
SDG 11 IMPLEMENTATION

CURRENT STATUS AND PLAN OF ACTION

**Workshop on the Implementation of the SDG Indicator Framework
in the ESCWA Region
5-6 April 2017
Beirut, Lebanon**

Urban areas hold the future of our planet

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES
AND COMMUNITIES

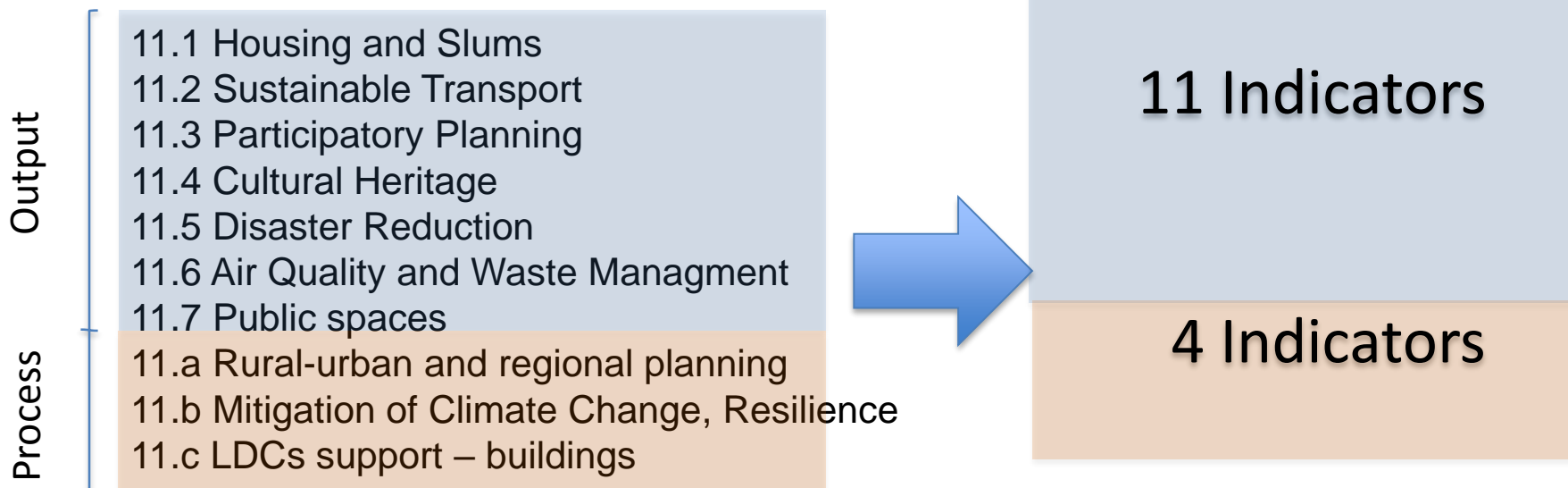




Goal 11

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

10 Targets





Goal 11

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

UN-Habitat designated custodian Agency for indicators:

6 Indicators

- Slums and housing
- Public transport
- Land consumption
- Civil society participation
- Solid waste
- Public space

4 Indicators

- National Urban Policies*
- Construction Industry



Goal 11

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

UN-Habitat work already done

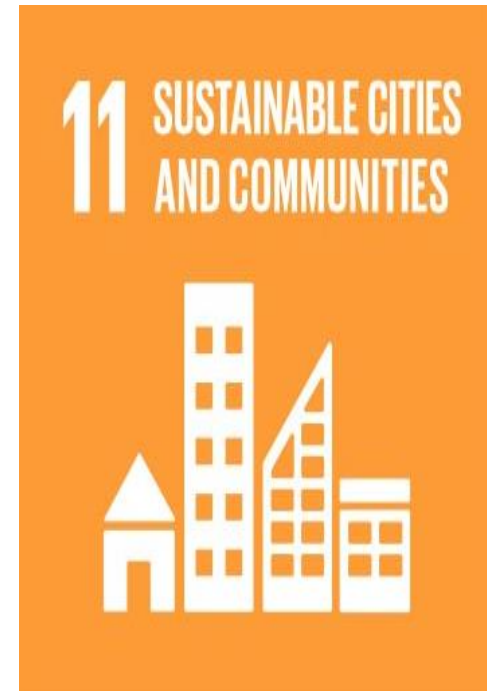
- 1** report on metadata SDGs indicators IA-EG
- 1** proposal connecting SDG and CPI (technical material + CPI revision)
- 1** contribution to the SG SDG Report 2016

Arab Strategy for Housing and Sustainable Urban Development 2030 + Work with ESCWA and League of Arab States

Overall coordination of indicators and organization of first EGM

Participation in various SDGs related commissions/teams

1st Technical meeting in February 2017



PROGRESS MADE IN INDICATORS DEVELOPMENT – GUO

Target 1 Housing & slums	11.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums <u>or informal settlements and inadequate housing</u>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Consultation with partners on-going▪ Completed EGM in Dec 2016
Target 2 Transport	11.2 Proportion of the population that has a public transit stop (within 0.5 km)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Consultation with partners on-going (WB)▪ EGM completed in Sept 2016
Target 3 Planning	<u>11.3 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate – Efficient land use</u>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Partnership with SDSN (SD Solutions Network)▪ EGM organized in June 2016▪ Preparing a unified methodology
Target 3 Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Percentage of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management which operate regularly and democratically

PROGRESS MADE IN INDICATORS DEVELOPMENT – GUO

Target 3 Planning

- Percentage of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management which operate regularly and democratically

- Metadata prepared and submitted
- No specific partnership
- EGM completed in Nov 2016

Target 6 Environment

11.6.1 Percentage of (urban) solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge with regards to the total waste generated by the city

- Metadata revised and submitted
- EGM completed in Nov 2016

PROGRESS MADE IN INDICATORS DEVELOPMENT – GUO

Target 7 Public space

11.7.1 The average share of the (total) built-up area of cities that is open space in public use for all

- Consultation with partners
- Working with Urban Planning team
- EGM completed in Nov 2016
- Preparing a unified methodology

PROGRESS MADE IN INDICATORS DEVELOPMENT – GUO

Target 11.a Rural-urban and regional planning

11.a.1 The number of countries that are developing and implementing **national urban policy** that (a) responds to population dynamics, (b) ensures balanced regional and territorial development, (c) prepares for infrastructure and service development, (d) promotes urban land-use efficiency, (e) enhances resilience to climate change, (f) protects public space and (g) develops effective urban governance systems; (h) increases local fiscal space.

- Consultation with partners
- Working with Regional/Metro Planning Unit
- EGM completed in Sept 2016
- Agreeing on a unified methodology

Target 11.c LDCs support – buildings

11.c.1 The proportion of financial support to the less developed countries (LDCs) that is allocated to the construction and retrofitting of sustainable, resilient and resource efficient buildings, utilizing local material

- Partnership with OECD and WB
- EGM completed in Jan 2017
- Preparing a unified methodology



SDG Goal 11



Goal 11 monitoring and reporting presents major challenges that other SDGs do not necessarily confront

Countries will face some problems:

- create a consistent **set of cities** for national level reporting that is representative of their territory, geography and history
- difficulties to report on national (urban) progress in a **systematic manner over time**





SDG Goal 11



Monitoring Goal 11 – A New Challenge

Spatial Indicators

- Geospatial data
- Adequate technology
- Management systems



Spatial disaggregated data provides relevant information for policy-makers... **but** how to decide on:

- Local-level **allocation of resources**
- Monitoring of equitable outcomes across and within cities

Indicators with a spatial component

11.1



Slums and housing

11.1



Transport

11.3



Land Consumption

11.7



Public Space

- New form of **collection**
- New form of **analysis**



SDG Goal 11



Reporting Goal 11 – Additional challenge

- How to aggregate this data at national level?
- How to create a regional balance?
- How to know where are the challenges (small, intermediate cities, coastal, boarder)?
- Which cities are having problems of data collection and why?

Several indicators require to be collected locally:

11.2



Public Transport

11.3



Land Consumption

11.4



Cultural heritage

11.6



Solid waste and
air quality

11.7



Public Space



SDG Goal 11

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES
AND COMMUNITIES



UN-Habitat will support national governments in the definition of a **sample of representative cities** and in the **data aggregation process**



National Sample of Cities

Modelled after the **Global Sample of Cities**, the **National Sample of Cities** can be used to harmonize urban data and indicators using an agreed number of cities that are statistically representative of the country's urban human settlements

CRITERIA

- Number of cities
- Population
- Size of the city
- Geographic location
- City functionality
- Economic and political importance

Global Sample of Cities

Based on 200 cities, it represents 5% of the Universe of 4,231 cities of over 100,000 inhabitants in 2010 and 70% of the world urban population



ADVANTAGES

- Integrated and systematic approach of the city
- Integrate cities of all sizes, functions and types as part of a national system of cities
- Assist in the aggregation of locally produced city indicators
- Platform for a unified methodology for SDGs reporting
- Calculate national averages
- Facilitate a systematic disaggregation of information at national, sub-national and city levels
- Create baseline data and information for selected cities of the national sample
- Establish benchmarks and national targets to enable for comparisons



National Sample of Cities

The **National Sample of Cities** can contribute to the improvement of data availability, accuracy, timely reporting and comparability

A comprehensive **capacity building** programme is needed:

- Work on an operational definition of the 'city' for national aggregation
- Produce **spatial data** that can be comparable
- Develop appropriate **guidelines** and tools needed to the adaptation and use of the National Sample of Cities
- Increased broad **public awareness** in the use of the National Sample of Cities



NEXT STEPS - Work plans for Jan - Oct 2017

	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT
Harmonization of categories for data disaggregation for the global indicators	X								
Review of Tier III possible fast track indicators to be discussed at the 5th IAEG-SDGs meeting.		X							
SG storyline submission and data	X								
2017 UN statistical commission		X							
Regularly update the work plans for Tier III indicators	X								
IAEG-SDG meeting (Spring)		X							
2017 SG report					X				
Regional workshops linked to Goal 11				X	X	X			
Consultation on possible additional indicators, review inputs and finalize a list of proposed additional indicators to present to the 49th session of the Statistical Commission in March 2018			X	X					
Harmonize the categories for data disaggregation and review the indicators based on the data disaggregation categories			X						
Pilots on national sample of cities				X	X	X			
IAEG-SDG meeting (fall)									X



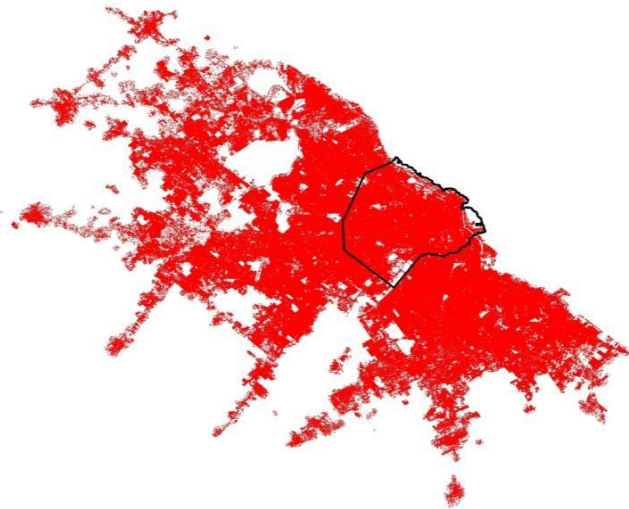
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National Sample of Cities

LIMITATIONS

Buenos Aires



0 15 30 60 km

- The adoption of a **National Sample of Cities** can reduce but not eliminate the lack of consistency and comparability in the use of indicators
- A combination of data sources at different administrative levels could make difficult to homologate information and aggregate values
- In many countries, it is possible to find a mismatch between city boundaries and urban data associated to municipalities, metropolises or urban agglomerations.