



## Indicator 11.3.2:

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

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# City definition applicable for indicator



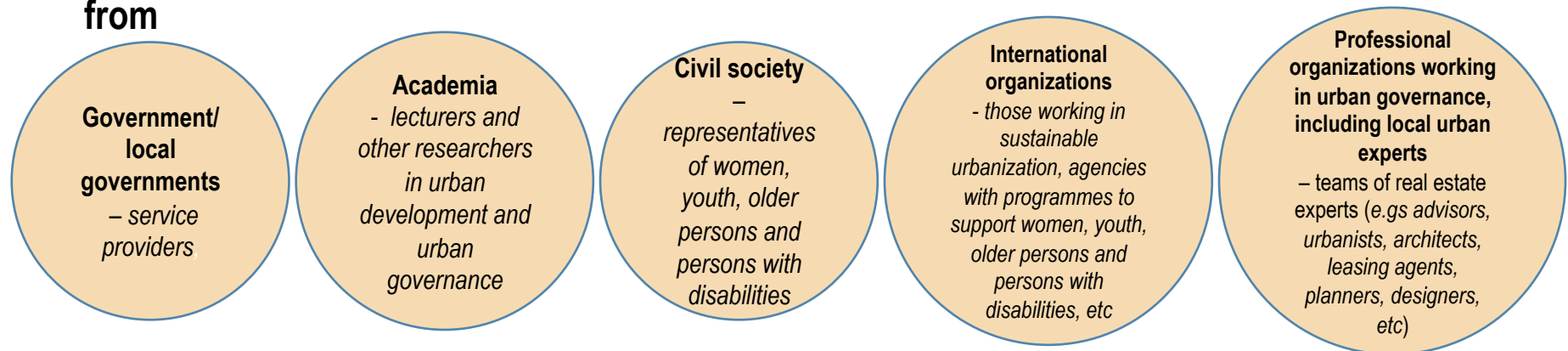
WHICH city definition will be retained for this indicator?

- The measurement errors for 11.3.2 are neutral to city boundaries
- Pilot studies on the indicator have shown that **in 99% of sampled cities**, the results are similar, regardless of the city definition used – both proposed city definitions and use of administrative definitions
  - Structures of direct civic participation are judged at the city center/core, which is always part of the available global definitions
  - Direct participation structures are either guaranteed in policy, legal or regulatory frameworks which are ecological in nature and do not vary much on city outskirts

# Composition of experts to evaluate indicator performance

 More information is also needed on the selection of the 5 experts in charge of answering a questionnaire (definition of the categories and selection of the experts).

**Experts to assess level of participation include representatives from**



**Experts are selected by NSOs and any existing local urban observatory units attached to the city as part of the urban support mechanism for global monitoring and reporting.**



## Measuring the extent to which residents are able to participate in the urban planning and management of their cities is very important

### Local and national governments should strive to:

- facilitate and protect people's participation and civic engagement through independent civil society organizations.
- promote civic and human rights education and training programmes to make urban residents aware of their rights and the roles.
- remove the barriers that block participation of socially marginalized groups and promote non-discrimination and the full and equal participation for all.



## Background and international standards

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- Following several consultations and discussions in two Expert Group Meeting organised in the last two years, the methodology of this indicator was refined and tools for data collection developed and pilot tested across a network of cities and countries
- All experts agreed with a methodological focus on examining these core and inter-related issues;
  - Existence of structures for civil society participation in urban planning, including design and agreements, that are direct, regular and democratic.
  - Existence of structures for civil society participation in local urban budget decision-making, that are direct, regular and democratic.
  - Existence of structures for civil society evaluation and feedback on the performance of urban management that are direct, regular and democratic.
  - Do the structures promote the participation of women, young people, and/or other marginalized groups?

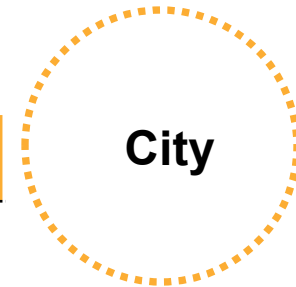
# Indicator 11.3.2: Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically

- Cities
- Structures of civil society for participation

## Computation is based on:

A questionnaire with a 4-point Likert scale (strongly disagree, agree, and strongly agree) will be used to measure and test the structures for civil society participation in urban governance and management.

	Strongly Disagree [1]	Disagree [2]	Agree [3]	Strongly Agree [4]
Are the structures for civil society participation in urban planning, including design and agreement that are direct, regular and democratic?				
Are there structures for civil society participation on in urban budget decision making that are direct, regular and democratic?				
Are there structures for civil society evaluation and feedback on the performance of urban management that are direct, regular and democratic?				
Do the structures promote the participation of women, and / or other marginalized groups?				



# Method of computation

The Likert Scale is used with the following guidance:

- **Strongly Disagree:** There are no structures in place or available structures do not allow civil society participation that is direct, regular or democratic.
- **Disagree:** Structures exist that allow civil society participation, but they are only partially direct, regular and democratic; or they are only one of direct, regular or democratic.
- **Agree:** Structures exist that allow and encourage civil society participation that is direct and/or regular and/or democratic, but not all three.
- **Strongly Agree:** Structures exist that allow and encourage civil society participation that is fully direct, regular and democratic.

**Experts to assess level of participation include representatives from**

- **Government/local governments** – *service providers,*
- **Academia** - *lecturers and other researchers in urban development and urban governance*
- **Civil society** –*representatives of women, youth, older persons and persons with disabilities*
- **International organizations** - *those working in sustainable urbanization, agencies with programmes to support women, youth, older persons and persons with disabilities, etc*
- **Professional organizations working in urban governance** – *e.g.s UCLG, UNICEF, ICLEI, TI, Media representatives, etc*
- **Local urban experts** – *teams of real estate experts (e.g.s advisors, urbanists, architects, leasing agents, planners, designers, etc)*

# NSO and expert consultations

- The concepts and components used for this indicator are based on a historical analysis of urban governance and management in cities and local governments. Several prior studies and evaluations have examined the extent to which citizen's are involved in urban governance including how to evaluate citizen's voice and participation.
- Through a consultative process, UN-Habitat worked with all these team of experts to create a review body that will support and oversee the developments of this indicator.
- This team works as peer review for all data collected but also support the global nominations of the city based reviewers and experts for this indicator.
- See references of earlier work:
  - 1) O'Neill, T., Foresti, M. and Hudson, A. (2007) Evaluation of Citizens' Voice and Accountability: Review of the Literature and Donor Approaches, London: DFID;
  - 2) Holland, J. and Thirkell, A., with E. Trepanier and L. Earle, 2009, 'Measuring Change and Results in Voice and Accountability Work', Working Paper 34, Department for International Development, London;
  - 3) Various others  
<http://www.gsdrc.org/topic-guides/voice-empowerment-and-accountability/supplements/measuring-empowerment-and-accountability/>
- Regional bodies consulted were : Africa Centre for Statistics/UNECA, UCLG, Africa Cities Network, Union of Arab States Mayors, AUDI, NYU, University of Fraser Valley, Kenya council of County Governments, European Commission, NSOs (Kenya, Tunisia, South Africa, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Vietnam, Ecuador, Jamaica, Spain, South Korea).



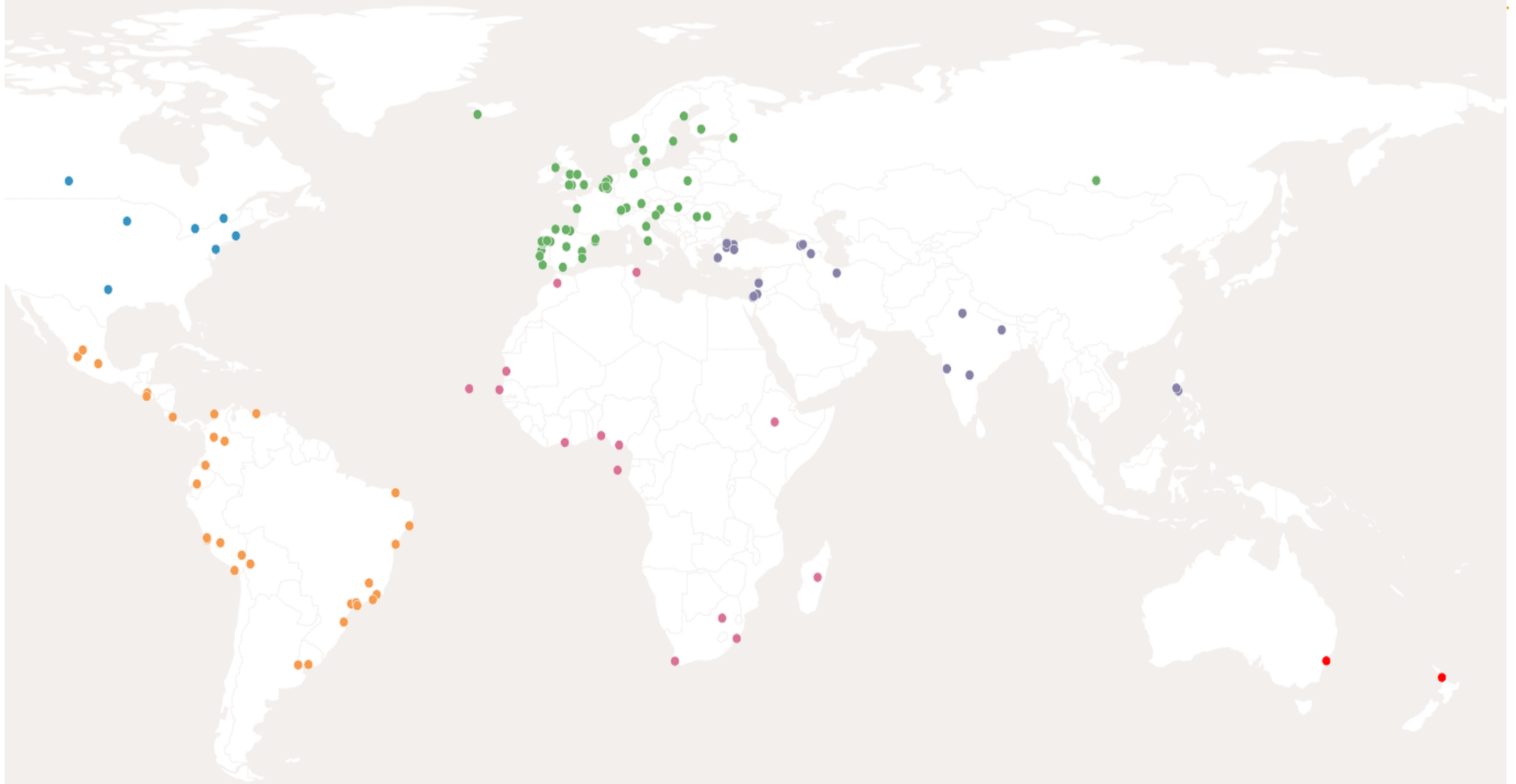
## Feedback from consultations

- National Statistical Organizations (NSO) were consulted on methodology, feasibility and data collection tools through Expert Group Meetings (Colombia, India, Jamaica, Tanzania, Uganda, Cameroon, USA, Africa Centre for Statistics/UNECA), etc.
  - **EGM on 21 November 2016.** The key aim was to refine the methodology and the definitions used, develop strategies for capacity development and to build more consensus on country consultations.
  - **EGM on 13-17 February 2017 in Naivasha, Kenya.** This meeting was attended by a broad cross-section of academia, UN-agencies, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and National Statistical Offices. Further discussions on methodology refinements were held on each indicator, which resulted in a substantially updated Metadata document with an internationally agreeable methodology.
- Custodian agency worked with countries and partners to generate data points for several cities as part of the pilots.
- Several countries also confirmed availability of administrative data to support or complement reporting on civic participation on this indicator.

## Definition of cities

- UN-Habitat organized a specialized EGM to tackle the definition of cities in April 2017 that brought together many partners (NSOs, Universities, Private sector, European Commission, FAO, UN-Habitat, US census bureau, USAID, etc).
- Two city definitions were exhaustively discussed and these were merged into a global definitions of cities based on fixing differences that were identified.
- This is currently well documented and applied to many other urban related indicators. see
  - (<https://unhabitat.org/brussels-hosts-expert-group-meeting-on-sdg-indicators/>).
  - A guide on city definitions is also available.
- Pilot studies on the indicator have shown that **in 99% of sampled cities**, the results are similar, regardless of the city definition used (this includes the 2 two main global approaches, as well as use of existing country level administrative definitions)

## Selected cities (countries) with data for 11.3.2



# Conclusions

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- UN-Habitat worked with NSOs, UCLG, Academic institutions, and other global partners to refine methodology and review the status of data available at the city and local government levels.
- We created a global database with countries and cities featured on the components of this indicator.
  - **complete sets of data for 78 countries available.**
  - **specialized tools that were developed and sent out to over 500 city officials to complete a governance survey.**
- The evidence and work completed so far fulfils the set criteria for upgrading from Tier III to II.
- See data at <http://cpi.unhabitat.org>