



## The sixty-eighth meeting of the ad hoc working group on programmatic, budgetary and administrative matters of the Executive Board

Wednesday, 1 October 2025, from 9.00 to 12.00 and 13.00 to 16.00 East Africa Time

### UN-Habitat Strategic Plan for the period 2026-2029: Draft Monitoring Framework

*Note: The present document is a working draft, circulated for discussion with Member States during the 68th session of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Programmatic, Budgetary and Administrative Matters. It is subject to further revision and does not represent the final draft version that will be shared as part of the documentation for the third session of the Executive Board.*

#### Report of the Executive Director

#### I. Introduction

1. In its decision 2/6, the United Nations Habitat Assembly of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN Habitat Assembly), at its resumed session, in May 2025, approved the strategic plan for the period 2026-2029.
2. The Plan responds to the global housing crisis by placing affordable housing, land and basic services at the centre of sustainable urbanization. It aims to generate transformative impact by addressing poverty and inequality, climate change, and crises of natural and human origin through a people-centred and rights-based approach. It calls for strengthened commitment and collaboration to ensure universal access to adequate, safe and affordable housing and to drive the transformation of informal settlements and slums. The Plan also sets out clear priorities for action and identifies five means of implementation: integrated urban and territorial planning, management, investment and finance; participatory multilevel governance and the localization of the Sustainable Development Goals; knowledge, data, digitalization and capacity development; partnerships, coalitions, advocacy and communication; and effective resource mobilization.

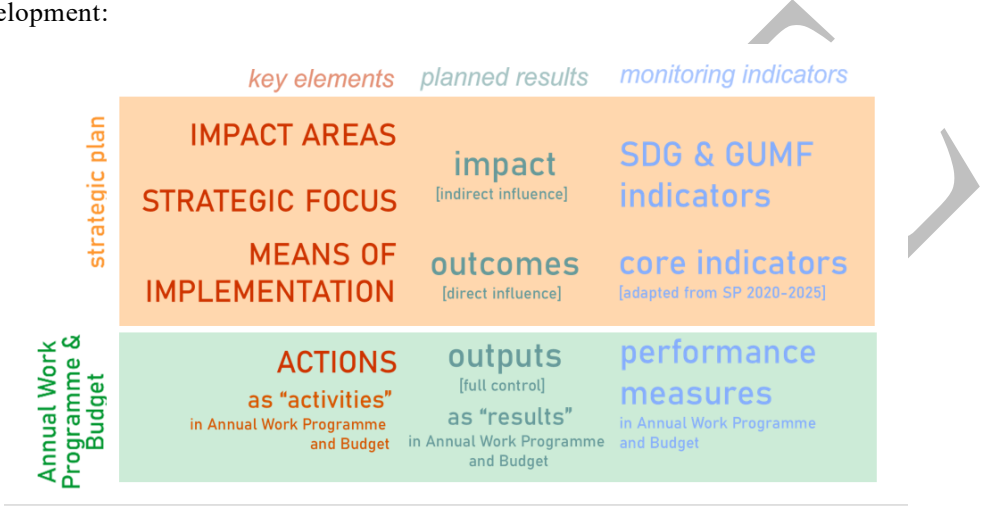


3. The implementation of the Plan reflects UN-Habitat's focus on impacts and outcomes. The purpose of this Monitoring Framework is to enable the organization to systematically track, assess and demonstrate progress and impact in the implementation of the Plan. It will serve as a corporate tool to strengthen accountability, support timely corrective measures, enhance transparency in reporting to Member States and partners, and provide an evidence base for more responsive and results-oriented programming.
4. The Monitoring Framework has been designed to enhance efficiency, effectiveness and accountability by ensuring that organizational actions remain aligned with the strategic focus of the Plan and contribute meaningfully to the overall results and impact sought.

5. The Monitoring Framework also responds to the lessons learned and recommendations from oversight reviews and assessments, including the OIOS mid-term evaluation of the Strategic Plan 2020–2025 and the 2024 MOPAN Assessment to UN Habitat.

II. Monitoring framework description

6. The Monitoring Framework of the Strategic Plan 2026–2029 is structured around the logical results chain that links outcomes to long-term impacts. Fully aligned with results-based management principles, it ensures that UN-Habitat remains focused on demonstrating how strategic interventions contribute to measurable outcomes and to transformative urban development:



(a) The expected global impact of the Strategic Plan 2026–2029 is that more people in cities and human settlements — particularly those in vulnerable situations, including people living in informal settlements and slums, as well as those affected by humanitarian crises and climate impacts — will prosper and experience improved living conditions through expanded access to adequate housing, land and basic services for all;

(b) Impacts, over which UN-Habitat has only indirect influence, refer to the broader and long-term effects of an intervention, often reflecting systemic or transformative change that shapes communities at large. They represent the high-level, people-centred results to which UN-Habitat contributes;

(c) Outcomes, over which UN-Habitat has more direct influence, are the immediate and measurable changes that occur in the medium term as a result of its actions. They serve as critical stepping stones toward achieving broader, long-term impacts. Examples include improved urban planning practices or strengthened local capacities to address housing challenges.

7. Driven by the strategic focus of the Plan, the improvement of people’s lives in all impact areas will be pursued through five means of implementation, which will enable UN-Habitat to seek impact through the expected outcomes, as set out in the table below:

<i>Means of implementation</i>	<i>Expected outcome</i>
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 functions of land and catalyse public and private investments for access to adequate housing, land and basic services for all
Participatory multilevel governance and localization of the Sustainable Development Goals	Participatory multilevel governance mechanisms support access to adequate housing, land and basic services for all and the mainstreaming and achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls, and accelerate the localization of the Sustainable Development Goals
Knowledge, data, digitalization and capacity development	Improved knowledge and capacities inform evidence-based, innovative policies on access to adequate housing, land and basic services for all
Partnerships, coalitions, advocacy and communication	Increased awareness and transparency and strengthened collaboration among relevant stakeholders promote access to adequate housing, land and basic services for all
Effective resource mobilization	Increased and predictable resources for UN-Habitat and its partners advance access to adequate housing, land and basic services for all

8. Each outcome is structured around a set of dimensions that reflect the different aspects of the outcome that need to be measured in order to capture its full scope, and the monitoring framework includes indicators corresponding to each of them:

- (a) Impact Areas:
  - (i) Equitable and inclusive prosperity for poverty eradication
  - (ii) Preparedness, response, recovery and reconstruction
  - (iii) Environment and climate action
- (b) Strategic Focus:
  - (i) Adequate housing
  - (ii) Land
  - (iii) Basic services
- (c) Means of Implementation:
  - (i) Outcome: Spatial development plans, policies and legislation, planning systems and finance frameworks foster the social and ecological functions of land and catalyse public and private investments for access to adequate housing, land and basic services for all;
    - a. Planning and management
    - b. Investment and finance
  - (ii) Outcome: Participatory multilevel governance mechanisms support access to adequate housing, land and basic services for all and the mainstreaming and achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls,<sup>i</sup> and accelerate the localization of the Sustainable Development Goals;
    - a. Multilevel governance and SDG localization
    - b. Gender
  - (iii) Outcome: Improved knowledge and capacities inform evidence-based, innovative policies on access to adequate housing, land and basic services for all;
    - a. Knowledge and data
    - b. Capacity development
    - c. Innovation

- (iv) Outcome: Increased awareness and transparency and strengthened collaboration among relevant stakeholders promote access to adequate housing, land and basic services for all;
  - a. Awareness and advocacy
  - b. Increased collaboration
- (v) Outcome: Increased and predictable resources for UN-Habitat and its partners advance access to adequate housing, land and basic services for all;
  - a. Increase
  - b. Predictability
  - c. Flexibility

9. To the extent possible, the indicators incorporate baseline data and periodic targets to assess progress and guide management decisions, consistent with RBM's emphasis on accountability and learning:

- (i) Baseline data will be established using, inter alia, Sustainable Development Goals references, previous strategic plan indicators, global benchmarks, UN-Habitat initiatives, and information from the Global Urban Observatory.
- (ii) Targets for each indicator have been set considering past trends, future programming, global benchmarks, and the time required for initiatives to deliver tangible results.
- (iii) Data monitoring efforts will ensure the collection of disaggregated data. To the greatest extent possible, indicators related to population will be disaggregated by age, sex and disability.

10. Monitoring of the Strategic Plan indicators will be based on the regular collection, validation and analysis of data from multiple sources—including, inter alia, national statistics, field data from UN-Habitat and partners, and UN-Habitat's global urban observatories.

11. This collaborative approach will strengthen the evidence base for strategic reviews and reporting, ensuring that adjustments to implementation are informed by real-time feedback and that progress under the Strategic Plan 2026–2029 can be reliably demonstrated.

## **A. Scope of the indicators**

12. The indicators will generate Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant and Time-bound (SMART) data that inform decision-making, strengthen accountability, promote a results-oriented performance culture, and ensure that UN-Habitat's efforts remain aligned with its long-term goals of fostering sustainable urban development.

13. To ensure robust attribution of change to UN-Habitat's work, it is essential to distinguish between monitoring global trends and monitoring progress in the countries and cities where the organization operates. For a more accurate assessment of UN-Habitat's specific contribution to impact, it is proposed that:

- (i) At the impact areas level, the Monitoring Framework will apply indicators of population or number of people, acknowledging that overall results at this level are only partially attributable to UN-Habitat.
- (ii) At the strategic focus level, a combination of indicators will be used, comprising population-related data together with indicators referring to the number of partner countries and cities, as well as policies and plans.
- (iii) At the outcome level, indicators will focus primarily on the number of partner countries, cities or institutions, and institutional measures such as policies or plans. When data collected focuses on places where UN-Habitat works or institutions it partners with, the changes seen can be

more directly attributed to UN-Habitat. Outcome indicators should also be formulated to link with higher-level indicators at the impact level, ensuring that some degree of influence can be reasonably demonstrated.

14. The Monitoring Framework includes a minimum set of information for each indicator, comprising definitions of key phrases or elements, methods of data collection and verification, data sources, as well as baselines and targets.

15. Furthermore, this Monitoring Framework incorporates qualitative indicators in addition to quantitative ones, where they provide clear added value, particularly in cases that require more in-depth or nuanced interpretation of data. The methodologies for collecting and calculating such indicators will explicitly capture qualitative dimensions, including, for example, the use of content analysis, targeted surveys and perception studies to assess the quality of a strategy or policy, the degree of implementation of a plan, or people's views on specific issues.

16. Given the importance of the strategic focus, a greater number of indicators will be associated with this level—most of them situated at the impact level, with some also reflected at the outcome level to ensure coherence and alignment across the Framework.

17. Monitoring of impacts and outcomes will be complemented by output-level monitoring for the annual work programme and budget, the monitoring and reporting of projects and programmes, and independent and impartial evaluations. Together, these will provide additional evidence on the cause-and-effect relationship of UN-Habitat's work in transforming lives in cities and communities.

18. This Monitoring Framework is the first step in the development of a more robust and institutionalized corporate monitoring and reporting system.

ADVANCING

## B. Monitoring Framework.

### (a). Impact Areas<sup>1</sup>

	<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Subset</i>	<i>Data source and verification</i>	<i>Baseline (2025)</i>	<i>Target (2026)</i>	<i>Target (2027)</i>	<i>Target (2028)</i>	<i>Target (2029)</i>
<b>Equitable and inclusive prosperity for poverty eradication</b>	<sup>2</sup> Proportion of global population under the international poverty line that are covered by pro-poor national housing policies or other initiatives. <sup>3</sup>		<i>SDG 1.1.1 UN database</i>	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
<b>Preparedness, response, recovery and reconstruction</b>	Proportion of urban population living in areas impacted by humanitarian crisis <sup>4</sup> that benefits from urban recovery approaches that foster social integration put housing and basic services at the center and facilitate transition from the humanitarian response to sustainable development OR <i>Number of crisis-affected cities that are implementing sustainable urban recovery approaches that foster social integration, in particular of displaced communities, put housing at the center and facilitate transition from the humanitarian response to sustainable development (TBC)</i>			TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
<b>Environment and climate action</b>	Population of areas covered by national climate action frameworks and instruments <sup>5</sup> , in particular NDCs, and urban environmental focused initiatives with stronger urban content <sup>6</sup>	<i>National</i>	<i>Nationally Determined Contributions</i>	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC

<sup>1</sup> This set of indicators is largely drawn from the Sustainable Development Goals and the Urban Monitoring Framework, for which UN-Habitat serves as custodian agency and has established monitoring capacity. These indicators are central to assessing UN-Habitat's contribution to global urban development objectives and to tracking the broader, long-term changes resulting from its interventions.

<sup>2</sup> This indicator is derived from SDG 1.1.1 and captures the share of the national population living below the poverty line. Its purpose is to measure poverty levels at the country level and to assess potential associations with pro-poor housing interventions. Such associations are only meaningful when the interventions are implemented at a national scale. In the narrative, this indicator can be compared with the SDG indicator on the overall population living under the poverty line. Limiting the measurement to the urban population alone would present significant challenges due to data availability and would risk overlooking critical urban–rural linkages. (“initiatives” to be defined)

<sup>3</sup> This includes, in addition to policies, the establishment of regulatory frameworks, financing schemes, land reforms, integrated slum upgrading, and any other interventions that incentivize or facilitate the production of affordable housing for the poor.

<sup>4</sup> Humanitarian Crisis as defined by OCHA (an event requiring coordinated humanitarian action to save lives and protect people in crises due to armed conflict, climate change, displacement or other factors). Besides, see UN-Habitat publication on urban recovery frameworks (<https://unhabitat.org/urban-recovery-framework>). Although the definition of crisis implies a coordinated response, the focus here is on the land/housing/basic services dimension of this response, which is supposed to be one of the pillars precisely for social integration (e.g. of displaced people) and for the transition from an humanitarian approach to sustainable development.

<sup>5</sup> National climate action frameworks and instruments: Nationally Determined Contributions, National Adaptation Plans, Long-Term Low-Emission Development Strategies, National Climate Policies or Strategies, and National Climate Action Plans

<sup>6</sup> Strong urban content (Cluster A): Refers to Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) that include one or more sections specifically dedicated to urban areas and/or explicitly identify urban areas as priority sectors. It excludes NDCs that do not substantiate such prioritization with a clear identification of specific urban challenges and/or corresponding responses.

The indicator assesses the extent of urban content in NDCs, National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), Long-Term Low-Emission Development Strategies (LT-LEDS), and other national climate policies, in alignment with the methodology outlined in the joint UN-Habitat, SDU Resilience, and UNDP publication “*Urban Content of NDCs.*” Although the indicator refers to “population” (quantitative), the assessment of the “stronger urban content” of frameworks, instruments and initiatives essentially is qualitative, as it is usually the case with text content analysis.

**(b). Strategic Focus: Adequate housing, land and basic services for all**

<i>Dimension</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Subset</i>	<i>Data source and verification</i>	<i>Baseline (2025)</i>	<i>Target (2026)</i>	<i>Target (2027)</i>	<i>Target (2028)</i>	<i>Target (2029)</i>
<b>Adequate Housing</b>	Proportion and number <sup>7</sup> of urban population living in slums <sup>8</sup> , informal settlements and inadequate housing-		<i>SDG 11.1.1 UN database / National Statistical Offices</i>	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
	<sup>9</sup> Number of countries that reduced <sup>10</sup> : a) the proportion of urban population living in slums <sup>11</sup> and b) the number of people living in slums.	<i>Proportion of urban population</i>	<i>Household surveys National Statistical Offices</i>	0				60
		<i># of people</i>		0				
<b>Land</b>	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 <sup>12</sup>	<i>Legally recognized documentation</i>	<i>SDG 1.4.2 UN database / National Statistical Offices</i>	34.30 -43.14 (2022)	TBC	TBC	TBC	40% -46%
		<i>Perception of tenure security</i>		81.74 - 89.13 (2022)	TBC	TBC	TBC	89.13
	Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/ or control <sup>13</sup>		<i>SDG 5.a.2 UN database</i>	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC

<sup>7</sup> This indicator is derived from SDG 11.1.1. In line with it, it captures the lack of access to improved water and sanitation, durable housing, sufficient living space, and secure tenure. While the SDG indicator refers exclusively to the proportion of the population affected, the absolute number is also of critical importance and can be calculated by applying the reported proportion to global population data.

<sup>8</sup> Slum prevalence: The share or number of urban residents living in slum-like conditions, based on the SDG definition, which includes lack of access to improved water, sanitation, durable housing, sufficient living space, and secure tenure.

<sup>9</sup> This indicator measures the number of countries that have successfully reduced slum prevalence compared to the 2024 baseline - either by lowering the proportion of urban residents living in slums or by decreasing the absolute number of slum dwellers. Proportion and absolute number are reported separately to avoid double-counting. By using countries as the unit of measurement, the indicator balances out disparities in population size and ensures that progress in smaller or less populous countries is not overshadowed by stagnation or setbacks in larger ones

<sup>10</sup> Reduction: A measurable decrease in either the proportion or absolute number of slum dwellers over time, against a fixed 2024 baseline. A minimum threshold of 0.05% is required for be classified as having achieved a reduction

<sup>11</sup> Population living in slums: the official metric reported under SDG indicator 11.1.1 (EN\_LND\_SLUM), used to monitor housing adequacy globally.

<sup>12</sup> This indicator is derived from Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Indicator 1.4.2, which is designed to measure the security of land tenure among the adult population. It captures both the formal legal recognition of land rights and the perceived security of those rights, thereby reflecting the dual dimension of tenure security in terms of both statutory provisions and lived practice.

<sup>13</sup> This indicator derives from SDG 5.a.2. The indicator collects all existing national policy objectives, draft provisions, legal provisions and implementing legislation that reflect good practices in guaranteeing women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control. FAO is the custodian of the indicator. Indicator 5.a.2 measures the extent of women's disadvantages in ownership of and rights to land, as well as equal legal rights to land ownership.

<i>Dimension</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Subset</i>	<i>Data source and verification</i>	<i>Baseline (2025)</i>	<i>Target (2026)</i>	<i>Target (2027)</i>	<i>Target (2028)</i>	<i>Target (2029)</i>
<b>Basic Services</b>	<sup>14</sup> Proportion of urban population with access to basic services <sup>15</sup> (a) basic drinking water services, (b) basic sanitation <sup>16</sup> and basic hand-washing facilities, (c) basic waste collection services <sup>17</sup> , (d) clean, affordable, and sustainable energy, and (e) sustainable mobility <sup>18</sup>		SDG 1.4.1 UN database	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
<b>Dimension-wide indicator</b>	<sup>19</sup> Number of people-benefiting from national housing, and/or land, and/or basic services policies that aligned with the New Urban Agenda.		TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC

<sup>14</sup> This indicator is based on 5 components that are captured in various standalone indicators of the SDGs, which means that the concepts and definitions of SDG indicator 1.4.1 will be derived from or are the same as those specific SDG indicators. The term ‘access to basic services’ implies that sufficient and affordable service is reliably available with adequate quality (further details e.g. on collection time, not shared facilities etc.) in the Data Sheets Template. All 5 components will be visualized in a dashboard.

<sup>15</sup> Access to Basic Drinking Water Services refers to the use of drinking water from an improved source with a collection time of not more than 30 minutes for a round trip, including queuing. ‘Improved’ drinking water sources include the following: piped water, boreholes or tube wells, protected dug wells, protected springs, rainwater, water kiosks, and packaged or delivered water.

<sup>16</sup> Access to Basic Sanitation Services refers to the use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households

<sup>17</sup> Access to Basic Waste Collection Services refers to the access that the population have to a reliable waste collection service, including both formal municipal and informal sector services

<sup>18</sup> Access to Basic Mobility refers to having convenient access to transport in a rural context (SDG 9.1.1)

<sup>19</sup> This indicator captures the population covered by housing, land and basic services policies, depending on the level at which the policy is established—national, regional, or city. Where a policy is adopted at the national level, regional and city levels are not considered; similarly, if it is at the regional level, city-level policies are excluded. For the purpose of this framework, a policy is considered only when it has been formally approved or established and allocated a budget. Implementation is not taken as a criterion, as the degree of advancement can vary substantially. Accordingly, once a policy has been approved and budgeted, the population within its scope is considered as a beneficiary. This indicator enhances the analytical value of the Monitoring Framework by enabling comparisons between beneficiary populations and related challenges (e.g. slum dwellers, tenure security, access to basic services), and by tracking their evolution over time. Its value is further increased when results are disaggregated by country, region, and city.



## (c). Means of Implementation

### 1. Integrated urban and territorial planning, management, investment and finance

		<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Subset</i>	<i>Data source and verification</i>	<i>Baseline (2025)</i>	<i>Target (2026)</i>	<i>Target (2027)</i>	<i>Target (2028)</i>	<i>Target (2029)</i>
<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Spatial development plans, policies and legislation, planning systems and finance frameworks foster the social and ecological functions of land and catalyse public and private investments for access to adequate housing, land and basic services for all</b>	Number of partner countries that have national urban policies or laws or regional/spatial development plans that (a) respond to population dynamics; (b) ensure balanced territorial development; and (c) increase local fiscal space <sup>20</sup> .			TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
		Number of partner subnational authorities that have improved Own Source Revenue <sup>21</sup> (OSR) per capita and Property Tax <sup>22</sup> per capita and average % increase in OSR and property tax per capita		<i>Local government budget document</i>	25	30	40	50	100
		Capital expenditure <sup>23</sup> per capita of partnering subnational authorities on slum upgrading and low-cost housing.			TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
		Number of partner cities implementing land, housing, basic services or slum transformation strategies or interventions aimed at improving housing for all, in alignment with SDG 11.1 and the right to adequate housing.			TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC

<sup>20</sup> This indicator addresses quite extensively the requirements of the present Outcome, of fostering the social and ecological function of land ("balanced territorial development" following population dynamics) and catalyse public and private investments ("increase local fiscal space")

<sup>21</sup> Own Source Revenues: Revenues that a local government or subnational authority generates directly within its jurisdiction, from taxes, fees, charges, and other income streams assigned to it by law

<sup>22</sup> Property Tax: A tax levied on the ownership or occupation of land and/or buildings, typically based on the property's value, size, location, or a combination of these factors.

<sup>23</sup> Capital expenditure refers to spending by a government on assets that create long-term value. These are outlays made to acquire, build, or improve fixed assets such as infrastructure, land, buildings, equipment, or technology systems

## 2. Participatory multi-level governance and localization of the Sustainable Development Goals

		<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Subset</i>	<i>Data source and verification</i>	<i>Baseline (2025)</i>	<i>Target (2026)</i>	<i>Target (2027)</i>	<i>Target (2028)</i>	<i>Target (2029)</i>
<b>Outcome</b>	<b>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</b>	Number of partner countries with institutionalized <sup>24</sup> , functional <sup>25</sup> and inclusive multilevel governance mechanisms ensuring participation of local and regional governments and community/civil society representatives, fostering SDG localization for adequate housing, land, basic services. <sup>26</sup>		Government gazettes/legal acts	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
		Number of innovative, contextualized <sup>27</sup> solutions supported, and volume of finance (USD) channelled <sup>28</sup> towards SDG catalytic initiatives <sup>29</sup> at the local level, fostering adequate housing, land, basic services, through SDG Localization process including approaches and tools promoted by the Local2030 Coalition.		UN-Habitat/Local2030 project docs. Donor agreements / IFI term sheets. Local government budgets / council minutes	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
		Number of partner cities that have institutionalized inclusive and equal participation for women in local-level decision-making [on adequate housing, land and basic services].			TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
		Number of cities that disaggregate their statistics on housing, basic services and land, at least by sex, and [access to public services to promote / provide these]. TBC			TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC

<sup>24</sup> Institutionalized multilevel governance framework: A formal, legally or administratively recognized arrangement (laws, decrees, Memorandum of Understanding, standing committees) enabling regular, inclusive coordination across national, regional and local governments for planning, budgeting, monitoring and reporting on SDGs and development priorities

<sup>25</sup> Functional: The framework is operational (meets at least once a year; has workplans, minutes, and outputs; influences decisions/budgets)

<sup>26</sup> Although the indicator refers to "number of partner countries", the assessment of the governance mechanisms according to the requested characteristics necessarily implies the adoption and application of qualitative criteria in the desk review of documents as Government gazettes/legal acts; minutes/TORs of coordination bodies; VNR/VLRs processes; UN-Habitat country assessments; partner platforms; as well as the use of typical qualitative data collection tools as key informant interviews and self- assessment survey validated by UN-Habitat.

<sup>27</sup> Innovative, contextualized solutions: A new or adapted policy, tool, financing mechanism, or partnership model that is implemented locally and produces documented outputs/outcomes (e.g., land-based finance instruments, gender-responsive planning tools, digital platforms for participatory budgeting) with proven practices to address housing, land, services, and climate resilience. Although the indicator refers to numbers (of solutions and of finance) the assessment of such solutions is largely qualitative in nature. In fact, the methods to be used to collect and analyse data from the sources listed in the next column include content analysis and documentary reviews, which are mostly qualitative methods.

<sup>28</sup> Finance channelled: Total investment mobilized at city/local level (including direct funding, concessional finance, private sector investments, decentralized cooperation, and development bank contributions)

<sup>29</sup> SDG catalytic initiatives: Local programmes or projects with systemic impact potential, generating spillover effects across multiple SDGs. Catalytic as "able to foster cooperation and raising funds"

### 3. Knowledge, data, digitalization and capacity development

		<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Subset</i>	<i>Data source and verification</i>	<i>Baseline (2025)</i>	<i>Target (2026)</i>	<i>Target (2027)</i>	<i>Target (2028)</i>	<i>Target (2029)</i>
<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Knowledge, data, digitalization and capacity development</b>	Number of local, regional and national governments and other stakeholders that a) formally reference and b) use UN-Habitat's knowledge products for policy formulation and practice relating to adequate housing, land and basic services, as evidenced by official documentation (policy documents, strategies, project reports, official public statements, etc.) <sup>30</sup>		Document content analysis and key informants	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
		Number of countries with more than 50% data reporting coverage for SDG indicators under UN-Habitat custodianship <sup>31</sup> .			TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
		Number of partner organizations, disaggregated by type that a) have integrated UN-Habitat's guidelines and tools into their training programmes or curricula and/or b) have benefitted from professional capacity development activities and materials developed or supported by UN-Habitat on adequate housing, land and basic services <sup>32</sup> .		Document content analysis and key informants	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
		Number of national, regional and local governments that used UN-Habitat's guidance on people-centred smart cities approach and innovation tools in relevant policies, strategies, initiatives and technology solutions aimed at enhancing access to adequate housing, land and basic services <sup>33</sup> .		Document content analysis and key informants	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC

30 The assessment of the "use of knowledge products" "as evidenced by official documentation", insofar as it is not merely a counting of quotations, implies a content analysis which is qualitative in nature. It might be complemented by interviews with stakeholders.

<sup>31</sup> The list of SDG indicators under UN-Habitat are: 1.4.1, 1.4.2, 6.3.1, 11.1.1., 11.2.1, 11.3.1, 11.3.2, 11.6.1, 11.7.1, 11.a, 11.c.1

32 This indicator has strong qualitative dimensions as it implies the assessment of (a) the content of training programmes and curricula (content analysis besides listing of quotations); and (b) the content of official documentation plus interviews and/or surveys with stakeholders and key informants (especially to assess the degree of benefits from professional capacity development activities and material).

33 Content analysis is the qualitative method to assess policies, strategies, initiatives and technology solutions in search of references to UN-Habitat's guidance on people-centred smart cities approach and innovation tools, possibly complemented by interviews with stakeholders and key informants.

#### 4. Partnerships, coalitions, advocacy and communication

		<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Subset</i>	<i>Data source and verification</i>	<i>Baseline (2025)</i>	<i>Target (2026)</i>	<i>Target (2027)</i>	<i>Target (2028)</i>	<i>Target (2029)</i>
<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Increased awareness and transparency and strengthened collaboration among relevant stakeholders promote access to adequate housing, land and basic services for all</b>	Number of cities, countries, stakeholders and individuals engaging in UN-Habitat-led events and campaigns such as World Urban Forum, Urban October (World Habitat Day and World Cities Day) on housing, land, basic services and sustainable urban development.			TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
		Number of people reached and exposed to messages on housing, land and basic services through communication channels <sup>34</sup> .			TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
		Number of national, subnational, and local governments, multistakeholder platforms, and coalitions actively collaborating through UN-Habitat-supported initiatives, to scale up solutions on housing, land, and basic services.							

<sup>34</sup> Channels are defined as the website, social media followers, and the audience reached through media outreach, aggregated to calculate the total number of people reached.

## 5. Effective resources mobilization

		<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Subset</i>	<i>Data source and verification</i>	<i>Baseline (2025)</i>	<i>Target (2026)</i>	<i>Target (2027)</i>	<i>Target (2028)</i>	<i>Target (2029)</i>
<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Increased and predictable resources for UN-Habitat and its partners advance access to adequate housing, land and basic services for all</b>	Total value of financial contribution mobilized per year disaggregated by (a) earmarked <sup>35</sup> vs non-earmarked <sup>36</sup> and (b) single-year vs multi-year <sup>37</sup> .	<i>Foundation non-earmarked</i>	UMOJA (for non-earmarked contributions)	USD 5.84 million	Targets cannot be set without costing the SP			
			<i>Foundation earmarked</i>	Contribution Agreements approver and database (for earmarked contributions)	USD 34.47 million	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
			<i>Technical cooperation</i>	Contribution Agreements approver and database (for earmarked contributions)	USD 120.43 million	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC

<sup>35</sup> For earmarked funding (both Foundation Earmarked and Technical Cooperation), this is defined as the amount of grant indicated in the signed contribution agreements with the donor/funding partner

<sup>36</sup> For non-earmarked funding, this is the amount received in UN-Habitat's bank account.

<sup>37</sup> The indicator measures the amount of financial contribution that is mobilized to implement UN-Habitat's Strategic Plan 2026-2029