

Where is land for housing in Russian cities?



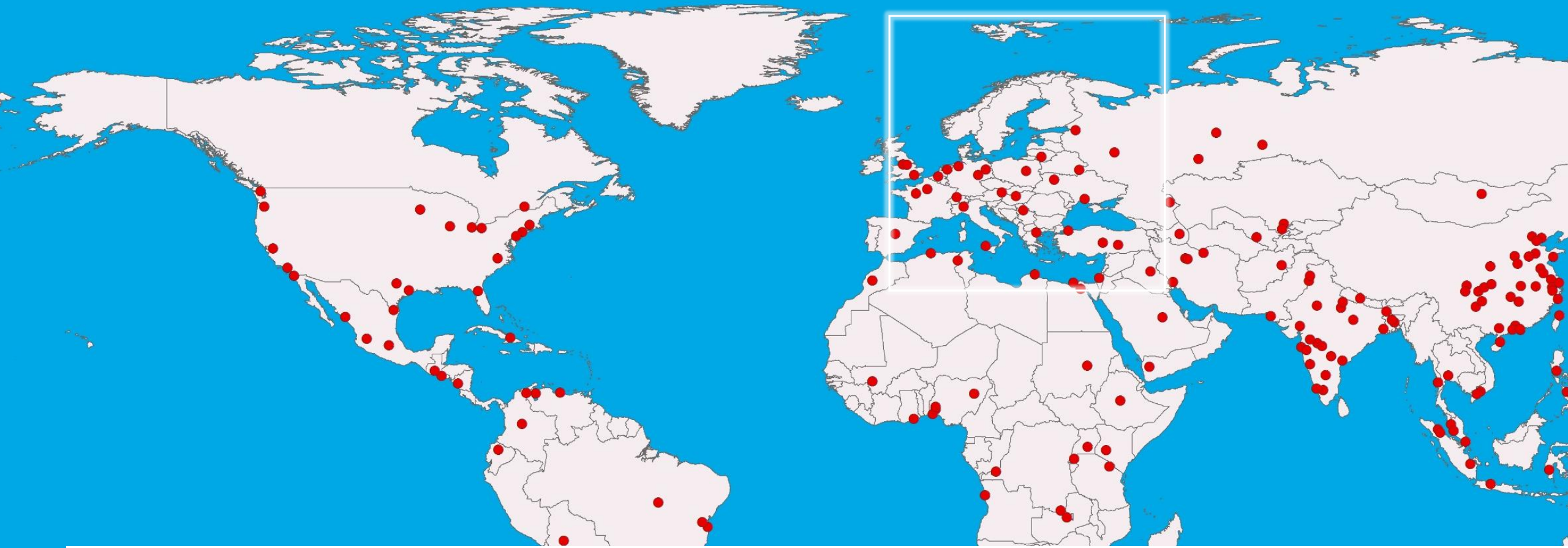
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The Global Sample of Cities
200 cities were selected

The City Prosperity Initiative
More than 400 cities



Europe Region

There were **753** cities of 100,000 inhabitants or more in Europe in 2015. Each country in this region was categorized into one of three groups depending on the number of cities in the country.

Russia Federation

6 cities were randomly selected: Astrakhan, Berezniki, Dzerzhinsk, Moscow , Saint Petersburg and Tyumen

Population declined, still cities expanded

Berezniki and Dzerzhinsk

(-1.2% and -1% per year from 1990 to 2015).

The urban extent increased by 0.9% and 1.2% per year

The physical expansion of the city was on average **2** times more than the population growth



The population grew, the cities also expanded

Moscow, Tyumen and Saint Petersburg

(1.3%, 1.5% and 2% per year from 1990 to 2015).

The urban extent increased by 2.5%, 2.3% and 2.7%.

The physical expansion of the city was on average

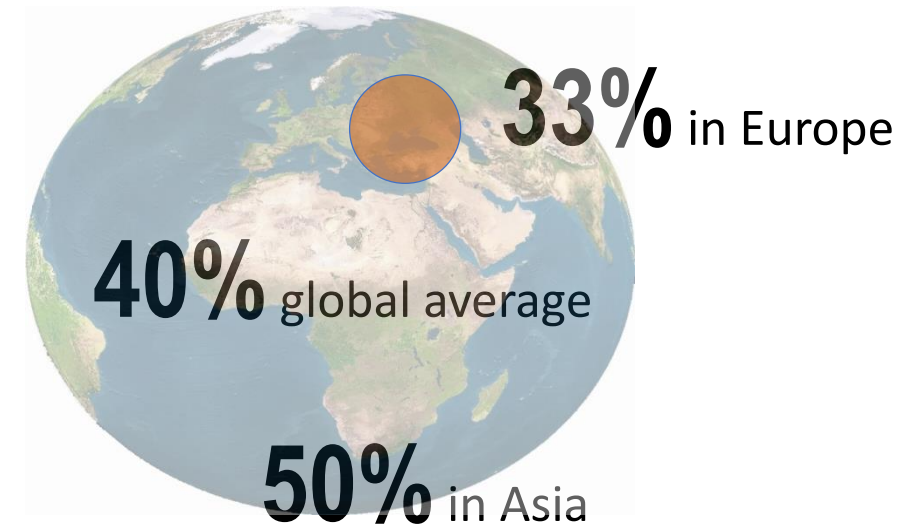
2 times more in Moscow



Berezniki and Dzerzhinsk reduced densities by 32%
Around 20 Inhabitants per Hectare

Moscow, Tyumen and Saint Petersburg declined 1.3% per year(20%)
Moscow and Saint Petersburg are at 43 and 50 Hab/Ha, respectively

Global Average **90 Hab/Ha**



The reduction of densities conspires against prosperity and sustainability. It is **inefficient and limits the production of public goods** such as adequate public transport.



5 Conclusions & Points of Departure

1. Cities are the engine of economic growth and sustainable development: planning and management matters
2. Housing at the Center of the New Urban Agenda: location, job, economy
3. Supply of serviced land at scale: sustainable urban development and value creation
4. Availability and diversification of housing finance: multiple services
5. Affordability: policies to lower House Price-to-Income Ratio