Progress on Spatial Human Settlements SDG Indictors

BN7   All SDG 11+indicators
               BARBARA NJIRU, 17/10/2017

SDG indicators at a Glance

234 SDG Indicators

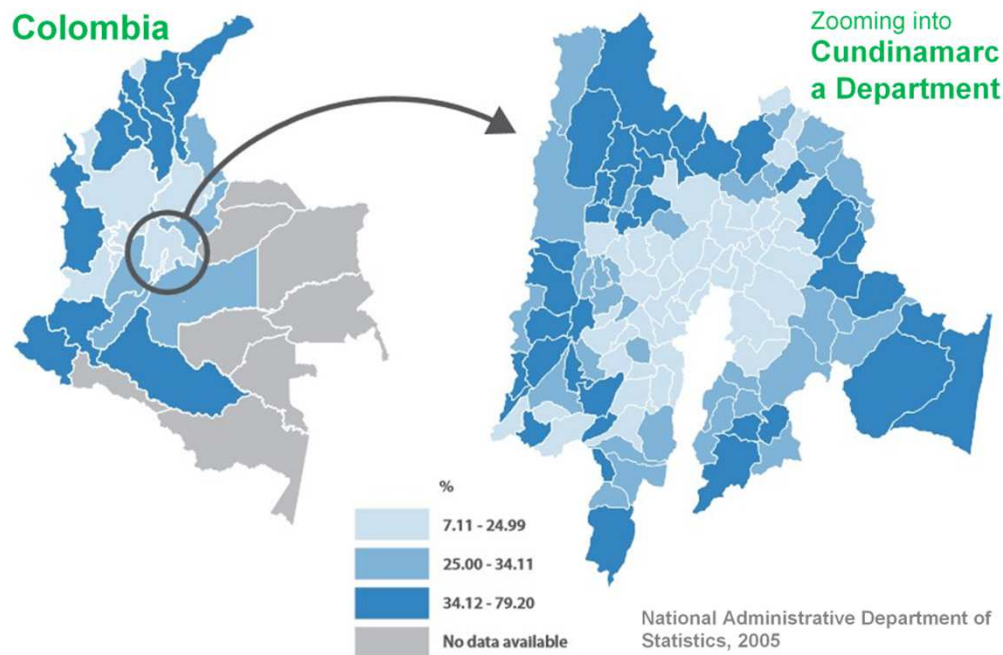**32 %** can be monitored and reported on by **Household surveys**.

45% are covered by routine survey programmes (MICS, DHS, etc) with an exact match or partially

11 indicators: monitoring land or land use directly or indirectly.

The other 68 per cent require different means and mechanisms for monitoring and reporting—e.g. Spatial

Why is data disaggregation so important?

- ✓ **Leave no one behind:** To track progress in this regard, it is necessary that data can be disaggregated by a number of strata.
- ✓ Aggregates mask what is happening at the individual level.
- ✓ In order to measure progress detailed information about the most vulnerable needs to be available.

Colombia

Zooming into
Cundinamarc a Department

%
- 7.11 - 24.99
- 25.00 - 34.11
- 34.12 - 79.20
- No data available

National Administrative Department of
Statistics, 2005

Share of households per « Basic Unmet Needs » index, Colombia

SDG indicators at a Glance

| Target	Indicator	Tier
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.	1.4.1: Proportion of population living on households with access to basic services	Tier III
	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	Tier II
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, informal settlements or inadequate housing	Tier I
11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, 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	Tier II

SDG indicators at a Glance

Target	Indicator	Tier
11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlements planning and management in all countries	11.3.1: Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate	Tier II
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	Tier II
	11.6.2: Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM 2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)	Tier I

Target	Indicator	Tier
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**	Tier III
	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.	Tier III
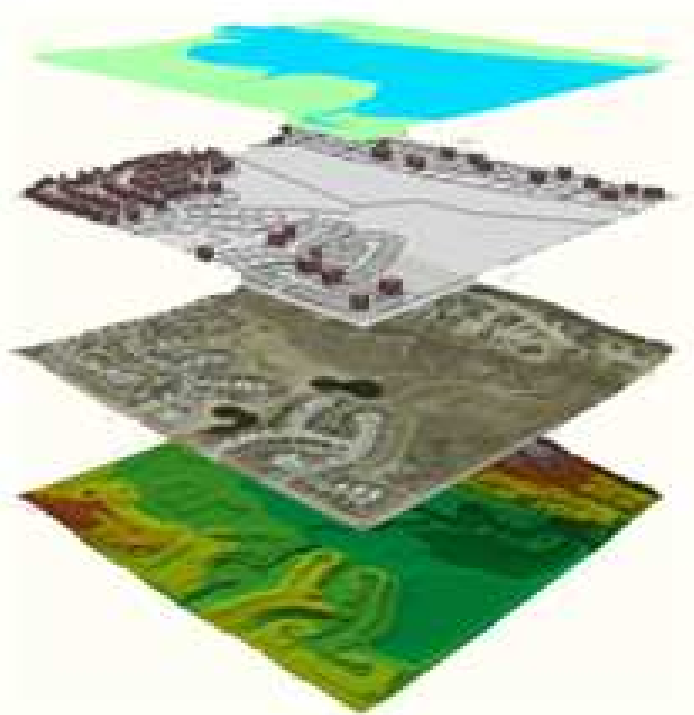
Details of urban Spatial Indicators

www.unhabitat.org

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

- **City Population**
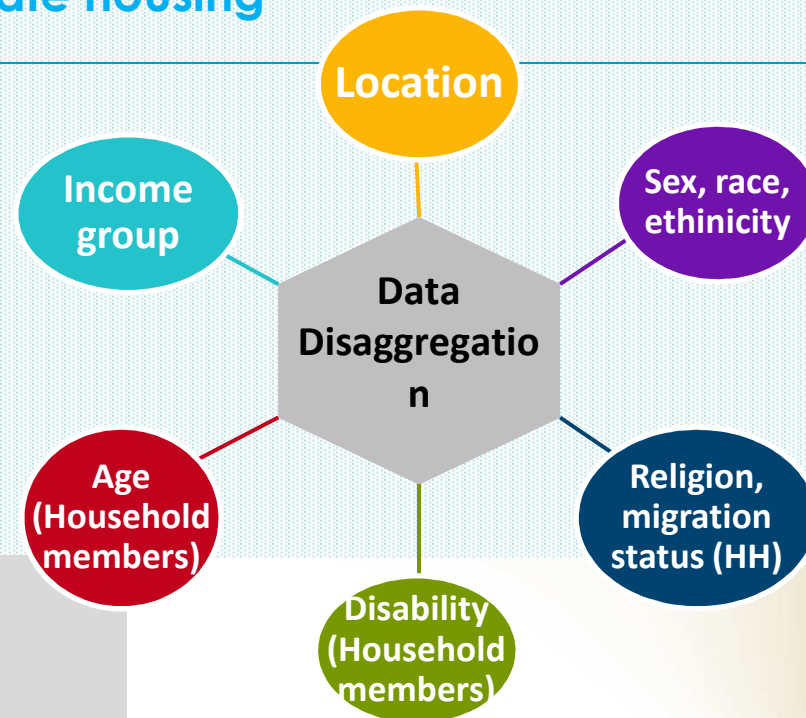- **Slums/informal settlements**
- **Inadequate housing**

This indicator considers three components to be computed as follows:

a) Slum/Informal Settlements households (SISH):

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

b) Inadequate housing households (IHH):

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

Location

Income group

Data Disaggregation

Sex, race, ethinicity

Age (Household members)

Religion, migration status (HH)

Disability (Household members)

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Indicator 1.4.1: Proportion of population living on households with access to basic services

- ❑ Population in households
- ❑ Access to basic services

This indicator considers component of basic services to be computed as follows:

Basic Services Components
HH size
Drinking water service
Sanitation service
Hygiene facilities
Electricity
Clean fuels
Mobility
Waste collection
Health care
Education
Broadband internet
Total population with access to ALL basic services

Data Disaggregation
- Age
- Gender
- Formal/ Informal settlement
- Urban/ rural
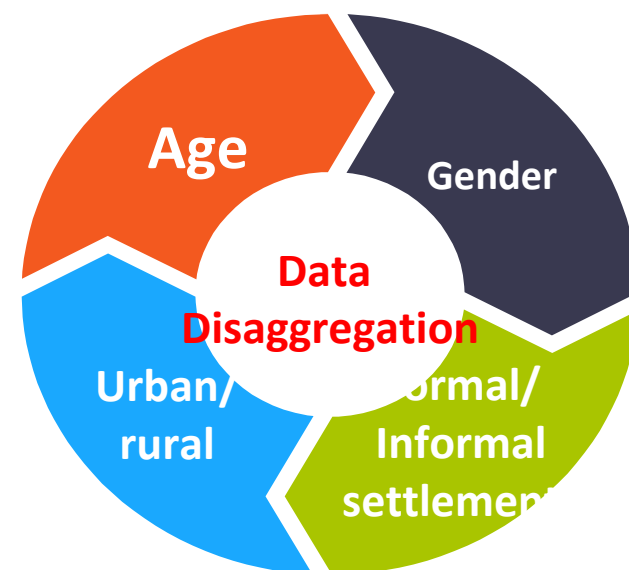
$$\text{Proportion of Population with access to basic services} = 100 \left[\frac{No.\ of\ people\ with\ access\ to\ basic\ services}{population} \right]$$

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

❑ Legal documents
❑ Perception of security

Data Disaggregation

- **Sex**
- **Age**
- **Type of tenure**
- **Urban/rural**

This indicator considers two components to be computed as follows:

Part (A):

$$\frac{People\ (Adult)\ with\ legally\ recognized\ documentation\ over\ land}{Total\ adult\ population} \times 100$$

Part (B): $$\frac{People\ (adult)\ who\ perceive\ their\ rights\ as\ secure}{Total\ adult\ population} \times 100$$

The indicator gives equal weight to both components.

$$Indicator\ 1.4.2 = 0.5 * part(A) + 0.5 * Part(B)$$
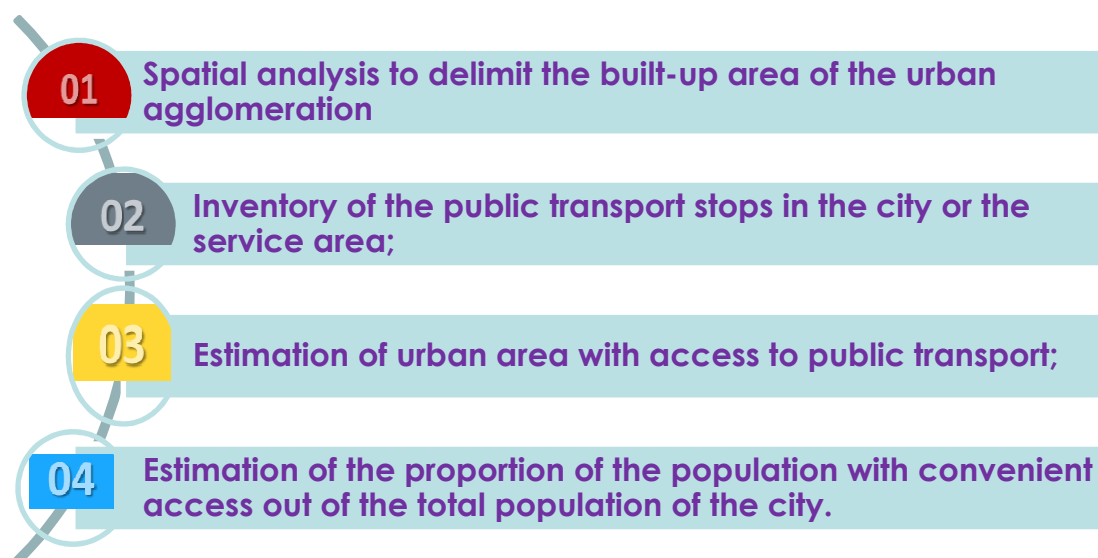
WORLD BANK GROUP

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

- ❑ Public transport stops
- ❑ City population

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

01 Spatial analysis to delimit the built-up area of the urban agglomeration

02 Inventory of the public transport stops in the city or the service area;

03 Estimation of urban area with access to public transport;

04 Estimation of the proportion of the population with convenient access out of the total population of the city.

Data Disaggregation

- • Geographic location
- • Income group
- • Sex
- • Mode of public transport.
- • Quality (travel time, safety, security, affordability, comfort and user information)
- • Age

$\%$ *with access to Public transport*

$$= 100x\frac{population\ with\ convenient\ access\ to\ Public\ transport}{City\ Population}$$

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

- ☐ Population within the urban extent
- ☐ Urban extent

The method to estimate land use efficiency is based on two stages:

Urban typology

Location

City level

Data Disaggregation

1. **Estimate the population growth rate**

$$PGR = \frac{LN(Pop_{t+n}/Pop_t)}{(y)}$$

Where
Pop$_t$ Total population within the urban extent in the past/initial year
Pop$_{t+n}$ Total population within the urban extent in the current/final year
y   The number of years between the two measurement periods

2. **Estimate the population growth rate**

$$LCR = \frac{LN(Urb_{t+n}/Urb_t)}{(y)}$$

Where
Urb$_t$ Total area of urban extent in km^2 for past/initial year
Urb$_{t+n}$ Total areal of urban in km^2 for current year
y   The number of years between the two measurement periods
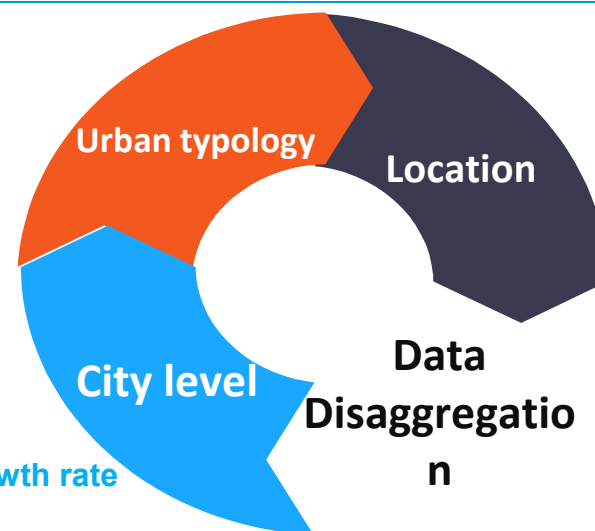
Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate (LCRPGR) is estimated as follows:

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

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

- ❑ Built-up area
- ❑ Open public space
- ❑ Street space

The method to estimate area of public space is based on three stages:

1. Computation of total area of open public space.
2. Estimation of land allocated to streets.
3. Spatial analysis to delimit the built-up area of the urban agglomeration.

Data Disaggregation

- Location
- Quality assessment
- Typology
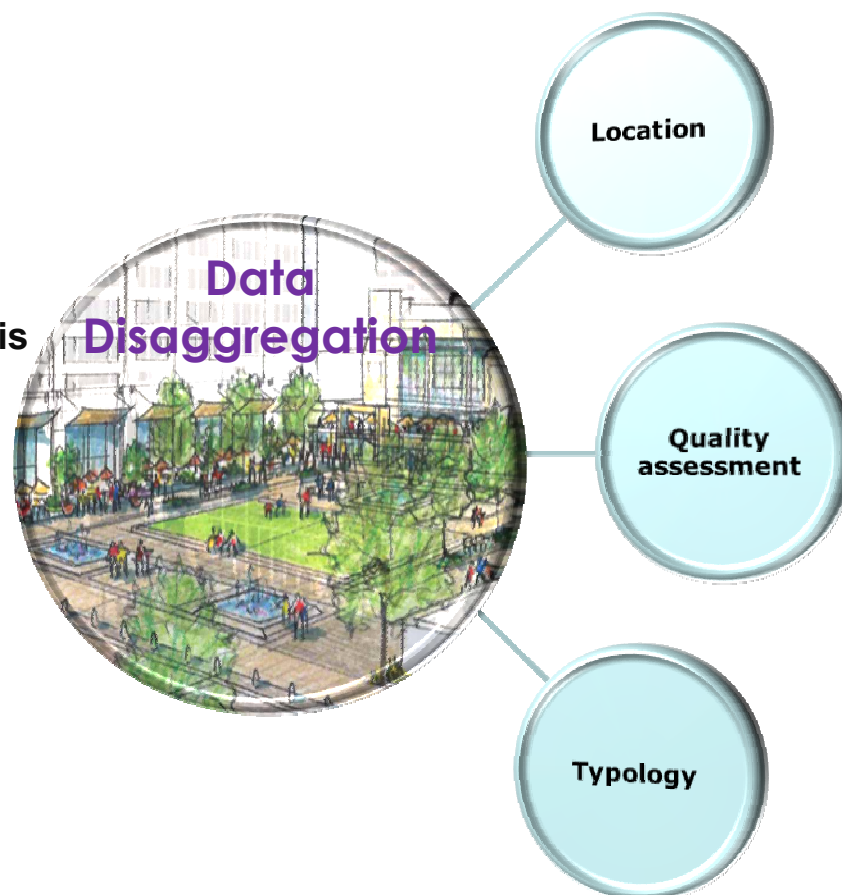
Share of the built up area of the city that is open space in public use (%)

$$= \frac{Total\ surface\ of\ open\ public\ space + Total\ surface\ of\ land\ allocated\ to\ sreets}{Total\ surface\ of\ built\ up\ area\ of\ the\ urban\ agglomeration}$$

Overarching issues on these indicators

❑ How to ensure that the disaggregation is not pushed to the national level only--need to **reflect this at the global level**.

❑ How do we include **consistent listing** of marginalized groups and disaggregation –

Do we have to? What role does national context play?

❑ **Feasibility of producing** disaggregated data all levels – Cost implications

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Challenges for SDG 11+ Implementation

❖ Capacity building

❖ Data Sharing

❖ Data Integration

❖ Technologies and access

What UN-Habitat is doing

01

Expert Group Meetings and Workshops

First Technical workshop held in February 2017, Naivasha, Kenya.

Geospatial Technical EGM held in Brussels, Belgium in April 2017

02

SDG Goal 11 Indicators: Definitions and Metadata

A **Global Monitoring Tool** that serves as a guide to assist national and local governments to monitor and report on SDG 11+ Indicators

03

UN-Habitat SDGs Webpage

A website dedicated to UN-Habitat approach, **involvement and support to SDGs, with a particular focus on Goal 11 and other urban related indicators.**

04

SDGs Report

➢ The first SG's **global progress report on the SDGs**, including indicators storylines, available data and highlights.
➢ Countries, local governments and other stakeholders will find information on the SDGs process, on Goal 11 indicators and all the tools, projects and activities of UN-Habitat related to the SDGs

05

Capacity building and development

➢ Development of training modules *(8 Modules)*.
➢ Strengthen national statistical capacity and improve reporting mechanisms.

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Achieving all spatial/land SDGs requires

Jointly identifying the right partners that are relevant to for these SDGs

Integrating those partners in implementation process

Joint efforts with partners to maximize and unify the impact

Creating clear, effective strategies and follow ups

thank you!

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