

GUIDE TO THE MONITORING FRAMEWORK OF THE UN-HABITAT'S STRATEGIC PLAN 2026-2029

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1. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this Guide is to support the consistent application and effective use of the Monitoring Framework of UN-Habitat's Strategic Plan 2026–2029, that was approved during the third session of the Executive Board in November 2025¹. It aims to provide internal guidance on the practical application of the Monitoring Framework and to ensure methodological coherence, comparability of data, and institutional learning across monitoring and reporting exercises.

This Guide provides practical directions on the use of indicators, including data collection and validation methods, sources of information, and analytical approaches for reporting. It also includes a summary table of indicators and detailed metadata sheets (“indicator fiches”) specifying definitions, baselines, targets, and responsibilities.

By doing so, the Guide seeks to promote a unified and evidence-based approach to monitoring progress and reporting results under the Strategic Plan 2026-2029.

1.1 Results-based management approach and logical chain

Results-based Management (RBM) is a management approach that focuses on performance and the achievement of outputs, outcomes and impacts, using evidence to strengthen accountability, inform decision-making and promote learning. It traces results and performance by linking, through a logical chain, inputs and outputs (e.g. strategy, people, resources, and processes) to desired outcomes – mainly the actual social and economic benefits of programmes and projects at the level of beneficiaries – so providing evidence on which decision-making is to be based. Setting a results framework with measurable indicators is a key element of RBM².

By focusing on the achievement of results (rather than the mere execution of activities or budget disbursement) and the traceability of the observed performance, the adoption of a RBM approach allows the Monitoring Framework to demonstrate, on the basis of solid evidence, progress in the Strategic Plan's implementation, to feedback planning and programming following institutional learning and adaptive management, and to increase accountability for results and transparency in reporting towards stakeholders, in the end guaranteeing the alignment of UN Habitat activities to the strategic focus of the Plan.

Fully aligned with RBM principles, the Monitoring Framework of UN-Habitat's Strategic Plan 2026–2029 was developed in alignment with the logical results chain established in the Strategic Plan. The Framework followed this results chain, which articulated the underlying assumptions of how and why specific policies, programmes and activities were expected to contribute to the intended outcomes and long-term impacts. To ensure effectiveness and usability for monitoring and evaluation (M&E) purposes, the Monitoring Framework was designed to remain focused. Accordingly, and in line with the UN–Habitat Strategic Plan 2026-2029, it operationalized the Strategic Focus on adequate housing, land and basic services by including indicators linked to this, across the different levels of the results chain.

¹ <https://unhabitat.org/sites/default/files/2025/10/2515928e.pdf>

² UN/Habitat RBM Handbook (https://unhabitat.org/sites/default/files/2019/05/un-habitat_rbm_handbook_complete_0_0.pdf) and others e.g. UNSDG Results-Based Management Handbook (<https://unsdg.un.org/resources/unsdg-results-based-management-handbook>).
UNDG RBM Handbook (2012) (<https://unsdg.un.org/sites/default/files/UNDG-RBM-Handbook-2012.pdf>) UN Sustainable Development Goals); UNODC Handbook on Results-Based Management and the 2030 Agenda https://www.unodc.org/documents/SDGs/UNODC_Handbook_on_Results_Based_Management.pdf UNODC

In applying the logical results chain, a clear distinction was made between attribution and contribution. Attribution was understood as referring to outcomes that could be directly identified as the result of actions undertaken by specific actors, whereas contribution referred to the influence exerted by a combination of factors, including those of the entity being monitored, on a given outcome. In the former case, the causal relationship was considered direct and strong; in the latter, it was recognized as more indirect and diffused.

This distinction informed the design of the Monitoring Framework and the placement of indicators across different levels of the results chain. Indicators at the outcome level were therefore formulated to capture changes that could be more directly attributed to UN-Habitat's interventions, while indicators at the impact and strategic focus levels were designed to reflect broader changes to which UN-Habitat was understood to contribute, alongside other actors and contextual factors.

The Strategic Focus on *adequate housing, land and basic services for all* served as the central element linking the different components of the Monitoring Framework. Outcomes were positioned at the level where UN-Habitat's results could be most directly observed and attributed, and each outcome was formulated to contribute directly to the Strategic Focus on adequate housing, land and basic services for all.

As such, outcomes captured the most immediate and more directly attributable effects of UN-Habitat's work, such as strengthened governance mechanisms, improved planning systems or the adoption of new policies. Outcomes were expected to be achieved through the Means of Implementation (MOIs), which reflected the main areas of intervention supported by UN-Habitat. For this reason, outcome-level indicators referred primarily to partner countries, cities and institutions supported by, or collaborating with, UN-Habitat. These indicators focused on concrete and measurable results—including policies, plans, capacities and broader normative or institutional changes—and were typically quantified by the number of countries, cities or organizations that designed, produced, adopted or used them.

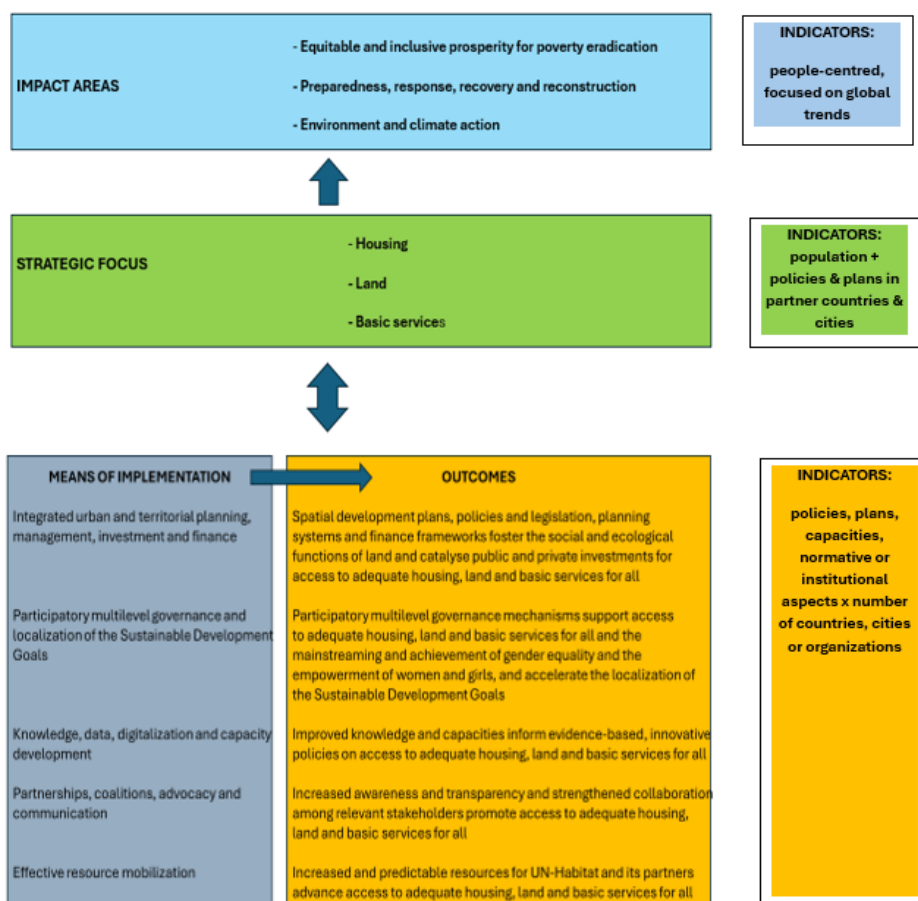
Linking the outcomes to the Strategic Focus implied capturing institutional and policy changes that were expected to translate into tangible advances in people's access to housing, land and basic services. This multi-dimensional perspective shaped the selection of indicators at the Strategic Focus level, which combined population-related measures with indicators referring to policies and plans. The latter were typically measured in terms of the number of partner countries and cities that formulated or implemented them. In addition, the Strategic Focus level included dimension-wide indicators to provide an integrated vision of housing, land and basic services as interconnected and mutually reinforcing areas, rather than as isolated policy domains³.

Building on the changes captured at the Strategic Focus level, sustained progress in access to adequate housing, land and basic services was expected to translate, over time and at scale, into impacts at the highest level of the Monitoring Framework. These impacts reflected long-term and systemic changes in people's lives, including reduced vulnerability, increased prosperity and enhanced resilience to crises.

³ The identification of interlinkages and the integration of sectoral urban policies—covering housing, land and basic services, as well as enabling areas such as finance, governance and capacity development—were considered central to the interpretation of the indicators and to the narrative of reporting. These elements were approached as part of a broader understanding of urban development as a systemic process, rather than as a set of isolated components. For example, land governance influences access to housing and basic services; fiscal capacity affects the implementation of urban policies; and the quality of governance shapes the inclusiveness of urban development outcomes.

Impact-level indicators were designed to capture these broader and longer-term effects, over which UN-Habitat exercised only indirect influence. They reflected systemic or transformative changes affecting populations at large and represented the high-level, people-centred results to which UN-Habitat contributed. For this reason, impact indicators were primarily formulated as population-based measures or included explicit references to population groups.

This whole picture is visualized in the figure below:



1.2 SMART Criteria

Consistent with RBM principles, the indicators selected for the Monitoring Framework were designed to follow the SMART criteria—that is, they are specific, measurable, achievable, relevant and time-bound. These criteria were applied as quality requirements in the formulation of the indicators and are reflected across their key elements, including indicator definitions, data sources, data collection methods and frequency, as well as established baselines and targets. Further details on how these elements were operationalized are provided in section 2.3 of the present Guide:

- **Specific:** indicators are clearly defined, with a clear meaning and scope. This means that the indicator is focused on a specific aspect of the program or project, rather than being too broad or vague. This characteristic is reflected in the indicators’ definition (what the indicator means to measure precisely).
- **Measurable:** Indicators are quantifiable, so that progress towards the goal can be tracked over time. This means that the indicator should have a clear unit of measurement (even when associated to certain qualities, as in qualitative indicators, as discussed in the next

section). This characteristic is related to the data source/collection methods of the indicator.

- **Achievable:** indicators are realistic, meaning that they can be measured given the available resources and data. In other word, the indicator is feasible, and not overly ambitious or unattainable. This is associated with the established baseline and targets of the indicators.
- **Relevant:** indicators are relevant to the goals and objectives of the program or project. This means that the indicator is meaningful and has a clear relationship to the program or project's intended outcomes. The relevance of the indicator is explained by its rationale.
- **Time-bound:** Indicators have a clear timeframe for measurement. This means that the indicator can be measured at specific points in time to track progress towards the goal. This is associated with the frequency of data collection of the indicator.

1.3 Methodologies for data collection and analysis

The monitoring process is structured into a sequence of **collection, validation, and analysis** of data for each indicator. This feeds successively an interpretative narrative where the single indicators' results are integrated into an overall picture, aiming at identifying and discussing analytically the relevant linkages between the emerging urban development evolution (both at the global and at the regional or local level, depending on data disaggregation) and UN Habitat's performance, as demonstrated by the implementation of the Strategic Plan 2026-2029. This, in turn, will feedback to UN Habitat's strategic planning, according to RBM principles, which then will start a new cycle of monitoring.

In this section the main types of indicators are classified according to their object, and for each type of indicator, the suggested methodologies for data handling are identified and described. Further on, in section 2.3, data sources of indicators with their respective responsible units, as well as criteria for data validation and analysis, are presented.

(a) Type of indicator: Population, number of people

- UN-Habitat sends data requests to countries' National Statistics Offices and performs direct computation from available census and surveys, selects and treats data statistically (usually through descriptive statistics). Disaggregation (by sex, age, location etc.) must be available in the original data.
- A specific case of disaggregation is when population data crosscut with other criteria, typically of policy / program / project coverage – in this case, only the population of the covered areas is considered (e.g. “population...that benefits from sustainable urban recovery approaches”).
- Further, when certain characteristics of the intervention (policy/program/project etc.) are requested (e.g. “strong urban content of NDCs”), data collection will start with the analysis of the intervention itself in search of the requested characteristics, and then the intervention is selected only when such characteristics are found (in the example above, when “strong urban content” is found) – consequently, only the population covered by such intervention is considered.
- Population data also can be used as a reference although not directly as indicators, when the indicator requires to consider the number of countries, or cities, where population shows certain characteristics or trends (e.g. “number of countries that reduced...urban population in slums”).

(b) Type of indicator: Number or proportion of countries, cities, organizations, governments, authorities, stakeholders, coalitions etc. (“entities” in short)

- Data can refer to policies, laws, plans, reports, and other government documents that have been formulated or are being implemented (e.g. on women’s rights on land), or to institutions that are being strengthened (and so improving their performance, e.g. increasing tax collection or strengthening collaboration).
- Data usually are used to generate descriptive statistics (sums, possibly frequency distributions). The indicators are calculated by summing up the number of entities (countries, cities, organizations etc.) with the requested features rather than the population that is covered.
- When such features are requested not merely to be in place, but to be qualified too (e.g. “number of partner countries with *institutionalized, functional and inclusive* multilevel governance mechanisms...”), the first step in data collection is the analysis and classification of the required features in order to select only, and then sum up, the entities whose features show the requested qualities.
- The same as above applies to initiatives (e.g. “Nationally Determined Contributions with strong urban content” or “solutions channelled towards SDGs catalytic initiatives”). In these cases, initiatives are analysed and calculated for the indicator in the same way described for entities above.

(c) Type of indicator: Participation in various events and exposure to messages

- Indicators of participation or engagement in events, courses, campaigns etc. are based on records of registration and/or presence. They include a variety of subjects, from countries to individuals. They tend to be disaggregated, for instance by type of organizations, or sex, age and nationality of individuals. For this reason, they tend to be organised in frequency distributions.
- The same applies to indicators of people reached by, and exposed to, messages from UN-Habitat.

(d) Type of indicator: Adoption and use of UN-Habitat’s knowledge or capacity development products and tools

- Indicators on the adoption and use of UN-Habitat’s knowledge or capacity development products and tools refer to a variety of subjects, including governments, organizations and people.
- Data for these indicators originate from a variety of methodologies, including (i) desk reviews (records of registration in events and courses, quotations and references in training programmes and curricula), (ii) content analysis of documents (for instance to find references to UN Habitat tools), and (iii) quantitative/qualitative surveys or interviews with key informants, especially for the assessment of the use of UN Habitat (although not of its effects or benefits). More details on (ii) and (iii) are available below in the Qualitative Indicators section.

(e) Type of indicator: Qualitative dimensions of indicators

- Qualitative dimensions appear in the following types of indicators: (i) indicators that are focused on certain qualities, or characteristics, of policy documents, government initiatives, and institutional arrangements; and (ii) indicators of adoption and use of, or benefits from, knowledge/capacity development tools. Indicators 2, 3, 10, 13, 14, 15, 17, and 20 from the table in Section 2 below have qualitative dimensions.
- These qualitative dimensions will be investigated through the following methods: (i) content analysis, (ii) targeted surveys and perception studies to assess the quality of a

strategy or policy, the degree of implementation of a plan, and (iii) key informants' views on specific issues.

- Content analysis essentially is a method where key words, references and quotations, or more complex linguistic and cognitive structures, are searched for in documents or speeches. AI is very helpful for that.
- Targeted surveys and perception studies are applied usually to a limited and non-random group (often of participants to some event) and use quantitative-qualitative questionnaires based on scales of subjective assessment. Results are measured through descriptive statistics.
- In-depth interviews are applied to informants who – due to their expertise or position or both – are supposed to own solid knowledge and well-grounded opinions about the subject which is being assessed. They tend to use semi-structured interview guides with at least some open questions, are highly interactive, and results are often constructed by the participants in the interview as conclusions of the discussion.
- Targeted surveys, perception studies and in-depth interviews are appropriate for application both at the institutional level and at the community level.
- Further ad hoc methodologies can be used as opportune to investigate in-depth specific dimensions of indicators in specific contexts. These methodologies include, among others, contribution analysis (whereby the contribution of a multiplicity of factors to a given outcome, rather than attribution, is analysed in complex situations), case studies (in-depth analysis of the dynamics of specific situations usually with no pretension of broad representativeness), and narrative evidence (information gathered from story listening to extract value from stories, providing context, perspective and insights).

2. INDICATORS

Explanatory note on adjustment to indicators:

This Guide includes several adjustments to indicators compared with document HSP/EB.2025/20, which was circulated to Member States prior to the third session of the Executive Board in 2025.

- Changes related to indicators whose final versions were presented to Member States through the PPT during the III Executive Board session of 2025, but which were not reflected in document HSP/EB.2025/20 circulated in advance:
 - ***In the HSP/EB.2025/20: Indicator 13:*** Number of partner countries with institutionalized, functional and inclusive 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.

Final and agreed indicator as presented in the PPT shared during III EB 2025:
Indicator 13: Number of partner countries with institutionalized, functional 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.
 - ***In the HSP/EB.2025/20: Indicator 9:*** Proportion of global population under the international poverty line that are covered by pro-poor national housing, land and/or urban policies supported by UN Habitat.

Final and agreed indicator as presented in the PPT shared during III EB 2025:
Indicator 9: Proportion of global population under the international poverty line that are covered by pro-poor **and inclusive** national housing, land and/or urban policies supported by UN Habitat

- ~~In the HSP/EB.2025/20: Indicator 19: Number of (a) partner organizations, disaggregated by type 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 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~~

Final and agreed indicator as presented in the PPT shared during III EB 2025:
Indicator 19: Number of individuals and stakeholders benefitting from UN-Habitat's capacity development initiatives, resources, and tools, as reflected in: (a) number of individuals participating in capacity development activities led or supported by UN-Habitat; and (b) number of stakeholders using UN-Habitat's capacity development tools in their institutions or trainings.

- Changes related to the indicator descriptions, aimed at improving their interpretation following their presentation to Member States through the PPT during the III Executive Board session of 2025:
 - **Original: Indicator 8:** Number of people-benefiting from housing, and/or land, and/or basic services policies that align with the New Urban Agenda.
Modified: Indicator 8: Number of people benefitting from housing, and/or land, and/or basic services policies that **are aligned** with the New Urban Agenda.
 - **Original: Indicator 10:** 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.
Modified: Indicator 10: 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/or** (c) increase local fiscal space.
 - **Original: Indicator 24:** Total value of financial contribution ~~from all sources~~ mobilized per year disaggregated by (a) earmarked vs non-earmarked and (b) single-year vs multi-year.
Modified: Indicator 24: Total value of financial contribution mobilized per year disaggregated by (a) earmarked vs non-earmarked and (b) single-year vs multi-year.

2.1 Indicators Overview

Impact Areas	Indicators
Equitable and inclusive prosperity for poverty eradication	1. Proportion and number of urban population living in slums, informal settlements and inadequate housing.
Preparedness, response, recovery and reconstruction	2. Population living in crisis-affected cities that benefits from implementing sustainable urban recovery approaches that foster social integration, in particular of displaced communities, put housing at the centre and facilitate transition from the humanitarian response to sustainable development.
Environment and climate action	3. Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) with strong urban content and Urban NDC implementation strategies and plans: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Number of NDCs with Strong Urban Content Proportion of global population covered by NDCs with strong urban content Number of urban NDC implementation strategies and plans
Strategic Focus	Indicators
Adequate Housing	4. Number of countries that reduced: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> the proportion of urban population living in slums and the number of people living in slums.
Land	5. Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, <ol style="list-style-type: none"> with legally recognized documentation, and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure
	6. Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/ or control
Basic Services	7. Proportion of urban population with access to basic services (a) basic drinking water services, (b) basic sanitation and basic hand-washing facilities, (c) basic waste collection services, (d) clean, affordable, and sustainable energy, and (e) sustainable mobility.
Dimension-wide indicators	8. Number of people benefiting from housing, and/or land, and/or basic services policies that are aligned with the New Urban Agenda. 9. Proportion of global population under the international poverty line that are covered by pro-poor and inclusive national housing, land and/or urban policies supported by UN Habitat.
Means of Implementation: Integrated urban and territorial planning, management, investment and finance	
Outcome	<i>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.</i>
Indicators	
	10. 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/or (c) increase local fiscal space
	11. Number of partner subnational authorities that have improved Own Source Revenue (OSR) per capita and Property Tax per capita and average % increase in OSR and property tax per capita .
	12. 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.
Means of Implementation: Participatory multi-level governance and localization of the Sustainable Development Goals	
Outcome	<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.</i>
Indicators	

13. Number of partner countries with institutionalized, functional 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.
14. Number of innovative, contextualized solutions supported, and **volume of finance (USD) channelled towards SDG catalytic initiatives** at the local level, fostering adequate housing, land, basic services, through SDG Localization process including approaches and tools promoted by the Local2030 Coalition.
15. 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.
16. Number of partner countries that **disaggregate their statistics** on access to adequate housing, basic services and land, by sex.

Means of Implementation: Knowledge, data, digitalization and capacity development

Outcome *Improved knowledge and capacities inform evidence-based, innovative policies on adequate housing, land, and basic services for all.*

Indicators

17. 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.
18. Number of countries with more than 50% **data reporting** coverage for SDG indicators under UN-Habitat custodianship.
19. Number of individuals and stakeholders benefitting from UN-Habitat's **capacity development initiatives, resources, and tools**, as reflected in: (a) number of individuals participating in capacity development activities led or supported by UN-Habitat; and (b) number of stakeholders using UN-Habitat's capacity development tools in their institutions or trainings
20. 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.

Means of Implementation: Partnerships, coalitions, advocacy and communication

Outcome *Increased awareness and transparency and strengthened collaboration among relevant stakeholders promote access to adequate housing, land and basic services for all*

Indicators

21. Number of cities, countries, stakeholders and individuals engaging in UN-Habitat-led **events and campaigns** such as World Urban Forum and Urban October on housing, land, basic services and sustainable urban development.
22. Number of people reached and exposed to messages on housing, land and basic services through **communication channels**.
23. 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.

Means of Implementation: Effective resources mobilization

Outcome *Increased and predictable resources for UN-Habitat and its partners advance access to adequate housing, land and basic services for all*

Indicators

24. Total value of financial **contribution mobilized** per year disaggregated by (a) earmarked vs. non-earmarked, and (b) single-year vs. multi-year

Note: “*Partner cities*” are defined as cities where UN-Habitat has active agreements, programmes or partnerships, as set out in the Monitoring Framework (HSP/EB.2025/20, p. 9).

For the purposes of this document, the term “*partner countries*” refers to countries with which UN-Habitat maintains an active programme of cooperation, a local presence (office and personnel), or ongoing normative or operational activities.

2.2 Governance and coordination arrangements

For the purposes of monitoring, analysis and reporting, each indicator within the Monitoring Framework has been assigned to a designated focal point unit or team, which holds ownership of the indicator and is responsible for overseeing data collection, analysis and reporting. While the designated unit or branch retains ownership of the indicator, implementation will be carried out in a collaborative manner.

Indicator focal point units coordinate closely with relevant headquarters units and regional offices, which in turn will engage with country and field offices to support data collection, contextual analysis, and the establishment of baselines and targets for all indicators.

The Strategic Planning and Monitoring Section (SPMS/CMD) will support the overall coordination of this process, including ensuring coherence across indicators, facilitating consolidation and quality assurance, and supporting corporate-level reporting.

In addition, projects implemented during the period 2026–2029 will be required to explicitly specify the outcome or outcomes to which they contribute. It is envisaged that data generated at the project level, aggregated at the outcome level, will also form part of the broader data collection and reporting processes underpinning the Monitoring Framework.

2.3 Indicators Metadata

To support the systematic collection, analysis and use of indicators, this section sets out the indicator metadata underpinning the Monitoring Framework. The indicator metadata provides the essential methodological and operational information required to ensure consistent application of the indicators across the organization and over time.

For each indicator, the metadata clarifies governance arrangements, strategic alignment and measurement parameters, and documents how data will be collected, analysed and used for monitoring, reporting and decision-making purposes. In particular, the indicator metadata covers the following elements:

- The unit holding ownership of the indicator and responsible for data collection and analysis (governance arrangements of the Monitoring Framework).
- Strategic alignment with relevant global and organizational frameworks, including the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the New Urban Agenda (NUA), the Global Urban Monitoring Framework and other relevant monitoring frameworks.
- The specificity and strategic relevance of the indicator, including a clear description of what it is intended to measure.
- Definitions of key concepts embedded in the indicator.
- The baseline year (2026) and annual targets for subsequent years.
- Disaggregation dimensions, where applicable.

- Data sources and data collection processes, including factors that may affect data availability or quality.
- Approaches to data analysis and the use of the indicator to inform decision-making, programming, budgeting, policy development and advocacy.
- Risks related to data collection and analysis, together with mitigation measures.
- References to relevant digital dashboards, data repositories or knowledge platforms used to track the indicator.

2.4 Acronyms and abbreviations

The following acronyms are used in indicator metadata sheets:

- **EB** – Executive Board
- **ED** – Executive Director
- **OED** – Office of the Executive Director
- **RPD** – Regional Programme Division
- **CMD** – Corporate Management Division
- **GSD** – Global Solutions Division
- **GKAD** – Global Knowledge and Advocacy Division
- **HLBSB** - Housing, Land, and Basic Services Branch
- **PFPB** - Planning, Finance and Policy Branch
- **KIB** – Knowledge and Innovation Branch
- **PRC** – Project Review Committee
- **SPMS** – Strategic Planning and Monitoring Section
- **PLS** - Policy and Legislation Section
- **LHISS** - Land, Housing, & Informal Settlements Section
- **UBSS** - Urban Basic Services Section
- **UCRHAS** - Urban Crises Responses and Humanitarian Affairs Section
- **CDS** – Capacity Development Section
- **CCUE** - Climate Change and Urban Environment
- **DAU** – Data and Analytics Unit
- **IP** – Implementing Partner
- **RO** – Regional Office
- **CO** – Country Office
- **HQ** – Headquarters
- **MF** – Monitoring Framework
- **AWP** – Annual Work Programme
- **RBM** – Results-Based Management
- **M&E** – Monitoring and Evaluation
- **QA/QC** – Quality Assurance / Quality Control

Indicator 1: Proportion and number of urban population living in slums, informal settlements and inadequate housing.					
Strategic Plan 2026-2029: Impact Area “Equitable and inclusive prosperity for poverty eradication”					
Type of Indicator: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Human Impact <input type="checkbox"/> Institutional Outcome <input type="checkbox"/> Catalytic		Unit of Measure: Composite indicator: a) Number of urban population, b) Proportion		Responsibility: GKAD, DAU	
Strategic alignment The indicator is derived from the data series “EN_LND_SLUM” from SDG indicator 11.1.1, as reported by UN-Habitat. NUA paragraph: §109. ⁴					
Description and importance 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. It provides a key benchmark to follow up the evolution of slums population.					
Definition of key concepts and methodology <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Population living in slums:</i> the official metric reported under SDG indicator 11.1.1 (EN_LND_SLUM), used to monitor housing adequacy globally according to the criteria described in the section above. • 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. • Methodology grounded in the methodology of SDG indicator 11.1.1 (https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-11-01-01.pdf) 					
Baseline and Targets					
Subset	Baseline Q1 2026	Target 2026	Target 2027	Target 2028	Target 2029
a) %	24.76 (based on 2022 estimates)	24	23.5	23	22.5
b) Number	1,123,702,000 or 1.12B (based on 2022 estimates)	1.11B	1.1B	1.09B	1.08B
Data Disaggregation					
<input type="checkbox"/> Sex <input type="checkbox"/> Age <input type="checkbox"/> Disability <input type="checkbox"/> Race <input type="checkbox"/> Ethnicity <input type="checkbox"/> Religion <input type="checkbox"/> Migration Status <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location		Method and Justification Disaggregation is available at the regional level and for some cities at the city level. By UN Region, SIDS, LDC, LLDC; By UN-Habitat Programme Countries.			
Data availability & Quality					
Availability: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Partial		Quality rating: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High <input type="checkbox"/> Medium <input type="checkbox"/> Low		Comparability: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Standardized <input type="checkbox"/> Context-specific	

⁴ NUA §109: “We will consider increased allocations of financial and human resources, as appropriate, for the upgrading and, to the extent possible, prevention of slums and informal settlements... ensuring that slums and informal settlements are integrated into the social, economic, cultural and political dimensions of cities. These strategies should include... access to sustainable, adequate, safe and affordable housing, basic and social services... and they should promote security of tenure and its regularization, as well as measures for conflict prevention and mediation.”

UN-Habitat collects and aggregates data for this indicator every two years—data updates will be available for the years 2024, 2026, 2028, and 2030. However, individual countries may report data at varying intervals, typically every 2 to 5 years. To ensure continuity, data for interim periods is interpolated, and any gaps are supplemented using regional averages. UN-Habitat publishes both the proportion and absolute number of people living in slums, which are essential for calculating this indicator. No additional action is required from country or regional offices for data collection or reporting, except when identifying the list of UN-Habitat programme countries. This list will be provided by Programme Division and will be applicable to all relevant indicators. This disaggregation may be applied to enhance the analysis.

Data Collection

<i>Data Source</i>	<i>Collection Method</i>	<i>Collected By</i>	<i>Frequency</i>
Proportion of urban population living in slums or informal settlements per country.	UN-Habitat sends data requests to countries' NSOs and performs direct computation from available census and surveys (DHS, MICS, etc.)	UN-Habitat Data and Analytics Unit: Housing, Slums and Informal Settlements Urban Indicators Database	Global database for this indicator is updated every 2 years, although country-data may be updated every 5 years.
Total urban population living in slums or informal settlements per country.			

Indicator Trend Analysis

The trend in slums shares is statistically influenced by the poverty rates, rate of urbanization, changes in human development index, the provision of improved water and sanitation and access to other basic services. The proportion of slum urban population is expected to reduce globally as the Member States continue developing and implementing housing, slum upgrading and poverty alleviation programmes.

Milestones & Aggregated Progress Markers

- **2025:** Baseline established.
- **2026:** Integration of slum reduction indicators into country-level and relevant project monitoring frameworks
- **2026:** identification of countries showing stagnation or reversal in the period 2018-2024, and prioritized for technical assistance and project development.
- **2026:** Launch of targeted housing and urban policy support in priority countries
- **2027:** Mid-cycle review of slum prevalence trends and policy effectiveness. Identification of key slum and housing interventions that may show results in the future cycles
- **2028-2029:** Final assessment of progress toward Strategic Plan targets and reporting to governing bodies, based on 2028 data.

Decision-Making Relevance

This indicator provides a critical benchmark to follow up the global evolution of slum population, both in absolute terms and as a proportion of total population. When compared to other indicators and disaggregated, it provides insights into the effectiveness of national housing and urban policies. The indicator also strengthens accountability by tracking progress against SDG 11.1 and UN-Habitat's Strategic Plan.

Risks and Mitigation

- Risks:*
- Delays in data production may occur due to reduced disinvestment in national statistical systems, which can hinder the ability to evaluate progress within the reporting period.
 - Data gaps can distort the assessment of progress in a specific country.

- Improvements on the ground often take time to be captured in official statistics, creating a lag between implementation and measurable impact.
- Localized progress – such as in specific cities or project sites – may not significantly influence national averages, limiting visibility of successful interventions.
- Reduction in one or more housing deprivations may not be reflected in the slum classification, as four criteria (water, sanitation, durability and overcrowding) must be met for a household to no longer be considered a slum-household.
- Methodological adjustments are expected in 2026 following the establishment of the Expert Group on Slums and Informal settlements definitions. Furthermore, the roll-out of DEGURBA approach by NSOs is expected to adjust the share of people who live in urban areas and hence affect directly the shares of people living in slums.

Mitigation Measures:

- Strengthen partnerships to advocate for inclusion of slum indicators in national development plans and donor-funded data initiatives.
- Use interpolation methods and regional averages to fill gaps, while flagging countries with persistent data gaps for targeted technical support or capacity-building.
- Complement this indicator with outcome and project-level monitoring to build the results chain to assess the level of contribution of UN-Habitat interventions into the global impact.
- Highlight city-level success stories in reporting to ensure visibility of localized impact
- Complement the reporting of slums with data on the improvement of basic services, poverty reduction and territorial interventions.
- Methodological and definition-related risks will be managed by the expert group.

Digital Integration

UN-Habitat [data portal](#).

Indicator 2: Population living in crisis-affected cities 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.

Strategic Plan: Impact Area, Preparedness, response, recovery and reconstruction

Type of Indicator:	Unit of Measure:	Responsibility:
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Human Impact <input type="checkbox"/> Institutional Outcome <input type="checkbox"/> Catalytic	(a) Populations (millions); (b) Number of cities.	RPD, UCRHAS

Strategic alignment

By focusing on crisis-affected urban populations and displaced communities, the indicator advances SDG 11.1, SDG 11.3, and SDG 11.5. It also intersects with SDG 1, SDG 3, and SDG 16, recognizing that sustainable urban recovery also fosters social integration and stability. The indicator aligns with NUA (Paragraphs 28 and 34)⁵, which emphasizes the need to leave no one behind in urban development. Within the Urban Monitoring Framework (UMF), the indicator contributes to measuring urban resilience and inclusiveness.

Description and Importance

The indicator measures the total population living in crisis-affected cities where sustainable and inclusive urban recovery approaches are being implemented. These approaches reflect a transition beyond purely humanitarian response toward recovery and longer-term urban development processes.

Cities are included in the indicator when they meet both crisis and recovery qualification criteria defined in the methodology. These criteria require evidence that recovery efforts go beyond humanitarian response and include activities that restore housing, land or tenure arrangements, and basic services, while promoting the inclusion of displaced populations within urban systems.

As an impact-level indicator, it captures the scale of populations living in urban environments where such recovery approaches are being implemented ('benefiting'). It does not measure project-level delivery or attribute outcomes to a single entity.

By measuring the scale of populations living in cities undergoing structured recovery transitions, the indicator highlights UN-Habitat's strategic role in shaping urban recovery and strengthening the humanitarian–development nexus. It positions sustainable urban recovery as a pathway towards resilience, social cohesion, and equitable access to housing, land and basic services.

Definition of key concepts and methodology

Layer A – Crisis Qualification:

A city qualifies as crisis-affected if at least one of the following conditions is met, based on official United Nations or Government documentation:

1. The city experienced direct physical impact from conflict or disaster affecting housing, infrastructure and/or urban systems;
2. The city hosts significant displaced populations, as identified by a UN entity (e.g., reporting by UNHCR, IOM DTM, OCHA, UN-Habitat).

⁵ NUA §28: "We commit ourselves to ensuring full respect for the human rights of refugees, internally displaced persons and migrants... and support their host cities... recognizing that, although the movement of large populations into towns and cities poses challenges, it can also bring significant contributions to urban life."

NUA §34: "We commit ourselves to promoting equitable and affordable access to sustainable basic physical and social infrastructure for all... including... housing, modern energy, safe drinking water and sanitation, nutritious food, waste disposal, sustainable mobility, health care and family planning, education, culture, and information and communications technologies. We further commit ourselves to ensuring that these services are responsive to the rights and needs of women, children and youth, older persons and persons with disabilities, migrants, indigenous peoples and local communities, ... and to those of others in vulnerable situations."

Layer B – Recovery Qualification:
 Urban recovery is broadly understood in line with [UN-Habitat’s Urban Recovery Framework](#) and UN-Habitat’s [programmatic framework on solutions to internal displacement in urban areas](#).
 To qualify under the indicator, a crisis-affected city must meet the following mandatory criteria:

- There is evidence that the city has demonstrably moved beyond purely humanitarian response and is implementing structured urban recovery planning or programming.
- Recovery efforts include activities to restore and rehabilitate housing, land and tenure arrangements, as well as basic services, benefiting both host communities and displaced populations where present.
- Recovery efforts promote the inclusion and social integration of displaced populations within urban systems.

Baseline and Targets
 The indicator measures the expansion of inclusive urban recovery approaches at the global scale over the Strategic Plan 2026-2029 period.
 The initial baseline is established through a screening process informed by UN-Habitat’s engagement in urban recovery contexts, starting with the countries UN-Habitat reports on to its Executive Board, in its updates on normative and operational activities at the beginning of 2026. Growth is expected to occur as additional cities meet these criteria. Given the impact-level nature of the indicator, targets are treated as projections rather than direct programme outputs.

Subset	Baseline Q1 2026	Target 2026	Target 2027	Target 2028	Target 2029
(a) Population (Mill)	83	87	91	95	100
(b) Number of qualifying cities	90	95	100	105	110

Data Disaggregation

<input type="checkbox"/> Sex <input type="checkbox"/> Age <input type="checkbox"/> Disability <input type="checkbox"/> Race <input type="checkbox"/> Ethnicity <input type="checkbox"/> Religion <input type="checkbox"/> Migration Status <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location	<i>Method and Justification:</i> Disaggregated by city. Disaggregated data on displaced populations, outside the census, are not always available
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Data Availability & Quality

<i>Availability:</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Partial	<i>Quality rating:</i> <input type="checkbox"/> High <input type="checkbox"/> Medium <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Low	<i>Comparability:</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Standardized <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Context-specific
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Observations
 Data for this indicator are derived from official Government and United Nations documentation, including recovery frameworks or programmes, displacement reporting, and recognized population statistics. While these sources are generally reliable, the availability and level of detail of documentation vary across crisis contexts. The use of standardized operational criteria supports cross-country comparability; however, differences in the scope and maturity of recovery planning or programming may require contextual interpretation when assessing trends over time.

Data Collection

Data Source	Collection Method	Collected By	Frequency
United Nations and Official Government documentation on recovery programmes and plans.	Desk review of collected reports.	Urban Crises Responses and Humanitarian Affairs.	Updated annually or depending

			on availability
Population data are sourced from national statistical offices, United Nations population estimates, or other recognized demographic databases, complemented by data on displacement	Desk research and consolidation of city-level information from national census, UN-DESA on and on displacement from United Nations documentation, including reporting by UNHCR, IOM DTM, OCHA, UN-Habitat, JIPS, IDMC, validated through UN-Habitat Regional Offices	Urban Crises Responses and Humanitarian Affairs and Regional/ Country offices	Annually
Supplementary data on urban recovery approaches through network of UN, INGO and local government partners contributing to urban recovery activities	An annual survey through network of UN and INGO (ex. IOM, UNDP, UNHCR, Norwegian Refugee Council, etc.), member states and local government networks (ex. Global Task Force of Local and Regional Governments, UCLG - Taskforce for Territorial prevention and management of crisis)	Urban Crises Responses and Humanitarian Affairs	Annually
<p>Indicator Trend Analysis</p> <p>This section explains how changes in the indicator — whether anticipated or observed — reflect progress toward the intended outcome.</p> <p>As a newly introduced impact-level indicator under the Strategic Plan 2026–2029, the baseline establishes the initial scale of populations living in crisis-affected cities where urban recovery approaches are in place, as part of UN-Habitat’s current work.</p> <p>An increase in the indicator value would reflect additional cities adopting urban recovery planning or programmes that prioritize restoration of housing, land or tenure arrangements, and basic services, while including displaced populations in recovery planning, supported directly by UN-Habitat or using similar approaches without UN-Habitat support.</p> <p>As an impact-level indicator, trends reflect systemic transitions at the city level rather than short-term programme outputs.</p>			
<p>Milestones & Aggregated Progress Markers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2026: Baseline established. • 2026: Integration of the indicator, where appropriate, as part of UN country frameworks and monitoring instruments and/or national IDP strategies • 2027: Mid-cycle review and trend analysis included in the reports on urban crisis to UN-Habitat’s Executive Board • 2028-2029: Final assessment of progress toward Strategic Plan targets and reporting to governing bodies, based on 2028 data. 			
<p>Decision-Making Relevance</p> <p>This indicator provides a system-level view of the scale and geographic distribution of crisis-affected urban populations living in cities undergoing urban recovery transitions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programming: It helps identify crisis-affected cities where urban recovery planning or programming is underway, enabling UN-Habitat, and other organizations, to align technical support, normative guidance, and capacity-building efforts with cities transitioning from humanitarian response toward longer-term urban recovery. 			

- **Policy and Strategic Positioning:** The indicator reinforces the role of local governments in driving recovery and UN-Habitat’s engagement within the humanitarian–development nexus. It provides a quantitative basis for dialogue with Member States and partners on sustainable urban recovery approaches.
- **Advocacy and Visibility:** Tracking expansion in qualifying cities over time strengthens UN-Habitat’s ability to influence broader focus and support on urban recovery approaches as a complement to traditional national recovery strategies

Risks and Mitigation

As an impact-level indicator operating across diverse crisis contexts, several risks related to data collection and interpretation are anticipated.

1. **Variability in data availability and quality:** Population figures and recovery documentation may vary in accuracy, timeliness, and level of detail across countries.
Mitigation: Reliance on official Government and United Nations documentation, recognized demographic sources, and standardized operational criteria enhances consistency and comparability.
2. **Dynamic crisis environments:** Escalation of conflict, renewed disasters, or governance disruptions may affect recovery planning or programmes and the qualification status of cities.
Mitigation: Changes in context will be documented transparently, and trend analysis will incorporate contextual interpretation.
3. **Risk of over-interpretation or attribution:** Changes in the indicator value may be interpreted as reflecting the contribution of a single organization.
Mitigation: Reporting will consistently clarify that the indicator reflects system-level recovery environments rather than programme-level attribution.
4. **Variability in recovery framework maturity:** Recovery frameworks or programmes differ in structure, scope, and level of development across contexts.
Mitigation: The use of standardized operational criteria requiring documented evidence of structured urban recovery planning or programming helps ensure methodological consistency.
5. **Limited short-term volatility:** Because urban recovery transitions are gradual, annual changes may be modest.
Mitigation: Interpretation will focus on medium-term trends over the Strategic Plan period rather than year-to-year fluctuations.

Indicator 3: Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) with strong urban content 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		
Strategic Plan: Impact Area, Environment and Climate		
Type of Indicator: <input type="checkbox"/> Human Impact <input type="checkbox"/> Institutional Outcome <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Catalytic	Unit of Measure: (a) Number of NDCs; (b) Proportion of global population; (c) Number of Urban NDC implementation strategies and plans.	Responsibility: GSD, CCUE
Strategic Alignment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDG Indicator 13.2.1: <i>Existence of integrated climate plans</i> (implied via NDCs). • SDG Indicator 11.b.1/11.b.2: Number of countries and cities with disaster risk reduction strategies (related to climate adaptation plans). • Aligns with Urban Monitoring Framework indicators on Urban Climate Action (e.g., whether cities/nations have climate resilience strategies or <i>urban climate mitigation/adaptation plans in its Environment domain.</i>) • NUA §79–80.⁶ 		
Description and Importance <p>The indicator contains 3 sub-indicators and measures the urban content of the NDCs, NAPs, LT-LEDS and other national climate policies in alignment with the methodology of the UN-Habitat, SDU. Resilience, and UNDP publication “Urban Content of NDCs” and the updated methodology: Seizing the Urban Opportunity – A 3-Step Guide for strengthening Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) 3.0”. UN-Habitat, in partnership with UNDP, the Global Covenant of Mayors on Climate and Energy and the Global CHAMP Coalition (in response to a COP28 Pledge on multilevel climate action) support the enhancements of the above-mentioned policies and plans. The urban content of such national climate action frameworks and instruments are a policy barometer of how cities are engaged in driving the implementation of the Paris Agreement, New Urban Agenda, and SDGs. Cities have a critical role to play in the operationalization of the Paris Agreement, which is reflected in the growing number of NDCs highlighting urban content.</p> <p>Although the indicator refers to "population" and “number of NDCs”, “number of urban NDCs implementation strategies and plans” (all quantitative indicators), 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. UN-Habitat is developing an AI tool for analysis. Important to note that the indicator is capturing policy-level integration of urban climate action within NDCs and does not measure the implementation or outcomes of these commitments.</p>		
Definition of key concepts and methodology <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partner countries: Countries engaged in the implementation of the impact area on environment and climate action / Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and specifically parties to the Paris Agreement, submitting their NDCs to the UNFCCC. • Strong urban content (Cluster A): NDCs that had one or more sections specifically dedicated to urban areas and/or NDCs in which urban areas are explicitly identified as 		

⁶ NUA §79–80: “We further commit ourselves to supporting building resilience and reducing emissions of greenhouse gases... consistent with the goals of the Paris Agreement... including holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C... 80. We commit ourselves to supporting the medium- to long-term adaptation planning process, as well as city-level assessments of climate vulnerability and impact, to inform adaptation plans, policies, programmes and actions that build the resilience of urban inhabitants... including through the use of ecosystem-based adaptation.”

<p>priority sectors. Excludes NDCs that do not back up prioritization with a clear identification of specific urban challenges and/or responses. (See methodology of the UN-Habitat, SDU. Resilience, and UNDP publication “Urban Content of NDCs”)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 					
Baseline and Targets					
Subset	Baseline Q1 2026	Target 2026	Target 2027	Target 2028	Target 2029
a) Number	53	65	70	75	75
b) Proportion of global population covered by NDCs with strong urban content %	54	56	57	58	59
c) National Urban Implementation plans	0	5	10	15	20
Data Disaggregation					
<input type="checkbox"/> Sex <input type="checkbox"/> Age <input type="checkbox"/> Disability <input type="checkbox"/> Race <input type="checkbox"/> Ethnicity <input type="checkbox"/> Religion <input type="checkbox"/> Migration Status <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location	Method and Justification: See data collection methodology of the UN-Habitat, SDU. Resilience, and UNDP publication “ Urban Content of NDCs ”				
Data Availability & Quality					
<i>Availability:</i>		<i>Quality rating:</i>		<i>Comparability:</i>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Partial		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High <input type="checkbox"/> Medium <input type="checkbox"/> Low		<input type="checkbox"/> Standardized <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Context-specific	
Data Collection					
<i>Data Source</i>	<i>Collection Method</i>		<i>Collected By</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	
Nationally Determined Contributions	Parties submit their NDCs to UNFCCC, which is reflected in the NDC Register https://unfccc.int/NDCREG . UN-Habitat has developed an AI tool for analysis. This was applied to all NDCs3.0 available by 15 October 2025. These were published in the report: “ Urban Content in NDCs 3.0 - A global snapshot for COP30 ”		UNFCCC	Every 5 years	
Indicator Trend Analysis					
This section explains how changes in the indicator — whether anticipated or observed — reflect progress toward the intended outcome. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change were requested to submit their third Nationally Determined Contributions well before COP30. Whilst submissions are ongoing in early 2026, the trend is clear: The number of NDCs with strong urban content has almost doubled, NDCs 3.0 include increasingly specific urban sector responses, with almost half including housing and informal settlements references, NDCs 3.0 are shifting from plans to implementation in cities with stronger emphasis on multilevel climate action. 					
Milestones & Aggregated Progress Markers					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2026 will see the complete submission of NDCs 3.0; UN-Habitat will present a full analysis of NDCs at WUF13 in May 2026 with detailed sectoral analyses. By early 2027 comprehensive sectoral and country dashboards will be produced by UN-Habitat. • 2026-2029 UN-Habitat’s AI tool will allow for an updated analysis if and when Parties to the UNFCCC submit new and updated NDCs. An annual report will be published. 					

- **2026-2029** based on the urban content of the NDCs, countries can develop dedicated urban implementation strategies.
- The IPCC Special Report on Climate Change and Cities will be launched in early **2027**. The urban content report provides a critical analysis of urban climate policy.
- The next Global Stocktake (i.e. the reporting against the NDCs) will conclude in **2028**. A Global Urban Stocktake report could supplement this.
- **At COP35 in 2030** (and thus beyond the horizon of the Strategic Plan) the NDCs 4.0 will be presented. However, in **2029**, the latest Analysis of the urban content of NDCs submitted by then as well as an analysis of urban NDC implementation will inform the development of new guidelines and the updating / revision of NDCs 4.0.

Decision-Making Relevance

- Country dashboards / analyses will help country and regional offices as well as national and subnational stakeholders to easily identify priorities and programmatic commitments. These analyses will help accessing global, regional and national climate funds.
- Sectoral dashboards will help UN-Habitat's sectoral Sections and Regional Offices to clearly identify countries that prioritized sectoral climate action. This in turn will help the development of partnerships for programming.
- Policy makers at national and subnational level have the evidence and tools to engage in the development of national NDCs implementation plans (LTS, LEDES etc.) and policy and plan development.
- Urban stakeholders can support an evidence-based implementation of NDCs as well as improvements towards the NDCs 4.0.

Risks and Mitigation

Parties to the UNFCCC are required to update their NDCs every 5 years **representing a progression** beyond the previous one and reflect the **highest possible ambition** to achieve the Paris Agreement. The delay in NDC submission to the UNFCCC may affect the data collection for this indicator. This can be mitigated by engaging early in the NDC revision process and supporting Parties in mainstreaming urban content into the enabling climate policy frameworks and instruments and allowing emerging NDCs with strong urban content to be recognized under this indicator.

Indicator 4: Number of countries that reduced: a) the proportion of urban population living in slums and b) the number of people living in slums					
Strategic Plan: Strategic Focus, Adequate Housing					
Type of Indicator:		Unit of Measure:		Responsibility:	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Human Impact <input type="checkbox"/> Institutional Outcome <input type="checkbox"/> Catalytic		Number of Countries.		Data Unit; with support from LHISS	
Strategic Alignment					
The indicator is derived from the data series “EN_LND_SLUM” from SDG indicator 11.1.1, as reported by UN-Habitat it is tracked in UMF via UMF housing indicators, and reflects the NUA paragraphs §109 and §32 ⁷ .					
Description and Importance					
<p>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.</p> <p>By tracking 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.</p> <p>It 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.</p>					
Definition of key concepts and methodology					
<p>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 (although not measured).</p> <p>Population living in slums: the official metric reported under SDG indicator 11.1.1 (EN_LND_SLUM), used to monitor housing adequacy globally.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Country-level progress: A country is considered to have made progress if either metric (proportion or number) shows a downward trend based on official national data. Results are presented for each metric to maintain clarity and accuracy.</p> <p>UN-Habitat project country: Defined as a country where UN-Habitat has signed the current UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF), indicating formal engagement and alignment with national development priorities.</p>					
Baseline and Targets					
Subset	Baseline 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	Target 2028	Target 2029
Number of countries that have reduced the proportion of urban population living in slums	73 (based on 2024 estimates representing reduction between 2022 to 2024)	75	77	79	81
Number of countries that reduced the number of people living in slums	11 (based on 2024 estimates representing	13	15	17	19

⁷ NUA §32 reinforces the commitment to “the upgrading of slums and informal settlements, preventing arbitrary forced evictions, and providing equal access to adequate housing.” This aligns with the objective of reducing both the percentage and number of slum dwellers.

	reduction between 2022 to 2024)				
Data Disaggregation					
<input type="checkbox"/> Sex <input type="checkbox"/> Age <input type="checkbox"/> Disability <input type="checkbox"/> Race <input type="checkbox"/> Ethnicity <input type="checkbox"/> Religion <input type="checkbox"/> Migration Status <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location	<i>Method and Justification:</i> While all countries that reduced the number of people living in slums also reduced the proportion, not all countries who reduced the proportion of population living in slums reduced its absolute prevalence. This is particularly the case in rapidly urbanizing countries. It is still important to acknowledge the progress made to accommodate a proportion of the urban growth into adequate housing. Disaggregation by UN Region, SIDS, LDC, LLDC; by UN-Habitat Programme Countries				
Data Availability & Quality					
<i>Availability</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Partial	<i>Quality rating</i> <input type="checkbox"/> High <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medium <input type="checkbox"/> Low	<i>Comparability</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Standardized <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Context-specific			
<i>Observation:</i> UN-Habitat collects and aggregates data for this indicator every two years—data updates will be available for the years 2026, 2028, and 2030. However, individual countries may report data at varying intervals, typically every 2 to 5 years. To ensure continuity, data for interim periods is interpolated, and any gaps are supplemented using regional averages. UN-Habitat publishes both the proportion and absolute number of people living in slums, which are essential for calculating this indicator. No additional action is required from country or regional offices for data collection or reporting, except when identifying the list of UN-Habitat programme countries. This list will be provided by Programme Division and will be applicable to all relevant indicators. This disaggregation may be applied to enhance the analysis and improve attribution of results.					
Data Collection					
<i>Data Source</i>	<i>Collection Method</i>	<i>Collected By</i>	<i>Frequency</i>		
Proportion of urban population living in slums or informal settlements per country.	UN-Habitat sends data requests to countries' NSOs and performs direct computation from available census and surveys (DHS, MICS, etc.)	UN-Habitat Data and Analytics Unit: Housing, Slums and Informal Settlements Urban Indicators Database	Global database for this indicator is updated every 2 years, although country-data may be updated every 5 years.		
Total urban population living in slums or informal settlements per country.					
Indicator Trend Analysis					
Based on the analysis done for the 2019-2024 period, 6 countries reduced the prevalence of slums both in proportion and in absolute numbers, while 102 countries reduced its share of population living in slums, and the number of people increased. The trend in slums is statistically influenced by the poverty rates, rate of urbanization, changes in human development index, the provision of improved water and sanitation.					
Milestones & Aggregated Progress Markers					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2025. Baseline for the period 2018-2024 is established • 2025: Identification of a standardized set of country-level and project output indicators that contribute to this indicator • 2026: Integration of slum reduction indicators into country-level and relevant project monitoring frameworks • 2026: identification of countries showing stagnation or reversal in the period 2018-2024 and prioritized for technical assistance and project development. • 2026: Launch of targeted housing and urban policy support in priority countries 					

- **2027:** Mid-cycle review of slum prevalence trends and policy effectiveness. Identification of key slum and housing interventions that may show results in the future cycles
- **2028-2029:** Final assessment of progress toward Strategic Plan targets and reporting to governing bodies, based on 2028 data.

Decision-Making Relevance

This indicator provides critical insight into the effectiveness of national housing and urban policies. It informs **programming** by identifying countries where slum conditions are improving or worsening, guiding resource allocation and technical support. It supports **budgeting** by linking investments to measurable outcomes. For **policy and advocacy**, it offers evidence to promote pro-poor housing strategies and influence national commitments to the right to adequate housing. The indicator also strengthens accountability by tracking progress against SDG 11.1 and UN-Habitat’s Strategic Plan.

Risks and Mitigation

Risks:

- Delays in data production may occur due to reduced disinvestment in national statistical systems, which can hinder the ability to evaluate progress within the reporting period.
- Data gaps can distort the assessment of progress in a specific country.
- Improvements on the ground often take time to be captured in official statistics, creating a lag between implementation and measurable impact.
- Localized progress – such as in specific cities or project sites – may not significantly influence national averages, limiting visibility of successful interventions.
- Reduction in one or more housing deprivations may not be reflected in the slum classification, as four criteria (water, sanitation, durability and overcrowding) must be met for a household to no longer be considered a slum-household.

Mitigation Measures:

- Strengthen partnerships to advocate for inclusion of slum indicators in national development plans and donor-funded data initiatives.
- Use interpolation methods and regional averages to fill gaps, while flagging countries with persistent data gaps for targeted technical support or capacity-building.
- Complement this indicator with outcome and project-level monitoring to build the results chain to assess the level of contribution of UN-Habitat interventions into the global impact.
- Highlight city-level success stories in reporting to ensure visibility of localized impact
- Complement the reporting of slums with data on the improvement of basic services, poverty reduction and territorial interventions.

Digital Integration

UN-Habitat [data portal](#).

Indicator 5. 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		
Strategic Plan: Strategic Focus, Land		
Type of Indicator: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Human Impact <input type="checkbox"/> Institutional Outcome <input type="checkbox"/> Catalytic	Unit of Measure: Proportion of Adult Population	Responsibility: GSD, LHISS
Strategic alignment The proposed land tenure indicator is an SDG Indicator (SDG Indicator 1.4.2), under the custodianship of UN-Habitat. It is also part of the Urban Monitoring Framework and related to the NUA paragraphs 35 ⁸ and 109.		
Description and Importance <p>This indicator tracks the share of adults (urban and rural) with secure land tenure, based on two complementary indicators that are measured independently: (a) those with legally recognized documentation, and (b) those who perceive their rights to land as secure. It is disaggregated by sex.</p> <p>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. It directly contributes to poverty reduction, food security, gender equality, social inclusion, and environmental sustainability. As global pressures—such as urbanization, climate change, and conflict—intensify competition over land, tenure systems face growing strain. This indicator helps monitor how well governance systems are responding to these challenges.</p> <p>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. Tenure security has long been recognized as a key dimension of slum conditions, yet it was excluded from measurement under the MDG framework due to methodological limitations. It remains one of the five deprivations used to define slum households, though not yet fully integrated into slum monitoring.</p> <p>In 2015, the global land community successfully advocated for the inclusion of tenure security as a standalone SDG indicator (1.4.2), under the joint custodianship of UN-Habitat and the World Bank. Between 2015 and 2024, UN-Habitat—supported by GLTN—has advanced the methodology, built capacity within national statistical offices, and expanded coverage of the documentation component to 98 countries. Several additional countries have expressed intent to begin reporting, signalling growing momentum in global tenure monitoring, that should be sustained.</p>		
Definition of key concepts and methodology Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Indicator 1.4.2 is designed to measure the security of land tenure among the adult population. It captures both the legal recognition of land rights and the perceived security of those rights, reflecting the dual nature of tenure security in both law and practice. Measuring it involves a complex interplay of legal protections, perceived security and institutional capacity of the governments to document, record, and enforce those rights. SDG Indicator 1.4.2 captures tenure security through two complementary sub-indicators: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Legal Documentation: Proportion of people with legally recognized documentation of their rights to land, by sex (%) 		

⁸ NUA §35: “We commit ourselves to promoting... increased security of tenure for all, recognizing the plurality of tenure types, and to developing fit-for-purpose... solutions within the continuum of land and property rights, with particular attention to security of land tenure for women....”

<p>2. Perceived Security: Proportion of people who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex (%)</p> <p>Together, these dimensions provide a broader understanding of tenure security across different legal, social, and institutional contexts.</p> <p>The indicator applies to all adults, regardless of whether they live in rural or urban areas and is disaggregated by sex and type of tenure. This allows for the identification of disparities, particularly those affecting women and marginalized groups. 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.</p>					
Baseline and Targets					
Subset	Baseline 2022 (latest available)	Target 2026	Target 2027	Target 2028	Target 2029
Proportion (Legally recognized documentation) %	34.30 - 43.14*	34.5 - 44.3	36.6 - 45.4	38.9	40% - 45%*
Proportion (Perception of tenure security) %	81.74 – 89.13*	85.96- 89.13	87.02 - 89.13	88.07- 89.13	89.13
<p>Note: Given that the global coverage for documented tenure security is around 40%, the global average is subject to high variability influence by the addition of more countries.</p>					
Data Disaggregation					
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sex <input type="checkbox"/> Age <input type="checkbox"/> Disability <input type="checkbox"/> Race <input type="checkbox"/> Ethnicity <input type="checkbox"/> Religion <input type="checkbox"/> Migration Status <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location	<p><i>Method and Justification:</i></p> <p>The agreed methodology for the SDG is based on the following question: Legal documentation asks respondents if they have the right to transfer or inherit the land or property; and if they possess a legally documented paper with their name. The indicator presents the information in relations to all the adult population, irrespective of their tenure modality.</p> <p>For the perception question: it asks how likely they consider they may lose the rights to their land within the next 5 years.</p>				
Data Availability & Quality					
<i>Availability</i>		<i>Quality rating</i>		<i>Comparability</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Partial		<input type="checkbox"/> High <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medium <input type="checkbox"/> Low		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Standardized <input type="checkbox"/> Context-specific	
Observations:					
<p>Global coverage of this indicator remains limited, currently capturing less than 50% of the global population. However, Sub-Saharan Africa has achieved nearly 80% coverage, reflecting both the urgency of the issue and strong regional engagement. Despite this progress, sustaining and expanding global monitoring remains a challenge.</p> <p>Data collection and computation of global and regional averages rely entirely on the joint efforts of UN-Habitat and the World Bank. Without continued investment and dedicated staffing—currently estimated at 30% capacity of a staff time—data updates may stall during the strategic plan period. Strengthening UN-Habitat’s leadership in this area is essential to ensure tenure security remains a visible and measurable component of adequate housing.</p>					
Data Collection					
<i>Data Source</i>	<i>Collection Method</i>		<i>Collected By</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	
SDG 1.4.2 UN database	UN-Habitat sends data requests to countries’ NSOs and performs direct computation from available census and surveys (DHS, MICS, etc.)		UN-Habitat DAU, (in the 2018-2022 it has been supported by GLTN)	Every 2 years	

<p>Indicator Trend Analysis</p> <p>Available data trends indicate that land documentation has had a positive trend, (4% points increase since its 2018 baseline) and has been slightly beneficial to close the gender gaps. While security of tenure and reported ownership has seen a moderate decrease.</p> <p>Between 2018 and 2021, land tenure documentation improved for both men and women in 10 out of the 15 countries with available time series data, resulting in 21.9 million additional adults gaining documented land rights. These would only account for 0.7% of the approximately 2.8 billion people⁹ remaining people without documented land rights in 2022.</p> <p>For perceived tenure security, trends were similarly mixed. Among 13 countries with available data, only four showed a positive trend, while six remained neutral (+/-2 percentage points), and three experienced a decline. Notably, in none of these countries did women’s perceived tenure security improve at a greater rate than men’s. However, in eight countries, improvements in perception were roughly equal for both sexes, indicating that while progress has been made, gender disparities in land tenure security remain largely unaddressed.</p> <p>It is important to note that a global average is subject to by variability due to changes in its country coverage.</p>
<p>Milestones & Aggregated Progress Markers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2025: Baseline established based on 2018-2020 period • 2026: Monitoring survey questionnaire served to all reporting Member States to gather data and establish the suitability of the indicator/or and need to modify • 2027: Integration of the results of survey available to gauge the progress since baseline data and modification of the indicator to reflect country level data collection methodologies and sources • 2028: Policy briefs/recommendations developed to address gaps identified and training for NSD on updated monitoring indicator sets • 2029: Final reporting of the reporting period highlighting trends and progress of the implementation of SDG indicator 1.4.2 that also goes to contribute to SDG reporting for 2030
<p>Decision-Making Relevance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The indicator is useful to demonstrate if the Member States are progressing in delivering equitable access to land and preventing forced evictions which has relevance in achieving other SDGs: 1, 5, 11 and the New Urban Agenda. • The indicator will assist in prioritizing partnerships with Member States, particularly in areas where communities experience above-average tenure insecurity. • Will guide on gender specific advocacy for security of tenure and inform monitoring of progress at country and national levels • The indicator trends will support decision-making in allocation of budgets where land insecurity is highest • The indicator informs policy formulation, legislative changes and land governance reforms through evidence generated on gender disparities • The indicator will provide evidence for advocacy on adoption of diverse tenure systems, strengthening of urban planning laws and anti-eviction protection.
<p>Risks and Mitigation</p> <p><i>Risks:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient global coverage and stalled data updates • Dependence on limited institutional partnerships • Resource mobilization challenges • Risk of indicator being dropped from global frameworks post-2030 <p><i>Mitigation:</i></p>

⁹ 2.8 billion adults, extrapolated world average.

- Advocate for dedicated staffing and resource allocation to maintain momentum and expand country participation
- Formalize long-term collaboration frameworks with partners to ensure continuity
- Integrate monitoring tenure security into broader housing and land program proposals to attract multi-sectoral funding
- Elevate the indicator's strategic relevance through advocacy, policy briefs, and integration into flagship reports and global agendas

Digital Integration

1. FAO SDG Indicators Data Portal: [Measuring Individuals' Rights to Land: An Integrated Approach to Data Collection for SDG Indicators 1.4.2 and 5.a.1](#)
2. SDG Global Database: [SDG Indicator 1.4.2 | Sustainable developments Goals](#)

Indicator 6: Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women’s equal rights to land ownership and/ or control		
Strategic Plan: Strategic Focus, Land		
Type of Indicator: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Human Impact <input type="checkbox"/> Institutional Outcome <input type="checkbox"/> Catalytic	Unit of Measure: Proportion of Countries	Responsibility: GSD, LHISS
Strategic Alignment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aligns with SDGs: 5.a.2, 1.4, 11 and 16 • Aligns with NUA on right-based and gender-responsive frameworks and support to national legal reform (Paragraphs 15, 35, and 89¹⁰) • Aligns with UMF-70: Legal frameworks for equality 		
Description and Importance 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.		
Definition of key concepts and methodology Customary law refers to traditional, religious, or community-based norms that can govern land rights alongside statutory legal frameworks. In this indicator, equal rights to women refer to women having the same legal entitlements as men in owning, inheriting, administering, and accessing land documentation and up to what extent the legal frameworks guarantee this right. Each country’s legal framework is scored in a scale from 1 – 6, according to six proxy characteristics. The Degree to which the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women’s equal rights to land ownership and/or control is measured as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0=No evidence, • 2= very low, • 3= low, • 4= medium, • 5= high, • 6= very high level of guarantees These proxies reflect: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of gender-equal legal provisions equal legal provisions • Alignment between statutory and customary systems • Protections in family, inheritance, and land laws • Enforcement mechanisms • Non-discrimination clauses • Institutional/legal guarantees For the strategic plan, and in line with the way FAO is reporting on this indicator, countries scoring above 3 pts in the scale of 1-6 are considered. The computation should be cumulative taking into consideration the most recent value of each country since the start of this indicator reporting in 2019.		

¹⁰ NUA §15 & 35: NUA emphasizes eliminating discrimination in housing and land: “...the equal rights of women and girls...” in urban development. In particular, §35 commits to “increased security of tenure for all... with particular attention to security of land tenure for women....”. NUA §89: “We will take measures to establish legal and policy frameworks, based on the principles of equality and non-discrimination, to enhance the ability of Governments to effectively implement national urban policies....” (creating an enabling environment for gender-equal land governance). These align with establishing rights-based, gender-responsive legal reforms to ensure women’s equal land ownership and control.

Baseline and Targets					
Subset	Baseline 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	Target 2028	Target 2029
Proportion of countries (%)	2.4	3.5	5	7	9
Data Disaggregation					
<input type="checkbox"/> Sex <input type="checkbox"/> Age <input type="checkbox"/> Disability <input type="checkbox"/> Race <input type="checkbox"/> Ethnicity <input type="checkbox"/> Religion <input type="checkbox"/> Migration Status <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location	<i>Method and Justification:</i> This indicator is gender specific. No additional disaggregation is available.				
Data Availability & Quality					
<i>Availability</i>		<i>Quality rating</i>		<i>Comparability</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Partial		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medium <input type="checkbox"/> Low		<input type="checkbox"/> Standardized <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Context-specific	
Data Collection					
Key data sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FAO (custodian), official national legal documents, and the UN SDG Global Database whereby information on national constitutions, laws, regulations, customary systems, and implementing legislation that govern women's land rights is compiled. Additional resources include the FAO Gender and Land Rights Database and platforms like CEPALSTAT. • National Legal Frameworks & Official Government Documents: Constitutions, land laws, family laws, inheritance laws, nationality laws, and regulations governing land administration. FAO reviews these as part of the legal assessment for 5. a.2. 					
<i>Data Source</i>	<i>Collection Method</i>		<i>Collected By</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	
SDG 5.a.2 UN SDG Indicators Data Portal	Expert legal review of national laws and policies, tested against six globally agreed proxies.		FAO	Annually	
Country legal documents	Qualitative legal analysis.		NSD	Annually	
Countries	Member States questionnaire survey.		FAO	Annually	
Indicator Trend Analysis					
<p>A global review of 84 countries shows that 58 per cent lack adequate legal protections for women's land rights across family, inheritance and land laws. Many laws remain outdated, fragmented and misaligned with constitutional and international standards.</p> <p>As a new indicator with limited data availability, a global average is calculated as the average of the countries that have reported. Only two countries have reported more than once against this indicator.</p> <p>Each year new data is reported for 17-20 new countries. The variations in the global average are a result of the new set of countries reporting, rather than a trend in the existing set of countries.</p>					
Milestones & Aggregated Progress Markers					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2025: Baseline established for period 2020-2024 • 2026: Analysis of trends and prioritization of key additional countries to support on capacity building to collect/analyses data • 2027: Regional Offices in collaboration with FAO launch NSO institutional campaign to increase the number of countries reporting on the indicator • 2028: Global dialogue on land tenure and women at the WUF14 • 2029: Consolidation of data for 2030 SDG Reporting 					

<p>Decision-Making Relevance</p> <p>How will this indicator inform programming, budgeting, policy, or advocacy?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programming: Prioritizing countries, designing targeted interventions • Budgeting: Allocating funds where tenure insecurity is highest • Policy: Supporting evidence-based land governance and gender-responsive legal reforms • Advocacy: Strengthening messages and campaigns on women’s rights, tenure security, and anti-eviction norms
<p>Risks and Mitigation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data availability: Many countries have not been reporting on the indicator due to weak statistical/analytical systems. This can be mitigated by sustained engagement with member states and building institutional capacities to undertake regular review of legal frameworks, extract and report on the indicator • Methodological risks: There is a risk of countries applying different weights to the 6 proxies that are used. This can be mitigated by providing comprehensive guidelines and engaging qualified experts to apply the ranking. In this regard, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ FAO provides E-learning course on the methodology (step-by-step assessment instructions) and Global methodological guidance for legal experts (assessment rules, definitions, examples). ○ UN Women, UN-Habitat, and GLTN also co-publish a tool on collecting and improving women’s land rights data across SDG indicators • Data interpretation risks: As much of the data is qualitative, there is a risk that different countries interpret it differently. Guidelines need to be translated to the local official languages and local engagements among experts and NSOs held to promote common framework of interpretation.
<p>Digital Integration</p> <p>Link to digital dashboard, file repository, or knowledge platform tracking this indicator.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FAO – SDG Indicators Data Portal (Custodian Agency) • FAO Gender and Land Rights Database (GLRD)

Indicator 7: Proportion of urban population with access to basic services (a) basic drinking water services, (b) basic sanitation and basic hand-washing facilities, (c) basic waste collection services, (d) clean, affordable, and sustainable energy, and (e) sustainable mobility (Source: Sustainable Development Goals 1.4.1)		
Strategic Plan: Strategic Focus, Urban Basic Services		
Type of Indicator: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Human Impact <input type="checkbox"/> Institutional Outcome <input type="checkbox"/> Catalytic	Unit of Measure: Number of people with (enhanced) access to one or more basic services (drinking water, sanitation, hygiene facilities, waste collection, energy services and mobility)	Responsibility: GSD, UBSS, together with all ROs and Cos.
Strategic Alignment		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aligns with SDG Indicator 1.4.1, 6.1.1 (water access), 6.2.1 (sanitation/hygiene), 7.1.1 (energy access), 11.2.1 (public transport access), 11.6.1 (solid waste collection) • Aligns with the UMF’s “Basic Services” domain • Aligns with NUA paragraph 34¹¹. 		
Description and Importance		
<p>The number of people living in households with access to basic services including drinking water, sanitation, hygiene, energy, mobility, and waste collection. The basic services indicator is therefore based on 6 components. These components 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. All components will be visualized in a dashboard.</p>		
Definition of key concepts and methodology		
<p>The term ‘access to basic services’ implies that sufficient and affordable service is reliably available with adequate quality.</p> <p>1) 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. This definition is based on the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) drinking water ladder and is the foundation for SDG indicator 6.1.1 - Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services.</p> <p>2) Access to Basic Sanitation Services refers to the use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households. An ‘improved sanitation facility’ is defined as one designed to hygienically separate human excreta from human contact. Improved sanitation facilities include wet sanitation technologies such as flush or pour flush toilets connected to sewer systems, septic tanks or pit latrines; and dry sanitation technologies such as dry pit latrines with slabs (constructed from materials that are durable and easy to clean), ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines, pit latrines with a slab, composting toilets and container-based sanitation. If a household uses a flush or pour flush toilet but does not know where it is flushed to, the sanitation facility is considered to be improved since the household may not be aware about whether it flushes to a sewer, septic tank or pit latrine. This definition is based on the JMP sanitation ladder and is the foundation for SDG indicator 6.2.1a - Proportion of</p>		

¹¹ NUA §34: “We commit ourselves to promoting equitable and affordable access to sustainable basic physical and social infrastructure for all, without discrimination, including affordable serviced land, housing, modern and renewable energy, safe drinking water and sanitation, safe, nutritious and adequate food, waste disposal, sustainable mobility, health care... and information and communications technologies. We further commit to ensuring these services are responsive to... women, children and youth, older persons and persons with disabilities, migrants... and others in vulnerable situations....”

population using safely managed sanitation services.

3) Access to Basic Hygiene Facilities refers to availability of a handwashing facility with soap and water at home. Handwashing facilities may be located within the dwelling, yard or plot. Handwashing facilities may be fixed or mobile and include a sink with tap water, buckets with taps, tippy-taps, and jugs or basins designated for handwashing. Soap includes bar soap, liquid soap, powder detergent, and soapy water but does not include ash, soil, sand or other handwashing agents. This definition is based on the JMP hygiene ladder and is the foundation for SDG indicator 6.2.1b - Proportion of population with handwashing facilities with soap and water available at home. For many low and middle-income countries, achieving universal access to basic drinking water, sanitation and hygiene remains a high priority, which will help them achieve access to 'safely managed services', the target for SDG targets 6.1 and 6.2.

4) 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. This component will be captured through SDG 7.1.2 - Percentage of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology.

5) Access to Basic Mobility refers to having convenient access to transport services in both rural and urban contexts and is measured through the indicators SDG 9.1.1 (rural access) and SDG 11.2.1 (urban access)

6) Access to mobility rural context is defined as the ability of communities to connect to socio-economic opportunities through roads that are passable all year and attract reliable and affordable transport services. The definition primarily focuses on roads and is measured using the Rural Access Index (RAI), which calculates the proportion of the rural population living within 2 km of an all-season road (roughly a 20–25 minute walk). This indicator, adopted as SDG 9.1.1, is strongly linked to poverty reduction and improved education, health and economic outcomes. Traditionally based on household surveys, the methodology is currently being updated to a GIS-based approach using digital data.

7) Access to mobility urban context is measured using SDG indicator 11.2.1, defined as the proportion of the population with convenient access to public transport, disaggregated by sex, age and disability status. The methodology, for which UN-Habitat is the custodian agency, involves defining the city boundary, mapping public transport stops, and calculating the population located within a 500 m or 1 km walkable distance along the street network to the nearest stop. The methodology also encourages countries to monitor complementary dimensions such as service frequency and availability (temporal access), street connectivity and intersection density, affordability, safety, travel time, universal accessibility and modal share, providing a more comprehensive understanding of urban mobility access.

8) 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. This is connected to and will be captured through SDG Indicator 11.6.1 - *Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed in controlled facilities out of total municipal waste generated, by cities*. A 'collection service' may be 'door to door' or by deposit into a community container. 'Collection' includes collection for recycling as well as for treatment and disposal (includes e.g. collection of recyclables by itinerant waste buyers). 'Reliable' means regular - frequency will depend on local conditions and on any pre-separation of the waste. For example, both mixed waste and organic waste are often collected daily in tropical climates for public health reasons, and generally at least weekly; source-separated dry recyclables may be collected less frequently.

Component	Measured by	Link to methodology
Basic drinking water services	Proportion of population with access to an improved source with collection time of not more than 30 minutes for a roundtrip including queuing (Part of SDG 6.1.1)	washdata.org ; unstats.un.org
Basic sanitation services	Proportion of population using improved facilities which are not shared with other households (Part of SDG 6.2.1a)	washdata.org ; zunstats.un.org
Basic hygiene services	Proportion of population with a handwashing facility with soap and water available at home (SDG 6.2.1b)	washdata.org ; unstats.un.org
Waste collection	11.6.1 Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed in controlled facilities out of total municipal waste generated, by cities	Link
Mobility and transport	9.1.1 Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road 11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities (reformulated) No. of people in partner cities with access to public transport and sustainable mobility options due to UN-Habitat initiatives - Cumulative number from baseline (2022)	Link 1 ; Link 2
Modern energy	7.1.2 Percentage of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	Link

Baseline and Targets

Subset	Baseline 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	Target 2028	Target 2029
Basic drinking water services	5.9 billion have access to safe drinking water at home – which is 73.75% of the global population ¹²	+ 2.5 million which is + 0.03%	+ 2.5 million which is + 0.03%	+ 2.5 million which is + 0.03%	+ 2.5 million which is + 0.03%
Clean, affordable, and sustainable energy	7.3 billion (91%) have access to electricity (666 million do not have access). 5.9 billion (73.7%) have access to clean cooking fuels ¹³ .	+ 1.1 million which is + 0.01%	1.1 million which is + 0.01%	1.1 million which is + 0.01%	1.1 million which is + 0.01%
Basic Sanitation & handwashing facilities	4.6 billion (57.5%) have access to safely managed sanitation and 6.3 billion (78.75%) have access to basic hygiene ¹⁴	+ 1.1 million which is + 0.01%	+ 1.1 million which is + 0.01%	+ 1.1 million which is + 0.01%	+ 1.1 million which is + 0.01%

¹² 2,1 billion people lack access to safely managed water at home (amounting to 26% of the global population). This indicator is monitored annually by the Joint Monitoring Programme managed by WHO and UNICEF

¹³ The Global North has 100 % electricity access while the Global South varies: Latin America between 99-100%; Sub-Saharan Africa 50 % while North Africa is 100 %. South East Asia is 98 %

¹⁴ 3,4 billion lack safely managed sanitation and 1,7 billion still lack basic hygiene services at home. This data is collected annually through the WHO and UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme and report was released in January 2026.

basic waste collection services	Waste collection rates differ substantially by region from 100% to 44% of population. Global average is 75% which is 5.3 billion people (according to UNEP & WB reports) ¹⁵	+ 2%	+1%	+ 1%	+ 1%
Sustainable mobility	60.9% of the global urban population has access to public transport (500m walk) ¹⁶	+ 1%	+ 1%	+ 1%	+ 1%
Data Disaggregation					
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sex <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Age <input type="checkbox"/> Disability <input type="checkbox"/> Race <input type="checkbox"/> Ethnicity <input type="checkbox"/> Religion <input type="checkbox"/> Migration Status <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location		Method and Justification: Disaggregation by geographic location (urban/rural, sub-national regions, neighbourhood, etc.) and by socioeconomic characteristics (sex, wealth, education, etc.) is possible in a growing number of indicators and countries but requires additional data collection efforts (i.e. inclusion in census).			
Data Availability & Quality					
Availability <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Partial		Quality rating <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medium <input type="checkbox"/> Low		Comparability <input type="checkbox"/> Standardized <input type="checkbox"/> Context-specific	
Observations:					
Data Collection This indicator is a combination of various components of basic services which on their own are mostly existing as standalone indicators of the SDGs. Their metadata provides specific methodologies for computing each of the constituent measures used to report on this indicator. Individual components of access to basic services will be computed separately from various data sources over the years. However, the dashboard is configured to display the most recent data points, but with the possibility to visualize data for earlier years through drilled down access. Data will be presented or visualized as a dashboard but with the possibility to map it out through various visualization tools such as spider web and stellar charts of the achievement of access to different basic services in a country through plotting the various components of the indicators. In this way, policy makers can be informed of most needed intervention areas for any region, country and city.					
Data Source	Collection Method	Collected By		Frequency	
Progress reports on technical cooperation projects, field reports, surveys and assessments.	WACT data, City Wide Integrated Sanitation data, Transport demand assessment, SUMP, and spatial calculation of population with access to public transport, walking and cycling networks.	Relevant local government departments, service operators and authorities, and community data collectors.		Annually	
Indicator Trend Analysis					
This indicator captures the proportion of the urban population with access to integrated basic services, spanning water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), waste management, energy, and sustainable mobility. Changes in the indicator reflect both service coverage and equity of access, particularly for low-income and underserved urban populations.					

¹⁵ 2,7 billion people do not have their waste collected. Waste collection varies substantially by region: North America - 100%, Europe and Central Asia - 90%

LAC - 84%, Middle East and North Africa - 82%, South Asia - 44%, Sub-Saharan Africa - 44%

¹⁶ Urban Indicators Database

- **Increasing trend:** Indicates progress toward inclusive and adequate urban living conditions, reflecting successful integration of service delivery with housing, land use, and infrastructure planning. Improvements may result from policy reforms, infrastructure investments, utility strengthening, and inclusive service delivery models.
- **Stagnant or uneven trend:** Signals persistent structural constraints such as fragmented service provision, affordability barriers, weak utility governance, or rapid urbanization outpacing service expansion, particularly in informal settlements and peri-urban areas.
- **Declining trend:** Suggests deterioration of service systems due to shocks (conflict, climate impacts, economic crises), infrastructure failure, or reduced fiscal capacity, undermining housing adequacy and urban resilience.

Analytical considerations

- Disaggregation by service type, settlement typology, gender, income, age, and disability status is essential to avoid masking inequalities.
- Progress in one service (e.g. water) without others (e.g. sanitation or mobility) may indicate partial adequacy rather than holistic improvement.

Milestones & Aggregated Progress Markers

2026

- Baseline assessment and harmonization of data sources for urban basic services across countries and cities.
- Integration of SDG 1.4.1 into national and city-level monitoring frameworks and projects applying integrated basic services and housing planning approaches.

2027

- Adoption or revision of national/local policies embedding basic services as a condition of adequate housing.
- Expansion of inclusive service delivery models (e.g. community-based sanitation, decentralized energy, inclusive transport).

2028

- Scaled infrastructure investments targeting informal settlements and underserved areas.
- Strengthened utility governance frameworks (tariff reform, regulation, accountability mechanisms).
- Increased proportion of cities reporting disaggregated service-access data.

2029

- Demonstrable, measurable increases in integrated access to at least three of the five basic services in project cities.
- Institutionalization of integrated service planning within national urban development and housing programmes.
- Use of indicator trends to inform post-2029 urban policy and investment strategies.

Decision-Making Relevance

This indicator directly informs:

- Targeting interventions to cities, services, or population groups with the largest access gaps.
- Prioritizing capital and operational funding for high-impact, integrated service solutions.
- Identifying where regulatory, institutional, or financing barriers constrain universal access.
- Demonstrating progress on the New Urban Agenda, SDG 11, and the right to adequate housing.

It also supports cross-sector coordination between housing, infrastructure, utilities, transport authorities, and social services. As data can be presented or visualized as a dashboard but with the possibility to map it out through various visualization tools such as spider web of the achievement of access to different basic services through plotting the various components of the indicators. In this way policy makers can be informed of most needed intervention areas for any region and city.

Risks and Mitigation

Risks

- Fragmented data across sectors and service providers.
- Limited coverage of informal settlements and non-networked services.
- Inconsistent definitions of “basic” and “sustainable” services across contexts.
- Time lags between infrastructure investments and measurable impact (access).

Mitigation measures

- Promote harmonized definitions and metadata aligned with SDG custodians.
- Strengthen partnerships with utilities, local governments, and community providers for primary data collection.
- Use proxy indicators and spatial analysis where direct measurement is not yet feasible.
- Complement quantitative data with qualitative and participatory assessments.

Digital Integration

- Integration into UN-Habitat’s corporate results dashboard and SDG monitoring platforms.
- Linkage to geospatial platforms supporting urban profiling and service-mapping at neighbourhood level.
- Use of digital knowledge platforms to host methodologies, case studies, and utility performance data.

Indicator 8: Number of people benefiting from housing, and/or land, and/or basic services policies that are aligned with the New Urban Agenda

Strategic Plan: Strategic Focus, Dimension wide

<p>Type of Indicator:</p> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Human Impact <input type="checkbox"/> Institutional Outcome <input type="checkbox"/> Catalytic	<p>Unit of Measure:</p> Number of people (absolute)	<p>Responsibility:</p> GSD, HLBSB & PLS
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- Strategic Alignment**
- Aligns with SDG Indicator 11.1.1 and SDG 11.3.2.
 - UMF: The Urban Monitoring Framework tracks city-level policy implementation. Progress in “cities with slum upgrading or housing strategies” is reflected qualitatively in UMF reporting (though not a single quantified UMF indicator, it aligns with UMF’s “City Resilience and Quality of Life” dimensions focusing on housing improvements and service delivery in cities).
 - Aligns with NUA paragraphs 32, 107, and 109.

Description and Importance

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.

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.

Definition of key concepts and methodology

For the purpose of this framework, a policy is considered only when it has been formally approved or established. Implementation is not taken as a criterion, as the degree of advancement can vary substantially. Accordingly, once a policy has been approved/adopted, the population within its scope is considered as a beneficiary.

Methodology:

1. Compilation of National Policies

a. National Housing Policies

An initial list of national-level housing policies was generated using the UN-Habitat-OECD National Urban Policy (NUP) global survey, focusing specifically on the dedicated housing policy question included in the 2023 analysis. These entries were cross-checked against the GKAD Housing Policy Database, which was developed in close collaboration with UN-Habitat Regional and Country Offices.

b. National Land Policies

The list of fifteen countries¹⁷, in Africa and Asia-Pacific regions, with officially adopted NLP documents was compiled through a desk study of publicly available documentation from key international land governance institutions and databases. These include GLTN, FAO (through the FAOLEX database), World Bank, Land Portal, International Federation of Surveyors (FIG) and Africa Union.

c. Basic Services Policies

The basic services subset applies the same integrated logic used for the housing and land components. Rather than tracking individual sectoral policies (WASH, energy, mobility, solid waste) separately, which would lead to fragmentation across 190+ countries, the approach focuses on whether countries have nationally adopted policy frameworks that integrate basic services within

¹⁷Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Rwanda, Malawi, Zambia, Mozambique, Ethiopia, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Namibia, South Africa, DR Congo, Nepal, Myanmar.

broader urban systems. This reflects the NUA’s call for system-level, rather than sector-siloed, interventions.

2. Scope and Level of Policy Inclusion

Only nationally adopted housing policies were included in the baseline. Countries with sub-national policies only, but without an approved national framework, were excluded to maintain consistency in the level of analysis and comparability across Member States.

3. Alignment With the New Urban Agenda (NUA)

Two approaches were used to assess alignment with the NUA; an AI-assisted and manual search to identify explicit references to the NUA within the policy document. Additionally, countries with a policy approved after 2016 (when NUA was adopted), were included as these may have NUA alignment.

4. Population Data Integration

Population figures were obtained from UN DESA’s World Population Prospects (July 2023). These figures allow estimation of the number of people potentially benefiting from each policy.

5. Data Validation and Cross-Checking

The compiled list was reviewed for:

- Policy approval status (officially adopted/approved)
- Policy scope (housing, land, and basic services policies as sub-sets of the indicator)
- Consistency with country inputs received through UN-Habitat surveys

Baseline and Targets

Subset	Baseline 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	Target 2028	Target 2029
Number of people benefiting from Housing (Billion)	3.7		4.05		4.13
Number of people benefiting from Land (Million)	670	694	702	710	717
Basic Services (<i>methodology on progress</i>)	To be established in 2026 ¹⁸				

Data Disaggregation

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sex <input type="checkbox"/> Age <input type="checkbox"/> Disability <input type="checkbox"/> Race <input type="checkbox"/> Ethnicity <input type="checkbox"/> Religion <input type="checkbox"/> Migration Status <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location	<p><i>Method and Justification:</i></p> <p><i>a. National Housing Policies</i></p> <p>An initial list of national level housing policies was generated using the UN-Habitat-OECD National Urban Policy (NUP) global survey, focusing specifically on the dedicated housing policy question included in the 2023 analysis. These entries were crosschecked against the GKAD Housing Policy Database, which was developed in close collaboration with UN-Habitat Regional and Country Offices.</p> <p><i>b. National Land Policies</i></p> <p>The list of fifteen countries, in Africa and Asia-Pacific regions, with officially adopted NLP documents was compiled through a desk study of publicly available documentation from key international land governance institutions and databases. These include GLTN, FAO (through the FAOLEX database), World Bank, Land Portal, International Federation of Surveyors (FIG) and Africa Union.</p>
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¹⁸ The baseline for the basic services component will draw on the integration of basic services within National Urban Policies (NUPs) and National Housing Policies, consistent with the NUA’s call for integrated approaches to urban service delivery rather than siloed sector interventions. This approach treats cities as integrated systems, avoids double counting across sectoral policies, and builds on the existing housing and land baseline. Where relevant, city-level or local policies on basic services that contribute to adequate housing may also be recorded as a complementary layer of analysis.

<p>c. <i>Basic Services</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UN-Habitat/OECD NUP Global Survey (basic services integration questions) • UN-Habitat Housing Policy Database (GKAD) • UN DESA World Population Prospects (population baselines) • Sectoral databases (JMP, IEA, What a Waste, SUMP/NUMPs platforms) for validation and contextual analysis <p>Note: There is no single global database that tracks urban basic services policies in a standardized and comparable format across countries. The integrated approach, linking basic services to housing, land, and NUPs, therefore provides a practical starting point for establishing the baseline. Where relevant, city-level or local policies on basic services that contribute to adequate housing may also be recorded as a complementary layer of analysis. This also represents a strategic data gap that UN-Habitat is well positioned to address over time, with further development beginning in 2026.</p>			
Data Availability & Quality			
<i>Availability</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Partial		<i>Quality rating</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medium <input type="checkbox"/> Low	
		<i>Comparability</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Standardized <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Context-specific	
Data Collection			
<i>Data Source</i>	<i>Collection Method</i>	<i>Collected By</i>	<i>Frequency</i>
Primary analysis from published sources such as the National Urban Policy Database, the GLTN database, etc.	Data collection is through the country's own reporting, review of documents and reports.	Data collected by Ros and COs and global online databases on Member States sector policies	Biennially
Indicator Trend Analysis			
<p>Increasing Trend (Rising number of people benefiting): Means more policies (or broader ones) are being adopted at national or subnational levels and that governments are translating policy commitments into operational programmes that are targeting vulnerable groups. Better identification and harmonisation of data methods improving reporting</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Progress will include expansion of adequate housing programmes and land tenure, increased provision of basic services in informal settlements and policy uptake in more countries 2. Decreasing trend means policy implementation delays and bottlenecks, weakening in local capacities and reduced financing as well as data gaps. This could also signal misalignment between policy commitments and actual resource investments. 3. At strategic plan level the indicator signals shift in access to land, housing and basic services as well as effectiveness of UN-Habitat policy work alignment with NUA in countries 			
Milestones & Aggregated Progress Markers			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2026: Establish baseline. • 2027: Produce an interim report with the status of reporting and gaps to be addressed. Hold a webinar with partners • 2028: Develop a guide for monitoring the integrated (housing, land and Basic Services) policies • 2029: Consolidate data for reporting 			
Decision-Making Relevance			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. By integrating housing, land, and basic services policies into a single metric, the indicator shifts monitoring away from narrow sectoral silos and toward the enabling conditions for sustainable urbanization. This helps identify where policy frameworks are in place and where targeted normative or operational support is most needed. 			

2. Strengthens evidence-based decision making by emphasizing NUA's recognition of the interdependence between tenure security, adequate housing, infrastructure, and services. Tracking these policies together provides a more complete picture of how countries are addressing structural barriers to inclusion, sustainability, and resilience.
3. Enables meaningful aggregation across core urban systems. By allowing housing, land, and basic services to be monitored as mutually reinforcing systems, the indicator provides decision makers with an integrated view of national policy readiness. This approach reflects UN-Habitat's strategic and monitoring frameworks, which consistently highlight the need for coherence across urban legislation, planning, and service delivery.

Risks and Mitigation

- Some of the national housing, land, and basic services policies may be missing in global databases, outdated, or not formally adopted. *Mitigation:* Efforts will be made to use multiple sources and triangulate/validate information with the Regional Offices.
- There could be a subjective or inconsistent interpretation of the NUA alignment. *Mitigation:* Policies adopted after 2016 will be the only ones considered.
- Beneficiary estimation could pose problems with inflation of numbers, thus reducing the analytical value of the data. *Mitigation:* Official demographic data from UNDESA will be standardised for ease of comparison.
- Data availability gaps: The policy information on the 3 sectors may have imbalanced availability in the countries. *Mitigation:* Allow for partial reporting and flag the gaps.

Digital Integration

Tracking for Indicator 8 will be conducted through the UN-Habitat Urban Monitoring Framework (UMF) dashboard and associated digital platforms. These include internal repositories and knowledge management systems such as the NUP database, UrbanLex, the Global National Urban Policy Survey, and housing policy database maintained in collaboration with relevant Sections and the Data and Analytics Unit. This coordinated approach ensures that references to housing, land, and integrated basic services policies are captured consistently and in line with UN-Habitat data governance standards, quality protocols, and privacy requirements.

All baseline figures, annual updates, targets, and verification documents for Indicator 8 will be stored and maintained within these systems to ensure centralized access, support real time reporting, and strengthen data driven decision making. Aggregated results will also be reflected, where relevant, across UN-Habitat's normative and knowledge platforms. Links to dashboards and relevant online repositories will be made available to Regional Offices and technical teams to enable consistent monitoring, facilitate validation, and promote knowledge exchange across regions.

Indicator 9: Proportion of global population under the international poverty line that are covered by pro-poor and inclusive national housing, land, and/or basic services policies supported by UN-Habitat						
Strategic Plan: Strategic Focus						
Type of Indicator: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Human Impact <input type="checkbox"/> Institutional Outcome <input type="checkbox"/> Catalytic		Unit of Measure: Proportion (%)		Responsibility: GKAD, DAU with support GSD, PLS		
Strategic Alignment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SDGs: No direct global SDG indicator corresponds to this composite, but it relates to SDG 1.3.1 (coverage of social protection for the poor) and 11.b.1 (countries with DRR strategies inclusive of vulnerable groups). UMF: Not explicitly in UMF but conceptually linked to UMF’s equity metrics. (UMF monitors inclusion and equity outcomes; this indicator adds a policy coverage lens for populations in poverty.) Aligns with NUA paragraphs 14a and 27. ¹⁹ 						
Description and Importance 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 and inclusive housing interventions. Such associations are only meaningful when the interventions are implemented at a national scale. 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. Limiting the measurement to the urban population alone would present significant challenges due to data availability and would risk overlooking critical urban–rural linkages.						
Definition of key concepts and methodology “Other initiatives” include, 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 and other vulnerable groups.						
Baseline and Targets						
Subset	Baseline 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	Target 2028	Target 2029	
Proportion (%)	10.2% ²⁰	9.5	9.2	8.9	8.6	
Data Disaggregation						
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sex <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Age <input type="checkbox"/> Disability <input type="checkbox"/> Race <input type="checkbox"/> Ethnicity		<i>Method and Justification:</i> Disaggregation will be applied to ensure this indicator accurately captures whether pro-poor and inclusive housing, land, and basic services policies are effectively reaching populations living below the international poverty line, as				

¹⁹ NUA §27: “We reaffirm our pledge that no one will be left behind and commit ourselves to promoting equally the shared opportunities and benefits that urbanization can offer and that enable all inhabitants, whether living in formal or informal settlements, to lead decent, dignified and rewarding lives...”. This expresses the principle behind ensuring the poor are covered by urban policies. NUA §14a: “Leave no one behind... by ensuring equal rights and opportunities... and by providing equal access for all to... basic services, as well as adequate and affordable housing.” (reinforcing pro-poor service and housing policies).

²⁰ 2023 baseline values based on proxy on “proportion of global population below international poverty line (%)”. This is a general proxy and does not account for coverage by pro-poor and inclusive national housing, land, and/or basic services policies supported by UN-Habitat

<input type="checkbox"/> Religion <input type="checkbox"/> Migration Status <input type="checkbox"/> Location	<p>national averages often mask significant inequalities. Data will be disaggregated by income status, sex, age, disability status, and tenure where available, and geographically by urban and rural areas as well as underserved locations such as informal settlements where feasible. Countries will also be categorized according to whether supported policies explicitly target low-income populations and the extent of their coverage. Key sources will include national household surveys and poverty statistics, national policy documents, administrative records from relevant ministries, and UN-Habitat programme data documenting policy support.</p>		
Data Availability & Quality			
<i>Availability</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Partial	<i>Quality rating</i> <input type="checkbox"/> High <input type="checkbox"/> Medium <input type="checkbox"/> Low	<i>Comparability</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Standardized <input type="checkbox"/> Context-specific	
Observations:			
Data Collection			
<i>Data Source</i>	<i>Collection Method</i>	<i>Collected By</i>	<i>Frequency</i>
TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
Indicator Trend Analysis			
<p>An increase in the indicator in general would signal progress towards the intended outcome, i.e. a) More countries have adopted or strengthened pro-poor, inclusive housing/land/basic services policies with UN-Habitat support, and/or b) existing policies have been scaled up to cover a larger share of people living in poverty, and/or c) policies have become more inclusive with stronger tenure protections, gender responsiveness etc hence leading to broader effective coverage. Similarly, a decrease in the indicator work signals a backsliding or reduced reach to the targeted populations driven by a) policy reversals or weaker pro-poor provisions, implementation failures and reduced UN-Habitat policy support in relevant countries and cities.</p>			
Milestones & Aggregated Progress Markers			
<p>Agreement on an UN-Habitat policy support definition and a minimum policy inclusion checklist. A policy classification/scorecard for housing, land, and basic services policies (with inclusion dimensions: gender, disability, youth, older persons, migrants, informal settlements, tenure security). Adoption/revision of national policies, strategies, or legal instruments supported by UN-Habitat (e.g., national housing policy, land policy, urban upgrading/basic services strategy).</p>			
Decision-Making Relevance			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify high-poverty countries with low/zero coverage, guiding where UN-Habitat should concentrate policy support. • Spot thematic gaps (housing vs land vs services) and inclusion gaps (e.g., gender/tenure/security not addressed). 			
Risks and Mitigation			
<p>Countries may label policies as “pro-poor” or “inclusive” even when provisions are weak, vague, or not operational, leading to over-estimation of coverage. The indicator may also capture formal policy adoption but not whether policies are funded or implemented and thereby risking optimistic interpretation of progress achieved.</p>			

Indicator 10: 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 /or (c) increase local fiscal space.		
Strategic Plan: Outcome Level		
Outcome: 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.		Outcome Dimension: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Planning and management <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Finance
Type of Indicator: <input type="checkbox"/> Human Impact <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Institutional Outcome <input type="checkbox"/> Catalytic	Unit of Measure: Number of partner countries	Responsibility: GSD, PFPB
Strategic Alignment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aligns with SDG Indicator 11.a.1. • UMF: The presence of a NUP is tracked (UN-Habitat/UMF monitors NUP adoption as a key urban governance indicator). • Aligns with NUA paragraphs 15, 80, 89, 90²¹ 		
Description and Importance (Source: Selected Core Indicators of SP2020-2025. 4.1) 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. Additionally, it 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").		
Definition of key concepts and methodology Partner countries: Countries receiving technical, financial, or policy support under the programme or project and formally engaged in its implementation, whether through national institutions or through regional, metropolitan, or local governments acting within recognised planning and governance frameworks National Urban Policies or Laws: Officially adopted national and subnational urban policies, strategies, or legislative instruments that guide urban development at different levels of governance, from national to regional, metropolitan, or all levels, including frameworks for urban governance, land use, housing, infrastructure, and municipal finance. Regional/Spatial Development Plans: Plans that guide territorial development at regional, metropolitan, or local and city levels, whether established through legislation or formally adopted through recognised planning or governance processes, including spatial organisation, infrastructure networks, and economic development priorities. strategic development plans, spatial development frameworks, land management or structure plans,		

²¹ NUA §89: “We will take measures to establish legal and policy frameworks... to enhance the ability of Governments to effectively implement national urban policies... ensuring appropriate... decentralization.” – commits to creating and strengthening NUPs. NUA §15 (cites integrated approaches across territories), §90: “We will... support strengthening the capacity of subnational and local governments to implement effective... multilevel governance... with the involvement of subnational and local governments in decision-making....” – highlights vertical integration in planning. NUA §80: (see above under Indicator 3) – commits to climate adaptation planning at city/national level.

neighbourhood or area-based plans, and integrated urban development plans adopted at metropolitan or local levels that provide spatial or investment guidance.

Respond to Population Dynamics: The extent to which policies or plans are informed by demographic data and trends, such as population distribution and density data, population growth projections, migration and displacement patterns, informal settlement location and population estimates, urbanization patterns, age structure, and integrate these considerations into planning and investment decisions.

Ensure Balanced Territorial Development: The promotion of equitable and integrated development across urban, peri-urban, and rural areas, including measures to reduce spatial inequalities, strengthen urban-rural linkages, and support secondary cities and lagging regions, through spatial planning approaches that align land use, infrastructure, housing, mobility, environmental systems, and economic functions across territories. Balanced territorial development emphasises polycentric development, functional urban areas, and coordinated multi-level planning to ensure that growth, services, opportunities, and investments are distributed in a way that enhances social inclusion, environmental sustainability, and territorial cohesion

Increase Local Fiscal Space: The ability of local governments to generate, manage, and expand financial resources through own-source revenues, intergovernmental transfers, borrowing frameworks, or fiscal decentralization mechanisms to sustainably finance urban development and service delivery, , including through improved alignment between spatial plans, investment priorities, and municipal budgets, and the use of land based and local revenue instruments to support long term urban investment.

Baseline and Targets

Subset	Baseline 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	Target 2028	Target 2029
Number of partner countries that have National Urban policies	64	66	68	70	72
Number of partner countries that have Urban legislation	44	46	48	50	52
Number of partner countries that have Regional/spatial development plans	19	21	23	25	27

Data Disaggregation

<input type="checkbox"/> Sex <input type="checkbox"/> Age <input type="checkbox"/> Disability <input type="checkbox"/> Race <input type="checkbox"/> Ethnicity <input type="checkbox"/> Religion <input type="checkbox"/> Migration Status <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location (countries/metropolitan/cities)	<p>Method and Justification</p> <p>Data will be disaggregated by location and type of instrument/subset (national urban policy, urban legislation, regional/spatial development plans) to reflect differences in governance levels and planning contexts. Each partner country will be counted only once per subset, regardless of the number of policies, laws, or plans supported within that country.</p> <p>Disaggregation is based on document review and validation by Regional Offices, with limitations related to variations in policy scope, legal status, and data availability across countries.</p> <p>A key limitation is that expanded engagement at local or metropolitan levels, or support to multiple plans or reforms within the same country, may not be reflected as a numerical increase in the indicator, as the indicator tracks the number of countries, not the number of instruments or plans. This will be addressed through complementary narrative reporting and internal tracking of sub national and local level outputs.</p>
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Data Availability & Quality

<i>Availability</i>	<i>Quality rating</i>	<i>Comparability</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Partial	<input type="checkbox"/> High <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medium <input type="checkbox"/> Low	<input type="checkbox"/> Standardized <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Context-specific

<p>Justification: Some partner countries have accessible and verifiable policy, legal or planning documents, while others require additional validation or are in draft/revision stages. Data gaps are addressed through coordination with Regional Offices, government confirmations, and supplementary desk research.</p>	<p>Justification: Data quality is generally reliable but may vary across countries due to differences in policy documentation accessibility, adoption status, and reporting practices. Verification through Regional Offices and official government sources helps maintain consistency.</p>	<p>Justification: While the indicator uses common criteria (population dynamics, balanced territorial development, local fiscal space), the specific design and scope of national urban policies, laws or regional/spatial plans differ across countries, making full standardization challenging. Structured guidance and assessment templates will be applied to enhance comparability.</p>
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Data Collection

<i>Data Source</i>	<i>Collection Method</i>	<i>Collected By</i>	<i>Frequency</i>
<p>Reports from technical cooperation projects, field reports, surveys and assessments, including documentation from national, regional, metropolitan, and local planning and policy processes supported by UN Habitat.</p>	<p>Global Report on National Urban Policies, National Urban Policy Platform and Urban Law Database, UrbanLex, and structured review of officially adopted or formally recognised spatial development plans and legal instruments validated by Regional Offices.</p>	<p>UN-Habitat (HQ, ROs, COs) in close liaison with government counterparts and relevant technical teams.</p>	<p>Annually</p>

Indicator Trend Analysis

For this indicator, an increase in the number of partner countries meeting at least one of the three criteria will indicate progress toward strengthened national and territorial urban frameworks that are responsive to population dynamics, promote balanced territorial development, or expand local fiscal space.

No change in the indicator value does not necessarily indicate a lack of progress, as significant advances may occur through the adoption or implementation of multiple policies, laws, or spatial plans at regional, metropolitan, or local levels within the same country, which cannot be reflected as numerical increases under a country-based indicator. Also, stable values would suggest stalled or delayed policy or legal reform processes, potentially reflecting capacity constraints, political transitions, or extended legislative timelines. A decrease is not anticipated, as once adopted, policies, laws and plans typically remain in force; however, any decrease would signal policy reversals, legal reforms that weaken alignment with the criteria, or changes in classification or assessment methodology. Trend analysis will inform strategic decisions by highlighting regions or policy areas requiring intensified technical support, while acknowledging that policy adoption timelines may extend beyond a single reporting cycle.

Milestones & Aggregated Progress Markers

Key milestones will track sequenced progress from policy, legal and spatial planning formulation to adoption and implementation across the plan duration. These include:

- Completion of national or regional or local spatial and territorial diagnostics on population dynamics, territorial development, and local finance.
- Establishment of inter-ministerial or multi-level coordination mechanisms for urban policy, legal reform or spatial planning alignment across governance levels.

- Drafting or revision of national urban policies, laws, or regional/spatial development plans integrating the three indicators' criteria.
- Formal government validation and adoption of the revised instruments; and
- Initial implementation measures, such as issuance of regulations, translation of spatial priorities into capital investment or action plans, financing frameworks, or capacity-building programmes for local governments.

Aggregated progress will be assessed by the cumulative number of partner countries advancing through these stages toward full compliance with the indicator.

Decision-Making Relevance

This indicator informs strategic programming and budgeting by identifying partner countries where policy, legal and spatial planning frameworks are most conducive to advancing integrated, inclusive, and fiscally sustainable urban development, thereby guiding the prioritization of technical assistance and resource allocation. It supports policy dialogue and advocacy by providing evidence of progress and gaps in aligning national, regional and local frameworks with population dynamics, balanced territorial development, and local fiscal empowerment, and it enables management to assess where additional support or course correction is needed to achieve SDG and New Urban Agenda commitments.

Risks and Mitigation

Potential risks in data collection and interpretation include:

1. Incomplete, outdated or fragmented documentation:

Some countries may not have fully accessible or up-to-date national urban policies, laws, or regional/spatial development plans, or documentation may be dispersed across institutions.

Mitigation: Coordinate closely with Regional Offices and relevant national and sub-national authorities to verify documents, confirm adoption status, and supplement gaps through official confirmations.

2. Variations in policy/legal and planning scope and terminology:

Differences in how countries define or structure urban laws, policies or spatial plans across governance levels may lead to inconsistent classification.

Mitigation: Apply standardized definitions and criteria and provide guidance to focal points and use structured templates to support consistent interpretation.

3. Delayed or inconsistent reporting:

Changes in government priorities, institutional capacity constraints or extended policy and planning timelines may delay data submission or validation.

Mitigation: Establish clear reporting timelines, provide technical support to focal points and Regional Offices, and document any delays or deviations with justification.

4. Misinterpretation of policy or plan alignment:

Judging whether a policy or plan “responds to population dynamics”, “ensures balanced territorial development” or “increases local fiscal space” may involve a degree of qualitative judgement.

Mitigation: Use structured assessment templates, cross-check findings with multiple reviewers, and reference official guidance from the UN-Habitat Urban Monitoring Framework.

The above mitigation measures will ensure data reliability, comparability across countries, and accurate reflection of progress toward the intended outcomes.

Digital Integration

This indicator will be tracked through the **UN-Habitat Urban Monitoring Framework dashboard** and associated digital platforms, including internal file repositories and knowledge management systems such as NUP and UrbanLex databases, the survey informing the global report on national urban policy, and spatial planning and territorial analysis tools developed and maintained in coordination with relevant Section and with the UN-Habitat Data

and Analytics Unit. This coordination will ensure that spatially related data and references to planning instruments are consistently integrated into official platforms, aligned with UN-Habitat data governance standards, data quality protocols, and data privacy requirements. All baseline data, updates, targets, and verification documents will be uploaded and maintained in these systems to ensure centralized access, facilitate real-time reporting, and support data-driven decision-making. Relevant results and aggregated figures will also be reflected, where appropriate, across UN-Habitat normative and knowledge platforms and official webpages, including those related to National Urban Policies, spatial development, and the Our City Plans framework, to ensure coherence, transparency, and visibility of results across guidance, monitoring, and delivery tools. Where relevant, links to dashboards or online repositories will be shared with Regional Offices and technical teams to enable consistent monitoring and knowledge exchange.

Indicator 11: Number of partner subnational authorities that have improved Own Source Revenue (OSR) per capita and Property Tax per capita and average % increase in OSR and property tax per capita		
Strategic Plan: Outcome Level, MOI 1		
Outcome: 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.		Outcome Dimension: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Planning and management <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Finance
Type of Indicator: <input type="checkbox"/> Human Impact <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Institutional Outcome <input type="checkbox"/> Catalytic	Unit of Measure: Number of partner subnational authorities; % increase in revenue.	Responsibility: GSD, PFPB
Strategic Alignment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NUA Pg.8, Para 15c(iv), NUA paragraphs 134 and 135. • SDG 8,9,11,17 - SDG Indicator 17.1.2 and 11.a.1 (c). • UMF: While UMF does not have a single indicator for “OSR increase,” municipal finance health is a component of urban governance assessments. The City Prosperity Initiative (integrated in UMF) includes a revenue/capita metric, and this indicator mirrors those financial sustainability measures at subnational level. 		
Description and Importance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This indicator measures changes in OWN Source Revenues • Easy to collect: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ This data is available in every LG budget document • Powerful story: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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. ○ OSR and property taxes are both key to attracting external finance for housing and other public services ○ Strong performance on OSR suggests effective local management of land and the city more broadly, as citizens will not pay taxes if the social contract is broken • Strategic Focus: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ This indicator indirectly connects to housing in that effective property taxation usually suggests more effective management of land, since it is generally hard to charge property taxes where land ownership is unclear. Improved land management in turn is key to increasing supply of land and pushing down housing costs. ○ This indicator is also in-line with a lot of the work that UN-Habitat is doing, so it is easy to report on it. 		
Definition of key concepts and methodology: <p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They are distinct from transfers or grants received from the national government or donors. • Common examples: property taxes, business permits, market fees, user charges (e.g. water, waste collection), parking fees, and fines. <p>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.</p>		

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is usually recurrent (e.g., annual) and is one of the most significant and stable forms of local taxation worldwide. • Property tax is often earmarked as a key revenue source for local governments, since property is immovable and closely tied to local service delivery. • In many developing countries, however, property tax remains underutilized due to weak valuation systems, incomplete property registers, and compliance challenges. 					
Baseline and Targets					
Subset	Baseline 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	Target 2028	Target 2029
improved OWSR per capita	3	10	15	20	25
improved property tax per capita	3	10	15	20	25
average % increase in OSR	14	10	10	10	10
average % increase in property tax	34	10	10	20	10
Data Disaggregation					
<input type="checkbox"/> Sex <input type="checkbox"/> Age <input type="checkbox"/> Disability <input type="checkbox"/> Race <input type="checkbox"/> Ethnicity <input type="checkbox"/> Religion <input type="checkbox"/> Migration Status <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location	<i>Method and Justification:</i> This indicator is measured for each local government, so data is only disaggregated by location.				
Data Availability & Quality					
<i>Availability</i>		<i>Quality rating</i>		<i>Comparability</i>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Partial		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High <input type="checkbox"/> Medium <input type="checkbox"/> Low		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Standardized <input type="checkbox"/> Context-specific	
Observations:					
Data Collection					
<i>Data Source</i>	<i>Collection Method</i>	<i>Collected By</i>			<i>Frequency</i>
Local government budget document	Reading of budget document	Local Government and/or National Ministries responsible for local governments			Annually
Indicator Trend Analysis					
This is a performance and capacity indicator tracking how many local governments in a program or initiative are showing measurable improvement in raising revenues from OSR and/or property tax.					
Upward Trend (more authorities improving year-on-year)					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progress: Suggests strengthening fiscal capacity, fiscal space, and improved governance more broadly • Implication: The program or reforms (digital systems, capacity-building, valuation reforms, etc.) are likely yielding results. However, if the increase is marginal, then it could just be due to economic growth more broadly and more income going around rather than any improvement in OSR systems. • Strategic meaning: Could justify scaling up reforms or using successful counties as demonstration models. 					
Flat/Downward Growth Trend					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Challenge: Indicates that early gains might have plateaued; reforms may not be spreading or deepening. • Possible reasons: Political resistance, administrative bottlenecks, weak incentives, economic shocks, or reform fatigue. 					

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic meaning: A need to diagnose <i>why momentum stalled</i> — is it technical or more political in nature?
<p>Milestones & Aggregated Progress Markers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2025: Baseline Mapping of existing tools relevant for OSR optimization. • 2026: Update and Launch of the ROSRA tool • 2027: Update and improvement of internal database and improved collaboration with other OSR initiatives to track OSR progress • 2028: Demonstrate application of the ROSRA across cities in several countries for scalable progress on indicators • 2029: The ROSRA methodology is one of the leading OSR methodologies used for OSR optimization across low- and middle-income countries.
<p>Decision-Making Relevance</p> <p>When a local government is performing on OSR it usually means that</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is increasing its fiscal space and more likely to become attractive for financing • It is a good city to work with also in other spaces, as there is serious reform commitment and the government is willing to overcome vested interests in the status-quo. Conversely, if it is getting worse it often suggests a red flag in terms of general collaboration with that local government. • There is a need to figure out whether the improvements can be sustained, and/or scaled to other countries. • There is a need to combine follow-up with more granular indicators (e.g. taxpayer satisfaction, enforcement fairness, compliance rates, coverage ratio, valuation gaps) to really understand the mechanism which enabled revenue increases.
<p>Risks and Mitigation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quality vs. quantity: An increase in numbers of authorities improving does not necessarily mean <i>sustained</i> fiscal health — some may show short-term jumps due to enforcement drives. • Equity and legitimacy: Rising OSR per capita may come from regressive user charges that burden the poor; quality of taxation matters, not just quantum. • Attribution challenge: Improvements could be due to broader macroeconomic growth, not only governance reforms.
<p>Digital Integration</p> <p>ROSRA.</p>

Indicator 12: 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		
Strategic Plan: Outcome Level, MOI 1 dimension-wide		
Outcome: 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.		Outcome Dimension: <input type="checkbox"/> Planning and management <input type="checkbox"/> Finance
Type of Indicator: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Human Impact <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Institutional Outcome <input type="checkbox"/> Catalytic	Unit of Measure: Number of partner cities	Responsibility: GSD, HLBSB With support from PFPB
Strategic Alignment		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aligns with SDG Indicators 11.1.1; and it is related to 1.1.4.2.d 1.4.2; There is no exact UMF indicator for “cities implementing housing/slum strategies.” However, the global SDG indicator 11.1.1 (slum population) is included in the UN-Habitat Urban Monitoring Framework Aligns with NUA paragraphs 105 and 109. 		
Description and Importance		
<p>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 to be achieved through a synthetic view of all city-level initiatives that relate to the Strategic Focus dimensions, and by focusing on UN-Habitat's partner cities.</p> <p>Strengthen the connection between outcomes and strategic focus areas by capturing city-level implementation of integrated housing, land, basic services, and slum transformation actions in partner cities, and by improving the attributability of results to UN-Habitat’s influence. The focus on cities will enable the establishment of tracking system-level change at the city level, rather than isolated projects or outputs, by focusing on cities that are implementing strategies, policies, regulatory frameworks, financing schemes, land reforms, or integrated slum upgrading initiatives related to adequate housing.</p> <p>Further, the indicator will improve results attribution by limiting measurement to partner cities—cities with active agreements, programmes, or partnerships—thereby supporting clearer accountability for UN-Habitat’s normative, technical, and convening roles.</p>		
Definition of key concepts and methodology		
<p>Strategies or interventions: 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, access to affordable and properly located land, and at least one of the five basic services.</p> <p>Land tenure strategies: Measures that improve access to affordable, secure, and appropriately located land for housing purposes, including land policies, land use regulations, land administration reforms, and land tenure arrangements.</p> <p>Basic services: At least one of the core urban services required for adequate housing, including water, sanitation, energy, waste management, mobility and related essential services.</p> <p>Slum transformation: Integrated, citywide or area-based initiatives aimed at improving living conditions in informal settlements and slums through a combination of tenure security, housing improvement, infrastructure and service provision, and inclusive planning.</p>		

<p>Right to adequate housing: A human rights based standard encompassing affordability, habitability, accessibility, security of tenure, cultural adequacy, and access to services, consistent with international human rights instruments.</p> <p>Partner cities: cities where UN-Habitat has active agreements, programmes or partnerships; and/or cities engaged in activities with UN-Habitat.</p>					
Baseline and Targets					
Subset	Baseline 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	Target 2028	Target 2029
Number (Land)	42	44	46	48	50
Number (Housing)	35	38	40	42	44
Number (Basic Services)	47	49	51	53	55
Number (Slum Transformation)	52	54	56	58	60
Data Disaggregation					
<input type="checkbox"/> Sex <input type="checkbox"/> Age <input type="checkbox"/> Disability <input type="checkbox"/> Race <input type="checkbox"/> Ethnicity <input type="checkbox"/> Religion <input type="checkbox"/> Migration Status <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location	<p><i>Method and Justification:</i> Since the scale of formulation of strategies is either cities or countries, it is possible to count on an annual basis if national policies are being implemented at city level by municipal authorities where most of the action will take place.</p>				
Data Availability & Quality					
Availability <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Partial	Quality rating <input type="checkbox"/> High <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medium <input type="checkbox"/> Low	Comparability <input type="checkbox"/> Standardized <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Context-specific			
Data Collection					
Data Source	Collection Method	Collected By	Frequency		
Program data, list of cities implementing UN-Habitat supported projects.	Data collection entails incremental counting cities that have completed developing housing, land, basic services strategies	National projects offices or partners in partner countries/cities	Annually		
Indicator Trend Analysis					
<p>More cities developing strategies aligned with SDGs targets and NUA in any of the themes above means there is progress in promoting sustainable urbanisation and progression to access to adequate housing for all. Data showing diminishing year-on-year city strategies indicates that implementation of sustainable urbanisation and housing programs/policies are not reaching the local level where they have positive outcomes for citizens.</p> <p>As this is a new indicator, complexity in data collection may arise when and where a city has formulated an integrated strategy or if has multiple strategies on each of the themes. In that case decision will be made to count themes that are represented as separate entries and footnote indicated.</p>					
Milestones & Aggregated Progress Markers					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2025: Establish baseline. • 2026: Update the data and formulate monitoring frameworks with cities and countries • 2027: Produce an interim report with the status of reporting and gaps to be addressed. Hold a webinar with partners • 2028: Develop a guide on the formulation of city strategies for the themes • 2029: Consolidate data for reporting 					
Decision-Making Relevance					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It identifies where partner cities are moving beyond pilots toward strategies, policies, or regulatory frameworks that address housing, land, basic services, or slum upgrading at scale, rather than one-off infrastructure investments. This is explicit in the 					

monitoring framework definition of “strategies or interventions,” which includes policies, legal frameworks, financing schemes, land reforms, and integrated slum upgrading initiatives

- Use the indicator to justify **multiyear, integrated city portfolios** (housing + land + services + tenure) instead of short, sector specific interventions.
- Within UN-Habitat it supports prioritization of resources toward cities where investments are more likely to result in **systemic change**, addressing a documented challenge that many urban investments fail to reach the urban poor or achieve designated impact.
- The indicator can also be used to surface **policy gaps**, for example where cities have planning instruments but lack financing mechanisms, or where housing strategies are not linked to land or service provision, a key challenge highlighted in internal analyses of SDG 11.1 stagnation.
- Utilize the indicator to advance scalable housing outcomes that necessitate city-level institutional transformation and strengthen cities' roles in realizing the right to adequate housing.

Risks and Mitigation

This indicator does not measure impact on households directly and should not be interpreted as such. It does not quantify improved living conditions or reductions in slum populations. Its value lies in tracking enabling conditions that make such impacts possible.

Indicator 13: Number of partner countries with institutionalized, functional 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					
Strategic Plan: Outcome Level, MOI 2					
Outcome: 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.			Outcome Dimension: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Participatory Multi-level governance for SDG Localization <input type="checkbox"/> Gender mainstreaming <input type="checkbox"/> Knowledge		
Type of Indicator: <input type="checkbox"/> Human Impact <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Institutional Outcome <input type="checkbox"/> Catalytic		Unit of Measure: Number of partner countries (primary)		Responsibility: GSD, SDG Localization and Governance Section (lead); with ROs, COs and relevant HQ branches	
Strategic Alignment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDGs: 11.3 (participatory planning), 11.b (integrated policies), 16.7 (inclusive decision-making), 17.14 (policy coherence), 5.5 (women’s participation), 17.17 (partnerships) • New Urban Agenda: Participation & multilevel governance (e.g., paras. 13(b)(c), 86–104), gender equality (para. 13(c)), territorial coherence • Global Urban Monitoring Framework (UMF) 					
Description and Importance This indicator measures institutionalization and functionality of multilevel governance (MLG) frameworks—including coordination, policy, reporting, and financing systems—that enable coherent national–subnational action and meaningful participation of local and regional governments. It reflects progress on policy coherence, multilevel coordination, and institutional mechanisms that enable systemic SDG localization. It is strategically relevant as it demonstrates governments’ ability to align national frameworks with local priorities and empower local actors. For UN-Habitat, it evidences how participatory governance mechanisms create enabling environments translating national commitments into local results scaling access to adequate housing, land and basic services.					
Definition of key concepts and methodology <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutionalized MLG framework: A formal, legally or administratively recognized arrangement (laws, decrees, MoUs, standing committees) enabling regular, inclusive coordination across national, regional and local governments for planning, budgeting, monitoring and reporting on SDGs and development priorities. • Functional: The framework is operational (meets at least once a year; has workplans, minutes, and outputs; influences decisions/budgets). • Inclusive: Local and regional governments and stakeholders participate (with documented representation). • Policy coherence: alignment between national policies and local strategies, avoiding fragmentation. • Partner country: countries where UN-Habitat has active agreements, programmes or partnerships. 					
Baseline and Targets					
Subset	Baseline 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	Target 2028	Target 2029
Number of partner countries	39	41	45	48	50
Data Disaggregation					
<input type="checkbox"/> Sex <input type="checkbox"/> Age <input type="checkbox"/> Disability		<i>Method and Justification:</i>			

<input type="checkbox"/> Race <input type="checkbox"/> Ethnicity <input type="checkbox"/> Religion <input type="checkbox"/> Migration Status <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location	<p>The indicator is measured through desk research based primarily on Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs), and complemented by National Development Plans, National Urban Policies, National Progress Reports on the Implementation of the New Urban Agenda Country Reports and official government and institutional websites. Findings were validated through consultations with Regional and Country Office focal points. A country is considered to meet the indicator when official documents provide evidence of: (i) national development and SDG-related policies supporting policy coherence; (ii) coordination mechanisms at the national level; (iii) coordination mechanisms that promote the engagement of local and regional governments; (iv) civil society engagement; and (v) functionality.</p>		
Data Availability & Quality			
Availability <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Partial	Quality rating <input type="checkbox"/> High <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medium <input type="checkbox"/> Low	Comparability <input type="checkbox"/> Standardized <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Context-specific	
<i>Observations:</i> Definitions of “institutionalized” and “functional” vary; introduce a minimum evidence set (legal basis + TOR + meeting record + annual workplan/output).			
Data Collection			
<i>Data Source</i>	<i>Collection Method</i>	<i>Collected By</i>	<i>Frequency</i>
Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs); National Development Plans; National Urban Policies; National Reports on the Implementation of the New Urban Agenda and official government and institutional websites	Data are collected through structured desk review of official documents against a standardized checklist. Although the indicator is reported quantitatively (number of partner countries), its assessment relies on qualitative criteria to determine the existence, inclusiveness and functionality of multilevel governance mechanisms. Findings are validated through consultations with UN-Habitat Regional and Country Offices. Survey validated by UN-Habitat Regional and Country Offices (typical qualitative data collection tools)	SDG Localization and Governance Section and UN-Habitat Regional/ Country Offices	Annually
Indicator Trend Analysis			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase: stronger institutionalization and coherence, enabling environments for SDG localization and better translation of national priorities to city level action. • No change: fragmented or project-based engagement only, legal bottlenecks or unclear mandates. • Decrease: loss of political will or budget cuts. 			
Milestones & Aggregated Progress Markers			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2026: Baseline mapping completed; National SDG Localization Framework Guidelines launched; first group of countries adopt frameworks • 2027: Integration of reporting systems • 2028: Evidence of translation of policy coherence processes into SDG catalytic initiatives in at least two regions • 2029: At least 10 additional partner countries with institutionalized & functional MLG2029: At least ten additional partner countries with institutionalized & functional MLG 			
Decision-Making Relevance			
Used for country selection, programming and budgeting, and to guide advocacy on policy coherence, intergovernmental transfers, and gender responsive participation.			
Risks and Mitigation			

Risks: Political turnover; unclear mandates; weak secretariats; ad hoc inclusion of LRGs and civil society.

Mitigation: Legal/administrative templates; capacity building for secretariats; targets for stakeholder participation in Terms of Reference; annual performance reviews. strengthen civil service to ensure institutional anchoring alongside political leadership.

Digital Integration

- Dashboard: UN-Habitat Results/Power BI view for MLG status
- Repository: Shared folders; links to UN-Habitat SDG Localization and Local2030 tracking where relevant

In progress

Indicator 14: Number of innovative, contextualized solutions supported, and volume of finance (USD) channelled towards SDG catalytic initiatives at the local level, fostering adequate housing, land, basic services, through SDG Localization process including approaches and tools promoted by the Local2030 Coalition		
Strategic Plan: Outcome Level, MOI 2		
Outcome: 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.		Outcome Dimension: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Planning and management <input type="checkbox"/> Finance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Participatory Multi-level governance for SDG Localization <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender mainstreaming <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Knowledge
Type of Indicator: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Human Impact <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Institutional Outcome <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Catalytic	Unit of Measure: Number of solutions supported; Amount of financial resources channelled	Responsibility: GSD, SDG Localization and Governance Section; with ROs, COs, relevant HQ teams and in partnership with the Local2030 Coalition
Strategic Alignment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development; <i>No single SDG indicator</i>. This indicator combines aspects of finance (e.g. SDG 17.3.1 on FDI/ODA flows) and innovation/partnership (qualitative). It echoes the SDG 9.5 and 17.7. • UMF: Not directly in UMF, but it complements UMF outcome monitoring by capturing how many pilot projects or innovative interventions are being financed and scaled • Aligns with NUA paragraphs 132 and 153.²² • Quality of Life Index 		
Description and Importance This indicator captures UN-Habitat’s role as a catalyst for innovative local solutions and financing to drive systemic change. It measures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Solutions supported: locally contextualized innovations (technical, financial, social, digital, or governance solutions) that address housing, land, and basic services in transformative ways. • Finance: public, private, bilateral, multilateral, and blended finance – channelled towards SDG catalytic initiatives at the local level, tracked through UN-Habitat and Local2030 Coalition approaches and tools. • Equity impact: proportion of solutions and finance that contribute to women and youth empowerment. Strategic relevance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates how UN-Habitat and partners translate global agendas into tangible local solutions. • Strengthens accountability by tracking finance flows to local SDG action, addressing one of the greatest gaps for SDG 11 implementation. • Ensures inclusivity by mainstreaming gender. • Positions UN-Habitat as a leader in scaling up innovative and transformative solutions through multilevel governance and multi-stakeholder partnerships. 		
Definition of key concepts and methodology		

²² NUA §132: “We will mobilize endogenous resources and revenues... as well as the catalysing effects and maximized impact of public and private investments, in order to improve the financial conditions for urban development and open access to additional sources...” – highlights mobilizing various sources of funding for urban initiatives. NUA §153: (Paraphrased: calls for innovation and technology in housing and basic service provision – not quoted due to length).

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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, climate resilience, and localize the SDGs. • SDG catalytic initiatives: Local programmes or projects with systemic impact potential, generating spillover effects across multiple SDGs and involving actors from different sectors. • Finance channelled: Total investment mobilized at city/local level (including direct funding, concessional finance, private sector investments, decentralized cooperation, and development bank contributions). • Solutions supported: Initiatives or innovations that help implement, promote, and scale through visibility, dissemination, technical support, and knowledge sharing, enabling replication, partnerships, and systemic impact at the local level. 																			
<p>Baseline and Targets</p> <p>Data will be collected through registry-based reporting with evidence uploads, complemented by desk reviews and documentary verification of programme and donor reports, and official local government sources, including the data collection methodology, hypotheses, and basis for the targets.</p>																			
Subset	Baseline 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	Target 2028	Target 2029														
Solutions supported	20	40	60	80	100														
Finance channelled (Mill USD)	10	25	50	100	200+														
% solutions benefitting women/youth	30	35	40	45	50														
<p>Data Disaggregation</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td> <input type="checkbox"/> Sex <input type="checkbox"/> Age <input type="checkbox"/> Disability <input type="checkbox"/> Race <input type="checkbox"/> Ethnicity <input type="checkbox"/> Religion <input type="checkbox"/> Migration Status <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location </td> <td colspan="5"> <p><i>Method and Justification:</i></p> <p>Data will be collected through engagement with Member States, local and regional governments (LRGs), and partners supported by UN-Habitat and the Local2030 Coalition. Key sources will include partner reporting and relevant programme documentation; the SDG Cities Dashboard; Local2030's Road To(s) solution reports; High Impact Initiative reports; Hubs reports; SPA reports; and similar reports. Disaggregation will be applied where data availability allows, subject to limitations due to differences in partners' reporting practices and cycles.</p> </td> </tr> </table>						<input type="checkbox"/> Sex <input type="checkbox"/> Age <input type="checkbox"/> Disability <input type="checkbox"/> Race <input type="checkbox"/> Ethnicity <input type="checkbox"/> Religion <input type="checkbox"/> Migration Status <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location	<p><i>Method and Justification:</i></p> <p>Data will be collected through engagement with Member States, local and regional governments (LRGs), and partners supported by UN-Habitat and the Local2030 Coalition. Key sources will include partner reporting and relevant programme documentation; the SDG Cities Dashboard; Local2030's Road To(s) solution reports; High Impact Initiative reports; Hubs reports; SPA reports; and similar reports. Disaggregation will be applied where data availability allows, subject to limitations due to differences in partners' reporting practices and cycles.</p>												
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<i>Availability</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Partial	<i>Quality rating</i> <input type="checkbox"/> High <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medium <input type="checkbox"/> Low	<i>Comparability</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Standardized <input type="checkbox"/> Context-specific																	
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Local government budgets / council minutes/ Voluntary National and Local Reviews	Document review		Annually																

<p>Indicator Trend Analysis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase: Stronger mobilization of finance for local SDG action; scaling of innovative solutions with increased reach and replicability; greater impact for women/youth. • No change: Stagnation in catalytic role, requiring advocacy for financing reforms and stronger partnerships • Decrease: Declining financial flows or shrinking innovation pipeline, signalling risks in partnerships or enabling environments.
<p>Milestones & Aggregated Progress Markers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2025: Baseline mapping of innovative solutions through the Road To(s) & financing flows by funding (USD 24 Million) of 8 solutions through the partnership with the Joint SDG Fund. Implementation of the Localization Marker 2.0 and development of the Bilbao Blueprint. • 2026: First financial tracking reports aligned with Local2030 Coalition approaches. Launch of the first projects through the Partnership Platform on Localizing the SDGs. • 2027: Gender markers integrated in at least 40% of solutions. • 2028: Demonstrable systemic replication of solutions in at least 25 new cities. • 2029: Channelled Finance surpasses \$250m cumulative; minimum 40% of solutions contribute to women's empowerment.
<p>Decision-Making Relevance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programming: Prioritize high-impact, transformative, replicable solutions. • Budgeting: Guide allocation of catalytic funds and blended finance mechanisms. • Policy: Inform Member States on scaling strategies and financial reforms. • Advocacy: Showcase the added value of investing in local SDG initiatives, especially for women and youth.
<p>Risks and Mitigation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Risk: Under-reporting or misclassification of finance flows. Mitigation: Standardized reporting frameworks with partners. 2. Risk: Innovation remains small-scale and not systemic. Mitigation: Strengthen replication mechanisms via Local2030, SDG Cities and Partnership Platform. 3. Risk: Gender benefits are under-prioritized. Mitigation: Integrate gender/youth markers into project design and monitoring.
<p>Digital Integration</p> <p>Linked to Local2030 Coalition High Impact Initiative and Road To(s) reporting systems. Integrated with UN-Habitat's SDG Cities dashboards for finance/solution tracking. Contributes to the Partnership Platform on Localizing the SDGs knowledge repository.</p>

Indicator 15: 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					
Strategic Plan: Outcome Level, MOI 2					
Outcome: 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			Outcome Dimension: <input type="checkbox"/> Planning and management <input type="checkbox"/> Finance <input type="checkbox"/> Participatory multi-level governance for SDG Localization <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender mainstreaming <input type="checkbox"/> Knowledge		
Type of Indicator: <input type="checkbox"/> Human Impact <input type="checkbox"/> Institutional Outcome <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Catalytic		Unit of Measure: Number of local authorities		Responsibility: GKAD, Human Rights and Social Inclusion Unit	
Strategic Alignment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aligns with SDG 11 generally, and more specifically with SDG indicators 5.5.1 and 16.7.2. UMF: <i>Implicit</i>. UMF encourages disaggregation of governance indicators by gender (e.g., women in local councils). Cities with formal mechanisms for women’s participation reflect the “inclusive governance” attribute in the UMF, though not a specific numeric indicator in UMF beyond general participation metrics. Aligns with NUA paragraphs 13 (c) and 90.²³ 					
Description and Importance The indicator effectively measures 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.					
Definition of key concepts and methodology Institutionalized participation: participation is formally, legally or administratively recognized (by laws, policy, bylaws, administrative orders that mandate women’s equal participation) in established organizational arrangements at the municipal or sub-municipal level where decisions are taken. Inclusive: the participation of women (especially) from minorities, disadvantaged or marginalized groups is promoted (intersectionality). Equal: both in numerical terms and with regard to opportunities, vote and voice.					
Baseline and Targets					
Subset	Baseline 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	Target 2028	Target 2029
Number	37	47	57	67	77
Data Disaggregation					
<input type="checkbox"/> Sex <input type="checkbox"/> Age <input type="checkbox"/> Disability <input type="checkbox"/> Race <input type="checkbox"/> Ethnicity <input type="checkbox"/> Religion		Method and Justification: The Unit of Measure is local authorities here so no disaggregation.			

²³ NUA §13(c): “We envisage cities... that achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls by ensuring women’s full and effective participation and equal rights in all fields and in leadership at all levels of decision-making...”. This high-level vision in NUA is echoed in the concrete measure of Indicator 12. NUA §90: “We will... support strengthening the capacity of subnational and local governments... ensuring the involvement of subnational and local governments in decision-making...”

<input type="checkbox"/> Migration Status <input type="checkbox"/> Location			
Data Availability & Quality			
Availability <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Partial		Quality rating <input type="checkbox"/> High <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medium <input type="checkbox"/> Low	
		Comparability <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Standardized <input type="checkbox"/> Context-specific	
<i>Observations:</i>			
Data Collection			
<i>Data Source</i>	<i>Collection Method</i>	<i>Collected By</i>	<i>Frequency</i>
Survey with partner cities and / or UN-Habitat project teams	Online survey	HRSI (project teams may collect from cities)	Annually
Indicator Trend Analysis			
<p>This indicator is newly established and therefore does not yet have historical data to analyse. Once data collection begins, changes in the 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 will serve as a direct measure of progress toward the intended outcome.</p> <p>An increase in the indicator will signify that more partner cities are embedding women’s voices formally into municipal or sub-municipal governance structures, reflecting stronger institutional commitment to gender equality. A decrease would suggest backsliding, such as the repeal of policies or the weakening of mechanisms that guarantee women’s participation and would highlight risks to sustaining gains. No change would indicate stagnation, meaning that while existing mechanisms may remain in place, new cities are not adopting institutionalized arrangements, and the inclusivity and equality of participation are not expanding.</p> <p>By clarifying these expectations in advance, the indicator provides a framework for interpreting future trends. It will allow UN-Habitat to assess whether partner cities are moving toward the intended outcome of institutionalized, inclusive, and equal participation, or whether additional advocacy, technical support, and partnerships are needed to accelerate progress.</p>			
Milestones & Aggregated Progress Markers			
<i>Breakdown of progress markers</i>			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The city meets none of the criteria for this indicator and / or the city does not meet the key component of the indicator: the participation of women is not institutionalized. This is 41 of the reported 104 cities as of 16 March 2026. The city has institutionalized women’s participation but does not meet the other two criteria of the indicator (the participation of marginalized women is promoted, and women’s participation is equal). None of the 104 cities fit into this criterion as of 16 March 2026 The city has institutionalized women’s participation and meets one of the other two criteria (either the participation of marginalized women is promoted OR women’s participation is equal). 26 of the 104 cities fit into this criterion as of 16 March 2026 The city meets all of the criteria of the indicator (women’s participation is institutionalized, the participation of marginalized women is promoted and women’s participation is equal) 37 of the 104 cities currently fit this criterion as of 16 March 2026 			
Decision-Making Relevance			
<p>This indicator will serve as a practical tool to guide programming, budgeting, policy, and advocacy by showing where partner cities stand in institutionalizing inclusive and equal participation for women in local-level decision-making on housing, land, and basic services.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Programming: The indicator highlights which cities have formal mechanisms in place and which do not, allowing UN-Habitat to tailor technical assistance, capacity-building, 			

and project design to local needs. Cities with no institutionalized participation can be prioritized for new interventions, while those with partial mechanisms can receive support to strengthen inclusivity and equality.

- **Budgeting:** By identifying gaps in institutionalization, the indicator informs resource allocation. Funds can be directed toward cities that require support to establish or sustain mechanisms, ensuring that investments are targeted where they will have the greatest impact on advancing gender equality.
- **Policy:** The indicator provides evidence for policy dialogue with municipal and national governments. Documented progress (or lack thereof) can be used to advocate for legal and administrative reforms that embed women’s participation in governance structures. It also helps track alignment with SDG 5.5 and related commitments.
- **Advocacy:** Aggregated results from the indicator strengthen advocacy messages by demonstrating trends across partner cities. Success stories can be showcased to encourage replication, while gaps can be highlighted to mobilize political will and partnerships. The indicator thus becomes a tool for influencing stakeholders, by showing concrete progress or areas needing urgent attention.

Risks and Mitigation

- *Reporting requirements too much / too difficult for cities:* Cities may be reluctant to report due to the already high burden of data collection and reporting obligations.
- *Management:* We will aim to develop reporting tools (survey) that are as streamlined as possible (short, clear, and aligned with existing reporting frameworks (e.g. SDG 5.5.1b)); reporting will be integrated with existing processes (e.g. VLR) so that there is only one reporting process; we will provide capacity support to the teams working directly with the cities.
- *Incomplete or inconsistent reporting:* Partner cities may may, for example, interpret “institutionalized participation” differently. This could lead to gaps or inconsistencies in the dataset.
- *Management:* We will develop a standardized reporting survey template with clear definitions and provide guidance to project teams to ensure consistency.
- *Overstatement of progress:* Cities may report mechanisms as “institutionalized” even if they are informal or not enforced, leading to inflated numbers.
- *Management:* Clearly defined reporting surveys and follow up where necessary.
- *Difficulty measuring inclusivity and equality:* Representation of marginalized women and equality of voice/vote are harder to quantify than simple numerical participation.
- *Management:* Include qualitative questions in the survey and highlight limitations in reporting to avoid misinterpretation.
- *Data comparability across contexts:* Different legal and administrative systems may make it challenging to apply uniform criteria across all partner cities.
- *Management:* Use the agreed definitions of “institutionalized”, “inclusive,” and “equal” as a common framework, while allowing for contextual notes in reporting.

Indicator 16: Number of partner countries that disaggregate their statistics on access to adequate housing, basic services and land, by sex.		
Strategic Plan: Outcome Level, MOI 2		
Outcome: 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.	Outcome Dimension: <input type="checkbox"/> Planning and management <input type="checkbox"/> Finance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Participatory multi-level governance for SDG Localization <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender mainstreaming <input type="checkbox"/> Knowledge	
Type of Indicator: <input type="checkbox"/> Human Impact <input type="checkbox"/> Institutional Outcome <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Catalytic	Unit of Measure: Number of partner countries	Responsibility: GKAD, DAU
Strategic Alignment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aligns with SDG 5 (including target 5.1 and 5.c) and SDG 11 (including target 11.1) but also cross-cutting alignment to SDG 1 and SDG 10. • New Urban Agenda: paras 159 (on data) 35 (secure tenure), 119 (basic services) • Urban Monitoring Framework 		
Description and Importance <p>Statistics that do not disaggregate data, at least by sex, fail to recognize the gendered dimensions of urban inequality. For example, statistics that focus on the head of household (often a man), treat men as the reference point in access to housing, land and basic services. This obscures the experience of women (who often have less access, less decision-making power, and less control over resources). The “household” therefore may own land, but the women in the household are in fact excluded from inheriting, owning or making decisions over this land. Similarly, in the context of access to services, some services may be adequate for men but inadequate for women (e.g. amount of water available, safety concerns around accessing a service etc.) Decisions made based on such data are therefore skewed against women.</p> <p>By ensuring that national statistical systems capture and report on differences between women and men, the indicator provides the evidence base needed to design programmes that promote equitable access for equality of outcome for all, allocate resources more effectively, and advocate for policies that address structural barriers to women’s access. It also strengthens accountability to the Sustainable Development Goals, particularly SDG 5 on gender equality and SDG 11 on sustainable cities, by aligning UN-Habitat’s monitoring with global frameworks. In this way, the indicator not only measures progress but also guides programming, budgeting, and policy dialogue, positioning UN-Habitat as a leader in promoting inclusive urban data systems and empowering local and national governments to act on gender disparities in housing, land, and services.</p>		
Definition of key concepts and methodology <p>Most household data, especially those from censuses and national survey, would be at the national level and subnational levels, hence the focus of this indicator must be on countries and national level performances.</p> <p>Partner countries: Countries where UN-Habitat is currently actively engaged at the national level through formal cooperation frameworks, projects or technical assistance.</p> <p>By sex: Disaggregation of data by sex as reported in national statistics (people should be encouraged to self-identify if possible as part of the national statistics collection).</p> <p>Statistics: Official, government-endorsed data collected through national statistical systems, population and housing censuses, household surveys, or administrative records. To count toward the indicator, the statistics must be regularly collected, published, and accessible.</p>		

<p>Access to adequate housing: Being able to obtain and maintain housing that corresponds to the criteria set out in General Comment No. 4: The right to adequate housing.</p> <p>Access to basic services: Being able to reliably use and afford essential services that meet minimum standards for safe drinking water, sanitation, energy, mobility and solid waste management.</p> <p>Access to land rights: Being able to hold equal, secure, recognized rights to land allowing a person to use, inherit, lease or own it without fear of arbitrary dispossession and without discrimination.</p> <p>To qualify for this indicator, countries might disaggregate by all three of the criteria (i.e. housing AND basic services AND land).</p>					
Baseline and Targets					
Subset	Baseline 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	Target 2028	Target 2029
Number	Access to land rights (per SDG 1.4.2): 40 out of 87 Member States that have reported on the indicator between 2011 to 2022 subject to availability of data.	55	60	65	70
Number	Access to adequate housing: 0				
Number	Access to basic services: 15	30	40	50	60
Data Disaggregation TBC					
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sex <input type="checkbox"/> Age <input type="checkbox"/> Disability <input type="checkbox"/> Race <input type="checkbox"/> Ethnicity <input type="checkbox"/> Religion <input type="checkbox"/> Migration Status <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location		<p><i>Method and Justification:</i></p> <p>We are tracking countries that disaggregate data by sex, as the indicator is a “country”, there is no further disaggregation. Disaggregation can also be tracked by location – particularly between urban and rural areas.</p>			
Data Availability & Quality					
Availability <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Partial		Quality rating <input type="checkbox"/> High <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medium <input type="checkbox"/> Low		Comparability <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Standardized <input type="checkbox"/> Context-specific	
Data Collection					
<i>Data Source</i>		<i>Collection Method</i>		<i>Collected By</i>	<i>Frequency</i>
Document content analysis (policy documents, strategies, project reports, official public statements, census? etc.) and key informants.		UN-Habitat sends out country data requests every year. This indicator will be added to the set of questions that we share out.		GKAD, DAU and HRS unit.	Annually
Indicator Trend Analysis					
<p>As more partner countries begin to disaggregate their statistics on access to adequate housing, basic services, and land by sex, this will signal tangible progress toward gender-responsive data systems. An upward trend would demonstrate growing national capacity to capture the different realities faced by women and men, and a stronger commitment to aligning with both SDG 5 on gender equality and SDG 11 on sustainable cities. It would also mean that policymakers are better equipped to design interventions that address inequalities in housing, services, and land rights and ensure that these are gender responsive. Conversely, a downward trend would indicate regression in statistical capacity or political prioritization, raising concerns that women’s experiences in accessing housing and land are becoming invisible in national reporting. This would undermine efforts to ensure inclusive urban development and could stall progress toward the strategic outcomes of UN-Habitat.</p>					

If the indicator shows no change, it may reflect stability but also stagnation. Countries would be maintaining existing practices without expanding sex-disaggregation, which suggests that further advocacy and technical support are needed to build momentum. In this case, UN-Habitat’s role in capacity-building and promoting the importance of gender-responsive statistics becomes even more critical.

Milestones & Aggregated Progress Markers

1. **Initial engagement:** Initial engagement with partner countries to raise awareness of the importance of sex-disaggregated data in housing, services, and land.
2. **National policy commitments:** Adoption of national policy commitments to integrate sex-disaggregation into housing and urban statistics.
3. **Formal adoption:** Formal inclusion of sex-disaggregated indicators in national housing censuses, household surveys, and SDG reporting frameworks.
4. **Evidence of results:** Evidence of improved policymaking informed by sex-disaggregated data (e.g., targeted housing subsidies for women-headed households, land rights programs for women).

Decision-Making Relevance

This indicator helps to establish whether partner countries are generating the sex-disaggregated data needed to design equitable housing, service delivery, and land policies that aim towards equality in outcome for all.

When countries disaggregate statistics by sex, UN-Habitat and its partners can identify gaps in access between women and men, ensuring that resources are directed towards leaving no one behind.

For programming, this means interventions can be tailored to address the specific barriers faced by women in securing, for example, adequate housing or land rights.

For budgeting, it enables governments to allocate funds transparently and equitably, with evidence to justify investments in gender-responsive urban services.

For policy, the indicator strengthens accountability by embedding gender equality into national housing and urban development frameworks.

For advocacy, it provides a clear measure to demonstrate progress or highlight gaps in meeting global commitments under SDG 5 and SDG 11, reinforcing UN-Habitat’s role in promoting inclusive, gender-responsive urban development.

Risks and Mitigation

Many partner countries may lack the statistical capacity or resources to consistently disaggregate data, leading to gaps or irregular reporting, as is evident from the overall data gaps around gender statistics.

- Definitions of “adequate housing,” “basic services,” and “land rights” vary across contexts, which can create inconsistencies and limit comparability.
- Political barriers and discrimination around land ownership may discourage transparent reporting and / or the prioritization of this data.
- Even when data is collected, there is a risk of misinterpretation if disaggregation is treated as a technical exercise rather than a tool for analysing the reality of women.

To mitigate these risks, UN-Habitat will provide technical guidance and capacity-building support to national statistical offices, ensuring harmonized definitions and methodologies.

Digital Integration

Link to digital dashboard, file repository, or knowledge platform tracking this indicator.

Indicator 17: 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						
Strategic Plan: Outcome Level, MOI 3						
Outcome: Improved knowledge and capacities for evidence-based, innovative policies on adequate housing, land, and basic services for all			Outcome Dimension: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Knowledge <input type="checkbox"/> Data <input type="checkbox"/> Capacities <input type="checkbox"/> Innovation			
Type of Indicator: <input type="checkbox"/> Human Impact <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Institutional Outcome <input type="checkbox"/> Catalytic		Unit of Measure: Number of local, regional and national governments and other stakeholders		Responsibility: GKAD, KIB		
Strategic Alignment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>No direct SDG indicator.</i> (This is an internal UN-Habitat indicator of normative impact.) It relates broadly to SDG 17.16.1 (which tracks partnerships' contribution to achieving goals) and indirectly to 17.9.1 (international capacity-building support). • Aligns with NUA paragraphs 129, 130, and 157. 						
Description and Importance 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. Official documents include policy documents, strategies, project reports, official public statements, etc.						
Definition of key concepts Formal reference: Official documents (policies, strategies, regulations, reports) explicitly cite UN-Habitat's knowledge products Use: Knowledge products are actively applied to inform decision-making, policy formulation, program design, or operational practices. Knowledge products: UN-Habitat reports, manuals, guidelines, research briefs, toolkits or other official knowledge outputs.						
Baseline and Targets						
Subset		Baseline 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	Target 2028	Target 2029
a) Formal reference of knowledge products - National governments - Local and regional governments - Other stakeholders		TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
B) Use of knowledge products - National governments - Local and regional governments - Other stakeholders		TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
Data Disaggregation						
<input type="checkbox"/> Sex <input type="checkbox"/> Age <input type="checkbox"/> Disability <input type="checkbox"/> Race <input type="checkbox"/> Ethnicity <input type="checkbox"/> Religion		Method and Justification: Data for this indicator will be disaggregated by location to capture uptake of UN-Habitat knowledge products across geographical regions and at the local, regional, and national levels, reflecting the distinct mandates and contexts of different government tiers. This approach allows for targeted monitoring of policy influence, identification of gaps in knowledge use, and evidence-based support.				

<input type="checkbox"/> Migration Status <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location	Limitations include incomplete or inconsistent documentation, variability in administrative reporting levels, and potential bias in self-reported use, which will be mitigated through cross-checking multiple sources and noting assumptions in reporting.		
Data Availability & Quality			
<i>Availability</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Partial		<i>Quality rating</i> <input type="checkbox"/> High <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medium <input type="checkbox"/> Low	<i>Comparability</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Standardized <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Context-specific
Data Collection			
<i>Data Source</i>	<i>Collection Method</i>	<i>Collected By</i>	<i>Frequency</i>
Surveys with national governments, local and regional governments and all UN-Habitat partners.	Online survey disseminated through UN-Habitat's partner database.	KIB in partnership with the Advocacy and Stakeholders unit.	Annually
Indicator Trend Analysis For this indicator, changes over time will reflect the extent to which UN-Habitat's knowledge products are influencing policy and practice across different levels of governance and among key stakeholders. An increase in the number of local, regional, or national governments, as well as other stakeholders, formally referencing or using UN-Habitat knowledge products would indicate growing uptake, stronger policy influence, and more widespread application of evidence-based guidance in housing, land, and basic services. These trends can guide strategic decisions on advocacy, technical assistance, and targeted dissemination to maximize policy impact.			
Milestones & Aggregated Progress Markers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governments and stakeholders formally reference UN-Habitat knowledge products in their policies, strategies or official reports • Evidence of knowledge products being used in advisory mission, workshops, and projects activities • Repeated and sustained use across sectors (housing, land and basic services) and regions) • Inclusion of knowledge products in flagship initiatives, major global process, or reporting mechanisms. • Demonstrated influence on decision-making, policy formulation and programmatic practice 			
Decision-Making Relevance This indicator helps UN-Habitat assess whether its knowledge products are being used in policy and practice, providing evidence of their relevance and influence. The results will guide the organisation in refining its knowledge production, prioritising thematic areas and formats, as well as strengthening dissemination strategies, to better assist governments and stakeholders in advancing adequate housing, land and basic services.			
Risks and Mitigation Risks include variability in stakeholder reporting, as governments or other actors may report differently or inconsistently over time and might interpret "knowledge products" differently; self-reporting bias from surveys; low response rates and time lags in capturing references in official documents. Additional risks include resource constraints limiting comprehensive annual reviews and contextual changes (e.g., political shifts) affecting uptake independently of UN-Habitat efforts. To mitigate these risks, the survey provides clear language and examples, reminders will be conducted to improve response rates, and responses will be cross-checked with publicly available documents where possible.			
Digital Integration Link to digital dashboard, file repository, or knowledge platform tracking this indicator.			

Indicator 18: Number of countries with more than 50% data reporting coverage for SDG indicators under UN-Habitat custodianship.		
Strategic Plan: Outcome Level, MOI 3		
Outcome: Improved knowledge and capacities for evidence-based, innovative policies on adequate housing, land, and basic services for all.	Outcome Dimension: <input type="checkbox"/> Knowledge <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Data <input type="checkbox"/> Capacities <input type="checkbox"/> Innovation	
Type of Indicator: <input type="checkbox"/> Human Impact <input type="checkbox"/> Institutional Outcome <input type="checkbox"/> Catalytic	Unit of Measure: Number of countries	Responsibility: GKAD, DAU
Strategic Alignment		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDG Indicator 17.18.1: “<i>Statistical capacity indicator for Sustainable Development Goal monitoring.</i>” (The proportion of data reported is a component of statistical capacity.) Also related to 17.18.2/17.18.3 (countries with national statistical legislation and population censuses). This indicator focuses specifically on the subset of SDG indicators where UN-Habitat is custodian (e.g. 11.1.1, 11.2.1, 11.3.1/2, 11.6.1/2, 1.4.2, 6.3.2, etc.) and gauges data coverage for those. • UMF: <i>Complementary.</i> The UMF relies on countries’ ability to report urban data. An increase in SDG urban indicator reporting (Habitat-custodian indicators) means better UMF data as well. Thus, while not a UMF indicator itself, it underpins the UMF’s effectiveness by improving data availability for urban SDGs. • Aligns with NUA paragraphs 156, 157, 158²⁴. 		
Description and Importance		
<p>The “Number of countries with more than 50% data reporting coverage for SDG indicators under UN-Habitat custodianship” measures the extent to which Member States are consistently producing and reporting official data for the urban indicators that UN-Habitat is responsible for monitoring. It reflects both the availability and usability of national data systems, capturing progress in statistical capacity, data quality, and alignment with globally agreed methodologies. A higher number of countries surpassing this reporting threshold signals stronger national ownership of urban data and improved global comparability of results.</p> <p>This indicator measures the extent to which member states are consistently producing and reporting on the official set of urban related indicators under the custodianship of UN-Habitat. It reflects both the availability and usability of national urban data systems, capturing progress in statistical capacity, data quality, and alignments with globally agreed methodologies. A higher number of countries surpassing this reporting thresholds signals stronger national ownership of urban data systems and improved global comparability of results.</p> <p>This indicator is critical because credible, comparable data underpin evidence-based urban policy and decision-making. Strengthening reporting coverage reinforces UN-Habitat’s normative role as the global authority on sustainable urbanization and supports effective tracking of progress toward inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable cities. It also</p>		

²⁴ NUA §158: “We will strengthen data and statistical capacities at national, subnational and local levels to effectively monitor progress... and to inform decision-making... Data collection for the follow-up and review of the New Urban Agenda should primarily be based on official national, subnational and local data sources... and be open, transparent...”. This directly supports the idea of countries improving their SDG urban data reporting. NUA §156-157: Emphasize “evidence-based and data-driven” decision-making and the creation of mechanisms for collecting, analysing, standardizing, and disseminating urban data. Improving SDG indicator reporting coverage, as measured in Indicator 15, is part of fulfilling these commitments.

demonstrates the organization’s impact in building national capacity, advancing statistical-geospatial integration, and ensuring that urban development outcomes are measurable. Ultimately, improved reporting enables better targeting of investments and policies, positioning UN-Habitat as a trusted partner in accelerating progress on global urban commitments.

Definition of key concepts

Countries: Refers to UN Member States that are expected to report national data through official statistical systems.

Data reporting coverage: The proportion of required indicators under UN-Habitat’s custodianship for which a country has submitted recent, complete, and internationally comparable data to global SDG reporting platforms. Coverage implies that data meet minimum methodological standards and can be used for global monitoring.

50% threshold: A benchmark indicating that a country reports at least half of the indicators for which UN-Habitat is responsible. This threshold is commonly used as a proxy for meaningful engagement in SDG reporting and suggests that foundational national data systems are functioning, even if gaps remain.

SDG indicators under custodianship: Refers to the global urban indicators for which UN-Habitat has a formal role in methodology development, data compilation, validation, and reporting. Custodianship includes supporting countries with guidance and ensuring alignment with internationally agreed statistical standards.

Official reporting: Data formally submitted through recognized international reporting mechanisms and derived from authoritative national sources such as censuses, household surveys, administrative records, or validated geospatial datasets.

National statistical capacity: The technical, institutional, and financial ability of a country to collect, analyse, and disseminate high-quality data. Strong capacity is a prerequisite for sustained reporting coverage.

International comparability: The degree to which data follow standardized definitions, classifications, and methodologies so that results can be reliably compared across countries and over time.

Baseline and Targets					
Subset	Baseline 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	Target 2028	Target 2029
Countries	67 ²⁵	75	83	90	100

Data Disaggregation TBC	
<input type="checkbox"/> Sex <input type="checkbox"/> Age <input type="checkbox"/> Disability <input type="checkbox"/> Race <input type="checkbox"/> Ethnicity <input type="checkbox"/> Religion <input type="checkbox"/> Migration Status <input type="checkbox"/> Location	<i>Method and Justification:</i> Minimal disaggregation will be available for this indicator except for location

Data Availability & Quality		
<i>Availability</i>	<i>Quality rating</i>	<i>Comparability</i>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Partial	<input type="checkbox"/> High <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medium <input type="checkbox"/> Low	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Standardized <input type="checkbox"/> Context-specific

Observations:

²⁵ This constitutes member states who have reported on at least 50% of indicators under UN-Habitat custodianship. 185 countries have baseline data on at least 50% of indicators under UN-Habitat custodianship, which includes the 67 nationally reported values and 118 country estimations done by UN-Habitat.

Early warning for global data gaps: Low coverage quickly reveals where the global evidence base on urbanization is weakest, helping UN-Habitat prioritize technical assistance and capacity development.

Shift from availability to usability: Achieving over 50% coverage suggests that countries are not only producing data but are able to align with international methodologies, making the data suitable for global comparison and policy use.

Strong link to institutional influence: Higher reporting coverage reinforces UN-Habitat's normative leadership by demonstrating that its standards and guidance are being adopted at scale.

Catalyst for cross-sector integration: Because many urban indicators rely on housing, land, transport, environment, and service data, progress on this indicator often reflects improved inter-ministerial data collaboration.

Data Collection

<i>Data Source</i>	<i>Collection Method</i>	<i>Collected By</i>	<i>Frequency</i>
SDG Global databases	Data base reviews by UN-Habitat DAU team	DAU-UN-Habitat	Annually

Indicator Trend Analysis

An upward trend in the number of countries with more than 50% reporting coverage would indicate stronger national statistical capacity, improved alignment with global methodologies, and greater institutionalization of urban data systems. A steady increase would suggest sustainable progress, while a rapid rise should be assessed alongside data quality to ensure reporting is reliable and comparable. Stagnation may signal structural constraints such as limited resources or technical capacity, requiring more targeted support, whereas any decline could reflect disruptions in national data systems and would need prompt attention. Regional disparities should also be monitored to prevent widening data gaps. Ultimately, the desired trajectory is a shift from partial participation toward routine, high-quality reporting that strengthens the global evidence base for sustainable urbanization.

Milestones & Aggregated Progress Markers

- Establish the global baseline of countries reporting SDG indicators under UN-Habitat custodianship and identify priority gaps.
- Increase the number of countries surpassing the 50% reporting coverage threshold through targeted technical support.
- Strengthen national statistical capacity and promote integration of geospatial and sectoral data.
- Improve the timeliness, completeness, and consistency of country data submissions.
- Enhance methodological alignment and validation to support international comparability.
- Reduce regional disparities and foster greater national ownership of urban data systems.
- Institutionalize routine urban data reporting within national statistical cycles, creating a stronger global evidence base for sustainable urbanization.

Decision-Making Relevance

This indicator will guide programming by identifying countries with limited reporting coverage, enabling UN-Habitat to prioritize technical assistance, capacity development, and data system strengthening where needs are greatest. It will inform budgeting decisions by highlighting areas that require sustained investment in statistical infrastructure, methodological support, and country engagement, thereby ensuring resources are directed toward high-impact interventions. From a policy perspective, stronger reporting coverage enhances the evidence base needed for governments to design, implement, and monitor inclusive urban policies, while also supporting global tracking of sustainable urbanization commitments. For advocacy, the indicator provides a clear and measurable signal of progress

in building national urban data ecosystems, reinforcing UN-Habitat’s normative leadership and strengthening its ability to mobilize partnerships and funding by demonstrating tangible improvements in global urban measurement.

Risks and Mitigation

Potential risks include uneven national statistical capacity, which may limit some countries’ ability to produce or submit data regularly; methodological inconsistencies that could reduce cross-country comparability; and data gaps or delays caused by infrequent surveys or administrative system constraints. There is also a risk of overestimating progress, as reporting coverage does not always reflect data quality, and an attribution challenge, since improvements may result from broader national efforts beyond UN-Habitat support. Additionally, institutional coordination barriers between agencies responsible for housing, land, transport, and environment data may affect completeness. These risks will be managed through strengthened methodological guidance, standardized metadata requirements, and enhanced data validation processes to safeguard quality and comparability. UN-Habitat will prioritize targeted capacity development, promote statistical–geospatial integration, and support peer learning to help countries institutionalize reporting practices. Regular data quality assessments and transparent documentation will further improve interpretation, while sustained country engagement will help ensure that reporting coverage reflects durable national data systems rather than one-off submissions.

Digital Integration

This will be connected to the Global SDGs database and the Urban Indicators database.

<p>Indicator 19. Number of individuals and stakeholders benefitting from UN-Habitat's capacity development initiatives, resources, and tools, as reflected in: (a) number of individuals participating in capacity development activities led or supported by UN-Habitat; and (b) number of stakeholders using UN-Habitat's capacity development tools in their institutions or trainings.</p>		
<p>Strategic Plan: Outcome Level, MOI 3</p>		
<p>Outcome: Improved knowledge and capacities for evidence-based, innovative policies on adequate housing, land, and basic services for all.</p>		<p>Outcome Dimension:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Knowledge</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Data</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacities</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Innovation</p>
<p>Type of Indicator:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Human Impact</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Institutional Outcome</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Catalytic</p>	<p>Unit of Measure:</p> <p>Number of people, number of institutions</p>	<p>Responsibility:</p> <p>GKAD, CDS</p>
<p>Strategic Alignment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aligns with SDG indicator 17.9.1 and target 11.c. There is no direct UMF indicator that measures the number of people trained or using capacity-building tools, as the UMF mostly tracks urban outcome indicators. Indicator 19 is an internal performance measure for UN-Habitat's work, rather than a city-level development metric. Aligns with NUA paragraphs 147 and 102.²⁶ 		
<p>Description and Importance</p> <p>This indicator is measurable and definable across different types of capacity development interventions including online and in-person training, self-paced or instructor-led training. 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).</p>		
<p>Definition of key concept</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individual benefitting means those who directly take part in capacity development activities and have gained professional knowledge and skills on "Adequate Housing, Land and Basic Services". Stakeholder benefitting means an institution at international, national or local level who has adopted, utilized or taken reference of UN-Habitat capacity development tools in their policies or training. 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. 		

²⁶ NUA ¶147 commits to “promote capacity development as a multifaceted approach that addresses the ability of multiple stakeholders and institutions at all levels of governance and combines the individual, societal and institutional capacity to formulate, implement, enhance, manage, monitor and evaluate public policies for sustainable urban development”. NUA ¶102 specifically highlights training for urban professionals: “We will strive to improve capacity for urban planning and design and the provision of training for urban planners at national, subnational and local levels.”

Baseline and Targets					
Subset	Baseline 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	Target 2028	Target 2029
(a) number of individuals participating in capacity development activities led or supported by UN-Habitat (cumulative)	18233	26622	32858	39213	45686
(b) number of stakeholders using UN-Habitat's capacity development tools in their institutions or trainings	141	273	379	475	571
Data Disaggregation					
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sex <input type="checkbox"/> Age <input type="checkbox"/> Disability <input type="checkbox"/> Race <input type="checkbox"/> Ethnicity <input type="checkbox"/> Religion <input type="checkbox"/> Migration Status <input type="checkbox"/> Location	<i>Method and Justification:</i> The gender data disaggregation of in-person training activities can be collected from training participant lists. Method for collecting gender disaggregated data of online courses from UN-Habitat Learn is provided by applying filter for gender. However, about 30% of UN-Habitat Learn users did not specify their gender when registered for the platform. Therefore, the statistic for gender disaggregation is not exhaustive.				
Data Availability & Quality <i>TBC</i>					
<i>Availability</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Partial	<i>Quality rating</i> <input type="checkbox"/> High <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medium <input type="checkbox"/> Low	<i>Comparability</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Standardized <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Context-specific			
<i>Observations:</i>					
Data Collection					
<i>Data Source</i>	<i>Collection Method</i>		<i>Collected By</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	
Desk review of training programmes and curricula and interviews with key informants	Content analysis of training programmes and curricula, qualitative interviews and surveys with key informants. Data collected from sections at Headquarters and Regional Offices through distributing a standardized template for collecting information and results at activity level		CDS Regional Offices Thematic office at headquarters	Once per year	
Meta data collected from online courses and Learning Management System (LMS);	Statistic data collected from UN-Habitat Learn		CDS	Once per year	
Indicator Trend Analysis					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The partially collected data of this indicator signifies that the actual number of individuals/institutions who participating and using UN-Habitat capacity development activities/tools in reality may be higher than the identified number. This indicator has a close correlation with the trend of project funding. Therefore, the trend of the targets reflects the scale and availability of funding for existing and foreseeable projects. 					
Milestones & Aggregated Progress Markers					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UN-Habitat Learn Platform becomes fully functional and all UN-Habitat's e-learning courses are migrated to the platform Indicator 19 is mainstreamed consistently in project formulation (PRC) process 					

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> List key sequenced achievements across the plan duration (policy changes, program launches, etc.).
<p>Decision-Making Relevance</p> <p>The data from this indicator will help shaping capacity development programmes and projects of UN-Habitat in the future on the following aspects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trends and needs in digital (online) training vs in person training Trend in gender disaggregated benefited individual Trend in capacity development needs and progress as per region Type of stakeholder/institutions that have adopted UN-Habitat's capacity development tools/contents.
<p>Risks and Mitigation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collecting information about institutions/stakeholder who are using UN-Habitat capacity development tools might be repetitive annually if the same partner/stakeholders still involve in the same project. One way to mitigate the risk of collecting the same data every year is to report on “new institution/stakeholder” only. Financial resource declining is a serious risk that would affect the feasibility of continuing capacity development efforts globally. Therefore, the targets for 2028 and 2029 have the tendency to be reduced compared to 2026 and 2027.
<p>Digital Integration</p> <p>Link to digital dashboard, file repository, or knowledge platform tracking this indicator. Potential link to the Integrated Planning, Monitoring system (IPMR) of UN-Habitat programmes/projects would be beneficial for collecting data for this indicator.</p>

Indicator 20. Number of national, regional and local governments that used UN-Habitat's guidance on the 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.					
Strategic Plan: Outcome Level, MOI 3					
Outcome: Improved knowledge and capacities for evidence-based, innovative policies on adequate housing, land, and basic services for all.			Outcome Dimension: <input type="checkbox"/> Knowledge <input type="checkbox"/> Data <input type="checkbox"/> Capacities <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Innovation		
Type of Indicator: <input type="checkbox"/> Human Impact <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Institutional Outcome <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Catalytic		Unit of Measure: number of national, regional and local governments		Responsibility: GKAD, KIB	
Strategic Alignment Alignment with SDGs, New Urban Agenda, the Global Digital Compact and Pact for the Future, Global Urban Monitoring Framework, UN 2.0 quintet of change, and other relevant frameworks.					
Description and Importance This indicator tracks the extent to which national, regional, and local governments adopt UN-Habitat's people-centred smart cities approach and innovation tools in their policies, strategies, initiatives, and technology solutions. It reflects progress toward inclusive digitalization that enhances people's access to adequate housing, land, and basic services. While measuring direct impact is challenging, the indicator provides insight into the influence of UN-Habitat's guidance on shaping evidence-based, innovative governance frameworks. Assessment can be conducted through document reviews and content analysis of relevant policies and strategies to identify references to UN-Habitat's guidance, complemented by interviews with key informants and stakeholders. This mixed-method approach ensures both quantitative tracking and qualitative understanding of adoption and application.					
Definition of key concepts People-Centred Smart Cities: UN-Habitat's people-centred smart cities approach ensures that digital technologies and innovation serve all residents equitably, promoting sustainability, inclusivity, and human rights. It focuses on ethical digital governance, bridging digital divides, and using technology to improve housing, land, and basic services through participatory and community-driven solutions. The UN Innovation Technology Accelerator for Cities (UNITAC): UNITAC, UN-Habitat's digital innovation facility, supports governments in implementing this vision by providing expertise, tools, and capacity-building for inclusive digital transformation. Through data-driven planning, citizen engagement platforms, and ethical technology deployment, UNITAC helps cities design and implement smart solutions or tools that enhance access to housing, land, and essential services.					
Baseline and Targets					
Subset	Baseline 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	Target 2028	Target 2029
National, regional or local governments	35	35	38	40	45
Data Disaggregation					
<input type="checkbox"/> Sex <input type="checkbox"/> Age <input type="checkbox"/> Disability <input type="checkbox"/> Race <input type="checkbox"/> Ethnicity		Method and Justification: For this indicator, location is the most relevant disaggregation dimension because the unit of measurement is the number of national, regional, and local governments adopting UN-Habitat's guidance. Disaggregating by location (country, region, and city level) allows			

<input type="checkbox"/> Religion <input type="checkbox"/> Migration Status <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location	<p>analysis of geographic trends, regional uptake, and identification of areas requiring targeted support.</p> <p>Other demographic dimensions (sex, age, disability, race, ethnicity, religion, migration status) are not directly applicable because the indicator measures institutional adoption rather than individual-level outcomes. However, qualitative assessments during content analysis and interviews can capture whether policies influenced by UN-Habitat guidance include provisions for gender equality, disability inclusion, and other social dimensions.</p> <p>Sources and limitations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sources: Official government documents (policies, strategies, initiatives), project reports, and interviews with key informants. • Limitations: Variability in documentation standards across countries; reliance on self-reporting for some cases; and potential time lag between adoption and publication of official documents. 		
Data Availability & Quality			
<i>Availability</i> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Partial	<i>Quality rating</i> <input type="checkbox"/> High <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medium <input type="checkbox"/> Low	<i>Comparability</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Standardized <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Context-specific	
<i>Observations:</i> Historical data exists from previous Strategic Plan reporting, but coverage is uneven across regions. Verification often requires triangulation (documents, project records, interviews). Attribution challenges and time lags in policy publication remain key limitations.			
Data Collection			
<i>Data Source</i>	<i>Collection Method</i>	<i>Collected By</i>	<i>Frequency</i>
Government policies, strategies, initiatives	Document review and content analysis	Indicator focal points (Innovation Unit) and Regional Offices	Annual (with quarterly updates for new adoptions)
Technology solutions briefs / project reports	Project documentation and validation	UNITAC & technical teams	Continuous (uploaded quarterly)
Key informant interviews	Semi-structured interviews for verification	Innovation Unit	Annual or as needed
Internal UN-Habitat repositories (UMF, UNITAC, etc.)	Data consolidation and upload	Innovation Unit	Ongoing
Indicator Trend Analysis			
<p>This indicator builds on a similar measure from UN-Habitat’s previous Strategic Plan, which tracked the “number of partner national and local authorities adopting policies and strategies to use frontier technologies and urban innovations for social inclusion, resilience, and quality of life”. That earlier indicator used the people-centred smart cities approach as a baseline for data collection, providing a foundation for the current focus on digitalization and innovation tools to improve housing, land, and basic services.</p> <p>Demand for UN-Habitat’s guidance on people-centred smart cities and innovation tools is steadily growing. This is evident from the upward trend observed since the previous Strategic Plan, where governments increasingly adopted policies and strategies leveraging frontier technologies and urban innovations. In 2022, for example, we reported 5 cities as having adopted relevant policies that used technologies for social inclusion, resilience and quality of life – that number increased to 35 by 2025. The current indicator continues this trajectory,</p>			

focusing on digitalization and smart city approaches to improve housing, land, and basic services.

This growth reflects not only rising interest among national, regional, and local governments but also UN-Habitat's efforts to build greater capacity to work with more partners. By expanding technical support, strengthening partnerships, and scaling innovation tools and advocacy, UN-Habitat is positioning itself to meet this growing demand and accelerate progress toward inclusive, people-centred digital transformation.

Milestones & Aggregated Progress Markers

2025:

- Baseline for the period 2020-2025 consolidated, including historical trend analysis from the previous Strategic Plan.
- Methodology finalized for identifying governments using UN-Habitat's people-centred smart cities guidance and innovation tools.

2026:

- Standardized set of country-level and project output indicators integrated into monitoring frameworks to track adoption of digitalization and smart city approaches.
- Identification of governments showing stagnation or reversal in uptake since 2020, prioritized for technical assistance and capacity-building.

2027:

- Launch of targeted digital transformation support in priority countries, including advisory services, training, and deployment of innovation tools through UNITAC.
- Mid-cycle review of adoption trends and effectiveness of interventions; identification of high-impact practices for scaling.

2028-2029:

- Final assessment of progress toward Strategic Plan targets based on 2028 data, including aggregated analysis of adoption patterns and regional distribution.
- Reporting to governing bodies with recommendations for sustaining momentum and addressing remaining gaps in inclusive digitalization and smart city implementation.

Decision-Making Relevance

This indicator is critical for guiding UN-Habitat's programming and strategic priorities. Tracking the number of governments adopting people-centred smart city approaches and innovation tools helps identify where demand is strongest and where additional support is needed. It informs the design and sequencing of interventions, ensuring that technical assistance, capacity building and digital solutions are targeted to regions with low uptake or stagnation.

From a budgeting perspective, the indicator provides evidence for resource allocation and capacity planning. Knowing which governments are adopting UN-Habitat's guidance allows for more accurate forecasting of advisory missions, training needs, and technology deployments. It also strengthens donor engagement by linking increased adoption to tangible progress toward strategic outcomes, making a clear case for investment in scaling digital transformation.

In terms of policy, the indicator highlights gaps and opportunities for refining international guidelines and supporting regulatory frameworks. Insights from adoption trends feed into advocacy efforts, enabling UN-Habitat to promote inclusive digitalization and smart city approaches globally. Where uptake is slow or declining, the indicator serves as an early warning for targeted policy dialogue and technical assistance.

The indicator also supports advocacy and partnerships building by demonstrating a growing global demand for people-centred digitalization. An upward trend reinforces UN-Habitat's leadership role and helps mobilize partnerships with governments, development banks and

the private sector. Stagnation would signal the need for intensified engagement and capacity building to ensure progress toward inclusive, sustainable urban development.

Risks and Mitigation

<i>Issue</i>	<i>Risk</i>	<i>Mitigation</i>
Incomplete or inconsistent documentation	Some governments may not publish policies or strategies referencing UN-Habitat guidance, making verification difficult.	Use triangulation through project records, MOUs, and key informant interviews to validate adoption.
Attribution challenges	Policies may incorporate multiple sources, making it hard to isolate UN-Habitat's contribution.	Require explicit references in documents and confirm through stakeholder interviews.
Tools vs. strategies disconnect	Partner governments may implement a UNITAC tool without adopting UN-Habitat's broader guidance on people-centred smart city strategies.	Strengthen follow-up and capacity building to ensure tools are embedded within comprehensive strategies and include verification questions during interviews to confirm strategic alignment.
Time lag in reporting	Adoption may occur but not be reflected in official documents immediately.	Track draft policies and commitments as leading indicators and update records when formal adoption occurs.
Regional data gaps	Variability in data collection capacity across regions could lead to uneven reporting.	Provide standardized templates and capacity-building for Regional Offices to ensure consistency.

Digital Integration

While a dedicated digital results dashboard for this indicator does not yet exist, tracking will be integrated into UN-Habitat's Urban Monitoring Framework (UMF) and associated digital platforms. All baseline data, updates, targets, and verification documents will be stored in internal repositories and linked to knowledge platforms managed by UNITAC, which host guidance, tools, and case studies on people-centred smart cities and digital innovation. Where relevant, links to dashboards such as UN-Habitat Results/Power BI views or SDG Cities dashboards will be shared with Regional Offices and technical teams to enable consistent monitoring and knowledge exchange. This approach ensures centralized access, transparency, and alignment with UN-Habitat's broader digital transformation and knowledge management strategy.

Indicator 21: Number of cities, countries, stakeholders and individuals engaging in UN-Habitat-led events and campaigns such as World Urban Forum, Urban October on housing, land, basic services and sustainable urban development.					
Strategic Plan: Outcome Level, MOI 4					
Outcome: Increased awareness and strengthened collaboration among relevant stakeholders promote adequate housing, land, and basic services for all			Outcome Dimension: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Increased awareness <input type="checkbox"/> Strengthened collaboration		
Type of Indicator: <input type="checkbox"/> Human Impact <input type="checkbox"/> Institutional Outcome <input type="checkbox"/> Catalytic		Unit of Measure: Number of cities, countries, stakeholders and individuals		Responsibility: GKAD, Communications and Advocacy Branch	
Strategic Alignment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aligns with SDG indicator 17.17.1 and is related to SDG targets 12.8, 11.3 Aligns with NUA paragraphs 169 and 167²⁷ There is no direct UMF indicator that counts participants in global campaigns, as the UMF is focused on urban conditions and performance. 					
Description and Importance 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. Urban October begins with World Habitat Day on the first Monday of the month and ends with World Cities Day on 31 October.					
Definition of key concepts "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. "Stakeholders" here means the number of organizations who hosted events. "Cities" here means the number the geographical location where the "Stakeholders" are based. The number of individuals reflects in-person and online attendance. The World Urban Forum takes place every 2 years, whereby the Urban October is annually. This has an impact on the numbers in the year WUF is not taking place, i.e. in 2027 and 2029.					
Baseline and Targets					
Subset	Baseline 2025²⁸	Target 2026	Target 2027	Target 2028	Target 2029
Number of countries	182	183	58	184	60
Number of cities	435	438	242	440	244
Number of Stakeholders	1,038	1,040	115	1,042	118
Number of Individuals	26,200	26,500	1,300	26,800	1,350
Data Disaggregation					
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sex <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Age <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Disability	Method and Justification: Participation at WUF require registration through the Global Events Management System (GEMS), and data collected form registration includes sex, age, disability				

²⁷ NUA ¶169 commits to "continue to strengthen mobilization efforts through partnerships, advocacy and awareness-raising activities relating to the implementation of the New Urban Agenda using existing initiatives such as World Habitat Day and World Cities Day, and... establish new initiatives to mobilize and generate support from civil society, citizens and relevant stakeholders.". NUA ¶167 highlights leveraging the World Urban Forum as an inclusive platform: it urges that NUA progress reports "build on existing platforms and processes such as the World Urban Forum convened by UN-Habitat" to gather input from stakeholders.

²⁸ Baseline reflected for 2025 is based on 2024 data, as the last WUF took place in 2024. In the targets for 2027 and 2029 WUF is not included as it does not happen

<input type="checkbox"/> Race <input type="checkbox"/> Ethnicity <input type="checkbox"/> Religion <input type="checkbox"/> Migration Status <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location	and Location. In addition, feedback will be collected through stakeholder surveys during WUF sessions, capturing data on sex, and location. Registration to attend the Global Observances of the World Habitat Day and World Cities Day is required through the Global Events Management System, and data is collected like done for WUF. October Events are collected via the Global Events Management System for publishing on the Urban October website. Stakeholders submit their Urban October event reports via GEMS for analysis which serves as a base besides the information from the Global Observances of the World Habitat Day and World Cities Day for the annual Urban October report. ²⁹		
Data Availability & Quality			
<i>Availability</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Partial	<i>Quality rating</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High <input type="checkbox"/> Medium <input type="checkbox"/> Low	<i>Comparability</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Standardized <input type="checkbox"/> Context-specific	
Data Collection			
<i>Data Source</i>	<i>Collection Method</i>	<i>Collected By</i>	<i>Frequency</i>
Events' registration database, events' and campaigns' lists of presence, of speakers, and of who has been involved in their organization.	UN-Habitat's digital tool: Global Events Management System (GEMS)	Events Unit	After each event
Indicator Trend Analysis			
From the previous cycle of WUF, participation from countries, cities, and stakeholder groups has continuously increased as WUF continues to become more relevant to urban stakeholders as a platform to engage on urban issues (Data from WUF stakeholder survey). The estimated average attendance at the next cycle of World Urban Forums within the strategic plan 2026 – 2029 is expected to increase by 15% per WUF session. Stakeholders are informed of UN-Habitat's mandate and functions through increased awareness using the events platforms such as Urban October, World Habitat Day and World Cities. Participation during the global observances has steadied with 1000 in-persons attendance on an average. UN Web TV streaming and UN social media for both days increases the awareness of stakeholders. It is expected to increase slightly the number of events taking place during Urban October and to maintain the number of participants during World Habitat Day and World Cities Day.			
Milestones & Aggregated Progress Markers			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual Urban October report • Annual UN-Habitat Scroll of Honour Award recognition to individuals and institutions that have made outstanding contributions to urban development. 			
Decision-Making Relevance			
Each World Habitat Day and World Cities Day is observed and discussed under a specific theme in line with the strategic plan, which informs UN-Habitat on the global trend.			
Risks and Mitigation			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of a Global Host. • Events might be cancelled and do not take place. • Issues on internet connectivity for UN Web TV streaming, website and GEMS to be mitigated by the host city with possible backup solutions. 			
Digital Integration			
Information on present and past World Urban Forum sessions, Urban October, World Habitat Day and World Cities Day events are found on the World Urban Forum and Urban October websites .			

²⁹ Sources: UN-Habitat's digital tool: Global Events Management System (GEMS); WUF Survey

Indicator 22: Number of people reached and exposed to messages on housing, land and basic services through communication channels					
Strategic Plan: Outcome Level, MOI 4					
Outcome: Increased awareness and strengthened collaboration among relevant stakeholders promote adequate housing, land, and basic services for all			Outcome Dimension: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Increased awareness <input type="checkbox"/> Strengthened collaboration		
Type of Indicator: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Human Impact <input type="checkbox"/> Institutional Outcome <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Catalytic		Unit of Measure: Number of people		Responsibility: GKAD, Communications and Advocacy Branch	
Strategic Alignment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>No direct SDG indicator.</i> It relates to outreach and awareness rather than a formal SDG metric. • UMF: Not applicable as a formal UMF indicator. (Communications reach is an organizational performance metric. • Aligns with NUA paragraphs 154 and 156³⁰ 					
Description and Importance Channels are defined as the un.habitat.org website, social media followers on corporate channels, and the audience reached through media outreach, aggregated to calculate the total number of people reached.					
Definition of key concepts TBC					
Baseline and Targets					
Subset	Baseline 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	Target 2028	Target 2029
Web visits	6.5 million visits	7 million	8 million	9 million	10 million
Social media footprint ⁸⁰	800,000+ followers on corporate social media accounts	950,000 followers	1 million	1,5 million	2,5 million
Media outreach	100 articles with global engagement of 3-4 million	150 articles	200 articles	300 articles	400 articles with global engagement over 10 million
Data Disaggregation					
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sex <input type="checkbox"/> Age <input type="checkbox"/> Disability <input type="checkbox"/> Race <input type="checkbox"/> Ethnicity <input type="checkbox"/> Religion <input type="checkbox"/> Migration Status <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location		Method and Justification: We can look at the disaggregation of data only through the existing analytical and dashboard tools available for the website and social media (Google Analytics and Meta Business Suite).			
Data Availability & Quality					

³⁰ NUA §154 & 156: NUA stresses the importance of “raising awareness of sustainable urban development” (paraphrased) and calls for “institutionalized mechanisms for sharing... information, knowledge and expertise”. While NUA doesn’t set a numeric target for people reached, it envisions broad dissemination of the New Urban Agenda principles. UN-Habitat’s outreach operationalizes NUA’s call for advocacy and knowledge sharing to the public and stakeholders. (Additionally, Habitat III’s outcome encouraged all actors, including media, to promote the New Urban Agenda – reflecting the spirit of this indicator.)

<i>Availability</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Partial		<i>Quality rating</i> <input type="checkbox"/> High <input type="checkbox"/> Medium <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Low		<i>Comparability</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Standardized <input type="checkbox"/> Context-specific	
Data Collection					
<i>Data Source</i>		<i>Collection Method</i>		<i>Collected By</i>	
Website and social media		Through data monitoring tools (Google analytics, and social media data tracking dashboards)		Media and communications team	
Media monitoring		Media monitoring system – Talkwalker, CISCO, or any other media tracking system; Data and analytics on the opening rate of the Media Update newsletter		Media and communications team	
Indicator Trend Analysis					
Indicators will be closely monitored on a quarterly basis. Positive trends indicating progress toward targets will suggest that objectives are being implemented effectively. Stagnation or reversal may indicate limited recognition, uptake, or impact of the work, signalling the need for adjustments in approach or focus. Trend analysis and forecasting will be conducted quarterly to support timely course correction.					
Milestones & Aggregated Progress Markers					
Milestones and progress markers will be defined during implementation. Progress will typically be measured through the achievement or overachievement of agreed annual targets aligned with the plan’s objectives.					
Decision-Making Relevance					
The indicators will be monitored to assess levels of recognition, endorsement, and update of the organization’s work. Analysis of trends will help identify areas of strong support as well as emerging gaps or challenges. These insights will inform future programme design, prioritisation, and resource allocation, including budgetary decisions, based on trends in public perception, awareness, and engagement.					
Risks and Mitigation					
Media and audience attention might fluctuate, so it is hard to predict if it can be sustained over a long period, Data collection might be affected if there is any disruption to the data collection analytics on the website and social media. Data collection and monitoring for the media needs access to the media monitoring system. This expense should be budgeted for and sustained to be able to track media monitoring for the period.					
Digital Integration					
All the indicator dashboard and info on the progress will be stored on CHAT: LINK					

Indicator 23: 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.					
Strategic Plan: Outcome Level, MOI 4					
Outcome: Increased awareness and strengthened collaboration among relevant stakeholders promote adequate housing, land, and basic services for all			Outcome Dimension: <input type="checkbox"/> Increased awareness <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strengthened collaboration		
Type of Indicator: <input type="checkbox"/> Human Impact <input type="checkbox"/> Institutional Outcome <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Catalytic		Unit of Measure: Number of national, subnational, and local governments, multistakeholder platforms, coalitions.		Responsibility: GKAD, Communications and Advocacy Branch	
Strategic Alignment					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No specific SDG indicator, but: SDG 17.17.1 (amount of US\$ committed to public/private partnerships) is conceptually related, as is SDG 16.7.1 (inclusive decision-making). The growth in number of collaborating governments/platforms indicates progress in multi-level partnerships for sustainable urban development (a qualitative complement to SDG global partnership indicators). Aligns with NUA paragraphs 48 and 92³¹. 					
Description and Importance					
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.					
Definition of key concepts					
National, and local and regional governments: Public entities at national, subnational and local levels formally engaged in initiatives supported by UN-Habitat.					
Multistakeholder platforms: Structured forums, networks, or mechanisms that bring together governments, civil society, private sector, academia, UN entities, and other actors for dialogue, coordination, or joint action.					
Coalitions: Formal or informal alliances of multiple stakeholders organized around shared objectives related to housing, land, or basic services.					
Actively collaboration: Participation that goes beyond participation or meeting attendance, and includes either joint planning, co-design, shared implementation, co-financing, data or knowledge exchange, or collective advocacy.					
UN-Habitat-supported initiatives: Programmes, projects, platforms, policy processes, or partnerships in which UN-Habitat plays a catalytic, convening, technical support, or coordination role.					
Baseline and Targets					
Subset	Baseline 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	Target 2028	Target 2029
National governments	N/A ³²	30	35	40	45
Subnational governments	N/A	100	130	160	200

³¹ NUA §48: "We encourage effective participation and collaboration among all relevant stakeholders, including local governments, the private sector and civil society... in order to identify opportunities for urban economic development and address existing and emerging challenges." This directly speaks to multi-actor collaborations of the type measured by Indicator 17. NUA §92: (Encourages strengthening multi-level governance and partnerships – not quoted in full.) UN-Habitat-supported coalitions exemplify NUA's vision of broad partnerships driving implementation of housing, land, and basic service commitments.

³² Data will be collected from projects approved by the PRC, legal instruments signed, and surveys conducted. As this is a new approach, baseline data is currently not available.

Multistakeholder platforms and coalitions	N/A	5	10	15	20
Data Disaggregation					
<input type="checkbox"/> Sex <input type="checkbox"/> Age <input type="checkbox"/> Disability <input type="checkbox"/> Race <input type="checkbox"/> Ethnicity <input type="checkbox"/> Religion <input type="checkbox"/> Migration Status <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location	<i>Method and Justification:</i> Disaggregation by location (global, regional, national, subnational, local levels) is applied to reflect the indicator's focus on multilevel engagement. Individual demographic disaggregation is not applicable, as the unit of analysis is institutional actors and collective platforms and not persons.				
Data Availability & Quality					
Availability <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Partial	Quality rating <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High <input type="checkbox"/> Medium <input type="checkbox"/> Low	Comparability <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Standardized <input type="checkbox"/> Context-specific			
Data Collection					
<i>Data Source</i>	<i>Collection Method</i>	<i>Collected By</i>	<i>Frequency</i>		
Project documents and respective evaluation reports	Desk review and report compilation.	Partnerships and Local Governments Unit	Annually		
Implementing Partner Agreements and MOUs	Desk review and report compilation; and internal standardized data call to all offices and programme leads.		Annually		
Reports from stakeholder engagement mechanisms	Surveys of stakeholders within existing engagement mechanisms at all levels, including associations, networks and coalitions.		Annually		
Indicator Trend Analysis					
An increase in the indicator value signifies strengthened collaboration among partners at different levels, reflecting UN-Habitat's effectiveness in convening and sustaining multilevel and multistakeholder partnerships.					
Milestones & Aggregated Progress Markers					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment multi-stakeholder engagement mechanisms at aligned with housing, land, and basic services. • Increased participation of all partners groups at processes on coalitions, networking, co-design of events and programmes and high-level policy deliberations. • Formalization of partnerships through MOUs, agreements of cooperation, community agreements and letters of intent. • Integration of collaborative platforms into flagship initiatives and major global processes (e.g. WUF13, Executive Board, and the NUA and SDGs reporting). • Demonstrated scale-up or replication of solutions by partners. 					
Decision-Making Relevance					
This indicator informs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic prioritization of partnerships and engagement mechanisms. • Allocation of resources toward high-impact collaborative platforms. • Identification of gaps in stakeholder engagement across regions. • Evidence-based advocacy with Member States and all partners on the value of multistakeholder collaboration. 					
Risks and Mitigation					
Inconsistent reporting across programmes and regions. The partnerships Unit will develop clear operational definitions and internal guidelines. Reports provided will also be crosschecked against project documents, agreements and evaluations					

Digital Integration
 This indicator will be tracked through UN-Habitat’s internal partnership and stakeholder management systems, including the Partnerships Information Management System (PIMS). PIMS is a Centralized SharePoint repository for partners’ details, agreements and reports.

Indicator 24: Total value of financial contribution mobilized per year disaggregated by (a) earmarked vs non-earmarked and (b) single-year vs multi-year.

Strategic Plan: Outcome Level, MOI 5

Outcome: Increased and predictable resources for UN-Habitat and its partners advance adequate housing, land, and basic services for all

Type of Indicator: <input type="checkbox"/> Human Impact <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Institutional Outcome <input type="checkbox"/> Catalytic	Unit of Measure: Million US dollars	Responsibility: OED, Donor Relations and Resources Mobilization Unit The responsibility of different funding types needs to be aligned with disaggregated targets. Non-earmarked resources: OED. Foundation earmarked resources: GSD & GKAD. Technical cooperation resources: RO & CO.
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Strategic Alignment
 Financial contributions to UN-Habitat sustain the implementation of UN-Habitat’s projects and operation of the organization, thus contributing to the delivery of UN-Habitat’s mandates, SDGs and NUA. It aligns with SDG Indicator 17.3.1 and with NUA 163 and 164.³³³⁴

Description and Importance
 The indicator measures the amount of financial contribution that is mobilized to implement UN-Habitat’s Strategic Plan 2026-2029. Multi-year commitments make the funding prospects more predictable which is conducive to the longer-term programmatic planning of the Organization.

Definition of key concepts and methodology
 Financial contribution: 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, also referred to as “acquisition”. / For non-earmarked funding, this is the amount received in UN-Habitat’s bank account.
 Methodology for target setting: Resource mobilization targets should be based on resource requirements. The targets are set based on the projected resource requirements, aligned with the methodology used for annual work programme and budget. 2026 and 2027 resource requirements are already known. For 2028 and 2029 foundation non-earmarked, we keep it at the same level as 2027, based on analysis of current funding environment. For earmarked funds, a margin of 5% growth is applied for 2028 and 2029.

Baseline and Targets³⁵

Subset	Baseline 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	Target 2028 ³⁶	Target 2029
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³⁴ NUA §163 & 164: NUA underscores the need for “adequate, predictable and sustainable financial resources... for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda” (paraphrased).

³⁵ Resource mobilization targets should be based on resource requirements. The targets are set based on the projected resource requirements, aligned with the methodology used for annual work programme and budget. Targets 2028 and 2029 are estimates now and will be updated when finalized, Feb 2027, and Feb 2028 respectively.

³⁶ Target 2028 and 2029 are estimates now, and will be updated. 2028 targets should be updated in Feb 2027, and 2029 targets in Feb 2028. The targets are to be aligned to the Annual Work Programme and Budget for the following reasons: *Measurability and reporting*: The selected indicator must be measurable and allow for consistent reporting. Past practice shows that it is feasible to report progress against the AWP&B, whereas reporting against the overall cost of the Strategic Plan is not practical or reliable. *Alignment with organizational needs and planning*: The AWP&B not only reflects the Organization’s resource needs to implement the Strategic

Foundation non-earmarked	USD 3.8 million	USD 5.25 million	USD 5.94 million	USD 6.0 million	USD 6.0 million
Foundation earmarked	USD 50.5 million	USD 48.1 million	USD 48.5 million	USD 50.9 million	USD 50.9 million
Technical cooperation	USD 112.3 million	USD 109.9 million	USD 115.1 million	USD 120.9 million	USD 120.9 million
Data Disaggregation					
<input type="checkbox"/> Sex <input type="checkbox"/> Age <input type="checkbox"/> Disability <input type="checkbox"/> Race <input type="checkbox"/> Ethnicity <input type="checkbox"/> Religion <input type="checkbox"/> Migration Status <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location	<p><i>Method and Justification:</i></p> <p>This indicator needs to be disaggregated by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Fund type</u>: Foundation non-earmarked (40HFU), Foundation earmarked, technical cooperation. • <u>Donor segment</u>: National government, Local authorities, intergovernmental entities, International Financial Institutions, UN agencies, Global and Vertical Funds, Private Sector, Academia, Civil Society. • <u>Country/Region</u> that the donor is from. 				
Data Availability & Quality					
Availability <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Partial	Quality rating <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High <input type="checkbox"/> Medium <input type="checkbox"/> Low	Comparability <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Standardized <input type="checkbox"/> Context-specific			
Data Collection					
<i>Data Source</i>	<i>Collection Method</i>	<i>Collected By</i>	<i>Frequency</i>		
Contribution Agreements database (for earmarked contributions)	The Contribution Agreement signing requests and approval information will be collected through Digital Workspace	Donor Relations and Strategic Resource Partnerships Unit, OED	Annually		
UMOJA (for non-earmarked contributions)	UMOJA trial balance report (revenue report)	Budget and Finance Unit, Corporate Management Division (CMD)	Annually		
Indicator Trend Analysis					
<p><i>Past trends:</i></p> <p>Total funding over 2020-2025 reached USD 1.2 billion, averaging USD 215 million annually, underscoring sustained financial support for the organization's mandate despite recent fluctuations.</p> <p><i>Key Observations Include:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dominance of Technical cooperation: Technical Cooperation consistently represents the largest funding source, totalling USD 760.6 million (65% of the six-year total) and averaging USD 130 million per year. Funding increased from USD 116.0 million in 2020 to USD 147.2 million in 2021, reflecting heightened operational demand and strategic acquisition opportunities during that period. After 2021, contributions dipped to USD 114.0 million in 2022 before gradually increasing to USD 154.4 million in 2024, reflecting responsiveness to shifting Member State priorities, country-level project needs, and global development demands. The 2025 YTD figure of USD 106.3 million suggests continued reliance on this stream, although the full-year outcome may be influenced by donor timelines and external factors such as geopolitical shifts or global crises. 					

Plan, but also provides a realistic basis for resource mobilization planning. Teams typically develop their RM targets with reference to the current portfolio, which is captured in the AWP&B. *Evidence from the RM Strategy (2020–2025):* A review of the RM Strategy 2020–2025 indicates a strong relation between the AWP&B and actual resource acquisition results. This reinforces the AWP&B as the most relevant and accurate foundation for setting RM targets.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fluctuations in Foundation earmarked contributions: These contributions demonstrate considerable year-to-year volatility, ranging from USD 37.7 million in 2025 YTD to a peak of USD 69.8 million in 2023. The surge in 2023 likely corresponds to targeted initiatives and high-profile events such as the World Urban Forum, whereas lower levels in 2021 (USD 37.5 million) and 2025 reflect the timing of project cycles and acquisition opportunities. This volatility highlights the responsiveness of Foundation earmarked funding to donor priorities and strategic project alignment • Regular Budget and Non-Earmarked Contributions: Regular Budget resources have been relatively stable, ranging between USD 15.5 million (2020) and USD 16.8 million (2022), averaging USD 16 million per year. However, potential reductions under UN reforms may affect predictability in coming years. Foundation non-earmarked contributions fluctuate moderately, reflecting donor decisions and broader funding landscapes, totalling USD 28.9 million over six years. The limited size of these flexible resources continues to constrain institutional agility and capacity to invest in innovation and long-term development. • Overall Revenue Trends: Total annual revenue in 2021 was at USD 215.3 million but declined to USD 199.4 million in 2022 and peaked at USD 227.2 million in 2024, showing moderate fluctuations. The 2025 YTD figure of USD 159.7 million suggests the full-year total may fall below the six-year annual average of USD 215.2 million. Contributing factors include the volatility of earmarked contributions, shifting donor priorities, global crises, and cyclical project implementation schedules.
<p><i>Future trends:</i></p> <p>The outcome is aimed to increase the financial contributions to UN-Habitat. Nonetheless, the availability of international development resource is under increasing pressure. The net Official Development Assistance (ODA) from the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) declined by 8.3 per cent to USD 211.9 billion in 2024, following five years of consecutive growth up to 2023. The OECD projects a continued downward trend, ranging between 11 and 20 per cent over the period 2025 to 2028, with several major donors that have signalled further and significant reductions in their ODA budgets. Nevertheless, ODA resources from OECD-DAC countries still account for the largest share of the development assistance and remain central to UN-Habitat’s resource base. This defines the overall environment in which UN-Habitat mobilizes resources for the implementation of its Strategic Plan and mandates. In this context, while UN-Habitat aims for overall increase of financial contributions received over the period of 2026-2029, fluctuations in single-year acquisition may be observed.</p>
<p>Milestones & Aggregated Progress Markers Not applicable to this indicator.</p>
<p>Decision-Making Relevance The financial contributions mobilized will inform the budgeting and programming of the next years. Multi-year commitments make the funding prospects more predictable which is conducive to the longer-term programmatic planning of the Organization.</p>
<p>Risks and Mitigation Risk is data collection is non-compliant Contribution Agreement approval and signing. If a Contribution Agreement signing request is not sent and approved via UN-Habitat corporate Workspace, this data may not be captured. Another risk is that in rare cases, some donors will inform us of a funding decision that they have already made, without signing a Contribution Agreement (only with Member States). Another risk is the timeline of the launch of the Digital Workspace, which can cause delayed and incomplete records of Contribution Agreements signed. This can be mitigated by SOPs, management directions, PMO oversight, and cross-check with UMOJA ECC data.</p>
<p>Digital Integration Donor Information Platform</p>

In progress