Experiences for monitoring urban SDGs 11: what have we learnt since 2015

Webinar on “Measurement Methods for SDG 11 and the New Urban Agenda in the OIC Countries”
31 May 2021
In addition to many other global agendas, the New urban Agenda and SDGs especially Goal 11 covers many aspects/targets for achieving urban sustainable development at local, national and global levels.
SDG 11, 10 Targets:
Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.

- Housing and slums
- Suitable transport
- Participatory planning
- Cultural heritage
- Disaster and risk reduction
- Air quality and waste management
- Public spaces
- Rural-urban and regional planning
- Mitigation of climate change and resilience
- LDCs support - Buildings
Many SDG indicators have direct connections and impacts to cities

Almost all the 244 available SDG indicators have a direct connection to urban policies and a clear impact on cities and human settlements; and about one third of indicators are being measured at the local level.
SDG Goal 11: Arab regional perspective

- **Urbanization:**
  - + Urban population over time
  - ✓ High *youth proportion* of total Pop
  - ✓ High youth unemployment
  - ✓ Low proportion of employment in agriculture
  - ✓ Water shortages, Natural disasters, air pollution

- **Wars and armed conflict:**
  - - Statistical production
  - ✓ + Man made disaster, + refugees, destruction (-heritage)
Goal 11 indicators: Measurement issues

- Data availability: Indicators by Tier & disaggregation by sex, age, disability and locality;
- Lack of resources: financial & human resources;
- Priority indicators by sub-region or country;
- Data sources at national level (National Statistical System) (MDGs vs SDGs);
- International intervention and coordination.
Opportunities and Regional initiatives

Data issues: Enhance statistical coordination and harmonization at the national and regional level and use of:

- Traditional (census, surveys)
- Modern (Registers, Geospatial information, Big data, etc.)
- The role of Urban Observatories in data issues.
- Inter-agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators
- Technical Advisory Group on Demographic and Social Statistics (NSOs, ESCWA and regional organizations- a List of indicators)
- Task Force SDGs vs. ICPD: ASRO –LAS -ESCWA , regional orgs and MCs
Technology and smart systems help to save costs for monitoring

- About **half of SDG 11 indicators require new forms of data**, which can be easily collected using modern technologies and methods, including spatial data, crowd sourcing and community collected data.

- **7 of the 15 Goal 11 indicators require to be collected at local city level through non-routine methods/ mechanisms** (e.g. from spatial analysis, civil society led initiatives, e.t.c)
Opportunities and Regional Initiatives

➢ **Statistical Capacity Development:**
  - A project (HABITAT, ESCWA): Enhancing the capacity of MCs to monitor and report SDGs (Goal 11 Indicators) -2017- 2020;
  - Regional workshops: (ESCWA – Habitat) on human settlement indicators for Arab states, Kuwait, May 2017, July- 2018, Cairo. Riyadh, Manama, Cairo 2019, Beirut 2020;
  - Advisory missions: Pilot countries: Bahrain, KSA and Tunisia
  - Technical materials:
    - ESCWA website: https://www.unescwa.org/ehandbook-sdg-framework-metadata

➢ **On going**- Project (Habitat and ESCWA): selected cities, NUA reporting
Data flow from national to regional to global level

(Countries have different data flow scenarios)

(Data and Metadata)

(International Agencies)

(When estimated and modeled data are used, agencies need to consult and get agreement by national statistical authorities.)

(UNSD Global SDG Indicator Database)
Thank you

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