

## SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

MANDATE	REPORT DESCRIPTION
Independent Expert on the enjoyment of human rights of persons with <b>albinism</b>	Report presented to the 73rd session of the UNGA in 2018 on the “impact of the implementation of the SDGs on persons with albinism”, noting that other goals, such as SDG 11, “contribute to the enjoyment of the right to an adequate standard of living, which is of general relevance to persons with albinism” ( <a href="#">A/73/181</a> ).
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in <b>Cambodia</b>	Report presented to the 42nd session of the HRC in 2019 assessing protection of those at risk of being left behind under Cambodia’s new localization development plan for achieving the 2030 Agenda, including SDG 11 and some of its targets ( <a href="#">A/HRC/42/60/Add.1</a> ).
	Report presented to the 42nd session of the HRC in 2019 on the human rights situation in Cambodia, analysing the Cambodian Sustainable Development Goals in relation to the 2030 SDGs, including SDG 11 and some of its targets ( <a href="#">A/HRC/42/60</a> ).
	Report presented to the 33rd session of the HRC in 2016 on the situation of human rights in Cambodia, discussing ongoing housing issues in Cambodia in relation to SDG 11 as well as traffic accidents in relation to <b>Target 11.2</b> ( <a href="#">A/HRC/33/62</a> ).
Special Rapporteur in the field of <b>cultural rights</b>	Report presented to the 43rd session of the HRC in 2020 on cultural rights defenders, affirming that “the cultural rights defended by cultural rights defenders are also essential tools for implementing Goals explicitly referencing culture, such as <b>target 4</b> of Goal 11” ( <a href="#">A/HRC/43/50</a> ).
	Report presented to the 74th session of the UNGA in 2019 on the importance of public spaces for the exercise of cultural rights and the challenges which must be addressed so that everyone can access and enjoy such spaces, noting that the aim to “provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities” is enshrined in <b>Target 11.7</b> and recommending that public authorities, in their public space policies, should fully implement commitments in the 2030 Agenda to gender equality under SDG 5, including full equality in public life under <b>Target 5.5</b> and must pay “special attention” to the needs of women in providing adequate hygiene and sanitation under <b>Target 6.2</b> and safe, accessible transport systems under <b>Target 11.2</b> ( <a href="#">A/74/255</a> ).
	Report presented to the 40th session of the HRC in 2019 on the country visit to Malaysia from 11 to 22 September 2017, discussing, among other things, that Malaysia aligned its 10th

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	and 11th development plans with the SDGs and noting that SDG 11 is of “particular interest” given its relationship with the realization of cultural rights ( <a href="#">A/HRC/40/53/Add.1</a> ).
Special Rapporteur on the right to <b>development</b>	Report presented to the 74th session of the UNGA in 2019 on the explicit link between the right to development and disaster risk reduction and its practical implications, noting that the 2030 Agenda includes several SDGs and targets that can contribute to reducing disaster risk and building resilience and thus at the same time contribute to achieving the Goals by reducing disaster risk, including <b>Target 11.5</b> on reducing the number of deaths and the number of people affected by disasters and <b>Target 11.B</b> on building resilient cities ( <a href="#">A/74/163</a> ).
Special Rapporteur on the issue of human rights obligations relating to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable <b>environment</b>	Report presented to the 40th session of the HRC in 2019 on the right to breathe clean air, concluding, among other things, that improving air quality is essential to achieving <b>Target 11.6</b> ( <a href="#">A/HRC/40/55</a> ).
Special Rapporteur on the right to <b>food</b>	Report presented to the 74th session of the UNGA in 2019 on the SDGs as a potentially transformative tool to advance the realization of the right to food, as well as other economic, social and cultural rights, noting that urban migration has shifted the demographic landscape, warranting actions to make cities safer, more resilient and sustainable under SDG 11 but that the right to food also requires specific attention to rural communities ( <a href="#">A/74/164</a> ).
Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental <b>health</b>	Report presented to the 71st session of the UNGA in 2016 on SDGs and the right to health highlighting the mutually reinforcing complementarities between nearly all of the SDGs and the right to health, including SDG 11, in particular <b>Target 11.1</b> ( <a href="#">A/71/304</a> ).
Special Rapporteur on adequate <b>housing</b> as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living	Report presented to the 75th session of the GA in 2020 on COVID-19 and the right to adequate housing, noting that “there was a pandemic of evictions before the outbreak of COVID-19; homelessness was sharply on the rise; discrimination was rampant in housing access; and the development strategies of countries did not treat housing

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Special Rapporteur on adequate <b>housing</b> as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living <b>(continued)</b>	and land access as a priority, despite global commitments such as <b>Sustainable Development Goal 11</b> ” ( <a href="#">A/75/148</a> ).
	Report presented to the 43rd session of the HRC in 2020 focusing on the key requirements of effective rights-based responses to emerging challenges, recalling that “under the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, States have committed themselves to ensuring access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and to upgrading informal settlements” ( <b>target 11.1</b> ) ( <a href="#">A/HRC/43/43</a> ).
	Report presented to the 43rd session of the HRC in 2020 on the country visit to France from 2 to 12 April 2019, recommending that France “[a]dopt in domestic law, policies and programmes that have as a key goal the elimination of homelessness by 2030 in keeping with commitments under the Sustainable Development Goals, <b>Target 11.1</b> ” ( <a href="#">A/HRC/43/43/Add.2</a> ).
	Report presented to the 74th session of the UNGA in 2019 on the right to housing of indigenous peoples, recommending, among other things, that States should prioritize the prevention and elimination of homelessness of indigenous peoples with a view to ending homelessness by 2030, as envisaged in <b>Target 11.1</b> , including through measures to address those living in informal settlements and homeless encampments ( <a href="#">A/74/183</a> ).
	Report presented to the 40th session of the HRC in 2019 on access to justice for the right to housing, concluding that legal obligations to ensure access to justice for the right to housing “should be aligned with the commitments made in the 2030 Agenda...to ensure adequate housing for all by 2030” and recommending that National Human Rights Institutions “should ensure access to justice and accountability for progressive realization, including goals and timelines consistent with <b>[T]arget 11.1</b> to ensure access to safe, secure and affordable housing for all by 2030” ( <a href="#">A/HRC/40/61</a> ).
	Report presented to the 40th session of the HRC in 2019 on the country visit to the Republic of Korea from 14 to 23 May 2018, recommending that the government should, in line with its commitments made under <b>Target 11.1</b> , develop “a national strategy for improving the quality and safety of all homes which currently do not meet minimum housing adequacy standards under international human rights law” and “a plan on an urgent basis to prevent, reduce and eliminate homelessness, as defined by the Homelessness Act, by 2030” ( <a href="#">A/HRC/40/61/Add.1</a> ).

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Special Rapporteur on adequate <b>housing</b> as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living <b>(continued)</b>	Report presented to the 40th session of the HRC in 2019 on the country visit to Egypt from 24 September to 3 October, recommending that the government should “undertake a multi-stakeholder consultative process to ensure that its National Housing Strategy” satisfies its human rights obligations and its commitments under SDG 11, in particular <b>Target 11.1</b> , and that it “must also ensure that its national strategic housing plan includes provisions to eliminate homelessness by 2030” ( <a href="#">A/HRC/40/61/Add.2</a> ).
	Report presented to the 73rd session of the UNGA in 2018 examining issue of the right to housing for residents of informal settlements and the commitment made by States to upgrade such settlements by 2030 under <b>Target 11.1</b> , stating that “[a]ll actors must mobilize within a shared human rights paradigm around the imperative of upgrading all informal settlements by 2030” ( <a href="#">A/73/310/Rev.1</a> ).
	Report presented to the 37th session of the HRC in 2018 on implementing effective rights-based housing strategies, concluding that States must implement a human rights-based housing strategy to implement their commitments to ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services by 2030 under the 2030 Agenda and providing key principles of a rights-based housing strategy, including Principle 2 on prioritizing those most in need and ensuring equality ( <a href="#">A/HRC/37/53</a> ).
	Report presented to the 37th session of the HRC in 2018 on the country visit to Chile from 20 to 28 April 2017, recommending that the government “[e]nsure the implementation of housing as a human right in existing programmes, policies and plans, as well as in any legislation in keeping with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (particularly <b>target 11.1</b> ) and the New Urban Agenda,” and it “must aim to prevent, address and eliminate homelessness through the adoption of a strategy and regularize all informal settlements in keeping with those commitments” ( <a href="#">A/HRC/37/53/Add.1</a> ).
	Report presented to the 34th session of the HRC in 2017 on the “financialization of housing” and its impact on human rights, concluding that “it is essential to consider the role of international finance and financial actors in housing systems” if <b>Target 11.1</b> is to be achieved by 2030 and

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Special Rapporteur on adequate <b>housing</b> as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living <b>(continued)</b>	recommending that “[s]trategies developed by States and local governments to achieve <b>target 11.1</b> of the Sustainable Development Goals and the New Urban Agenda should include a full range of taxation, regulatory and planning measures in order to re-establish housing as a social good, promote an inclusive housing system and prevent speculation and excessive accumulation of wealth” ( <a href="#">A/HRC/34/51</a> ).
	Report presented to the 34th session of the HRC in 2017 on the country visit to India from 11 to 22 April 2016, concluding that “recognizing and implementing housing as a human right in existing programmes and in new legislation would also set India on track for meeting its international commitments to implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (particularly <b>target 11.1...</b> ) and the New Urban Agenda” and recommending specific measures for the government to “[a]ddress homelessness as a human rights priority with a view to eliminating it by 2030, in keeping with” <b>Target 11.1</b> ( <a href="#">A/HRC/34/51/Add.1</a> ).
	Report presented to the 34th session of the HRC in 2017 on the country visit to Portugal from 5 to 13 December 2016, recommending that Portugal’s national and subnational governments should “[c]ommit to ending homelessness as a priority, in keeping with the Sustainable Development Goals, to leave no-one behind and to ensure adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services for all, and the New Urban Agenda...” ( <a href="#">A/HRC/34/51/Add.2</a> ).
	Report presented to the 72nd session of the UNGA in 2017 on the right to housing of persons with disabilities, concluding “with key recommendations highlighting the transformative potential of the disability human rights paradigm and how it must be better harnessed in order to realize the right to housing of persons with disabilities in accordance with the commitments of the 2030 Agenda”, recommending that States, in consultation with persons with disabilities and their organizations, should, among other things, “[p]rioritize and recognize in domestic law the obligation to realize the right to housing of persons with disabilities to the maximum of available resources, tying this legal obligation to the commitment to ensure adequate housing for all by 2030, in accordance with” <b>Target 11.1</b> ( <a href="#">A/72/128</a> ).

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	<p>Report presented to the 71st session of the UNGA in 2016 on the connection between right to housing and right to life, stating that “States must address issues of inadequate housing and homelessness and name them as core human rights issues linked to the right to life — in domestic law and policy and in international initiatives, including the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the New Urban Agenda” (<a href="#">A/71/310</a>).</p> <p>Report presented to the 31st session of the HRC in 2016 on homelessness as a global human rights crisis directly linked to increased inequality of wealth and property, concluding that, while the SDGs “omit any explicit reference to homelessness”, “[m]easuring and committing to reduce and eliminate homelessness with clear benchmarks and timelines will be critical to the successful realization” of <b>Target 11.1</b> and recommending that “[a]ll States must commit to eliminating homelessness by 2030 or earlier if possible, in a manner that upholds international human rights and in keeping with” <b>Target 11.1</b> (<a href="#">A/HRC/31/54</a>).</p> <p>Report presented to the 70th session of the UNGA in 2015 on how the right to adequate housing must guide the development and implementation of yet to be adopted 2016 New Urban Agenda, examining the yet to be adopted SDG 11 and recommending that the New Urban Agenda should “[e]laborate, concretize and give meaning to <b>target 11.1</b>...while also safeguarding its vital link to binding international human rights obligations” (<a href="#">A/70/270</a>).</p>
Special Rapporteur on the rights of <b>indigenous peoples</b>	Report presented to the 73rd session of the UNGA in 2018 on indigenous peoples and self-governance, in particular as it relates to achieving the 2030 Agenda, noting that <b>Target 11.4</b> has one of the highest percentage of links to recommendations by Special Rapporteurs on the rights of indigenous peoples since 2005 ( <a href="#">A/73/176</a> ).
Special Rapporteur on the human rights of <b>internally displaced persons</b>	Report presented to 29th session of the HRC in 2015 on the human rights of internally displaced persons in the context of the post-2015 development agenda, discussing, among other things, SDG 11 in relation to internally displaced persons ( <a href="#">A/HRC/29/34</a> ).
Special Rapporteur on the human rights of <b>migrants</b>	Report presented to the 69th session of the UNGA in 2014 on the inclusion of the human rights of migrants in the post-2015 development agenda and current migration trends, proposing targets and indicators for proposed SDG 11, particularly in relation to migrants ( <a href="#">A/69/302</a> ).
Independent Expert on the enjoyment of all human rights by <b>older persons</b>	Report presented to the 39th session of the HRC in 2018 on social inclusion of older persons, noting that <b>Targets 11.2</b> and <b>11.7</b> explicitly mention older persons but that SDG 11 regrettably does not include “a target on social

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	participation and the prevention of isolation in urban environments, which is an issue of critical importance for older persons” ( <a href="#">A/HRC/39/50</a> ).
Special Rapporteur on <b>violence against women</b> , its causes and consequences	Report presented to the 71st session of the UNGA in 2016 on the adequacy of the international legal framework on violence against women and the topic of femicide, noting that SDG 11, in particular <b>Targets 11.2</b> and <b>11.7</b> , are directly relevant to this issue ( <a href="#">A/71/398</a> ).
	Report presented to the 32nd session of the HRC in 2016 on the general context and main trends and challenges posed by violence against women, discussing the implementation of the SDGs on the elimination of violence against women and girls and noting violence against women is an issue addressed in several SDGs, including SDG 11 ( <a href="#">A/HRC/32/42</a> ).
Special Rapporteur on the human right to safe drinking <b>water and sanitation</b>	Report presented to the 42nd session of the HRC in 2019 on access to water and sanitation in spheres of life beyond the household, particularly in public spaces, noting the particular relevance of SDG 11, in particular <b>Target 11.7</b> , which recognizes the vital importance of spheres beyond the household in the development of settlements that are “inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable” ( <a href="#">A/HRC/42/47</a> ).
	Report presented to the 33rd session of the HRC in 2016 on gender equality in the realization of the human rights to water and sanitation, noting that gender equality is central to achieving the SDGs and that gender quality in water, sanitation, and hygiene will have a positive impact on other SDGs, including SDG 11 ( <a href="#">A/HRC/33/49</a> ).
	Report presented to the 30th session of the HRC in 2015 outlining the priorities of the Special Rapporteur during the period 2014–2017 and discussing proposed SDG 6 and that water and sanitation are essential to, among others, SDG 11 ( <a href="#">A/HRC/30/39/Add.1</a> ).