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**Progress Report of the Executive Director on the
implementation of Resolution 1/1 on UN-Habitat Strategic Plan
for the period 2020-2023**

Annex I

Draft Results Framework

"A BETTER QUALITY OF LIFE FOR ALL IN AN URBANIZING WORLD"

UN-HABITAT STRATEGIC PLAN 2020-2023 RESULTS FRAMEWORK

DRAFT OF 10 SEPTEMBER 2019



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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 renewed focus on outcomes and impacts. In this regard, UN-Habitat aims to establish a state-of-the-art monitoring and evaluation system to (i) track progress towards the implementation of the outcome areas, (ii) take corrective measures, (iii) enhance transparency and accountability, and (iv) strengthen reporting, including through an online interactive platform accessible to all partners.
5. The development of a comprehensive results-framework, with SMART¹ indicators and associated baselines and targets², is the first step toward the development of a monitoring and evaluation system. This phase will be followed by the development of a detailed performance measurement plan (PMP).
6. The performance measurement plan (PMP) operationalises the results framework by providing a basis to effectively use indicators to track progress and trends for the work to be undertaken during the four-year period of the Strategic Plan, and under the four domains of change.
7. In this respect, the PMP:
 - (a) Clearly states the constituent elements of each indicator (i.e. what is to be measured);
 - (b) Establishes the units of measurement (e.g. people, countries, cities etc.);
 - (c) Confirm all baselines, targets, measurement units, data collection methodologies, frequency of measurement and sources of data;
 - (d) Establishes milestones, which are key stages, scheduled events or benchmarks on the results continuum that enable to formulate progress achieved towards planned outcomes in concrete terms; and
 - (e) Establishes coordination and collaboration among the various organizational units in UN-Habitat.
8. 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 impact);
 - (ii) Outcome 2: Increased and secure access to land, and adequate and affordable housing; and
 - (iii) Outcome 3: Effective settlements growth and regeneration.

¹ SMART refers to specific, measurable, achievable, reliable and time-bound.

² Baselines and targets will be finetuned or established (where missing) after the baseline study has been completed.

- (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

I. Results Framework description and key

9. Each of the 12 outcomes listed above are divided by their various dimensions, if 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.

10. Types of indicators: The indicators are classified into three types:

- (a) Centre of Excellence/catalytic indicators, which measure the uptake of UN-Habitat's work globally;
- (b) Human impact indicators, which measure the ultimate impact of work of UN-Habitat
- (c) Institutional impact indicators, which measure UN-Habitat's influence the national and subnational authority levels.

11. All the indicators included in the tables below are meant to track impacts and outcomes occurring as a result of the work of UN-Habitat. Except for 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.

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

A. UN-Habitat as a Center of Excellence

13. The following indicators measure UN-Habitat's transition to a knowledge center, and its catalytic role. Some of these are applicable in some variation to every outcome area, while others are specific to certain outcomes. The assumption here is that for UN-Habitat to be a viable and credible center of excellence, there must be uptake and replication of its work around the world within countries and across countries and regions.

1. Establishment of norms and standards/ perceived quality of publications, expertise, knowledge, and tools³

14. Applicable across the agency:

(a) Number of countries and/or cities utilising UN-Habitat strategies/ guidelines/ principles, etc. [disaggregated by type]

(b) Number of countries/ cities/ UN agencies/ partners/ stakeholders seeking UN-Habitat advice and expertise on each of the outcome areas, by Domain of Change [demonstrates perceived quality of expertise, subsequent demand, and successful repositioning as a knowledge center, as well as expansion of footprint by area]

(c) Sub-set: aggregate this from the outcomes for a total for each Domain of Change level

(d) Number of citations of publications (especially key for flagship reports, guidelines, etc.) categorised by type of citation (academic journal, etc.) and outcome area to show level of uptake

(e) Number of academic bodies that have updated current curricula to be aligned with NUA principles/ SDGs / UN-Habitat guidelines, principles, or using expertise. [Demonstrates influence]

(f) Number of UN-Habitat citations in global reports such as the IPCC's [Measures growth in key areas across all Domains of Change and urban niche]

(g) Number of academic networks/bodies that have updated current curricula based on/ in line with the New Urban Agenda. This can be disaggregated by thematic areas, outcomes, Domains of change, and drivers.

15. Applicable at a specific Domain of Change/ Outcome level:

(a) Number of national, sub-national authorities, cities and neighbourhoods that have adopted urban planning tools based on UN-Habitat's planning principles (i.e. International Guidelines on Urban and Territorial Planning) at city and neighbourhood levels. [Measured via utilisation, downloads, and references/ cross-references] [Domain of Change 1, Outcome 1.3]

(b) Number of national and / or subnational authorities seeking UN-Habitat expertise on strengthening climate action and improving the urban environment [Domain of Change 3, Domain level]

(c) Number of funded phases 2 and/ scaled advisory/ technical cooperation projects focused on improving access to low-carbon basic services [Domain of Change 1, Outcome 1.1 and Domain of Change 3, Outcome 3.2]

(d) Number of countries seeking UN-Habitat expertise on effective urban crisis prevention and response [Domain of Change 4, Domain level]

(e) Number of countries utilising or adapting UN-Habitat policies / plans / strategies on effective crisis response and recovery. [Domain of Change 4, Outcome 4.2]

2. Catalytic role of pilot projects and field work

16. The following indicators apply across all outcome areas where projects exist

(a) For each outcome area: Per cent of projects with funded 2nd catalytic phase (in which the pilot/ model is scaled/ replicated).

(b) Alternative to above: Number of regions/ countries/ cities which have replicated UN-Habitat pilot/ model projects (in each outcome area).

³ A baseline study will be carried out to set baselines, where exist, and establish targets for these indicators.

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

- (a) Per cent of projects that are implemented jointly with other UN agencies
- (b) Per cent of projects that are implemented with other non-UN partners

II. The Results Framework

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

Indicators	Type	Subset	Baseline (2019)	Target (2020)	Target (2021)	Target (2022)	Target (2023)
Number of national and subnational authorities that integrate sustainable urbanization in development plans and sectoral strategies	Institutional impact	National	Not available	+10 ⁴	+9	+8	+5
		Subnational	Not available	+10	+10	+10	+10
Number of national and subnational authorities that integrate sustainable urbanization in humanitarian, recovery, and peacebuilding strategies and plans	Institutional impact	National	Not available	+5	+1	+1	+2
		Subnational	Not available	+5	+5	+5	+5
Number of countries where sustainable urbanization is integrated in United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks (UNSDCFs)	Institutional impact	-	0	7	17	22	27
Number of countries with UN-Habitat Country Programme Documents (HPCDs)	Institutional impact	-	0 ⁵	7	17	22	27

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

Domain level measurement

Indicator	Type	Subset	Baseline (2019)	Target (2020)	Target (2021)	Target (2022)	Target (2023)
Number of people, in partner cities, living in areas that have a statutory plan	Human impact	-	74 million	77 million	83 million	100 million	140 million
Total population having access to (a) adequate housing, (b) public space and (c) basic services.	Human impact	(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) ⁶	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

⁴ Baselines will be established as a part of a baseline study to be carried out by UN-Habitat. Based on the Strategic Plan 2020-2023, the work plan for 2020, activities envisioned for subsequent years as well as global norms and standards, UN-Habitat intends to add **10 more** national authorities that integrate sustainable urbanization in development plans and sectoral strategies in 2020, hence, "+10". **9 more** countries will be added in 2021. The same logic applies to year 2022 and 2023. This methodology is utilised for all other indicators where baselines are not available yet.

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

⁶ This is the global baseline.

SDG 11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements, or inadequate housing	Human impact	-	23.5% (2018) ⁷	23.3%	23%	22.8%	22.5%
Alteration of SDG 1.4.1 Proportion of population in partner cities with access to (a) safe drinking water, (b) improved sanitation and (c) waste management services	Human impact	(a) safe drinking water	2.7 million ⁸	2.95 million	3.2 million	3.45 million	3.7 million
		(b) improved sanitation	2.7 million ⁹	2.95 million	3.2 million	3.45 million	3.7 million
		(c) waste management services	Global level not available ¹⁰	60%	62%	64%	66% ¹¹
Altered SDG 11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport	Human impact	-	53% ¹²	54%	55%	56%	57% ¹³
SDG 1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population [in partner cities] with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure) (Tier II)	Human impact	-	Not available	+1%	+1%	+1%	2%

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

17. Contributes to the following SDGs:

- (a) 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);
- (b) sustainable mobility: 9.1 (9.1.2), 11.2 (11.2.1);
- (c) public space: 11.7.

18. Contributes to NUA paragraphs: 29, 30, 34, 37, 74,

(a) Dimensions:

(i) Increased and equal access to basic services;

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

⁷ This is the global baseline. The number of people living in slums, informal settlements, or inadequate housing is 1,033,545,519 globally.

⁸ Global Statistics from GUO: 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

⁹ Global Statistics from GUO: 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

¹⁰ 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

¹¹ This is estimated to be around 11.6 million people in UN-Habitat partner locations.

¹² This is the global baseline while the targets are specific to UN-Habitat interventions. Global average of population with access to convenient public transport is 49% (measured as share of population who can walk 500m and 1000m to a low capacity and high capacity public transport system respectively. Data based on 467 cities from 90 countries. Regional variations exist - Australia and New Zealand (80%), Northern America and Europe (72%), Latin America and the Caribbean (54%), Western Asia and Northern Africa (48%), Sub-Saharan Africa (35%), Central Asia and Southern Asia (37%), Eastern Asia and South-Eastern Asia (41%)

¹³ This is estimated to be 11.4 million people in UN-Habitat partner locations.

- (i) Increased and equal access to sustainable mobility;
- (c) Sub-dimensions: Sustainability of mobility, Access to diversified transport/ mobility mechanisms;
- (i) Increased and equal access to public space.
- (d) Sub-dimensions: public space increase, equal access to public space, urban safety.

Dimension	Indicator	Type	Subset	Baseline (2019)	Target (2020)	Target (2021)	Target (2022)	Target (2023)
Basic services	Number of countries which have the right to water and adequate sanitation enshrined in national law and policies	Institutional impact	-	36	38	40	42	44
	Number of 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 impact	(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	Number of cities which include discounted programmes for public transportation for special groups (including but not limited to children, young people, students, older persons and persons with disabilities, etc.)	Institutional impact	-	21	21	26	32	34
	Percentage of road length which have dedicated (a) bike lanes and (b) sidewalks in partner cities	Institutional impact	(a) bike lanes	Not available	11%	12%	13%	15%
			(b) sidewalks	Not available	35%	37%	40%	42%
Public space	SDG 11.7.1. Average share of the built-up area of partner cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities (Tier II)	Institutional impact	-	35% ¹⁴	36%	37%	38%	39%
	Number of local authorities implementing strategies and actions to increase social integration and safety in public spaces [related to SDG target 11.7.2]	Institutional impact	-	70	74	80	87	95
			(a) plans	70	90	110	130	150

¹⁴ 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%)

	Number of cities which have (a) plans and (b) adequate budgetary allocation for inclusive public spaces	Institutional impact	(b) adequate budgetary allocation	Not available	TBD ¹⁵	TBD	TBD	TBD-
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2. Outcome 1.2: Increased and secure access to land, and adequate and affordable housing

19. Contributes to the following SDGs:

- (a) 1, 2, 5, and 11;
- (b) Specifically: 1.4 (1.4.2), 2.3, 5.a (5.a.1, 5.a.2), 11.1 (11.1.1).

20. Contributes to NUA paragraphs: 35.

- (a) Dimensions:
 - (i) Increased and secure access to land;
 - (b) Sub-dimensions: Proportion of people who have land rights, Legal institutions protecting/ enabling these rights;
 - (i) Increased and equal access to adequate and affordable housing;
 - (ii) Sub-dimensions: increased equalized adequacy; increased and equalized affordability.

Dimension	Indicator	Type	Subset	Baseline (2019)	Target (2020)	Target (2021)	Target (2022)	Target (2023)
Land	SDG 5.a.2 Percentage of countries where legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control (Tier II)	Institutional impact	-	1	0	0	2	3
Adequate and affordable housing	Per cent of countries which have the right to adequate housing enshrined in national law and policies	Institutional impact	-	Not available	+2%	+3%	+3%	+2%
	Number of countries that are implementing integrated housing policies to provide adequate and affordable housing for all, in line with SDG 11.1 and the Right to Adequate Housing	Institutional impact	-	Not available	+2	+2	+2	+2
	Number of countries that are implementing regulatory standards, building codes, measures and incentives ensuring the construction of sustainable housing	Institutional impact		60	70	80	90	100
	Number of cities with median housing affordability (median-price-to-income-ratio) equals to or below 3.0 ¹⁶	Institutional impact		60	70	80	90	100
	Number of households, in partner cities, that have been	Human impact	-	Not available	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD

¹⁵ TBD means "to be determined after a baseline study has been carried out." The same explanation applies to all targets where it writes "TBD."

¹⁶ This is the recommendation concluded in the Expert Group Meeting on housing affordability.

	protected from Forced Evictions							
	Number of partner cities implementing innovative financing partnerships for slum upgrading and low-cost housing	Institutional impact	-	Not available	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
	Number of partner cities with community-led projects addressing poverty issues and fostering community resilience in slums and informal settlements	Institutional impact	-	Not available	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD

3. Outcome 1.3: Effective settlements growth and regeneration

21. Contributes to the following SDGs:

(a) 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, and 16;

(b) 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).

22. Contributes to NUA paragraphs: 38, 49, 51, 52.

(a) Dimensions:

(i) Effective settlements growth;

(b) Sub-dimensions: Planned growth, Capacity of government to manage settlements growth;

(i) Effective urban regeneration.

Dimension	Indicator	Type	Subset	Baseline (2019)	Target (2020)	Target (2021)	Target (2022)	Target (2023)
Settlements growth	Number of plans, in partner cities, that include extensions and infill, including compactness and mixed use (qualitative, process)	Institutional impact	-	Not available	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
	SDG 11.3.1 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate	Institutional impact		1.28 (2000-2015) ¹⁷	-	-	-	1.29
Urban regeneration	Number of partner cities that have implemented urban and territorial renewal and regeneration initiatives that preserve and protect both natural heritage and tangible and intangible cultural heritage	Institutional impact	-	Not available	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
	Number of partner cities that have implemented inclusive urban regeneration initiatives in line with UN-Habitat's regeneration guideline	Institutional impact	-	Not available	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD

¹⁷ This is the average value for the period 2000-2015 based on the data from 550 cities.

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

Domain level measurement

23. 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.”

Indicator	Type	Subset	Baseline (2019)	Target (2020)	Target (2021)	Target (2022)	Target (2023)
Distribution of decent work, in partner countries, across the urban-rural continuum	Human impact	-	Not available	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Economic density in partner cities and regions	Institutional impact	-	Not available	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD

1. Outcome 2.1 Improved spatial connectivity and productivity of cities and regions

24. Contributes to the following SDGs:

- (a) 1, 2, 8, and 11;
- (b) Specifically: 2.3, 2.4, 2.a, 8.2, 8.3, 8.5, 11.2, and 11.a.

25. Contributes to NUA paragraphs: 67, 75.

- (a) Dimensions:
 - (i) Process planning for improvement
 - (ii) Improved spatial connectivity of cities and regions
 - (iii) Sub-dimensions: cities, regions
 - (iv) Improved productivity of cities and regions
- (b) Sub-dimensions: cities, regions

Dimension	Indicator	Type	Subset	Baseline (2019)	Target (2020)	Target (2021)	Target (2022)	Target (2023)
Process planning for improvement	Number of national and subnational authorities that are implementing regional development plans or mechanisms that foster collaboration across administrative boundaries	Institutional impact	-	Not available	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
	SDG 11.a.1 Number of countries that have a National Urban Policy or Regional Development Plans that (a) respond to population dynamics, (b) ensure balanced territorial development, and (c) increase local fiscal space.	Institutional impact	(a) respond to population dynamics	Not available	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
			b) ensure balanced territorial development	Not available	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
			(c) increase local fiscal space	Not available	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Number of national and subnational authorities with urban and territorial plans that reflect at least 6 of the 12 principles of the International	Institutional impact	-	Not available	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	

	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	-	Not available	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
	Number of local authorities utilizing UN-Habitat financing strategies for infrastructure development across cities and territories	Institutional impact	-	Not available	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
	Number of national and subnational authorities with regional development plans that reflect the Guiding Principles for Urban-Rural Linkages	Institutional impact	-	Not available	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Productivity of cities and regions	Number of partner cities with an increased local product per capita	Institutional impact	-	Not available	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD

2. Outcome 2.2: Increased and equitably distributed locally generated revenues

26. Contributes to the following SDGs:

- (a) 8, 11, and 17;
- (b) Specifically: 17.1.

27. Contributes to NUA paragraphs: 67, 75.

- (a) Dimensions:
 - (i) Locally generated revenues
 - (ii) Equitable distribution

Dimension	Indicator	Type	Subset	Baseline (2019)	Target (2020)	Target (2021)	Target (2022)	Target (2023)
Locally generated revenues	Number of countries that are implementing national strategies/ policies that align devolved functional assignments with corresponding local taxation authority	Institutional Impact	-	Not available	+1	+1	+1	+1
	Number of partner subnational authorities with increased local per capita revenue generation	Institutional Impact	-	2	5	15	35	80
	Number of local authorities who have rendered their local revenue system more progressive, i.e. increased the percentage of their own source revenue which is paid by the top 30% of the population	Institutional Impact	-	2	5	15	35	80

Equitable distribution of locally generated revenue	Number of local authorities that have adopted the following methods to increase the transparency and accountability of their revenue and expenditure systems: a) participatory budgeting processes b) public information processes	Institutional impact	-	2	5	15	35	80
	Number of local authorities that have increased the percentage of their budget which is allocated towards development expenditures	Institutional impact	-	0	1	3	5	10
	Number of subnational authorities that have adopted gender-responsive budgeting	Institutional impact	-	Not available	17	19	21	23

3. Outcome 2.3: Expanded deployment of frontier technologies and innovations for “urban development”

28. Contributes to the following SDGs:

(a) 5, 7, 8, 9, 11, 13, and 17;

(b) 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.

29. Contributes to NUA paragraphs: 36, 50, 66, 94, 116, 126, 150, 156.

Dimension	Indicator	Type	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	Human impact	-	Not available	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
	Number of local authorities that are utilizing frontier technologies to improve the effectiveness of urban planning, governance, management and service delivery	Institutional impact	-	16	22	28	36	44
	Number of 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 impact	-	4	6	8	12	16
	Number of 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 impact	-	0	2	4	8	8

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

Domain level measurement

Indicator	Type	Subset	Baseline (2019)	Target (2020)	Target (2021)	Target (2022)	Target (2023)
Number of people living in cities and human settlements less vulnerable to climate change impacts	Human impact	-	Not available	+25,000	+25,000	+50,000	+150,000
Number of countries with stronger urban content in National Determined Contributions (NDCs), National Adaptation Plans, NAMAs and other global climate action frameworks	Institutional impact	-	1	3	6	12	20
Number of cities and human settlements implementing integrated policies and plans towards mitigation and adaptation to climate change. [SDG11.b + 13.2.1]	Institutional impact	-	8	12	20	35	50
Reduction in number of DALYs (Disability Adjusted Life Years) attributable to air pollution (in UN-Habitat partner cities)	Human impact	-	0	2	3	4	4
Proportion of urban population living within 400 meters to a public green space	Human impact	-	Not available	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Number of partner cities who announce their pledges to globally recognized set of climate commitments and report on them periodically	Institutional impact	-	9	12	15	20	30
Increase in per cent of urban areas occupied by green space in partner cities	Human impact	-	1	1	1	1	1
CPI-ES-1.3 CO2 Emissions reversed or avoided (Extended CPI)	Institutional impact	-	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Number of partner cities with improved proportion of solid waste recycled	Institutional impact	-	8	13	14	14	15
Number of people that benefited from ecological restoration ¹⁸ activities, in partner cities	Human impact	-	Not available	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD

1. Outcome 3.1: Reduced greenhouse emissions and improved air quality

30. Contributes to the following SDGs:

- (a) 3, 11, and 13;
- (b) Specifically: 3.9 (3.9.1), 11.6, and 13.2 (13.2.1)

31. Contributes to NUA paragraphs: 67, 75.

- (a) Dimensions:
 - (i) Reduced greenhouse gasses
 - (ii) Sub-dimensions: Political commitment/ effectiveness of UN advocacy
 - (iii) Improved Air Quality

¹⁸ Ecological restoration refers to upgrading the degraded ecosystems (green and blue) that are caused by unsustainable human activities, land use or urban development.

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

Dimension	Indicator	Type	Subset	Baseline (2019)	Target (2020)	Target (2021)	Target (2022)	Target (2023)
Greenhouse gas emissions	Number of cities that have set a 2050 emissions reduction target	Institutional impact	-	Not available	+1	+1	+3	+5
	Number of partner cities publicly reporting annual CO ₂ emissions	Institutional impact	-	Not available	+1	+2	+2	+3
Air quality	Number of national and subnational authorities that have developed and are implementing clean air action plans	Institutional impact	National authorities	0	1	2	3	5
			Subnational authorities	0	1	2	3	5
	Number of partner cities whose particulate matter levels have become WHO standards complied	Institutional impact	-	0	0	0	0	1

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

32. Contributes to the following SDGs:

- (a) 6, 7, 11, and 12;
 (b) 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.

33. Contributes to NUA paragraphs: 68, 69,70, 71, 72,73

(a) Dimensions:

- (i) Improved “resource efficiency”;
 (b) Sub-dimensions: renewable energy, “material footprint” efficiency/ GDP, CO₂ efficiency/ value, recycling, reduction in resource consumption;
 (i) Protection of ecological assets;
 (c) Sub-dimensions: planning, change in green area size, water ecosystems, legislation on invasive species, biodiversity, official development assistance .

Dimension	Indicator	Type	Subset	Baseline (2019)	Target (2020)	Target (2021)	Target (2022)	Target (2023)
Resource efficiency	Number of partner cities that are implementing resource efficiency policies, plans and standards for buildings, infrastructure and basic services	Institutional impact	-	8	10	12	12	14
Protection of ecological assets	Number of partner cities implementing urban nature-based solutions	Institutional impact	-	2	4	6	6	6
	Number of cities with improved proportion of solid waste collected and managed in controlled facilities and recycled.	Institutional impact	-	11	14	15	15	16
	Number of cities that have implemented green-blue spatial networks or corridors	Institutional impact	-	0	3	5	6	8
	Number of partner cities implementing actions towards expanding green infrastructure	Institutional impact	-	1	2	5	5	8

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

34. Contributes to the following SDGs:
- (a) 1, 9, 11, and 13;
 - (b) Specifically: 1.5, 11.b, 13.2, 13.3, and 13.a.
35. Contributes to NUA paragraphs: 77, 78, 79
- (a) Dimension:
 - (i) Effective adaptation of communities and infrastructure to climate change.

Dimension	Indicator	Type	Subset	Baseline (2019)	Target (2020)	Target (2021)	Target (2022)	Target (2023)
Adaptation of communities and infrastructure to climate change	Number of 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. [SDG11.b and 13.2.1]	Institutional impact	(a) stand-alone climate action plans	7	8	10	15	20
			(b) statutory plans	3	4	5	6	7
	Number of countries that are monitoring and reporting on urban climate adaptation actions	Institutional impact	-	0	0	1	2	3
	Number of partner institutions that have integrated climate adaptation and mitigation into urban professional education	Institutional impact	-	0	1	2	3	5
	Amount of funding mobilized for climate change adaptation in partner cities	Institutional impact		5 million USD	10 million USD	15 million USD	25 million USD	40 million USD

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

Domain level measurement

Indicator	Type	Subset	Baseline (2019)	Target (2020)	Target (2021)	Target (2022)	Target (2023)
Number of host communities where migrants, refugees, IDPs, and returnees communities are actively engaged in cultural, social and economic activities	Human impact	-	50	60	65	70	75
SDG16.7.2 Proportion of population (in target locations) that believe decision making is inclusive and responsive	Human impact	-	Not available	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Proportion of total adult population (in crisis affected locations) who have officially recognized documents to support their rights to Housing and Land Property (HLP) (Contributing to SDG 1.4.1)	Human impact	-	Not available	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD

Proportion of urban population with improved resilience to disaster risk in line Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction	Human impact	-	Not available	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Subset of altered SDG 11.1.1 Proportion of urban (crisis affected) population (in target locations) with adequate housing	Human impact	-	Not available	+5%	+5%	+5%	+5%
Subset of SDG 1.4.1 Proportion of (urban crisis affected) population (in target locations) living in households with access to basic services	Human impact	-	Not available	+5%	+5%	+5%	+5%
Subset of altered SDG 11.7 Proportion of urban crisis affected population in target locations with access to public space	Human impact	-	Not available	+15%	+15%	+15%	+15%
Number of cities and host communities in target locations where refugees, migrants, IDPs, returnees, 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. (contributing to SDG targets and indicators: 1.4.1, 8.8.2, 1.4.2, 5.a.2, 11.1.1, 16.1.4)	Human impact	(a) secure tenure	Not available	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
		(b) decent work	Not available	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
		(c) sustainable basic services and social services	Not available	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
		(d) adequate housing	Not available	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
		(e) safety and security	Not available	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Per cent Number of cities and urban communities where migrant households are better (socially and culturally) integrated in urban	Human impact	-	50	70	75	80	85

1. Outcome 4.1: Enhanced social integration and inclusive communities

36. Contributes to the following SDGs:
- (a) 9, 10, 11, and 16;
 - (b) Specifically: 10.7, 11.3, 16.1, and 16.a.
37. Contributes to NUA paragraphs: 33, 40, 77 and 78
- (a) Dimensions:
 - (i) Enhanced social integration
 - (ii) Inclusive communities

Dimension	Indicator	Type	Subset	Baseline (2019)	Target (2020)	Target (2021)	Target (2022)	Target (2023)
Social integration	Number of local authorities implementing strategies and actions to increase social integration and safety in public spaces [related to SDG target 11.7.2]	Institutional impact	-	70	74	80	87	95
	Number of crisis-affected cities and communities implementing inclusive, evidence-based, sustainable recovery approaches that foster social integration, inclusiveness and transition to sustainable development, in line with Build Back Better and Leave No-one Behind principles	Institutional impact	Number of cities	Not available	+10	+10	+7	+8
			Number of communities	Not available	+20	+20	+15	+15
Number of competent authorities implementing fit-for-purpose land administration towards the achievement of tenure security for all (contributing to SDG target 1.4)	Institutional impact	-	Not available	+3	+3	+3	+3	
Inclusive communities	Number of countries implementing national urban frameworks (policies, laws, spatial development plans) that adopt inclusive urban governance and planning approaches [related to SDG indicator 10.2]	Institutional impact	-	Not available	+2	+2	+2	+2
	Number of cities with institutionalized mechanisms for inclusive participation of civil society in urban planning and management [Contribute to SDG 11.3.2]	Institutional impact	-	Not available	+5	+5	+5	+5

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

38. Contributes to the following SDGs:

- (a) 8, 10, 11, and 16;
- (b) Specifically: 10.7 and 8.8.

39. Contributes to NUA paragraphs: 29, 30, and 35

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

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

(c) Sub-dimension: effective polities.

Dimension	Indicator	Type	Subset	Baseline (2019)	Target (2020)	Target (2021)	Target (2022)	Target (2023)
Inclusion of migrants, refugees, IDPs, and returnees	Number of cities and urban communities (host communities and/ or returning communities) that integrate the concerns of migrants, refugees, IDPs, and returnees into their urban planning and management processes. (related to SDG indicator 11.3.1 and SDG 10.7)	Institutional impact	Number of cities	50	70	75	80	85
			Number of urban communities	Not available	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD

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

40. Contributes to the following SDGs:

(a) 9, 11, and 13;

(b) Specifically: 9.1, 9.4, 9.a, 11.5, 13.2, and 13.b.

41. Contributes to NUA paragraphs: 77,78

Dimension	Indicator	Type	Subset	Baseline (2019)	Target (2020)	Target (2021)	Target (2022)	Target (2023)
Resilience of the built environment and infrastructure	Number of cities implementing evidence-based resilience strategies through urban planning and management processes in line with Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (contributes to SDG 9.1, 9.a, 11.5, 13.2, and 13.b)	Institutional impact	-	3	6	9	14	19
	Number of national and subnational authorities that are implementing sustainable building codes, regulations or certification tools for sustainable housing construction (in line with SDG 11.1 and 1c.)	Institutional impact	National authorities	Not available	+2	+2	+4	+4
			Subnational authorities	Not available	+3	+3	+5	+5
	Number of cities implementing local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction	Institutional impact	-	3	8	13	28	43
	Number of young people in partner countries, cities and communities engaging in peace building and conflict prevention			320	700	1,400	2,200	3,000

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	Not available	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
[Number of effective] Resilience-building activities, recommendations and/or interventions incorporated into [partner] city plans, policies and initiatives.	Institutional impact	Not available	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD

2. Safety

Indicator	Type	Baseline (2019)	Target (2020)	Target (2021)	Target (2022)	Target (2023)
Proportion of population in target urban locations that feel safe from violence and harassment in public spaces	Human impact	Not available	+5%	+5%	+5%	+5%
Number of local authorities that are implementing sustainable and inclusive local safety strategies and approaches	Institutional impact	70	74	80	87	95
Number of local authorities testing and implementing urban safety tools	Institutional impact	70	74	80	87	95
Number of international and national training institutions with safety curricula for cities	Institutional impact	70	74	80	87	95
SDG 11.7.2 Proportion of persons, in partner cities, victim of physical or sexual harassment, in the previous 12 months	Human impact	Not available	-2%	-2%	-2%	-2%

G. Social inclusion issues

42. 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 impact	60	80	110	150	200
Number of partner cities with barrier-free access to information	Institutional impact	Not available	+10	+20	+30	+40
Number of partner cities that are implementing the principles of the City Coalition for Digital Rights	Institutional impact	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 impact	Not available	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD

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 impact	Not available	10	13	16	20
Number of partner national and subnational authorities that are ensuring equal participation of women and men in all joint initiatives	Institutional impact	Not available	+15	+30	+40	+55
Proportion of UN-Habitat initiatives that have a dedicated budget (minimum 10% of total budget) for gender-specific activities	Institutional impact	Not available	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 impact	Not available	+2	+3	+4	+5
Number of partner cities with public facilities and services accessible to older persons	Institutional impact	Not available	+2	+2	+3	+5
Number of partner cities allocating municipal budgets in response to needs articulated by children and youth	Institutional impact	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 impact	Not available	+10	+25	+35	+50
Proportion of persons with disabilities, in partner cities, who feel that they have equal access to public space, facilities and services	Human impact	Not available	20%	30%	45%	65%