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**Implementation of the strategic plan of UN-Habitat: draft
monitoring framework for the strategic plan for the period
2026–2029**

UN-Habitat strategic plan for the period 2026–2029: draft monitoring framework**

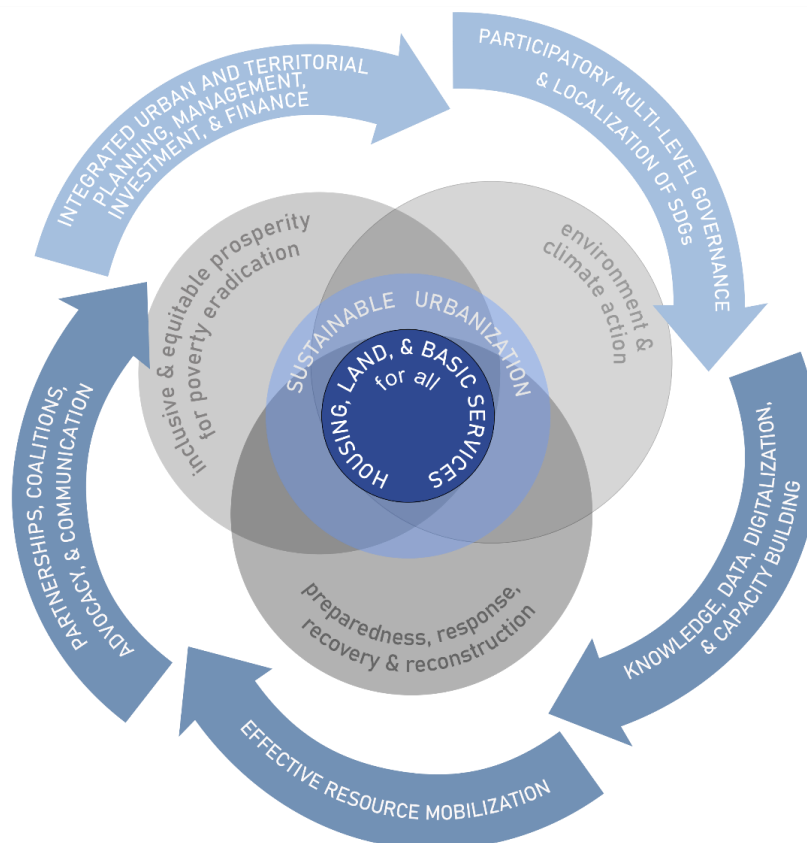
Report of the Executive Director

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 second session in May 2025, approved the strategic plan for the period 2026-2029.
2. The Plan responds to the global housing crisis by placing adequate 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.

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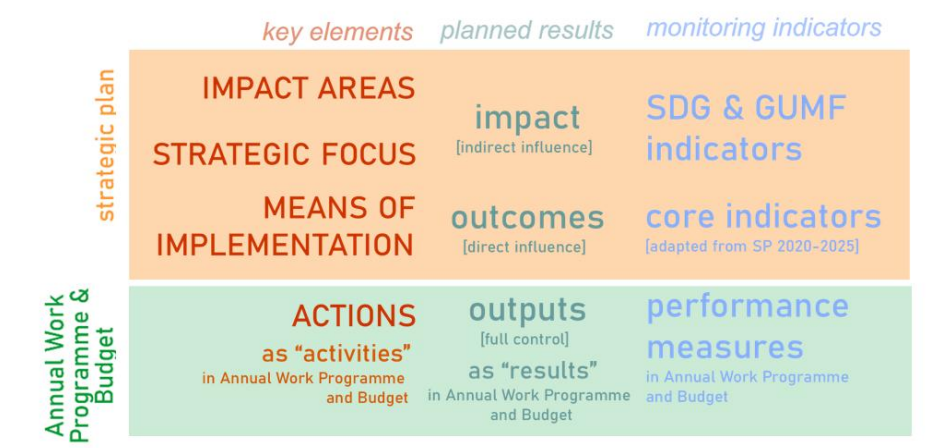


3. The purpose of this Monitoring Framework is to enable the organization to systematically track, assess and demonstrate progress and impact in the implementation of the Plan, in particular its impacts and outcomes. It will serve as a corporate tool to strengthen accountability, support timely corrective 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.
7. The Monitoring Framework ensures that the different levels of results are part of a continuous chain of change (see figure below). Outcome indicators capture the most immediate and attributable effects of UN-Habitat’s work, such as strengthened governance mechanisms, improved planning systems, or new policies adopted. These, in turn, are connected to strategic focus indicators, which demonstrate how such institutional or policy shifts begin to translate into tangible progress on housing, land and basic services. When aggregated, these improvements contribute to the broader impact indicators, which reflect long-term and systemic changes in people’s lives, including reduced vulnerability, greater prosperity, and enhanced resilience.

8. By linking indicators across levels in this way, the Monitoring Framework allows progress to be tracked both vertically and horizontally: vertically, by showing how local or sectoral achievements accumulate into global impact; and horizontally, by demonstrating coherence across thematic areas and means of implementation:



(a) The expected global impact of UN-Habitat's 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.

9. 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

10. 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, 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

11. 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:

(a) 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.

(b) Targets for each indicator have been set considering past trends, future programming, global benchmarks, and the time required for initiatives to deliver tangible results.

(c) 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.

12. 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.
13. 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

14. The Monitoring Framework includes indicators that are SMART - Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant and Time-bound. The SMART characteristics of the indicators are reflected in their: (a) Definition (what has to be measured precisely to make the indicator Specific), (b) Rationale (why the indicator is Relevant), (c) Data Source/Collection Methods (how the indicator is made Measurable), whilst (d) Baseline and (e) Targets, when available, will show that the indicators are both Achievable and Time-bound.
15. 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:
 - (a) 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.
 - (b) 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.
 - (c) 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.
16. The Monitoring Framework includes a minimum set of information for each indicator, comprising definitions of key phrases or elements, rationale, methods of data collection and verification, and data sources.
17. 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.
18. 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.
19. 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.
20. This Monitoring Framework is the first step in the development of a more robust and institutionalized corporate monitoring and reporting system.

B. Monitoring framework

1. Impact areas¹

	<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Subset</i>	<i>Data source and verification</i>
Equitable and inclusive prosperity for poverty eradication	Proportion and number ^a of urban population living in slums ^b , informal settlements and inadequate housing ^c	a) Proportion b) Number	SDG 11.1.1 UN database
Preparedness, response, recovery and reconstruction	Population living in crisis-affected cities ^d that benefits from sustainable urban recovery approaches that foster social integration, in particular of displaced communities, put land, housing and basic services at the center and facilitate transition from the humanitarian response to sustainable development ^e .	Number	New indicator. To be collected through the regional offices and engagement with stakeholders at WUF
Environment and climate action	Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) with strong urban content ^f and Urban NDC implementation strategies and plans A. Number of NDCs with Strong Urban Content B. Proportion of global population covered by NDCs with strong urban content C. Number of Urban NDC implementation strategies and plans	Number (NDCs; implementation strategies and plans) Proportion (population)	Analysis of Nationally Determined Contributions

^a This indicator is derived from SDG 11.1.1. 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.

^b Slum prevalence: The share or number of urban residents living in slum-like conditions, based on the SDG 11.1.1 definition, which includes lack of access to improved water, sanitation, durable housing, sufficient living space, and secure tenure.

^c The focus on inadequate housing to address poverty issues is justified by the centrality of housing deprivation (alongside health and education) in the Multidimensional Poverty Index, recognizing that poverty includes inadequate living conditions like poor quality housing materials, lack of access to sanitation, or overcrowding.

^d Crises that affect cities include both natural and man-made crises, including from conflicts. About 3/4 of crisis-affected cities reported by UN Habitat include a displacement component. See also UN-Habitat publication on urban recovery frameworks (<https://unhabitat.org/urban-recovery-framework>)

^e An effective response implies a coordinated integrated effort, that takes into account the impact on people and the built and natural environment, where the land/housing/basic services dimensions are central, work across the humanitarian, peace and development nexus, and to put cities and their inhabitants on track to a more inclusive, sustainable, and resilient urban future

^f 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 (B) refers to "proportion of global population" (quantitative), the assessment of the "strong urban content" of NDCs essentially is qualitative, as it is usually the case with text content analysis.

¹ 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.

2. 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>
Adequate Housing	^a Number of countries that reduced ^b : (a) the proportion of urban population living in slums ^c and (b) the number of people living in slums.	Proportion of urban population # of people	SDG 11.1.1 UN database
Land	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 ^d and type of tenure ^e Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/ or control ^f	Legally recognized documentation Perception of tenure security	SDG 1.4.2 UN database SDG 5.a.2 UN database
Basic Services	^g Proportion of urban population with access to basic services ^h (a) basic drinking water services, (b) basic sanitation ⁱ and basic hand-washing facilities, (c) basic waste collection services ^j , (d) clean, affordable, and sustainable energy ^k , and (e) sustainable mobility ^l		SDG 1.4.1 UN database
Dimension-wide indicators	^m Number of people-benefiting from housing, and/or land, and/or basic services policies that align with the New Urban Agenda. ⁿ Proportion of global population ^o under the international poverty line that are covered by pro-poor national housing, land and/or urban policies supported by UN Habitat. ^p		

^a 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 as some countries may reduce the proportion of slum dwellers, but the number of people may have increased. 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.

^b 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 being classified as having achieved a reduction.

^c Population living in slums: the official metric reported under SDG indicator 11.1.1, used to monitor housing adequacy globally. The indicator reflects national-level efforts to improve housing adequacy and urban living conditions and is strategically aligned with UN-Habitat's mission to promote the right to adequate housing and reduce spatial inequality.

^d In this Framework the term "sex" is used instead of "gender" for practical reasons of data availability, especially in national statistics, where "gender" might not be utilized. Furthermore, UN-Women and other entities seem to use the term "sex" for disaggregated quantitative data, and "gender" for qualitative assessments.

^e 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. Secure land tenure is foundational to accessing, using, and controlling economic and productive resources. It directly contributes to poverty reduction, food security, gender equality, social inclusion, and environmental sustainability. This indicator is strategically relevant to UN-Habitat's mission to promote inclusive urban development, protect housing and land rights, and strengthen land governance systems that leave no one behind.

^f 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.

^g 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.

^h 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.

ⁱ Access to Basic Sanitation Services refers to the use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households

^j 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

^k Access to clean fuels and technology refers to use of fuels and technology that are defined by the emission rate targets and specific fuel recommendations (i.e., against unprocessed coal and kerosene) included in the normative guidance WHO guidelines for indoor air quality: household fuel combustion

^l Access to Basic Mobility in urban areas refers to 500m and/or 1km (depending on the type of transport) walkable distance to nearest stop plus other parameters of tracking the transport target related to street density/no. of intersections, affordability, or quality in terms of safety, travel time, universal access, and modal share. (SDG 11.2.1)

^m 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.

ⁿ 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)

^o Limiting the measurement to the urban population alone would present significant challenges due to data availability and would risk overlooking critical urban–rural linkages. The indicator is calculated by aggregating the number of people living under the international poverty line in countries where UN-Habitat has implemented national-level housing, land and/or basic services policies, and comparing this against the global poverty headcount.

^p 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 and adequate housing for the poor.

3. Means of implementation

(a) Integrated urban and territorial planning, management, investment and finance

Outcome	Indicators	Subset	Data source and verification
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	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^a. Number of partner subnational authorities that have improved Own Source Revenue^b (OSR) per capita and Property Tax^c per capita and average percentage increase in OSR and property tax per capita. ^d Number of partner cities implementing land, housing, basic services or slum transformation strategies or interventions aimed at improving housing for all^e, in alignment with SDG 11.1 and the right to adequate housing.		Local government budget document

^a This indicator is an adaptation of SDG indicator 11.a.1, which is crucial for monitoring sustainable urbanization efforts by benchmarking how countries' plans address demographic changes, balance development across their territories, and empower local governments financially.

^b 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. OSR is often seen as a measure of a local government's fiscal autonomy and accountability, since it reflects its ability to raise and manage its own resources.

^c 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. It is usually recurrent (e.g., annual) and is one of the most significant and stable forms of local taxation worldwide.

^d The purpose of this indicator is to strengthen the connection between Outcomes and the Strategic Focus level, as well as the attributability of outcomes to UN Habitat influence. This purpose is meant to be achieved through a synthetic vision of all the initiatives at the city level that refer to the Strategic Focus dimensions, and by focusing on partner cities of UN Habitat.

^e "Strategies or interventions" refers, among others, to policies, regulatory frameworks, legal arrangements, financing schemes, land reforms, integrated slum upgrading initiatives, and any other initiatives that produce, incentivize or facilitate adequate and affordable housing. Partner cities: cities where UN-Habitat has active agreements, programmes or partnerships.

(b) Participatory multi-level governance and localization of the Sustainable Development Goals

<i>Outcome</i>	<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Subset</i>	<i>Data source and verification</i>
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	Number of partner countries with institutionalized ^a , functional ^b and inclusive ^c multilevel governance mechanisms ensuring participation of local and regional governments and community/civil society representatives, promoting policy coherence and fostering SDG localization for adequate housing, land, basic services. ^d		<i>Government gazettes/ legal acts</i>
	Number of innovative, contextualized solutions ^e supported, and volume of finance (USD) channelled ^f towards SDG catalytic initiatives ^g at the local level, fostering adequate housing, land, basic services, through SDG Localization process including approaches and tools promoted by the Local2030 Coalition ^h .		<i>UN-Habitat/Local2030 project docs. Donor agreements / IFI term sheets. Local government budgets / council minutes</i>
	ⁱ Number of partner cities that have institutionalized inclusive and equal participation for women in local-level decision-making ^j on adequate housing, land and basic services.		<i>Survey</i>
	^k Number of partner countries ^l that disaggregate their statistics on access to adequate housing, basic services and land, by sex.		<i>Document content analysis (policy documents, strategies, project reports, official statements, etc.) and key informants</i>

^a 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.

^b Functional: the framework is operational (meets at least once a year; has workplans, minutes, and outputs; influences decisions/budgets).

^c Inclusive: Local and regional governments and stakeholders participate (with documented representation), and gender representation is tracked and acted on.

^d 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.

^e 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.

^f Volume of finance channelled: Total investment mobilized at city/local level (including direct funding, concessional finance, private sector investments, decentralized cooperation, and development bank contributions).

^g 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".

^h This indicator captures UN-Habitat's role as a catalyst of innovative local solutions and a mobilizer of finance for systemic change. 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 include content analysis and documentary reviews, which are mostly qualitative.

ⁱ The indicator aims to measure the impact of UN-Habitat's efforts towards gender equality, ensuring that this is maintained beyond joint projects but institutionalized by the local authority to continue applying beyond UN-Habitat's engagement.

^j Institutionalized participation: participation is formally, legally or administratively recognized in established organizational arrangements at the municipal or sub-municipal level where decisions are taken. Inclusive: the participation of women from minorities, disadvantaged or marginalized groups is promoted (intersectionality). Equal: both in numerical terms and with regard to opportunities, vote and voice.

^k The indicator is connected to UN-Habitat's work or interventions as it is meant to assess whether the principles UN Habitat advocates for and the tools it deploys in partner countries encourage them to apply a gender lens to policymaking.

^l Most household-survey data, if they come from census or national survey, would be at the national level, hence the focus of this indicator must be on countries.

(c) Knowledge, data, digitalization and capacity development

<i>Outcome</i>	<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Subset</i>	<i>Data source and verification</i>
Improved knowledge and capacities for evidence-based, innovative policies on adequate housing, land, and basic services for all	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. ^{a,b}		<i>Document content analysis and key informants</i>
	Number of countries with more than 50% data reporting coverage for SDG indicators under UN-Habitat custodianship. ^c		<i>SDG Global databases</i>
	Number of (a) partner organizations, disaggregated by type ^d that have integrated UN-Habitat's guidelines and tools into their training programmes or curricula on adequate housing, land and basic services; and, (b) individuals that have benefitted ^e from professional capacity development activities and materials developed or supported by UN-Habitat on adequate housing, land and basic services, or sustainable urbanization more broadly. ^f		<i>Desk review of training programmes and curricula and interviews with key informants; surveys</i>
	Number of national, regional and local governments that used ^g 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. ^h		<i>Document content analysis and key informants</i>

^a This indicator assesses different, and progressively growing, degrees of influence of UN Habitat's knowledge products. Referencing UN Habitat's knowledge products is an indicator of the awareness about them. The use of these products, however, implies a step forward towards a deeper influence from these products on policy formulation and practice.

^b 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 (of policy documents, strategies, project reports, official public statements, etc.) which is qualitative in nature. Broad content, AI-based analysis will be used. It might be complemented by interviews with stakeholders.

^c 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. The indicator assesses both the technical/institutional capacity and the political priority to produce and handle SDG-related data.

^d The type of partner organizations includes the following categories: national government, regional and local government, universities/research organizations, non-academic training institutions, Civil society organizations, international organizations, private sector organizations, media, political institutions.

^e The indicator measures both the impact of capacity development on institutions and systems. The indicator is measurable and definable across different types of capacity development interventions including online and in-person training, self-paced or instructor-led training, including users of our UN-Habitat Learn Platform and other UN-Habitat supported online learning initiatives. Individual benefiting means those who directly take part in capacity development activities and have gained professional knowledge and skills on "Adequate Housing, Land and Basic Services".

^f 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).

^g The indicator aims to measure *the use and possibly the effect* of UN-Habitat's guidance on people-centred smart cities approach and innovation tools on policies, strategies, initiatives and technology solutions. This can be measured using references' listings, content analysis, and strategic key informants' interviews.

^h 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.

(d) Partnerships, coalitions, advocacy and communication

<i>Outcome</i>	<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Subset</i>	<i>Data source and verification</i>
Increased awareness and transparency and strengthened collaboration among relevant stakeholders promote access to adequate housing, land and basic services for all	Number of cities, countries, stakeholders and individuals engaging ^a in UN-Habitat-led events and campaigns such as World Urban Forum and Urban October on housing, land, basic services and sustainable urban development.		<i>Events' registration database, events' and campaigns' lists of presence and speakers</i>
	Number of people reached and exposed to messages on housing, land and basic services through communication channels. ^b		<i>Website, social media and traditional media</i>
	Number of national, subnational, and local governments, multistakeholder platforms, and coalitions actively collaborating ^c through UN-Habitat-supported initiatives, to scale up solutions on housing, land, and basic services.		

^a "Engaging" is assumed to be associated to existing awareness or awareness raising, and refers both to participating (directly) and contributing, organizing, mobilizing etc. to events and campaigns. So, practically, the indicator will consider both the number and type of registered participants to the events and campaigns and the number and type of those who are involved in the preparation, planning, execution, supervision and follow up of both events and campaigns.

^b 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.

^c The definition of "collaborating" includes a broad variety of activities, from knowledge exchange to urban labs, platforms and communities of practice, to co-funding, shared management and collaborative implementation of projects and programmes. The common reference of these activities is the presence of UN-Habitat supported initiatives acting as catalysts.

(e) Effective resources mobilization

<i>Outcome</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Subset</i>	<i>Data source and verification</i>
Increased and predictable resources for UN-Habitat and its partners advance access to adequate housing, land and basic services for all	Total value of financial contribution from all sources mobilized per year	Foundation non-earmarked	UMOJA (for non-earmarked contributions)
	disaggregated by (a) earmarked ^a vs non-earmarked ^b and (b) single-year vs multi-year ^c .	Foundation earmarked	Contribution Agreements approver and database (for earmarked contributions)
		Technical cooperation	Contribution Agreements approver and database (for earmarked contributions)

^a 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

^b For non-earmarked funding, this is the amount received in UN-Habitat's bank account

^c This is an indicator of predictability, and measures the amount of financial contribution that is mobilized to implement UN-Habitat's Strategic Plan 2026-2029.