

The emerging salience of slums as a hallmark of Africa's rapid urbanization

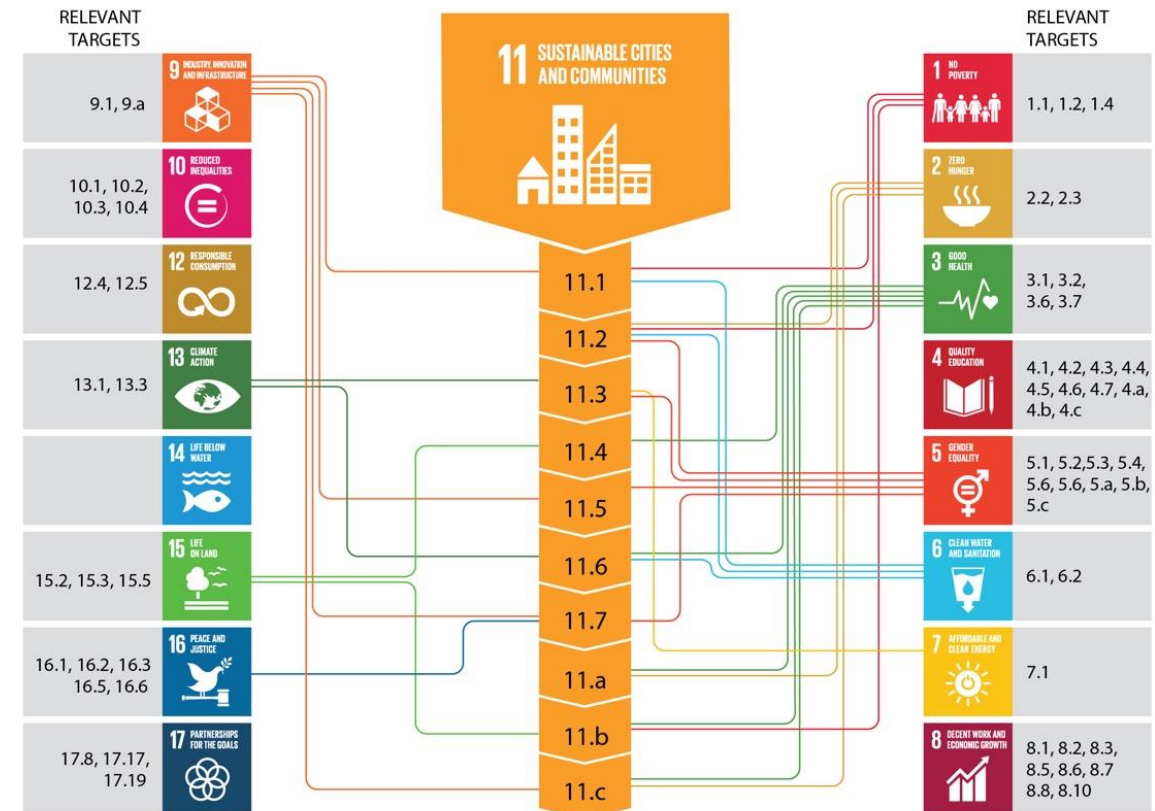
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Human settlements are highly relevant to SDGs

Interlinkages between SDG 11 and other SDGs and NUA



SDG 11, 10 Targets: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.



Indicator 11.1.1

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

**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**



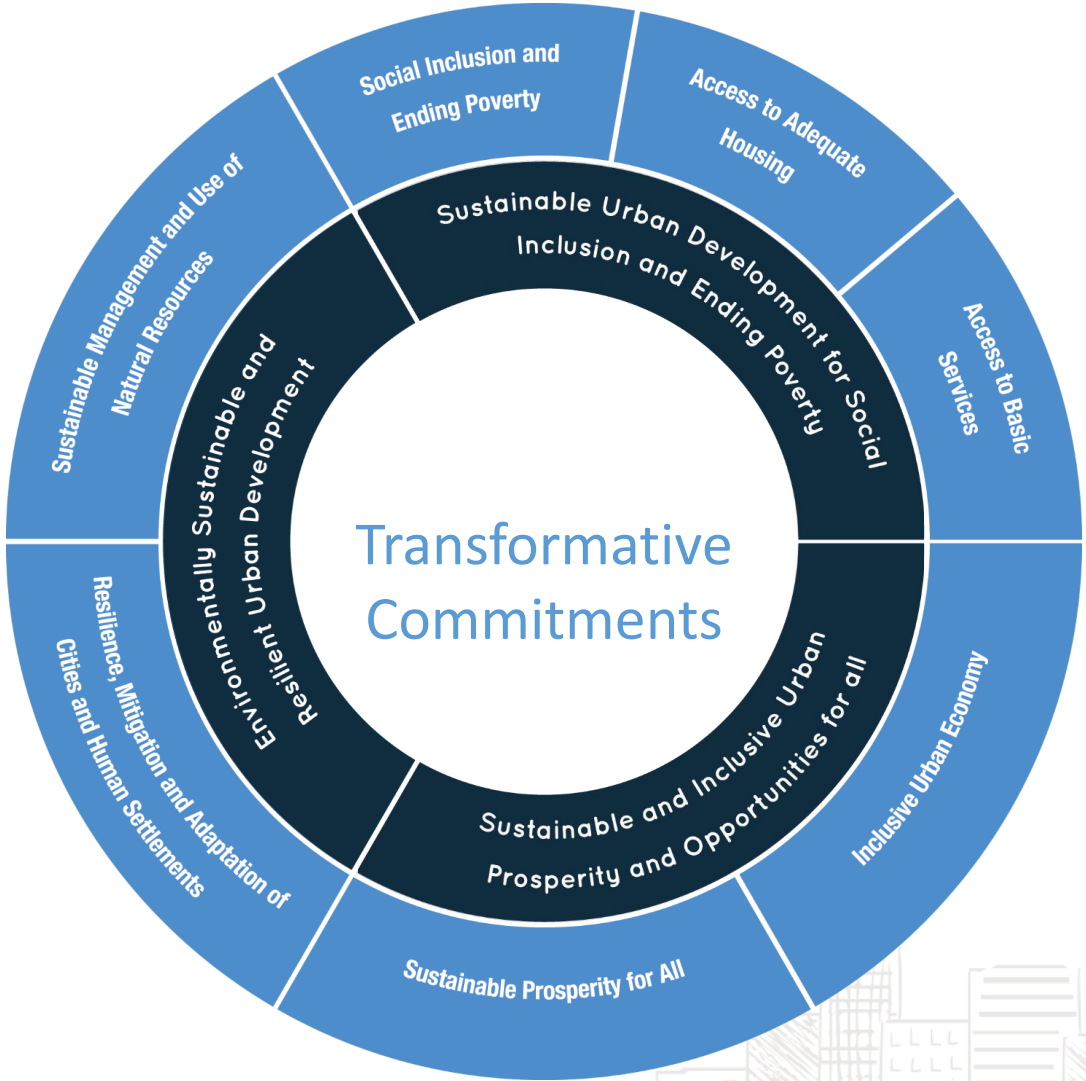
**Mitigation of
climate change
and resilience**



**LDCs support -
Buildings**



The New Urban Agenda: NUA Paragraph: 161, 162, 163, 167 & 168



**Sustainable Urban Development
for Social Inclusion & Ending
Poverty**



**Sustainable & Inclusive
Urban Prosperity &
Opportunities for all**



**Environmentally Sustainable
& Resilient Urban
Development**



Some SDG implementation challenges

Reporting for Goal 11 –

- How to manage spatial data needs ?
- How to deal with countries with many cities/urban centers?
- Variations in understanding definitional issues of indicators at various levels
- Technological needs for monitoring
- Defining what a city or urban area or human settlements is?
- Partnerships arrangements
- Different reporting levels

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

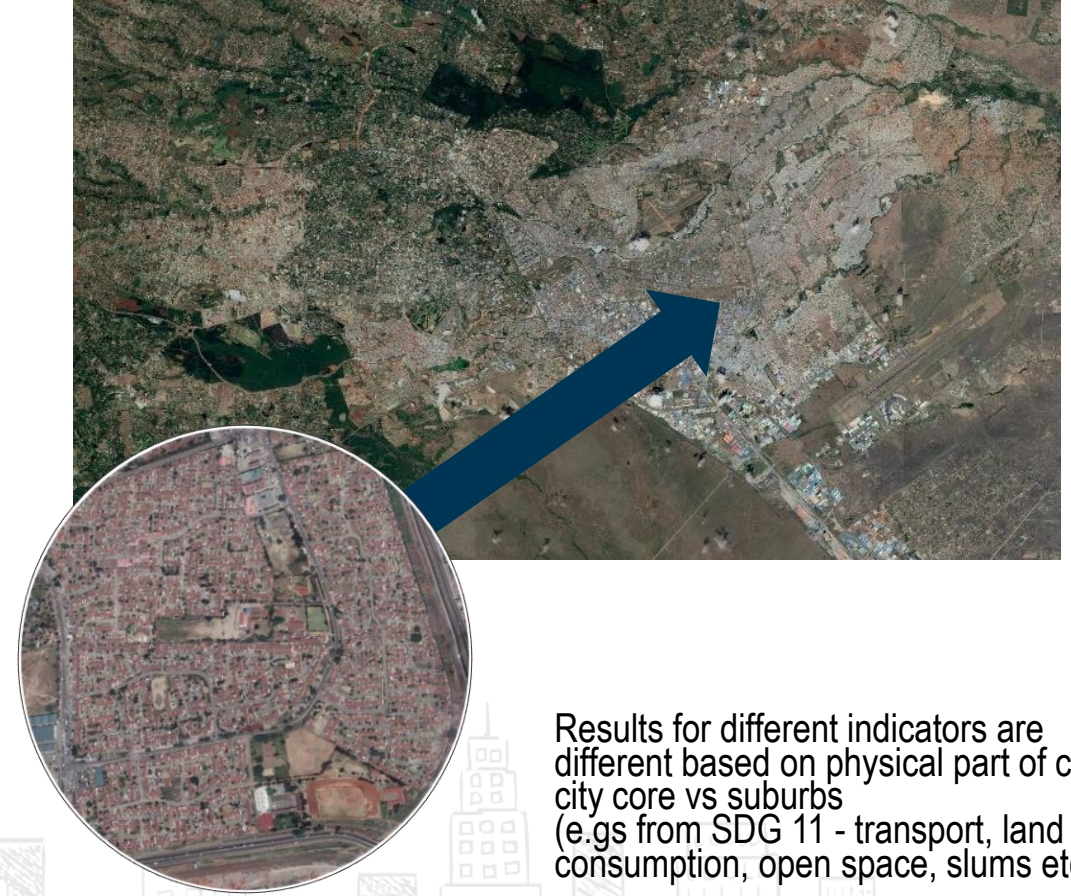
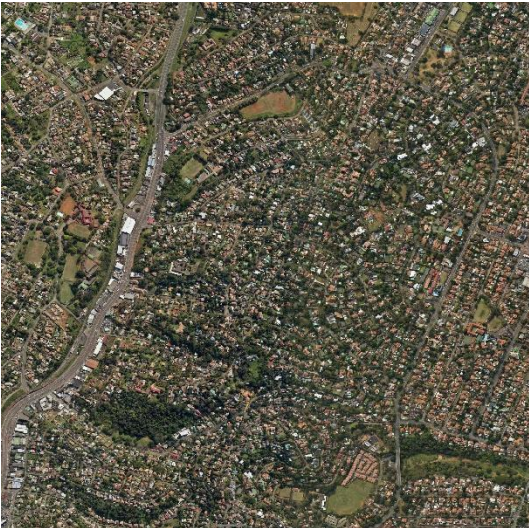


Public Space

SDGs: Leave no one behind: Disaggregation by geographic location

Identification and measurement of:

- Rural vs urban settlements
- Slum vs non-slum settlements
- Broad rural/urban vs specific area – e.g case of disaster indicators



Results for different indicators are different based on physical part of city – city core vs suburbs (e.g.s from SDG 11 - transport, land consumption, open space, slums etc)

Proportion of population with Access to improved water—selected countries in SSA (2000-2014)

		Access to improved water source					Connected to piped water						
Country	Year				Other					Other		Urban Non slum	Urban Slum
		Urban	Rural	Total	Capital City	Cities/ towns	Urban	Rural	Total	Capital City	Cities/ towns		
Angola	2006	58.6	34.3	46.5	51.4	70.6	31.3	1.0	16.2	36.6	22.4	68.3	2.3
Burundi	2006	77.5	62.9	63.6	81.3	63.1	43.3	1.5	3.5	49.1	21.4	88.8	28.5
	2000	97.4	78.1	78.9	96.8	100.0	55.8	0.4	2.8	58.4	44.8	78.0	30.6
Comoros	1996	94.6	91.3	92.2	95.7	94.2	38.8	14.8	21.7	22.2	45.5	48.1	33.3
Ethiopia	2011	92.5	41.6	50.9	99.8	90.6	48.4	0.1	8.5	68.3	43.2	84.8	36.0
	2005	93.7	55.5	60.0	99.9	89.7	47.5	0.2	6.1	68.8	39.2	76.9	43.3
	2000	86.1	13.4	23.7	98.4	83.1	28.8	0.0	4.2	60.8	19.6	72.1	25.2
Kenya	2008	90.9	53.9	63.5	98.3	90.0	56.0	13.7	24.6	78.2	46.3	73.3	30.8
	2003	78.5	32.5	41.6	93.3	64.6	49.4	3.4	7.4	76.6	33.7	45.1	10.1
	1998	84.5	18.4	30.5	92.1	80.1	58.2	10.9	19.7	77.6	46.9	81.4	43.1
	1993	88.8	30.9	38.8	92.2	87.3	55.8	9.6	16.2	65.0	56.2	79.5	43.8
Lesotho	2009	91.2	73.7	78.9	90.4	91.7	58.9	3.1	19.6	55.3	61.7	72.5	45.8
	2004	95.3	68.5	73.1	98.3	90.7	68.4	0.6	2.5	75.2	57.7	16.1	3.1
Madagascar	2008	86.8	33.1	41.3	98.2	81.0	20.8	2.0	4.9	22.7	19.8	49.0	14.6
	2003	73.9	21.2	32.4	85.7	66.5	17.8	2.1	5.4	22.0	15.2	38.3	8.5
	1997	61.4	6.8	20.1	80.1	48.0	17.7	2.2	6.0	24.8	12.6	52.5	13.4
Malawi	2004	91.1	58.0	63.5	92.9	90.0	29.3	1.7	6.2	29.3	29.2	58.5	13.9
	2000	94.8	60.9	65.7	92.1	96.0	41.7	1.8	7.9	40.4	42.3	67.8	27.5
	1992	90.9	42.2	48.4	86.3	92.6	33.6	0.7	2.4	38.4	31.9	33.9	7.3
Mozambique	2009	78.3	40.2	51.1	99.7	73.9	35.9	1.3	11.2	61.5	30.7	58.3	25.0
	2003	68.9	23.8	40.0	82.8	66.5	39.6	0.8	14.8	66.4	35.2	74.0	34.3
	1997	70.7	13.3	28.7	87.4	67.3	46.8	2.7	13.7	83.6	39.5	76.1	43.9
Namibia	2006	97.9	80.4	88.5	98.6	97.4	79.5	25.6	50.6	82.8	77.1	94.5	49.3
	2000	98.1	66.5	77.0	97.0	99.1	77.0	17.0	37.7	73.9	80.2	95.4	56.5
	1992	96.4	31.8	51.6	98.0	93.4	81.8	8.2	31.3	93.9	59.9	95.0	71.4

In urban areas, piped water services tend to be the ideal, but often lacking in smaller towns

Its not just housing, but the urban poor and vulnerable are more deprived of access to water, transport, open public spaces, etc



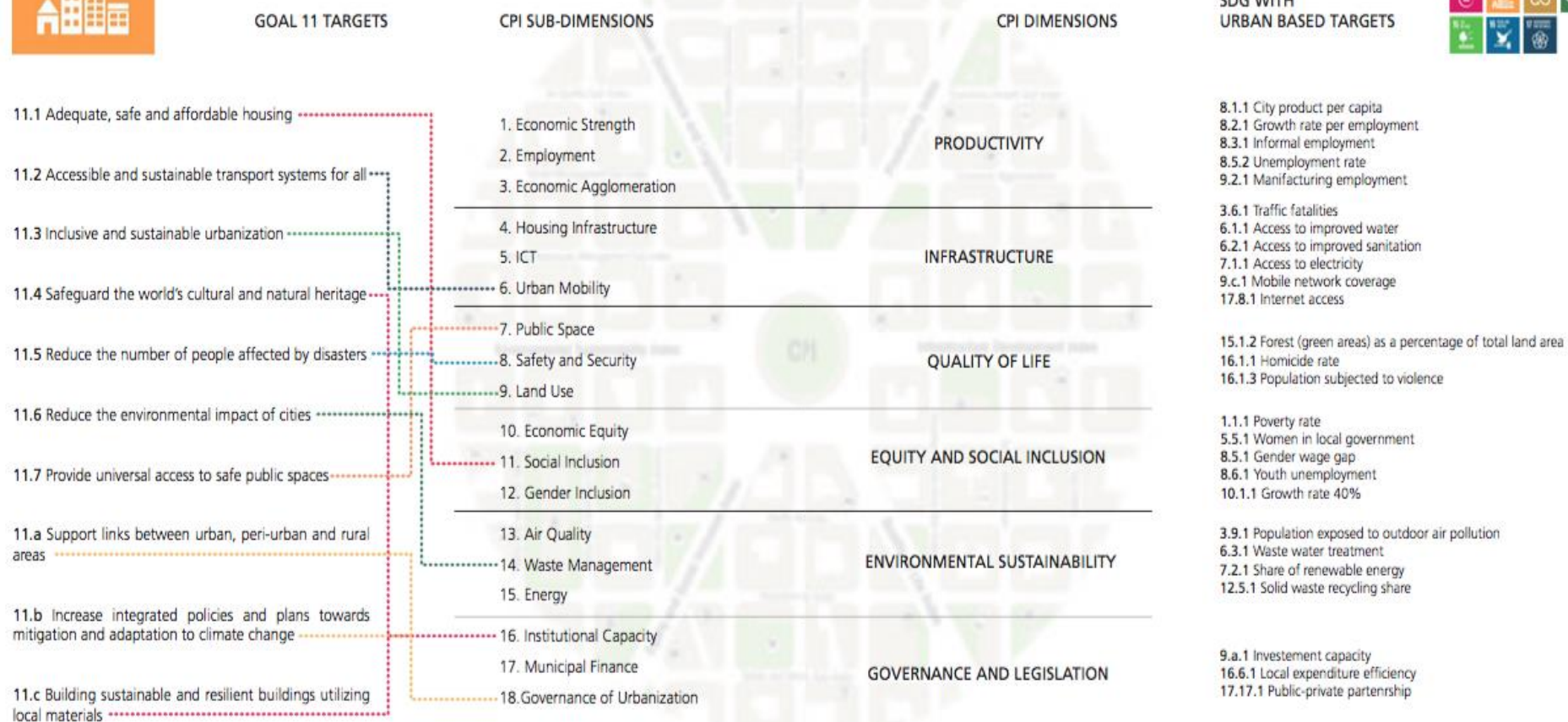
Defining cities and other settlement delineation



The CPI and the Sustainable Development Goals



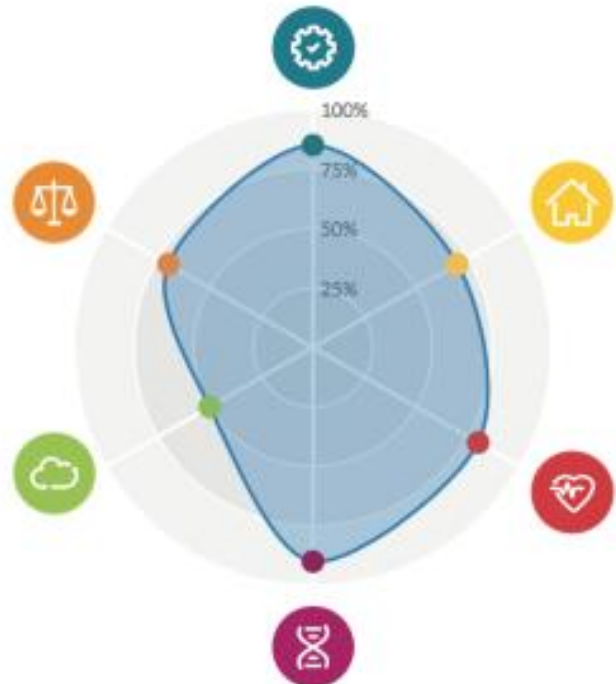
Connecting the CPI and the SDGs



The CPI: Tools and Products

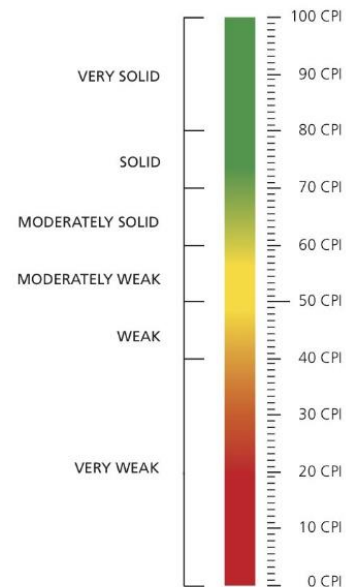
1. TOOL: Perception Survey PRODUCT: City Profile Briefing

- Governments will receive a systematic feedback based on how people understand and feel about the different dimensions of prosperity of the city, facilitating a greater collaboration between the government, private sector and civil society.



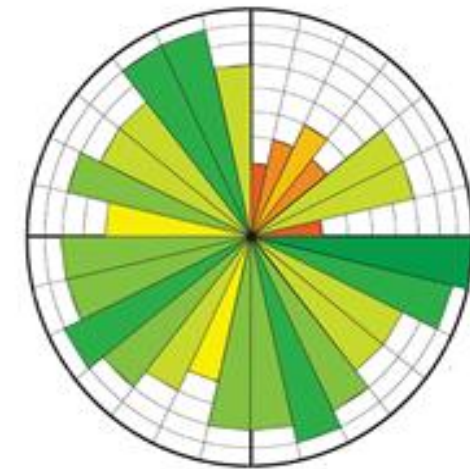
2. TOOL: City Prosperity Index PRODUCT: State of the City Report

- The Report offers a detailed assessment of the contextual aspects of the city, proving greater understanding of the interrelations between different dimensions of urban development by measuring the creation and distribution of socio economic benefits.



3. TOOL: Policy Evaluation Model PRODUCT: City Action Plan

- The City Action Plan will propose a limited number of transformational interventions, designed according to the main components of the New Urban Agenda.



Thank You

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