



Objective 11

Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable: indicators and gender

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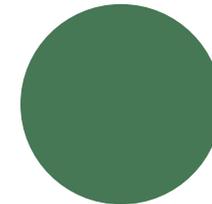
HUAIROU COMMISSION
Women, Homes & Community



- Indicators
- Advances in its calculation in Mexico
- Where are they located in public policy?
- An exercise of Progress Indicators with the indicators of the SDGs: what is behind that must also be measured
- How we complement the indicators to make them closer to the interests and needs of women?
- How we expand the sources of information to be used?



Objective 11



What are the indicators?

Results indicators

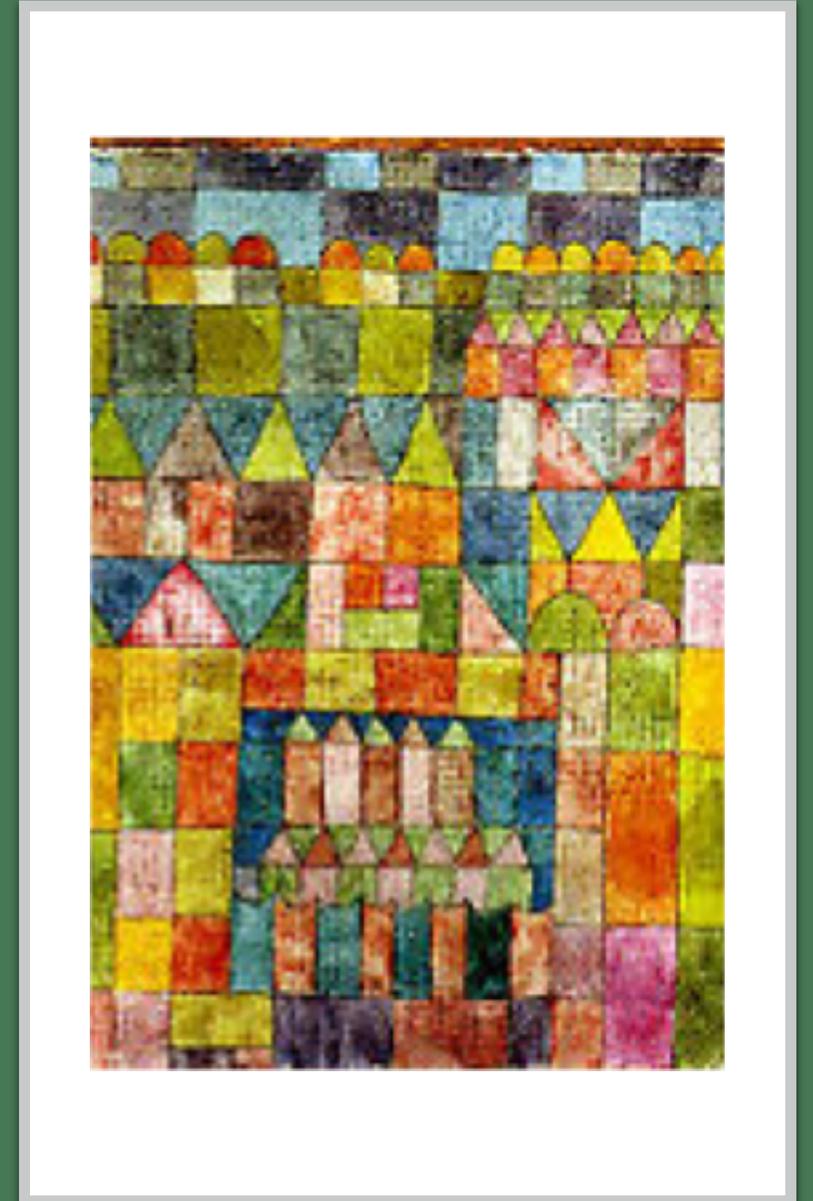
- Quantitative or qualitative tool that allows to show by way of signs and signals the result or change in the living conditions of the population derived from the implementation of a public intervention (CONEVAL, 2013).

Gender indicators

- Quantitative expressions in time and space, which measure the roles, activities, tasks, responsibilities, access, participation and control over resources, services, opportunities and benefits of development, of women and men in a society, in the demographic, social, economic, cultural and political spheres (ECLAC, 2012).

Progress indicators

- Measure designed to evaluate and measure the degree of compliance with those obligations defined by the international conventions that are part of the human rights framework and the standards that arise from the authorized interpretation of said standards. They measure progress in substantive equality (MESECVI, 2013).



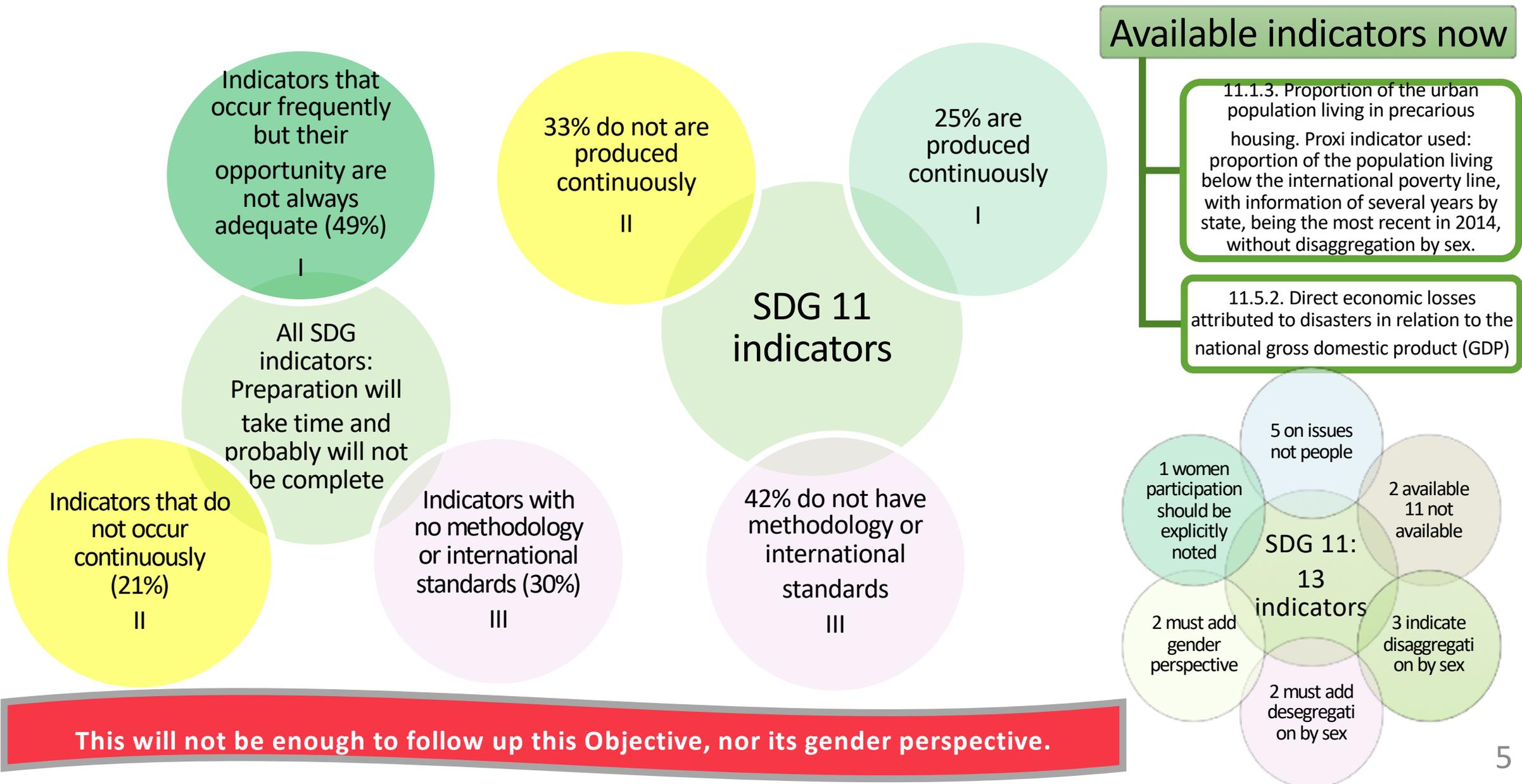
SDG indicators of the global framework that apply for Mexico according to level and comments

Goal	Indicator	Level according to statistical capacity in Mexico	Comments
11.1. By 2030, ensure access for all people to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and improve marginal neighborhoods	11.1.1 Proportion of the urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing	Tier I	Proxy Disaggregated by sex should be explicitly noted
11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all and improve road safety, in particular through the expansion of public transport, paying special attention to the needs of people in situations of vulnerability, women, children, people with disabilities and the elderly.	11.2.1 Proportion of the population that has easy access to public transport, disaggregated by sex, age and persons with disabilities	Tier II	
1.3 By 2030, increase inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable planning and management of human settlements in all countries	11.3.1 Relationship between the rate of land consumption and the rate of population growth	Tier II	
	11.3.2 Proportion of cities that have a structure of direct participation of civil society in urban planning and management and function regularly and democratically	Tier III	Women participation should be explicitly noted
1.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage.	11.4.1 Total expenditure (public and private) per capita in the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, broken down by type of heritage	Tier III	
11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the economic losses relative to 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, people missing and affected by disasters per 100,000 people	Tier II	Disaggregated by sex should be explicitly noted
	11.5.2. Direct economic losses attributed to disasters in relation to the national gross domestic product (GDP)		

SDG indicators of the global framework that apply for Mexico according to level and comments

Goal	Indicator	Level according to statistical capacity in Mexico	Comments
1.6 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.	11.6.1 Proportion of urban solid waste collected regularly and with adequate final discharge from the total urban solid waste generated, broken down by city	Tier I	
	11.6.2 Average annual levels of fine particles (for example, PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (weighted according to population)	Tier I	
11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to green areas and safe, inclusive and accessible public spaces, in particular for women and children, the elderly and people with disabilities.	11.7.1 Average proportion of the built-up area of cities that is dedicated to open spaces for public use by all, disaggregated by sex , age and persons with disabilities	Tier III	
	11.7.2 Proportion of people who have been victims of physical or sexual harassment in the last 12 months, disaggregated by sex , age, degree of disability and place of occurrence	Tier III	
11. a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning.	11.a.1 Proportion of population living in cities that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs, by size of city	Tier III	Add a gender perspective
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.	11.b.1 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	Tier II	Add a gender perspective

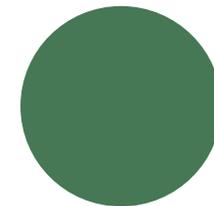
Status and progress in the presentation of the SDG indicators proposal in Mexico (INEGI) and surely a many countries (summary of this section)



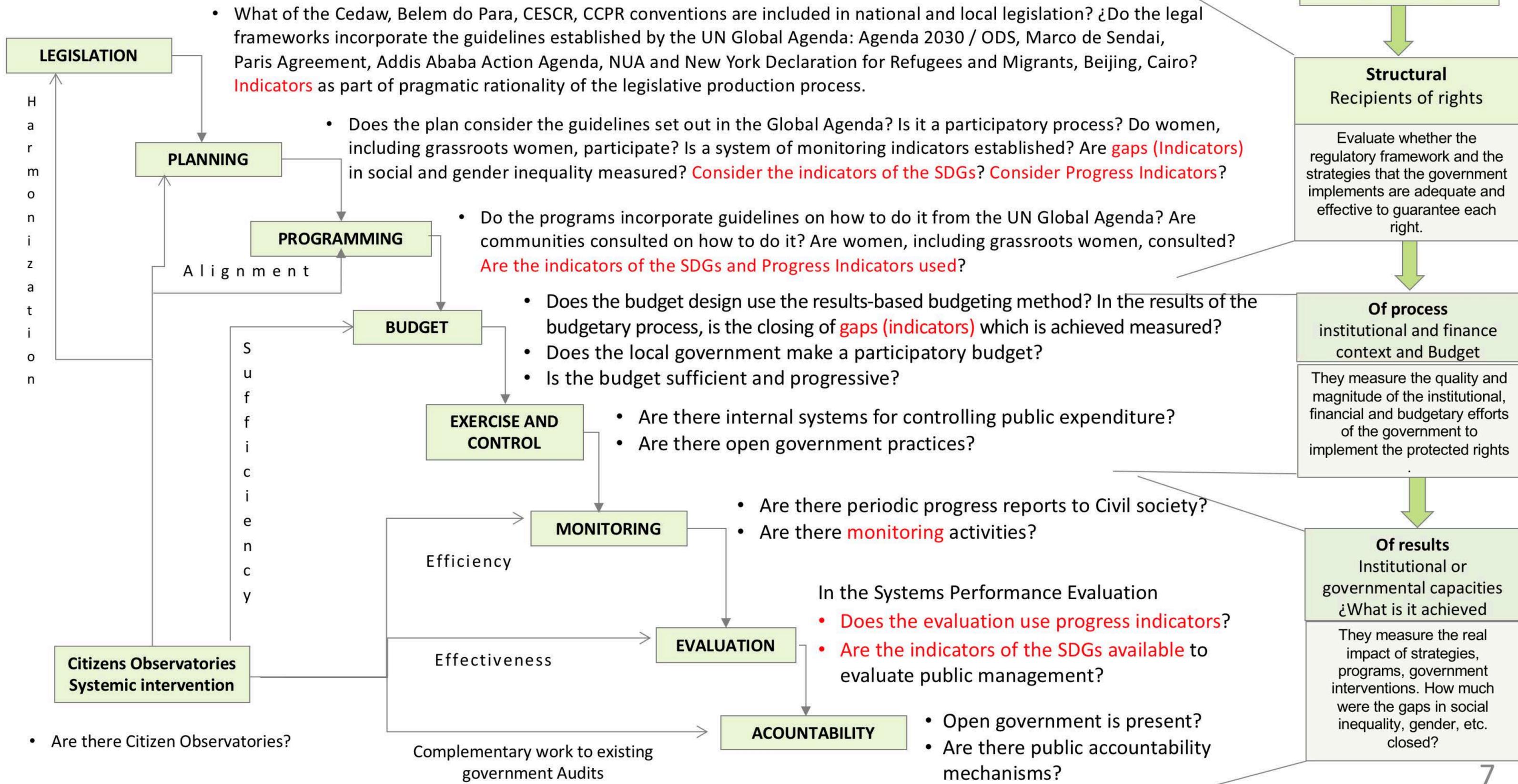


- There are always budgetary resistances for the development of indicators.
- The proposed indicators require considering strategic indicators for women and for equality between women and men and other types of inequalities: age, ethnicity, etc.
- We need to have indicators to follow up on global agendas.

Although it is very short time since this indicator framework was finished, its construction faces some problems



Where are they located the indicators in public policy? **The Map of the incorporation of the Global Agenda in public policy to advance the 2030 / SDG Agenda in the framework of human rights with a gender perspective in the whole process**



Exercise of Progress Indicators with the indicators of the SDGs: what is behind that must also be measured

Progress Indicators		What happened	
Categories	What they look for		
Structural: Recipients of rights	Those who to evaluate whether the regulatory framework and the strategies that the government implements are adequate and effective to guarantee each right	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Law on Human Settlements, Territorial Planning and Urban Development harmonized and incorporates: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) the gender perspective, yes or no 2) the Right to the City, yes or no 3) the creation of Inter-institutional Councils with social participation, yes or no 4) the Citizen Observatories to be installed in federal entities and municipalities, yes or no ➤ There are councils in the national, subnational and local spaces with representations of government, private sector and social sector, with equal participation of women and grassroots women: or with barriers to entry and scarce social and women's participation ➤ There is a strong popular urban movement, which includes women, participating or having difficult relations with the government ➤ There are urban plans and programs that incorporate the guidelines of the Global Agenda with a gender perspective or not 	
Of process: institutional and finance context and Budget compromises	They measure the quality and magnitude of the institutional, financial and budgetary efforts of the government to implement the protected rights	Is It is the institutional effort efficient? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Operating ➤ Destining sufficient budget or the budget is always far from the needs ➤ Measuring gaps in social and gender inequality or not ➤ Generating information systems or not ➤ Incorporating SDG and Progress indicators or not ➤ Operate urban citizen observatories or not 	
Of results: Institutional or governmental capacities ¿What is it achieved?	They measure the real impact of strategies, programs, government interventions. How much were the gaps in social inequality, gender, etc. closed?	What can be expected <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decrease or increase in percentage of urban population that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Lives in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing (11.1.1) ➤ Victims of physical or sexual harassment in the past 12 months (11.7.2) Increase or decrease of percentage of population: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ With easy Access to public adequate transport (11.2.1) ➤ In cities with direct participation of civil society in urban planning and management and function regularly and democratically (11.3.2) Improvement or deterioration of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In the relationship between the rate of land consumption and the population growth rate(11.3.1) ➤ In percentage of the built-up area of cities that is dedicated to open spaces for public use (11.7.2) 	What is been achieved <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are only two indicators <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ One proxy indicator with low opportunities (2014) ➤ Economic losses attributed to disasters



Gender indicators: the available indicators serve for the measurement evolution and use of:

- Attention to the practical needs and strategic interests of women.
- Its empowerment through the strengthening of women's autonomies conceptual framework developed by ECLAC
 - ✓ Economic autonomy: its ability to generate its own income and control assets and resources.
 - ✓ Political autonomy: women's access to decision-making positions.
 - ✓ Physical autonomy: The right to live a life free of violence.
- Their participation and improvement in the distribution of time use and the care economy.
- The intersectionality
- Its incorporation into results-based budgeting for what is required to measure the gaps in social and gender inequality.
- The results of participatory budgeting strategies.

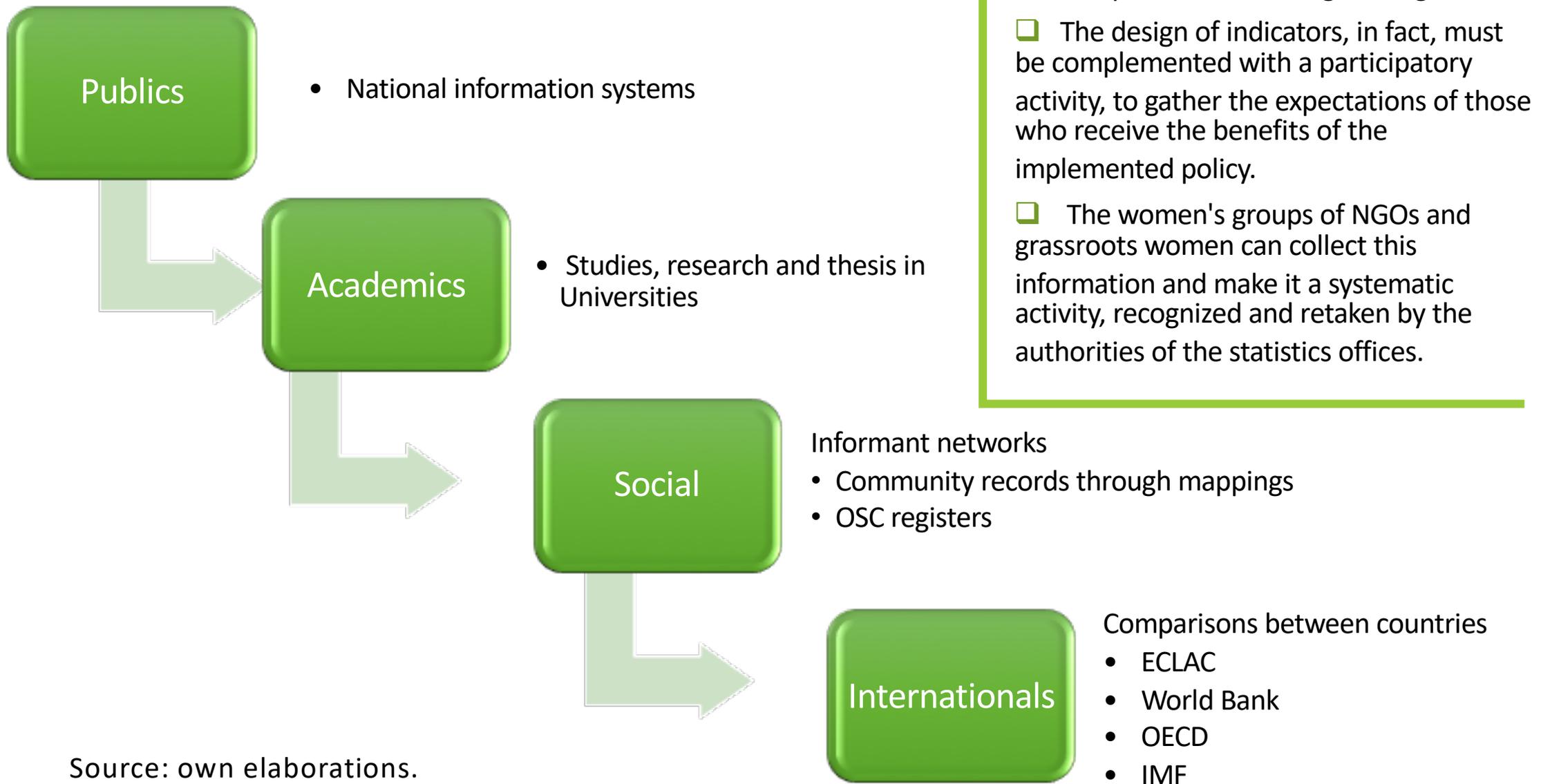
Examples of indicators with a gender perspective of SDG 11

Theme	Indicator	Request
LEGISLATION: Harmonize Strategic Law	% Harmonized legal frameworks of umbrella laws in urban areas: goal 100% in 2030, harmonize all umbrella laws: Planning, Budget, Human Settlements, Housing, etc.	Develop guidelines to determine if legal frameworks comply with rationalities
	Existence of legislative initiatives with a gender perspective developed by women's organizations and / or universities, accepted and approved by parliamentary groups in urban matters (popular legislative initiative) Binary response Yes - No and percentage of total initiatives (reforms and new laws) approved.	Simple and practical manuals for the presentation of legislative initiatives with a gender focus.
	Prerogative of the Gender Commission in Parliament to monitor whether all the legislative initiatives presented (reforms and new laws) have a gender perspective.	Detection of good practices with this content.
PLANS AND PROGRAMS	% of development plans and urban development programs and diverse government programs that incorporate the gender perspective	Analysis guides to assess the quality of incorporation
	% of women who participate in the design of urban development plans and programs.	Guides on how to do it, for women's organizations.
Transport and road	Vehicular% in which strollers can be raised, wheelchairs	Disseminate best practices
	% of cities that conduct highway studies with a gender perspective	Develop guides on how to do it
	Rate of injuries due to traffic accidents disaggregated by sex	
	Rates of violence against women in public transport	
	Number of lines available in the colony	
	Public transport waiting time	
	Hours per day used for transport disaggregated by sex.	
	% of walkable stools for wheelchairs, strollers and women's shoes.	
Housing and real estate developments	Practices of parking in a battery obstructing the sidewalks. Binary response Yes - No.	
	% of new housing developments as integral neighborhoods, with proximity service: baseline and 100% each year	Develop protocols
	% of homes built by the real estate sectors that considered the productive and reproductive work of women	Housing protocols designed
	% of homes built by the real estate sectors that take into account labor market trends that indicate that three quarters of the workers in the world are performing temporary, casual or self-employment, and that is the type of employment that will prevail from now on (ILO).	Designed protocols
	% of homes built considering spaces for the eradication of teenage pregnancy	Designed protocols
	% of mortgage loans granted to women	Cooperating banking system
	% of homes with family gardens (food self-sufficiency)	Protocols to optimize yields
Infrastructure, equipment and urban services	Resilient and non-privatized and urban equipment built and renovated with the safe cities methodology.	

Examples of indicators with a gender perspective of SDG 11

Theme	Indicator	Request
Schoolchildren	% of schools by levels of basic education -initial, preschool, primary and secondary- with long hours	
Health	% of colonies with medical services and attention to sexual and reproductive health and adolescent pregnancy	
Feeding and laundries	There are dining rooms and laundries in the community	
Productive	% of Community Business Centers by location for women, those offering first and second floor services, financial and non-financial	Make a manual
Public space	% of colonies with parks	
	Rate of murders of women in public space	
	Illuminated?	
Public services	% of homes with water faucets	
	% of homes with quality water	
	% of homes with permanent running water	
	% of housing with electricity	
	% of homes with drainage or septic tanks	
	Garbage collection with recycling methodologies	
BUDGET	With inequality gaps measures: social, gender, age and ethnicity.	Training to government and society on Management and Budgets for Results in the framework of rights with a gender perspective
Enough for:	% of the programmable budget (which does not include debt expenses)	
Affirmative actions	Affirmative actions, to reduce and eliminate inequalities.	
Transversalization	% of the budget that has incorporated the gender perspective: goal 100% in 2030 Transversal actions to sustain equality.	
Participative	% of local governments with participatory budgets with a gender perspective	Designed protocols
FOLLOW-UP MECHANISMS		
Urban observatories with a gender perspective	% of Cities with Urban Observatory with a gender perspective	Guide for the design, creation and operation of general observatories (e.g.: A2030 or ODS11) and thematic ones e.g.: water)

Information sources of the indicators



Source: own elaborations.





Bufete de Estudios
Interdisciplinarios A. C.



We can do that!
Thank you very much!

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