



11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES  
AND COMMUNITIES

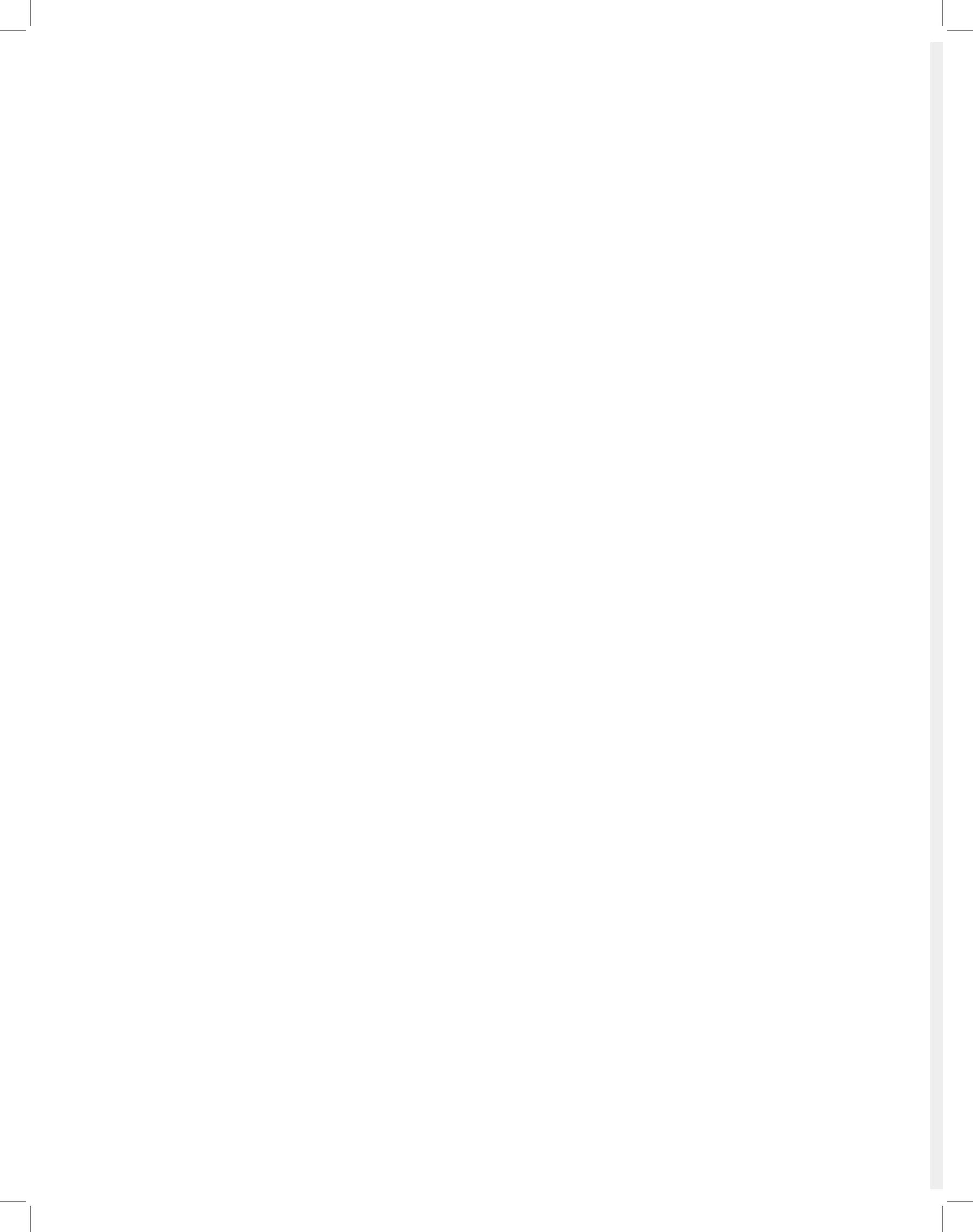


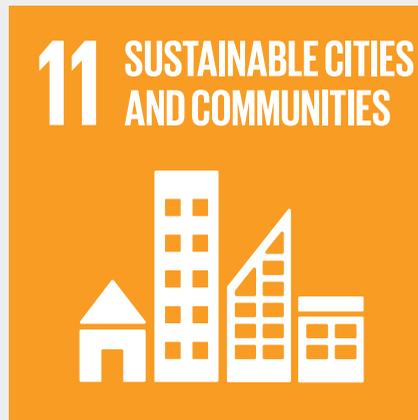
## SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 11

Make cities and human settlements inclusive,  
safe, resilient and sustainable

A GUIDE TO ASSIST NATIONAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS  
TO MONITOR AND REPORT ON SDG GOAL 11+ INDICATORS

MONITORING FRAMEWORK - DEFINITIONS - METADATA - UN-HABITAT TECHNICAL SUPPORT





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# PART 1

## Background to the SDGs process

## INTRODUCTION

During the 47<sup>th</sup> United Nations Statistical Commission that was held in New York, the new SDGs indicators framework was agreed upon as an initial starting point. This followed on from the September 2015 adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by member states where they agreed to a proposed global indicator framework for monitoring progress against the SDGs. The framework, put forward by the Inter-Agency Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDG), includes 231 indicators that correspond to the 17 SDGs and their 169 associated targets. The report of the commission which included the global indicator framework was then taken note of by the ECOSOC at its 70<sup>th</sup> session in June 2016.

## HOW DID THIS GLOBAL INDICATOR FRAMEWORK COME ABOUT?

The IAEG-SDG was formed in March 2015 by the UN Statistical Commission and is composed of a group of national statistical organizations and regional and international agency observers. The team spent the bulk of 2015 preparing the SDGs indicator framework. A series of meetings were convened (New York, Bangkok, Mexico and Geneva) in which members of the IAEG-SDG reviewed various compilations of indicator proposals. Throughout the process, representatives from civil society, academia and the private sector were invited to provide inputs into the indicator development process.

## WHAT'S IN THE GLOBAL INDICATOR FRAMEWORK?

The IAEG-SDG was caught between a **rock and hard place**. It had the choice of credibly covering all 169 targets or selecting only indicators for which an agreed methodology and suitable data coverage exists. The group chose the former approach, which means that **many indicators lack a suitable methodology**, country coverage is lacking, or have never been piloted anywhere before at regional or other levels. Specifically, for Goal 11 indicators, many are tagged at the city level, and specialized methodology is required to estimate or derive national level performance from city-based measurements. As a result, all indicators have been grouped into tiers I, II, III depending on their level of development.

### Tiering system for Indicators

The SDG indicators have initially undergone an assessment in which they were split into three main categories or “tiers” in terms of their level of methodological development and overall data availability.

- **Tier I** indicators are those for which an established and acceptable methodology exists and data are already widely available.
- **Tier II** indicators are those for which an established methodology

exists, but data is not easily available.

- **Tier III** indicators are those for which no internationally agreed methodology exists.

Over the course of the SDG timeline to 2030, the IAEG-SDG will refine and update the indicators as new technologies facilitate data collection and more data becomes available.

### Disaggregated Data

The IAEG-SDG agreed on an overarching principle of data disaggregation to accompany the indicators. Indicators “should be disaggregated, where relevant, by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability and geographic location, or other characteristics, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics.” The group further agreed that indicators should cover specific groups of the population when they are specified in targets. Going forward, **a sub-group on disaggregated data has been formed and will further lead the process for the finalizing the basic disaggregation package for all SDGs indicators.** Other subgroups that were formed included, SDMX—will offer capabilities of joint collection, curation of official statistics and SDG index, Capacity development –to lead the efforts for building capacity for the SDG monitoring, Geospatial analysis—to lead and coordinate the joint efforts of using geospatial resources for SDG monitoring.

### Metadata

The UN Statistical Commission has published metadata for the goals. Information on each indicator and further guidance on how agencies can submit new or revised data is also available. However, for each of the targets/indicators under the goals, more metadata will be developed to guide the entire management of the indicators with agreed definitions, methods for measurement, reporting, disaggregation, capacity building plans, etc.

### Who will be in charge of tracking performance on SDG indicators?

The IAEG-SDG team has allocated agencies the role of either Custodian agency or contributing agency to all the SDG indicators. Custodian agencies carry the responsibility of taking the lead to coordinate and manage the reporting on behalf of other partners and stakeholders. They should also be able to demonstrate the availability and management of a database for global reporting.

### How will the SDG indicators framework be used?

The expectation is that the global indicators will be the core set of SDG monitoring indicators. However, member states will develop indicators at regional, national and sub-national levels as appropriate, taking into account their national circumstances. Thematic indicators are also being developed. The UN will produce an annual report on SDG progress.

There is also recognition that national ownership over monitoring processes will be key and that data should be produced by national statistical systems. In this regard, emphasis is being placed on statistical capacity building for countries with limited capacities.

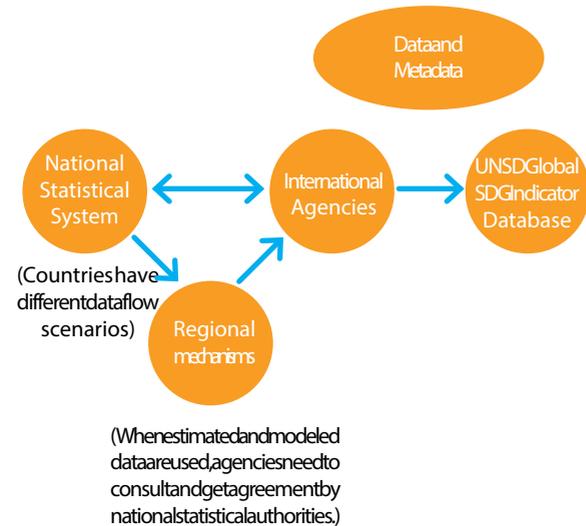
**Role of International agencies;** These will receive data from countries through well-established and further improved reporting mechanisms, support increased adoption and compliance with internationally agreed standards at the national level, and work for strengthening national statistical capacity and improving reporting mechanisms.

Differences between data published at the national level and at the global level by international agencies will need to be systematically addressed. Data should be collected according to the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics, which were adopted by the General Assembly in 2014. Regional mechanisms will facilitate the data transmission process from the national to the global level.

**Note that:**

- Countries will provide their national data and metadata to international agencies, coordinated by the national statistical office, and facilitated as appropriate, by regional mechanisms;
- Countries may set up SDG data dissemination platforms for their national purposes and to allow general access to their data and metadata;
- International agencies will provide global and regional aggregates and accompanying metadata to UNSD for use in the annual progress report and inclusion in the SDG indicator database
- International agencies will provide country level data and accompanying metadata to UNSD for inclusion in a global SDG indicator database, which can be used to monitor indicator 17.18.1
- As much as possible, all data exchanges should strive to follow internationally established formats.

### Proposed data flow chart



**11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES**



**SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 11:**

**Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable**

	<p><b>1.4.1</b>                  Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services.</p>	
	<p><b>1.4.2</b>                  Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure.</p>	 
	<p><b>6.3.1</b>                  Proportion of wastewater safely treated</p>	 

	<p><b>11.1</b>                  Housing and slum upgrading</p>	
	<p><b>11.2</b>                  Accessible transport system for all</p>	 
	<p><b>11.3</b>                  Participatory and Inclusive urbanization</p>	
	<p><b>11.4</b>                  World's cultural and natural heritage protection</p>	 
	<p><b>11.5</b>                  Protection of the poor and people in vulnerable situation</p>	    

**11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES**  
**SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 11+:**  
**Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable**

	<b>11.6</b> Capital environmental impact of cities reduction	 World Health Organization	 UN HABITAT FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE	 UNEP
	<b>11.7.1</b> Access to safe and inclusive public space	 UN HABITAT FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE	 UN DP	 UNESCO
	<b>11.7.2</b> Access to safe and inclusive public space	 UNODC	 UN HABITAT FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE	
	<b>11.a.1</b> Urban-rural linkages	 UN HABITAT FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE	 UNEP	
	<b>11.b.1</b> Implementation of mitigation and adaptation plans and policies	 UNISDR <small>The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction</small>	 UN HABITAT FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE	
	<b>Countries with existing local disaster reduction strategy</b> <b>11.b.2</b>	 UNISDR <small>The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction</small>	 UN HABITAT FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE	
	<b>11.c.1</b> Sustainable and resilient buildings	 UN HABITAT FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE		

Several agencies and other partners will participate in expert group meetings and other technical discussions to refine the metadata.

The need of disaggregation of the information may bring further modifications of some of the methods and approaches of data collection for some of the indicators. This work will also be done in close cooperation with UN agencies and partners. It is also possible that the

search of more convergence between Goal 11 indicators and other SDGs indicators will bring additional changes and modifications. In this sense, this is a 'living document' that will be collectively enriched by all participating agencies and partners.



# Goal 11+ targets and indicators

## GOAL 11+ TARGETS AND INDICATORS

In September 2015, the United Nations Sustainable Development Summit adopted a new framework to guide development efforts between 2015 and 2030, entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development”.<sup>1</sup>

The 2030 Agenda contains 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 targets<sup>2</sup>. The SDGs address, in an integrated manner, the social, economic and environmental dimensions of development, their interrelations, aspects related to peaceful societies and effective institutions, as well as means of implementation (finance, technology, capacity development etc.).<sup>3</sup>

Heads of States and Government also committed to engage in the systematic follow-up and review of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The follow-up and review will be based on regular, voluntary and inclusive country-led progress reviews at the national level feeding into reviews at the regional and global levels.<sup>4</sup>

By endorsing a stand-alone goal on cities (Goal 11), known as the ‘urban SDG’, –*make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable*– the international community recognized

urbanization and city growth as a transformative force for development. This first-ever international agreement on urban-specific development acknowledges sustainable urban development as a fundamental precondition for sustainable development.

UN-Habitat and partners have prepared this “Monitoring Framework” as a guide to assist national and local governments in their efforts to collect, analyze, validate data and information in view of the preparation of country-based reports. This “Monitoring Framework” provides the use of necessary definitions, method of computation and metadata of indicators, including spatial indicators. It also includes global, national and local monitoring to support the implementation of SDG Goal 11 targets.

The implementation, monitoring and reporting of the SDG Goal 11 will enhance the coordination mechanisms of national and local authorities and in some cases, it will represent a drastic change of governance with higher participation of local authorities in this process. National Statistical Systems will further be reinforced to increase their capacity to measure local, national, regional and global targets and indicators in an accurate, reliable and timely manner. These national systems will need to use both conventional and modern forms of data collection, including spatial indicators, to increase the capacity of national and local governments to produce accurate information for evidence-based decision-making.

<sup>1</sup> Critical Milestones towards a coherent, efficient and inclusive follow-up and review of the 2030 Development Agenda for SDGs, United Nations, 12 October 2015.

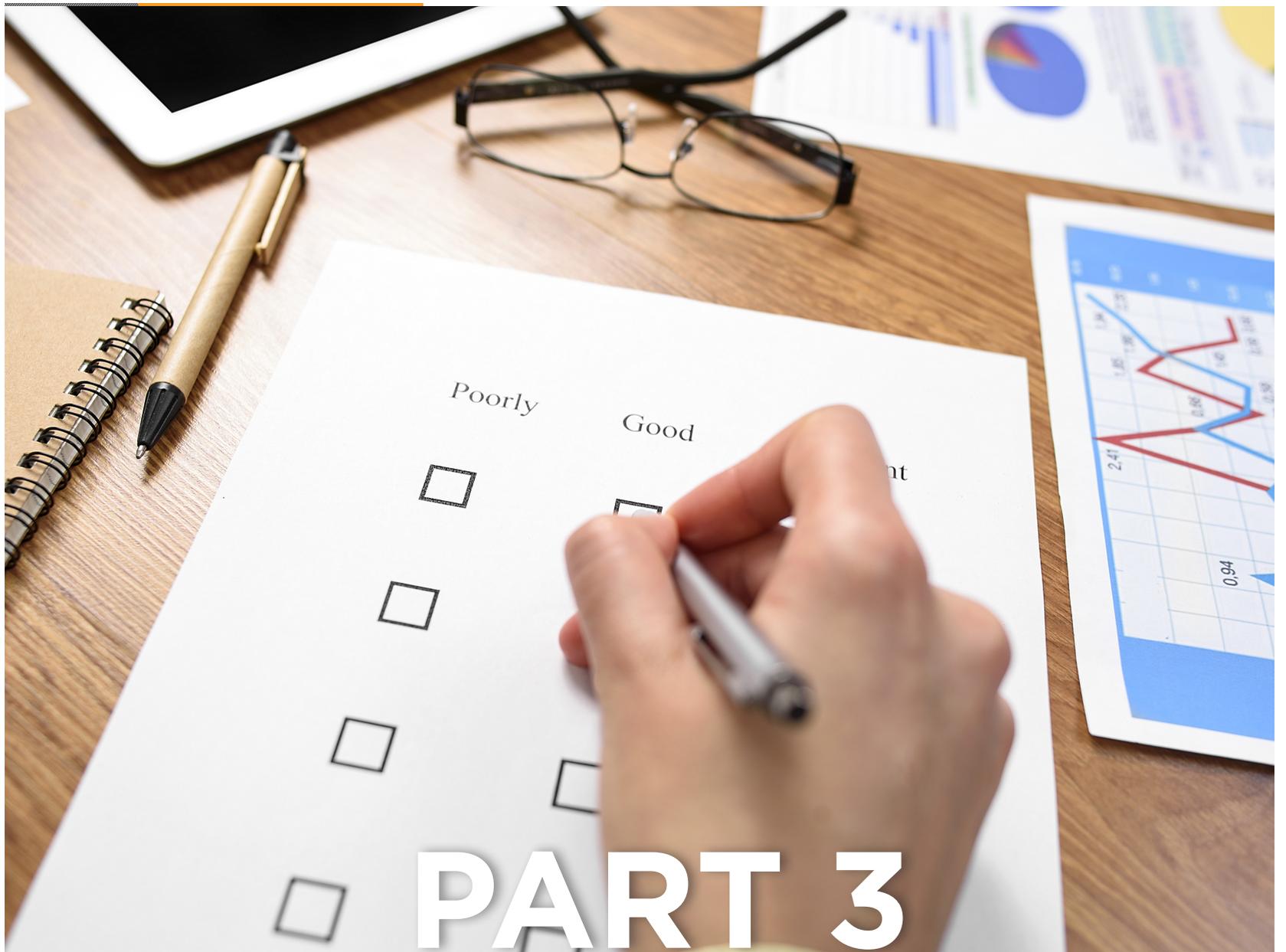
<sup>2</sup> [[http://www.un.org/ga/search/view\\_doc.asp?symbol=A/69/L.85&Lang=E](http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/69/L.85&Lang=E)]

<sup>3</sup> Critical Milestones SDGs, op cit.

<sup>4</sup> Critical Milestones SDGs, op cit.

GOAL 11+ MAKE CITIES AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS INCLUSIVE, SAFE, RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE	
TARGET	PROPOSED INDICATORS
11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums	11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums in informal settlements or in inadequate housing
11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons	11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries	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
11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage	11.4.1 Total expenditure (public and private) per capita spent on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by type of heritage (cultural, natural, mixed and World Heritage Centre designation), level of government (national, regional and local/municipal), type of expenditure (operating expenditure/investment) and type of private funding (donations in kind, private non-profit sector and sponsorship)
11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations	11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons directly affected by disaster per 100,000 people <sup>a</sup> 11.5.2 Direct economic loss in relation to global GDP; damage to critical infrastructure and number of disruption of basic services, attributed to disasters.
11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management	11.6.1 Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities 11.6.2 Annual mean level of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM <sub>2.5</sub> and PM <sub>10</sub> ) in cities (population weighted)
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	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
11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental link between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning	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
11.b 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	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. 11.b.2 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies.
11.c Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials	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
11.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance	11.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services 11.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure
6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally	6.3.1 Proportion of wastewater safely treated

[a] An open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction established by the General Assembly (resolution 69/284) is developing a set of indicators to measure global progress in the implementation of the Sendai Framework. These indicators will eventually reflect the agreements on the Sendai Framework indicators.



# PART 3

Need for a robust monitoring framework for SDG Goal 11+

# NEED FOR A ROBUST MONITORING FRAMEWORK FOR SDG GOAL 11+

**A global monitoring framework for Goal 11+:** The UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN) recognizes that 'data and metrics are essential for development goals to be met'<sup>5</sup>. Data and metrics enable cities to make correct decisions on the best policies and means to track changes and systematically document performance at the outcome level. Cities in developed and developing countries require monitoring systems with clear indicators, baseline data, targets and goals if they are to successfully implement long-term sustainable development plans. Such monitoring systems must be able to track progress and identify setbacks with new approaches and techniques, supporting the formulation of better-informed policies.<sup>6</sup> They must also provide a global monitoring framework that allows cities, countries, and the international community to measure progress and identify possible constraints simultaneously as they adapt to national and local contexts.<sup>7</sup> Besides monitoring development outcomes, this Monitoring Framework Guide promotes accountability of different actors against agreed targets; stimulates inclusive dialogue on improving the effectiveness of development co-operation; and promotes further agreements on actions.<sup>8</sup>

The **Monitoring Framework** proposes an innovative mechanism to avoid an excessive sectorial approach to development that a linear relationship of one specific indicator and its target may create. Implementing isolated targets without a comprehensive approach to the city may undermine the very basic principle of sustainability. This occurs for example when designing sustainable urban mobility solutions without integrating urban planning and land use regulations. The collection of indicators and information will benefit from the articulation of these variables and indicators.<sup>9</sup> In addition to the presentation of definitions and metadata on specific indicators, this Monitoring Framework proposes a platform with better-integrated information contained in each indicator. This enhances the understanding of the interactions and synergy of all thematic indicators respectively, in order to adopt a citywide approach.<sup>10</sup>

5 Sustainable Development Solutions Network (2014), Indicators and a monitoring framework for SDGs: Launching a data revolution.

6 City Prosperity Initiative, UN-Habitat, brochure.

7 UN-Habitat (2014), Urbanization and Sustainable Development: Towards a New Urban Agenda

8 Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation, Global Monitoring Framework, <http://www.effectivecooperation.org/about-monitoringframework.html>

9 For example, it is widely recognized and accepted that the planning and implementing of sustainable urban mobility requires sound urban planning mechanism and this entails some form of connection of indicators and targets. Refer to the City Prosperity Initiative framework.

10 Refer to UN-Habitat City Prosperity Initiative

## THE ROLE OF CITIES AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

The world is becoming increasingly urban. The level of urbanization is rapidly changing with 60 percent of the world's population expected to live in cities by 2030 and nearly 70 per cent by 2050.<sup>11</sup>

The rapidly increasing dominance of urban areas places the process of urbanization among the most significant global trends of the 21<sup>st</sup> century. However, urbanization is not only a demographic or spatial phenomenon, rather a force, which, if effectively steered and deployed, can help the world overcome some of its major global challenges; including poverty, inequality, environmental degradation, climate change, fragility and conflict, which are all critical elements of the 2030 Development Agenda.<sup>12</sup>

The transformative force of urbanization and the role that cities can play have far-reaching implications beyond demographic change. While urbanization includes rural-urban migration, proportional increases in the urban population, and the spatial expansion of cities, it also has other very important social, behavioural, political, economic, and environmental dimensions. Urban life influences consumption and production patterns, as well as levels and rates of urban socio-economic activities, growth and development. Furthermore, urban life refers to cognitive processes; the changing of mind-sets in ways that profoundly influence social development and innovation.<sup>13</sup>

Cities have emerged as the locus for change and the venue where policies are realized. They can forge new linkages and pacts among actors, offering innovative solutions that have the potential to influence development agendas at national, regional and global levels.<sup>14</sup> Cities have been catalysts of productivity, technology and infrastructure development, including institutional arrangements that contribute to the enhancement of equity, social inclusion and quality of life.

The outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled *"The future we want"*, recognizes that if well planned and developed, cities can promote economically, socially and environmentally sustainable societies.<sup>15</sup>

11 United Nations (2014), Urbanization and Sustainable Development: Towards a New United Nations Urban Agenda. (CEB/2014/HLCP-28/CRP.5)

12 Ibid.

13 Ibid.

14 UN-Habitat (2012), State of the World's Cities Report 2012: Prosperity of Cities.

15 United Nations (2012), The Future We Want.

Cities can forge new partnerships and local social pacts that can contribute towards strengthening national governments in the face of country and global challenges. The achievement of SDG Goal 11 and other targets heavily depends on local governments and other local stakeholders.

The effective implementation of the 2030 Development Agenda requires better coordination at different levels of government, including national commitment to provide an appropriate legal framework, plus institutional and financial capacity to local governments.<sup>16</sup>

## NEED TO DISAGGREGATE INFORMATION

In many parts of the world, good quality, relevant, accessible and timely data on cities is missing. This is a key element impeding progress in monitoring and reporting, but also in formulating policies that respond to urban dynamics. Not only can data help to track progress towards the SDGs, but it can also help governments, during implementation.<sup>5</sup>

“Data needs improving” – stresses the report, *A World that Counts*, prepared as part of the Data Revolution efforts of the UN system.<sup>6</sup> Despite considerable progress in recent years, whole groups of people are not being counted and important aspects of people’s lives and city conditions are still not measured.<sup>7</sup> For people, this can lead to the denial of basic rights, and for the city, the likelihood that inhabitants are not taking full advantage of the transformative potential which urbanization offers.

Too often, existing city data is not adequately detailed, documented and harmonized, or worse, it simply is not available for a whole host of critical issues relating to urban growth and development. This obviously greatly affects the quality of decision-making.

Many governments have already made commitments to ‘leave no one behind’, thus, data needs to be disaggregated along key dimensions, including age, sex, disability status, social groups, income levels, migratory status, and locations, among others.<sup>8</sup> In this manner, decision makers will be able to reach the most vulnerable, the poor and other excluded people including places where disadvantages concentrate.

However, disaggregation is expensive and requires additional capacity and the use of adequate technology and work force. It also requires the joint efforts of local and national governments to reinforce conventional and modern forms of data collection and analysis.

16 United Nations Development Group (2015) *Localizing the Post 2015 Development Agenda*

5 Stuart E. Samman E. et al (2014) *The Data Revolution: Finding the Missing Millions*, Development Progress, Research Report 13!

6 UN (2014) *A World that Counts: Mobilizing the data revolution for sustainable development*, [www.undatarevolution.org](http://www.undatarevolution.org)

7 Text adjusted from the same report.

8 Note to the Secretary General. Second meeting of the Inter-agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goals Indicators held from 26-28 October 2015 in Bangkok, Thailand. [DESA-15/01237]

This Monitoring Framework presents the data disaggregation needs for each indicator in the respective metadata chapters for each Goal 11 indicator.

## DEFINING URBAN AND THE CITY

SDG Goal 11 – the urban goal – requires a clear definition of what constitutes ‘cities’, ‘urban’ and ‘human settlements’. Currently governments use definitions that are nationally decided. Despite numerous efforts, however, it is not envisaged that countries would agree on a harmonized, universal, definition of ‘urban’ in the short term. Instead, when monitoring and reporting on this goal and related indicators, it is very possible that countries will continue to utilize national definitions. These definitions are based on criteria such as population size, population density, proportion of population in non-agricultural occupations, etc.<sup>9</sup>

Having no agreed definition on what constitutes ‘urban’ and ‘cities’ will continue to pose methodological problems in terms of comparability and aggregation of values at the regional and global levels. It will certainly distort the measurement of indicators.<sup>10</sup> In order to remedy this, UN-Habitat proposes to measure the ‘built-up area of the urban agglomeration’, in order to standardize the definition and unit of measurement constituting ‘urban areas’. This standard definition will prevent inconsistencies arising from the use of different urban definitions, when collecting and analysing information at city and sub-city level. The ‘urban agglomeration’ scale has been widely used as part of the Urban Indicators Programme by UN-Habitat from 2002 to 2010 with very positive results.

According to this definition, the ‘built-up area of the urban agglomeration’ comprises of the city centre and the suburbs, thus forming a continuous urban settlement. However, the following definitions are being used when referring to different scales:

However, the following definitions are being used when referring to different scales:

- The **city proper** is the single political jurisdiction, which contains the historical city centre. Working at the **city proper** level provides information that allows for intra-city disaggregation of data and for sub-city analysis.
- The **metropolitan area** is the set of formal local government areas, which typically comprise of the urban area as a whole and its primary commuter areas. In many cases (typical: Paris - region Ile de France), the metropolitan area can be larger than the **built-up settlement** and include rural parts with very low density settlements that cannot be qualified as part of an urban settlement; in other cases, (typical: Australian cities), the metropolitan area can be smaller than the

21 UN-Habitat (2009) *Urban Indicators Programme Guidelines*, Nairobi.

22 Comment by the World Bank during the Open consultation to the indicators. 4-7 Nov. 2015

actual urban agglomeration. Traditionally, this was the administrative definition; however, the urban settlement has since spread beyond the metropolitan border.

- The **urban agglomeration**<sup>11</sup> is defined as the built-up or densely populated area containing the city proper; suburbs, and continuously settled commuter areas. This may be smaller or larger than the metropolitan area. A single large urban agglomeration may comprise of several cities or towns and their suburban fringes.<sup>12</sup> The delimitation of the urban agglomeration refers to the total area occupied by the built-up area and its urbanized open space.
- The **human settlements** term largely corresponds to the locality, as defined in population and housing censuses. It refers to a distinct population cluster (also designated as inhabited place, populated centre and so forth) in which the inhabitants live in neighbouring sets of living quarters and that has a name or locally recognized status. It includes fishing hamlets; mining camps, ranches, farms, market towns, villages, towns, cities and many other population clusters that meet the criteria specified above.<sup>13</sup>

The 'built-up area of the urban agglomeration' is used in all indicators that require a physical demarcation or that have a spatial component. For example, Indicator 11.2 on public transport; Indicator 11.3 on efficient land use, measuring the ratio of land consumption rate; Indicator 11.7 about open public space. The area of reference for these indicators cannot be replaced with the 'Metropolitan Area' as it would change the scale of analysis, distorting the measurement and eliminating the comparability.

For other urban indicators, when data for the 'Urban Agglomeration' is not available, the recommended scale of analysis is the 'Metropolitan Area'. The change of scale and definition should be indicated in a technical note and attached to the results. As mentioned before, the 'city proper' may be used preferably when conducting sub-city analysis, understanding that this scale and measurement does not constitute the total built-up area of the city.

## WORKING WITH SPATIAL INDICATORS AND DATA

In order to provide 'the right information on the right things and at the right time', there is a need of geospatial data, adequate technology and management systems to complement high-quality official statistics. Spatially disaggregated data provides relevant information for policy maker to decide on local-level allocation of resources and the monitoring of equitable outcomes across and within cities and human settlements. Geospatial information needs to be available quickly enough to ensure that the data cycle matches the decision cycle.

Criterion on the delimitation of urban boundaries and the use of adequate definitions for spatial analysis are needed. This Monitoring Framework provides some of the basic principles and definitions:

- **Delimitation of built-up densities.** In order to delimitate the urban agglomeration, special attention should be paid to the identification of urban, suburban and rural areas based on the built-up densities. The urban agglomeration includes urban (built-up density above 50 percent) and suburban areas (built-up density between 50 to 10 percent). The urban agglomeration should exclude areas below a minimum built-up density of 10 percent that are considered as rural areas.
- **Definition of urban, taking into account size and distance.** The minimum size of the urban land and distance between urban lands are considered as part of the same continuous settlement. In this sense, a rule recommended by the United Nations and used by a number of members states is that areas of urban land of 20 or more hectares that are less than 200 metres apart are linked to form a continuous urban area.<sup>14</sup>
- **Minimum functional relations of the urban land to the city.** Some free-standing settlements may be lying outside the urban area together with tracts of surrounding rural land. However, functionally, they may depend on the urban areas in terms of employment and services. In addition, they may be well connected by good road and transportation system to the main urban areas because of that functional relation. These types of land should be integrated to the built-up area of the city.
- **Methodological challenges.** Problems of delimitation and collection of data for the urban agglomeration include deriving urban agglomeration data from different sources such as various municipalities or districts and the non-relational administrative boundaries. Additional methodological problems arise when interpolating or extrapolating city data from various sources and scales of analysis.

In order to work with the urban agglomeration as the reference, there is a need to link the demographic survey information with spatial data. For this, the enumeration areas or higher-level subdivisions used for the Census, which, together, form the urban agglomeration area (UAA), must be selected. This will be used to aggregate all selected data for the UAA.

11 UN-Habitat (2009) Urban Indicators Programme Guidelines, Nairobi.

12 United Nations (1998) Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, New York.

25 [http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/sconcerns/housing/publications/Series\\_N6.pdf](http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/sconcerns/housing/publications/Series_N6.pdf)

26 UN-Habitat (2009) Urban Indicators Programme Guidelines, Nairobi..

## MONITORING THE SDG 11+: UN-HABITAT SUPPORT FOR A COHERENT, EFFICIENT AND INCLUSIVE FOLLOW-UP OF THE URBAN SDGS

Based on the general principles to inform a follow-up and review framework of the 2030 Development Agenda and taking into account discussion papers on this topic<sup>15</sup>, UN-Habitat's support and contribution towards the Goal 11 indicators and other SDGs indicators with an urban basis could be as follows:

### NATIONAL LEVEL

#### A. At the policy and institutional level

1. Assist in the definition of national targets, connecting to global targets, including specific benchmarks and standards at country level.
2. Assist in the strengthening and alignment of institutions and policies to respond to urban SDGs.
3. Assist in the definition and reinforcement of means of implementation, supporting the creation of country implementation plans.
4. Advice on the mechanisms integrating national and local planning processes to the urban SDGs, both for implementation and monitoring.
5. Provide technical advisory services on implementation strategies and the localization of indicators at city/urban level, considering:
  - a. Identifying key local/territorial stakeholders;
  - b. Analysing and defining roles and functions of local governments and stakeholders
  - c. Defining mechanisms and processes for facilitating the implementation process
  - d. Analysing participation and inclusiveness for the implementation process including the definition of local accountability mechanisms;
  - e. Involving communities in non-conventional forms of data collection and reporting;
  - f. Review short- and long-term outcomes and lesson learned from the process, using a similar framework (City Prosperity Initiative).

#### B. At the technical and statistical level

6. Reinforce national statistical systems to produce country reports with coherent mechanisms to integrate city data. 7. Provide technical support towards the preparation of national reports including data collection, analysis and compilation, with a special focus on new indicators and spatial data.
7. Provide technical support towards the preparation of national reports including data collection, analysis and compilation, with a special focus on new indicators and spatial data.

8. Assist in the disaggregation of data at sub-regional, city and sub-city level, including other forms of disaggregation as indicated in SDGs documents (by age, sex, disabilities, migrants, etc.)
9. Assist countries in improving periodicity in the national/local review process
10. Assist countries in designing national sample of cities for national reporting, supported by harmonized framework of indicators analysis and monitoring (City Prosperity Initiative)

#### C. At the training and capacity development level

11. Identify the capacity gaps of relevant institutions, partners and stakeholders at national and local levels, in monitoring SDGs indicators.
12. Provide specialized training and capacity development, including the creation of tools, guidelines and handbooks on data and methods.
13. Assist in the development of strategies of dissemination, including the development of portals on line webpage and systems, as well as the visualization of data and information.

#### D. At the partnership level

14. Support national and local governments in the coordination of national/local actors and stakeholders to ensure the process is inclusive and transparent.
15. Coordinate with the UN system and external partners on leveraging existing statistical programmes and forge partnerships in support of government initiative
16. Collaborate with partners in the execution of the programme at the local/national level in the area of statistics as per SDG indicators in Goal 11.

### GLOBAL LEVEL

1. Coordinate the aggregation of data and information for the global monitoring of SDGs, Goal 11 and other indicators with an urban basis, when this is relevant and possible.
2. Assist in the preparation of the "Global Sustainable Development Report" with urban data and information.
3. Assist in the preparation of the "Global Thematic Reports" with urban data and information.
4. Prepare global level reviews.
5. Prepare recommendations for data and the use of data and information for policy formulation.

<sup>27</sup> UN Development Account 10th Tranche, proposal of UN-Habitat – data submissions; Global Task Force of Local and Regional Governments (2015) Localizing the Post-2015 Development Agenda.

6. Assist in the preparation of the global component of knowledge sharing for SDGs.
7. Enhance partnership and collaboration with the UN and other partners for the preparation of global reports.
8. Assist in the preparation of lessons learned and policy recommendations based on regional and global reports findings.

## MONITORING AND REPORTING AT NATIONAL AND LOCAL LEVEL

Member States are encouraged to measure, monitor and report on the targets of SDG Goal 11 using a proposed framework that will entail enhancing their statistical capacities, and tapping into new and non-traditional data sources for spatial analysis.

While monitoring this indicator, it is recommended that national governments define a national sample of cities based on their own system of cities that is proportionally representative of all sub-regions, sizes of urban settlements and functionality. This will enable countries to report on a nationally representative sample, in order to keep trend analysis, and undertake the longitudinal analysis of urban changes. In addition to this sample, cities are also encouraged to monitor and report on the targets that have an urban dimension in close collaboration with national governments.

Bringing together development and climate change, the SDGs offer the possibility to tackle problems facing local public goods that are key for sustainable urban development, such as housing, public transport, waste management and air quality, and the provision of public spaces, among others. Moreover, SDGs offer also a great opportunity to connect local and national initiatives in order to address common obstacles and challenges, as well as harness the transformative power that urbanization represents.

The implementation and reporting of the SDGs will require a paradigm shifting governance with renewed participation and involvement of local government. It is estimated that 23 percent of all SDGs indicators have a local or urban component. This represents a great opportunity to advance the urban agenda, but also an immense challenge. Cities cannot and should not act alone. The successful implementation of the SDGs requires promoting the empowerment of civil society, including different economic, social and political actors. It also requires expanding participation and reinforcing collaboration between different levels of government.

Cities need to be ready for this challenge. UN-Habitat has been supporting more than 400 cities across the world to monitor urban development including the proposed indicators and targets of Goal 11 through the **City Prosperity Initiative**.

## GLOBAL MONITORING OF SDG 11+

Currently, all goals (17) and targets (169) have been already defined and endorsed by Members States. The final agreed indicators constitute the platform for local, national and global monitoring.

Using standardized methods for measurement, it will be possible to compare results across cities and countries. It will also be possible to aggregate them for regional and global monitoring and reporting.

Countries and cities have been presented with the possibility to monitor progress towards targets that are not necessarily global indicators. This is challenging but if well planned it will allow them to customize monitoring to a city or country context, as part of the local and national strategic planning and dialogue process.

The countries that are planning to monitor and report on a consistent set of cities that are representative of their territories, geographies and history can request UN-Habitat to assist them to draw a National Sample of Cities. This will enable countries to report on a nationally representative sample, in order to keep trend analysis, and undertake the longitudinal analysis of urban changes. In addition to this sample, cities are also encouraged to monitor and report on the targets that have an urban dimension in close collaboration with national governments systems and SDG reporting arrangements.

This sample will be drawn using a stratified technique based on the size of cities, functionality, location and other attributes that reflect a national system of cities. Monitoring and reporting using this sample will allow for better comparability, time series analysis and the possibility to connect data and information to national urban policies. When creating a National Sample of Cities it will be possible to calculate an **un-weighted national average** as well as a **weighted national average** of the overall SDGs Goal 11 indicators on a regular basis.

Using appropriate statistical tools, the results from the sample can then be generalized nationally, for all SDGs indicators with an urban component. They can also be aggregated at national or sub-national level for the refinement of the analysis and the formulation of more appropriated policies.

## CITY PROSPERITY INITIATIVE: A TOOL SUPPORTING THE SDG GOAL 11+ MONITORING

In 2012, UN-Habitat created a new global monitoring tool to measure sustainability at urban level. The City Prosperity Index was designed based on a holistic, integrated and systemic view of the city. In 2013, the index was transformed into a global initiative that aims to enable local and central governments to make use of data relating to spatial, demographic, economic, social and environmental challenges, including governance issues. It enables city authorities and local stakeholders to identify opportunities and potential areas of intervention in order to formulate better-informed policies.

The City Prosperity Initiative is a composite index made of six dimensions: infrastructure, productivity, quality of life, equity, environmental sustainability and governance. These dimensions and related indicators can be adjusted to specific requests for global and local monitoring.

**The CPI has the potential to be a global framework for indicators and targets of Goal 11** – The CPI framework is built based on a sound statistical approach that integrates various indicators to the different dimensions of shared prosperity and sustainability.

The CPI has already been proven in more than 400 cities across the world and as a monitoring framework; it has the potential to become the global architecture platform for the monitoring of SDG Goal 11.

Once that the final indicators of the SDGs will be agreed, UN-Habitat and partners can initiate an exercise to adjust the CPI to the SDGs structure. This new CPI framework can integrate all indicators of Goal 11 and a selected number of other SDG indicators that have an urban component. The convergence is already very high and the exercise will be relatively simple.

The CPI will offer the possibility to adopt a citywide approach to development beyond the sectorial nature of the SDG indicators and, at the same time, it will offer the possibility of individual disaggregation of indicators. It will also offer the possibility of computing city and country aggregated values.

This Monitoring Framework document will be revised to adjust to the final set of indicators, preparing the definitions and metadata, including a reformulated CPI structure. This will enhance monitoring capacities and will increase the prospects of higher accountability in the implementation of the 2030 development agenda.

Countries that decide to use CPI will be able to identify, quantify, evaluate, monitor and report on progress made by cities and countries, towards SDG Goal 11 in a more structured manner. UN-Habitat will provide technical assistance as needed. The adoption of this global framework has several advantages:

1. **Adopt a systemic approach of the city.** The CPI offers a holistic view of sustainable urban development. It allows the establishment and understanding of the interrelations of the different dimensions of city development. By using this global framework, it is possible to ensure that different SDG targets and indicators can have a mutually reinforcing effect.
2. **Provide a single value of the state of the city.** As a composite index, the CPI allows the understanding of the state of the city's development in a more integrated manner. This helps local and national governments to visualize how inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable cities and human settlements are. At the same time, separating the SDGs targets and indicators in specific metrics and values.
3. **Establish benchmarks for local, national and global monitoring.** The CPI methodology has created specific benchmarks with sound techniques of standardization that enable comparisons among different indicators. This is crucial for the creation of a global monitoring mechanism. National governments can adjust them to their specific needs and requirements.
4. **Create baseline data and information.** The adoption of the CPI enables cities to create baseline data and information, which is extremely important to (re) define local targets, propose strategies for improvement, identify setbacks and monitor progress over time.
5. **Establish a global platform for comparability.** The CPI offers a global platform for the comparability of cities from developed and developing countries. This is achieved using indicators that are homologated and grouped by targets.
6. **Identify priorities of sustainable urban development.** The CPI allows disaggregating of the different components of sustainable urban development, making it possible to identify progress or lack of it in the different components of the Goal (inclusion, safety, resilience and sustainability). By isolating targets and components or grouping them, it is possible to adopt appropriate policies and corrective measures.
7. **Provides evidence-based for policy-making and accountability.** The CPI is not only a metric but also a policy dialogue that is key to support the formulation of better-informed policies and actions, based on accurate data and diagnostics.
8. **Create local/national monitoring mechanisms.** The CPI framework offers the possibility for local and national governments to establish their own monitoring mechanisms, empowering them to monitor and report in a more systematic manner. At the same time, the CPI remains a global monitoring mechanism that allows aggregate data for regional and global reporting.

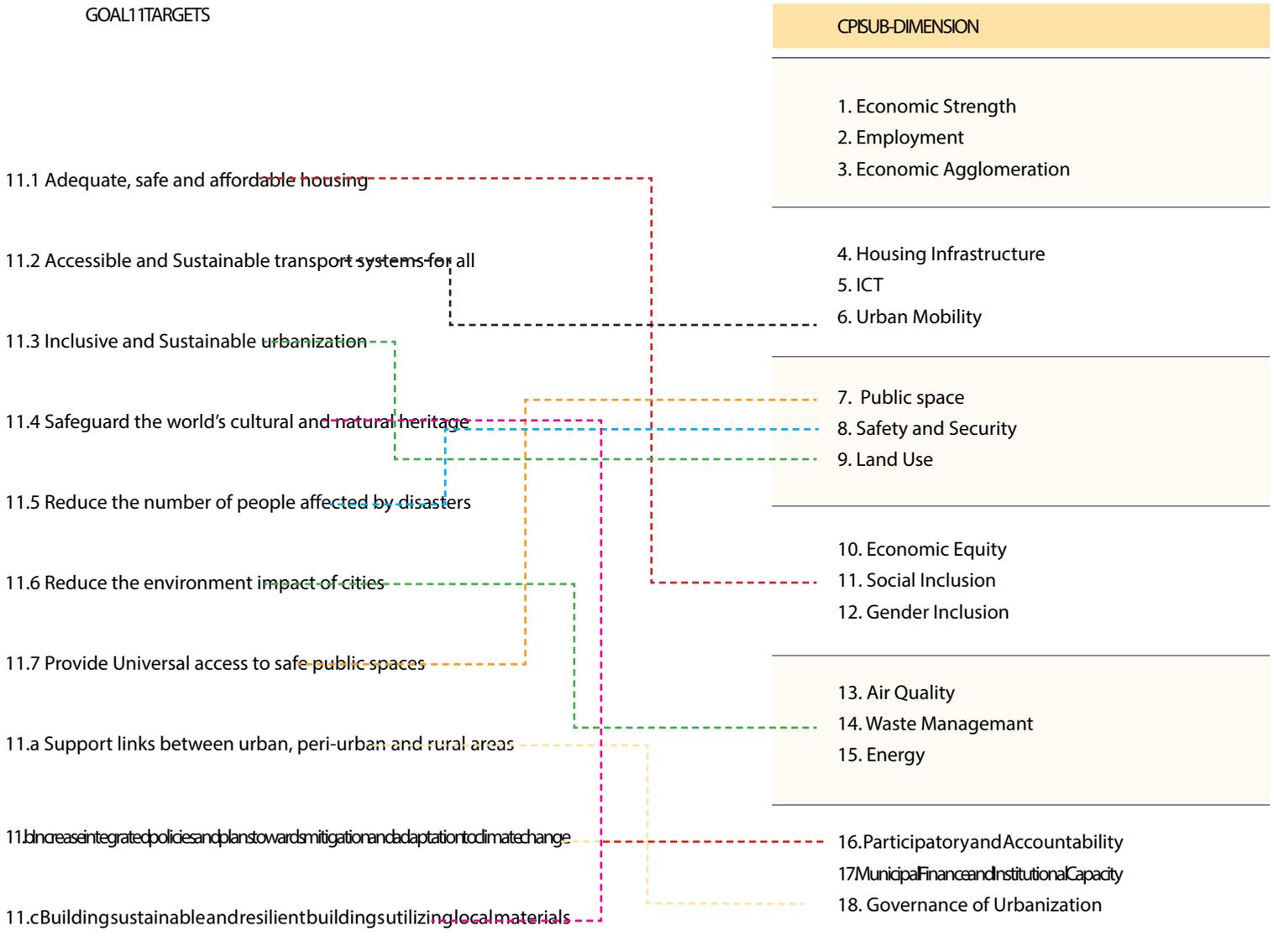
The CPI is a monitoring framework firmly grounded on established principles and sound statistical practices that enables the tracking of progress and ensures accountability towards the implementation of the 2030 development agenda.

## CHALLENGES OF MONITORING GOAL 11+

Goal 11+ indicators provides a mixed bag of approaches that need to be deployed to address the data needs of its indicators;

- Local data vs national. Out of the 18 existing indicators, 6 are to be collected at local city level and not by routine data collection mechanisms such as census or household surveys: 11.3.1 land consumption; 11.3.2 civil society participation; 11.5.1 budget on cultural heritage; 11.6.1 solid waste; 11.6.2. air quality; 11.7.1 public space.
- Spatial analysis. From the 18 proposed indicators, 7 require some form of spatial data collection and analysis at local/urban level with a clear method at the urban agglomeration level: 11.2 public transport; 11.3 efficient land use; 11.5 people affected by disasters; 11.6 urban solid waste and air quality location; 11.7 public space; 11.b climate change and resilience.
- Aggregation at national/regional/global level. Out of the 18 indicators, 6 will require special aggregation techniques to generate the desired data at the national level from city-based data. This will require working with a representative National Sample of Cities for each country selected in such a manner that it reflects the country's territory, geography and history, and any other dimensions that will be agreed upon by experts.

# GOAL 11 AND THE CITY PROSPERITY INITIATIVE



**All 10 targets and indicators of SDG Goal 11 are integrated in the CPI;**



## THE SDGS AND THE CITY PROSPERITY INITIATIVE

CPIDIMENSIONS	SDGWITHURBANBASEDTARGETS
Productivity	8.1.1 City Product per capita 8.2.1 Growth rate per employment 8.3.1 Informal employment 8.5.2 Unemployment rate 9.2.1 Manufacturing employment
Infrastructure	3.6.1 Traffic fatalities 6.1.1 Access to improve water 6.2.1 Access to improved sanitation 7.1.1 Access to electricity 9.c.1 Mobile network coverage 17.8.1 Internet access
Quality of life	15.1.2 Forest (green areas) as a percentage of total land area 16.1.1 Homicide rate 16.1.3 Population subjected to violence
Equity and Social Inclusion	1.1.1 Poverty rate 5.5.1 Women in local government 8.5.1 Gender wage gap 8.6.1 Youth unemployment 10.1.1 Growth rate 40%
Environmental Sustainability	3.9.1 Population exposed to outdoor air pollution 6.3.1 Waste water treatment 7.2.1 Share of renewable energy 12.5.1 Solid waste recycling share
Governance and Legislation	9.a.1 Investment capacity 16.6.1 Local expenditure efficiency 17.17.1 Public-private partnership

**23%** of all SDGs targets that can be measured at the local level are covered by the CPI



# Metadata for SDG 11+ indicators

# METADATA FOR INDICATOR 11.1.1

## Category: Tier II

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

### 1. TARGET AND INDICATOR

**Target 11.1:** By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums.

**Indicator 11.1.1:** *Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing*

Spatial inequalities are generally expressed as segregation of certain population groups, which may indicate poverty as well as inadequate living conditions. Moreover, rapid urbanization, if not well managed, increases informal settlements/housing and poverty. Therefore, to develop appropriate policies it is necessary to identify and quantify the proportion of the population living in slums, informal settlements or those living in inadequate housing. A prosperous and inclusive city or nation seeks to reduce spatial inequalities and provide comprehensive responses to the challenges of urban poverty.

### 2. DEFINITION AND METHOD OF COMPUTATION

**Methodology** – This indicator integrates the component of the slums and informal settlements that have been monitored for the last 15 years by UN-Habitat mostly in developing countries with a new component - inadequate housing - that applies largely to the developed countries. By integrating these two components, the indicator is now universal and can be monitored in both developing and developed regions. The inadequate housing component allows capturing housing informality in more developed countries and wealthier urban contexts.

This indicator will focus on documenting the limitations manifested in the right to adequate housing as measured through the proportion of the population that live in slums or informal settlements or have inadequate housing. The below definitions and concepts are important for reporting on this indicator;

**a. Slums** – In the wake of the MDGs' launching, an Expert Group Meeting was convened in 2002 by the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), the United Nations Statistics

Division and the Cities Alliance to agree on an operational definition for slums to be used for measuring the indicator of MDG 7 Target 7.D, 'to have achieved by 2020 a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers'. The agreed definition classified a 'slum household' as one in which the inhabitants suffer one or more of the following 'household deprivations': 1) Lack of access to improved water source, 2) Lack of access to improved sanitation facilities, 3) Lack of sufficient living area, 4) Lack of housing durability and, 5) Lack of security of tenure. By extension, the term 'slum dweller' refers to a person living in a household that lacks any of the above attributes (UN-Habitat, 2003a).

These five components – all derived from the 'adequate housing' definition (see below) – have been used, ever since for reporting and tracking of the MDGs, as the primary or secondary data measured to determine the number of slum dwellers living in developing countries, and they were also the basis to establish the successful achievement of MDG Target 7.D. For each component, the experts agreed with the following definitions (UN-Habitat, 2003b; United Nations, 2007):

**Access to improved water** – A household is considered to have access to improved drinking water if it has sufficient amount of water (20 litres/person/day) for family use, at an affordable price (less than 10% of the total household income) and available to household members without being subject to extreme effort (less than one hour a day for the minimum sufficient quantity), especially to women and children. An improved drinking water source is a facility that is protected from outside contamination, in particular from faecal matters' contamination. Improved drinking water sources include: piped water into dwelling, plot or yard; public tap/stand pipe serving no more than 5 households; protected spring; rainwater collection; bottled water (if secondary source is also improved); bore hole/tube well; and, protected dug well.

**Access to improved sanitation** – A household is considered to have access to improved sanitation if an excreta disposal system, either in the form of a private toilet or a public toilet shared with a reasonable number of people, is available to household members. Such improved sanitation

facilities, therefore, hygienically separates human waste from human contact. Improved facilities include; flush/pour-flush toilets or latrines connected to a sewer, septic tank or pit; ventilated improved pit latrine; pit latrine with a slab or platform, which covers the pit entirely; and, composting toilets/latrines.

**Sufficient living area** – A dwelling unit provides sufficient living area for the household members if not more than three people share the same habitable room.<sup>1</sup> Additional indicators of overcrowding have been proposed: area-level indicators such as average in-house living area per person or the number of households per area. Additionally, housing-unit level indicators such as the number of persons per bed or the number of children under five per room may also be viable. However, the number of persons per room has been shown to correlate with adverse health risks and is more commonly collected through household surveys (UN-Habitat, 1998).

**Structural quality/durability of dwellings** – A house is considered as 'durable' if it is built on a non-hazardous location and has a permanent and adequate structure able to protect its inhabitants from the extremes of climatic conditions such as rain, heat, cold, and humidity. The following criteria is used to determine the structural quality/durability of dwellings: permanency of structure (permanent building material for the walls, roof and floor; compliance with building codes; the dwelling is not in a dilapidated state; the dwelling is not in need of major repair); and location of house (hazardous location; the dwelling is not located on or near toxic waste; the dwelling is not located in a flood plain; the dwelling is not located on a steep slope; the dwelling is not located in a dangerous right of way – rail, highway, airport, power lines).

**Security of tenure** – Secure tenure is the right of all individuals and groups to effective protection by the State against forced evictions. Security of tenure is understood as a set of relationships with respect to housing and land, established through statutory or customary law or informal or hybrid arrangements, that enables one to live in one's home with security, peace and dignity (A/HRC/25/54). Regardless of the type of tenure, all persons with security of tenure have a legal status against arbitrary unlawful eviction, harassment and other threats. People have secure tenure when; there is evidence of documentation that can be used as proof of secure tenure status; and, there is either de facto or perceived protection from forced evictions. Important progress has been made to integrate the measurement of this component into the computation of the people living in slums.

**b. Informal Settlements** – Informal settlements are not only found in the developing world, but they thrive in the developed world, too. Similarly, informal housing units are not poverty's peculiarity, but they belong to all income levels. Therefore, informal settlements can be defined (United Nations, 2015; UN-Habitat, 2015b) as residential areas where: 1) inhabitants have no security of tenure vis-à-vis the land or dwellings they inhabit, with modalities ranging from squatting to informal rental housing,

2) the neighbourhoods usually lack, or are cut off from, basic services and formal city infrastructure and 3) the housing may not comply with current planning and building regulations, is often situated in geographically and environmentally hazardous areas, and may lack a municipal permit. Informal settlements can be a form of real estate speculation for all income levels of urban residents, affluent and poor. Slums are the poorest and most dilapidated form of informal settlements.

Informality should be understood as a technicality more than an income-based denomination that stigmatises the poor, therefore informal settlements' estimates should be based on a technical compliance relevant to all income levels. For example, an approved municipal permit for any given housing unit would be a clear indication of formality. If municipalities lack the capacity to deliver such a permit, this indicator will also point out this administrative gap. Most likely, municipalities will be eager to collect the necessary data, as municipal permits entail municipal revenue.

**c. Inadequate Housing** – Article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights includes 'adequate housing' as one of the components of the right to adequate standards of living for all. Adequate housing must provide more than four walls and a roof. The United Nations Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights' general comments No.4 (1991) on the right to adequate housing and No.7 (1997) on forced evictions have underlined that the right to adequate housing should be seen as the right to live somewhere in security, peace and dignity. For housing to be adequate, it must, at a minimum, meet the following criteria: 1) Legal security of tenure, which guarantees legal protection against forced evictions, harassment and other threats; 2) Availability of services, materials, facilities and infrastructure, including safe drinking water, adequate sanitation, energy for cooking, heating, lighting, food storage or refuse disposal; 3) Affordability, as housing is not adequate if its cost threatens or compromises the occupants' enjoyment of other human rights; 4) Habitability, as housing is not adequate if it does not guarantee physical safety or provide adequate space, as well as protection against the cold, damp, heat, rain, wind, other threats to health and structural hazards; 5) Accessibility, as housing is not adequate if the specific needs of disadvantaged and marginalized groups are not taken into account (such as the poor, people facing discrimination; persons with disabilities, victims of natural disasters); 6) Location, as housing is not adequate if it is cut off from employment opportunities, health-care services, schools, childcare centres and other social facilities, or if located in dangerous or polluted sites or in immediate proximity to pollution sources; 7) Cultural adequacy, as housing is not adequate if it does not respect and take into account the expression of cultural identity and ways of life.

The measurement of 'inadequate housing' is meant to complement that of slums, and informal settlements particularly in the developed world where the 'slum household' definition is less applicable, ensuring the universality of Indicator 11.1. Even though countries with available data could measure the full spectrum of the adequate housing components, for the purpose of measurability it is recommended that only one of the elements of the

<sup>1</sup> The original EGM's advice considered a range of less than three to four people per habitable room. When this indicator got operationalized during the MDG 7 Target 7.D's tracking, overcrowding was fixed at a maximum of three people per habitable room.

adequate housing definition be selected for measurement. Affordability is not only a key housing adequacy criterion, but it is the most suitable means of measurement for inadequate housing, as affordability increasingly becomes a global crisis with strong negative impact on the wellbeing of people and on the exacerbation of urban inequality. The underlying principle is that household's financial costs associated with housing should not threaten or compromise the attainment and satisfaction of other basic needs such as, food, education, access to health care, transport, etc. Based on the existing method and data through the Urban Indicators Program (1996-2006), affordability is measured as the net monthly expenditure on housing cost that exceeds 30% of the total monthly income of the household.

**Method of computation** – This indicator considers three components to be computed as follows:

a) Slum households (SH):

$$= 100 \left[ \frac{\text{Number of people living in slum}}{\text{City population}} \right]$$

b) Informal settlements households (ISH):

$$= 100 \left[ \frac{\text{No. of people living in informal settlements households}}{\text{City population}} \right]$$

c) Inadequate housing households (IHH):

$$= 100 \left[ \frac{\text{No. of people living in inadequate housing}}{\text{City population}} \right]$$

The unit of measurements for all these indicators will be %. At a later stage an index of measurements will be developed that will incorporate all measures and provide one estimate.

The data for this indicator is already being reported in nearly all developing countries on slums indicator. We expect to carry this success, lessons learnt and experiences to the reporting of informal settlements and inadequate housing data for all countries.

### 3. RATIONALE AND INTERPRETATION

As the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are turning a page, the unprecedented proliferation of slums and informal settlements, and a chronic lack of adequate housing, continue to be amongst the major challenges of urbanisation. Slums, informal settlements and inadequate housing are the face of poverty and inequality in cities, and no transformative action will be achieved in the world without addressing the challenge of urban poverty represented by them. Therefore, it is necessary to ensure further access for all to adequate housing and basic services, upgrade slums, for the full recognition of the urban poor as rightful urban dwellers, for realising their potential, and for enhancing their prosperity, and thus the prosperity of the whole urban environ.

This indicator is extremely relevant since it is partly a continuation of the MDGs (Target 7.D). As per all the agreed goals and targets, to measure the achievement of this indicator will require the mobilisation of the means required to efficiently monitor them, calling up for a revitalised partnership with the participation of all countries, all stakeholders and all communities concerned.

Today, in our world, one in eight people live in slums (UN-Habitat, 2016; UN-Habitat, 2015b).<sup>2</sup> This means that a quarter of the world's urban population are slum dwellers. In several cities, poor families struggle to access adequate housing. Living in central locations often equals to inadequate living conditions, while living in peripheries, where housing can be more affordable, entails deprivation of basic services, urban amenities and access to livelihoods.

Slum upgrading and adequate housing have an equalizing impact in the distribution of prosperity, thus helping urban environs to be inclusive and end urban poverty in the world.

In order to address the wording proposed by Target 11.1 and Indicator 11.1, and to provide a statistical continuity between MDGs and SDGs in what refers to the people living in slums, the five components of the 'slum household' definition (access to water, access to sanitation, structural durability, overcrowding and security of tenure) must form the basis to monitor SDG 11 Target 11.1, complemented by the extra indicators that will allow measurements referring to informal settlements and inadequate housing, respectively.

One extra indicator for inadequate housing and one for informal settlements – totalling to seven variables to be measured – could keep the tracking of this target manageable. In the case of informal settlements, the existence of a municipal permit is a workable means of measurement, while inadequate housing could be effectively measured through affordability criteria, as at least 330 million households around the world are financially stretched by housing costs (McKinsey Global Institute, 2014).

<sup>2</sup> 881,080,000 slum dwellers are estimated to be living in developing countries, only.

## 4. DISAGGREGATION<sup>3</sup>

### Potential Disaggregation:

- Disaggregation by location (intra-urban)
- Disaggregation by income group
- Disaggregation by sex, race, ethnicity, religion, migration status (head of household)
- Disaggregation by age (household members)
- Disaggregation by disability (household members)

### Quantifiable Derivatives:

- Proportion of households with durable housing
- Proportion of households with improved water
- Proportion of households with improved sanitation
- Proportion of households with sufficient living space
- Proportion of households with security of tenure
- Proportion of households with one (1) housing deprivation
- Proportion of households with multiple (3 or more) housing deprivations
- Proportion of households with approved municipal permit
- Proportion of households with (in) adequate housing (affordability)

## 5. SOURCES AND DATA COLLECTION PROCESSES

Data for the slum and informal settlement components of the indicator can be computed from census and national household surveys, including DHS and MICS. Data for the inadequate housing component can be computed by using income and expenditure household surveys that capture household expenditures.

UN-Habitat will continue to provide technical support on the estimation of this indicator and its recent integration of spatial and risk analysis and the disaggregation of the information at city level will further be expanded for this indicator. So far, UN-Habitat collects information related to slums and improved shelter as part of the City Prosperity Initiative (CPI) including several other related indicators, such as: i) improved shelter; ii) access to improved water; iii) access to improved sanitation; and iv) overcrowding. Data is being collected for nearly 1000 cities around the world. The method of data collection and the use of this information are critical for the understanding of indicator 11.1. The inadequate housing component of the indicator has extensive evidence, studies and analysis that have been undertaken using collected data and some of these documents are listed as part of biographic references.

<sup>3</sup> The proposed framework for potential disaggregation should consider that disaggregation has a cost. It is recommended that the level of development and the statistical capacity of countries is taken into consideration. As countries progress in their institutional capacities, further level of disaggregation can be undertaken.

## 6. COMMENTS AND LIMITATIONS

Different local characteristics of poor housing units around the world and the underrecognition of the slum challenge by some concerned authorities and stakeholders have made it difficult to agree universally on some definitions and characteristics when referring to poor informal housing.

The lack of appropriate tools at national and city levels to measure all the components required to monitor indicator 11.1 has often brought challenges for statistics offices to reliably include all components that measure slums, sometimes resulting in the underestimation of poor housing units or slum households. We have scheduled several technical workshops and EGMs that will help build the capacity for reporting in the first 3 years of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

In the case of security of tenure, its complicated relation with land and property makes it a difficult aspect to include in the different related surveys and, therefore, to measure and monitor due to lack of routine data. However, the most recent years, important progress has been made to integrate the measurement of this component into major surveys and censuses in several countries.

In addition, Indicator 11.1.1 does not capture homelessness, as it is not included in household surveys.

Finally, many countries still have limited capacities for data management, data collection and monitoring, and continue to grapple with limited data on large or densely populated geographical areas. This means that complementarity in data reporting will be key to ensure that both national and global figures achieve consistencies in the final reported data.

## 7. CURRENT DATA AVAILABILITY/ INDICATOR TIER

Data on slums is available for all developing countries, as it has been reported by UN-Habitat in the Millennium Development Goals' reports in a yearly basis. Recently, UN-Habitat has disaggregated information on this indicator at city level, increasing its suitability for SDG 11, its target and indicators. The people living in slums' indicator is currently measured in more than 320 cities across the world as part of UN-Habitat City Prosperity Initiative. It is also a key element of the resilience profiling currently underway.

Data on inadequate housing, measured through housing affordability, is available in many countries. UN-Habitat and World Bank computed this indicator for many years (1996-2006) as part of the Urban Indicators Programme. Recently, the Global Housing Indicators Working Group, a collaborative effort of Cities Alliance, Habitat for Humanity International, the Inter-American Development Bank, and UN-Habitat proposed the collection of data on this indicator worldwide.

## 8. RESPONSIBLE ENTITIES

This indicator has largely been successfully due to the collaborations between several organizations and institutions including UN- Habitat, UNEP, Cities Alliance, Slum dwellers International, and World Bank. There are several other experts who have also contributed to the development of the concepts, rationale and definitions, and metadata and will support measurement, reporting and policy dialogue at the country level, based on the indicators.

For primary reporting, National data provider especially the Statistical agencies will play an important role of generation of the primary data through census and surveys. Final Compilation & reporting at the global level will be led and guided by UN-Habitat and selected partners.

## 9. DATA COLLECTION AND DATA RELEASE CALENDAR

All major surveys and census data collection process will continue to incorporate the aspects/components necessary for reporting on this indicator. The monitoring of this indicator will be repeated at regular intervals of 3-5 years, allowing for three-five year reporting points until the year 2030.

## 10. TREATMENT OF MISSING VALUES

All countries are expected to fully report on this indicator more consistently with few challenges where missing values will be reported at the national/global level. At the national level, it is possible that missing values will be recorded perhaps representing gaps of non-measurements among populations whose status of slum-hood or informality or inadequate housing is not recorded or unknown or where data is unavailable. Because the values will be aggregated at the national levels, missing values will be less observed at these levels, but are likely to affect the estimates. At the survey and data collection level, survey procedures for managing missing values will be applied based on the unit of analysis/ primary sampling units. Global estimates will be adjusted with modelling based on trends to cater for missing information or data.

## 11. SOURCES OF DIFFERENCES BETWEEN GLOBAL AND NATIONAL FIGURES

As national agencies are responsible for data collection, no differences between country produced data and international estimated data on the indicator are expected to arise if standard methodologies and procedures are followed at all stages of the reporting process. Missing data and other local variables and frequency of data collection usually affect the figures reported at the global and national level. For this indicator, national data will be used to derive global figures. In instances where global values

differ from national figures, efforts will be made for harmonization. There are many instances where lack of new data will be replaced with modelled data for the global figures. These figures will be acceptable for reporting at the national and global levels with the relevant notes attached to such figures. This is likely to be the case for countries where they have long intervals of collection of new data, or where countries face unstable situations such post-disaster or post-war years.

## 12. REGIONAL AND GLOBAL ESTIMATES AND DATA COLLECTION FOR GLOBAL MONITORING

Regional and global estimates will be derived from national figures with an appropriate disaggregation level. Specialized tools will be developed and agreed upon with local and international stakeholders. Systems of quality assurance on the use of the tools, analysis and reporting will be deployed regionally, and global to ensure that standards are uniform and that definitions are universally applied.

We expect that investments in improved data collection and monitoring at country level will produce incentives for governments to improve reporting and performance and greater readiness to engage with multiple stakeholders in data collection and analysis and in achieving better understanding of the strengths and weaknesses of existing slum definitions and their applications.

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### Connection to other SDG indicators

1.1.1 Poverty rate; 1.1.2 Poverty rate, national; 6.1.1 Access to Improved Water; 6.2.1 Access to Improved Sanitation; 7.1.1 Access to Electricity; 8.3.1 Informal Employment; 8.5.2 Unemployment Rate; 8.6.1 Youth Unemployment; 10.2.1 Population below Median Income; 10.1.1 Grow rates of the poorest 40%; 11.2.1 Public Transit Stop Coverage; 11.5.1 Population Affected by Hazardous Events; 11.6.1 Solid Waste Collection; 11.7.1 Accessibility to Open Public Area; 11.7.2 Public Space Safety for Women; 16.1.1 Homicide rate; 16.1.3 Population subjected to Violence.

# METADATA FOR INDICATOR 11.2.1

## Category: Tier II

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

### 1. TARGET AND INDICATOR

Target 11.2: By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, and children, persons with disabilities and older persons.

*11.2.1: Proportion of the population that has convenient access to public transport by sex, age and persons with disabilities*

### DEFINITION AND METHOD OF COMPUTATIONS

This indicator aims to successfully monitor the use and access of public transportation system and move towards easing the reliance on the private means of transportation, improving the access to areas with a high proportion of transport disadvantaged groups such as elderly citizens, physically challenged individuals, and low income earners or areas with specific dwelling types such as high occupancy buildings or public housing and reducing the need for mobility by decreasing the number of trips and the distances travelled. The accessibility based urban mobility paradigm also critically needs good, high-capacity public transport systems that are well integrated in a multimodal arrangement with public transport access points located within comfortable walking or cycling distances from homes and jobs for all.

The proportion of the population that has convenient access to public transport will monitor this indicator. Because most public transport users walk from their trip origins to public transport stops and from public transport stops to their trip destination, local spatial availability and accessibility is sometimes evaluated in terms of pedestrian (walk) access, as opposed to park and ride or transfers.

Hence, the access to public transport is considered convenient when an officially recognized stop is accessible within a distance of 0.5 km from a reference points such as a home, school, workplace, market, etc. Additional criteria for defining public transport that is convenient include:

- a. Public transport accessible to all special-needs customers, including those who are physically, visually, and/or hearing-impaired, as well as those with temporary disabilities, the elderly, children and other people in vulnerable situations.
- b. Public transport with frequent service during peak travel times
- c. Stops present a safe and comfortable station environment

The following definitions are required to ably define what convenient access is: which refers to a distance of 0.5 km from an officially/formally recognized transport stop.

**Public transport** is defined as a shared passenger transport service that is available to the public. It includes cars, buses, trolleys, trams, trains, subways, and ferries that are shared by strangers without prior arrangement. However, it excludes taxis, car pools, and hired buses, which are not shared by strangers without prior arrangement. It also excludes informal, unregulated modes of transport (para-transit), motorcycle taxis, three-wheelers, etc.

**Public transport** refers to a public service that is considered as a public good that has well designed 'stops' for passengers to embark and disembark in a safe manner and demarcated 'routes' that are both officially and/or formally recognized.

#### Method of Computation

This indicator is computed based on the following criteria.

- a. **The identification of service areas** is typically achieved using the buffering operation (using GIS) around each public transport stop on each public transport route. The buffering operation clearly involves at least two decisions. The first decision is whether routes or stops should be used as the reference of measurement. The two approaches may lead to very different values of spatial availability. Nevertheless, public transport stops offer a more appropriate basis than routes for estimating service area coverage because stops are the actual locations where public transport users access the

system. The other decision involved in the buffering operation is the buffer size. A common practice in public transport planning is to assume that people are served by public transport if they are either within 0.5km (or within 500 m) of a public transport route or stop. Once a distance threshold is defined, buffers are created around the public transport features. Some studies measure the distance based on air, or Euclidean, distance, while others use network distance (that is, the walk distance computed using the street network to reach a public transport feature). Since the network distance between two locations in space is greater than, or equal to, the corresponding air distance, the size of a coverage area defined by the network distance will be smaller than, or equal to, that defined by air distance. Network distance measures are likely to be more realistic because they reflect the configuration of the street network and recognize the presence of any fabricated barriers preventing direct access to public transport features. In addition to using the above-mentioned distance measures, others have suggested the use of travel time to public transport features as a measure of proximity. Using travel time is preferable to distance as a measure of proximity because travel time measures account for such pedestrian-unfriendly factors such as steep terrains. However, because of the additional data requirements and the amount of processing effort involved, travel time measures are rarely used in practice. For this indicator we will use the public transport stop as the point of service.

**b. The identification of the population served.** Once a service buffer is constructed, the next step is to overlay the buffer onto other polygons, such as census tracts, for which socio-demographic data (such as population figures, disabled persons, type of residence area, etc. is available. We will refer to these polygons as the analysis zones. Typically, a service buffer (denoted as  $i$ ) intersects, either fully or partially, with more than one analysis zone  $j$  ( $j=1, \dots, J$ ). The population served by the public transport service in buffer  $i$ ,  $P_i$ , is thus equal to the sum of the population in each of the intersecting areas,  $P_{ij}$ . Hence

$$P_i = \sum_{(j=1)}^J P_{ij}$$

Where,  $P_{ij}$  is estimated based on the amount of interaction between service buffer  $i$  and analysis zone  $j$ .

In estimating  $P_{ij}$  we will assume that the population is uniformly distributed within the analysis zones.

**c. Integrating local temporal availability.** The methodology described above covers public transport service solely based on spatial access to stops or routes and does not address the temporal dimension associated with the availability of public transport. We note that

temporal aspect of public transport availability is important because a service within walking distance is not necessarily considered as available if the waiting times go beyond a certain threshold level that is required. This wait time for public transport is related to the frequency of the service as well as the threshold for tolerable waits for potential public transport users. We will leave out completely the temporal measurement for global comparison, but countries that can additionally capture this component are encouraged to collect and report this information as part of the disaggregation.

d. Finally, the **population with access to public transport out of the entire city population** will be computed as;

$$\% \text{with access to Public transport} \\ = 100 \times \frac{\text{population with convenient access to Public transport}}{\text{(City Population)}}$$

**Additional methodological comments:**

The method to estimate the proportion of the population that has convenient access to public transport is based on **four** steps:

- Spatial analysis to delimit the built-up area of the urban agglomeration
  - Inventory of the public transport stops in the city or the service area
  - Estimation of urban area with access to public transport;
  - Estimation of the proportion of the population with convenient access out of the total population of the city.
- a. Spatial analysis to delimit the built-up area of the urban agglomeration.** Delimit the built-up area of the urban agglomeration and calculate the total area (square kilometres). Area of delimitation should be aligned with census enumeration areas to match with demographic data.
- b. Inventory of public transport stops.** Information can be obtained from city administration or service providers. In some cases, where this information is lacking, incomplete or outdated, open sources and community-based maps, which are increasingly recognized as a valid source of information, can be a viable alternative.

2.1 When information is available, characteristics of the quality, universal accessibility for people with disabilities, safety, and frequency of the service can be 'assigned' to the public transport stops' inventory for detailed analysis and further disaggregation according to the statistical capacities of countries and cities.

**c. Estimation of urban area with access to Public Transport.** To calculate the indicator, it is necessary to use a map with the inventory of officially recognized public transport stops and create a buffer area of 500m radius for each stop. Merge and clip with boundary of the boundary built-up area of the urban agglomeration.

**d. Estimation of the proportion of the population with convenient access to public transport out of the total population of the city.** Overlay GIS demographic data on the number of dwellings within the area with access to public transport stop. Calculate the population within those dwellings. Estimate the proportion of population out of the total population of the city.

Complementary to the above, other parameters of tracking the transport target include the following:

- **Accessibility related to urban planning:** this parameter can be measured using density (people/sq.km) from census surveys, Percentage of street space in cities and No. of Intersections/Square Km from analysis of earth observations/city maps. Density is an important determine for the efficiency of public transport systems. The adequacy of streets and crossings determine urban accessibility largely.
- **Accessibility related to transport planning:** this parameter can be measured using Percentage of population within 500m of mass transit stop from City maps and sample survey data.
- **Affordability:** this can be obtained from Percentage of household income of lowest quintile of population spent on transport from Sample surveys and WTP surveys. Poorest quintile should not spend more than 5% (TBD) on transport.
- **Quality:** this parameter can be measured using travel time, universal access, safety, security, and comfort and user information from sample surveys.
- **Modal shift to sustainable transport:** this is also expressed in Modal share (cars, NMT, PT), Passenger KM travelled on EV as percentage of total passenger KM travelled in urban areas from City mobility surveys. This parameter is also important due to transport's contribution to carbon emissions and air quality issues in cities.

### 3. RATIONAL AND INTERPRETATION

The ability of residents including persons with disabilities and businesses to access markets, employment opportunities, and service centres such as schools and hospitals is critical to urban economic development. Recognizing this people mobility, the transport system provides access to resources and employment opportunity. Moreover, accessibility allows planners to measure the effects of changes in transport and land use systems. The accessibility of jobs, services and markets also allow policymakers, citizens and businesses to discuss the state of the transport system in the comprehensible way. Transportation system is a critical enabler of economic activities and social inclusion. The access to transport SDG indicator addresses a significant gap that was not addressed by the MDGs .i.e. directly addressing transport as a critical enabler of economic activities and social inclusion. Already, the "externalities" associated with transport in terms of Green House Gas Emissions, traffic congestion and road traffic accidents have been increasing. Emissions from transport are now responsible for 23% of

global Green House Gas Emissions are increasing faster than any other source. Outdoor air pollution alone, a major source of which is transport, is responsible for 3.7 million deaths annually. Road traffic accidents kill more than 1.2 million people every year, severe traffic congestion is choking cities, and affecting GDPs. Achieving SDG 11 requires a fundamental shift in the thinking on transport- with the focus on the goal of transport rather than on its means. With accessibility to services, goods and opportunities for all as the ultimate goal, priority is given to making cities more compact and walkable through better planning and the integration of land-use planning with transport planning. The means of transport are also important but the SDG's imperative to make the city more inclusive means that cities will have to move away from car-based travel to public transport and active modes of transport such as walking and cycling with good inter-modal connectivity.

The rising traffic congestion levels and the resulting negative air quality in many metropolitan areas have elevated the need for a successful public transportation system to ease the reliance on the private means of transportation. Cities that choose to invest in effective public transportation options stand out to gain in the end. Cities that have convenient access to public transport, including access by persons with disabilities are more preferred as these are more likely to offer lower transportation costs while improving on the environment, congestion and travel times within the city. At the same time, improving the access to areas with a high proportion of transport disadvantaged groups such as elderly citizens, physically challenged individuals, and low income earners or areas with specific dwelling types such as high occupancy buildings or public housing also helps increase the efficiency and the sustainability of the public transport system. Public transport is a very important equalizer of income, consumption and spatial inequalities. This indicator is empirically proven that public transport makes cities more inclusive, safe and sustainable. Effective and low-cost transportation is critical for reducing urban poverty and inequalities and enhancing economic development because it provides access to jobs, health care, education services and other public goods.

Clean public transport is a very efficient mean for the reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and therefore it contributes to climate change and lower levels of energy consumption. Most importantly public transport need to be easily accessible to the elderly and disabled citizens.

### 4. DISAGGREGATION

Information can be disaggregated by age and sex, including potential disadvantages such as disability, but it requires strong efforts and changes in mainstream mechanisms of data collection.

- Disaggregation by **location** (intra-urban)
- Disaggregation by **income group**
- Disaggregation by **sex** (female-headed household)
- Disaggregation by **race** (head of household)

- Disaggregation by **ethnicity** (head of household)
- Disaggregation by **migratory status** (head of household)
- Disaggregation by **age** (household's inhabitants)
- Disaggregation by **mode of public transport**

#### Quantifiable Derivatives:

- Proportion of **urban area** that has convenient access to public transport.
- Proportion of population/urban area that has convenient access to public transport stop with **universal accessibility for people with disabilities**.
- Proportion of population/urban area that has frequent access to public transport **during peak hours**.
- Proportion of population/urban area that has frequent access to public transport **during off-peak hours**.
- Proportion of urban **central/suburban** area that has convenient access to public transport.

#### Sources and data collection processes

The actual and recommended data sources for this indicator are the following:

- Data on location of public transport stops in city: city administration or service providers, GIS data
- Dwelling units within 500m of public transport stops, Census, GIS data
- Number of residents per dwellings unit, Census/household survey
- Household surveys that collect information on the proportion of household that declare they have access to public means of transport within 0.5 km. These surveys can also collect information about the quality of the service.
- Due to its spatial nature, the use of the urban agglomeration is a precondition for the measurement and comparability of this indicator.

### 5. COMMENTS AND LIMITATIONS

As the Outcome Document 2nd Meeting of the Urban SDGs Campaign in Bangalore (12-14 February 2015) recognizes no internationally agreed methodology exists for measuring convenience and service quality of public transport. Harmonized global/local data on urban transport systems do not exist, nor are they comparable at the world level.

It is recognized that convenience measured as distance does not categorize the quality of the public transport which will vary from country to country. Nevertheless, the proposed indicator is a comparable and objective measurement that can be assessed in cities across regions.

Other factors of this indicator such as affordability, safety, and universal accessibility may influence the usage of public means of mobility beyond proximity to the transport stop. Yet, the provision of widely accessible public transport is a precondition for its usage.

Finally, high capacity public transport, such as trains allows for a larger capture area, beyond the 0.5km of the proposed indicator. It is also recognized the various forms of public transport in the member countries that are fully not defined or captured in this methodology. In particular, many developing countries have access to public transport that is available anywhere on the streets and not necessarily at designated public transport stops. The creation of designated stops is a precondition of measurement in these countries.

### 6. CURRENT DATA AVAILABILITY/ INDICATOR TIER

This indicator is categorized under **Tier II** of which the indicator is conceptually clear and an established methodology exists but data is not easily available.

No internationally agreed methodology exists for measuring convenience and service quality of public transport. In addition, global/local on urban transport systems do not exist. Moreover, data is not harmonized and comparable at the global level. This will require data collection at municipal/city level with serious deficiencies in some areas such as data on mass transit and on transport infrastructure. In addition, an open-source software platform for measuring accessibility, the Open Trip Planner Analyst (OTPA) accessibility tool, will be available to government officials and all urban transport practitioners. The World Bank in conjunction with Conveyal (<http://conveyal.com>) developed this tool, this tool leverages the power of the OTPA engine and open standardized data to model block-level accessibility. The benefit of the tool (free and user friendly) is its ability to easily calculate the accessibility of various opportunities and transportation scenarios. An Expert group meeting is planned later in 2016 that will harmonize the tools and existing data to ensure a more uniform and standard format for reporting on this indicator.

### 7. RESPONSIBLE ENTITIES

This indicator is categorized under **Tier II** of which the indicator is conceptually clear and an established methodology exists but data is not easily available.

No internationally agreed methodology exists for measuring convenience and service quality of public transport. In addition, global/local on urban transport systems do not exist. Moreover, data is not harmonized and comparable at the global level. This will require data collection at municipal/city level with serious deficiencies in some areas such as data on mass transit and on transport infrastructure. In addition, an open-source software platform for measuring accessibility, the Open Trip Planner Analyst (OTPA) accessibility tool, will be available to government officials and all urban transport practitioners. The World Bank in conjunction with Conveyal (<http://conveyal.com>) developed this tool, this tool leverages the power of the OTPA engine and open standardized data to model block-level accessibility. The benefit of the tool (free and user friendly) is its

ability to easily calculate the accessibility of various opportunities and transportation scenarios. An Expert group meeting is planned later in 2016 that will harmonize the tools and existing data to ensure a more uniform and standard format for reporting on this indicator.

## 8. DATA COLLECTION AND DATA RELEASE CALENDAR

The monitoring of the indicator can be repeated at an annual interval, allowing several reporting points until the year 2030. Monitoring at annual intervals will allow us to determine whether the proportion of the population with **convenient public transport** is increasing significantly over time, as well as monitor what is the share of the global urban population living in cities where the convenient access to public transport is below the acceptable minimum.

The proposed indicator has the potential to measure improvement within short-term intervals. Moreover, the disaggregated monitoring for this indicator will provide increasing attention on the access to transport especially among the vulnerable populations such as women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons.

## 9. TREATMENT OF MISSING VALUES

Missing data is anticipated in the first few years of collection of data for this indicator, and this will be largely because of the slow adoption of the proposed methodology by the national governments and statistical systems. The spatial nature of the indicator and the variations in the definitions of what is public transport by countries will all affect the availability of data. Hence, missing data for selected countries will be scored incrementally based initially on whether an existing public transport system is in place or not. If public transport is in place, then a modelled level of availability will be used to estimate a score instead of reporting zero. This methodology will be further developed and refined at the first technical working group/EGM for this indicator.

## 10. SOURCES OF DIFFERENCES BETWEEN GLOBAL AND NATIONAL FIGURES

For this indicator, national data complemented with internationally available spatial data sources will be used to derive final estimates for reporting at national and global figures. As national agencies are responsible for data collection, no differences between country produced data and international estimated data on the indicator are expected to arise. Where such discrepancies exist, these will be resolved through planned technical meetings and capacity development workshops.

## 11. REGIONAL AND GLOBAL ESTIMATES AND DATA COLLECTION FOR GLOBAL MONITORING

Based on the global SDG monitoring framework, national statistical agencies/national governments will be primarily responsible for data compilation at the national level, and they will manage and resolve the differences observed at that level. At the Global level, all this data will be assembled and compiled for international consumption and comparison by the UN-Habitat and other partners. UN-Habitat and partners will explore several capacity building options to ensure that all countries and regions apply uniform standards for generation, reporting and analysing data for this indicator.

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3.6.1: Death rate due to road traffic injuries, 11.7.1 Accessibility to Open Public

# METADATA FOR INDICATOR 11.3.1

## Category: Tier II

Contributor: 

### 1. TARGET AND INDICATOR

**Target 11.3:** By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries.

**Indicator 11.3.1:** Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate

### 2. DEFINITION AND METHOD OF COMPUTATIONS

This indicator requires defining the two components of population growth and land consumption rate. Computing the population growth rate is more straightforward and more readily available, while land consumption rate is slightly challenging, and requires the use of new techniques. In estimating the land consumption rate, one needs to define what constitutes “consumption” of land since this may cover aspects of “consumed” or “preserved” or available for “development” for cases such as land occupied by wetlands. Secondly, there is no unequivocal measure of whether land that is being developed is truly “newly-developed” (or vacant) land, or if it is at least partially “redeveloped”. As a result, the percentage of current total urban land that was newly developed (consumed) will be used as a measure of the land consumption rate. The fully developed area is also sometimes referred to as built up area.

**Population growth rate (PGR)** is the increase of a population in a country during a period, usually one year, expressed as a percentage of the population at the start of that period. It reflects the number of births and deaths during a period and the number of people migrating to and from a country.

**Land consumption** includes: (a) The expansion of built-up area that can be directly measured; (b) the absolute extent of land that is subject to exploitation by agriculture, forestry or other economic activities; and (c) the over-intensive exploitation of land that is used for agriculture and forestry.

#### Method of Computation

The formula to estimate the land use efficiency will be provided with two stages.

**Stage 1: Estimate the population growth rate.**

Population Growth rate i.e.

$$PGR = \frac{\ln(\text{Pop}_{t+n}) / \text{Pop}_t}{(y)}$$

#### Where

Pop<sub>t</sub> Total population within the city in the past/initial year  
Pop<sub>t+n</sub> Total population within the city in the current/final year  
y The number of years between the two measurement periods

**Stage 2: Estimating the land consumption rate**

This rate gives us a measure of compactness, which indicates a progressive spatial expansion of a city.

Land consumption rate i.e

$$LCR = \frac{\ln(\text{Urb}_{t+n} / \text{Urb}_t)}{(y)}$$

#### Where

Urb<sub>t</sub> Total areal extent of the urban agglomeration in km<sup>2</sup> for past/initial year  
Urb<sub>t+n</sub> Total areal extent of the urban agglomeration in km<sup>2</sup> for current year  
y The number of years between the two measurement periods

The formula to estimate the ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate (LCRPGR) is provided as follows:

$$\text{LCRPGR} = \left( \frac{\text{Land Consumption rate}}{\text{Annual Population growth rate}} \right)$$

Moreover, the overall formula can be summarized as:

$$\text{LCRPGR} = \left( \frac{\text{LN} \left( \frac{\text{Urb}_{t+n}}{\text{Urb}_t} \right)}{y} \right) / \left( \frac{\text{LN} \left( \frac{\text{Pop}_{t+n}}{\text{Pop}_t} \right)}{y} \right)$$

The periods for both- urban expansion and population growth rates should be at comparable scale.

### 3. RATIONALE AND INTERPRETATION

Globally, land cover today is altered principally by direct human use: by agriculture and livestock raising, forest harvesting and management and urban and suburban construction and development. A defining feature of many of the world's cities is an outward expansion far beyond formal administrative boundaries, largely propelled by the use of the automobile, poor urban and regional planning and land speculation. A large proportion of cities both from developed and developing countries have high consuming suburban expansion patterns, which often extend to even further peripheries. A global study on 120 cities shows that urban land cover has, on average, grown more than three times as much as the urban population [1]; in some cases, similar studies at national level showed a difference that was three to five times fold. [3]. In order to effectively monitor land consumption growth, it is not only necessary to have the information on existing land use cover but also the capability to monitor the dynamics of land use resulting out of both changing demands of increasing population and forces of nature acting to shape the landscape.

Cities require an orderly urban expansion that makes the land use more efficient. They need plan for future internal population growth and city growth resulting from migrations. They also need to accommodate new and thriving urban functions such as transportation routes, etc., as they expand. However, frequently the physical growth of urban areas is disproportionate in relation to population growth, and these results in land use that is less efficient in many forms. This type of growth turns out to violate every premise of sustainability that an urban area could be judged by including impacting on the environment and causing other negative social and economic consequences such as increasing spatial inequalities and lessening of economies of agglomeration.

This indicator is connected to many other indicators of the SDGs. It ensures that the SDGs integrate the wider dimensions of space, population and land adequately, providing the framework for the implementation of other goals such as poverty, health, education, energy, inequalities and climate change. The indicator has a multipurpose measurement, not only related to the type/form of the urbanization pattern but also used to capture various dimensions of land use efficiency: economic (proximity of factors of production); environmental (lower per capita rates of resource use and GHG emissions); social (reduced travel distance and cost expended). Finally, this indicator integrates an important spatial component and is fully in line with the recommendations made by the Data Revolution initiative.

### 4. DISAGGREGATION

#### Potential Disaggregation:

- Disaggregation by **location** (intra-urban)
- Disaggregation by **income level**
- Disaggregation by **urban typology**

#### Quantifiable Derivatives

- Population density
- Population density **growth/reduction rate**
- Annual amount of urban expansion (km<sup>2</sup>)

Percentage of urban expansion in relation to the urban footprint area

### 5. SOURCES AND DATA COLLECTION PROCESSES

Data for this indicator is available for all cities and countries (UN DESA population data) and satellite images from open sources. Several sources of information are required for this computation: Satellite imagery from open sources or the exact measurements in km squared of the built up areas or the land that is fully developed in Km squared, annual urban population data for the reference years of analysis.

Data for the size of the city land that is currently considered as developed is usually available from the urban planning units of the cities. New options using remote sensing techniques have also been developed to estimate the land that is currently developed or considered as built up areas out of the total city land. This option also accurately extracts land that is considered as wetlands and hence unlikely to be occupied now or in the future.

When the spatial measurement option is used, the use of the urban agglomeration (built-up area) is a precondition for the measurement and comparability of this indicator. Data for this indicator can be easily availed using global and local sources. The indicator has been collected and analysed since 2000 by several municipalities and countries. Various governments (Mexico, Colombia Brazil, India, Ethiopia, etc., and most European countries) have collected data on this indicator recently.

Eurostat collects data on this indicator using other comparable techniques. World Bank and Lincoln Institute collected data for 120 cities and published it in the Atlas of Urban Expansion. [02]. Currently UN-Habitat, Lincoln Institute and New York University prepared a similar study for another 200 cities.

UN-Habitat City Prosperity Initiative is collecting data on this indicator for nearly 300 cities as part of the Agency's efforts to integrate spatial analysis in the SDGs.

## 6. COMMENTS AND LIMITATIONS

In some cases, it is difficult to measure the urban expansion by conurbations of two or more urban areas that are in close proximity, to whom to attribute the urban growth and how to include it as one metric usually becomes a challenge. At the same time, data would not always coincide to administrative levels, boundaries and built-up areas. However, the European Commission highlights some possible drawbacks of this indicator that can be technically addressed. Efforts to use the area of reference at the level of the built-up area of the urban agglomeration should be taken into consideration. The delimitation of city boundaries may be another methodological problem that a clear agreed definition can solve.

The indicator may experience difficulties in capturing cities with negative or zero population growth; or cities that due to severe disaster have lost part of their territories. To face this challenge, the baseline/benchmark of population density and its change over time must be taken into consideration. Reducing densities below sustainable levels have impacts on the cities' sustainability.

In the absence of the GIS layers, this indicator may not be computed as defined. As a result, more alternative measures for using know land that is developed or consumed per year can be adequately used. Alternatively, one can monitor the efficient use of urban land by measuring how well we are achieving the densities in residential zones that any city plans or international guidance call for. Comparing achieved to planned densities is very useful at the city level. However, planned densities vary greatly from country to country, and at times from city to city. At the sub-regional or city levels, it is more appropriate to compare average densities achieved currently to those achieved in the recent past. While building more densely does use land more efficiently, high-density neighbourhoods, especially in and around urban centres, have a number of other advantages. They support and increase the frequency use of public transportation, and more local stores and shops; they encourage pedestrian activity to and from local establishments; and they create lively (and sometimes safer) street life.

## 7. CURRENT DATA AVAILABILITY/ INDICATOR TIER

This indicator is categorized under Tier II of which the indicator is conceptually clear and an established methodology exists but data on many countries is not yet available. The Global Human Settlement Layer (GHSL) technology open framework is proposed for global open spatial baseline data production (built-up and population grids). Global open data is available and will be updated by EU support plus international partnership, the tools will be opened to national authorities via a new platform and capacity building program that will be soon made available with the support of the EU and Habitat. Every country will soon be able to build their own set of built-up and population grids, or to use the globally available ones.

## 8. RESPONSIBLE ENTITIES

UN-Habitat and other partners such as the Global Human Settlement Layer (GHSL) team and ESRI will support various components for reporting on this indicator. The global responsibility of building the capacity of national governments and statistical agencies to report on this indicator will be led by UN-Habitat. National governments/national statistical agencies will have the primary responsibility of reporting on this indicator at national level with the support of UN-Habitat to ensure uniform standards in analysis and reporting.

## 9. DATA COLLECTION AND DATA RELEASE CALENDAR

The monitoring of the indicator will be repeated at regular intervals of 5 years, allowing for three reporting points until the year 2030.

## 10. TREATMENT OF MISSING VALUES

All countries are expected to fully report on this indicator more consistently after a 2-3 years with few challenges where missing values will be reported due to missing base map files. Therefore, any missing values will be representative of populations where either population growth figures are unavailable or land consumption rates are inestimable. Because the values will be aggregated at the national levels from a national sample of cities, missing values will be less observed at national, regional and global levels.

## 11. SOURCES OF DIFFERENCES BETWEEN GLOBAL AND NATIONAL FIGURES

Based on several consultations, we note that in order to calculate the land use efficiency ratio, we must stabilize the definition of population and spatial footprint of the city, which is literally defined as "urban extension". Unclear spatial definitions and an occasional use of administrative boundaries arbitrarily set for population and surface accounting creates

more spatially generated noise than right signals in the final accounting of the indicators. Already some spatial noise is particularly created by the use of ratios. The following data sources will be harmonized to ensure more consistent reporting on this indicator; -Satellite data, built-up areas grids, time-standardized census population grids; globally complete classification grids can be aggregated to admin units but may create inconsistencies if they are not available for all cities, allowing for classification by dominance of the urban/rural surfaces or similar approaches.

## 12. REGIONAL AND GLOBAL ESTIMATES AND DATA COLLECTION FOR GLOBAL MONITORING

Data at the regional levels will be estimated from national figures derived from national sample of cities. Regional estimates will incorporate national representations using a weighting by population sizes. Global monitoring will be led by UN-Habitat with the support of other partners and regional commissions.

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- [13] <http://glossary.eea.europa.eu> (Accessed on May 30, 2016)

### Relation with other indicators

- 11.2.1: Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
- 11.6.2: Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)
- 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.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
- 15.1.2: Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type
- 3.9.1: Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution
- 6.1.1: Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services
- 6.2.1: Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water

# METADATA FOR INDICATOR 11.3.2

## Category: Tier III

Contributor:



### 1. TARGET AND INDICATOR

**Target 11.3:** By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries.

**Indicator 11.3.2:** *Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically.*

### 2. DEFINITION AND METHOD OF COMPUTATIONS

The development of sustainable human settlements calls for the active engagement of all key stakeholders with particular attention to project/programme beneficiaries and vulnerable groups. Therefore local and national governments should strive to: a) facilitate and protect people's participation and civic engagement through independent civil society organizations that can be from diverse backgrounds - local, national, and international; b) promote civic and human rights education and training programmes to make urban residents aware of their rights and the changing roles of diverse women, men, and young women and men in urban settings; c) remove the barriers that block participation of socially marginalized groups and promote non-discrimination and the full and equal participation of women, young men and women and marginalized groups.

#### Definitions

**Democratic participation:** Structures allow and encourage participation of civil society representing a cross-section of society that allows for equal representation of all members of the community.

**Direct participation:** Structures allow and encourage civil society accessing and actively engaging in decision-making, without intermediaries, at every stage of the urban planning and management process.

**Regular participation:** Structures allow and encourage civil society participation at every stage of the urban planning and management process, and at least every six months.

**Marginalized groups:** Groups of people that are not traditionally given equal voice in governance processes. These include, but are not limited to, women, young men and women, low-income communities, ethnic minorities, religious minorities, people with disabilities, the elderly, sexual and gender identity minorities and migrants.

**Structures:** Any formal structure that allows for participation of civil society. This can include, but is not limited to: national or local legislation, policy, town council meetings, websites, elections, suggestion boxes, appeals processes, notice period for planning proposals etc etc.

**Civil Society:** The combination of non-governmental organizations, community groups, community-based organizations, regional representative groups, unions, research institutes, think tanks, professional bodies, non-profits sports and cultural groups, and any other groups that represent the interests and wills of the members and wider community.

**Urban Management:** The officials, including elected officials and public servants, that are responsible for city-management, across all sectors, such as roads, water, sanitation, energy, public space, land title etc.

**Urban Budget decision making:** The process by which money is allocated to various sectors of urban management, including roads, water, sanitation, energy, public space, land title etc.

**Urban Planning, including Design and Agreements:** The technical and political process that concerns the development and use of land, how the natural environment is used etc. Design includes over-arching and specific design of public space, as well as zoning and land use definitions. Agreements refer to specific contract/arrangements made with various groups in regard to their land, eg. Indigenous groups, protected natural environments etc.

#### Method of Computation

To measure participatory planning, a score-card approach will be used to evaluate the available structures for civil society participation in urban planning and management, as evaluated by five (5) local experts from government, academia, civil society and international organizations.

A questionnaire with a 4-point Likert scale (strongly disagree, agree, and strongly agree) will be used to measure and test the structures for civil society participation in urban governance and management.

1. Are there structures for civil society participation in urban planning, including design and agreements, that are direct, regular and democratic?
2. Are there structures for civil society participation in local urban budget decision-making, that are direct, regular and democratic?
3. Are there structures for civil society evaluation and feedback on the performance of urban management, that are direct, regular and democratic?
4. Do these structures promote the participation of women, young men and women, and/or other marginalized groups?

The evaluators will score each of the questions on the Likert Scale, as below.

Once each of the five (5) categories is evaluated as shown in the table above, the scored will be averaged to have a final score per evaluator. These will then be average to get a final score per city. The Likert Scale will use the following guidance:

**Strongly Disagree:** There are no structures in place or available structures do not allow civil society participation that is direct, regular or democratic.

**Disagree:** Structures exist that allow civil society participation, but they are only partially direct, regular and democratic; or they are only one of direct, regular or democratic.

**Agree:** Structures exist that allow and encourage civil society participation that is direct and/or regular and/or democratic, but not all three.

**Strongly Agree:** Structures exist that allow and encourage civil society participation that is fully direct, regular and democratic.

### 3 RATIONALE AND INTERPRETATION

This indicator aims to measure the progress and willingness of elected officials, urban managers and planners to integrate resident participation at various levels. Local authorities and governments, along with the international community, are increasingly recognizing the value of residents' participation in strengthening the urban development process. This people-centered approach is used in urban development processes, and the implementation of community projects, and remains one of the key methodologies being developed to address priority development issues at citywide or local levels.

Public participation fosters a positive relationship between government and the public by communicating effectively and solving the conflicts in a cooperative manner. In many cases when urban planning decisions are made without consultation, the desired results are not achieved and there is a negative impact on society, due to inefficient allocation and use of resources. Ensuring that a wide variety of opinions are considered assists the decision makers with understanding the interlinkages and nature of problems and potential solutions facing different urban settings.

Urban development is a reflection of ideology and national institutions. Public participation means a broader consensus is built and this greatly enhances political interaction between citizens and government, and enhances the legitimacy of the planning process and the plan itself. A plan is more effective if a broad coalition supports the proposal and works together to deliver it.

Public participation also shows respect to participants' opinion, needs, aspirations and assets. It can boost their enthusiasm for citizenship and politics, and strengthens their influence in urban planning and public life. When conflicting claims and views are considered, there is a much higher possibility that public trust and buy-in increases in the final outcome. This has broader implications for building an active, inclusive and equitable society and more inclusive and sustainable urban environments.

	Strongly Disagree (1)	Disagree (2)	Agree (3)	Strongly Agree (4)
Are there structures for civil society participation in urban planning, including design and agreements that are direct, regular and democratic?				
Are there structures for civil society participation in urban budget decision making, that are direct, regular and democratic?				
Are there structures for civil society evaluation and feedback on the performance of urban management, that are direct, regular and democratic?				
Do the structures promote the participation of women, young men and women, and/or other marginalized groups?				

#### 4. DISAGGREGATION

##### Potential Disaggregation:

- Disaggregation by city

#### 5. SOURCES AND DATA COLLECTION PROCESSES

Evaluators will examine structures at the city and country level, including, for example, legislation, rules and regulations, policies and practice. Data will be collected from Evaluators reports and scores.

#### 6. COMMENTS AND LIMITATIONS

The indicator measures the availability of structures for participation, based on the perception of evaluators. It may not reflect effectiveness or accessibility of these structures. It is also a subjective measurement, so it may not be comparable across all settings.

#### 7. CURRENT DATA AVAILABILITY/ INDICATOR TIER

No available data. No existing methodology. Tier 3 indicator.

#### 8. RESPONSIBLE ENTITIES

UN-Habitat and other partners will support various components (systems, tools development and capacity strengthening, etc) for reporting on this indicator. The global responsibility of building the capacity of national governments and statistical agencies to report on this indicator will be led by UN-Habitat. National governments/national statistical agencies will have the primary responsibility of reporting on this indicator at national level with the support of UN-Habitat to ensure uniform standards in analysis and reporting.

#### 9. DATA COLLECTION AND DATA RELEASE CALENDAR

The monitoring of the indicator can be repeated at regular intervals of four (4) years, allowing for three (3) reporting points until the year 2030.

#### 10. TREATMENT OF MISSING VALUES

All countries are expected to fully report on this indicator more consistently after a 2-3 years with few challenges where missing values will be reported.

#### 11. SOURCES OF DIFFERENCES BETWEEN GLOBAL AND NATIONAL FIGURES

None expected

#### 12. REGIONAL AND GLOBAL ESTIMATES AND DATA COLLECTION FOR GLOBAL MONITORING

Data at the regional levels will be estimated from national figures derived from national sample of urban centres. Regional estimates will incorporate national representations using a weighting by population sizes. Global monitoring will be led by UN-Habitat with the support of other partners and regional commissions. UN-Habitat. Planning Sustainable Cities: Global Report on Human Settlements 2009. Pages 93-109.

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# METADATA FOR INDICATOR 11.4.1

## Category: Tier III

Contributor:



### 1. TARGET AND INDICATOR

**Target 11.4:** Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world cultural and natural heritage.

*Indicator 11.4.1: Total expenditure (public and private) per capita spent on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by type of heritage (cultural, natural, mixed, World Heritage Centre designation), level of government (national, regional, and local/municipal), type of expenditure (operating expenditure/investment) and type of private funding (donations in kind, private non-profit sector, sponsorship).*

### 2. DEFINITION AND METHOD OF COMPUTATIONS

This indicator measures the per capita expenditure (public and private) in the preservation, protection and conservation of cultural and/or natural heritage over time. The following definitions are used for the computation of this indicator:

**Cultural heritage:** The heritage that includes artefacts, monuments, a group of buildings and sites that have a diversity of values including symbolic, historic, artistic, aesthetic, ethnological or anthropological, scientific and social significance.

**Natural heritage:** The natural features, geological and physiographical formations and delineated areas that constitute the habitat of threatened species of animals and plants and natural sites of value from the point of view of science, conservation or natural beauty. It includes nature parks and reserves, zoos, aquaria and botanical gardens.

**Conservation of cultural heritage** refers to the measures taken to extend the life of cultural heritage while strengthening transmission of its significant heritage messages and values. In the domain of cultural property, the aim of conservation is to maintain the physical and cultural characteristics of the object to ensure that its value is not diminished and that it will outlive our limited time span.

**Conservation of natural heritage** refers to the protection, care, management and maintenance of ecosystems, habitats, wild life species and populations, within or outside of their natural environments, in order to safeguard the natural conditions for their long-term permanence.

**Preservation:** the aim of preservation is to obviate damage liable to be caused by environmental or accidental factors, which pose a threat in the immediate surroundings of the object to be conserved. Accordingly, preventive methods and measures are not usually applied directly but are designed to control the microclimatic conditions of the environment with the aim of eradicating harmful agents or elements, which may have a temporary or permanent influence on the deterioration of the object.

**Protection:** The act or process of applying measures designed to affect the physical condition of a property by defending or guarding it from deterioration, loss or attack, or to cover or shield the property from danger or injury. In the case of buildings and structures, such treatment is generally of a temporary nature and anticipates future historic

**Preservation treatment;** in the case of archaeological sites, the protective measure may be temporary or permanent.

**Public expenditure** refers to spending of public authorities at all levels. Expenditure that is not directly related to culture and natural heritage is, in principle, not included. Public expenditure in preservation, protection and conservation of national cultural and/or natural heritage covers direct expenditure (including subsidies), transfers and indirect expenditures including tax incentives.

**Private expenditure** refers to privately funded part of expenditure preservation, protection and conservation of national cultural and/or natural heritage and includes, but is not limited to donations in kind, private non-profit sector, sponsorship.

#### Method of computation

The percentage of the national (or municipal) budget provided for maintaining and preserving cultural and natural heritage. This indicator represents the share of national (or municipal) budget, which is dedicated to the safeguarding, protection of national cultural natural

heritage including World Heritage sites.

$$BH_i = \frac{b_{h,i}}{B_i}$$

$BH_i$  = Percentage of annual budget provided for maintaining cultural and natural heritage in the year  $i$

$b_{h,i}$  = Total amount of annual budget provided for maintaining cultural and natural heritage in the year  $i$

$B_i$  = Total amount of annual public budget in the year  $i$

### 3. RATIONALE AND INTERPRETATION

This indicator illustrates how financial efforts/actions made by public authorities, both at the local, national and international levels, alone or in partnership with civil society organizations (CSO) and the private sector, to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage has a direct impact in making cities and human settlements more sustainable. This means that cultural resources and assets are safeguarded to keep attracting/to attract people (inhabitants, workers, tourists, etc.) and financial investments, to ultimately enhance the total amount of expenditure. This indicator is a proxy to measure the target.

### 4. DISAGGREGATION

Disaggregation by type of heritage (cultural, natural, mixed), WHC designated

Disaggregation by level of government (national, regional, local/municipal) Disaggregation by type of expenditure: operating expenditure/ investment

Disaggregation by type of private funding: donations in kind, private non-profit sector, sponsorship

Quantifiable derivatives (1). Comparison of the relative expenditures in heritage with GDP per capita of countries that will provide a complementary measure of a nation's capacities and levels of development.

### 5. SOURCES AND DATA COLLECTION PROCESS

Information from several different data sources is needed to assess: 1) public expenditure 2) private expenditure

The following data is necessary to estimate this indicator:

- Total public expenditure dedicated to the preservation, protection and

conservation of cultural and natural heritage

- Total private expenditure dedicated to preservation, protection and conservation of national cultural natural heritage
- Population data (all individuals)

### 6. COMMENTS AND LIMITATIONS

The availability of public expenditure in culture will vary between countries.

The availability of private expenditure in culture will vary between countries.

This indicator covers public and private monetary investments in heritage. It does not measure nonmonetary factors such as national regulations or national/local policies for the preservation, protection and conservation of national cultural and/or natural heritage including World Heritage. These policies could take the form of fiscal incentives such as tax benefits for donations or sponsorships.

### 7. CURRENT DATA AVAILABILITY/ INDICATOR TIER

None

### 8. RESPONSIBLE ENTITIES

A data collection mechanism will need to be developed.

International definitions and concepts that will support the harmonization of the data and indicators for cultural and natural heritage will be defined according to the 2009 UNESCO Framework for cultural statistics.

The use of existing international classifications such as the Classification of the Function of the Government (COFOG) could be used.

The measurement of private expenditure will require more micro-level financial data and will require a new survey. The survey should consider collecting financial information from a wider range of institutions including foundations and other non-for-profit organizations; corporate sponsorship and philanthropy; private donations (individuals and other legacies).

UNESCO-UIS will monitor the indicator.

### 9. REFERENCES

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### Relation with other indicators

Target 4.7: By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and nonviolence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development.

Target 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

Target 8.9: By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products

Target 11.3: By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries

# METADATA FOR INDICATOR 11.5.1

## Category: Tier II

Contributor:



UNISDR

The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

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### 1. TARGET AND INDICATOR

**Target 11.5:** By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations.

**Indicator 11.5.1:** *Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disaster per 100,000 population*

An open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction established by the UN General Assembly (A/RES/69/284) is developing a set of indicators to measure global progress in the implementation of the Sendai Framework. These indicators will eventually reflect the agreements on the Sendai Framework indicators.

### 2. DEFINITION AND METHOD OF COMPUTATIONS

**Death:** The number of people who died during the disaster, or directly after, as a direct result of the hazardous event

**Missing** the number of people whose whereabouts is unknown since the hazardous event. It includes people who are presumed dead although there is no physical evidence. The data on number of deaths and number of missing are mutually exclusive.

**Affected people:** People who are affected by a hazardous event.

**Comment:** People can be affected directly or indirectly. Affected people may experience short-term or long-term consequences to their lives, livelihoods or health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets.

**Directly affected:** People who have suffered injury, illness or other health effects; who were evacuated, displaced, relocated; or have suffered direct damage to their livelihoods, economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets.

**Indirectly affected:** People who have suffered consequences, other than or in addition to direct effects, over time due to disruption or changes in economy, critical infrastructures, basic services, commerce, work or social, health and physiological consequences.

In this indicator, given the difficulties in assessing the full range of all affected (directly and indirectly), UNISDR proposes the use of an indicator that would estimate “directly affected” as a proxy for the number of affected. This indicator, while not perfect, data is widely available and could be used consistently across countries over time to measure the achievement of the Target B.

From the perspective of data availability and measurability, it is proposed to build a composite indicator, which consists of “directly affected”, or those who are

- Injured or ill,
- Evacuated,
- Relocated and to measure the number who suffered direct damage to their livelihoods or assets,
- People whose houses were damaged or destroyed
- People who received food relief aid.

**Injured or ill:** The number of people suffering from physical injuries, trauma or cases of disease requiring immediate medical assistance as a direct result of a hazardous event.

**Evacuated:** The number of people who temporarily moved from where they were (including their place of residence, work places, schools and hospitals) to safer locations in order to ensure their safety.

**Relocated:** The number of people who moved permanently from their homes to new sites due to hazardous event. Note: This definition excludes preventive relocation before the event.

**People whose houses were damaged or destroyed due to hazardous events:** The estimated number of inhabitants previously living in the houses (housing units) damaged or destroyed. All the inhabitants of these houses (housing units) are assumed to be affected being in their dwelling or by direct consequence of the destruction/damage to their housings (housing units). An average number of inhabitants per house

(housing unit) in the country can be used to estimate the value.

**Houses destroyed:** Houses (housing units) levelled, buried, collapsed, washed away or damaged to the extent that they are no longer habitable.

**Houses damaged** Houses (housing units) with minor damage, not structural or architectural, which may continue to be habitable, although they may require some repair or cleaning.

**People who received food relief aid:** The number of persons who received food/nutrition, by government or as humanitarian aid, during or in the aftermath of a hazardous event.

**Hazardous event:** *The occurrence of a natural or human-induced phenomenon in a particular place during a particular period of time due to the existence of a hazard.*

**Hazard:** *A potentially damaging physical event, phenomenon or human activity that may cause the loss of life or injury, property damage, social and economic disruption or environmental degradation.*

UNISDR recommends setting NO threshold for recording hazardous event in order to monitor all hazardous events. Small-scale but frequent hazardous events that are not registered in international disaster loss databases account for an important share of damages and losses when they are combined, and often go unnoticed by the national and international community. These events, when accumulated, are often a source of poverty in developing countries but can be effectively addressed by well-designed policies. The scope of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 is “the risk of small-scale and large-scale, frequent and infrequent, sudden and slow-onset disasters, caused by natural or man-made hazards as well as relate environmental, technological and biological hazards and risks”.

Regarding the inclusion of biological and environmental hazards in natural hazards category and whether and how to integrate man-made hazards, UNISDR will discuss the issue with WHO and other organizations (for example, WHO would be in a better position in terms of data, knowledge and relationship with Member States and other stakeholder to monitor biological events including epidemics. However, we generally do not expect biological disasters will cause physical damages to facilities.).

Note: Terminology will be discussed and finalized in the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group for Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.

#### **Method of computation:**

Summation of data on related indicators from national disaster loss databases. Make the sum a relative figure by using global population data (World Bank or UN Statistics information). Relativity is important because population growth (expected to be 9 billion in 2050) may

translate into increased hazard exposure of population.

The Expert Group recommends not using the indicators related with the people whose houses were damaged/destroyed in the computation. UNISDR and IRDR groups recommend using them as they can be estimated from widely available and verifiable data and reflect vulnerability and livelihood issues. Data on housing damage and destroyed is essential for economic loss, so using these indicators would not impose additional data collection burden.

**Double counting:** From practical perspective, double counting of affected people is unavoidable (for example, injured and relocated) in many countries. Minimum double counting is summing “number of injured” and Number of people whose housings were damaged or destroyed. Relocated is sub-set of number of people whose housings were destroyed.

The data can be disaggregated by hazard type. When applied to proposed target 13.1 and 15.3, hydrological, meteorological, climatological, and indirectly biological disasters are monitored.

### **3. RATIONALE AND INTERPRETATION**

Cities around the world, as well as rural populations, witness growing disaster risks. Impacts of climate change on sustainable development are observed through both slow-onset events (e.g. sea level rise, increasing temperatures, ocean acidification, glacial retreat and related impacts, salinization, land and forest degradation, loss of biodiversity and desertification) and extreme weather events. Human loss can be measured by the number of deaths, missing, injured or ill, evacuated, relocated, people whose houses were damaged/destroyed and people who received food relief aid as a direct result of the hazardous events. (Mainly based on TST Issue Brief 2, 5, 20 and 23-26):

Cities are some of the most vulnerable areas to natural disasters. Unplanned urban development (e.g. in formal settlements, overcrowding, inadequate infrastructures) exacerbates urban vulnerability to climate change impacts and hydro-meteorological and geological hazards. Over half of all coastal areas are urbanized and 21 of the world's 33 mega cities lie in coastal flood zones. SIDS and coastal regions are particularly affected by sea level rise, coastal flooding and erosion, and extreme events (e.g. tsunamis and storm surges) due to undermining natural protective barriers, low levels of development combined with rapid population growth in low lying coastal areas and inadequate capacity to adapt. Poor urban populations must often resort to unsustainable coping strategies and mechanisms.

Large numbers of people remain perilously close to falling into poverty, experiencing shocks that they are unable to cope with. For the poor, a shock of even a relatively short duration can have long-term consequences. Several dimensions of poverty are closely related to environment, which is often affected by natural disasters. The poverty reduction agenda

could include well-designed social protection schemes to help protecting the poor against sudden shocks and the development of capacities to better predict and prepare for such shocks. Better management of natural resources can themselves strengthen the resilience of the poor, by both reducing the likelihood of natural hazard events and offering resources to help cope with them.

Biodiversity provides ecosystem resilience and contributes to the ability to respond to unpredictable global changes and natural disasters. Healthy ecosystems act as buffers against natural hazards, providing valuable yet underutilized approaches for climate change adaptation, enhancing natural resilience and reducing the vulnerability of people, for example to floods and the effects of land degradation. These ecosystem services improve the sustainability and economic efficiency of built infrastructure, and are critical for sustainable and resilient urban areas.

This indicator will track human-related loss. The disaster loss data (particularly mortality) are significantly influenced by large-scale catastrophic event, which represent important outliers. UNISDR recommends countries to report the data by event, so complementary analysis can be done by both including and excluding such catastrophic events.

The indicator will build bridge between SDGs and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction because the reduction of human related loss is included in the Sendai Framework global targets and will be monitored under the Sendai Framework Monitoring Mechanism.

#### 4. DISAGGREGATION

By country, by event, by hazard type (e.g. disaggregation by climatological, hydrological, meteorological, geophysical, biological and extra-terrestrial for natural hazards is possible following IRDR\* classification), by death/missing/injured or ill/evacuated/relocated/people whose houses were damaged/people whose houses were destroyed/people who received food relief aid.

\*Integrated Research on Disaster Risk (2014), Peril Classification and Hazard Glossary (IRDR DATA Publication No.1), Beijing: Integrated Research on Disaster Risk

Additionally, the Expert Group recommended disaggregation by age, sex, location of residence and other characteristics (e.g. disability) as relevant and possible. Aggregation of "location of residence": ideally by sub-national administrative unit similar to municipality.

#### 5. SOURCES AND DATA COLLECTION PROCESS

National disaster loss database, reported to UNISDR

#### 6. COMMENTS AND LIMITATIONS

This is proposal by UNISDR based on our experience and knowledge built in the period under the Hyogo Framework for Action (2005-2015). The proposed indicator was further reviewed and examined by other UN agencies including FAO, GFDRR, IOM, UNCCD, UNDP, UNESCAP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNOCHA, UNOOSA, UNOPS, UNU, UNWOMEN, WHO and WMO (though not all organizations listed here provided comments for this indicator) and submitted to the IAEG process in early-July 2015, then again reviewed by the Technical Expert Group consisting of more than 60 experts from UN system, academic and research, civil sector and private sector in 27-29 July 2015 and submitted and examined by the Member States in the 1st Open-ended Intergovernmental Expert Working Group on Indicators and Terminology on Disaster Risk Reduction held in 29-30 September 2015. The suggested indicator is currently under review by the Member States and UNISDR is receiving written inputs from the Member States.

The proposed indicators will also be used to monitor Sendai Framework global targets and therefore the detailed definitions will be discussed and agreed in Open-ended Intergovernmental Expert Working Group on Indicators and Terminology on Disaster Risk Reduction, as outlined in Sendai Framework for Disaster Reduction 2015-2030. The Working Group is likely to finalize the discussion and submit the final report to the GA in December 2016.

Not every country has a comparable national disaster loss database that is consistent with the UNISDR guidelines (current coverage is 85 countries. Additional 32 countries are expected to be covered in 2015-16). Therefore, by 2020, it is expected that all countries will build/adjust the database according to the UNISDR guidelines and report the data to UNISDR.

**Gender equality issues:** Disaggregated by gender (if agreed by country in the Open-ended Intergovernmental Expert Working Group)

**Data for global and regional monitoring:** Summation of data from national disaster loss databases

**Main linkage with SDG Targets:**

*This indicator is proposed as "multi-purpose indicator".*

**Target 11.5:**

By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters

**Target 11.5:**

By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations

**Target 13.1:**

Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries

**Target 1.3:**

Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable

**Target 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

**Target 15.3:**

By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land-degradation-neutral world

**Target 3.9:**

By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination

**Target 3.6:**

By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents

**Target 3.d:**

Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks

**Supplementary information:**

**Related targets in the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030:**

Substantially reduce global disaster *mortality* by 2030, aiming to lower average per 100,000 global mortalities from 2020-2030 compared to 2005-2015.

Substantially reduce the number of *affected people* globally by 2030, aiming to lower the average global figure per 100,000 from 2020-2030 compared to 2005-2015.

**Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030:**

([http://www.preventionweb.net/files/43291\\_sendaiframeworkfordrren.pdf](http://www.preventionweb.net/files/43291_sendaiframeworkfordrren.pdf))

# METADATA FOR INDICATOR 11.5.2

## Category: Tier II

Contributor:



UNISDR  
The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

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### 1. TARGET AND INDICATOR

**Target 11.5:** By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations.

**Indicator 11.5.2:** *Direct economic loss in relation to global GDP, damage to critical infrastructure and number of disruption of basic services, attributed to disasters*

### 2. DEFINITION AND METHOD OF COMPUTATIONS

**Direct economic loss:** Direct loss is nearly equivalent to physical damage. The monetary value of total or partial destruction of physical asset existing in the affected area. Examples include loss of physical assets such as damaged housings, factories and infrastructure. Direct losses usually happen during the event or within the first, few hours after the event and are often assessed soon after the event to estimate recovery cost and claim insurance payments. These are tangible and relatively easy to measure. Direct Economic loss in this indicator framework consists of agriculture loss, damage to industrial and commercial facilities, damage to housings and critical infrastructures.

We limit the economic loss into direct economic loss, excluding indirect loss (e.g. loss due to interrupted production) and macro-economic loss. The reason is that there is not yet universally standardized methodology to measure indirect and macro-economic loss while direct loss data monitoring is relatively simpler and more standardized.

**Global gross domestic product:** Summation of GDP of Countries. GDP definition according to the World Bank.

**Hazardous event:** The occurrence of a natural or human-induced phenomenon in a particular place during a particular period due to the existence of a hazard.

**Hazard:** A potentially damaging physical event, phenomenon or human activity that may cause the loss of life or injury, property damage, social and economic disruption or environmental degradation.

UNISDR recommends setting NO threshold for recording hazardous event in order to monitor all hazardous events. Small-scale but frequent hazardous events that are not registered in international disaster loss databases account for an important share of damages and losses when they are combined, and often go unnoticed by the national and international community. These events, when accumulated, are often a source of poverty in developing countries but can be effectively addressed by well-designed policies. The scope of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 is “the risk of small-scale and large-scale, frequent and infrequent, sudden and slow-onset disasters, caused by natural or man-made hazards as well as relate environmental, technological and biological hazards and risks”.

Regarding the inclusion of biological and environmental hazards in natural hazards category and whether and how to integrate man-made hazards, UNISDR will discuss the issue with WHO and other organizations (for example, WHO would be in a better position in terms of data, knowledge and relationship with Member States and other stakeholders to monitor biological events including epidemics. However, we generally do not expect biological disasters will cause physical damages to facilities.)

Note: Terminology will be discussed and finalized in the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group for Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.

#### Method of computation:

The original national disaster loss databases usually register physical damage value (housing unit loss, infrastructure loss etc.). Need conversion from physical value to monetary value according to the UNISDR methodology. After converted, divide global direct economic loss by global GDP (inflation adjusted, constant USD) calculated from World Bank Development Indicators.

### 3. RATIONALE AND INTERPRETATION

Cities around the world, as well as rural populations, witness growing disaster risks. Impacts of climate change on sustainable development are observed through both slow-onset events (e.g. sea level rise, increasing temperatures, ocean acidification, glacial retreat and related impacts, salinization, land and forest degradation, loss of biodiversity and desertification) and extreme weather events. The economic loss indicator would track loss to agricultural, industrial and commercial sectors and damage to housing and critical infrastructure. (Mainly based on TST Issue Brief 2, 3, 5, 20 and 23-26):

Cities are some of the most vulnerable areas to natural disasters. Unplanned urban development (e.g. informal settlements, overcrowding, inadequate infrastructures) exacerbates urban vulnerability to climate change impacts and hydro-meteorological and geological hazards. Over half of all coastal areas are urbanized and 21 of the world's 33 mega cities lie in coastal flood zones. SIDS and coastal regions are particularly affected by sea level rise, coastal flooding and erosion, and extreme events (e.g. tsunamis and storm surges) due to undermining natural protective barriers, low levels of development combined with rapid population growth in low lying coastal areas and inadequate capacity to adapt. Poor urban populations must often resort to unsustainable coping strategies and mechanisms.

Large numbers of people remain perilously close to falling into poverty, experiencing shocks that they are unable to cope with. For the poor, a shock of even relatively short duration can have long-term consequences. Several dimensions of poverty are closely related to environment, which is often affected by natural disasters. The poverty reduction agenda could include well-designed social protection schemes to help protecting the poor against sudden shocks and the development of capacities to better predict and prepare for such shocks. Better management of natural resources can themselves strengthen the resilience of the poor, by both reducing the likelihood of natural hazard events and offering resources to help cope with them.

The environment for food production is increasingly challenging, particularly for smallholders, due to environmental and climate-related factors. Similar to extreme income poverty, food insecurity continues to be predominantly concentrated in rural areas of developing countries, and disproportionately affects poor farmers, agricultural workers, pastoralists and rural communities. Common conditions for protracted crises include frequent or continued exposure to shocks that undermine livelihoods, food and market systems. Special consideration needs to be given to population living in areas prone to environmental and natural disaster shocks.

Biodiversity provides ecosystem resilience and contributes to the ability to respond to unpredictable global changes and natural disasters. Healthy ecosystems act as buffers against natural hazards, providing valuable yet

underutilized approaches for climate change adaptation, enhancing natural resilience and reducing the vulnerability of people, for example to floods and the effects of land degradation. These ecosystem services improve the sustainability and economic efficiency of built infrastructure, and are critical for sustainable and resilient urban areas.

This indicator will track direct physical loss expressed in economic term. The disaster loss data (particularly mortality) are significantly influenced by large-scale catastrophic event, which represent important outliers. UNISDR recommends countries to report the data by event, so complementary analysis can be done by both including and excluding such catastrophic events.

The indicator will build bridge between SDGs and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction because the reduction of direct economic loss is included in the Sendai Framework global targets and will be monitored under the Sendai Framework Monitoring Mechanism.

### 4. DISAGGREGATION

By country, by event, by hazard type (e.g. disaggregation by climatological, hydrological, meteorological, geophysical, biological and extra-terrestrial for natural hazards is possible following IRDR\* classification), by asset loss category.

\*Integrated Research on Disaster Risk (2014), Peril Classification and Hazard Glossary (IRDR DATA Publication No.1), Beijing: Integrated Research on Disaster Risk

Ideally, in addition, by sub-national administrative unit.

### 5. SOURCES AND DATA COLLECTION PROCESSES

National disaster loss database, reported to UNISDR

### 6. COMMENTS AND LIMITATIONS

This is proposal by UNISDR based on our experience and knowledge built in the period under the Hyogo Framework for Action (2005-2015). The proposed indicator was further reviewed and examined by other UN agencies including FAO, GFDRR, IOM, UNCCD, UNDP, UNESCAP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNOCHA, UNOOSA, UNOPS, UNU, UNWOMEN, WHO and WMO (though not all organizations listed here provided comments for this indicator) and submitted to the IAEG process in early-July 2015, then again reviewed by the Technical Expert Group consisting of more than 60 experts from UN system, academic and research, civil sector and private sector in 27-29 July 2015 and submitted and examined by the Member States in the 1st Open-ended Intergovernmental Expert Working Group on Indicators and Terminology

on Disaster Risk Reduction held in 29-30 September 2015. The suggested indicator is currently under review by the Member States and UNISDR is receiving written inputs from the Member States.

The proposed indicators will be also used to monitor Sendai Framework global targets and therefore the detailed definitions shall be discussed and agreed in Open-ended Intergovernmental Expert Working Group on Indicators and Terminology on Disaster Risk Reduction, as outlined in Sendai Framework for Disaster Reduction 2015-2030. The Working Group is likely to finalize the discussion and submit the final report to the GA in December 2016.

Not every country has a comparable national disaster loss database that is consistent with the UNISDR guidelines (current coverage is 85 countries. Additional 32 countries are expected to be covered in 2015-16). Therefore, by 2020, it is expected that all countries will build/adjust the database according to the UNISDR guidelines and report the data to UNISDR.

**Gender equality issues:** Not included.

## 7. DATA FOR GLOBAL AND REGIONAL MONITORING:

Summation of data from national disaster loss databases and World Bank Development Indicators

**Main linkage with SDG Targets:**

*This indicator is proposed as “multi-purpose indicator”.*

**Target 1.5:** By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters

**Target 11.5:** By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations

**Target 13.1:** Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries

**Target 2.4:** By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality

**Target 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

**Target 15.3:** By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land-degradation-neutral world

**Target 3.d:** Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks

**Target 13.b:** Promote mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change-related planning and management, in least developed countries, including focusing on women, youth, local and marginalized communities

### Supplementary information:

**Related targets in the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030:**

Reduce *direct disaster economic loss* in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP) by 2030.

**Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030:**

([http://www.preventionweb.net/files/43291\\_sendaiframeworkfordrren.pdf](http://www.preventionweb.net/files/43291_sendaiframeworkfordrren.pdf))

# METADATA FOR INDICATOR 11.6.1

## Category: Tier II

Contributor: 

### 1. TARGET AND INDICATOR

**Target 11.6:** By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management.

**Indicator 11.6.1:** *Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated by cities*

### 2. DEFINITION AND METHOD OF COMPUTATIONS

It will be necessary to define the following components to compute the proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected that is adequately discharged out of all the total urban waste generated by the city.

**Municipal Solid Waste** is waste generated by households, and waste of a similar nature generated by commercial and business establishments, industrial and agricultural premises, institutions such as schools and hospitals, public spaces such as parks and streets and construction sites. Generally, it is non-hazardous wastes composed of food waste, garden waste, paper and cardboard, wood, textiles, nappies (disposable diapers), rubber and leather, plastics, metal, glass, and refuse such as ash, dirt and dust. Sewage sludge and faecal sludge is also included in the category of municipal solid waste but it excludes wastewater.

**Other Solid Waste** is waste that require special treatment such as hazardous waste from industrial processes, agricultural activities and mining wastes, hospital waste, end of life vehicles, construction and demolition waste and WEEE (Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment). Cities in developed countries in general have special treatment and disposal system that are designed to collect and handle these separately from municipal solid waste, while it is not uncommon that these are mixed and dumped in an uncontrolled manner in cities in developing countries.

**Regularly Collected Waste** refers to waste that is routinely collected from specific addresses or designated collection points. Waste collection is conducted directly by municipal authorities or private contractors

licensed/commissioned by municipal authorities with a regular schedule of the day of the week and time of collection. In some cases, private waste collection companies have contracts with clients individually and provide collection services.

**Uncollected Waste** refers to waste generated in a city but uncollected due to the lack of collection services. In many cities in informal settlements areas do not have access to this basic services. The amount of uncollected waste can be estimated by waste generation per capita in the city multiplied by the population who does not have access to the solid waste collection service.

**Total Waste Generated by the City** is sum of municipal solid waste and other solid waste, or the sum of regularly collected waste and uncollected waste. This excludes some portion that was taken and recycled before the solid waste collection.

**Adequate Final Discharge** refers to waste that is recycled in regulated recycling facilities, composted or incinerated in regulated composting and incineration facilities and disposed in sanitary landfills in environmentally adequate ways. It excludes waste handled in recycling, composting, incineration facilities that do not have necessary pollution control systems and labour safety standards required by international guidelines or national and local legislations such as wastewater treatment and air-pollution prevention systems and provision of necessary equipment for workers. It also excludes solid waste that is incinerated and burned openly or disposed to open dump without leachate facility.

**Recycling** is defined as the process by which materials otherwise destined for disposal are collected, processed, and remanufactured or reused except reuse as fuel. Direct recycling within industrial plants at the place of generation should be excluded.

**Composting** is defined as a biological process that involves aerobic biological decomposition of organic materials to produce stable humus-like product. Biodegradation is a natural, ongoing biological process that is a common occurrence in both human-made and natural environments.

**Incinerating** is thermal treatment of waste during which chemically fixed energy of combusted matters is transformed into thermal energy.

Combustible compounds are transformed into combustion gases leaving the system as flue gases. Incombustible inorganic matters remain in the form of slag and fly ash. Incinerating includes incinerating with or without energy recovery.

**Landfilling** is the environmentally sound disposal of waste that cannot be reduced, recycled, composted, incinerated or processed in some other manner. A landfill is needed for disposing of residues from recycling, composting, incinerating or other processing facilities and can be used if the alternative facilities break down.

The concept of integrated and sustainable (solid) waste management, known as Integrated solid waste management (ISWM), is designed to improve the performance of solid waste system and to support sound decision-making. It comprises three key physical elements that all need to be addressed for an ISWM system to work well and to work sustainably over the long term. These are:

1. **public health:** maintaining healthy conditions in cities, particularly through a good waste collection service;
2. **environment:** protection of the environment throughout the waste chain, especially during treatment and disposal; and

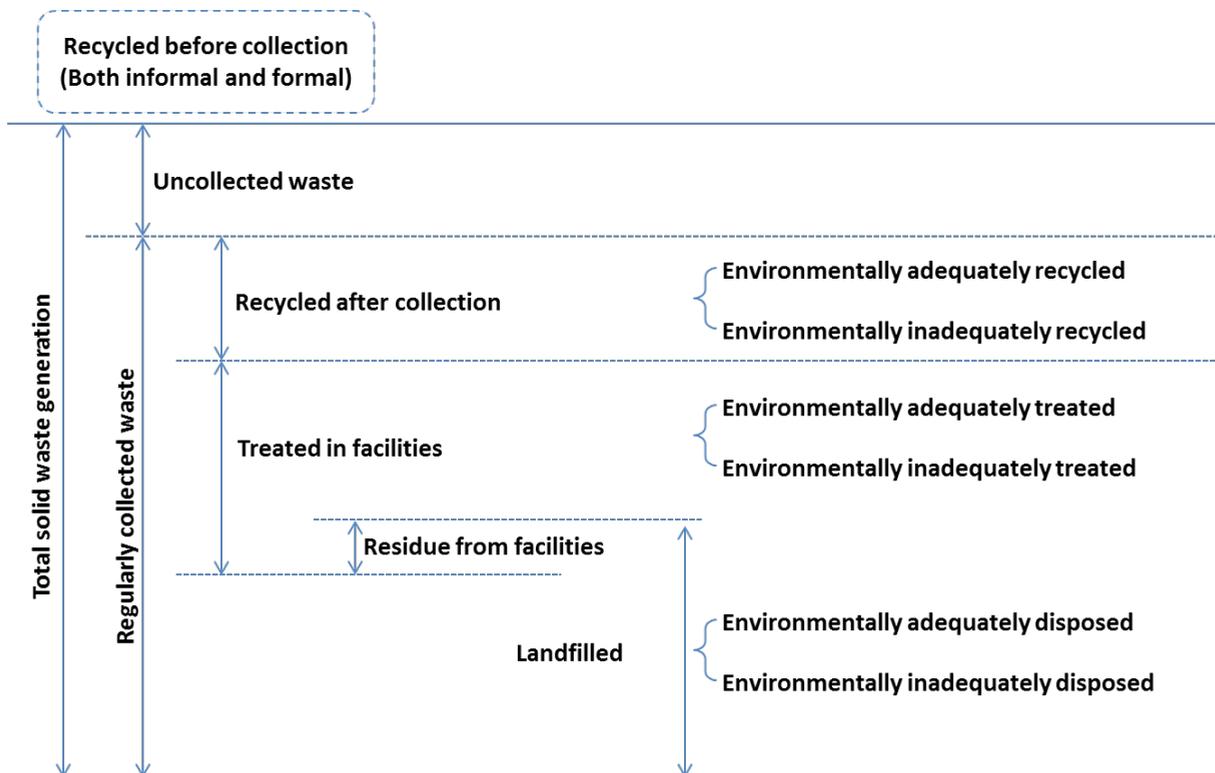
3. **resource management:** 'closing the loop' by returning both materials and nutrients to beneficial use, through preventing waste and striving for high rates of organics recovery, reuse and recycling

These three key physical elements require appropriately designed governance strategies to deliver a well-functioning system. Three interrelated requirements for a "good waste governance" system are to:

1. Be **inclusive**, providing transparent spaces for stakeholders to contribute as users, providers and enablers;
2. Be **financially sustainable**, which means cost-effective and affordable; and
3. Rest on a base of **sound institutions and pro-active policies**.

### Method of Computation

In order to calculate the percentage of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge concerning the total waste generated by the city, we will need to review the common waste stream in a city as shown in the figure below.



For both municipal and other solid waste, some portion is taken/recycled before collection. This is not counted in the total solid waste generation. In the total solid waste generation, there will be a portion that is regularly collected and uncollected in the city. In case of municipal solid waste, in informal settlements, areas do not receive waste collection service. Regularly collected waste is transported to recycling/treatment facilities but in some cases, facilities do not comply with environmental or labour safety standard. The amount of waste that is treated in environmentally inadequate facilities should be excluded from the amount of adequately discharged solid waste. Likewise, the amount of waste transported to an uncontrolled landfill sites should be excluded.

The general formula is

$$X = 100 \times \left( \frac{R_w - (R_{in} + T_{in} + L_{in})}{T} \right) \quad \text{Or} \quad X = 100 \times \left( \frac{R_e + T_e + L_e}{T} \right)$$

X: Percentage of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge with regards to the total waste generated by the city

R<sub>w</sub>: Regularly collected solid waste (t)

R<sub>in</sub>: Waste recycled in environmentally inadequate recycling facilities (t)

T<sub>in</sub>: Waste treated in environmentally inadequate treatment facilities (t)

L<sub>in</sub>: Waste disposed in environmentally inadequate landfill sites (t)

R<sub>e</sub>: Waste recycled in environmentally adequate recycling facilities (t)

T<sub>e</sub>: Waste treated in environmentally adequate treatment facilities (t)

L<sub>e</sub>: Waste disposed in environmentally adequate landfill sites (t)

T: Total solid waste generation in the city (t)

It is preferable to apply the formula to different waste types (e.g. municipal solid waste and other wastes) separately and average them out to obtain the final value.

To estimate total solid waste generation in the city, the following formula can be applied.

T = regularly collected waste + uncollected waste

Regularly collected waste = R<sub>e</sub> + R<sub>in</sub> + T<sub>e</sub> + T<sub>in</sub> + L<sub>e</sub> + L<sub>in</sub> - Residue from facilities

To estimate uncollected municipal waste, the following formula can be used.

Uncollected waste

$$= \frac{(\text{Regularly collected waste})}{(\text{population who receive regular collection service})} \times \text{population who do not receive collection service}$$

### 3. RATIONALE AND INTERPRETATION

Waste collection is the collection and transportation of waste to the place of treatment or discharge by municipal services or similar institutions, or by public or private corporations, specialized enterprises or general government (United Nations, 1997).

A prosperous city seeks to collect and manage appropriately all its solid waste and improve standards of living, cleanliness and hence decrease the chances of having disease outbreaks related to the improper management of waste.

Urban households and businesses produce substantial amounts of solid waste, including industrial, construction and hazardous waste that must be collected regularly and disposed-off properly in order to maintain healthy and sanitary living conditions. Such waste collection is available through formal or informal means. Uncollected and improperly managed solid waste can end up in drains and dumps leading to blocked drainages and cause unsanitary conditions. Vectors such as mosquitos usually breed in blocked drainages and dumps that are not well managed. In summary, waste collection, management is intended to reduce adverse effects of waste on health, the environment or aesthetics, and the entire ecosystems that support the city or urban area. Sustainable solid waste management is essential for the sustainability of cities especially if it includes waste reduction, reuse, recycling and composting, incineration, and disposal in landfills. Within a waste management hierarchy, waste prevention and reuse are the most preferred methods and should be promoted, as they reduce the demand on scarce environmental resources, reduce energy use, and minimize the quantity of waste that must eventually be recycled, incinerated or disposed in landfills.

Regardless of the context, managing solid waste is one of the important challenges of urban areas of all sizes. According to UN-Habitat's Solid Waste Management in the World's Cities, when the current modernization process started in developed countries during the 1970s, solid waste management was seen largely as a technical problem with engineering solutions. That changed during the 1980s and 1990s when it became clear that municipalities could not successfully collect and remove waste without active cooperation from the service users. Cities also learned that technologies depend on institutional, governance and policy frameworks, which are highly varied and complex, and directly related to local conditions. The way in which waste is produced and discarded gives us a key insight into how people live, and the quality of waste management services is a good indicator of a city's governance.

Target 11.6 also has linkages to the health, poverty, and water goals. For instance, there are significant linkages to water targets, including sanitation and hygiene (6.2), water quality and wastewater management (6.3), water-related ecosystems (6.5) and integrated water resources management (6.5). Such links may be relevant to planning and implementation at the country level and it will be important to harness

synergies and manage potential conflicts or trade-offs both within and between the targets. This will require collaboration across institutions that are traditionally structured in silos that focus on specific sectors. New ways of collaborative working in partnerships with either informal or formal mechanisms are needed to facilitate collaboration such that policy makers, managers and experts with different responsibilities are able to harness the synergies between goals and targets. This will be a major challenge in implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

Having in place an appropriate monitoring framework that is founded on the key components of the ISWM framework for the SDG 11 target 6.1, enhanced coordination amongst the relevant national and local institutions in the process of implementation. In addition, full engagement of particularly the national statistical entities and responsible governmental agencies in the process, will go a long way to assist national governments to be able to rationalise their efforts to collect, analyse, validate data and information and report on a regular basis within a context that facilitates comparisons among countries.

An integrated solid waste management system is strongly connected to three dimensions: urban environmental health, the environment and resource management. Moreover, a regular solid waste management strategy is clear indicator of the effectiveness of a municipal administration [2]. Good waste governance that is inclusive, financially sustainable and based on sound institutions is one of the key challenges of the 21st century, and one of the key responsibilities of a city government.

Moving towards modern disposal has generally followed a systematic process: first phasing out uncontrolled disposal, then introducing, and gradually increasing, environmental standards for a disposal facility. In the process, controlling water pollution and methane emissions from sanitary landfills, and air pollution from incinerators, receive increasing attention.

Many developing and transitional country cities still have an active informal sector and micro-enterprise recycling, reuse and repair; often achieve recycling and recovery rates comparable to those in the west, resulting in savings to the waste management budget of the cities. There is a major opportunity for the city to build on these existing recycling systems, reducing some unsustainable practices and enhancing them to protect and develop people's livelihoods, and to reduce still further the costs to the city of managing the residual wastes. The formal and informal sectors need to work together, for the benefit of both.

## 4. DISAGGREGATION

Data for this indicator can be disaggregated at the city and town levels. Information from municipal records, service providers, community profiles and household surveys allow collecting the information. However, in many cities, solid waste collection and recycling data are currently incomplete or not available. The development of adequate data collection systems may require a significant effort in some jurisdictions.

- Disaggregation by **location** (intra-urban)
- Disaggregation by **Income group**
- Disaggregation by **source of waste generation** e.g. residential, industrial, office, etc.
- Disaggregation by type of **final discharge**

## 5. SOURCES AND DATA COLLECTION PROCESSES

UN-Habitat is collecting information on this indicator in more than 400 cities that are part of the City Prosperity Initiative. Data for this indicator is available and can be disaggregated at the city and town levels. Information from municipal records, service providers, community profiles and household surveys can be conducted by a responsible national government agency related environment. However, in many cities, solid waste collection and recycling data are currently incomplete or not available. The development of adequate data collection systems may require a significant effort in some jurisdictions.

For instance, the responsible national governmental agencies or statistical entities can utilise the following survey format and distribute it to local authorities to collect data. In addition, a check sheet to inspect environmental appropriateness of different types of facilities (recycling, composting, incineration etc.) should be distributed together with the survey format. To further ensure the environmental appropriateness of solid waste management facilities, responsible national government officials can conduct a regular short-notice inspection to facilities together with introduction of this data collection system. Introducing this data collection system also is expected to contribute to enhance the monitoring capacity on solid waste management both at the national and local level in many countries that currently does not have such system.

### Population survey sheet

Population served by solid waste collection	
Population unserved by solid waste collection	
Total population in the jurisdiction	

### Solid waste management facility data sheet

Facility Name	Technology description	Type of waste received	Environmental appropriateness	Amount of SW received	Amount of faecal sludge received	Amount of residue	Where residue is exported
Recycling facilities	A			(t)	N/A	(t)	
	B			(t)	N/A	(t)	
	C			(t)	N/A	(t)	
Treatment facility	A			(t)	(t)	(t)	
	B			(t)	(t)	(t)	
	C			(t)	(t)	(t)	

### Landfill sites data sheet

Landfill sites name	Landfill type	Capacity	Operation start year	Environmental appropriateness	Amount of SW received	Amount of faecal sludge received
A		(t)			(t)	(t)
B		(t)			(t)	(t)
C		(t)			(t)	(t)

Data on formal solid waste collection and management may be available from municipal bodies and/or private contractors. Informal collection data may be available from NGOs and community organizations.

The following data is necessary to estimate this indicator:

- Solid Waste generated by households or offices or industrial sites within the cities with regular waste collection service
- Volume or tonnage of waste collected that has adequate final discharge
- Total solid waste generated by the city and/or estimated per capita waste generation

## 6. COMMENTS AND LIMITATIONS

In many countries and sub-national governments, solid waste collection and management data are currently incomplete or not available. Countries have varying policies that define appropriate waste management, with different levels of treatment and data collection. Cities and countries that have more advanced systems should report other aspects of waste management such as recycling that could be disaggregated by different components.

Since this indicator has two points of reporting, (i.e. the source for establishing if waste is collected regularly or not regularly, and the final discharge point and its level of adequacy, there is a need to integrate them in the monitoring. Some countries/cities have the data and monitoring systems needed to report and others may require training and capacity development to enhance their capacities.

### Feasibility

Collection of indicators and data cannot be said to be infeasible but it might require training and capacity development. The data for the indicators such as total solid waste generation is globally available although the precision of data is disputable. This means that many countries have some data collection system but there are rooms for improvement. In addition, the collection of the data such as amount of waste adequately discharged will be a challenge for many of national and local governments. Introducing this data collection system globally is not only feasible since they usually have basic data collection system but will also contribute to enhance the solid waste monitoring capacity both at the national and local level.

### Suitability

Many cities generate more solid waste than they can dispose of. Even when municipal budgets are adequate for collection, the safe disposal of collected wastes often remains a problem. Dumping and uncollected landfills are sometimes the main disposal methods in many developing countries; sanitary landfills are the norm in only a handful of cities [2]. While, regular solid waste collection is a clear indicator of the effectiveness of a municipal administration, appropriate waste management is an excellent mechanism to reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities and in this sense, the indicator is very suitable.

This indicator is used in many countries and can also be tracked and monitored in many local governments or cities globally. Solid waste management is essential for the sustainability of cities especially if it includes waste reduction, reuse, recycling and composting, incineration, and disposal in landfills. Within a waste management hierarchy, waste prevention and reuse are the most preferred methods and should

be promoted, as they reduce the demand on scarce environmental resources, reduce energy use, and minimize the quantity of waste that must eventually be recycled, incinerated or disposed in landfills.

### Relevance

Waste collection is the collection and transportation of waste to the place of treatment or discharge by municipal services or similar institutions, or by public or private corporations, specialized enterprises or general government (United Nations, 1997). A prosperous city seeks to collect and manage appropriately all its solid waste and improve standards of living, cleanliness and hence decrease the chances of having disease outbreaks related to the improper management of waste.

Urban households and businesses produce substantial amounts of solid waste, including industrial, construction and hazardous waste that must be collected regularly and disposed-off properly in order to maintain healthy and sanitary living conditions. Such waste collection is available through formal or informal means. Uncollected and improperly managed solid waste can end up in drains and dumps leading to blocked drainages and cause unsanitary conditions. Vectors such as mosquitos usually breed in blocked drainages and dumps that are not well managed. In summary, waste collection, management is intended to reduce adverse effects of waste on health, the environment or aesthetics, and the entire ecosystems that support the city or urban area.

### Limitations

Countries have varying policies that define appropriate waste management, with different levels of treatment and data collection. To ensure comparability the indicator should limit to the methodology and definitions presented above. However, some countries/cities have the data and monitoring systems able to report the indicator here but others may require training and capacity development to enhance their capacities.

## 7. CURRENT DATA AVAILABILITY/ INDICATOR TIER

This indicator is categorized under Tier II of which an established methodology exists but data is not easily available. UN-Habitat is collecting information on this indicator in more than 400 cities that are part of the City Prosperity Initiative.

Solid waste management data is available in some cities in developed countries; however, it is highly likely many cities lack the data. The collection of the data is possible through the collaboration of international institutions (UN-Habitat, UNEP, The World Bank, AfDB, IDB, EBRD and ADB) and bilateral donors (JICA, GDZ, etc.) by conducting survey and capacity development on data collection system.

## 8. RESPONSIBLE ENTITIES

UN-Habitat will be responsible for reporting on this indicator. UNHABITAT has been monitoring solid waste generation in 400 cities in the world.

## 9. DATA COLLECTION AND DATA RELEASE CALENDAR

The data can be released annually and the monitoring of the indicator can be repeated at annual interval, allowing for several (fifteen) reporting points until the year 2030.

## 10. TREATMENT OF MISSING VALUES

Missing values may arise at the reporting of the city level estimates. At the national level, estimates will be derived from the nationally representative sample of cities, in which case then there will be very few missing entries.

## 11. SOURCES OF DIFFERENCES BETWEEN GLOBAL AND NATIONAL FIGURES

Data on formal solid waste collection and management may be available from municipal bodies and/or private contractors. Informal collection data may be available from NGOs and community organizations. It is important that all data sources be used for reporting, otherwise discrepancies are likely to introduce inconsistencies in reported figures.

## 12. REGIONAL AND GLOBAL ESTIMATES AND DATA COLLECTION FOR GLOBAL MONITORING

The national governments /statistical agencies will do national level estimates and reporting. UN-Habitat and other partners will lead the reporting at the regional and global levels.

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**Related indicators**

- 2.2.2: Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)
- 3.2.1: Under-five mortality rate
- 3.9.1: Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution
- 6.1.1: Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services
- 6.2.1: Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water
- 6.3.1: Proportion of wastewater safely treated
- 6.3.2: Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality
- 6.6.1: Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time

# METADATA FOR INDICATOR 11.6.2

## Category: Tier I

Contributors:



World Health  
Organization

UN HABITAT  
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

### 1. TARGET AND INDICATOR

Target 11.6: By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management

*Indicator 11.6.2: Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)*

### 2. DEFINITION AND METHOD OF COMPUTATIONS

The mean annual concentration of fine suspended particles of less than 2.5 microns in diameters (PM2.5) is a common measure of air pollution. The mean is a population-weighted average for urban population in a country.

#### Method of Computation

The annual urban mean concentration of PM2.5 is estimated with improved modelling using data integration from satellite remote sensing, population estimates, topography and ground measurements (WHO, 2016 forthcoming)

Regional aggregates: The regional and global aggregates are population-weighted figures of the national estimates.

$$C_{agg} = \frac{\sum (C_{nat} * P_{nat})}{\sum (P_{nat})}$$

Where,  $C_{agg}$  is the regional/global estimate,  $C_{nat}$  is the national estimate,  $P_{nat}$  is the country population. The sum is done over the countries in the region (regional aggregate) or all countries (global aggregate).

#### Sources of discrepancies:

The source of differences between global and national figures: Modelled estimates versus annual mean concentrations obtained from ground measurements.

### 3. RATIONALE AND INTERPRETATION

Air pollution consists of many pollutants, among other particulate matter. These particles are able to penetrate deeply into the respiratory tract and therefore constitute a risk for health by increasing mortality from respiratory infections and diseases, lung cancer, and selected cardiovascular diseases.

### 4. DISAGGREGATION

The indicator is available by 0.1° x 0.1° grid size for the world.

### 5. SOURCES AND DATA COLLECTION PROCESSES

#### Data Sources

Sources of data include ground measurements from monitoring networks, collected for 3,000 cities and localities (WHO 2016a) around the world, satellite remote sensing, population estimates, and topography, information on local monitoring networks and measures of specific contributors of air pollution.

### 6. COMMENTS AND LIMITATIONS

Urban/rural data: while the data quality available for urban/rural population is generally good for high-income countries, it can be relatively poor for some low- and middle-income areas. Furthermore, the definition of urban/rural may greatly vary by country.

### 7. CURRENT DATA AVAILABILITY/ INDICATOR TIER

#### Data Availability

The indicator is available for 178 countries. Missing countries include mostly small states islands in the Western Pacific and in the Latin American and the Caribbean regions.

## 8. RESPONSIBLE ENTITIES

World Health Organization (WHO)

## 9. DATA COMPILERS AND DATA RELEASE CALENDAR

### Calendar

NA

### Data providers

Ministry of Health, Ministry of the Environment

## 10. TREATMENT OF MISSING VALUES

Treatment of missing values: At country level - Missing values are left blank. At regional and global levels - Missing values are excluded from the regional and global averages.

## 13. RELATED INDICATORS

3.9.1: Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution

## 14. REFERENCES

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### Related indicators

3.9.1: Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution

# METADATA FOR INDICATOR 11.7.1

## Category: Tier III

Contributor: 

### 1. GOALS AND TARGETS ADDRESSED

**Target 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.

**Indicator:** 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

### 2. DEFINITION AND METHOD OF COMPUTATION

This indicator aims to monitor successfully the amount of land that is dedicated by cities for public space (open spaces and streets). Cities vary considerably in size, history, development patterns, designs, shapes, and the citizen's attitudes towards public spaces. Measuring how much public space a city has, is one part of measuring whether residents actually benefit from the space.

#### 1. Terminology for the definition:

**Built-up area** of a city: This is the contiguous area occupied by buildings and other impervious surfaces including the urban vacant areas in and around them, excluding rural areas beyond the urban fringe.

**Population** of a city: This is the sum of the population in the set of administrative districts that together encompass the 'built-up area' of that 'city' in the year that measurements is to be taken.

**Public space:** This is all places of public use, accessible by all and comprises of open public space and streets. The following types of public spaces can be considered as open public space, are:

- **Parks:** Open space inside a municipality territory that provide free air recreation and contact with nature. These are spaces within the urban built up area, that is natural, semi-natural or planted space set aside for human enjoyment and recreation.
- **Recreational green areas:** Public green areas that contribute to environmental preservation. Their main functions are ornamental and passive recreation.
- **Civic parks:** Open space created as a result building agglomeration around an open area, which are later transformed into a representative civic area. They are characterized by considerable nature specifically gardens and act as good places for cultural events and passive recreation.

- **Squares:** Open spaces created because of building agglomeration around an open area. There are significant architectural elements and interactions among buildings and the open area. They are relevant to the city due to their location, territorial development, or cultural importance.

**Streets:** Spaces used by pedestrians or vehicles in order to go to or from one place to another in the city. These include carriageways, one park line on each side of the road, sidewalks, bike paths, traffic islands, roundabouts, median strips and green areas in the center of boulevards and tramways. The elements excluded from street space include plots (either built or non-built), open space blocks, railways, paved space with-in parking lots and airports and individual industries.

#### 2. Methods for Computing the Proposed Indicator:

The method for estimating the area of public space is based on three steps: a) spatial analysis to delimit the built-up area of the city; b) estimation of the total open public space and; c) estimation of the total area allocated to streets.

##### a. Spatial analysis to delimit the built-up area.

Delimit the built-up area of the urban agglomeration and calculate the total area in Square Kilometers. To compute this component of the indicator, the following steps are necessary:

- i. Acquire satellite imagery (Imagery is freely available on the internet) of the area of interest.
- ii. Classify the satellite imagery into built-up area, open space, or water.
- iii. Sub-classify, the built-up area pixels into three types i.e. urban, sub-urban and rural
- iv. Sub classify, open space pixels into three types i.e. fringe open space, captured open space and rural open space.

- v. Run Cluster analysis-using sub-classification of built-up area and open space into a unified extent (built-up area).
- vi. Calculate the total area in square kilometers.

**b. Computation of total area of open public space.**

Mapping and calculation of the total areas of open public space within the defined urban boundaries based on the built-up area. To compute this component of the indicator, the following steps are necessary:

- i. Using the satellite imagery/data identify the Potential Open public spaces.
- ii. Digitize Potential Open public spaces
- iii. Carry out the fieldwork to verify, the identified spaces and their corresponding quality.
- iv. Calculate the total area of open public spaces.

**c. Computation of land allocated to streets.**

Calculation of the total area allocated to streets based on sampling techniques as a proportion of the total surface of the built-up area. To be able to compute the component these are the necessary steps:

- i. Using the built-up area boundary
- ii. Generate Halton sequence of sample points
- iii. Buffer the points to get sample areas with an area of 10 hectares each.
- iv. For each of the sample area: check the completeness of the street network, define and delimit streets as per definition.
- v. Calculate the land allocated to streets for each sample area using the formula; Land allocated to streets = (Total street area)/(Circle area)
- vi. Average the total area of land allocated to streets from all the sample points.

The final computation of the indicator is calculated using the formula:

$$= (\text{Total surface of open public space} + \text{Total surface of land allocated to streets}) / (\text{Total surface of built up area of the urban agglomeration})$$

### 3. RATIONALE AND INTERPRETATION

Many public areas have been gradually forgotten or are no longer safe spaces for many residents. In order for cities to be vibrant and safe places, we need to think of them as systems of interdependent parts and complex connections, as interactive and social spaces. Reclaiming urban spaces for people is part of how we can humanize our cities and make our streets more communal. Public spaces are often more than anonymous places that can be replaced with one another: the meetings and exchanges that occur there affect our relationships with each other, giving meaning to our communities and urban landscapes.

This indicator provides information about the amount of open public areas in a city. Cities that improve and sustain the use of public space, including streets, enhance community cohesion, civic identity, and quality of life. Having access to open public spaces does not only improve the quality of life: it is also a first step toward civic empowerment and greater access to institutional and political spaces.

Cities function in an efficient, equitable, and sustainable manner only when private and public spaces work in a symbiotic relationship to enhance each other. In optimal conditions, they need to be secured and laid out in advance of urbanization to ensure orderly urban expansion. In existing cities, there is a need to revise and expand the ratio of public space in cities to make them more efficient, prosperous and sustainable and are needed in adequate amounts. Uncontrolled rapid urbanization creates disorderly settlement patterns with dangerously low shares of public space. Many cities in developed countries are also experiencing a dramatic reduce of public space.

The road network is the integrative tissue that binds cities together. It organizes the geographic space of cities, integrates them both as job markets and as local political spaces. Cities that are walkable and transit-friendly require a highly connected network of paths and streets around small, permeable blocks. A tight network of paths and streets offering multiple routes to many destinations that also make walking and cycling trips varied and enjoyable. This has clear implications in making cities more energy efficient.

The proportion of urban area dedicated to streets and public spaces is a crucial feature of the spatial plans of cities. As new cities develop, the allocation of land for public space is reduced. On average at 15% of land allocated to streets in new planned areas is substantially less than the standard and in unplanned areas with an average of 2%. The generally accepted minimum for public space is 45% (30% for streets and sidewalks and 15% for open public space).

Adequate public spaces in cities contribute to the achievement of other targets of Goal 11 and have positive implications in various Sustainable Development Goals. Notably public spaces increase social cohesion, networks and human exchange.

## 4. DISAGGREGATION

Disaggregation by location (intra-urban)

- Disaggregation by qualities of the open public space (safe, inclusive, accessible, green)
- Using qualitative data tagged to the public spaces it will be possible to disaggregate information by the share of built-up area is **safe** open space in public use
- The share of built-up area is **green** open space in public use
- The share of built-up area is **universally accessible** open space in public use, particularly for disable persons.

## 5. SOURCES AND DATA COLLECTION PROCESSES

Satellite imagery (open sources), legal documents outlining publicly owned land; community-based maps are the main sources of data.

- **For estimating the total Surface of Built-up area.** Satellite imagery: Use of existing layers of satellite imagery ranging from open sources such as Google Earth and US Geological Survey/NASA imagery Landsat to more sophisticated and higher resolution land cover datasets. Images are to be analyzed for the latest available year.
- For the Inventory of open public space. Information can be obtained from legal documents outlining publicly owned land and well-defined land use plans. In some cases, where this information is lacking, incomplete or outdated, open sources, informants in the city and community-based maps, which are increasingly recognized as a valid source of information, can be a viable alternative.
- The share of land in public open spaces cannot be obtained directly from the use of high-resolution satellite imagery, because it is not possible to determine the ownership or use of open spaces by remote sensing. However, additional meta-data that helps to describe the land use patterns in the locale is additionally required to map out land that is for public and non-public use.

## 6. COMMENTS AND LIMITATIONS

Gaps in the currently available data for monitoring target 11.7 along with some recommendations of upcoming opportunities for filling such gaps are provided below. As a new and innovative indicator, data availability may be scarce. Many cities do not have an inventory of public space, or have one that is not up-to date. Efforts should be done to expand the availability of data in the developing world. UN-Habitat has developed tools, programmes and guidelines to assist cities in measuring, and expanding the availability of public space in cities. Some cities in the developing world lack of formal recognized public space that are

publicly maintain, innovative tools like the use of satellite imagery, and community-based mapping can support the identification of open space in public use.

Types of open public space vary across cities; however, the types listed in this indicator are usually the most accepted ones. The indicator quantifies the amount of open space in public use in cities, but does not capture the quality of the space that may impede its proper use. However, it is a precondition that open space is existing, and that its public use is guaranteed, to allow city authorities and other stakeholders to further improve its quality and increase its use.

## 7. CURRENT DATA AVAILABILITY/ INDICATOR TIER

Data for this indicator is already available for 200 cities, which are part of the UN-Habitat's city prosperity initiative. More cities are joining this initiative and hence data is expected to be available for over 400 cities by the end of 2017. The indicator is classified as Tier III, and hence more work in the first year will go into refining the methodology, providing technical support to national statistical agencies to build the capacity to collect, analyze, and report on this indicator.

## 8. RESPONSIBLE ENTITIES

UN-Habitat will take the lead in global reporting which will follow efforts of directly working with national statistical agencies for reporting at national levels. UN-Habitat and other partners including other private and regional commissions will lead the efforts of building national capacities to monitor and report on this indicator.

## 9. DATA COLLECTION AND DATA RELEASE CALENDAR

The monitoring of the indicator can be repeated at regular intervals of 5 years, allowing for three reporting points until the year 2030. Monitoring in 5-years intervals will allow cities to determine whether the shares of open public space in the built-up areas of cities is increasing significantly over time, as well as deriving the share of the global urban population living in cities where the open public space is below the acceptable minimum.

## 10. TREATMENT OF MISSING VALUES

All countries are expected to fully report on this indicator more consistently following implementation of several technical workshops where the methodological guide and tools will be introduced. In majority of the cases, missing values will be available to reflect a non-measurement of the indicator for the city. However, because national statistical agencies will report national figures from a sample of cities, we expect fewer missing values at the national level over the years. Global figures will be derived from nationally reported estimates.

## 11. SOURCES OF DIFFERENCES BETWEEN GLOBAL AND NATIONAL FIGURES

Most cities lack a clear protocol or standard guide for how they might measure public spaces, let alone an existing inventory or understanding of the public agencies involved in public space (e.g. cities can have both city-owned parks and national parks). Google maps might have a better inventory of a city's public space than the city itself. These differences in knowledge and understanding are expected to create some inconsistencies in reporting.

Applying the proposed methodology to an entire globe of different cities will be challenging, but there are some basic principles that cities can use to measure public space. Cities can inventory the spectrum of spaces, from natural areas to small neighborhood parks owned by different government entities. For example, in some cities, cemeteries are publicly available spaces run by the city park and recreation department. The team will work on a basic methodological guide and tools that will enable national statistical agencies to apply these methods to acquire information on an inventory of spaces that will be used for reporting on this indicator for all cities.

## 12. REGIONAL AND GLOBAL ESTIMATES AND DATA COLLECTION FOR GLOBAL MONITORING

Regional and global estimates will be derived from national figures with an appropriate disaggregation level. Specialized tools will be developed and agreed upon with local and international stakeholders. Systems of quality assurance on the use of the tools, analysis and reporting will be deployed regionally, and globally to ensure that standards are uniform and that definitions are universally applied.

We expect that investments in improved data collection and monitoring at country level will produce incentives for governments to improve monitoring of the public spaces in cities and offer more opportunities to engage with multiple stakeholders in data collection and analysis and in achieving better understanding of the strengths and weaknesses of existing public space management policies and practices.

Where applicable appropriate population weightings schemes will be used at the stage of computing regional and global estimates for this indicator. This will include catering for adjustments where public space definitions are different.

## 13. REFERENCES

- Axon Johnson Foundation, Public Spaces and Place making, Future of Places, <http://futureofplaces.com/>
- UN-Habitat (2013) Streets as Public Spaces and Drivers of Urban Prosperity, Nairobi
- UN-Habitat (2014) Methodology for Measuring Street Connectivity Index
- UN-Habitat (2015) Spatial Capital of Saudi Arabian Cities, Street Connectivity as part of City Prosperity Initiative

# METADATA FOR INDICATOR 11.7.2

## Category: Tier III

Developed by:



**UN HABITAT**  
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

### 1. TARGET AND INDICATOR

Target 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

*Indicator 11.7.2: Proportion of person's victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months*

### 2. DEFINITION AND METHOD OF COMPUTATION

'Physical or sexual harassment' refers to a wider range of facts or behaviors, often of a sexual nature, which are unwanted and offensive to the recipient. Many international bodies, national legislatures and courts have prohibited sexual harassment but there is no agreed universal definition of the term. [1] Most existing studies about sexual harassment focus on working life or educational environments and measure unwelcome and unwanted sexual acts. [1, 2] In 2014, the European Union Fundamental Rights Agency (FRA) conducted the first comprehensive survey on violence against women in 28 EU countries. The survey covered 11 possible acts of sexual harassment, which were unwanted and offensive according to respondents. The categories include:

- Unwelcome touching, hugging or kissing
- Sexually suggestive comments or jokes that made [the respondent] feel offended
- Inappropriate invitations to go out on dates
- Intrusive questions about [the respondent's] private life that made her feel offended
- Intrusive comments about [the respondent's] physical appearance that made her feel offended
- Inappropriate staring or leering that made [the respondent] feel intimidated
- Somebody sending or showing [the respondent] sexually explicit pictures, photos or gifts that made her feel offended
- Somebody indecently exposing themselves to [the respondent]
- Somebody made [the respondent] watch or look at pornographic material against her wishes

- Unwanted sexually explicit emails or SMS messages that offended [the respondent]
- Inappropriate advances that offended [the respondent] on social networking websites such as Facebook, or in internet chat rooms

#### Method of computation

Rate of physical or sexual harassment

$$= \left( \frac{\text{Number of girls and women aged 15+ who were subjected to Physical or @sexual harassment in the last 12 months}}{\text{(All women and girls aged 15+)}} \right) \times 100$$

Sub-classifications can be made for specific categories of perpetrators and by place of occurrence of latest episode, for example sexual harassment occurring at work versus public spaces.

### 3. RATIONALE AND INTERPRETATION

Sexual harassment is a violation of women's human rights and a prohibited form of violence against women in many countries. [4] The experience of sexual harassment causes devastating physical and psychological injuries to a large percentage of women. In urban and rural areas, developed or developing countries, women and girls are constantly subjected to these forms of violence on streets, on public transport, in shopping centers and in public parks, in and around schools and workplaces, in public sanitation facilities and water and food distribution sites, or in their own neighborhoods. Such harassment reinforces the subordination of women to men in society, violates women's dignity and creates a health and safety hazard in public spaces

### 4. DISAGGREGATION

#### Potential Disaggregation:

- Disaggregation by age
- Disaggregation by race/ethnicity
- Disaggregation by perpetrator
- Disaggregation by place of occurrence (e.g. street, public parks, public transportation, school, work etc.)

## 5.SOURCES AND DATA COLLECTION PROCESS

Data for this indicator can be collected through specialized violence againstwomensurveys,crimevictimizationsurveysorthroughmodules in multipurpose surveys such as DHS and MICS (in the case of MICS and DHS samples are currently limited to women aged 15-49)

## 6.COMMENTS AND LIMITATIONS

### Suitability:

Access to safe public spaces is basic human rights; however, women and girls are often exposed to harassment and other forms of violence, which inhibit their right to public spaces. This indicator would enable proper tracking of these barriers to women's access to public spaces.

### Feasibility:

This data has been successfully collected in the context of the EU and can be adapted and replicated across a wider number of countries.

### Limitations:

Due to the lack of agreed definition and comparable data, this indicator is currently classified as Tier III. Methodological work and testing is required but could build from the experience of the FRA survey.

### Policy Connections:

The FRA survey revealed that in the EU, 55% of all women have at least once been victims of sexual harassment and stalking during their lifetime and 21% have been victimized over the last 12 months. [3] If women and girls are to enjoy a life free from violence, policymakers need to ensure that public spaces are free from any form of violence, including sexual harassment.

## 7.CURRENT DATA AVAILABILITY

Because of the lack of universal definition, data for this indicator are not comparable. Currently, comparable data exist only for the 28 European Union

## 8.RESPONSIBLE ENTITIES

UNODC will be responsible for reporting on this indicator

## 9.DATA COLLECTION AND DATA RELEASE CALENDAR

The monitoring of the indicator can be repeated at regular intervals of 5 years, allowing for three reporting points until the year.

## 10.RELATED INDICATORS

### Direct relation

11.7.1 Accessibility to Open Public Area

### Indirect relation

4.a: Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender-sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all

5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation

8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments of all workers, including migrant workers, particularly women migrants, and those in precarious employment

16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence and torture against

## 11.REFERENCES

### URL References:

- [1] The Advocates for Human Rights (2010). "What is Sexual Harassment in the Workplace?". [http://www.stopvaw.org/What\\_is\\_Sexual\\_Harassment.html](http://www.stopvaw.org/What_is_Sexual_Harassment.html)
- [2] United Nations General Assembly. 2006. In-depth study on all forms of violence against women. Report of the Secretary-General.
- [3] European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights. Violence Against Women: An EU-Wide Survey. Main Results.
- [4] UN Women (2011). Progress of the World's Women: In Pursuit of Justice

### Related Indicators:

#### Direct relation

11.7.1 Accessibility to Open Public Area

#### Indirect relation

4.a: Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender-sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all

5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in public and private spheres, including trafficking, sexual, and other types of exploitation

8.8 Protect labor rights and promote safe and secure working environments of all workers, including migrant workers, particularly women migrants, and those in precarious employment

16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence and torture against

# METADATA FOR INDICATOR 11.a.1

## Category: Tier III

Contributors:  UN HABITAT  
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE



### 1. TARGET AND INDICATOR

Target: 11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning

*Indicator 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*

### 2. DEFINITION AND METHOD OF COMPUTATION

Develop a policy evaluation framework that assesses and tracks progress on the extent to which national urban policy or regional development plans are being developed and implemented and satisfy the following criteria as qualifiers:

- a. responds to population dynamics
- b. ensures balanced regional and territorial development
- c. Increase local fiscal space

This process indicator places particular emphasis on the aspect of national and regional development planning that support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas.

The method to quantify this indicator is based on policy analysis evaluation that can be supported by adopted policies, conventions, laws, government programs, and other initiatives that comprise a national/ regional urban policy.

A National /Regional Urban Policy is broadly defined as a coherent set of decisions derived through a deliberate government-led process of coordinating and rallying various actors for a common vision and goal that will promote more transformative, productive, inclusive and resilient urban development for the long term. This standard definition

will be extended and adapted to country context and may include where applicable terms such as National Urban Plan, Frameworks, Strategies, etc. as long as they are aligned with the above qualifiers. The policy analysis evaluation will consider the following tools: baselines spatial data mapping, benchmarking, surveys, scorecard, performance monitoring and reporting, gap and content analysis.

With initial support of UN-Habitat, other UN Agencies and partners, the method to calculate this indicator will be further developed, piloted and rolled out at country level. In order to maintain the objectivity and comparability in the policy analysis, four categories of assessment will be used for each qualifier. These categories correspond to a progressive evaluation of the extent that national and regional policies and plans integrate positive elements that contribute to the realization of the Target. Further refinement of these 5 categories will be undertaken as necessary.

- Category 1: policy document does not refer to the qualifier or the country is not developing or implementing a policy.
  - Category 2: policy document refers to the specific qualifier, but this qualifier is not integrated in the diagnosis and recommendations of the policy.
  - Category 3: policy document integrates the specific qualifier, but this qualifier is poorly understood or misinterpreted.
  - Category 4: policy document integrates in a cross cutting perspective the specific qualifier without clear policy recommendations.
  - Category 5: policy document integrates and mainstreams the specific qualifier with clear policy recommendations derived from the qualifier.
- The policy analysis evaluation for each one of these 3 qualifiers (a, b and c) is classified and assessed into one of the five categories described above. Due to the progressive nature of the categories, the score obtained for each of them is as follows:

- Category 1: 0 per cent
- Category 2: 1-25 per cent
- Category 3: 26-50 per cent
- Category 4: 51-75 per cent
- Category 5: 76-100 per cent

For example, (Table 1, the evaluator provides a numeric value based on the category that corresponds to the qualifier analysed, understanding that only one category per qualifier is selected):

Qualifier	Category1 (0 %)	Category2 (1-25 %)	Category3 (26-50%)	Category4 (51-75%)	Category5 (76-100%)	Total (max100perqualifier)
Qualifier (a) "nationalurbanpoliciesorregionaldevelopmentplansrespondtopopulationdynamics"	0	0	40 %	0	0	40 %

Once that each one of the 3 qualifiers is evaluated as shown in table 1. A summary table gives a final averaged value for the indicator 11.a.1, as the following computation:

**Table 2: final computation of the indicator**

Qualifier	Category1 (0 %)	Category2 (1-25 %)	Category3 (26-50%)	Category4 (51-75%)	Category5 (76-100%)	Total (max100perqualifier)
Qualifier (a) "nationalurbanpoliciesorregionaldevelopmentplansrespondtopopulationdynamics"	0	0	40 %	0	0	a = 40 %
Qualifier (b) "nationalurbanpoliciesorregionaldevelopmentplansensurebalancedregionalandterritorial development"	0	20 %	0	0	0	b = 20 %
Qualifier (c) "nationalurbanpoliciesorregionaldevelopmentplansincreaselocalfiscalspace"	0	0	0	75 %	0	c = 75 %

To reduce the bias of subjectivity in the overall assessment, independent policy evaluation will be undertaken by several evaluators. The table below provides a summary of the procedures for computation of the final values.

National urban policy; Qualifier (a) "nationalurbanpoliciesorregionaldevelopmentplansrespondtopopulationdynamics"	Evaluation 1	Evaluation2	Evaluation3	Evaluation4	Averageexpertscore (Ranges 0-100 %)
Qualifier (a) "nationalurbanpoliciesorregionaldevelopmentplansrespondtopopulationdynamics"	A1	A2	A3	A4	$Qa=(A1+A2+A3+A4)/4$
Qualifier (b) "nationalurbanpoliciesorregionaldevelopmentplansensurebalancedregionalandterritorial development"	B1	B2	B3	B4	$Qb=(B1+B2+B3+B4)/4$
Qualifier (c) "nationalurbanpoliciesorregionaldevelopmentplansincreaselocalfiscalspace"	C1	C2	C3	C4	$Qc=(C1+CC2+C3+C4)/4$
	Final value of the assessment (Averagevaluesfrom all 3 qualifiers)				$X=(Qa+Qb+Qc)/3$

Countries that fall into categories 2 and 3, which correspond to 1-50 percentage points, are not counted as "countries that are developing and implementing a national urban policy or regional developing plans". These countries are encouraged to deploy efforts in order to improve national urban policies or regional development plans.

Countries that fall into categories 4 and 5, which correspond to 51-100 percentage points or more in the assessment, are considered as "countries that are developing and implementing a national urban policy or regional developing plan" that contribute to the achievement of Target 11.a.

Countries that are counted as having national urban policies or regional developing plans can still make efforts to improve the rating of the 3 qualifiers.

### 3. RATIONALE AND INTERPRETATION

With the majority of humanity currently living in cities, and the number poised to increase further by 2030, the success of SDGs will depend largely on how urbanisation is coordinated and managed. Considering that urbanisation is a tool for development, many countries<sup>1</sup> are now embarking on the development and implementation of national urban policies as tangible instruments to coordinate stakeholders' efforts, harness the benefits of urbanisation while mitigating its externalities. This particular indicator is very relevant for tracking national progress on all other areas in the SDGs and targets where urban policies are mentioned along with the above 3 qualifiers. This indicator is one of the key metrics to benchmark and monitor urbanisation and asserts the national leadership and political will of national governments. This indicator is based on the notion that the development and implementation of national urban policies should support participation, partnership, cooperation and coordination of actors and facilitate dialogue.

National Urban Policy (NUP) and Regional Development Plans (RDP) promote coordinated and connected urban development. A coordinated effort from government through a NUP or RDP provides the best opportunity for achieving sustainable urbanization and balanced territorial development by linking sectorial policies, connecting national, regional and local government policies, strengthening urban, peri-urban and rural links through balanced territorial development.

This indicator provides a good barometer on global progress on sustainable national urban policies. It serves as gap analysis to support policy recommendations. The indicator can identify good practices and policies among countries that can promote partnership and cooperation between all stakeholders.

This indicator is both process oriented and aspirational and has the potential to support the validation of Goal 11 and other SDGs indicators with an urban component. The indicator has the ability to be applicable at multi jurisdictions levels, i.e. covering a number of areas while taking care of urban challenges in a more integrated national manner.

The indicator has a strong connection to the target, addressing the fundamental spatial and territorial aspects of national urban policy in the context of urban, peri-urban and rural areas.

This indicator epitomises the universality tenet and spirit of the SDGs. It is clearly suitable for all countries and regions and can be disaggregated and/or aggregated by areas of development as explained in the methodology section of this metadata. The indicator will be suitable to assess commitment to address urban policy related challenges and respond to the opportunities that urbanization brings. It clearly responds

to Goal 11 harnessing the power of urbanisation for the common good. The indicator is strongly connected to other SDGs goals and targets.

UN-Habitat had undertaken a comprehensive review of urban policies and the methodology used could form the basis for the Global State of Urban Policy and Scorecard to be published every two years. Based on the baseline developed by UN-Habitat, it would be quite doable to routinely assess the status of national urban policies and ascertain progress made by countries to develop and implement policies based on agreed qualifiers. The work will benefit from various on-going initiatives of policies review and diagnostics undertaken by OECD, UN-Habitat and World Bank. Further methodological work would be needed to identify a list of criteria that have to be satisfied in order to attribute a value to the relevant development-oriented policy (i.e. policies supporting job creation, innovation, land-use efficiency, public space, etc.).

**Policy Connections:** This Indicator is related to several Goals and Targets, particularly the following:

- Goal 1: Poverty Eradication, targets 1.4 and 1.5: land tenure security and resilience
- Goal 2: Food Security, Nutrition and Agriculture, targets 2.3 and 2.a: land tenure security and urban-rural linkages
- Goal 3: Gender, target 5.2: safety and 5.a ownership and control over land
- Goal 6: Water, targets 6.1 and 6.2: access to drinking water and sanitation
- Goal 7: Energy, targets 7.2 and 7.3: access to renewable energy and energy efficiency
- Goal 8: Economic Growth and Employment, targets 8.3, 8.5 and 8.6: job creation, decent work and youth unemployment
- Goal 9: Infrastructure and Industrialization, targets 9.1, 9.4 and 9.a: access to and upgrading and financing infrastructure
- Goal 10: Reduce inequality – target 10.4 discriminatory laws
- Goal 12: Sustainable Consumption and Production, target 12.5: waste management
- Goal 13: Climate Change, target 13.1: resilience and adaptive capacity; 13.b capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management
- Goal 15: On terrestrial ecosystems; 15.9 by 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes,
- Goal 16: Peaceful Societies and Inclusive Institutions, targets 16.7 and 16.a: governmental subsidiarity and institutional capacity building, 16.b non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development
- Goal 17: on means of implementation and partnership for sustainable development; 17.14 Policy coherence for sustainable development; 17.17 Effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships

<sup>1</sup> UN-Habitat had undertaken assessment of the status of National urban policies in in each country in the following regions: Africa, Asia, Arab States, Latin America, Europe and North America, and the Pacific. The report estimates that less than 50 countries have explicit national urban policy to coordinate the efforts on urban affairs.

## 4. DISAGGREGATION<sup>2</sup>

**Potential Disaggregation:** This indicator could be disaggregated by geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts. For example, national level vs local/state level, city and regional levels. This indicator could be further disaggregated by economic sector (GDP) and Human Development Index (HDI).

National data collected through assessment could be also aggregated at the regional and global to measure trends. Additional disaggregation will be provided based on the city population sizes covered by the urban policies.

### Quantifiable Derivatives:

The analysis and reporting of the data collected can be presented and assessed based on the qualifiers by region and compared to HDI, GDP, etc. For example:

- Number of countries that are developing and implementing national urban policy or regional development plans that respond to population dynamics;
- Number of countries that are developing and implementing national urban policy or regional development plans that ensures balanced regional and territorial development;
- Number of countries that are developing and implementing national urban policy or regional development plans that increase local fiscal space.

## 5. SOURCES AND DATA COLLECTION PROCESSES

Data Sources: Several data sources could be used

1. Official documents such as National Urban Plan, Frameworks, Strategies, etc. available in national or regional administrations.
2. Other supporting tools such as: baseline spatial data mapping, benchmarking, point-of-service surveys, performance monitoring and reporting, gap and content analysis.
3. Database of national urban policies by United Nations<sup>3</sup>- and other international organizations, UN-Habitat has developed a National Urban Policy Database as a repository of official urban policies documents and related; UN-Habitat has also developed the UrbanLex, a database of laws and policies on urban matters

## 6. COMMENTS AND LIMITATIONS

<sup>2</sup> The proposed framework for potential disaggregation should consider that disaggregation has a cost. It is recommended that the level of development and the statistical capacity of countries is taken into consideration. As countries progress in their institutional capacities, further level of disaggregation can be undertaken.

<sup>3</sup> UN-Habitat had developed a National Urban Policy Database as a repository of official urban policies documents and related; UN-Habitat had also developed the UrbanLex, a database of laws and policies on urban matters

The data for this indicator will be based on the robustness of the assessment framework developed and piloted in selected countries. Baseline data and benchmarks will build on UN-Habitat work on regional assessments, which need to be validated by key stakeholders. There could be a challenge for consistent and cost-effective data collection and analysis.

As the indicator mainly aims to track progress on the number of countries developing and implementing national urban policies, it will not suppose specific judgements of any individual country's policies. It will not be used to produce any global or regional ranking.

There might be some limitations in correlating and quantifying the contribution and attribution of urban policy to the overall change and outcomes on the ground. Nevertheless, careful design of the baseline and benchmarking would provide clear indications on the possible impact on urban policy implementation on people's quality of life. Content analysis and opinion surveys could further support any evidence and change observed, but similar methodology needs to be applied.

## 7. CURRENT DATA AVAILABILITY/ INDICATOR TIER

The proposed target is MEASURABLE: UN-Habitat has worked for over five years in the areas of national and regional development planning to develop a foundation of evidence that can be adapted to monitor this target and indicator. Numerous tools exist which contain existing data on national urban policy and regional development plans and can act as key elements of a methodological framework to monitor Target 11.a: UN-Habitat has a national urban policy database that offers a global overview of the state of urban policy at the national level. In addition, UN-Habitat has undertaken and produced regional assessments and case studies for national urban policies in several regions including, North America, western and Eastern Europe regions, Latin America, Africa, Arab states, and Asia and Pacific regions.

## 8. RESPONSIBLE ENTITIES

UN-Habitat will take on the technical lead and be supported by UNFPA. In addition, there are a diverse group of PARTNERS working on National Urban Policy and Regional Development Planning (e.g. Cities Alliance, OECD, etc.), which includes government ministries and other regional think tanks and universities. All these will be invited to contribute to the reporting of this indicator.

1. Data collection and data release calendar
2. Every two years
3. Treatment of missing values
4. Not applicable
5. Sources of differences between global and national figures
6. Not applicable
7. Regional and global estimates and data collection for global monitoring

Already several relevant publications and reviews supporting the monitoring of this target and indicator have been completed across regions. This includes regional level and national level publications such as:

1. National Urban Policy: A Guiding Framework
2. National Urban Policy: Framework for a Rapid Diagnostic
3. International Guidelines on Urban and Territorial Planning
4. National Urban Policy Regional Report: Asia and Pacific Region
5. OECD Urban Policy Reviews: Mexico
6. OECD Urban Policy Reviews: Poland
7. OECD Urban Policy Reviews: Chile
8. OECD Urban Policy Reviews: China.

UN-Habitat and other partners including UNFPA will build the capacity for national counterparts to monitor and track the reporting of this indicator. National aggregates will be compiled to produce regional and global performance reports.

## 9. REFERENCES

1. OECD (2015), Building Successful Cities: A National Urban Policy Framework
2. OECD (Various years), Urbanisation reviews (various countries: China, Mexico, Poland, Chile, Korea)
3. UN-Habitat and Cities Alliance (2014), The evolution of National Urban Policy: A global Overview
4. UN-Habitat (Forthcoming): Global State of National Urban Policies
5. UN-Habitat, 2015, Assessment Framework for UN-Habitat sub-programme 2
6. UN-Habitat (2015) Guiding Framework for National Urban Policy (Forthcoming)
7. UN-Habitat (2015) Diagnostic Framework for NUP
8. World Bank (Various years) Urbanisation Review (China, Colombia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Korea, Sri Lanka, Turkey and Vietnam)

### URL References:

- [1]: <http://unhabitat.org/initiatives-programmes/national-urban-policies/>  
 [2]: <http://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/urbandevelopment/publication/urbanization-reviews>  
 [3]: [http://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/urban-rural-and-regional-development/oecd-urban-policy-reviews\\_23069341](http://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/urban-rural-and-regional-development/oecd-urban-policy-reviews_23069341)  
 [4] <http://www.urbangateway.org/icnup/2015/home>

# METADATA FOR INDICATOR 11.b.1

## Category: Tier III

Contributor:



### 1. TARGET AND INDICATOR

Target 11.b : 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.

*Indicator 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.*

### 2. DEFINITION AND METHOD OF COMPUTATION

**Local DRR Strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030:** local disaster risk reduction strategies and plans, across different timescales with targets, indicators and time frames, aimed at preventing the creation of risk, the reduction of existing risk and the strengthening of economic, social, health and environmental resilience (Sendai Framework, para 27 (b)). Note: the DRR strategies need to be based on risk information and assessments.

**Local Government:** Form of public administration at the lowest tier of administration within a given state, which generally acts within powers delegated to them by legislation or directives of the higher level of government.

Note: Terminology will be discussed and finalized in the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group for Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.

#### Method of computation

Summation of data from National Progress Report of the Sendai Monitor

### 3. RATIONALE AND INTERPRETATION

**Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 calls for local governments to adopt and implement local DRR strategies with their own targets, indicators and timeframes. (Mainly based on TST Issue Brief 20, 11, 23, 14 and 12)**

Global population is now half-urban and expected to be nearly 70% urban by 2050. Increasing resilience of cities is critical to reduce disaster risk and achieve sustainable development. Cities are also very vulnerable to natural disasters, especially climate-related shocks. Over half of all coastal areas are urbanized and 21 of the world's 33 megacities lie in coastal flood zones. Coastal cities are particularly affected by sea level rise, coastal flooding and erosion, and extreme events (e.g. tsunamis and storm surges) due to the undermining natural protective barriers, low levels of development combined with rapid population growth in low lying coastal areas and inadequate capacity to adapt. In addition to the impact on communities and non-human species, the unplanned urbanization also undermines the ecosystem services that support much hard urban infrastructure. This type of development also exacerbates urban vulnerability to climate change impacts, including hydro-meteorological and geological hazards.

Located mostly in cities where disadvantaged groups are situated and when affordable access is addressed, resilient infrastructures such as health, education, road and other critical infrastructures will have direct impact on reducing inequality and making growth more inclusive and sustainable. The opportunity is that 60% of the area expected to be urban by 2030 remains to be built, indicating that the shape of future cities can be proactively guided into more risk-sensitive development. An increasing number of cities that adopt and implement local DRR strategies will contribute to sustainable development from economic, environmental and social perspectives.

The indicator will build bridge between the SDGs and the Sendai Framework for DRR because the adoption of local DRR strategies is one of Sendai Framework global targets and will be monitored under the Sendai Framework Monitoring System.

#### 4. SOURCES AND DATA COLLECTION

National Progress Report of the Sendai Monitor, reported to UNISDR

#### 5. DISAGGREGATION

By country, by city

#### 6. COMMENTS AND LIMITATIONS:

This is proposal by UNISDR based on our experience and knowledge built in the period under the Hyogo Framework for Action (2005-2015). The proposed indicator was further reviewed and examined by other UN agencies including FAO, GFDRR, IOM, UNCCD, UNDP, UNESCAP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNOCHA, UNOOSA, UNOPS, UNU, UNWOMEN, WHO and WMO (though not all organizations listed here provided comments for this indicator) and submitted to the IAEG process in early-July 2015, then again reviewed by the Technical Expert Group consisting of more than 60 experts from UN system, academic and research, civil sector and private sector in 27-29 July 2015 and submitted and examined by the Member States in the 1st Open-ended Intergovernmental Expert Working Group on Indicators and Terminology on Disaster Risk Reduction held in 29-30 September 2015. The suggested indicator is currently under review by the Member States and UNISDR is receiving written inputs from the Member States.

The proposed indicators will be also used to monitor Sendai Framework global targets and therefore the detailed definitions shall be discussed and agreed in Open-ended Intergovernmental Expert Working Group on Indicators and Terminology on Disaster Risk Reduction, as outlined in Sendai Framework for Disaster Reduction 2015-2030. The Working Group is likely to finalize the discussion and submit the final report to the GA in December 2016.

Reporting of the HFA Monitor and the succeeding Sendai Monitor under development is not mandatory but it is only global database collecting DRR policy information. The HFA Monitor started in 2007 and over time, the number of countries reporting to UNISDR increased from 60 in 2007 to 133 in 2013. Because there is no specific data addressing this indicator at this moment, a baseline as of 2015 should be created through a questionnaire to all countries in order to monitor both the Sendai Framework and the SDGs.

**Gender equality issues:** Not included.

#### 7. DATA FOR GLOBAL AND REGIONAL MONITORING

Summation of data from National Progress Report of the Sendai Monitor

#### 8. MAIN LINKAGE WITH SDG TARGETS:

*This indicator is proposed as “multi-purpose indicator”.*

**Target 11.b:** 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

**Target 13.1:** Strengthen **resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters** in all countries

**Target 13.b:** Promote mechanisms for raising capacities for effective **climate change-related planning and management**, in least developed countries, including focusing on women, youth, local and marginalized communities

**Target 9.1:** Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and **resilient infrastructure**, including regional and trans border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all

**Target 11.5:** By 2030, significantly reduce the **number of deaths and the number of people affected** and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by **disasters**, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations

**Target 1.5:** By 2030, build the **resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations** and reduce their **exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events** and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters

**Target 3.9:** By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from **hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination**

**Target 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

**Target 3.d:** Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for **early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks**

### **Supplementary information:**

**Related targets in the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030:**

Substantially increase the number of countries with ***national and local disaster risk reduction strategies*** by 2020.

**Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030:**

([http://www.preventionweb.net/files/43291\\_sendaiframeworkfordrren.pdf](http://www.preventionweb.net/files/43291_sendaiframeworkfordrren.pdf))

# METADATA FOR INDICATOR 11.b.2

## Category: Tier II

Contributors:  **UNISDR**  
The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

 **UN HABITAT**  
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

### 1. TARGET AND INDICATOR

Target 11.b: 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

*Indicator 11.b.2: Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies.*

### 2. DEFINITION AND METHOD OF COMPUTATION

a) An open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction established by the General Assembly (resolution 69/284) is developing a set of indicators to measure global progress in the implementation of the Sendai Framework. These indicators will eventually reflect the agreements on the Sendai Framework indicators.

#### Computation Method:

Computation methodology for several indicators is very comprehensive, very long (about 180 pages) and probably out of the scope of this Metadata. UNISDR prefers to refer to the outcome of the Open Ended Intergovernmental Working Group, which provides a full detailed methodology for each indicator and sub-indicator.

The latest version of these methodologies can be obtained at; <http://www.preventionweb.net/documents/oiewg/Technical%20Collection%20of%20Concept%20Notes%20on%20Indicators.pdf>

A short summary: Summation of data from National Progress Reports of the Sendai Monitor

#### Regional aggregates:

See under Computation Method.

It will be calculated, at the discretion of the OEIWG, as a linear average of the index either described under Computation Method, or as a weighted average of the index times the population of the country, divided by global population.

### 3. RATIONALE AND INTERPRETATION

The indicator will build bridge between the SDGs and the Sendai Framework for DRR. Increasing number of national governments that adopt and implement national and local DRR strategies, which the Sendai Framework calls for, will contribute to sustainable development from economic, environmental and social perspectives.

### 4. SOURCES AND DATA COLLECTION

Description: National Progress Report of the Sendai Monitor, reported to UNISDR

Collection process: The official counterpart(s) at the country level will provide National Progress Report of the Sendai Monitor.

### 5. DISAGGREGATION

By country

By city (applying sub-national administrative units)

#### Treatment of missing values:

- At country level: In the Sendai Monitor, which will be undertaken as a voluntary self-assessment like the HFA Monitor, missing values and zero or null will be considered equivalent.
- At regional and global levels: NA

#### Sources of discrepancies:

There is no global database collecting DRR policy information besides the HFA Monitor and the succeeding Sendai Monitor.

## 6. COMMENTS AND LIMITATIONS:

The HFA Monitor started in 2007 and over time, the number of countries reporting to UNISDR increased from 60 in 2007 to 140+ countries now undertaking voluntary self-assessment of progress in implementing the HFA. During the four reporting cycles to 2015, the HFA Monitor has generated the world's largest repository of information on national DRR policy inter alia. Its successor, provisionally named the Sendai Monitor, under development, and will be informed by the recommendations of the OEIWG. A baseline as of 2015 is expected to be created in 2016-2017 that will facilitate reporting on progress in achieving the relevant targets of both the Sendai Framework and the SDGs.

Members of both the OEIWG and the IAEG-SDGs have addressed that indicators that simply count the number of countries are not recommended, instead that, indicators to measure progress over time have been promoted. Further to the deliberations of the OEIWG as well as the IAEG, UNISDR has proposed computation methodologies that allow the monitoring of improvement in national and local DRR strategies over time. These methodologies range from a simple quantitative assessment of the number of these strategies to a qualitative measure of alignment with the Sendai Framework, as well as population coverage for local strategies.

## 7. CURRENT DATA AVAILABILITY

**Description:** Around 100 countries

The HFA Monitor started in 2007 and over time, the number of countries reporting to UNISDR increased from 60 in 2007 to 140+ countries now undertaking voluntary self-assessment of progress in implementing the HFA. Given the requirements for disaster risk reduction strategies enshrined in reporting on the SDGs and the targets of the Sendai Framework, it is expected that by 2020, all member states will report their DRR strategies according to the recommendations and guidelines by the OEIWG.

**Time series:** 2013 and 2015: HFA monitor

**Data collection:** 2017-2018

**Data release:** Initial datasets in 2017, a first fairly complete dataset by 2019

## 8. RESPONSIBLE ENTITIES

The coordinating lead institution chairing the National DRR platform, which is, comprised of special purpose agencies including national disaster agencies, civil protection agencies, and meteorological agencies.

## 9. SOURCES OF DISCREPANCIES

There is no global database collecting DRR policy information besides the HFA Monitor and the succeeding Sendai Monitor.

## 10. REFERENCES

The Open-ended Intergovernmental Expert Working Group on Indicators and Terminology relating to Disaster Risk Reduction (OEIWG) was given the responsibility by the UNGA for the development of a set of indicators to measure global progress in the implementation of the Sendai Framework, against the seven global targets. The work of the OEIWG shall be completed by December 2016 and its report submitted to the General Assembly for consideration. The IAEG-SDGs and the UN Statistical Commission formally recognizes the role of the OEIWG, and has deferred the responsibility for the further refinement and development of the methodology for disaster-related SDGs indicator to this working group.

<http://www.preventionweb.net/drr-framework/open-ended-working-group/>

URL: <http://www.preventionweb.net/documents/oiewg/Technical%20Collection%20of%20Concept%20Notes%20on%20Indicators.pdf>

The latest version of documents are located at: <http://www.preventionweb.net/drr-framework/open-ended-working-group/sessional-intersessionaldocuments>

### Related indicators

1.5 11.5; 11.b; 13.1; 2.4; 3.6; 3.9; 3.d; 4. a; 6.6; 9.1; 9.a; 11.1; 11.3; 11.c; 13.2; 13.3; 13.a; 13.b; 14.2; 15.1; 15.2; 15.3; 15.9.

# METADATA FOR INDICATOR 11.c.1

## Category: Tier III

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

### 1. TARGET AND INDICATOR

**Target 11.c:** Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials.

*Indicator 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.*

The performance of the construction sector is important for the economic health of a country, and particularly relevant for enhancing resilience, sustainability and inclusiveness in Least Developed Countries. In addition, the use of local building materials can make a substantial contribution to a building's sustainability, in terms of both embodied energy, resource-use and other life-cycle impacts.

Local building materials can be defined as materials of which the entire life cycle (extraction, manufacturing, sale, use and recycling) is tied to the same geographic region. The number of jobs in the manufacture of local building materials can indicate the share of green construction jobs that contribute to sustainable cities and human settlements and, by inference, the sustainability of the building sector as a whole. Often in LDCs, the construction industry is heavily dependent on the informal sector, making-up a substantial proportion of a country's total output; both formal and informal jobs should therefore be taken into consideration.

### 2. DEFINITION AND METHOD OF COMPUTATION

Low cost housing can be considered affordable for low- and moderate-income earners if household can acquire a housing unit (owned or rented) for an amount up to 30 percent of its household income (Miles, 2000)<sup>1</sup>. Cost effective housing is a relative concept and has more to do with budgeting and seeks to reduce construction cost through better

management, appropriate use of local materials, skills and technology but without sacrificing the performance and structure life (Tiwari et al., 1999)<sup>2</sup>. A low cost house is designed and constructed as any other house with regard to foundation, structure and strength. The reduction in cost is achieved through effective utilization of locally available building materials and techniques that are durable, economical, accepted by users and not requiring costly maintenance. Low cost housing is a new concept, which deals with effective budgeting and following of techniques, which help reducing construction cost using locally available materials along with improved skills and technologies without sacrificing the strength, performance and life of the structure (Kumar, 1999; Civil Engineering Portal, 2008). Low cost housing technologies aim to cut down construction cost by using alternatives to the conventional methods and inputs. It is about the usage of local and indigenous building materials, local skills, energy saver and environment-friendly options.

Building materials often constitute the single largest input to housing construction in most developing country cities particularly in Africa, Asia and Latin America. The high cost of materials for building houses is a serious challenge militating against delivery of decent mass housing. Other challenges with building materials arise because most housing developers insist on the use of conventional building materials and technologies. These standards and regulations prevent the use of readily available local building materials and the use of cost effective and environmentally friendly construction technologies. The costs of imported materials are very expensive when converted to the value of local currency. It is no wonder that most housing units produced through mass housing production partnerships come at prices beyond the affordability limit of the local population. It is estimated that the cost of building materials alone can take up to 70 percent of a standard low-income formal housing unit. For example, in many African and Asian countries, despite the fact that they are endowed with abundant natural resources that can meet their need for building materials production, depend largely on imported building materials and technologies. While considerable research is conducted in some countries on local building materials, only few of these research initiatives offer global monitoring initiatives to track the use of local building materials. As a result, no

<sup>1</sup> Miles ME (2000). Real estate development, principles and processes, Washington D.C., Urban Land Institute. [4]

<sup>2</sup> Tiwari P, Parikh K and Parikh J (1999). Structural design considerations in house builder construction model: a multiobjective optimization technique, Journal of Infrastructure System. 5(3), pp. 75-90.

readily available formal definitions have been developed to monitor the “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”. Below we offer a few definitions to the key words in this indicator.

- a. Total net official development assistance (ODA) to the construction (purpose code 32310), urban development, and management (code 43030) subsectors in the Least Developed Countries. Data expressed in US dollars at the average annual exchange rate.
- b. Other supporting data to be collected on this indicator includes:
  - Resource efficient building: Budgetary allocations for resource efficient building as a share of the total national budget will be extracted from national accounts
  - Local materials: Funds spent on purchases of local materials will be collected from national and local government expenditures/ accounts.

### 3. RATIONALE AND INTERPRETATION

The use of local building materials can reduce construction costs by 20-30%, can exhibit greatly reduced embodied energy and thus reduce CO2 emissions. The informal labour sector often makes up a substantial proportion of a country's total output (50% of non-agricultural Gross Value Added in Sub-Saharan Africa, for instance). For every job in the construction industry, it is estimated that an additional 3-5 jobs are generated in the local economy associated to this sector.

Resilient cities will need to be much more localized in their use of materials and products. The increased cost of energy will dramatically increase transportation-related costs of non-local materials. That should in turn create a greater demand for locally produced materials and products for building construction.

We need to design and plan for buildings that can be built efficiently by manual labour and that do not require oil-fuelled machines and systems requiring significant quantities of fuel for operation. As the cost of fuel increases because of the price pressures of Peak Oil, energy intensive construction techniques could become less economically effective, and the costs of manual labour will potentially be less.

We therefore need to design for use of building systems that can be serviced and maintained with local materials, parts and labour very easily. Climate change and peak oil will more than likely reduce global trade, and reduce easy access to materials, products and systems from other countries. Therefore, building systems should be designed to be serviceable through a local supply of parts and labour.

ODA is the accepted measure of international development co-operation. In this case, it captures international concessional financing to least developed countries in construction and urban development.

### 4. SOURCES AND DATA COLLECTION

The Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development compile data from returns submitted by its member countries and other aid providers. Data can be accessed here.

### 5. DISAGGREGATION

The data are generally obtained on an activity level, and include numerous parameters. They can thus be disaggregated by provider and recipient country; by type of finance, and by type of resources provided. Some data are also available on the policy objectives targeted by individual projects, including through climate adaptation and mitigation markers.

### 6. COMMENTS AND LIMITATIONS

The data only address international concessional flows provided by governments. Detailed, internationally comparable sectoral information on other support building and construction in developing countries is generally lacking.

#### Gender equality issues

The data include a “gender equality” marker, which identifies individual projects that have a clear gender dimension.

### 7. DATA FOR GLOBAL AND REGIONAL MONITORING

Data are available for essentially all high-income countries, and for an increasing number of middle-income aid providers.

### 8. REFERENCES

OECD, 2014 Aid to Urban Climate Change Adaptation

# METADATA FOR INDICATOR 1.4.1

## Category: Tier III

Contributor: 

### 1. GOALS AND TARGETS ADDRESSED

**Target 1.4:** By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance.

**Indicator 1.4.1:** Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services.

### 2. DEFINITION AND METHOD OF COMPUTATIONS

Basic services in the broader sense consists of basic infrastructure and services at the community level including the delivery of drinking water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), waste management, social welfare, sustainable mobility and transportation, information and communication technologies, modern and renewable energy, health and emergency services, education, public safety and management of open spaces .

Basic services are local by nature, and are thus considered as serving the local people, responds to local conditions, and is dependent on local infrastructure available. The basic services are in one way or another either entirely or partially under the control or concern of local governments. The extent to which local governments are responsible for the governance of the network of basic services is in the institutional framework under which basic services are provided, the policies of access and their implementation, the management and financing models used to deliver basic services and the key challenges and emerging issues pertaining to basic service provision in each country.

The services included within the definition are organized into these three categories;

- i. **Basic infrastructure services:** Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), solid waste collection and management, mobility and transportation and energy
- ii. **Social services:** education, health care, emergency services, housing, childcare, and services for elderly and other groups with special needs.
- iii. **Quality life services:** Public safety, urban planning, culture and entertainment, sport and public spaces.

The lack of adequate basic services, which is a key component of shelter, exacts a heavy toll on human health, productivity and the quality of life, particularly for people living in poverty in urban and rural areas. Local and state/provincial authorities, as the case may be, have the primary responsibility to provide or enable delivery of services, regulated by appropriate legislation and standards. Their capacity to manage, operate and maintain infrastructure and the provision of basic services must be supported by the central governments. However, a host of other actors, including the private sector, communities and nongovernmental organizations can take part and actively participate in the service provision and management under the coordination of the respective governments at the appropriate levels, including local authorities.

#### Definition and Concepts.

**Use of basic drinking water services:** The WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation defines 'basic drinking water services' as drinking water from an improved source provided collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a round trip including queuing<sup>1</sup>.

Improved sources are designed to protect against contamination, and are less likely to be contaminated than unimproved sources, but not always safe. Water collection represents a significant burden in many parts of the world and falls primarily falls on women and girls. Households using water from improved sources where collection time exceeds 30 minutes are less likely to have sufficient water available for basic domestic needs including drinking, cooking and personal hygiene.

The improved/unimproved source type classification is widely used in national household surveys and censuses and enables comparison across countries. Improved drinking water sources include piped water, boreholes or tube wells, protected dug wells, protected springs, rainwater, tanker trucks and bottled water where a secondary source is available for other domestic uses. Unimproved sources include unprotected dug wells, unprotected springs and surface water. National household surveys and censuses also frequently include questions on the number of minutes household members spend per trip to collect water.

The WHO/UNICEF JMP maintains global databases on drinking water, sanitation and hygiene and was responsible for monitoring MDG targets relating to WASH. For SDG monitoring the JMP will produce

<sup>1</sup> JMP (2017) WASH in the 2030 Agenda. [https://www.wssinfo.org/fileadmin/user\\_upload/resources/JMP-WASH-in-the-2030-Agenda-factsheet.pdf](https://www.wssinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/resources/JMP-WASH-in-the-2030-Agenda-factsheet.pdf)

estimates of the population using basic drinking water services (SDG 1.4) and safely managed drinking water services (SDG 6.1) for all countries since from 2000 onwards.

**Use of basic sanitation services:** The WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation defines 'basic sanitation services' as use of an improved sanitation facility, which is not shared with other households<sup>2</sup>.

Improved sanitation facilities are those designed to hygienically separate excreta from human contact. Sharing of sanitation facilities with other households is associated with additional risks to health and negatively impacts on dignity, privacy and safety, especially of women and girls.

The improved/unimproved facility type classification is used widely in national household surveys and censuses and enables comparison across countries. Improved sanitation facilities include flush or pour/flush toilets connected to sewers or septic tanks; protected latrines such as VIP latrines or latrines with slabs and composting toilets. Unimproved facilities include pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines and bucket latrines. National household surveys and censuses also frequently include questions on sharing of sanitation facilities.

The WHO/UNICEF JMP maintains global databases on drinking water, sanitation and hygiene and was responsible for monitoring MDG targets relating to WASH. For SDG monitoring the JMP will produce estimates of the population using basic sanitation services (SDG 1.4) and safely managed sanitation services (SDG 6.1) for all countries from 2000 onwards.

**Use of basic hygiene facilities:**

The WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation defines 'basic hygiene facilities' as the presence of a handwashing facility with soap and water available in the home<sup>3</sup>.

A basic handwashing facility is a device to contain, transport and regulate the flow of water to facilitate handwashing with soap and water. A facility without water or soap available is not sufficient for handwashing.

National household surveys increasingly include information on hygiene practices where the surveyor visits the handwashing facility and observes if water and soap are present. Observation of handwashing materials by surveyors represents a more reliable proxy for measuring handwashing behaviour than asking individuals to report their own behaviour. Following the standardization of hygiene questions in international surveys, data on handwashing facilities are now available for a growing number of countries covering most developing countries.

The WHO/UNICEF JMP maintains global databases on drinking water, sanitation and hygiene and was responsible for monitoring MDG targets relating to WASH. For SDG monitoring the JMP will produce estimates of the population using basic hygiene

facilities (SDG 1.4) for all countries with data available from 2000 onwards.

**Access to solid waste management services**

There are enormous variations in cities across the world in waste collection rates, no matter whether the services is provided by government, the private sector or community based organizations. In the cities around the world, there is a huge difference in collection rates of solid waste in slums and non-slums areas as well as the disposal of waste by individual households whether by burying, burning or dumping. The quality of waste collection is one of the key criteria used by societies to measure the management performance of the local authorities apart from reflecting the image of the city and health of the city dwellers. A proper system of waste management becomes a critical element and forms part of the basic services required by a household.

**Access to public transport and roads**

Provided the massive congestion levels in large cities and the necessity for affordable public transport, a number of integrated transport and a rapid transport system need to be available to the urban population as a basic service. Access to a convenient form of public transport thus becomes part of the basic need of each household.

**Access to modern and renewable energy**

The International Energy Agency (IEA) states, "modern energy services are crucial to human well-being and to a country's economic development. Access to modern energy is essential for the provision of clean water, sanitation and healthcare and for the provision of reliable and efficient lighting, heating, cooking, mechanical power, transport and telecommunications services." Modern energy services are commonly referred to electricity, LPG, biogas and any other clean cooking systems. Biomass is referred as a traditional form of energy, which is still used by 2.7 billion people for cooking. This form of energy contributes to indoor air pollution that is responsible for 3.5 million deaths annually. Modern energy is therefore considered as a reliable and cleaner source of energy.

**Method of computation:**

The general methodology in basic services involves getting proportion of the households or population that have access to basic services. The computation thus depends on the proportion of households that have access to access to safe water, access to improved sanitation, access to solid waste management services, access to modern and renewable energy and access to public transport and roads. A household only has access to basic services if it has access to all these.

This indicator considers all components of basic services and is to be computed as follows;

Proportion of Population with access to basic services

$$= 100[(\text{No. of people with access to basic services})/(\text{population})]$$

<sup>2</sup> JMP (2017) WASH in the 2030 Agenda. [https://www.wssinfo.org/fileadmin/user\\_upload/resources/JMP-WASH-in-the-2030-Agenda-factsheet.pdf](https://www.wssinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/resources/JMP-WASH-in-the-2030-Agenda-factsheet.pdf)

<sup>3</sup> JMP (2017) WASH in the 2030 Agenda. [https://www.wssinfo.org/fileadmin/user\\_upload/resources/JMP-WASH-in-the-2030-Agenda-factsheet.pdf](https://www.wssinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/resources/JMP-WASH-in-the-2030-Agenda-factsheet.pdf)

### 3. RATIONALE AND INTERPRETATION

In the Quito implementation plan for the New Urban Agenda, member states commit to, “promoting equitable and affordable access to sustainable basic physical and social infrastructure for all, without discrimination, including affordable serviced land, housing, modern and renewable energy, safe drinking water and sanitation, safe, nutritious and adequate food, waste disposal, sustainable mobility, health care and family planning, education, culture, and information and communications technologies”<sup>4</sup>. They further commit to “ensuring that these services are responsive to the rights and needs of women, children and youth, older persons and persons with disabilities, migrants, indigenous peoples and local communities, as appropriate, and to those of others in vulnerable situations”.

Providing access to basic services such as drinking water and sanitation, energy, mobility and transportation, etc. helps to improve the quality of life of poor communities. The lack of basic service provision and the lack of empowerment and involvement of local governments in basic service delivery undermine the economic growth and quality of life in urban community. Proper basic service delivery system promotes socio-economic improvements and meeting the priority of growing the economy, social inclusion and reducing poverty and inequality. As urban areas are the basic cornerstone of economic growth, the inter-relationship between urban basic services and social well-being, economic development and the environment make the provision of adequate services a complex urban governance challenge.

Ultimately, local governments are judged on their ability to ensure that the needs of their citizens are met. Basic services are fundamental to improving living standards and, in general, local governments have the responsibility for their provision. Even when local government’s institutions are not officially assigned responsibility, they often deal with the health, economic, social and environmental consequences of basic unmet needs.

### 4. DISAGGREGATION

#### Potential Disaggregation:

- Disaggregation by location (intra-urban)
- Disaggregation by income group
- Disaggregation by sex, race, ethnicity, religion, migration status (head of household)
- Disaggregation by age (household members)
- Disaggregation by disability (household members)

### 5. SOURCES AND DATA COLLECTION PROCESSES

The source of data can be data from household surveys, including DHS, MICS, and LSMS, World Bank, UNICEF and UNDP, administrative or infrastructure data available from public, parastatal or private companies in charge of water supply, sanitation, etc. that report

on new and existing facilities. Additional information for the components of access to basic services can be computed by using income and expenditure household surveys that capture household expenditures on various basic services as well as the welfare and living standards surveys.

UN-Habitat will continue to provide technical support on the estimation of this indicator and its recent integration of spatial and risk analysis and the disaggregation of the information at city level will be further expanded for this indicator. So far, UN-Habitat collects information related to basic services as part of the City Prosperity Initiative (CPI) including several other related indicators, such as: i) improved shelter; ii) access to improved water; iii) access to improved sanitation; iv) overcrowding; v) affordability of transport; and vi) access to electricity etc. Data is being collected for nearly 1000 cities around the world.

### 6. COMMENTS AND LIMITATIONS

Different local characteristics of what constitutes as basic service around the world by some concerned authorities and stakeholders have made it difficult to agree on the universal definition and characteristic when talking about access to basic services.

Access to various elements of basic services will be measured under indicators 3.7.1 (health), 4.1.1 (education), 6.1.1 (water), 6.2.1 (sanitation), 7.1.1 (energy), 11.2.1 (public transport), etc. There is need to clearly define what aspects of these basic services will be measured under indicator 1.4.1.

The lack of appropriate tools at national and city levels to measure all the components required to monitor indicator 1.4.1, as associated to the collection of the related indicator 11.1 has often brought challenges for statistics offices to reliably include all components that measure basic services, will sometimes result in the underestimation of households with access to basic services. For example, global/local data on urban transport systems do not exist. In addition, data is not harmonized and comparable at the world level. We have scheduled several technical workshops and EGMs that will help build the capacity for reporting in the first 3 years of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Finally, many countries still have limited capacities for data management, data collection and monitoring, and continue to grapple with limited data on large or densely populated geographical areas. This means that complementarity in data reporting will be key to ensure that both national and global figures achieve consistencies in the final reported data.

### 7. CURRENT DATA AVAILABILITY/ INDICATOR TIER

This indicator is currently under Tier III of which there is no established and standardized methodology and data is not yet available.

### 8. RESPONSIBLE ENTITIES

UN-Habitat will be responsible for reporting on this indicator. UN-HAB-

<sup>4</sup> Outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III), *Quito Implementation Plan for the New Urban Agenda*, para 34.

ITAT has been monitoring urban basic services for more than 20 years, as part of Habitat Agenda, Urban Indicators Programme (1996-2002) and MDGs/SDGs Slum indicator component 2002-2016).

## 9. DATA COLLECTION AND DATA RELEASE CALENDAR

The monitoring and reporting of the indicator can be repeated at regular intervals of 3 to 5 years each. Measurement and reporting need to be feasible on a global basis, i.e. not so expensive that the costs are unreasonable particularly at country level.

## 10. TREATMENT OF MISSING VALUES,

All countries are expected to fully report on this indicator more consistently with few challenges where missing values will be reported at the national/global level. At the national level, it is possible that missing values will be recorded perhaps representing gaps of non-measurements among the populations where the definition of basic services is unclear, not recorded or unknown or where data is unavailable. Because the values will be aggregated at the national levels, missing values will be less observed at these levels, but are likely to affect the estimates. At the survey and data collection level, survey procedures for managing missing values will be applied based on the unit of analysis/ primary sampling units. Global estimates will be adjusted with modelling based on trends to cater for missing information or data.

## 11. SOURCES OF DIFFERENCES BETWEEN GLOBAL AND NATIONAL FIGURES

Since it will be the national agencies responsible for data collection, no differences between country produced data and international estimated data on the indicator are expected to arise if standard methodologies and procedures are followed at all stages of the reporting process.

## 12. REGIONAL AND GLOBAL ESTIMATES AND DATA COLLECTION FOR GLOBAL MONITORING

Missing data and other local variables and frequency of data collection usually affects the figures reported at the global and national level. For this indicator, national data will be used to derive global figures. In situations where global values differ from national figures, a harmonization process will be carried out to ensure that all discrepancies are addressed. In cases where lack of new data will exist, modelled data will be used to replace the figures. These figures will be acceptable for reporting at the national and global levels with the relevant notes attached to such figures. This will strictly be for those countries where there are long intervals of collection of new data, or where the countries face unstable situations such as post-war or post war- years.

## 13. REFERENCES

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# METADATA FOR INDICATOR 1.4.2

## Category: Tier III

Contributors:



### 1. TARGET AND INDICATOR

**Target 1.4:** By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance.

**Indicator 1.4.2:** *Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure.*

### 2. DEFINITIONS AND METHOD OF COMPUTATION

This indicator will focus on documenting the limitations manifested in the secure tenure rights to land as measured through the proportion of adult population with secure tenure rights focusing on documented evidence and perceived protection of land rights to groups such as the poor, vulnerable, men and women. The indicator will also cover different land-uses (residential and agriculture or other land use by households and individuals for livelihood or economic purposes), in both rural and urban areas, and the security of rights held under different land tenure systems – owned, customary rights, leased /rented in etc. Furthermore, the measurement of documented land rights and perceptions of tenure security would include people whose rights are secured<sup>1</sup> as members of communities, indigenous

groups, and producer or housing associations that hold land rights in common. The below definitions and concepts are important for reporting on this indicator;

**Tenure:** How people, communities and others gain access to land and natural resources (incl. fisheries and forests) is defined and regulated by societies through systems of tenure. These tenure systems determine who can use which resources, for how long, and under what conditions. Tenure systems may be based on written policies and laws, as well as on unwritten customs and practices. No tenure right, including private ownership, is absolute. All tenure rights are limited by the rights of others and by the measures taken by States necessary for public purposes. Tenure rights are also balanced by duties.

- **Local Communities** is a group of individuals linked by kinship, familiarity and social and economic networks residing within or in the same vicinity of a particular parcel, property or natural resource. The community members are co-owners that share exclusive rights and duties, and benefits contribute to the community development.
- **Indigenous land rights** - are rights specific to a particular ethnic group, having evolved through interaction of culture and environment and overseen by authorities whose legitimacy is based on occupation and spiritual ties to the locality.
- **Community land rights** - are collective or shared rights of land ownership, access or use held or exercised in common by members of a community. A community may be designated as a village-

<sup>1</sup> Securing tenure rights is especially important for Indigenous Peoples, for whom lands, territories, and other resources may also hold significant spiritual or cultural import and have implications for their right to development. While recognition of indigenous communities' land and territorial rights is central to both their cultural identity and survival, and for their livelihoods, other community groups also assert the need to secure and manage land resources on a group basis. In particular, this is for resources held in common, such as grazing land and community forests, but also for agricultural lands, to which household and individual use rights can be allocated according to customary principles. The principles of universal access to basic rights of shelter, access to productive resources required for subsistence and livelihoods, and indigenous peoples' land-related cultural and territorial rights are also incorporated in a wide range of international declarations and covenants including the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP); ILO Convention Number 169 concerning indigenous and tribal peoples in independent countries, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (adopted in 1966, in force since 1976); the African Charter on Human and People's Rights (1987), the American Convention on Human Rights, and the European Convention for the protection of Human Rights. Secure rights to

tenure in urban areas are also vital. For urban dwellers, the absence of security of tenure over their housing and property can have important implications for economic development, poverty reduction and social inclusion. The importance of women's rights to land in ending poverty, achieving dignity for all and reducing gender based discrimination and violence is reflected in the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). Women's land rights are of importance in relation to a number of the proposed SDGs, and there is increasing momentum and commitment globally to providing gender-disaggregated data. In discussions of SDG Goal 5, on Gender equality, there has been a clear emphasis on security of women's land and property rights in proposed targets and indicators and in data collection tools being tested. This is because in many contexts women's land rights are established according to marital status, or status and seniority within households and local communities. The ability of women to exercise land rights also often require additional layers of approval due to their sex. Gender also interacts with other factors of difference resulting in multiple exclusions from the realization of land rights. Therefore, sex disaggregation in indicator 1.4.2 along with data from 5a.1 and 5a.2, coupled with sample sizes will enable robust statistical analysis on women's land rights.

based or more geographically dispersed community, or a clan or a lineage.

- **Collective rights**- a situation where holders of land rights are clearly defined as a group and have the right to exclude others from the enjoyment of those land rights. Collective ownership of a natural resource refers to a situation where the holders of rights to a given natural resource are clearly defined as a collective group, and where they have the right to exclude third parties from the enjoyment of those rights.

**Land governance** is defined as the rules, processes and structures through which decisions are made regarding access to and the use [and transfer] of land, the manner in which those decisions are implemented and the way that conflicting interests in land are managed (Palmer et al., 2009).

**Legally recognized documentation:** States provide legal recognition for legitimate tenure rights through policies, law, and land administration services. States define the categories of rights that are considered legitimate. Documentation refers to the recording and publication of information on the nature and location of land, rights and right holders in a form that is recognized by government, and therefore legal.

**Tenure security:** All forms of tenure should provide all persons with a degree of tenure security, with states protecting legitimate tenure rights, and ensuring that people are not arbitrarily evicted and that their legitimate tenure rights are not otherwise extinguished or infringed.

**Perception of tenure security:** This refers to an individual's perception of the likelihood of disagreement of the ownership rights over land and ability to use it, regardless of the formal status and can be more optimistic or pessimistic. Sources of perceived insecurity may include contestation from within households, families, communities etc. or because of the actions of governments, companies or other private land claimants. Individuals holding land under customary systems may perceive their rights as secure despite the absence of legal recognition or formal documentation.

**Total adult population:** Adult population, overall, and by administrative divisions, is measured by census data. An important implication is that, as the indicator refers to a country's adult population, surveys that cover only part of a country or that are conducted without a proper frame so that survey weights to permit derivation of indicators for the entire population are not available, will have limited value as data sources for the indicator even though reference to them may have to be made in some instances if more robust data are not available.

**Secure tenure rights:** Secure tenure rights are use or ownership rights to land that are legally recognized, even if not a formal document is

not issued, customary rights being the most prominent example and it does not require ownership (i.e. long-term leases or short term ones that are routinely renewed as well as group rights qualify). Security implies that an individual cannot be deprived of his or her land rights involuntarily. This normally requires that duration, subject, and object of rights be clearly defined. For the latter, acknowledged boundaries with physical markers, or a map or sketch (not necessarily a high precision survey) that shows the parcel's position relative to others is normally needed.

**Legally recognized documentation:** The most common type of such documentation are ownership documents (titles or deeds) issued by a government institution. Other types of documents (tax receipts, utility bills, private contracts confer legal recognition in the sense that they can be used as evidence of rights in a court of law. This implies that a continuum of documentary evidence needs to be recognized. For purposes of constructing the indicator, reference will be made to formal and informal documents - the former to be obtained from administrative records and the latter from household surveys that are cross-checked with formal records. Country-specific notes can provide a more detailed explanation on the types of documents.

**Perceived security of tenure<sup>2</sup>:** We define perceptions of tenure to be secure if individual or households do not feel a threat of being deprived of legitimately acquired use or ownership rights to land or of these rights being disputed by others (either the Government or individuals). Perceived security is important in settings where formal documentation does not exist or where, largely due to gaps in institutional quality or the transparency with which land records are administered, formal documents may not increase tenure security. It is thus an important complement to the above indicator with recognition that methodological study of the extent to which perceptions can be captured will be desirable.

**Method of computation- This indicator considers two components to be computed as follows:**

**Part (A)**

$$\left( \frac{\text{People (adult) with secure rights over land}}{\text{Total adult population surveyed}} \right) \times 100$$

**Part (B)**

$$\left( \frac{\text{People (adult) who perceive their land rights to be secure}}{\text{Total adult population in households or communities}} \right) \times 100$$

<sup>2</sup> Although those without land rights documentation may frequently perceive their land rights to be under threat, and those with documentation may feel effectively protected, there may be situations where documented land rights alone are insufficient to guarantee tenure security. Conversely, even without legally recognized documentation, individuals may feel themselves to be protected against eviction or dispossession, therefore capturing and analyzing these diverse ranges of situations will enable a more comprehensive understanding of land rights and tenure security in a country.

(A) Measures the incidence of people with secure tenure rights over land among the total population; while (B) focuses on the perceived secure rights to land among the population or communities. Part (A) and part (B) provide two complementary pieces of information with the second (B) putting more emphasis on documenting secure tenure rights through the perception of the communities or individuals communally using land. These two parts can be computed using similar data, albeit with varying denominators (due to computation differences of deriving populations affected from communities/households).

The final combined or aggregate figure will be a combination of the numerators of A and B divided by their combined and respective denominators (computed as total number of the adult population surveyed or those in households or communities surveyed).

### 3. RATIONALE AND INTERPRETATION

Increasing demand for pro-poor land reforms, including measuring tenure security at country level, created the need for a core set of land indicators that have national application and globally comparability. This led to a collaboration between the UN- Habitat, the Millennium Challenge Corporation and the World Bank in 2012, facilitated by the Global Land Tool Network, to develop a set of core land indicators to measure tenure security globally and at country level; a process that saw the start of the Global Land Indicators Initiative (GLII), a platform used by the global land community to underscore the need for tenure security, taking into account the continuum of land rights; legal and institutional indicators; and the perception of tenure security while contributing to the SDG process.

The governance of tenure is a crucial element in determining if and how people, communities and others are able to acquire rights, and associated duties, to use and control land, fisheries and forests. Responsible governance of tenure of land is inextricably linked with access to and management of other natural resources, such as forests, water and mineral resources. Tenure systems increasingly face stress as the world's growing population requires food security, and as urbanization, environmental degradation and climate affect land use and productivity. Many tenure problems arise also because of weak governance, and attempts to address tenure problems associated with dualisms to tenure regimes.

The rationale of indicator 1.4.2 is to measure the relevant part of target 1.4 (ensure men and women have ownership and control over land). It measures policies that strengthen tenure security and expand the legal recording of the range of existing rights, to protect rights and tenure security for all including women, communities and indigenous people.

The data collected in the context of Doing Business demonstrate the extent of the challenge of tenure security (see table 1 below),

even though it depends on the law whether an absence of records or mapping will cause tenure insecurity. Achieving tenure security at scale, and sustaining this, may require adjustments of policy and legal framework and implementation practice for land administration and land information systems. This indicator measures government's progress, both through administrative data and survey data. The legal recognition of the demarcation of communal and indigenous peoples land, for example, will result in significant progress on indicator 1.4.2 as it often concerns large areas of land and numbers of people.

Effective government policy towards enhancing gender responsiveness during planning and recordation of rights and] land administration is also expected to be reflected in enhanced performance for this indicator.

Indicator 1.4.2 focus on (i) documented evidence, and (ii) perceived protection of land rights are both necessary to provide a full picture of the tenure security. This indicator will inform policy and allow for assessment of specific outcomes and practical priorities for further improvements. Regular reporting on indicator 1.4.2 will inform governments and non-state actors to what extent countries' legal and institutional frameworks recognize and support different land tenure categories, and implementation capacity to protect such rights in practice, as well as progress made (allowing assessment of specific outcomes and practical priorities for further improvements). In order to identify the scope for additional action required at the country level as well as at a subnational level or for certain categories, geographic entities or ecosystems, and provide for equity between men and women in rights to hold, inherit and bequeath land. Regular data reporting will provide incentives for governments to improve land governance performance and greater readiness to engage with multiple stakeholders in data analysis and in achieving better understanding of the strengths and weaknesses of existing land governance policies and practices.

### 4. DISAGGREGATION

The scope for disaggregation depends on the data source: all elements of the indicator (i.e. those based on administrative data as well as household surveys) can be disaggregated spatially (e.g. by urban and rural or region). In some cases, administrative data may be disaggregated by sex. Estimates based on household surveys can be disaggregated by age, sex, tenure types<sup>3</sup> in both urban and rural areas), socio-economic profiles, poverty status, or wealth/income category.

Most of the national survey instruments cover household assets, health and education related parameters. The data gathered can

<sup>3</sup> (including those who hold land rights through some form of collective or community based titling or land registration, and those whose rights remain undocumented under customary and informal tenure systems)

be used to compute the progression out of poverty index (PPI) or multi-dimensional poverty index (MPI), and both PPI and MPI can be used to disaggregate findings for different segments of the households sampled. LSMS already contains detailed information on income groups, household profile, health and education status, social protection and inclusion of other aspects of well-being and therefore disaggregation, as defined above, would be eminently possible. Aspects related to land tenure and tenure perception are being included in household surveys. DHS (supported by USAID) covers questions related to a wealth index, which can be used as a proxy for income for disaggregated household segments and for analysing tenure security according to different levels of household wealth and poverty.

## 5. SOURCES AND DATA COLLECTION PROCESSES

Use of population-based survey data is complementary to those of the other methods that gather data indirectly, from experts and institutionally held administrative data and information. In most household surveys, the thematic scope (demographic, economic well-being, social status and physical infrastructure) is more or less the same. Inclusion of questions about land holding or tenure security within large-scale surveys, periodic national censuses and agricultural censuses is a priority area for development in order to create comparable data sources and enable global-scale monitoring of indicator 1.4.2.

The main sources of data, therefore, are administrative records reported by national land institutions (in most cases land registries), and census and multi-topic household surveys conducted by National Statistical Agencies.

**Administrative records.** Production of land records and maps is a core function of public registries and reporting on the number of registered parcels or the number and area of parcels mapped is not difficult in principle and, where household surveys are available, can be cross-checked against survey information. The key element of the indicator that is collected in this manner is the Number of households/ individuals with formally documented rights. Land registry records provide data on the number of individually registered parcels that can, in most cases, be linked to the number of individuals (who may own the land jointly) and is in some cases also disaggregated by gender or type of land use (residential, agric., industry/business). In the case of registered group rights, identifying the number of group members who gain tenures security through formal registration of group rights should equally be possible.

Data on informal documentation can be provided by household surveys, cross-checked with formal records as much as possible. Country-specific notes that elaborate correspondence between the two types of data sets are an additional important data source that

ensure consistency of definitions across countries. Engagement of local experts (land administration professionals, statisticians, and land experts) is required for metadata preparation.

An existing source of administrative data on the extent to which plots in the main city or the entire country are registered and mapped is available for 189 countries from the World Bank's 'Doing Business' survey. This provides the number of parcels and total area mapped, as in Table 1.

Table 1: Formal rights recognition for private plots

	Tot.	SSA	ECA	LAC	MNA	OECD	SAS	EAP
In city reg'd	0.22	0.04	0.32	0.03	0.14	0.68	0.25	0.24
In city mapped	0.46	0.13	0.60	0.31	0.48	0.97	0.25	0.52
In country reg'd	0.22	0.04	0.32	0.03	0.14	0.68	0.13	0.24
In country mapped	0.24	0.02	0.40	0.03	0.14	0.71	0.13	0.28
No. of countries	189	47	25	32	21	31	8	25

Source: World Bank, *Doing business – 'Registering Property' Indicator*

**Nationally representative multi-topic household surveys.** These provide information, separately for residential and non-residential land, on (i) the share of individuals with secure tenure rights; and (ii) the share of individuals who perceive their rights to be secure. Secure tenure rights are meant to imply that rights are legally recognized and the subject as well as boundaries clearly identified. Tenure is perceived as secure if the household does not perceive a risk of land use or ownership being threatened or disputed. National representative household surveys will also provide data on two other key elements, namely (i) reported type of documentation by parcel and boundary demarcation and (ii) Perception of tenure security by parcel.

The World Bank and UN-Habitat have access to an extensive archive of more than 2,000 nationally representative household surveys (some, such as the Urban Inequities Survey, MICS and DHS are publicly available), mostly for developing countries at multiple points in time. Existing surveys in many countries provide information on land access: 140 countries collect data on buildings, 94 on residential land, and 128 on agricultural land ownership. At the same time, existing household surveys provide all of the information only in few countries. For example, 39 countries collect data on legal documentation for buildings, 8 for residential land, 35 for agricultural land and 37 collect data at individual level to allow sex disaggregation.

- For existing household surveys, existing archives of microdata will be used. The World Bank is currently extracting relevant information from these surveys at country level and making calculations to obtain estimates for variables of interest from micro-data. This will not only help to provide evidence on baseline levels but also help with indicator construction. On this basis, a methodology document with data appendix will be developed and discussed with relevant

stakeholders. In particular, this will allow cross-checking with urban/rural and city-level data maintained by UN Habitat (see below).

**Table 2: Coverage of key variables by household surveys in different regions (number of surveys)**

	Tot.	SSA	ECA	LAC	MNA	OECD	SAS	EAP
Dwellingownership	140	22	22	28	11	3	8	46
...ifyes,indiv.Level	28	3	2	3	0	0	5	15
Legaltitle/document	39	2	6	11	1	1	4	14
Res.landownership	94	15	14	20	5	1	7	32
...ifyes,indiv.Level	25	3	2	2	1	0	3	14
Legaltitle/document	8	1	2	1	0	0	0	4
Agriculturallanddata	128	17	21	26	9	2	7	46
Landownershipstatus	114	12	18	24	7	1	7	45
Legaltitle/document	35	3	2	13	0	0	0	17
Size of land	119	14	21	25	9	1	7	42
Noofcountriescovered	143	22	22	29	12	3	8	47
Noofsurveysincluded	1957	218	309	574	103	62	129	562

Note: Figures refer to the number of countries with at least one survey with information on the variable in question

## 6. COMMENTS AND LIMITATIONS

Tenure insecurity is partly caused by limited capacities for land management, data collection and monitoring, and inadequate existing land information systems, poorly kept land registries, and limited data on large or densely populated geographical areas. This is the reason for complementarity in data reporting combining administrative and survey data. Regular reporting on indicator 1.4.2 will provide an impetus to improve the availability of data on land tenure form surveys and to improve the regularity of reporting by registries and other line agencies holding administrative data, contributing also to in-country accountability. The expansion of digitization will facilitate the ease of reporting.

A standardized questionnaire for key land tenure issues has been developed and integrated in upcoming household surveys and will improve data comparability across countries: The comparability will improve with standardization of indicator definition while ensuring specific country level customization for terms like ownership, tenure regime, legal documentation, which will be reflected in the metadata. As the momentum on measurement methodologies and data collection on the indicator is expanding, the possibilities of standardized data collection, analysis and reporting are expected to be augmented.

Sub-national estimates: Most of the national household surveys target samples are sufficiently large to provide the statistical power for disaggregation at rural /urban and sub-national levels. Coverage of administrative data may however be geographically skewed e.g. towards urban or specific rural regions where cadastral coverage is

concentrated, and therefore sub-national dimensions should be properly considered and conveyed in narrative reporting by countries to accompany the headline data.

The direct and private interviewing of women (e.g. on whether or not they are able to exercise rights independently) is key to obtaining good quality data, which can be cross-tabulated against other factors of difference. Sample design is also important, where different members of the household and types of households are included, as the realization of women's land rights is complicated by the interplay of intra-household and community level inequalities, along with different tenure regimes.

While there are existing logistical and cost constraints with the implementation of household surveys, evidence from WEAI suggests minimal extra cost by interviewing additional household members if needed for collecting gender disaggregated data (Alkire and Samman, 2014). The World Bank and UN Habitat, in coordination with FAO, will leverage the work of the EDGE project, which already is the most advanced in using and testing gender sensitive methodologies and approaches, in incorporating a more nuanced understanding of land tenure and security in household survey methodologies. Therefore, we will work to establish common approaches and methodologies for this with FAO and UN EDGE team as the data requirements for indicators 5a.1 and 5a.2 are very similar in these respects.

## 7. CURRENT DATA AVAILABILITY/ INDICATOR TIER

The Population and Housing Census provides information on land tenure (ownership or not), which is a partial information since it does not include possession of proof of land tenure. However, some countries took the initiative to include land tenure documentation in their censuses. Voluntarily or in response to UN-Habitat request, some countries/cities have also included tenure documentation and perceived eviction on their household surveys such as DHS and MICS. Other countries have also conducted full Urban Inequities Survey with an entire survey module on secure tenure. Therefore, it is important to conduct a comprehensive country assessment on what extent tenure has been each censuses and household surveys of each country. This will help to assess needs for capacity development in each country.

UN Habitat has been monitoring security of tenure at urban level for more than 20 years in a sample of 1000 cities worldwide, (as part of Habitat Agenda, Urban Indicators Program (1996-2002) and MDGs/SDGs Slum indicator component 2002-2016). This exercise has been undertaken for data from over 124 countries from the developing regions. The results of this analysis are available in the Urban Indicators

database maintained by UN-Habitat. These data were derived from census and survey data that were conducted in the last 10 years. Additional data came from specially designed survey tools (Urban inequities survey) that were implemented in selected countries. UN-Habitat is currently updating this data with other spatial measures, and perceived land rights estimations.

The UN-Habitat and World Bank, in collaboration with international agencies and national level statistical organization and national administrative agencies, will strengthen the initiatives of country level data collection, analysis and reporting processes. Working in a harmonized fashion, UN-Habitat, World Bank, and FAO will ensure maintenance of and coordination amongst global databases for monitoring of land tenure security.

## 8. RESPONSIBLE ENTITIES

This indicator is the product of work by a coalition of institutions, including FAO, Global Donor working Group on Land, Global Land Indicators Initiative – Global Land Tool Network (GLII/GTN) IFAD, International Land Coalition (ILC), UNEP, UN-Habitat, and World Bank. These institutions, all advocated for inclusion of land tenure security indicators to be included in the SDG and have contributed to defining concepts, rationale and definitions, to meta data and will also support measurement, reporting and policy dialogue at the country level, based on the indicators. UN-Habitat and World Bank will lead compilation & reporting at the global level

## 9. DATA COLLECTION AND DATA RELEASE CALENDAR

Data collection will be the responsibility of national agencies. Data collection for administrative data will be on an annual basis; Survey data will be available every 3 to 5 years depending on the frequency.

UN Habitat and World Bank will work closely with country and regional statistical agencies and global partners; provide capacity development support for country data collection, analysis and reporting, as part of the national statistical capacity development (NSDS), in coordination with UNSD and initiatives to strengthen statistical capacity.

FAO, the World Bank, IFAD, UN Habitat, the Global Donor Working Group on Land, and other partners collaborating in the GLII platform will support capacity strengthening at regional and country level for data providers and reporting mechanisms; and promoting understanding of this indicator at all levels.

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### Connection to other SDG indicators

Goal 5, to 5.a.1 (agricultural people/land) and 5.a.2 (legal framework Goal 5 (5.1.a) and Goal 11 (indicator 11.1.1 & 1.3)

# METADATA FOR INDICATOR 6.3.1

## Category: Tier III

### Contributors:



### 1. TARGET AND INDICATOR

**Target 6.3:** By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally.

**Indicator 6.3.1:** *Proportion of wastewater safely treated*

### 2. DEFINITIONS AND METHOD OF COMPUTATION

#### Definition:

Proportion of wastewater generated both by households (sewage and faecal sludge), as well as economic activities (based on ISIC categories) safely treated compared to total wastewater generated both through households and economic activities. While the definition conceptually includes wastewater generated from all economic activities, monitoring will focus on wastewater generated from hazardous industries (as defined by relevant ISIC categories).<sup>4</sup>

#### Method of computation:

The wastewater safely treated is calculated by combining the percentage of household (sewage and faecal sludge) wastewater and the percentage of wastewater from hazardous industries treated. Household surveys and censuses provide information on use of types of basic sanitation facilities.

These estimates are combined with safety factors for on-site disposal and for transportation to designated places for safe disposal or treatment, as described in indicator 6.2.1. The information generated for indicator 6.2.1 will be combined with safety factors describing the proportion of wastewater from hazardous industries, which is

safely treated before disposal or reuse to produce indicator 6.3.1. Calculation of safety factors for household wastewater (sewage and faecal sludge) treatment will be coordinated with estimation of similar safety factors for safe management of sanitation required for indicator 6.2.1.

The accompanying Statistical Note describes in more detail how 'safety factors' for wastewater treatment, disposal and reuse will be generated through a national assessment process, and combined with data on use of different types of sanitation facilities, as recorded in the current JMP database.

Statistical methods for measurement of the wastewater treatment (called "wastewater to sewerage" by SEEA-Water) align with the SEEA definitions and treatment categories (primary, secondary, tertiary). Statistical methods for the treatment of industrial wastewater align with the SEEA definitions and treatment categories using ISIC classifications and treated volumes from permits data.

### 3. RATIONALE AND INTERPRETATION

SDG proposed target calls for reducing water pollution, minimizing release of hazardous chemical and increasing treatment and reuse. Household wastewater includes faecal waste from onsite facilities (such as emptying and cleaning of cesspools and septic tanks, sinks and pits) as well as off-site wastewater treatment plants according to the ISIC definition 3700 for "Sewerage". Inclusion of onsite facilities is critical from a public health, environment and equity perspective since approximately two-thirds people globally use onsite facilities.

Industrial wastewater (which includes point source agricultural discharges) responds to minimizing release of hazardous chemicals. Diffuse agricultural pollution is a major source of water pollution but cannot be monitored at source and therefore its impact on ambient water quality will be monitored under 6.3.2.

### 4. DISAGGREGATION

Household (on and off-site) and industrial wastewater. The household part of this indicator is also addressed by safely managed sanitation

<sup>4</sup> System of Environmental and Economic Accounting for Water, adopted by Statistical Commission in 2014. This accounting structure means that these activities cover the whole economy and are considered for each industry, which are defined according to the International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (ISIC), and covering 1) abstraction and distribution of water, 2) discharge, reuse and treatment of wastewater, and 3) consumption and returns of water back to the environment, in this accounting structure, disaggregated by industry in a standardised way. Economic activities by ISIC broadly covers agriculture, hazardous industries and other economic activities

services (indicator 6.2.1) Household wastewater could be further disaggregated to estimate the proportion of treated wastewater that is safely reused responding to the target component “substantially increase recycling and reuse”. However, data availability will be challenging in many countries.

Since this indicator is disaggregated for households and non-households (industrial and commercial establishments, as per the classification of ISIC Rev4); more can be found on the methods note: [http://www.wssinfo.org/fileadmin/user\\_upload/resources/Methodological-note-on-monitoring-SDGtargets-for-WASH-and-wastewater\\_WHO-UNICEF\\_8October2015\\_Final.pdf](http://www.wssinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/resources/Methodological-note-on-monitoring-SDGtargets-for-WASH-and-wastewater_WHO-UNICEF_8October2015_Final.pdf).

## 5. SOURCES AND DATA COLLECTION PROCESSES

The aim is to cover households and the entire economy, and to build on the monitoring framework of JMP, AQUASAT, IBNET, UNSD/UNEP Water Questionnaire for non OECD/Eurostat countries, OECD/Eurostat Questionnaire for OECD countries, etc., as well as pop density, depth to groundwater, land-use/land-cover data from earth observations. Statistical methods for measurement of wastewater treatment will align with the SEEA statistical standard and associated definitions, classifications and treatment categories.

The calculation of the indicator value as derived from the framework is the amount treated (off-site and on-site) divided by the total amount of waste generated. The indicator for household wastewater could be expressed in population as expressed in indicator 6.2.1. Data will come from a variety of sources combining utility and regulator data for off-site and potentially household survey questions and measurements relating to onsite treatment supplemented by modelled estimates where no reliable national data exist.

The total volume of industrial wastewater (the denominator) can be reliably estimated from an inventory of industries, maintained by vast majority of member states through International Standard Industrial Classification from all economic activities, revision 4, ISIC Rev 4). This can be populated from databases and records held by Ministries of Industry, Tax offices, local authority registries etc. For each industry, records will be available on the amount of water they abstract from municipal supplies or from boreholes or other sources. Given the knowledge of the type of industry, from and a mass balance of products in and out, the proportion of wastewater flow generated as waste water can be estimate

## 6. COMMENTS AND LIMITATIONS

A framework for measuring faecal waste flows and safety factors have been developed and piloted in 12 countries (World Bank Water and Sanitation Program, 2014), and is being scaled up post-2015.

This framework has served as the basis for monitoring plans for indicators 6.2.1 and 6.3.1. Data on safe disposal and treatment remain scarce, and will not be available all countries immediately. However, sufficient data exist to make global and regional estimates of safely treated wastewater by 2018.

## 7. RESPONSIBLE ENTITIES

WHO and UNHABITAT

## 8. CURRENT DATA AVAILABILITY/ INDICATOR TIER

1. Although classified ahead of the 3rd IAEG meeting as Tier III indicator showing needing methodological developments, as we showed at that meeting that this indicator should be classified as a tier I indicator as it has established methodology, following international standards, as well as it has extensive data coverage for most countries for it to be a solid SDG indicator. We also have had since 3rd IAEG meeting extensive discussions with several countries about this indicator, including IAEG member countries.
2. Most countries of the world, including the MDG regions, covering 90% of the global population (2010 onwards), as well as 50% of the countries of the world, covering at least 50% of the global population, including all MDG regions, for 2000-2009 period.
3. Preliminary estimates are available for 140 countries for 6.2.1, which is the same as the household part of this indicator: [http://www.wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2016/02/11/090224b084172a75/1\\_0/Original/The0costs0of0m0iene000data0catalog.xlsx](http://www.wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2016/02/11/090224b084172a75/1_0/Original/The0costs0of0m0iene000data0catalog.xlsx). Since the publication of the report above, WHO and UNHABITAT have been collecting data directly from country sources, and have now data on treatment of wastewater from majority of countries of the world, many of which also provide time series data.
4. Following further testing, a revised SDG baseline estimate will be available soon, along with estimates for other parts of this wastewater indicator, i.e. industrial and commercial parts broken down by economic activities following SEEA definitions and standards.



# SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



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