



UN DESA – Economic and Social Council

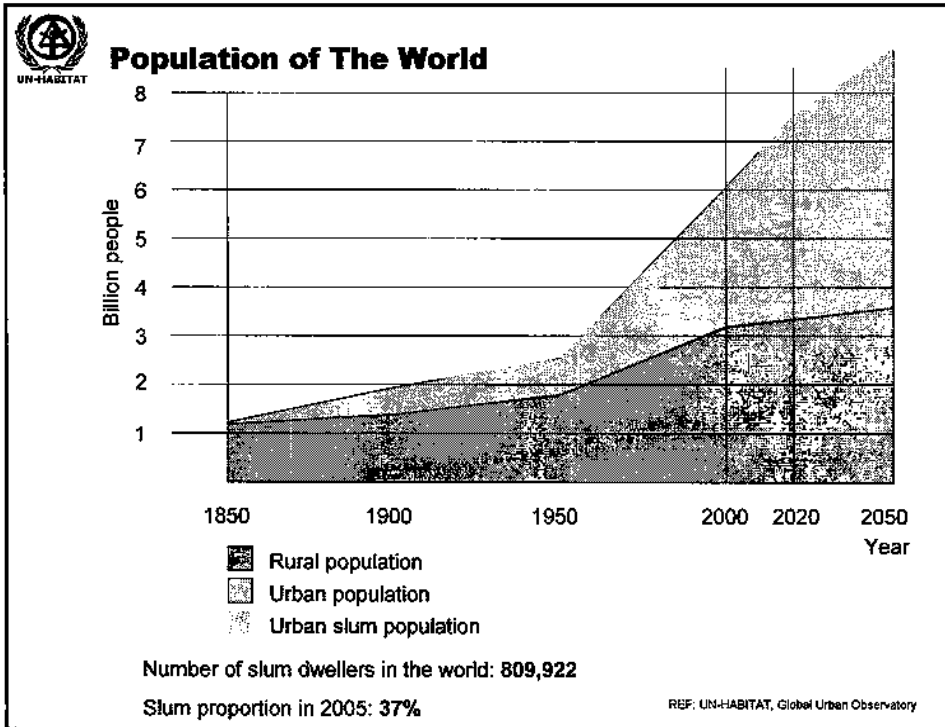
Commission on Population and Development

Forty-first session
New York / 7-11 April 2008

**Population distribution, urbanization, internal
migration and development**

Keynote address by Eduardo López Moreno,
Chief of Global Urban Observatory

UN-HABITAT



Improving the Lives of Urban Slum Dwellers

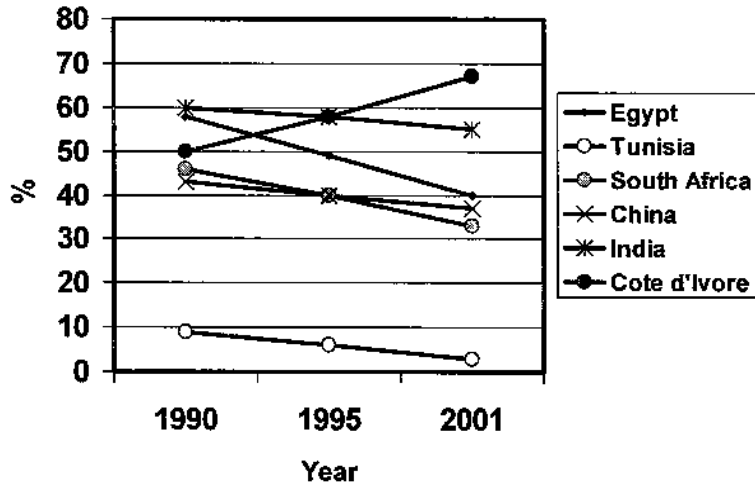
Slum Incidence:

Africa 62%	Asia: 39%	Latin America: 27%
North Africa 14.5%	Eastern Asia 36.5%	Central America and the Caribbean 27%
Sub-Saharan Africa 62.2%	Southern Asia 42.9%	South America 32%
	South-eastern Asia 27.5%	
	Western Asia 24%	
Central African Republic 94.1%	Myanmar 84.2%	Jamaica 60.5%
Kenya 54%	Bangladesh 71%	Guatemala 43%
South Africa 28.7%	India 35%	Brazil 29%
Morocco 13.1%	Malaysia 2%	Chile 8.6%



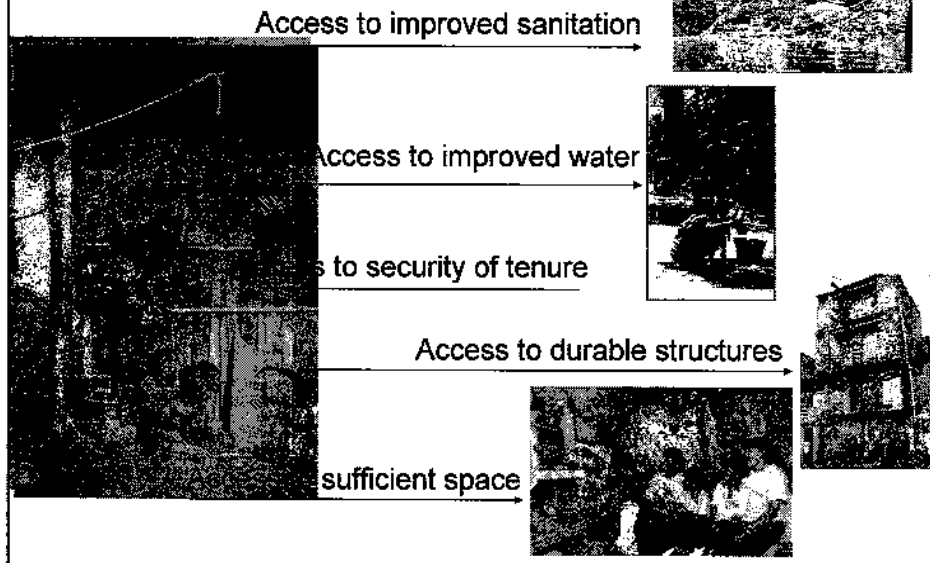
The State of the World's Slums

Evolution of slum dwellers in selected countries



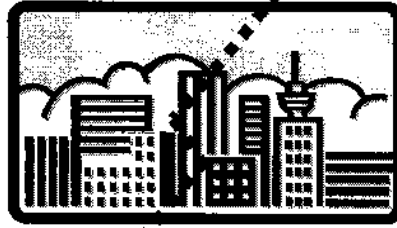
What is a slum dweller ?

Lacks one or more of the following:

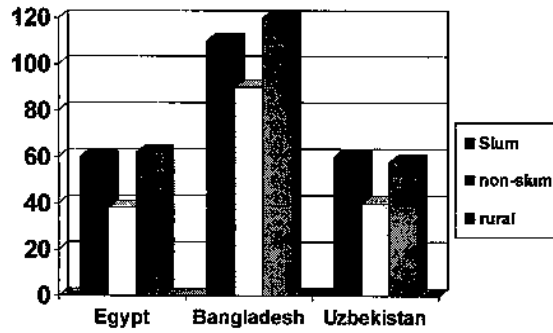




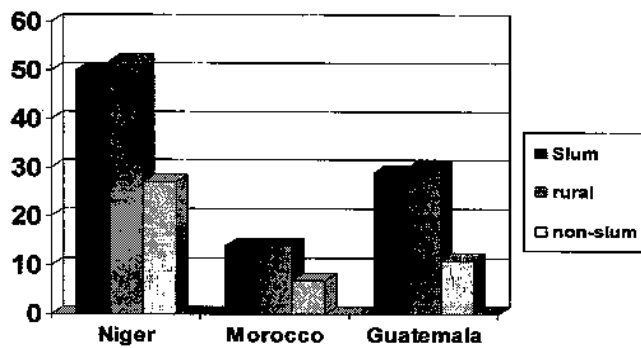
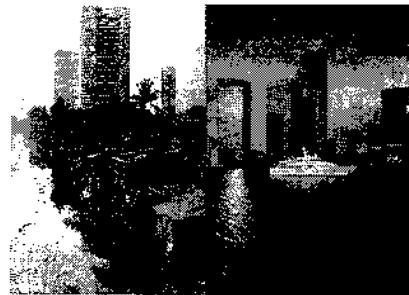
The Divided City



Under-five mortality

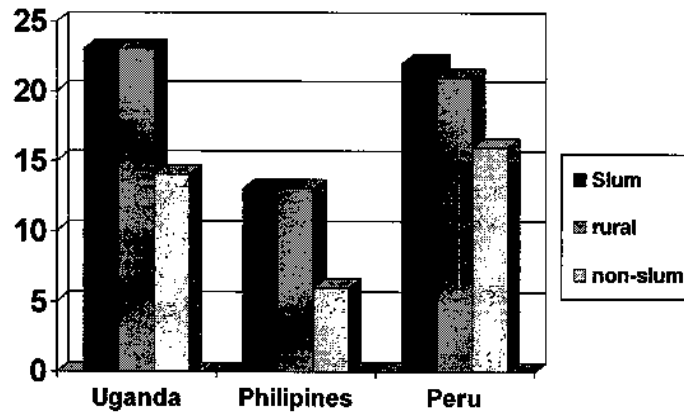


Proportion of underweight children





The Urban Penalty: Respiratory infections



What does not work?

- Denial
- Quasi-resignation
- Responsibility is with somebody else
- Lack of technical means
- Deficit of actors (private, social, international)
- Eradication
- Lack of specificity of outcomes and policies



Policies that work: starting with understanding

Recognition starts by counting slum dwellers, locating them and knowing their level of deprivation:

- ✓ **Magnitude:** number of slum dwellers by city
- ✓ **Location:** Geographic clustering using GIS and remote sensing
- ✓ **Type of deprivation:** (casting poverty as an attribute of the environment).

Slums can be:

- Moderated deprived* (1 or 2 deficiencies)
- Severely deprived* (3 or more deficiencies)



Countries and Levels of Deprivation: Examples

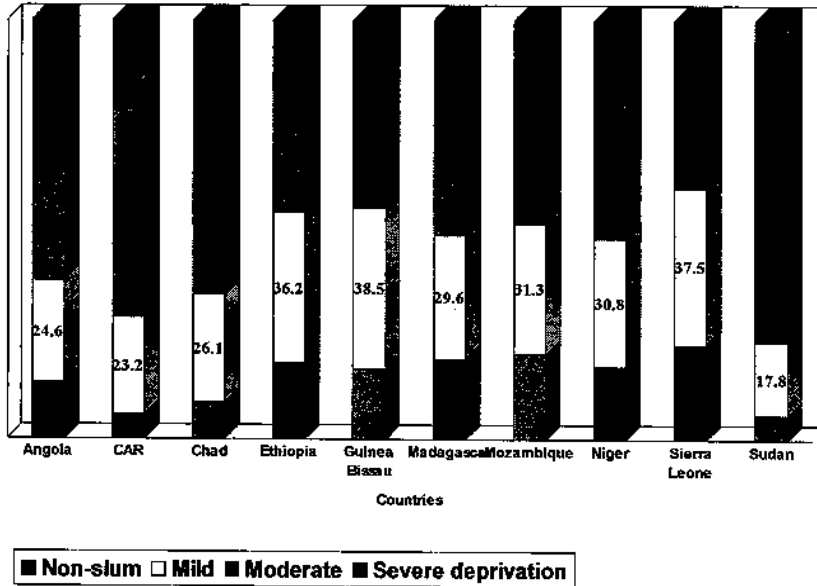
Severely deprived	• Ethiopia, Angola, CAR, Chad, Guinea-Bissau, Niger, Madagascar, Mozambique, Sierra Leon, Sudan	25% (3 or +)
Moderately deprived.	• Benin, BF, Burundi, Cameroon, Gabon, Kenya, Ghana • South Africa, Namibia, Zimbabwe	10% (3 or +) 7% (3 or +)
Low deprivation	• Egypt, Morocco, Tunisia	90% (1 only)

Levels of deprivation in SSA:

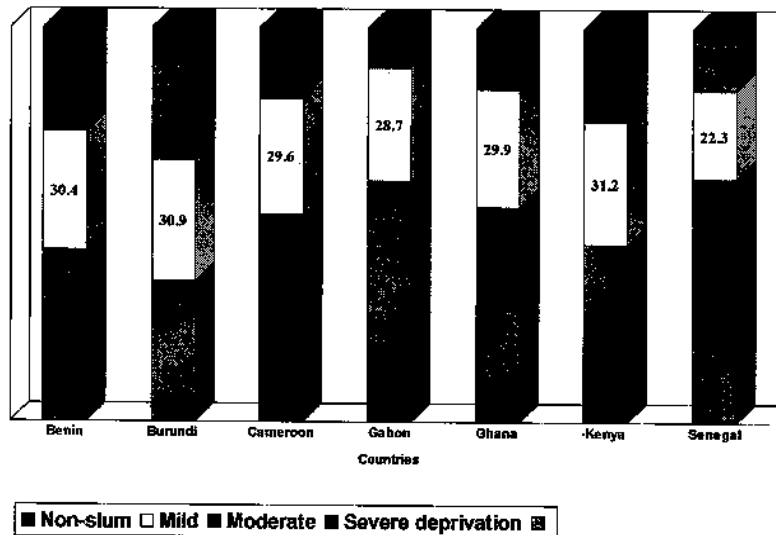
Region	% Slums	Moderated (1-2 deficiencies)	Severely (3-4 deficiencies)
Sub-Saharan Africa	62	63	27
LAC	27	82	8
Southern Asia	43	95	5



Countries with high concentration of slums with multiple shelter deprivation, Sub-Saharan Africa

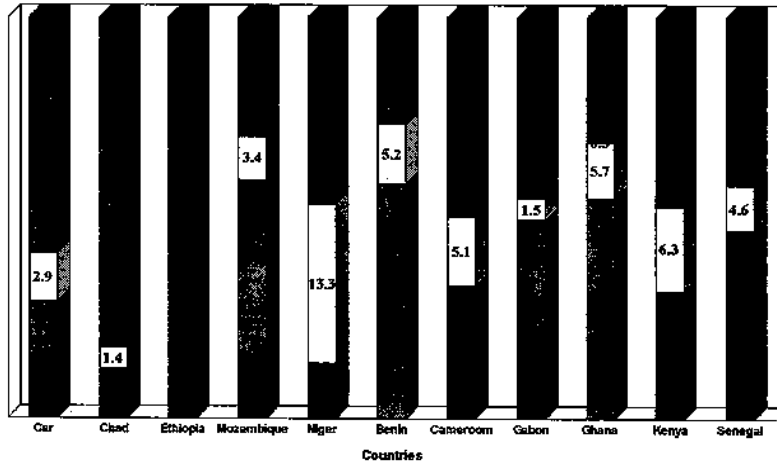


Countries with moderate concentration of slums with multiple shelter deprivation, Sub-Saharan Africa





Type of single deprivation per country



■ Improved water □ Improved sanitation ■ Durable housing ■ Sufficient living



Why countries succeeded in reducing slums?

They share similar attributes:

1. Awareness and advocacy
2. Long-term political commitment to slum upgrading and slum prevention
3. Innovation and Institutional Reforms (land, housing)
4. Articulation of policies and actors
5. Mobilization of domestic resources
6. Benchmarking and monitoring
7. Scaling Up