

**Briefing to the Ad-Hoc working Group on Programmatic, Budgetary and Administrative
Matters of the Executive Board on
“Monitoring the Strategic Plan 2026–2029”**

17th February 2025

Background

UN-Habitat has been advancing with the formulation of a monitoring framework for the Strategic Plan 2026-2029. Accordingly, UN-Habitat shared:

- The proposed “*Results Chain*” articulating also the details of the approach to monitoring and implementation (3rd Retreat of Member States, 16 September 2024)
- The proposed monitoring principles and examples of possible indicators (4th Retreat of Member States, 15 January 2024).

This briefing serves to provide further updates on the progress being in formulating the monitoring framework and selecting monitoring indicators, as presented to MS at the AHWG PBA.

Tracking and reporting on progress with UN-Habitat’s Strategic Plan 2026-2029

UN-Habitat is proposing monitoring the impact of its **2026–2029 Strategic Plan** through a **Monitoring Framework**, for tracking progress and assessing the plan’s impact throughout this period. The proposed framework:

- Draws on lessons learned from previous monitoring efforts.
- Ensures coherence between global priorities and organizational efforts.
- Builds on existing indicators and performance measures while developing new ones.
- Is pragmatic and takes into account UN-Habitat’s capacity for data collection, analysis, and monitoring.
- Draws insights from monitoring practices from other entities within the UN system.

This process responds to the challenges identified by the OIOS mid-term evaluation of the 2020–2025 Strategic Plan.¹

Objectives of the Monitoring Framework

The overall objective is to define an effective monitoring framework that allows UN-Habitat to measure and report on results and impact through the implementation of its Strategic Plan 2026-2029. strengthen the culture of results, with the aim of enhancing the organisation’s relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, and accountability.

The specific objectives of the monitoring framework are to define:

- The underlying principles defining the approach to monitoring of the plan.

¹ (“...while UN-Habitat has made progress in of strategic planning and implementation, challenges remain in monitoring, evaluation, and the effective use of its Results-Based Management system to comprehensively align activities with objectives...”).

- To define SMART (Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Relevant and Time-bound) indicators aligned to the overall strategic focus of the plan.
- To identify the specific methodologies that will be applied in monitoring the plan.
- To inform the design, implementation and monitoring of UN-Habitat’s normative and operational initiatives.

Core structure of the Monitoring Framework

A **Results Framework**, also referred to as a results chain, explicitly defines the different levels of results expected from a specific intervention, categorized as:

- **Impacts** (*indirect influence*) refer to the broader, long-term effects that result from an intervention, often reflecting systemic or transformative change that affects communities at large. These are the high-level, people-oriented results to which UN-Habitat will contribute.
- **Outcomes** (*direct influence*) are the more immediate and direct changes that occur as a result of UN-Habitat’s actions. These are measurable changes that occur in the medium term and serve as stepping stones towards achieving the larger, long-term impacts. For example, outcomes could include improved urban planning practices or enhanced local capacity to address housing challenges.
- **Outputs** (*full control*) are the tangible, immediate deliverables produced by specific activities. They are within the direct control of the implementing organization and contribute to the achievement of outcomes. Examples of outputs are named as “results” in the UN-Habitat Annual Work Programme and Budget.



The UN-Habitat’s Monitoring Framework will be aligned with results-based management (RBM) principles, including the focus on measuring outcomes and impacts, not just activities and outputs, and is being designed to systematically track and evaluate progress across the two levels of the plan: from the broad, transformative impacts to the more immediate and direct changes that occur as a result of UN-Habitat’s actions (outcomes).

This Monitoring Framework will be structured to ensure accountability, effectiveness and adaptability in achieving the Strategic Plan’s objectives.

By integrating a diverse set of clear SMART indicators, the monitoring framework will provide Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant and Time-bound data that will inform decision-making, enhance accountability, good governance, and a results-oriented monitoring culture, and ensure that UN-Habitat's efforts are aligned with its long-term goals of fostering sustainable urban development.²

Key considerations

During the process of elaborating the monitoring framework, the following considerations are taken into account:

- To assess progress line with the strategic focus on adequate housing, land, and basic services for all, and the transformation of informal settlements and slums, all indicators will be defined accordingly. In particular, a 'housing lens' will be applied to all indicators, including those at the impact level.
- A collaborative approach is needed as the engagement and support of Member States and partners' will be essential for generating and collecting accurate data. Through structured consultations, capacity-building initiatives, and data-sharing mechanisms, Member States play a crucial role in filling data gaps, refining methodologies, and advancing evidence-based decision-making at both regional and global levels. Recognising challenges related to the availability of adequate, harmonized or recent data, UN-Habitat partnerships with relevant institutions and actors will be critical to report on progress in the Strategic Plan 2026-2029.
- While the primary preference is to focus on available data, new indicators and data collection methods will be required, including surveys and other tools will be required. For this, multiple data sources will be needed, drawing from Member States, partners, and UN-Habitat.
- The monitoring approach will need to strengthen coherence across and leverage existing UN-Habitat initiatives and intergovernmental processes. For example, the monitoring of housing is closely associated with the intergovernmental Open-Ended Working Group on Housing which may provide opportunities to advance data collection and availability.
- Given the substantial data gaps, as well as to ensure robust attribution of change to UN-Habitat's work, careful consideration is needed to distinguish monitoring the overall global situation and progress versus monitoring the situation in the countries where UN-Habitat works (partner countries and cities). For enhanced assessment of UN-Habitat's attribution to overall impact, it is proposed that monitoring focuses primarily on partner countries and cities.

Approach to selecting indicators

UN-Habitat is analysing and considering indicators from global frameworks, leveraging its existing monitoring frameworks and UN-Habitat's Results Based Framework SP 2020-2025 to identify indicators.

In particular, UN-Habitat will leverage its ongoing work and mandates in global urban monitoring to identify indicators:

- The Global Urban Monitoring Framework- GUMF (adopted by the UN Statistical Commission)
- The SDG 11 indicators as well as other urban related SDG indicators (also linked to the GUMF)

² The SMART criteria (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, Time-bound) is a widely used methodology for Results-Based Management, which is a core approach within the United Nations System for planning, monitoring and evaluation. The UN Results-Based Management Handbook and various UN Agencies Guidelines explicitly recommend the use of this methodology when designing Monitoring Frameworks for Strategic Plans.

- The indicators for the New Urban Agenda global monitoring (also linked to the GUMF)

In addition, and to align with the directions of the strategic plan 2020-2023, UN-Habitat will be developing new indicators.

Once the set of indicators is confirmed, the corresponding baseline data, targets, sources and means of verification will be established.

Indicators are selected taking into account the following:

- Applying SMART principles (Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Relevant and Time-bound).
- Considering the need for a manageable scope and coverage within the strategic plan period.
- Demonstrating reasonable attribution to UN-Habitat's work and actions.
- Indicators that have data available, or clear pathways of data collection, sources, data reliability, and data quality assurance.
- Indicators whose budget requirements are within the capacities of the agency and implementing partners to collect and analyse data.
- Indicators with which evidence is verifiable and observable.

❖ **At the Impact level**

This set of indicators is mainly derived from the family of *Sustainable Development Goals* and the *Urban Monitoring Framework* indicators for which UN-Habitat is the custodian agency and has the capacity to monitor. These indicators are integral to assessing UN-Habitat's contribution to global urban development goals and tracking the broader, long-term changes that result from its interventions.

The full list of relevant SDGs and UMF indicators can be found in [Annex 1 and 2].

❖ **At the Outcome level**

The outcome-level indicators are focused on measurable changes resulting from UN-Habitat's interventions. These indicators are drawn from the Strategic Plan 2020-2025 Results Based Framework currently in use. From this set, indicators are being considered to monitor progress towards the 5 outcomes outlined in the Strategic Plan 2026-2029.

For each of the 5 outcome areas, the following approach is taken to define indicators:

- The core components/dimensions of each outcome area (key central pillars) are identified and indicators proposed for each.
- Indicators for the outcomes will also incorporate the "Strategic Focus Lens" (housing, land and basic services) to ensure impact is monitored in this sphere.
- Most indicators will focus on countries and cities that are partnering with UN-Habitat, given the need to measure the impact of UN-Habitat's work.

❖ **Output level**

The output level indicators (performance measurements) will be embedded within the Annual Work Programme and Budget, ensuring consistent tracking of activities and alignment with the broader objectives of the strategic plan 2026-2029.

The 2026 Annual Work Programme and Budget is formulated before the adoption of the strategic plan 2026-2029 at the resumed session of the UNHA. Therefore, more direct alignment of indicators across the monitoring framework of the strategic plan 2026-2029 and the Annual Work Programme and Budget will be possible in 2027.

Potential indicators

This document presents a list of example indicators that UN-Habitat is currently analysing. For these indicators, as well as an additional set under formulation, UN-Habitat is assessing the optimal integration of the 'Strategic Focus Lens' to enhance alignment with the objectives of the Strategic Plan and ensure coherence across its implementation.

- At the **impact level**, six (6) indicators are being outlined to capture the three dimensions of the Strategic Focus (Housing, Land, and Basic Services) as well as the three impact areas (*Equitable and inclusive prosperity for poverty eradication; Preparedness, response, recovery and reconstruction; Environment and climate action*).
- At the **outcome level**, indicators are outlined for each of the dimensions included in the proposed outcomes of the SP 2026-2029. In some cases, other indicators are being considered to complement the existing ones—either by strengthening the connection to the strategic focus (*adequate housing, land and basic services adequate housing, land, and basic services for all, including the urgent transformation of informal settlements and slums*) or emphasizing areas where UN-Habitat serves as a global leader.

IMPACT LEVEL		
Strategic Focus	Dimension	Indicators
	Adequate Housing	<i>Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing (Source: Sustainable Development Goals 11.1.1 /Results Based Framework SP2020-2025 1.f).</i>
	Land	<i>Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation, and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure (Source: Global Urban Monitoring Framework 1.4.2)</i>
	Basic Services	<i>Proportion of population living in urban households with access to basic services (Source: Sustainable Development Goals 1.4.1)</i>
Impact Areas		
	Equitable and inclusive prosperity for poverty eradication	<i>Proportion of urban population under the international poverty line (Source: SDG 1.1.1) / Number of partner cities that have implemented urban and territorial renewal and regeneration initiatives that preserve, protect and enhance socio-economic assets, natural heritage and tangible and intangible cultural heritage. (Source: Selected Core Indicators of SP2020-2025. 1.3.b)</i>
	Preparedness, response, recovery and reconstruction	<i>Proportion of partner crisis-affected cities that are implementing inclusive, evidence-based, sustainable recovery approaches that foster social integration, inclusiveness and transition to sustainable development, in particular in contexts of displacement, in line with the principles of building back better and ensuring that no one is left behind. (Source: Selected Core Indicators of SP2020-2025 4.1.b).</i>

	Environment and climate action	<i>Number of people living in partner cities and human settlements that have benefited from climate change and environmental action (Source: Selected Core Indicators of SP2020-2025. 3.a)</i>
		<i>Number of partner countries with stronger urban content in national and global climate action frameworks and instruments (in particular NDCs) (Source: Selected Core Indicators of SP2020-2025. 3.1f)</i>

OUTCOME LEVEL			
Means of implementation	Outcome	Dimension	Indicator
Integrated urban and territorial planning, management, investment and finance	Spatial development plans, policies and legislation, planning systems and finance frameworks foster the social and ecological function of land and catalyse public and private investments for adequate housing, land and basic services for all	Planning and management	<i>Number of partner countries implementing national urban frameworks (policies, laws, spatial development plans) that adopt inclusive urban governance and planning approaches (Source: Selected Core Indicators of SP2020-2025. 4.1.e)</i>
		Finance	<i>Number of partner countries that have strengthened the incentives for own-source revenue optimization in the fiscal decentralization framework (Source: Results Based Framework SP2020-2025 2.2.a)</i>
		Note: Indicator for strengthening the connection with Strategic Focus	<i>Population in partner countries benefited from national housing policies and strategies that provide adequate and affordable housing for all in line with SDG 11.1 and the right to adequate housing (Source: Results Based Framework SP2020-2025 1.2.c). Note: LHS is using it for partner countries</i>
Participatory multi-level governance and localization of the Sustainable Development Goals	Participatory multi-level governance mechanisms support adequate housing, land, and basic services for all, mainstreaming gender equality and women's empowerment, and accelerate SDG localization	Participatory Multi-level governance for SDG's localization	<i>Number of countries with active multilevel governance mechanisms for SDG-related policy and decision-making inclusive of local governments and local community representatives (Source: new)</i>
		Gender mainstreaming	<i>Number of partner national and subnational authorities that are ensuring the equal participation of women and men in all joint initiatives. (Source: Results Base Framework of SP2020-2025. 6.2.b)</i>
		Additional Indicator	<i>Number of partner countries and partner cities carrying out / completing voluntary national reviews and voluntary local reviews on urban Sustainable Development Goals (Source: Results Base Framework of SP2020-2025.8.3 c)</i>
Knowledge, data, digitalization, and capacity development	Improved knowledge and capacities for evidence-based, innovative policies on adequate housing, land, and basic services for all	Knowledge	<i>Number of local and national governments that have used UN-Habitat knowledge products for "Adequate Housing, Land and Basic Services" policy formulation (Sources: Results-Framework Strategic Plan 2013-2019)</i>
		Data	<i>Number of local and national governments that have adopted/ applied the Global Urban</i>

			<i>Monitoring framework approach to track progress of SDGs and NUA (source: new)</i>
		Capacities	<i>Number of individuals directly benefitting from professional capacity development activities and materials developed or supported by UN-Habitat on “Adequate Housing, Land and Basic Services” (source: new)</i>
		Innovation	<i>Number of countries and cities that mainstream and uptake the international guidelines on people-centred smart cities to formulate, implement and monitor smart city policies, plans and strategies (Source: new)</i>
Partnerships, coalitions, advocacy and communication	Increased awareness and strengthened collaboration among relevant stakeholders promote adequate housing, land, and basic services for all	Increased awareness	<i>Number of cities and countries engaging on corporate events and campaigns such as World Urban Forum, Urban October (World Habitat Day and World Cities Day) to scale up partnerships and coalitions. (Source: new)</i>
		Strengthened collaboration	<i>Number of national, subnational and local governments, multistakeholder and multilevel coalitions significantly promoting housing, land, and basic services as drivers of sustainable development at all levels. (Source: new)</i>
Effective resource mobilization	Increased and predictable resources for UN-Habitat and its partners advance adequate housing, land, and basic services for all	Resources for UN-Habitat	<i>Total value of grants signed in Contribution Agreements per year (volume of project funding). (Source: new)</i>
			<i>Amount of non-earmarked contributions per year. (Source: new)</i>
			<i>Percentage of multi-year funding (predictability). (Source: new)</i>
		Resources for UN-Habitat’s partners	-

Next steps

UN-Habitat will continue preparing the monitoring framework, incorporating guidance from Member States to ensure its completion and readiness for the operationalization of the Strategic Plan. This process will involve drawing lessons from other UN entities and conducting robust internal consultations and collaboration within UN-Habitat.

Annex 1. SDG relevant indicators (UN Habitat as custodian or partner Agency)

Targets		Indicators		Custodian Agency(ies)	Partner Agency(ies)
SDG Target 1.4	By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance.	1.4.2	Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation, and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure	UN-Habitat and World Bank	FAO
SDG Target 11.1	By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums	11.1.1	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing. [Tier I]	UN-Habitat	UNEP
SDG Target 11.2	By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons	11.2.1	Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities. [Tier II]	UN-Habitat	UNEP / UNECE
SDG Target 11.3	By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries	11.3.1	Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate [Tier II]	UN-Habitat	UNEP
		11.3.2	Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically [Tier III]	UN-Habitat	
SDG Target 11.6	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 regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities. [Tier II]	UN-Habitat / UNSD	UNEP
		11.6.2	Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted). [Tier I]	WHO	UN-Habitat / UNEP / OECD
SDG Target 11.7	By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities	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. [Tier III]	UN-Habitat	
		11.7.2	Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status	UNODC	UN Women / UN-Habitat

			and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months. [Tier III]		
SDG Target 11.a	Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, periurban 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]	UN-Habitat	UNFPA
SDG Target 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	Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030a. [Tier I]	UNDRR	UN-Habitat / UNEP
		11.b.2	Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies [Tier II]	UNDRR	UNEP / UN-Habitat
SDG Target 11.c	Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials	11. c.1	Proportion of financial support to the least developed countries that is allocated to the construction and retrofitting of sustainable, resilient and resource-efficient buildings utilizing local materials. [Tier III]		
SDG Target 1.4	1.4: by 2030 ensure that all men and women, particularly the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership, and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology, and financial services including microfinance.	1.4.1:	Proportion of population living on households with access to basic services.	UN-Habitat	UNICEF / WHO
		1.4.2:	Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation, and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure.	World Bank, UN-Habitat	FAO, UNSD, UN Women, UNEP, IFAD
SDG Target 6.3	6.3: : By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally.	6.3.1:	Proportion of wastewater safely treated.	WHO, UN-Habitat , UNSD	UNEP / OECD / Eurostat

Annex 2: Global Urban Monitoring Framework

City Objectives		Indicator	Sources/ Origins
1. Society			
	1.1.1 (UMF-01)	Under-5 mortality rate	SDG 3.2.1
	1.1.2 (UMF-02)	Safely managed drinking water services	SDG 6.1.1
	1.1.3 (UMF-03)	Safely managed sanitation services	SDG 6.2.1a
1.1 Safe and Peaceful	1.1.4 (UMF-04)	Safely managed hand-washing facility with soap and water	SDG 6.2.1b
	1.1.5 (UMF-05)	Proportion of births in all health facilities	UNICEF 8
	1.1.6 (UMF-06)	Neighborhood safety	SDG 16.1.4
	1.1.7 (UMF-07)	Adolescent birth rate	SDG 3.7.2
	1.1.8 (UMF-08)	Traffic fatalities	SDG 3.6.1
	1.2.1 (UMF-09)	Basic services	SDG 11.2.1
	1.2.2 (UMF-10)	Access to public transport	SDG 11.2.1
	1.2.3 (UMF-11)	Education completion rate	SDG 4.1.2
	1.2.4 (UMF-12)	Secure tenure rights to land	SDG 1.4.2
1.2 Inclusive	1.2.5a (UMF-13a)	Prevalence of malnutrition in children under 5 (Overweight)	SDG 2.2.2a
	1.2.5b (UMF-13b)	Prevalence of malnutrition in children under 5 (Wasting)	SDG 2.2.2b
	1.2.6 (UMF-14)	Proportion of vaccinated children	UNICEF 9
	1.2.7 (UMF-15)	Welfare of migrants	SDG 10.7.2
	1.2.8 (UMF-16)	Multilingual education	C2030-15
	1.3.1 (UMF-17)	Life expectancy at birth	CPI
	1.3.2 (UMF-18)	Mortality rate (diseases)	SDG 3.4.1
	1.3.3 (UMF-19)	Suicide mortality rate	SDG 3.4.2
1.3 Resilient	1.3.4 (UMF-20)	Population affected by hazardous events	SDG 11.5.1
	1.3.5 (UMF-21)	Mortgage debt relative to GDP	NUA 3.7
	1.3.6 (UMF-22)	Food Insecurity	SDG 2.1.2
1.4 Sustainable	1.4.1 (UMF-23)	Slum population	SDG 11.1.1
	1.4.2 (UMF-24)	Gini coefficient	CPI
2. Economy			
2.1 Safe and Peaceful	2.1.1 (UMF-25)	Children engaged in child labor	SDG 8.7.1
	2.1.2 (UMF-26)	Time spent on unpaid domestic and care work	SDG 5.4.1
2.2 Inclusive	2.2.1 (UMF-27)	Unemployment Rate	CPI
	2.2.2 (UMF-28)	Youth not in education, employment, or training (NEET)	SDG 8.6.1
	2.2.3 (UMF-29)	Use of Public transport	CPI
	2.2.4 (UMF-30)	Internet use	SDG 17.8.1

2.3 Resilient	2.3.1 (UMF-31)	City product (GDP) per Capita (PPP)	CPI
	2.3.2 (UMF-32)	Youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training	SDG 4.3.1
	2.3.3 (UMF-33)	Adult population with a qualification from a recognized tertiary education institution	OECD E
	2.3.4 (UMF-34)	Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions	SDG 17.6.1
	2.3.5 (UMF-35)	Small-scale industries in total industry value added	SDG 9.3.1
	2.3.6 (UMF-36)	Days to start a business	CPI
	2.3.7 (UMF-37)	Patent application	OECD 9.5
2.4 Sustainable	2.4.1 (UMF-38)	Sub-national debt	CPI
	2.4.2 (UMF-39)	Mean household income	CPI
3. Environment			
	3.1.1 (UMF-40)	Wastewater safely treated	SDG 6.3.1
3.1 Safe and Peaceful	3.1.2 (UMF-41)	Solid Waste Collection and Disposal	SDG 11.6.1
	3.1.3 (UMF-42)	Air quality	SDG 11.6.2
	3.1.4 (UMF-43)	Hazardous waste	SDG 12.4.2
3.2 Inclusive	3.2.1 (UMF-44)	Access to Open Public Spaces	SDG 11.7.1
	3.2.2 (UMF-45)	Education for Sustainable Development	SDG 12.8.1
3.3 Resilient	3.3.1 (UMF-46)	Renewable energy share	SDG 7.2.1
	3.3.2 (UMF-47)	Green area per capita	CPI
	3.3.3 (UMF-48)	Change in tree cover	OECD 15.1
	3.3.4 (UMF-49)	Protected Natural Areas	NUA-48
3.4 Sustainable	3.4.1 (UMF-50)	Total greenhouse gas emissions per year/per capita	SDG 13.2.2
	3.4.2 (UMF-51)	Efficient land use	SDG 11.3.1
	3.4.3 (UMF-52)	Budget on Climate Change Mitigation and Adaption	NUA-50
4. Culture			
4.1 Safe and Peaceful	4.1.1 (UMF-53)	Culture for Social Cohesion	C2030-18
	4.1.2 (UMF-54)	Cultural Knowledge	C2030-14
	4.2.1 (UMF-55)	Access to culture	C2030-20
4.2 Inclusive	4.2.2 (UMF-56)	Cultural participation	C2030-21
4.3 Resilient	4.3.1 (UMF-57)	Cultural employment	C2030-7
	4.3.2 (UMF-58)	Expenditure on heritage	C2030-01
4.4 Sustainable	4.4.1 (UMF-59)	Sustainable management of heritage	C2030-02
	4.4.2 (UMF-60)	Climate adaptation and resilience	C2030-03
	4.4.3 (UMF-61)	Open space for culture	C2030-05

5. Governance and Implementation			
5.1 Safe and Peaceful	5.1.1 (UMF-62)	Victims of Intentional Homicide	SDG 16.1.1
	5.1.2 (UMF-63)	Victims of physical and sexual violence	SDG 16.1.3
	5.1.3 (UMF-64)	Intimate partner violence	SDG 5.2.1
	5.1.4 (UMF-65)	Reporting of Violence	SDG 16.3.1
	5.1.4 (UMF-66)	Bribery	SDG 16.5.1
5.2 Inclusive	5.2.1 (UMF-67)	Participation in Urban planning and Management	SDG 11.3.2.
	5.2.2 (UMF-68)	Utilization of E-Governance and Digital Governance Tools	NUA-75
	5.2.3 (UMF-69)	Proportion of seats held by women in sub-national/ local governments	SDG 5.5.1b
	5.2.4 (UMF-70)	Legal frameworks for equality	SDG 5.1
	5.2.5 (UMF-71)	Efficiency in urban governance	CPI/UGI
5.3 Resilient	5.3.1 (UMF-72)	Own Revenue Collection	CPI
	5.3.2 (UMF-73)	Financial autonomy	NUA 58
	5.3.3 (UMF-74)	Local disaster risk reduction strategies	SDG 11.b.2
5.4 sustainable	5.4.1 (UMF-75)	Registered Births	SDG 16.9.1
	5.4.2 (UMF-76)	National urban policies	SDG 11.a.1
	5.4.3 (UMF-77)	Governance of culture	C2030-12