

# Workshop on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs – 2030) for ULBs in Uttar Pradesh

**11** SUSTAINABLE CITIES  
AND COMMUNITIES



## SDG 11: Global and National Indicator Frameworks

*5 February 2020  
Lucknow, India*



# Sustainable Development Agenda 2030



Global Urban Frameworks



17 Goals, 169 Targets, 240 Indicators



Global - 10 Targets, 15 Indicators



National - 10 Targets, 16 Indicators

“Leave No One Behind”





# SDG 11: targets and indicators

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

## 10 Targets

- |         |   |
|---------|---|
| Output  | 11.1 Housing and Slums                        |
|         | 11.2 Sustainable Transport                    |
|         | 11.3 Participatory Planning                   |
|         | 11.4 Cultural Heritage                        |
|         | 11.5 Disaster Reduction                       |
|         | 11.6 Air Quality and Waste Management         |
|         | 11.7 Public spaces                            |
| Process | 11.a Rural-urban and regional planning        |
|         | 11.b Mitigation of Climate Change, Resilience |
|         | 11.c LDCs support – buildings                 |

## 15 Indicators

11 Indicators

4 Indicators

**7 indicators are to be collected at local city level, using spatial data methods (11.2.1; 11.3.1; 11.3.2; 11.4.1; 11.6.1; 11.6.2; 11.7.1)**



## Tier Classification Criteria/Definitions:

**Tier I:** Indicator is **conceptually clear**, has an internationally established methodology and standards are available, and data are regularly produced by countries

**Tier II:** Indicator is **conceptually clear**, has an **internationally established methodology** and standards are available, but data are **NOT** regularly produced by countries.

**Tier III:** **NO** internationally established methodology or standards are yet available for the indicator, but methodology/standards are being (or will be) developed or tested.

# Tier Classification SDG 11 indicators – as of Dec 2019

## Tier I: 2 indicators



11.1.1



11.6.2

## Tier II: 11 indicators



11.2.1



11.3.1



11.3.2



11.4.1



11.5.1



11.5.2



11.6.1



11.7.1

11.7.2

11.b.1 11.b.2

## Tier III: 2 indicators:



11.a.1



11.c.1



# Goal 11 Targets and Indicators: Global vs. National Indicator Frameworks

Target	UN Global Indicators	National Indicator Framework (NIF)
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]	11.1.1: Percentage of Slums/Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) households covered through formal/affordable housing.  11.1.2: Percentage of Slum Area Covered with basic Services  11.1.3: Proportion of Urban Population Living in Slums, informal Settlements or 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. [Tier II]	11.2.1: Proportion of cities with efficient urban mobility and public transport
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 [Tier II]  11.3.2 Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically [Tier II]	11.3.1: Proportion of cities with integrated development plans.  11.3.2: Share of Mixed Land Use Area in overall city land use  11.3.3: Net Density
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). [Tier II]	11.4.1: Restoration and Reuse of Historic Buildings
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 directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population [Tier II]  11.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global GDP, damage to critical infrastructure and number of disruptions to basic services, attributed to disasters [Tier II]	11.5.1: Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population



# Goal 11 Targets and Indicators: Global vs. National Indicator Frameworks

Target	UN Global Indicators	National Indicator Framework (NIF)
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	<p>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]</p> <p>11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted). [Tier I]</p>	<p>11.6.1: Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities</p> <p>11.6.2: Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)</p> <p>11.6.3: Number of days the levels of fine particulate matter (PM 2.5 and PM 10) above mean level</p>
11.7: By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities	<p>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 II]</p> <p>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 II]</p>	<p>11.7.1: Per Capita Availability of Green Spaces</p>
11.a: Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning	<p>11.a.1 Proportion of population living in cities that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs, by size of city [Tier III]</p>	<p>11.a.1: Proportion of population living in cities that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs, by size of city</p>
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	<p>11.b.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030. [Tier II]</p> <p>11.b.2 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies [Tier II]</p>	<p>11.b.1: Whether the country has adopted and implemented national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030.</p> <p>11.b.2: Proportion of State and local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies</p>
11.c: Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials.	<p>11. c.1 Proportion of financial support to the least developed countries that is allocated to the construction and retrofitting of sustainable, resilient and resource-efficient buildings utilizing local materials. [Tier III]</p>	



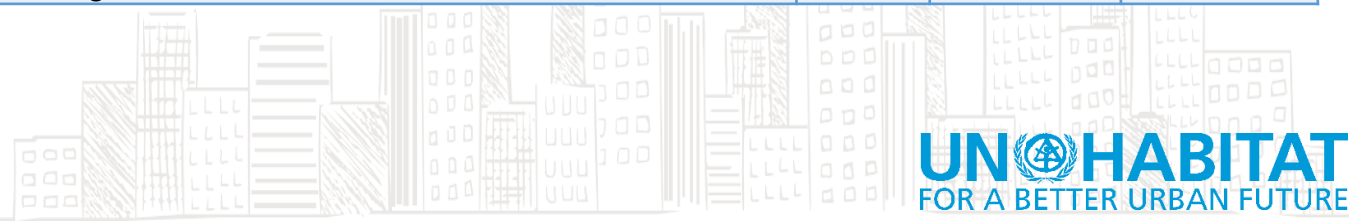
# SDG 11: Global Indicators

11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing	<b>Tier I</b>	UN-Habitat	UNEP
11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	<b>Tier II</b>	UN-Habitat	UNEP, UNECE
11.3.1 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate	<b>Tier II</b>	UN-Habitat	UNEP
11.3.2 Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically	<b>Tier II</b>	UN-Habitat	
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)	<b>Tier II</b>	UNESCO	IUCN
11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	<b>Tier II</b>	UNDRR	UN-Habitat, UNEP
11.5.2 Direct economic loss in relation to global GDP, damage to critical infrastructure and number of disruptions to basic services, attributed to disasters	<b>Tier II</b>	UNDRR	UNEP
11.6.1 Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities	<b>Tier II</b>	UN-Habitat, UNSD	UNEP
11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)	<b>Tier I</b>	WHO	UN-Habitat, UNEP



# SDG 11: Global Indicators

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	<b>Tier II</b>	UN-Habitat	
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	<b>Tier II</b>	UNODC	UN Women, UN-Habitat
11.a.1 Proportion of population living in cities that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs	<b>Tier III</b>	UN-Habitat	UNFPA
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	<b>Tier II</b>	UNDRR	UN-Habitat, UNEP
11.b.2 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	<b>Tier II</b>	UNDRR	UNEP, UN-Habitat
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	<b>Tier III</b>	UN-Habitat	





# SDG 11: National Indicator Framework by MoSPI

## Data collection and monitoring activities on SDG 11 and/or urban related SDGs

11.1	11.2	11.3	11.4	11.5
11.1.1 : Percentage of slums/Economically Weaker Section (EWS) households covered through formal/affordable housing.	11.2.1 : Proportion of cities with efficient urban mobility and public transport	11.3.1 : Proportion of cities with integrated development plans.	11.4.1 : Restoration and Reuse of Historic Buildings	11.5.1 : Number of deaths attributed to Extreme Climate change per 100,000 population
11.1.2 : Percentage of Slum Area Covered with basic Services		11.3.2 : Share of Mixed Land Use Area in overall city land use		
11.1.3 : Proportion of Urban Population Living in Slums, informal Settlements or Inadequate Housing.		11.3.3 : Net Density		

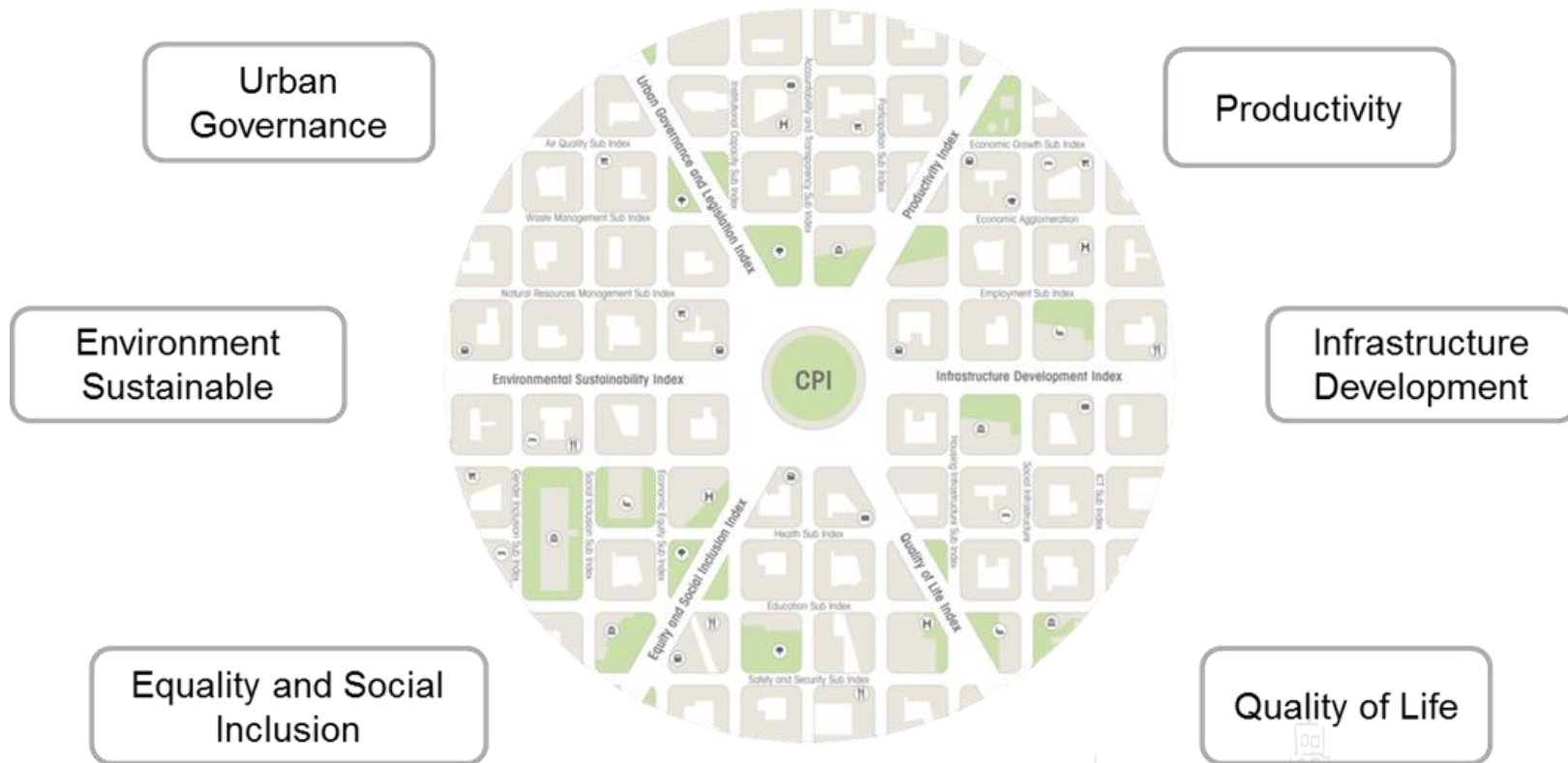
11.6	11.7	11.a.1	11.b
11.6.1 : Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities	11.7.1 : Per Capita Availability of Green Spaces	11.a.1 : Proportion of population living in cities that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs, by size of city	11.b.1 : Whether the country has adopted and implemented national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2031
11.6.2 : Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)			11.b.2 : Proportion of State and local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies
11.6.3 : Number of days the levels of fine particulate matter (PM 2.5 and PM 10) above mean level			



# Conceptualizing prosperity...

... Ease of Living Index

## Wheel of Urban Prosperity



- Tool to measure the sustainability of cities.
- Prosperous cities offer a profusion of public goods, allowing for equitable access to 'commons' and the development of sustainable policies providing opportunities for all.



# Tool to measure sustainable urban development

## ... CPI Framework for SDG Monitoring

Making decisions with the benefit of international validated data and indices.



- 11.1 Adequate, safe and affordable housing
- 11.2 Accessible and sustainable transport systems for all
- 11.3 Inclusive and sustainable urbanization
- 11.4 Safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage
- 11.5 Reduce the number of people affected by disasters
- 11.6 Reduce the environmental impact of cities
- 11.7 Provide universal access to safe public spaces
- 11.a Support links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas
- 11.b Increase integrated policies and plans towards mitigation and adaptation to climate change
- 11.c Building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials

- PRODUCTIVITY**
- 1. Economic Strength
- 3. Employment
- INFRASTRUCTURE**
- 4. Housing Infrastructure
- 5. Social Infrastructure
- 6. ICT
- 7. Urban Mobility
- 8. Street Connectivity
- QUALITY OF LIFE**
- 9. Health
- 10. Education
- 11. Safety and Security
- 12. Public Space
- EQUITY AND SOCIAL INCLUSION**
- 13. Economic Equity
- 14. Social Inclusion
- 15. Gender Inclusion
- ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY**
- 17. Air Quality
- 18. Waste Management
- 19. Water and Energy
- GOVERNANCE AND LEGISLATION**
- 20. Participation and Accountability
- 21. Municipal Finance and Institutional Capacity
- 22. Governance of Urbanization





# SDG 11+ related Urban indicator under SDGs

... related Urban Indicators under SDGs and Targets



	1 NO POVERTY	2 ZERO HUNGER	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING	4 QUALITY EDUCATION	5 GENDER EQUALITY	6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY	8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE	10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	13 CLIMATE ACTION	14 LIFE BELOW WATER	15 LIFE ON LAND	16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS
	1.1	2.1	3.1	4.1	5.1	6.1	7.1	8.1	9.1	10.1	11.1	12.1			15.1	16.1	17.1
	1.2	2.2	3.2	4.2	5.2	6.2	7.2	8.2	9.2	10.2	11.2		13.2		15.2	16.2	
	1.3	2.3	3.3	4.3	5.3	6.3	7.3	8.3	9.3	10.3	11.3		13.3		15.3	16.3	17.3
	1.4	2.4	3.5	4.4	5.4	6.4		8.4	9.4	10.4	11.4	12.4			15.4	16.4	17.4
	1.5	2.5		4.5	5.5	6.5		8.5	9.5		11.5	12.5			15.5	16.5	
			3.6		5.6	6.6		8.6			11.6	12.6				16.6	17.6
			3.7	4.7				8.7		10.7	11.7	12.7			15.7	16.7	
			3.8					8.8				12.8			15.8		
			3.9					8.9							15.9		
								8.10								16.10	
	1.A	2.A	3.A	4.A	5.A										15.A	16.A	
	1.B	2.B	3.B	4.B	5.B	6.B	7.B		9.B			12.B					17.13
		2.C	3.C	4.C	5.C			8.B	9.C			12.C					17.14
			3.D														17.17
																	17.18
																	17.19

- 80 % of all SDGs indicators:**
- have a local or urban component
  - can be measured at the local level
  - have a direct connection to urban policies
  - have a clear impact on cities and human settlements

\* SDG targets are designed to be integrated, indivisible and to balance the social, economic and environmental dimensions of sustainable development. Governments have the primary responsibility for follow-up and review, at the sub-national and national levels, in relation to the progress made in implementing the Goals and targets.



# Challenges

- **Defining what a city or urban area or human settlements is?**
- How to deal with countries with many cities/urban centers?
- How to manage spatial data needs ?
- Different reporting levels
- Coordination/Partnership mechanisms

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





# Challenges

- Limited data – especially for new indicators (including poor data sharing mechanisms among ministries/ agencies)
- Acceptability of non-conventional data into mainstream data structures
- Data disaggregation limitations
  - Difficult levels of disaggregation e.g.s gender, age, socio-economic status, location – which are beyond level of most data collection efforts
  - High costs for local level data collection





**Thank You**