

Slum dwellers estimates country level

Gora Mboup, Ph.D.
Sr. Demographic and Health Expert, GUO

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UN-HABITAT's MANDATE

The United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT) is mandated by the United Nations General Assembly to monitor and report on the progress of the implementation of the Habitat Agenda (HA).

In the aftermath of the Millennium Declaration in September 2000, the Agency has the added responsibility to report on the "*significant improvement in the lives of slum dwellers*", Target 11, of the Millennium Declaration Goals (MDG)

Improving the lives of slum dwellers will be achieved by considering the overall picture

Target 11 deals more specifically with the issue of slums and the improvement of the lives of slum dwellers. However, in order to face the challenge of slum dwellers, one needs to consider the other facets of the problem through the other goals and targets. The conditions of slum dwellers will not improve worldwide if no action is taken in order to eradicate poverty and hunger (goal 1), empower women (Goals 2 and 3), reduce child mortality and improve maternal and child health (goals 4 and 5), combat HIV-AIDS (goal 6), ensure safe environment (Goal 7), and develop a partnership for development Official development assistance (goal 8).

32. Proportion of households with access to secure tenure

Definition

The *proportion of households without access to secure tenure* is the percentage of the urban population that lives in slums. In the absence of data on number of slum dwellers, UN-HABITAT produces estimates based on a definition of slums as agreed by the Expert Group Meeting on Urban Indicators in 2002. Those indicators will be adjusted and the definitions of secure tenure and slums will be refined through future consultations with Expert Group Meeting participants and their related networks of professionals

Rationale

The indicator is intended to provide an overview of the share of urban population living in conditions of poverty and physical and environmental deprivation.

Gender issues

For women (more than for men), housing—beyond basic shelter—also often functions as an important place of employment, social interaction, and a place to care for children. It may offer respite from social instability and violence. Discriminatory social and economic practices within and outside the household may result in women being excluded from many aspects of housing, including policy development, control over housing resources, rights of inheritance and ownership, community organizing or the construction of housing. This exclusion can threaten women's security of tenure by preventing women from owning, inheriting, leasing, renting or remaining in housing and land.

Method of computation and data collection and source

The indicator is computed as the ratio of the number of households in urban areas that lack one or more of the conditions listed under "Definition" to the number of urban households, expressed as a percentage.

Data are not yet generally available. Information available on household surveys such as DHS and MICS or censuses concern only tenure status (own or rent) which is one dimension of secure tenure

Slum : 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

UN-HABITAT organized a gathering of experts and other stakeholders from around the globe, to reach to an agreement on the universal definition of secure tenure and slums, in Nairobi, 28-30 October 2002. The Expert Group Meeting (EGM) was a major consensus building exercise on the definition of security of tenure and slums, which enabled, the measurable articulation of the meta-global indicators, indicators and sub-indicators of each concept.

Slum Household Indicators from the EGM

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:

- Access to improved water
- Access to improved sanitation
- Access to secure tenure
- Durability of housing
- Sufficient living area



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

Access to adequate sanitation

- Direct connection to public sewer
- Direct connection to septic tank
- Poor flush latrine
- Ventilated improved pit latrine

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 two 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

Methods and Primary Data Sources

1. Urban population :

- World Urbanization Prospects: The 2001 Revision

2. Water & Sanitation

- WHO/UNICEF Water and Sanitation Assessment 2000 Report (JMP),
- Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS)
- Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS)
- Other household data (surveys or census)

3. Durability of Housing & Sufficient Living Area

- DHS & MICS or other household data (census or survey)
- UNSD Housing Statistics
- UN-Habitat Global Report on Human Settlements

4. Security of Tenure

- UN-Habitat Global Report on Human Settlements
- National publications

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

Process of Slum Dweller Estimation

1. Review primary data sources :
2. Preferentially select household survey data
 - DHS, MICS & Other household data (surveys or census)
3. Review categories for questions on
 - Access to Water, Access to sanitation, Overcrowding, Quality of housing & Security of tenure
4. Adjust the categories according to EGM definitions of slum
5. Tally number of slum households avoiding double counting
6. Cross reference with alternative estimates or sources or consult other countries with similar characteristics
7. Develop estimation model from countries with data
8. Estimate slum dwellers for countries with no data

Process of Slum Dweller Estimation (Adding Attributes and Avoiding Duplication)

Lack of secure tenure	→	70 %
Lack of durable housing	→	65 %
Lack of sufficient living area	→	60 %
Lack of improved sanitation	→	50 %
Lack of improved water	→	20 %

Slum dweller
estimation

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

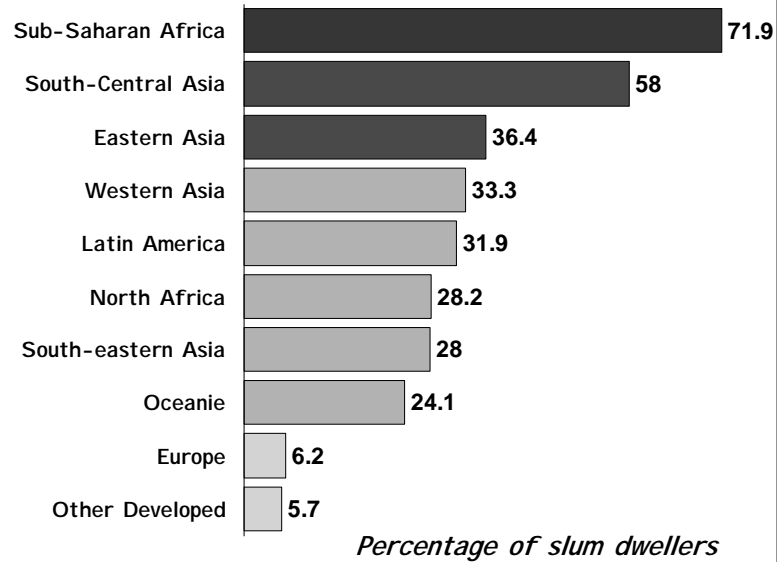
Sufficient living area

- 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

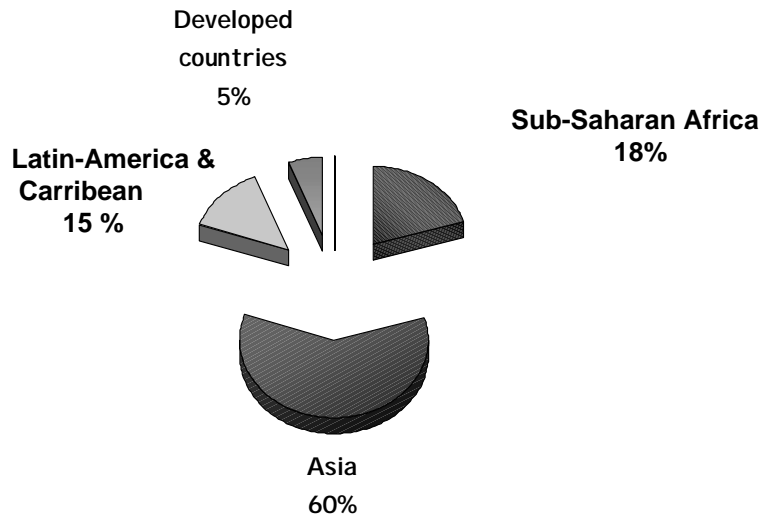
Percentage of slum dwellers in the world (Where is the problem most acute?)



Population of slum areas at mid-year 2001, by region and country : (Where do most slum dwellers live?)

	Slum Population (thousands)	Per Cent of World's Slum Dwellers
WORLD	923,986	100.0%
Developed regions	54,068	5.9%
Europe	33,062	3.6%
Other	21,006	2.3%
Developing regions	869,918	94.1%
Northern Africa	21,355	2.3%
Sub-Saharan Africa	166,208	18.0%
Latin America and the Caribbean	127,567	13.8%
Eastern Asia	193,824	21.0%
South-central Asia	262,354	28.4%
South-eastern Asia	56,781	6.1%
Western Asia	41,331	4.5%
Oceania	499	0.1%

Distribution of slum dwellers by region

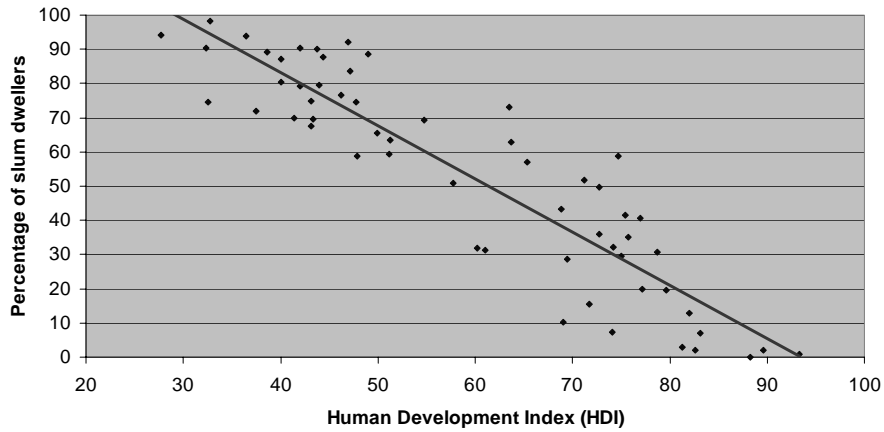


The Targets:

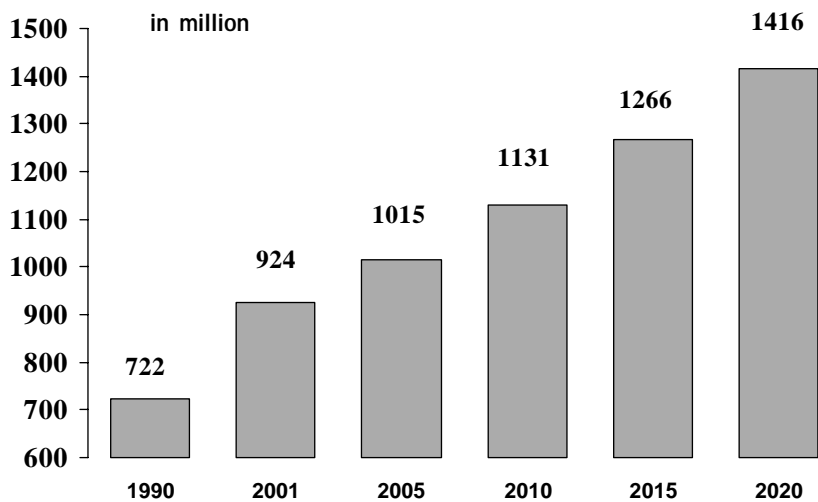
Distribution of 100 million slum dwellers targeted for improvement by 2020

	Slum Population (thousands)	Per Cent of World's Slum Dwellers
WORLD	100,000	100.0%
Developed regions	5,852	5.9%
Europe	3,578	3.6%
Other	2,273	2.3%
Developing regions	94,148	94.1%
Northern Africa	2,311	2.3%
Sub-Saharan Africa	17,988	18.0%
Latin America and the Caribbean	13,806	13.8%
Eastern Asia	20,977	21.0%
South-central Asia	28,394	28.4%
South-eastern Asia	6,145	6.1%
Western Asia	4,473	4.5%
Oceania	54	0.1%

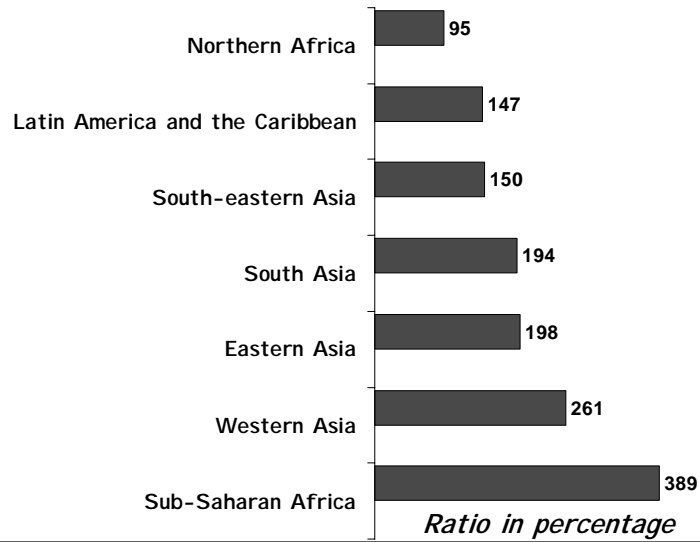
Relationship of slum dwellers to the Human Development Index (HDI) Africa, Asia & Latin America



Graph 2: Slum population in the world (World, 1990-2020)



Graph 3 Ratio of slum population (2020/1990)
(no intervention)



Initial results from short term activities: status of
countries, on Target 11

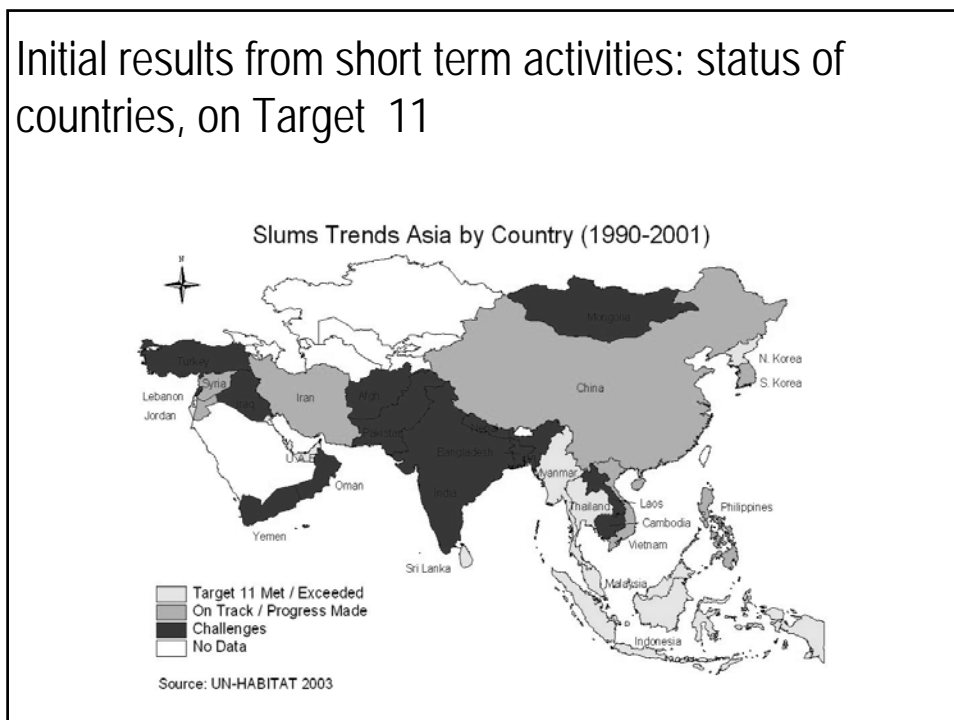
Slum Trends in Africa by Country (1990-2001)



Initial results from short term activities: status of countries, on Target 11



Initial results from short term activities: status of countries, on Target 11



Where Next – the Urban Inequities Survey?

- “significantly improving the lives of slum dwellers” means more than improving the physical features of the dwelling and the neighbourhoods.
- Look more extensively at the quality of service delivery,
- Security of tenure, housing markets, access to credit.
- Look more extensively at issues of social capital: bridging and bonding networks, conflict and violence, empowerment and political action, inclusion and exclusion.

Where we need help?

- Put urbanization on the statistical agenda: Africa is faced with doubling its urban infrastructure in the next 20-30 years. Inform this process!
- Incorporate slum v non-slum in the national household survey sample design.
- Include slum v non-slum in the marginals of standard reports
- Collaborate with and provide information to local authorities