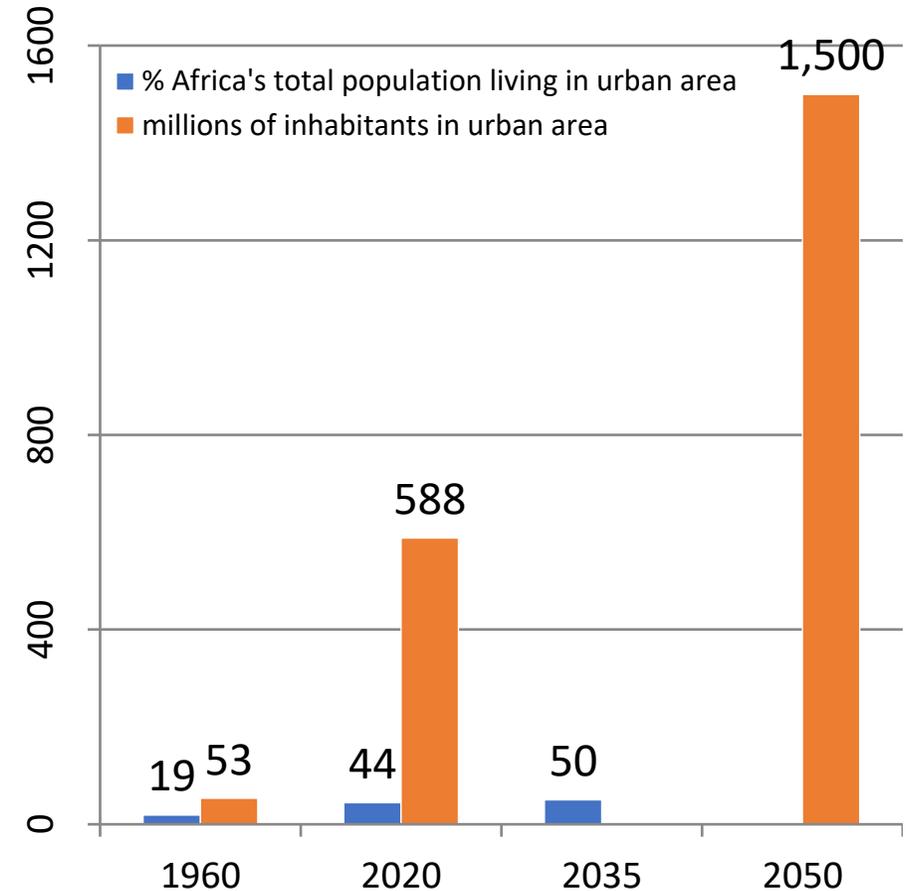


CAN AFRICA ACHIEVE ADEQUATE, SAFE AND AFFORDABLE HOUSING (SGDs 11.1)

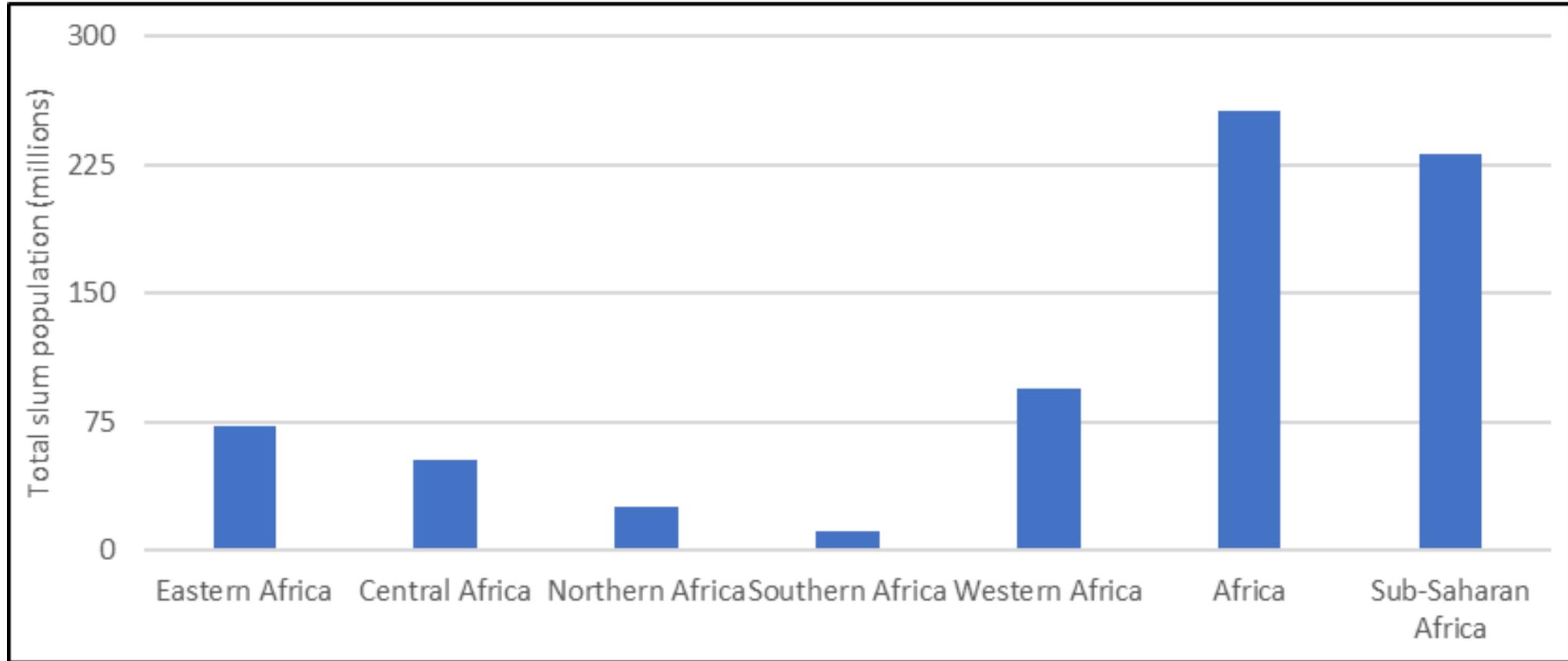
Presentation by: **Oumar Sylla**
Director (a.i) Regional Office
for Africa
UN-Habitat

Rapid and Unplanned Urbanization

- Small- and medium-sized cities are the **fastest growing ones** and concentrate most of the urban population in Africa.
- In 2018, only **221** African cities' populations exceeded **300,000** while more than **10,000** cities and towns had less than **300,000** inhabitants.
- These towns face **pronounced urban planning and management capacity challenges**



Prevalence of Slums and Informal Settlements (47% Total Urban population; 52% in SSA; 48% in NA)



Distribution of slum population in Africa

WHAT CONSTITUTES A SLUM - Nairobi Characterization

Lack of access to one or more of:

1. Durable Housing (permanent structures that withstand extreme climate conditions)
2. with sufficient living space
 - 65% of the capital's almost 3.2 million people live in informal settlements occupying <10% of the land area



3. access to adequate sanitation provisions not limited to a good public/private toilet shared by a reasonable number of people and a clean environment, and finally,

- Average 64 people share a toilet in slums compared to 6 in formal areas



4. easy access to safe water at affordable prices and within a reasonable distance and in sufficient amounts,

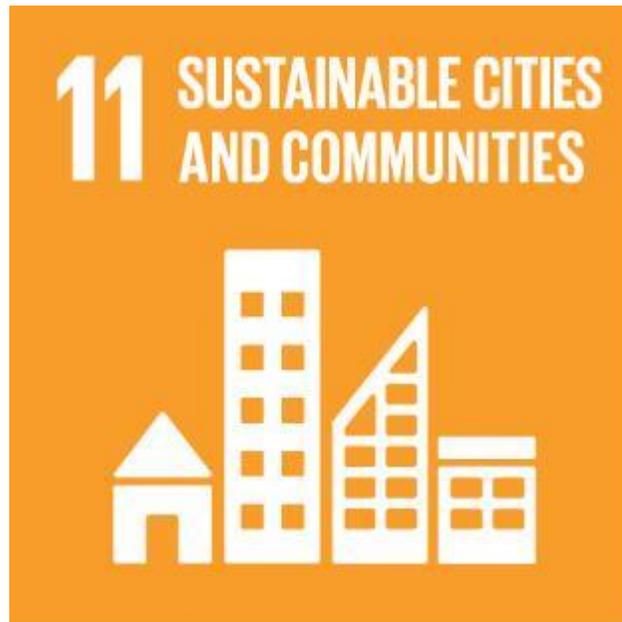
- 24 per cent of slum households in Nairobi had access to piped water, compared with 92 per cent of the rest of Nairobi.
- The average price is some seven times higher than that paid by people in high-income settlements served by the Nairobi Water and Sewage Company.



5. security of tenure that prevents forced evictions

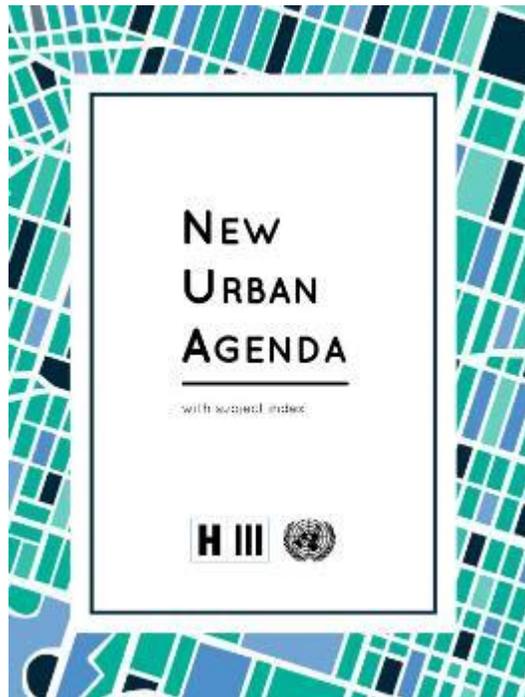
- Slum households are more likely to be evicted than those in formal areas





TARGET 11.1
BY 2030, ENSURE ACCESS FOR ALL
TO ADEQUATE, SAFE AND
AFFORDABLE HOUSING AND BASIC
SERVICES AND UPGRADE SLUMS.





*“Leave no one behind, by ending poverty in all its forms and dimensions... by ensuring equal rights and opportunities... and **providing equal access to adequate and affordable housing.**”*



***Housing at the Centre** is an official position to address housing issues adopted by UN-Habitat's Governing Council.*

*It provides guiding principles for **holistic** policies and strategies to use the housing sector as a vector for poverty and spatial inequalities, and drive sustainable urban development.*

- Housing is more than a roof and four walls:



Tenure security



Basic Services



Affordability



Habitability



Accessibility



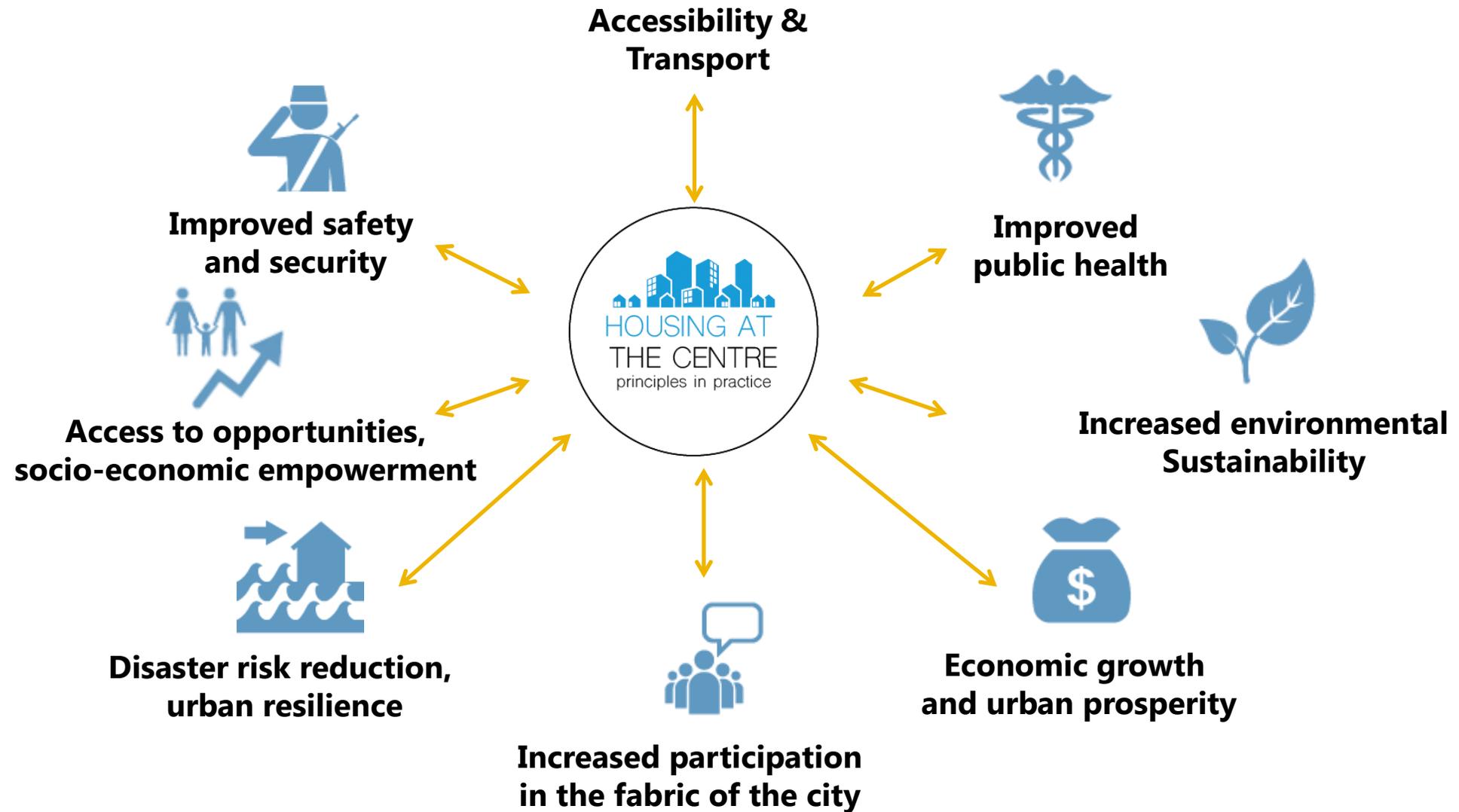
Location



Cultural adequacy

- Focus on leaving no one behind: attend the **needs** of the **poorest**, women, youth, etc.
- Coordination in consonance with poverty reduction, health, education and employment
- Leadership in responding to housing needs – **data** for **policy** ahead of trends
- Assistance to those in most need – subsidies – transparent and well targeted

BUILDING SUSTAINABLE HOUSES IS BUILDING SUSTAINABLE CITIES



Economic vector:

Housing touches several economic sectors:

- Industry development
- Employment generation
- Taxes



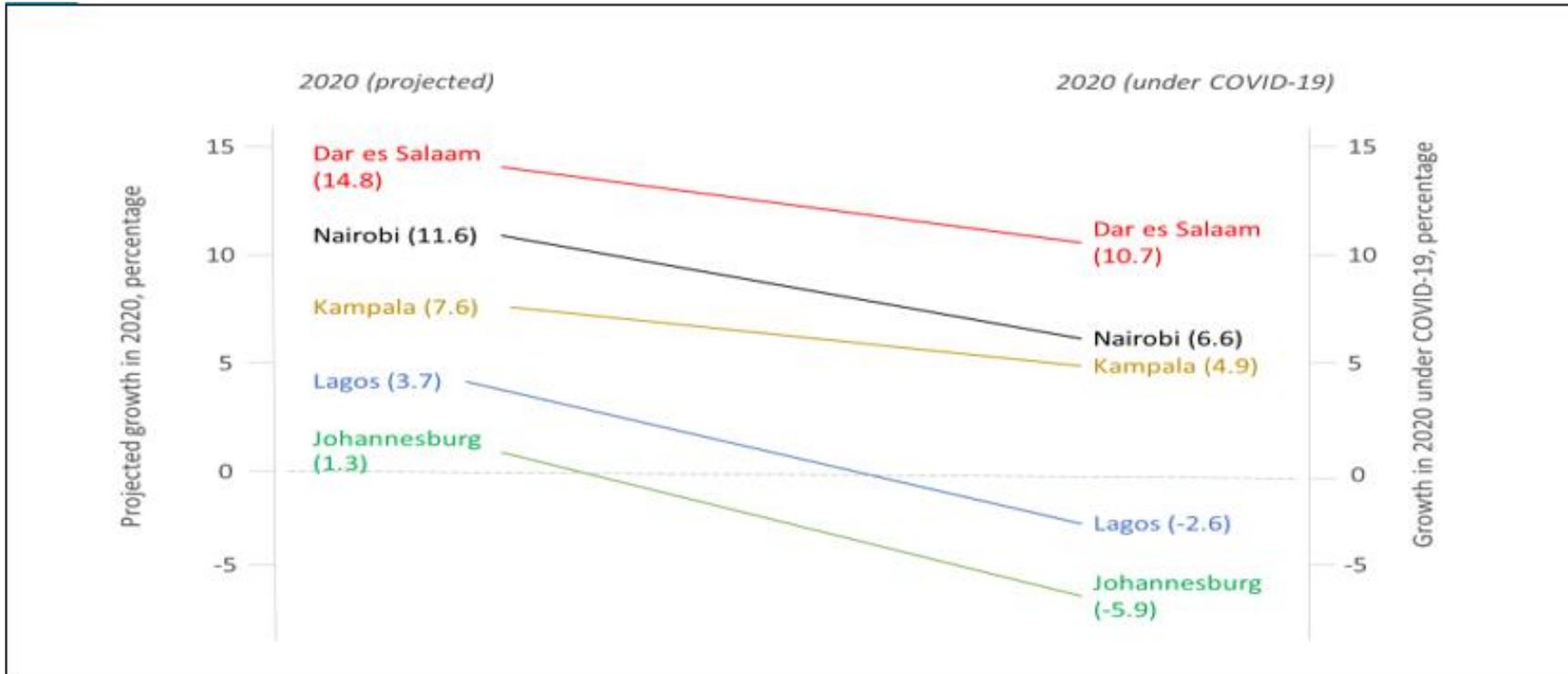
For every house built, 5 jobs are created

Social vector:

People living in adequate and well-located homes have better health, education and higher chances to seize opportunities in cities



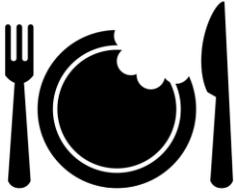
Economic and Financial Impacts of COVID-19 in Urban Areas



Projected growth and growth under COVID-19 conditions in selected African primary cities

- The economic contraction will impact tradable activities, particularly manufacturing and services.
- For example, Johannesburg and Lagos, are expected to experience negative growth. Nairobi is expected to contract by 5%. The two other cities in the sample will see a decline of 3 to 4%.
- The urban economic contraction will directly reduce municipal revenues which, in turn, lead to less financial resources to deliver urban services

COVID 19: Poverty and Inequality



- According to the Global Humanitarian Response Plan, it is estimated that, in 2019, **around 135 million people** experienced acute food insecurity and a further **183 million were on the verge of a food crisis**, of which some 60% in African countries alone



- **Risks of housing eviction** due to lack of income and consequential rent arrears are thus high. In Africa, the share of people renting their accommodation varies **from 16 to 70%** in urban areas.



- According to a sample survey of five slums in **Nairobi** on 22 April 2020, **81% of the residents already suffered complete or partial loss of their jobs** and incomes due to COVID-19.

Key challenges to overcome in Africa

1. Financing of the housing sector: key issues
2. Access to serviced land and uncontrolled land markets
3. Integration of housing into National Urban Policies
4. Filling the data gaps for evidence-based policies

Thank you

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