

Achieving Sustainable Development Goal 11: Prioritizing Inclusive, Safe, Resilient and Sustainable Cities and Communities

Introducing SDG 11

In September 2015, 193 national governments convened at the United Nations in New York and adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development – also known as the Sustainable Development Goals, or SDGs, to address the global challenge of eradicating poverty and achieving sustainable development in a balanced and integrated manner. Consisting of 17 ambitious goals, 169 targets, and 230+ indicators, the SDGs provide a critical foundation and form a long-term framework to guide global development and set poverty elimination priorities for countries around the world. Concluding a negotiating process that took close to three years, and which engaged the participation of civil society organizations throughout, UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-Moon, in announcing a consensus reached on the new sustainable development agenda, said the agreement “encompasses a universal, transformative, and integrated agenda that heralds an historic turning point for our world.” It is “the People’s Agenda, a plan of action for ending poverty in all its dimensions, irreversibly, everywhere, and leaving no one behind.”¹

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

With an estimated two-thirds of humanity – 6.5 billion people – living in cities by 2050, increasingly from the developing world, it is recognized that governments cannot achieve sustainability without significantly transforming the way we plan, build and manage our urban areas. SDG 11 reflects the need to make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. It also acknowledges the importance of local government and communities in helping to achieve the SDGs. Habitat for Humanity issued a public statement in August 2015 recognizing the impact of rapid, global urbanization and adequate housing in the SDGs. The statement applauded the efforts of the many individuals and organizations involved in creating the SDGs, and noted that “one of the most critical [aspects of the 17 goals] is the increasing role that cities and human settlements play in building a sustainable future.”² Importantly, Target 11.1 aims to ensure that “by 2030, access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services is secured and slums are upgraded.” Housing is central to achieving socially just, economically viable and ecologically healthy and sustainable cities, as envisaged in the SDGs and, in particular, SDG 11. Addressing access to housing supports economic, social and environmental policy planning and infrastructure linkages across the urban-rural continuum, helping to build increased resilience and sustainable outcomes.

SDG 11, also known as the urban goal, recognizes that urbanization is a global megatrend and that cities will need to continue to house and support increasing numbers of people in the coming decades. Increasingly, access to adequate and affordable housing is a challenge in most cities around the world as housing supply has not been able to keep up with population growth in urban settings. The influx of people, coupled with rising land prices, the cost of construction materials, the impact of climate change and the lack of attention to housing has resulted in the proliferation of slum dwellings and the displacement of low-income vulnerable households from the center of the city to its periphery. In many developing countries, over 50 percent of urban populations live in slums. Recognizing the unique challenges in cities, sustainable urban development cannot be achieved without a shift from traditional approaches designed to serve formal systems and markets and a thoughtful and integrated approach to urban and

¹ The United Nations, *Time for Global Action 2015* (January 15, 2015). https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sTIHZ-SaZkA&feature=emb_logo

² Habitat for Humanity International, *Adequate housing included in the Sustainable Development Goals* (September 1, 2015). <https://www.habitat.org/lac-en/about/newsroom/2015-09-1-goal-11>

economic planning, financing, regulation, construction and governing cities. Inclusive sustainable urban development will only be achieved when adequate and affordable housing is integrated into urban plans.

Cities will play a fundamental role in ensuring delivery on global commitments. As captured across various global agreements,³ urbanization is a transformative process enabling economic growth, ensuring social equity and dignity for citizens, as well as protecting and preserving ecosystems. Within the Sustainable Development Goals, SDG 11 captures key aspects of cities that encourage an integrated approach to development in urban areas. Principles, such as inclusivity and equity, should guide all stakeholders delivering on sustainable development.

As progress continues toward the SDGs, there is recognition that not all national governments are consistently collecting data and implementing their responsibilities to achieve the SDGs. As we enter the “decade of implementation,” this is a critical time to reflect on the importance of addressing SDG 11 with particular focus on Target 11.1.

This policy brief lays out a framework for identifying the roles that multiple partners must play in order to meet and exceed the targets and indicators of SDG 11. It promotes multiple approaches and outlines recommendations for the United Nations, national governments, local and regional governments and civil society organizations to accelerate progress towards achieving the SDGs by 2030.

Why Habitat for Humanity is prioritizing achievement of SDG 11

Habitat for Humanity recognizes that many of the 17 SDGs are catalyzed by housing. Research shows that safe, adequate and affordable housing leads to benefits in health, education and economic opportunity. The process of housing improvement itself is often a ladder out of poverty for families. These changes benefit the larger community, reducing inequality and building resilience against economic and natural disasters.

Throughout the process of developing and framing the SDGs, Habitat for Humanity, working together with civil society organizations, local governments, and other stakeholders through alliances, networks and platforms, contributed to the creation of SDG 11, specifically Target 11.1, advocating for the inclusion of adequate and affordable housing, including upgrading slums, as critical objectives in the SDGs. Upon adoption of the SDGs in 2015, Habitat for Humanity has focused its attention on supporting and advocating for SDG 11 and its 10 targets, with particular commitment to Target 11.1. Beyond SDG 11.1 Habitat for Humanity is also supporting SDG 1.4.2 land and security of tenure, and other relevant indicators.

Leading up to Habitat III, the third UN Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development, held in Quito, Ecuador in October 2016, Habitat for Humanity was instrumental in contributing and influencing the outcomes of the New Urban Agenda, or NUA. This global agreement, signed by more than 150 countries, provided the roadmap for sustainable urban development in our cities over the next 20 years. Habitat for Humanity contributed as a co-lead with the Inter-American Development Bank in one of 10 policy units and developed with government and other representatives a key policy paper on housing. In coalitions and as a leader in civil society engagement, Habitat for Humanity’s advocacy focused on prioritizing (1) housing, (2) security of tenure, (3) community-led development, and (4) transparent, open and accessible data before the United Nations and national governments. Our efforts resulted in the first three priorities being included throughout the NUA.

³ By the term global agreements we refer to: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development; the New Urban Agenda (NUA); the Paris Agreement; the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction; the Addis Ababa Action Agenda for Financing Sustainable Development; and the Agenda for Humanity.

Habitat for Humanity is in a unique position to lead, coordinate, and promote Sustainable Development Goal 11. As a global non-governmental organization working in more than 70 countries and in the United States, Habitat for Humanity is driven by the vision that everyone needs a decent place to live. Habitat for Humanity recognizes the importance of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the role the 17 goals play in realizing a better and more sustainable future for all. As advocates, we are positioned to provide expertise on adequate and affordable housing, as we recognize that housing is linked to creating sustainable urban environments. Having contributed to the defining and data collection of 11.1.1 as well as Targets 1.4 and 1.5, among others, we have developed the expertise and experience to contribute to SDG 11. Habitat for Humanity will create alliances with other organizations championing each of the other SDG urban indicators to promote an integrated approach and collective voice at local, subnational, national, regional and global level.

2020: A critical year for SDG 11

In July 2019, at the opening of the High-Level Political Forum, UN Secretary-General António Guterres reported that substantial progress has been made in reducing the proportion of the global urban slum population of more than 1 billion people. By the end of 2019, the world's extreme poverty rate had fallen below 8%, the lowest recorded level in human history, according to the World Poverty Clock. Recognizable gains have been made across the 17 SDGs, from improved global childhood wellbeing to increasing access to electricity for all to increasing commitments to respond to climate change.

Yet, in the Report of the Secretary-General on SDG Progress 2019, UN Secretary-General Guterres notes that “urgent action is needed to reverse the current situation, which sees the vast majority of urban residents breathing poor-quality air and having limited access to transport and open public space. With the areas occupied by cities growing faster than their populations, there are profound repercussions for sustainability.”⁴ Since UN Member States adopted the SDGs in September 2015, the need to prioritize and hold all levels of governments accountable to the realization of SDG 11 remains imperative. There is also a need for standardization of data being collected by civil society, academia, private sector, and other actors towards implementation and monitoring of SDGs for integration into national statistical systems.

The year 2020 marks the beginning of a “decade of implementation,” 10 years until the Sustainable Development Goals need to be met. Today's policy, approaches, prioritizations and ambitions by Member States and their subnational governments will set the path for achieving the SDGs by 2030. We expect to see a greater push by UN actors and global leadership to urge Member States to recommit to the SDGs and make this their decade of action. This year presents the unique opportunity to educate and inform all stakeholders as to the importance of delivering on sustainable solutions in urban settings if we are to achieve sustainability for all and continue to gain ground against extreme poverty. Making progress on SDG 11 contributes to the success of all SDGs and furthers the overarching outcomes of achieving a better and more sustainable future for all.

SDG Process and Stakeholders

In the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, governments emphasized that a robust, voluntary, effective, participatory, transparent and integrated follow-up and review framework would make a vital contribution to implementation, promoting accountability to citizens, supporting active international cooperation in achieving the SDGs and fostering exchange of best practices and mutual learning. In order to monitor, develop and implement the

⁴ The United Nations, *Report of the Secretary-General on SDG Progress 2019* (New York City, NY: May 8, 2019). https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/24978Report_of_the_SG_on_SDG_Progress_2019.pdf

global indicator framework on the SDGs, the UN Statistical Commission created an Inter-agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators, referred to as IAEG-SDGs, composed of Member States and including regional and international agencies as observers (See current listing in Appendix 2). The IAEG-SDGs are also tasked with developing specific work plans on the indicators in coordination with each of the indicator's custodians – the international entities responsible for the development and compilation of data for the indicators.

The national statistical offices of the Member States have the lead role in providing the data for global reporting. In establishing the IAEG-SDGs, the United Nations Statistical Commission requested the use of existing regional mechanisms in order to ensure equitable regional representation and technical expertise and to help facilitate the data transmission process from the national to the global levels. International agencies will aid in providing internationally comparable data in the different statistical domains, calculate global and regional aggregates, and provide data and accompanying metadata to the UN Statistical Division, or UNSD. The UNSD then makes available the comparable country data on each of the indicators alongside the regional and global aggregates in the SDG Indicator global databases.

While Member States themselves are responsible for making progress towards the 17 unique goals, public-private actors and other stakeholders are essential in demonstrating progress towards the SDGs through their role in implementation, data collection, monitoring, and reporting on the 169 targets. As national ownership is key to achieving sustainable development, the outcome from national level processes will be the foundation for reviews at regional and global levels.

Data Collection, Reporting, and Monitoring

As governments now work to meet the SDGs, enormous challenges exist in ensuring that reliable, disaggregated data is collected to adequately measure certain goals and targets in an often resource constrained environment. In addition, the 230+ indicators selected as measurements may not currently be collected or even available without significant capacity development, including adequate funding at the local levels or engagement of stakeholders.

To facilitate the implementation of the global indicator framework, all indicators are classified by the IAEG-SDGs into three tiers, based on their level of methodological development and the availability of data at the global level. The higher tier level classification suggests a higher likelihood that governments will be able to collect such information and, therefore, whether it chooses to prioritize those indicators in collecting data and meeting the goals and targets. The classifications are defined in the box below

Tier 1: Indicator is conceptually clear, has an internationally established methodology and standards are available, and data are regularly produced by countries governments and other stakeholders for at least 50 per cent of countries and of the population in every region where the indicator is relevant.

Tier 2: Indicator is conceptually clear, has an internationally established methodology and standards are available, but data are not regularly produced by countries.

Tier 3: No internationally established methodology or standards are yet available, but methodology and standards are being (or will be) developed or tested.

Habitat for Humanity worked to help define the indicators for Target 11.1, “the proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements, or inadequate housing” and supported its classification as a Tier 1 indicator. However, as the impact of urbanization continues, especially in the developing world, the importance of the monitoring and reporting of all the targets of SDG 11 will be critical to meeting all the SDGs – and now is the time to engage.

Yet, several SDG 11 indicators, however, have not yet been elevated to Tier 1, meaning it is difficult for national governments and stakeholders to track progress towards these specific indicators. To date, as of January 2020, two of SDG 11’s indicators are classified as Tier 1; eleven are classified as Tier 2; and two – 11.a.1 on national urban policies and 11.c.1, on construction using locally made materials, are classified as Tier 3. At the 10th meeting of the IAEG-SDGs, held in October 2019, Habitat for Humanity provided input regarding SDG Indicator 11.c.1 that the indicator, as it is written, would be difficult to track or measure, and may be replaced.

Most countries are working to meet the goals, however, there are significant challenges associated with SDG 11 monitoring given that a majority – 13 out of 15 indicators – are newly established indicators with no systematized formal data collection processes at the local, city or national levels. Moreover, a limited number of countries are consistently collecting data even for Tier 1 indicators through the national statistical systems, far below the threshold of 50% – or 97 countries – required to make meaningful analysis at the regional and global levels. Further, data collected informally by relevant government departments, civil society, academia, local governments and other stakeholders are neither integrated into the national statistical systems, nor are many (including National Statistical Offices) aware of the existence of this data and information collected by others. The clear hurdles to effective data collection hinder the achievement of the SDGs by making data collection more costly and less impactful.

Recommendations for achieving SDG 11

As explained above, 2020 is a critical year to urge national governments and stakeholders to accelerate progress towards achieving the SDGs by 2030. Specifically, this year presents the unique opportunity to educate and inform all stakeholders to the importance of delivering on sustainable solutions in urban settings if we are to achieve sustainability for all and continue to gain ground against extreme poverty. Our overarching goal is increase in national governments implementing and reporting on SDG 11, specifically on Target 11.1. To do so, we will:

- 1) Advocate for the prioritization and improvement of SDG 11, specifically Target 11.1
- 2) Engage other stakeholders around SDG 11 such that all indicators are elevated to Tier 1.
- 3) Ensure data on SDG 11 is being monitored, collected and reported on, such that civil society, local and regional governments and community level data is standardized, and integrated as valid inputs into national statistical databases;

Summarized below are recommended actions for stakeholders to take to achieve successful outcomes in SDG 11 progress.

Recommended action for the UN system

UN agencies, particularly custodian agencies,⁵ have been working on refining tools for data collection, monitoring, and reporting of indicators. As they continue to ensure accuracy and disaggregation of the data, their role as technical specialists will be critical as advisors to national governments. United Nations Human Settlements Programme, most

⁵ Different international agencies have been assigned as “custodians” of the SDG targets. In this capacity, the custodian agencies work with national statistical offices to develop methodologies for indicators to measure progress on the SDGs. The agencies also work with countries to compile data for SDG indicators, which they submit to the [UN Statistics Global SDG database](#).

commonly referred to as UN-Habitat, has developed regional, national and local urban observatories and training modules, which will provide tools to help educate and promote our message to national governments.

We call on UN agencies to:

- Prioritize SDG 11, recognizing the centrality of urbanization in the achievement of all 17 SDGs.
- Ensure all SDG 11 indicators are elevated to Tier 1, as 11.1.1 already is, by recognizing the validity of data collected at the local level and by expanding data collection efforts.
- Support defining of indicator for Target 11.1 to include data collection so that all components of the UN's definition of adequate housing are being reported on.
- Provide a stakeholder platform, such as the SDG/NUA platform developed by UN-Habitat, to enable the collaboration of other partners in contributing to SDG 11.
- Provide support to Member States by helping them identify ways to provide funding to build capacity for local governments to collect, monitor and contribute data to the national government statistical data base.
- Support and facilitate training or other technical advice for national governments to assist them in monitoring, reporting and collecting on SDG-related data and other issues.
- Strengthen urban observatories, such as those implemented by UN-Habitat, and training on their establishment.
- Further strengthen and promote the City Prosperity Index which offers a platform for city managers to assess the urban policy implications at the national or regional levels that go beyond the silo assessments of the single urban indicators.
- Embrace the global city definitions and national sample of cities approaches developed by UN-Habitat to facilitate global monitoring and reporting on SDG urban-related targets.
- Explore the creation of communities of practice to strengthen and coordinate the monitoring and collection of data and learnings in support of action on the SDGs.

Recommended action for national governments

National governments have committed to reporting on the SDGs through their Voluntary National Reviews annually at the High-Level Political Forum and in other reports. As city populations rise, it will be crucial to have an accurate account of data to reflect SDG 11 and human settlement indicators. National governments must be willing to incorporate data from a variety of sources, not only that collected by national statistical offices. This will require coordinated and consistent guidance on the SDGs from national governments. As part of its follow-up and review mechanisms, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development encourages Member States to "conduct regular and inclusive reviews of progress at the national and sub-national levels, which are country-led and country-driven" but also are expected to involve multiple stakeholders. National governments should be reaching out to engage various stakeholders in sharing experiences, successes, challenges and lessons learned through the Voluntary National Review, or VNR, process to implement the SDGs and be willing to accept and incorporate local and community-level information collected by those stakeholders. National governments can also explore the creation of communities of practice to strengthen and coordinate the monitoring and collection of data and learnings in support of action on the SDGs.

We call on national governments to:

- Prioritize the implementation of SDG 11 as they seek to achieve sustainable development for all
- Monitor and collect data required to comply with SDG 11.
- Ensure the inclusion of SDG 11 data in their VNRs – at future UN High-Level Political Forums.
- Integrate civil society, local and regional governments and community-level data as valid inputs into the national statistical databases.

Recommended action for local and regional governments

Many cities have localized the SDGs by developing their own Voluntary City Reports or Voluntary Local Reviews, or VLRs, and reporting to the UN on their progress towards achieving the SDGs. Regional governments, cities and local municipalities have a considerable stake in implementing and reporting on SDG 11. The UN system and national governments have recognized the need to have a city-wide goal; yet, have not incorporated their data sources into the national government reporting. The recent United Cities and Local Government Congress World Summit of Local and Regional Leaders, held in Durban, South Africa, Nov. 9-11, 2019, highlighted the renewed collaboration between its members and partner organizations. Local and regional governments must catalyze action to achieve sustainable development and build strong links among communities, national governments, the international community and stakeholders. Local governments like national governments need to accept data collected by civil society and other actors in their localities to inform preparation of voluntary local reports.

Recommended action for civil society organizations

Civil society, which encompasses international and local NGOs, grassroots, academia, private sector and many stakeholder organizations, plays an important role in contributing data and evidence-based information into the SDG process. Working in coalition and/or through numerous platforms will be helpful in ascertaining accurate and effective monitoring and implementation of the SDGs. Yet many governments ignore such data in their reporting processes. Civil society should work with partners to support implementation in achieving SDG 11 by undertaking a number of efforts, including:

- Convening workshops and trainings with all stakeholders to advise and educate national governments on the value of other data sources.
- Mapping community-based data and contribute to the official SDG process for countries reporting.
- Promoting the importance of 11.1.1 as a Tier 1 indicator by supporting the expansion of data collection efforts, as well as collaborate work to elevate other SDG 11 indicators to that tier.
- Advocating through coalitions and platforms for the need to prioritize SDG 11.

Habitat for Humanity's positioning to influence SDG 11

Habitat for Humanity is supportive of all the SDGs, however, we recognize we are uniquely positioned to lead an advocacy effort that focuses attention on SDG 11 and some of the related human settlements indicators. Habitat for Humanity will draw upon its global network of more than 70 countries through sustainable public-private-people partnerships. Ongoing and future engagement in partnership platforms include:

- **World Urban Campaign:** Habitat for Humanity has been the lead for civil society and on the standing/steering committee since UN-Habitat invited us to be one of the founding members. The UN-Habitat World Urban Campaign provides a platform made up of public and private sector members and offers Urban Thinkers Campuses as a vehicle for advocacy.
- **The General Assembly of Partners:** A partnership platform dating from the preparations for Habitat III but now supporting the UN global agreements from 2015 to 2016 at the local level with special attention to 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including SDG 11, and the New Urban Agenda. It is composed of 17 partner constituent groups who participated in the preparations for Habitat III with the goal of giving voice to the formerly unheard. Habitat for Humanity is on the steering committee as co-lead for the civil society partner group.
- **Global Land Tool Network, or GLTN:** Habitat for Humanity co-leads the Urban Cluster with Slum Dwellers International on the GLTN Steering Committee and a part of the Global Land Indicators Initiative.
- **UNDRR Stakeholder Advisory Group:** Habitat for Humanity is a representative to the UN Disaster Risk Reduction Stakeholder Advisory Group representing the New Urban Agenda and civil society. Our role will be to

work on the integration of global agreements including the Sendai Framework, SDGs and the New Urban Agenda. UNDRR is custodian for four SDG indicators.

- **Campaign partners:** Habitat for Humanity will reach out to its Solid Ground campaign partners and supporters. Also, as a member of the steering committee, alongside the World Bank, Huairou Commission, Landesa, and GLTN, Habitat will reach out to the Stand For Her Land campaign. Other campaigns Habitat for Humanity plans to collaborate with on SDG 11 include the Right to the City and Resilient Cities.
- **NGO Major Groups, Urban Cluster, and New York City Civil Society Organizations:** Habitat for Humanity is a member of a number of UN civil society groups that focus on the SDGs and the New Urban Agenda, such as the NGO Major Group (the official UN stakeholder platform for SDGs), urban cluster (a subset of themes related of the NGO Major Group), and NYC CSO group (mostly NYC based organizations and remote CSOs interested in SDGs and urban issues).
- **Urban Housing Practitioners Hub, or UHPH:** UHPH is a group of networks based on an open platform of intelligence and innovation regarding housing and urban habitat. This initiative began in the Latin America and the Caribbean region, and involves civil society organizations, local governments, private sector actors, academics, national housing ministries and global multi-lateral agencies. During 2020, the UHPH plans to expand to the Asia-Pacific region, and will explore engagement in Africa, the Middle East, Europe and North America. UHPH promotes the exchange of experiences and best practices, and institutional technical assistance. It also serves as a meeting point for stakeholders to improve the operation of the housing ecosystem through joint and participatory exchanges of knowledge, solutions, institutional capital and sector innovation. The learning labs, through the UHPH held in the Latin America and the Caribbean region, are possible vehicles for conducting further education on the indicators and exploring potential databases for tracking and monitoring. Habitat for Humanity has identified Bolivia and Peru as potential countries to work with on SDG 11, as they have asked Habitat for Humanity for assistance. Other countries will be identified based on the capacity and funding we have there. UN-Habitat has developed a methodology and training material to contribute to this effort.
- **United Cities and Local Government, or UCLG:** Habitat for Humanity will also be working with other local government associations. We are a member of the executive board of Cities Alliance and partners with UCLG. Cities Alliance will be part of our World Urban Forum side event on SDG 11 and has worked with us previously on housing policy indicators.
- **Global Urban Approach:** Sets out how Habitat can facilitate increased access to adequate and affordable housing in urban areas in a comprehensive, integrated, targeted, and collaborative manner, implemented through a range of partners and contributing towards a more enabled housing ecosystem and sustainable development. We have comprehensive urban programs across the globe including Liberia, Bangladesh, Cambodia and Paraguay.
- **UN-Habitat's network:** Habitat for Humanity is working closely with the UN-Habitat Global Urban Observatory and the Partnership Unit to identify initial priority countries for advocacy, training, and capacity building. UN-Habitat has led and developed many SDG 11 monitoring tools, built capacity of regional and national level stakeholders and has rolled out regional and national level urban observatories in a variety of countries. Platforms such as the Latin American and Caribbean Urban and Cities Platform, which has participation by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, or ECLAC, in cooperation with UN-Habitat and the Forum of Ministers and High-Level Authorities on Housing and Urban Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, or MINURVI, as well as NGO's.
- **Other:** Our Habitat for Humanity network will explore other regional and local partnerships that can help influence national government participation.

For additional information, please contact: advocacy@habitat.org

Appendix 1: Targets and Indicators

TARGETS	INDICATORS	TIERS	CUSTODIAN
11.1	11.1.1: Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing	Tier 1	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 2	UN-Habitat
11.3	11.3.1: Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate 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 2 Tier 2	UN-Habitat UN-Habitat
11.4	11.4.1: Total expenditure per capita spent 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 2	UNESCO
11.5	11.5.1: Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disaster per 100,000 population. 11.5.2: Direct economic loss in relation loss to global GDP, damage to critical infrastructure and number of disruptions to basic services, attributed to disasters.	Tier 2 Tier 2 ⁶	UNISDR (UNDRR) UNISDR (UNDRR)
11.6	11.6.1: Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities* 11.6.2: Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM 2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)	Tier 2 Tier 1	UN-Habitat World Health Organization
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. 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 2 Tier 2 ⁷	UN-Habitat UNODC
11.a	11.a.1: Number of countries that have national urban policies or regional development plans that: (a) respond to populations dynamics, (b) ensure balanced territorial development; (c) increase local fiscal space	Tier 3 ⁸	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 2 Tier 2	UNISDR (UNDRR) UNISDR (UNDRR)

⁶ reclassified moved back to Tier 2

⁷ request for reclassification-upgraded to Tier 2

⁸ In October 2019, IAEG-SDGs team agreed to this proposed revision

	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		
11.c	11.c.1: Proportion of financial support to the least developed countries that is allocated to the construction and retrofitting of sustainable, resilient and resource-efficient buildings utilizing local materials	Tier 3 ⁹	UN-Habitat

Appendix 2: IAEG-SDG Membership

As of June 2019, the following United Nations Member States are currently members of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal, or IAEG-SDGs, Indicators:

Chair of UN Statistical Commission:¹⁰

- Kenya

Eastern Africa:

- Ethiopia
- Tanzania

Middle and Southern Africa:

- Cameroon
- Malawi

Western Africa:

- Ghana
- Niger

Northern Africa:

- Egypt
- Libya

Western Asia:

- Oman

Central, Eastern, Southern, and South-Eastern Asia:

- Afghanistan
- Japan¹¹
- Kyrgyz Republic
- Malaysia

Oceania:

- Fiji
- Samoa

The Caribbean:

- Grenada

⁹ Request Proposal for replacement

¹⁰ The Chair of the United Nations Statistical Commission is a member of the IAEG-SDGs ex-officio.

¹¹ Japan and the Republic of Korea are sharing membership for this period, with Japan serving as member from June 2019 – May 2020 and the Republic of Korea from June 2020 – May 2021.

- Trinidad and Tobago

Central and South America:

- Brazil
- Colombia
- Dominican Republic

Eastern Europe:

- Belarus
- Russian Federation

North America and Northern, Southern and Western Europe:

- Canada
- France
- Germany
- Ireland
- Sweden