

**UN**  **HABITAT**  
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

# **From Housing Indicators to Urban Indicators**

## **Monitoring Global Urban Trends**

### **Mandate and Works of UN-HABITAT**

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# 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

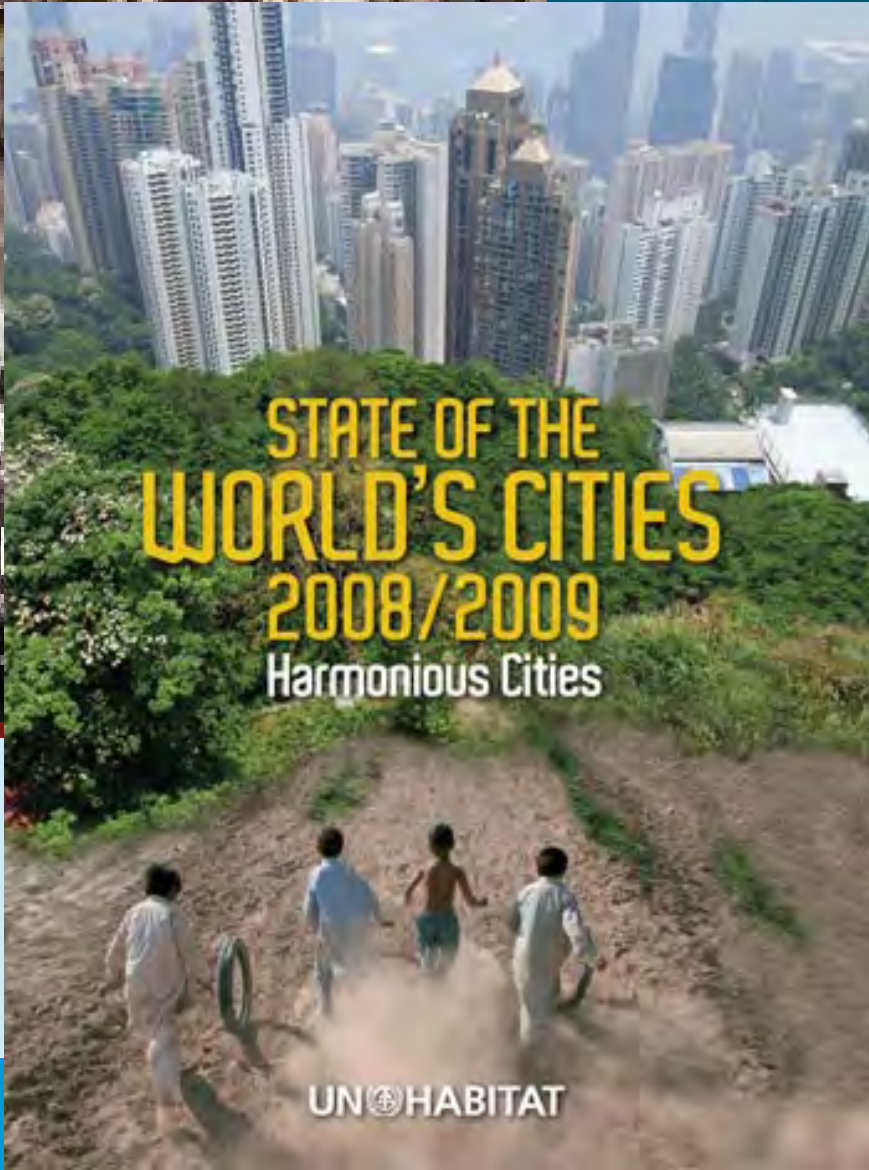


# THE STATE OF THE WORLD'S CITIES 2004/2005

Globalization and Urban Futures

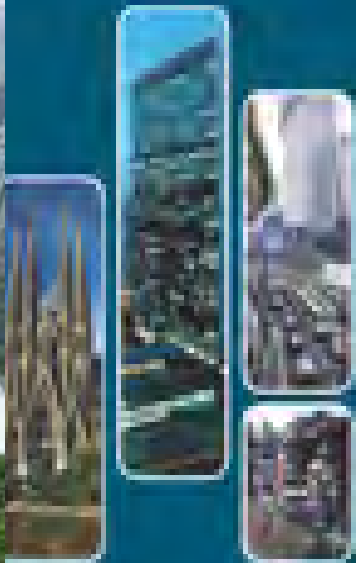
GLOBAL REPORT ON HUMAN SETTLEMENTS  
ENHANCING **URBAN**  
AND **S**

United Nations Human Settlements



## STATE OF THE WORLD'S CITIES 2008/2009 Harmonious Cities

UN-HABITAT



TAT  
FUTURE



# 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

## Slum Upgrading

"By 2002, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers" (Millennium Development Target No. 11)

Do	Don't
Promote good urban governance systems	Assume that slums will disappear automatically with economic growth
Establish enabling institutional frameworks involving all partners	Underestimate the role of local authorities, landowners, community leaders and residents
Implement and monitor pro-poor city development strategies	Separate upgrading from investment planning and urban management
Encourage initiatives of slum dwellers and recognize the role of women	Ignore the specific needs and contributions of women and vulnerable groups
Ensure secure tenure, consolidate occupancy rights and regularize informal settlements	Carry out unlawful forced evictions
Involve tenants and owners in finding solutions prioritizing collective interests	Discriminate against rental housing or promote a single tenure option
Adopt an incremental approach to upgrading	Impose unrealistic standards and regulations
Associate municipal finance, cross subsidies and beneficiary contributions to ensure financial viability	Rely on governmental subsidies or on full-cost recovery from slum dwellers
Design and negotiate relocation plans only when absolutely necessary	Invest public resources in massive social housing schemes
Combine slum upgrading with employment generation and local economic development	Consider slum upgrading solely as a social issue
Develop new urban areas by making land and trunk infrastructure available	Provide unaffordable infrastructure and services



**GOOD POLICIES MAKE ALL THE DIFFERENCE**

UNITED NATIONS HUMAN SETTLEMENTS PROGRAMME  
<http://www.unhabitat.org> [infohabitat@unhabitat.org](mailto:infohabitat@unhabitat.org)

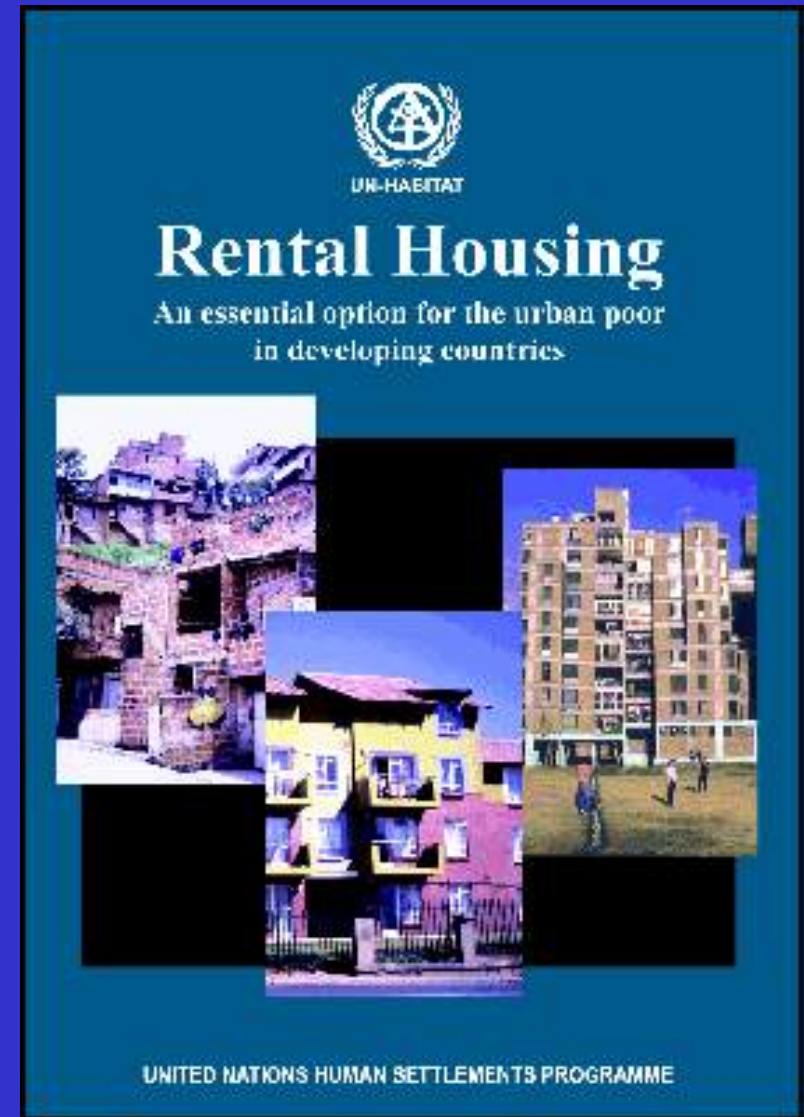
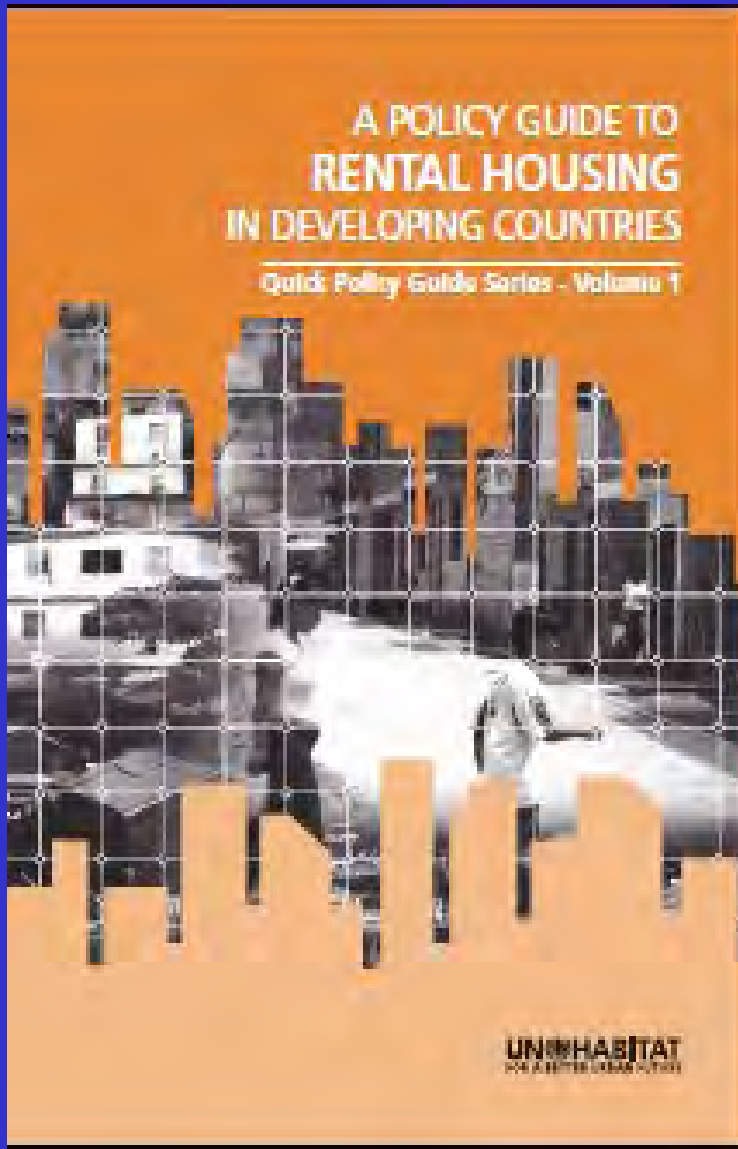


## A PRACTICAL GUIDE FOR CONDUCTING: HOUSING PROFILES



**UN-HABITAT**  
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

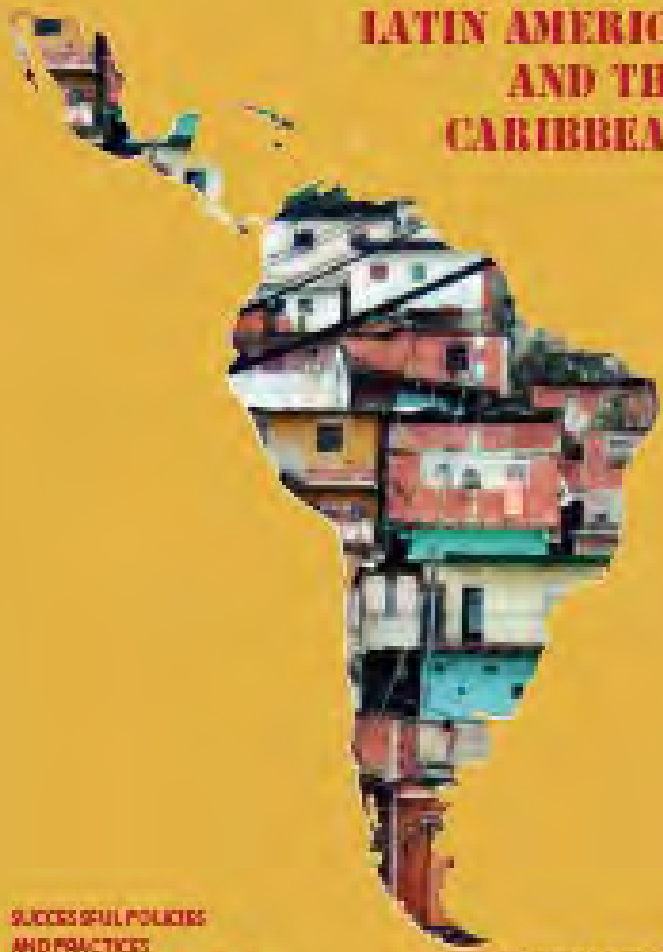
# *Sectoral Expertise: Housing*



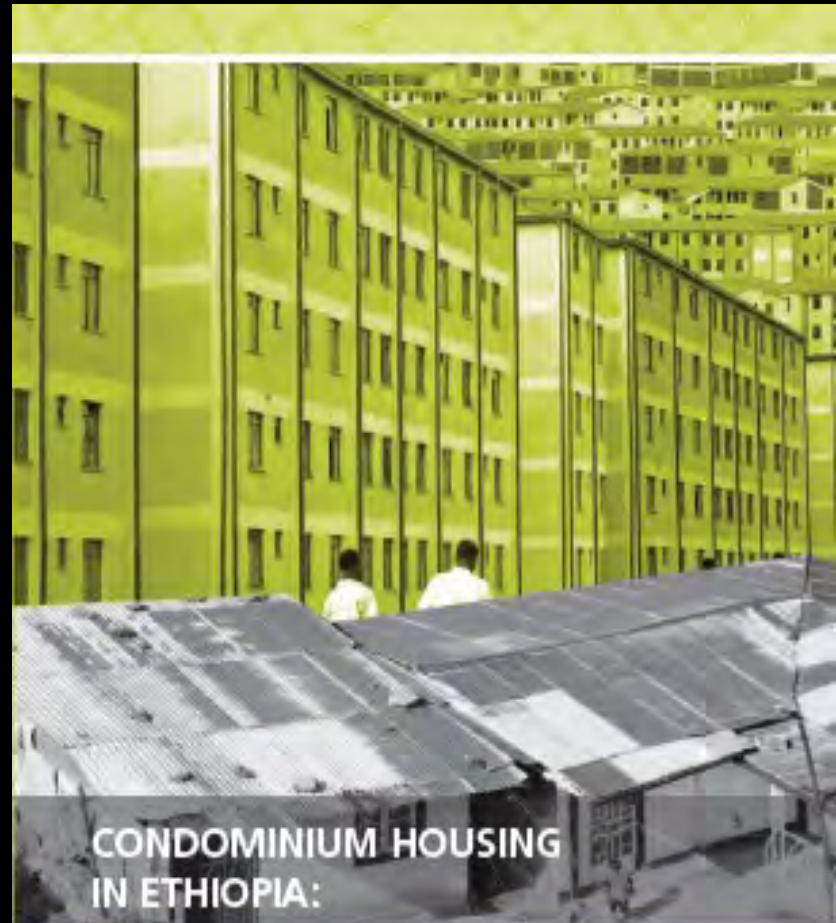
# Knowledge & Expertise in Housing



AFFORDABLE LAND  
AND HOUSING IN  
LATIN AMERICA  
AND THE  
CARIBBEAN



SUCCESSFUL POLICIES  
AND PRACTICES  
ACHIEVING HOUSING FOR ALL



CONDOMINIUM HOUSING  
IN ETHIOPIA:

The Integrated Housing  
Development Programme





# UNHRP Report Series

**Housing Rights Legislation**

United Nations Human Rights Programme (UN-HABITAT)  
Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)

**International Instruments on Housing Rights**

United Nations Human Rights Programme (UN-HABITAT)  
Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)

**National Housing Rights Legislation**

United Nations Human Rights Programme (UN-HABITAT)  
Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)

**Compilation of Selected Adjudication on Housing Rights**

United Nations Human Rights Programme (UN-HABITAT)  
Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)

**Indigenous peoples' right to adequate housing**  
A global overview

United Nations Human Rights Programme (UN-HABITAT)  
Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)

**Monitoring housing rights**

Developing a set of indicators to monitor the full and progressive realization of the human right to adequate housing


United Nations Human Rights Programme (UN-HABITAT)  
Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)





SHELTER FOR ALL

United Nations Human Settlements Programme

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[Housing rights](#)[Why housing rights?](#)[Background](#)[Programme focus](#)[Partnerships](#)[Initiatives](#)[Activities](#)[Resolutions](#)[Knowledge Bank](#)[Publications](#)[News](#)[Press releases](#)[Contact us](#)

## 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...](#)

### LINKS

- [Office of the High Commissioner for Human rights](#)

### PUBLICATIONS

- [International Instruments on Housing Rights](#)
- [Indigenous Peoples' Right to Adequate Housing: A Global Overview](#)

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### HOUSING RIGHTS NEWS



#### **UN Special Envoy on Zimbabwean evictions briefs Security Council**

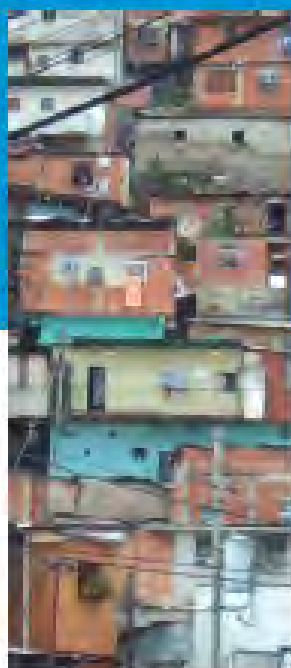
New York - 27/07/2005

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.



## 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

**UN HABITAT**  
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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



© UN-Habitat / G. M. / UN-Habitat

#### In Brief

There are over 1 billion slum dwellers globally and their number is expected to rise over the next 30 years to about 2 billion. In response, UN-Habitat is mobilising a global coalition of partners to address the challenges presented by unsustainable urbanisation.

UN-Habitat's vision is "to help attain by 2015 the necessary conditions for sustained international and national efforts to stabilize the growth of slums and to set the stage for the subsequent reduction of the number of slum dwellers and removal of the worst form of informal urban slum (slums)".

This vision, derived from the Millennium Development Goals, requires systemic reform to improve access to land and housing for all.

#### Strategy

UN-Habitat supports national and local governments and Habitat Agenda partners to put in place better land and housing policies. The agency is focusing on three outcomes:

1. Supporting enabling land and housing reforms
2. Increased security of tenure
3. Protecting slum dwellers and slum prevention policies

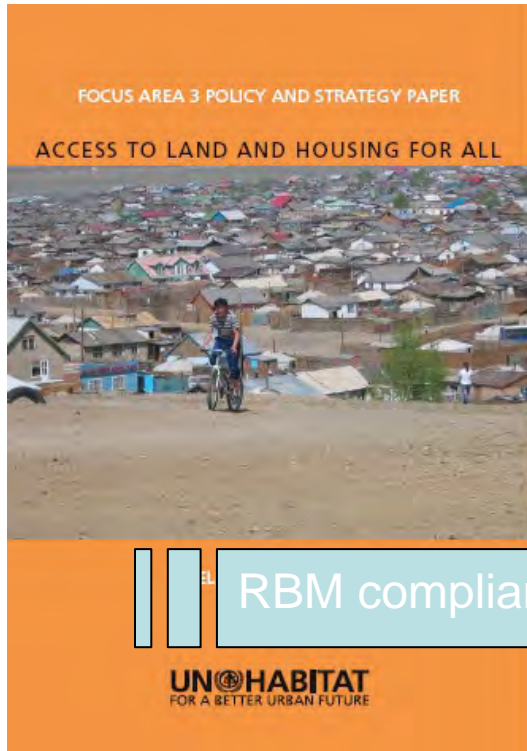
#### Actions

There are a number of important activities in the UN-Habitat approach:

- Promoting alternatives to eviction
- Producing a major new global policy paper on housing
- Developing new land tools to implement pro-poor land policies
- Promoting a range of land rights rather than just individual titles
- Strengthening the UN system's capacity to address housing, land, and property issues after conflict or a natural disaster has occurred

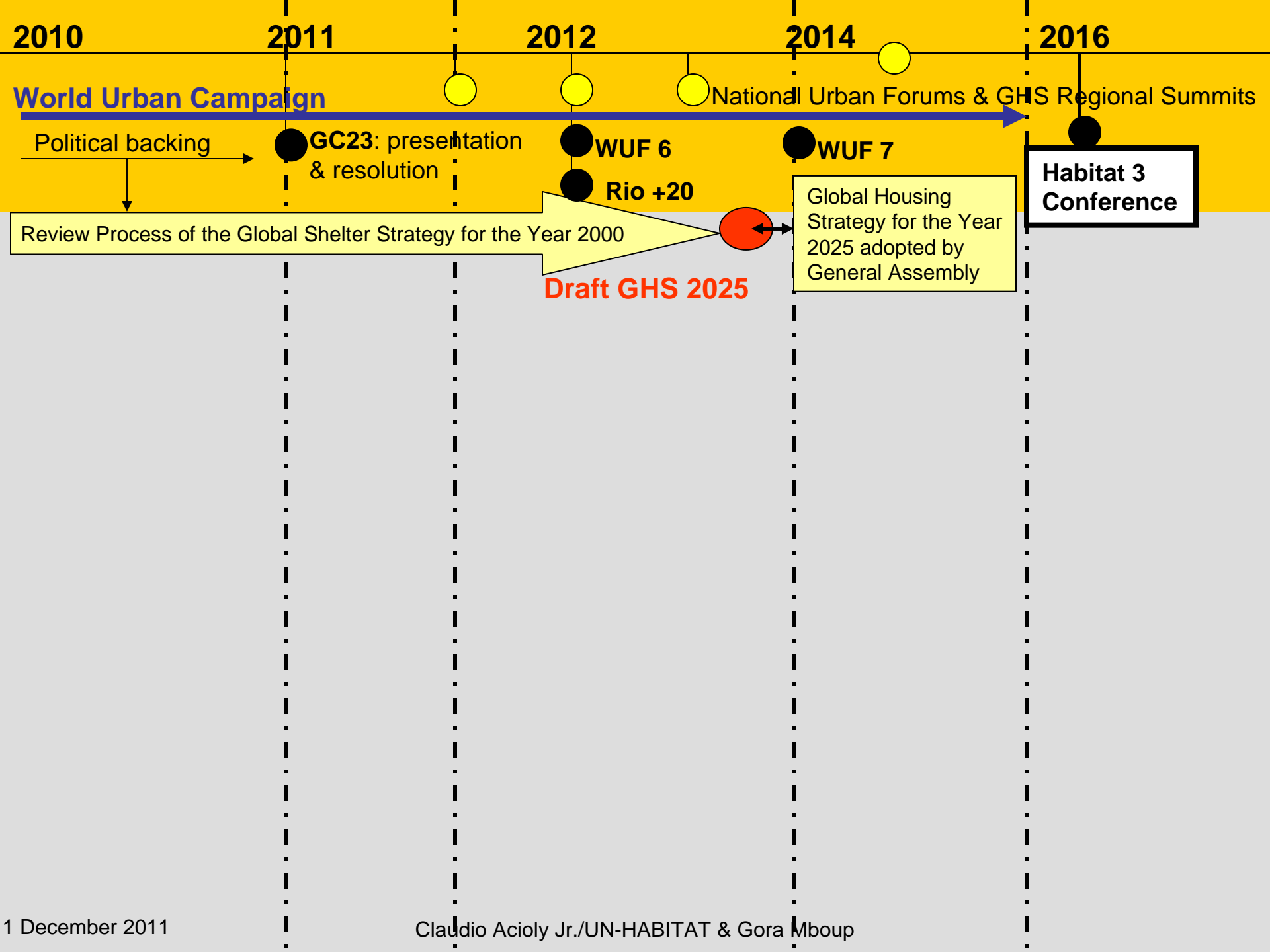
UN-Habitat continues to promote ways to decrease or adapt to the risks associated with global climate change. All activities are gender-responsive.

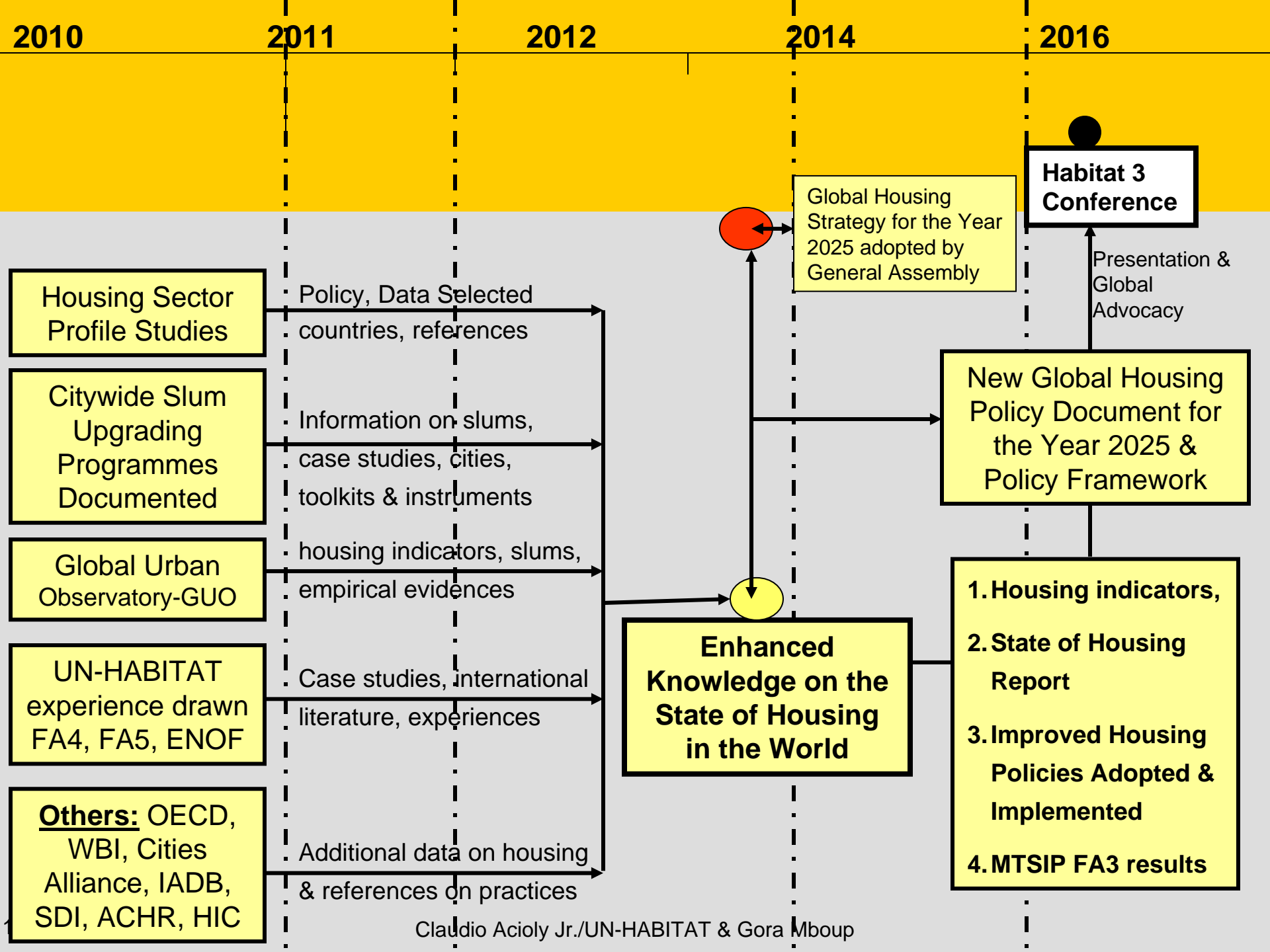
# From Strategy to Programme Response



RBM compliance







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# 3.

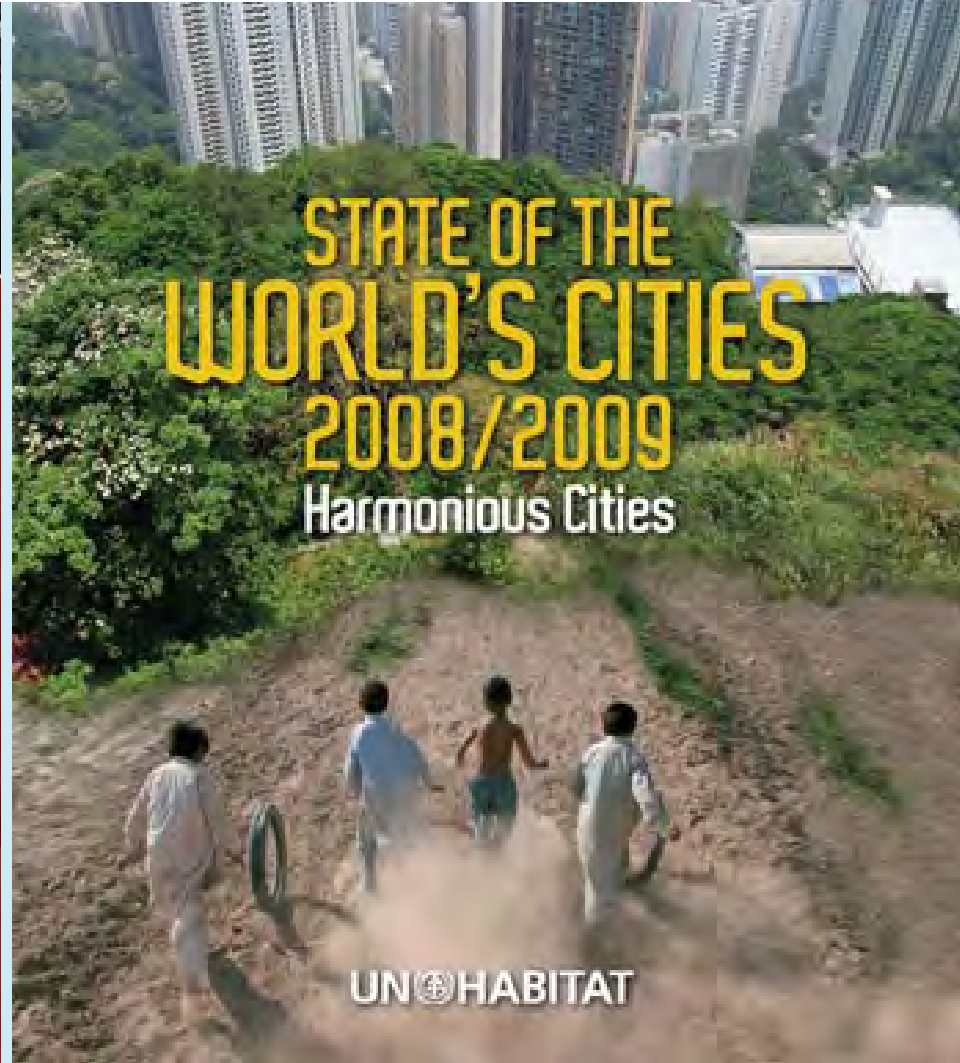
## Global Urban Observatory- GUO & Monitoring Urban Trends:

**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



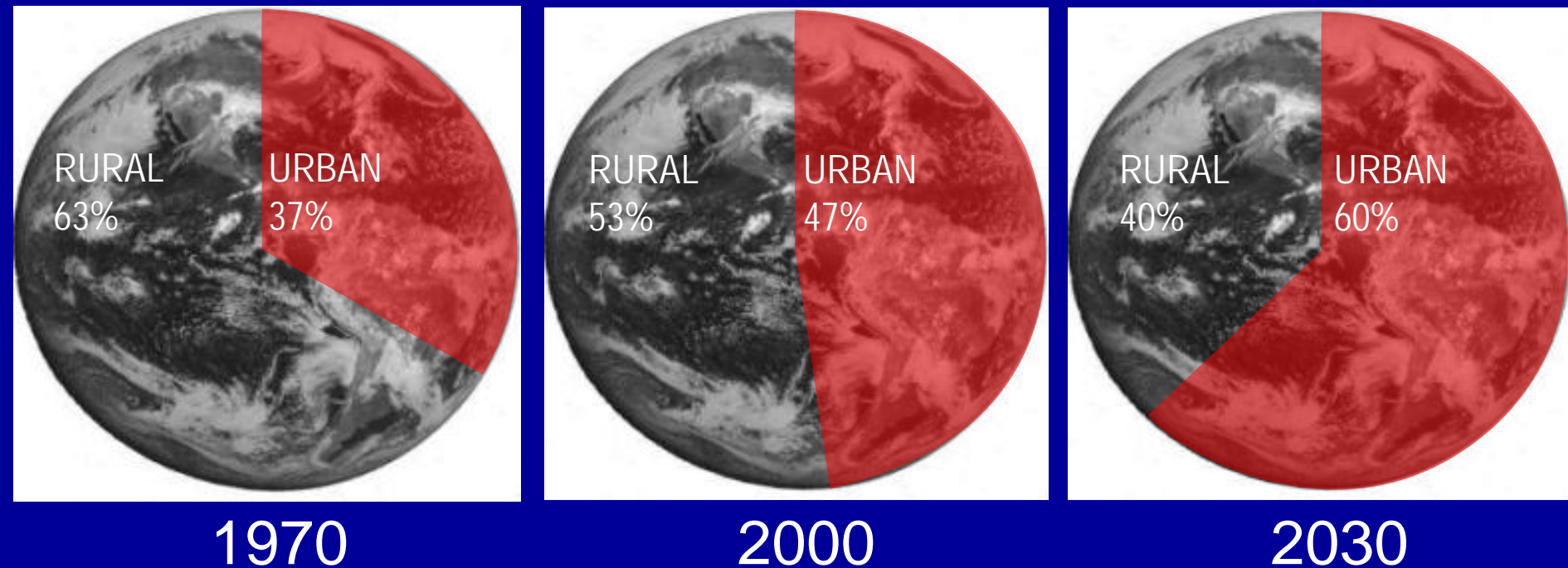
GLOBAL REPORT ON HUMAN SETTLEMENTS 2007  
ENHANCING **URBAN SAFETY AND SECURITY**

United Nations Human Settlements Programme

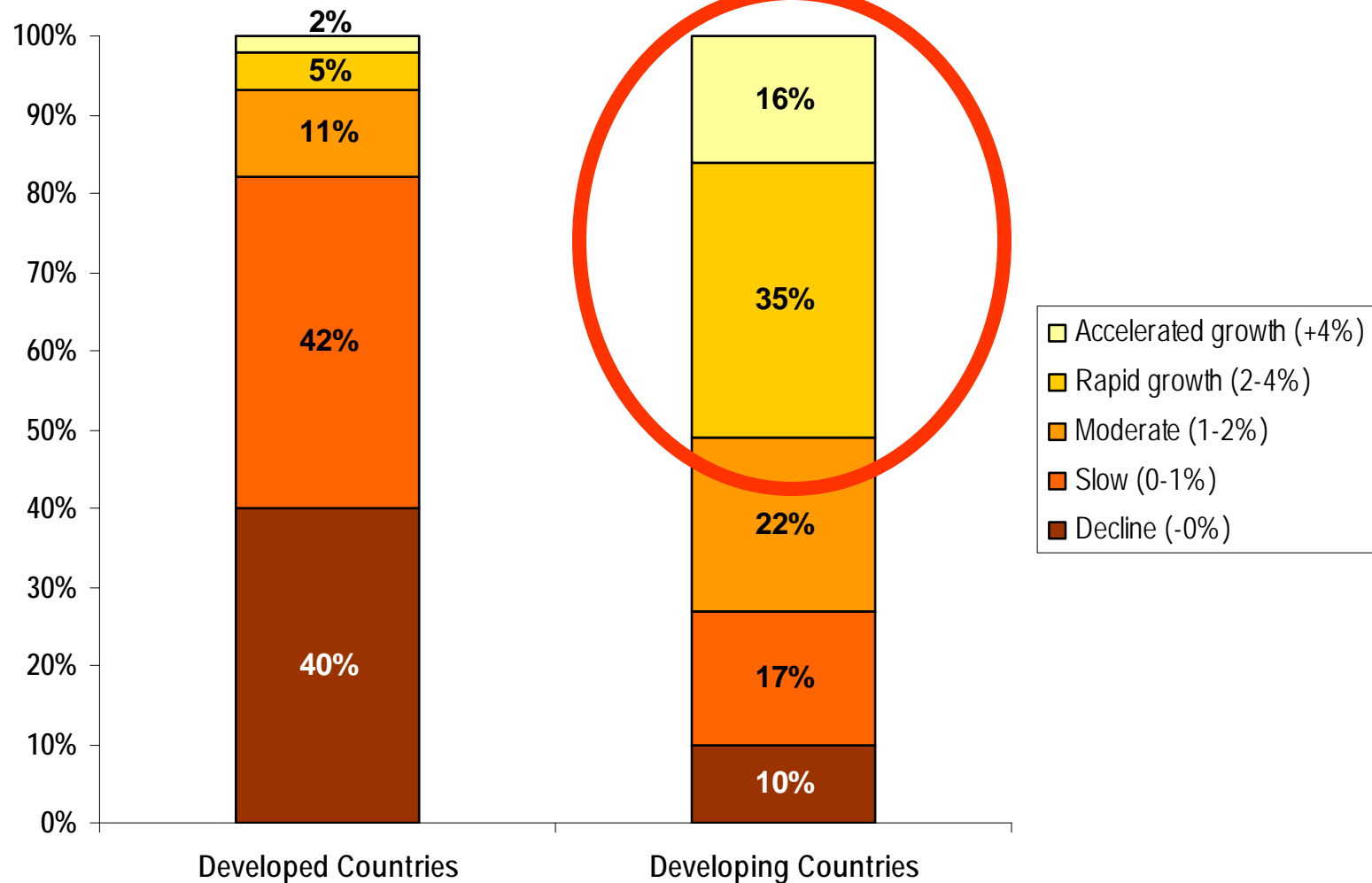
UN HABITAT

# RAPID URBANIZATION

## GLOBAL POPULATION RURAL/URBAN

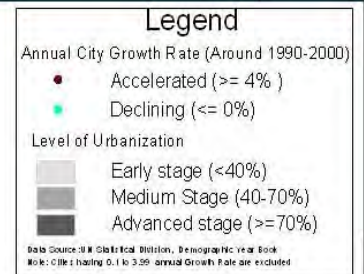
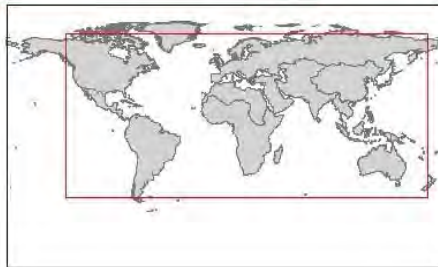
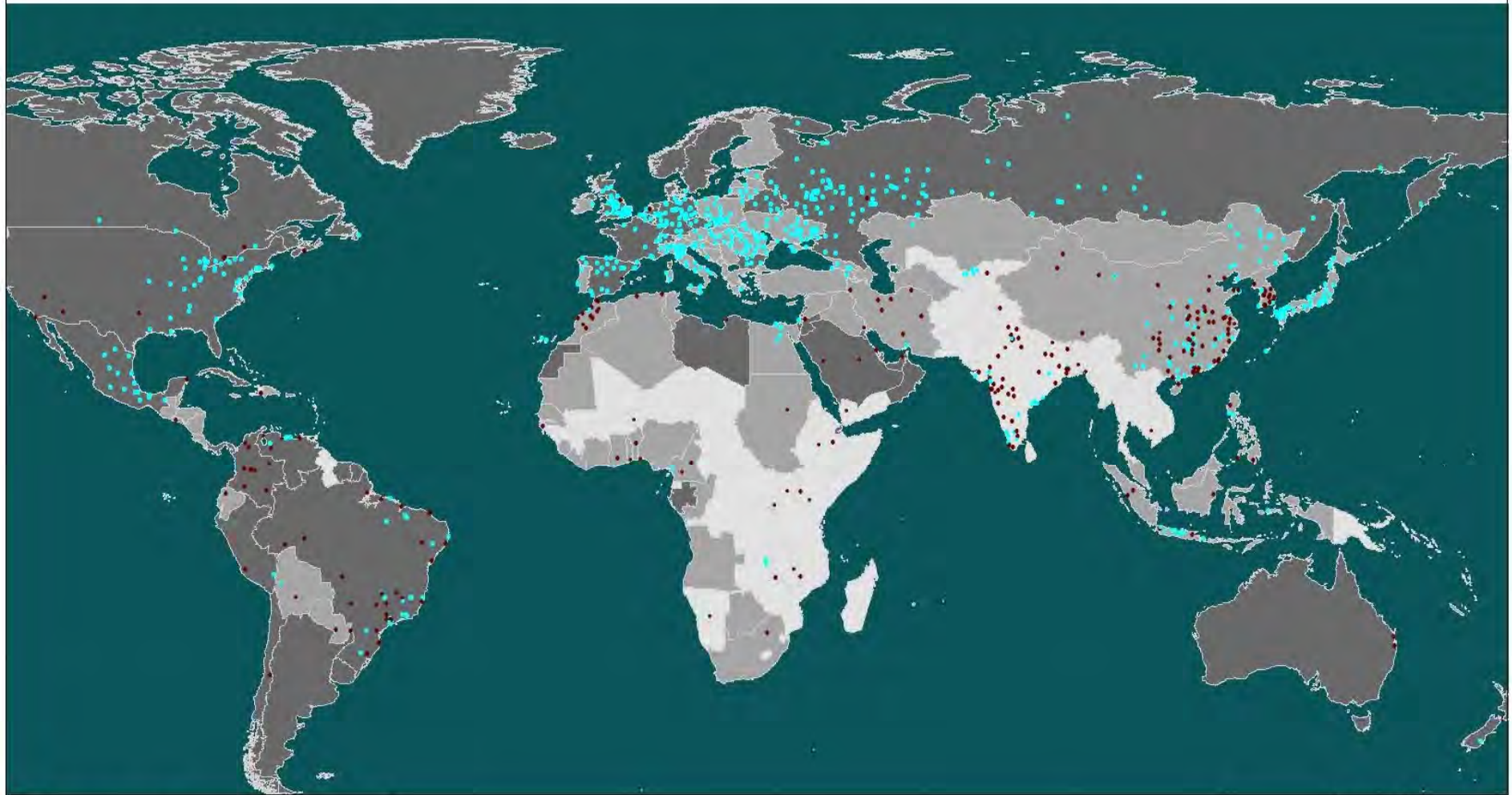


# Urban growth by region

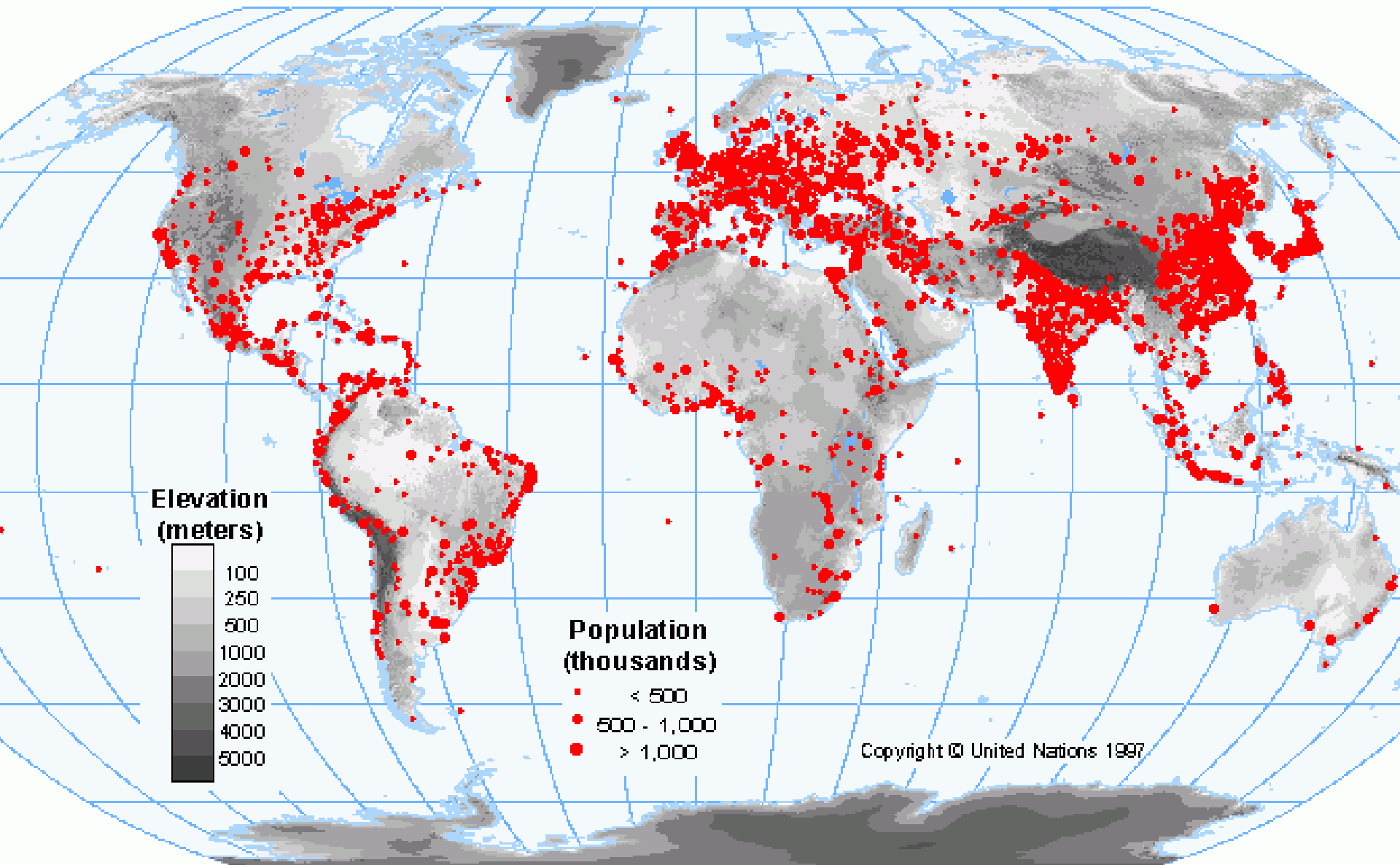


- In the North, almost half of the cities are declining
- In the South, more than half of cities are growing very fast
- Developing world cities growing 10 times faster

# Population Growth and Decline of The World's Cities



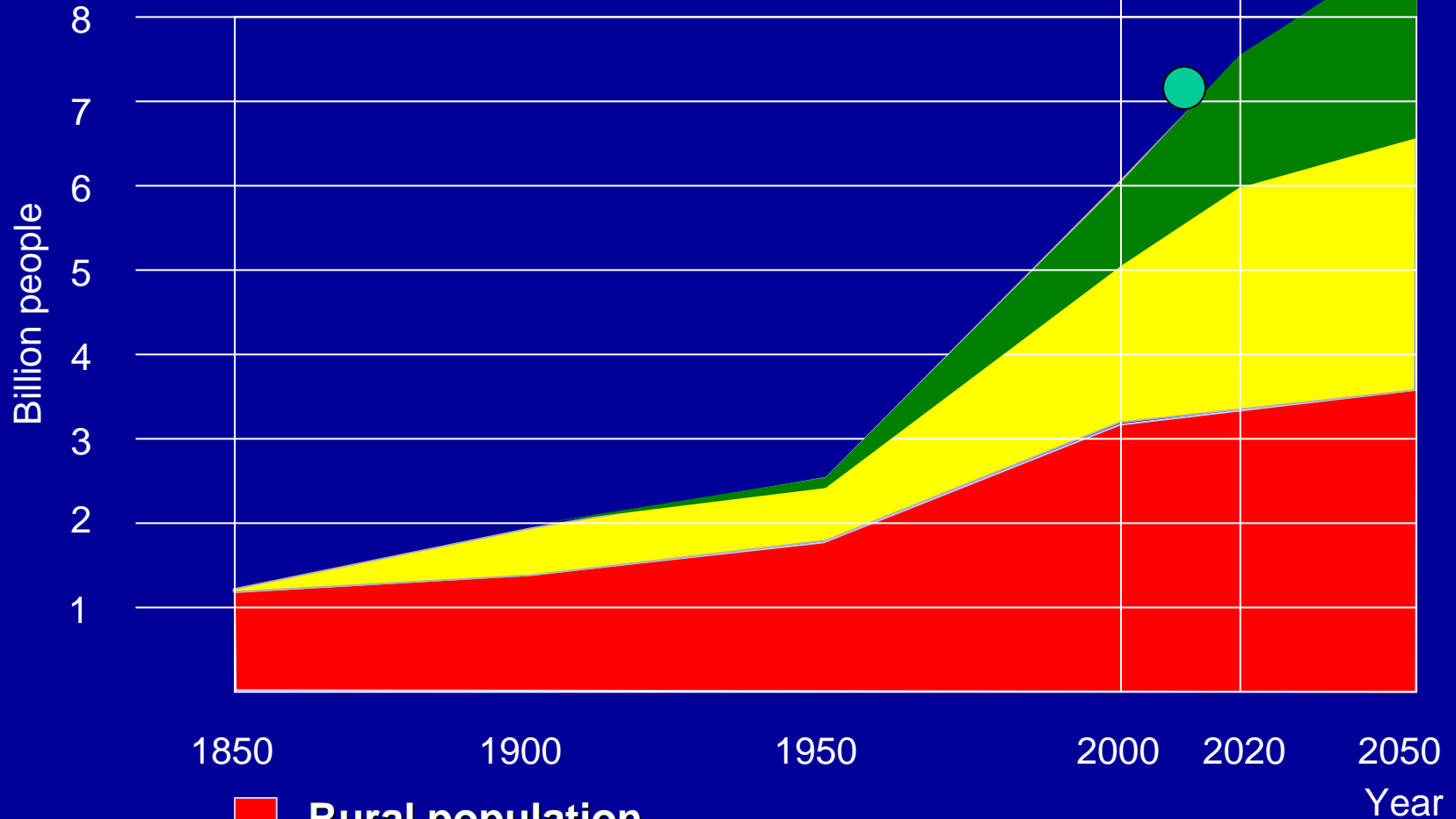
# Global Pattern of Cities and Towns





# Urbanisation at Night

# Population of The World



- Rural population
- Urban population
- Urban slum population

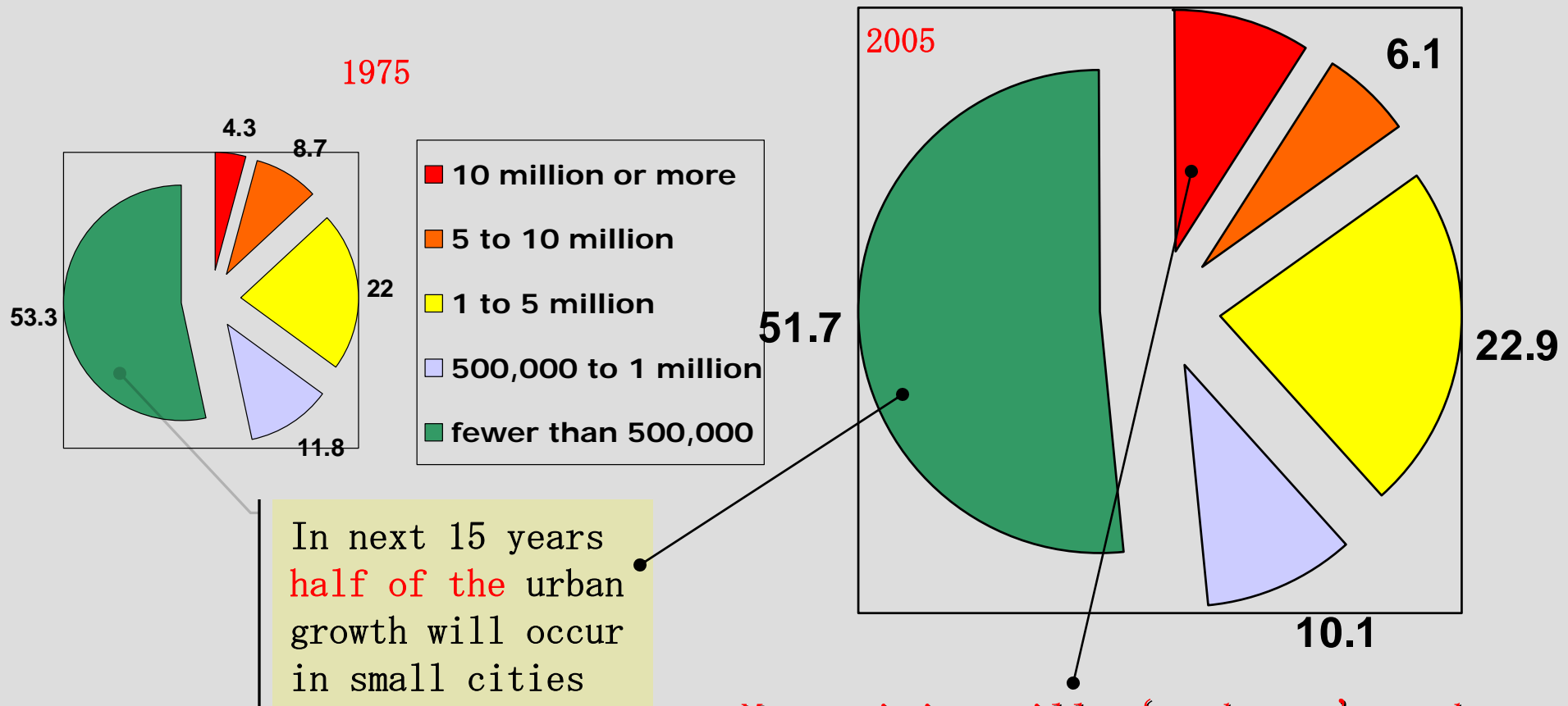
**Number of slum dwellers in the world 2005: 809,922**

**Slum proportion in 2005: 37%**



# Main urbanization trends

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



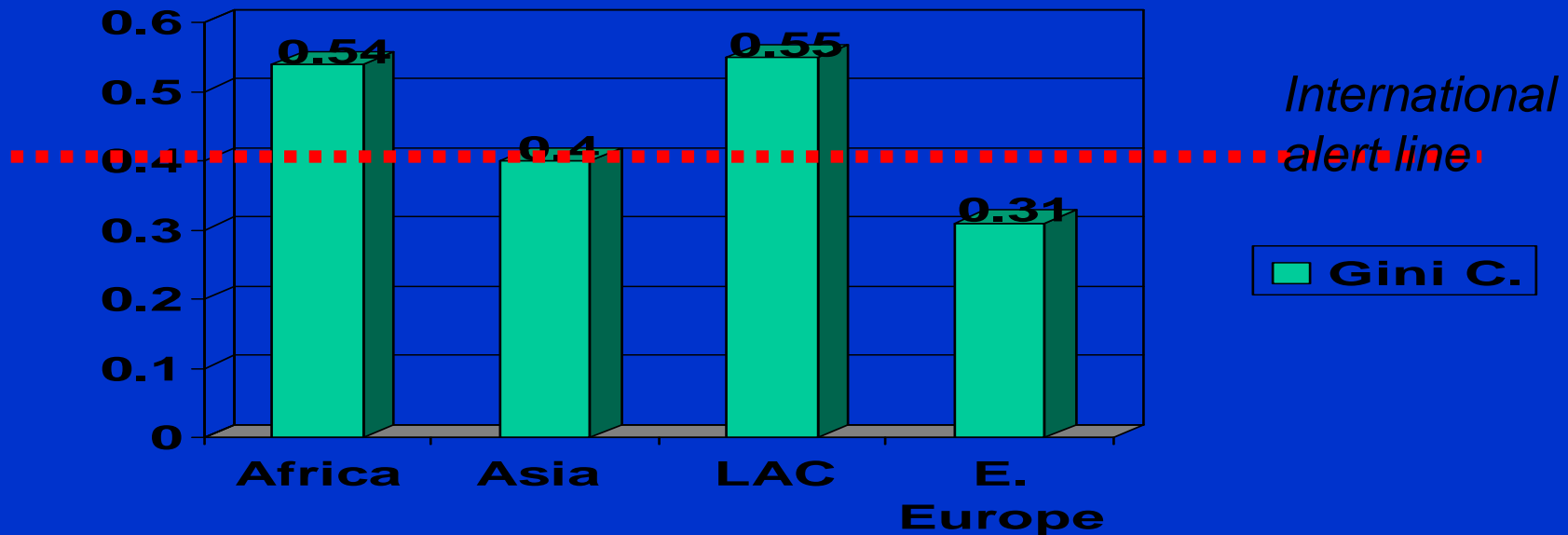
- Meta-cities will 'mushroom' and grow mainly in the developing world.

# 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

# Income Inequalities

## Cities are becoming more unequal

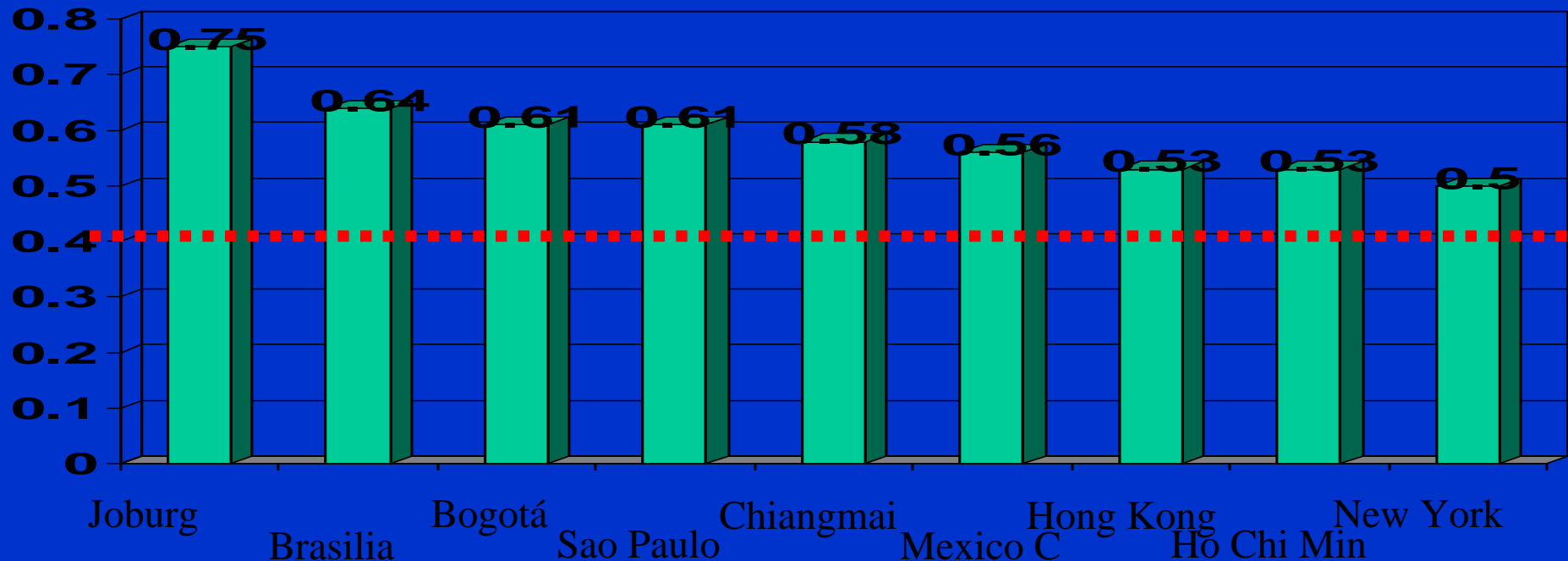


○ Africa and Latin America have the highest urban inequalities

○ Europe and Asia have relatively low urban inequalities

# Income Inequalities

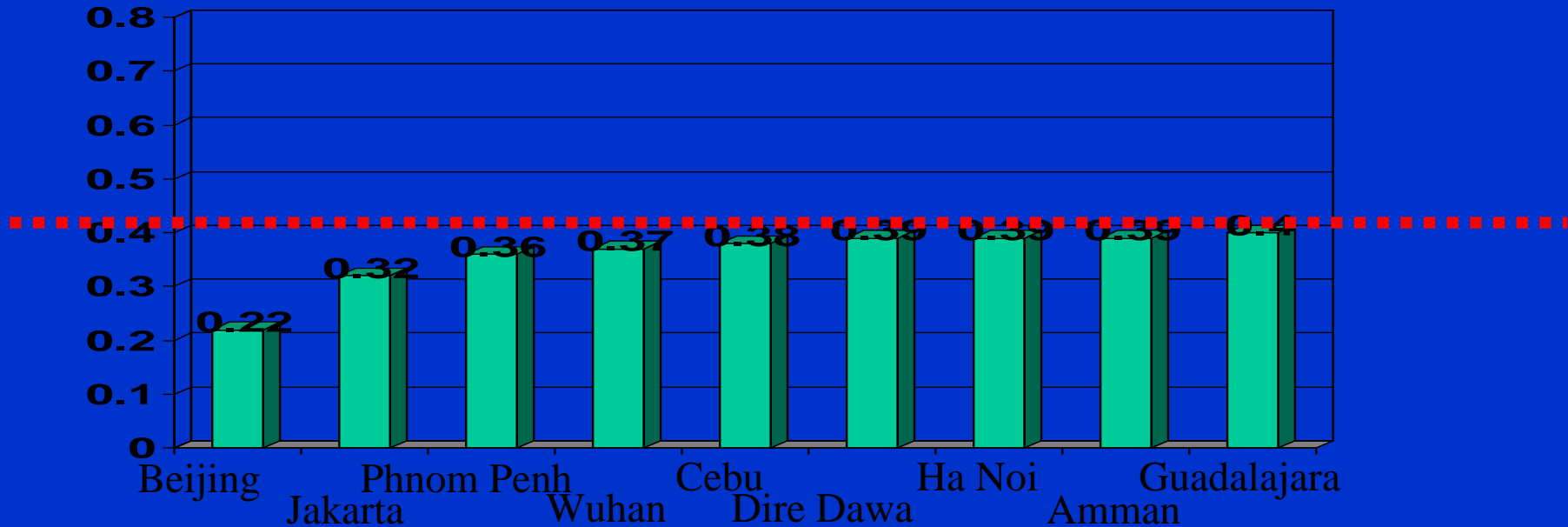
## The most unequal cities in the world



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

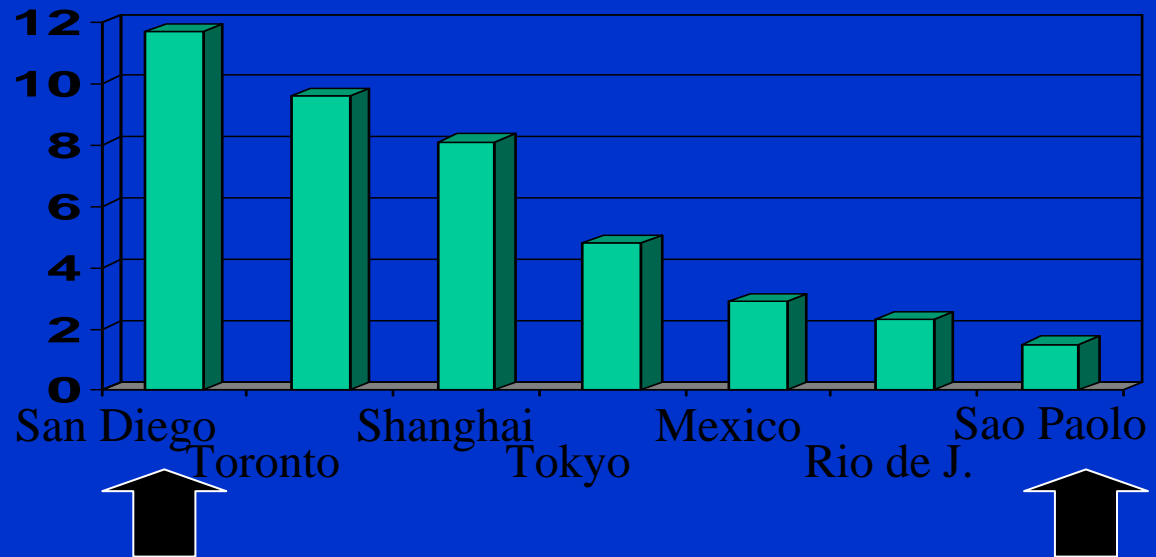
Indian cities have low level, but ... Inequalities are likely

to grow

# Cities and Climate Change

Cities are blamed for most of the CO<sub>2</sub> emissions that lead to climate change

However, SWC Report shows that CO<sub>2</sub> 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	MEDIA <sup>n</sup>	HIGH	INTERPRETATIONS
PRICE INDICATORS	1. The house-price-to-income ratio	Ratio of the median free market price of a dwelling unit and the median annual household income.	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.
	2. The rent-price-to-income ratio	Ratio of the median annual rent of dwelling unit and the median annual household income of renters				
QUANTITY INDICATORS	3. Housing production	Total number of housing units (formal & informal) produced last year per 1000 population.	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.
	4. Housing Investment	Total investment in housing (formal & informal), as percentage of gross city product.				
QUALITY INDICATORS	5. Floor Area per person	The median usable living space per person (m <sup>2</sup> ) last year.	4 0.43 0.0	33 0.90 0.24	69 1.0 0.78	Low value is sign of overcrowding.
	6. Permanent structures	The percentage of housing units located in structures built of permanent materials.				Measures quality of housing, durability. Primitive measure of housing adequacy.
	7. Unauthorized Housing	Percentage of the total housing stock that is not compliance with current regulations.				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 <sup>2</sup> )	Permanent dwellings (%)	In compliance with regulation (%)
<b>Region</b>			
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
<b>Development level (City Development Index, CDI)</b>			
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]*

# UrbanInfo

United Nations Human Settlements Programme

## Information

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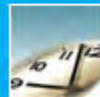


UN-HABITAT

Show on startup



Indicator



Time



Area



Data

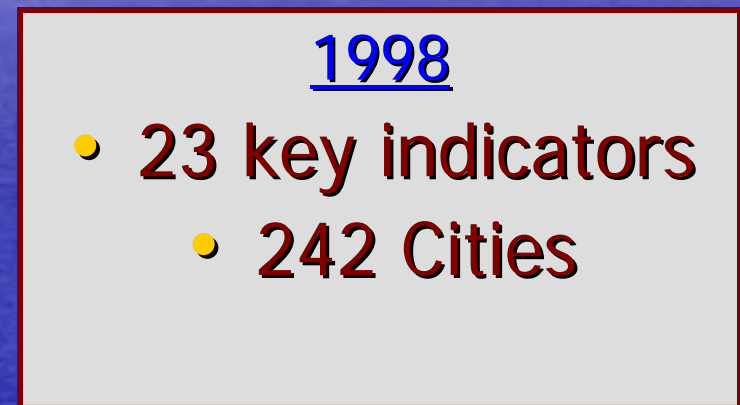
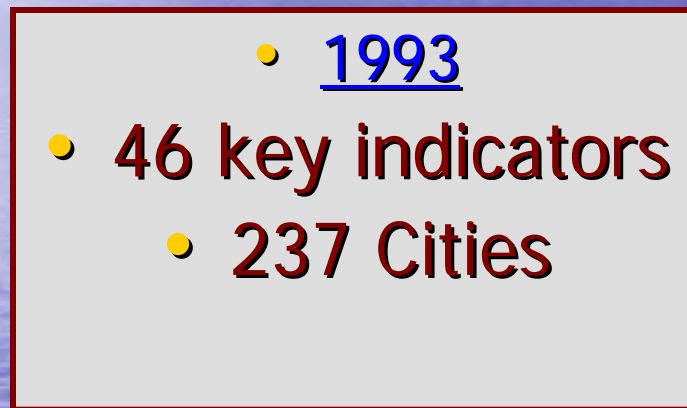


# UN-HABITAT Urban Indicators

- 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



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



# 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



## 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

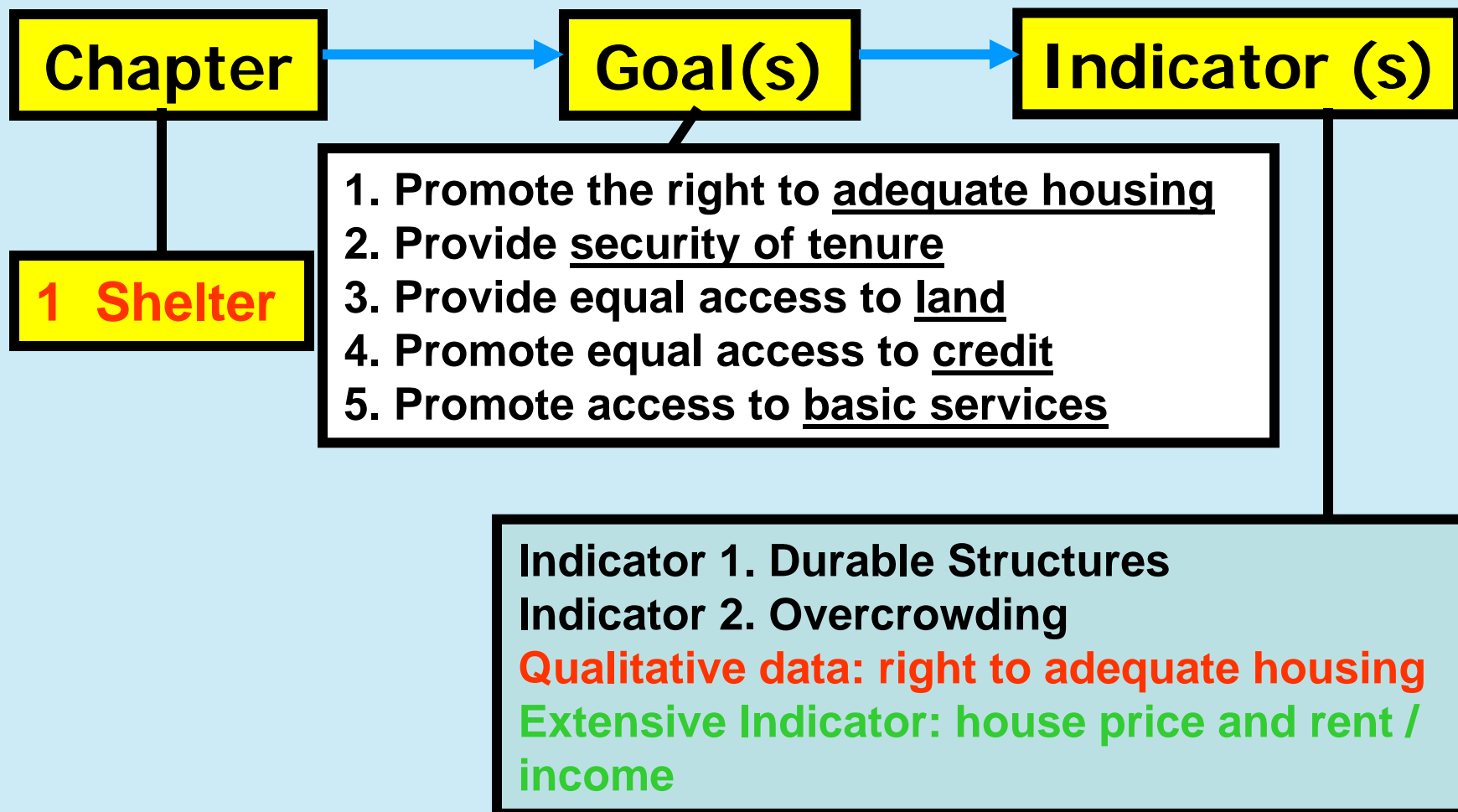
## Governance

Promote decentralization and strengthen local authorities

Key indicator 20: local government revenue

# Global Urban Indicators

## (Methodology)



# Habitat Agenda Indicators

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

# 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)

**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



# CONTENT

- ▶ 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)
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# 6.

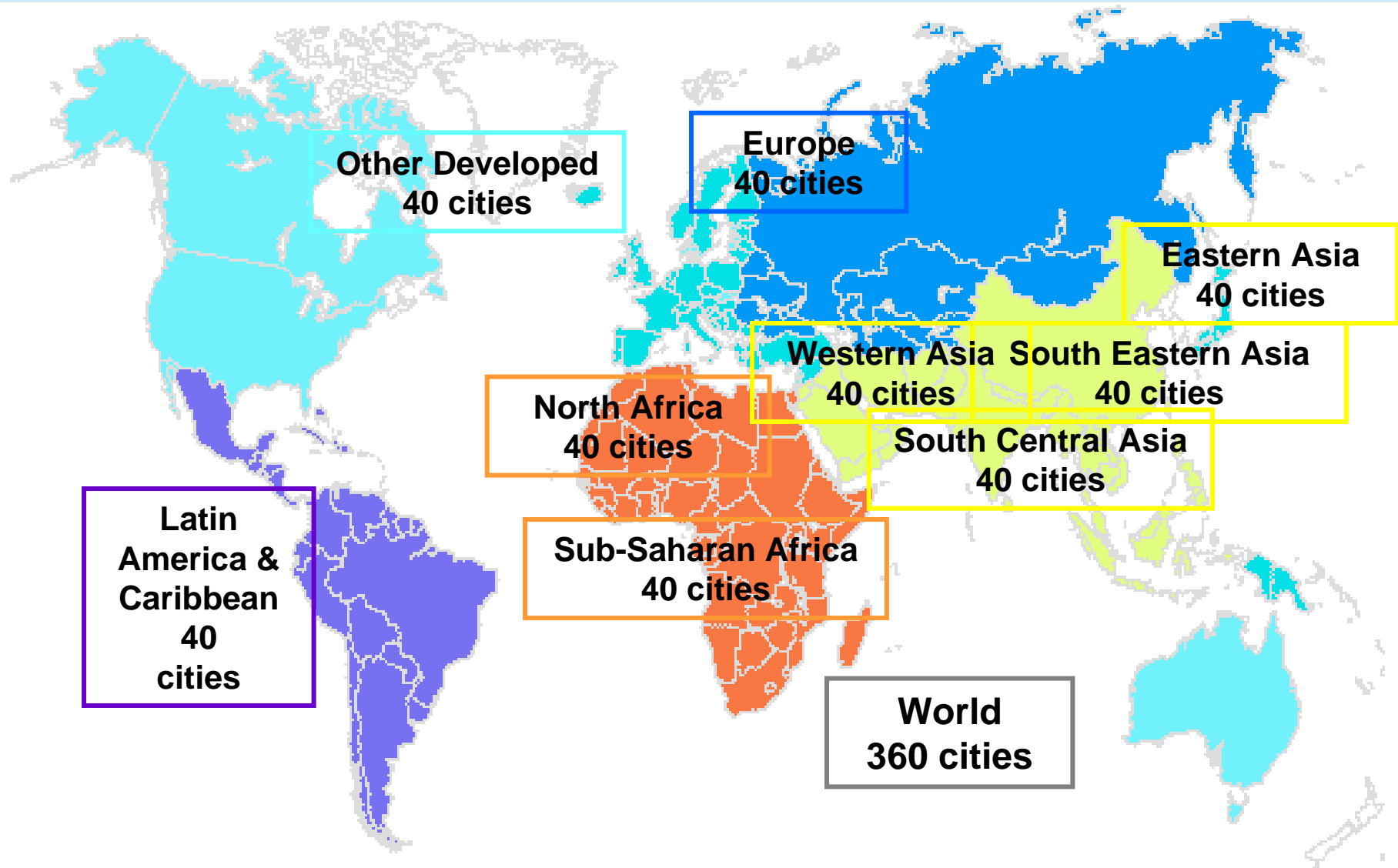
## Evidences from a Global Survey:

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

# Sources of Data Used in the Estimation

	<b>DHS</b>	<b>MICS</b>	<b>JMP/PAHO*</b>	<b>other/census</b>	<b>Total</b>
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
<b>World</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>316</b>

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



# People living in slums

UN-HABITAT estimates, 2001

**Developed regions**  
54 million

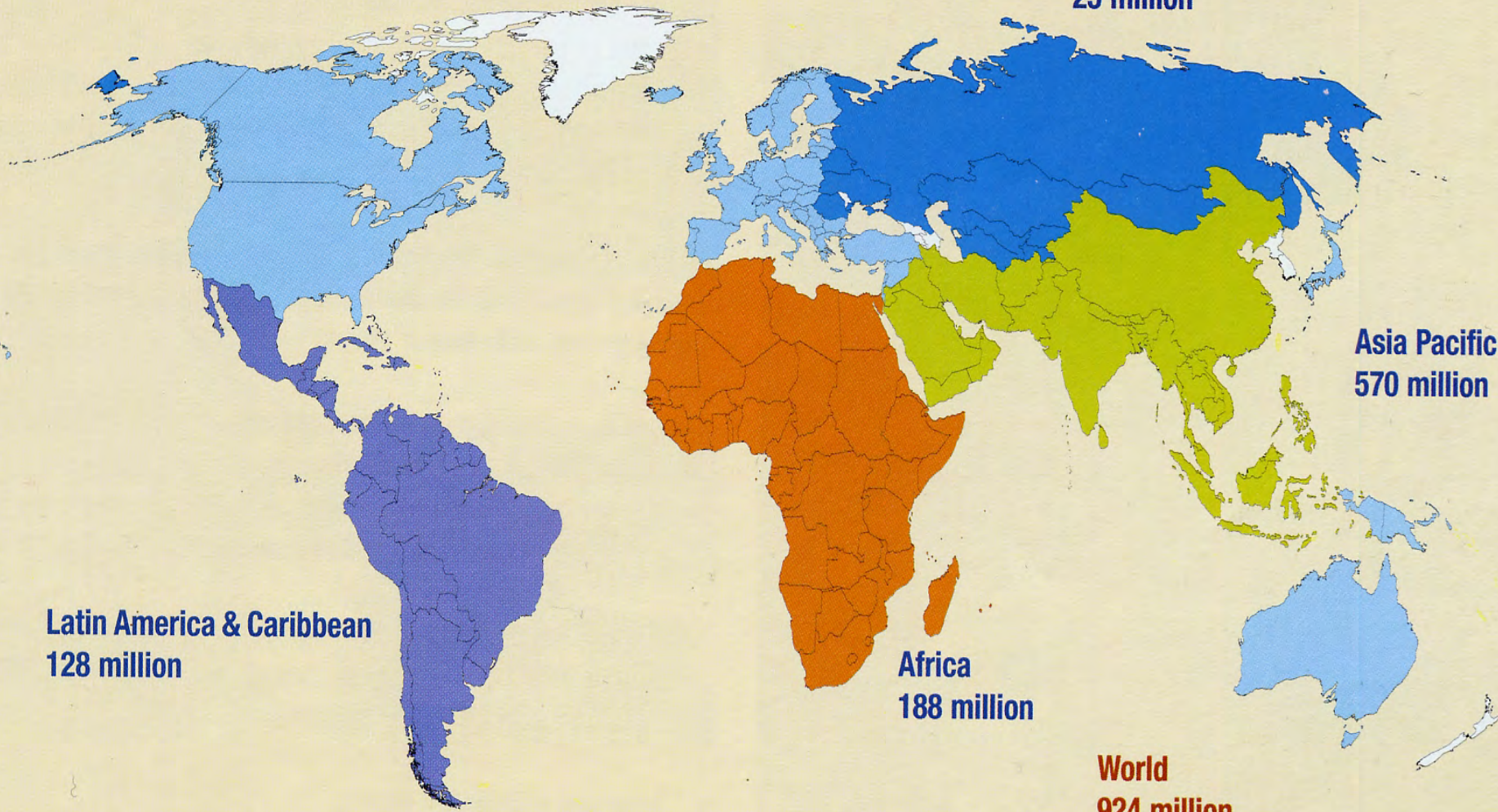
**Transition countries**  
25 million

**Asia Pacific**  
570 million

**Latin America & Caribbean**  
128 million

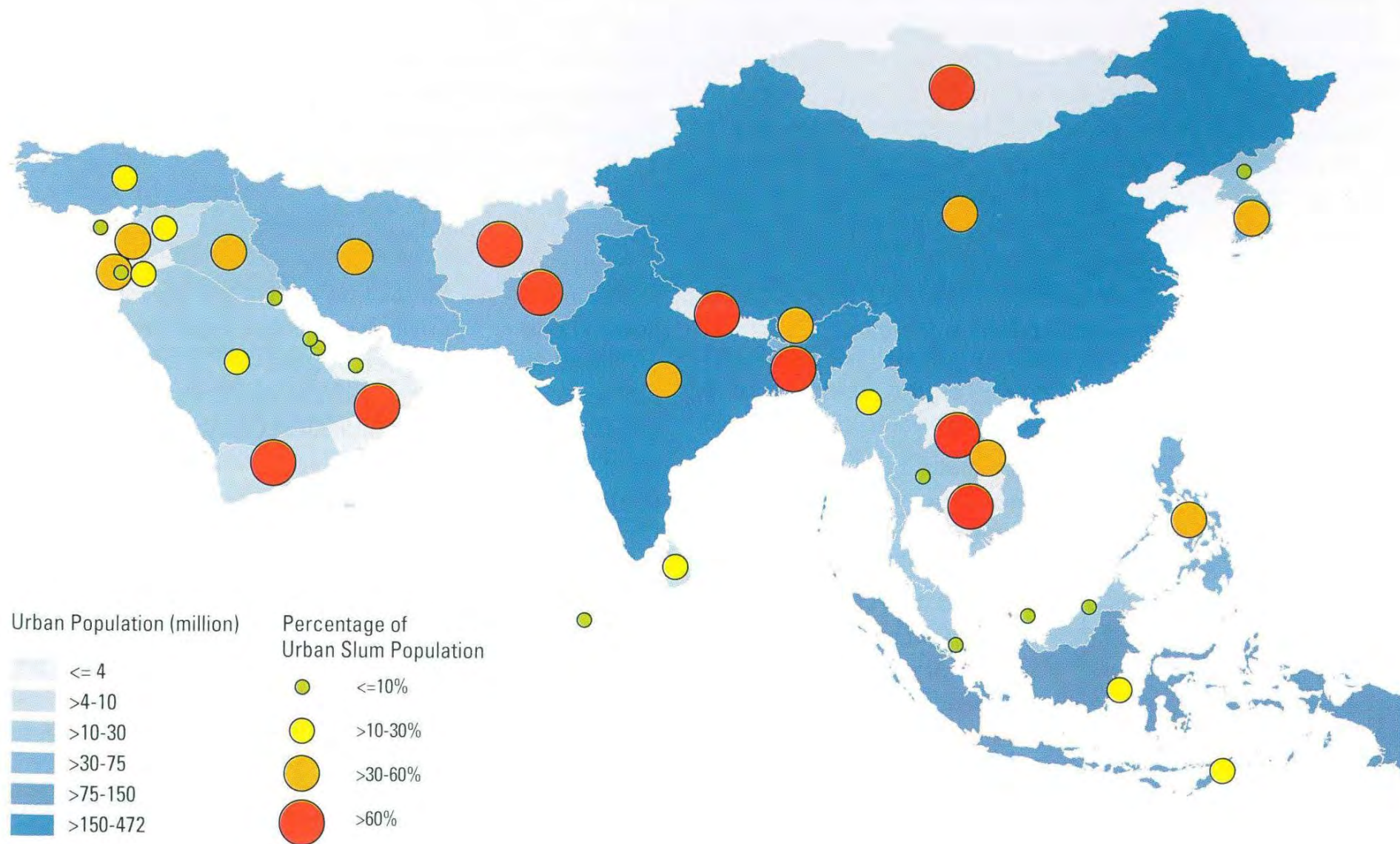
**Africa**  
188 million

**World**  
924 million





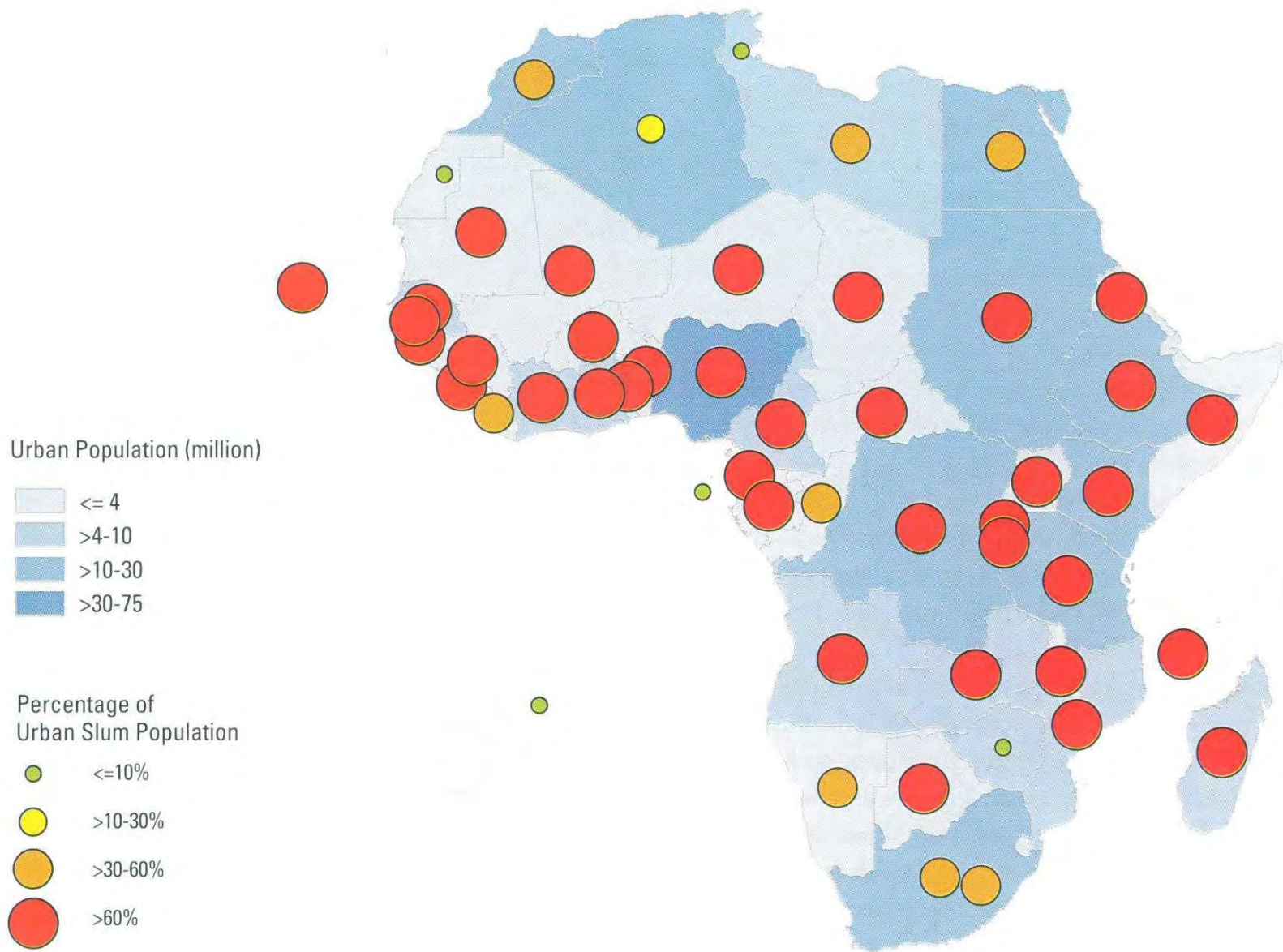
MAP 2 URBAN POPULATION AND SLUM PROPORTION IN ASIAN COUNTRIES, 2001



Source: UN-HABITAT, Global Urban Observatory 2005.



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



Source: UN-HABITAT, Global Urban Observatory 2005.

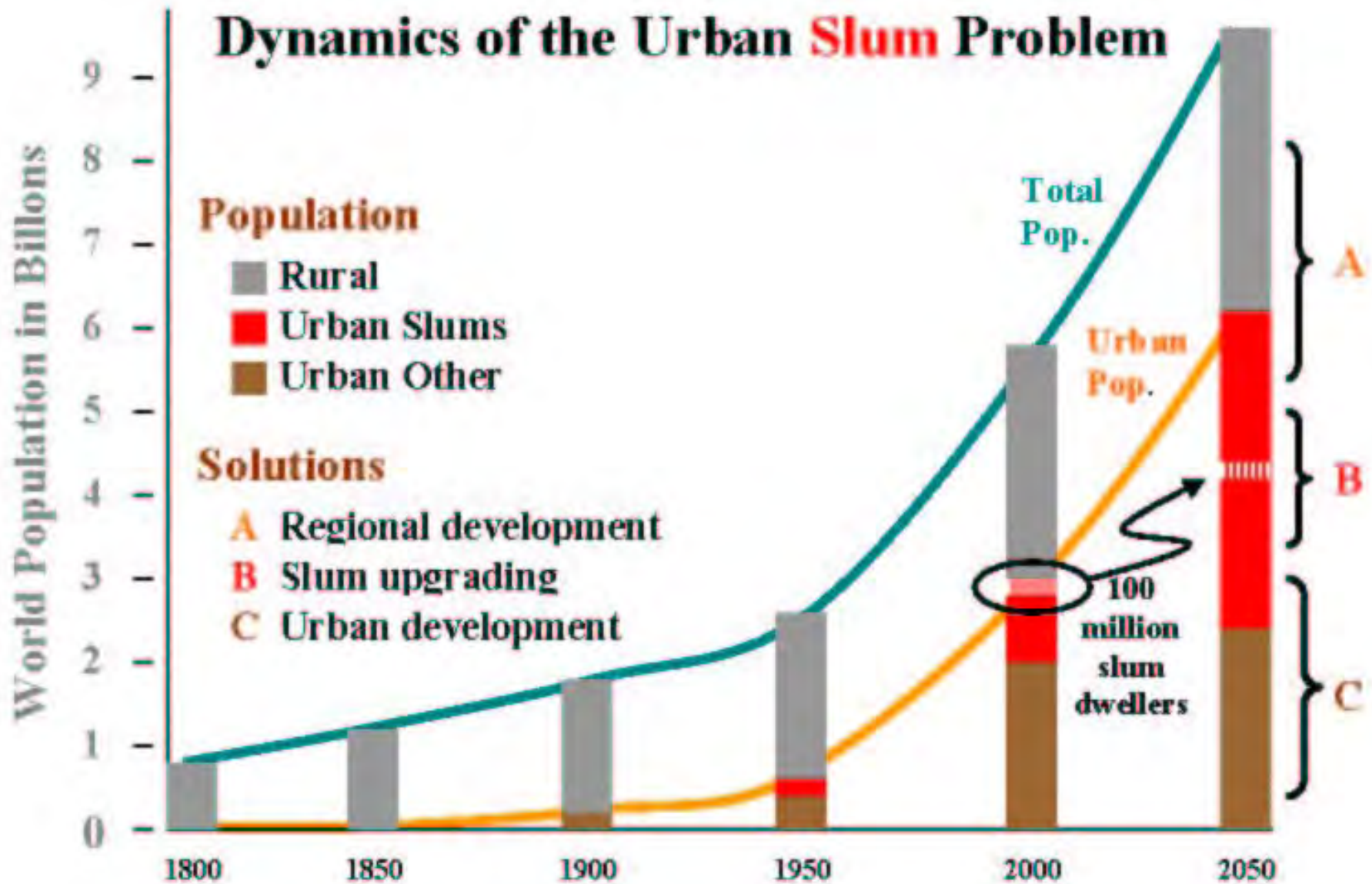
PHYSICAL DIMENSION: DISTRIBUTION OF  
WORLD'S SLUM DWELLER POPULATION BY REGION (2005)

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

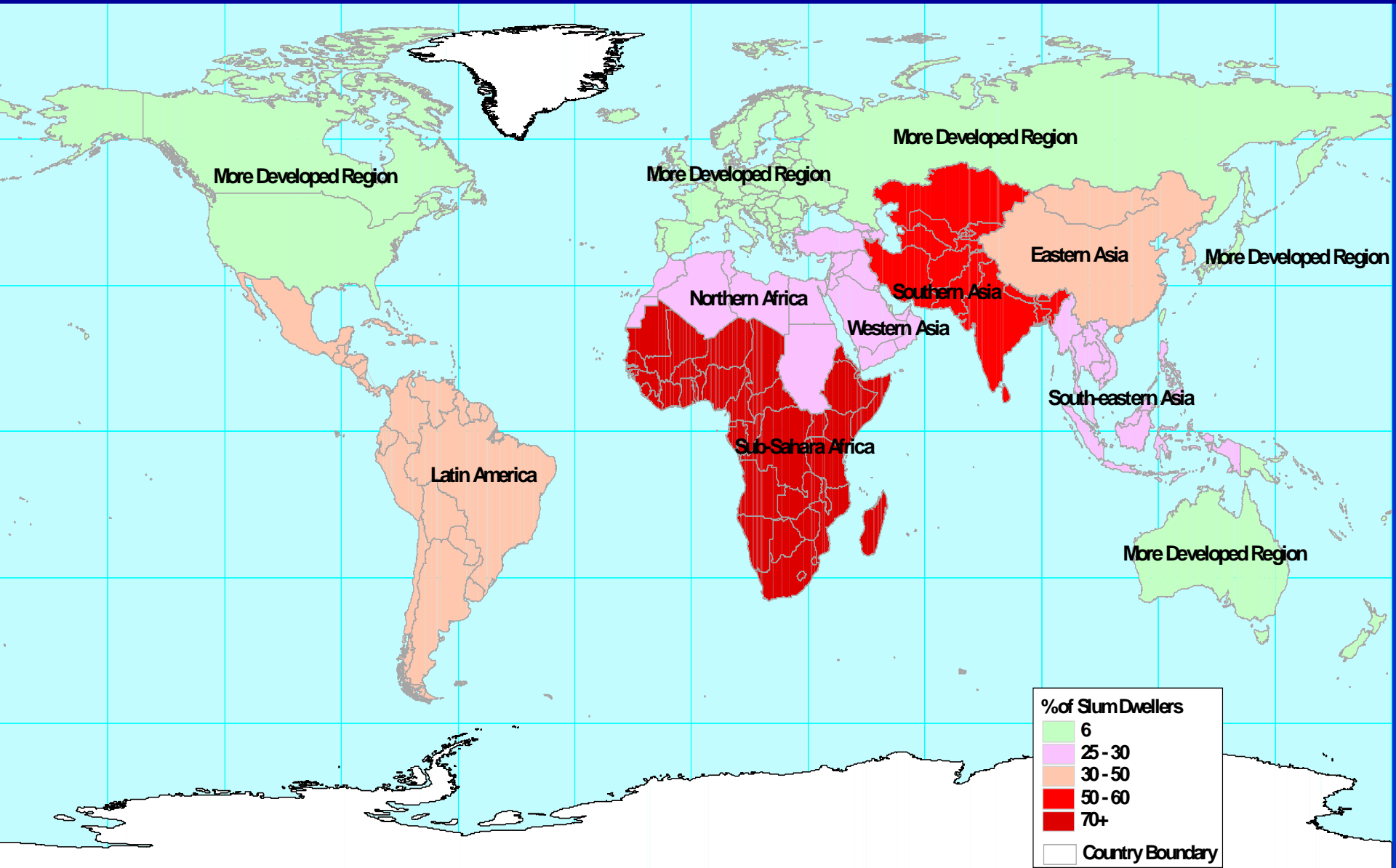
Source: UN-Habitat (2006), *State of The World's Cities*

2006/07, p. 16.

# The Urban Slum Challenge



# 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<sup>110</sup>

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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- ▶
- ▶

# 7.

## 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? <sup>122</sup>

## 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.

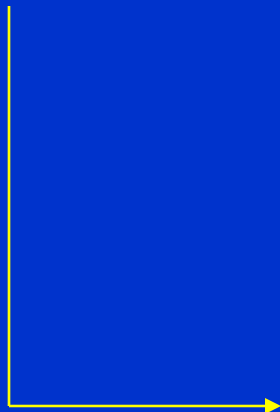
- 133 million people lack durable housing
- Half of them live in Asia
- This figure could increase by  $\approx 25\%$  when other building materials are considered



# 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

# 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

# CONTENT

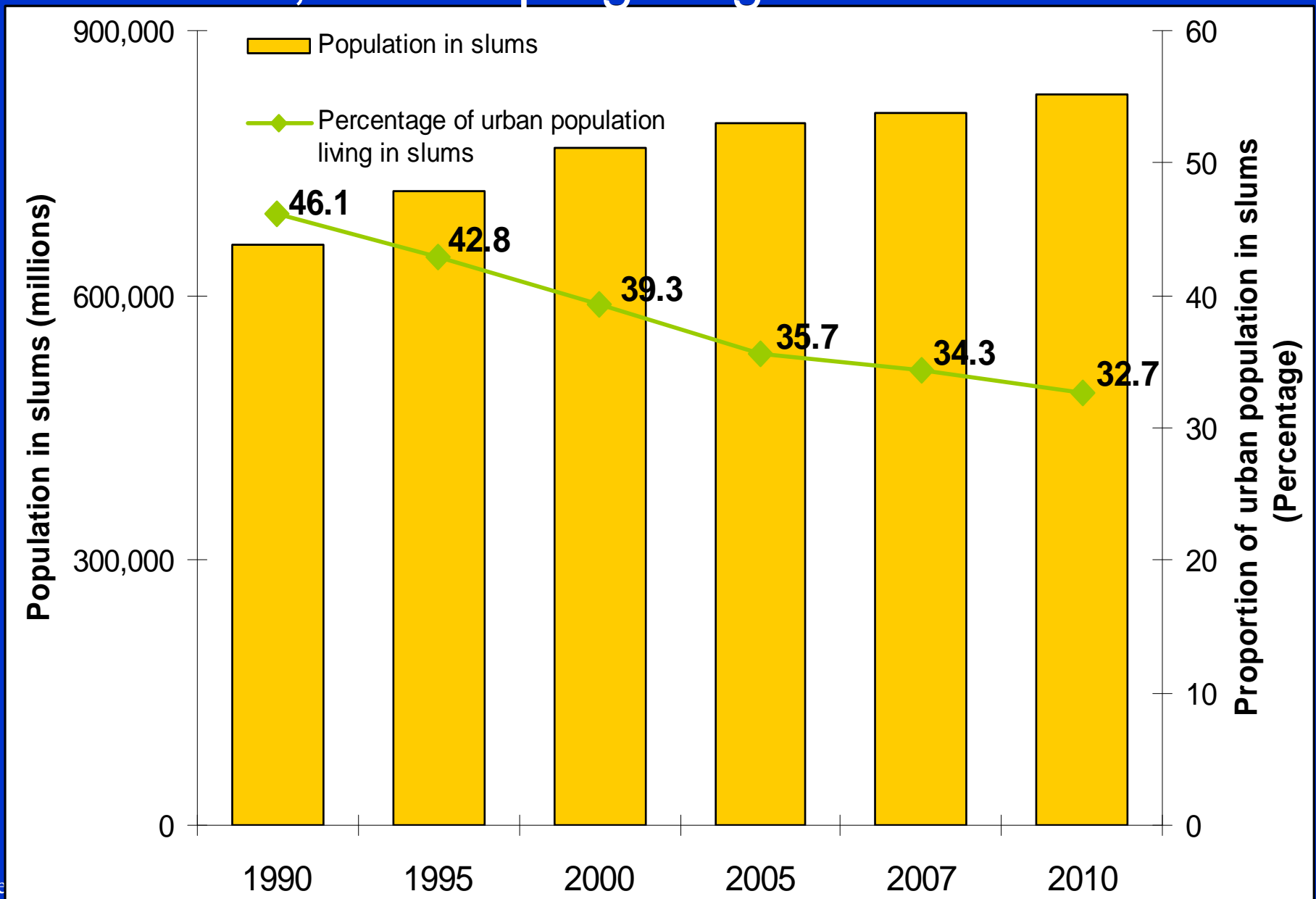
- ▶ 1. UN-HABITAT: mission and key role in development arena
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- ▶
- ▶

# 8.

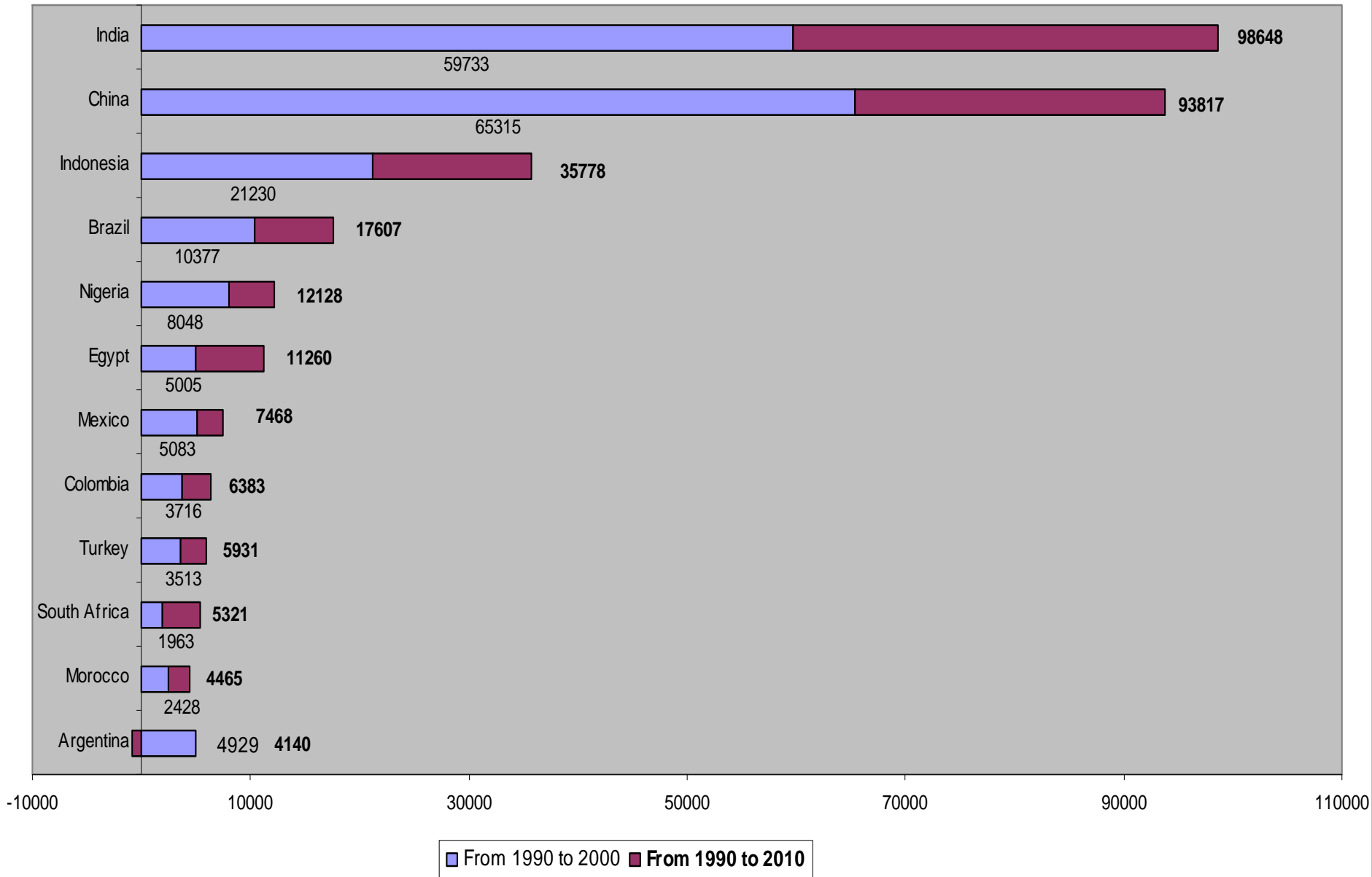
## Reporting on the Progress of the MDG 7 – Target 11.

**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



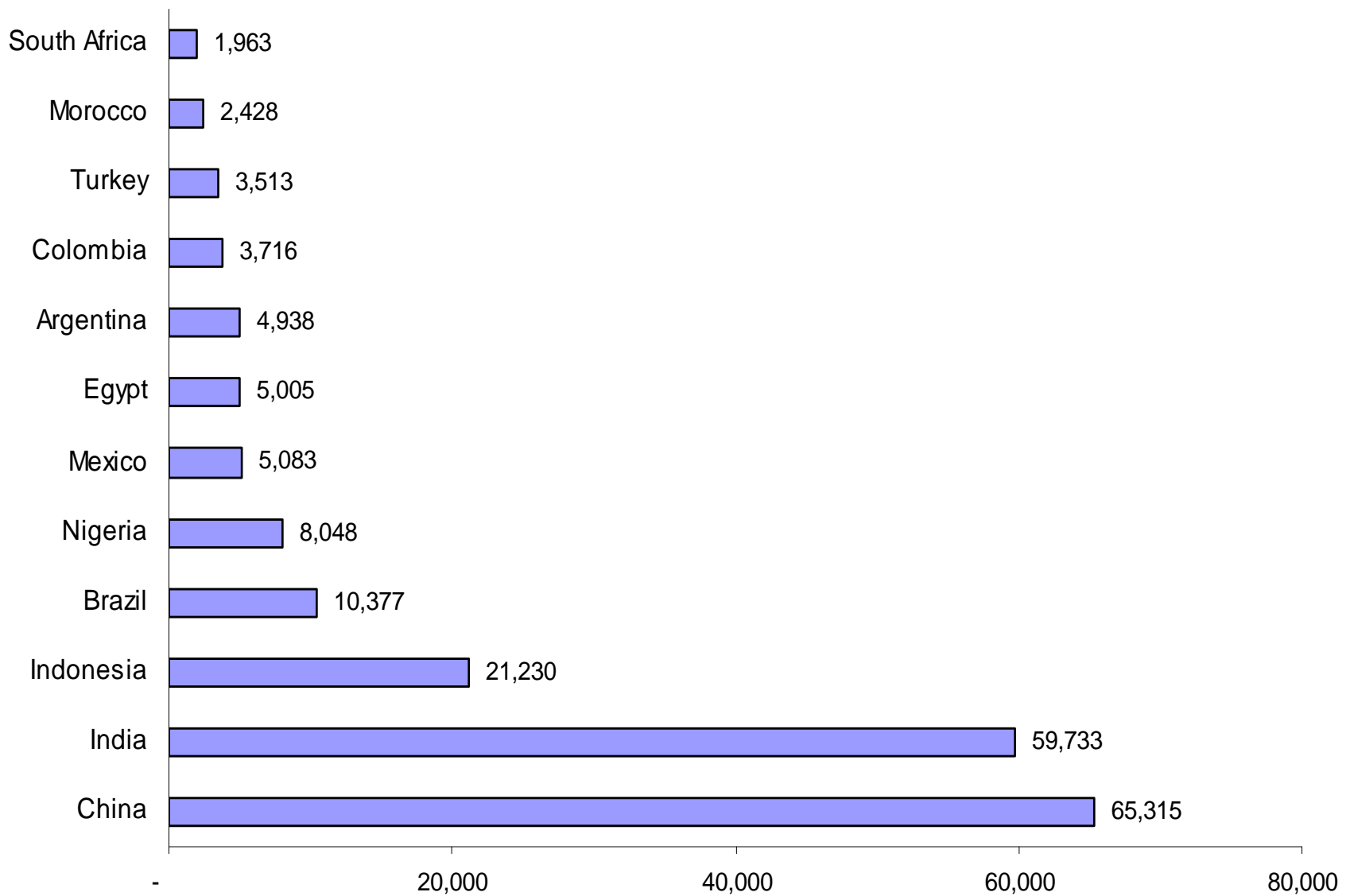
**The most successful countries in improving slum**  
*(in absolute numbers, thousands)*  
**1990-2010**



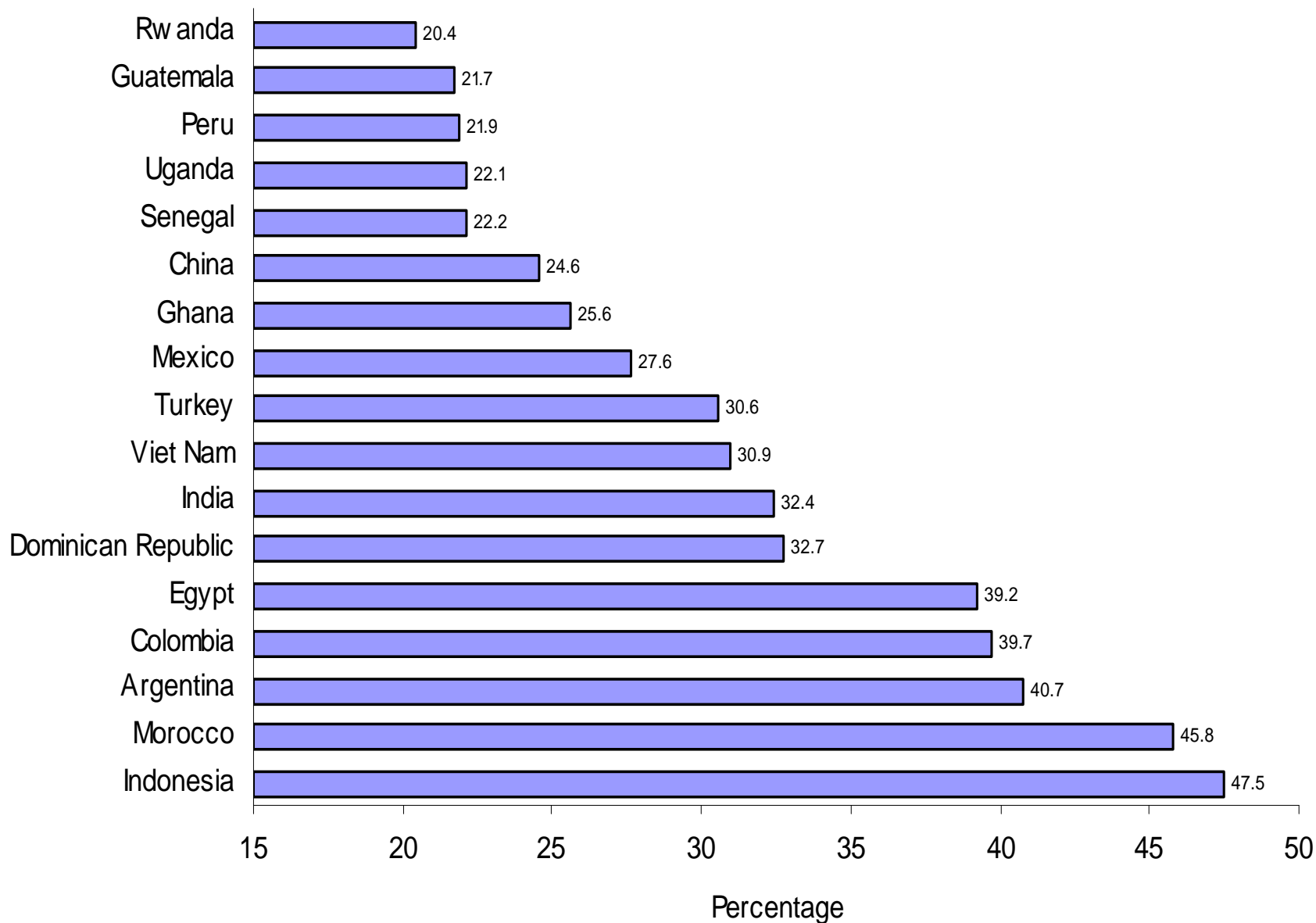
Source: SWCR 2010-2011, UN-HABITAT.



## Slum improvements in absolute numbers, thousands (2000-2010)

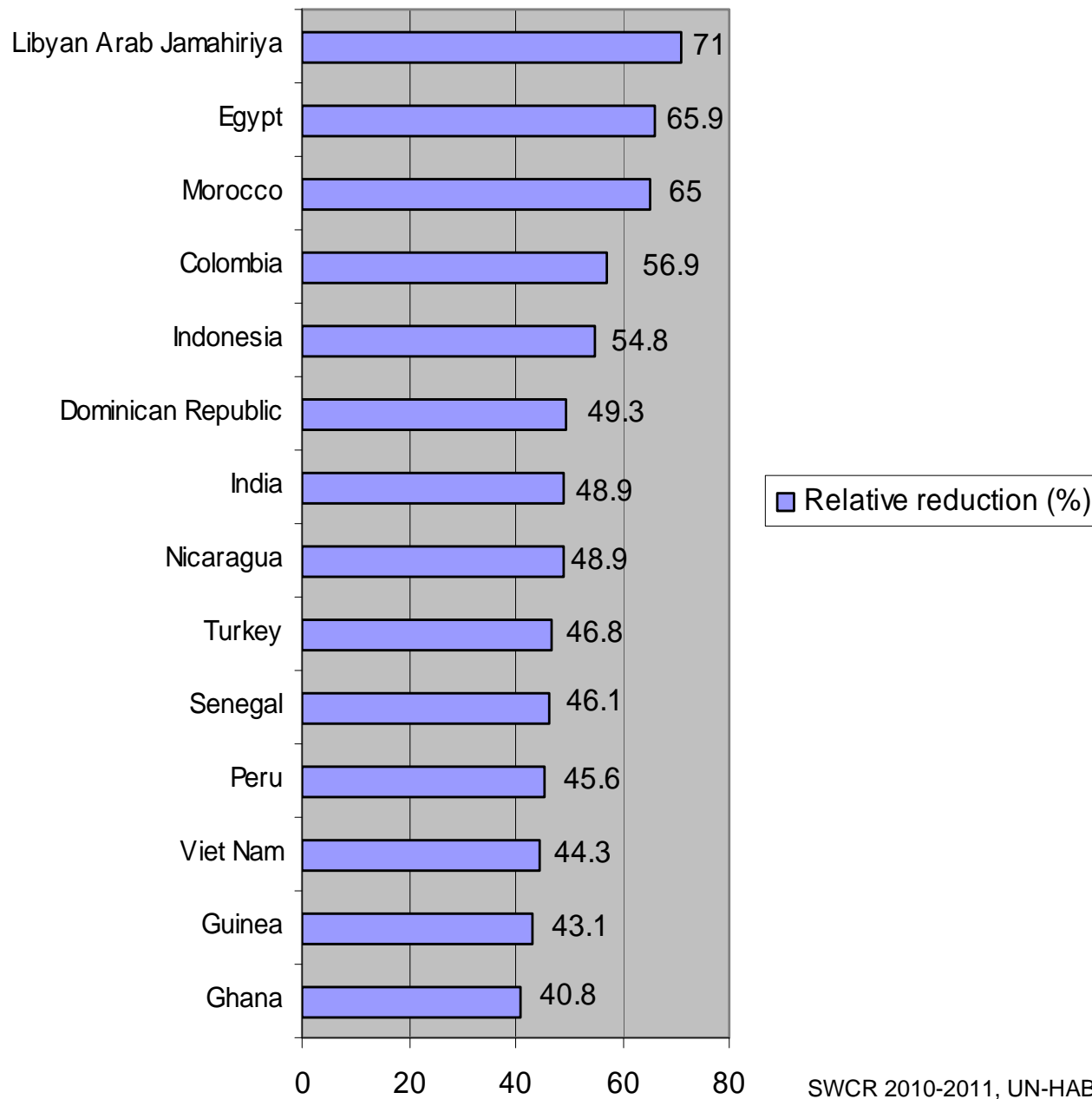


# Relative Reduction in the Proportion of Slum Dwellers (2000 - 2010)

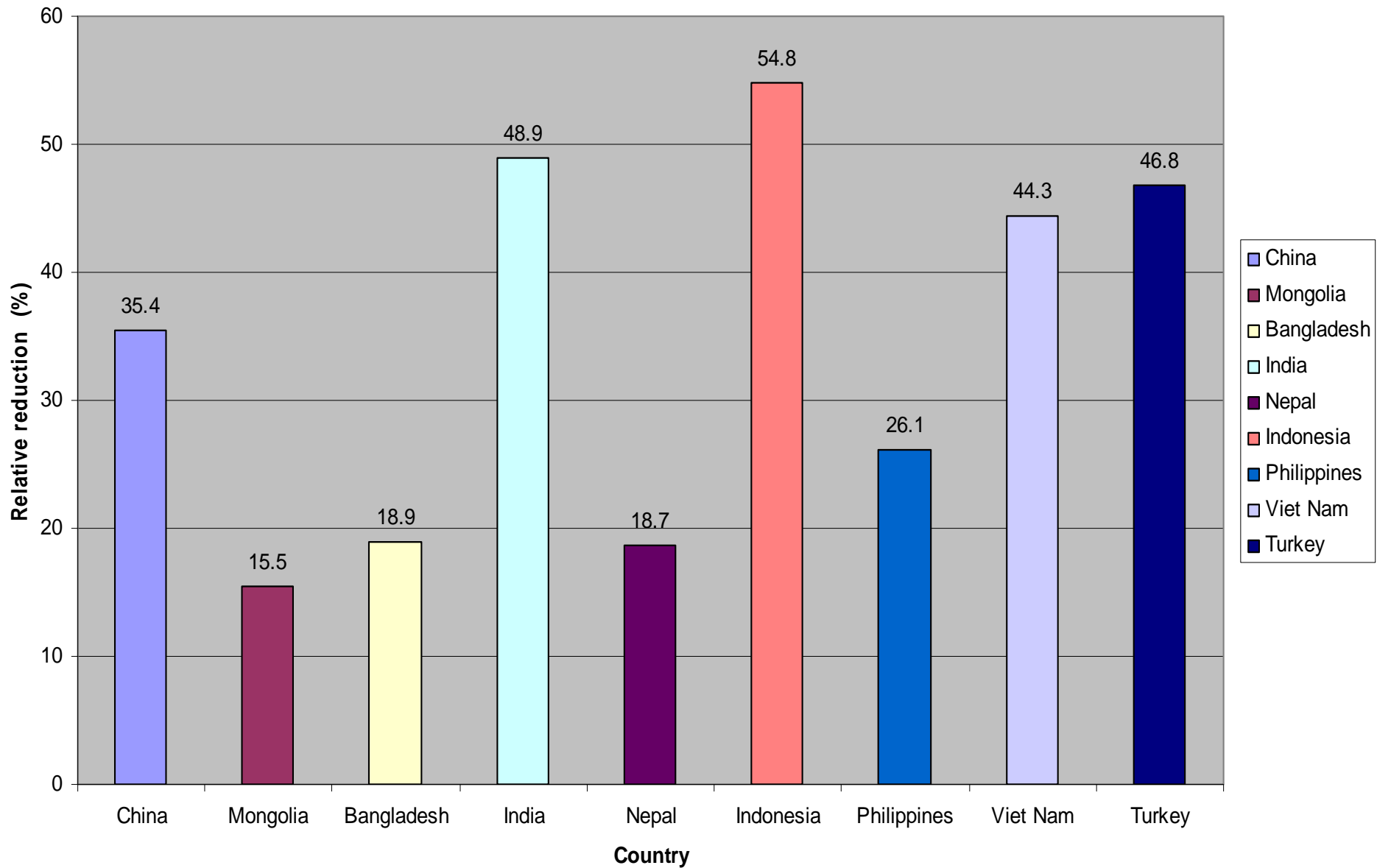


## The most successful countries in improving slum

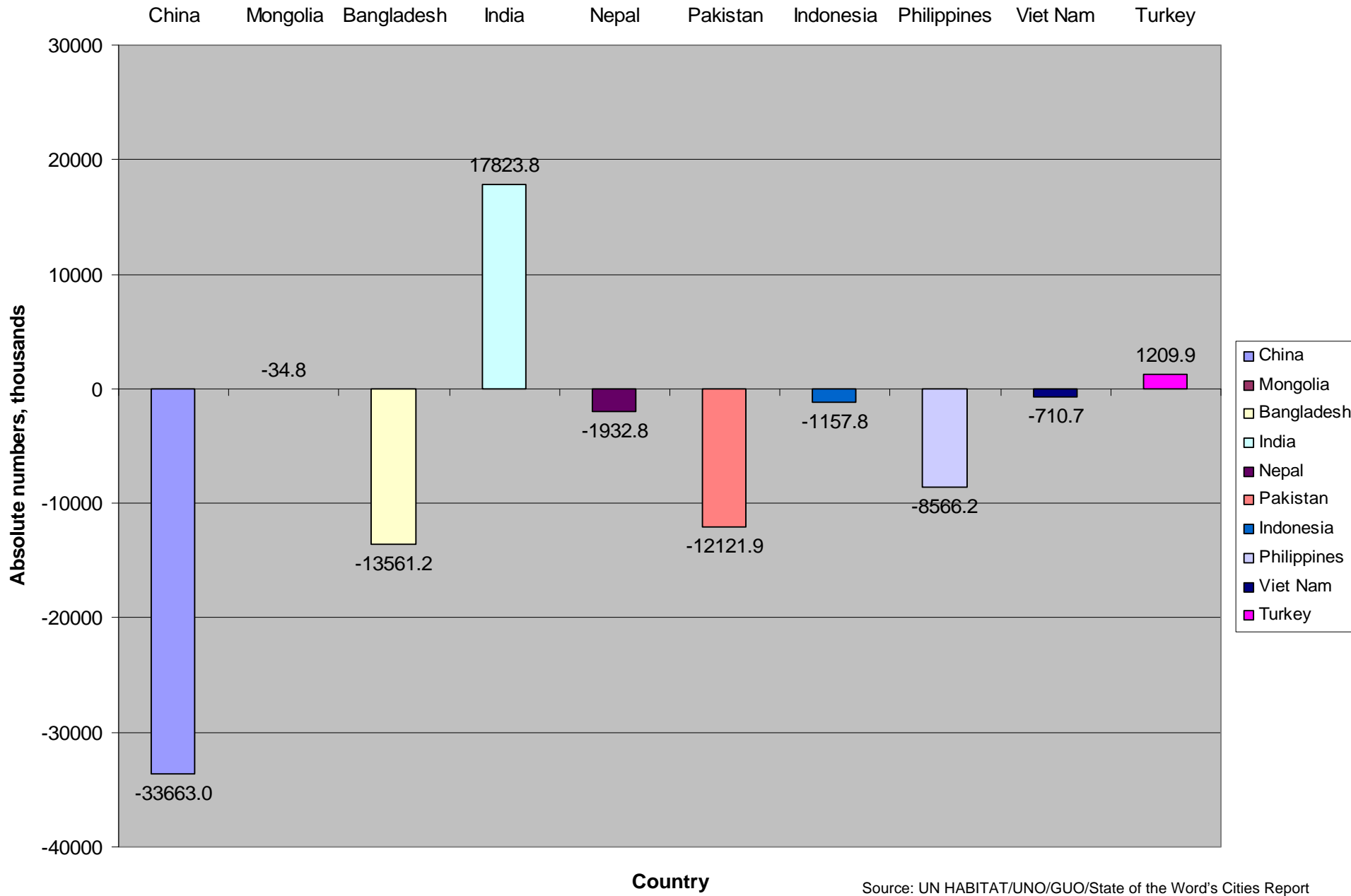
Relative reduction of the proportion of slum dwellers (1990 – 2010)



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

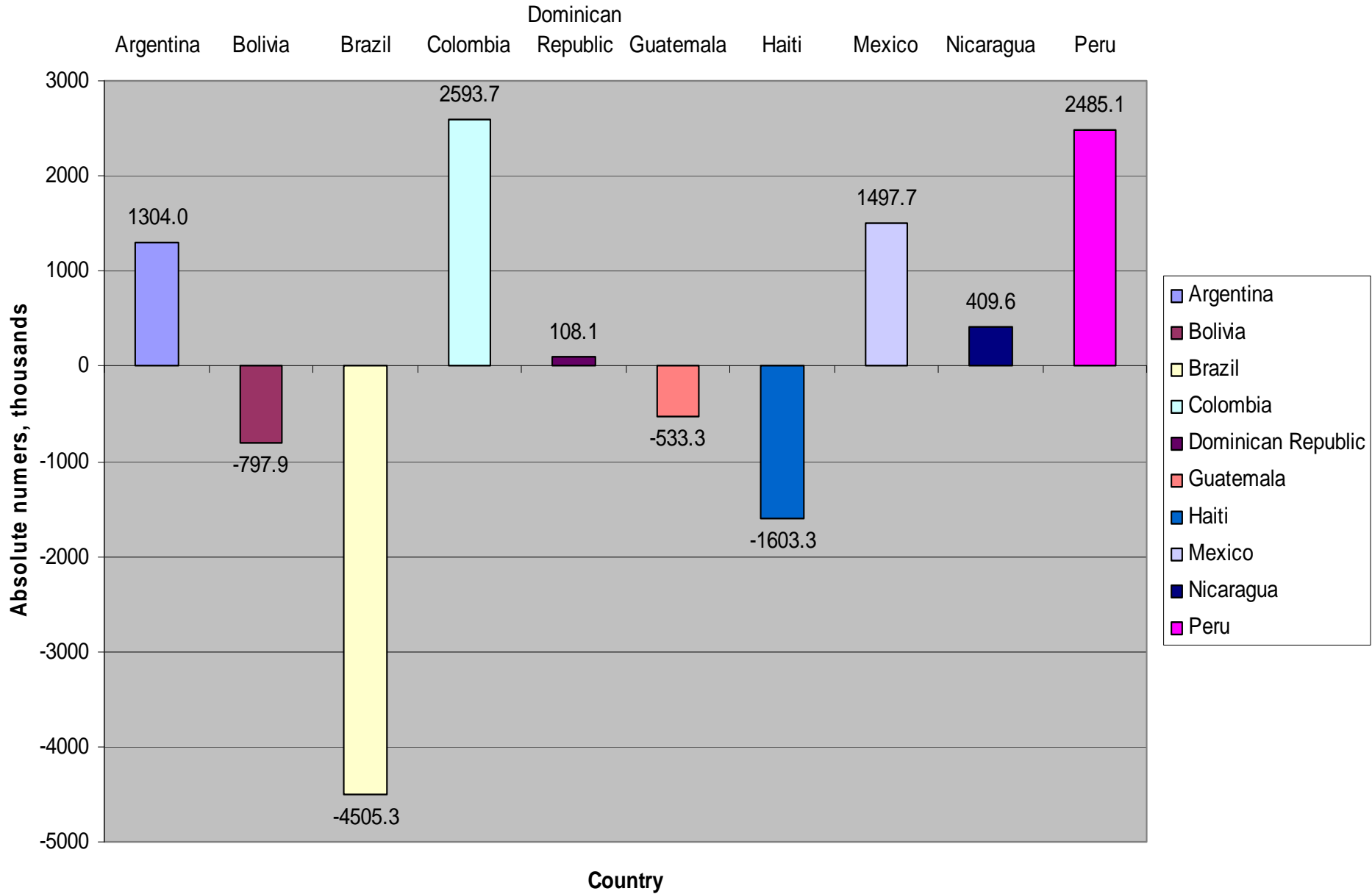


# Improvement in Slum Populations (1990 - 2010) Asia



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

# Improvement in Slum Populations (1990 - 2010) Latin America



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- ▶
- ▶

# 9.

**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

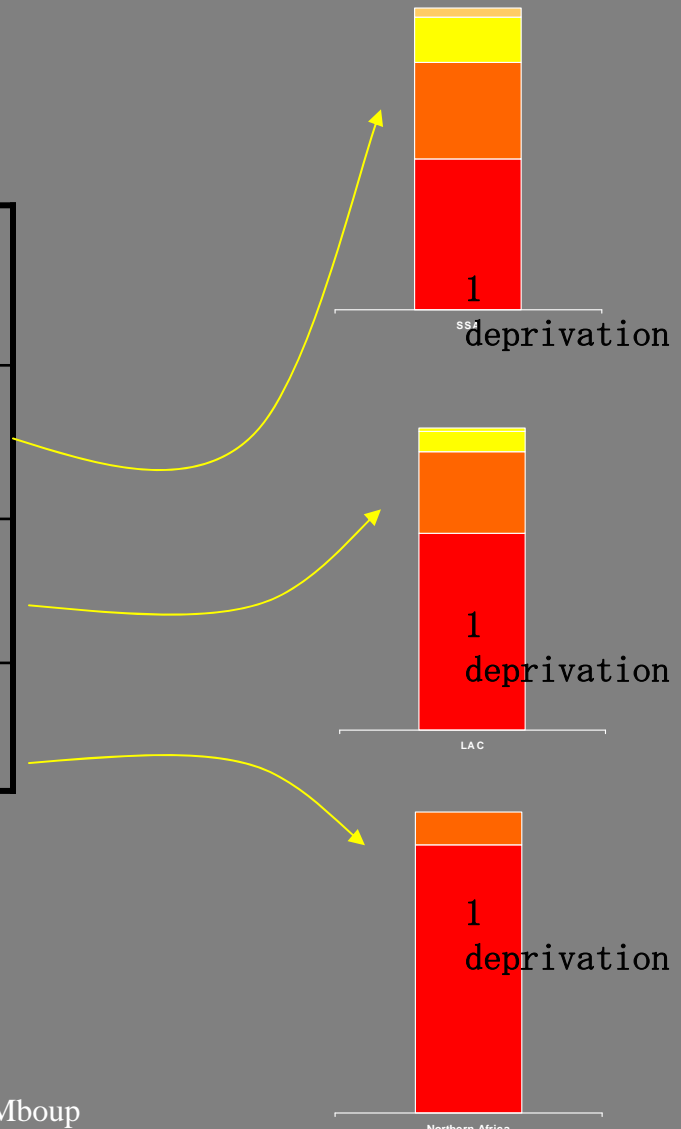
**A simple alternative approach is to group slum households into categories that can be aggregated into:**

- 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

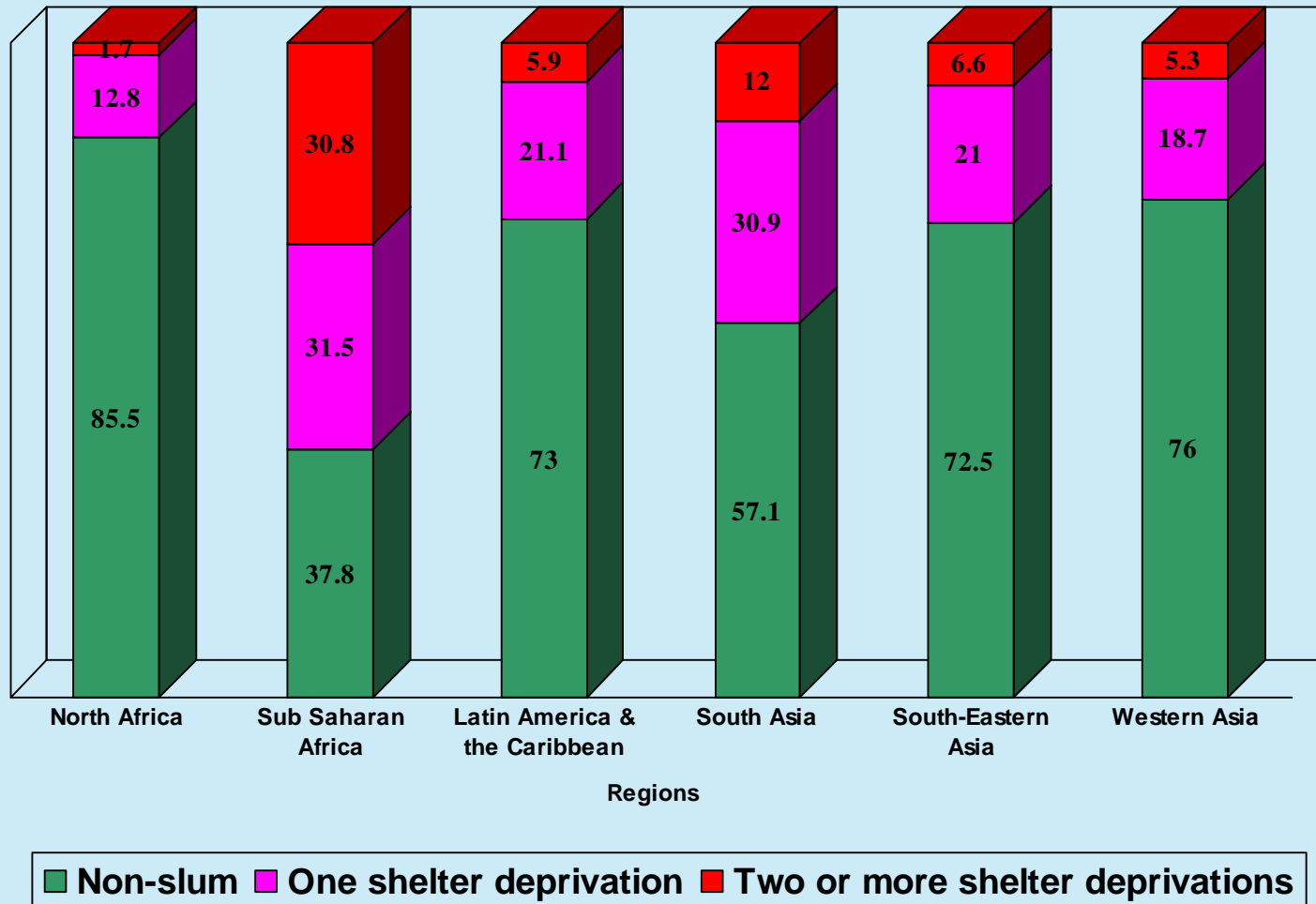
- **Defining slums by household-level shelter deprivations, however, does not fully capture the degree of deprivation experienced by a given household or slum community, or the specific needs of that community.**
- **The current definition masks which specific deprivations households experience, as well as the severity of combined deprivations, and creates a challenge for monitoring.**

# Shelter deprivations

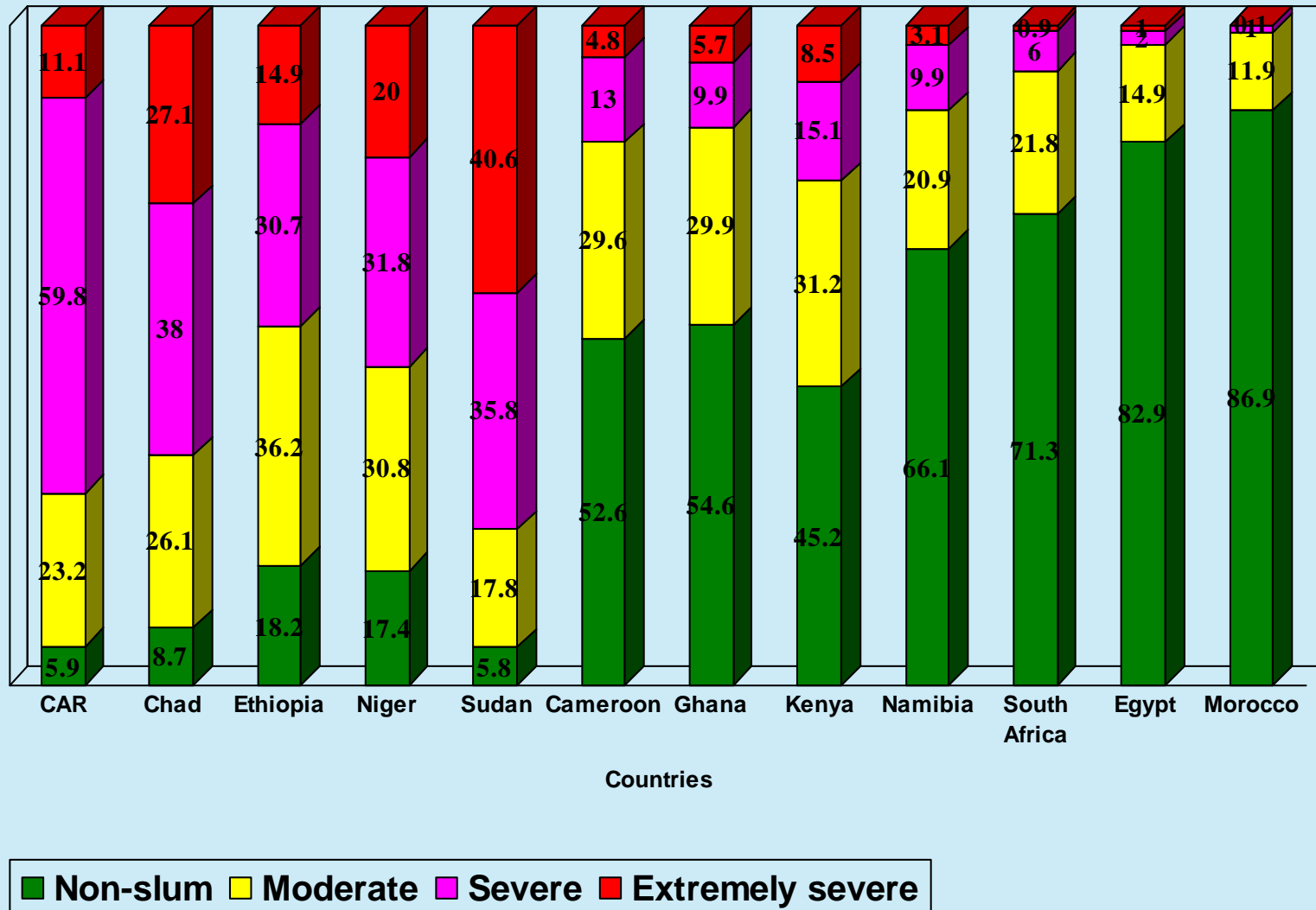
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- 1.No shelter deprivation**
- 2.Moderate shelter deprivation**
- 3.Severe shelter deprivation**
- 4.Extreme shelter deprivation**

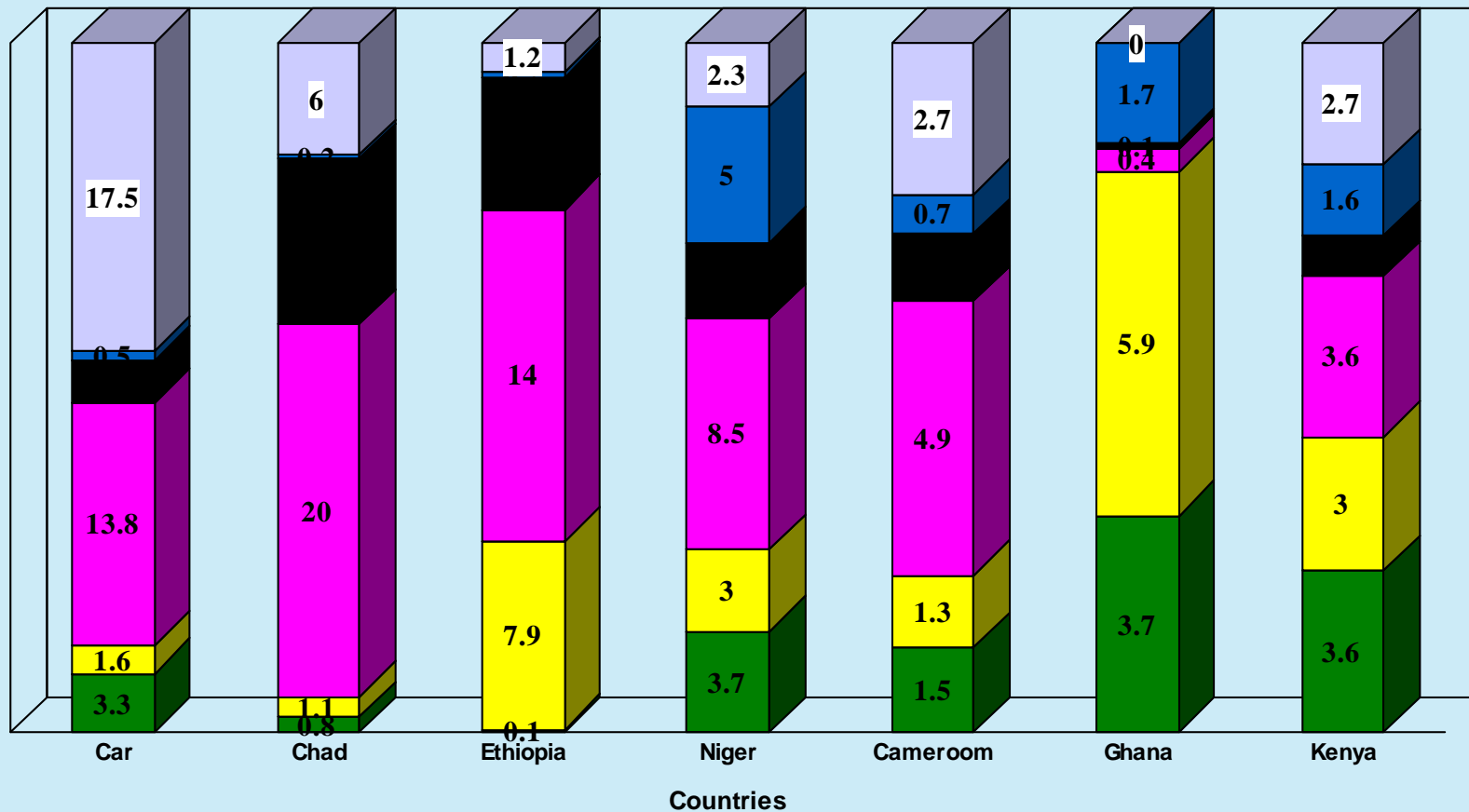
# Distribution of households by degree of shelter deprivations



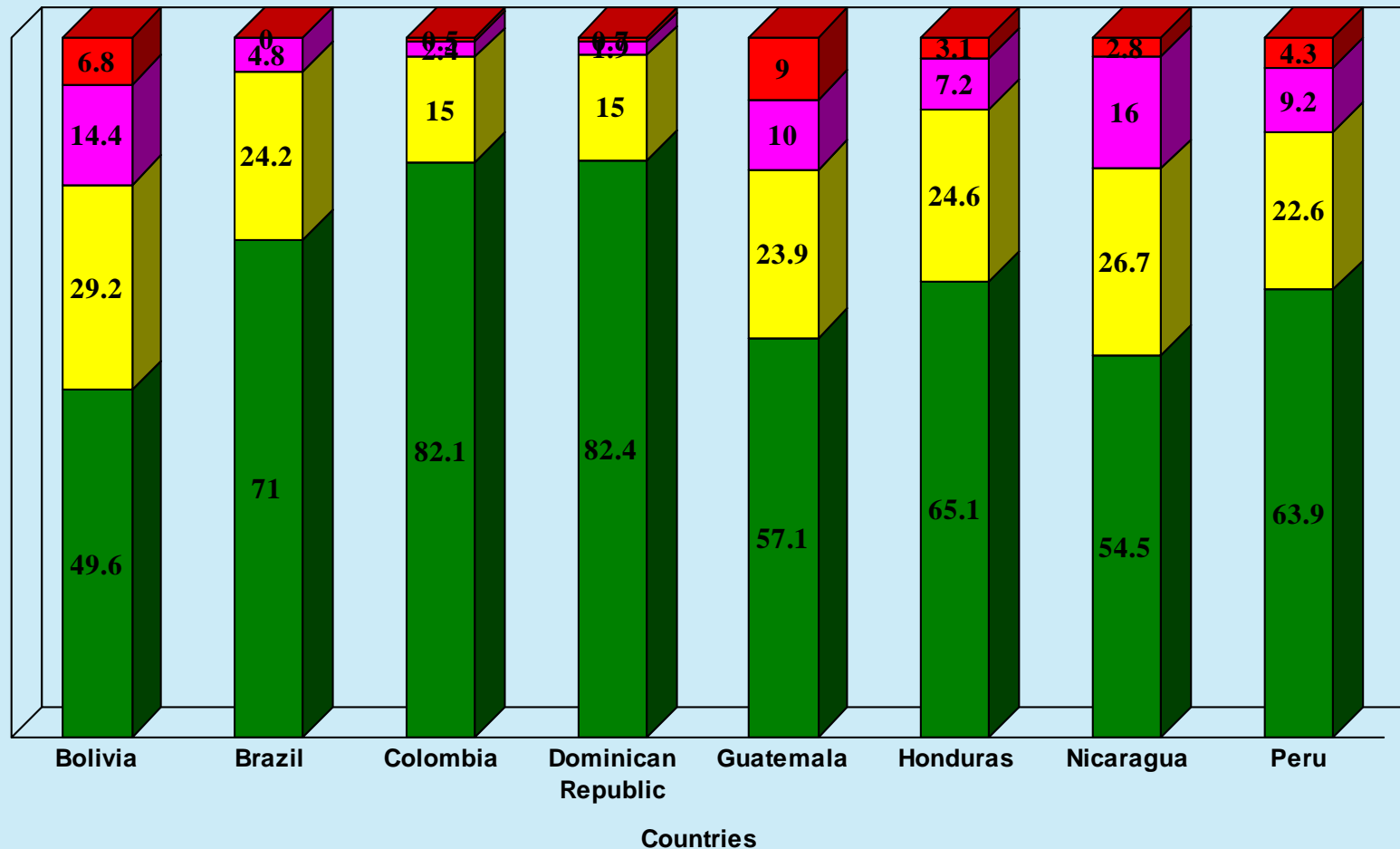
# Distribution of households by degree of shelter deprivations (Africa)



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



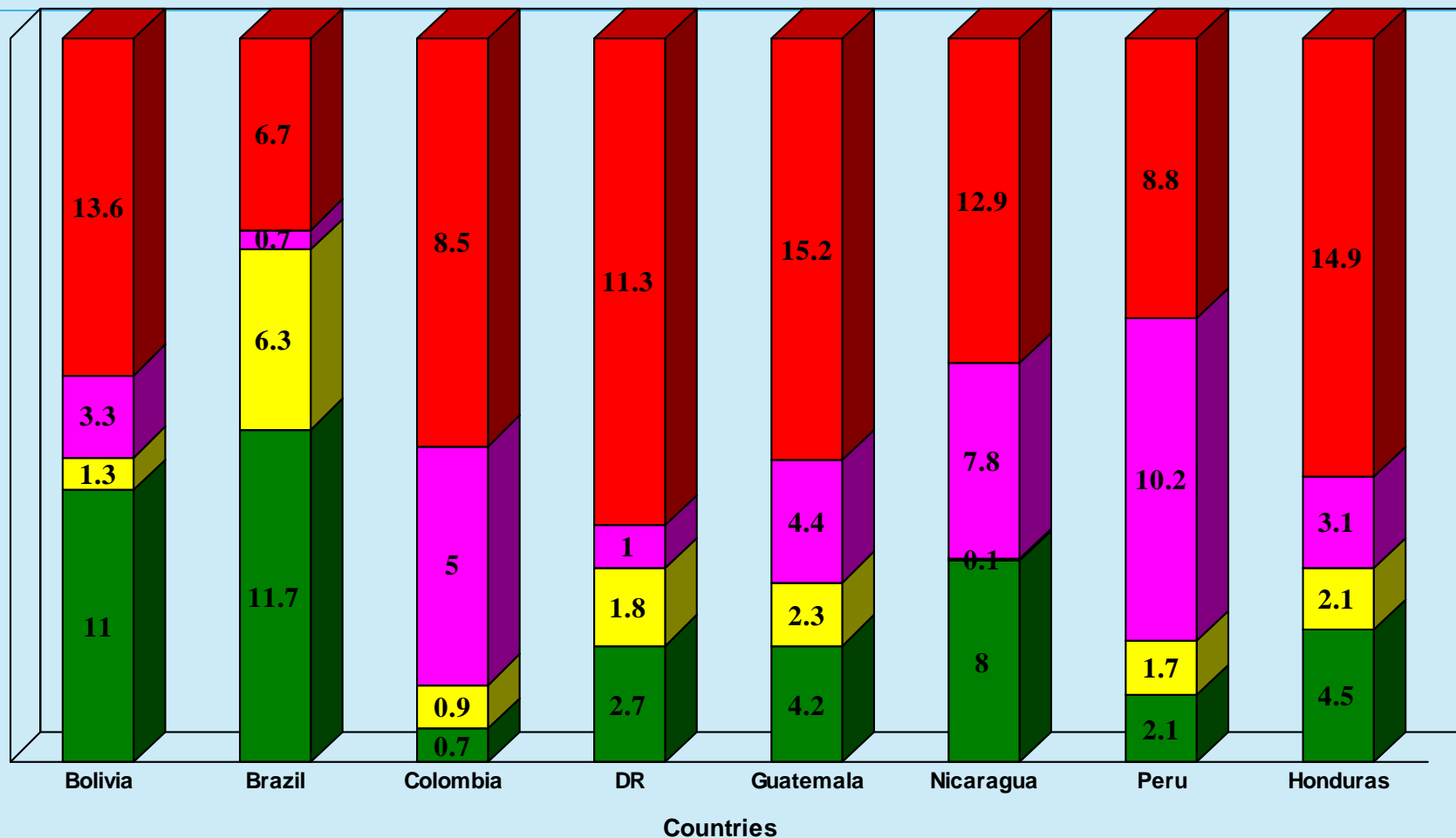
# Distribution of households by degree of shelter deprivations (LAC)



■ Non-slum 
 ■ Mild 
 ■ Moderate 
 ■ Severe deprivation 
 ■



# 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

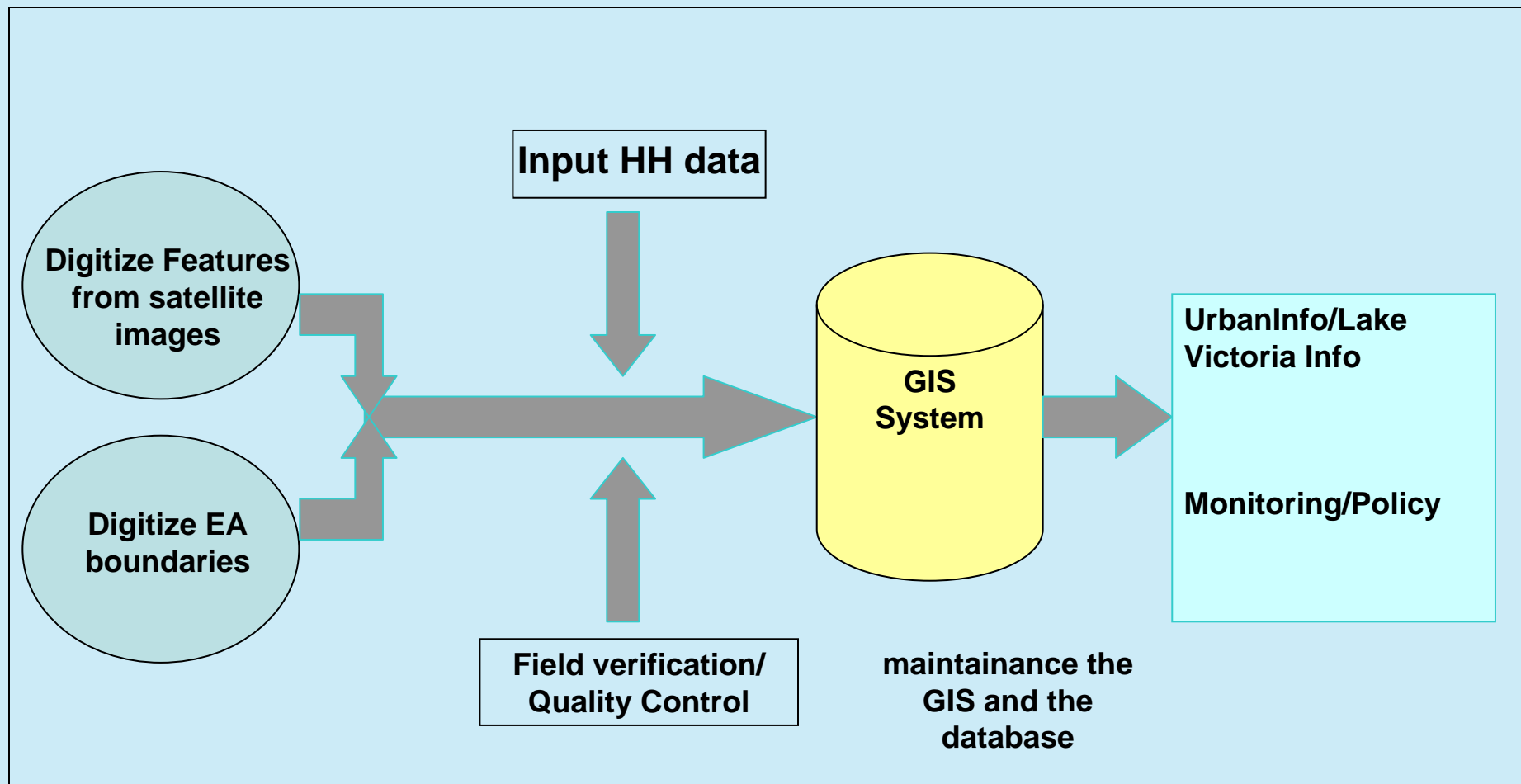


# Percentage of non-slum and slum households living in slum area



■ % of non-slum households living in slum area  
■ % of slum households living in slum area

# Integrating household data and geographic information



# UrbanInfo

United Nations Human Settlements Programme

## Information

Organization  
Product

## Data

Search

## Gallery

Presentation  
Images

## Help

Contents  
Tour



UN-HABITAT

Show on startup



Indicator



Time



Area



Data

**THANK YOU !**



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