الهيئة العامة للإحصاء
General Authority for Statistics

Goal 11:
Sustainable Cities and Communities

SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

Indicator 11.3.1 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate.

Description of the indicator: The indicator is defined as the ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate.

This indicator requires the identification of the elements of population growth and land consumption rate. Calculating the population growth rate is easier and easier to obtain, while the rate of land consumption is a minor challenge and requires the use of new technologies. When estimating land consumption, we need to determine what constitutes "consumption" of land because this may include aspects of "consumption", "conservation" or available for "development" in situations such as wetlands. Second, there is no unequivocal measure of whether the land being developed is really "newly developed" (or vacant) land, or whether it is "at least partially developed." As a result, the percentage of the total current newly developed urban land (its consumption) will be used as a measure of the rate of land consumption. The fully developed area is sometimes also referred to as the built-up area.

City or metropolitan area: Since 2016, UN-Habitat and its partners have organized global consultations and discussions to narrow down the range of meaningful definitions that may be useful for global monitoring and reporting. After consultations with 86 Member States, the United Nations Statistical Commission, at its fifty-first session (March 2020), endorsed urbanization as a practical method for demarcating cities, urban and rural areas for international statistical comparisons. This definition combines population size and population density thresholds to classify the entire state territory along the urban-rural continuity, and captures the entire extent of the city, including dense neighborhoods outside the boundaries of the central municipality. The degree of urbanization is applied in a two-step process: first, the grid cells with an area of 1 square kilometer are classified based on population density, adjacency and population size. Local units are then classified as urban or rural based on the type of network cells in which the majority of their population resides. For the calculation of indicator 11.3.1, countries are encouraged to adopt the degree of urbanization to determine the area of analysis (city or metropolitan area).

The population growth rate is the change in the number of inhabitants in a given region (country, city, etc.) over a period, usually one year, expressed as a percentage of the population at the beginning of that period. It reflects the number of births and deaths over a period and the number of people migrating to and from the focus area. In SDG target 11.3.1, this is calculated in the area designated as urban/city.

Land consumption is defined in the context of indicator 11.3.1 as the assimilation of land through urban land uses, which often involves the conversion of land from non-urban to urban functions.

Land consumption rate is the rate at which urban land or land occupied by a city/urban area change over a period of time (usually one year), expressed as a percentage of land occupied by the city/metropolitan area at the beginning of that time.

Built-up area in the context of indicator 11.3.1 is defined as all areas occupied by buildings.

Sources of data: Ministry of Municipalities and Housing

Unit of measurement: a) The rate of land consumption b) The rate of population growth, the Unit of Measurement is the percentage

Level of disaggregation: National and Province

Method of calculation: The calculation method for the ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate follows five main steps:

a. Spatial analysis and computation of the land consumption rate.

Using the urban boundaries defined in step (b), spatial analysis is undertaken to determine the land consumption rate. To implement this, the three steps below are as follows:

1. From satellite imagery, extract data on built up areas for each analysis year
2. Calculate the total area covered by the built-up areas for each of the analysis years
3. Compute the (annual) land consumption rate using the formula:

$$LCR = \frac{V_{present} - V_{past}}{V_{past}} \times \frac{1}{t}$$

Where:

$V_{present}$ is total built-up area in current year.
V_{past} is total built-up area in past year.
t is the number of years between $V_{present}$ and V_{past} (or length in years of the period considered)

b. Spatial analysis and computation of the population growth rate.

Using the urban boundaries defined in step (b), calculate the total population within the urban area in each of the analysis years where the land consumption rate is computed. Population data collected by National Statistical Offices through censuses and other surveys should be used for this analysis. Where this type of population data is not available, or where data is released at large population units which exceed the defined urban area, countries are encouraged to create population grids, which can help disaggregate the data from large and different sized census/population data release units to smaller uniform sized grids. The (annual) population growth rate is calculated using the total population within the urban area for the analysis period using the formula below:

$$Population\ Growth\ rate\ i.e.\ PGR = \frac{LN(Pop_t+n)/(Pop_t)}{y}$$

Where:

LN is the natural logarithm value
Pop_t is the total population within the urban area/city in the past/initial year
Pop_t+n is the total population within the urban area/city in the current/final year
y is the number of years between the two measurement periods

c. Computation of the ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate

The ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate (LCRPGR) is calculated using the formula:

$$\mathbf{LCRPGR} = \left(\frac{\mathbf{Land\ Consumption\ rate}}{\mathbf{Population\ growth\ rate}}\right)$$

The overall formula can be summarized as:

$$\mathbf{LCRPGR} = \left(\frac{V_{present} - V_{past}}{V_{past}} \times \frac{1}{t}\right) \Bigg/ \left(\frac{\mathbf{LN}\left(\frac{\mathbf{Pop_{t+n}}}{\mathbf{Pop_t}}\right)}{\mathbf{y}}\right)$$

The analysis years for both the land consumption rate and the population growth rate should be the same.

d. Computation of recommended secondary indicators.

There are two important secondary indicators which help interpret the value of the main indicator - LGRPGR, thus helping in better understanding the nature of urban growth in each urban area. Both indicators use the same input data as the LCRPGR and will thus not require additional work by countries. These are:

1. Built-up area per capita – which is a measure of the average amount of built-up area available to each person in an urban area during each analysis year. This indicator can help identify when urban areas become too dense and/or when they become too sparsely populated. It is computed by dividing the total built-up area by the total urban population within the urban area/city at a given year, using the formula below:

$$\text{Built} - \text{up area per capita } \left(\frac{m^2}{\text{person}}\right) = \left(\frac{\text{UrBU}_t}{\text{Pop}_t}\right)$$

Where:

$\text{UrBU}t$ is the total built-up area/city in the urban area in time t (in square meters)

Pop_t is the population in the urban area in time t

2. Total change in built up area – which is a measure of the total increase in built up areas within the urban area over time. When applied to a small part of an urban area, such as the core city (or old part of the urban area), this indicator can be used to understand densification trends in urban areas. It is measured using the same inputs as the land consumption rate for the different analysis years, based on the below formula:

$$\text{Total change in built up area } (\%) = \frac{(\text{UrBU}_{t+n} - \text{UrBU}_t)}{\text{UrBU}_t}$$

Where:

UrBU_{t+n} is the total built-up area in the urban area/city in time the current/final year

UrBU_t is the total built-up area in the urban area/city in time the past/initial year

Last Updated: 2023

Land consumption ratio to population growth rate, 2023								
Item/City	**Riyadh**	**Makkah**	**Jeddah**	**Madinah**	**Taif**	**Tabuk**	**Buraidah**	**Dammam**
Built-up Area 2014	1,105.9163	291.98545	724.3266	293.86004	233.17351	78.168469	175.51811	340.83746
Built-up Area 2022	1,536.0233	570.98558	1,068.3117	474.13244	390.03871	134.88363	276.49681	468.0016
Built-up Areas 2023	1,612.7491	603.50093	1,108.5161	492.54108	-	-	-	495.41023
Total Population 2014	6,036,444	2,209,054	3,438,275	124,6957	521,616	499,843	509,669	1,184,577
Total Population 2022	6,924,566	2,385,509	3,712,917	1,411,599	563,282	594,350	571,169	1,386,166
Total Population 2023	7,116,882	2,433,725	3,787,963	1,444,971	574,667	610,934	583,618	1,426,610
Land consumption 2014-2022	0.05	0.12	0.06	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.07	0.05
Land consumption 2022-2023	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.04				0.06
Population growth 2014-2022	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02
Land Percentage 2014-2022	2.83	12.43	6.18	4.95	8.75	4.19	5.05	2.37
Land Percentage 2022-2023	1.82	2.85	1.88	1.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.04
Accumulated per capita (m^2 per capita) 2014	183.21	132.18	210.67	235.66	447.02	156.39	344.38	287.73
Accumulated per capita (m^2 per capita) 2022	221.82	239.36	287.73	335.88	692.44	226.94	484.09	337.62
Accumulated per capita (m^2 per capita) 2023	226.61	247.97	292.64	340.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	347.26

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

Description of the indicator: Civil society organizations are making a difference in international development. They provide development and humanitarian relief services, innovate in service delivery, build local capacities and advocate for the poor. But their impact, if they act alone, is limited in scope, scale and sustainability. Civil society organizations need to participate in government policy processes more effectively. Sustainable human settlements development requires the active participation of all key stakeholders with particular attention to project/programme beneficiaries and vulnerable groups. Local and national governments should therefore seek to: a) facilitate and protect people's participation and civic engagement through independent civil society organizations that can be from diverse local, national and international backgrounds; b) Strengthen civil and human rights education and training programmes to sensitize urban dwellers to their rights and the changing roles of different women, men, young women and men in urban environments; c) Remove barriers to the participation of socially marginalized groups and promote non-discrimination and full participation and equal for women, young men and women and marginalized groups. To fully monitor this indicator, it is important to define cities as unique entities and to identify what constitutes the structures of direct participation of civil society.

Concepts:

City or metropolitan area: Since 2016, UN-Habitat and its partners have organized global consultations and discussions to narrow down the set of meaningful definitions that would be useful for global monitoring and reporting. After consultations with 86 Member States, the United Nations Statistical Commission, at its fifty-first session (March 2020), endorsed urbanization as a practical method for demarcating cities, urban and rural areas for international statistical comparisons. This definition combines population size and population density thresholds to classify the entire state territory along the continuity of urban and rural areas, and covers the entire extension of the city, including dense neighborhoods outside the boundaries of the central municipality. The degree of urbanization is applied in a two-step process: first, the grid cells with an area of 1 km2 are classified based on population density, juxtaposition and population size. Local units are then classified as urban or rural based on the type of network cells in which the majority of their population resides.

Other concepts:

Democratic participation: Structures allow and encourage the participation of civil society which represents a cross-section of society that allows for equal representation of all members of society with equal rights to participate and vote.

Direct participation: Structures allow and encourage civil society to have access and actively participate in decision-making, without intermediaries, at every stage of the urban planning and management process.

Regular participation: Structures allow and encourage the participation of civil society in urban planning and management processes at every stage, at least every six months.

Marginalized groups: Groups of people who are not traditionally given an equal voice in governance processes. These include, but are not limited to, women, youth, low-income communities, ethnic minorities, religious minorities, persons with disabilities, the elderly, and migrants.

Structures: Any formal structure that allows the participation of civil society. This can include, but is not limited to, national or local legislation, policies, city council meetings, websites, elections, proposal boxes, appeals processes, notice period for planning proposals etc.

Civil Society: A group of non-governmental organizations, community groups, community-based organizations, regional representative groups, trade unions, research institutes, think tanks, professional bodies, non-profit sports and cultural groups, and any other groups representing the interests and wills of members and the wider community.

Urban Administration: Officials, including elected officials and public officials, responsible for the administration of the city, across all sectors, such as roads, water and sanitation, energy, public spaces, land ownership, etc.

Urban budget decision-making: The process by which funds are allocated to various sectors of urban management, including roads, water and sanitation, energy, public spaces, land ownership, etc.

Urban planning, including design and conventions: the technical and political process relating to the development and use of land, and how to protect the natural environment.

Sources of data: Ministry of Municipalities and Housing

Unit of measurement: Score

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: To gauge the extent to which structures for direct participation of civil society exist in city planning and management at the city level, we recommend two options:

1) For countries where there is no legal requirement for civil society participation, and the practice is unknown at the city or municipal level, or for countries where there is a legal requirement for civil society participation in city planning and management, but the practice is unknown at the city system level.

2) For States where there is a legal requirement for the participation of civil society in city planning and management, the practice is known at the level of the city and municipal system.

Option 1: The scorecard approach will be used to assess structures available for civil society participation in city planning and management, as assessed by five local experts from government, academia, civil society and international organizations. Local urban observatories teams available in several cities will guide the identification and selection of these five local experts/evaluators. In the pilot exercises, these urban observatories, as local authorities responsible for urban data at the city level, will be able to coordinate assessments and verify Consistency and relevant local references that guide assessors' decisions and outcomes.

A four-point Likert scale questionnaire (strongly agree, agree, disagree, strongly disagree) will be used to measure and test the existence of structures for civil society participation in urban governance and management. As experts, we agreed that these structures are examined through four basic elements, **and were assessed in the pilot exercises carried out as follows:**

1. Are there structures for civil society participation in urban planning, including design and conventions, that are direct, systematic and democratic?

2. Are there structures for civil society participation in local urban budget decision-making that are direct, regular and democratic?

3. Are there structures for civil society evaluation and observations on urban governance performance that are direct, systematic and democratic?

4. Do these structures promote the participation of women, youth and other marginalized groups?

Assessors rate each question on the Likert scale, as follows: 1. I strongly disagree, 2. I disagree, 3. I agree, and 4. I strongly agree

Last updated: 2024

Axis	Each evaluation below takes a certain value			
Evaluation	Strongly Oppose(1)	Oppose(2)	Agree(3)	Strongly agree (4)
Are there structures for civil society participation in urban planning, including design and agreements that are direct, regular and democratic?		x		
Are there structures for civil society participation in urban budget decision making that are direct, regular and democratic?		x		
Are there structures for civil society evaluation and feedback on the performance of urban management, which are direct, regular and democratic?				x
Do the structures promote the participation of women, young men and women, and/or other marginalized groups?				x

Indicator 11.4.1 Total per capita expenditure 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)

Description of the indicator: Total funding from central, regional, and local government (and private sources) households, businesses, and international sources (To preserve, protect and preserve cultural and/or natural heritage for a given year per capita. Results are expressed in purchasing power parities.

Sources of data: Ministry of Finance

Unit of measurement: Saudi Riyal (SAR)

Level of disaggregation: National and Type of Heritage

Method of calculation: The indicator is calculated by dividing total public funding in heritage (i.e including remittances paid, but excluding transfers received) from government (central, regional, local) and total private funding from households or other private sources such as donations, sponsorship or international sources in a given year by population.

$$HCExp\ per\ capita \quad \left(\frac{(\sum Exp_{pu}+Exp_{pr}}{Population}\right) / PPPf$$

HCExp per capita = Expenditure per inhabitant in heritage in constant PPP
HC Exp = Expenditure on Preservation, Protection and Conservation of all cultural and/or natural heritage
Exppu= Sum of public expenditure by all levels of government on the preservation, protection and conservation of cultural and/or natural heritage
Exppr = Sum of all types of private expenditure on the preservation, protection, and conservation of cultural and/or natural heritage
PPPf: Purchase Power Parity = PPP Constant $ conversion factor

Last updated: 2024

Note: Data covers total expenditure on different types of heritage only and does not cover per capita expenditure.

Item	2024
Total expenditure for all types of heritage	40,998,900

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

Description of the indicator: This indicator measures the number of people who have died, gone missing and those directly affected by disasters per 100,000 population..

Sources of data: Ministry of Interior

Unit of measurement: Number of deaths, missing persons and people directly affected by disasters per 100,000 population.

Level of disaggregation: National and Gender

Method of calculation:

$$X = \frac{(A_2 + A_3 + B_1)}{Population} \times 100{,}000$$

Where:

X No. of people who died, went missing or directly affected by disasters

$A2$ Number of deaths attributed to disasters.

$A3$ Number of missing persons attributed to disasters.

$B1$ Number of directly affected people attributed to disasters.

Last updated: 2022

Note: The data represents all categories: deaths, missing persons, and affected individuals.

Gender	Number of deaths, missing persons and people directly affected by disasters per 100,000 Population				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Male	0.06	0.13	0.07	0.07	1.06
Female	0.02	0.01	0	0.04	0.28
Total	**0.09**	**0.015**	**0.07**	**0.11**	**1.34**

Indicator 11.5.2 Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

Description of the indicator: Ratio of economic losses directly attributable to disasters to global GDP.

Economic losses: the overall economic impact consisting of direct economic loss and indirect economic loss

Direct Economic Loss: The monetary value of the total or partial destruction of physical assets located in the affected area. Direct economic loss is approximately equivalent to material damage.

Indirect economic losses: decrease in economic value added as a result of direct economic losses and/or human and environmental impacts

Examples of physical assets that form the basis for calculating direct economic loss include homes, schools, hospitals, commercial and government buildings, transportation, energy, telecommunications and other infrastructure; commercial assets and industrial plants; and production such as crops, livestock, and production infrastructure. They may also include environmental assets and cultural heritage. Direct economic losses typically occur during the event or within the first few hours after the event and are often assessed shortly after the event to estimate the cost of recovery and insurance payments for the claim. They are tangible and relatively easy to measure.

Sources of data: Ministry of Interior

Unit of measurement: Percent %

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: Related indicators as of February 2020

$$X = \frac{(C1 + C2 + C3 + C4 + C5 + C6 + C7)}{GDP}$$

C1 The amount of damage to homes due to disasters and spending on them.
C2 Amount of damage to and expenditure on productive assets affected by the disaster.
C3 Amount of damage caused by disasters that were associated with roads, bridges or sewage, and which were managed by the national or local governments with national subsidies and expenditure.
C4 Amount of direct disaster damage to and expenditure on agricultural, forestry, fishing and fishing industries.
C5 Amount of damage and expenditure to restore facilities such as schools in relation to disasters
C6 Amount of damage and expenditure for the restoration of cultural heritage such as designated national cultural heritage in relation to disasters
C7 Amount of damage and expenditure on health facilities such as health centers and hospitals.

Last updated: 2022

Indicator/Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Proportion of economic losses to GDP	0.0000001415	0.0000005598	0.00000010081	0.00000005984	0.00000090324

Indicator 11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)

Description of the indicator: The average annual concentration of fine particulate matter less than 2.5 is a common measure of air pollution. The average is the average urban population, expressed in micrograms per cubic meter.

Sources of data: Ministry of Environment, Water and Agriculture

Unit of measurement: Microgram/Cubic Meter

Level of disaggregation: Province

Method of calculation: The average annual concentration of cities at 2.5 microns is estimated by modelling annually using data integration from satellite remote sensing, population estimates, topography, and ground measurements (WHO, 2016).

Last updated: 2024

Province	Average annual levels of fine particles 10 (number)		
	2022	2023	2024
Riyadh Region	166.61	85.37	74.61
Makkah Region	108.45	74.07	69.39
Masdinah Region	113.91	61.08	59.42
Qassim Region	124.89	65.94	63.76
Eastern Region	154.13	91.53	79.38
Asir Region	76.18	61.88	61.95
Tabuk Region	66.67	46.35	42.97
Hail Region	125.21	69.48	60.98
Northern Borders Region	65.75	80.73	45.58
Jizan Region	91.46	97.82	87.48
Najran Region	204.04	84.45	80.30
Abha Region	62.08	89.13	57.87
AlJouf Region	59.36	85.05	79.62
Yearly Average	**109.13**	**76.37**	**66.41**

Province	Average annual levels of fine particles 2.5		
	2022	2023	2024
Riyadh Region	42.71	28.08	23.38
Makkah Region	36.86	28.96	27.94
Madinah Region	37.49	24.12	19.84
Qassim Region	42.07	26.57	20.64
Eastern Region	43.26	32.62	28.12
Asir Region	N/A	23.36	25.62
Tabuk Region	N/A	18.61	18.81
Hail Region	N/A	17.89	13.90
Northern Borders Region	18.24	18.72	23.73
Jazan Region	37.00	41.29	38.53
Najran Region	N/A	28.47	28.80
Abha Region	N/A	20.30	39.04
Al-Jouf Region	18.02	25.58	17.24
Yearly Average	**34.5**	**25.7**	**25.0**

Indicator 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

Description of the indicator:

Indicator 11.7.1 includes many interesting concepts that require global consultation and consensus. These concepts include built-up space, cities, open spaces for public use, etc. As a faithful agency, UN Human Settlements has worked on these concepts together with many other partners.

a) City: There is a range of acceptable definitions of "city", ranging from those based on population data and the extent of built-up area to those based solely on administrative boundaries. Definitions of cities, urban areas and urban agglomerations also vary depending on the legal, administrative, political, economic or cultural criteria of the countries and regions involved. Since 2016, UN Human Settlements and its partners have organized global consultations and discussions to narrow down the set of meaningful definitions that will be useful for monitoring. and global reporting. Following consultations with 86 Member States, the United Nations Statistical Commission, at its fifty-first session (March 2020), endorsed urbanization as a practical method for demarcating cities, urban and rural areas for international statistical comparisons. This definition combines population size and population density thresholds to classify the entire state territory along urban and rural continuity, and captures the entire extent of the city, including dense neighborhoods outside the boundaries of the central municipality. The degree of urbanization is applied in a two-step process: first, the grid cells with an area of 1 square kilometer are classified based on population density, adjacency and population size. Local units are then classified as urban or rural based on the type of mesh cells in which most of their population resides. To calculate indicator 11.7.1, countries are encouraged to adopt the degree of urbanization to determine the area of analysis (city or metropolitan area).

b) Built-up area of cities: Traditionally, the built-up area of cities is the space occupied by buildings and other artificial surfaces. For indicator 11.7.1, the built-up area, where the denominator of the indicator has the same meaning as "city."

Public Space: Public space is defined in the Global Public Space toolkit as all publicly owned or publicly used places that are accessible and enjoyed by all, free of charge and without a motive for profit, and are classified into streets, open spaces and public facilities. Public space is generally defined as meeting or gathering places that are located outside the home and workplace and that are generally accessible to members of the public, and that promote interaction between residents and opportunities for connection and proximity. This definition refers to a higher level of community interaction and focuses on public participation rather than public ownership or public administration. For the purpose of monitoring and reporting indicator 11.7.1, public space is defined as all places designated for public use, accessible to all, including open public spaces and streets.

d) Potential open public spaces: The identification of open public spaces across cities can be carried out through, among other sources, the analysis of high-resolution to ultra-high-resolution satellite imagery, from baseline maps provided by various organizations as publicly generated and volunteer data. While these sources provide important baseline data for indicator 11.7.1, some identifiable spaces may not meet the criteria for "free public accessibility". Thus, the term "potential open public spaces" is used. To refer to open public spaces extracted from the above sources (based on their spatial character) but not yet validated to confirm their free public accessibility.

e) Streets are specific major roads located within urban areas, towns, cities, and neighborhoods, usually lined with houses or buildings used by pedestrians or vehicles to move from one place to another in the city, interact and earn a living. The main purpose of the street is to facilitate movement and enable public interaction. The following elements are considered as street spaces: streets, roads, main streets, sidewalks, walkways, galleries, bicycle paths, sidewalks, traffic island, trams, and roundabouts. Items excluded from street space include cutting Land (whether built), blocks of open spaces, railways, paved spaces within parking lots, airports, and individual industries.

f) Street land refers to the total area of the city/metropolitan area occupied by all street forms (as defined above). This indicator only covers streets available at the time of data collection and excludes proposed networks.

Sources of data: General Authority for Statistics

Unit of measurement: Percent %

Level of disaggregation: City

Method of calculation: The method of estimating the space of public spaces has been tested globally in more than 600 cities, following a series of methodological developments dating back to the past seven years. The final methodology is a three-step process:

a) Spatial analysis to determine which city/urban area will serve as a geographical scope for spatial analysis and calculation of indicators.

b) Spatial analysis to identify potential open public spaces, fieldwork to validate data, assess the quality of spaces and calculate the total area occupied by verified open public spaces.

c) Estimate the total area allocated to streets.

d) Estimate the share of residents who can access open public spaces within a 400-meter walk of the total population in the city/urban area and dismantle accessible residents by gender, age and persons with disabilities.

1. It is done according to the total area covered by the verified open public spaces. Once all open public spaces have been verified, calculate their space in the GIS or other database management software. Then the share of land occupied by these areas is calculated using the formula

Occupied land share of open space to the public (%) = total area covered by public open space/total city area

2. Calculate the average area allocated to streets for all sample areas using the following formula

Street area = (total area allocated to streets from all sample points)/(number of sample points)

3. The final calculation of the indicator is carried out using the formula

Share of built-up area of a city that is open space for public use (%) =

Total Public Open Area + Total Land Area Allocated to Streets/Total City Area

Last updated: 2023

Average share of residential area nationally, 2023			
Share of land allocated to urban streets	Share of land allocated to open public spaces within urban areas	Percentage of Average share of an urban area that is open to public use for all	Proportion of urban residents within 400 meters walking distance of open public spaces
19.70	0.70	20.40	31.48

Average share of a residential area at the city level, 2023				
City	Riyadh	Makkah	Jeddah	Dammam
Proportion of urban residents within 400 meters walking distance of public open spaces	31.03	30.49	35.68	40.11
Total urban population within 400 meters walking distance of open public spaces along the street network	2,280,022.00	767,635.00	1,405,555.68	646,856.00
Average share of an urban area that is open to public use for all	30.83	19.8	20.4	32.2
Land allocated for open public spaces within urban areas	13.12	1.46	3.73	3.94
Land allocated for streets within the urban area (km^2)	407	103	206	103
Total population within the city/urban area	7,348,681	2,517,286	3,938,885	1,612,639
Total city/urban area (km^2)	1362	527	1028	331

Indicator 11.b.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 - 2030

Description of the indicator: An Intergovernmental Working Group on Indicators and Terminology for Disaster Risk Reduction, established by the General Assembly (resolution 69/284), is developing a set of indicators to measure global progress in the implementation of the Sendai Framework. These indicators would ultimately reflect the conventions on the Sendai Framework indicators.

Sources of data: : National Risk Council

Unit of measurement: Percent

Level of disaggregation: Province

Method of calculation:

$$\frac{\sum_{j=1}^{10} KE_j}{10}$$

Where:

$E1$: National DRR strategy progress score; corresponding to Sendai Framework Indicator E-1.

KEj: the level of achievement of the DRR national strategy Key Element j in the country.

Member States will assess the level of implementation for ten key elements of the national DRR strategy and enter key elements scores in the Sendai Framework Monitor. The national DRR strategy progress score $E1$ would be calculated as the arithmetic average across ten national DRR strategy key elements (KEj).

The national DRR strategy progress score will benchmark according to the following categories:

- Comprehensive implementation: $E1$ is higher than 0.75.
- Substantial implementation, additional progress required: $E1$ is higher than 0.5, but less than or equal to 0.75.
- Moderate implementation, neither comprehensive nor substantial: $E1$ is higher than 0.25, but less than or equal to 0.5.
- Limited implementation: $E1$ is higher than 0 but less than or equal to 0.25,
- No national DRR strategy: If there is no implementation of a national DRR strategy, or no existence of such plans, the score will be 0.

Last updated: 2024

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia adopts and implement national strategies to reduce disaster risks		
Region	**Yes**	**No**
Al Baha	Yes	-
Abha	Yes	-
Sakaka	Yes	-
Buraidah	Yes	-
Dammam	Yes	-
Hail	Yes	-
Jazan	Yes	-
Makkah	Yes	-
Madinah	Yes	-
Najran	Yes	-
Arar	Yes	-
Riyadh	Yes	-
Tabuk	Yes	-
Total/100%	**13/100%**	-

Indicator 11.b.2 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies

Description of the indicator: The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 was adopted by United Nations Member States in March 2015 as a global policy for disaster risk reduction. One of its objectives is to "significantly increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020." In line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, disaster risk reduction strategies and policies should integrate disaster risk reduction within and across all sectors, across different timeframes, with specific targets, indicators, and timeframes. These strategies should aim to prevent the creation of disaster risks, reduce existing risks, and enhance economic, social, health, and environmental resilience

Sources of data: : National Risk Council

Unit of measurement: Percent

Level of disaggregation: Province

Method of calculation: Member States count the number of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the national strategy and express them as a percentage of the total number of local governments in a country.
Local governments are determined by the state, taking into account subnational public administrations responsible for developing local strategies for disaster risk reduction. It is recommended that States report on progress made at the lowest levels of government mandated for disaster risk reduction, as the Sendai Framework promotes the adoption and implementation of local disaster risk reduction strategies in each local authority
Each Member State will calculate the proportion of the number of local governments with local strategies for disaster risk reduction in line with national strategies and the total number of local governments.

Last updated: 2024

Note: What is applied in the provinces are emergency plans as well as plans to face disasters.

Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies		
Region	**Yes**	**No**
Al Baha	Yes	-
Abha	Yes	-
Sakaka	Yes	-
Buraidah	Yes	-
Dammam	Yes	-
Hail	Yes	-
Jazan	Yes	-
Makkah	Yes	-
Madinah	Yes	-
Najran	Yes	-
Arar	Yes	-
Riyadh	Yes	-
Tabuk	Yes	-
Total/100%	**13/100%**	-