions

Homelessness
- 4.1 million homeless in the EU.
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 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.
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.
FIGHTING URBAN POVERTY FOR EQUITY AND INCLUSION:

IMPORTANCE OF INCLUSIVE CITIES

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

- Improved safety and security
- Access to opportunities, socio-economic empowerment
- Disaster risk reduction, urban resilience
- Increased participation in the fabric of the city
- Improved public health
- Increased environmental sustainability
- Economic growth and urban prosperity
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 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.

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
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 where 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.
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.
Inclusive policies sensitive to the slum and housing challenges and recognises the RIGHT to adequate housing.

Tangible action on the ground

Common understanding of linkages between policies and stakeholders

National and city-wide Slum Upgrading strategies

Mind-set change towards slum dwellers and institutional realignment

Pro-poor NUP which recognizes the challenge of slums, the rights of slum dwellers for improved quality of life and the benefits to all urban residents from an integrated approach

Inclusive Policies at All Scales
**CASE STUDY: INCLUSIVE URBAN POLICIES IN BRAZIL**

**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.
CASE STUDY: INCLUSIVE URBAN POLICIES IN BRAZIL

THE CITY STATUTE

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)
CASE STUDY: INCLUSIVE URBAN POLICIES IN BRAZIL

BUILDING THE ENABLING ENVIRONMENT

1986
CRASH
BHAN
National Housing Bank

1988
26th CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT
Incorporates housing as a social right

1998
FEDERAL CONSTITUTION
Urban policy chapter on the social function of property

2000
LAW 10.257 - CITY STATUTE INSTRUMENTS FOR URBAN POLICY

2001
MP 2220 - COFEM
Concession for Housing Purposes

2003
NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CITIES
Instrument of democratic management of the Urban Policy

2004
MINISTRY OF CITIES

2005
LAW 10.124
Establish the National System and Fund for Social Interest Housing

2007
LAW 11.952
Land regularization on Federal land in the Legal Amazon

2009
PAC - GROWTH ACCELERATION PROGRAM
PAC-Stum Upgrading

2015
LAW 13,089
Establishment of the Metropolitana

2017
LAW 13.065/2017
New landmark on land tenure regularization

2017
LAW 13.465/2017
Housing Program (MCMV) and Urban Land Tenure Regularization

UN-HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE
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

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

Source: Kenya National policy for slum upgrading and prevention
Tools for an Enabling Policy Environment

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.
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 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

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