

The Sustainable Development Goals Extended Report 2023

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



Note: This unedited 'Extended Report' includes all indicator storyline contents as provided by the SDG indicator custodian agencies as of 30 April 2023. For instances where the custodian agency has not submitted a storyline for an indicator, please see the custodian agency focal point information for further information. The 'Extended Report' aims to provide the public with additional information regarding the SDG indicators and is compiled by the Statistics Division (UNSD) of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

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Target 11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums

Indicator 11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing

Secondary and intermediate cities and towns in many regions are recording faster growth in slum populations than primary cities.

In November 2022, the world’s population reached the 8 billion milestone with more than half - 55 percent of this population projected to be living in cities or urban areas. This urban trend is expected to rise to 70 percent by 2050. However, recent analysis shows that most of the urban growth is taking place in small cities and intermediate towns, alongside increasingly high levels of inequalities and urban poverty and therefore urgent and sustainable urbanization actions are ever-more needed in these smaller settlements. Similarly, cities in developed countries are also grappling with many other challenges including income inequality, spatial exclusion and segregation as well as social exclusion. But as we continue to urbanize, so does the number of people living in slums or informal settlements. As of 2022, nearly 1.1 billion people lived in slums or slum-like conditions in urban areas, with an additional 2 billion expected to live in slums or slum-like conditions over the next 30 years, or 183,000 people each day mostly in developing countries. Today, 85% of the nearly 1.1 billion slum dwellers are concentrated in three regions- Central and Southern Asia (359 million), Eastern and Southeastern Asia (306 million), and Sub-Saharan Africa (230 million). The growing number of slum population is a manifestation of the housing crisis, a situation in many instances that has now been exacerbated by the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on lives and livelihoods in both developing and developed countries. There are multiplicity of strategies and solutions that have been tested or designed to address the global housing crisis, but indeed, no single slum or housing policy or strategy can address all forms of housing inadequacy today. The key is plurality of policies that can ensure a multitude of housing types and delivery systems are provided for the diverse needs of urban dwellers.

Trends in regional slums estimates (Proportions (%) and population figures in 1000s)



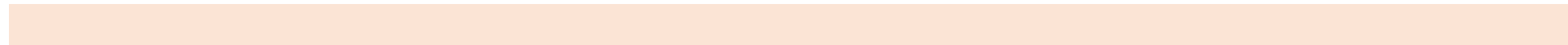
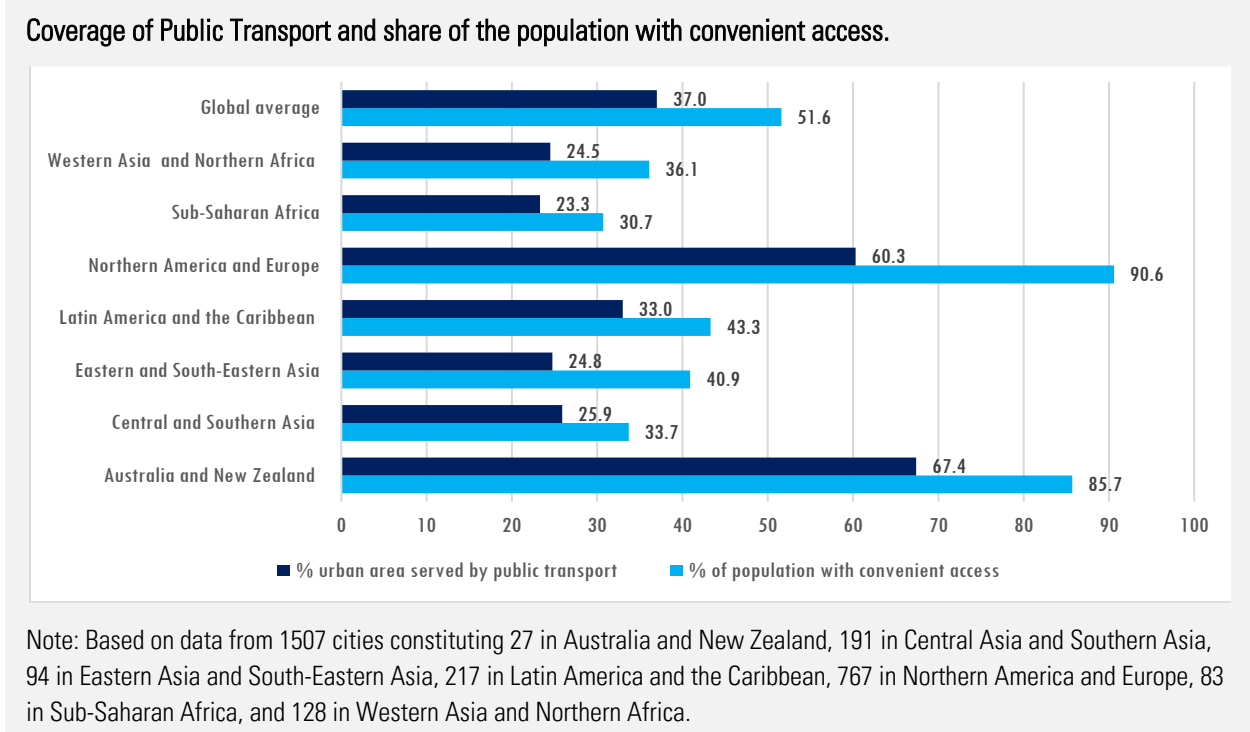
Storyline author(s)/contributor(s): Robert Ndugwa, UN-Habitat; Julius Majale, UN-Habitat; Dennis Mwaniki, UN-Habitat
Custodian agency(ies): UN-Habitat

Target 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

Indicator 11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

Only half of the global urban population has convenient access to public transport

Public transport is key for inclusive urban participation, especially for disadvantaged and vulnerable populations to also have access to it regardless of access requirements and preferences. The UN Secretary-General’s High-Level Advisory Group on Sustainable Transport (HLAG-ST) defines sustainable transport as “the provision of services and infrastructure for the mobility of people and goods advancing economic and social development to benefit today’s and future generations—in a manner that is safe, affordable, accessible, efficient, and resilient, while minimizing carbon and other emissions and environmental impacts”. Convenience, safety, accessibility, and affordability are really key and all these require considerable investments in urban transport infrastructure. The quality and availability of transportation infrastructure varies greatly across countries and regions around the world and even within cities in the same countries. For the developed world, people tend to have more than one transport option, although they are not always available in an equitable or environmentally sensitive manner, yet in the developing world, where an estimated one billion people still lack access to all-weather roads, the demand for mobility for people and goods has been expanding exponentially every year. According to 2022 data from 1507 cities drawn from 126 countries, only 51.6% of the world’s urban population has convenient access to public transport, with considerably variations across regions. These global trends show that countries and cities especially those from the developing world still have a long way to go in terms of developing integrated and accessible systems to enhance safety, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems, and globally many cities need to begin integrating motorized transportation systems with walking and cycling through long-term sustainable urban mobility plans and targeted infrastructure investments and policies.



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Target 11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries

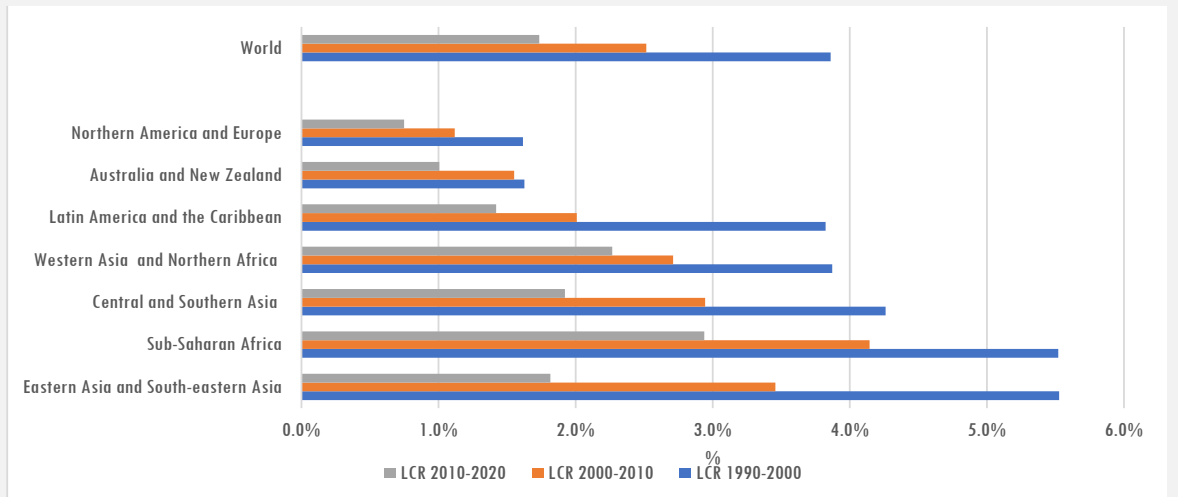
Indicator 11.3.1 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate

Urban areas are expanding at faster rates than their population growth, but on a steadily declining rate

Many city leaders and policy makers aim to achieve urban areas that are designed and configured in a manner that provides their residents with opportunities to prosper, and enhances co-existence with the local, regional and global ecosystems. Target 11.3 is achievable if city leaders adequately plan for sustainable ways of achieving expansions that is commensurate with the population dynamics, and such planning must be consultative with inputs from urban residents in all the development processes.

According to data compiled by UN-Habitat for 638 cities, during the period 1990 - 2020, the physical expansion of cities globally was faster than the rates of population growth. This trend has both direct and indirect significant implications on the planning processes and service delivery. On a positive note, during the same period 1990-2020, the decadal land consumption rate both globally and by region recorded a steady decline. From the assessment, the global land consumption rate during the period 1990-2000 averaged 3.9% while population growth rate averaged 2.1%. The land consumption rate declined to an average of 2.5% during the 2000-2010 period, while population growth rate also declined to an average of 1.3% over the same period. These rates further declined 1.7% and 0.6% respectively during the period 2010-2020. The overall steady decline in both the population growth rate and land consumption rate were observed in all regions except the Western Asia and North Africa regions that recorded a higher population growth rate during 2000-2010 period than 1990-2000 period. Cities in Eastern and South-eastern Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa recorded the highest levels of land consumption rate, while those in Northern America and Europe and Australia and New Zealand regions recorded the lowest levels of land consumption rate. On the other hand, cities in Sub-Saharan Africa recorded the highest levels of population growth rate, while those in the Northern America and Europe region recorded the lowest population growth rate. Cities in the Eastern and South-eastern Asia region experienced drastic changes in their population growth rate, from 2.6% (1990-2000) to 0.7% (2000-2010) and a negative growth of -0.2% for the 2010-2020 period. While these trends are measured based on the harmonized city definition (DEGURBA), the trends in the population growth rate are consistent with those from the World Urbanization Prospects (2018 revision), which show a steady decline in the urban population growth rates in most regions during the reference periods.

Land consumption rate by region



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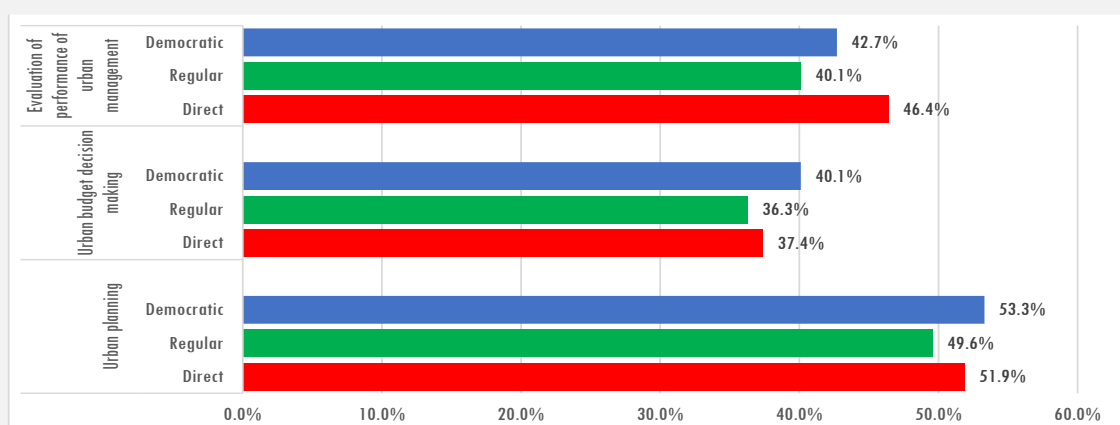
Indicator 11.3.2 Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically

About half of global cities identified as having structures for civil society participation in urban planning and management processes.

Including citizens and civil society actors in urban planning, management and design as articulated under SDG indicator 11.3.2, seeks to recognize them as local partners and thinktanks. Civil society in cities carry the voices of many residents, and often contribute their knowledge and practices to local innovations going beyond just their traditional role of engagement and awareness raising, when the capacity of civil society and city platforms allows for this level of engagement. The active involvement and consultations with citizens at all levels in the decision-making process should also aim to include all persons, especially young people, women, and persons with disabilities. Many national and sub-national planning frameworks recognize the value of active public participation in strengthening the urban planning, governance, accountability, budgeting, and management processes. Public participation in urban governance boosts their enthusiasm for citizenship and politics, thereby strengthening their influence in urban planning and public life and facilitates programme and project implementation.

According to 2022 data collected from 272 cities in 96 countries based on the model SDG 11.3.2 methodology which provides a nuanced understanding of the extent to which cities engage civil society partners in urban planning, urban decision making and evaluation of urban management performance through formal participatory processes, at least 50% of experts indicate that their cities offer structures for civil society participation in urban planning that are direct, regular and democratic (52%, 50%, 53% respectively). The data also shows that cities are less likely to offer the possibility to their citizens to participate in budget decision making processes; only 37%, 36% and 40% of experts agree that cities have structures for civil society participation in budget decision making that are direct, regular and democratic, respectively. Similarly, civil society participation in the evaluation of urban management performance seems to be low, with only 40% of experts indicating that cities offer regular opportunities to evaluate their management performance.

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



Note: While the data on the 272 cities is not regionally representative to make inter and intra-regional trends and comparisons, it generally indicates a worrying trend in participation in the planning and decision-making processes. Like many other indicators, some variations are evident in the levels of civil society engagement between and within countries, as well as across the tracked elements of participation.

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Target 11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage

Indicator 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)

The public financing of the world's cultural and natural heritage varies greatly between countries

In 2022, after three survey cycles, data for SDG 11.4.1 or at least one of its disaggregation's are available for sixty countries. This represents a doubling of the number of countries reporting over a three-year period. This illustrates the tremendous efforts made by member States to produce the data to monitor SDG target 11.4. For SDG indicator 11.4.1, what is important when talking about the progress towards the target is the trend of the data – is the expenditure per capita decreasing, increasing or remaining stable.

For the first time, results on the total indicator covering both cultural and natural heritage and public and private expenditure are available for countries covering all SDG regions but one Eastern and South-Eastern Asia. The countries from Europe and North America accounted for more than two-third of the available countries for the total SDG 11.4.1. In 2019-2021, the median total expenditure per capita was 61.7 PPP, constant 2017 USD per capita (PPP\$) for all countries available. The median value on total expenditure on cultural and natural heritage for Europe and North America representing developed countries was 130.1 PPP\$ per capita, while the median for developing countries was 14.6 PPP\$ per capita.

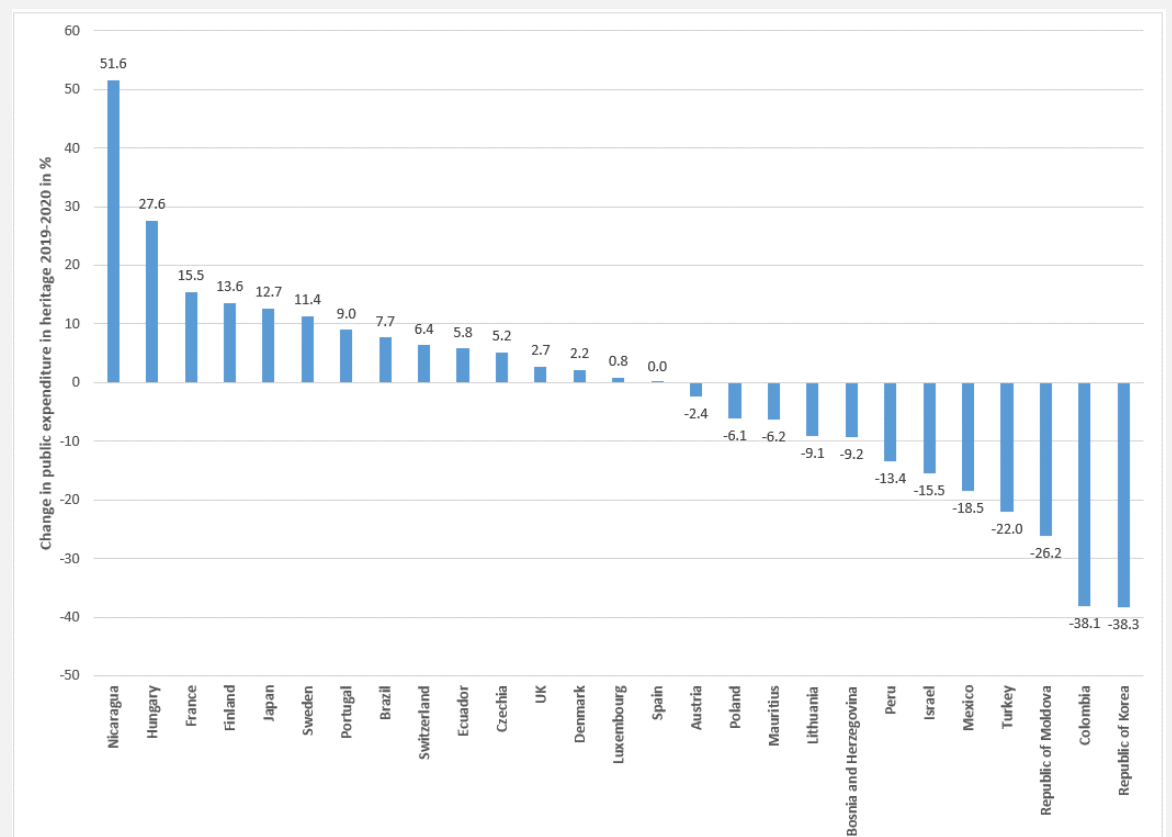
Progress towards the target at global level cannot be generalized due to the availability of data. Nevertheless, an analysis of the sub-indicator, public expenditure on heritage, offers some interesting results. Analyzing the data from 2019 and 2020 can shed some light on the potential impact that COVID-19 had on the public investment in heritage preservation.

In the early months of the pandemic, access to many cultural and natural wonders was banned, museums were closed around the world cutting part of their financial resources from visitor revenues. The results show that countries responded differently during the COVID-19 pandemic. While some countries put in place special financial measures to support the heritage sector, others decreased their expenditure due to other priorities in the context of limited funds. Examples of supporting measures include Czechia, where in 2020 an anti-crisis package was designed that included a reduction on tax value added for several activities including museum admissions. Other countries focused on strengthening their infrastructure and facilities. Japan, as part of emergency economic measures, invested \$20.1 billion USD to fund infection prevention measures in cultural infrastructure such as museums (UNESCO, 2020).

As shown in Figure 1, half of the reporting countries increased public funding in cultural and natural heritage in 2020 compared to 2019. The highest increase in public funding on heritage was by Nicaragua with a 50% year to year change, followed by Hungary with 27.6%, France with 15.5% and Japan with 12.7%. During the same period, the amount spent remained stable for Luxembourg and Spain with only marginal changes. This is in contrast to the situation, in the Republic of Korea and Colombia where investment decreased 38% year to year. A longer time series will be needed before a more accurate picture of the impact, that COVID-19 had on investment in heritage can be assessed.

Despite the gains in data reporting for SDG 11.4.1, more effort is needed to support countries ability to report data. To this end, UIS will continue to support countries by providing technical assistance, documentation on the methodology and investigate other avenues to support countries capacities to compile the relevant data.

Figure 1: Public investment in preserving heritage during covid-19



Additional resources, press releases, etc. with links:

- Shaping investments to safeguard cultural and natural heritage across the world (English)
http://uis.unesco.org/sites/default/files/documents/analysis_sdg_11.4.1_2022_final_alt_cover.pdf
- UIS database: SDG 11.4.1 Results and detailed metadata under the section culture <http://data.uis.unesco.org/>
- UNESCO, 2020: [Culture in crisis: policy guide for a resilient creative sector](https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000374631) (<https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000374631>)

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Target 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

Indicator 1.5.1/11.5.1/13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population

At mid-point of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, disaster related mortality has been progressively declining barring the global shock of the COVID-19 pandemic

The year 2022-23 marks a midpoint for the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, adopted in the same year as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement. Among key progress in disaster risk reduction, the Framework measures the pace in reduction of disaster-related mortality. Average mortality or missing persons per 100,000 population, has steadily decreased globally – from 1.64 in the decade 2005-2015 to 0.86 during the decade 2012-2021. Yet, in absolute terms, countries have reported an average disaster mortality of 47,337 per year during 2015-2021.

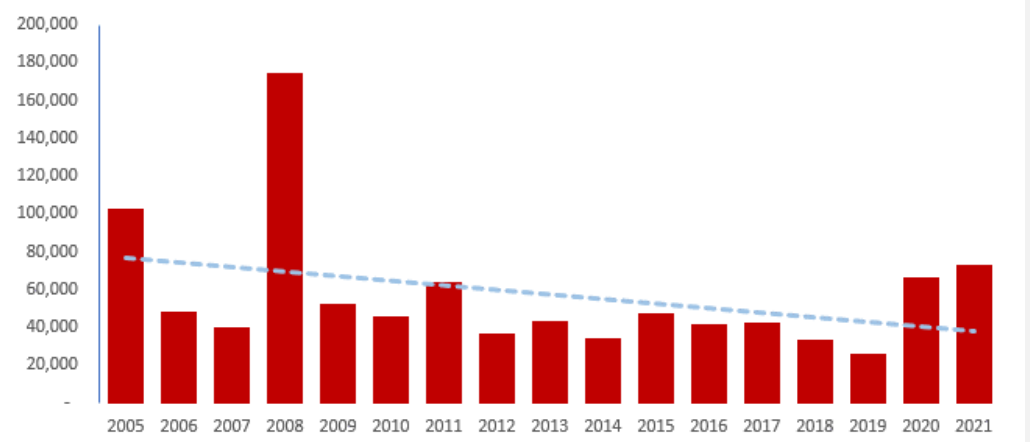
Further, Least Developed Countries (LDCs), small island developing States (SIDS) and Land-locked Developing Countries (LLDCs) have emerged high on disaster vulnerability, while facing severe human and economic constraints. From 2012 to 2021, these three groups of countries in total, recorded 21.8 per cent of the global disaster-related mortality, even though they accounted for only 13.3 per cent of the total population of reporting countries. Compared to the global average of 0.86 deaths or missing per 100,000 people during 2012-2021, LDCs, SIDS and LLDCs returned figures of 1.24, 2.80 and 1.85 respectively, demonstrating the disproportionate impact of disasters in countries with special needs.

However, these figures don't include the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic which as a biological hazard, is by far the single most global shock affecting disaster mortality during the SDG period. In 2021 itself, 414,318 deaths from the pandemic were reported through the Sendai Framework Monitor, which is already more than five times the average disaster mortality resulting from other hazards. Although about 1 million COVID-19 related mortality in 2020 and 2021 has been reported through the Sendai Framework Monitor, it constituted a significant underreporting given WHO's records that showed 5.45 million deaths due to COVID-19 through the end of 2021. Excess deaths estimated from the global pandemic during the same period was estimated to be even higher.

Notwithstanding the unprecedented biological catastrophe of the COVID-19, the decrease in relative disaster mortality deserves recognition. A key adaptation and risk reducing measure to contain disaster mortality is early warning systems. In response to the UN Secretary-General's call for ensuring that every person on Earth is protected by early warning systems by 2027, UNDRR and WMO released a global status report on early warning systems in 2022, based on the country reporting in the Sendai Framework Monitor and other sources including from WMO. This has shown an increase in the number of countries having multi-hazard EWS from 47 in 2015 to 95 in 2021. The analysis in the report shows evidence suggesting that countries reporting good coverage of MHEWS have lower mortality rates compared to countries that have little or no early warning systems.

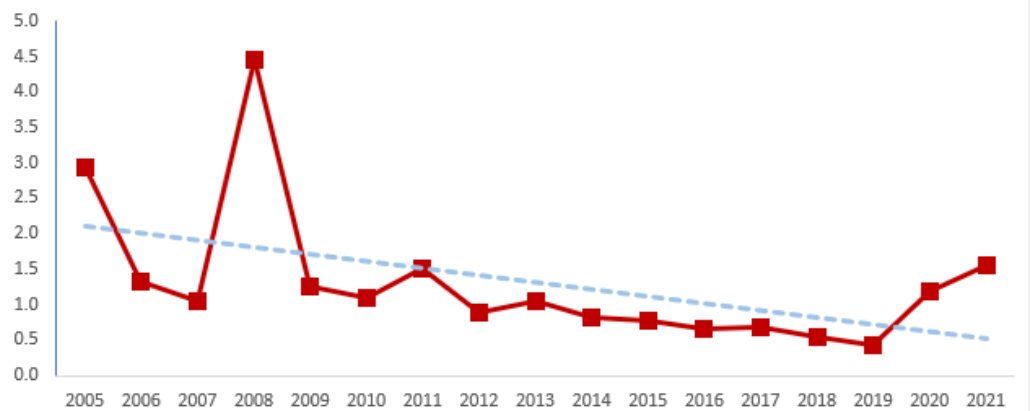
While global disaster-related mortality has seen a decline this progress is not seen when it comes to affected population. The number of persons affected by disasters per 100,000 people increased from 1,198 during 2005-2015 to 2,113 during 2012-2021 (excluding COVID-19 related cases). On an average, 151 million people were affected by disasters each year globally.

Disaster-related mortality *



* Excluding COVID-19 deaths

Disaster-related mortality per 100,000 population*



* Excluding COVID-19 deaths

Additional resources, press releases, etc. with links:

- <https://covid19.who.int/>
- <https://www.who.int/data/sets/global-excess-deaths-associated-with-covid-19-modelled-estimates>
- <https://www.un.org/sg/en/content/sg/statement/2022-11-07/secretary-generals-remarks-the-launch-of-the-early-warnings-for-all-executive-action-plan-delivered>
- <https://www.undrr.org/publication/global-status-multi-hazard-early-warning-systems-target-g>

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Custodian agency(ies): UNDRR

Indicator 1.5.2/11.5.2 Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)

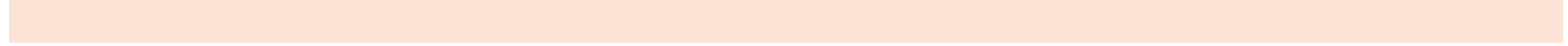
Custodian agency(ies): UNDRR

Indicator 11.5.3 (a) Damage to critical infrastructure and **(b)** number of disruptions to basic services, attributed to disasters

Custodian agency(ies): UNDRR

Target 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

Indicator 11.6.1 Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed in controlled facilities out of total municipal waste generated, by cities



Custodian agency(ies): UN-Habitat,UNSD

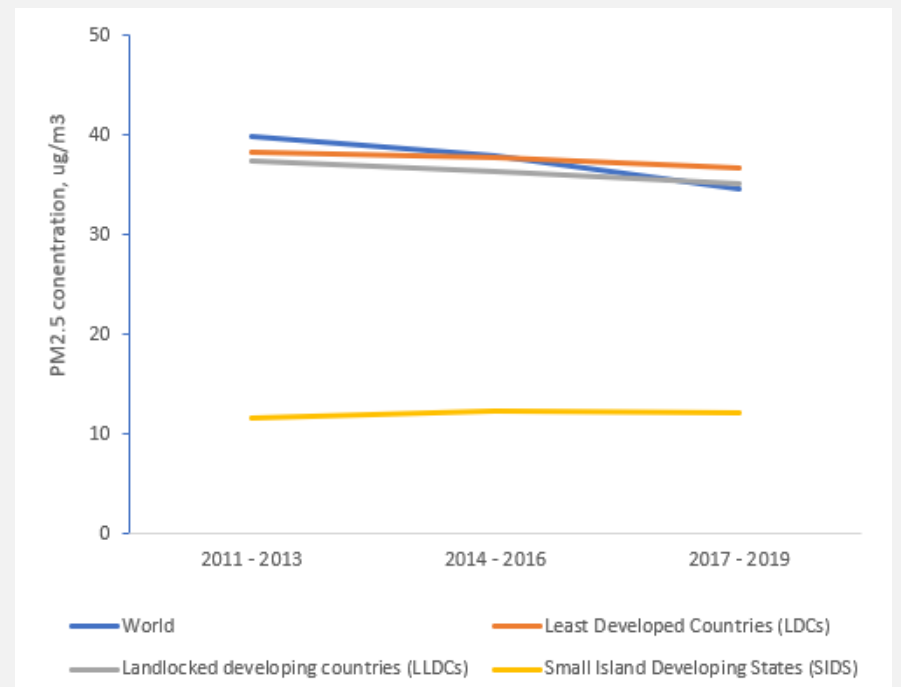
Indicator 11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)

Air pollution is not only an urban problem

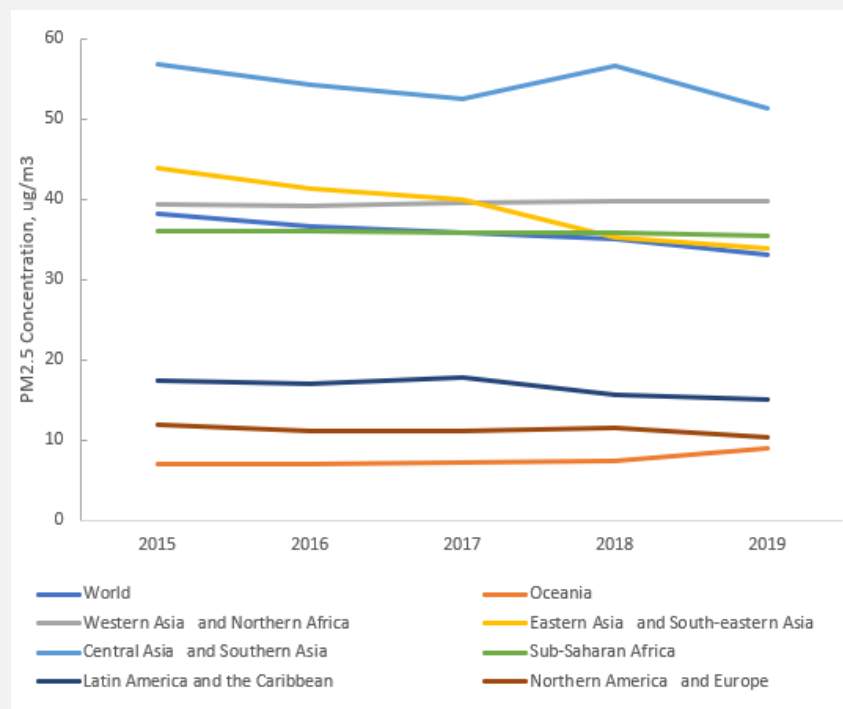
At the global level, the quality of air is increasing and this largely due to improvements in high-income countries. However, the global decline in fine particulate matter is not what is observed for the decadal changes in Small Island Developing States. In contrast in this region, countries' air quality levels are either constant or increasing. More disturbing is that in these countries monitoring of air pollution is already limited or non-existent. Of all the cities monitoring air quality, low- and middle-income countries make up only 42% of the 117 countries reporting air pollution data with only 3% of those countries being a SIDS.

Cities have traditionally been the focus of air pollution reduction policies but the air quality in towns and rural areas should also be considered. As the definition of "urban area" continues to be unclear in its geographical boundaries, in 2021, the UNSD introduced a new classification for areas (i.e., cities, towns and rural) that recognizes the urban-rural continuum. Across the globe in 2019, towns had higher air pollution levels than cities. Poorer air quality was also observed in the towns of Eastern Asia and South-eastern Asia region which contains the greatest proportion of the world's population. This re-emphasizes the fact that tackling air pollution requires a shift in our perspective and recognition that air pollution is not only an urban problem.

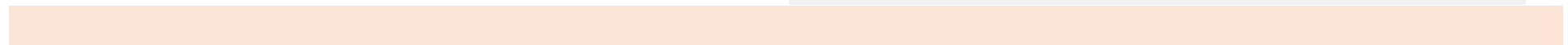
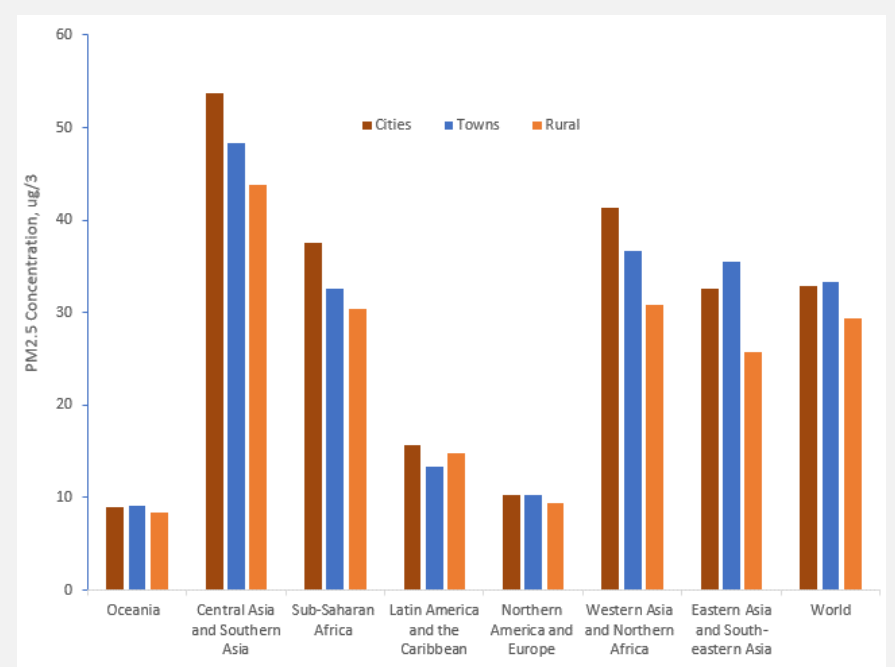
Trend in population weighted PM2.5 concentrations in urban areas for LLDCs, LDCs & SIDS from 2010 to 2019



Trend in population weighted PM2.5 concentrations in urban areas for each SDG region from 2015 to 2019



Population-weighted PM2.5 concentrations in cities, towns and rural areas for each SDG region in 2019



Additional resources, press releases, etc. with links:

- <https://www.who.int/data/gho/data/themes/air-pollution/who-air-quality-database>
- [https://www.who.int/data/gho/data/indicators/indicator-details/GHO/concentrations-of-fine-particulate-matter-\(pm2-5\)](https://www.who.int/data/gho/data/indicators/indicator-details/GHO/concentrations-of-fine-particulate-matter-(pm2-5))

Storyline authors(s)/contributor(s): Kerolyn Shairsingh, WHO; Sophie Gummy, WHO

Custodian agency(ies): WHO

Target 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

Indicator 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

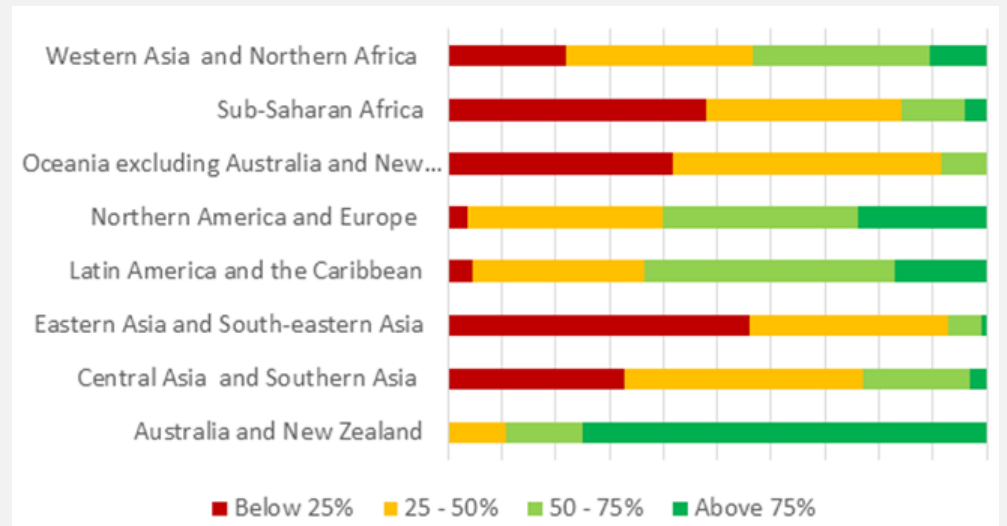
Provision and access to open public spaces remains marginal across regions, impacting negatively on quality of urban life

The SDGs and New Urban Agenda considers public spaces as indispensable elements for sustaining the productivity of cities, social cohesion and inclusion - which in turn promotes social resilience, civic identity, quality of life as well as its linkage to climate issues. In addition to the pivotal role of public spaces in enhancing the social-cultural, economic, and political functions of cities and towns, the direct economic role of public spaces is evident in many countries across the world, both developing and developed, where different livelihood support activities can be witnessed - from more organized setups to informal configurations.

Despite the important role of public spaces in urban areas, more than three quarters of the 1072 cities for which data on SDG indicator 11.7.1 is available have less than 20 per cent of their area dedicated to open public spaces and streets. This figure falls short of the recommended target by UN-Habitat, which range from 45-50 per cent, of which 15-25 per cent should be open public space and 30-35 per cent streets and sidewalks. On average, open public spaces account for a meagre 2.7% of urban land, about 4.7 times less than the share of land in streets. These shares however very widely across regions, with cities in the more developed regions having higher proportions of land in streets and open spaces than those from the developing regions.

The overall low provision of open public spaces across regions has a direct implication on the share of population that can conveniently access them (which is measured as ability to access a public open space within a 400 meters walking distance along a street network), with better performances recorded in the more developed regions. For example, in more than 60 per cent of cities in Australia and New Zealand, Northern America and Europe and Latin America and the Caribbean where data is available, more than half of the urban populations have convenient access to open public spaces. On the other hand, in Sub-Saharan Africa and Eastern Asia and South-eastern Asia more than half of the reported cities have less than 25 per cent of their population living within 400 meters walking distance to open public spaces. These trends indicate that most of the world's urban populations do not fully enjoy the benefits associated with convenient access to open public spaces, with the urban poor and vulnerable groups likely to be affected more significantly.

Regional aggregates on proportion share of cities population with access to open public spaces within 400m walking distance



Note: Based on data from 1072 cities constituting 28 in Australia and New Zealand, 228 in Central Asia and Southern Asia, 111 in Eastern Asia and South-Eastern Asia, 291 in Latin America and the Caribbean, 158 in Northern America and Europe, 12 in Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand), 103 in sub-Saharan Africa, and 141 in Western Asia and Northern Africa.

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Indicator 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

Custodian agency(ies): UNODC

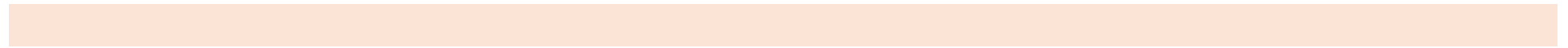
Target 11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning

Indicator 11.a.1 Number of countries that have national urban policies or regional development plans that (a) respond to population dynamics; (b) ensure balanced territorial development; and (c) increase local fiscal space

Local financing mechanisms remain the key impediment to attainment of integrated urban-rural development promoted by national urban policies

Attainment of sustainable development where no place and no one is left behind demands strong urban-rural linkages - which ensure flows of people, natural resources, capital, goods, ecosystem services, information, technology, ideas and innovation. National Urban Policies (NUPs) are central instruments that promote these linkages and flows across the different settlement types, and in turn ensure integrated development. For attainment of the maximum benefits from NUPs however, three key considerations are critical - a) ensuring that the policies respond to population dynamics, b) ensuring that they promote balanced territorial development, and c) making considerations for the local fiscal space to ensure their successful implementation without compromising the sustainability of a government's financial position.

According to an assessment done by UN-Habitat on 162 countries through the global state of national urban policy report 2021, out of the 58 countries that responded to the question on whether their NUPs satisfy the 3 qualifiers, 55 (95%) fulfilled the first criteria on "responding to population dynamics", 54 (93%) fulfilled the second criteria on "ensuring balanced territorial development" and only 26 (45%) met the third criteria on making considerations for "increased local fiscal space". The latter is a call for action among countries to set up more financing mechanisms for local implementation of different elements that promote sustainable urban development as guided by the NUPs at the sub-national level.



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Target 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

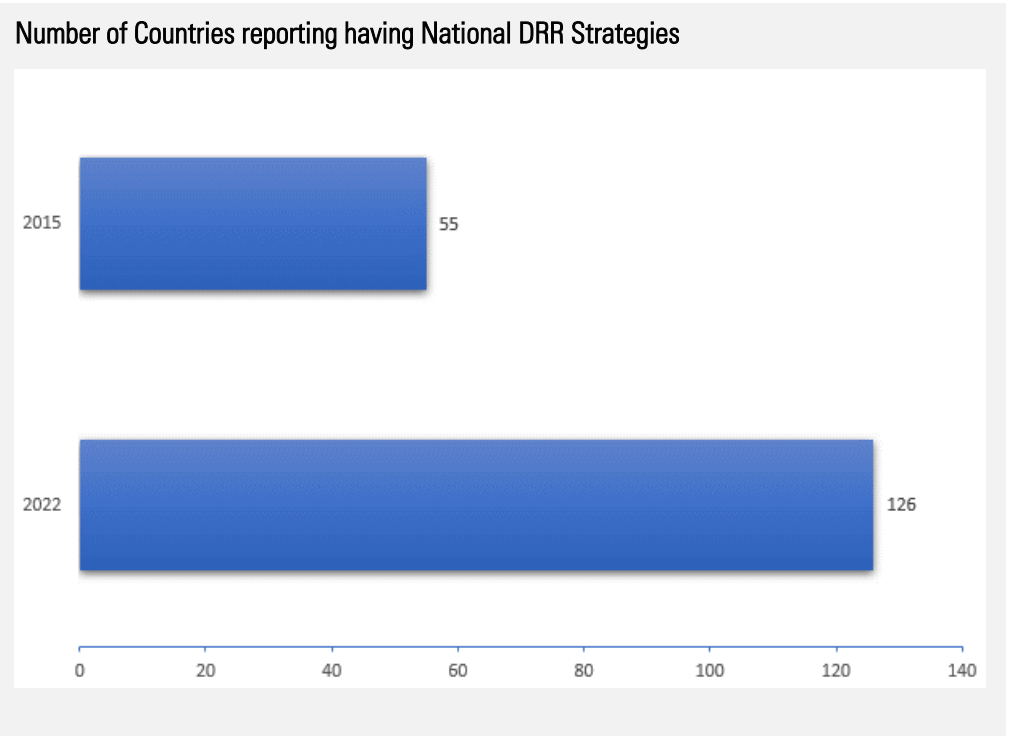
Indicator 1.5.3/11.b.1/13.1.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030

65% of the countries in the world have reported having national disaster risk reduction strategies

Governments have placed high importance on the achievement of associated Target E of the Sendai Framework by 2020. This was seen as the foundation for the successful implementation of the Framework's goal, priorities for action and global targets by 2030. They also recognized the need for putting in place appropriate disaster risk reduction governance arrangements and creating a conducive institutional framework with strong multi-stakeholder and multisectoral engagement to effectively reduce disaster risk.

Advancements have been made in strengthening disaster risk governance since the adoption of the Sendai Framework in 2015. The number of countries with national strategies for disaster risk reduction has increased from 55 in 2015 to 126 until end of 2022. The United Nations system continues to provide technical support and capacity development for their enhancement and implementation of these national strategies.

Moreover, the governments are expected to score their respective national disaster risk reduction strategies on the basis of 10 key elements whose average score highlights the level of maturity of the respective strategy. The global average score stands at 0.66 on a scale of 0 to 1. One of the Key elements of national disaster risk reduction strategies is to promote policy coherence and compliance, notably with the SDGs and the Paris Agreement. On the basis of this, a total of 118 countries have reported having some level of policy coherence.



Additional resources, press releases, etc. with links:

- <https://www.undrr.org/publication/review-covid-19-disaster-risk-governance-asia-pacific-towards-multi-hazard-and-multi>
- <https://www.undrr.org/publication/increasing-global-resilience-systemic-risk-emerging-lessons-covid-19-pandemic>
- <https://www.undrr.org/publication/understanding-and-managing-cascading-and-systemic-risks-lessons-covid-19>

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Custodian agency(ies): UNDRR

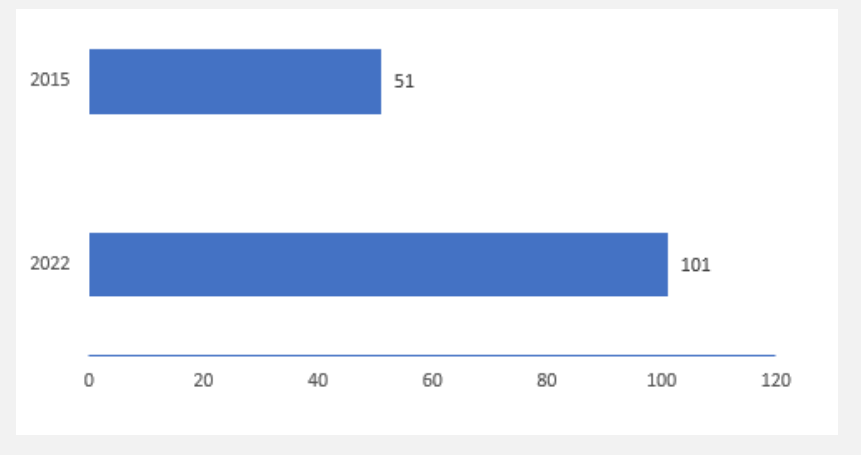
Indicator 1.5.4/11.b.2/13.1.3 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies

Local action to accelerate resilience building

The accumulated economic, social and environmental cost of small-scale disasters can be higher in comparison to high-impact, low-frequency events occurring over the same time period [Marulanda et al (2010)]. Local governments globally have made concerted efforts in developing and implementing local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the national strategies. As at the end of 2022, there were 101 countries that reported having local governments with disaster risk reduction strategies. Though definitions in local governance vary across regions and countries, even in terms of the constitution of local administrative units, the governments have made considerable success in tracking the changing landscape in local level policy-making. Globally, the average proportion of local governments with such strategies is estimated to be 72 percent.

Understanding of localized impact of disasters and extreme events is a critical basis to avert, minimize and address losses and damages. To support Member States to comprehensively track such losses and damages, UNDRR, UNDP and WMO are jointly developing a disaster losses and damages tracking system that will inform risk reducing and adaptation measures, as well as benchmark the outcomes of their implementation. This system will enable a stronger exchange of information both horizontally across departments (such as National Meteorological and Hydrological Systems, National Disaster Management Organizations and other ministries) and vertically between the local governance structures and national data repositories.

Number of Countries reporting Local Governments with DRR Strategies



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Target 11.c Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials

Custodian agency(ies):