



**SDG BOOKLET**

**Housing ensures sustainable development**



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## **Authors**

Dr. Kalterina Shulla  
Dr. Lea Kőszeghy

## **HFHI Editorial Board**

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Access to clean water and sanitation are integral to safe, healthy, adequate housing.

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## 1. Why housing matters to global development frameworks

Housing is an important element of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and an essential driver for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, or SDGs. Adequate and affordable housing leads to benefits in health, education and economic opportunities. The process of housing improvement is often a ladder out of poverty for families. These changes benefit the larger community, reducing inequality and building resilience against economic and natural disasters.

Actions toward adequate and affordable housing have multiple effects and support the implementation of other global development strategies, such as the New Urban Agenda, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, and the Paris Climate Change Agreement.

This guide is intended to serve as a useful resource for better understanding the transformational impact of housing on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It can be a tool for housing practitioners and sustainable development experts alike, helping them fill in their respective knowledge gaps. It is also a starting point for action, research and analysis for measuring housing impact through the SDGs' monitoring framework of targets and indicators.

## 2. Housing and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development embraces core principles such as universality (it applies to all countries and considers all people despite their status and location), interconnectedness and indivisibility (it needs to be implemented as a whole), inclusiveness (every contribution is valid), and multi-stakeholder partnerships (to support implementation).

The right to adequate housing as an important element of these core principles is embraced in the 17 Sustainable Development Goals.

“Adequate housing means more than a roof over one’s head. It also means adequate privacy, adequate space; physical accessibility; adequate security; security of tenure; structural stability and durability; adequate lighting, heating and ventilation; adequate basic infrastructure, such as water-supply, sanitation and waste-management facilities; suitable environmental quality and health-related factors; and adequate and accessible location with regard to work and basic facilities: all of which should be available at an affordable cost” (UN Habitat, 2003).

## The transformational impact of housing

Existing research and extensive analysis of the 17 SDGs with their 169 targets and more than 200 corresponding indicators show that:

- Housing contributes directly or indirectly to the implementation of all 17 SDGs.
- Housing is a platform for household resilience and sustainability, driving Human Development Index<sup>i</sup> and Multidimensional Poverty Index<sup>ii</sup> outcomes in health, education and standard of living, including indicators in nutrition; child mortality; school enrolment; energy; water; sanitation; and durable, healthy construction.
- Housing as a process can create a sense of place and dignity, building community cohesion as well as one's social and financial network and assets.
- Adequate and affordable housing is a multiplier of community jobs and incomes and improves household financial stability, often providing opportunities for home-based industry.
- Housing is a prerequisite for inclusive, equitable, safe, resilient and sustainable cities.

## How housing supports the SDGs



Source: Infographic by Nóra Feldmár



## Housing is an integral part of six SDGs



### Goal 1 – No poverty

- Adequate housing builds resilience and reduces vulnerability to economic, social, health and climate-related shocks and disasters.
- Equal access to land and housing, and the economic resources they generate, promotes sustainability.



### Goal 3 – Good health and well-being

- Affordable, safe, stable, secure and resilient housing is an important factor in physical and mental health and well-being.



### Goal 5 – Gender equality

- Equal access to housing and land rights, credit, mortgages, and rental housing protects women from discriminatory policies and practices and protects their rights in cases of violence.
- Strong land rights for housing for women have a catalytic effect, elevating the standard of living for entire communities.



### Goal 6 – Clean water and sanitation

- Providing access to safe and affordable water and sanitation is a vital component of healthy and adequate housing.



### Goal 7 – Affordable and clean energy

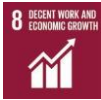
- Energy poverty is a specific form of housing poverty, with social and environmental impact on wider communities.
- Housing interventions addressing the availability of energy, habitability through quality improvement, and affordability are indispensable for ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.



### Goal 11 – Sustainable cities and communities

- Access to adequate housing is central to achieving inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable cities.
- Positioning housing at the center<sup>iii</sup> contributes to an integrated approach to urban planning and management as a means to achieve sustainable development.
- A twin-track approach that includes the upgrading of existing slum areas and the prevention of new slum formation is important for achieving sustainable cities and communities.
- Improving housing affordability is a prerequisite of progress toward sustainable cities and communities.

## Housing is a direct contributor to seven SDGs



### Goal 8 – Decent work and economic growth

- The housing sector supports economic growth through job creation related to the construction industry and additional demand for materials and services.
- Stable and adequate housing leads to better economic opportunities by providing space for home-based enterprises and allowing households additional time for productive activities.
- Slum and informal households are a major economic force.



### Goal 9 – Industry, innovation and infrastructure

- New technologies promote an affordable, market-based, resilient, energy-efficient and green housing approach.
- The lack of quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure in slums and informal settlements poses risks to residents of those settlements and the wider community.



### Goal 10 – Reduced inequalities

- Housing inequalities are a determining factor in social and economic inequality.
- Housing developments help communities overcome inequality.



### Goal 12 – Responsible consumption and production

- Sustainable design and construction based on energy-efficiency and the use of local and renewable materials reduce life cycle costs and carbon footprints.
- Recycling and reuse in the building sector can minimize raw materials extractions and construction waste.



### Goal 13 – Climate action

- Building resilient homes and communities reduces risk, promotes preparedness, and improves the ability to cope with environmental shocks.
- Sustainable housing construction reduces climate impact.



### Goal 16 – Peace, justice and strong institutions

- Methods applied in interventions addressing slums, informal settlements and unaffordable housing can contribute to the overall improvement of urban planning and governance.
- Tenure security and informal settlement recognition promote the participation of vulnerable groups in decision-making.
- Slum upgrading may contribute to the reduction of violence and other criminal activities.



### **Goal 17 – Partnerships for the goals**

- Enabling stakeholder engagement and participatory processes will assist in the development of housing and land policies.
- Inclusive people-public-private partnerships, through housing-focused initiatives, can ensure sustainable and resilient cities.

## **Housing is an indirect contributor to four SDGs**



### **Goal 2 – Zero hunger**

- Access to more affordable housing helps people avoid having to choose between housing and food costs.
- Tenure security and adequate housing can empower small-scale food production.



### **Goal 4 – Quality education**

- Adequate living conditions enable access to education and better education outcomes.
- Training programs and capacity strengthening in housing increase knowledge concerning sustainable development in various ways, including disaster preparedness and responsible, quality construction.




### **Goal 14 – Life below water**

- Sustainable urban planning and slum development can protect water resources from pollution caused by informal settlements.



### **Goal 15 – Life on Land**

- Sustainable urban planning and management can protect ecosystems from damage caused by scattered informal settlements and protect natural resources from unplanned development.



Housing is a platform for household  
resilience and drives positive  
outcomes in households' health,  
education and standard of living.

### 3. SDG case study summaries

The following case study summaries identify the relationship between housing and each of the thematic areas covered by the 17 SDGs. Integrated urban projects often impact multiple SDGs simultaneously. The summaries identify the intersectionality of each SDG with the housing ecosystem, and for SDGs directly influenced by housing, illustrate examples of successful interventions from all around the world.

More detailed descriptions of these and other projects can be found in the reference links at the end of the booklet.

## Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

### Case for impact

The number of urban residents is currently nearly 4.4 billion, 56% of the global population. Urbanization is a global megatrend, and cities will need to house increasing numbers of people in the coming decades. By 2030, the number of urban residents is expected to increase by nearly 790 million people. Access to adequate and affordable housing is an increasing challenge in most cities, as the supply of housing has not been able to keep up with the population. The influx of people, coupled with rising land prices, the cost of construction materials, the impact of climate change and the lack of attention to housing, has resulted in the proliferation of slum dwellings and the displacement of low-income vulnerable households from the centers of cities to their peripheries. Governments cannot achieve sustainability without significantly transforming the way we plan, build and manage our urban areas. A shift is needed from traditional approaches designed to serve formal systems and markets to a thoughtful and integrated approach to urban and economic planning, financing, regulation, construction and governing cities.

Inclusive and sustainable urban development as envisaged in SDG 11 will be achieved only when adequate and affordable housing and secure land tenure are integrated into urban plans. As an instrument to achieve this, the Housing at the Centre approach promoted by UN-HABITAT calls for a shift in focus “from simply building houses to a holistic framework for housing development, orchestrated with urban planning practice and placing people and human rights at the forefront of urban sustainable development.”<sup>iv</sup> Such an approach also needs systemic reforms and long-term political and financial commitment from key actors.

## Housing and SDG 11 in practice

### *KENYA — Citywide, at-scale slum upgrading*

Kenya has been undertaking slum upgrading programs since the 1980s. Since 2001, one of the key programs targeting slum dwellers is the Kenya Slum Upgrading Programme, or KENSUP, which aims to institutionalize slum upgrading at scale and improve the livelihood of slum dwellers by providing security of tenure, improving housing and infrastructure, and enabling income generation.

Another relevant program is the Kenya Informal Settlements Improvement Programme, or KISIP, which focuses on slum upgrading at the settlement level. The country uses UN-HABITAT's Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme, or PSUP, approach to mobilize key partners, strengthen capacity, foster links among relevant institutions, and develop a common slum upgrading vision. The first phase of KISIP financed tenure regularisation and infrastructure upgrading in 80 settlements, affecting approximately 125,000 people. It also provided an infrastructure package in 36 informal settlements in 11 urban centers, affecting 1.2 million people.

The programs also have non-tangible impacts, including government staff's openness toward integrating slum dwellers and areas into the urban environment, improved capacities and skills of local residents for participation, and support for the inclusion of slum development and prevention in national policies.

## Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms

### Case for impact

By 2030, 1.2 billion people are expected to live in slums. Poor people disproportionately live in high-hazard zones, with no proper access to employment, transportation, schools and health care facilities. Land is foundational to adequate housing, yet approximately 1 billion people in cities around the world lack secure land rights. Insecure land tenure limits the creation of wealth and coupled, with forced eviction, results in families losing all of their assets. Adequate housing reduces vulnerability to economic, social, health and climate-related shocks and disasters.

### Housing and SDG 1 in practice

*AGRA, INDIA — City Development Strategy and Slum Upgrading Plan for the Heritage City of Agra<sup>vi</sup>*

Agra is one of the world's great tourist destinations, but because of the chaotic and rapid urbanization of the city, nearly half of its 1.6 million residents live in underserved settlements. In those settlements, nearly half of the people lack access to toilets. The City Development Strategy and Slum Upgrading Plan was launched in 2006 and includes the preparation of an inclusive city development strategy with a community-driven approach. It also includes two pilot projects: the Mughal Heritage Walk by young local tour guides and partial upgrading of Kuchpura settlement. The Mughal Walk generates income for the local community. The upgrading in Kuchpura led to further investments by local residents (such as home upgrading) and the city (including street lighting, waste collection, and further expansion of the sewer and water network.)

## Goal 3: Good health and well-being

### Case for impact

Physical and mental health and quality of life can be compromised by housing inadequacy and unaffordability. Housing concerns include structural stability, inner house quality and safety, financial burdens, tenure security, and neighbourhood environmental and social conditions<sup>vii</sup>. Demographic and climate change highlight the need for house enforcement and resilience. Inadequate housing concentrated in slums and informal settlements is often poorly constructed. Households in these settlements are especially vulnerable to respiratory infections and diseases related to water and sanitation, poor ventilation, overcrowding, indoor air pollution from cooking with biomass fuels, poor drainage, and exposure to dampness and mould<sup>viii</sup>. The COVID-19 pandemic further exposed the risks of inadequate housing in the prevention and handling of health crises. As Leilai Farha, former U.N. special rapporteur on the right to adequate housing, states, “Housing has become the front-line defence against the coronavirus. Home has rarely been more of a life-or-death situation.”

### Housing and SDG 3 in practice

#### *UNITED STATES — Health Begins with Home<sup>ix</sup>*

The Health Begins with Home initiative, launched in 2019,<sup>x</sup> focuses on strengthening links between good health and a stable home. Through this program, the nonprofit organization Enterprise Community Partners addresses affordable housing needs in the United States, in collaboration with community development organizations, health systems, health insurers, housing developers, policymakers, public health associations, foundations and social impact investors. The Health Action Plan and the Aging-in-Place Design Guidelines<sup>xi</sup> are two examples that support owners and developers in addressing health through affordable housing.<sup>xii</sup>



## Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

### Case for impact

According to UN Women, more than 50% of urban women and girls in developing countries live without access to clean water, improved sanitation, durable housing or a sufficient living area.<sup>xiii</sup> Women often lack security of tenure and equal rights to land and property as a result of inheritance laws, customs and traditions, making them dependent on male family members. In many developing countries, women spend more time supporting home-based activities. U.N. Guidelines for the Implementation of the Right to Adequate Housing emphasize gender equality in housing and land, among others, related to laws and regulation concerning inheritance; access to credit, mortgages and homeownership; and equal participation in decisions related to house design and construction.<sup>xiv</sup>

### Housing and SDG 5 in practice

*COCHABAMBA, BOLIVIA — Improving land rights for women and excluded families<sup>xv</sup>*

Nearly half of Bolivia's urban population lives in slums, and many people do not have secure land tenure. Households headed by women are particularly vulnerable. Women in Cochabamba accessed mapping technology and leadership training while advocating and sharing concerns on urban land and property entitlements with neighbourhood leaders and holding awareness-raising activities in their own communities. The School of Women Leaders on Secure Tenure established by the program led to the creation of the Women's Network, which advocated successfully for a policy change mandating that the names of women be included in property documents.

## Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

### Case for impact

Clean water and access to sanitation are integral parts of safe and adequate housing. Around the world, 2.2 billion people live without safely managed drinking water, including 785 million people without basic drinking water, and 4.2 billion live without safely managed sanitation.<sup>xvi</sup> Many people around the world rely on the public sector for delivery of these services, which are chronically underfunded. Lack of access to water and sanitation is among the greatest problems of urban slum households. Addressing these problems requires solutions adjusted to the local social, economic and physical context. Interventions should be planned and implemented in dialogue with local communities to respond to their needs and opportunities.

### Housing and SDG 6 in practice

#### *INDIA — Sensitize to Sanitize coalition<sup>xvii</sup>*

Habitat for Humanity India worked to improve the water supply and cleanliness of human settlements aligned with the federal government's national campaign Clean India Mission, along with private-sector corporate social responsibility initiatives. The Sensitize to Sanitize coalition, founded by Habitat for Humanity India, aims to improve community sanitation by increasing access to clean water, building sanitation units, and promoting behavioral change in co-operation with local communities and regional organizations, local and state governments, and private-sector initiatives. As of March 2019, the coalition of 21 partner organisations has enabled almost 53,600 families to have adequate access to clean water and water treatment and has reached 26 million people overall.

## Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

### Case for impact

Energy poverty, the lack of a socially and materially necessitated level of energy services in the home,<sup>xviii</sup> is a specific form of housing poverty. Contributing factors include lack of access to energy, high energy costs leading to unaffordable housing, and energy-inefficient housing. In developing countries, 20-40% of urban dwellers lack reliable access to electricity. This often forces them to rely on traditional biomass, which has health and environmental consequences. High energy prices contribute to housing unaffordability across regions, with the highest prevalence in Africa, where the majority of urban dwellers are considered energy poor.<sup>xix</sup> Rapid urbanization outpaces efforts for energy efficiency.<sup>xx</sup> Social and environmental problems related to energy-inefficient housing also appear in developed countries. Therefore, housing interventions improving the availability of reliable and clean energy, energy efficiency, and affordability are essential to combat energy poverty and to ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.

### Housing and Goal 7 in practice

*Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Northern Macedonia — Residential Energy Efficiency for Low Income Households (REELIH)<sup>xxi</sup>*

The project of Habitat for Humanity International and USAID, launched in 2012, aims to tackle energy inefficiency and its deteriorating consequences for households' living standards in prefabricated multistory apartment buildings. It focuses on developing a regional effort, resources and networks. The project helped homeowners establish self-management associations to manage their buildings and worked with local governments to provide subsidies for energy improvements. The living conditions of more than 3,800 people have improved, and energy bills have been reduced by up to 50%.

## Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth

### Case for impact

The construction industry represents 13% of global gross domestic product.<sup>xxii</sup> Green building supports economic growth by creating jobs, activating local value chains, involving local companies at all stages of the building process, and using sustainable technologies and local building materials.<sup>xxiii</sup>

COVID-19 had severe consequences for the housing sector. UNEP-Global Alliance for Buildings and Construction cites that the sector lost about 10% of jobs and experienced 10-25% less activity than in 2019. Stimulating the construction sector would contribute to economic recovery. According to estimations, for every million dollars invested in retrofits or building efficiency, between nine and 30 jobs can be created.<sup>xxiv</sup>

A “renovation wave for Europe,” which is a key element of the European Green Deal,<sup>xxv</sup> will stimulate the construction ecosystem by renovating 35 million inefficient buildings and creating 160,000 jobs. Its aims are both economic recovery and reaching climate goals (a reduction of 55% of emissions by 2030). Renovating buildings will increase labor; support small and medium-sized enterprises; and contribute to healthier, greener, interconnected, accessible and resilient buildings.<sup>xxvi, xxvii</sup>

The performance of national economies largely depends on urban economies. The urban informal sector accounts for one-third of countries' GDP and nearly 70% of total employment in emerging markets and developing economies, which is a major challenge for workers' rights. The improvement of housing is crucial for the physical and mental health needed for productive work, and a potential basis for small entrepreneurship. Tenure security and land rights can incentivize residential investment by enabling savings and reducing the risk of eviction. Providing affordable housing near productive locations can influence economic growth.<sup>xxviii</sup>

## **Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization, and foster innovation**

### **Case for impact**

Infrastructure improvements have been unable to meet the demands of rapid urbanization. Communities in slums and informal settlements are especially prone to the lack of quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, which poses a threat to their residents and the wider community. Slums and informal settlements are a major economic force; they often house flourishing small-scale industries while lacking the conditions for inclusive and sustainable business operation and integration into value chains and markets because of a lack of infrastructure and financial services. Slum development programs provide an opportunity to upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries toward more sustainable operations. They also open the opportunity for innovation, which may benefit other segments of the population as well.

Green, zero-emission or smart building is crucial for achieving sustainability in the construction industry and manufacturing. Designing and implementing green building through all the life-cycle phases will push innovation and new environmentally friendly technologies and practices.

## **Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries**

### **Case for impact**

Housing inequalities transform into social inequalities through various means. Deficient housing provides inadequate physical settings for daily life, leading to detrimental effects on health, education achievements and employability, which in turn increase and exacerbate inequalities. Inadequate housing is often spatially concentrated, most notoriously in slums and informal settlements. Such forms of housing typically couple with unequal access to services such as health care and quality education, with lack of employment and income-generating opportunities, and with stigmatization of residents. The high costs of housing direct people toward environmentally and socially unsafe neighbourhoods with low-quality houses, highlighting that housing affordability can affect quality of life.<sup>xix</sup> Therefore, improvement of housing, especially in slums and informal settlements, is an important contribution to achieving SDG 10. Furthermore, mainstreaming foreign investment in the housing sector in developing countries can help reduce inequalities among regions and countries.

## Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

### Case for impact

The building industry, despite its economic contribution, is one of the largest consumers of natural resources. Construction materials dominate resource consumption, accounting for up to 50% of all extracted material.<sup>xxx</sup> Furthermore, the building sector is responsible for 39% of carbon emissions worldwide. The increase of industrialization in developing regions will lead to even bigger demand for resources.<sup>xxxi</sup> Embracing a circular economy in the construction sector can preserve natural resources. Circular actions are crucial for recycling and reusing materials in construction, minimizing raw materials extraction, enabling disassembly by design, and reducing construction and demolition waste.<sup>xxxii</sup> A circular economy can increase the longevity of the buildings and stabilize building prices.

The “renovation wave initiative,” part of the EU’s Green Deal, aims to optimize building life cycles by renovating and reusing building stocks, thus embracing circular economy principles.<sup>xxxiii</sup> Green building can direct construction toward sustainability, by promoting renewable materials (bamboo, wood, wool for insulation, etc.).<sup>xxxiv</sup>

## Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

### Case for impact

In the past 20 years, natural disasters have affected 4.4 billion people, claimed 1.3 million lives, and caused US\$2.908 trillion in economic losses, disproportionately impacting communities with inadequately housed, marginalized people.<sup>xxxv</sup> By 2030, 600 million poor urban residents will be exposed to climate change risks, according to U.N. estimates.<sup>xxxvi</sup> The altering of weather patterns associated with climate change underlines the importance of housing as protection from extreme weather. Informal settlements are usually in locations vulnerable to disasters. Disaster recovery interventions incorporate housing support services, technical assistance, market-based solutions and advocacy in order to support and enhance the entire housing value chain. Through contextually appropriate partnerships with various sectors, housing can reduce risk and vulnerability and contribute to the restoration of social, economic, natural and cultural environments. Low-carbon building that uses locally sourced, natural materials can reduce the impact of housing on climate change and build resilience.<sup>xxxvii</sup>

## Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions

### Case for impact

Cities are increasingly the drivers of global sustainable development because of their socially and economically transformative roles and connections beyond their administrative boundaries. Implementing the SDGs requires local-level actions, but the process can be hindered by decentralization and insufficient financial and technical capacities. In addition, socioeconomic inequalities in cities pair with pronounced imbalances in access to political power and participation, making the development and institutionalization of participatory processes in urban governance crucial to achieving progress in SDG 16, among others.<sup>xxxviii</sup> Methods applied in slum upgrading and other interventions to improve access to inadequate housing, such as decentralized program design and implementation, multistakeholder collaboration, and community participation, are an important arena for the overall improvement of urban governance. The results of such programs may also reduce violence and other criminal activities, such as abuse, exploitation and trafficking.

## Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

### Case for impact

The means of implementation the SDGs, such as partnerships, financing, technology, capacity strengthening and data, are useful tools for addressing challenges in the housing sector.

Intentional international cooperation is critical to building a more secure future as countries recover from the COVID-19 pandemic. Partnerships are vital for having an impact at scale. More and more, equal partnerships are replacing donor-recipient relations.<sup>xxxix</sup> The SDGs and the New Urban Agenda are part of EU priorities and commitments.<sup>xl</sup> The EU is revitalizing its cooperation with Africa by focusing on five partnerships:

- Partnership for green transition and energy access.
- Partnership for digital transformation.
- Partnership for sustainable growth and jobs.
- Partnership for peace and governance.
- Partnership on migration and mobility.<sup>xli</sup>

The relevance of housing to these partnerships is strong and needs to be recognized because of the necessity for adequate housing among the continent's fast-growing population and the aggravated problems of this sector in Africa.<sup>xlii</sup>

Goal 5 of the Sustainable Development Goals calls for gender equality and an end to all forms of gender-based discrimination.





## 4. Housing-related SDGs and targets

SDG indicators and supporting global frameworks:

Specific housing-related targets and indicators highlighting housing-related impact on the SDGs have been summarized on the following pages. The selected indicators include those with clear attribution to accomplishing the specific goal, along with those where housing makes an important contribution.

These SDG metrics are also critical drivers and contributors to accomplishing the additional global frameworks highlighted in the final section.

Goals	Targets	Indicators
<b>SDG 1</b> <b>End poverty in all its forms everywhere</b>	1.2 Reduce at least by half the proportion (people) living in poverty in all its dimensions	1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions
	1.4 Equal rights to ownership, basic services, technology and economic resources	1.4.1 proportion of population living in households with access to basic services 1.4.2 proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation, and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure
	1.5 Build resilience to environmental, economic and social disasters	1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people 1.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP) <sup>a</sup>

		1.5.3 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies
	1.a Mobilization of resources to end poverty (definition: ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions.)	1.a.1 proportion of domestically generated resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programs
<b>SDG 2</b> <b>End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</b>	2.3 Double the productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers (definition: by 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment.)	2.3.1 Volume of production per labor unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size  2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status
<b>SDG 3</b> <b>Ensure</b>	3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous	3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution 3.9.2 Mortality rate

<p><b>healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages</b></p>	<p>chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination</p>	<p>attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services).</p>
<p><b>SDG 4</b></p> <p><b>Ensure inclusive and quality education for all and promote lifelong learning</b></p>	<p>4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship</p>	<p>4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill</p>
<p><b>SDG 5</b></p> <p><b>Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls</b></p>	<p>5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere</p>	<p>5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex</p>
	<p>5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws</p>	<p>5.a.1 proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure 5.a.2 proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women’s equal rights to land ownership and/or control</p>
<p><b>SDG 6</b></p> <p><b>Ensure access to water and sanitation for all</b></p>	<p>6.1 by 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all</p>	<p>6.1.1 proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services 6.2.1 proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-</p>

		washing facility with soap and water
	6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations	6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water
	6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies	6.a.1. Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan
	6.b Support local engagement in water and sanitation management	6.b.1 proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management
<b>SDG 7</b>	7.1 Universal access to modern energy (by 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	7.1.1 proportion of population with access to electricity 7.1.2 proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology
<b>Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all</b>	7.a By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy,	7.a.1 International financial flows to developing countries in support of clean energy research and development and renewable energy

	<p>energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology</p>	<p>production, including in hybrid systems</p>
<p><b>SDG 8</b></p> <p><b>Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all</b></p>	<p>8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services</p>	<p>8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex</p>

	<p>8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavor to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, with developed countries taking the lead</p>	<p>8.4.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP 8.4.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP</p>
	<p>8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value.</p>	<p>8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities 8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities</p>
	<p>Target 8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all</p>	<p>8.10.1 Number of commercial bank branches and automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults 8.10.2 proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider</p>
<p><b>SDG 9</b> <b>Build resilient infrastructure</b></p>	<p>9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including</p>	<p>9.3.1 proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added 9.3.2 proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit</p>

<p><b>e, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation</b></p>	<p>affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets</p>	
	<p>9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities</p>	<p>9.4.1 CO2 emission per unit of value added</p>
<p><b>SDG 10</b></p> <p><b>Reduce inequality within and among countries</b></p>	<p>10.b Encourage development assistance and investment in least developed countries (definition: encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes.)</p>	<p>10.b.1 Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)</p>
<p><b>SDG 11</b></p> <p><b>Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable</b></p>	<p>11.1 safe and affordable housing (by 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums)</p>	<p>11.1.1 proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing</p>

	<p>11.3 inclusive and sustainable urbanization (definition: by 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries.)</p>	<p>11.3.1 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate 11.3.2 proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically</p>
	<p>11.5 Reduce the adverse effects of natural disasters</p>	<p>11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 population (indicator 1.5.1, the same) 11.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global GDP, including disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services.</p>
	<p>11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities</p>	<p>11.7.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities 11.7.2 Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months.</p>
	<p>11.a strong national and regional development planning</p>	<p>11.a.1 proportion of population living in cities that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs, by size of city</p>



	<p>11.b Implement policies for inclusion, resource efficiency and disaster risk reduction (definition: by 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels.</p>	<p>11.b.1 number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030.</p> <p>11.b.2 proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies</p>
	<p>11.c Support least developed countries in sustainable and resilient building (support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials</p>	<p>11.c.1 proportion of financial support to the least developed countries that is allocated to the construction and retrofitting of sustainable, resilient and resource-efficient buildings utilizing local materials</p>
	<p>12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources</p>	<p>12.2.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP</p> <p>12.2.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP</p>
	<p>12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction,</p>	<p>12.5.1 National recycling rate, tons of material recycled</p>

	recycling and reuse	
<b>SDG 13</b>  <b>Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts</b>	13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related disasters	13.1.1 number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disaster per 100,000 population (11.5.1; 1.5.1, the same) 13.1.2 number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030. (11.b.1) 13.1.3 proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies (11.b.2)
	13.2 Integrate climate change measures into policy and planning	13.2.1 number of countries that have communicated the establishment of operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development.
	13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning	13.3.2 Number of countries that have communicated the strengthening of institutional, systemic and individual capacity-building to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer, and development actions.

	<p>13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities Acknowledging that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is the primary international intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change.</p>	<p>13.b.1 number of least developed countries and small island developing States that are receiving specialized support, and amount of support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, for mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change-related planning and management.</p>
<p><b>SDG 14</b></p> <p><b>Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources</b></p>	<p>14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans.</p>	<p>14.2.1 Proportion of national exclusive economic zones managed using ecosystem-based approaches</p>
<p><b>SDG 15</b></p> <p><b>Sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation, halt biodiversity</b></p>	<p>15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements</p>	<p>15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area 15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type</p>

<b>loss</b>		
<b>SDG 16</b>  <b>Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies</b>	16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live
	16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms	16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months 16.5.2 Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months.
	16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	16.6.2 Proportion of the population satisfied with their last experience of public services
	16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive and representative decision-making	16.7.2 proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group
<b>SDG 17</b>  <b>Revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development</b>	17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources	17.3.1 Foreign direct investments (FDI), official development assistance and South-South Cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget 17.3.2 Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP

	<p>17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the sustainable development goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation.</p>	<p>17.9.1 Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries</p>
	<p>17.16 Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries.</p>	<p>17.16.1 Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals</p>
	<p>17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships.</p>	<p>17.17.1 Amount of United States dollars committed to public-private and civil society partnerships</p>
	<p>17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries</p>	<p>17.19.1 Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries 17.19.2 Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years;</p>

and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration



Stable housing leads to better economic opportunities.

## 5. Appendix: Related global frameworks

The UN global frameworks are negotiated, voluntary agreements convened by the United Nations with national governments. They are intended to be multisector and multilevel approaches that engage public, private and civil society organizations.

To monitor all of these objectives, the global community is turning to the Sustainable Development metrics.

This consolidation of efforts will allow housing practitioners to more effectively develop housing strategies that drive integrated, cross-framework impact. It will take a considerable effort to integrate housing policies and approaches, data, and political will across community, sector and broader societal actors.

Identifying and working to solve these interconnected global issues through common leveraged approaches is the only viable approach to materially impacting the housing deficit in all countries, providing safe, inclusive, resilient and sustainable communities for all.



The New Urban Agenda, adopted in September 2016, serves as a framework for development in urban areas for the next 20 years.



The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, adopted in June 2015, aims to prevent new – and reduce existing – disaster risk through the implementation of integrated and inclusive measures spanning all sectors, and to reduce hazard exposure and vulnerability to disasters while increasing preparedness for response and recovery.



Also known as the Paris Climate Agreement, the COP, or Conference of the Parties, adopted in December 2015, aims to unite countries' response to combatting climate change and adapting to its effects. The goal is to hold the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 degrees Celsius above preindustrial levels.





## New Urban Agenda launched at Habitat III

The New Urban Agenda represents a shared vision for a better and more sustainable urban future – one in which all people have equal rights and access to the benefits and opportunities that cities can offer, and in which the

international community reconsiders the urban systems and physical form of our urban spaces to achieve this. The New Urban Agenda states that, “Housing is at the center of the NUA. The NUA believes that cities can be the source of solutions to, rather than the cause of, the challenges that the world is facing today. Well-planned and well-managed, urbanization can be a powerful tool for sustainable development for both developing and developed countries, and housing is a central organizing element for sustainable urban infrastructure.”

## Global work has been done to map how the SDGs connect to key components of the New Urban Agenda:

1. National urban policies.
2. Urban legislation, rules and regulations.
3. Urban planning and design.
4. Urban economy and municipal finance.
5. Local implementation.

### HOUSING IMPACT

The United Nations and Habitat for Humanity International worked together alongside other major global players to place housing at the center of the New Urban Agenda. Housing accounts for more than 70 percent of land use in most cities and determines urban form and densities. Housing also provides employment (construction or home-based businesses, for example) and contributes to GDP growth.

“By 2050, the world’s urban population is expected to nearly double, making urbanization one of the 21<sup>st</sup> century’s most transformative trends. This poses massive sustainability challenges in terms of housing, infrastructure and basic services leading to impacts in food security, health, education, decent jobs, safety and natural resources, among others. We share a vision where ... cities and human settlements foster prosperity and quality of life for all.” (New Urban Agenda)

**COMPARISON BETWEEN TARGETS/INDICATORS OF SDGs AND THE NEW URBAN AGENDA**

New Urban Agenda		Sustainable Development Goals	
Target	Related indicators	Goal	Targets/indicators
All five targets include Goal 11 (SDG targets/indicators 11.1.1 – 11.c.1) 			
<b>1. National Urban Policies</b>	(1.1-1.6) It is crucial that governments ensure the development and adaptation of national urban policies; they form the basis for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda.	   	SDG-6.1,2 SDG-6.3.1 SDG-7.1.1,2 SDG-9.c.1 SDG-12.5.1
<b>2. Urban Legislation, Rules and Regulations</b>	(2.1-2.9) Legal frameworks are required to implement urban plans, policies and strategies to guide urbanization. The frameworks need to align with the principles of the New Urban Agenda.	         	SDG-1.4.2 SDG-12.1.1 SDG-5.a.2 SDG-12.2.2 SDG-6.1.1 SDG-15.1.2 SDG-6.2.1 SDG-16.6.1,2 SDG-6.3.1 SDG-16.7.1 SDG-7.1.1 SDG-17.1.1 SDG-9.a.1 SDG-17.16.1 SDG-10.3.1
<b>3. Urban Planning and Design</b>	(3.1-3.8) Long-term and integrated urban and territorial planning and design are required to optimize the spatial dimension of the urban form. Provide guidance to local governments so that they can develop or revise their planning and design processes in line with the New Urban Agenda requirements.	    	SDG-2.4.1 SDG-3.6.1 SDG-6.1.1 SDG-6.2.1 SDG-6.3.1 SDG-7.1.1 SDG-15.1.2 SDG-15.2.1
<b>4. Urban Economy and Municipal Finance</b>	(4.1-4.6) Adequate, context-sensitive and integrated financing frameworks and instruments are necessary to help local governments develop and implement the	  	SDG-8.3.1 SDG-9.3.1 SDG-9.a.1 SDG-17.1.2

	financing tools that will properly equip them.		
<b>5. Local Implementation</b>	(5.1-5.6) An integrated approach to urban development based on actions at all levels, from national to local.		SDG-1.4.1 SDG-12.5.1 SDG-6.1.1 SDG-16.1.4 SDG-6.2.1 SDG-16.6.2 SDG-7.1.1 SDG-16.7.2 SDG-12.2.1

## Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction



UN World Conference on  
Disaster Risk Reduction  
2015 Sendai Japan

Sendai is a vision of how to prevent new and reduce existing disaster risk through the implementation of integrated and inclusive economic, structural, legal, social, health, cultural, educational, environmental, technological, political and institutional measures that prevent and reduce hazard exposure and vulnerability to disaster, increase preparedness for response and recovery, and thus strengthen resilience.













## The seven global targets are:

- a. Substantially reduce global disaster mortality by 2030, aiming to lower the average per 100,000 global mortality rate in the 2020–30 decade compared with the 2005–15 period.
- b. Substantially reduce the number of affected people globally by 2030, aiming to lower the average global figure per 100,000 in the 2020–30 decade compared with the 2005–15 period.
- c. Reduce direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product by 2030.
- d. Substantially reduce disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services, among them health and educational facilities, including through developing their resilience, by 2030.
- e. Substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020.
- f. Substantially enhance international cooperation to developing countries through adequate and sustainable support to complement their national actions for implementation of the present framework by 2030.
- g. Substantially increase the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments to people.

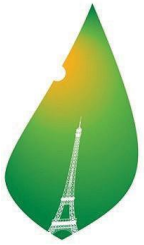
## HOUSING IMPACT

The Sendai Framework agreed on seven global targets that were developed to reduce the impact of disasters. Each of these targets is measured by three of the Sustainable Development Goals. Housing is a key driver in all three goals, making it a driver in disaster risk reduction. Drought, storms and floods displaced over 24 million people within their own countries in 2016 alone. Habitat has adopted the Sendai Framework as its guidance for streamlining risk and vulnerability reduction in all programs for housing and human settlements.

**COMPARISON BETWEEN TARGETS/INDICATORS OF SDGs AND SENDAI FRAMEWORK  
FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION**

Sendai Framework		Sustainable Development Goals	
Target	Related indicators	Goal	Targets/indicators
<b>Global target A:</b> - Reduce global disaster mortality by 2030. - Aim to lower the average of global mortality.	Number of deaths, missing persons and disaster affected per 100,000 people. (A1/B1)	 SDG Target 1.5	
		 SDG Target 11.5	
		 SDG Target 13.1	
<b>Global target B:</b> - Reduce the number of affected people globally.	Number of deaths, missing persons and disaster affected per 100,000 people. (A1/B1)	 SDG Target 1.5	
		 SDG Target 11.5	
<b>Global target C:</b> - Reduce direct disaster economic loss in relation to GDP.	Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global GDP. (C.1)	 SDG Target 1.5	
		 SDG Target 11.5	
<b>Global target D:</b> - Reduce damage to infrastructure and disruption of basic services.	Damage to critical infrastructure. (D.1)	 SDG Target 11.5	
	Number of disruptions to basic services. (D5)		
<b>Global target E:</b> - Increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies.	Number of countries with national and local DRR strategies. (E1)	 SDG Target 1.5	
	Proportion of governments that adopt DRR strategies. (E.2)	 SDG Target 11.5	
		 SDG Target 11.b	
		 SDG Target 13.1	

## Paris Climate Agreement



**PARIS2015**  
UN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE  
**COP21·CMP11**

COP, also known as the Paris Climate Agreement, aims to unite countries' response to combatting climate change and adapting to its effects. COP does not have indicators to track progress toward the main goal of holding the increase in the global average to well below 2 degrees Celsius above preindustrial levels, but the agreement can be mapped to the goals and

indicators of the SDGs.

Each participating party shall engage in adaptation planning processes and the implementation of actions, including the development or enhancement of relevant plans, policies and/or contributions, which include:






- a. The implementation of adaptation actions, undertakings and/or efforts.
- b. The process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans.
- c. The assessment of climate change impacts and vulnerability, with
- d. A view to formulating nationally determined prioritized actions, taking into account vulnerable people, places and ecosystems.
- e. Monitoring and evaluating and learning from adaptation plans, policies, programs and actions.
- f. Building the resilience of socioeconomic and ecological systems, including through economic diversification and sustainable management of natural resources.

### HOUSING IMPACT

The Paris Climate Agreement focused on bringing many countries together to help prevent the global climate average from growing. More than 70 percent of all greenhouse gas emissions are generated by housing and cities. If current urban construction trends continue, it will be nearly impossible to limit global warming to 2 degrees Celsius. Creating efficient and affordable housing that doesn't contribute to greenhouse gas emissions and other components of climate change is essential to sustaining the world as we know it.

**RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TARGETS/INDICATORS OF SDGs AND THE PARIS CLIMATE AGREEMENT**

**COP TARGET:** Keep the increase in global average temperature to well below 2 degrees Celsius above preindustrial levels.

NDC climate activities	Goal	Related indicators	SDG targets/ indicators
<b>852 relate to SDG 2</b>		<p>-Severe impact on agricultural production and hence on food production and food security.</p> <p>-Food production is a major contributor to global greenhouse gas emissions.</p>	SDG 2.1 - 5
<b>639 relate to SDG 6</b>		<p>-Climate change and extreme weather events can intensify water scarcity, especially in countries where access to water is already an issue.</p> <p>-Sewage treatment can be a major source of methane emissions.</p>	SDG 6.1 - 5
<b>1,213 relate to SDG 7</b>		<p>-Dependence on fossil fuels is a major driver of climate change and one of the biggest climate-related challenges.</p>	SDG 7.1- 3
<b>660 relate to SDG 11</b>		<p>-Urban areas are major emitters of greenhouse gases, waste and air pollution.</p> <p>-More than 70 percent of all greenhouse gas emissions are generated by cities.</p>	SDG 11.1 - 7
<b>965 relate to SDG 15</b>		<p>-Climate change is a major driver of degradation in terrestrial ecosystems, particularly desertification and biodiversity loss.</p> <p>-Deforestation in turn drives climate change.</p>	SDG 15.1 - 9

Housing is a major driver and contributor for all of the U.N. global frameworks. Habitat for Humanity, a leading global nonprofit working in more than 70 countries, supports these frameworks by bringing people together to build strength, stability and self-reliance through shelter. We are driven by the vision that everyone needs a decent place to live.

We believe that the U.N.'s task of eliminating poverty and achieving safe, inclusive, resilient and sustainable communities is too large to leave anyone on the sidelines.

It will take engagement from the public and private sectors, nonprofits, academia, faith communities and broad civil society to accomplish these goals.



## 6. Key Global Agendas

International Monetary Fund's Global Housing Watch:

[imf.org/external/research/housing/](https://imf.org/external/research/housing/)

U.N. Sustainable Development Goals:

[un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals/](https://un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals/)

Sendai Framework:

[unisdr.org/we/coordinate/sendai-framework](https://unisdr.org/we/coordinate/sendai-framework)

New Urban Agenda:

[habitat3.org](https://habitat3.org)

Paris Climate Agreement:

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## About Habitat for Humanity International

Driven by the vision that everyone needs a decent place to live, Habitat for Humanity began in 1976 as a grassroots effort on a community farm in southern Georgia. The Christian housing organization has since grown to become a leading global nonprofit working in local communities across all 50 states in the U.S., and in more than 70 countries. Families and individuals in need of a hand up partner with Habitat for Humanity to build or improve a place they can call home. Habitat homeowners help build their own homes alongside volunteers and pay an affordable mortgage. Through financial support, volunteering or adding a voice to support affordable housing, everyone can help families achieve the strength, stability and self-reliance they need to build better lives for themselves. Through shelter, we empower.

To learn more, visit [www.habitat.org/emea](http://www.habitat.org/emea).

## Habitat for Humanity in Africa

Habitat for Humanity currently has programs and partnerships in Cote d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia

## About Build Solid Ground

Build Solid Ground is an awareness raising and citizenship engagement project funded by the European Union grant under the Development Education and Awareness Raising program. Over three years, 14 partners from seven EU countries have worked as a consortium to inform and educate young European on global development issues.

## Contact

Gyorgy Sumeghy, Associate Director, Policy and Advocacy, Habitat for Humanity International, Europe, Middle East and Africa

Zochova 6-8, 811 03 Bratislava, Slovakia

Cell: +421 911 045 814

[gsumeghy@habitat.org](mailto:gsumeghy@habitat.org)

Carly Kraybill, Global Engagement Senior Specialist, Advocacy and Tithe, Habitat for Humanity International

1310 L St. NW, Suite 350 · Washington, DC 20005

[ckraybill@habitat.org](mailto:ckraybill@habitat.org)



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