ASSESSMENT OF AVAILABLE DATA SOURCES FOR SLUM UPGRADING
Ensuring coordinated and sustainable data collection

WHAT?

The assessment of the available data sources entails identifying, gathering and reviewing some key available and relevant data at both city and slum level, and identifying the gaps in the existing information. These data sources can be very diverse, from surveys, statistical information, maps, reports, etc. and come from a broad range of stakeholders and institutions (public, private, research institutes, communities, governments, etc.). The existing data can include quantitative or qualitative information:

Quantitative information is based on numbers, for example the proportion of households that have piped water in their house and the number of people living one room. Qualitative information is descriptions of conditions and opinions, perceptions and experiences of people.

WHY?

The assessment of data sources at city or neighbourhood level before engaging in data collection activities will avoid the unnecessary collection of already available and accurate information making the data collection process to more efficient and faster. Furthermore, identifying reliable sources of relevant data which may be regularly updated and completed will ensure regular access to up to date data now and in the future, reducing the costs and avoiding duplications in data collection. The assessment of data sources will enable to identify the information gaps that need to be filled, to set the scope and to dimension the resources needed for the collection of new data.

WHO?

The assessment of available data sources will be done by the stakeholder responsible of the data collection. This depends on the purpose of the data collection and on the nature and the scale of the data to be collected. Including local authorities, technical partners, research institutions etc.

HOW?

The generic steps for the assessment of available data include:

1. **Establish information review working group(s). and allocate responsibilities.**
   The information review groups should include the relevant stakeholders in particular those that Will participate in the data collection exercise (see participation tool: Stakeholder working groups). The most diverse this group, the broader the knowledge and data sources that can be tapped into and the broader the consensus on the preliminary data will be.

2. **Agree on the timeframe to accomplish the task and agree on responsibilities from the different stakeholders.**

3. **Agree on what data that is sought after in the review of sources.**

- **At city level:** The quantitative data should aim to include at least the indicators in Table 1a. The qualitative data should cover at least descriptions on background and location of the city, a list of slums in the city, climate, topography, demography and economy.

Table 2: City level information

Data required	Information
Total city population (including slums)	Persons disaggregated by sex
Total city land area (including slums)	Ha
Population density	Persons/ha
Total population in slums	Persons segregated by sex
Total land area covered by slums	ha and %
Average population density in slum areas	Persons/ha
Available vacant <u>public</u> land for housing and services	Ha
Available vacant <u>private</u> land for housing and services	Ha
Available vacant land for housing and services under <u>customary or other informal tenure</u>	Ha
Average household size at city level	Number of persons/household
Average residential plot size in formal areas	m^2
Average living area in dwellings in formal areas	m^2
Average construction cost of house in formal areas	Local currency & USD/m^2
Average monthly income per household at city level	Local currency & USD
HIV/AIDS prevalence	% or # of persons infected, disaggregated by sex
Female headed households	% or #
More data…	

- **At slum level:** The information to be collected should include general information about the settlement and data about the 5 slum deprivations: access to safe drinking water, access to sanitation, access to durable housing, secure tenure and access to sufficient living space. Table 2 below shows a suggestion of general data and indicators to collect for each slum settlement in the city.

Table 3: Slum level information

Data required	Information
Slum population	Persons disaggregated by sex
Land area covered by the slum	ha
Number of dwellings[1]	Number
Population density	Persons/ha
Average household size	Number of persons/households
Room occupancy	Number of persons/rooms

Average residential plot size	m^2
Average living area in dwellings	m^2
Proportion of permanent dwellings (cement block or burnt brick walls; iron sheet or other permanent roof)	% or #
Proportion of semi-permanent dwellings (mud/pole walls; iron sheet roof)	% or #
Proportion of temporary dwellings (mud/poles or other temporary wall materials; thatched roof)	% or #
Average construction cost of permanent dwelling	Local currency & USD
Average construction cost of semi-permanent dwelling	Local currency & USD
Average construction cost of temporary dwelling	Local currency & USD
Availability of piped water on plot	% or #
Distance to piped water (if not on plot)	#
Proportion of households depending on sources other than piped water (water vendors, rivers, wells,…)	% or # (please specify sources)
Availability of formal electricity connection in dwelling	% or #
Availability of other electricity sources (if no formal connection)	% or # (specify types of other sources)
Average monthly household income	Local currency & USD
Households with permanent source of income (employed in formal sector)	% or #
Households with main income or productive activity at home/on the plot (small shop, dressmaker, shoemaker, etc)	% or #
Proportion of rental housing	% or #
Average monthly rent per room	Local currency & USD
HIV/AIDS prevalence	% or # of persons infected
Proportion of population receiving food assistance	% or #
Female headed households	% or #
Main environmental hazards (floods, landslides, pollution from surroundings, others…)	Name and frequency
Other…	

4. **Go through and complete the 'Source Checklist' in Table 3. It suggests sources of information to be identified and reviewed.**

5. **List down all the additional sources of information and the key people to be contacted to get the information.**

6. **Collect the required data through the listed sources. The data should be disaggregated by age and gender where possible.**

7. **Identify what gaps of information exists, and what data that might be outdated and in need to be generated again.**

Table 3: Source checklist for compilation of city and slum information

Type of source	Exact titles of sources	Location of sources (both physical and internet sites)	Contacts for key people and organizations to get the information
City Profiles			
Situation analyses and action plans prepared by other previous or ongoing programmes about slums (e.g. Cities without Slums Programme)			

Census data (e.g. population and housing surveys)			
Relevant statistical data from national or city-level statistics office			
Policy documents (with relevant background reports)			
Reports/studies by ministries			
Reports/studies by municipality			
Reports/studies by universities/research institutions (including unpublished PhD dissertations)			
Reports/studies by professional organizations			
Reports/studies by UN agencies			
Reports/studies by donor and technical cooperation agencies and foundations			
Academic journal articles			
Newspaper articles			
Maps in various formats			
Any other relevant sources…			