

# Measuring Housing Inadequacy under SDG 11

**UN HABITAT**  
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE



Geneva, 08 November 2017

# Sustainable Development Goals are URBAN

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17 Goals, 169 Targets and  
240 Indicators



**Around 80 indicators have an  
urban component !**



# Progress in relation to MDGs

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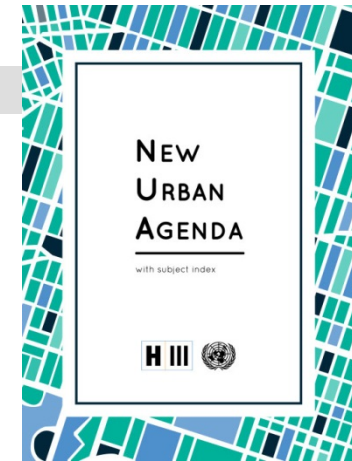
| MDGs  | SDGs  |
|---|---|
| <b>Goal 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Target 7D:</b> By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum-dwellers</li></ul> | <b>SDG Goal 11: Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable</b><br><br><b>11.1 Housing and Slums</b><br><b>11.2 Sustainable Transport</b><br><b>11.3 Participatory Planning</b><br><b>11.4 Cultural Heritage</b><br><b>11.5 Disaster Reduction</b><br><b>11.6 Air Quality and Waste Management</b><br><b>11.7 Public spaces</b><br><b>11.a Rural-urban and regional planning</b><br><b>11.b Mitigation of Climate Change, Resilience</b><br><b>11.c LDCs support – buildings</b> |

# UN Geneva Charter paved the way

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**UNECE** adopts the **UN Geneva Charter**

Apr. 2015



Oct. 2016

Sept. 2015



2018

**11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES**



# A more comprehensive understanding of housing challenges

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## 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



### TARGET 11.1

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



# A more comprehensive understanding of housing challenges

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## HOW TO MEASURE?



# A more comprehensive understanding of housing challenges

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% of urban population  
living in **slums, informal  
settlements or  
inadequate housing**



# Methodology: Computation for Goal 11.1

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## a) **Slum and Informal Settlement:**

$$= \left[ \frac{\text{Number of people living in SISH}}{\text{City population}} \right]$$

**'slum / informal settlement household' suffer one or more of the following deprivations:**

- 1) Lack of access to improved water source
- 2) Lack of access to improved sanitation facilities
- 3) Lack of sufficient living area
- 4) Lack of housing durability
- 5) Lack of security of tenure

## b) **Inadequate Housing**

$$= \left[ \frac{\text{Number of people living in IHH}}{\text{City population}} \right]$$

- 1) Legal security of tenure
- 2) Availability of services, materials, facilities and infrastructure

### **3) Affordability**

- 4) Habitability
- 5) Accessibility
- 6) Location
- 7) Cultural adequacy

**% of households with net monthly expenditure on housing exceeding 30% of the total monthly income of the household.**



# Data collection is key to craft evidence-based policies in UNECE

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**SDGs  
Indicator  
11.1  
data**



**Data on  
income**



**Gender  
Data**



**Data on  
age**



**Spatial  
data**



- **Encouraging disaggregated data collection:** this will facilitate the **crafting of evidence-based policies in regard to housing** as policy makers will be able to tailor policies to the behavior of different groups
- **Supplementary data:** will allow policy makers to isolate factors that explain certain groups' impeded access to adequate and affordable housing

## Goal 11 will be revised in 2018 at the HLPF

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- **High Level Political Forum (HLPF)** held in 2018 under the auspices of ECOSOC (United Nations Economic and Social Council)
- 2018 theme is “**Transforming towards sustainable and resilient societies**”
- Five goals **including Goal 11** will be reviewed in-depth at the HLPF in 2018
- **Voluntary National Reviews** allow developed and developing countries to conduct policy reviews of various SDG goals



Thank you



Housing and Slum Upgrading Branch

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# Housing Affordability is a major concern in the UNECE region

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## Housing Affordability in Rental Markets: Sample of UNECE Countries

| Country | % Cost Overburdened for Tenants renting at market price <sup>1</sup> |
|---------|--|
| Belgium | 33.7   |
| Denmark | 31.9   |
| Greece  | 54.4   |
| Romania | 45.7   |
| Serbia  | 57.7   |
| Turkey  | 44.4   |


- 
- **Affordability remains a major concern across the UNECE region:** rents are unaffordable for >30% of the population in most countries
  - **Housing costs represented on average 22.2% of disposable income for the total population and about 41 % for those at risk of poverty.**

<sup>1</sup> This data, from EU-SILC, defines affordability at 40% of income. Using UN-Habitat's 30% threshold; a greater number of individuals would be cost-overburdened.

## SDG Indicators are classified according data depth and quality

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| Tier            | Description   |
|-----------------|---|
| <b>Tier I</b>   | Indicator is <b>conceptually clear</b> , has an <b>internationally</b> established methodology and standards are available, and <b>data are regularly produced by countries for at least 50 per cent</b> of countries and of the population in every region where the indicator is relevant |
| <b>Tier II</b>  | Indicator is conceptually clear, has an internationally established methodology and standards are available, but <b>data are not regularly produced by countries</b>  |
| <b>Tier III</b> | No internationally established methodology or standards are yet available for the indicator, but methodology/standards are being (or will be) developed or tested   |

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- **Indicator 11.1 is Tier I:** a clear methodology has been established and data is available for at least 50% of countries
  - **Tier I indicators:** the quality and depth of data allows policy makers to craft evidence-based policies

# Goal 11 Indicators: Relevance to housing and land

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| Targets | Description  |
|---------|--|
| 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 capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries   |
| 11.4    | Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage  |
| 11.5    | By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a 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 and municipal and other waste management   |
| 11.7    | By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular 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, substantially increase 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, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai                  |
| 11.C    | Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials   |

## Criteria: Slums/Informal Settlements and Inadequate Housing

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| Criteria                                    | Slums/Informal Settlement | Inadequate Housing |
|---|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Access to water                             | ✓                         | ✓                  |
| Access to sanitation                        | ✓                         | ✓                  |
| Living area/overcrowding                    | ✓                         | ✓                  |
| Structural quality, durability and location | ✓                         | ✓                  |
| Security of tenure                          | ✓                         | ✓                  |
| Affordability                               |                           | ✓                  |
| Accessibility                               |                           | ✓                  |
| Cultural adequacy                           |                           | ✓                  |