



Reaching the Urban Poor

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A few facts:

Urban Poverty is substantially lower than rural poverty but some risk factors are higher

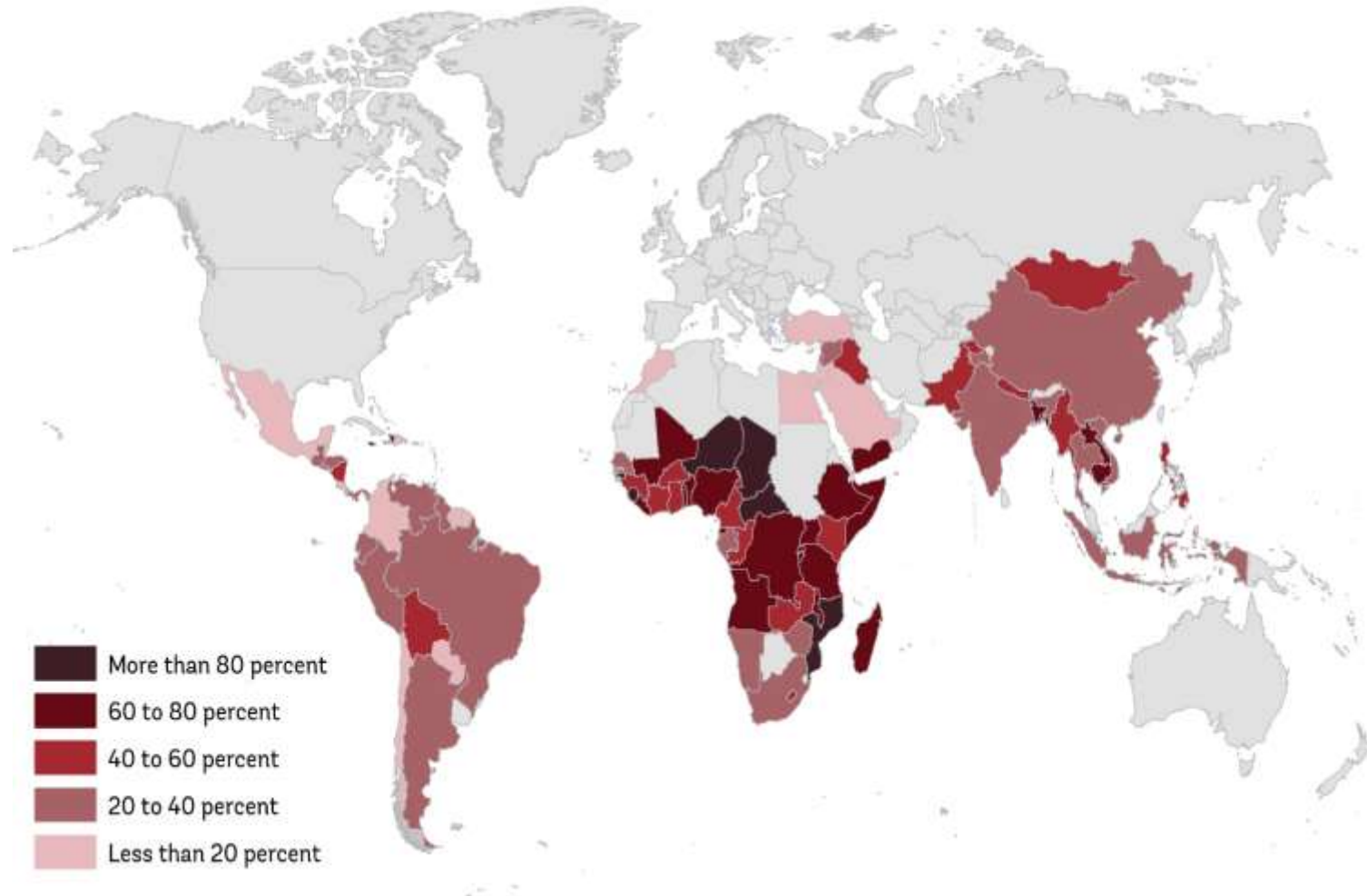
An estimated 800 million people live in slums

The challenge is greatest in lower- and middle-income countries

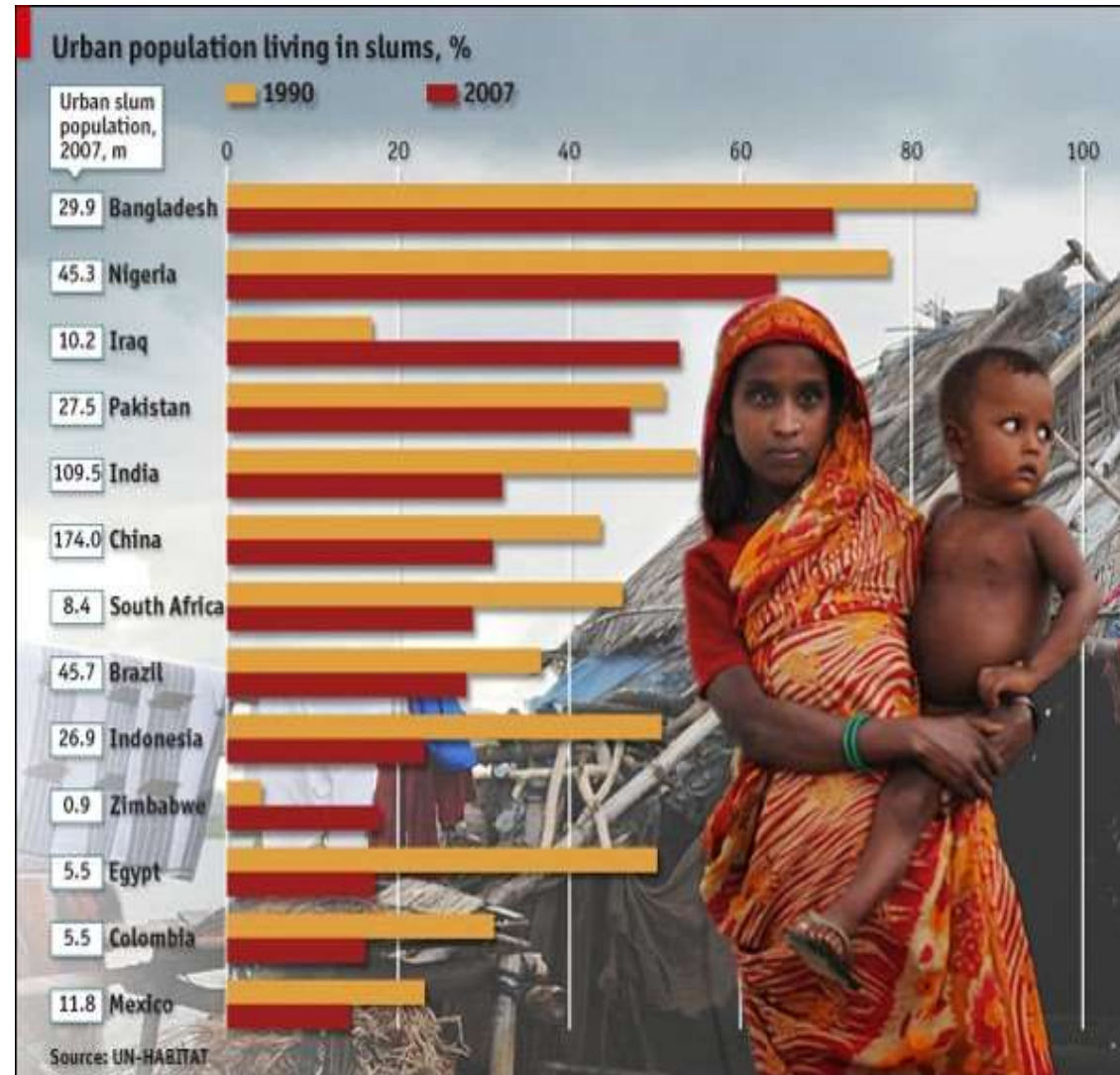
Inequality is often higher within cities, contributes to social tensions

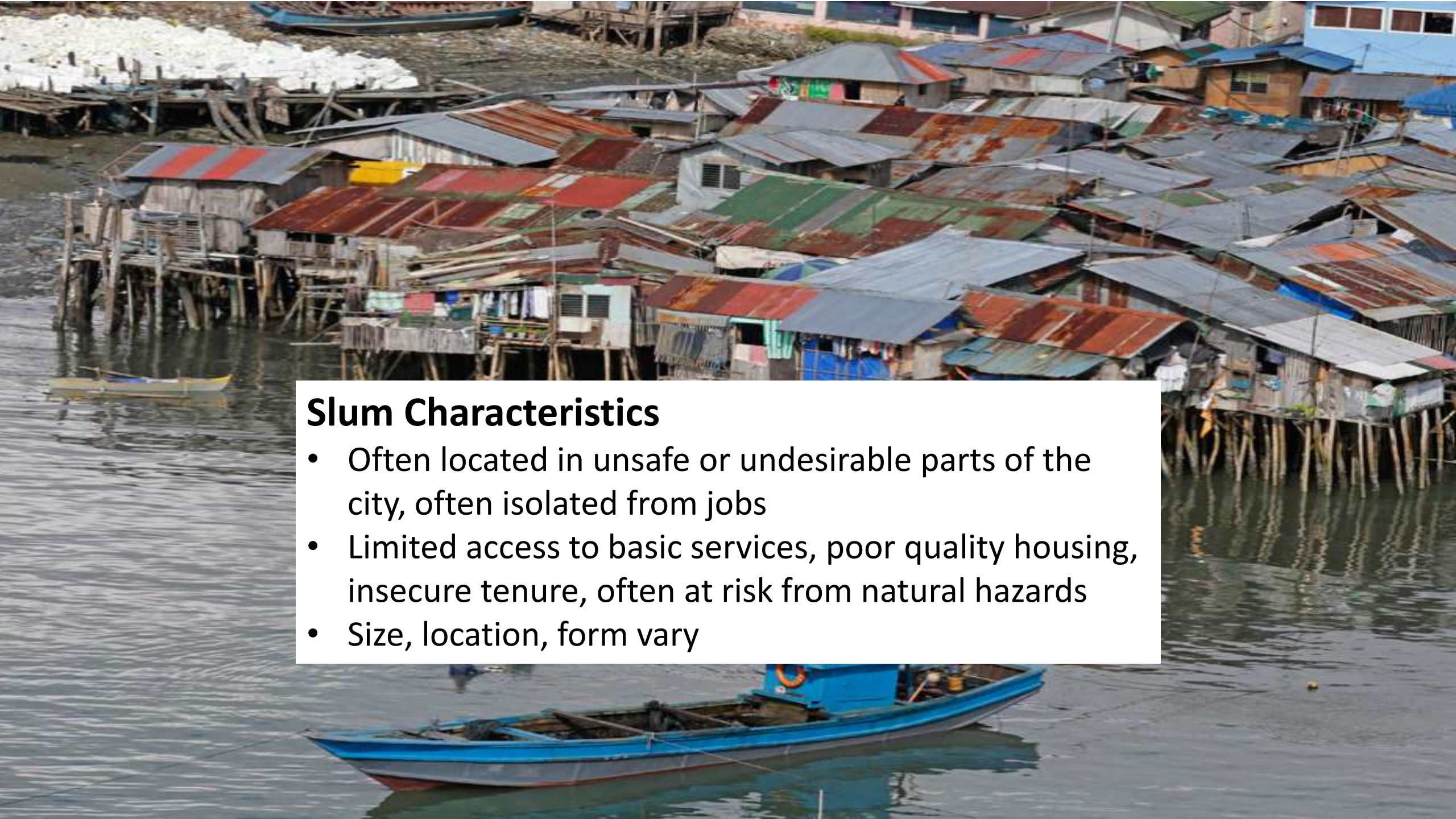
These numbers are expected to rise as more people move to cities, deficits in housing, infrastructure, and services will also increase

Global % of urban population in slums: A shortage of Affordable Housing



Urban Households living in slums





Slum Characteristics

- Often located in unsafe or undesirable parts of the city, often isolated from jobs
- Limited access to basic services, poor quality housing, insecure tenure, often at risk from natural hazards
- Size, location, form vary



Conditions for the urban poor differ



Analytical Framework: Urban Poor & Inclusive Cities



Source: World Bank, World Inclusive Cities Approach Paper, May 2015



Challenges for the urban poor: Economic Inclusion

- Most urban poor work in the informal sector
 - Domestic work, street vending, waste picking and home-based work
 - Poor conditions can affect home based work
 - Difficult to access credit
- Risks from natural hazards are high. Assets can be wiped out
 - urban poor are hardest hit by natural disasters & shocks
 - Informal settlements are often located in disaster-prone areas
 - Lack of safety nets and savings leave the urban poor vulnerable to economic disruptions





Challenges: Spatial Inclusion

- Spatial Inclusion
 - Intra-city spatial disparities in housing are often high
 - Low income locations may be isolated or far from jobs, services
 - Land availability and land tenure is a major constraint
 - The poor are priced out of formal land markets
 - Insecurity of tenure makes residents vulnerable and subject to risk of displacement, also less likely to invest in home improvements
 - Access to basic services is low
 - Many rely on services from private providers that are expensive

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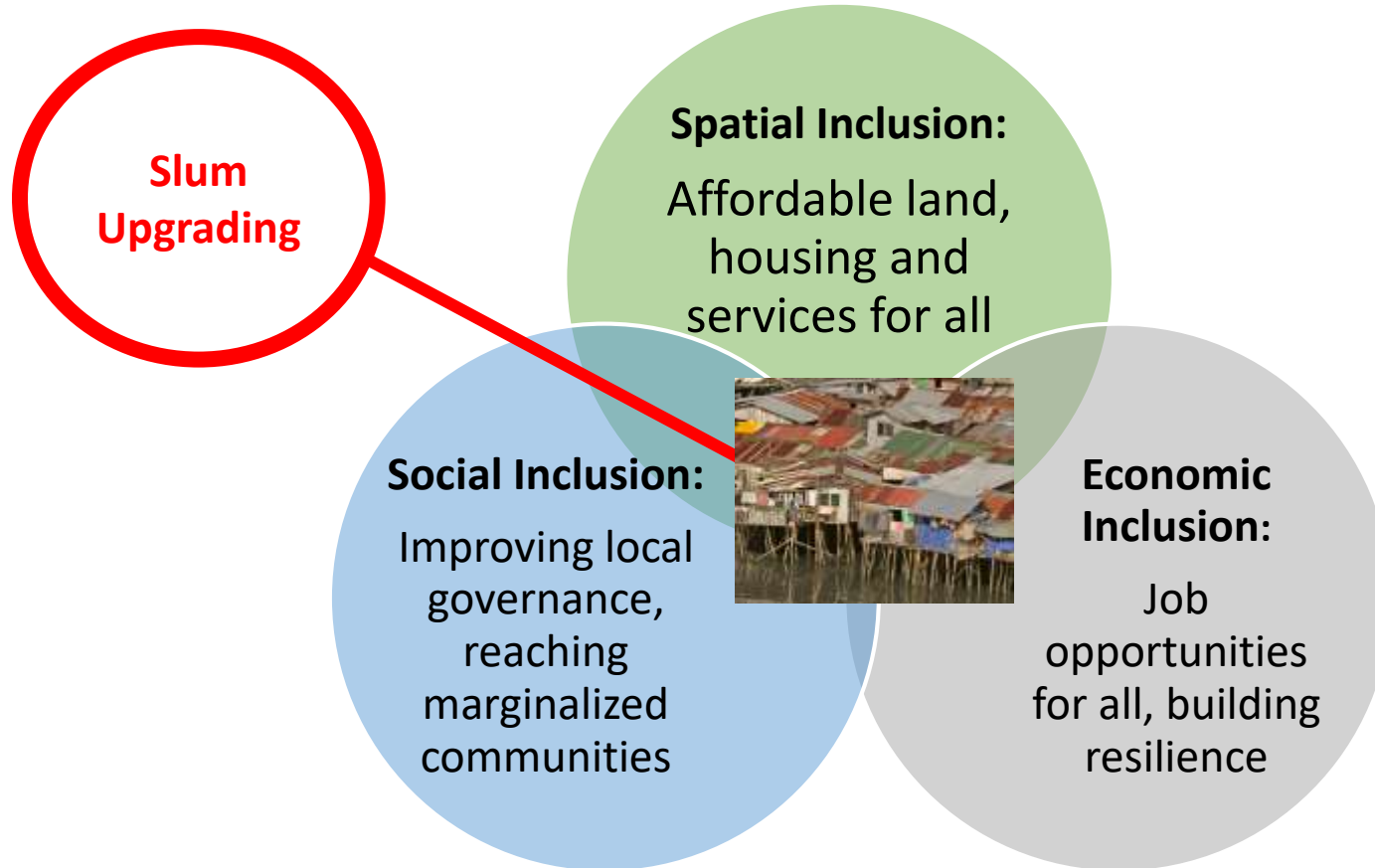


Challenges: Social Inclusion

- Integration with the city?
- Some groups are particularly vulnerable: women, disabled, elderly, migrants
 - Children in substandard housing are less likely to attend school, or continue long enough to qualify for formal employment
 - E.g. evidence found growing up in overcrowded housing reduced the high school completion rate by 11 percent for boys and 6 percent for girls
- Participation in decision making?
- Stigma due to 'address' can affect access to employment
- Neighborhood effects: social linkages can affect employment and other opportunities



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Source: Adapted from World Bank, World Inclusive Cities Approach Paper, May 2015

Slum Upgrading Interventions and Outcomes

Physical improvements:

- Water, sanitation, solid waste collection, access roads and footpaths, storm drainage, electricity, public lighting
- **Outcomes:** Better living conditions, risk reduction, improved health outcomes, better opportunities for livelihoods/home based work

Land tenure:

- Can be of various forms – not always formal title
- **Outcomes:** increased security, collateral for borrowing, increased investments in home improvements, home based industries

Home improvements:

- Often self financed
- **Outcomes:** Better living conditions, welfare improvements

Access to social programs:

- Health, education, child care, training, other municipal services
- **Outcomes:** income earning opportunities, mobility, health improvements