UN@HABITAT FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

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AFFORDABLE HOUSING PROVISION: making housing accessible and affordable

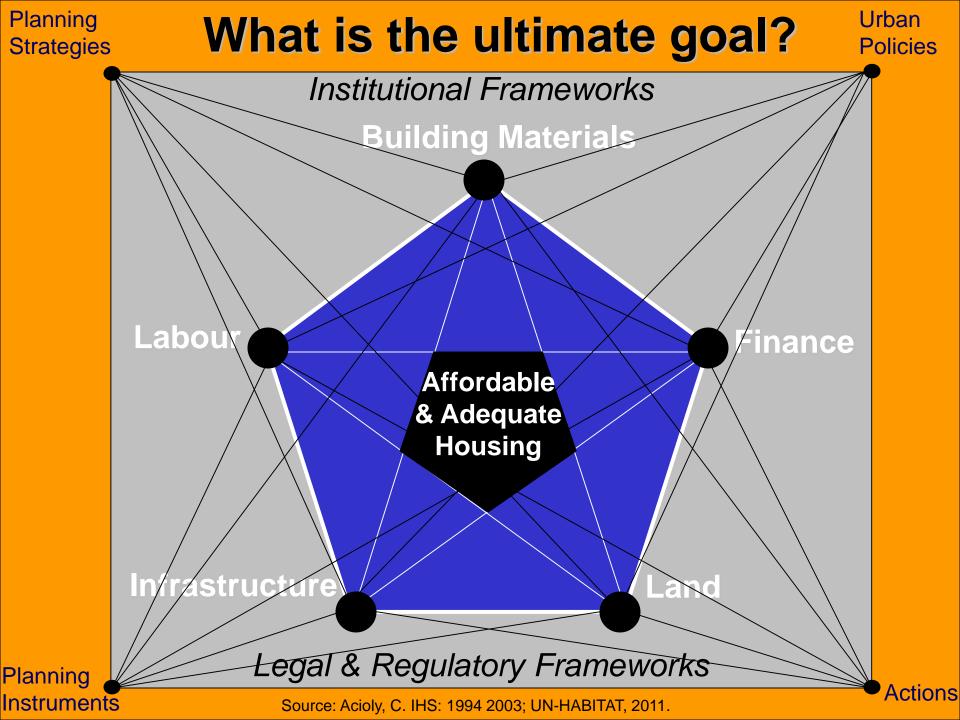
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What do we mean for Housing?

It is more than bricks and mortars and a roof.

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The Right to Adequate Housing

The right to live somewhere in peace, safety and dignity, with access to basic infratructure, in a location that allows adequate access to jobs and opportunities and urban services, all at an affordable price.



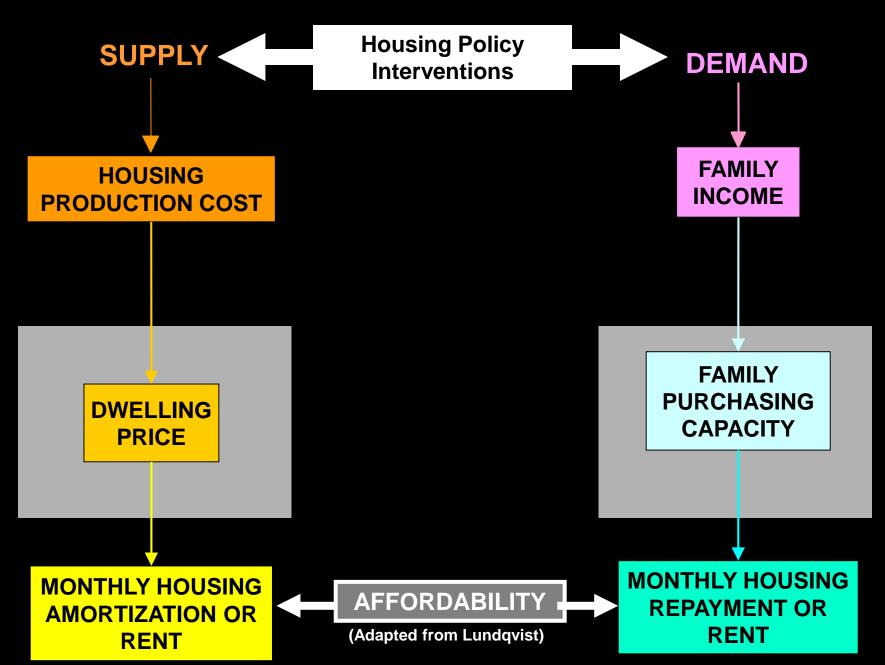




Making Housing Affordable

Understanding the supply and demand sides of the housing markets is the first step to design policies.

GOVERNMENT & POLICY INTERVENTIONS







The Global Affordability Crisis:

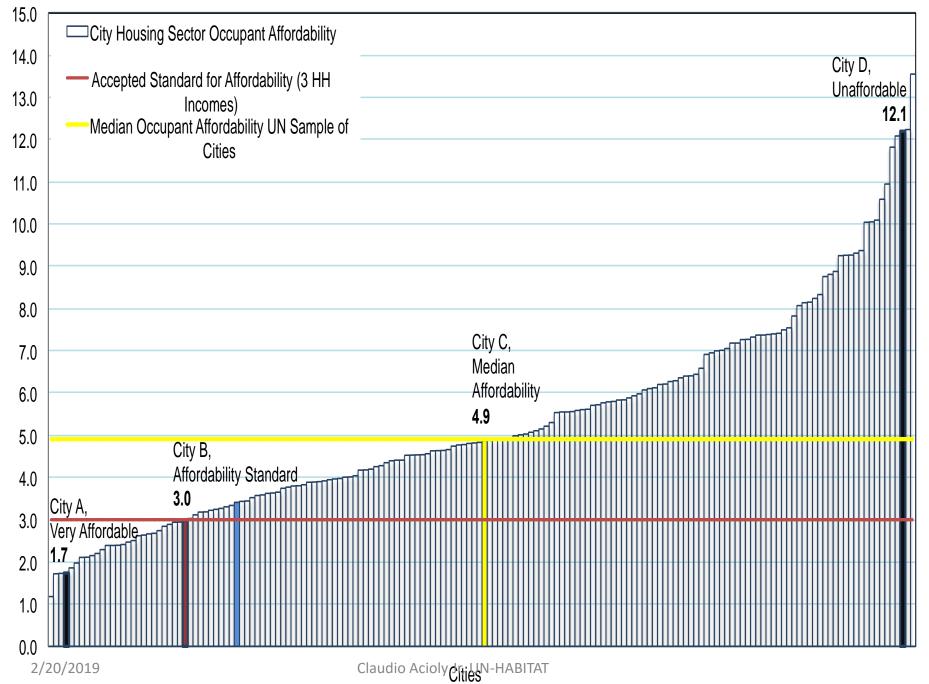
The lack of affordable housing compels people to resort to informal housing solutions which propels informal urbanisation and slum formation and generates more exclusion & segregation



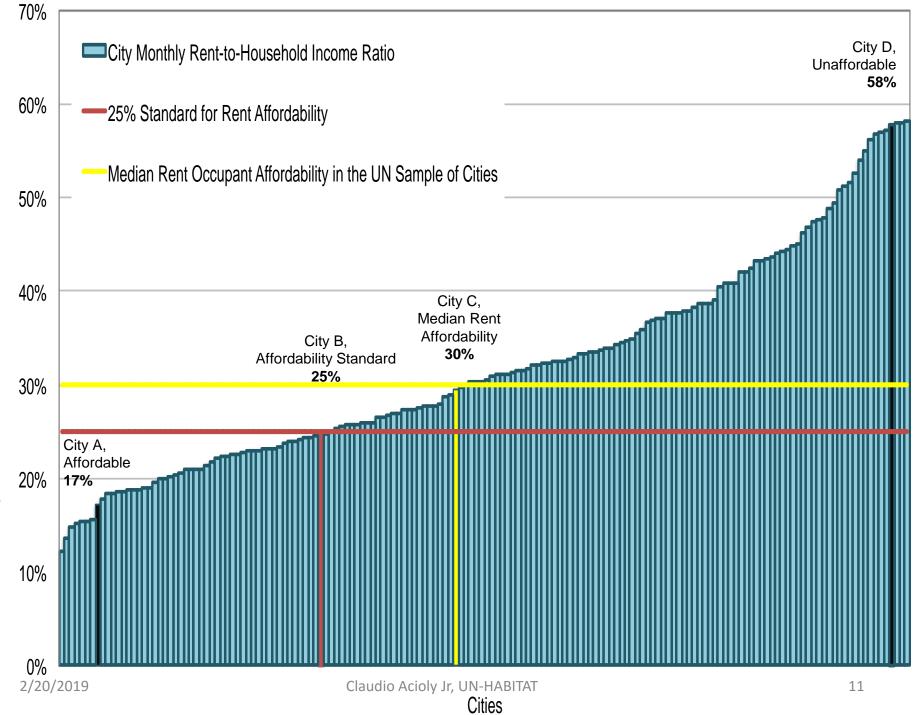


UN-Habitat has created a **Global Sample of Cities** made of 200 cities that statistically represent this Universe of Cities. A cooperation between UN-Habitat, University of New York and the Lincoln Institute of Land Policy.

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

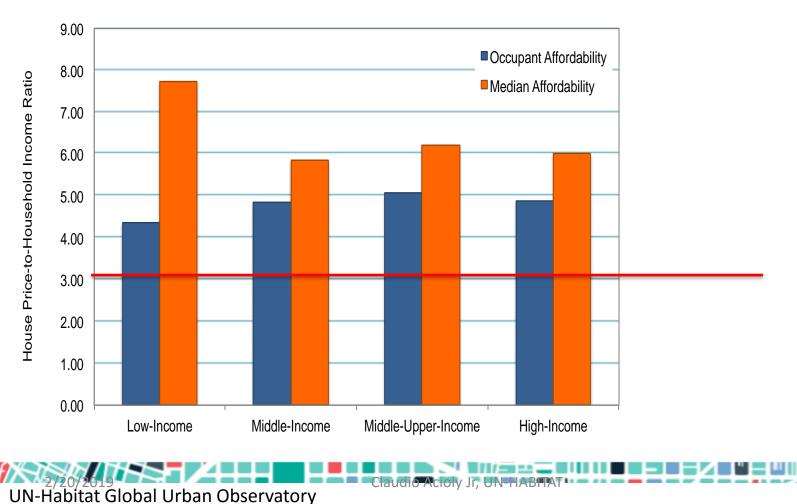


House Price-to-Household Income Ratio

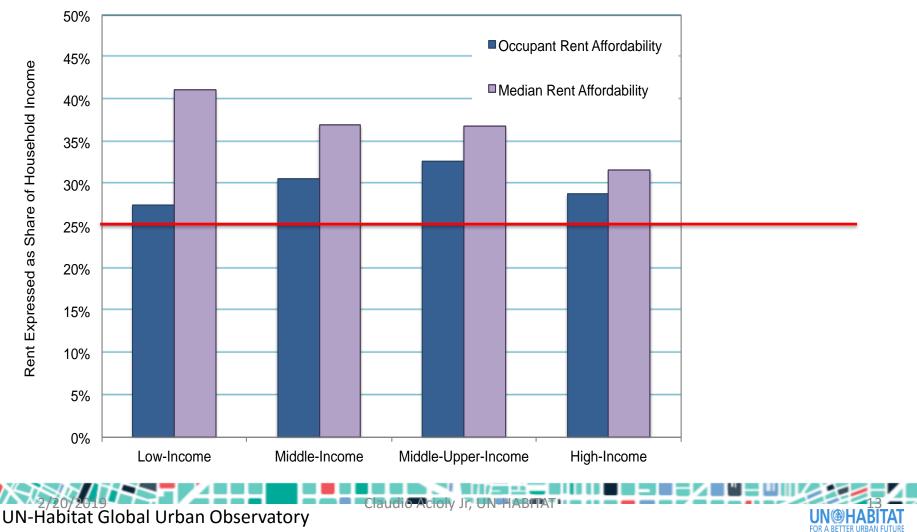


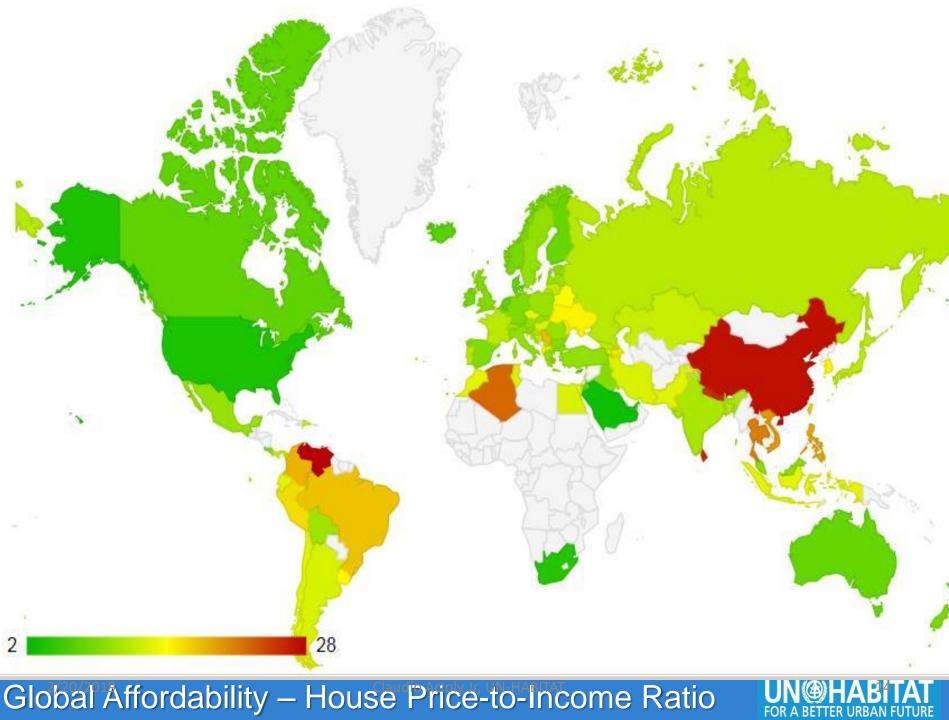
Rent Expressed as Share of Household Income

CONCLUSION 1: Regardless of GDP is Housing is UNAFFORDABLE (house price-to-income ratio higher than 3.0) in the Global Sample of Cities



CONCLUSION 2: housing is unaffordable Regardless of GDP, rental housing is UNAFFORDABLE (more than 25% of household income committed to housing)





Global Affordability – House Price-to-Income Ratio

Conclusion on Affordability

- 1. The Global Sample of 200 cities shows that house price-to-income ratio is above 3 in all cities
- 2. When divided by income, in all cities house rent is consuming more than 25% of household income.
- 3. Thus, housing is unaffordable both in rent and ownership.
- 4. The housing sector in these cities are restricted.
- Lots of distortions reflected in the space and structure of cities: overcrowding, informal housing, slums, poor housing management, high land price.



Lack of Affordable Housing 1. informal urbanization 2. growth of slums:

- 1. Physical and spatial manifestation in the urban landscape of cities
- 2. Dynamic informal land and housing markets
- 3. Geography of inequality and segregation



The Problem of Slums in a nutshell

The scale of the problem calls for immediate action to improve the quality of life in the existing stock of slums and prevent the formation of new ones.



URBAN STATISTICS 2013

WORLD

Total Population: 7 billion Urban: 3.6 billion (52%) Slums: 862.5 million (24%)



Total Population: 1 billion Urban: 413 million (40%) Slums: 225.9 million (51%)



Total Population: 596 million Urban: 472 million (79%) Slums: 113.4 million (23.5%)



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.



The Twin-track approach:

Citywide slum upgrading is implemented simultaneously to policies that bring housing opportunities to scale.

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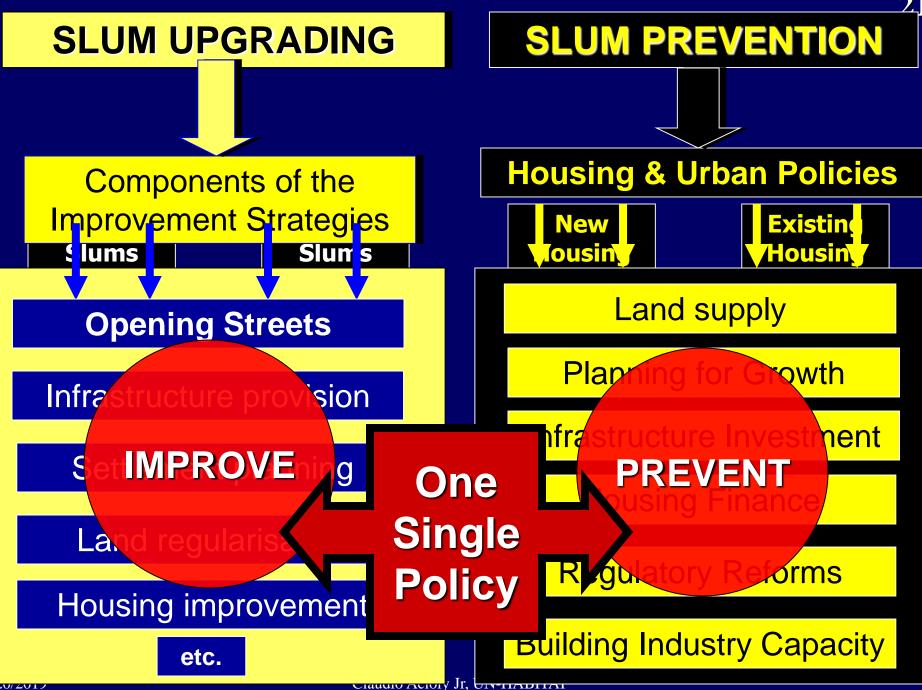
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Improvement Policies

- 1. Planning for development
- 2. Strategies to improve existing slums
- 3. Approaches to improve the quality of life

Preventive Policies

- 1. Plannning BEFORE development
- 2. Unlocking land delivery for planned urbanization
- 3. Unlocking Housing Finance accessibility for all
- 4. Policies to bring housing solutions to scale.
- 5. Connecting housing to income and the economy



FIVE Policies to Bring Housing Options to Scale

- Improvement, upgrading and regularization of existing slums must <u>go hand-in-hand</u> with <u>housing at the center</u> of urban policies and strategies leading to a well-performing housing sector and housing supply at scale in diversity of price, location, size, standard and typology;
- 2. <u>Unlock land</u> for housing: serviced land supply at scale;
- 3. <u>Citywide Slum Upgrading:</u> from projects to programme with a menu of interventions that includes streets, urban planning, citizen participation, mapping, infrastructure, land allocation, security of tenure, economic development, etc.
- **4.** <u>Unlocking housing finance:</u> different forms of self-financing e.g. property tax, plus-valia, value capture, TDR
- 5. <u>Data & Information:</u> knowledge and indicators to sustain evidence-based policies



The End

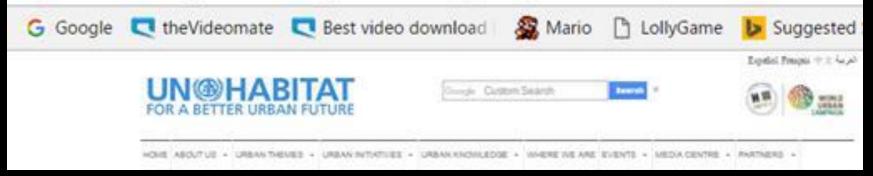




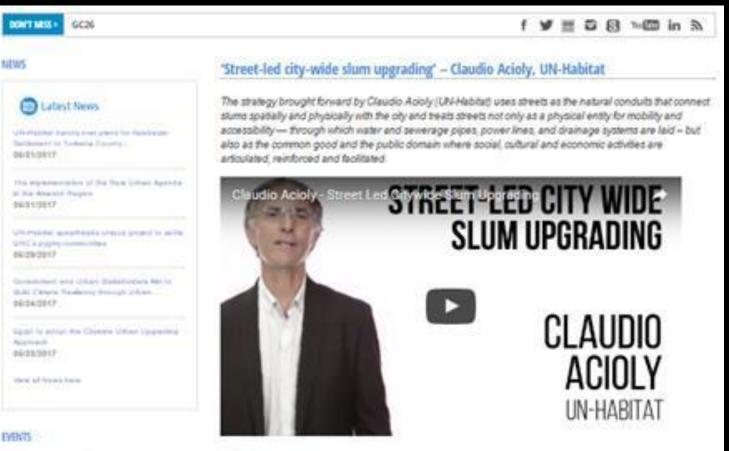
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https://unhabitat.org/street-led-city-wide-slum-upgrading-claudio-acioly-un-habitat/



https://unhabitat.org/urban-knowledge/urban-lectures/

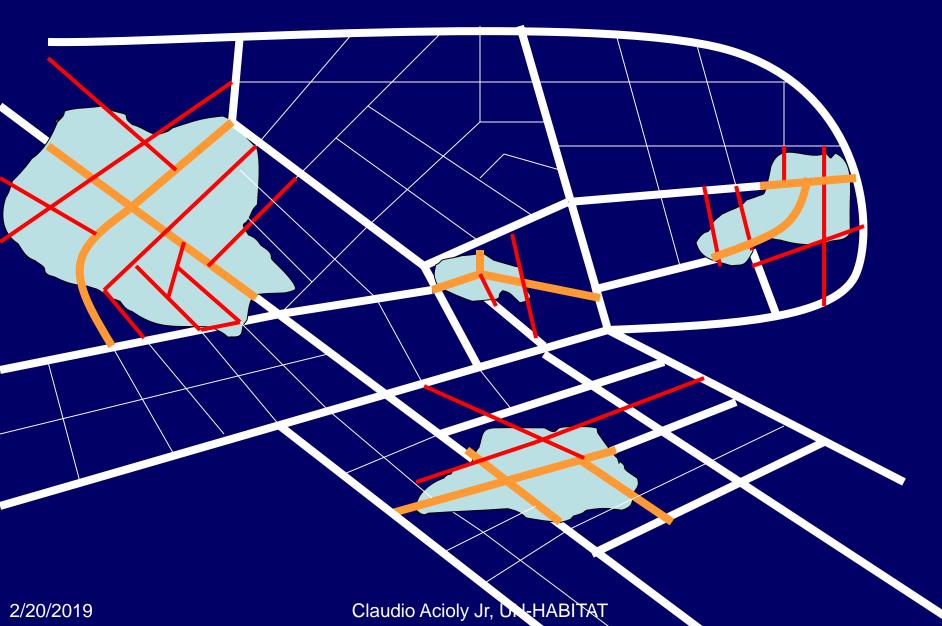


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20.05/2017 Stockholm

Statuted Connect Sum Upgrading - Caudio Accey Claudio Action Jr, UN-HABITAT

Phased Approach to Street-making





The Lusaka Slum Upgrading and Sites & Services Project, Zambia:

Pioneering the planning & regularisation of informal settlements in Africa using street-based planning teams

Image © 2007/ Drynenstobs Data © 2007/ Tracks4Africa Streaming ||||||||| 100%

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28°22

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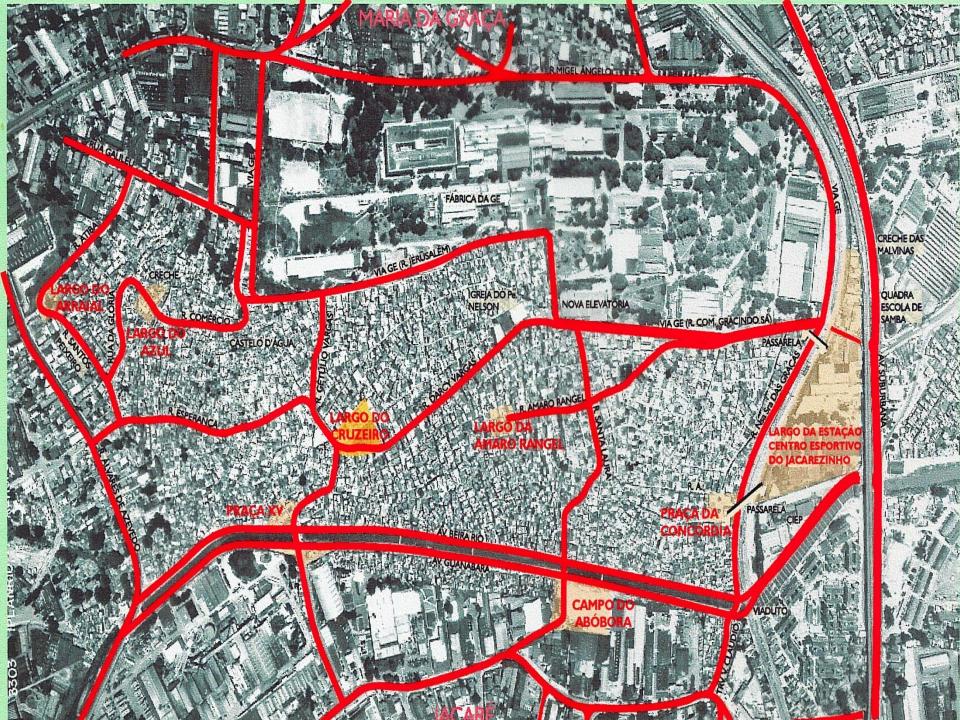
2.02 km



Favela Jacarezinho

Rio de Janeiro

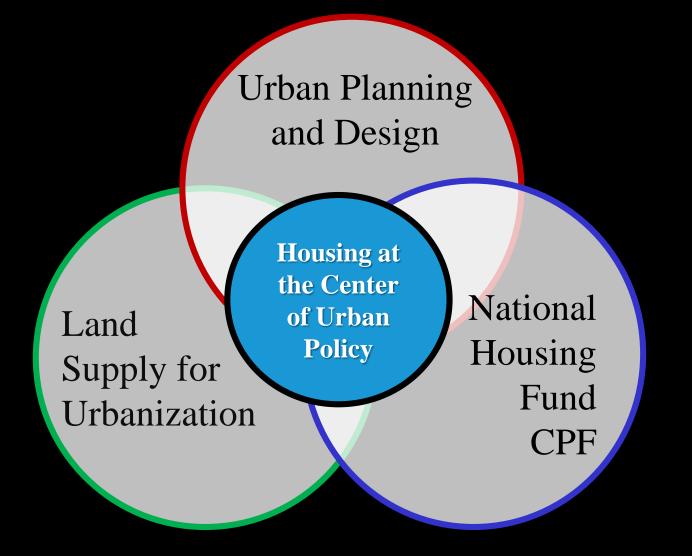
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Housing at the Center - Singapore

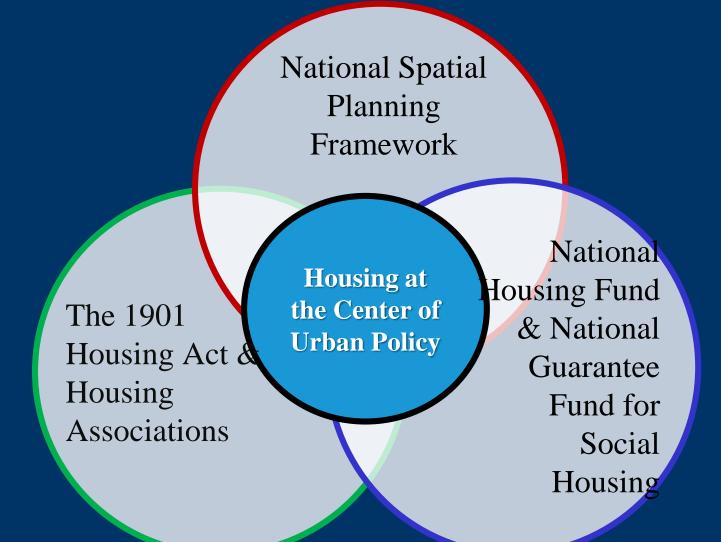




Key Lessons from Singapore

- 1. Legal provision for land supply
- 2. A Housing fund and guarantees to housing finance
- 3. Strong link between urban planning, land allocation and housing development
- 4. Promotion of the housing sector as a wealth generator

Housing at the Center – The Netherlands





Key Lessons from The Netherlands

- 1. Legal provision (1901 Housing Act)
- 2. Government funding and guarantees
- 3. Self-regulated sector of Housing Associations (private entities that build for the public good)
- Promotion of social rental sector to enable access to affordable housing by those who cannot find it through the market



THE END

Thank you.



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