

# Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) 2025 Comprehensive Review Proposal Submission Form

## Background

In accordance with [GA Resolution 71/313](#), the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) will conduct a Comprehensive Review of the global indicator framework in 2024 with the aim to submit its proposed revisions, replacements, additions and deletions to the 56<sup>th</sup> session of the United Nations Statistical Commission in March 2025 for its consideration.

## Types of proposal

Proposals will fall into one of these four groups:

- A. **Replacements:** a proposal to replace an existing indicator for an SDG target with a different indicator; will be considered if the existing indicator does not map well to the target or does not track the target well.
- B. **Revisions/adjustments:** a proposal to revise or adjust an existing indicator for an SDG target; will be considered if the current indicator does not map well to the target or does not track the target well.
- C. **Additions:** a proposal to add an additional indicator for an SDG target; may be considered only in exceptional cases when a crucial aspect of a target is not being monitored by the current indicator(s) or to address a critical or emerging new issue that is not monitored by the existing indicators.
- D. **Deletions:** a proposal to delete an existing indicator for an SDG target; may be considered when a tier II indicator has not been able to submit any data to the global SDG monitoring or is proven to be challenging for countries to implement. *A proposal to delete an indicator will not be considered if it is the only indicator monitoring the corresponding target.*

## Guideline/checklist

To help prepare the proposal, below are some guiding principles and helpful and/or required information. The IAEG-SDGs will not be able to properly review and consider submissions without the required information.

- The review aims to **maintain the same number of indicators** currently in the framework to not alter significantly the original framework, which is already being implemented in most countries and to not increase the reporting burden on national statistical systems.
- A proposed indicator must have an agreed methodology (tier III indicator proposals will not be considered) **and data available for at least 40% of countries and of the population across the different regions where the indicator is relevant** and be suitable for global monitoring.
- The addition of a sub-indicator within an existing indicator is discouraged as it adds to the reporting burden.
- Each submission proposal must include:
  - Background and rationale for the indicator proposal
  - Information on how and when the methodology has become an international standard and who is the governing body that approves it (*except for proposals to only delete an indicator*)
  - Link to available data and/or link to where data can be located (*except for proposals to delete an indicator*)
  - Completed metadata template (*except for proposals to only delete an indicator*). The metadata of proposed revisions/adjustments must be submitted with the **track changes**.
- Except for proposals to delete an indicator, it is highly recommended to consult the appropriate custodian agency(ies) prior to submitting the proposal to use their indicator.

For more information on the 2025 Comprehensive Review process, please refer to the following [webpage](#).

**ALL PROPOSALS MUST BE SUBMITTED ONLINE. PLEASE SUBMIT THE COMPLETED FORMS AT:  
[bit.ly/2025\\_review](https://bit.ly/2025_review) BY 30 APRIL 2024**

If you encounter issues with the online form, please contact the IAEG-SDGs Secretariat ([statistics@un.org](mailto:statistics@un.org)).

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To be completed by and submitted to the Secretariat for the IAEG-SDGs review during the 2025 Comprehensive Review. All fields are required unless otherwise indicated; incomplete forms will not be considered. *Please use one submission form per proposal. If you have more than one proposal, please submit one form for each proposal.*

## Submitter information

Please enter information about the focal point of this submission.

Full Name:	Click or tap here to enter text.
Agency/organization name:	Ruff Institute of Global Homelessness
Email address:	Click or tap here to enter text.

Please list other contacts and other agencies/organizations (if any) associated with this submission below.

Full Name	Agency/organization name:	Email address:
Click or tap here to enter text.	UN-Habitat	Click or tap here to enter text.
Click or tap here to enter text.	UN-Habitat	Click or tap here to enter text.
Click or tap here to enter text.	Ruff Institute of Global Homelessness	Click or tap here to enter text.

## Type of proposal

1. This is a proposal for a(n): *(please select only one)*:

- REPLACEMENT:** to replace an existing indicator for an SDG target with a different indicator.
- REVISION/ADJUSTMENT:** to revise or adjust an existing indicator for an SDG target.
- ADDITION:** to add an additional indicator for an SDG target.
- DELETION:** to delete an existing indicator for an SDG target.

2. Please enter the SDG Target this proposal is for *(please enter the SDG target number. For example, 11.c)*:

11.1

3a. For “**REPLACEMENT**” or “**DELETION**” proposals, please enter the indicator name **and** number you are proposing to replace or delete:

Click or tap here to enter text.

3b. For “**ADDITION**” proposals, please enter the name of the indicator you are proposing to add:

Proportion of population experiencing homelessness, living on the street or shelters

3c. For “**REVISION/ADJUSTMENT**” proposals, please enter the existing indicator name **and** number you are proposing to revise/adjust:

Click or tap here to enter text.

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## Overview of proposal

### 4. Background and rationale for the proposal (*please provide a summary of the rationale for the proposal*)

Homelessness is the most extreme form of poverty, social and housing exclusion, and it exists in every country world-wide. The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (article 11.1), recognizes, among others, the right of everyone to an adequate standard of living, including adequate food, clothing and housing, and to the continuous improvement of living conditions. Failure to recognize the right to adequate housing may result in the violation of different fundamental rights including those to work, education, health and security. In this framework, homelessness is a clear violation of human rights occurring in all countries, threatening the health and life of people experiencing it. Homelessness is the manifestation of the failure in implementing the right to adequate housing and it carries implication for accessing other rights like education opportunities, employment, health care and participate in public life. Local, national, and international institutional frameworks are expanding work to specifically address homelessness as an important component of the right to adequate housing. Global crises like the COVID-19 pandemic, ongoing internal displacement due to wars, armed conflicts, and climate change and increased migration highlight the precarity of housing stability and underscore the need to specifically address homelessness in all its forms, from rough sleeping to temporary and crisis shelters to inadequate and insecure accommodation. Nearly every country that collects and reports data on street and sheltered homelessness has recently reported an increase in the number of people experiencing these two forms of homelessness.

Since 2020, three United Nations resolutions have passed, and last year the first UN Secretary General report on homelessness, Inclusive policies and programmes to address homelessness was presented to the General Assembly In 2020, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 2020/7 on “Affordable housing and social protection systems for all to address homelessness” including a description of homelessness. In 2021, the UN General Assembly adopted resolution 76/133 on “Inclusive policies and programmes to address homelessness, including in the aftermath of the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19)” acknowledging the need to tackle homelessness to realise the Sustainable Development Goals and it encourages Member States to harmonize the measurement, collection, and disaggregation of data on homelessness. The call was reiterated in the Secretary General progress report which recommended to strengthen homelessness data collection and use, as well as to establish a global target to eliminate homelessness in line with the SDGs.

In June 2021, ministers from across the European Union signed the Lisbon Declaration to launch the European Platform on Combatting Homelessness (EPOCH), thereby committing to work towards ending homelessness by 2030, and notably to end rough sleeping. Among the four pillars of work of EPOCH is “strengthen evidence and monitoring on homelessness”.

Collecting data, in fact, is crucial to taking effective action on homelessness. When executed effectively, these enumerations can provide valuable information to those working to end homelessness. Enumeration data can give service providers and policymakers insight into the demographic composition of those in a particular homelessness population, in turn allowing them to more effectively address their needs. Regular and consistent enumerations can be used to identify trends and understand whether homelessness is increasing or decreasing in a region. Data produced through enumerations can also be used to analyze the effectiveness of certain homelessness programs and policies. Having high-quality and commensurable data can facilitate collective learning between cities and countries. Finally, having reliable data allows advocates to have concrete figures around which to press for action on homelessness.

To date 78 countries have official data on homelessness.

Although momentum has been increasing, homelessness is absent from the majority of global poverty and development indicators including the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The metadata developed for indicator 11.1 .1 produced in March 2018 by UN-Habitat already identified as a potential limitation the fact that target 11.1 did not sufficiently capture homelessness (see chapter 7 “Comments and limitations” [https://unhabitat.org/sites/default/files/2020/06/metadata\\_on\\_sdq\\_indicator\\_11.1.1.pdf](https://unhabitat.org/sites/default/files/2020/06/metadata_on_sdq_indicator_11.1.1.pdf) ).

Building on the UN resolutions calling for disaggregated data, IGH and UN Habitat are working together with other multilateral organizations including OECD, FEANTSA, CISCAL, and academics to measure and reduce homelessness. The Ruff Institute of Global Homelessness (IGH) and UN-Habitat have a long-

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standing collaboration to bring evidence-based best practice and policy on homelessness to the forefront of the global conversation around the right to adequate housing.

The Institute of Global Homelessness (IGH) drives a global movement to end street homelessness. Our vision is a world where everyone has a home that offers security, safety, autonomy, and opportunity. Founded in 2014, IGH is the first organization to focus on homelessness as a global phenomenon with an emphasis on those who are living on the street or in emergency shelters. It is a partnership between DePaul University (Chicago, USA), and Depaul International (London, UK), which provides direct services for people experiencing homelessness in the UK, Ireland, Ukraine, Slovakia, Croatia, USA, and France. The IGH staff and Advisory Committee work with a broad network of world-class advisors, experts, and organizations — balancing geographies, cultures, and skills. IGH works with cities and countries around the world through our Vanguard Cities cohort in 2017 with key global strategic partners to begin pioneering work in 18 Vanguard Cities across 6 continents.

5. Please indicate how and when the methodology has become an international standard and who is the governing body that approves it (*except for proposals to only delete an indicator*).

The Global Homelessness Data Initiative (GHDI) Advisory Committee, jointly convened by IGH and UN-Habitat, provides technical and strategic advice in the design and implementation of the overall strategy and standards for global homeless enumeration. These recommendations from the GHDI represent minimum standards for enumerating homelessness for member states. Members of the GHDI include UN-Habitat, Institute of Global Homelessness and several multilateral organizations including OECD, FEANTSA, CISCAL, as well as representatives from national statistics offices (including from the UK, Canada and South Africa), academics with expertise in homeless data collection, and people with the lived experience of homelessness.

6. Link(s) to available data and/or to where data can be located to demonstrate the 40% coverage threshold (*except for proposals to only delete an indicator*)

[BDP Country Data-2024 UN](#)

Global Homeless Data Map:

[https://public.tableau.com/views/MapofHomelessGovernmentData/Dashboard1?:language=en-US&publish=yes&:sid=&:display\\_count=n&:origin=viz\\_share\\_link](https://public.tableau.com/views/MapofHomelessGovernmentData/Dashboard1?:language=en-US&publish=yes&:sid=&:display_count=n&:origin=viz_share_link)

7. In case the current data coverage is below 50%, is there a plan for how the data coverage will be expanded? Please elaborate on it (*except for proposals to only delete an indicator*).

UN-Habitat and IGH are working together to provide technical support to countries to measure and address homelessness, including through the Global Homelessness Data Initiative bringing together several national statistical commissions as well as the EU-led EPOCH, OECD, the Latin American Research and Advocacy Center (CISCAL), and alliances in Australia, Canada, Europe, and United States.

Further, in view of the implementation of the United Nations Habitat Assembly (June 2023) on Adequate Housing for All, an intergovernmental working group has been created. Among its task the working group will propose a framework for measuring and reporting on the adequacy of housing across diverse national and local contexts. In preparation for the work of the intergovernmental working group on this item and to inform its discussion, UN-Habitat organised an Expert Group Meeting on 20-22 November 2023 on the “Status and Review of Housing Indicators”. In that gathering experts recommended to extend indicator SDG11.1.1 to encompass street and shelter homelessness, reflecting better the continuum of housing exclusion. In each of these initiatives and networks, the importance of data collection and

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accepted methodologies for collecting and analysing data are underscored, and IGH offers additional hands-on technical cooperation to support cities and countries in establishing or strengthening their data collection methods.

8. Conclusion/other comments (*please enter any other information about the proposal*):

Click or tap here to enter text.

9. Metadata file (*except for proposals to only delete an indicator*).

I/We have attached the appropriate metadata file to this proposal.

10. Acknowledgement.

I/We have read and understand the information regarding the guiding principles, criteria and requirements for the 2025 Comprehensive Review proposals listed above.