UN HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

From Housing Indicators to Urban Indicators

Monitoring Global Urban Trends

Mandate and Works of UN-HABITAT

Claudio Acioly Jr.

Chief Housing Policy

UN-HABITAT

claudio.acioly@unhabitat.org

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1. UN-HABITAT: mission and key role in development arena
2. UN-HABITAT: making knowledge and evidences available
3. Global Urban Observatory
4. Housing Indicators Programme (1990-1992)
5. The Habitat Agenda & Istanbul Plan of Action
6. Evidences from Global Surveys and Monitoring
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8. Reporting on Progress of the MDG 7 – Slum Target
9. Measuring Shelter Deprivation at Settlement level

1

UN-Habitat:

Mission and key roles

UN-HABITAT's mission and vision

Sustainable urban development

Adequate shelter for all

Socially and environmentally sustainable cities and adequate shelter for all.

Position in development arena

United Nations agency for the built environment focusing on inclusive, greener, safer cities

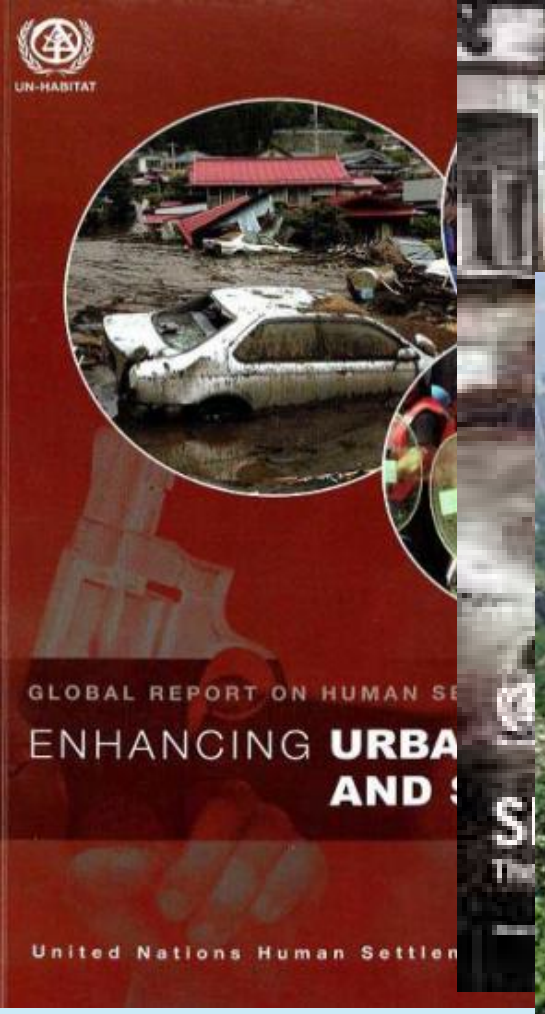
Lead agency for MDG 7 target on improving living conditions of slum dwellers

Lead agency on shelter cluster for post disaster reconstruction

Position in development arena

Key member of UN Water – UN agencies working on Millennium Development Goal 7 target of halving the number of people without access to safe water and sanitation

Work with governments, cities, civil society to achieve cities without slums and good living conditions and livelihoods for the urban poor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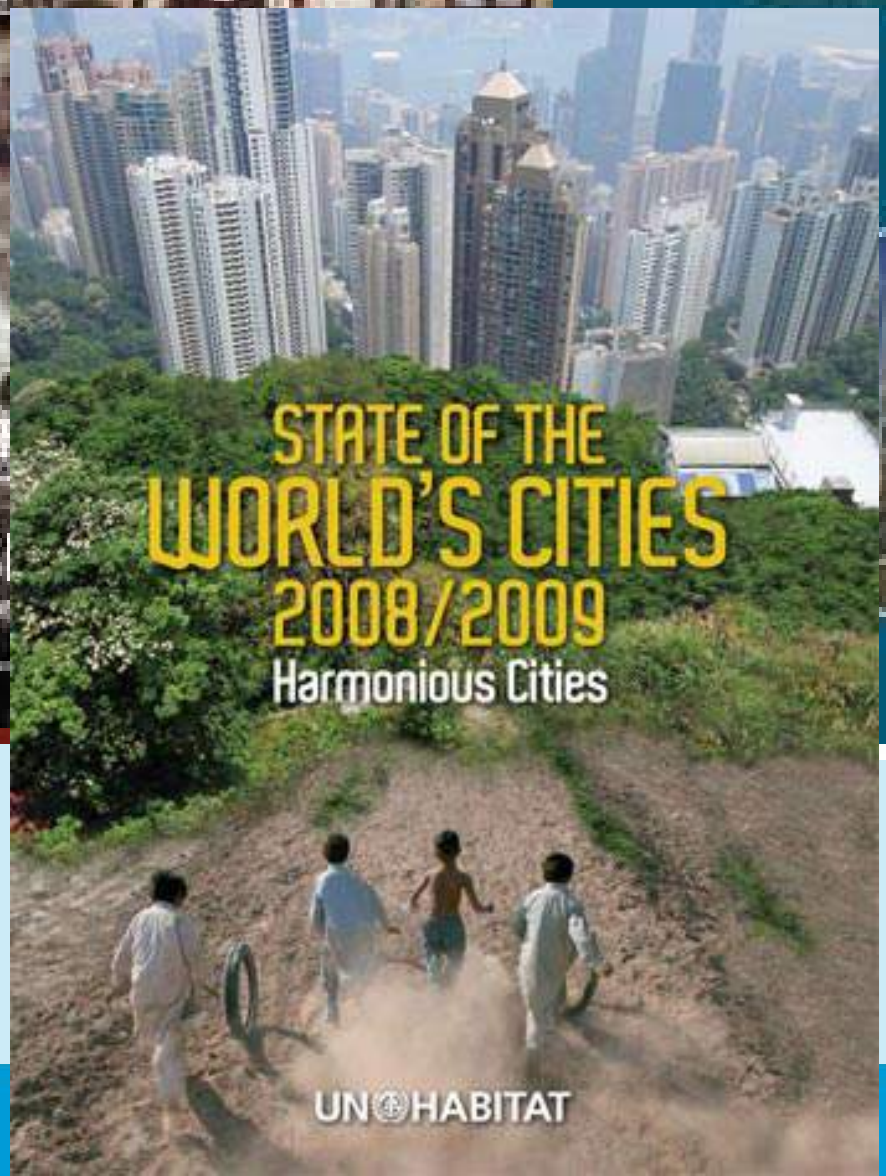
United Nations Human Settlen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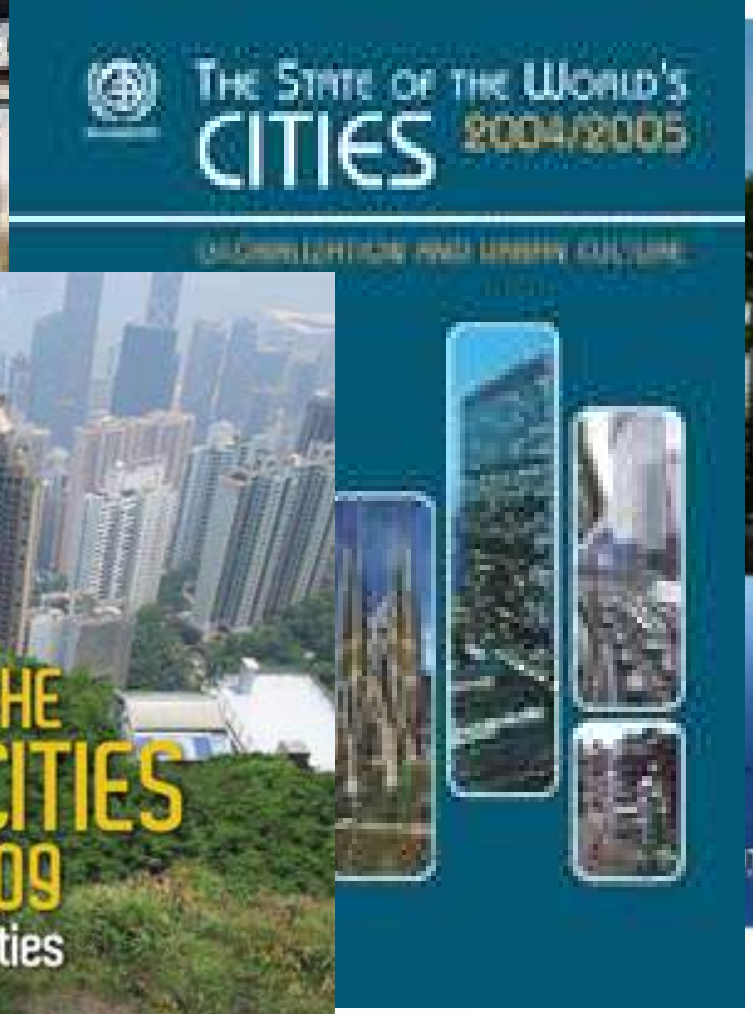
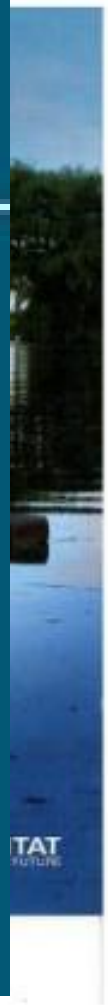

THE STATE OF THE WORLD'S
CITIES 2004/2005



The Right to the City: bridging the urban divide

The Urban Future

Napoli, 1-7 Sept 2012

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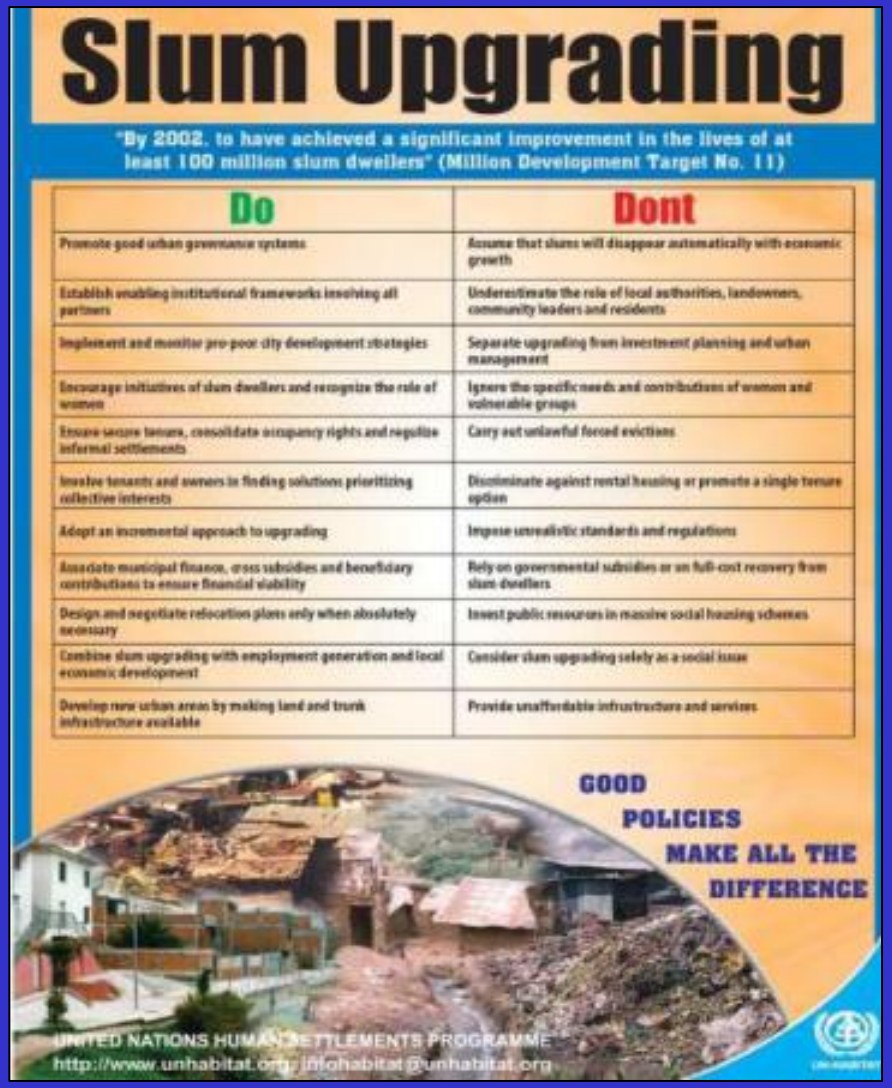
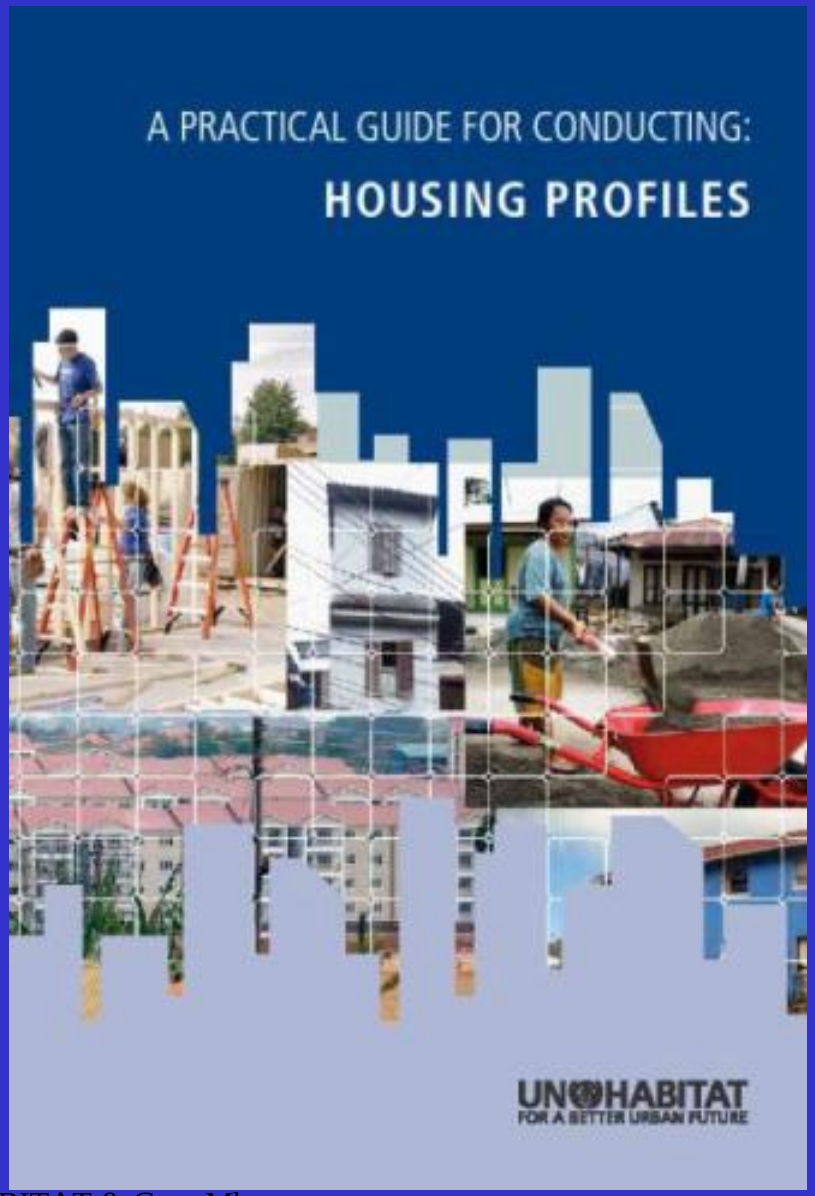
2.

UN-HABITAT Normative Mandate

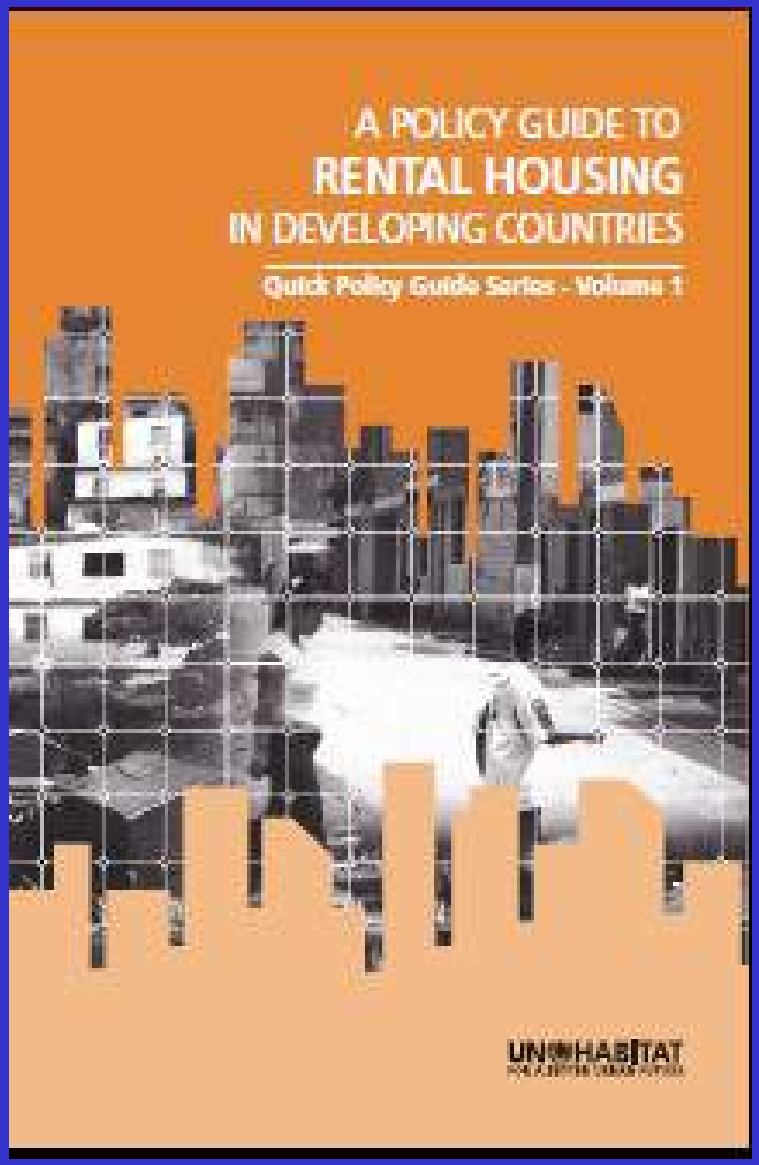
Making Knowledge & Evidences Available

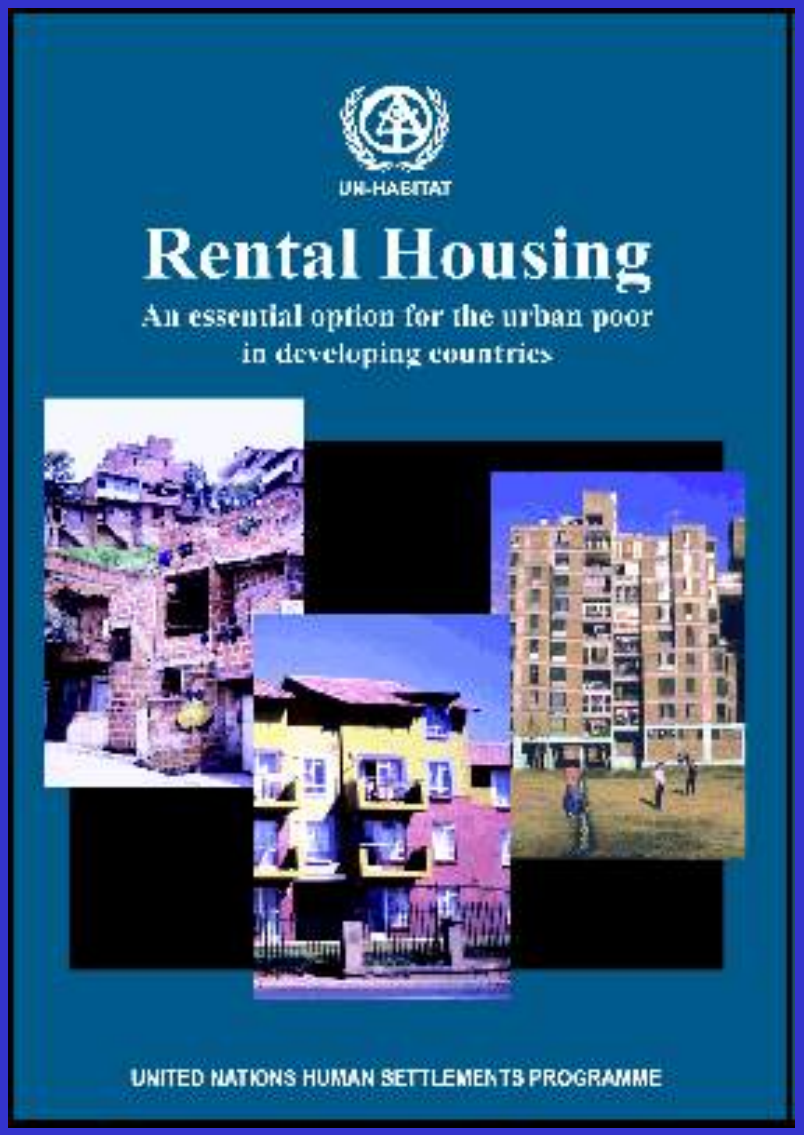
Sectoral Expertise: Housing



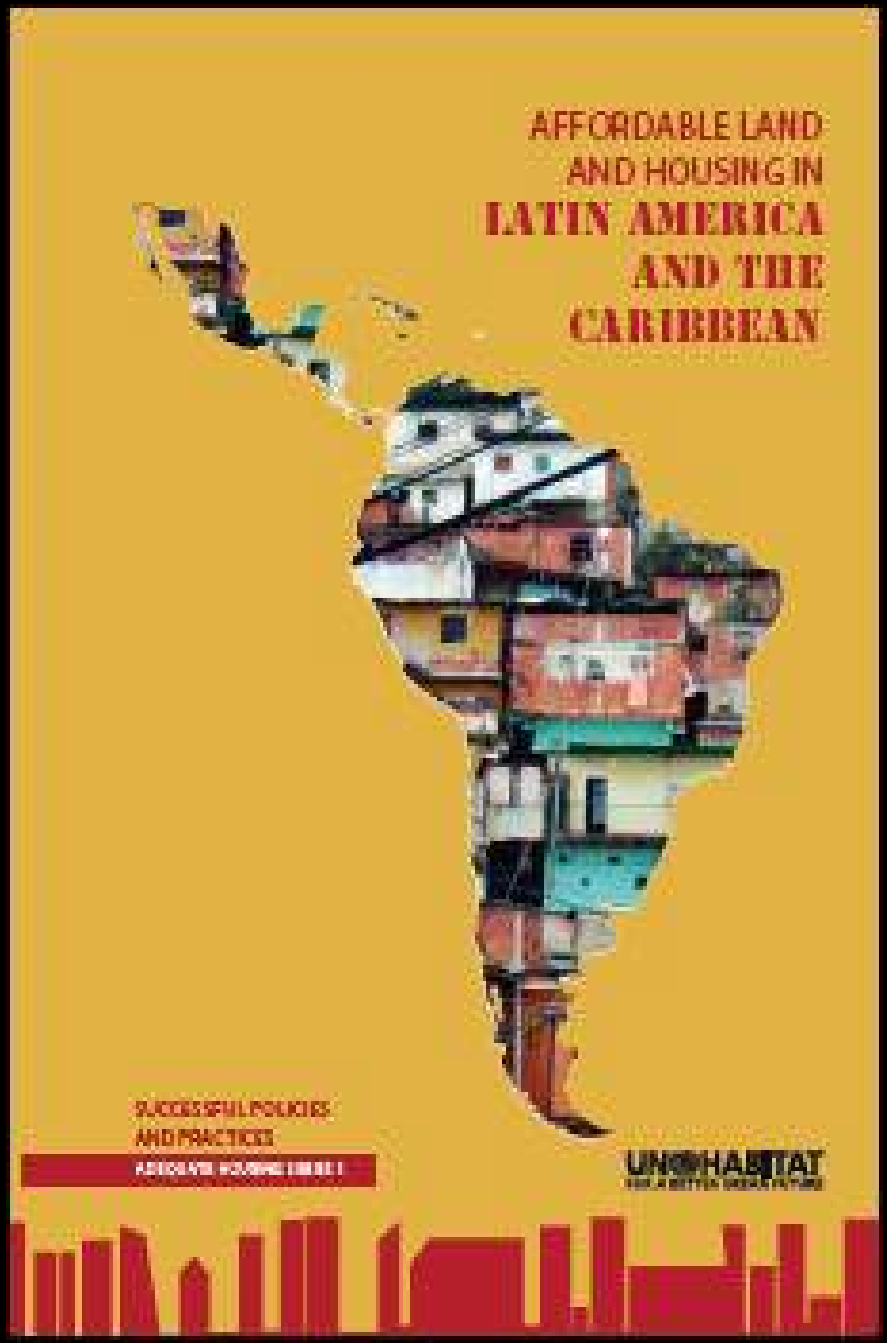


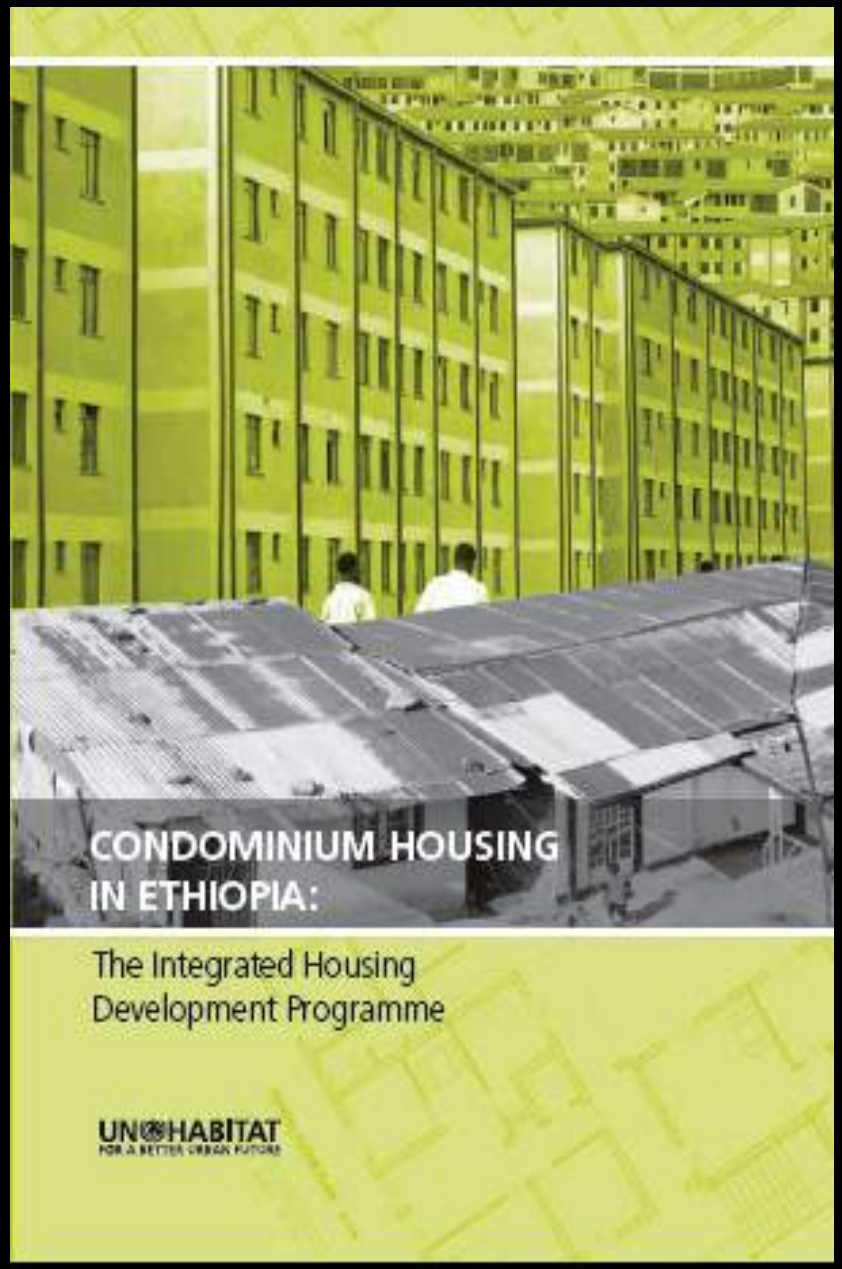
Sectoral Expertise: Housing





Knowledge & Expertise in Housing


AFFORDABLE LAND
AND HOUSING IN
LATIN AMERICA
AND THE
CARIBBEAN
SUCCESSFUL POLICIES
AND PRACTICES
UN-HABITAT


CONDOMINIUM HOUSING
IN ETHIOPIA:
The Integrated Housing
Development Programme
UN-HABITAT

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UN HABITAT

SHELTER FOR ALL

United Nations Human Settlements Programme

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HOUSING RIGHTS

"We [the Heads of State or Government] reaffirm our commitment to the full and progressive realization of the right to adequate housing, as provided for in international instruments." Istanbul Declaration (paragraph 8) and the Habitat Agenda (paragraph 39).

The United Nations Housing Rights Programme (UNHRP) was launched in April 2002, as a joint initiative by UN-HABITAT and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR).
Read more...

HOUSING RIGHTS NEWS

UN Special Envoy on Zimbabwean evictions briefs Security Council
New York - 27/07/2005

The United Nations Special Envoy on housing evictions in Zimbabwe, Mrs. Anna Tibaijuka, today briefed the Security Council on her two-week visit to the southern African country where the demolition of housing and markets have left some 700,000 people without homes or businesses.

LINKS

- Office of the High Commissioner for Human rights

PUBLICATIONS

- International Instruments on Housing Rights
- Indigenous Peoples' Right to Adequate Housing: A Global Overview

CONTACT US

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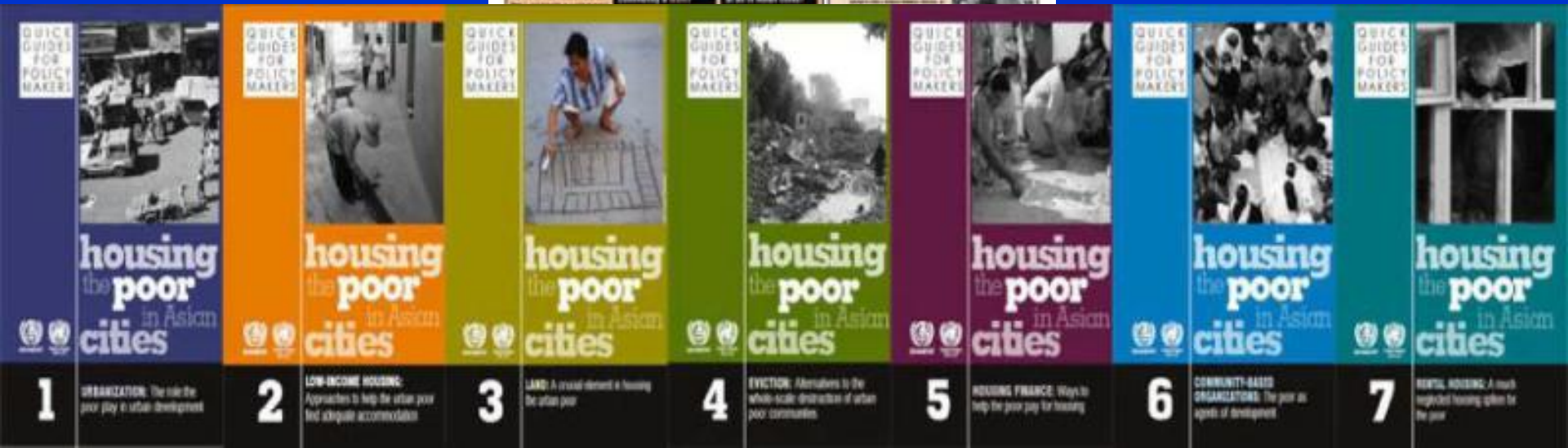
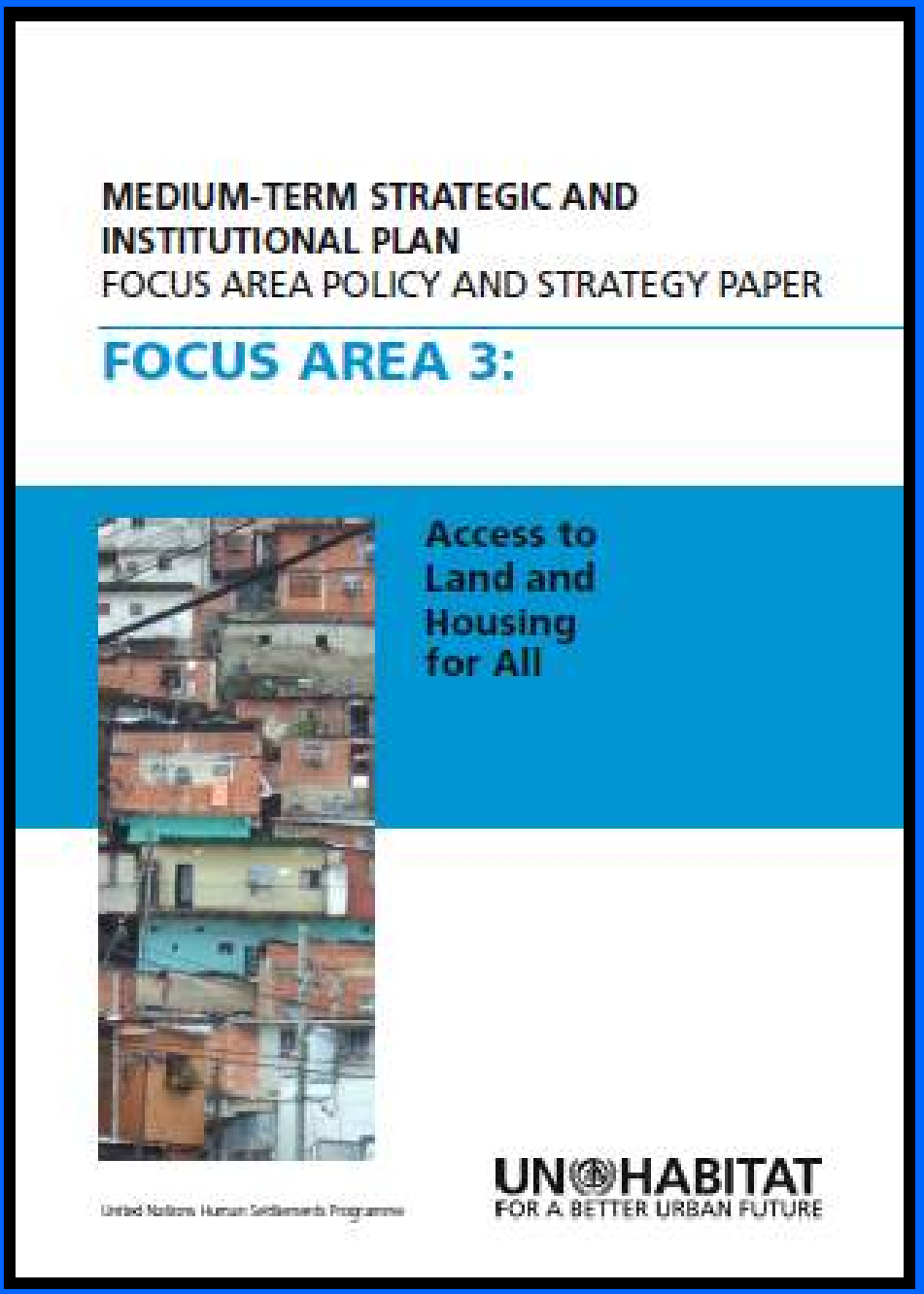
housing the poor in Asian cities
LOW-INCOME HOUSING: Approaches to help the urban poor find adequate accommodation
5 approaches to housing the urban poor
1 On-site upgrading
2 Resettlement
3 Government-built new public housing
4 Site-and-services schemes
What are slums and squatter settlements?
What makes an urban community a slum?
And why do slums exist at all in Asian cities?


QUICK GUIDES FOR POLICY MAKERS
housing the poor in Asian cities
1
URBANIZATION: The role the poor play in urban development
2
LOW-INCOME HOUSING: Approaches to help the urban poor find adequate accommodation
3
LAND: A crucial element in housing the urban poor
4
EVICTION: Alternatives to the whole-scale destruction of urban poor communities
5
HOUSING FINANCE: Ways to help the poor pay for housing
6
COMMUNITY-BASED ORGANIZATIONS: The poor as agents of development
7
RENTAL HOUSING: A much neglected housing option for the poor


MEDIUM-TERM STRATEGIC AND INSTITUTIONAL PLAN
FOCUS AREA POLICY AND STRATEGY PAPER
FOCUS AREA 3:
Access to Land and Housing for All
United Nations Human Settlements Programme
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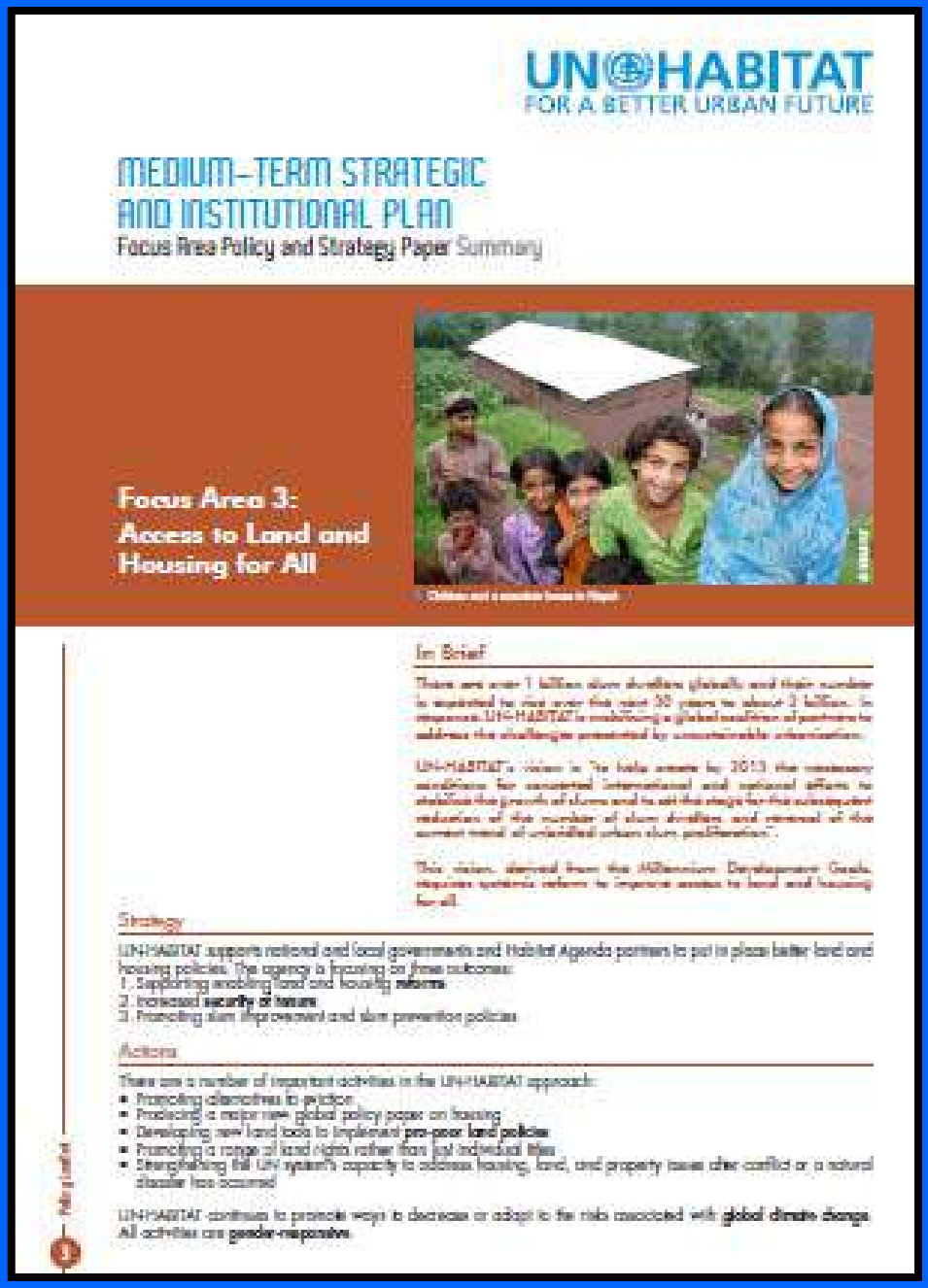
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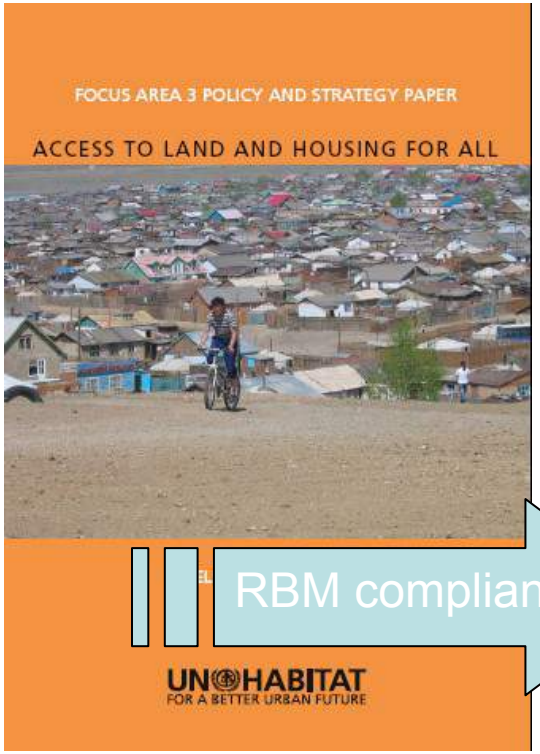
MEDIUM-TERM STRATEGIC AND INSTITUTIONAL PLAN
Focus Area Policy and Strategy Paper Summary
Focus Area 3: Access to Land and Housing for All
In Brief
Strategy
Actions

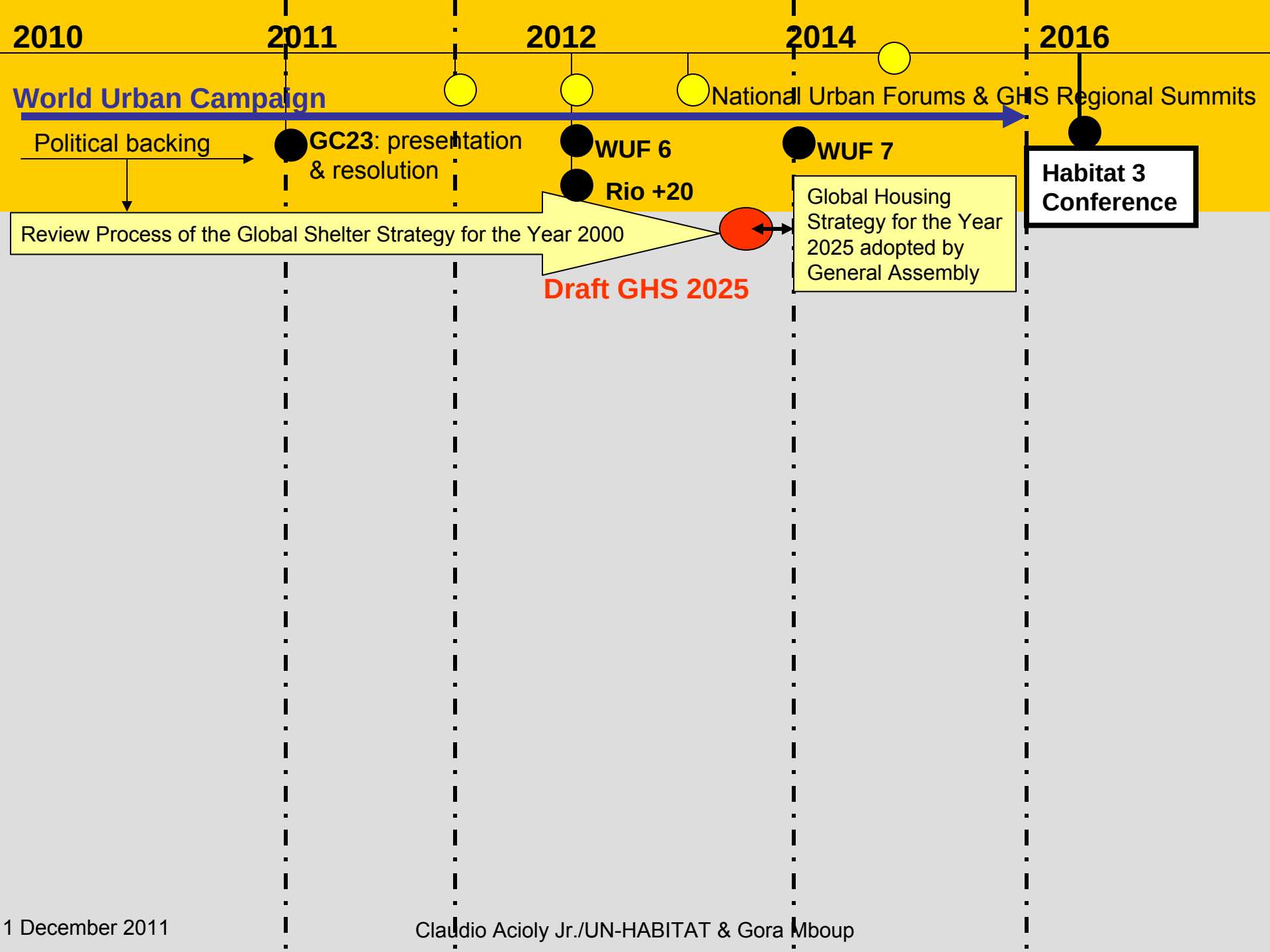
From Strategy to Programme Response

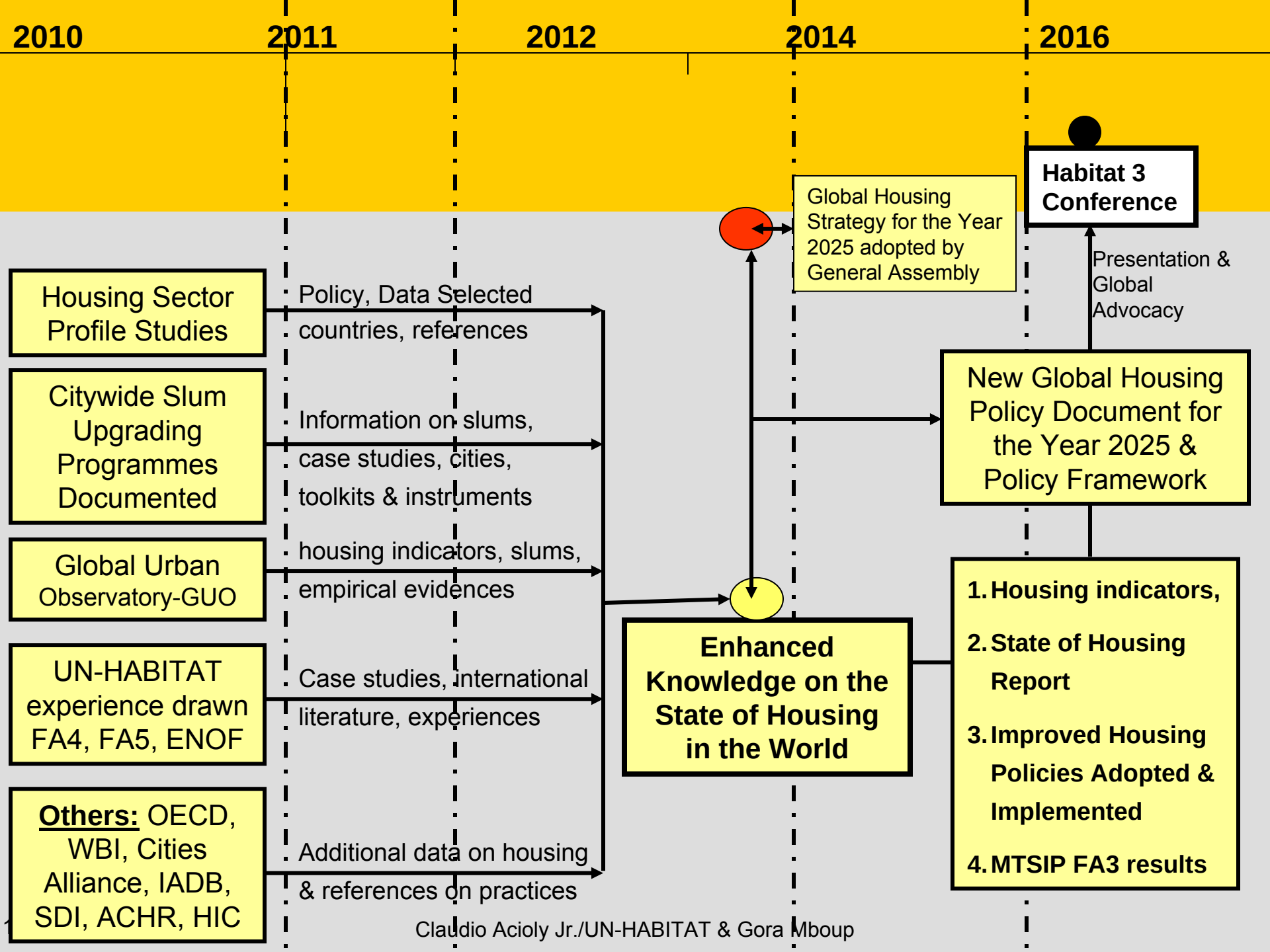


RBM compliance

Global Housing Strategy

To the Year 2025


2010
2011
2012
2014
2016
World Urban Campaign
National Urban Forums & GHS Regional Summits
Political backing
GC23: presentation & resolution
WUF 6
Rio +20
WUF 7
Habitat 3 Conference
Review Process of the Global Shelter Strategy for the Year 2000
Draft GHS 2025
Global Housing Strategy for the Year 2025 adopted by General Assembly



Claudio Acioly Jr./UN-HABITAT & Gora Mboup

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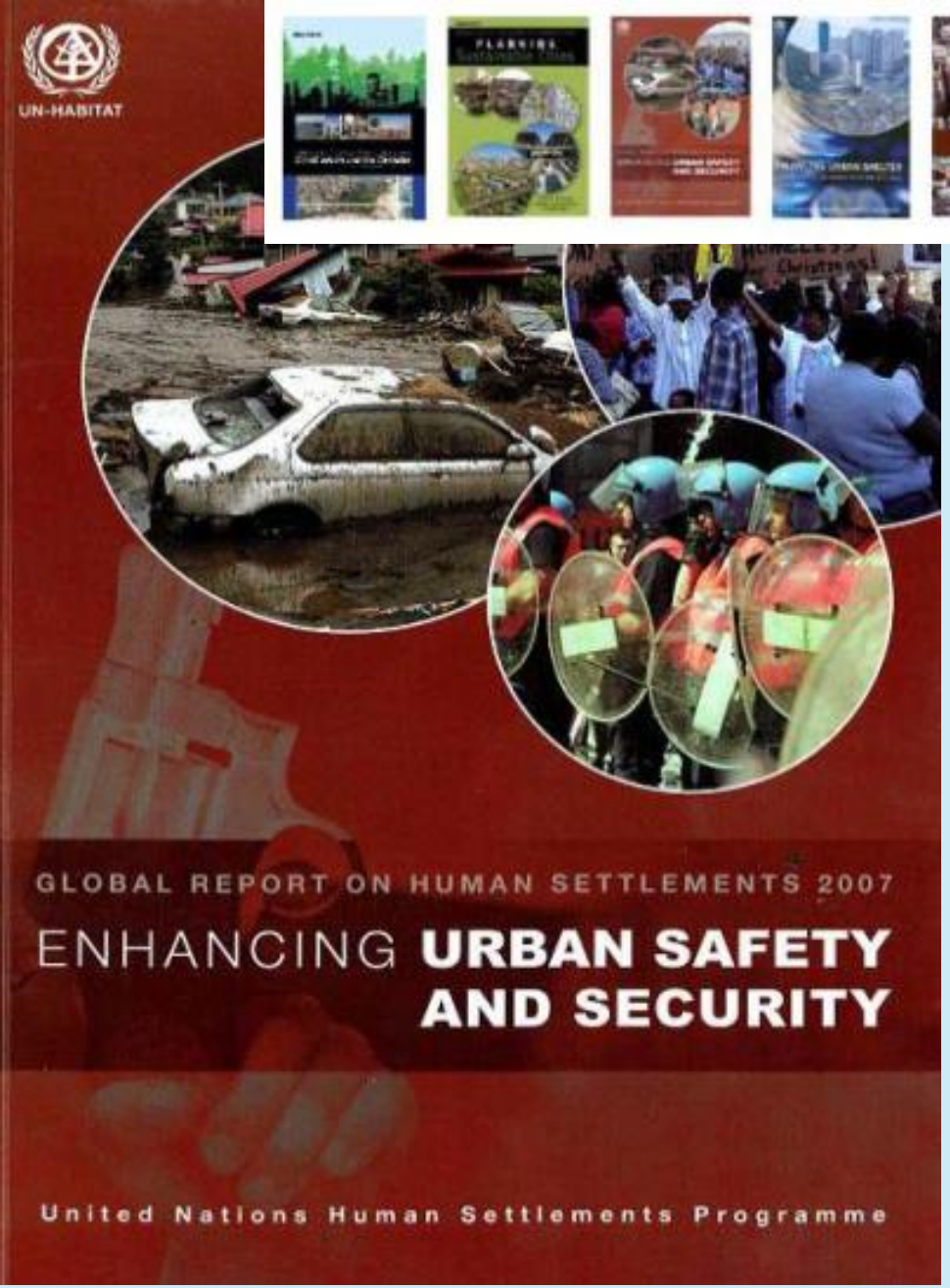
Global Urban Observatory-GUO & Monitoring Urban Trends:

Collecting, retrieving and analysing data collected on nearly 1,000 cities today

Data Collection & Monitoring

- Before 2003 (MDG arrival), UN-HABITAT collected data on 1976 and 2001;
- Two data set (1993 and 1998) based on a every 5 year collection point;
- After 2003: not only relying on what countries provide but developed its own data;
- Collection is now on early basis and updated regularly;
- System to produce 3 data set
- Every 2 years data is made public through the SWCR and GRHS.
- Partnership with census organisations & 100 census in the world
- UN-HABITAT has household data (started with 300 dataset) and today has more than 1,000 cities dataset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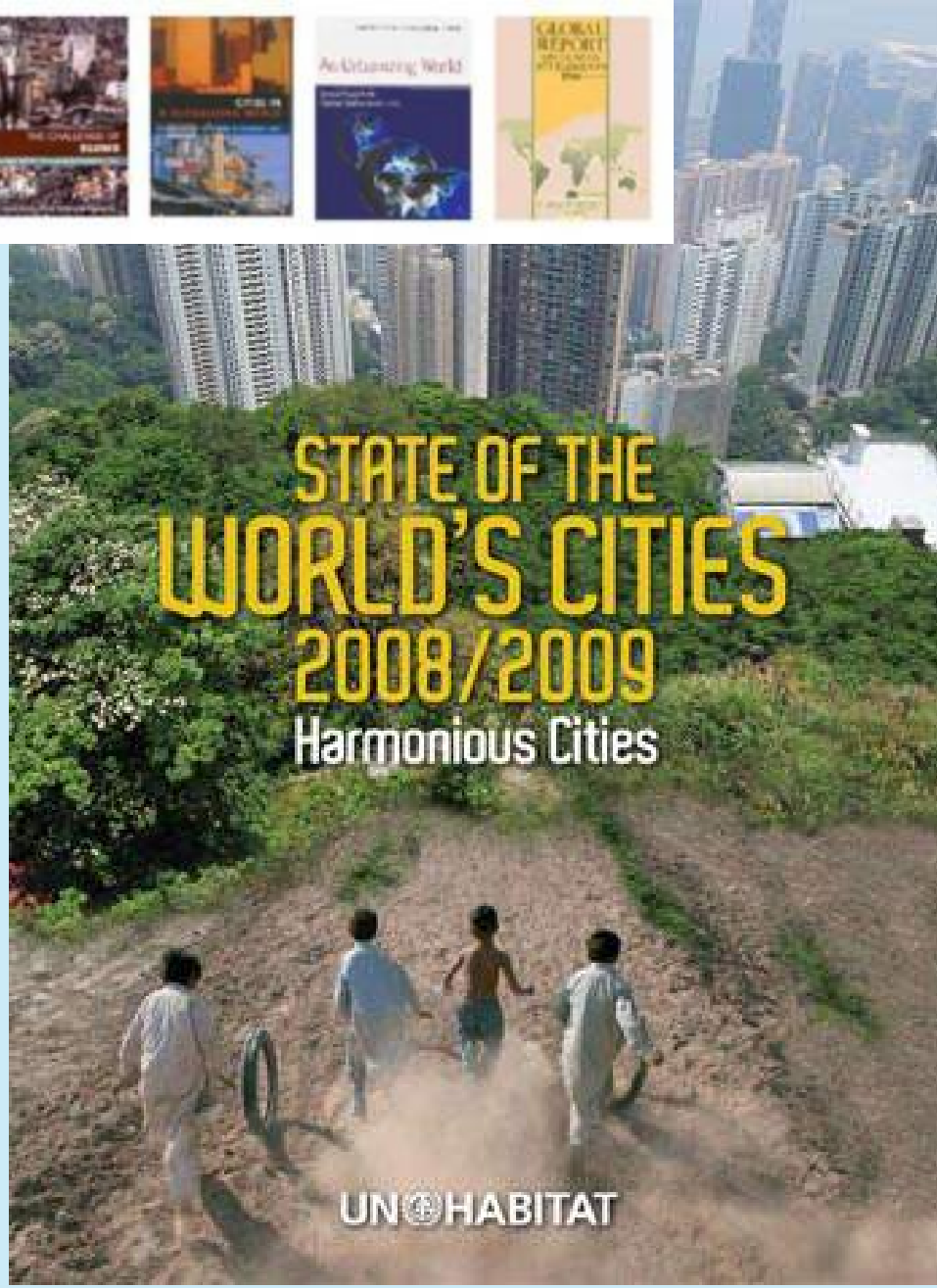
ENHANCING URBAN SAFETY AND SECURITY
United Nations Human Settlements Programme


STATE OF THE
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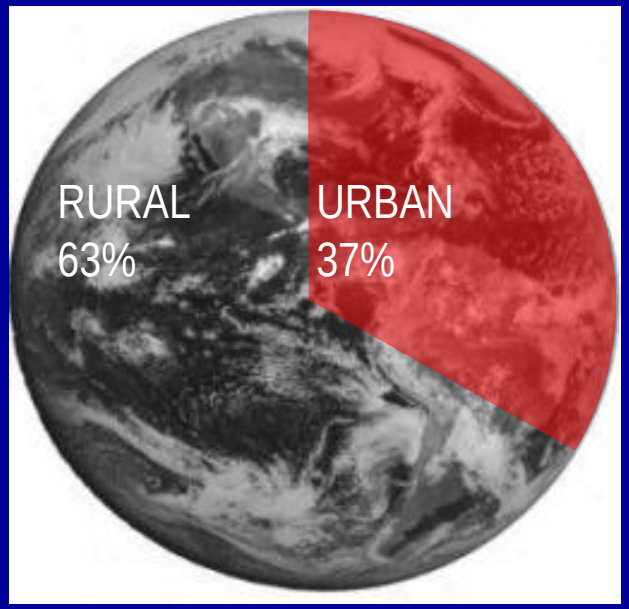
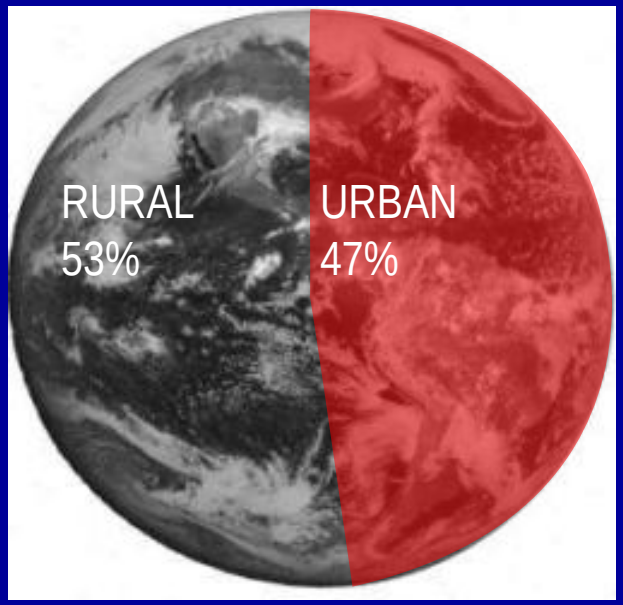
Harmonious Cities
UN HABITAT

RAPID URBANIZATION

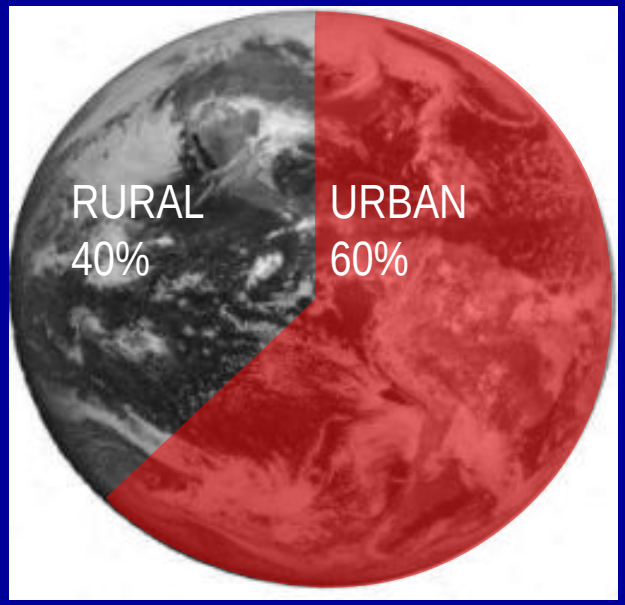
GLOBAL POPULATION
RURAL / URBAN



1970

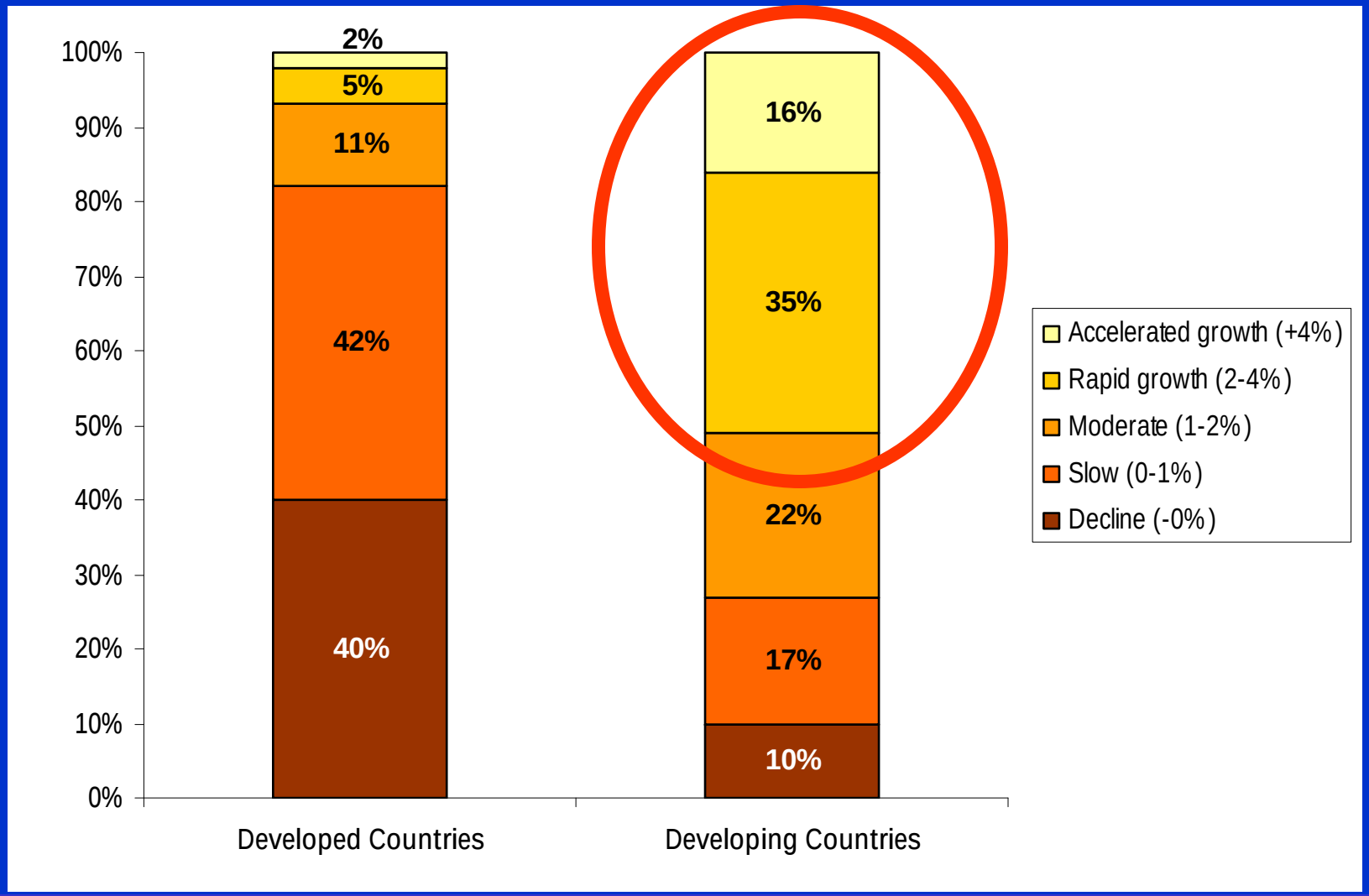


2000



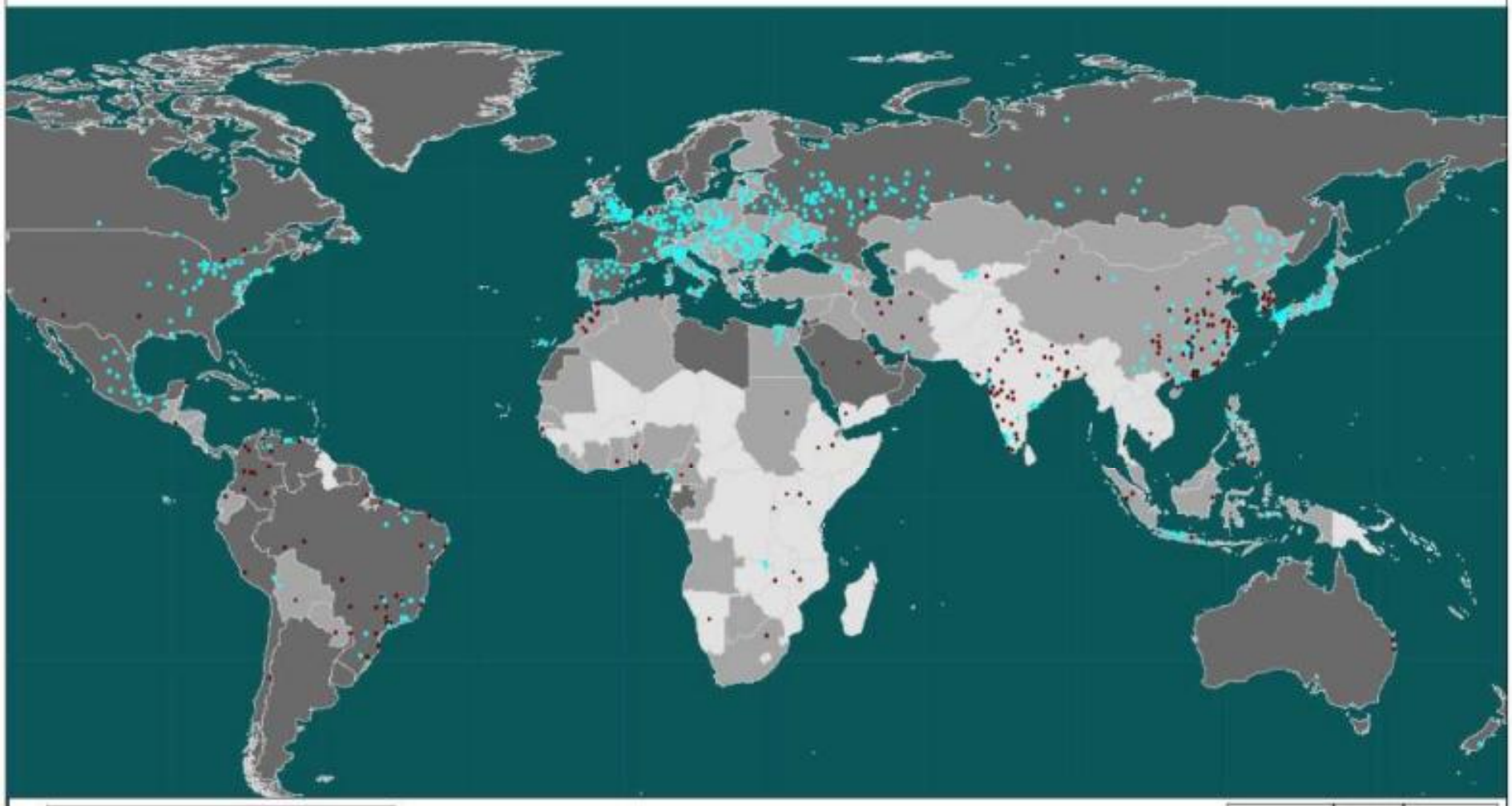
2030

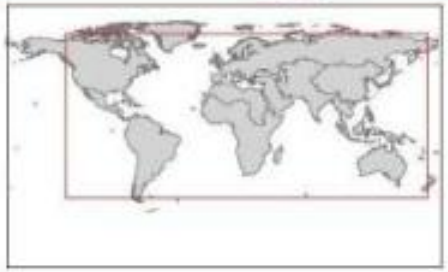
Urban growth by region



- In the North, almost half of the cities are declining
- In the South, more than half of cities are growing very fast
- Developing world cities growing 10 times faster

Population Growth and Decline of The World's Cities





Legend

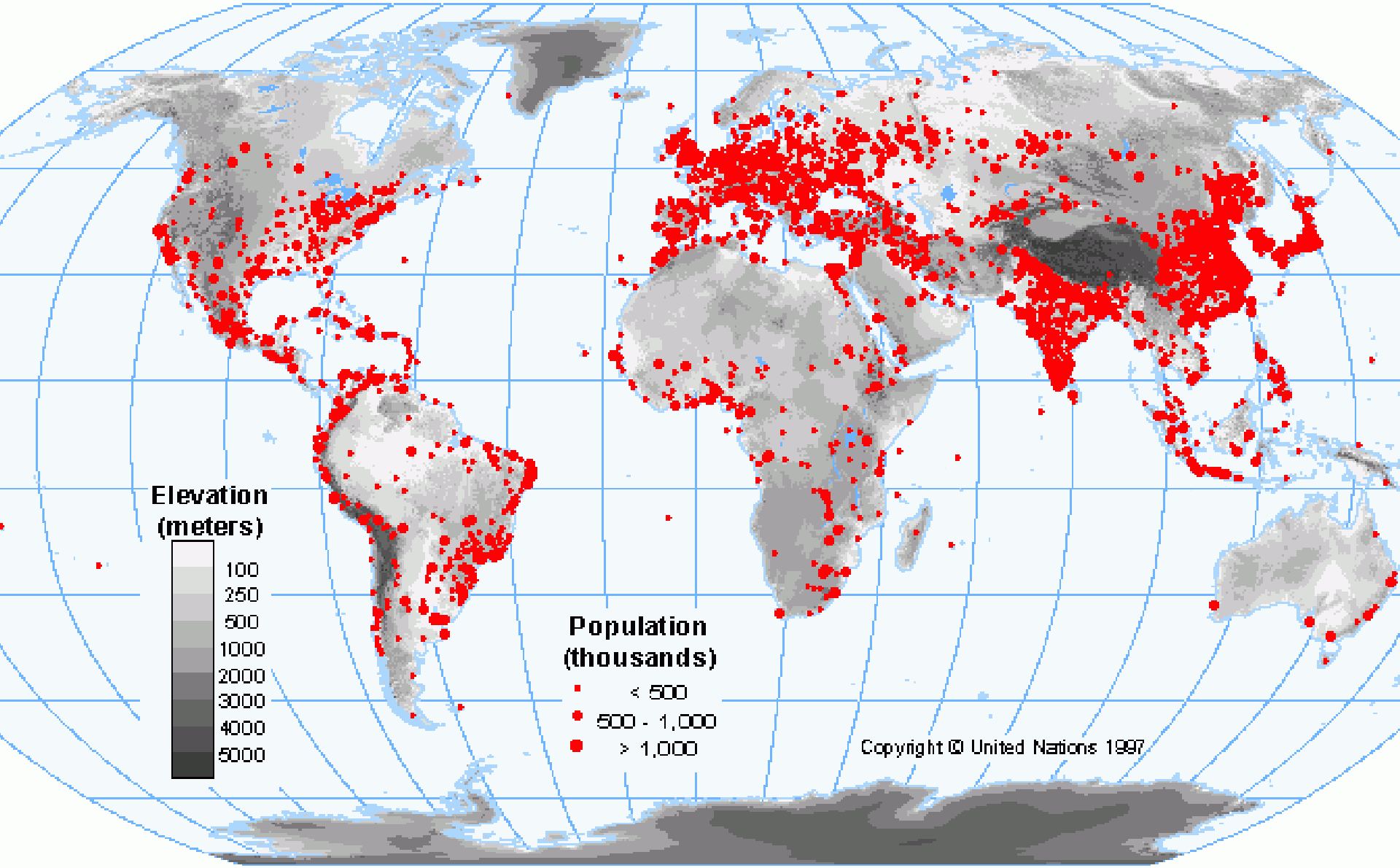
Annual City Growth Rate (Around 1990-2000)

- Accelerated (>= 4%)
- Declining (<= 0%)

Level of Urbanization

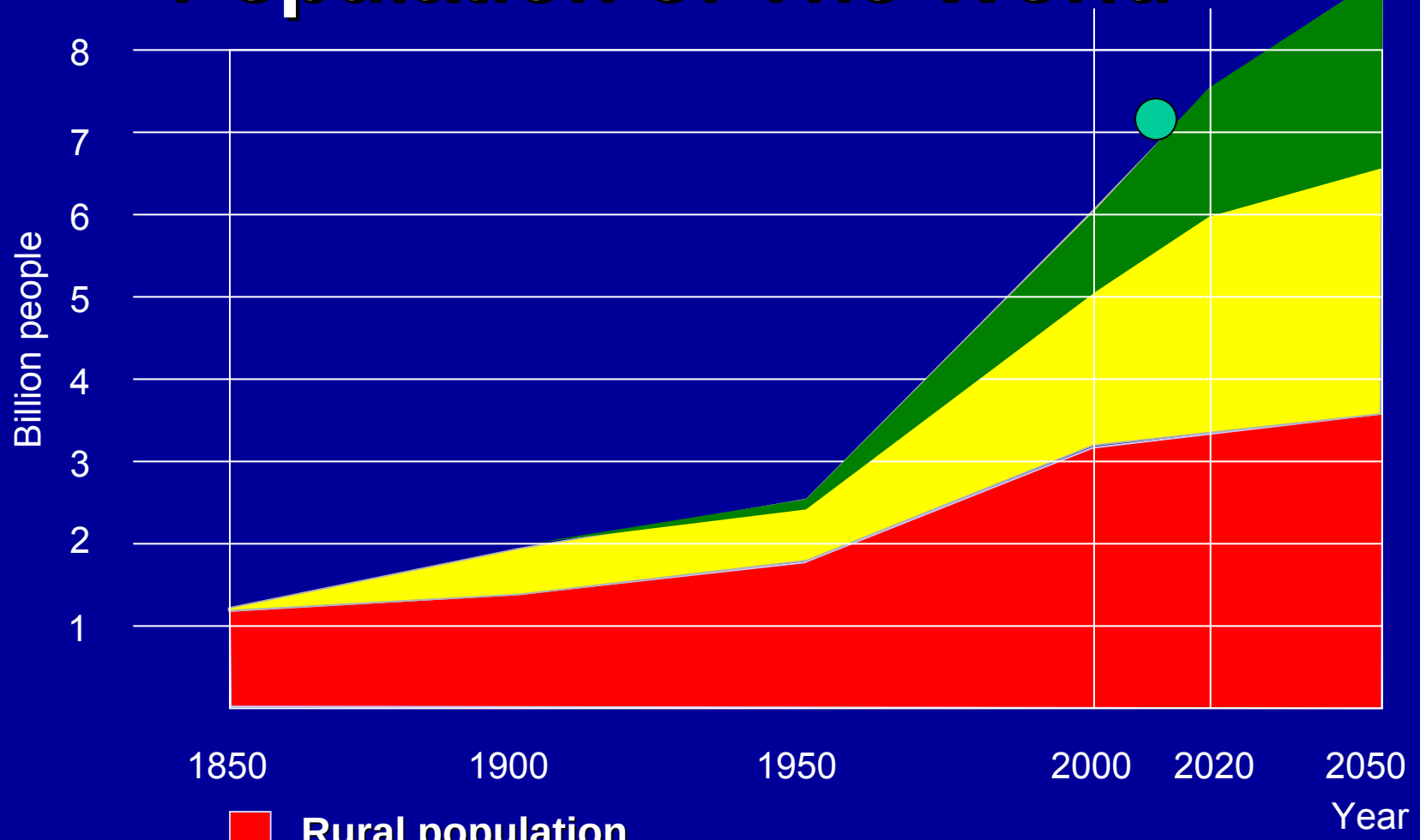
- Early stage (<40%)
- Medium Stage (40-70%)
- Advanced stage (>=70%)

Global Pattern of Cities and Towns



Urbanisation at Night

Population of The World



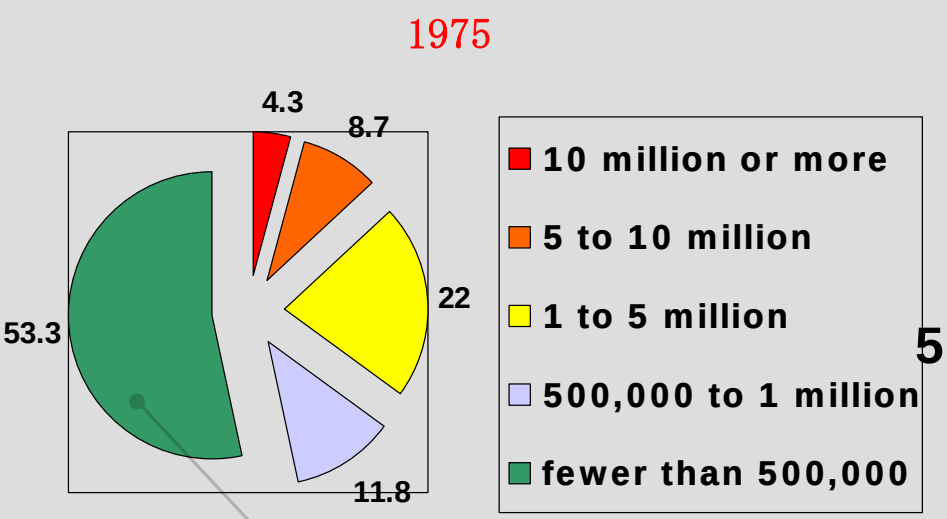
Number of slum dwellers in the world 2005: 809,922

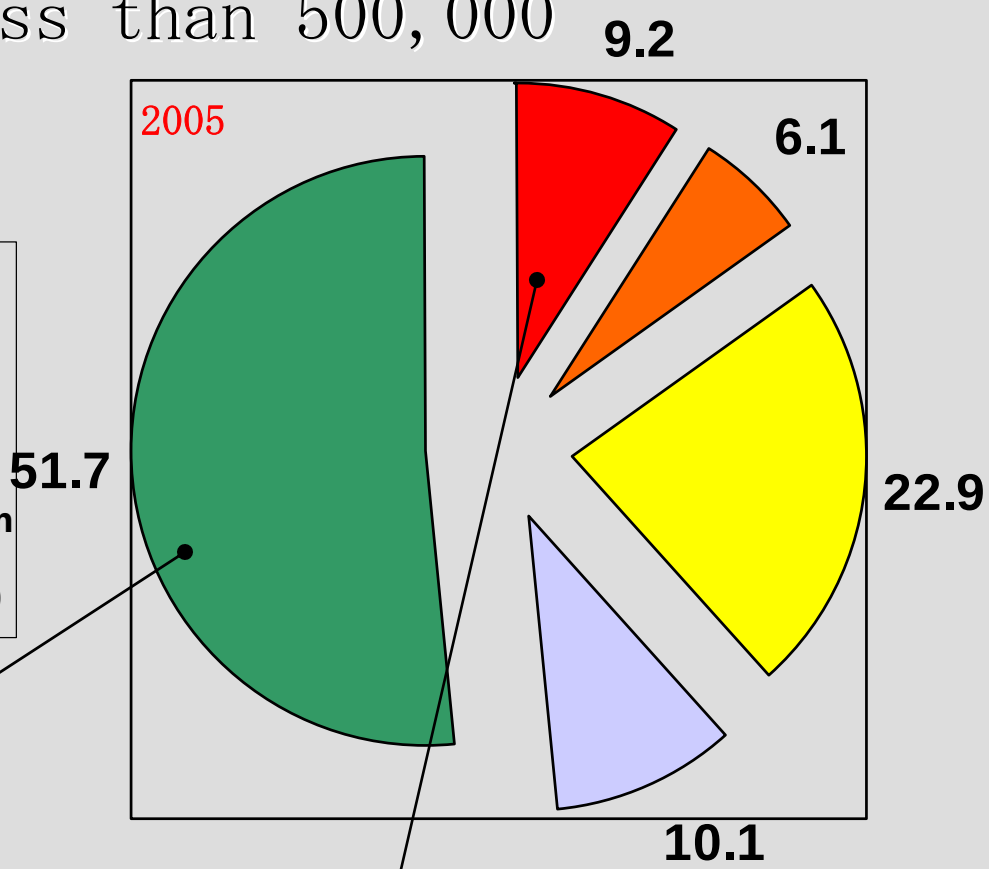
Slum proportion in 2005: 37%

REF: UN-HABITAT, Global Urban Observatory

Main urbanization trends

- More than half of the world's urban population lives in cities of less than 500,000





In next 15 years half of the urban growth will occur in small cities

- Meta-cities will 'mushroom' and grow mainly in the developing world.

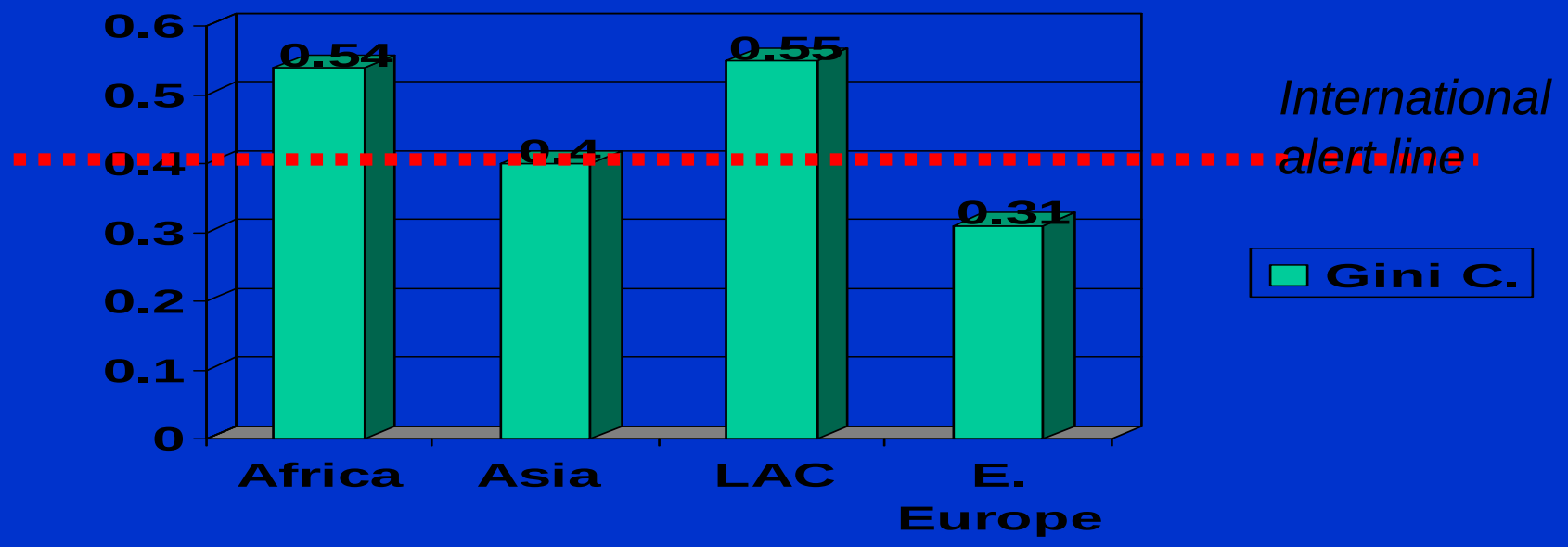
Rapid Urbanization and Rising Demand for Shelter & Services: World, 2003 - 2030

- 2 billion new urban residents
- Annual urban population increase of 70 million people (equivalent to 7 new megacities)
- Equivalent of a new city the size of Hanoi, Madrid or Porto Alegre created every month
- 877.4 million new households
- Annual increment of 35.1 million households
- Daily increment of 96,150 households
- Hourly increment of 4,000 households

Source: UN-HABITAT, Financing Urban Shelter: Global Report on Human Settlements 2005, pp.4-5.

Income Inequalities

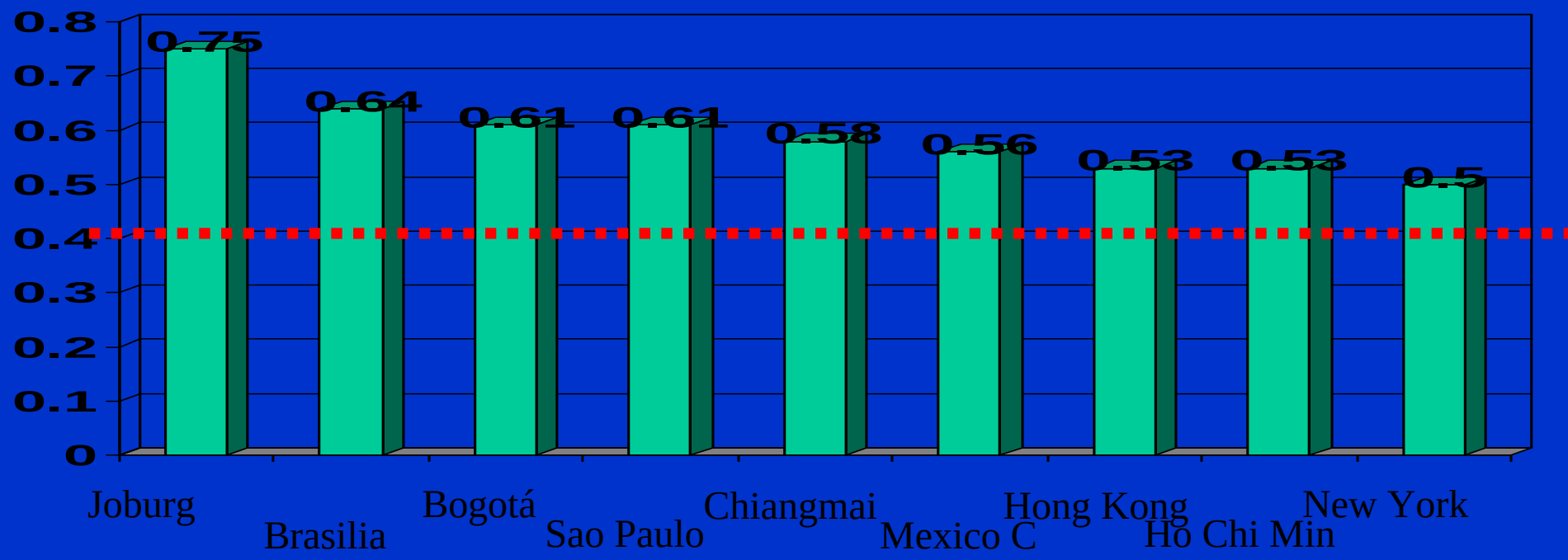
Cities are becoming more unequal



- Africa and Latin America have the highest urban inequalities
- Europe and Asia have relatively low urban inequalities

Income Inequalities

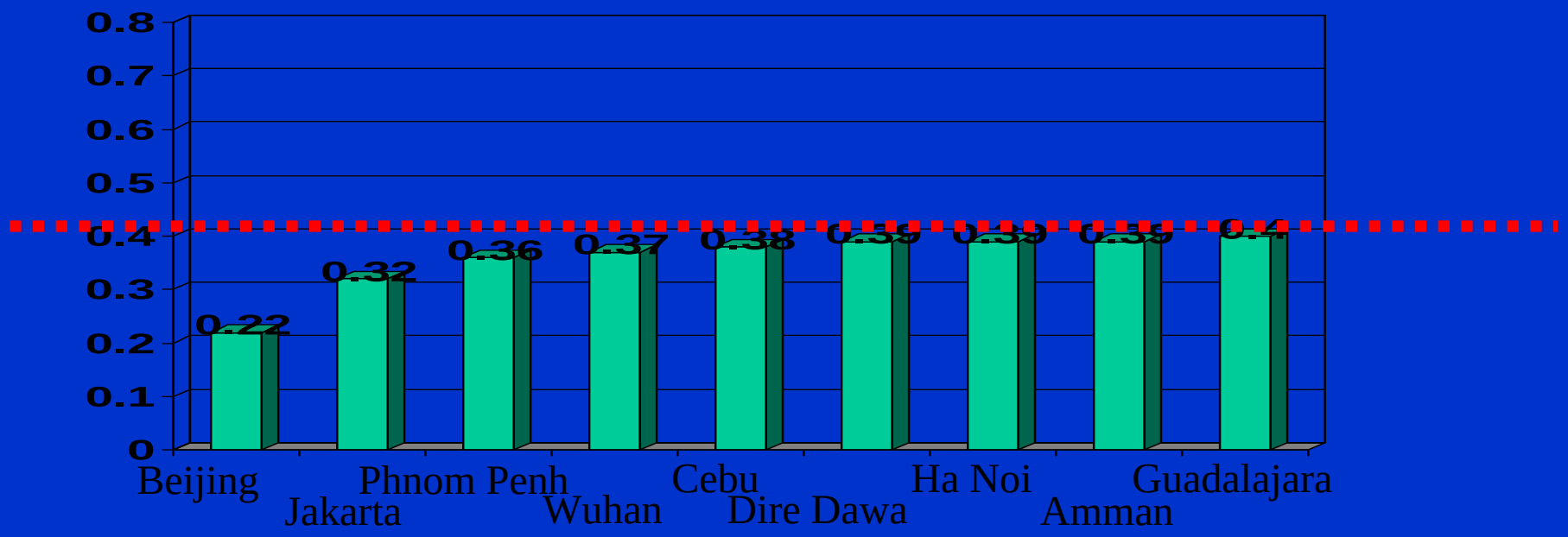
The most unequal cities in the world



1. South African cities the most unequal in the world
2. Brazilian and Colombian cities have the highest levels of inequality in LAC

Income Inequalities

The most equal cities in the world



Beijing and other Chinese cities among the lowest level of inequality in the world.

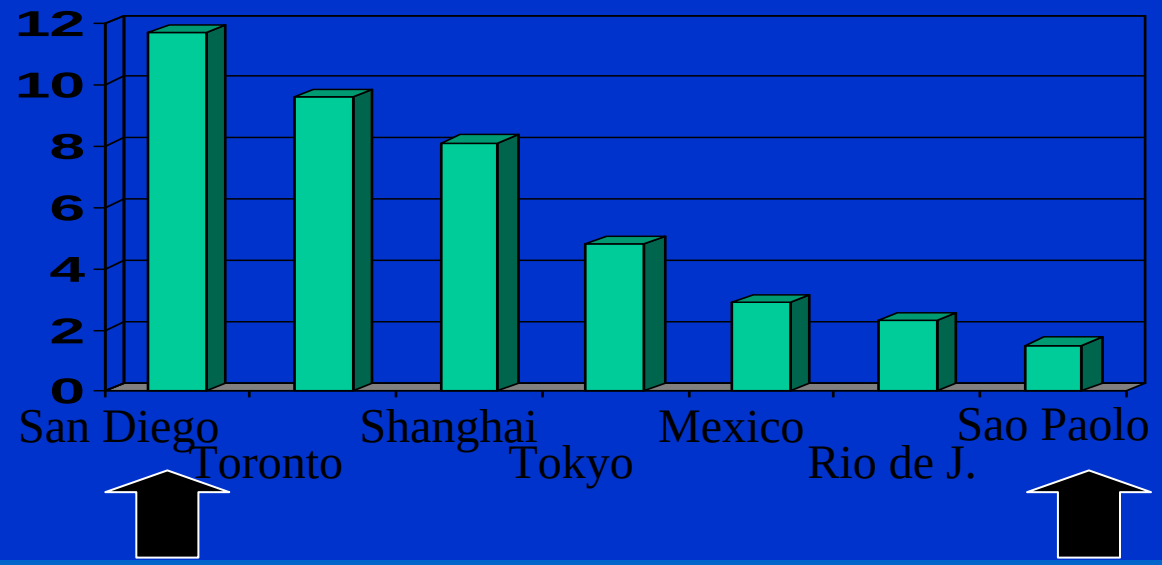
But…. Rural-urban disparities growing

Indian cities have low level, but …. Inequalities are likely to grow

Cities and Climate Change

Cities are blamed for most of the CO_2 emissions that lead to climate change

However, SWC Report shows that CO_2 emissions are related more to **consumption patterns** than to urbanization per se.



Sao Paulo produces 1 tenth of emissions of San Diego with a population 10 times bigger.

In Europe emissions are lower than N. America because of increased use of clean energy and environmentally friendly solutions.

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4.

The Housing Indicators Program (1990-1992):

First global housing survey ever, covering 53 countries, 53 cities & 30 world largest urban agglomerations.

HOUSING INDICATORS PROGRAMME

- UN-HABITAT (UNCHS) with support from World Bank, Finnish International Development Agency, USAID.
- 1990-1992: development of set of indicators, research and surveys, training of field staff/consultants, testing, expert meetings, calibration and reporting
- Conceptual and analytical framework to analyse the performance of the housing sector
- Empirical evidence to support housing policy development and steer informed decision-making
- Indicators: price, quantity, quality, demand, supply
- **IMPORTANT: policy implications!**

HOUSING INDICATORS PROGRAMME

TYPE OF INDICATOR	KEY HOUSING INDICATOR	MEANING	LOW	MEDIAn	HIGH	INTERPRETATIONS
PRICE INDICATORS	1. The house-price-to-income ratio 2. The rent-price-to-income ratio	Ratio of the median free market price of a dwelling unit and the median annual household income. Ratio of the median annual rent of dwelling unit and the median annual household income of renters	0.9 0.03	5.0 0.18	14.8 0.38	It measures housing affordability. If high, system is restricted. If low, insecurity of tenure. Also a key to check housing affordability. If low, rent control measures. If high, rental housing failing to meet demand.
QUANTITY INDICATORS	3. Housing production 4. Housing Investment	Total number of housing units (formal & informal) produced last year per 1000 population. Total investment in housing (formal & informal), as percentage of gross city product.	2.0 0.009	6.8 0.04	14 0.088	Measures the importance of housing sector to broader economy. Ability of the delivery systems. Reflects quantities produced and prices. A given value may reflect either high unit costs and low volumes or low costs and high volumes of production.
QUALITY INDICATORS	5. Floor Area per person 6. Permanent structures 7. Unauthorized Housing	The median usable living space per person (m^2) last year. The percentage of housing units located in structures built of permanent materials. Percentage of the total housing stock that is not compliance with current regulations.	4 0.43 0.0	33 0.90 0.24	69 1.0 0.78	Low value is sign of overcrowding. Measures quality of housing, durability. Primitive measure of housing adequacy. Unauthorized housing decreases sharply with economic development.

HOUSING INDICATORS PROGRAMME

TYPE OF INDICATOR	KEY HOUSING INDICATOR	MEANING	LOW	MEDIAN	HIGH	INTERPRETATIONS
DEMAND-SIDE INDICATORS	8. The housing credit portfolio	The ratio of total mortgage loans to all outstanding loans in both commercial and governmental institutions.	0.01	0.18	0.44	Measures the relative size of housing finance sector and its ability to provide households with $ to purchase housing.
SUPPLY-SIDE INDICATORS	9. The land development multiplier 10. Infrastructure expenditures per capita	Average ratio between the median land price of a developed plot at the urban fringe in typical subdivision and the median price of raw, undeveloped land in an area currently being developed. The ratio of total expenditures (operations, maintenance and $), by all levels of government on infrastructure services (roads, sewerage, drainage, water supply, electricity, garbage collection) during the current year to the urban population). Median is $73. Median for low income countries is $15. Median for high income countries is $814 or 54 times as high. It is equivalent to the factor that per capita incomes differ across income groups.	1.1 0.98	5.2 318	16.6 2,201	Measures premium for providing infrastructure and converting raw land to residential use on the urban fringe. It Is an indirect measure of the supply of infrastructure for residential development. If low, land-supply bottlenecks and higher prices of land and housing.

Housing: How adequate?

	Floor area per person (m^2)	Permanent dwellings (%)	In compliance with regulation (%)
Region			
Sub-Saharan Africa	8.0	61.4	48.6
North Africa and Middle East	12.6	84.1	74.1
Asia	9.5	72.9	58.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	14.7	80.0	73.6
Development level (City Development Index, CDI)			
Low	6.8	50.7	43.9
Low to medium	8.3	70.8	48.7
Medium	10.3	73.1	64.9
High to medium	16.6	91.7	82.6
High	29.3	98.3	97.9

Source: UNCHS (Habitat), 1996c.

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5.

Habitat II:

The Habitat Agenda & the Istanbul Plan of Action

Monitoring the Habitat Agenda

"All partners of the Habitat Agenda, including local authorities, the private sector and communities, ***should regularly monitor and evaluate*** *their own performances in the implementation of the Habitat Agenda through* ***comparable human settlements and shelter indicators*** *and documented best practices" [240]*

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UN-HABITAT

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Indicator

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UN-HABITAT Urban Indicators

- Address development issues at the national and local level
- Comprehensive and Policy-responsive
- In response to Habitat Agenda and the Millennium Development Goals

History of urban Indicators to monitor Habitat Agenda

- 1993
- 46 key indicators
- 237 Cities

1998
- 23 key indicators
- 242 Cities

- 2003, 1990-2005
- 20 key indicators
- 353 Cities

A five year production cycle, followed by a continuous monitoring mechanism

UN-HABITAT

Urban Indicators, 2003, 1990-2003

Habitat Agenda Chapters:

- 1 Shelter
- 2 Social development
- 3 Environmental management
- 4 Economic development
- 5 Governance

20 key indicators +
9 check-list +
13 extensive indicators

UN-HABITAT

Shelter	Promote the right to adequate housing Provide security of tenure Promote access to basic services	Key indicator 1: durable structures Key indicator 2: overcrowding Key indicator 3: secure tenure Key indicator 4: access to safe water Key indicator 5: access to improved sanitation Key indicator 6: connection to services
Social development and eradication of poverty	Provide equal opportunities for a safe and healthy life Promote social integration and support disadvantaged groups Promote gender equality in human settlements development	Key indicator 7: under-five mortality Key indicator 8: homicides Key indicator 9: poor households Key indicator 10: literacy rates
Environmental Management	Promote geographically-balanced settlement structures Manage supply and demand for water in an effective manner Reduce urban pollution Promote effective and environmentally sound transportation systems	Key indicator 11: urban population growth Key indicator 12: planned settlements Key indicator 13: price of water Key indicator 14: wastewater treated Key indicator 15: solid waste disposal Key indicator 16: travel time
Economic Development	Strengthen small and micro-enterprises, particularly those developed by women Encourage public-private sector partnership and stimulate productive	Key indicator 17: informal employment Key indicator 18: city product Key indicator 19: unemployment
Governance	Promote decentralization and strengthen local authorities	Key indicator 20: local government revenue

Global Urban Indicators (Methodology)

Chapter → **Goal(s)** → **Indicator (s)**

1 Shelter

1. Promote the right to adequate housing
2. Provide security of tenure
3. Provide equal access to land
4. Promote equal access to credit
5. Promote access to basic services

Indicator 1. Durable Structures
Indicator 2. Overcrowding
Qualitative data: right to adequate housing
Extensive Indicator: house price and rent / income

Habitat Agenda Indicators

Chapter / Habitat Agenda goals	Indicators	Cluster
1. Shelter		
Promote the right to adequate housing	Key indicator 1: durable structures Key indicator 2: overcrowding check-list 1: right to adequate housing extensive indicator 1: housing price and rent-to-income	
Provide security of tenure	Key indicator 3: secure tenure extensive indicator 2: authorized housing extensive indicator 3: evictions	
Provide equal access to credit	check-list 2: housing finance	
Provide equal access to land	extensive indicator 4: land price-to-income	

Millennium Development Goal 7 – Target 11 The Slum target (7D)

1. The Millennium Declaration in September 2000;
2. UN-HABITAT mandated to monitor and report to the UN
3. New responsibility to report on the "*significant improvement in the lives of slum dwellers*", Target 7D, of the Millennium Declaration Goals (MDG)

Slums: an operational definition

Until 2002, no internationally agreed definitions, concepts and method of computation

- **Lack of slum definition and concepts**
- **Lack of slum data and indicators**
- **Not included in most MDG country report**

Expert Group meeting 2002

1. UN-HABITAT organized an important meeting gathering of experts and various stakeholders from around the globe;
2. Agreement on the universal definition of slums, in Nairobi, 28-30 October 2002.
3. Rights-based approach to development
4. Inspired by the right to adequate housing as defined in ECOSOC, Habitat Agenda, Universal Declaration of Human Rights (right to adequate standard of living)

Expert Group Meeting 2002 - EGM

The Expert Group Meeting (EGM) reached a significant consensus;

Defining slums in a measurable manner;

Measurable articulation of the meta-global indicators, indicators and sub-indicators of each concept.

Slum Household Indicators from EGM

In urban area, a slum household is considered to be a group of individuals living under the same roof that lack *one or more* of the below conditions:

1. **Access to improved water**
2. **Access to improved sanitation**
3. **Access to secure tenure**
4. **Durability of housing**
5. **Sufficient living area**

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6.

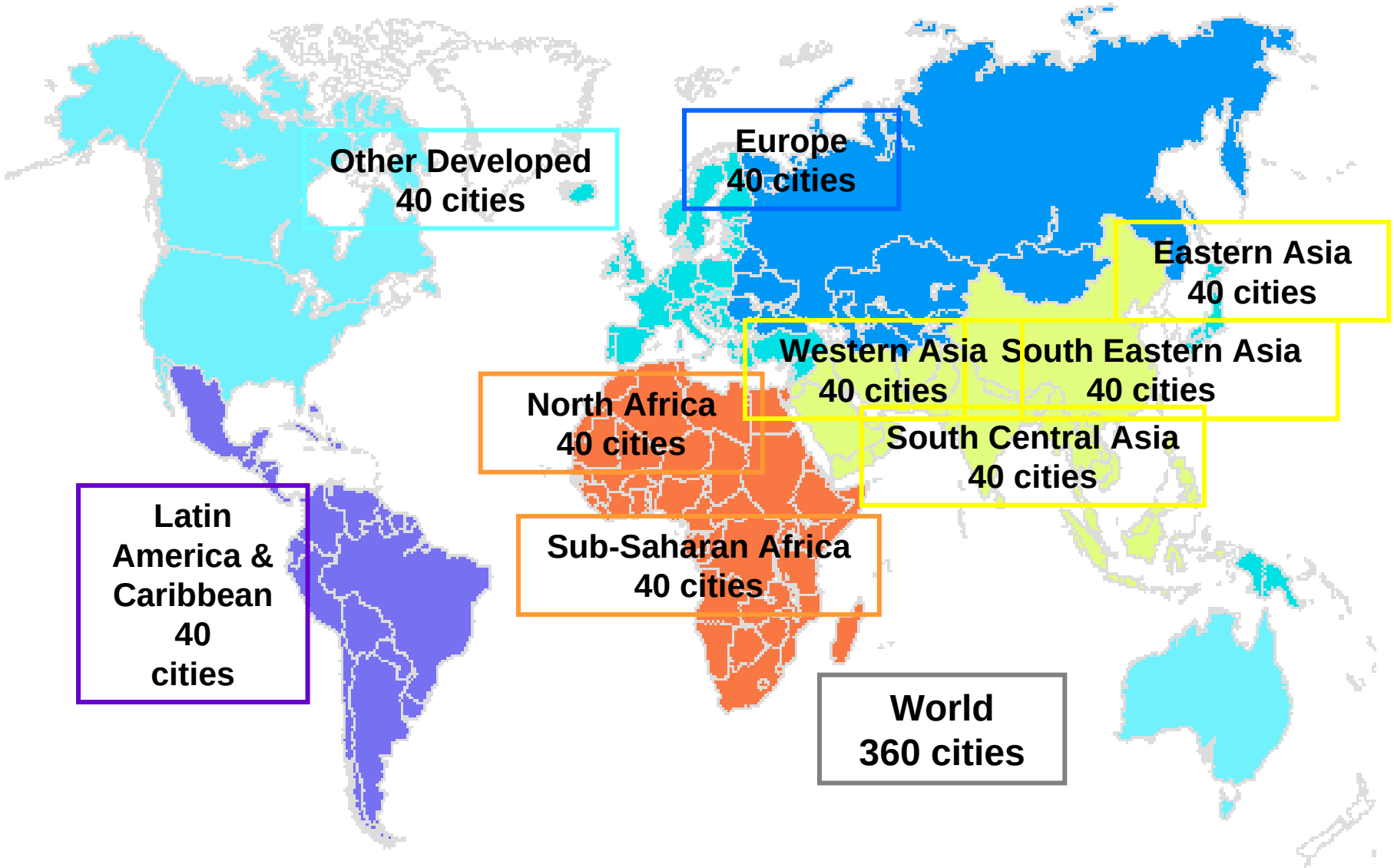
Evidences from a Global Survey:

the growth of slums goes hand-in-hand with severe impacts on the health of people.

Sources of Data Used in the Estimation

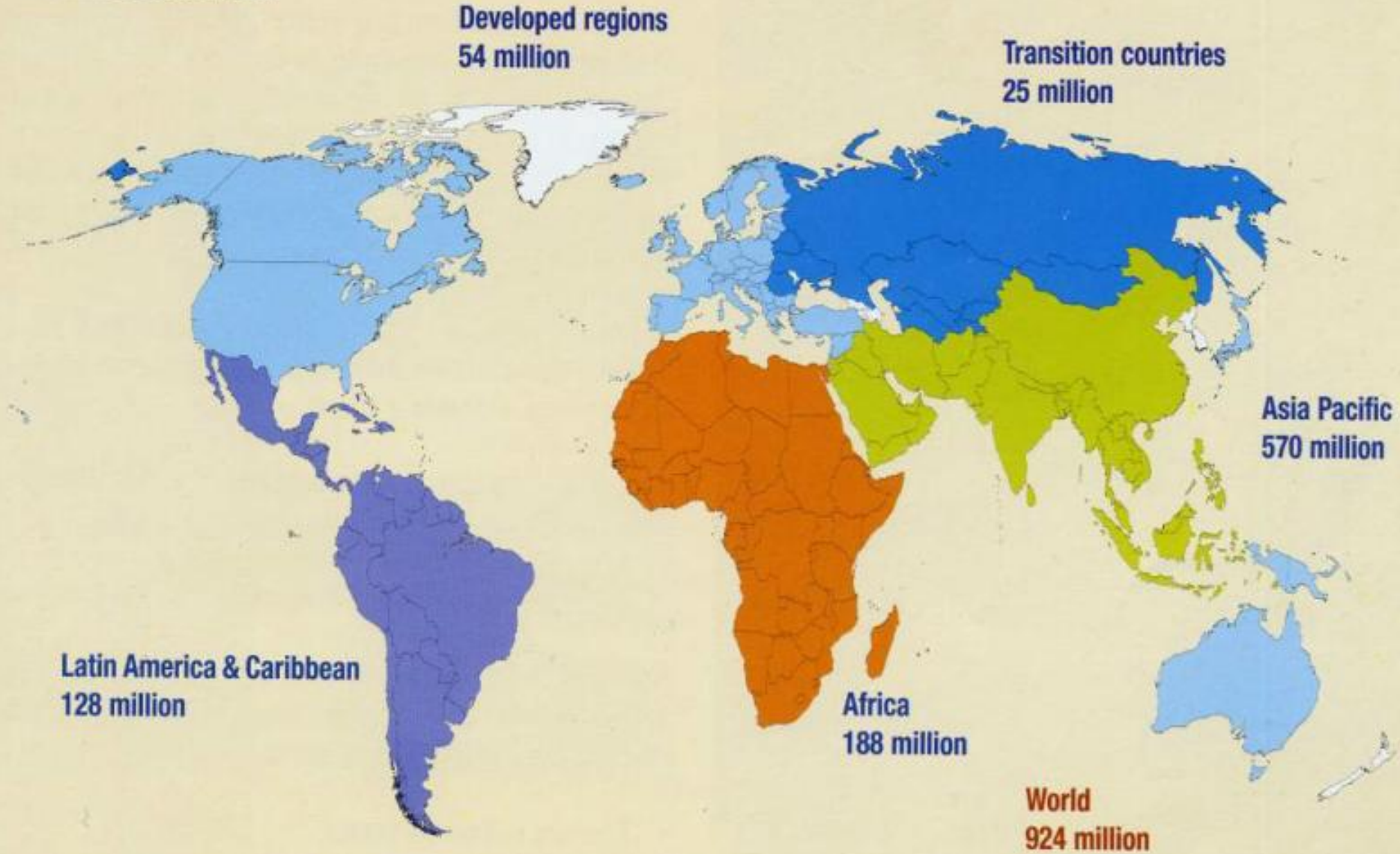
	DHS	MICS	JMP/PAHO*	other/census	Total
Africa	63	26	14	22	125
Asia	17	13	6	15	51
Latin America	20	7	15	48	90
Oceania	1		14	3	18
Europe/Baltic	5	8	7	10	30
North America				2	2
World	**106**	**54**	**56**	**100**	**316**

Global sample of 360 cities Worldwide representative 40 cities per UN region

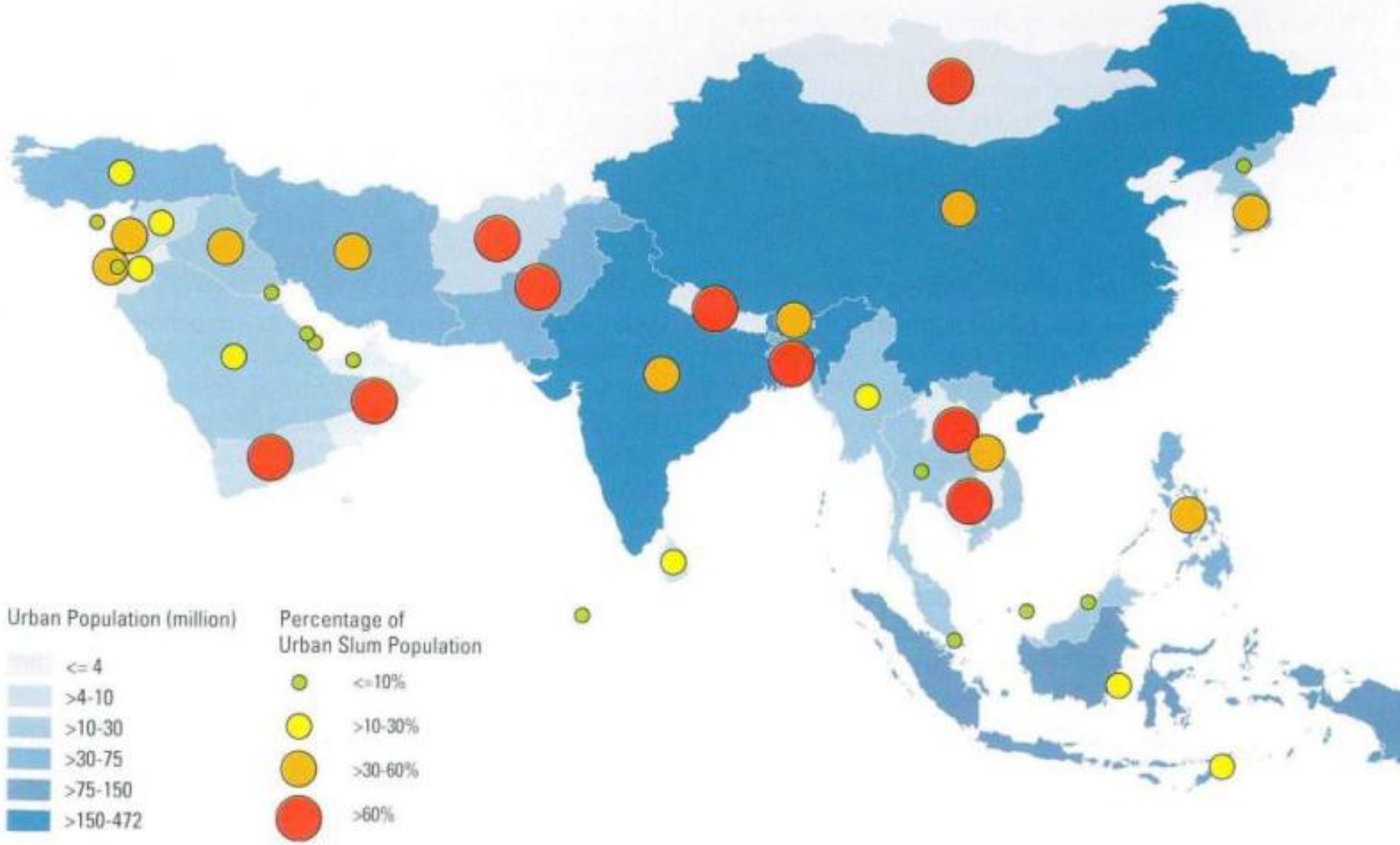


People living in slums

UN-HABITAT estimates, 2001

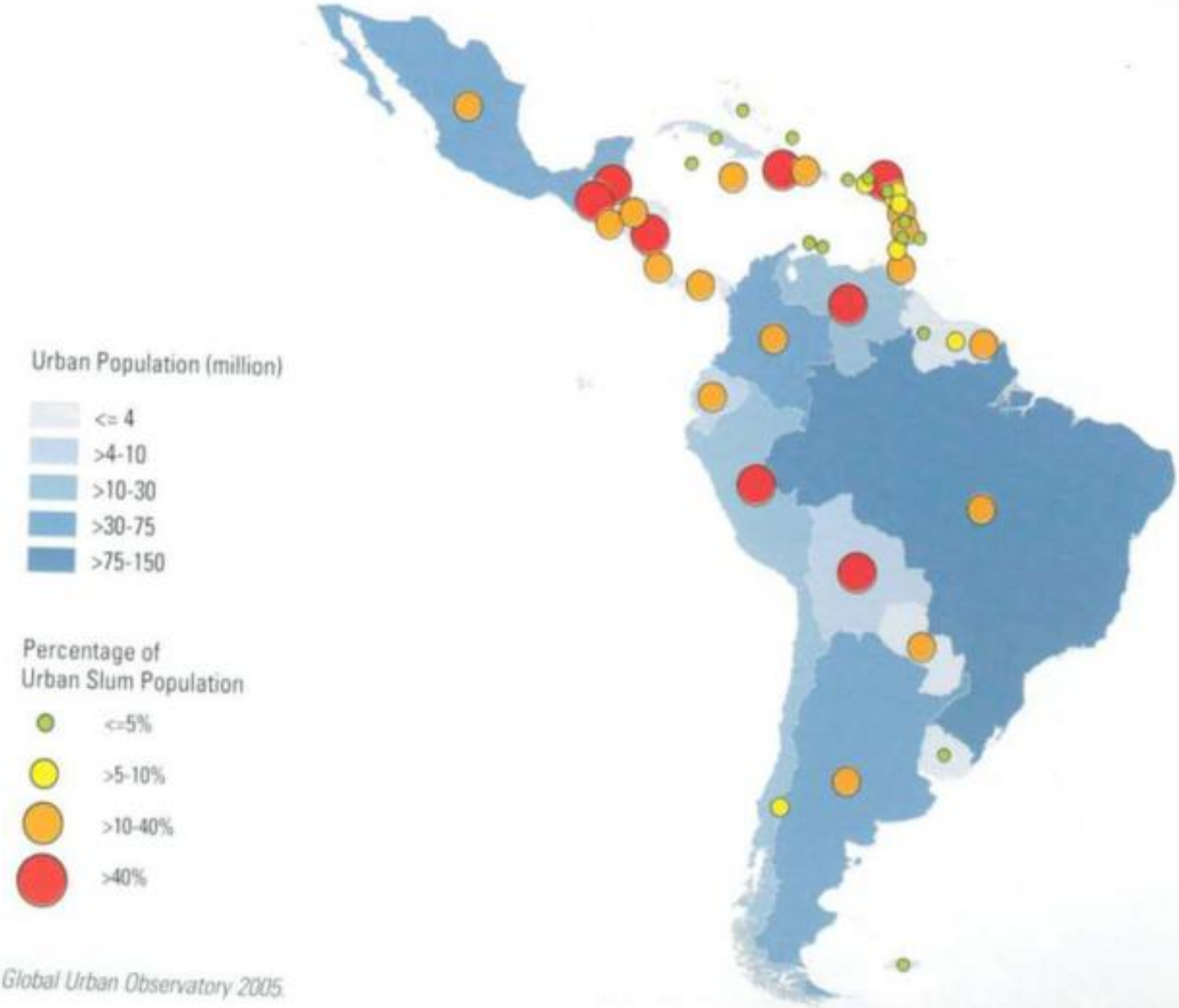


MAP 2 URBAN POPULATION AND SLUM PROPORTION IN ASIAN COUNTRIES, 2001



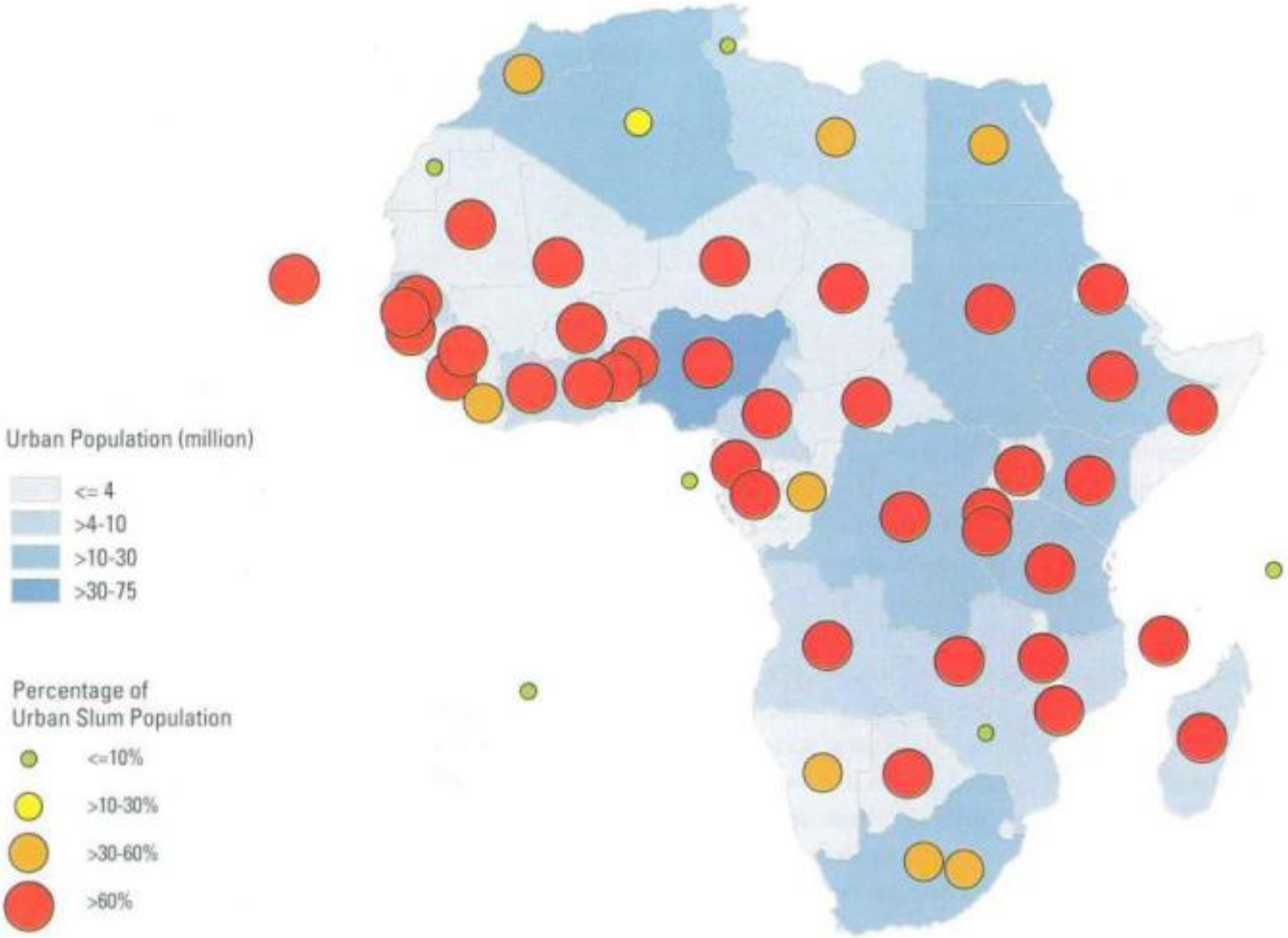
Source: UN-HABITAT, Global Urban Observatory 2005.

AP 3 URBAN POPULATION AND SLUM PROPORTION IN COUNTRIES OF LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN, 2001



e: UN-HABITAT, Global Urban Observatory 2005.

MAP 1 URBAN POPULATION AND SLUM PROPORTION IN AFRICAN COUNTRIES, 2001



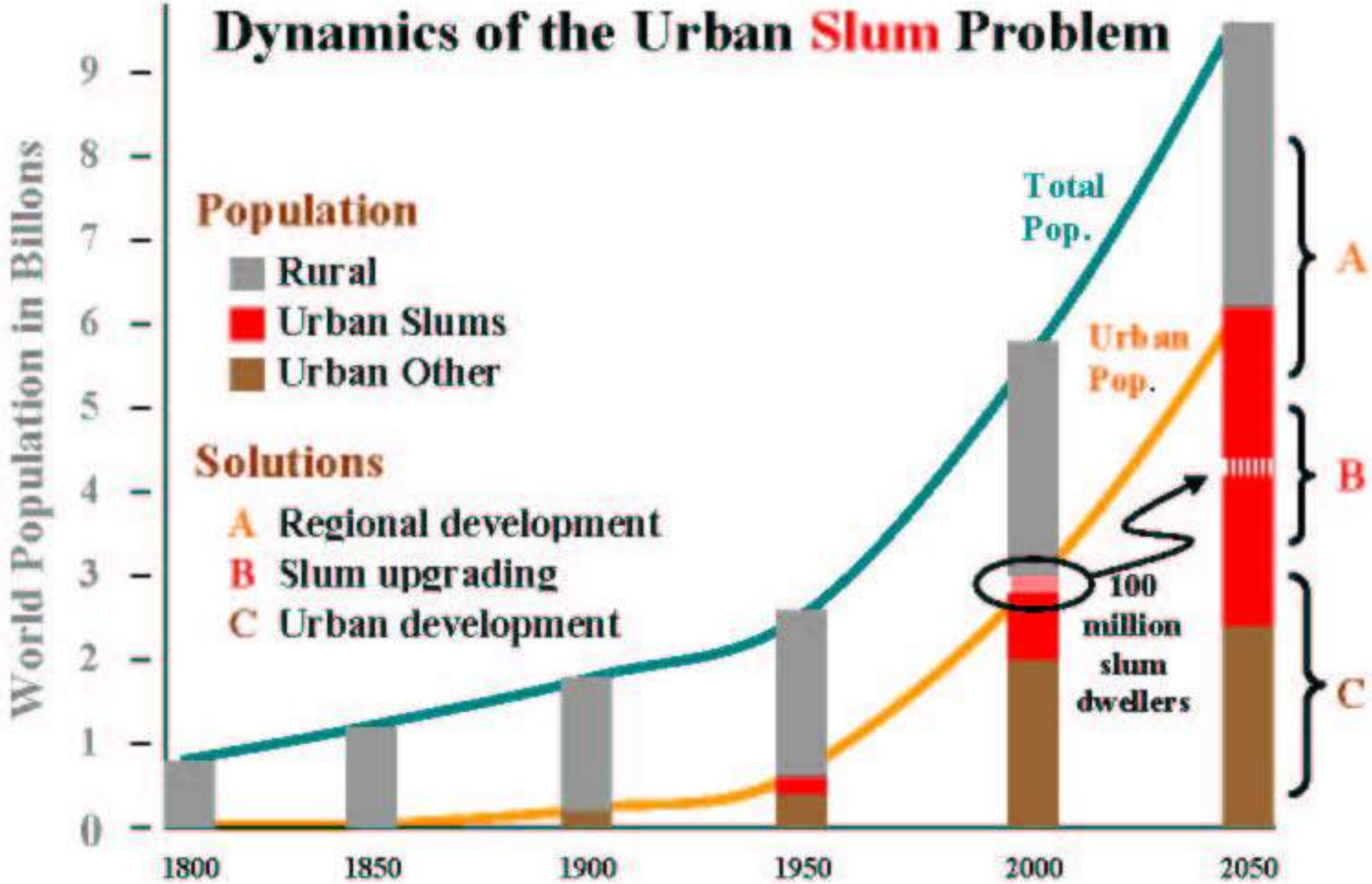
Source: UN-HABITAT, Global Urban Observatory 2005.

PHYSICAL DIMENSION: DISTRIBUTION OF WORLD'S SLUM DWELLER POPULATION BY REGION (2005)

	Total Slum Population (Nearest Thousand)	**Slum Population as Percentage of Total Urban Population**
World	**997,767**	**31.2**
Developed Regions	46,511	6.0
Developing Regions	**933,376**	**41.4**
Northern Africa	21,224	25.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	**199,231**	**71.8**
L. America & Caribbean	134,257	30.8
Eastern Asia	**212,368**	34.8
Southern Asia	**276,432**	57.4
Southeast Asia	59,913	25.3
Western Asia	33,057	25.5
Oceania	568	24.0

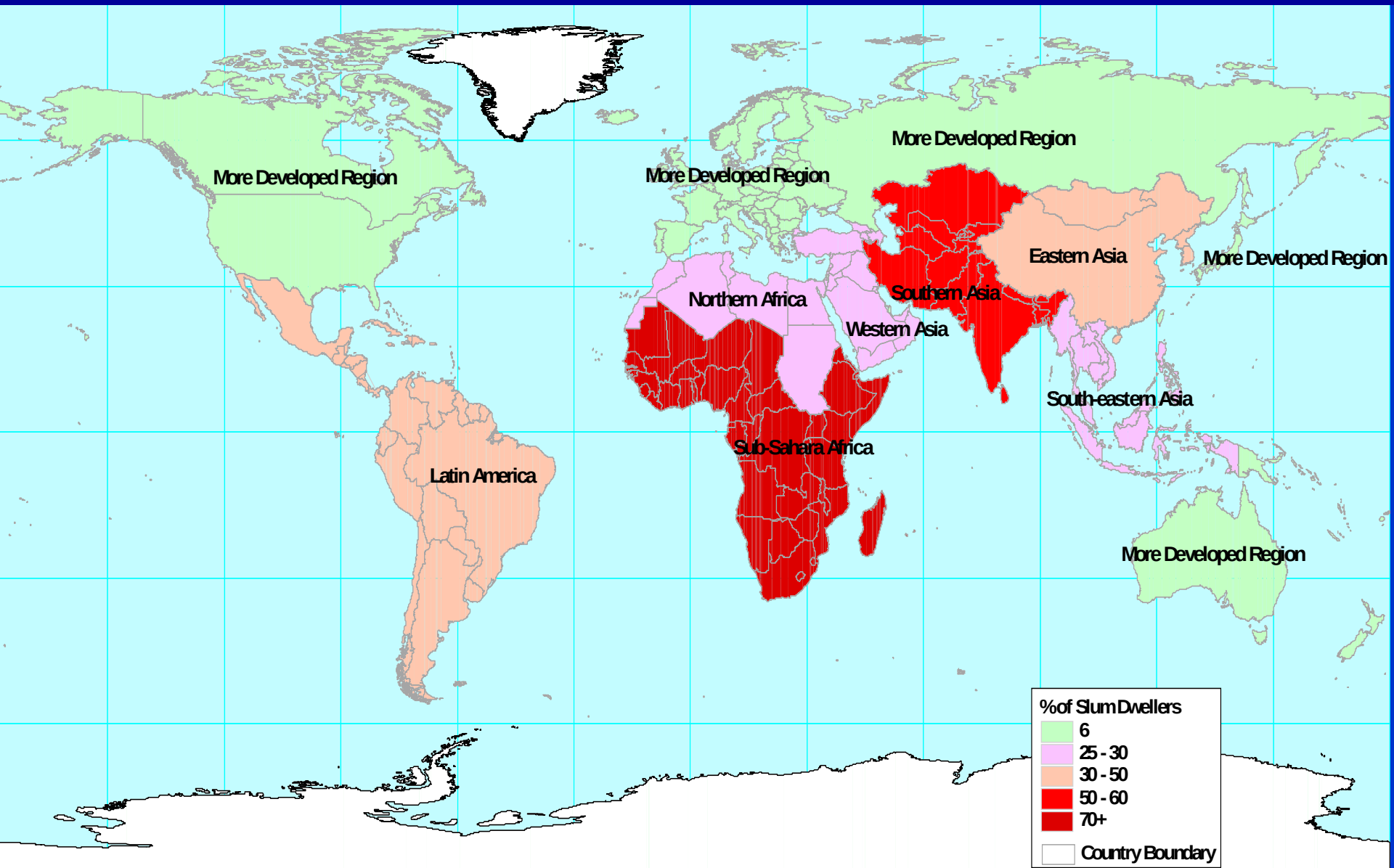
Source: UN-Habitat (2006), *State of The World's Cities 2006/07*, p.16

The Urban Slum Challenge



Source: UN Habitat, 2006.

Proportion of Slum Dwellers in Urban Areas by Region: 2005



Slums: Past, Present & Future

Urban growth rates and slum growth rates are almost identical in some regions:

	Urban Growth	Slum formation
Sub-Saharan Africa	4.6	4.5
Southern Asia	2.9	2.2
Western Asia	2.9	2.7

SLUMS: situation in 2007 and projections for 2020

Country	Slum annual growth rate %	Slum pop (thousands)	Scenario 2020 with no change
Angola	5.28	3,918	10,677
Kenya	5.88	7,605	23,223
Nigeria	4.96	41,595	76,749
South Africa	0.19	8,376	8,677
Uganda	5.32	3,241	8,904
Tanzania	6.16	11,031	35,561
Brazil	0.34	51,676	55,074
El Salvador	1.89	1,386	1,986

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Measuring Slums in the World:

how do we define slums and how do we measure it?

What is the Right to Adequate Housing?

7 adequacy criteria according to International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights:

1. Security of tenure *(and protection from forced eviction!)*
2. Availability of services, materials, facilities and infrastructure
3. Location
4. Habitability
5. Affordability
6 Accessibility
7. Cultural adequacy

What is a Slum Dweller?

Lacks one or more of the following:

5

- Access to improved sanitation
- Access to improved water
- Access to security of tenure
- Durability of Housing
- Access to sufficient living area

How do we calculate a slum?

What is a slum?

1. 'Durable' Housing: if built on a non-hazardous location and has a structure permanent enough to protect its inhabitants from extreme climatic conditions

2. Sufficient living area: Not more than 3 people share the same room

3. Access to improved water: 'sufficient amount of water' for the family to use at an 'affordable' price available to household without extreme effort especially on part of women and children.

How do we calculate a slum?

What is a slum?

4. Access to sanitation:

Excreta disposal system either in form of public or private toilet or a public toilet share with a ‘reasonable’ number of people, is available to household members.

5. Secure tenure:

Right of all individuals and groups to effective protection against evictions. People have secure tenure when there is evidence of documentation OR there is either de facto or perceived protection against forced evictions.

How do we calculate a slum?

- **Lack of durable housing.**

- 133 million people lack durable housing
- Half of them live in Asia
- This figure could increase by ≈25% when other building materials are considered

How do we calculate a slum?

- **Lack of sufficient living area.**

- Overcrowding a hidden form of homelessness
- 20% (401 million) lack sufficient living area
- 2/3 are from Asia. Half from Southern Asia

Physical expressions of slum

1. Lack of water, sanitation, overcrowded conditions, and non-durable housing structures measure physical expressions of slum conditions.
2. They focus attention on the circumstances that surround slum life, depicting deficiencies and casting poverty as an attribute of the environments in which slum dwellers live.
3. Expressed as a percentage

Legal expression: security of tenure

1. Security of tenure has to do with legality, which is not as easy to measure or monitor.
2. Tenure status of slum dwellers often depends on *de facto* or *de jure* rights – or lack of them.
3. This indicator has special relevance for measuring the denial and violation of housing rights, as well as the progressive fulfillment of these rights.

Operational Definitions

1. Water & sanitation

Access to improved water

- **Piped connection to house or plot**
- **Public stand pipe**
- **Bore hole**
- **Protected dug well**
- **Protected spring**
- **Rain water collection**
- **Bottle water**

Access to adequate sanitation

- Direct connection to public sewer
- Direct connection to septic tank
- Pour flush latrine
- Ventilated improved pit latrine
- Pit latrine with slab

2. Housing Durability & Sufficient Living Area

Housing durability

- Permanency of Structure
- Compliance of building codes
- Location of house (hazardous)

Sufficient living area

A house is considered to provide a sufficient living area for the household members if three or less people share the same room.

3. Secure tenure

- Evidence of documentation that can be used as proof of secure tenure status
- Either *de facto* or perceived / protection from forced evictions

r./UN-HABITAT & Gora Mboup

Data limitations

1. Water & sanitation

Access to improved water

- Good coverage
- Lack of categories
  Shared public
  No distinction between protected and not protected well
- Different reference dates

Access to adequate sanitation

- Good coverage
- Lack of categories
  -Shared toilet
  -Latrine covered or not
  -Pit Latrine vs.improved latrine
- Different reference dates

2. Housing Durability & Sufficient Living Area

Housing durability

Fair coverage for African, Latin and Asian countries

- Lack of categories
  -wall and roof
- Conditions of dwelling used for American and European countries

Sufficient living area

-Fair coverage for African, Latin and Asian countries
-Model has been developed to estimate overcrowding levels

3. Secure tenure

- Very weak coverage for all regions

UN HABITAT FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

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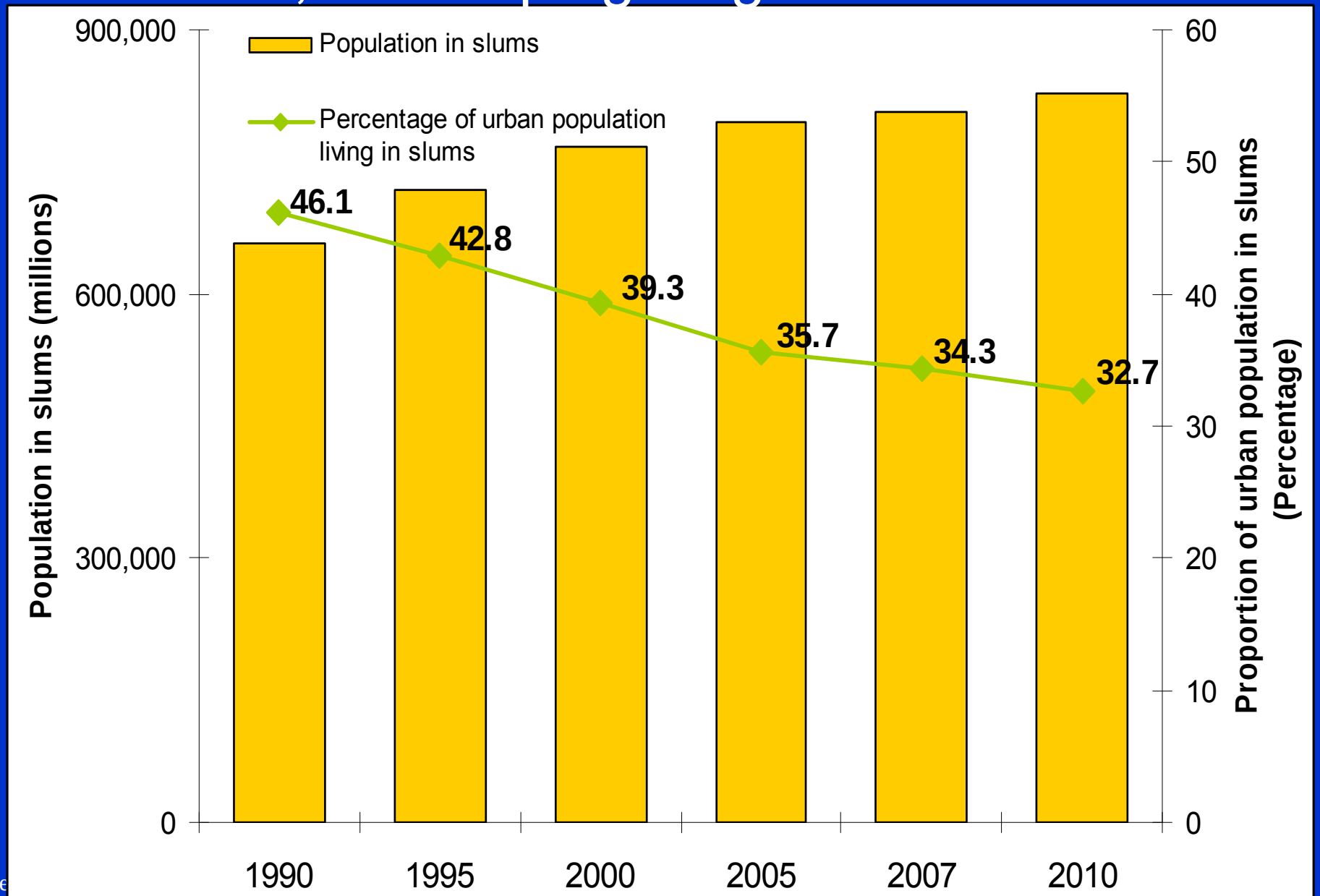
Reporting on the Progress of the MDG 7 – Target 11.

Checking policies that are succeeding in meeting the target and those that are off-track.

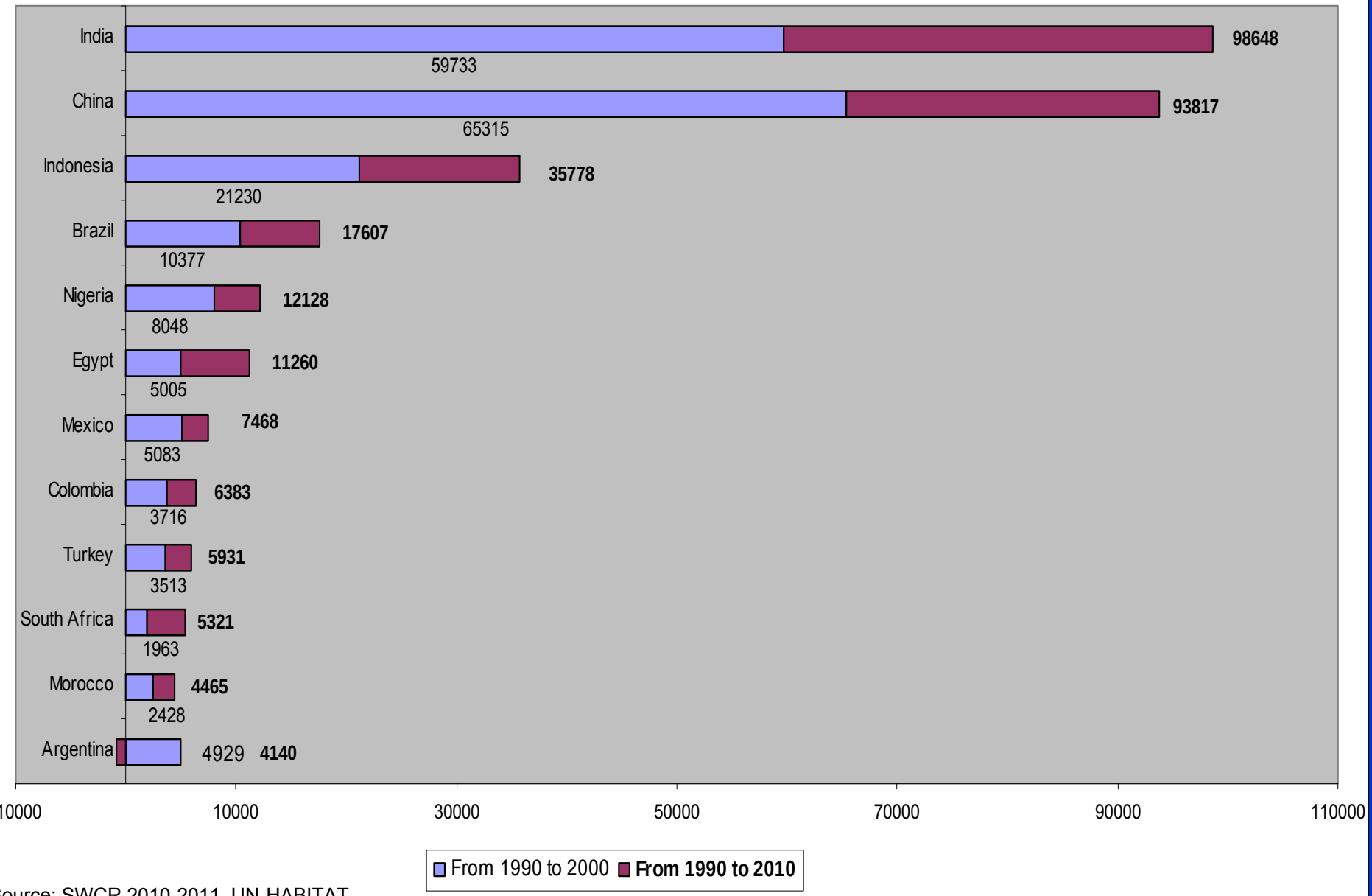
Population Living in Slums & Proportion Living in Slums, Developing Regions 1990-2010



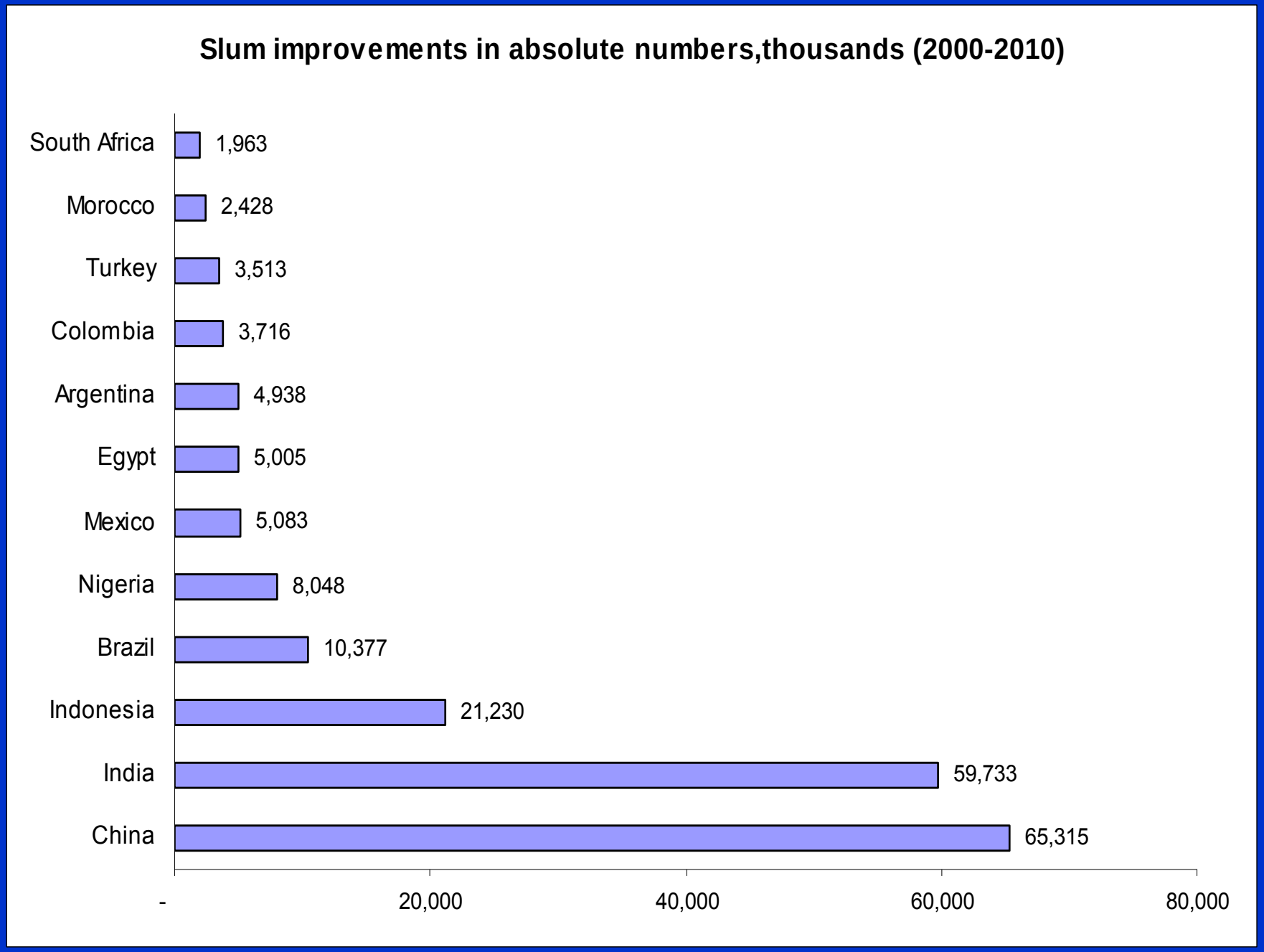
The most successful countries in improving slum

(in absolute numbers, thousands)

1990-2010

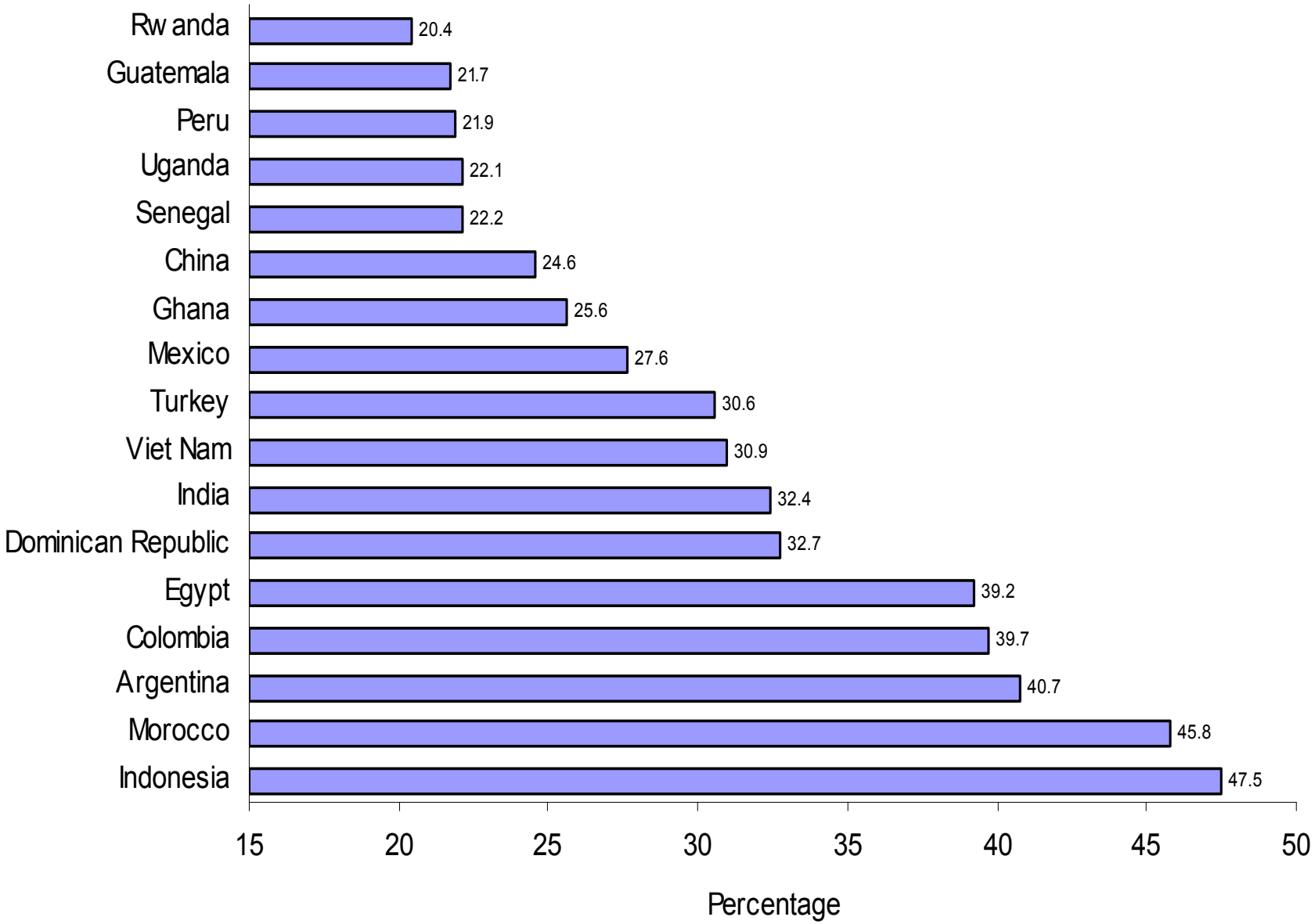


Source: SWCR 2010-2011, UN-HABITAT.



Source: SWCR 2010-2011, UN-HABITAT.

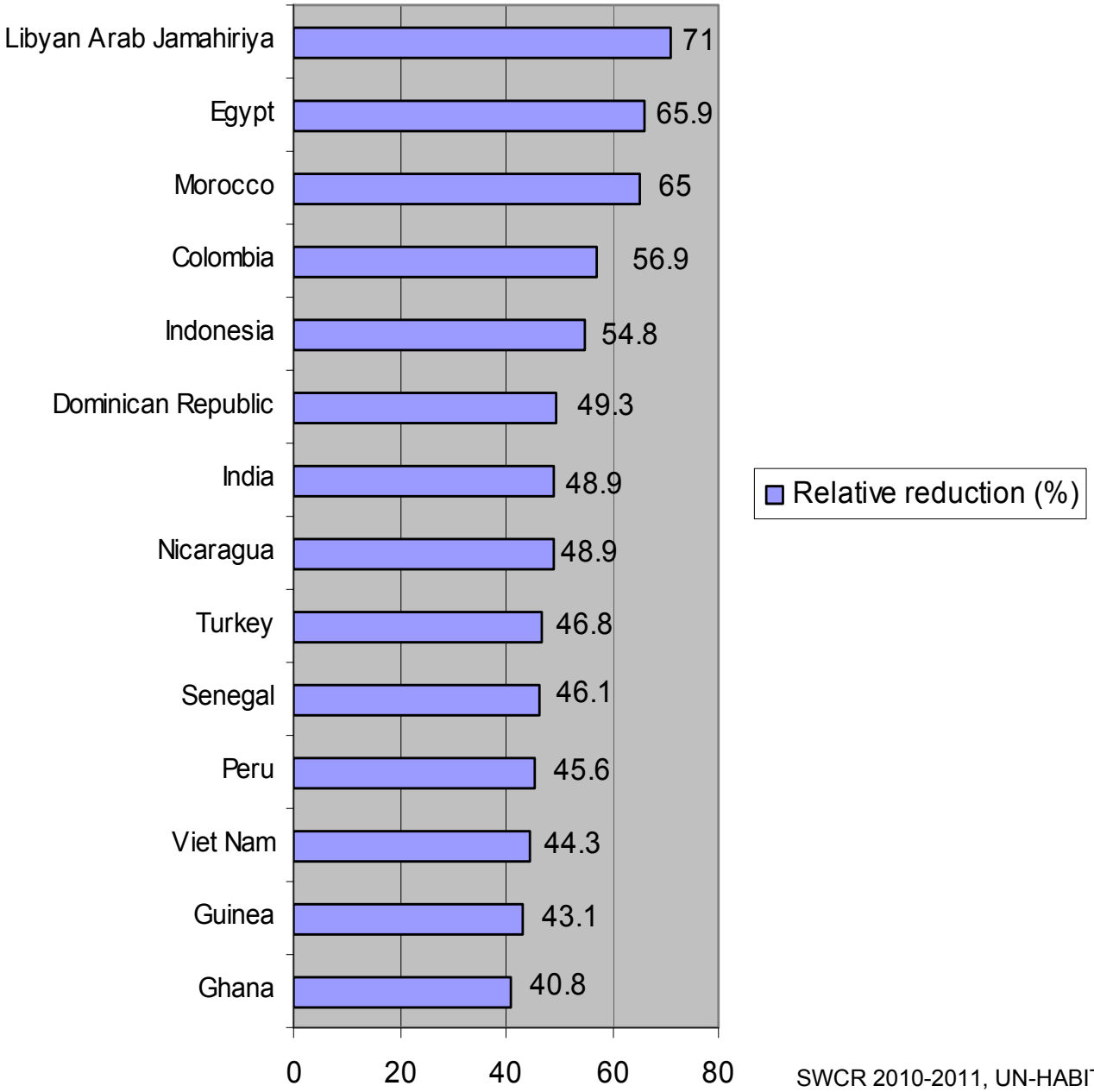
Relative Reduction in the Proportion of Slum Dwellers (2000 - 2010)



Source: SWCR 2010-2011, UN-HABITAT.

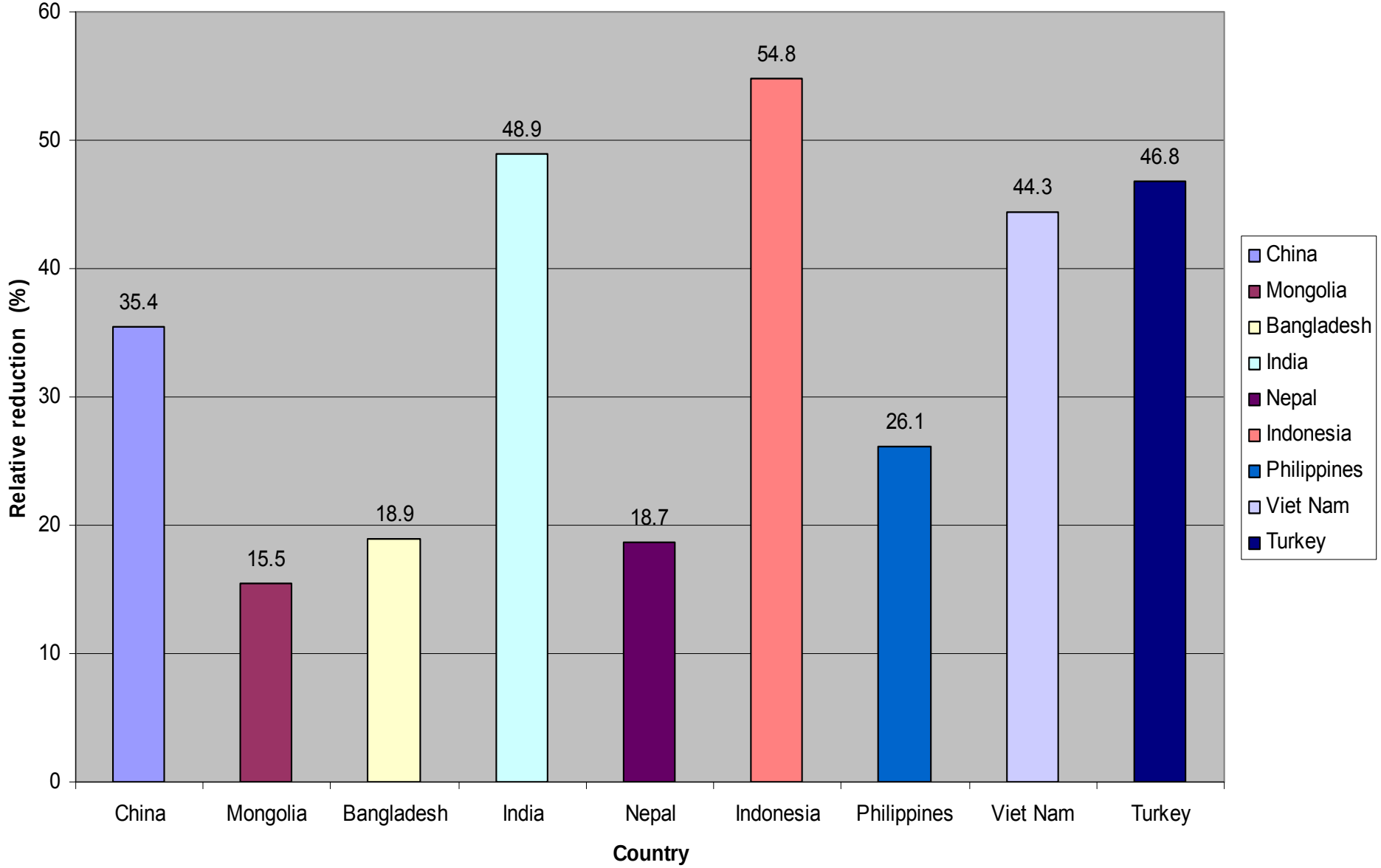
The most successful countries in improving slum

Relative reduction of the proportion of slum dwellers (1990 – 2010)

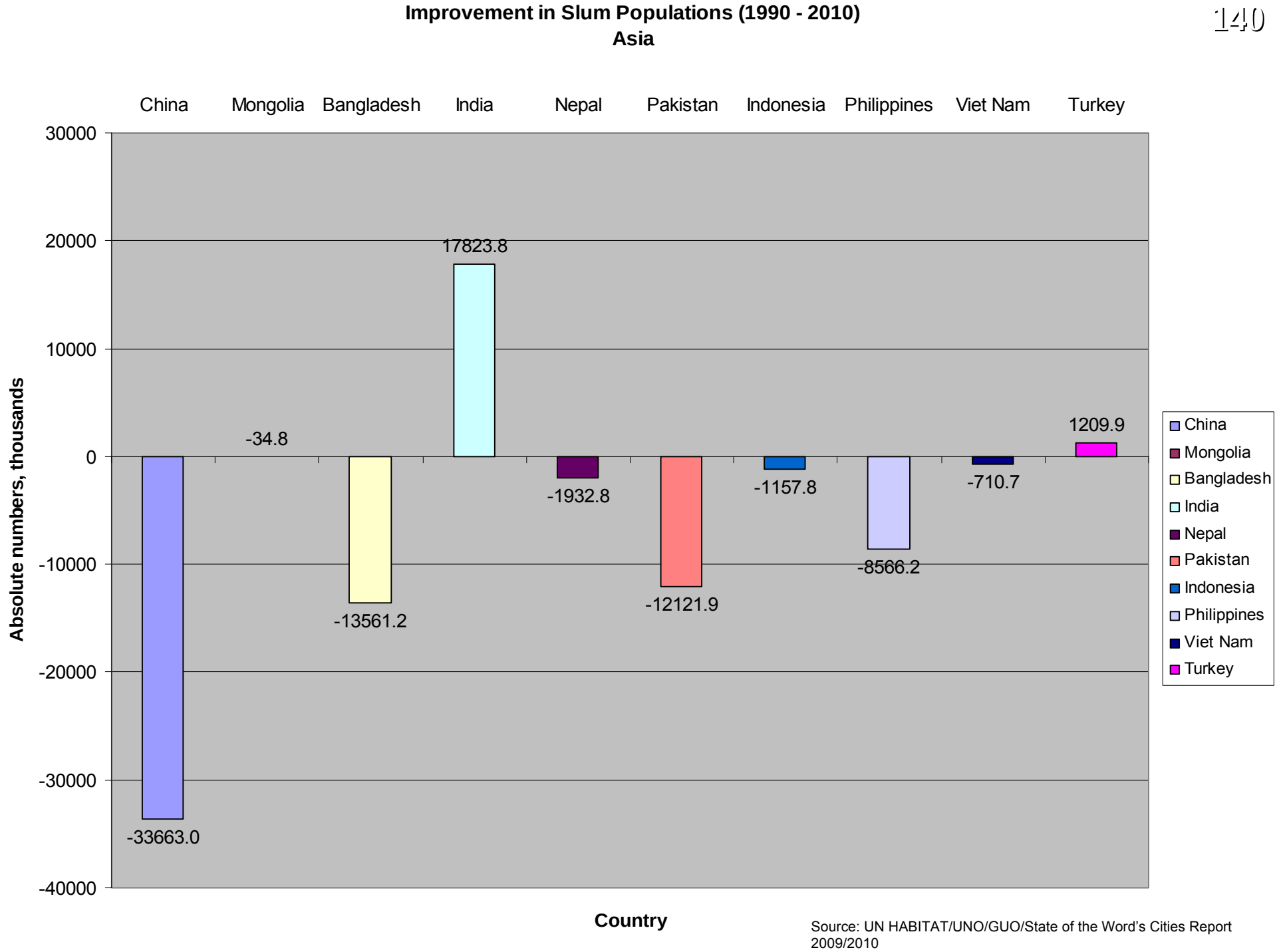


SWCR 2010-2011, UN-HABITAT.

Relative Reduction of the Proportion of Slum Dwellers (1990 - 2010)
Asia

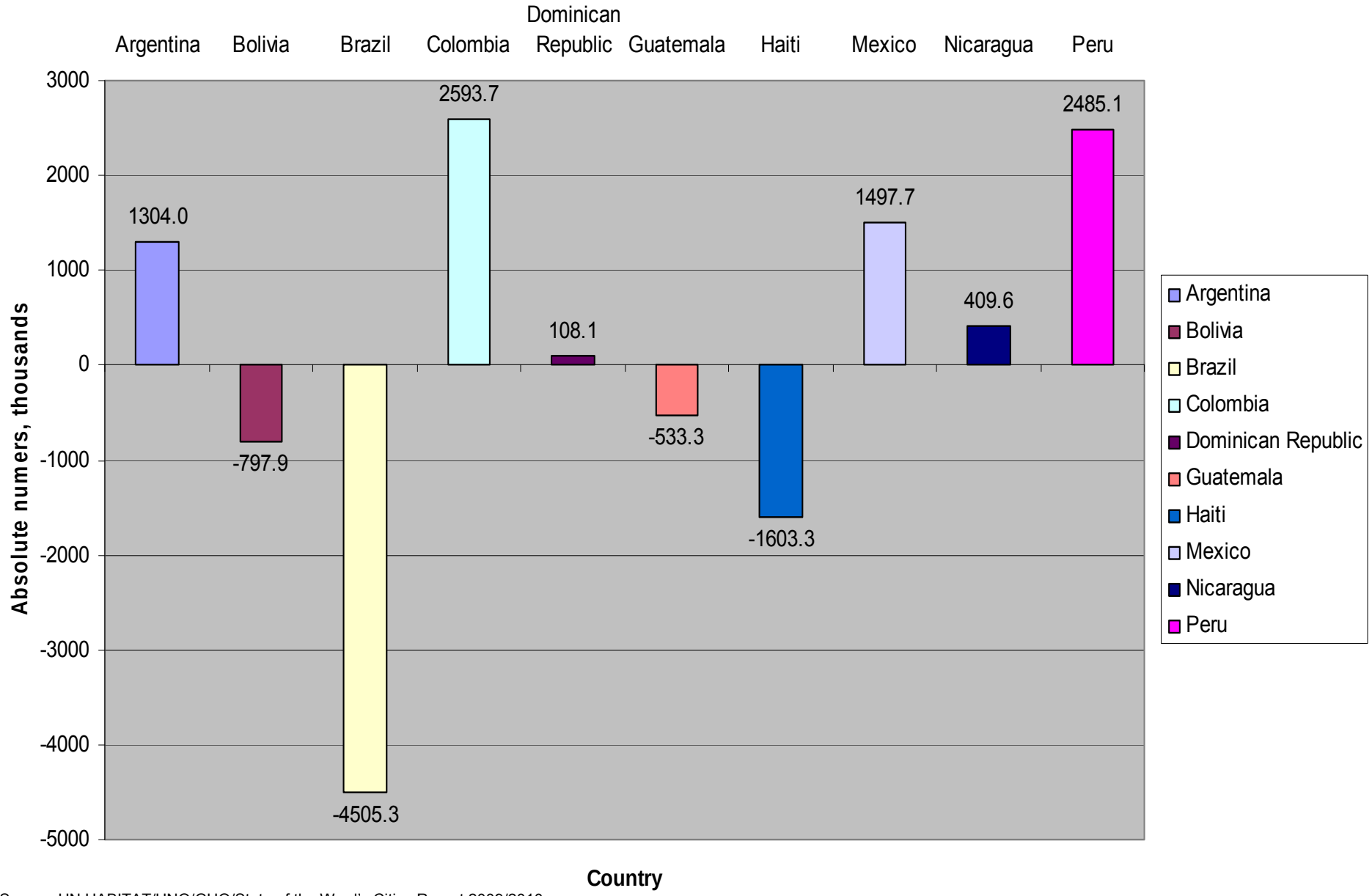


Source: UN HABITAT/UNO/GUO/State of the Word's Cities Report 2009/2010



Source: UN HABITAT/UNO/GUO/State of the Word's Cities Report 2009/2010

Improvement in Slum Populations (1990 - 2010)
Latin America



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Getting more accurate data at the household level:

Applying the principle of shelter deprivation and retrieving information at the household level.

Notion of shelter deprivation

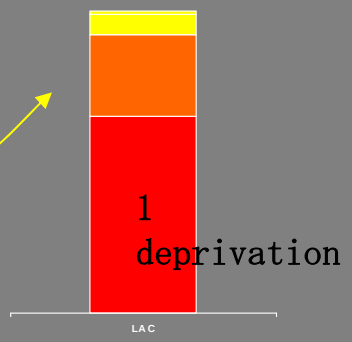
A simple alternative approach is to group slum households into categories that can be aggregated into:

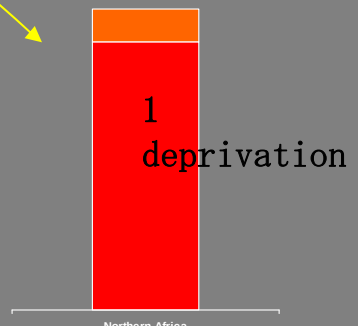
1. **moderately deprived (one shelter deprivation),**
2. **severely deprived (two shelter deprivations)**
3. **extremely severely deprived (three or more shelter deprivations)**
4. **with all possible combinations of types of deprivation.**

The State of the World's Slums

Not all slum dwellers suffer the same degree of deprivation

Region	1	2	3	4
Sub-Saharan A	50	32	15	3
LAC	65	27	7	1
Northern Africa	89	11	0	0





Limitation of the slum definition

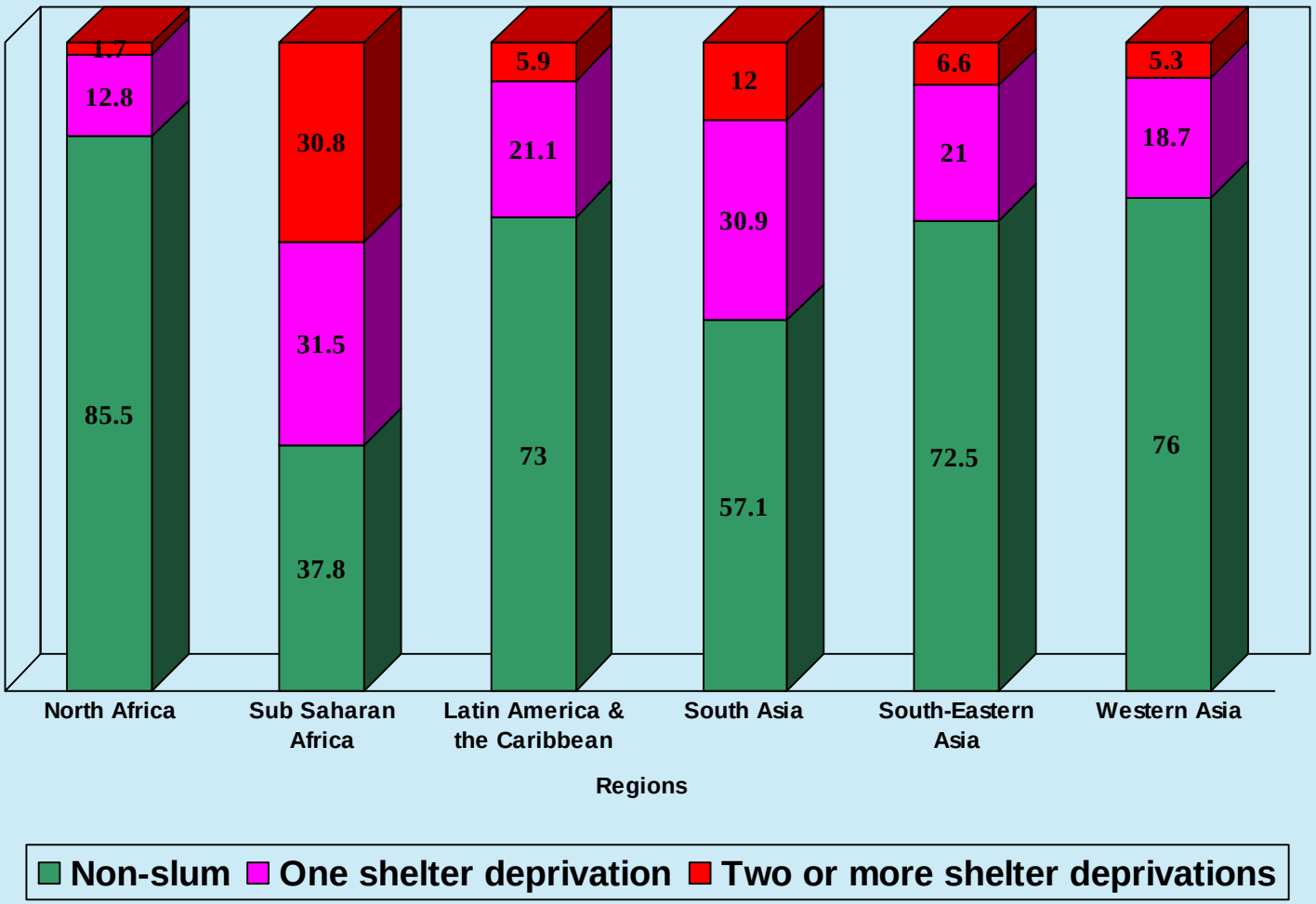
- **Defining slums by household-level shelter deprivations, however, does not fully capture the degree of deprivation experienced by a given household or slum community, or the specific needs of that community.**

- **The current definition masks which specific deprivations households experience, as well as the severity of combined deprivations, and creates a challenge for monitoring.**

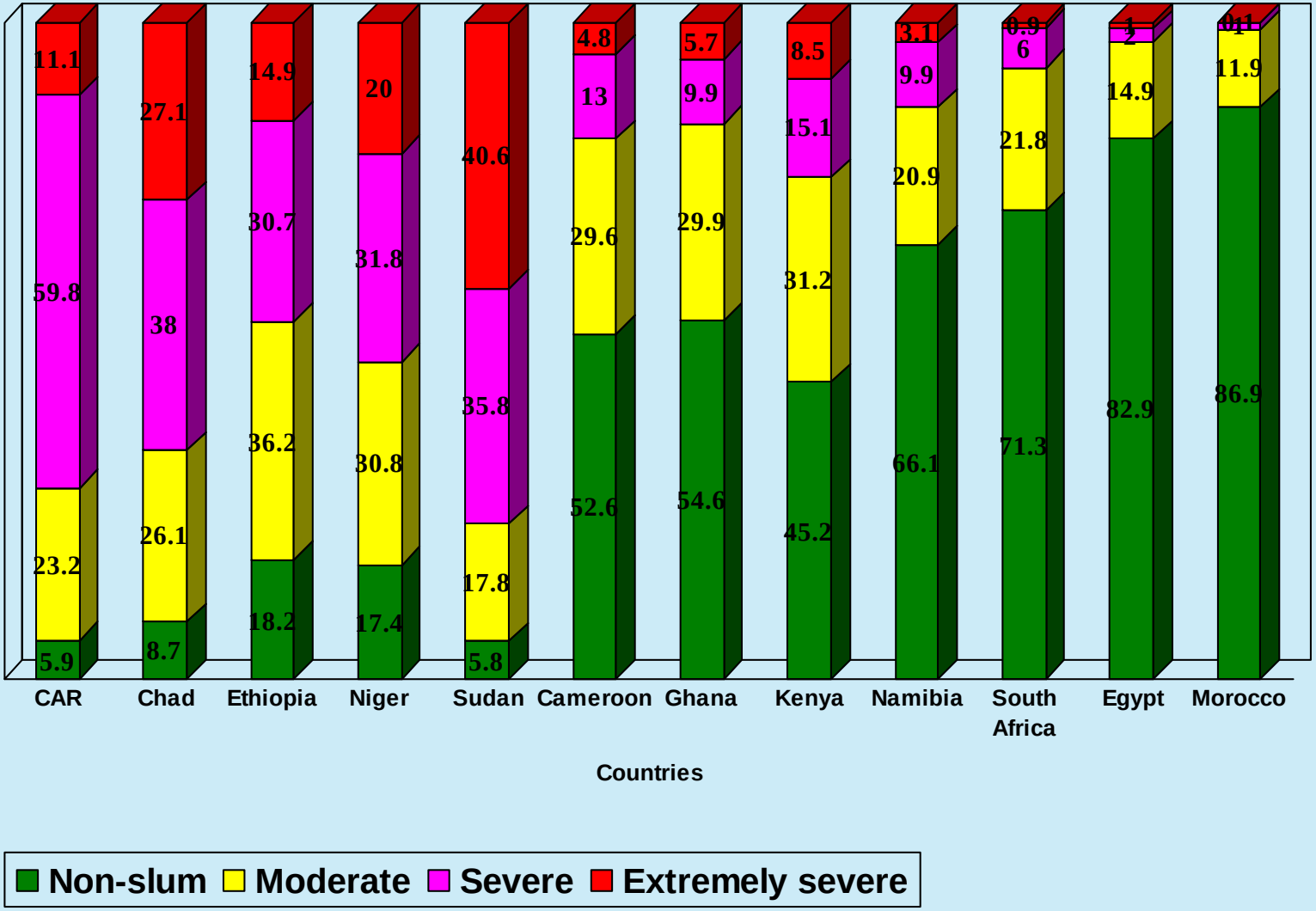
Shelter deprivations

1. No shelter deprivation
2. Moderate shelter deprivation
3. Severe shelter deprivation
4. Extreme shelter deprivation

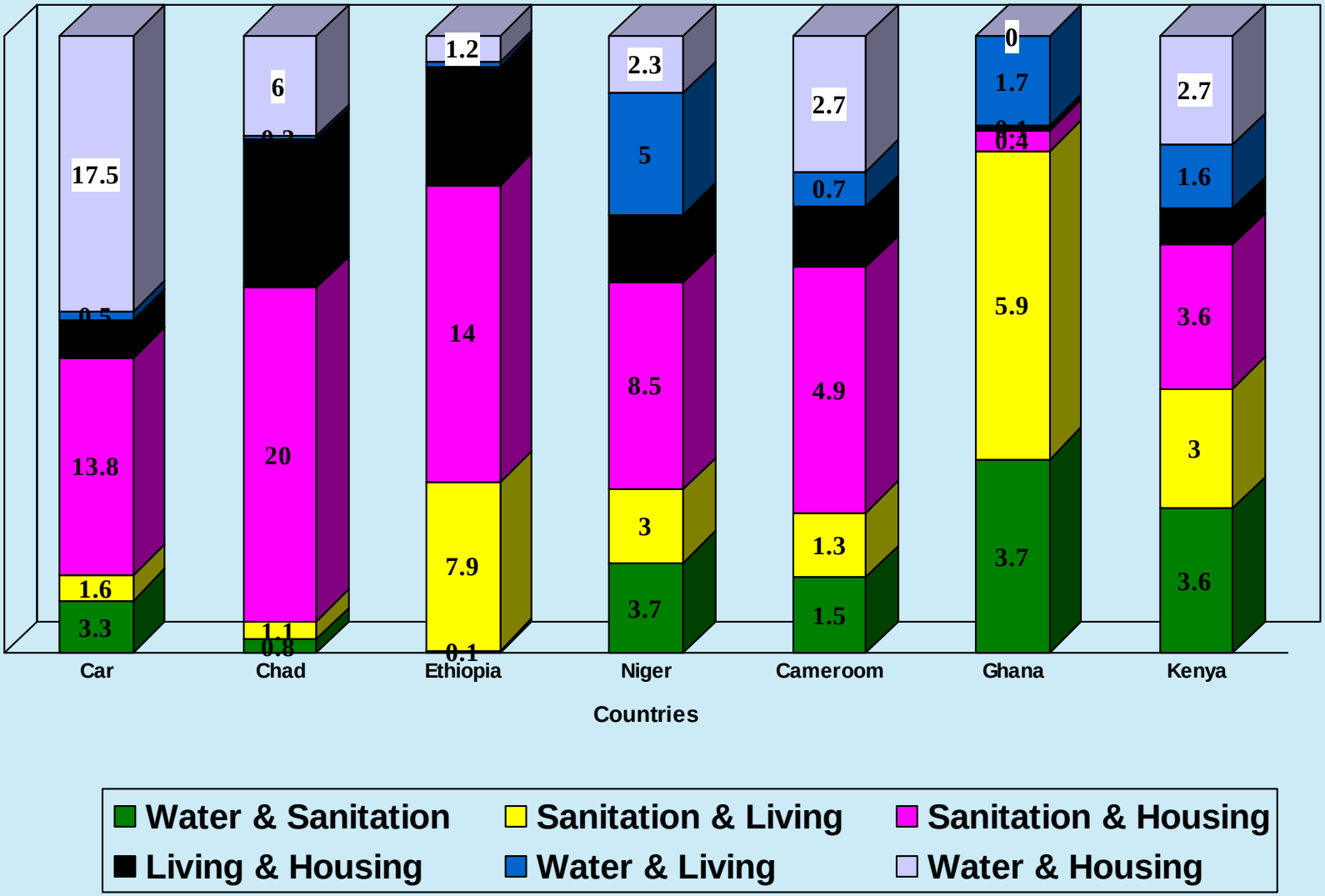
Distribution of households by degree of shelter deprivations



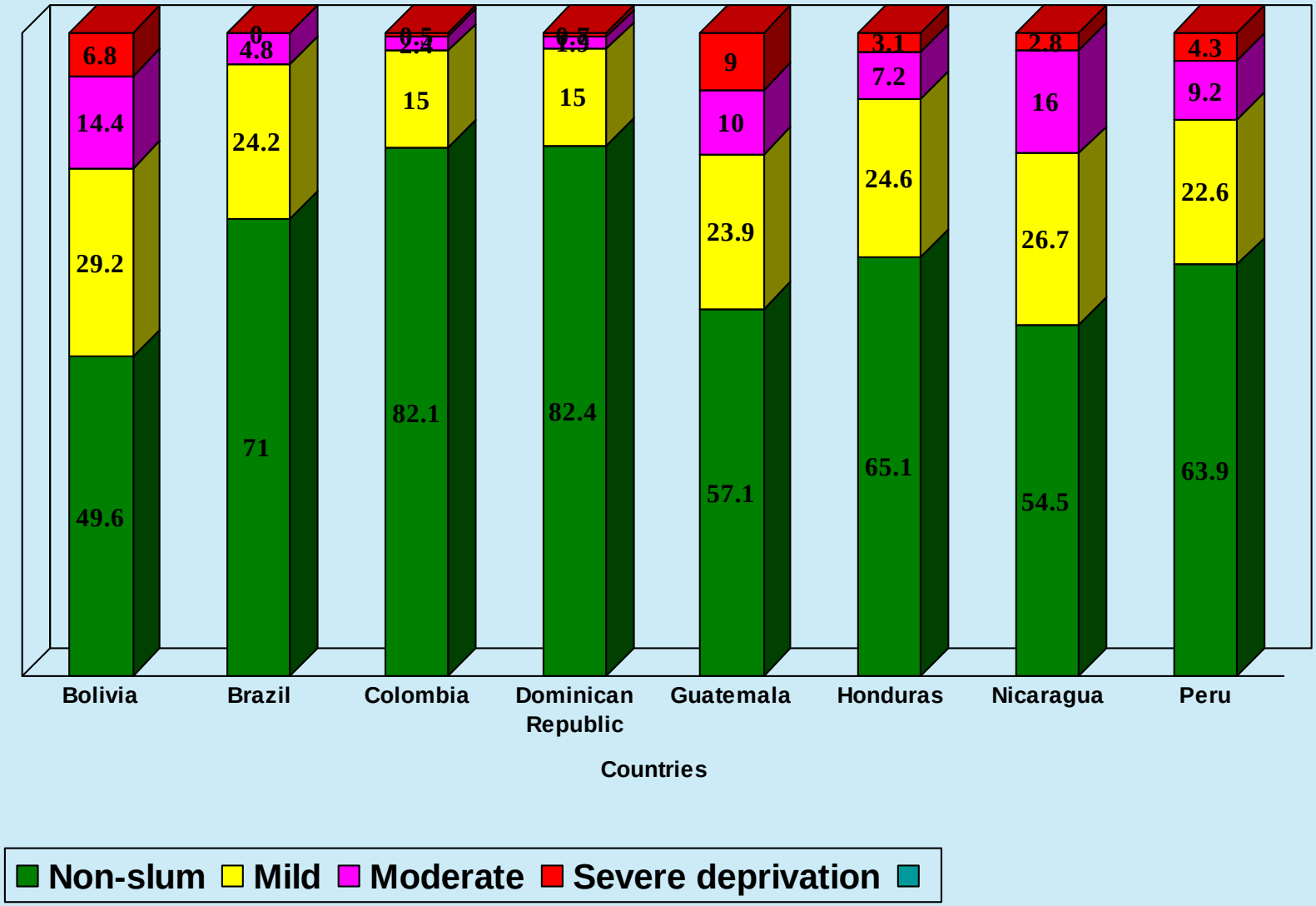
Distribution of households by degree of shelter deprivations (Africa)



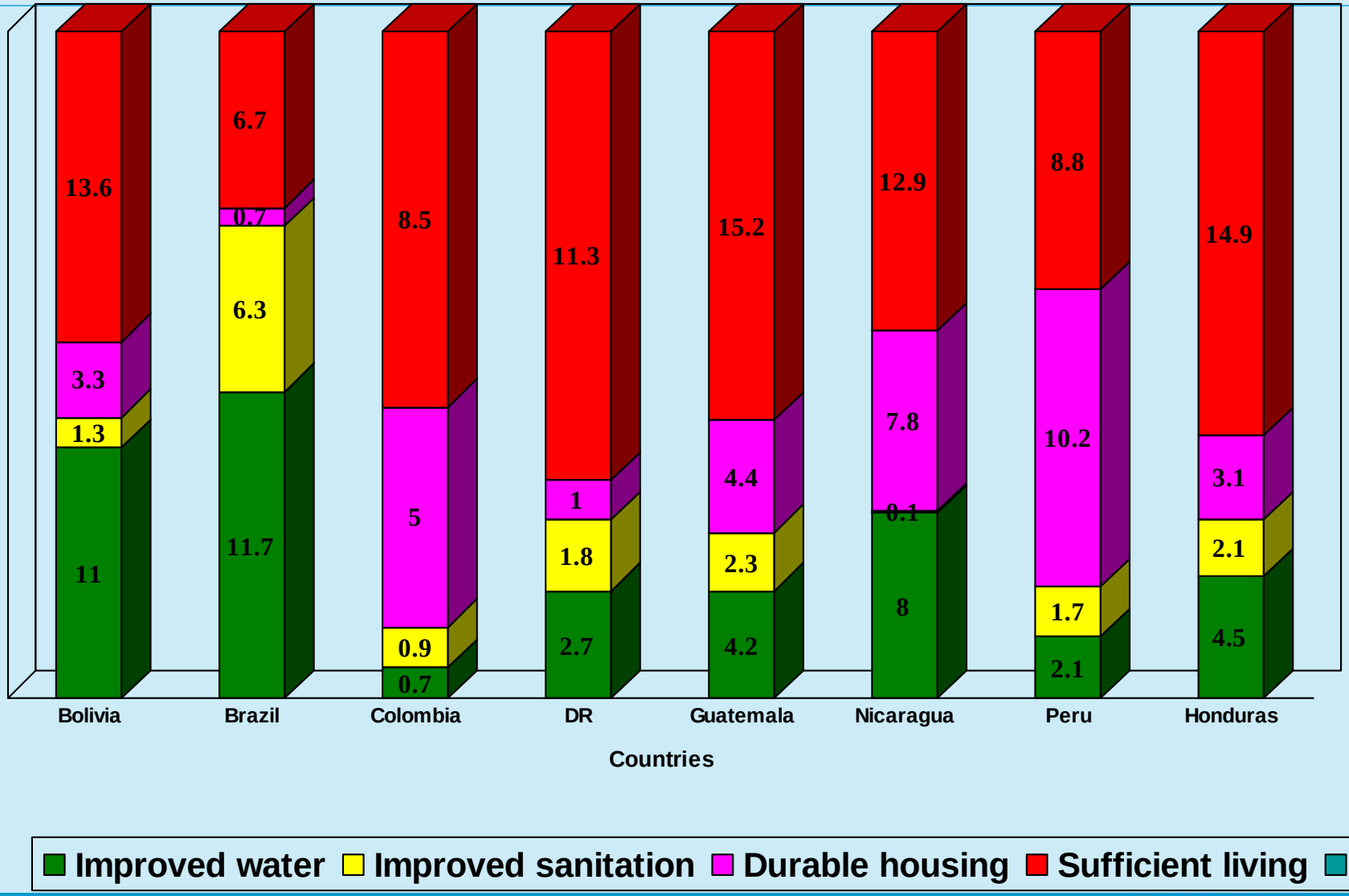
Distribution of slum households (severe deprivation) by type of shelter deprivation (Africa)



Distribution of households by degree of shelter deprivations (LAC)



Distribution of slum households (moderate deprivation) by type of shelter deprivation (LAC)



Improved water | Improved sanitation | Durable housing | Sufficient living

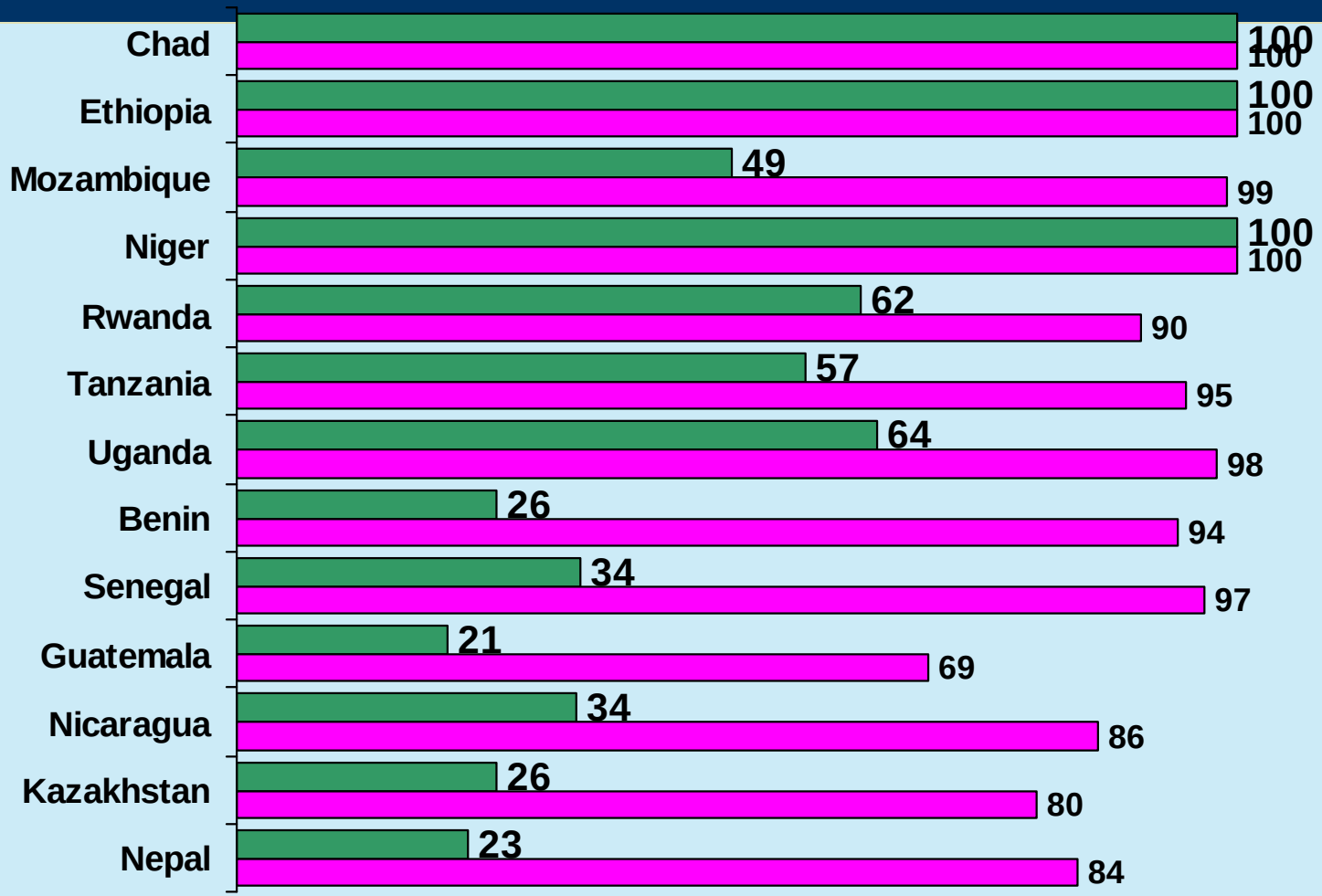
Geographical concentration and clustering of slums

- We can count slum dwellers with their shelter basic needs,
- but to implement efficiently assistance programmes for water, sanitation and housing we need to locate them.
- Are slum dwellers in the inner-city, the outskirts of the city or have they settled through the city with any specific location?
- Slum households with their type of deprivation can be located in a slum area as well as in a non-slum area within a given city.

Quick Bird Image of Migori city

Enumeration Area Boundaries, Migori

Percentage of non-slum and slum households living in slum area

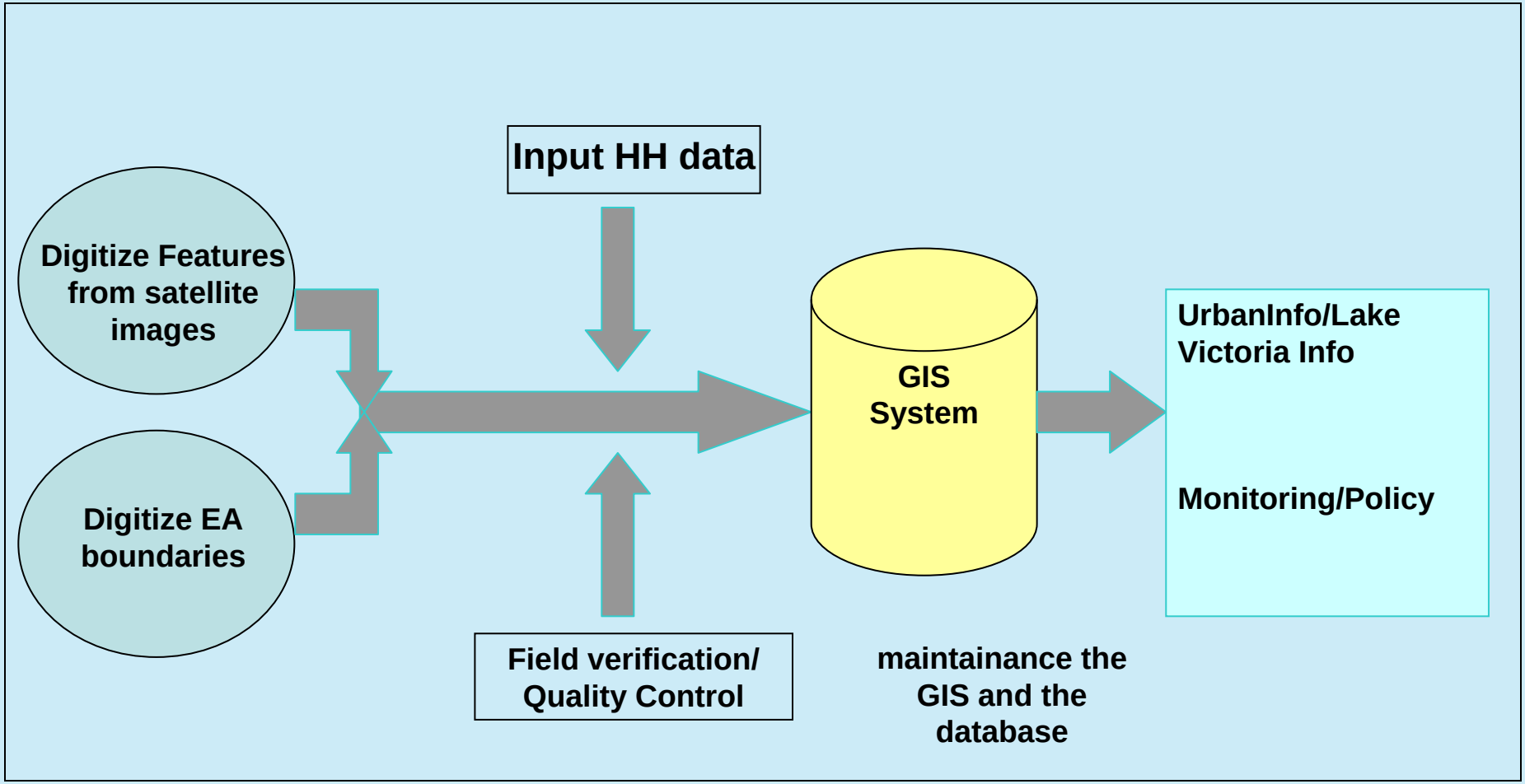


% of non-slum households living in slum area

% of slum households living in slum area

UN HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

Integrating household data and geographic information



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15/08/2006 10:38 AM

THANK YOU !

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