

SDG 11: Overview and Key Indicators

Population and Development Branch
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Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable



- 11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums
- 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
- 11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries
- 11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage

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- 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
- 11.6 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
- 11.7 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

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- **11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning**
- 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.c Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials

SDG 11: Target 11.a: Indicator 11.a.1

Indicator options, Definitions, Metadata, Work Plan and Challenges



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

- “Means of implementation” target, i.e. a way to deliver other targets and the goal(s) as a whole
- Target specifies achieving this through **strengthening national/regional planning**

Why target and measure urban/peri-urban/rural links?



- Strong links between urban, peri-urban and rural are vital **means** for ensuring, e.g.:
 - Access to services and mobility of goods, resources and people across geography
 - The functioning of both rural and urban economies
 - Greater equality across geography
 - Countries' readiness for major social, environmental and economic transitions associated with urbanization
- ICPD Beyond 2014: strong rural urban linkages are vital, for instance, to ensure a responsive and accessible health system, including health working rotation, good transport to access specialized services
- Integrated national and regional planning is a major pillar of the Habitat III outcome on the New Urban Agenda – including a means for horizontal integration called for across the 2030 Agenda

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 indicator
- Population-based: expressed as a proportion of the overall urban population, and then as a proportion of the urban population in specific city class sizes

- Cities are not the implementers of national/regional urban development policies.
- National/regional urban policies by necessity incorporate rural populations, especially to address the interaction between urban and rural residents/areas; “proportion of population living in cities” excludes many intended beneficiaries and explicitly minimizes the importance of linkages between settlement types referenced in the Target.

UN-Habitat / UNFPA recommendation: This indicator is unmeasurable as constructed and needs to be significantly revised or replaced.

Number of countries that have a National Urban Policy or Regional Development Plans that

- a) Responds to population dynamics
- b) Ensures integrated regional and territorial development
- c) Increases local fiscal space

Alternative 11.a.1: Definitions



- a) Responds to population dynamics
 - i. The use of data on population composition, trends and projections in setting development targets
 - ii. Population composition includes size, geographic distribution and density, household size and composition, mobility and migration, age and sex distribution and disaggregation as specified in SDG target 17.18.
 - iii. Trends are changes in composition from a prior point in time; projections are expected changes (as relevant and technically feasible) through at least 2030.
 - iv. Key questions:
 - i. Are quality/timely data on composition/trends/projections available?
 - ii. Have they been used in the development/implementation/monitoring of NUP/RDP goals and targets?

a) Ensures balanced territorial development

- i. The promotion of a spatially coherent territory that includes a integrated system of human settlements including cities and towns and including urban corridors;
- ii. Plans that address social, economic, environmental and spatial disparities particularly considering the urban-rural continuum.

b) Increases local fiscal space

- i. The sum of financial resources available for improved delivery of basic social and economic services at the local level as a result of the budget and related decisions by governments at all levels without any prejudice to the sustainability of a government's financial position (International Monetary Fund, Finance and Development, Vol. 42/2, Back to Basics – Fiscal Space: What is it and How to Get it?, Peter Heller).

To measure: “Having” or “Implementing”



- Emphasis of this proposal is on “having” a policy
- Yet the best plans may go unimplemented
 - Is there a budget, and is it being spent?
 - Are there targets and a monitoring framework?
 - What are the national/subnational dynamics of implementation?
- Very challenging to measure having and implementing in one indicator
- Proposal: Focus first 5 year segment on “having”; revisit in 2020 to review a shift to measuring implementation.

- Expert consultation on September 15, with resulting revisions over the next several weeks, focusing especially on definitions
- Consultation through regional capacity building workshops
- Presentation of alternative indicator, November IAEG meeting
- Pending acceptance of the alternative indicator:
 - Continued methodological development
 - Development of compendium of relevant policies
 - Establishment of policy review processes, led by governments and including multiple kinds of expertise and stakeholder engagement – also linked to other SDG policy reviews

- What are your perspectives on replacing the current IAEG indicator proposal with an indicator on National Urban Policies?
- How do the issues and objectives relating to Target 11.a in your country fit with the components of the proposed alternative indicator?
- How will the process of assessing plans and reporting on this indicator work in your country?