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**Reports on the implementation of the UN-Habitat
Strategic Plans: implementation of the strategic plan for
the period 2020–2023: results framework**

Progress report of the Executive Director on the implementation of UN-Habitat Strategic Plan for the period 2020 -2023: the draft Results Framework**

I.   Introduction

1.   UN-Habitat's Strategic Plan for the period 2020-2023 was approved by Member States in May 2019 during the first session of the UN-Habitat Assembly, the organization main decision-making body.

2.   The Plan repositions UN-Habitat as a major global entity, a centre of excellence and innovation. In that respect, the organization is refocusing its niche position as the "thought leader" and "go-to" programme for issues pertaining to its work, setting the global discourse and agenda on sustainable urban development, driving political discussion, generating specialised and cutting-edge knowledge, shaping technical norms, principles and standards, and acting as a multiplier in the exchange of knowledge, experience and best practice in getting cities and other human settlements right.

3.   The formulation of the Strategic Plan 2020-2023 extensively used a theory of change approach in line with results-based management principles.

4.   The implementation of the Plan must continue to reflect UN-Habitat focus on outcomes and impacts. In this regard, building on existing efforts and initiatives on results-based management, UN--Habitat aims to establish a corporate-wide and institutionalized monitoring and evaluation system to (i) track progress towards the implementation of the outcome areas, (ii) take corrective measures, (iii) enhance transparency and accountability, (iv) strengthen reporting to Member States, donors and other stakeholders, including through an online interactive platform accessible to all partners, and (v) identify the bottlenecks and unintended effects which, in turn, provides the basis for more responsive programming and actions.

5.   The development of a comprehensive results-framework, with SMART[2] indicators and associated baselines and targets, is the first step toward the development of a more robust and institutionalized monitoring and evaluation system.

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* HSP/EB.2020/1.

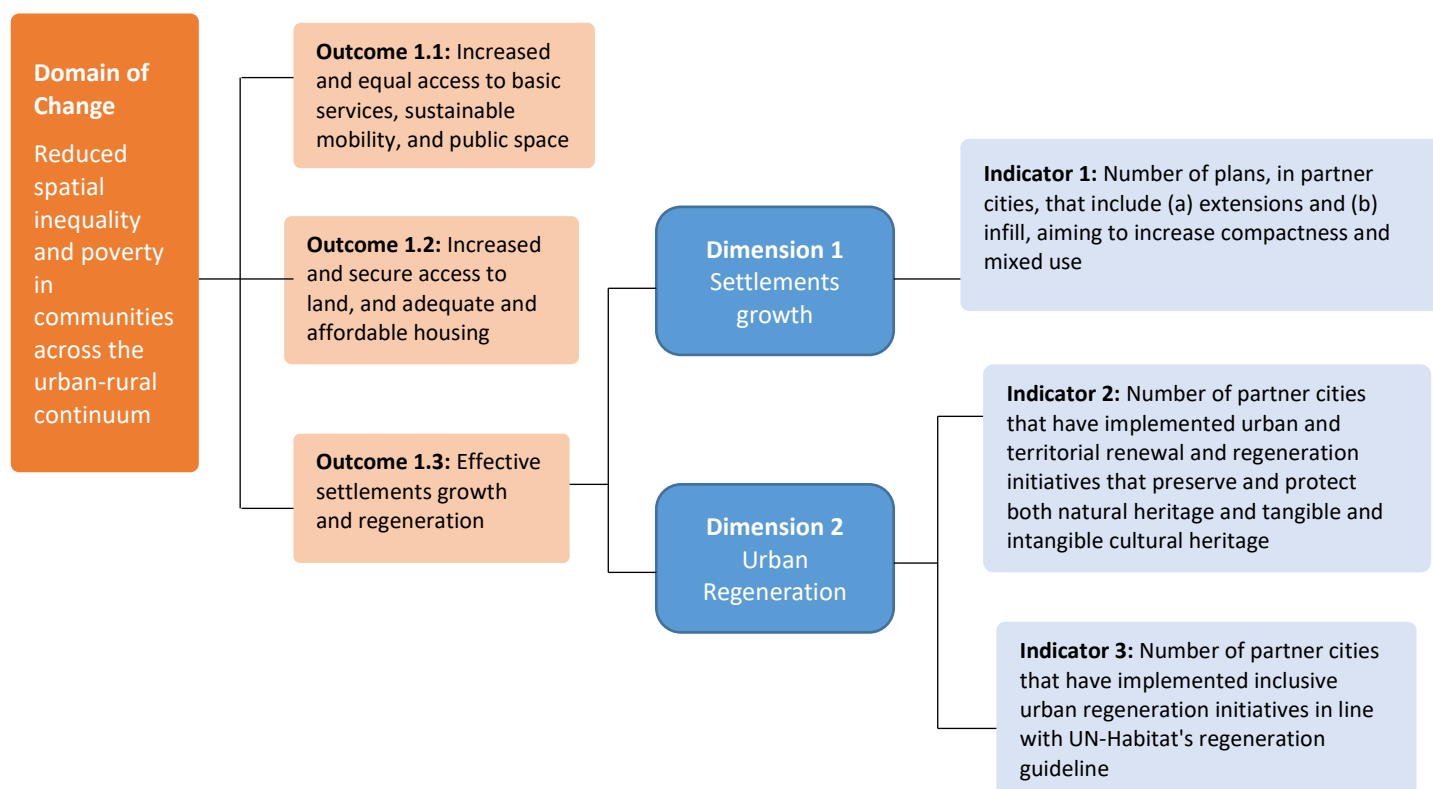** The present document is being issued without formal editing.

[2] SMART refers to specific, measurable, achievable, reliable and time bound.

6. The Results-framework include indicators for the following levels:

(a) Objective: Sustainable urbanization is advanced as a driver of development and peace, to improve living conditions for all;

(b) Domain of Change 1: Reduced spatial inequality and poverty in communities across the urban-rural continuum (indicators at domain level measure human impact);

    (i) Outcome 1: Increased and equal access to basic services, sustainable mobility, and public space (most indicators at outcome level measure institutional outcome);

    (ii) Outcome 2: Increased and secure access to land, and adequate and affordable housing; and

    (iii) Outcome 3: Effective settlements growth and regeneration.

(c) Domain of Change 2: Enhanced shared prosperity for cities and regions;

    (i) Outcome 1: Improved spatial connectivity and productivity of cities and regions;

    (ii) Outcome 2: Increased and equitably distributed locally generated revenues; and

    (iii) Outcome 3: Expanded deployment of frontier technologies and innovations for urban development.

(d) Domain of Change 3: Strengthened climate action and improved urban environment;

    (i) Outcome 1: Reduced greenhouse emissions and improved air quality;

    (ii) Outcome 2: Improved resource efficiency and protection of ecological assets; and

    (iii) Outcome 3: Effective adaptation of communities and infrastructure to climate change.

(e) Domain of change 4: Effective urban crisis prevention and response;

    (i) Outcome 1: Enhanced social cohesion and inclusive planning for conflict prevention and recovery;

    (ii) Outcome 2: Improved living standards and inclusion of migrants, refugees, internally displaced persons and returnees through effective crisis response and recovery; and

    (iii) Outcome 3: Enhanced resilience of the built environment and infrastructure.

(f) Cross-cutting thematic areas:

    (i) Resilience;

    (ii) Safety.

(g) Social inclusion issues:

    (i) Human rights;

    (ii) Gender;

    (iii) Children, youth, and older persons;

    (iv) Disability.

(h) UN-Habitat as a Centre of Excellence.

II. Results Framework description and key

7. Each of the 12 outcomes listed above under the specific domains of change are broken down into their various dimensions, as applicable, in the tables below. Dimensions are the components of the outcomes which require distinct measurements in order to adequately capture the essence of each outcome.

Visual example

A. Scope of the indicators[2]

8.   All the indicators included in the tables below are meant to track outcomes and impact occurring as a result of the work of UN-Habitat. Except for the indicators in the "centre of excellence" section, all baselines and targets are in the context of UN-Habitat partner countries/cities with which UN-Habitat has direct collaboration, unless otherwise specified.

B. Types of indicators

9.   The indicators are classified into three types:

(a)   Human impact indicators, which measure the transformative effect that the work of UN-Habitat has on people's lives. Human impact indicators only capture results out of direct collaborations between UN-Habitat and its partners countries and cities. Theory of change approaches will be utilized to ascertain the impact of UN-Habitat's work. This will be complemented by impact evaluations;

(b)   Institutional outcome indicators, which measure UN-Habitat's influence on systems, institutional arrangements, policies and strategies at the national and subnational levels. Institutional outcome indicators only capture results out of direct collaboration between UN-Habitat and its partners countries and cities;

(c)   Catalytic indicators (Centre of Excellence indicators), which measure the uptake of UN-Habitat's work globally. The uptake of UN-Habitat's work is defined as the adoption, utilization, adaptation or citation at subnational, national and global levels of UN-Habitat's knowledge products (normative work) and pilot initiatives. These indicators do not only capture results out of direct collaborations between UN-Habitat and its partners, but also utilization of UN-Habitat's knowledge products and expertise without a direct intervention. They measure the influence or catalytic role of UN-Habitat.

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[2] Indicators describe verifiable changes that can be used to demonstrate success.

C. The quantity and quality dimensions of the indicators

10.   The methodologies for collecting data and calculating the actual value of each indicator will capture qualitative dimensions, which include using content analysis methods and surveys to evaluate the quality dimension of a strategy/policy, the implementation of a plan, the perception of people on specific issues, etc.

11.   All indicators will be quantified into numbers or proportions/percentages in the end.

D. Baselines assessment

12.   An initial agency-wide baselines assessment exercise was carried out to identify where UN-Habitat stands in terms of baseline data for each indicator.

13.   Baselines data were collected and computed as follows:

(a)   When the indicator already existed in the previous strategic plans, the baseline was taken from the annual reports of UN-Habitat;

(b)   For indicators with a global level reference, the baselines were benchmarked against the global figures[3];

(c)   For most indicators, baselines were assessed based on UN-Habitat's initiatives by taking into account the contribution of a given relevant initiative to a specific indicator; and

(d)   Data from UN-Habitat's Global Urban Observatory were also utilized.

E. Targets setting

14.   Targets for each indicator were set based on the following factors:

(a)   Past trends, i.e. what has been UN-Habitat's outcome or contribution in a particular area;

(b)   Future programming, i.e. projected size of UN-Habitat's activities in a given area;

(c)   The global recommendation, i.e. the globally recommended level for this indicator and how UN-Habitat aims to benchmark itself against the global level[4];

(d)   The nature of the work, i.e. how long does it for certain initiatives, whether normative or operational, to lead to tangible results.

F. Data sources and means of verification[5]:

15.   A critical aspect in measuring progress towards achieving the objectives of the Strategic Plan 2020-2023 is to make high-quality official statistical information available. UN-Habitat is working with stakeholders that are part of national or international statistical systems, in partner cities and countries, to identify, develop and/or maintain a variety of data sources to inform the results framework and related reports, including in the context of the New Urban Agenda monitoring platform.

16.   In addition, international organizations such as the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the International Labour Organization (ILO), the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) or the World Bank Group will be involved in the provision of data, in collaboration with national institutions, as relevant. Where possible, existing data sources will be utilized to avoid placing an additional burden on national statistical systems.

17.   UN-Habitat's monitoring system will be complemented by independent and impartial evaluations, which will provide additional evidence on the cause-and-effect relationship of the work of UN-Habitat in transforming lives in cities and communities.

18.   The data monitoring efforts will ensure the collection of disaggregated data (e.g. by sex, age, disability, income level, etc.) where applicable and possible.

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[3] An example is the indicator "Average share of the built-up area of partner cities that is open space for public use for all." For more information on this indicator, please see Outcome 1.1 on page 14.

[4] An example is the indicator "Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport in partner cities." For more information on this indicator, please see Domain of 1 – Domain Level on page 11.

[5] The means of verification indicate where and how the information about the indicator will be obtained.

III.   The Results Framework

A.   Objective: Sustainable urbanization is advanced as a driver of development and peace, to improve living conditions for all

Indicators	Type	Data verification	Unit of measurement	Subset	Baseline (2019)	Target (2020)	Target (2021)	Target (2022)	Target (2023)
Number of partner national and subnational authorities that integrate sustainable urbanization in development plans and sectoral strategies	Institutional outcome	Document review (qualitative content analysis)	Number of subnational authorities	National	22	31	40	48	55
				Subnational	51	60	70	80	90
Number of partner national and subnational authorities that integrate sustainable urbanization in humanitarian, recovery, and peacebuilding strategies and plans	Institutional outcome	Document review (qualitative content analysis)	Number of subnational authorities	National	0	5	6	7	9
				Subnational	0	5	10	15	20
Number of partner countries where sustainable urbanization is integrated in United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks (UNSDCFs)	Institutional outcome	Document review (qualitative content analysis)	Number of countries	–	0	7	17	22	27
Number of partner countries with UN-Habitat Country Programme Documents (HPCDs)	Institutional outcome	Document review	Number of countries	–	0[5]	7	17	22	27

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[5] Although there are existing UN-Habitat country programme, the new UN requirement is to have HPCDs aligned with UNSDCFs. Since UNSDCFs will start in 2020, the baseline for the new HPCDs is zero.

B. Domain of Change 1: Reduced spatial inequality and poverty in communities across the urban-rural continuum

1. Domain level measurement

Indicator	Type	Data Verification	Unit of measurement	Subset	Baseline (2019)	Target (2020)	Target (2021)	Target (2022)	Target (2023)
Total population having access to (a) adequate housing[6], (b) public space[7] and (c) basic services[8] in partner cities	Human impact	Global Urban Observatory data on our partner cities	Number of people	(a) adequate housing	22.5 million (2018)	26.6 million	27.7 million	28.8 million	30 million
	Human impact			(b) public space	1.5 million (2018)[9]	1.65 million	1.8 million	1.95 million	2.1 million
	Human impact			(c) basic services	3.25 million	3.55 million	3.85 million	4.15 million	4.45 million
Proportion of population in partner cities with access to (a) safe drinking water, (b) improved sanitation and (c) waste management services in partner cities	Human impact	Global Urban Observatory data on our partner cities	Number of people	(a) safe drinking water	2.7 million[10]	2.95 million	3.2 million	3.45 million	3.7 million
				(b) improved sanitation	2.7 million[11]	2.95 million	3.2 million	3.45 million	3.7 million
				(c) waste management services	Global level not available[12]	60%	62%	64%	66%[13]

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[6] For housing to be adequate, it must provide more than four walls and a roof, and at minimum, meet the following criteria: (1) legal security of tenue, (2) availability of service, materials, facilities and infrastructure, (3) affordability, (4) habitability, (5) accessibility, (6) location and (7) cultural adequacy.

[7] Public space is defined as places that are publicly owned or of public use, accessible and enjoyable by all, free and without a profit motive.

[8] Basic services, in the context of the work of UN-Habitat, include safe drinking water, sanitation services, hygiene facilities, mobility and waste collection services.

[9] This is the global baseline.

[10] Global Statistics from Global Urban Observatory: 3.6 billion of urban population used safely managed drinking water services in 2019, 1.8 billion of rural population used safely managed drinking water services in 2019, 5.5 billion people in the world used safely managed drinking water services in 2019

[11] Global Statistics from Global Urban Observatory: 4.1 billion people of urban population had access to improved sanitation in 2019, 2.4 billion people of rural population had access to improved sanitation in 2019, 6.5 billion people of world population had access to improved sanitation in 2019

[12] Regional level: 94% Australia and New Zealand (M49), 66.7% Central Asia and Southern Asia, 72% Eastern Asia and South-eastern Asia, 89.6% Northern America and Europe, 80.4% Latin America and the Caribbean, 73.5% Western Asia and Northern Africa, 43.4% Sub-Saharan Africa

[13] This is estimated to be around 11.6 million people in UN-Habitat partner cities.

Indicator	Type	Data Verification	Unit of measurement	Subset	Baseline (2019)	Target (2020)	Target (2021)	Target (2022)	Target (2023)
Proportion of urban population living in slums[14], informal settlements[15], or inadequate housing in partner cities	Human impact	Global Urban Observatory data on our partner cities	Proportion of population	–	23.5% (2018)[16]	23.3%	23%	22.8%	22.5%
Number of households who have secure tenure rights to land with legally recognized documentation[17] in partner cities	Human impact	Direct observation in post-project evaluations	Number of households		12 043	15 000	19 000	24 000	30 000
Proportion of total adult population who perceive their rights to land as secure[18] in partner cities	Human impact	Survey	Proportion of population		The baseline and target of this indicator will be project/location specific. A survey will be utilized.				
Number of people living in areas that have a statutory plan[19] in partner cities	Human impact	Project portfolio and national/local census data	Number of people	–	99.4 million	125 million	150 million	175 million	200 million

2. **Outcome 1.1: Increased and equal access to basic services, sustainable mobility, and public space**

(a)   Contributes to the following SDGs: Basic services: 1.4 (1.4.1), 3.b (3.b.2), 4.a (4.a.1), 6.b (6.b.1), 11.1, 11.5 (11.5.2), 11.6 (11.6.1), sustainable mobility: 9.1 (9.1.2), 11.2 (11.2.1), public space: 11.7.

(b)   Contributes to NUA paragraphs: 29, 30, 34, 37, 74.

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[14] A slum household is one in which the inhabitants suffer one or more of household deprivations, including (1) lack of access to improved water source, (2) lack of access to improved sanitation facilities, (3) lack of sufficient living area, (4) lack of housing durability and (5) lack of security of tenure.

[15] Informal settlements are usually seen as synonymous of slums, with a particular focus on the formal status of land, structure and services.

[16] This is the global baseline. The number of people living in slums, informal settlements, or inadequate housing is 1,033,545,519 globally.

[17] Legal documentation of rights refers to the recording and publication of information on the nature and location of land, rights and right holders in a form that is recognized by government and is therefore official.

[18] Perception of tenure security refers to an individual's perception of the likelihood of involuntary loss of land, such as disagreement of the ownership rights over land or ability to use it, regardless of the formal status.

[19] An urban plan that has been legally adopted.

Dimensions

    (a)   Increased and equal access to basic services;

        (i)   Sub-dimensions: General basic services, water, sanitation, solid waste management, including disposal, modern energy, ICT.

    (b)   Increased and equal access to sustainable mobility;

        (i)   Sub-dimensions: Sustainability of mobility, Access to diversified transport/ mobility mechanisms

    (c)   Increased and equal access to public space;

        (i)   Sub-dimensions: public space increase, equal access to public space, urban safety

Dimension	Indicator	Type	Data Verification	Unit of measurement	Subset	Baseline (2019)	Target (2020)	Target (2021)	Target (2022)	Target (2023)
Basic services	Number of partner countries that have aligned their national policy documents to (a) International Guidelines on Decentralization and Access to Basic Services for All, (b) International Guidelines on Urban and Territorial Planning and (c) Guidelines on Safer Cities	Institutional outcome	Document review (qualitative content analysis)	Number of countries	(a) International Guidelines on Decentralization and Access to Basic Services for All	36	38	40	42	44
					(b) International Guidelines on Urban and Territorial Planning	21	26	31	36	41
					(c) Guidelines on Safer Cities	0	4	9	14	20
Sustainable mobility	Percentage of road length in partner cities which have dedicated (a) bike lanes[20] and (b) sidewalks[21]	Institutional outcome	GIS data and public administrative data from transport department		(a) bike lanes	The baseline and target of this indicator will be project/location specific.				
				Metres of road length	(b) sidewalks	The baseline and target of this indicator will be project/location specific.				
	Number of partner cities implementing policies that promote	Institutional outcome	Document review (qualitative content analysis)	Number of cities	–		10	13	17	21	25

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[20] A bike lane is part of the road or a special path for the use of people riding bicycles. A bike lane is considered "dedicated" if it is not mixed with any other use, including walking, motorbikes and other motorized vehicles. It also needs to be safe.

[21] A sidewalk is a path with a hard surface on one or both sides of a road that people walk on. A sidewalk is considered "dedicated" if it is not mixed with any other use, including for bikes, motorbikes and other motorized vehicles. It also needs to be safe.

Dimension	Indicator	Type	Data Verification	Unit of measurement	Subset	Baseline (2019)	Target (2020)	Target (2021)	Target (2022)	Target (2023)
	sustainable urban mobility[22]									
	Number of partner cities implementing policies that promote safe and universally accessible bike lanes and sidewalks that are integrated with public transport	Institutional outcome	Document review (qualitative content analysis)	Number of cities	–	10	13	17	21	25
Public space	Average share of the built-up area of partner cities that is open space for public use for all	Institutional outcome	GIS data and public administrative data	Size of area	–	35%[23]	36%	37%	38%	39%
	Number of partner local authorities implementing strategies and actions to increase social integration and safety in public spaces	Institutional outcome	Document review (qualitative content analysis)	Number of cities	–	70	74	80	87	95
	Number of partner cities which have plans for inclusive public spaces	Institutional outcome	Document review (qualitative content analysis)	Number of cities	–	70	90	110	130	150

3. **Outcome 1.2: Increased and secure access to land, and adequate and affordable housing**

(a)   Contributes to the following SDGs: 1, 2, 5, and 11. Specifically: 1.4 (1.4.2), 2.3, 5.a (5.a.1, 5.a.2), 11.1 (11.1.1);

(b)   Contributes to NUA paragraphs: 35.

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[22] A policy promoting sustainable mobility should aim to enhance reliable, affordable, safe, universally accessible and environmentally sustainable public transport for all, especially for the poor and disadvantaged groups.

[23] 35% of global population have access to open public spaces (within 400 m walking distance): based on data from 467 cities from 90 countries. Regional variations exist - Australia and New Zealand (67%), Northern America and Europe (67%), Latin America and the Caribbean (46%), Western Asia and Northern Africa (40%), Sub-Saharan Africa (26%), Central Asia and Southern Asia (26%), Eastern Asia and South-Eastern Asia (22%)

Dimensions

    (a)   Increased and secure access to land;

        (i)   Sub-dimensions: Proportion of people who have land rights, Legal institutions protecting/ enabling these rights.

    (b)   Increased and equal access to adequate and affordable housing;

        (i)   Sub-dimensions: increased equalized adequacy; increased and equalized affordability.

Dimension	Indicator	Type	Data Verification	Unit of measurement	Subset	Baseline (2019)	Target (2020)	Target (2021)	Target (2022)	Target (2023)
Land	Number of partners countries where legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control[24]	Institutional outcome	Document review (qualitative content analysis)	Number of countries	–	1	1	1	2	3
Adequate and affordable housing	Number of partner countries which have the right to adequate housing enshrined in national law and policies	Institutional outcome	Document review (qualitative content analysis)	Number of countries	–	3	3	4	4	5
	Number of partner countries that are implementing housing policies to provide adequate and affordable housing for all in line with SDG 11.1 and the Right to Adequate Housing	Institutional outcome	Document review (qualitative content analysis)	Number of countries	–	40	42	44	46	48
	Number of partner countries that are implementing regulatory standards, building codes, measures and incentives ensuring the construction of sustainable housing[25]	Institutional outcome	Document review (qualitative content analysis)	Number of countries		39	41	43	47	51
	Number of partner cities with median housing affordability (median-price-to-income-ratio) equals to or below 3.0[26]	Institutional outcome	Census and household survey data	Number of cities		60	70	80	90	100

[24] This indicator measures the level to which a country's legal framework support's women's land rights, by testing the framework against six proxies drawn from international law and internationally accepted good practices.

[25] This indicator seeks to capture partner countries' efforts in implementing mandatory building energy efficiency codes, defined as those which promote the development of greener buildings with lower carbon emissions for building materials and construction designs and technologies.

[26] Median-price-to-income ratio is also called "Median Multiple", which is widely used for evaluating urban markets and has been recommended by the World Bank and UN-Habitat. It is also used by the Harvard New York University Joint Center on Housing and New York University's Atlas of Urbanization.

Dimension	Indicator	Type	Data Verification	Unit of measurement	Subset	Baseline (2019)	Target (2020)	Target (2021)	Target (2022)	Target (2023)
	Number of partner countries that are implementing frameworks or programmes preventing unlawful forced eviction	Institutional outcome	Document review and survey	Number of countries		28	30	32	34	36
	Number of partner cities implementing innovative financing partnerships[27] for slum upgrading and low-cost housing	Institutional outcome	Document review and survey	Number of cities	–	24	28	35	42	50
	Number of partner cities with community-led projects addressing poverty issues[28] and fostering community resilience[29] in slums and informal settlements	Institutional outcome	Survey	Number of cities	–	22	27	34	42	50

4. **Outcome 1.3: Effective settlements growth and regeneration**

  (a) Contributes to the following SDGs: 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, and 16. Specifically: 4.a, 6.b (6.b.1), 11.1 (11.1.1), 11.3, 11.6, 11.7, 11.a, and 16.7 (16.7.2);

  (b) Contributes to NUA paragraphs: 38, 49, 51, 52.

Dimensions

  (a) Effective settlements growth;

    (i) Sub-dimensions: Planned growth, Capacity of government to manage settlements growth.

  (b) Effective urban regeneration.

Dimension	Indicator	Type	Data Verification	Unit of measurement	Subset	Baseline (2019)	Target (2020)	Target (2021)	Target (2022)	Target (2023)
Settlement growth	Number of plans, in partner cities, that include (a)	Institutional outcome	Document review (qualitative content analysis)	Number of plans	(a) extensions	41	50	60	70	80
		Institutional outcome			(b) infill	44	55	67	78	90

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[27] Innovative financing refers to a range of non-traditional mechanisms such as micro-contributions, taxes, public-private partnerships and market-based financial transactions.

[28] Poverty issues in slums and informal settlements include commoditization, overcrowded living conditions, inadequate access to basic services, insecurity of tenure, inadequate housing, precarious livelihoods, lack of voice to articulate needs and demands with authorities, environmental hazard, social fragmentation, crime and violence and natural disasters.

[29] Community resilience in slums and informal settlements includes livelihood and economic security, climate change resilience of housing and livelihoods, inclusivity, local governance structures that ensure social accountability mechanisms, and social cohesion.

Dimension	Indicator	Type	Data Verification	Unit of measurement	Subset	Baseline (2019)	Target (2020)	Target (2021)	Target (2022)	Target (2023)
	extensions[30] and (b) infill[31], aiming to increase compactness and mixed use									
Urban regeneration	Number of partner cities that have implemented urban and territorial renewal and regeneration[32] initiatives that preserve and protect both natural heritage and tangible and intangible cultural heritage	Institutional outcome	Document review and survey	Number of cities	–	9	11	14	17	20
	Number of partner cities that have implemented inclusive urban regeneration initiatives in line with UN-Habitat's regeneration guideline	Institutional outcome	Document review and survey	Number of cities	–	8	10	14	17	20

C. Domain of Change 2: Enhanced shared prosperity of cities and regions

1. Domain level measurement

19.   New Urban Agenda paragraph 61 on "shared prosperity": "61. We commit ourselves to harnessing the urban demographic dividend, where applicable, and to promoting access for youth to education, skills development and employment to achieve increased productivity and shared prosperity in cities and human settlements."

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[30] Urban extension involves the planned expansion of a city or town and can contribute to creating more sustainable patterns of development when located in the right place, with well-planned infrastructure including access to a range of facilities, and when developed at appropriate densities.

[31] Urban infill is defined as new development that is sited on vacant or undeveloped land within an existing community.

[32] Urban regeneration refers to a combination of physical and socio-economic measures that can help to restore, integrate, redevelop and revive parts of the city and connect their transformation to the overall city.

Indicator	Type	Data Verification	Unit of measurement	Subset	Baseline (2019)	Target (2020)	Target (2021)	Target (2022)	Target (2023)
Distribution of decent work[33], in partner countries, across the urban-rural continuum	Human impact	Census data and spatial mapping	Decent work	–	Spatial indicator (mapping)				

2. **Outcome 2.1 Improved spatial connectivity and productivity of cities and regions**

    (a)   Contributes to the following SDGs: 1, 2, 8, and 11. Specifically: 2.3, 2.4, 2.a, 8.2, 8.3, 8.5, 11.2, and 11.a.;

    (b)   Contributes to NUA paragraphs: 67, 75.

Dimensions

    (a)   Process planning for improvement;

    (b)   Improved spatial connectivity of cities and regions;

        (i)   Sub-dimensions: cities, regions;

    (c)   Improved productivity of cities and regions;

        (i)   Sub-dimensions: cities, regions.

Dimension	Indicator	Type	Data verification	Unit of measurement	Subset	Baseline (2019)	Target (2020)	Target (2021)	Target (2022)	Target (2023)
Process planning for improvement	Number of partner countries that are implementing regional development plans or mechanisms that foster collaboration across administrative boundaries	Institutional impact	Survey	Number of countries	–	0	2	3	4	5
	Number of partner countries that have a National Urban Policy or Regional Development Plans that aligns with UN-Habitat's guidelines	Institutional outcome	Document review and survey	Number of countries	–	7	10	12	14	16
	Number of partner countries with urban and territorial plans that reflect at least 6 of the 12 principles of the International	Institutional impact	Document review and survey	Number of countries	–	0	1	2	3	4

[33] Decent work, according to International Labour Organization, involves opportunities for work that is productive and delivers a fair income, security in the workplace and social protection for families, better prospects for personal development and social integration, freedom for people to express their concerns, organize and participate in the decisions that affect their lives and equality of opportunity and treatment for all women and men.

	Guidelines on Urban and Territorial Planning									
Connectivity of cities and regions	Number of partner countries that have governance structures and mechanisms advancing metropolitan development	Institutional impact	Survey and field observation	Number of countries	–	0	2	3	4	5
	Number of partner local authorities utilizing UN-Habitat financing strategies for infrastructure development across cities and territories	Institutional impact	Document review and survey	Number of local authorities	–	0	4	5	6	7
	Number of partner countries with regional development plans that reflect the Guiding Principles for Urban-Rural Linkages	Institutional outcome	Document review	Number of countries	–	0	4	5	6	7

3. **Outcome 2.2: Increased and equitably distributed locally generated revenues**

   (a)   Contributes to the following SDGs: 8, 11, and 17. Specifically: 17.1;

   (b)   Contributes to NUA paragraphs: 67, 75.

Dimensions

   (a)   Locally generated revenues;

   (b)   Equitable distribution.

Dimension	Indicator	Type	Data Verification	Unit of measurement	Subset	Baseline (2019)	Target (2020)	Target (2021)	Target (2022)	Target (2023)
Locally generated revenues	Number of partner countries that are implementing national strategies/ policies that align devolved functional assignments with adequate funding	Institutional impact	Document review and survey	Number of countries	–	12	14	16	18	20
	Number of partner subnational authorities with increased local per capita revenue generation	Institutional impact	Data from statistics department at the local level	Number of subnational authorities	–	50	60	70	100	150
	Number of partner subnational authorities who have undertaken steps to (a) increase the progressivity[34] of	Institutional Impact	Survey and field observation	Number of subnational authorities	(a) increase the progressivity	10	15	20	50	80

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[34] A progressive is a tax that imposes a lower tax rate on low-income earners compared to those with higher income, making it based on the taxpayer's ability to pay.

Dimension	Indicator	Type	Data Verification	Unit of measurement	Subset	Baseline (2019)	Target (2020)	Target (2021)	Target (2022)	Target (2023)
	the tax design and (b) ensure compliance with the fiscal framework				of the tax design					
					(b) ensure compliance with the fiscal framework	13	28	45	70	100
Equitable distribution of locally generated revenue	Number of partner subnational authorities that have effectively implemented measures to increase the transparency and accountability of their revenue and expenditure systems	Institutional outcome	Survey and field observation	Number of subnational authorities	–	30	45	70	95	120
	Number of partner local authorities that have increased the percentage of their budget which is allocated towards inclusive development and service delivery	Institutional outcome	Survey	Number of local authorities	–	45	50	55	60	65
	Number of partner subnational authorities that have gender-responsive allocation of funds	Institutional outcome	Survey	Number of subnational authorities	–	20	30	40	50	60

4. **Outcome 2.3: Expanded deployment of frontier technologies and innovations for "urban development"**

(a) Contributes to the following SDGs: 5, 7, 8, 9, 11, 13, and 17. Specifically: 5.b, 7.1 (7.1.2), 7.a, 7.b (7.b.1), 8.2, 9.5, 9.b, 13.3 (13.3.2), 17.6, 17.8, and 17.16;

(b) Contributes to NUA paragraphs: 36, 50, 66, 94, 116, 126, 150, 156.

Dimension	Indicator	Type	Data Verification	Unit of measurement	Subset	Baseline (2019)	Target (2020)	Target (2021)	Target (2022)	Target (2023)
Frontier technologies and innovations	Proportion of population that feel improved quality of life as a result of increased deployment of frontier technologies and urban innovations in partner cities and human settlements	Human impact	Survey	Per cent of people	–	The baseline and target of this indicator will be project/location specific. A survey will be utilized.				
	Number of partner local authorities that are utilizing frontier technologies to improve the effectiveness of urban planning, governance, management and service delivery	Institutional outcome	Survey and field observation	Number of local authorities	–	44	55	65	85	140

Dimension	Indicator	Type	Data Verification	Unit of measurement	Subset	Baseline (2019)	Target (2020)	Target (2021)	Target (2022)	Target (2023)
	Number of partner national and local authorities that have adopted policies and strategies to make use of frontier technologies and urban innovations to improve social inclusion, urban environment, resilience and quality of life	Institutional outcome	Document analysis and survey	Number of national authorities Number of local authorities	(a) National authorities (b) Local authorities	13	23	3 3	45	60
	Number of partner local authorities with adequate financial resources to deploy frontier technologies and urban innovation to improve social inclusion, urban environment, resilience and quality of life	Institutional outcome	Survey	Number of local authorities	–	15	25	35	45	60

D.   Domain of Change 3: Strengthened climate action and improved urban environment

1.   Domain level measurement

Indicator	Type	Data Verification	Unit of measurement	Subset	Baseline (2019)	Target (2020)	Target (2021)	Target (2022)	Target (2023)
Number of people living in partner cities and human settlements less vulnerable[35] to climate change impacts	Human impact	Portfolio analysis and survey	Number of people	–	15.2 million	20 million	30 million	45 million	75 million
Reduction in number of Disability Adjusted Life Years (DALYs) attributable to air pollution in partner cities	Human impact	WHO data in partner cities	Number of years	–	0	2	3	4	4
Yearly proportion increase of urban population, in each partner city, living within 400 meters to a public green space	Human impact	GSI data and census data	Per cent of people	–	0%	5%	5%	5%	5%
Yearly percentage increase cent of urban areas occupied by green space in each partner city	Human impact	GIS data	Size of area	–	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Number of people that benefited from ecological restoration[36] activities, in partner cities	Human impact	GIS data and field observation	Number of people	–	10 million	11 million	13 million	15 million	17 million

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[35] Vulnerability to climate change impacts refers to the degree to which people or the things they value are susceptible to, or are unable to cope with, the adverse impact of climate change, which includes three main dimensions: (1) exposure, (2) sensitivity and (3) adaptive capacity.

[36] Ecological restoration refers to upgrading the degraded ecosystems (green and blue) that are caused by unsustainable human activities, land use or urban development.

2. **Outcome 3.1: Reduced greenhouse emissions and improved air quality**

    (a)   Contributes to the following SDGs: 3, 11, and 13. Specifically: 3.9 (3.9.1), 11.6, and 13.2 (13.2.1);

    (b)   Contributes to NUA paragraphs: 67, 75.

Dimensions

    (a)   Reduced greenhouse gasses;

        (i)   Sub-dimensions: Political commitment/ effectiveness of UN advocacy;

    (b)   Improved Air Quality;

        (i)   Sub-dimensions: Measurement of air quality (pre-requisite for reduction), concentration of particulate matter, effects on health.

Dimension	Indicator	Type	Data Verification	Unit of measurement	Subset	Baseline (2019)	Target (2020)	Target (2021)	Target (2022)	Target (2023)
Greenhouse gas emissions	Number of partner cities that have set a 2050 emissions reduction target	Institutional outcome	Survey	Number of cities	–	18	19	20	23	28
	Number of partner cities publicly reporting annual CO_2 emissions	Institutional outcome	Survey	Number of cities	–	4	5	7	9	12
	Proportion of CO_2 emissions[37] avoided or reduced in partner cities	Institutional outcome	Data from local carbon emissions monitoring department	Ton of CO_2 emissions	–	0%	20%	20%	20%	20%
Air quality	Number of partner national and subnational authorities that have developed and are implementing clean air action plans	Institutional outcome	Document review and survey	Number of national Authorities	National authorities	4	5	6	7	9
				Number of subnational authorities	Subnational authorities	17	18	19	20	22
	Number of partner cities whose particulate matter[38] levels have become WHO standards[39] complied	Institutional outcome	Document review	Number of cities	–	0	0	0	0	1

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[37] CO_2 emissions avoided or reduced will be disaggregated along areas of work, such as building and transport, where possible.

[38] Particulate matter (PM) is a common proxy for air pollution.

[39] WHO standards here refer to WHO Air Quality Guidelines for Particulate Matter, Ozone, Nitrogen Dioxide and Sulfur Dioxide and any other guidelines being updated.

3. **Outcome 3.2: Improved resource efficiency and protection of ecological assets**

(a)   Contributes to the following SDGs: 6, 7, 11, and 12. Specifically: 6.3, 6.a, 11.6, 11.c.1, 12.2, 12.3, 12.4, (12.4.1, 12.4.1.2), 12.5, and 12.c;

(b)   Contributes to NUA paragraphs: 68, 69,70, 71, 72,73.

Dimensions

(a)   Improved "resource efficiency";

(b)   **Sub-dimensions**: renewable energy, "material footprint" efficiency/ GDP, CO_2 efficiency/ value, recycling, reduction in resource consumption;

(c)   Protection of ecological assets;

(d)   **Sub-dimensions:** planning, change in green area size, water ecosystems, legislation on invasive species, biodiversity, official development assistance.

Dimension	Indicator	Type	Data Verification	Unit of measurement	Subset	Baseline (2019)	Target (2020)	Target (2021)	Target (2022)	Target (2023)
Resource efficiency	Number of partner cities that are implementing resource efficiency[40] policies, plans and standards in urban management	Institutional outcome	Document review and survey	Number of cities	–	35	41	47	53	60
Protection of ecological assets	Number of partner cities implementing urban nature-based solutions[41]	Institutional outcome	Portfolio analysis and survey	Number of cities	–	10	15	20	25	30
	Number of partner cities with increased proportion of solid waste collected and managed in controlled facilities and recovered[42]	Institutional outcome	Municipal administrative data analysis	Number of cities		14	15	16	18	20
	Number of partner cities that advanced the control level of their recovery and disposal facilities[43]	Institutional outcome	Municipal administrative data analysis	Number of cities		14	15	16	18	20

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[40] Resource efficiency, in the context of the work of UN-Habitat, includes urban planning, area of waste management, wastewater, water and sanitation, public transport, infrastructure, circular economy, energy in the building sector and life cycle perspective, etc. Data will be disaggregated along the thematic areas of the resource efficiency policies where possible.

[41] Urban nature-based solution refers to one that include actions inspired by, supported by, or copied from nature, designed to address a range of environmental challenges in cities.

[42] Resource recovery is using wastes as an input material to create valuable products as new outputs.

[43] UN-Habitat set standards for rating the operational control level, which categorizes waste management facilities into 1) no control, 2) limited control, 3) basic control, 4) improved control and 5) full control, that gives indications of level of advancement of the municipal solid waste management system of the city.

Dimension	Indicator	Type	Data Verification	Unit of measurement	Subset	Baseline (2019)	Target (2020)	Target (2021)	Target (2022)	Target (2023)
	Number of partner cities that have implemented green-blue spatial networks or corridors	Institutional outcome	GIS mapping and survey	Number of cities	–	9	11	13	15	17
	Number of partner cities implementing actions towards expanding green infrastructure	Institutional outcome	Document review and survey	Number of cities		23	27	31	35	39
	Number of partner cities that integrate the conservation of land, water and biodiversity in their urban planning processes	Institutional outcome	Survey and field observation	Number of cities		12	15	18	21	24

4.   **Outcome 3.3: Effective adaptation of communities and infrastructure to climate change**

(a)   Contributes to the following SDGs: 1, 9, 11, and 13. Specifically: 1.5, 11.b, 13.2, 13.3, and 13.a;

(b)   Contributes to NUA paragraphs: 77, 78, 79.

Dimension

(a)   Effective adaptation of communities and infrastructure to climate change.

Dimension	Indicator	Type	Data Verification	Unit of measurement	Subset	Baseline (2019)	Target (2020)	Target (2021)	Target (2022)	Target (2023)
Adaptation of communities and infrastructure to climate change	Number of partner countries with stronger urban content[44] in National Determined Contributions (NDCs), National Adaptation Plans, Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action (NAMAs) and other global climate action frameworks	Institutional outcome	Document review	Number of countries	–	17	19	22	28	36
	Number of partner cities implementing integrated policies and plans towards mitigation and adaption to climate change[45]	Institutional outcome	Document review and survey	Number of cities	–	63	70	80	95	120
	Number of partner cities who announce their pledges to globally recognized set of climate commitments and report on them periodically	Institutional outcome	Survey	Number of cities	–	25	28	31	36	46

[44] The measurement of the degree of urban content uses a content analysis method, which will rate the document against the key dimensions of urban elements in the area of climate action.

[45] Specific measures to address the concerns of residents of informal settlements and slums and the urban poor should be a particular focus of such policies and plans.

Dimension	Indicator	Type	Data Verification	Unit of measurement	Subset	Baseline (2019)	Target (2020)	Target (2021)	Target (2022)	Target (2023)
	Number of partner cities and human settlements implementing integrated policies, standards and (a) stand-alone climate action plans or (b) statutory plans integrating climate action towards adaptation of communities and infrastructure to climate change.	Institutional outcome	Portfolio analysis and document review	Number of cities	–	22	23	25	30	35
	Number of partner countries that are monitoring and reporting on urban climate adaptation actions	Institutional outcome	Survey	Number of countries	–	12	12	13	15	18
	Number of partner institutions that have integrated climate adaptation and mitigation into urban professional education	Institutional outcome	Survey	Number of institutions	–	1	2	3	4	6

E. Domain of Change 4: Effective urban crises prevention and response

1. Domain level measurement

Indicator	Type	Data Verification	Unit of measurement	Subset	Baseline (2019)	Target (2020)	Target (2021)	Target (2022)	Target (2023)
Proportion of population in target locations that believe decision making is inclusive and responsive	Human impact	Survey	Per cent of people	–	The baseline and target of this indicator will be project/location specific. A survey will be utilized.				
Proportion increase of total adult population in each target crisis affected location who have officially recognized documents to support their rights to Housing and Land Property (HLP)[46]	Human impact	Data from administrative records	Per cent of people	–	N/A	20%	20%	20%	20%
Proportion increase of target urban crisis affected population in each target location with adequate housing	Human impact	Global Urban Observatory data of target locations	Per cent of people	–	N/A	5%	5%	5%	5%
Proportion increase of target urban crisis affected population in each target location	Human impact	Global Urban Observatory	Per cent of people	–	N/A	5%	5%	5%	5%

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[46] The rights referred to collectively as HLP rights are interdependent and partially overlap. The right to housing is the right to obtain and occupy a safe and secure home in which to live in peace and dignity. The right to land affirms refers entitlements to land that are recognized socially or legally. Property rights refer to the right to own property and decide how it is used.

Indicator	Type	Data Verification	Unit of measurement	Subset	Baseline (2019)	Target (2020)	Target (2021)	Target (2022)	Target (2023)
living in households with access to basic services		data of target locations							
Proportion increase of target urban crisis affected population in each target location with access to public space	Human impact	Global Urban Observatory data of target locations	Per cent of people	–	N/A	15%	15%	15%	15%
Number of partner cities where refugees, migrants, Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), returnees and host communities are progressively achieving access to (a) secure tenure, (b) decent work, (c) sustainable basic services and social services, (d) adequate housing, and (e) safety and security.	Human impact	Survey	Number of cities	(a) secure tenure	35	39	43	47	52
				(b) decent work	28	31	35	39	42
				(c) sustainable basic services and social services	49	55	62	68	75
				(d) adequate housing	36	40	44	48	53
				(e) safety and security	49	55	62	68	75
Number of host communities where migrants, refugees, Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), and returnees communities are actively engaged in cultural, social and economic activities in partner cities	Human impact	Survey	Number of communities	–	50	60	65	70	75

2. **Outcome 4.1: Enhanced social integration and inclusive communities**

(a)   Contributes to the following SDGs: 9, 10, 11, and 16. Specifically: 10.7, 11.3, 16.1, and 16.a.;

(b)   Contributes to NUA paragraphs: 33, 40, 77 and 78.

Dimensions

(a)   Enhanced social integration;

(b)   Inclusive communities.

Dimension	Indicator	Type	Data Verification	Unit of measurement	Subset	Baseline (2019)	Target (2020)	Target (2021)	Target (2022)	Target (2023)
Social integration	Number of partner local authorities implementing strategies and actions to increase social integration and safety in public spaces	Institutional Impact	Document review and survey	Number of authorities	–	100	109	118	127	136
	Proportion of partner crisis-affected cities implementing inclusive, evidence-based, sustainable recovery approaches that foster social integration, inclusiveness and transition to sustainable development, in line with Build Back Better[47] and Leave No-one Behind principles	Institutional outcome	Document review and survey	Number of cities	–	42%	60%	60%	65%	70%
	Number of partner competent authorities implementing fit-for-purpose land administration towards the achievement of tenure security for all	Institutional outcome	Survey and field observation	Number of authorities	–	57	60	63	66	69
	Proportion of partner crisis affected cities that integrate conflict prevention and peace in their urban recovery processes	Institutional outcome	Survey	Number of cities	–	0%	50%	50%	60%	70%
Inclusive communities	Number of partner countries implementing national urban frameworks (policies, laws, spatial development plans) that adopt inclusive urban governance and planning approaches	Institutional outcome	Document review	Number of countries	–	22	24	26	28	30
	Number of partner cities with institutionalized mechanisms for inclusive participation of civil society in urban planning and management	Institutional outcome	Survey and field observation	Number of cities	–	44	49	54	59	64

3.   **Outcome 4.2: Improved living standards and inclusion of migrants, refugees, and Internally displaced persons**

(a)   Contributes to the following SDGs: 8, 10, 11, and 16. Specifically: 10.7 and 8.8.;

(b)   Contributes to NUA paragraphs: 29, 30, and 35.

Dimensions

(a)   Improved living standards of migrants, refugees, IDPs, and returnees;

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[47] Building Back Better (BBB) is an approach to post-disaster recovery that reduces vulnerability to future disasters and builds community resilience to address physical, social, environmental, and economic vulnerabilities and shocks.

(i) Sub-dimensions: Improved living standards of migrants, refugees, IDPs (host community provisions - response) and returnees, Improved living standards of returnees (affected community provisions – recovery);

(b) Improved inclusion of migrants, refugees, IDPs, and returnees;

(i) Sub-dimension: effective policies.

Dimension	Indicator	Type	Data Verification	Unit of measurement	Subset	Baseline (2019)	Target (2020)	Target (2021)	Target (2022)	Target (2023)
Inclusion of migrants, refugees, IDPs, and returnees	Number of partner cities that integrate the concerns of migrants, refugees, IDPs, returnees and host communities into their urban planning and management processes	Institutional outcome	Survey and field observation	Number of cities	–	42	60	65	70	75

4. **Outcome 4.3: Enhanced resilience of the built environment and infrastructure**

(a) Contributes to the following SDGs: 9, 11, and 13. Specifically: 9.1, 9.4, 9.a, 11.5, 13.2, and 13.b.;

(b) Contributes to NUA paragraphs: 77,78.

Dimension	Indicator	Type	Data Verification	Unit of measurement	Subset	Baseline (2019)	Target (2020)	Target (2021)	Target (2022)	Target (2023)
Resilience of the built environment and infrastructure	Number of partner cities implementing evidence-based resilience strategies integrated in their urban planning and management processes, in line with Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction	Institutional outcome	Document review and survey	Number of cities	–	42	60	80	100	120
	Number of partner national and subnational authorities that are implementing sustainable building codes, regulations or certification tools	Institutional outcome	Document review and survey	Number of authorities	National authorities	39	41	43	47	51
					Subnational authorities	30	40	50	60	70
	Number of partner cities implementing local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction	Institutional outcome	Document review and survey	Number of cities	–	42	60	80	100	120

F. Cross-cutting thematic areas: Resilience and safety

1. Resilience

Indicator	Type	Baseline (2019)	Target (2020)	Target (2021)	Target (2022)	Target (2023)
[If the project indicates that it has a resilience component] Per cent of the population addressed in this project that is considered forming part of a vulnerable group (incl. marginalized and/ or poor, ethnic minorities, people with disabilities, children without parental care, lone and dependent elderly, etc.)	Human impact	35%	40%	40%	45%	50%
[Number of effective] Resilience-building activities, recommendations and/or interventions incorporated into partner city plans, policies and initiatives.	Institutional outcome	42	60	80	100	120

2. Safety

Indicator	Type	Baseline (2019)	Target (2020)	Target (2021)	Target (2022)	Target (2023)
Proportion of population in partner cities that feel safe from violence and harassment in public spaces	Human impact	The baseline and target of this indicator will be project/location specific. A survey will be utilized.				
Number of partner local authorities that are implementing sustainable and inclusive local safety strategies and approaches	Institutional outcome	70	74	80	87	95
Number of partner local authorities testing and implementing urban safety tools	Institutional outcome	70	74	80	87	95
Number of partner international and national training institutions with safety curricula for cities	Institutional outcome	70	74	80	87	95
Yearly proportion decrease of persons, in each partner city, victim of physical or sexual harassment, in the previous 12 months	Human impact	N/A	2%	2%	2%	2%

G. Social inclusion issues

20. Social inclusion issues are mainstreamed and reflected in indicators of other subjects across the Results Frameworks, especially through collecting disaggregated data. Therefore, this section only outlines the institutional indicators that underpin the social inclusion issues mainstreaming efforts.

1.   Human Rights

Indicator	Type	Baseline (2019)	Target (2020)	Target (2021)	Target (2022)	Target (2023)
Number of partner organizations promoting the progressive realization of the right to an adequate standard of living (including the right to housing, the right to clean and safe drinking water and sanitation etc) in line with UN-Habitat's guidelines and approaches	Institutional outcome	60	80	110	150	200
Number of partner cities with barrier-free access to information	Institutional outcome	48	58	88	108	150
Number of partner cities that are implementing the principles of the City Coalition for Digital Rights	Institutional outcome	0	10	20	30	40
Number of partner cities that are implementing participatory approaches that ensure the meaningful engagement of all segments of the population in urban management processes	Institutional outcome	62	90	120	150	200

2.   Gender

Indicator	Type	Baseline (2019)	Target (2020)	Target (2021)	Target (2022)	Target (2023)
Number of partner local authorities that are implementing gender-responsive budgeting	Institutional outcome	71	75	80	90	100
Number of partner national and subnational authorities that are ensuring equal participation of women and men in all joint initiatives	Institutional outcome	80	100	120	150	170
Proportion of UN-Habitat initiatives that have a dedicated budget (minimum 10% of total budget) for gender-specific activities	Institutional outcome	30%	40%	50%	65%	80%

3.   Children, youth, and older persons

Indicator	Type	Baseline (2019)	Target (2020)	Target (2021)	Target (2022)	Target (2023)
Number of partner cities implementing initiatives towards child- and youth-friendly cities and spaces	Institutional outcome	35	50	70	90	120
Number of partner cities with public facilities and services accessible to older persons	Institutional outcome	0	15	30	55	80
Number of partner cities allocating municipal budgets in response to needs articulated by children and youth	Institutional outcome	15	17	19	21	23

4. Disability

Indicator	Type	Baseline (2019)	Target (2020)	Target (2021)	Target (2022)	Target (2023)
Number of partner cities with public facilities and services accessible to persons with disabilities	Institutional outcome	0	10	35	70	120
Proportion of persons with disabilities, in partner cities, who feel that they have equal access to public space, facilities and services	Human impact	The baseline and target of this indicator will be project/location specific.				

H. UN-Habitat as a Centre of Excellence

21. The following indicators measure UN-Habitat's transition to a thought leader and the "go-to" organization for issues pertaining to its work. These indicators also reflect UN-Habitat catalytic role in facilitating sustainable urbanization globally. The assumption here is that for the organization to be a viable and credible center of excellence, there must be uptake and replication of both its normative and operational/demonstration work around the world, including in the UN system. Therefore, indicators in this section aim to capture the uptake of UN-Habitat's expertise and sustainable solutions not only through direct collaborations, but also through indirect collaborations and knowledge dissemination and advocacy.

1. Uptake of UN-Habitat's normative work[48]

22. Indicators in this section monitor the uptake of the key normative work of UN-Habitat. A list of key UN-Habitat's guidelines and tools and key global reports will be defined, renewed and reviewed annually. The primary data of these indicators will be collected based on a voluntary reporting scheme by countries, cities and partner organisations.

Indicator	Key normative work to be monitored	Data collection method	Data disaggregation
Number of countries and cities implementing[49] UN-Habitat's key guidelines and tools	The list of key guidelines and tools will be defined and reviewed annually	Survey of focal point institutions through New Urban Agenda Platform	- The outcome area(s) to which one guideline/tool is related - The type of entity that has implemented the guideline or tool - The country of the entity
Number of (a) downloads and (2) citations of publications and reports	All publications and formally published reports done between 2020 and 2023	Online tracking	- The outcome areas(s) to which one publication/repot is related
Number of academic bodies that have integrated UN-Habitat's guidelines, tools and the New Urban Agenda into their urban professional education	The list of key guidelines and tools will be defined and reviewed annually	Survey of focal point institutions through New Urban Agenda Platform	- The outcome area(s) to which one guideline/tool is related - The country of the entity
Number of citations of UN-Habitat in key global reports	The list of key global reports will be defined and reviewed annually	Document review	- The outcome area(s) to which the cited content is related

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[48] Normative work refers but is not limited to UN-Habitat's knowledge products, including publication, tools, guidelines, reports, technical advice, best/good practices, etc.

[49] A guideline or a tool is considered being implemented when it is integrated into policies and/or strategies that are in effect or when it is adopted in the implementation of the government-led activities pertaining sustainable urbanization.

2. Scale-up of UN-Habitat's operational/demonstration projects

Indicator	Data collection method	Data disaggregation
Per cent of UN-Habitat's projects with a funded continuing phase, in which a demonstration, pilot and innovative operational project is scaled or replicated	Reporting by project managers	- The outcome area(s) to which the original project is related - The location of the original project - The location of the scaled/replicated project(s)
Number of countries, cities and partner organisations that have replicated UN-Habitat's demonstration, pilot and innovative operational project	Survey of focal point institutions through New Urban Agenda Platform	- The outcome area(s) to which the original project is related - The location of the original project - The location of the scaled/replicated project(s)
Number of countries, cities and partner organisations that have replicated the best practices/successful solutions promoted by UN-Habitat	Survey of focal point institutions through New Urban Agenda Platform	- The outcome area(s) to which the original project is related - The location of the original project - The location of the scaled/replicated project(s)

3. Catalytic role and change in the context of the Secretary-General's vision

Indicator	Data collection method	Data disaggregation
Per cent of projects that are implemented jointly with other UN agencies	UN-Habitat's portfolio analysis	- The outcome area(s) to which the project is related
Per cent of projects that are implemented with other non-UN partners	UN-Habitat portfolio analysis	- The outcome area(s) to which the project is related - The type of the partner