Housing, Services, Upgrades = Violence Prevention?

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The **Urban** SDG

**Goal 11**

Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
The Urban SDG

11.1 by 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services, and upgrade slums

11.2 by 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons

11.3 by 2030 enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacities for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries

11.4 strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world as cultural and natural heritage

11.5 by 2030 significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of affected people and decrease by y% the economic losses relative to GDP caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with the focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations

11.6 by 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality, municipal and other waste management

11.7 by 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, particularly for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities

11.a support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning

11.b by 2020, increase by x% the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, develop and implement in line with the forthcoming Hyogo Framework holistic disaster risk management at all levels

11.c support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, for sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials
Slum populations in the next 10 years

Slum Population in 2025

Proportion of slum population made up of Asia by 2025

Rest of the World 43.1%
Asia 56.9%

Note: The numbers in the circles are in millions

Source: UN Habitat and Frost & Sullivan analysis
The concentration of homicide
The **Urban SDG**

**SDG 11. Target 1**

“By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services, and upgrade slums”
Brazil – public housing scheme

- Lunched in 2009 by federal government
- Credit and loan subsidies for low-income families
- Approximately 6.75m households by 2018

Small but significant reduction in homicide among beneficiary populations compared to national average
Brazil – conditional cash transfers

- CCT created in 2003 by federal government
- As many as 12m households by 2015
- Cash for low-income in exchange for enrollment, vaccination, prenatal care, etc.

- Robust and significant negative impact of Bolsa Família coverage on crime. 21% drop in school neighborhoods
Mexico – conditional cash transfers

- CCT launched by Mexican government in 1999
- At least 4m Mexican families supported

Evidence of short-term intimate partner violence reduction effects. Potentially related to marital selection and the diffusion of norms rejecting intimate partner violence
Medellin – housing, services, upgrade

• Launched from 2000-2012
• New public mobility system in city of 2.3m
• 190+ new schools, extensive slum (comuna) upgrades, community consultations

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Important contribution to violence reduction – not tested. City homicide rate from 390 per 100,000 (1999) to 26.9 per 100,000 (2014)
El Salvador – housing, services and upgrade

- FUNDASAL established since 1968 and expanded
- More than 50,000 houses built affecting 270,000 people
- Creation of youth committees

- Perception (KAP) surveys indicate higher sense of “safety” among beneficiaries, esp youth
Jamaica – services, upgrade

- Administered from 2006-2013 for $33m
- Focus on renewal and crime/violence prevention in 12 neighborhoods
- Infrastructure, financial services, land tenure

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Perception surveys reveal improved “safety” among beneficiaries, esp youth
South Africa – services, upgrade

• Started in 2006 in Khayelitsha - catchment 800,000
• VPUU focuses on CPTED, public safety, justice, ECD, schools, employment, community mobilization, evidence

Claims that homicide rates are 30% under national average. Currently under evaluation
Reflections

• Evidence on housing, services, slum upgrade = violence prevention still incipient
• Integrated nature of interventions complicate impact evaluations
• Preliminary findings suggest differential with some positive effects (homicide, property crime, perception)