

UN-Habitat Strategic Plan 2020-2023

Annex 1: 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

UN  HABITAT



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A. Introduction

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.

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.

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

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 to Member States, donors and other stakeholders, including through an online interactive platform accessible to all partners.

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).

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.

In this respect, the PMP will:

- Clearly state the constituent elements of each indicator (i.e. what is to be measured);
- Establish the units of measurement (e.g. people, countries, cities etc.);
- Confirm all baselines, targets, measurement units, data collection methodologies, frequency of measurement and sources of data;
- Establish 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
- Establish coordination and collaboration among the various organizational units in UN-Habitat.

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

² Baselines and targets will be further verified with quality control processes.

The Results-framework include indicators for the following levels:

- I. **Objective:** Sustainable urbanization is advanced as a driver of development and peace, to improve living conditions for all
- II. **Domain of Change 1: Reduced spatial inequality and poverty in communities across the urban-rural continuum (indicators at domain level measure human impact)**
 - Outcome 1:** Increased and equal access to basic services, sustainable mobility, and public space (**most indicators at outcome level measure institutional impact**);
 - Outcome 2:** Increased and secure access to land, and adequate and affordable housing; and
 - Outcome 3:** Effective settlements growth and regeneration.
- III. **Domain of Change 2: Enhanced shared prosperity for cities and regions**
 - Outcome 1:** Improved spatial connectivity and productivity of cities and regions;
 - Outcome 2:** Increased and equitably distributed locally generated revenues; and
 - Outcome 3:** Expanded deployment of frontier technologies and innovations for urban development.
- IV. **Domain of Change 3: Strengthened climate action and improved urban environment**
 - Outcome 1:** Reduced greenhouse emissions and improved air quality;
 - Outcome 2:** Improved resource efficiency and protection of ecological assets; and
 - Outcome 3:** Effective adaptation of communities and infrastructure to climate change.
- V. **Domain of change 4: Effective urban crisis prevention and response**
 - Outcome 1:** Enhanced social cohesion and inclusive planning for conflict prevention and recovery;
 - Outcome 2:** Improved living standards and inclusion of migrants, refugees, internally displaced persons and returnees through effective crisis response and recovery; and
 - Outcome 3:** Enhanced resilience of the built environment and infrastructure.
- VI. **Cross-cutting thematic areas:**
 1. Resilience
 2. Safety
- VII. **Social inclusion issues:**
 1. Human rights
 2. Gender
 3. Children, youth, and older persons
 4. Disability
- VIII. **UN-Habitat as a Centre of Excellence**

B. Results Framework description and key

- Each of the 12 outcomes listed above are broken down into 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.
- **Types of indicators:** The indicators are classified into three types:
 - Centre of Excellence/ catalytic indicators, which measure the uptake of UN-Habitat's work globally;
 - Human impact indicators, which measure the ultimate impact of work of UN-Habitat
 - Institutional impact indicators, which measure UN-Habitat's influence at the national and subnational levels.
 - In addition, the methodologies for collecting data and calculating the actual value of each indicator will capture qualitative dimensions.
 - The framework aligned with 12 indicators of the SDGs' indicator framework, covering SDG 1, SDG 5, SDG 6, SDG 11, SDG12, SDG 13 and SDG 16.
- **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. The results framework and UN-Habitat's monitoring system will build on and align with countries' monitoring frameworks. As necessary, UN-Habitat will provide advisory services and capacity building.**
- **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.**
- The data monitoring efforts will ensure the collection of disaggregated data (e.g. by sex, age, disability, income level, etc.) where applicable and possible.

C. The Results Framework

I. 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	22	31	40	48	55
		Subnational	51	60	70	80	90
Number of national and subnational authorities that integrate sustainable urbanization in humanitarian, recovery, and peacebuilding strategies and plans	Institutional impact	National	0	5	6	7	9
		Subnational	0	5	10	15	20
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 ³	7	17	22	27

³ 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.

II. 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)
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) ⁴	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	Human impact	(a) safe drinking water	2.7 million ⁵	2.95 million	3.2 million	3.45 million	3.7 million
		(b) improved sanitation	2.7 million ⁶	2.95 million	3.2 million	3.45 million	3.7 million
		(c) waste management services	Global level not available ⁷	60%	62%	64%	66% ⁸

⁴ This is the global baseline.

⁵ 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

⁶ 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

⁷ 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

⁸ This is estimated to be around 11.6 million people in UN-Habitat partner cities.

Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport	Human impact	-	53% ⁹	54%	55%	56%	57% ¹⁰
Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements, or inadequate housing	Human impact	-	23.5% (2018) ¹¹	23.3%	23%	22.8%	22.5%
Number of households who have secure tenure rights to land with legally recognized documentation	Human impact		12,043	15,000	19,000	24,000	30,000
Proportion of total adult population who perceive their rights to land as secure	Human impact		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	Human impact	-	99.4 million	125 million	150 million	175 million	200 million

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

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

Dimensions:

- Increased and equal access to basic services
 - Sub-dimensions: General basic services, water, sanitation, solid waste management, including disposal, modern energy, ICT.
- Increased and equal access to sustainable mobility
 - Sub-dimensions: Sustainability of mobility, Access to diversified transport/ mobility mechanisms
- Increased and equal access to public space
 - Sub-dimensions: public space increase, equal access to public space, urban safety

⁹ This is the global average 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%)

¹⁰ This is estimated to be 11.4 million people in UN-Habitat partner locations.

¹¹ This is the global baseline. The number of people living in slums, informal settlements, or inadequate housing is 1,033,545,519 globally.

Dimension	Indicator	Type	Subset	Baseline (2019)	Target (2020)	Target (2021)	Target (2022)	Target (2023)
Basic services	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	Percentage of road length in partner cities which have dedicated (a) bike lanes and (b) sidewalks	Institutional impact	(a) bike lanes	The baseline and target of this indicator will be project/location specific.				
			(b) sidewalks	The baseline and target of this indicator will be project/location specific.				
	Number of cities implementing policies that promote sustainable urban mobility	Institutional impact	-	10	13	17	21	25
	Number of cities implementing policies that promote sustainable urban mobility that increase safe and universally accessible bike lanes and sidewalks that are integrated with public transport	Institutional impact	-	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 impact	-	35% ¹²	36%	37%	38%	39%

¹² 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 local authorities implementing strategies and actions to increase social integration and safety in public spaces	Institutional impact	-	70	74	80	87	95
	Number of cities which have plans for inclusive public spaces	Institutional impact	-	70	90	110	130	150

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

- *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)*
- *Contributes to NUA paragraphs: 35.*

Dimensions:

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

Dimension	Indicator	Type	Subset	Baseline (2019)	Target (2020)	Target (2021)	Target (2022)	Target (2023)
Land	Number of countries where legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control	Institutional impact	-	1	1	1	2	3
Adequate and affordable housing	Number of countries which have the right to adequate housing enshrined in national law and policies	Institutional impact	-	3	3	4	4	5
	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	-	40	42	44	46	48
	Number of countries that are implementing regulatory standards, building codes, measures and incentives ensuring the construction of sustainable housing	Institutional impact		39	41	43	47	51

Number of cities with median housing affordability (median-price-to-income-ratio) equals to or below 3.0 ¹³	Institutional impact		60	70	80	90	100
Number of partner countries that are implementing frameworks or programmes preventing unlawful forced eviction	Institutional impact		28	30	32	34	36
Number of partner cities implementing innovative financing partnerships for slum upgrading and low-cost housing	Institutional impact	-	24	28	35	42	50
Number of partner cities with community-led projects addressing poverty issues and fostering community resilience in slums and informal settlements	Institutional impact	-	22	27	34	42	50

Outcome 1.3: Effective settlements growth and regeneration

- *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).*
- *Contributes to NUA paragraphs: 38, 49, 51, 52.*

Dimensions:

- Effective settlements growth
 - Sub-dimensions: Planned growth, Capacity of government to manage settlements growth
- Effective urban regeneration

Dimension	Indicator	Type	Subset	Baseline (2019)	Target (2020)	Target (2021)	Target (2022)	Target (2023)
Settlement growth	Number of plans, in partner cities, that include (a) extensions and (b) infill, aiming to increase compactness and mixed use	Institutional impact	(a) extensions	41	50	60	70	80
		Institutional impact	(b) infill	44	55	67	78	90
Urban regeneration	Number of partner cities that have implemented urban and territorial renewal and regeneration initiatives that preserve and protect both natural	Institutional impact	-	9	11	14	17	20

¹³ This is the recommendation concluded in the Expert Group Meeting on housing affordability.

	heritage and tangible and intangible cultural heritage							
	Number of partner cities that have implemented inclusive urban regeneration initiatives in line with UN-Habitat's regeneration guideline	Institutional impact	-	8	10	14	17	20

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

Domain level measurement

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	-	Spatial indicator (mapping)				

Outcome 2.1 Improved spatial connectivity and productivity of cities and regions

- *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.*
- *Contributes to NUA paragraphs: 67, 75.*

Dimensions:

- Process planning for improvement
- Improved spatial connectivity of cities and regions
 - Sub-dimensions: cities, regions
- Improved productivity of cities and regions
 - Sub-dimensions: cities, regions

Dimension	Indicator	Type	Subset	Baseline (2019)	Target (2020)	Target (2021)	Target (2022)	Target (2023)
Process planning for improvement	Number of countries that are implementing regional development plans or mechanisms that foster collaboration across administrative boundaries	Institutional impact	-	0	2	3	4	5
	Number of countries that have a National Urban Policy or Regional Development Plans that aligns with UN-Habitat’s guidelines	Institutional impact	-	7	10	12	14	16

	Number of countries with urban and territorial plans that reflect at least 6 of the 12 principles of the International Guidelines on Urban and Territorial Planning	Institutional impact	-	0	1	2	3	4
Connectivity of cities and regions	Number of partner countries that have governance structures and mechanisms advancing metropolitan development	Institutional impact	-	0	2	3	4	5
	Number of local authorities utilizing UN-Habitat financing strategies for infrastructure development across cities and territories	Institutional impact	-	0	4	5	6	7
	Number of countries with regional development plans that reflect the Guiding Principles for Urban-Rural Linkages	Institutional impact	-	0	4	5	6	7

Outcome 2.2: Increased and equitably distributed locally generated revenues

- Contributes to the following SDGs: 8, 11, and 17. Specifically: 17.1.
- Contributes to NUA paragraphs: 67, 75.

Dimensions:

- Locally generated revenues
- 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 adequate funding	Institutional impact	-	12	14	16	18	20
	Number of partner subnational authorities with increased local per capita revenue generation	Institutional impact	-	50	60	70	100	150
	Number of subnational authorities who have undertaken steps to (a) increase the progressivity	Institutional Impact	(a) increase the progressivity	10	15	20	50	80

	of 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 subnational authorities that have effectively implemented measures to increase the transparency and accountability of their revenue and expenditure systems	Institutional impact	-	30	45	70	95	120
	Number of local authorities that have increased the percentage of their budget which is allocated towards inclusive development and service delivery	Institutional impact	-	45	50	55	60	65
	Number of subnational authorities that have gender-responsive allocation of funds	Institutional impact	-	20	30	40	50	60

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

- *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.*
- *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	-	The baseline and target of this indicator will be project/location specific. A survey will be utilized.				
	Number of local authorities that are utilizing frontier technologies to improve the effectiveness of urban planning, governance, management and service delivery	Institutional impact	-	44	55	65	85	140

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	-	13	23	33	45	60
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	-	15	25	35	45	60

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IV. 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	-	15.2 million	20 million	30 million	45 million	75 million
Reduction in number of Disability Adjusted Life Years (DALYs) attributable to air pollution	Human impact	-	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	-	0%	5%	5%	5%	5%
Yearly percentage increase cent of urban areas occupied by green space in each partner city	Human impact	-	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Number of people that benefited from ecological restoration ¹⁴ activities, in partner cities	Human impact	-	10 million	11 million	13 million	15 million	17 million

Outcome 3.1: Reduced greenhouse emissions and improved air quality

- *Contributes to the following SDGs: 3, 11, and 13. Specifically: 3.9 (3.9.1), 11.6, and 13.2 (13.2.1)*
- *Contributes to NUA paragraphs: 67, 75.*

Dimensions:

- Reduced greenhouse gasses
 - Sub-dimensions: Political commitment/ effectiveness of UN advocacy
- Improved Air Quality
 - Sub-dimensions: Measurement of air quality (pre-requisite for reduction), concentration of particulate matter, effects on health

¹⁴ Ecological restoration refers to upgrading the degraded ecosystems (green and blue) that are caused by unsustainable human activities, land use or urban development.

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	-	18	19	20	23	28
	Number of cities publicly reporting annual CO ₂ emissions	Institutional impact	-	4	5	7	9	12
	Proportion of CO ₂ emissions avoided or reduced in partner cities	Institutional impact	-	0%	20%	20%	20%	20%
Air quality	Number of national and subnational authorities that have developed and are implementing clean air action plans	Institutional impact	National authorities	4	5	6	7	9
			Subnational authorities	17	18	19	20	22
	Number of cities whose particulate matter levels have become WHO standards complied	Institutional impact	-	0	0	0	0	1

Outcome 3.2: Improved resource efficiency and protection of ecological assets

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

Dimensions:

- Improved “resource efficiency”
 - Sub-dimensions: renewable energy, “material footprint” efficiency/ GDP, CO₂ efficiency/ value, recycling, reduction in resource consumption
- Protection of ecological assets
 - 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	-	35	41	47	53	60

Protection of ecological assets	Number of partner cities implementing urban nature-based solutions	Institutional impact	-	10	15	20	25	30
	Number of cities with improved proportion of solid waste collected and managed in controlled facilities and recycled	Institutional impact		14	15	16	18	20
	Number of cities that have implemented green-blue spatial networks or corridors	Institutional impact	-	9	11	13	15	17
	Number of partner cities implementing actions towards expanding green infrastructure	Institutional impact	-	23	27	31	35	39

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

- *Contributes to the following SDGs: 1, 9, 11, and 13. Specifically: 1.5, 11.b, 13.2, 13.3, and 13.a.*
- *Contributes to NUA paragraphs: 77, 78, 79*

Dimension:

- 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 countries with stronger urban content in National Determined Contributions (NDCs), National Adaptation Plans, Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action (NAMAs) and other global climate action frameworks	Institutional impact	-	17	19	22	28	36
	Number of cities and human settlements implementing integrated policies and plans towards mitigation and adaption to climate change	Institutional impact	-	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 impact	-	25	28	31	36	46

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.	Institutional impact	-	22	23	25	30	35
Number of countries that are monitoring and reporting on urban climate adaptation actions	Institutional impact	-	12	12	13	15	18
Number of partner institutions that have integrated climate adaptation and mitigation into urban professional education	Institutional impact	-	1	2	3	4	6
Amount of funding mobilized for climate change adaptation in favour of partner cities	Institutional impact		35 million USD	45 million USD	60 million USD	85 million USD	125 million USD

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V. 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)
Proportion of population in target locations that believe decision making is inclusive and responsive	Human impact	-	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 crisis affected location who have officially recognized documents to support their rights to Housing and Land Property (HLP)	Human impact	-	N/A	20%	20%	20%	20%
Proportion increase of urban crisis affected population in each target location with adequate housing	Human impact	-	N/A	5%	5%	5%	5%
Proportion increase of urban crisis affected population in each target location living in households with access to basic services	Human impact	-	N/A	5%	5%	5%	5%
Proportion increase of urban crisis affected population in each target location with access to public space	Human impact	-	N/A	15%	15%	15%	15%
Number of partner cities where refugees, migrants, 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	(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, IDPs, and returnees communities are actively engaged in cultural, social and economic activities	Human impact	-	50	60	65	70	75
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Outcome 4.1: Enhanced social integration and inclusive communities

- *Contributes to the following SDGs: 9, 10, 11, and 16. Specifically: 10.7, 11.3, 16.1, and 16.a.*
- *Contributes to NUA paragraphs: 33, 40, 77 and 78*

Dimensions:

- Enhanced social integration
- 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	Institutional impact	-	100	109	118	127	136
	Proportion of 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 and Leave No-one Behind principles	Institutional impact	-	42%	60%	60%	65%	70%
	Number of competent authorities implementing fit-for-purpose land administration towards the achievement of tenure security for all	Institutional impact	-	57	60	63	66	69
	Proportion of crisis affected cities that integrate conflict prevention and peace in their urban recovery processes	Institutional impact	-	0%	50%	50%	60%	70%
Inclusive communities	Number of countries implementing national urban frameworks (policies, laws, spatial development	Institutional impact	-	22	24	26	28	30

	plans) that adopt inclusive urban governance and planning approaches							
	Number of cities with institutionalized mechanisms for inclusive participation of civil society in urban planning and management	Institutional impact	-	44	49	54	59	64

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

- *Contributes to the following SDGs: 8, 10, 11, and 16. Specifically: 10.7 and 8.8.*
- *Contributes to NUA paragraphs: 29, 30, and 35*

Dimensions:

- Improved living standards of migrants, refugees, IDPs, and returnees
 - Sub-dimensions: Improved living standards of migrants, refugees, IDPs (host community provisions - response) and returnees, Improved living standards of returnees (affected community provisions – recovery)
- Improved inclusion of migrants, refugees, IDPs, and returnees
 - Sub-dimension: effective policies

Dimension	Indicator	Type	Subset	Baseline (2019)	Target (2020)	Target (2021)	Target (2022)	Target (2023)
Inclusion of migrants, refugees, IDPs, and returnees	Number of cities that integrate the concerns of migrants, refugees, IDPs, returnees and host communities into their urban planning and management processes	Institutional impact	-	42	60	65	70	75

Outcome 4.3: Enhanced resilience of the built environment and infrastructure

- *Contributes to the following SDGs: 9, 11, and 13. Specifically: 9.1, 9.4, 9.a, 11.5, 13.2, and 13.b.*
- *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 integrated in their urban planning and management processes, in line with Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction	Institutional impact	-	42	60	80	100	120
	Number of national and subnational authorities that are implementing sustainable building codes, regulations or certification tools	Institutional impact	National authorities	39	41	43	47	51
			Subnational authorities	30	40	50	60	70
	Number of cities implementing local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction	Institutional impact	-	42	60	80	100	120

VI. 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 impact	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 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
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%

VII. Social inclusion issues

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	48	58	88	108	150
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	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 impact	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 impact	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 impact	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 impact	35	50	70	90	120
Number of partner cities with public facilities and services accessible to older persons	Institutional impact	0	15	30	55	80
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	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.				

VIII. UN-Habitat as a Centre of Excellence

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 work¹⁵

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 ¹⁶ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The outcome area(s) to which one guideline/tool is related - The country of the entity

¹⁵ Normative work refers but is not limited to UN-Habitat’s knowledge products, including publication, tools, guidelines, reports, technical advice, best/good practices, etc.

¹⁶ A guideline or a tool is considered being implemented when it is integrated in to policies and/or strategies that are in effect or when it is adopted in the implementation of the government-led activities pertaining sustainable urbanisation.

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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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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The outcome area(s) to which the project is related - The type of the partner