

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

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

11.1.1p1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing decreased

Indicator Classification

Global SDG Indicator	No
Proxy	Yes
Supplemental	No

Definition

Global Definition

Methodology – This indicator integrates the component of the population living in slums that has been monitored for the last 15 years by UN-Habitat in mostly developing countries with two new components – people living in inadequate housing and informal settlements - that aim at broadening the spectrum of inadequate living conditions to capture realities also present in more developed countries and wealthier urban contexts. By integrating these three components, the indicator is now universal and can be monitored in both developing and developed regions.

This indicator will focus on documenting the limitations manifested in realizing the right to adequate housing for all as measured through the proportion of the population that live in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing. The below definitions and concepts are important for reporting on this indicator.

Slum household:

A household in which the inhabitants suffer from one or more of the following 'household deprivations':

1. Lack of access to improved water source;
2. Lack of access to improved sanitation facilities;
3. Lack of sufficient living area;
4. Lack of housing durability; and
5. Lack of security of tenure.

National Definition

>A barangay is considered urban if:

1. It has a population size of 5,000 or more, or
2. It has at least one establishment with 100 or more employees, or
3. It has five or more establishments with a minimum of 10 employees, and five or more facilities within the two-kilometer radius from the barangay hall

1.) Improved water source

- Information on the main source of drinking water provides the number of households with ready access to potable water supply, as well as the availability of piped water for each housing unit. The provision of a piped water installation for every housing unit is one of the primary objectives of a sound housing policy, as well as of a public health policy.

2.) Improved sanitation facilities

Data on the kind of toilet facility provide the minimum data required for the evaluation of toilet facilities in housing units available to households. A sanitary toilet facility is necessary to prevent diseases and improve the general health condition of the household members. Likewise, the presence of sanitary toilet facilities indicates the sanitation as well as economic status of the household.

3.) Sufficient living area

-There is no recommended standard measure or ideal living area sufficiency rate yet in the Philippines

4.) Housing durability

-Data on the construction materials of the roof of the building and construction materials of the outer walls of the building/housing unit provide information on the construction, replacement, and improvement status of buildings/housing units. These items can be used as proxy variables to measure the economic condition/status of a household.

Method of Computation

Global

a) Slum households (SH): $= 100[(\text{Number of people living in slum})/(\text{City population})]$

b) Informal settlements households (ISH): $= 100[(\text{No. of people living in informal settlements households})/(\text{City population})]$

c) Inadequate housing households (IHH): $= 100[(\text{No. of people living in inadequate housing})/(\text{City population})]$

The unit of measurements for all these indicators will be %. At a later stage an index of measurements will be developed that will incorporate all measures and provide one estimate.

National

a.) Slum households = number of households occupying housing units/lots without consent of the owner

Level of Urbanization or the Proportion of Urban Population to the Total Population = $(\text{population in urban barangays} / \text{total Philippine population}) * 100$

Matching (only for the Global SDG indicator)

Exact Matching

Good Matching

Partial Match

Yes

D-match

E-match

Level of Disaggregation (Please specify whether Yes- available, No-Not available, NA- Not applicable)

National

Yes

Regional

Yes

Provincial

Yes

by Sex

No

Other Disaggregations, please specify

No

Frequency of Release

Monthly

No

Quarterly

No

Semestral

No

Annual

No

Every 2 years

No

Every 3 years

Yes (FIES)

Every 5 years

Yes (Census)

Others, please specify

No

Data Source

Data Compiler

Data Source Agency
Philippine Statistics Authority

Data Source

Census of Population (POPCEN), Census of Population and Housing (CPH), National Demographic Health Survey

Basic Data Provider

Data Source Agency
Philippine Statistics Authority

Data Source

Census of Population (POPCEN), Census of Population and Housing (CPH), Family Income and Expenditure Survey, Labor Force Survey

Collection Process

Household Survey	Yes
Enterprise Survey	No
Administrative Data	No
Census	Yes
Estimation	Yes
Others, please specify	

Accountable organization for the achievement of this target

HUDCC, NHA, SHFC, Pag-ibig and LGUs

References

- 1 2015 Census of Population
- 2 2013 National Demographic and Health Survey
- 3 2014 Annual Poverty and Indicators Survey
- 4 2015 Family Income and Expenditure Survey
- 5 NCSB Resolution 9 s. 2003 - Adoption of the Operational Definition of Urban Areas in the Philippines

Remarks (Source of possible discrepancies with the global data)

The coverage of this indicator is very broad - encompassing issues pertaining to slums, informal settlements, and inadequate housing. The indicator and its related concepts and definitions seem too wholistic and idealistic. Factoring all these things in one indicator may result to too many persons/households or too high proportion of people/households being categorized as slum dwellers, informal settlers, or with inadequate housing.

In the Philippines, slums and informal settlements exist not only in urban areas but in rural areas as well. Considering that 45.3% of the Philippine population reside in urban areas and the remaining 54.7 % in rural areas (based on the 2010 Census of Population and Housing), determining the slum dwellers only in the urban areas may not give a complete picture of this phenomenon at the national level.

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

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

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

Indicator Classification

Global SDG Indicator	Yes
Proxy	No
Supplemental	No

Definition

Global Definition

National Definition

Metadata same as SDG indicator 1.5.1

Global

National

Matching (only for the Global SDG indicator)

Exact Matching

Good Matching

Partial Match

D-match

E-match

Level of Disaggregation (Please specify whether Yes- available, No-Not available, NA- Not applicable)

National

Regional

Provincial

by Sex

Other Disaggregations, please specify

Frequency of Release

Monthly	No
Quarterly	No
Semestral	No
Annual	Yes
Every 2 years	No
Every 3 years	No
Every 5 years	No
Others, please specify	

Data Availability

Total number (not per 100,000 population):

Dead - 13;
Injured - 17;
Missing -3;

Affected persons - 151,251;

Evacuated persons - 1,507

Latest estimate

Latest year

2015

Data Source

Data Compiler

Data Source Agency

National Disaster Risk Reduction Management Council
(NDRRMC)

Data Source

Admin data

Basic Data Provider

Data Source Agency

NDRRMC

Department of Social Welfare and Development

Data Source

Admin data

Admin data

Collection Process

Household Survey

Enterprise Survey

Administrative Data

Census

Estimation

Others, please specify

No

No

Yes

No

No

Accountable organization for the achievement of this target

Office of the Civil Defense

NDRRMC

DSWD

Department of Interior and Local Government

Local Government Units

References

Remarks (Source of possible discrepancies with the global data)

Number of deaths, missing people, injured, evacuated and relocated due to disasters (natural incidents): data available

national, regional, provincial, by sex (NDRRMC)

*per 100,000 people not readily available

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

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

11.6.2p1 Percentage of highly urbanized and other major urban centers within ambient air quality guidelines value increased

Indicator Classification

Global SDG Indicator	No
Proxy	Yes
Supplemental	No

Definition

Global Definition

National Definition

Method of Computation

Global

National

Matching (only for the Global SDG indicator)

Exact Matching
Good Matching
Partial Match
D-match
E-match

Level of Disaggregation (Please specify whether Yes- available, No-Not available, NA- Not applicable)

National
Regional
Provincial
by Sex
Other Disaggregations, please specify

Frequency of Release

Monthly
Quarterly
Semestral
Annual
Every 2 years
Every 3 years
Every 5 years

Others, please specify

Data Availability

Latest estimate

Latest year

Data Source

Data Compiler

Data Source Agency

Air Quality Management Section,
Air Quality Management Training Center,
Environmental Management Bureau,
Department of Environment and Natural Resources,

Data Source

AQMS-EMB database

Basic Data Provider

Data Source Agency

Data Source

Collection Process

Household Survey

No

Enterprise Survey

No

Administrative Data

Yes

Census

No

Estimation

No

Others, please specify

Accountable organization for the achievement of this target

References

Remarks (Source of possible discrepancies with the global data)

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

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

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

Indicator Classification

Global SDG Indicator

Proxy

Supplemental

Definition

Global Definition

National Definition

Metadata same as SDG indicator 1.5.3

Method of Computation

Global

National

Matching (only for the Global SDG indicator)

Exact Matching

Good Matching

Partial Match

D-match

E-match

Level of Disaggregation (Please specify whether Yes- available, No-Not available, NA- Not applicable)

National

Regional

Provincial

by Sex

Other Disaggregations, please specify

Frequency of Release

Monthly

Quarterly

Semestral

Annual

Every 2 years

Every 3 years

Every 5 years

Others, please specify

Data Source

Data Compiler**Data Source Agency**

National Disaster Risk Reduction & Management Council
(NDRRMC)

Data Source**Basic Data Provider****Data Source Agency**

Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD)

Data Source

National Disaster Risk Reduction & Management Council
(NDRRMC)

Collection Process

Household Survey

Enterprise Survey

Administrative Data

Census

Estimation

Others, please specify

Accountable organization for the achievement of this target

National Disaster Risk Reduction & Management Council
(NDRRMC)

Office of Civil Defense

Department of the Interior and Local Government

Local Government Units

References**Remarks (Source of possible discrepancies with the global data)**