



# India Data Insights

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# SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Datashots

## **SDG GOAL - Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable**

SDGs aim is to promote inclusive and sustainable urbanisation. India looks at achieving this through

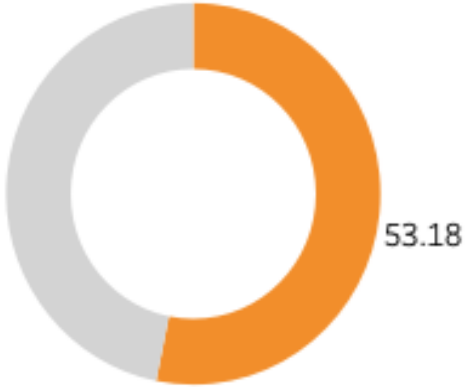
- Making cities sustainable means creating career and business opportunities.
- Providing safe and affordable housing.
- Building resilient societies and economies.
- Investment in public transport.
- Creating green public spaces.
- Improving urban planning and management in participatory and inclusive ways.



Country Rank

135 / 165

Score



UN Dashboard Status

Major challenges



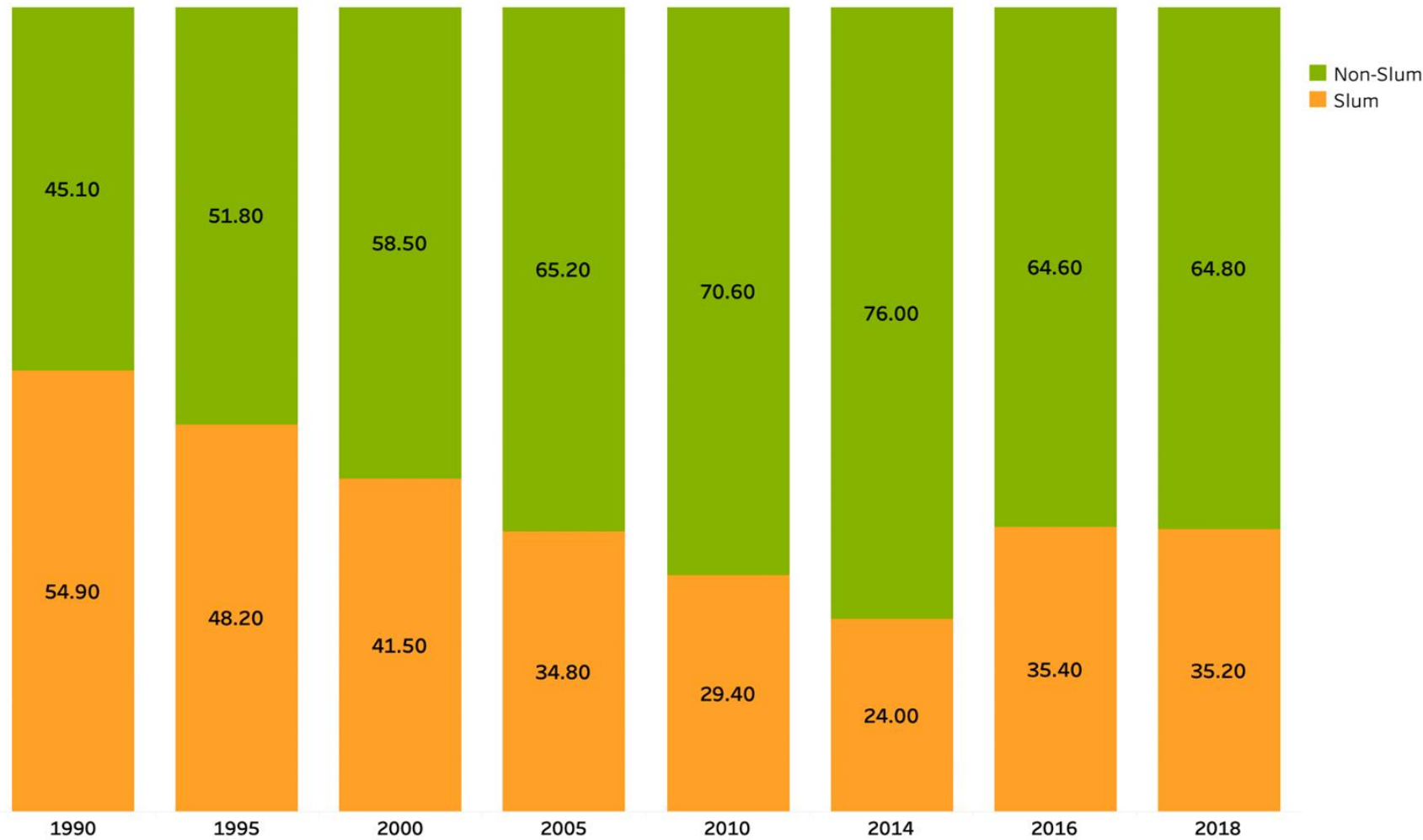
Trend

Stagnating



Notes: As per UN Sustainable Development Report 2021

# Housing in Urban India: % of urban population living in slums



Over the span of 24 years from 1990 to 2014, percentage of population living in urban slums has reduced by 50%. However, since 2014 there has been a 11% increase.

**Source:** Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation

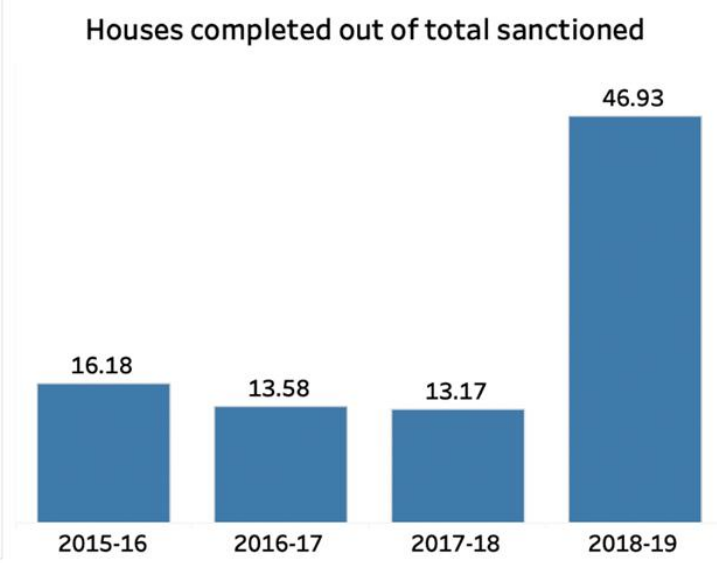
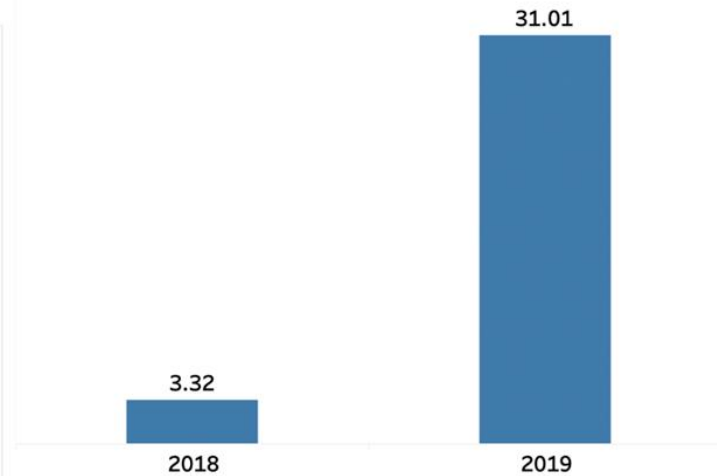
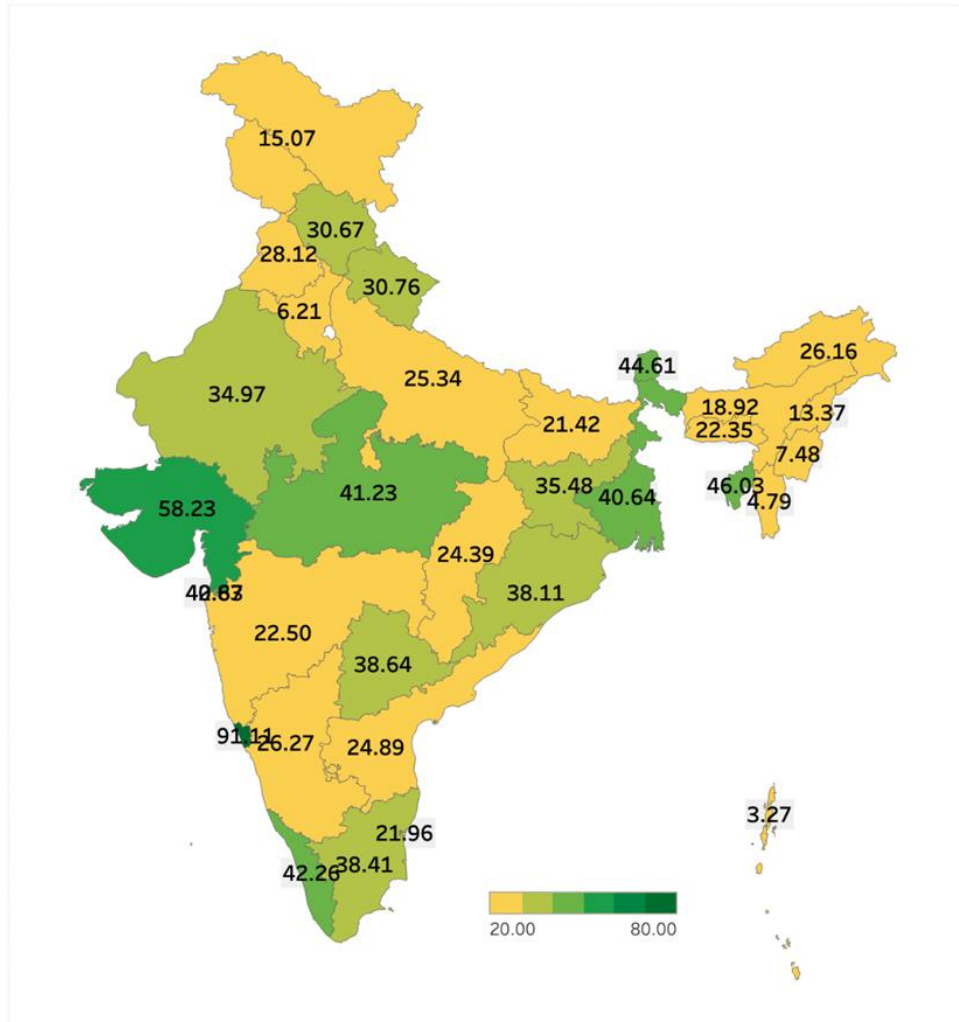
**Notes:**

This measures the proportion of the urban population living in slum households. A slum household is defined as a group of individuals living under the same roof lacking one or more of the following conditions: access to improved water, access to improved sanitation, sufficient living area, and durability of housing.

# Housing in Urban India: Houses Completed under PMAY

Houses completed under PMAY as a percentage of net demand assessment for houses

2019

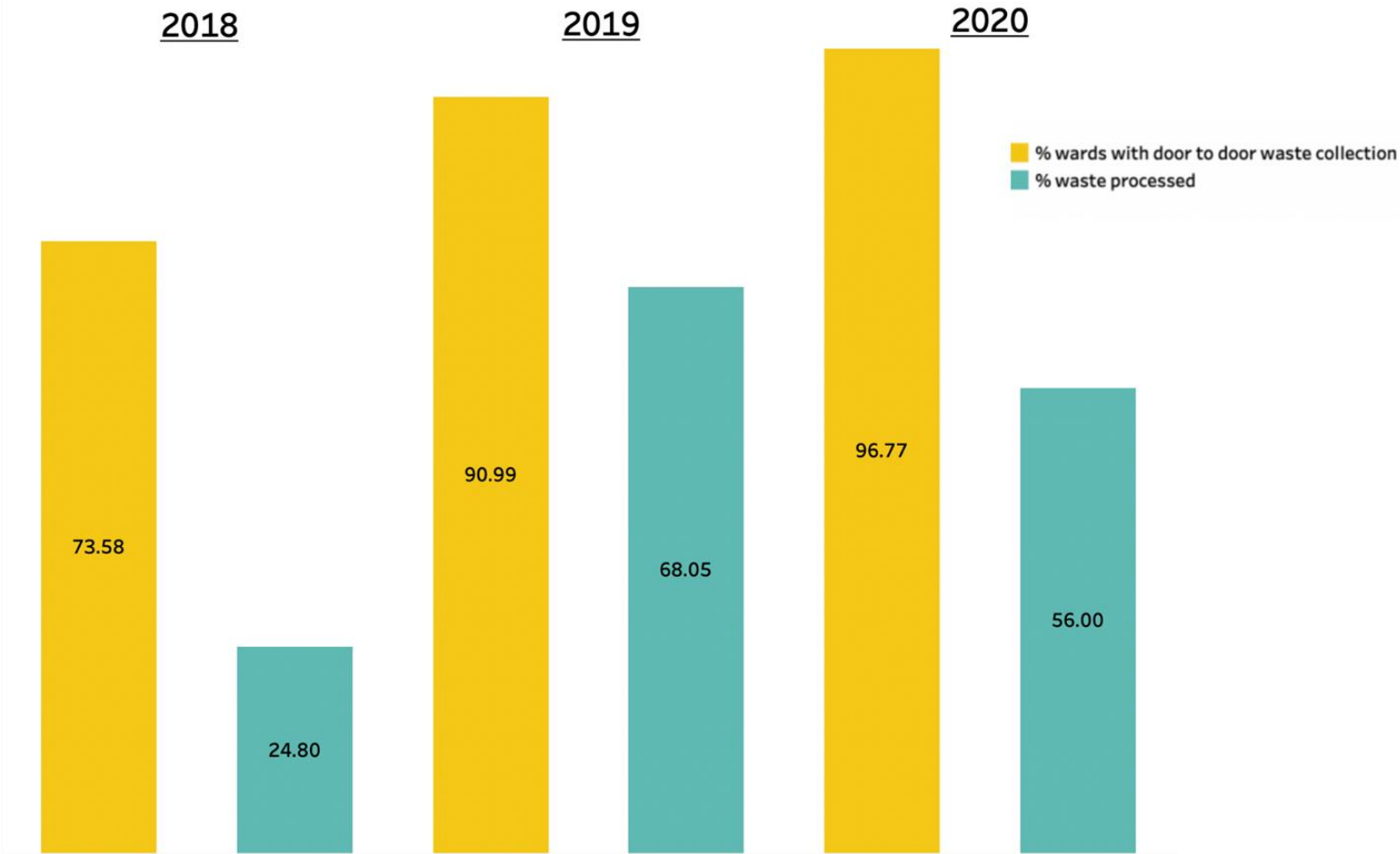


The PMAY has provided the highest coverage so far in Goa and Gujarat and the lowest in Mizoram and Haryana. There has been a ten-fold increase in coverage from 2018 to 2019 alone.

**Source:** Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs

**Notes:** Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) is an initiative by the Government of India in which affordable housing will be provided to the urban poor with a target of building 2 crore (20 million) affordable houses by 31 March 2022

# Waste Management: % of wards with 100% door to door waste collection Vs % of waste processed in Urban India



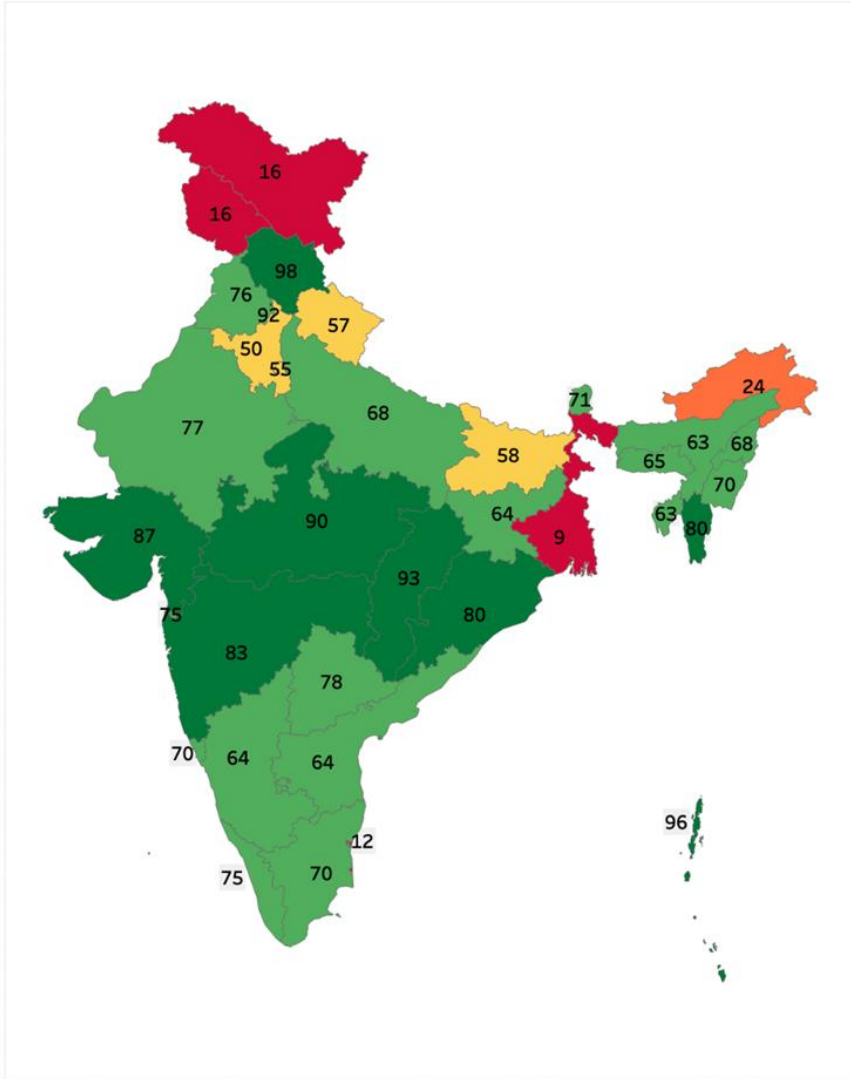
IDI From 2018 to 2020 there has been a 23% increase in door to door waste collection in urban India. The percentage of waste processed has fluctuated, with a 12% decrease from 2019 to 2020. India aims to have 100% door to door waste collection

Source: Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs

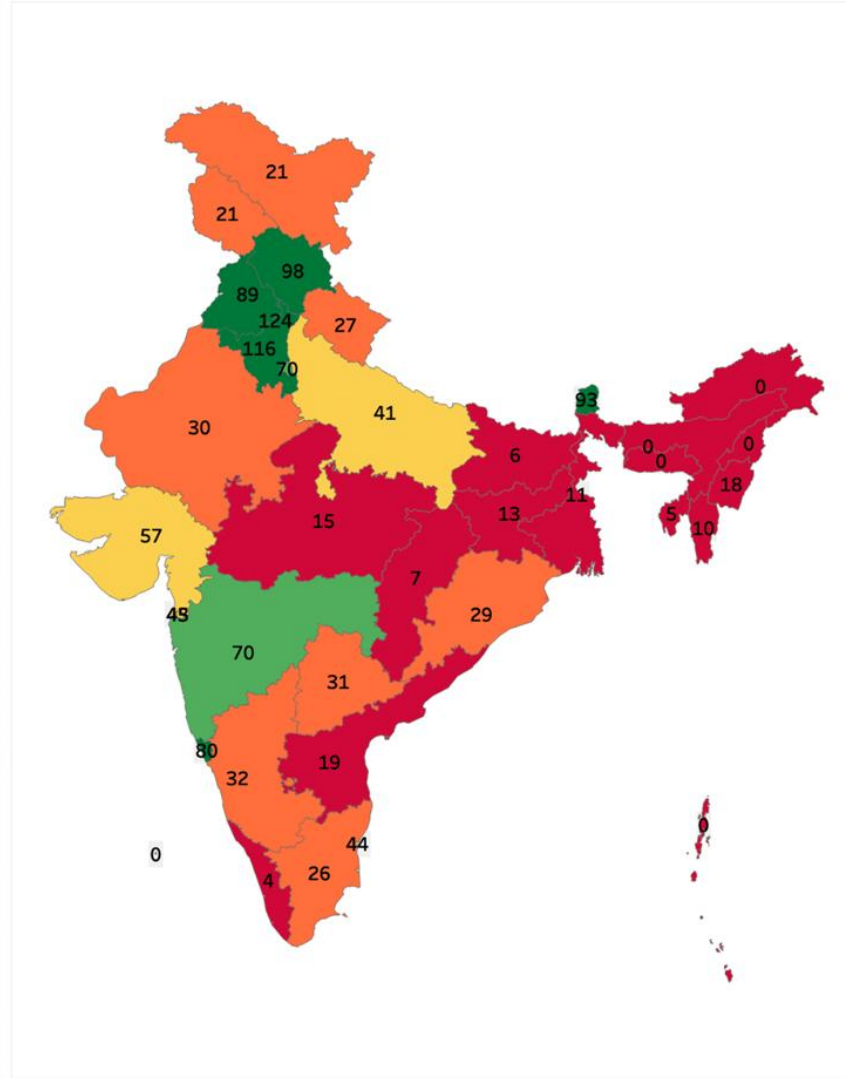


# Waste Management in Urban India: Waste Generated Vs Treated

% of MSW processed to the total MSW generated



Installed sewage treatment capacity as a % of sewage generated



Government of India's initiative of Swachh Bharat Mission aims to cover 100 percent of urban population by solid waste management services by 2030. Currently, India stands at 68%.

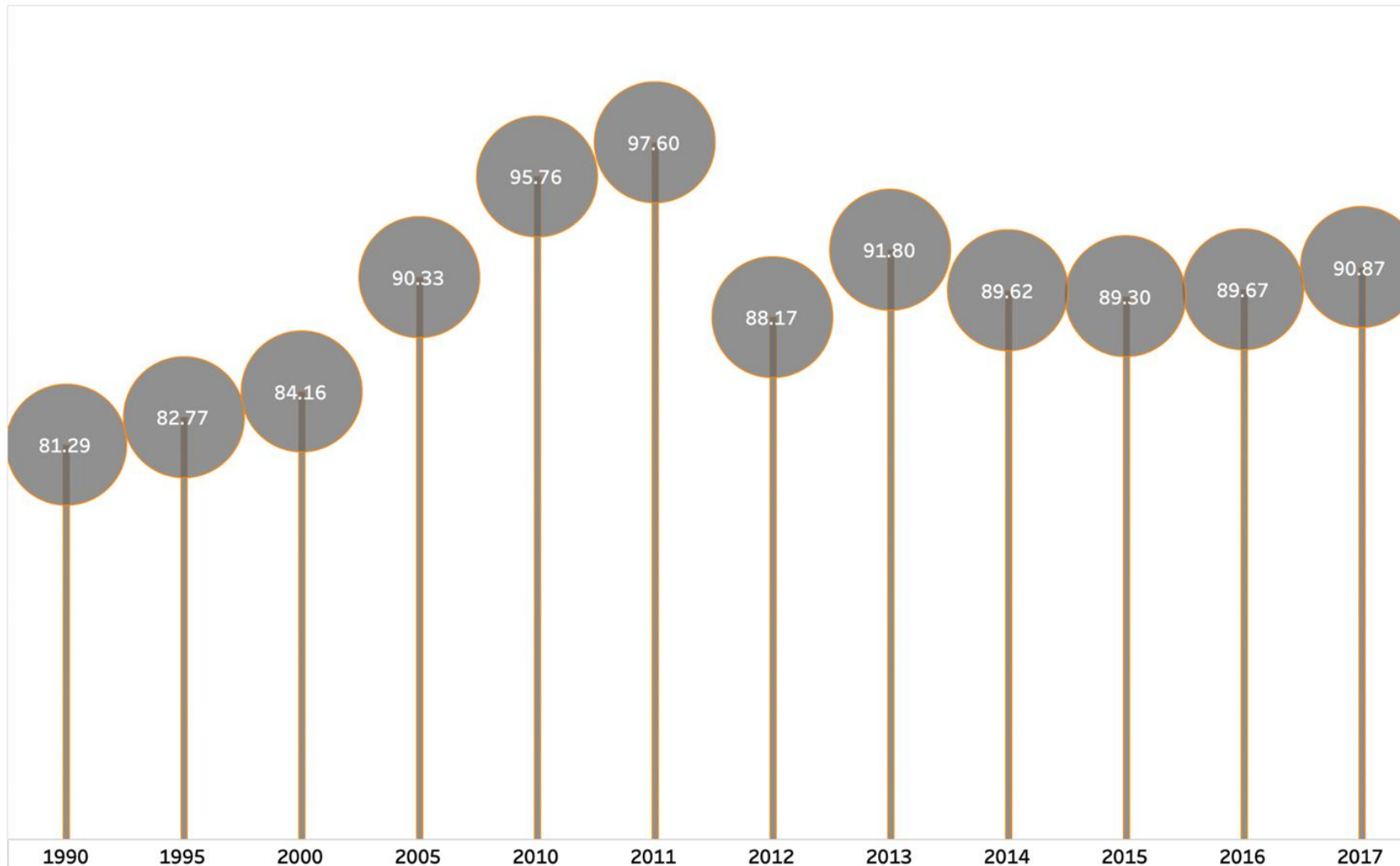
The installed sewage treatment capacity as a proportion of sewage generated in urban India is 45% as of 2020. Himachal Pradesh and Chandigarh have a much higher sewage treatment capacity as compared to the sewage being generated.

Source: Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs

Notes: MSW: Municipal Solid Waste

# Pollution in India – Mean Annual Exposure

PM2.5 air pollution, mean annual exposure (micrograms per cubic meter)



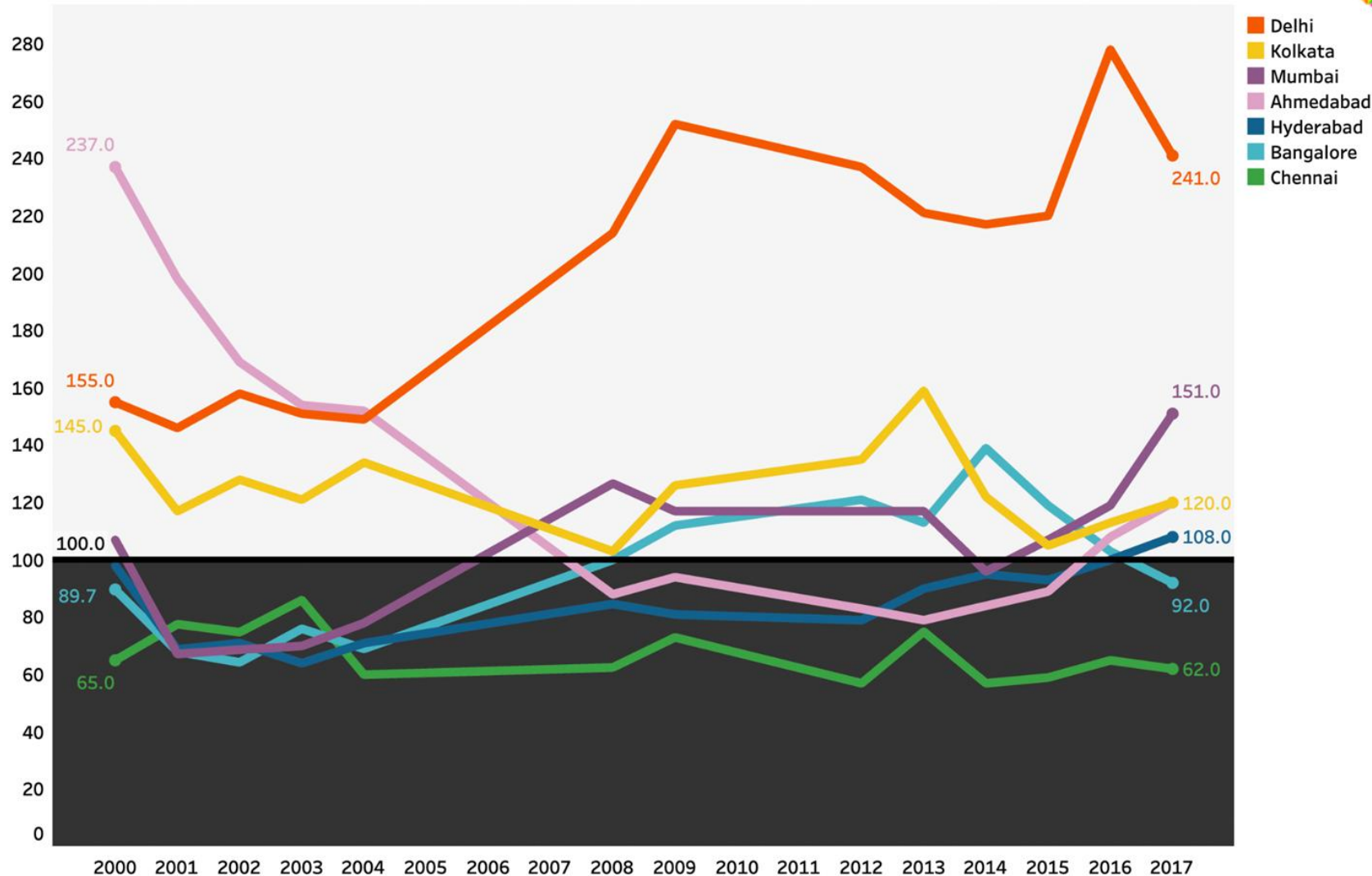
PM2.5 mean annual exposure peaked in 2011, for which cities and urban areas are a major contributors. It has then seen a slow downward trend from 2011 to 2017.

**Source:** Central Pollution Control Board

**Notes:** PM2.5 describes **fine inhalable particles**, with diameters that are generally 2.5 micrometers and smaller.

Percent of population exposed to ambient concentrations of PM2.5 that exceed the WHO guideline value is defined as the portion of a country's population living in places where mean annual concentrations of PM2.5 are greater than 10 micrograms per cubic meter.

# Pollution in India: PM10 density (micrograms per cubic meter)



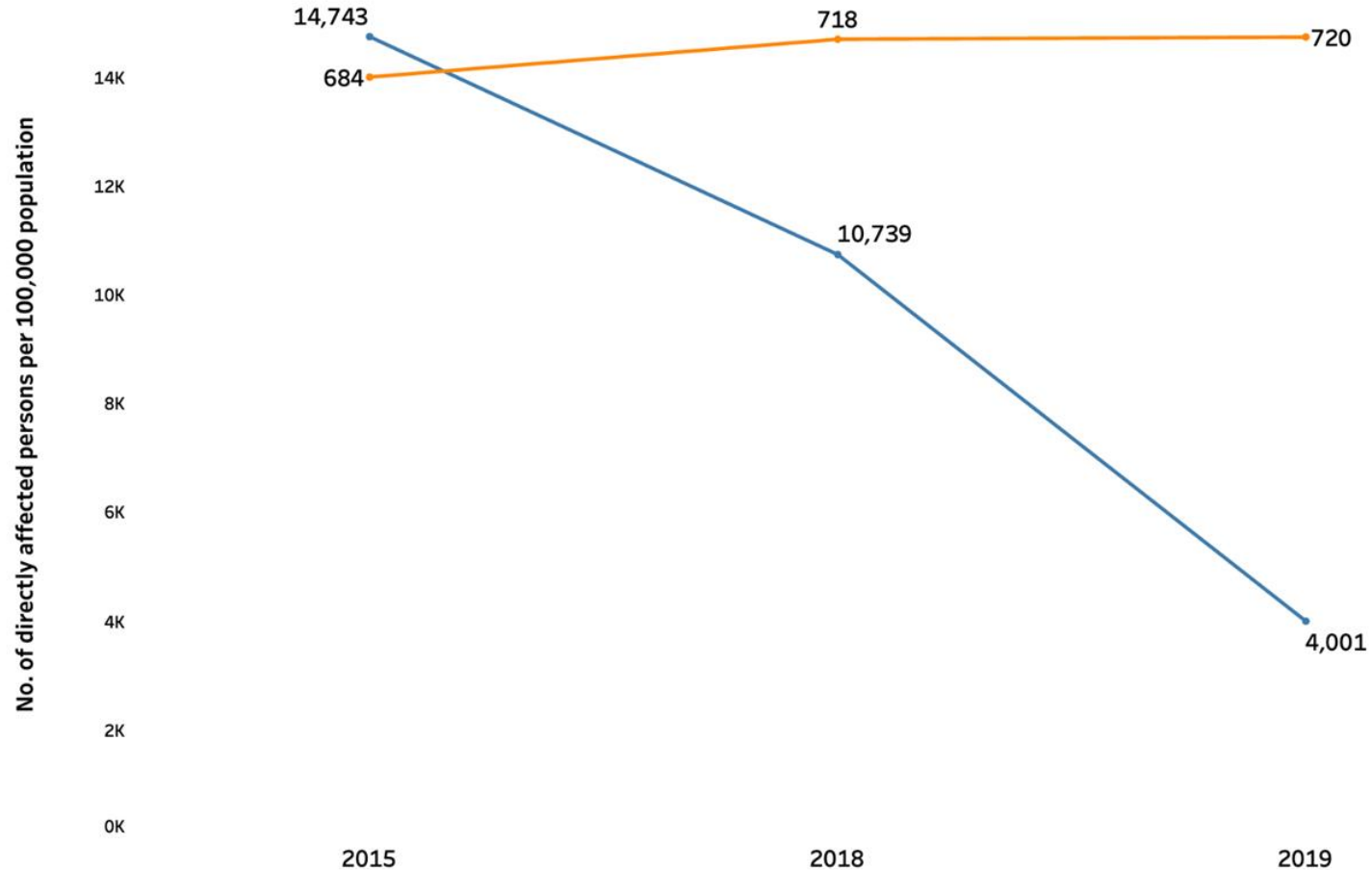
PM10 exposure peaked FROM 2013-2016 in India's major cities, Delhi being the highest and Chennai the lowest. The exposure has increased in Delhi by 59%, in Mumbai by 41% and Hyderabad by 10% while other cities have shown a decline.

**Source:** Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation

**Notes:** PM10 describes **fine inhalable particles**, with diameters that are generally 10 micrometers and smaller. PM10 exposure above the level 100 is considered to be harmful.

# Disaster Risk Reduction in India:

## People affected by disasters vs Adoption of disaster risk reduction methods by local governments



■ No. of directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population  
■ No. of local governments adopting risk reduction methods



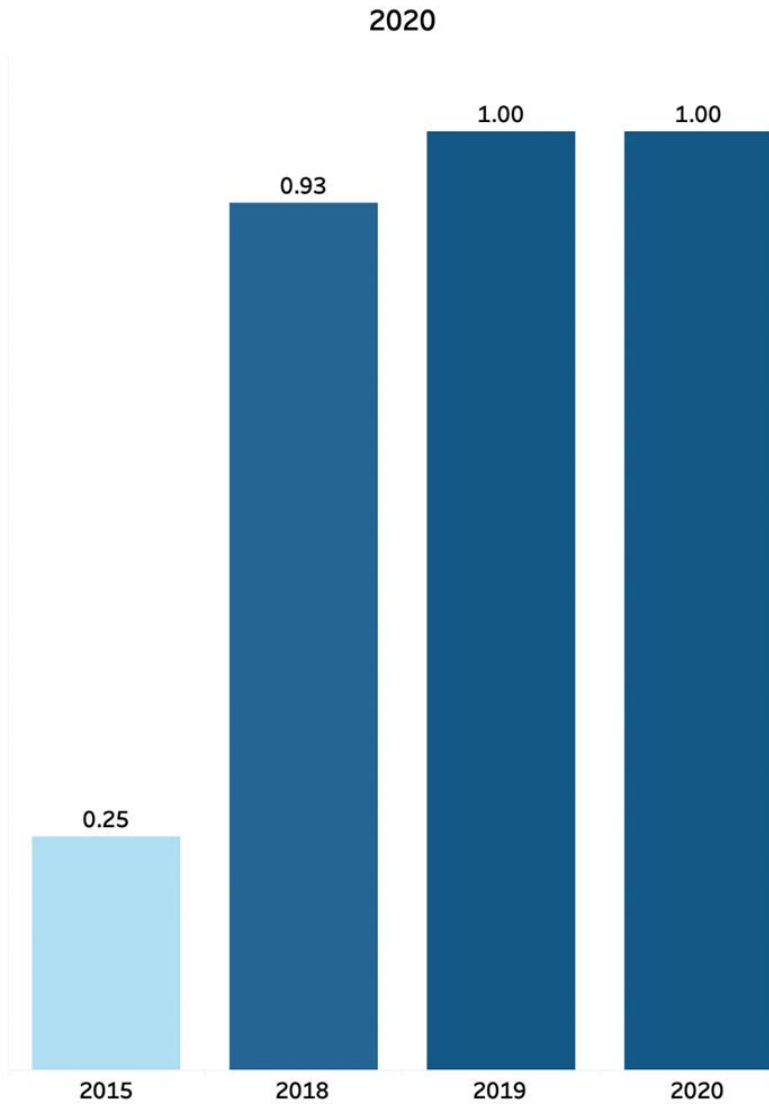
720 local governments in India have adopted disaster risk reduction methods in line with the Sendai Framework. The number of people affected due to disasters has gone down by 68% from 2015 to 2019.

**Source:** National Institute of Disaster Management

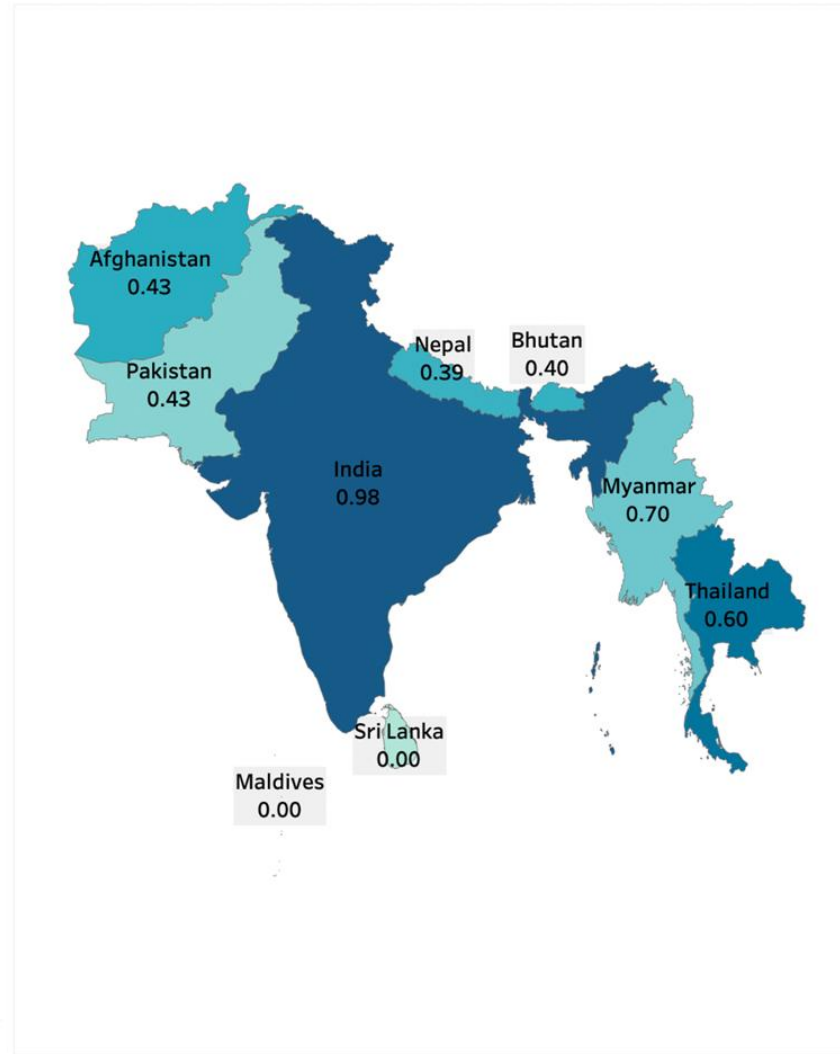
**Notes: Directly affected:** The number of people who have suffered injury, illness or other health effects; who were evacuated, displaced, relocated or have suffered direct damage to their livelihoods, economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets.

# Disaster Risk Reduction in India:

## Score of adoption and implementation of national DRR strategies in line with the Sendai Framework



Average Score (2017-2020)



With a score of 1, India has shown a “comprehensive alignment” with the Sendai Framework.

**Source:** UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

**Notes:** The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 provides concrete actions to protect development gains from the risk of disaster. It advocates for the substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and countries. The score varies from 0 to 1.



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