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

Robert Ndugwa, PhD
Chief, Data and Statistics Section, UN-Habitat.
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.

- **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**

**Indicator 11.1.1**
Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements, or inadequate housing
The New Urban Agenda: NUA Paragraph: 161, 162, 163, 167 & 168

Transformative Commitments

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. from SDG 11 - transport, land consumption, open space, slums etc)
Proportion of population with Access to improved water—selected countries in SSA (2000-2014)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Access to improved water source</th>
<th>Connected to piped water</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>Rural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angola</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>58.6</td>
<td>34.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burundi</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>77.5</td>
<td>62.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comoros</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>94.6</td>
<td>91.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>92.5</td>
<td>41.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>93.7</td>
<td>55.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>90.9</td>
<td>53.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>78.5</td>
<td>32.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1998</td>
<td>84.5</td>
<td>18.4</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1993</td>
<td>88.8</td>
<td>30.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lesotho</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>91.2</td>
<td>73.7</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>95.3</td>
<td>68.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madagascar</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>86.8</td>
<td>33.1</td>
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<td></td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>73.9</td>
<td>21.2</td>
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<td>1997</td>
<td>61.4</td>
<td>6.8</td>
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<td>Malawi</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>91.1</td>
<td>58.0</td>
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<td></td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>94.8</td>
<td>60.9</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1992</td>
<td>90.9</td>
<td>42.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>78.3</td>
<td>40.2</td>
</tr>
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<td>2003</td>
<td>68.9</td>
<td>23.8</td>
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<td>1997</td>
<td>70.7</td>
<td>13.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Namibia</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>97.9</td>
<td>80.4</td>
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<td>2000</td>
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<td>1992</td>
<td>96.4</td>
<td>31.8</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GOAL 11 TARGETS</th>
<th>CPI SUB-DIMENSIONS</th>
<th>CPI DIMENSIONS</th>
<th>SDG WITH URBAN BASED TARGETS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11.1 Sustainabe, safe and affordable housing</td>
<td>1. Economic Strength</td>
<td>PRODUCTIVITY</td>
<td>8.1.1 City product per capita</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.2 Accessible and sustainable transport systems for all</td>
<td>2. Employment</td>
<td></td>
<td>9.2.1 Growth rate per employment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.3 Inclusive and sustainable urbanization</td>
<td>3. Economic Agglomeration</td>
<td></td>
<td>9.2.2 Informal employment</td>
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<tr>
<td>11.4 Safeguard the world’s cultural and natural heritage</td>
<td>4. Housing Infrastructure</td>
<td></td>
<td>9.2.3 Unemployment rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.5 Reduce the number of people affected by disasters</td>
<td>5. ICT</td>
<td></td>
<td>9.2.4 Manufacturing employment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.6 Reduce the environmental impact of cities</td>
<td>6. Urban Mobility</td>
<td>INFRASTRUCTURE</td>
<td>3.1.1 Traffic fatalities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.7 Provide universal access to safe public spaces</td>
<td>7. Public Space</td>
<td></td>
<td>6.1.1 Access to improved sanitation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.8 Support link between urban, peri-urban and rural areas</td>
<td>8. Safety and Security</td>
<td>QUALITY OF LIFE</td>
<td>7.1.1 Access to electricity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.9 Increase integrated policies and plans towards climate mitigation and adaptation to climate change</td>
<td>9. Land Use</td>
<td></td>
<td>9.1.1 Mobile network coverage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.c Building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials</td>
<td>10. Economic Equity</td>
<td>EQUITY AND SOCIAL INCLUSION</td>
<td>15.1.2 Forest cover area as a percentage of total land area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11. Social Inclusion</td>
<td></td>
<td>16.1.1 Homicide rate</td>
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<td></td>
<td>12. Gender Inclusion</td>
<td></td>
<td>16.1.2 Population subjected to violence</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>13. Air Quality</td>
<td>ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY</td>
<td>18.1.1 Growth rate 40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>14. Solid Waste Management</td>
<td></td>
<td>3.9.1 Population exposed to outdoor air pollution</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15. Energy</td>
<td></td>
<td>6.3.1 Waste water treatment</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16. Institutional Capacity</td>
<td></td>
<td>7.2.1 Share of renewable energy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>17. Municipal Finance</td>
<td>GOVERNANCE AND LEGISLATION</td>
<td>12.3.1 Solid waste recycling share</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>18. Governance of Urbanization</td>
<td></td>
<td>9.a.1 Investment capacity</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**UN-HABITAT**
For a Better Urban Future
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

Robert Ndugwa, PhD
Chief, Data and Statistics Section

Email: robert.ndugwa@un.org