SESRIC – UN-HABITAT Webinar on
Measurement Methods for SDG 11 and the New Urban Agenda in the OIC Countries

Introduction to SDG 11 and New Urban Agenda Monitoring Frameworks

31st May 2021

Donatien Beguy
Data and Analytics Unit
Knowledge and Innovation Branch
UN-HABITAT

Outline

Part 1: The SDG and NUA Monitoring Frameworks
- The SDGs monitoring framework
- SDG 11 overview
- SDG 11 indicators
- Linkages between SDG 11 and other SDGs
- Overview of the New Urban Agenda

Part 2: Overview of Measurement Methods for Select SDG 11 Indicators

Overview of SDG 11

2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

SDGs offer a 'supremely ambitious and transformational vision' for our common future till 2030.
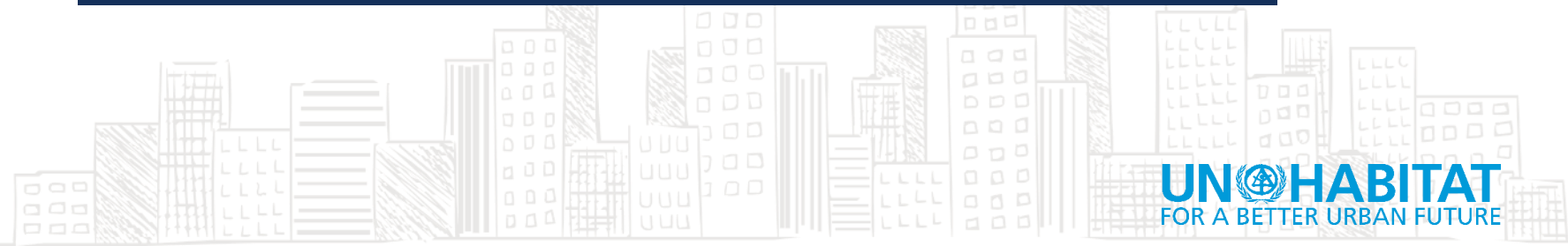
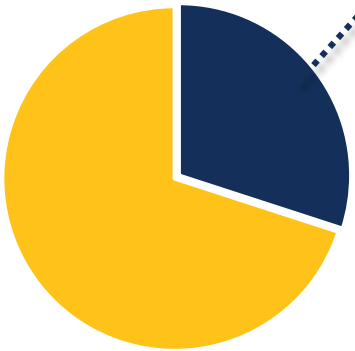**1 Agenda**

5 Main areas

17 Goals

169 Targets

240 Indicators

People   Prosperity   Planet   Peace   Partnership

UN@HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

SDG Indicators with Urban Component

240 Indicators are part of the Global Monitoring Framework adopted by the Statistical Commission

Around 1/3 of them can be measured at the local level

Direct connection to urban policies and clear impact on cities and human settlements

Around 80 indicators have an urban component

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

The Urban Goal, SDG 11 aims to: **"Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable "**
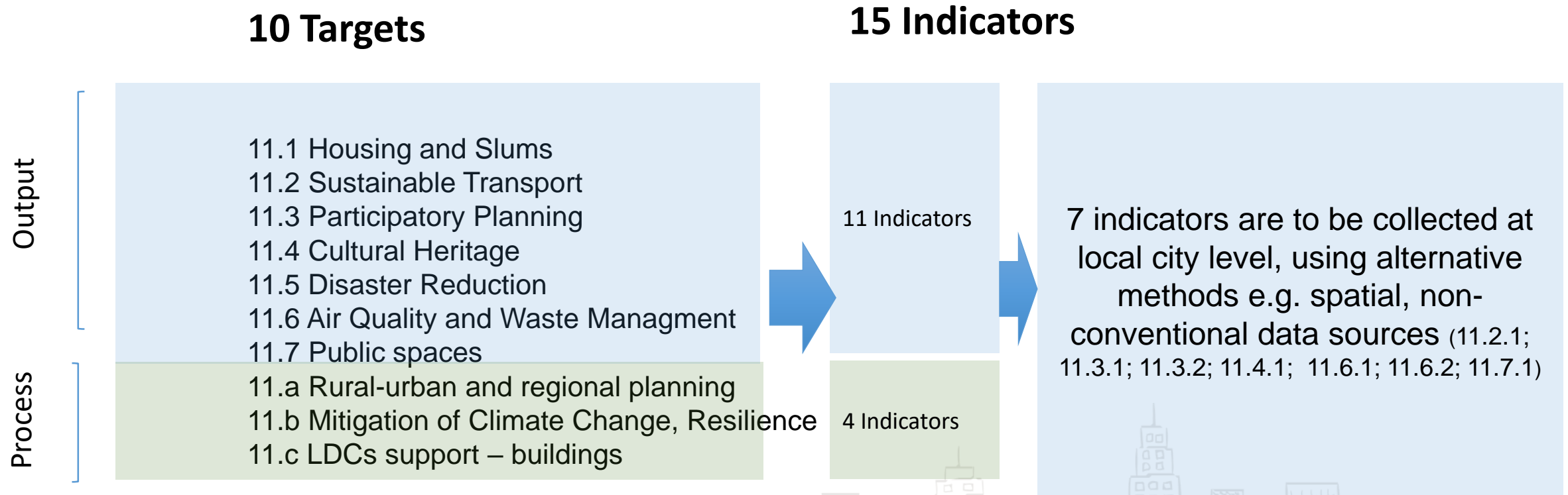
UN@HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

Cities and Sustainable Development

Goal 11, the **stand-alone goal** on cities and human settlements affirms their importance for attainment of sustainable development

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

Make cities and Human Settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Recognition that cities are a string that connects all other goals

Success in achieving the targets under SDG 11 sets stage for achieving targets in many other SDG goals.

Acknowledges importance of implementation at local levels and the role of local governments

UN@HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

Overview of SDG 11

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

10 Targets

15 Indicators

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 Managment
11.7 Public spaces

Process

11.a Rural-urban and regional planning
11.b Mitigation of Climate Change, Resilience
11.c LDCs support – buildings

11 Indicators

4 Indicators

7 indicators are to be collected at local city level, using alternative methods e.g. spatial, non-conventional data sources (11.2.1; 11.3.1; 11.3.2; 11.4.1; 11.6.1; 11.6.2; 11.7.1)

Other indicators: SDG 1 (1.4.1 - basic services; 1.4.2 – secure tenure rights) and SDG 6 (6.3.1 – wastewater treatment)

UN@HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

Urban indicators in SDG Goal 11 and 6 and 1

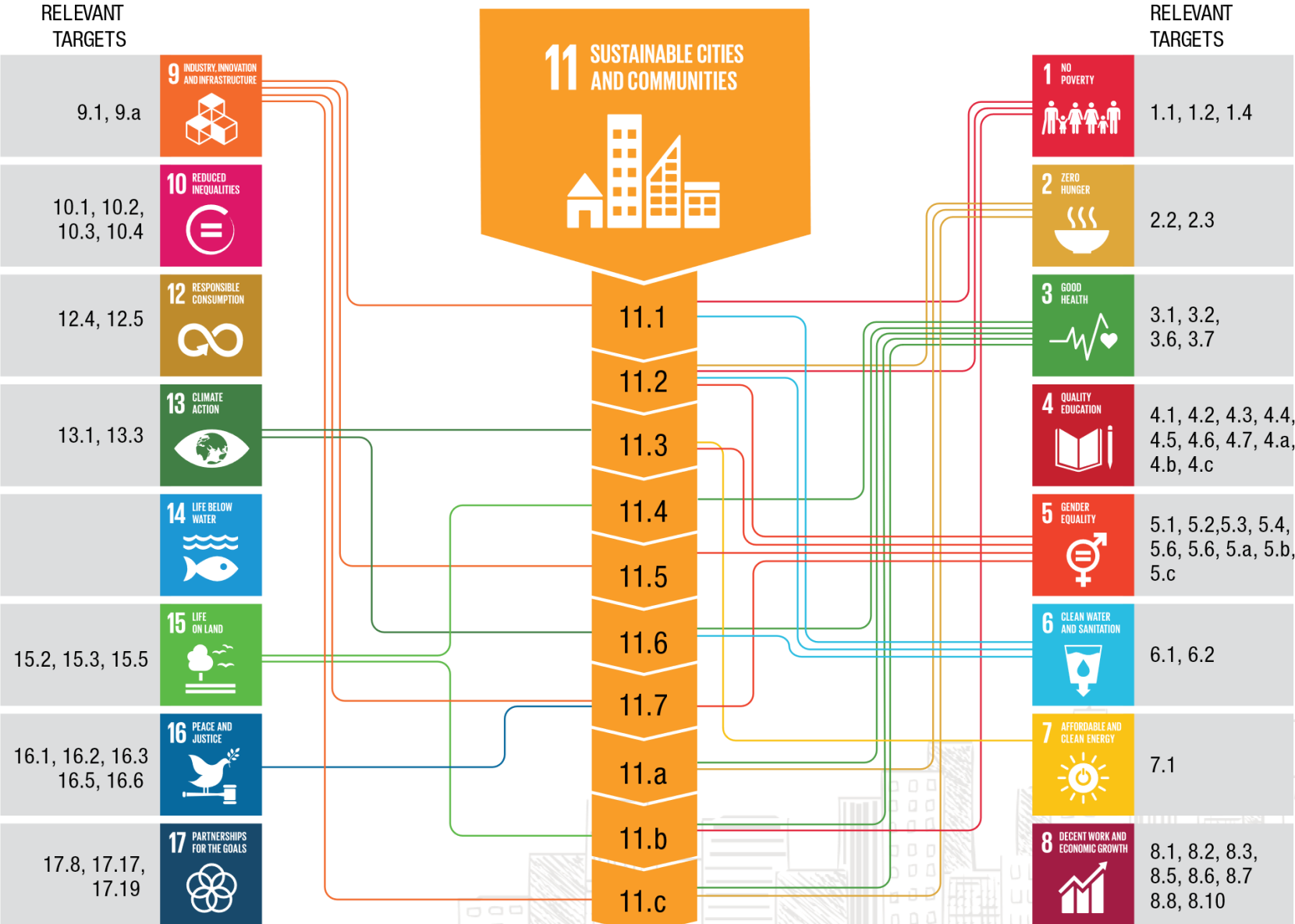| Target	Indicator	Tier (Custodian Agency)
11.1	11.1.1: Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing	Tier I (UN-Habitat)
11.2	11.2.1: Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	Tier II (UN-Habitat)
11.3	11.3.1: Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate	Tier II (UN-Habitat)
	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 (UN-Habitat)
11.4	11.4.1: Total per capita expenditure on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by source of funding (public, private), type of heritage (cultural, natural) and level of government (national, regional, and local/municipal)	Tier II (UNESCO)
11.5	11.5.1: Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disaster per 100,000 population	Tier I (UNDRR)
	11.5.2: Direct economic loss in relation loss to global GDP, damage to critical infrastructure and number if disruption to basic services, attributed to disasters.	Tier II (UNDRR)
11.6	11.6.1: Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed in controlled facilities out of total municipal waste generated, by cities	Tier II (UN-Habitat)
	11.6.2: Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM 2.5 and PM10) in cities	Tier I (WHO)

Urban indicators in SDG Goal 11, 1 and 6

Target	Indicator	Tier (Custodian Agency)
11.7	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 (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.	Tier II (UNODC)
11.a	11.a.1: Number of countries that have a National Urban Policy or Regional Development Plans that (a) respond to population dynamics, (b) ensure balanced territorial development, and (c) increase local fiscal space.	Tier II (UN-Habitat)
11.b	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.	Tier II (UNDRR)
	11.b.2: Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030	Tier II (UNDRR)
1.4	1.4.1: Proportion of population living on households with access to basic services	Tier I (UN-Habitat)
	1.4.2: Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation, and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure	Tier II (UN-Habitat, World Bank)
6.3	6.3.1: Proportion of wastewater safely treated	Tier II (WHO)

UN@HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

Interlinkages between SDG 11 and other SDGs

Overview of the New Urban Agenda

The New Urban Agenda

Adopted in **October 2016 in Quito, Ecuador**

Focuses on **interventions** required to ensure that cities and human settlements are **planned, developed and managed in sustainable ways** in supporting the implementation of the 2030 Agenda

First internationally agreed document detailing implementation of the urban dimension of the SDGs

The New Urban Agenda

- Extension of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (complements SDGs processes)

- **Builds on SDG 11,** but addresses a wider range of urbanization and human settlements issues

- Enables implementation of SDG 11 in a more expansive and integrated way
  - by addressing essential strategic spatial and governance frameworks
  - National urban policies, legislation, spatial planning and local finance frameworks.

- **Provides spatial framework for the delivery of SDGs** within urban areas by **focusing on local level implementation.**

- **Places emphasis on the need to develop capacity of local authorities** and other local actors for NUA and SDG implementation at the urban local level.

IMPLEMENTING THE NEW URBAN AGENDA

UN@HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

Pillars of the New Urban Agenda & Linkages to SDG 11

1. National Urban Policies (NUPs) **SDG 11a, 11b**

- Land Governance;
- Ministerial Coordination;
- The Attribution of the functions to Subnational (Regional or Provincial) and Local Governments;
- The General Financial Framework for Subnational or Local Governments

2. Rules and Regulations **SDG 1.4, 11.7**

- Land legislation;
- Allocation of public space (streets and parks);
- Plotting of the buildable space;
- Acquisition of Public Space (Expropriation vs Land Readjustment)

3. Urban Planning and Design **SDG 11.3, 11.7**

The physical layout of the buildable plots, public space, and their relationship

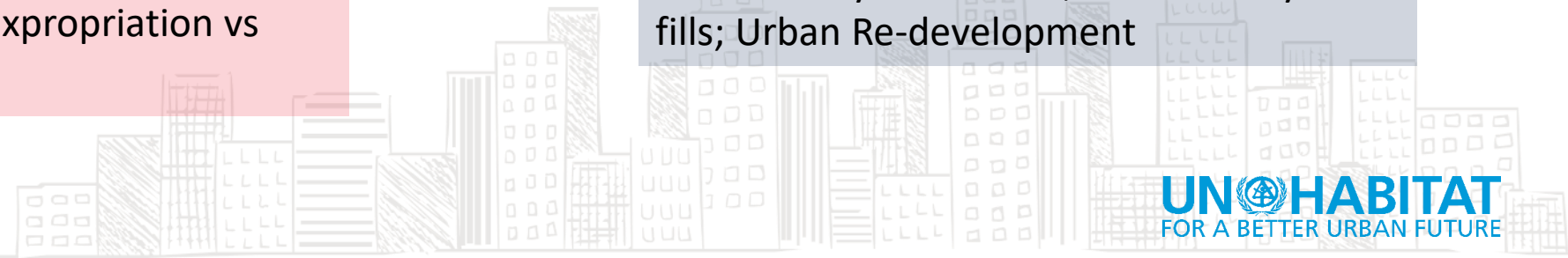**4. Financing Urbanization** **SDG 1.4, 11.2, 11.7**

Core Urbanization Functions; Basic Urban Services; Complementary Services
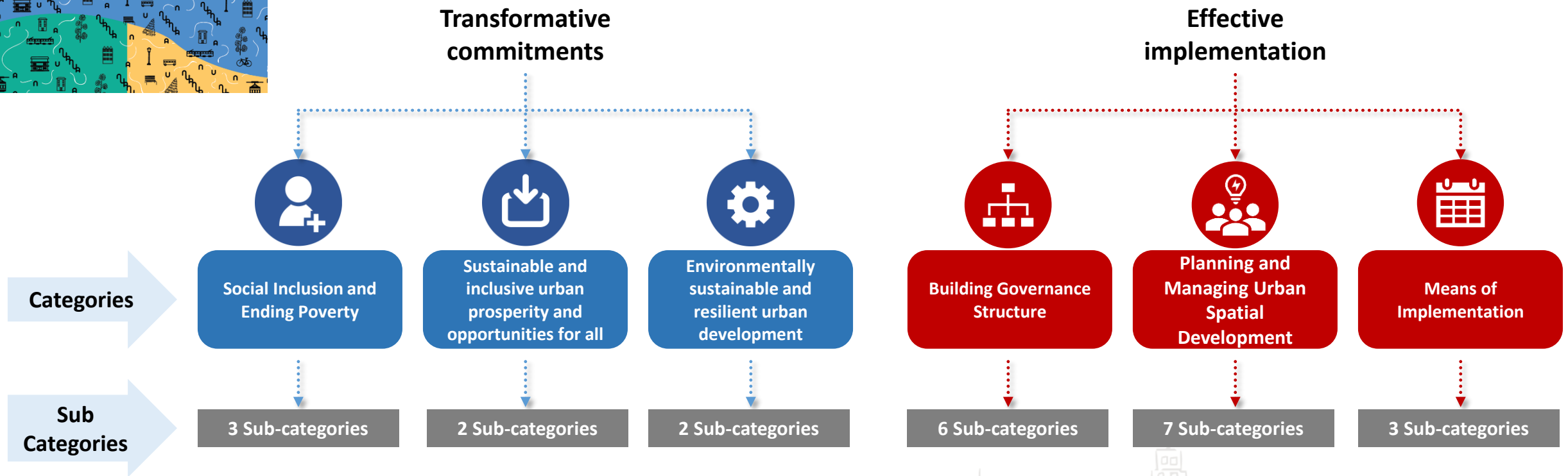
5. Local Implementation **SDG 11.3**

Planned City Extensions; Planned City In-fills; Urban Re-development

UN@HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

The New Urban Agenda monitoring framework

New Urban Agenda Monitoring Framework

Transformative commitments

Effective implementation

Categories

Social Inclusion and Ending Poverty	Sustainable and inclusive urban prosperity and opportunities for all	Environmentally sustainable and resilient urban development	Building Governance Structure	Planning and Managing Urban Spatial Development	Means of Implementation

Sub Categories

3 Sub-categories	2 Sub-categories	2 Sub-categories	6 Sub-categories	7 Sub-categories	3 Sub-categories

- NUA draws on many global frameworks such as SDGs
- Total of 77 indicators in the current version combines quantitative and qualitative measures

UN@HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

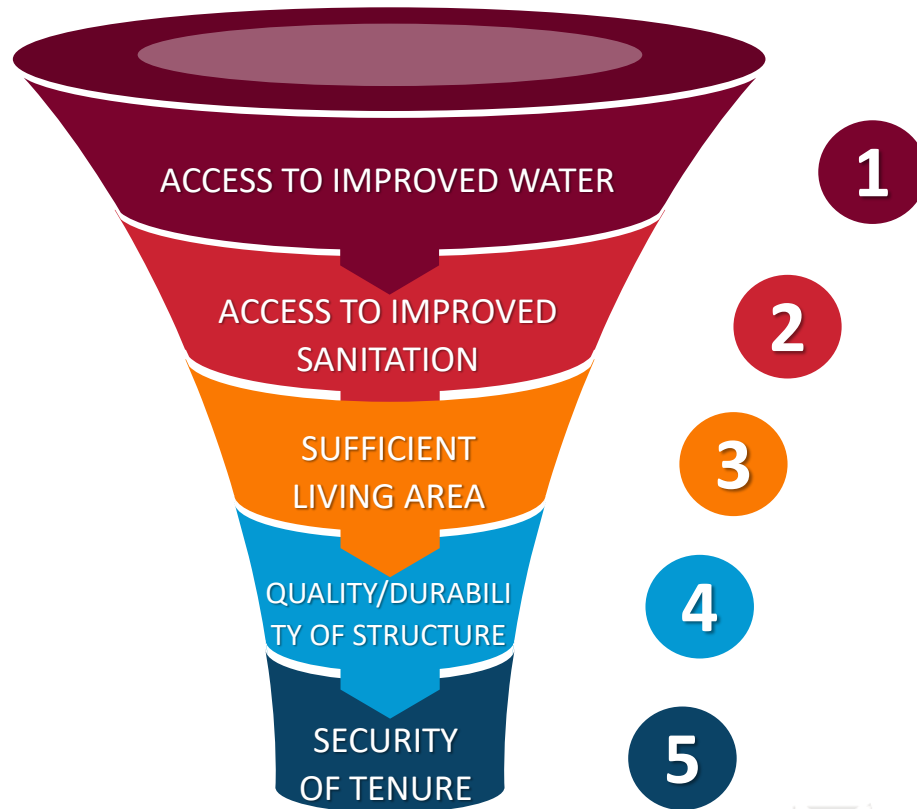Part 2: Overview of Measurement Methods for Select SDG 11 Indicators

Indicator 11.1.1: Adequate housing and slum upgrading

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

Component 1: Slums and Informal Settlements

Indicator considers deprivations in:

- ACCESS TO IMPROVED WATER — **1**
- ACCESS TO IMPROVED SANITATION — **2**
- SUFFICIENT LIVING AREA — **3**
- QUALITY/DURABILITY OF STRUCTURE — **4**
- SECURITY OF TENURE — **5**

Considerations for single and multiple deprivations

One deprivation	• Lack 1 component
Two deprivation	• Lack 2 components
Three deprivation	• Lack 3 components
Four deprivation	• Lack 4 components
Five deprivation	• Lack all components

Data sources: Censuses and surveys

UN@HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

Component 1: Slums and Informal Settlements

Example of deprivation level computation

Housing conditions	Percentage of households by number of housing deprivation
Lack sanitation only	1.3%
Lack water only	3.0%
Lack durable housing only	7.8%
Lack Living area only	9.3%
Lack water and sanitation	.2%
Lack water and living area	.9%
Lack water and Durable housing	1.5%
Lack sanitation and living area	.4%
Lack sanitation and durable housing	1.0%
Lack living area and durable housing	2.7%
Lack water and sanitation and living area	.1%
Lack water and sanitation and durable housing	2.0%
Lack water and living area and durable housing	.9%
Lack sanitation and living area and durable housing	.5%
Lack water and sanitation and living area and durable housing	.2%
Non-slum household	68.3%
Total	100.0%

Housing conditions	Percentage of households by number of housing deprivation
One shelter deprivation	21.4%
Two shelter deprivations	6.7%
Three shelter deprivations	3.5%
Four shelter deprivations	.2%
Non-slum household	68.3%
Total	100.0%
Slum households	31.7%

UN@HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

Component 1: Inadequate housing

Housing adequacy is measured by the affordability criterion only

	Slums	Informal settlements	Inadequate housing
Access to water	✓	✓	✓
Access to sanitation	✓	✓	✓
Sufficient living area, overcrowding	✓		✓
Structural quality, durability and location	✓	✓	✓
Security of tenure	✓	✓	✓
Affordability			✓
Accessibility			✓
Cultural adequacy			✓

Affordability is the most relevant and easier to measure

A housing is considered **affordable** if the household's expenditure on housing alone does not exceed 30% of the total monthly income of the household

Housing affordability = Suitable means of measuring inadequate housing in a more encompassing manner

Percentage of households living in inadequate housing

$$= \left[\frac{\text{Number of HHDs spending more than 30\% of income on } housing}{\text{Total } HHDs} \right] \textbf{(in \%)}$$

UN@HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

From HH to Settlements: Integrating EO & GI in deprivation mapping

No one fits it model – Incremental & context specific approach involving community validation
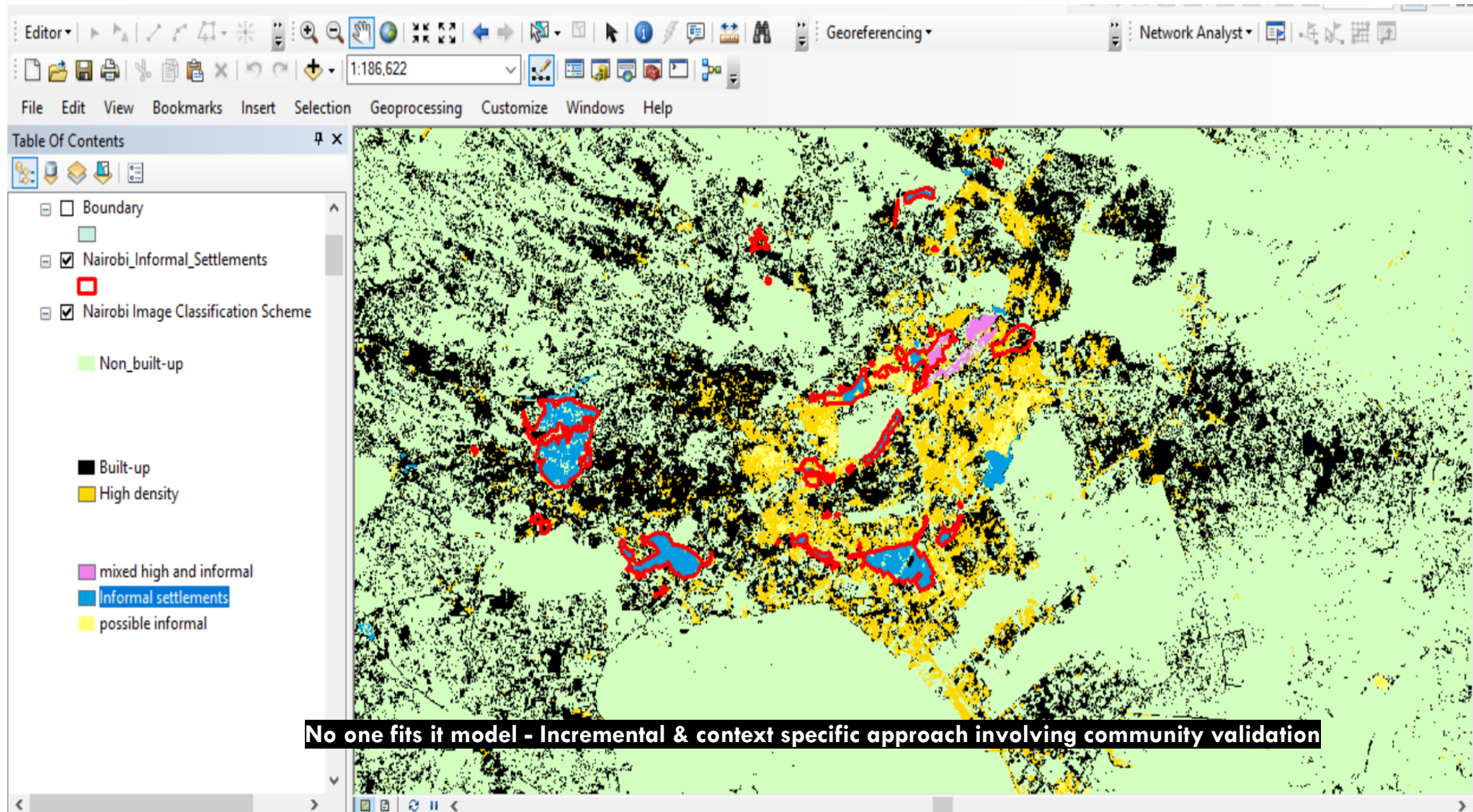
Indicator 11.3.2: Civic Participation in Urban Planning and Management

Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically

Use of scorecards for evaluation

- A questionnaire with 4-point Likert scale (Strongly Disagree, Disagree, Agree, and Strongly Agree) to measure and test the level of participation in urban governance and management using the following criteria:

Questions	Strongly Disagree (1)	Disagree (2)	Agree (3)	Strongly Agree (4)
Are there structures for civil society participation in urban planning, including design and agreements that are direct, regular and democratic?				
Are there structures for civil society participation in urban budget decision making that are direct, regular and democratic?				
Are there structures for civil society evaluation and feedback on the performance of urban management, which are direct, regular and democratic?				
Do the structures promote the participation of women, young men and women, and/or other marginalized groups?				

The evaluators will score each of the questions on the Likert Scale, categorized as:

1. **Strongly Disagree,**
2. **Disagree,**
3. **Agree,**
4. **Strongly Agree**

UN@HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

Methodology

- A number of cities are selected
  - For each city, the evaluators will score each of the questions on the Likert scale

E.G Urban Planning

	Evaluator (1)	Evaluator (2)	Evaluator (3)	Evaluator (4)	Evaluator (5)	Average respondent score
1. a) Are there structures for civil society participation in urban planning, including design and agreements, that are direct?	X1	X2	X3	X4	X5	Qx 2=(X1+…+X5)/5
1. b) Are there structures for civil society participation in urban planning, including design and agreements, that are regular?	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	QY2 =(Y1+…+Y5)/5
1. c) Are there structures for civil society participation in urban planning, including design and agreements that are democratic?	Z1	Z2	Z3	Z4	Z5	QZ2 =(Z1+…+Z5)/5

Overall average score: B1
Process is repeated for each component in each city (4 scores obtained then average score for each city)

UN⊕HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE
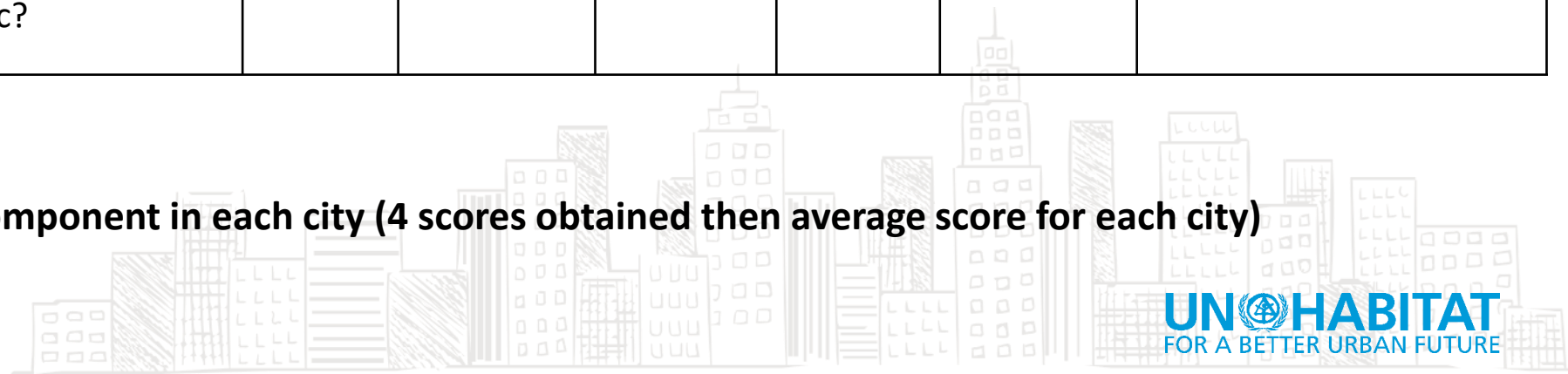
Methodology

Aggregating values per city

From the calculated scores for the 4 questions, the overall value of the assessment will be derived as follows:

$$B = \frac{B1 + B2 + B3 + B4}{4}$$

Where

B1, B2, B3 and B4 are the average scores for each question/component

Aggregating city values to national score

If we have N cities selected for the evaluation in a given country, and n is the number of cities with scores that are higher than the mid-point, the value of the indicator will be calculated as:

$$\text{Value of Indicator} = \frac{n}{N} \text{ (in \%)}$$

Where

n = number of cities with scores higher than the mid-point
N = Total number of cities selected for the evaluation in the country

UN@HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE
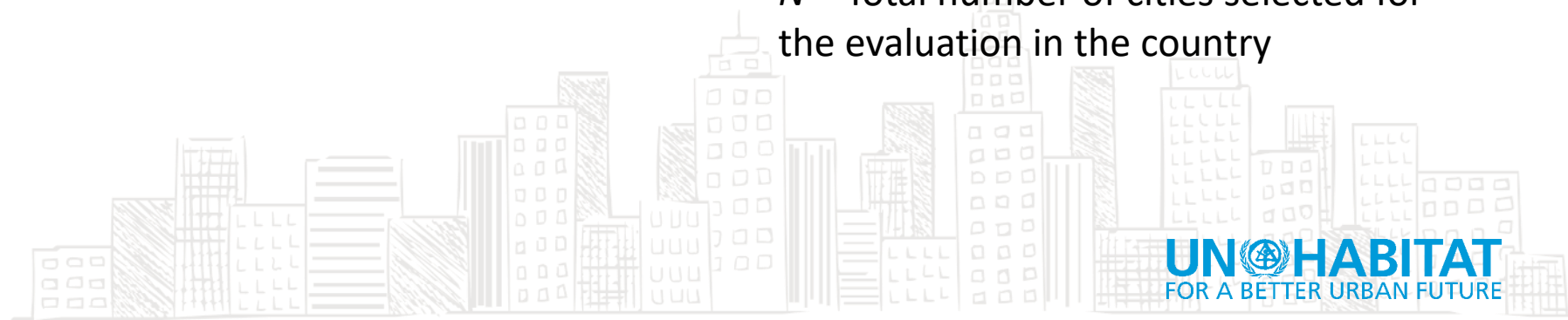
Indicator 11.6.1: Solid waste management

Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed in controlled facilities out of total municipal solid waste generated, by the city
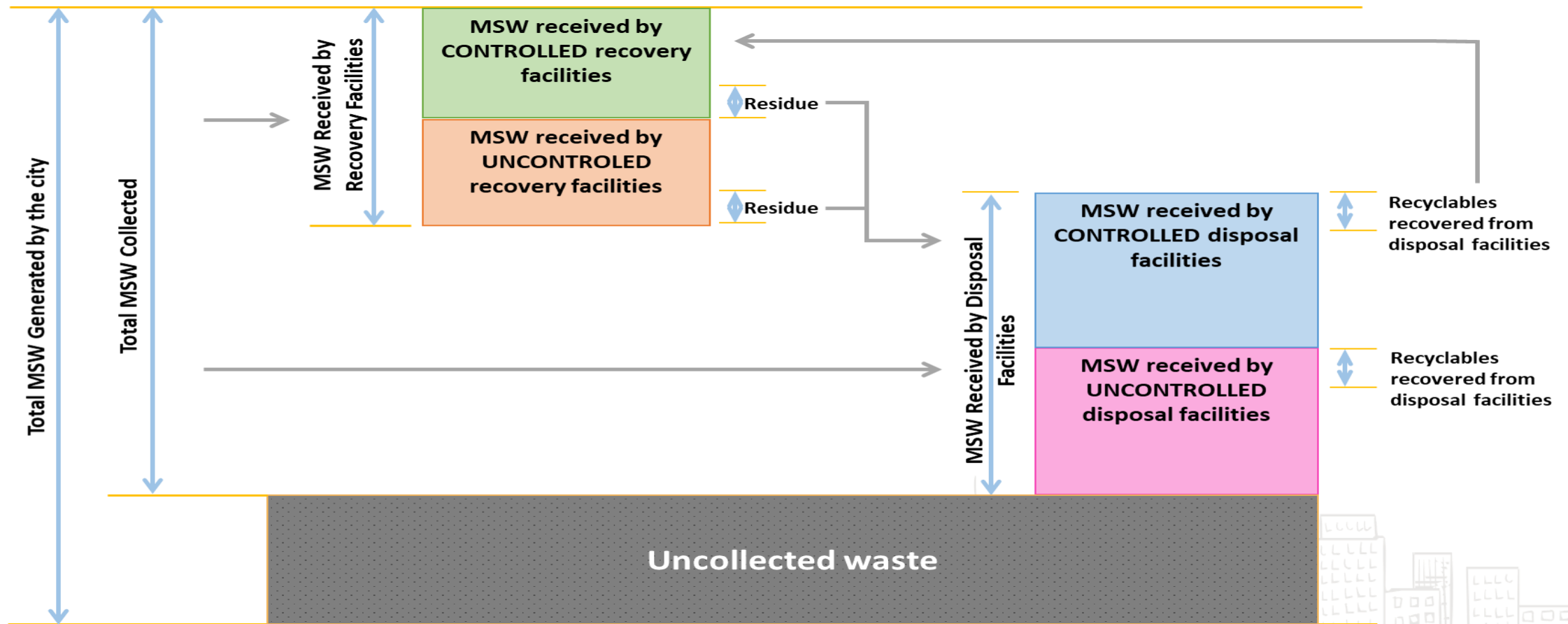
Methodology

$$\text{SDG } 11.6.1 = \frac{\textbf{Total MSW collected and managed in controlled facilities}}{\textbf{Total municipal solid waste generated by city}} \times \textbf{100 } (\%)$$

Two other sub-indicators:

$$\text{SDG } 11.6.1.\textbf{a} = \frac{\text{Total MSW collected}}{\text{Total MSW generated}} \; x \; 100 \; (\%)$$

$$\text{SDG } 11.6.1.\textbf{b} = \frac{\text{Total MSW managed in controlled facilities}}{\text{Total MSW generated}} \; x \; 100 \; (\%)$$

The **Waste Wise Cities Tool - Step by Step Guide to Assess a City's MSWM Performance through SDG indicator 11.6.1 Monitoring** provides detailed methodology for data collection

https://unhabitat.org/sites/default/files/2021-02/Waste%20wise%20cities%20tool%20-%20EN%207%20%281%29.pdf

UN@HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

Indicator 1.4.1: Access to Basic Services

Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services

Basic sanitation services

Basic hygiene services

Waste collection

Mobility and transport

ICT

Health

Education

Modern energy

Basic Services: SDG Indicators

Access to	Related SDG indicators	Custodian Agency	Tier
Basic drinking water services	Proportion of population using basic drinking water services (Part of 6.1.1)	WHO, UNICEF	Tier I
Basic sanitation services	Proportion of population using basic sanitation services (Part of 6.2.1)	WHO, UNICEF	Tier I
Waste collection	11.6.1 Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed in controlled facilities out of total municipal waste generated, by cities	UN-Habitat	Tier II
Mobility and transport	11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities 9.1.1 Proportion of the population living within 2km of an all-season road	UN-Habitat WB	Tier II
Modern energy	7.1.1 Percentage of population with access to electricity 7.1.2 Percentage of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	WB WHO	Tier I Tier I
ICT	5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex 9.c.1 Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology	ITU	Tier I Tier I
Healthcare	3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services	WHO	Tier II
Education	4.1.1 Percentage of children/young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics.	UNESCO-UIS	Tier II

Physical infrastructure (left and right side labels for rows: Basic drinking water services through Modern energy)

Social I/F (left and right side labels for rows: ICT, Healthcare, Education)

UN HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

Presentation and reporting will on dashboard. Below is an example of a dashboard presentation
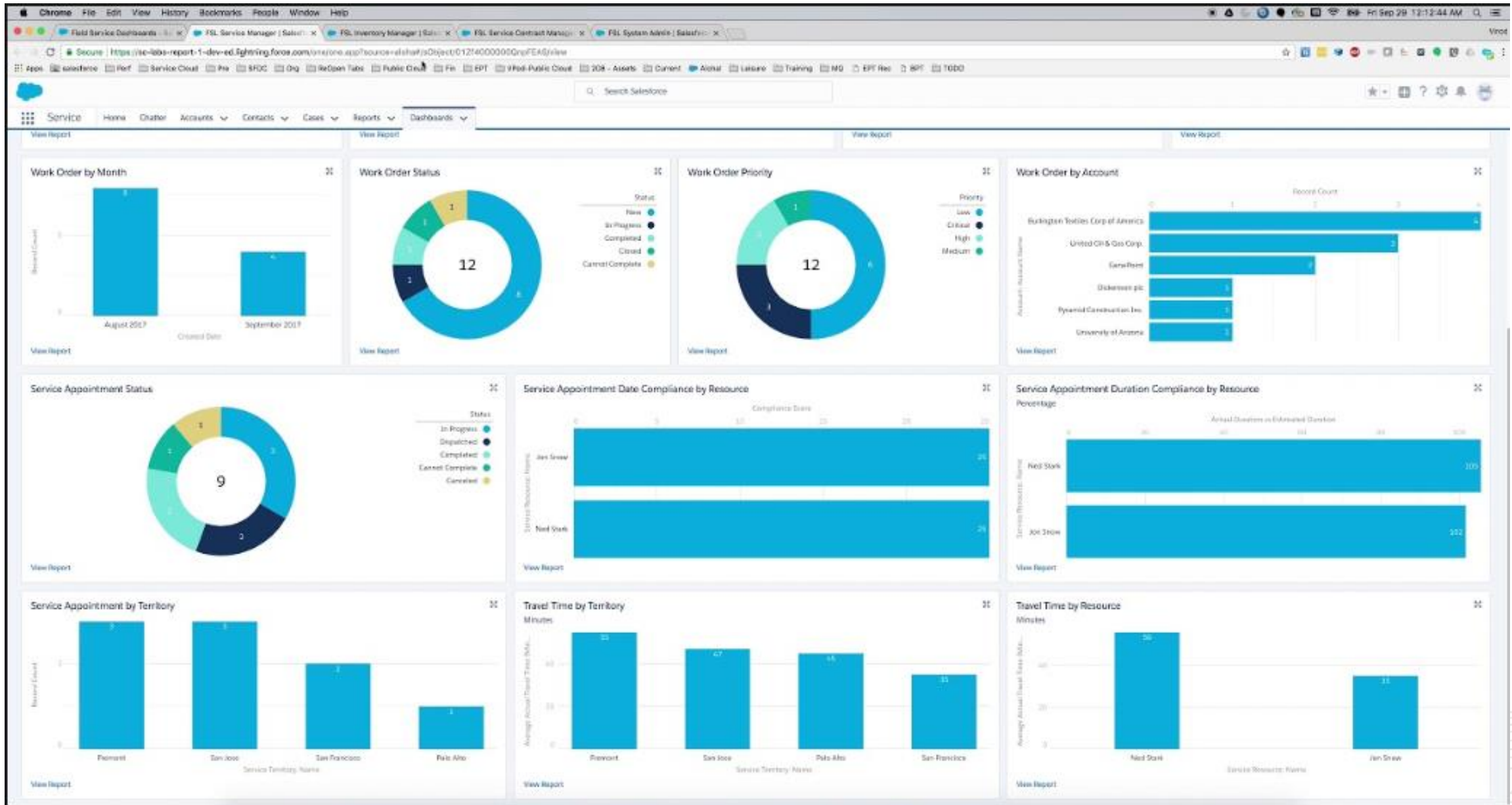
Indicator 1.4.2: Secure Tenure Rights to Land

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 type of tenure.

Legally recognized documentation:
- Legal documentation of rights refers to the recording and publication of information on the nature and location of land, rights and right holders in a form that is recognized by government and is therefore official.
- Country specific metadata will define what documentation on land rights will be counted as legally recognized.

Perceived security of tenure:
- Perception of tenure security refers to an individual's perception of the likelihood of involuntary loss of land, such as disagreement of the ownership rights over land or ability to use it, regardless of the formal status and can be more optimistic or pessimistic.
  - Although those without land rights' documentation may frequently be perceived to be under threat, and those with documentation perceived as protected, there may be situations where documented land rights alone are insufficient to guarantee tenure security.
  - Important to have information on people's satisfaction with quality of service, transparency, appropriateness, accessibility and affordability of land administrative services and justice systems

UN@HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

Proportion of households with adequate document for proof of ownership or tenancy, and proportion of households secure from eviction, selected cities, 2004/2007

Legend:
- Have ownership or tenancy document
- Secure from eviction

City	Have ownership or tenancy document	Secure from eviction
Dakar (Senega)	54	77
Kolkota (India)	59	74
Lagos (Nigeria)	64	55
Mumbai (India)	70	79
Cairo (Egypt)	73	86
Sao Paolo (Brazil)	78	81
Addis Ababa (Ethiopia)	79	61
Casablanca (Morocco)	88	73

UN@HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE
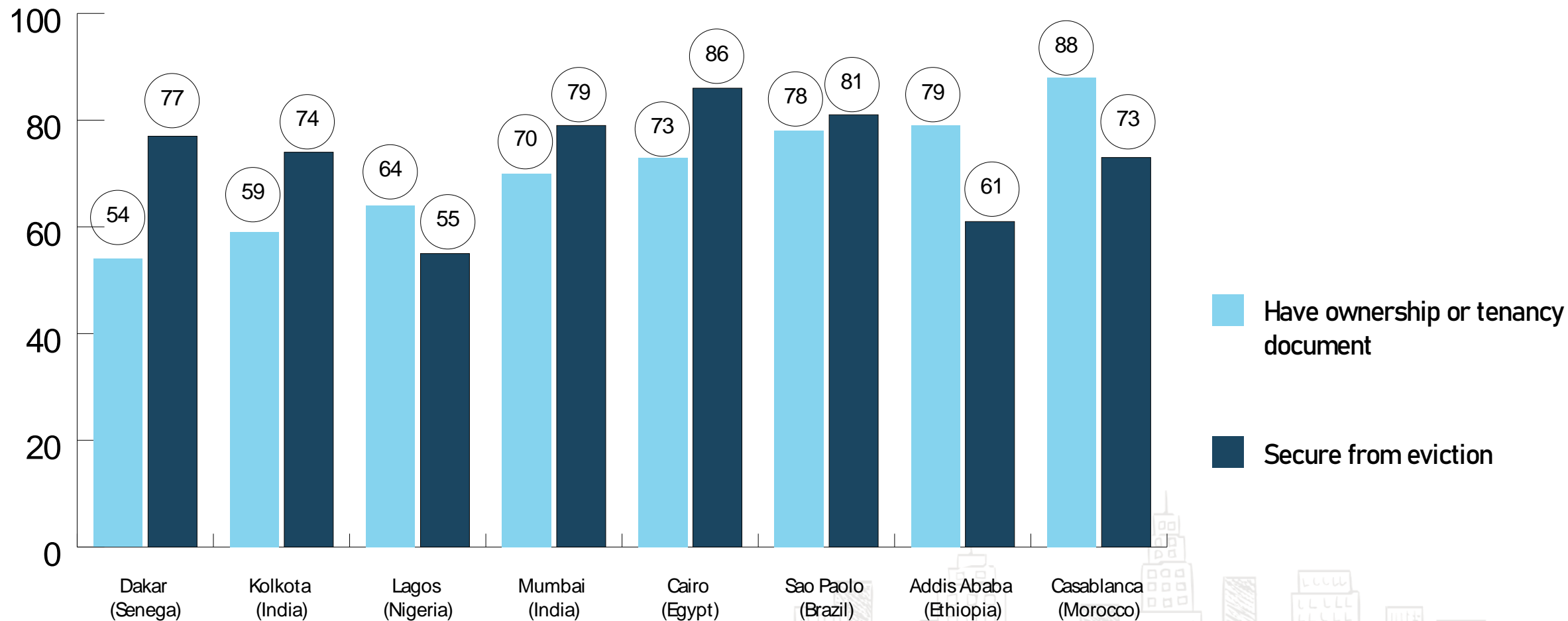
Method of computation

Indicator 1.4.2 is composed of 2 sub-indicators:

Part A Measures the incidence of adults with legally recognized documentation over land among the total adult population;

Part B focuses on the incidence of adults who report having perceived secure rights to land among the adult population

Part (A) and part (B) provide two complementary data sets on security of tenure rights.

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

$$\text{Part B} = \frac{\text{People (Adult) who percieve their rights as secure}}{\text{Total adult population}} \times 100$$

UN@HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

Harmonization of land indicators

o Similarity in data needs for 1.4.2 and 5.a.1

• **FAO, UN-HABITAT and the World Bank** collaborated to **align concepts**, definitions and data collection tools, to facilitate countries in the collection and generation of these indicators.

  • A **common 'land tenure module'** has been developed with the aim of generating the data for calculating both indicator 5.a.1 and 1.4.2.

o Guidance note available [online](#)

Measuring Individuals' Rights to Land

An Integrated Approach to Data Collection for SDG Indicators 1.4.2 and 5.a.1

THE WORLD BANK
IBRD • IDA | WORLD BANK GROUP

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

UN@HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

COLOUR CODES	SDG 1.4.2	Both 1.4.2 & 5.a.1	Analytical purposes only
	SDG 5.a.1		

Q0. Do you own or hold use rights to any parcel of land, either alone or jointly with someone else, irrespective of whether the parcel is used by your or another household, and irrespective of the use of the parcel (including dwelling plot, agricultural, pastoral, forest and business/commercial plots)?

```
YES...1
NO....2 >> END OF QUESTIONS
```

ENUMERATOR: AFTER CREATING THE ROSTER OF PARCELS, GO THROUGH THE ENTIRE MODULE ONE PARCEL AT A TIME.

PARCEL ID	1, PARCEL NAME	2, What is the area of this [PARCEL]?	3, How was this [PARCEL] acquired?	4, Under which tenure system is this [PARCEL]?	5, What is the primary current use of this [PARCEL]?	6, Is there a document for this [PARCEL] issued by the Land Registry/Cadastral Agency, such as a title deed, certificate of ownership, certificate of hereditary acquisition, lease or rental contract?	7, What type of documents are there for this [PARCEL], and is your name listed on any of the documents as owner or right use holder?	8, Do you have the right to sell this [PARCEL], either alone or jointly with someone else?	9, Do you have the right to bequeath this [PARCEL], either alone or jointly with someone else?	10, On a scale from 1 to 5, where 1 is not at all likely and 5 is extremely likely, how likely are you to involuntarily lose ownership or use rights to this [PARCEL] in the next 5 years?
	Please tell me about each parcel for which **you** currently own or hold use rights for, either alone or with someone else. Please describe or give me the name of each parcel, starting with the parcel you reside on, if applicable.	CODES FOR UNIT: ACRE...........1 HECTARE........2 SQUARE METERS....3 OTHER (SPECIFY)..4	GRANTED BY CUSTOMARY/ COMMUNITY AUTHORITIES....1 ALLOCATED BY GOVERNMENT......2 ALLOCATED BY FAMILY MEMBER...3 INHERITED BY THE DEATH OF A FAMILY MEMBER..4 PURCHASED..........5 RENTED IN, SHORT-TERM (< 3 YEARS)......6 >> 5 RENTED IN, LONG-TERM.......7 SHARECROPPED IN ...8 >> 5 BORROWED FOR FREE..........9 BRIDE PRICE.......10 GIFT FROM NON-HOUSEHOLD MEMBER........11 MOVED IN WITHOUT PERMISSION....12 >> NEXT PARCEL OTHER (SPECIFY)..13	CUSTOMARY......1 FREEHOLD.......2 LEASEHOLD......3 STATE.........4 COMMUNITY/GROUP RIGHT......5 COOPERATIVES...6 OTHER (SPECIFY)...7	RESIDENTIAL...1 AGRICULTURAL..2 PASTORAL......3 FOREST........4 BUSINESS/ COMMERCIAL...5 DON'T KNOW....6 OTHER (SPECIFY)...7	YES...1 NO....2 >> 8	LIST UP TO 3, SHOW PHOTO AID CODES FOR DOCUMENT TYPE: TITLE DEED.................1 CERTIFICATE OF CUSTOMARY OWNERSHIP....2 CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY..3 CERTIFICATE OF HEREDITARY ACQUISITION LISTED IN REGISTRY.....4 SURVEY PLAN..............5 RENTAL CONTRACT, REGISTERED..........6 LEASE, REGISTERED........7 OTHER (SPECIFY)..........8 CODES FOR NAME LISTED? YES........1 NO.........2 DONT'KNOW..98 REFUSAL....99	YES.........1 NO.........2 DONT'KNOW..98 REFUSAL....99	YES.........1 NO.........2 DONT'KNOW..98 REFUSAL....99	NOT AT ALL LIKELY..1 SLIGHTLY LIKELY....2 MODERATELY LIKELY..3 VERY LIKELY........4 EXTREMELY LIKELY...5

		a.		b.				DOCUMENT #1		DOCUMENT #2		DOCUMENT #3				
		FARMER ESTIMATION		GPS MEASURE				DOC. TYPE	NAME LISTED?	DOC. TYPE	NAME LISTED?	DOC. TYPE	NAME LISTED?			
		AREA	UNIT	AREA IN ACRES												
1		_ _ _ _ . _		_ _ _ _ . _												
2		_ _ _ _ . _		_ _ _ _ . _												
3		_ _ _ _ . _		_ _ _ _ . _												
4		_ _ _ _ . _		_ _ _ _ . _												
5		_ _ _ _ . _		_ _ _ _ . _												

Some indicator specific challenges

Indicator	Challenge

11.1.1	• Lack of appropriate tools
	   • Many global data collection exercises, including censuses, do not track populations living in places identified as slums
	   • Most surveys, that use sampling frames taken from censuses are unable to distinguish between slum and non-slum clusters in urban areas.
	• Lack of routine data on security of tenure

11.3.2	• Level of participation based on the perception of informed representatives from cities • Cultural expectations, biases or lack of information may influence perceptions by these informed representatives. • Some concepts may not be clear for all. • Different countries have different perceptions of civil society participation in urban planning and management.
1.4.1	• Definition and boundary of 'basic services' • Is just measuring 'access to basic services' enough in line with the target? • Whether or not include social and quality of basic services in the monitoring scope
1.4.2	• Limited capacities for land management, data collection and monitoring, and inadequate existing land information systems, poorly kept land registries, and limited data on large or densely populated geographical areas • Coverage of administrative data may however be geographically skewed • Logistical and cost constraints with the implementation of household surveys

UN@HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE