



UNITED NATIONS





Progress towards SDG 11



- 1 Only two of the four targets with adequate data to assess current progress show “moderate distance to target,” which represents overall scores ranging from 50–75 per cent of progress achievement. The other half of the targets are identified as being “far from target,” which represents overall progress scores ranging from 25–50 per cent.
- 2 Substantial regional variations prevail, with Sub-Saharan Africa and Central and Southern Asia lagging in most targets. Australia and New Zealand and Northern America and Europe are close to meeting a majority of the targets.
- 3 Improving slum-like housing conditions is a core component of SDG 11. Only one region fully met indicator 11.1.1 on slums, a worrying trend that suggests real risks of not realizing SDG 11 in the next seven years.



Status of SDG 11 Targets

WORLD

Goal 11 Indicators Progress

11.1.1 Based on **proportion**
2014-2020



11.1.1 Based on **population**
2014-2020



11.2.1



11.6.1



11.7.1



LEGEND

- Far from target
- Moderate distance to target

TREND

- ▼ Limited or no progress
- ← Deterioration

Australia and New Zealand

Goal 11 Indicators Progress

11.1.1 Based on **proportion**
2014-2020



11.1.1 Based on **population**
2014-2020



11.2.1



11.6.1



11.7.1



LEGEND

- Target met or almost met
- Close to target

TREND

- ➡ Substantial progress/on track

Northern America and Europe

Goal 11 Indicators Progress

11.1.1 Based on **proportion**
2014-2020



11.1.1 Based on **population**
2014-2020



11.2.1



11.6.1



11.7.1



LEGEND

- Close to target
- Moderate distance to target

TREND

- ➡ Substantial progress/on track

Western Asia and Northern Africa

Goal 11 Indicators Progress

11.1.1 Based on **proportion**
2014-2020



11.1.1 Based on **population**
2014-2020



11.2.1



11.6.1



11.7.1



LEGEND

- Moderate distance to target
- Far from target

TREND

- ➔ Substantial progress/on track
- ➔ Deterioration

Latin America and the Caribbean

Goal 11 Indicators Progress

11.1.1 Based on **proportion**
2014-2020



11.1.1 Based on **population**
2014-2020



11.2.1



11.6.1



11.7.1



LEGEND

- Moderate distance to target
- Far from target

TREND

- ▶ Fair progress but acceleration needed
- ← Deterioration

Eastern and South-Eastern Asia

Goal 11 Indicators Progress

11.1.1 Based on **proportion**
2014-2020



11.1.1 Based on **population**
2014-2020



11.2.1



11.6.1



11.7.1



LEGEND

- Far from target
- Moderate distance to target

TREND

- ➔ Substantial progress/on track
- ▼ Limited or no progress

Central and Southern Asia

Goal 11 Indicators Progress

11.1.1 Based on **proportion**
2014-2020



11.1.1 Based on **population**
2014-2020



11.2.1



11.6.1



11.7.1



LEGEND

- Very far from target
- Far from target

TREND

- ▶ Fair progress but acceleration needed
- ◀— Deterioration

Oceania (Excluding Australia and New Zealand)

Goal 11 Indicators Progress

11.1.1 Based on **proportion**
2014-2020



11.1.1 Based on **population**
2014-2020



11.2.1



11.6.1



11.7.1



LEGEND

- Far from target
- Moderate distance to target

TREND

- ▼ Limited or no progress
- ← Deterioration

Sub-Saharan Africa

Goal 11 Indicators Progress

11.1.1 Based on **proportion**
2014-2020



11.1.1 Based on **population**
2014-2020



11.2.1



11.6.1



11.7.1



LEGEND

- Very far from target
- Far from target

TREND

- ➡ Substantial progress/on track
- ➡ Deterioration



Key Facts





Housing

- **165 million more slum dwellers** have emerged globally over 20 years, reaching nearly 1.1 billion in 2020, with 90 per cent living in Africa or Asia. Meanwhile, **318 million people globally are experiencing homelessness.**
- UN-Habitat estimates that 96,000 new affordable and accessible housing units are needed every day in order to meet demand for adequate housing in 2030, which will correspond to about **3 billion people**, or roughly **40 per cent of the world's population.**



Transport

- Only about half of the global urban population (**51.6 per cent**) has convenient access to **public transport**, which mostly consists of low-capacity modes of transport such as buses across all regions of the world.
- Road fatalities and injuries continue to derail progress, with about **1.3 million people** dying each year as a result of **road traffic crashes**.



Public space

- Only an average of **45.2 per cent** of urban dwellers across the globe have **convenient access to open public spaces**, leaving the majority of urban residents and visitors without adequate opportunities to enjoy the benefits of such spaces.
- Data from **1072 cities** from **120 countries** shows that more than three quarters of cities have less than 20 per cent of their area dedicated to open public spaces and streets.



Basic services

- Globally **2.2 billion people** still lack **safely managed drinking water services**, 3.4 billion lack safely managed sanitation services, and 1.9 billion lacked basic hygiene services in 2022.
- The world generated **2.3 billion tonnes of municipal solid waste** in 2020, of which almost 40 per cent is managed in uncontrolled facilities, predominantly open dumpsites.



Physical expansion

- Urban sprawl is getting worse with the **global land consumption** rate during the period 2010–2020 averaging 1.5 per cent while the population growth rate averaged 1.2 per cent.
- According to data compiled from **681 cities** for the period 1990 - 2020, the physical expansion of cities globally was faster than the rates of population growth.



Culture

- Nearly one third of UNESCO World Heritage sites and more than **70 per cent of cultural properties** are located in **urban areas**.
- **13 per cent** of urban employment in major cities is based on **creative industries**, as the largest share of those cultural and creative industries—which account for 3.1 per cent of global GDP—are hosted in urban settlements.



Disasters

- The number of deaths and missing persons due to disasters per 100,000 population has steadily decreased from 1.64 during 2005–2015 to 0.86 during 2012–2021. However, the **number of persons affected by disasters per 100,000 people** rose from 1,198 during 2005–2015 to **2,113** during 2012–2022.



Air quality

- **99 per cent** of the world's urban population live in areas that exceed the 2021 **WHO guidelines on air quality**, with significant variations noted across regions.



Civil Society Participation

- According to a UN-Habitat survey, **only half of 272 cities** in **96 countries** have structures for civil society participation in urban planning and management processes.



Climate

- **Urban areas** are major contributors to climate change, accounting for **70 percent of CO2 emissions**.





Key Messages



1

By 2030, we will not meet key SDG 11 targets without major shifts in urban policy and investments.

2

Inadequate data means that we still cannot assess global progress toward most SDG 11 targets, but the tools are available to start effective monitoring



3

**Delivering on SDG 11 matters
because humanity's present and
future is urban. Now is the time
to **think, plan and act urban****



4

**SDG 11 is critical to achieving
the 2030 Agenda's broader vision
for **global development****

5

A critical predictor of the ability to pursue a healthy, productive and peaceful life is directly tied to where someone lives and what that place offers its residents

6

**Progress towards the SDGs
is tied to the ability of
countries and cities to
localize the goals**

7

The response capacity of local and regional governments to crises and threats shapes impacts globally.

8

Ultimately, the **consequences of not achieving SDG 11** in particular are immense, directly impacting billions of people's daily lives

9

Rescuing SDG 11 is possible but requires **transformative actions** that depart from status quo, business-as-usual responses including by:

- Transitioning from ambition to action
- Ensuring an urban anchor in SDG financing
- Leapfrogging through data and technology
- Capturing the urban opportunity to advance global agendas



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#UNHABITATHLPF2023



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