**Annex 5**

**Integrated Results and Resources Framework of**

**the UNDP Strategic Plan, 2018-21**

**Populated with baselines, milestones and targets**

**25 May 2018**

# Guiding Principles

The Integrated Results and Resources Framework (IRRF) translates the Strategic Plan (SP, 2018-21) into a set of development and organisational results that show how UNDP will use the resources entrusted to it by Member States and others to deliver on its mandate and vision. In pursuing its mandate and in line with the provisions of the QCPR (UN General Assembly Resolution A/RES/71/243), UNDP respects national ownership and is guided by national needs and priorities in all its programmes and projects.

The IRRF is meant to be strategic in nature, indicating the proposed core trajectory of UNDP during 2018-21. The Framework, however, has been designed to allow for flexibility to respond to changing circumstances, including decisions by Member States and country demand. In developing the IRRF, UNDP has been guided by the following principles, based on legislation and lessons learned:

* **Incorporate the 2030 Agenda and SDGs** as well as associated international agreements such as the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, Istanbul Programme of Action, Paris Agreement, New Urban Agenda, SAMOA Pathway and Sendai Framework for Disaster Reduction. The draft IRRF includes SDG indicators at impact and outcome levels. To better capture the principle of leaving no one behind (LNOB), UNDP will improve targeting, to ensure its contributions to development benefit those most in need such as the extreme poor, women and persons with disabilities. To this end, outcome and output indicators target marginalised groups which include women, youth, people with disabilities, people living with HIV, indigenous groups and others, as relevant.
* **Harmonize with other funds and programmes.** UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA and UN Women have agreed on a harmonized structure of the IRRF in line with the UNDG RBM Handbook and UNDAF Guidelines. In addition, the agencies have identified a common set of SDG indicators to be incorporated at impact and outcome levels to monitor collaborative work towards shared results. Furthermore, common QCPR indicators are integrated in the organisational section of the IRRF.
* **Clarify and simplify.** While staying within the UNDG RBM Handbook and agreements reached with UNFPA, UNICEF and UN Women, the proposed IRRF continues a steady process of improvement in UNDP’s results architecture through successive SP cycles. As a consequence, there has been a reduction in the number of outcomes and outputs in this draft compared to the IRRF for 2014-17: down to 3 development outcomes from 7, 27 development outputs from 38 previously; and 56output indicators compared to 93. Similarly, organisational outcomes have been streamlined and reduced from 7 to 3 and indicators from 48 to 42.

The draft IRRF is also structured to match the text of the draft SP, to tighten the ‘fit’ between concepts and results. This is evident from mirroring of the three development challenges identified in the narrative in three outcomes. Contributions from each signature solution are also described as outputs under each outcome. By so doing, it becomes clearer that outcomes can only be advanced through an integrated, multi-sectoral, approach that address connected causes of a development challenge.

In addition, alignment between the IRRF and results frameworks in country programme documents (CPDs) will be simplified. This will mean that monitoring and reporting will be undertaken at the country programme (rather than individual project) level, thus saving time and effort, raising the quality of evidence and improving learning.

Overall, a simpler, ‘lighter’, IRRF combined with a reduction in reporting requirements, especially at country level, will create the space to shift the focus of RBM from compliance towards a results culture that enables management of UNDP’s work based on performance.

* **Centre on country results.** The IRRF reflects country level results that UNDP enables through the implementation of country programmes and projects, in line with national priorities stemming from the 2030 Agenda and the joint response from the UN System that is agreed with the government in the UNDAF. While cumulative in nature, by collecting actual results achieved annually in each programme country, the IRRF allows for systematic analysis of progress made against annual milestones. As country programme results frameworks adopt UNDAF outcomes while also aligning with the SP, country level progress in the implementation of the SP, as reported in the IRRF, will also reflect UNDP’s work together with UN Country Teams towards nationally defined annual and multi-year targets. This provides an opportunity to articulate UNDP’s comparative and collaborative advantage in the context where it matters the most: the country level. The approach taken, therefore, makes the IRRF an important monitoring mechanism for UNDP to test the relevance of the SP to a country’s efforts to achieve the SDGs. It also enables strategic management of the organisation through planning, budgeting and risk management from year-to-year. Furthermore, the IRRF tracks progress in the implementation of UNDP’s regional programmes and global projects, thus, measuring UNDP’s contribution to relevant regional and global public goods.
* **Advance gender equality and women’s empowerment.** As an expression of UNDP’s commitment to promoting sustainable development that benefits all people and that supports gender equality in all programmes, projects and development contexts, the IRRF includes gender responsive outputs and sex disaggregated indicators and monitors progress through sex disaggregated data across outcomes and signature solutions.

* **Better connect resources to results**.  Steps are being taken to advance results-based budgeting by improving costing methods, reviewing project pipelines, analysing demand by programme countries, using past spending patterns as a guide and income projections by sources of fund for 2018-21.  During the Strategic Plan period, around 125 CPDs (out of 142 or 88%) are expected to be renewed.  As such, the amounts presented in the IRRF are indicative only based on historical data and will be analysed every year in the Annual Report of the Administrator.
* **Build on what works.** Some aspects of the IRRF 2014-17 have proven to be effective: the adoption of baselines, milestones and targets (BMTs) and use of scorecards with ‘traffic lights’ to capture output level performance. Similarly, the use of ‘markers’ for tracking progress on cross-cutting issues, such as gender equality and women’s empowerment, has been a step forward. These aspects will be retained in 2018-21 with a special emphasis on the SDGs, LNOB and South-South and Triangular Cooperation.

1. **Structure of the IRRF**
* **Tier 1: Impact Level (SP Vision)**

Impacts represent long-term development effects that benefit people. These effects are achieved through a wide range of development interventions. UNDP’s contribution to impact will be monitored through a set of mostly SDG indicators that are closely related to the vision of the SP: 5 out of 6 impact indicators are drawn from the SDG indicator framework. Tracking of progress against impact indicators will draw upon internationally recognised data sources; UNDP does not need to generate data for monitoring at this level.

* **Tier 2.a: Outcome Level (SP Outcomes)**

Outcomes represent medium-term changes in development conditions to which UNDP contributes, working with governments and other partners. Outcomes in the draft IRRF are framed according to the three main development challenges identified in the SP, namely advance poverty eradication in all its forms and dimensions; accelerate structural transformations for sustainable development; and strengthen resilience to shocks and crises. UNDP’s contribution to outcomes will be monitored through indicators drawn mostly from the SDG indicator framework, including UN agency common SDG indicators: 22 out of 26 outcome indicators (85%) are drawn from this framework. As is the case with impact indicators, tracking of progress against outcome indicators will utilise data from internationally recognised data sources and does not require additional effort by UNDP.

* **Tier 2.b: Output Level (SP Outputs – UNDP’s signature solutions)**

Outputs are changes in skills or abilities and capacities of individuals or institutions, or the availability of new products and services that result from the completion of activities within a development intervention. They are achieved with resources provided to UNDP and within the timeframe of the SP. Outputs also reflect UNDP’s comparative and collaborative advantage as outlined in the commitments made in the Common Chapter and its Annex.

UNDP’s signature solutions are captured at the output level. The draft IRRF shows how different combinations of outputs drawn from each of the six signature solutions proposed in the SP contribute to an outcome. This avoids an *exclusive* connection between a particular signature solution and an outcome. In other words, outcomes in the IRRF can only be achieved through efforts *across* UNDP’s signature solutions. This embeds multi-dimensionality and complexity into the IRRF, reflecting the integrated and indivisible nature of the SDGs. The IRRF also incorporates flexibility and avoids a ‘one-size-fits-all’ approach: combinations of outputs across signature solutions can vary according to country context.

Output and output indicator statements are gender-responsive and data collected is disaggregated by sex to ensure progress in gender equality and women’s empowerment is closely tracked in the implementation of all signature solutions. Output indicators also follow an agreed convention adopted by UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF and UN Women whereby, depending on the nature of the issue, reference is made to ‘Number of countries with X or Y’. This convention naturally applies to those countries where, at the request of national governments, UNDP provides assistance in the relevant area while working within the scope of the SP. Development results that are monitored using these indicators represent changes realised with support from UNDP.

* **Tier 3: Organisational Effectiveness and Efficiency Level**

Organisational performance will be monitored against a set of indicators aimed at assessing if UNDP is fit for purpose to deliver against the SP. This IRRF tier is structured in three major areas covering: accelerated delivery of top quality programmatic results for the SDGs; organisational efficiency and effectiveness for programme delivery; and operational service arrangements for United Nations system-wide results, coordination and coherence. Outputs have been identified in each area, accompanied by indicators, including those relevant to track progress vis-à-vis QCPR mandates. Data reported against Tier 3 indicators comes from a variety of sources, primarily corporate systems, external reviews and surveys, and regular reporting by country offices. Effectiveness and efficiency as monitored through Tier 3 output indicators are two important dimensions of UNDP’s approach to risk management as defined in the Enterprise Risk Management policy. An essential component of UNDP’s approach to risk-informed development is the mandatory adoption of Social and Environmental Standards in all programmes and projects, which will continue to be closely assessed in the IRRF Tier 3.

**III. Monitoring and Analysis**

The IRRF guides all business units to plan results and allocate resources, monitor progress, analyse and report on performance and lessons learnt.

* **Planning:** At the onset of the SP, UNDP will set BMTs for output indicators in the IRRF. BMTs will be set by all business units based on analysis of data and evidence, lessons learnt and available/forecasted resources. Country programme documents (CPDs) and regional programme documents (RPDs) and their associated results and resources frameworks (RRFs) will be aligned to the SP and IRRF so that UNDP’s corporate-level commitments and strategies can be followed-through at all levels.
* **Monitoring:** UNDP will monitor progress against planned results and resources through its annual planning, budgeting and monitoring exercise. In addition, all business units will monitor programme/project status and financial data. Reflecting its commitment to accountability and transparency, UNDP will continue to publish project and financial information, including IRRF results, consistent with the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI).
* **Results Analysis and Reporting:** At the end of each year, UNDP will conduct a results analysis and reporting exercise, with all units reviewing results achieved against annual milestones. Reporting against the IRRF will comprise quantitative evidence, supplemented by qualitative analysis in Results Oriented Annual Reports (ROARs). The data and analysis gathered through this process will be presented in the Annual Report of the Administrator (ARA). The ARA and its annexes, including a fully populated IRRF, will serve as the basis for dialogue with the Executive Board at its Annual Sessions. The Mid-Term Review (MTR) in 2020 will provide an important opportunity to assess progress towards implementation of the SP.

**IV. Population of Baselines, Milestones and Targets**

In the Executive Board decision (DP/2017/30) it was requested that UNDP “provide baselines and targets for the integrated results and resources framework (DP/2017/38, annex 1)[…] at its annual session 2018, and in the lead-up to that annual session, requests that UNDP engage with the Executive Board on progress with the methodologies underpinning the indicators in the integrated results and resources framework (DP/2017/38, annex 1) and how the outputs in that framework will feed into the common chapter outcomes in the Strategic Plan, 2018-2021.” In response to the decision, UNDP developed methodologies to collect, aggregate and compute data for IRRF indicators and populated BMTs for the IRRF indicators at impact, outcome, output and institutional levels. The progress with the methodologies and link to common chapter outcomes was presented to the Executive Board at an informal briefing on 27 April 2018.

* **Data collection for impact indicators:** Impact indicators are the SDG indicators that rely on internationally published data sources. A baseline was provided for these indicators with the latest available data but no targets were set since UNDP cannot establish these outside intergovernmental processes. Under each impact indicator, the direction of progress towards the 2030 target was included.
* **Data collection for outcome indicators**: Similarly, most outcome indicators are SDG indicators or ones that rely on internationally published data sources. A baseline was provided for these indicators with the latest available data but no targets were set since UNDP cannot establish them outside the scope of intergovernmental processes. Under each outcome indicator, direction of progress towards the 2030 target was included.
* **Data collection for output indicators:** The IRRF linking and BMT setting exercise was conducted from 18 April through 11 May 2018, where all country offices and regional bureaux linked country and regional programme outputs to IRRF outputs, selected relevant IRRF indicators and set BMTs for selected IRRF output indicators. Unit level data was aggregated to the corporate level and presented in this report.

Data provided by country offices and regional bureaux was quality assured at regional and headquarters levels. Intensive efforts were made to verify incomplete or inconsistent data with country offices. The following assumptions were applied to a limited amount of country-level data to enable calculation of a consistent time series of results expected over the SP period.

**Assumption 1 - Missing baselines**. If no valid baseline was reported, it was assumed to be equal to the first milestone (2018) reported as a conservative assumption that there were no additional reported results since the baseline was set.

**Assumption 2 - Missing milestones or targets**. In cases where the baseline value was reported for an indicator but expected values were missing for one or more years the missing milestone(s) were assumed to have the same value as previous one(s). For example, if a country did not provide a 2019 milestone, the 2018 milestone value would be used for 2019. This approach was designed to provide a comparable time series in expected results across years while making conservative assumptions that do not overestimate the scale of changes over the SP period.

**Assumption 3 - Adjustments to total results for disaggregated indicators**. Where countries reported sex disaggregated results but did not provide a total, or where the total was less than the sum of component male and female results, the total was corrected to match the sum of male and female values (for baseline, milestone and target as needed). If the total exceeded the sum of male and female values no adjustment was made as this typically reflects a portion of results where sex disaggregation is not available.

**Number of countries reporting on results.** The populated IRRF shows the number of countries expected to contribute to results under each output indicator during the SP cycle for 2018-2021. ‘Country’ refers to both countries and territories that receive UNDP programme resources.

* **Data collection for institutional results.** IRRF Tier 3 indicators are populated with data from three sources: a) data on UNDP performance collected on an on-going basis through systems such as Atlas or on-line monitoring and reporting systems, b) data self-reported on a regular basis by country offices or other units and validated by evidence and quality assurance processes, and c) data from periodic surveys.

A few issues remain after the completion of the April/May 2018 BMT setting exercise.

[Output Indicators] Some countries were unable to set sensible BMTs in proportions due to difficulty in estimating denominator values and/or inconsistent approaches to populate denominators were observed.

[Output Indicators] BMTs of some indicators, particularly under Outcome 3, appear underreported with a small number of reporting countries.

[Institutional Indicators] Methodologies and BMTs of some Tier III indicators have to be determined due to the upgrade of data collection mechanisms (Partnership Survey, etc.).

* **Amendments to the IRRF indicators.** Amendments were made to some indicators to better capture UNDP performance with clearer language or granular disaggregation. All amendments were noted under each indicator.



 **Note: Resources are in millions of US Dollars, RR-Regular Resources and OR-Other Resources.**

# Tier One: Impact

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| **Impact: To help countries to achieve sustainable development by eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, accelerating structural transformations for sustainable development and building resilience to crises and shocks.** |
| **Impact indicators** | **Baseline** | **Progress towards 2030 target** |
| **1** | **a.** Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)**b.** Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age | a. World: 10.7% (2013)- Employed Population: 9.9% (2016)- Employed Adults: 9.0% (2016)- Employed Youth: 15.1% (2016)- Employed Male: 9.8% (2016)- Employed Female: 9.9% (2016)b. 31.8% (2016) | Direction of progress: Decrease |
| **Note:**1. Based on the International Poverty Line of US$1.90/day, adults refer to people over the age of 25 and youth refers to those between 15 and 24. For consistency, the baseline year for the world aggregate is 2013 and the baseline year for disaggregation is 2016, as published in “The Sustainable Development Goals Report” for 2017 (<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2017/>) and “Statistical Annex” (<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/report/2017/secretary-general-sdg-report-2017--Statistical-Annex.pdf>). Disaggregation by location is not available.
2. Based on World Bank data (<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SI.POV.NAHC>) and 123 UNDP programme countries where data is available. Disaggregation by sex or age is not available. Baseline year is 2016 with country-specific data ranging from 2004 to 2016.
 |
| **FUNDS AND PROGRAMMES COMMON INDICATOR (UNFPA, UNICEF, UN WOMEN)****Corresponding SDG target:** 1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than $1.25 a day 1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions**Corresponding SDG Indicator**: 1.1.1, 1.2.1  |
| **2** | **a.** Human Development Index**b.** Gender Inequality Index | a. 0.717 (2016)b. 0.443 (2016) | Direction of progress: Increase |
| **Note**:a. Source: <http://hdr.undp.org/en/composite/HDI>. The world estimate is based on all countries with available data.b. Source: <http://hdr.undp.org/en/composite/GII>. The world estimate is based on all countries with available data. |
| **Corresponding SDG Indicator**: Non-SDG indicators |
| **3** | Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and total population | Total population: 2.9% (2015)Bottom 40% population: 2.5% (2015) | Direction of progress: Increase |
| **Note**:Based on data from SDG indicator database (<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/?indicator=10.1.1> ) and 67 and 55 UNDP programme countries (67 refers to total population and 55 to the bottom 40% of a population, respectively) where data is available. Baseline year is 2015 with country-specific data from 2009 to 2015. |
| **Corresponding SDG target:** 10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average**Corresponding SDG Indicator**: 10.1.1 |
| **4** | Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population (disaggregated by sex to the extent possible) | Deaths: 8,161 (2016)Missing persons: 1,008 (2016)Directly affected persons/100,000 population: 40,438 (2016) | Direction of progress: Decrease |
| **Note**:Based on data from SDG indicator database (<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/?indicator=1.5.1> ) and 80, 56 and 80 UNDP programme countries (for deaths, missing people and directly affected people, respectively) where data is available. Deaths and missing people are a direct summation across all countries with data. Affected people per 100,000 population is a simple average across all countries with data. Disaggregation by sex is not available. Baseline year is 2016 with country-specific data ranging from 2000 to 2016. |
| **FUNDS AND PROGRAMMES COMMON INDICATOR (UNFPA, UNICEF, UN WOMEN)****Corresponding SDG target:** 1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters 11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations 13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries**Corresponding SDG Indicator**: 1.5.1, 11.5.1, 13.1.1  |
| **5** | CO2 emission per unit of value added | a. Total CO2 emissions – Fuel Combustion: 32,381 million tonnes (2015)b. CO2 emission per GDP, PPP: 0.32 kg/constant 2,010 US dollars (2015)c. CO2 emission per unit of manufacturing value added: 0.51 kg/constant 2,010 US dollars (2014) | Direction of progress: Decrease |
| **Note**:Based on “The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2017” (<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2017/>) and “Statistical Annex” (<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/report/2017/secretary-general-sdg-report-2017--Statistical-Annex.pdf>). |
| **Corresponding SDG target:** 9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities**Corresponding SDG Indicator**: 9.4.1 |

# Tier Two: Development Outcomes and Outputs

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| **Outcome 1: ADVANCE POVERTY ERADICATION IN ALL ITS FORMS AND DIMENSIONS** |
| **Outcome indicators** | **Baseline** | **Progress towards 2030 target**  |
| **1.1** | **a.** Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions, by selected measures of multidimensional poverty**b.** Proportion of people sliding back into poverty | a. 31.5% (2016)b. Data not available | Direction of progress: Decrease |
| **Note:**1. Calculation based on data from Human Development Report (2016) Table 6 “Multidimensional Poverty Index” (<http://hdr.undp.org/en/composite/MPI> ) with 102 UNDP programme countries, where data is available.
2. Methodology for this indicator is under development.
 |
| **FUNDS AND PROGRAMMES COMMON INDICATOR (UNFPA, UNICEF, UN WOMEN)****Corresponding SDG target:** 1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions**Corresponding SDG Indicator**: (a) Adapted from 1.2.2 (SDG is based on national definitions); (b) Non-SDG indicator  |
| **1.2** | Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection) | Education: 4.7% GDP (2000 – 2016)Health: 2.9% GDP (2016)Social Protection: 4.6% GDP (2000 – 2015) | Direction of progress: Increase |
| **Note:**Calculation based on data from World Bank (education), WHO (health) and ILO (social protection) databases. Percentage of GDP is the simple average of country percentages from 136 (education), 147 (health) and 103 (social protection) UNDP programme countries where data is available. Baseline year varies depending on country data availability. |
| **Corresponding SDG target:** 1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions**Corresponding SDG Indicator**: 1.a.2 |
| **1.3** | Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries | Total ODA 33,020.8 million constant 2015 US$ (2015) | Direction of progress: Increase |
| **Note**:As published in the “Progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals Report of the Secretary-General Supplementary Information” from 2017, also known as the “Statistical Annex*.*” Baseline year is 2015. |
| **Corresponding SDG target**: 17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation**Corresponding SDG Indicator**: 17.9.1 |
| **1.4** | Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months | Data not available | Direction of progress: Decrease |
| **Corresponding SDG target:** 16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms**Corresponding SDG Indicator**: 16.5.1 |
| **1.5** | Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations | World: 0.30 (2015)Male: 0.31 (2015)Female: 0.28 (2015)Adults (15+): 0.37 (2015)Children (0-14): 0.08 (2015) | Direction of progress: Decrease |
| **Note**:As published in “The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2017” for the world aggregated estimate and in the “Progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals Report of the Secretary-General Supplementary Information” from 2017, also known as the “Statistical Annex,” for disaggregated estimates. Baseline year is 2015. |
| **FUNDS AND PROGRAMMES COMMON INDICATOR (UNFPA, UNICEF, UN WOMEN)****Corresponding SDG target**: 3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases**Corresponding SDG Indicator**: 3.3.1 |
| **1.6** | Proportion of total adult population 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 | Data not available | Direction of progress: Increase |
| **Corresponding SDG target:** 1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance**Corresponding SDG Indicator**: 1.4.2 |
| **1.7** | **a.** Proportion of population with access to electricity (disaggregated by urban/rural areas to the extent possible)**b.** Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology | a. Total: 85% (2014); Urban: 96% (2014); Rural 73% (2014);b. 57% (2014) | Direction of progress: Increase |
| **Note:**As published in “The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2017.” |
| **Corresponding SDG target**: 7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services**Corresponding SDG Indicator**: (a) 7.1.1, with additional disaggregation, (b) 7.1.2  |
| **1.8** | **a.** Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and age**b.** Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence | a. 19%(2016)b. Data not available | Direction of progress: Decrease |
| **Note:**a. As published in “The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2017” for the world aggregated estimate and in the “Progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals Report of the Secretary-General Supplementary Information” for 2017, also known as the “Statistical Annex.” Baseline data compiled by United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). Data sources included Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) and other national surveys conducted during the 2005-2016 period. |
| **FUNDS AND PROGRAMMES COMMON INDICATOR (UNFPA, UNICEF, UN WOMEN)****Corresponding SDG target**: 5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation**Corresponding SDG Indicator**: 5.2.1 and 5.2.2  |
| **1.9** | Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals | 34 (2017) | Direction of progress: Increase |
| **Note:** Based on 92 UNDP programme countries that reported on this indicator to the SDG database <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/?indicator=17.16.1>.  |
| **Corresponding SDG target:** 17.16 Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries**Corresponding SDG Indicator**: 17.16.1 |
| **1.10** | Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics | Data not available | Direction of progress: Increase |
| **FUNDS AND PROGRAMMES COMMON INDICATOR (UNFPA, UNICEF, UN WOMEN)****Corresponding SDG target:** 17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts**Corresponding SDG Indicator**: 17.18.1 |

| **Signature Solution** | **Output** | **Output Indicator** | **No. Countries Reporting** | **2017****Baseline** | **2018****Milestone** | **2019****Milestone** | **2020****Milestone** | **2021****Target** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| #1**POVERTY** | 1.1.1 Capacities developed across the whole of government to integrate the 2030 Agenda, the Paris Agreement and other international agreements[[1]](#footnote-2) in development plans and budgets, and to analyse progress towards the SDGs, using innovative and data-driven solutions | **1.1.1.1 Number of countries that have development plans and budgets that integrate international agreements across the whole-of-government[[2]](#footnote-3):** |
| 1. 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
 | *69* | 38 | 55 | 60 | 65 | 67 |
| 1. Paris Agreement
 | *57* | 33 | 38 | 43 | 50 | 54 |
| 1. Other international agreements1
 | *45* | 27 | 29 | 36 | 40 | 42 |
| **Note**: Not all countries provided BMTs to all three components of this indicator. This applies to all IRRF output indicators. |
| **1.1.1.2 Number of national and sub-national governments and other partners sharing innovative and data-driven solutions from the Global South accessed through SSMART[[3]](#footnote-4):** |
| 1. National governments
 | *9* | 4 | 12 | 20 | 25 | 29 |
| 1. Sub-national governments
 | *7* | 4 | 6 | 11 | 15 | 20 |
| 1. Other partners
 | *6* | 0 | 1 | 5 | 9 | 13 |
| **Note:** This indicator has been slightly modified to better capture UNDP performance. (Original indicator: Number of national and sub-national governments and other partners applying innovative and data-driven solutions from the Global South accessed through SSMART.) |
| **1.1.1.3 Number of countries with data collection/analysis mechanisms providing disaggregated data to monitor progress towards the SDGs:** |
| 1. Conventional data collection methods (e.g. surveys)
 | *69* | 47 | 55 | 61 | 66 | 68 |
| 1. Administrative reporting systems
 | *64* | 38 | 46 | 56 | 60 | 61 |
| 1. New data sources (e.g. big data)
 | *52* | 13 | 26 | 36 | 40 | 47 |
| 1.1.2 Marginalised groups, particularly the poor, women, people with disabilities and displaced are empowered to gain universal access to basic services[[4]](#footnote-5) and financial and non-financial assets to build productive capacities and benefit from sustainable livelihoods and jobs  | **1.1.2.1 Number and proportion[[5]](#footnote-6) of people accessing basic services4, disaggregated by target groups** |
| Proportions: |  |
| 1. Total
 | *19* | 47% | 62% | 66% | 72% | 75% |
| 1. Poor[[6]](#footnote-7)
 | *12* | 38% | 48% | 53% | 58% | 61% |
| 1. Women
 | *18* | 44% | 60% | 63% | 68% | 70% |
| 1. People with disabilities[[7]](#footnote-8)
 | *10* | 47% | 48% | 51% | 54% | 56% |
| 1. Youth6
 | *17* | 51% | 65% | 67% | 75% | 78% |
| 1. Displaced populations
 | *5* | 35% | 53% | 56% | 61% | 62% |
| 1. Other marginalised groups
 | *4* | 21% | 26% | 28% | 32% | 33% |
| Numbers |  |
| a) Total | *23* | 52,449,696 | 58,001,436 | 63,029,047 | 68,352,094 | 69,106,418 |
| b) Poor | *15* | 52,921,734 | 54,304,694 | 56,070,140 | 58,954,973 | 60,350,162 |
| c) Women | *22* | 52,996,096 | 58,533,541 | 64,012,816 | 70,898,923 | 75,120,650 |
| d) People with disabilities | *12* | 3,885,782 | 4,023,317 | 4,152,442 | 4,400,655 | 4,645,930 |
| e) Youth | *17* | 7,040,152 | 8,932,860 | 10,534,511 | 12,756,177 | 12,947,810 |
| f) Displaced | *5* | 43,144 | 51,710 | 56,761 | 61,779 | 67,287 |
| g) Other | *8* | 171,762 | 420,565 | 614,688 | 808,902 | 904,902 |
| **Note**: * Although all countries that selected this indicator provided numerical BMTs, some were unable to set BMTs in proportions due to the difficulty in estimating denominator values and/or did not use a consistent approach to populating denominators.
* Countries provided disaggregated BMTs by target group(s) and where UNDP supported programmes are expected to have outputs. Total values do not necessarily match the sum of sub-components as target groups are not mutually exclusive.
* “Other” marginalized group components are not described here due to space constraints. Information is available upon request.
 |
| **1.1.2.2 Number and proportion of people accessing financial services and non-financial assets, disaggregated by target groups:** |
| Accessing *financial services*, proportions |
| a) Total | *17* | 46% | 50% | 55% | 59% | 62% |
| b) Poor | *16* | 32% | 40% | 47% | 51% | 53% |
| c) Women | *18* | 43% | 54% | 58% | 62% | 65% |
| d) People with disabilities | *8* | 22% | 23% | 24% | 37% | 39% |
| e) Youth | *14* | 51% | 58% | 67% | 72% | 74% |
| f) Other | *4* | 7% | 7% | 7% | 8% | 8% |
| Accessing *financial services*, numbers |
| a) Total | *20* | 170,790,545 | 179,141,295 | 183,677,940 | 188,205,251 | 193,493,434 |
| b) Poor | *17* | 23,197,473 | 24,499,001 | 27,375,671 | 27,724,535 | 28,254,457 |
| c) Women | *21* | 83,033,247 | 87,482,279 | 89,115,291 | 90,680,285 | 107,230,860 |
| d) People with disabilities | *8* | 9,022,757 | 9,316,158 | 9,791,733 | 9,963,330 | 10,136,225 |
| e) Youth | *17* | 50,602,355 | 50,768,975 | 52,737,913 | 52,821,152 | 52,914,187 |
| f) Other | *4* | 18,508 | 18,585 | 19,535 | 19,881 | 20,451 |
| Accessing *non-financial assets*, proportions |
| a) Total | *11* | 64% | 78% | 89% | 92% | 94% |
| b) Poor | *9* | 64% | 79% | 93% | 94% | 95% |
| c) Women | *12* | 58% | 68% | 72% | 75% | 77% |
| d) People with disabilities | *4* | 12% | 22% | 27% | 57% | 63% |
| e) Youth | *10* | 48% | 71% | 85% | 89% | 91% |
| f) Other | *1* | 15% | 15% | 27% | 27% | 27% |
| Accessing *non-financial assets*, numbers |
| a) Total | *12* | 8,946,495 | 11,164,613 | 17,508,726 | 17,806,866 | 18,140,766 |
| b) Poor | *10* | 7,342,215 | 8,173,244 | 17,255,983 | 17,545,923 | 17,867,523 |
| c) Women | *14* | 6,303,281 | 8,273,183 | 8,499,223 | 8,662,856 | 8,827,761 |
| d) People with disabilities | *5* | 57,778 | 83,031 | 95,371 | 107,738 | 122,630 |
| e) Youth | *11* | 1,223,817 | 1,232,108 | 6,046,476 | 6,056,756 | 6,062,835 |
| f) Other | *1* | 11,075 | 11,051 | 19,892 | 19,892 | 19,892 |
| **Note**: * While all countries selected this indicator provided numerical BMTs, some were unable to set BMTs in proportions due to the difficulty in estimating denominator values. In some cases, countries applied inconsistent approaches to populate denominators.
* Countries provided disaggregated BMTs by target group(s) and where UNDP supported programmes are expected to have outputs. Total values do not necessarily match the sum of sub components as target groups are not mutually exclusive.
* “Other” marginalized group components are not described here due to space constraints. Information is available upon request.
 |
| **1.1.2.3 Number of countries with an improved enabling environment for expansion of decent work and livelihoods:** |
| 1. Policy, legal, regulatory and institutional frameworks
 | *59* | 36 | 46 | 48 | 52 | 54 |
| 1. Direct creation of employment in
 |  |
| b1) Public sector | *36* | 13 | 15 | 15 | 16 | 18 |
| b2) Private sector | *51* | 32 | 34 | 36 | 40 | 41 |
| 1. Supporting livelihood in
 |  |
| c1) Public sector | *36* | 15 | 16 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| c2) Private sector | *52* | 34 | 39 | 42 | 44 | 45 |
| **Note:** Further disaggregation (c) was added to capture employment creation and livelihood support separately.  |
| #2**GOVERNANCE** | 1.2.1  Capacities at national and sub-national levels strengthened to promote inclusive local economic development and deliver basic services4 including HIV and related services | **1.2.1.1 Number of countries where national and sub-national governments have improved capacities to plan, budget, manage and monitor basic services4** | *80* | 41 | 54 | 66 | 78 | 80 |
| **1.2.1.2 Number of countries with inclusive local economic development (LED) strategies and plans in place:** |
| 1. With institutional frameworks for implementation in local and regional governments
 | *40* | 18 | 24 | 30 | 35 | 39 |
| 1. With public-private partnerships at scale for accelerating catalytic LED initiatives
 | *32* | 12 | 18 | 22 | 25 | 32 |
| 1. With urban development plans and strategies in line with the New Urban Agenda under implementation
 | *26* | 5 | 7 | 12 | 16 | 21 |
| **1.2.1.3 Number of people who have access to HIV and related services, disaggregated by sex and type of service:** |
| a) Behavioural change communication |  |
| Total | *21* | 3,833,966 | 4,443,212 | 4,741,689 | 5,171,274 | 5,269,277 |
| a1) Number of males reached  | *21* | 1,423,982 | 1,530,860 | 1,628,056 | 1,771,956 | 1,804,144 |
| a2) Number of females reached | *21* | 2,124,585 | 2,476,903 | 2,607,406 | 2,822,650 | 2,862,141 |
| b) ARV treatment |  |
| **Note**: Not all countries reported sex-disaggregated numbers. Therefore, males and females reached may not add up to total. ARV treatment numbers are no longer reported by UNDP country offices. There is a harmonized reporting mechanism managed by UNAIDS. |
| 1.2.2 Enabling environment strengthened to expand public and private financing for the achievement of the SDGs | **1.2.2.1 Number of countries with an enabling environment in place leveraging additional resources from public and private sources[[8]](#footnote-9) for the SDGs:** |
| 1. Policy, legal and regulatory frameworks
 | *23* | 10 | 13 | 18 | 21 | 22 |
| 1. Institutional mechanisms
 | *31* | 11 | 18 | 28 | 29 | 31 |
| **1.2.2.2 Volume[[9]](#footnote-10) of additional resources leveraged through public and private financing8 for the SDGs with UNDP support:** |
| 1. At national level
 |  |
| a1) Public | *10* | 80,284,973 | 125,532,877 | 203,360,499 | 281,864,522 | 384,029,712 |
| a2) Private | *9* | 15,832,981 | 19,133,987 | 51,633,989 | 91,333,990 | 147,333,991 |
| 1. At sub-national level
 |  |
| b1) Public | *7* | 7,530,000 | 29,030,000 | 49,140,000 | 87,360,000 | 99,370,000 |
| b2) Private | *7* | 3,500,000 | 6,180,000 | 21,395,000 | 33,175,000 | 49,475,000 |
| 1.2.3 Institutions and systems enabled to address awareness, prevention and enforcement of anti-corruption measures to maximize availability of resources for poverty eradication | **1.2.3.1 Number of countries with effective measures adopted to mitigate and remedy corruption risks at:** |
| 1. National level
 | *35* | 24 | 26 | 30 | 33 | 35 |
| 1. Sub-national level
 | *33* | 12 | 12 | 16 | 21 | 24 |
| 1. Sector level
 | *33* | 10 | 13 | 18 | 22 | 26 |
| **1.2.3.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement with UNDP assistance, upon request, constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information** | *14* | 8 | 10 | 13 | 14 | 14 |
| #3**RESILIENCE** | 1.3.1 National capacities and evidence-based assessment and planning tools enable gender-responsive and risk-informed development investments, including for response to and recovery from crisis  | **1.3.1.1 Number of countries with recovery plans and systems in place utilizing sex, age and disability disaggregated data and gender analysis[[10]](#footnote-11)**  | *16* | 7 | 8 | 12 | 16 | 16 |
| **1.3.1.2 Number of countries with development, risk reduction and recovery interventions informed by multi-hazard and other risk assessments** | *25* | 9 | 14 | 19 | 24 | 25 |
| #4**SUSTAINABLE****PLANET** | 1.4.1 Solutions scaled up for sustainable management of natural resources, including sustainable commodities and green and inclusive value chains | **1.4.1.1 Number of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises utilizing supplier development platforms for inclusive and sustainable value chains** | *35* | 86,460 | 241,727 | 301,925 | 316,107 | 323,511 |
| **1.4.1.2 Natural resources that are managed under a sustainable use, conservation, access and benefit-sharing regime:** |
| 1. Area of land and marine habitat under protection (hectares)
 | *37* | 6,5147,850 | 71,445,549 | 74,065,233 | 68,472,533 | 80,498,513 |
| 1. Area of existing protected area under improved management (hectares)
 | *49* | 84,692,329 | 93,064,396 | 95,451,701 | 97,363,638 | 147,862,192 |
| 1. Number of shared water ecosystems (fresh or marine) under cooperative management
 | *32* | 8,175,321 | 8,149,774 | 8,187,391 | 8,187,492 | 8,199,528 |
| 1. Area under sustainable forest management (hectares)
 | *53* | 132,723,127 | 136,141,875 | 137,608,534 | 140,993,066 | 144,780,571 |
| 1. Biodiversity (using appropriate units of measure)
 | *45* | 11,071,460 | 12,653,498 | 14,081,207 | 84,132,525 | 91,775,870 |
| 1. Amount of chemicals reduced or disposed (metric tons)
 | *35* | 1,041,674 | 1,044,394 | 2,077,603 | 4,132,476 | 4,141,722 |
| 1. Other
 | *18* | 341,376 | 342,251 | 434,451 | 716,721 | 748,836 |
| #5**ENERGY** | 1.5.1 Solutions adopted to achieve universal access to clean, affordable and sustainable energy[[11]](#footnote-12) | **1.5.1.1 Number and proportion5 of households benefitting from clean, affordable and sustainable energy access:** |
| Proportions: |  |
| 1. Total households
 | *20* | 23% | 26% | 35% | 43% | 47% |
| 1. Women-headed
 | *15* | 20% | 21% | 32% | 40% | 49% |
| 1. In rural areas
 | *18* | 25% | 27% | 55% | 65% | 70% |
| 1. In urban and peri-urban areas
 | *10* | 50% | 51% | 56% | 59% | 62% |
| Numbers: |  |
| 1. Total households
 | *24* | 70,626,037 | 72,072,986 | 73,652,159 | 74,527,237 | 75,336,541 |
| 1. Women-headed
 | *18* | 27,586,064 | 28,283,094 | 29,075,126 | 29,598,829 | 31,972,728 |
| 1. In rural areas
 | *22* | 11,788,742 | 12,066,190 | 12,407,498 | 12,708,014 | 12,869,046 |
| 1. In urban and peri-urban areas
 | *12* | 58,169,692 | 59,368,643 | 60,025,041 | 60,706,369 | 61,620,675 |
| **Note**:* Although all countries that selected this indicator provided numerical BMTs, some countries were unable to set BMTs in proportions due to the difficulty in estimating denominator values. In some cases, countries applied inconsistent approaches to populate denominators.
* Countries provided disaggregated BMTs by target group(s) and where UNDP supported programmes are expected to have outputs. Total values do not necessarily match the sum of sub-components as target groups are not mutually exclusive.
 |
| #6**GENDER** | 1.6.1 Country-led measures accelerated to advance gender equality and women’s empowerment | **1.6.1.1 Number of key measures[[12]](#footnote-13) in place that set and monitor progress towards numeric targets for women's leadership in the:** |
|  a) Public sector | *31* | 195 | 229 | 295 | 465 | 625 |
|  b) Private sector | *21* | 74 | 105 | 126 | 145 | 166 |
|  c) Not-for-profit sector | *18* | 20 | 28 | 30 | 35 | 46 |
| 1.6.2 Measures in place and implemented across sectors to prevent and respond to Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) | **1.6.2.1 Proportion of GBV cases reported to authorities receiving judgment in the formal justice system** | *11* | 31% | 45% | 50% | 55% | 58% |
| **1.6.2.2 Number of countries with frameworks in place to prevent and respond to SGBV:** |
| 1. Multi-sectoral policy and legislation
 | *28* | 20 | 24 | 23 | 24 | 27 |
| 1. Multi-sectoral services including justice and security
 | *27* | 13 | 17 | 18 | 21 | 24 |
| 1. Platforms for raising awareness and social mobilisation
 | *25* | 17 | 18 | 18 | 21 | 22 |

|  |
| --- |
| **Outcome 2: ACCELERATE STRUCTURAL TRANSFORMATIONS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT** |
| **Outcome indicators** | **Baseline** |  **Progress towards 2030 target** |
| **2.1** | Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, new-borns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable | Childrena: 35%Mothers with newbornsb: 41%Older personsc: 68%Unemployedd: 22%Persons with severe disabilitye: 28%Vulnerablef: 25% | Direction of progress: Increase  |
| **Note**:As published in “The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2017” and in the “Progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals Report of the Secretary-General Supplementary Information” 2017, also known as the “Statistical Annex.” Disaggregation by sex is not available. Baseline year is 2016. Social protection for different groups refers to:a Proportion of children covered by social protection.b Proportion of mothers with newborns receiving maternity benefits.c Proportion of population above the retirement age receiving a pension.d Proportion of population with severe disabilities collecting disability social protection benefits.e Proportion of unemployed population receiving unemployment benefits.f Proportion of vulnerable population covered by social assistance. |
| **FUNDS AND PROGRAMMES COMMON INDICATOR (UNICEF, UN WOMEN)****Corresponding SDG target**: 1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable**Corresponding SDG Indicator**: 1.3.1 |
| **2.2** | **a.** Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments**b.** Proportion of women in managerial positions | a. 23% (2017)b. 30% (2015) | Direction of progress: Increase |
| **Note:**1. As published in the “Progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals Report of the Secretary-General Supplementary Information” 2017, also known as the “Statistical Annex.”
2. Based on data from the Global SDG Indicator Database <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/?indicator=5.5.2> and 113 UNDP programme countries. Baseline data year is 2015.
 |
| **FUNDS AND PROGRAMMES COMMON INDICATOR (UNICEF, UN WOMEN)****Corresponding SDG target**: 5.5 Ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life**Corresponding SDG Indicator**: (a) 5.5.1 (b) 5.5.2 |
| **2.3** | Voter turnout, disaggregated by sex, age, and excluded groups | 66% (2003–2017) |  |
| **Note**:Calculation based on data from Inter-Parliamentary Union database (<http://archive.ipu.org/parline-e/parlinesearch.asp> ) where 113 UNDP programme countries reported most recent election data. Baseline year ranged from 2003 to 2017. |
| **Corresponding SDG target**: 16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels**Corresponding SDG Indicator**: Non-SDG indicator  |
| **2.4** | Percentage of people who experienced a dispute and had access to a formal or informal dispute mechanism, considered affordable and just (disaggregated by sex) | Data not available | Direction of progress: Increase |
| **Corresponding SDG target**: 16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all**Corresponding SDG Indicator**: Non-SDG indicator |
| **2.5** | Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group | Data not available | Direction of progress: Increase |
| **Corresponding** **SDG target**: 16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels**Corresponding SDG Indicator**: 16.7.2 |
| **2.6** | Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience with public services | Data not available | Direction of progress: Increase |
| **Corresponding SDG target**: 16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels**Corresponding SDG Indicator**: 16.6.2 |
| **2.7** | Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production | Data not available | Direction of progress: Increase |
| **Corresponding SDG target**: 13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning**Corresponding SDG Indicator**: 13.2.1 |
| **2.8** | Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement | Basel Convention: 58%Montreal Protocol: 100%Rotterdam Convention: 71%Stockholm Convention: 51% | Direction of progress: Increase |
| **Note:**As published in “The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2017” and in the “Progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals Report of the Secretary-General Supplementary Information” for 2017, also known as the “Statistical Annex.” Baseline year is 2010-2014. |
| **Corresponding SDG target:** 12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment**Corresponding SDG Indicator**: 12.4.1 |
| **2.9** | **a.** Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type**b.** Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas | a. 47% (2017)b. 13% (2016) | Direction of progress: Increase |
| **Note:**As published in “The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2017” and in the “Progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals Report of the Secretary-General Supplementary Information” for 2017, also known as the “Statistical Annex.” |
| **Corresponding SDG target:** 15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements; 14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information. **Corresponding SDG Indicator**: (a) 15.1.2, (b) 14.5.1 |
| **2.10** | Progress towards sustainable forest management | 1. Forest area net change rate: -0.08 (2010 – 2015)
2. Above-ground biomass density in forest (tonnes/hectare) 128.1 (2010)
3. Proportion of forest area within protected areas: 17% (2015)
4. Proportion of forest area with a long-term management plan: 53% (2010)
5. Proportion of forest area certified under an independently verified certification scheme: 11% (2014)
 | Direction of progress: 1. Increase
2. Increase
3. Increase
4. Increase
5. Increase
 |
| **Note**:As published in “The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2017” and in the “Progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals Report of the Secretary-General Supplementary Information” for 2017, also known as the “Statistical Annex.” |
| **Corresponding SDG target:** 15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally**Corresponding SDG Indicator**: 15.2.1 |
| **2.11** | Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology | 57% (2014) | Direction of progress: Increase |
| **Note**:As published in “The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2017.” |
| **Corresponding SDG target**: 7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services**Corresponding SDG Indicator**: 7.1.2 |
| **2.12** | Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location | Unpaid care work: 1.1% (male) 3.3% (female)Domestic chore: 5.1% (male) 15.7% (female) | Direction of progress: Decrease for female and increase for male to equality |
| **Note:**Based on data from the Global SDG Indicator Database <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/?indicator=5.4.1> and 37 UNDP programme countries. Disaggregation by age and location is not available. Baseline data year is 2015.  |
| **Corresponding SDG target**: 5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate**Corresponding SDG Indicator**: 5.4.1 |

| **Signature Solution** | **Output** | **Output Indicator** | **No. countries reporting** | **2017****Baseline** | **2018****Milestone** | **2019****Milestone** | **2020****Milestone** | **2021****Target** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| #1**POVERTY** | 2.1.1 Low emission and climate resilient objectives addressed in national, sub-national and sectoral development plans and policies to promote economic diversification and green growth[[13]](#footnote-14) | **2.1.1.1 Number of countries with targets[[14]](#footnote-15) for low emission and climate-resilient development in:** |
| a) Development plans and strategies | *62* | 46 | 52 | 58 | 61 | 62 |
| b) Budgets | *52* | 30 | 36 | 42 | 45 | 49 |
| c) Private sector business plans and strategies | *37* | 17 | 24 | 30 | 32 | 33 |
| **2.1.1.2 Number of countries with public-private partnerships at national level to improve the enabling framework[[15]](#footnote-16) for economic diversification and green growth** | *27* | 16 | 17 | 24 | 25 | 27 |
| 2.1.2 Capacities developed for progressive expansion of inclusive social protection systems | **2.1.2.1 Number of countries with policy measures and institutional capacities in place to increase access to social protection schemes, disaggregated by target groups:** |
| 1. Sex
 | *18* | 10 | 13 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| 1. Age
 | *18* | 9 | 13 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| 1. Persons with disabilities
 | *17* | 8 | 10 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| 1. Marginalised groups[[16]](#footnote-17)
 | *19* | 11 | 14 | 16 | 16 | 17 |
| 1. Urban poor
 | *16* | 10 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 15 |
| 1. Rural populations
 | *15* | 8 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 14 |
| **2.1.2.2 Number of countries that have improved the range of services provided through their social protection systems to reach marginalised groups:** |
| 1. Types of services
 | *26* | 16 | 19 | 21 | 24 | 26 |
| 1. Quality of services (as determined nationally)
 | *21* | 12 | 15 | 15 | 18 | 21 |
| #2**GOVERNANCE** | 2.2.1 Use of digital technologies and big data enabled for improved public services and other government functions | **2.2.1.1 Number of countries using frameworks[[17]](#footnote-18) that leverage digital technologies and big data for:** |
| 1. Delivery and monitoring of services
 | *25* | 15 | 17 | 20 | 21 | 24 |
| 1. Public engagement
 | *18* | 9 | 10 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| 1. Access to and protection of information
 | *15* | 5 | 8 | 10 | 10 | 12 |
| 1. Legal identity and civil registration
 | *13* | 5 | 6 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 1. Urban development using smart technologies
 | *14* | 3 | 4 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 1. Other critical public services (e.g. public procurement)
 | *14* | 8 | 8 | 11 | 11 | 12 |
| 2.2.2 Constitution-making, electoral and parliamentary processes and institutions strengthened to promote inclusion, transparency and accountability | **2.2.2.1 Number of Electoral Management Bodies (EMBs) with strengthened capacity to conduct inclusive and credible elections** | *43* | 66 | 78 | 84 | 94 | 98 |
| **2.2.2.2 Women's participation in elections:** |
| 1. Proportion of women in the voter registry
 | *39* | 50% | 52% | 52% | 53% | 53% |
| 1. Proportion of women on the governing mechanism of the electoral management body
 | *36* | 29% | 30% | 31% | 33% | 35% |
| 1. Benefitting from Temporary Special Measures (TSMs) to ensure women’s participation and representation[[18]](#footnote-19)
 | *25* | 53,112 | 10,053,798 | 15,055,481 | 15,055,512 | 15,057,522 |
| **2.2.2.3 Number of parliaments with improved capacities to undertake inclusive, effective and accountable law-making, oversight and representation** | *47* | 23 | 28 | 38 | 45 | 44 |
| **2.2.2.4 Number of constitution-making bodies (CMBs) with mechanisms for civic engagement, including the participation of women and other marginalised groups** | *19* | 26 | 81 | 88 | 144 | 245 |
| **2.2.2.5 Number of countries that adopt and implement, with UNDP assistance, legal and regulatory frameworks that enable civil society to function in the public sphere and contribute to sustainable development:**  |
|  | 1. Women’s groups
 | *28* | 16 | 18 | 22 | 26 | 28 |
| 1. Youth groups
 | *28* | 14 | 17 | 20 | 24 | 26 |
| 1. Groups representing other marginalised populations
 | *29* | 16 | 19 | 22 | 26 | 28 |
| 2.2.3 Capacities, functions and financing of rule of law and national human rights institutions and systems strengthened to expand access to justice and combat discrimination, with a focus on women and other marginalised groups[[19]](#footnote-20) | **2.2.3.1 Number of countries with strengthened institutions and systems supporting fulfilment of nationally and internationally ratified human rights obligations:** |
| 1. Rule of law and justice[[20]](#footnote-21)
 | *62* | 37 | 44 | 50 | 56 | 60 |
| 1. Human rights[[21]](#footnote-22)
 | *64* | 40 | 47 | 53 | 59 | 62 |
| **2.2.3.2 Number and proportion of the population who have access to justice, disaggregated by sex and marginalised groups:** |
| Proportions |  |
| 1. Total
 | *25* | 25% | 32% | 35% | 38% | 40% |
| 1. Female
 | *22* | 22% | 32% | 36% | 41% | 44% |
| 1. Male
 | *22* | 32% | 35% | 39% | 43% | 45% |
| 1. Other marginalised group
 | *13* | 11% | 23% | 27% | 31% | 36% |
| Numbers |  |
| 1. Total
 | *31* | 44,613,988 | 48,554,835 | 53,727,231 | 63,330,940 | 69,179,615 |
| 1. Female
 | *28* | 18,645,808 | 20,361,326 | 22,767,839 | 28,960,983 | 30,658,360 |
| 1. Male
 | *28* | 22,804,216 | 24,986,990 | 27,743,744 | 32,303,739 | 34,474,453 |
| 1. Other marginalised group
 | *19* | 2,164,338 | 3,347,237 | 3,990,226 | 4,615,167 | 5,241,200 |
| **Note**: * Although all countries selected this indicator provided numerical BMTs, some were unable to set BMTs in proportions due to the difficulty in estimating denominator values. In some cases, countries applied inconsistent approaches to populate denominators.
* Countries provided disaggregated BMTs by target group(s) and where UNDP supported programmes are expected to have outputs. Total values do not necessarily match the sum of sub-components as target groups are not mutually exclusive.
* “Other” marginalized group components are not described here due to space constraints. Information is available upon request.
* The original indicator has been adjusted to remove “access to informal justice” as no credible data is available at the country level.
 |
| **2.2.3.3 Number of countries with strengthened capacities for governance and oversight of rule of law institutions20** | *48* | 25 | 31 | 34 | 41 | 47 |
| #3**RESILIENCE** | 2.3.1 Data and risk-informed development policies, plans, systems and financing incorporate integrated and gender-responsive solutions to reduce disaster risks, enable climate change adaptation and mitigation, and prevent risk of conflict[[22]](#footnote-23)  | **2.3.1.1 Number of countries with data-informed[[23]](#footnote-24) development and investment plans that incorporate integrated solutions to reduce disaster risks and enable climate change adaptation and mitigation** | *79* | 31 | 44 | 55 | 70 | 76 |
| **2.3.1.2 Number of countries with data-informed[[24]](#footnote-25) development policies, plans and institutions[[25]](#footnote-26) in place to strengthen social cohesion and prevent risk of conflict** | *18* | 11 | 13 | 14 | 17 | 17 |
| #4**SUSTAINABLE PLANET** | 2.4.1 Gender-responsive legal and regulatory frameworks, policies and institutions strengthened, and solutions adopted, to address conservation, sustainable use and equitable benefit sharing of natural resources[[26]](#footnote-27), in line with international conventions and national legislation | **2.4.1.1 Number of countries with gender-responsive measures in place for conservation, sustainable use, and equitable access to and benefit sharing of natural resources, biodiversity and ecosystems:** |
| 1. Policy frameworks
 | *57* | 24 | 26 | 36 | 46 | 53 |
| 1. Legal and regulatory frameworks
 | *55* | 22 | 23 | 28 | 40 | 48 |
| 1. Institutional frameworks
 | *56* | 23 | 22 | 29 | 43 | 51 |
| 1. Financing frameworks
 | *48* | 14 | 17 | 23 | 34 | 42 |
| #5**ENERGY** | 2.5.1 Solutions developed, financed and applied at scale for energy efficiency and transformation to clean energy and zero-carbon development, for poverty eradication and structural transformation | **2.5.1.1 Number of countries with strengthened capacities for achieving energy transformation at scale:** |
| 1. Volume of investment leveraged from public and private sources through UNDP support for national programmes/initiatives
 | *39* | 22 | 28 | 32 | 36 | 37 |
| 1. Solutions applied at scale to accelerate transition to improved energy efficiency and clean energy
 | *45* | 28 | 32 | 38 | 40 | 43 |
| 1. Growth in installed base of power generation from clean and/or renewable energy sources
 | *36* | 15 | 19 | 29 | 32 | 35 |
| #6**GENDER** | 2.6.1 Capacities strengthened to raise awareness on and undertake legal, policy and institutional reforms to fight structural barriers to women’s empowerment | **2.6.1.1 Number of countries that have adopted, with UNDP support, legal, policy and institutional reforms to remove structural barriers to women’s empowerment:** |
| 1. Discrimination in labour markets (formal and informal sectors)
 | *21* | 11 | 14 | 17 | 18 | 20 |
| 1. Access to and control over assets and services
 | *16* | 7 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 13 |
| 1. Regulation of identity, tenancy rights, inheritance, marital status
 | *13* | 2 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 8 |
| 1. Reduction or redistribution of unpaid care work
 | *13* | 6 | 8 | 10 | 10 | 11 |
| 1. SGBV
 | *15* | 10 | 11 | 14 | 14 | 15 |
| 1. Others
 | *13* | 5 | 7 | 10 | 10 | 11 |
| **Note:** This indicator has been slightly modified to better capture UNDP performance. (Original indicator: Number of countries that have been supported to adopt legal, policy and institutional reforms to remove structural barriers to women’s empowerment.) |
| **2.6.1.2 Number of partnerships across the whole-of-society[[27]](#footnote-28) raising awareness to eliminate discriminatory gender and social norms** | *13* | 258 | 292 | 325 | 369 | 400 |

|  |
| --- |
| **Outcome 3: STRENGTHEN RESILIENCE TO SHOCKS AND CRISES** |
| **Outcome Indicators** | **Baseline** |  **Progress towards 2030 target** |
| **3.1** | Number of people per 100,000 that are covered by early warning information through local governments or through national dissemination mechanisms (disaggregated by sex) | Data not available | Direction of progress: Increase |
| **Corresponding SDG target**: 1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters; 13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries**Corresponding SDG Indicator**: Non-SDG indicator |
| **3.2** | Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP), disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services, attributed to disasters | 1. Average Annual Loss (AAL) attributed to disasters in relation to GDP: 0.38% (2016)
2. Average Annual Loss attributed to disasters: 293,995 million US dollars (2016)
3. Damaged critical infrastructure, health: 110 (2014)
4. Damaged critical infrastructure, education: 579 (2014)
 | Direction of progress: Decrease |
| **Note**:a/b: As published in “The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2017” and in the “Progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals Report of the Secretary-General Supplementary Information” from 2017, also known as the “Statistical Annex”. Baseline data year is 2016.c/d: Based on data from Global SDG Indicator Database <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/?indicator=11.5.2> and for 9 (health infrastructure) and 11 (education infrastructure) UNDP programme countries. Disaggregation by age and location is not available. |
| **Corresponding SDG targets**: 1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters; 11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations**Corresponding SDG Indicator**: 1.5.2/11.5.2 |
| **3.3** | Number of forcibly displaced people (millions), disaggregated by type (refugees, asylum seekers, internally-displaced persons) and by sex and age to the extent possible | World: 65.6 million (2016)Refugees: 22.5 million (2016)Asylum seekers: 2.8 million (2016)Internally displaced persons: 40.3 million (2016)Children: 51% (2016) | Direction of progress: Decrease |
| **Note**:As published in “Global Trends – Forced Displacement in 2016” by UNHCR <http://www.unhcr.org/globaltrends2016/>. Children below 18 years of age comprised half of the refugee population in 2016. Disaggregation by sex is not available. |
| **Corresponding SDG target**: 11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations; **Corresponding SDG Indicator**: Non-SDG indicator. |
| **3.4** | Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause  | Data not available | Direction of progress: Decrease |
| **Corresponding SDG target:** 16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere**Corresponding SDG Indicator:** 16.1.2 |
| **3.5** | Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age | 5.34 per 100,000 population (2015) | Direction of progress: Decrease |
| **Note**:As published in “The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2017” and in the “Progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals Report of the Secretary-General Supplementary Information” for 2017, also known as the “Statistical Annex.” Disaggregation by age and sex is not available. |
| **Corresponding SDG target**: 16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere**Corresponding SDG Indicator**: 16.1.1 |

| **Signature Solution** | **Output** | **Output Indicator** | **No. countries reporting** | **2017****Baseline** | **2018****Milestone** | **2019****Milestone** | **2020****Milestone** | **2021****Target** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| #1**POVERTY** | 3.1.1 Core government functions and inclusive basic services4 restored post-crisis for stabilisation, durable solutions to displacement and return to sustainable development pathways within the framework of national policies and priorities | **3.1.1.1 Number of crisis affected countries supported by UNDP, upon request, with targeted interventions to strengthen core government functions[[28]](#footnote-29) for sustainable recovery and improved service delivery** | *11* | 8 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 11 |
| **3.1.1.2 Proportion of displaced populations benefitting from durable solutions, disaggregated by target groups** |
| Proportions |  |
| 1. Total population
 | *5* | 33% | 30% | 34% | 39% | 52% |
| 1. Target group
 | *1* | 88% | 90% | 92% | 94% | 96% |
| Numbers |  |
| 1. Total population
 | *7* | 5,268,841 | 3,689,439 | 3,579,939 | 3,731,339 | 5,632,839 |
| 1. Target group
 | *2* | 220,000 | 450,300 | 550,500 | 660,800 | 791,000 |
| **Note**: * Although all countries selected this indicator provided numerical BMTs, some were unable to set BMTs in proportions due to the difficulty in estimating denominator values. In some cases, countries applied inconsistent approaches to populate denominators.
* Number of displaced populations fluctuated within reporting countries over the IRRF period. The total doesn’t have a stable upward or downward trend. “Target groups” varied across reporting countries and are not described here due to space constraints. Information is available upon request.
 |
| **3.1.1.3 Number of people benefitting from jobs and improved livelihoods in crisis or post-crisis settings, disaggregated by sex and other characteristics** |
| 1. Total
 | *26* | 1,686,042 | 2,193,123 | 2,593,118 | 2,666,153 | 3,542,514 |
| 1. Female
 | *25* | 674,166 | 869,458 | 1,058,739 | 1,101,742 | 1,389,306 |
| 1. Male
 | *25* | 1,011,387 | 1,322,015 | 1,542,979 | 1,571,411 | 2,170,058 |
| **Note**: Not all countries reported sex-disaggregated numbers; therefore, the number of males and females may not add up. |
| **3.1.1.4 Number of crisis-affected countries where critical benchmarks for local economic revitalisation (LER)[[29]](#footnote-30) are met** | *2* | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| #2**GOVERNANCE** | 3.2.1. National capacities strengthened for reintegration, reconciliation, peaceful management of conflict and prevention of violent extremism in response to national policies and priorities | **3.2.1.1 Number of countries with national plans of action for prevention of violent extremism (PVE) under implementation** | *17* | 7 | 11 | 14 | 16 | 17 |
| **3.2.1.2 Number of countries with plans and strategies under implementation for the reintegration of displaced persons and/or former combatants** | *11* | 4 | 6 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| **3.2.1.3 Number of countries supported by UNDP, upon request, to establish or strengthen national infrastructures for peace** | *31* | 24 | 27 | 29 | 30 | 31 |
| 3.2.2 National and local systems enabled and communities empowered to ensure the restoration of justice institutions, redress mechanisms and community security  | **3.2.2.1 Number of countries with national and local systems restored or adopted following crises:** |
| 1. Functional justice systems
 | *14* | 8 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 12 |
| 1. Victim redress mechanisms including transitional justice
 | *11* | 4 | 5 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| 1. Community-oriented security services and oversight mechanisms
 | *16* | 8 | 9 | 11 | 15 | 15 |
| 1. Across a) – c) utilizing joint UN approaches to rebuilding rule of law and justice sector institutions and services
 | *11* | 3 | 7 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| #3**RESILIENCE** | 3.3.1. Evidence-based assessment and planning tools and mechanisms applied to enable implementation of gender-sensitive and risk-informed prevention and preparedness to limit the impact of natural hazards and pandemics and promote peaceful, just and inclusive societies  | **3.3.1.1 Number of countries with operational end-to-end multi-sectoral early warning systems (EWS) to limit the gender-differentiated impact of:**  |
| 1. Natural hazards
 | *26* | 6 | 10 | 14 | 24 | 25 |
| 1. Health shocks (e.g. pandemics)
 | *8* | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 1. Economic crises
 | *10* | 0 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 1. Other risk factors
 | *9* | 3 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| **3.3.1.2 Number of countries requesting the application of tools such as the UNDG conflict and development analysis (CDAs) to inform planning and programming in key sectors** | *3* | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| **3.3.1.3 Number of countries with sub-national mechanisms for mitigating risks to urban centres[[30]](#footnote-31)**  | *16* | 8 | 10 | 11 | 14 | 15 |
| 3.3.2 Gender-responsive and risk-informed mechanisms supported to build consensus, improve social dialogue and promote peaceful, just and inclusive societies | **3.3.2.1 Proportion of women in leadership positions within social dialogue and reconciliation mechanisms that promote peaceful, just and inclusive societies** | *13* | 19% | 27% | 34% | 38% | 42% |
| **3.3.2.2 Number of countries with improved capacities for dialogue, consensus-building and reconciliation around contested issues, with equal participation of women and men** | *23* | 11 | 15 | 20 | 23 | 23 |
| #4**SUSTAINABLE PLANET** | 3.4.1 Innovative nature-based and gender-responsive solutions developed, financed and applied for sustainable recovery | **3.4.1.1 Number of countries in special situations implementing innovative solutions at scale for sustainable recovery:** |
| 1. Nature-based
 | *0* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1. Gender-responsive
 | *1* | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Note**: No country reported on component a) and only one country reported on component b). |
| #5**ENERGY** | 3.5.1 Energy access re-established for crisis-affected populations, with a focus on gender-sensitive, risk-informed and sustainable recovery | **3.5.1.1 Number of crisis-affected people with energy access restored, disaggregated by sex of head of household and other relevant characteristics** |
| 1. Total
 | *2* | 4,800 | 13,000 | 69,150 | 129,150 | 159,150 |
| 1. People in women-headed households
 | *2* | 1,920 | 4,600 | 21,750 | 39,750 | 48,750 |
| 1. People in men-headed households
 | *2* | 2,880 | 8,400 | 47,400 | 89,400 | 110,400 |
| #6**GENDER** | 3.6.1 Women’s leadership and participation ensured in crisis prevention22 and recovery planning and action | **3.6.1.1 Percentage of women in leadership positions within prevention and recovery mechanisms** | *1* | 22% | 28% | 35% | 40% | 50% |
| **3.6.1.2 Number and proportion of women among beneficiaries of recovery programmes** |
| Proportion | *10* | 48% | 58% | 58% | 59% | 59% |
| Number | *10* | 823,579 | 873,159 | 923,172 | 963,000 | 1,020,209 |

# Tier Three: Organizational Performance

| **Results Statement** | **Indicator** | **2017** | **2018** | **2019** | **2020** | **2021** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Baseline** | **Milestone** | **Milestone** | **Milestone** | **Target** |
| **Outcome 1: Accelerated delivery of top quality programmatic results for the SDGs** |
| 1.1 Evidence based performance analysis and decision making at all levels | **1.1.1** | Percentage of projects with outputs reported as achieved or on track.  | 91.8% | N/A | 92% | N/A | 93% |
| **Note:** Data will be collected through the Project Quality Assurance exercise every other year. |
| **1.1.2** | Percentage of partners who perceive that UNDP provides evidence-based integrated policy advice tailored to national needs and priorities in identified outcomes **[QCPR related]** |  |  |  |  |  |
| a) Advance poverty eradication in all its forms and dimensions | N/A | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD |
| b) Accelerate structural transformations for sustainable development | N/A | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD |
| c) Strengthen resilience to shocks and crises | N/A | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD |
| **Note:** No baseline is available as outcomes are new in the Strategic Plan for 2018-2021. The methodology of the Partnership Survey is being revised. Baselines, milestones and targets will be determined based on the revised survey.  |
| **1.1.3** | IATI Publishing Statistics Score **[QCPR related]** |  [T] Very Strong (88) [C] Very Strong (87) | [T] Very Strong[C] Very Strong | [T] Very Strong[C] Very Strong | [T] Very Strong[C] Very Strong | [T] Very Strong[C] Very Strong |
| **Note:** The data source of this indicator has been adjusted to IATI Publishing Statistics for the stability of methodology and comparability with other development agencies. It measures two components of the IATI Standard: Timeliness [T] and Comprehensiveness [C]. The 0-100 scale for the IATI Statistics Score is converted into four performance ratings: ‘Very strong’ (75-100), ‘Strong’ (50-74), ‘Weak’ (25-49) and ‘Very weak’ (0-24). |
| 1.2 Cross-cutting approaches fully integrated into UNDP programmes and projects | **1.2.1** | Percentage of expenditures with a significant gender component and with gender as a principal objective **[QCPR related]** | 48% | 50% | 55% | 58% | 60% |
| **Note:** The indicator is based on Gender Marker ratings and measures the percentage of project expenditures that are rated either GEN2 (significant contributions to gender equality) or GEN3 (gender equality as a principal objective). |
| **1.2.2** | Percentage of UNSWAP minimum standards met or exceeded **[QCPR related]** | 80% (SWAP 1.0) | 70% | 72% | 72% | 75% |
| **Note:** Baseline data is based on the United Nations System-wide Action Plan (UN-SWAP) 1.0 and included for information only. It will not be comparable to indicator data for 2018 and onwards, which will be based on UN-SWAP 2.0.  |
| **1.2.3** | Percentage of new country programme planning documents that address the needs and rights of people with disabilities [**QCPR related]** |  |  |  |  |  |
| a) At least one output statement that aims to address the needs and rights of Persons with Disabilities  | 11% (3 out of 27 CPDs) | 13% | 15% | 17% | 20% |
| b) At least one output indicator disaggregated by Persons with Disabilities or is sensitive to the needs and rights of Persons with Disabilities  | 7% (2 out of 27 CPDs) | 7% | 8% | 9% | 10% |
| **Note:** This indicator has been modified to provide clear measurement with additional disaggregation.  |
| **1.2.4** | Percentage of project outputs that use south-south or triangular cooperation to achieve results [**QCPR related]** | 8% | 8% | 10% | 12% | 15% |
| **Note:** The indicator has been slightly modified to accurately reflect the level of measurement (project output level). Baseline data is based on 2017 ROAR reporting.  |
| **1.2.5** | Percentage of projects that meet corporate social and environmental standards  | 87% | N/A | 88% | N/A | 90% |
| **Note:** Data will be collected through the Project Quality Assurance exercise every other year. |
| **1.2.6** | Percentage of project outputs that: |   |   |   |   |   |
| a) Pilot innovative tools and methodologies | N/A | TBD | 10% increase | 10% increase | 10% increase |
| b) Scale innovative tools and methodologies | N/A | TBD | 10% increase | 10% increase | 10% increase |
| **Note**: This indicator has been improved to measure different stages of innovation: pilot and scale. Data reported in 2018 will serve as a baseline.  |
| 1.3 High quality audits and evaluations producing implementable solutions | **1.3.1** | Percentage of decentralized evaluations assessed which are rated (including having met UNEG gender-related norms and standards) of: **(SWAP-related indicator)** |  |  |  |  |  |
| a) Satisfactory quality | 21% | 23% | 25% | 27% | 30% |
| b) Moderately satisfactory quality | 53% |  55% | 58% | 58% | 60% |
| **Note:** Disaggregation components have been adjusted to align with the terminology used in the quality assessment process conducted by the Independent Evaluation Office. The sum of ‘highly satisfactory’ and ‘satisfactory’ ratings will be considered to calculate satisfactory quality (a).  |
| **1.3.2** | Percentage of internal audits that are rated as: |  |  |  |  |  |
| a) Satisfactory | 37% | >30% | >30% | >30% | >30% |
| b) Partially satisfactory with some improvement needed | 59% | >30% | >30% | >30% | >30% |
| c) Partially satisfactory with major improvement needed | <35% | <35% | <35% | <35% |
| d) Unsatisfactory | 4% | <15% | <15% | <15% | <15% |
| **Note:** Sub-components have been further disaggregated to align with new audit categories. The baseline for b and c were combined as they were not separated in the previous categories.  |
| **1.3.3** | Percentage of audited expenditures that are unqualified | 100% | ≥98% | ≥98% | ≥98% | ≥98% |
| **1.3.4** | Implementation rate of agreed Joint Inspection Unit Report recommendations | 57% | 58% | 62% | 66% | 70% |
|  | **1.3.5** | Implementation rate of agreed actions in evaluation management responses: |  |  |  |  |  |
| a) Decentralized evaluations | 78% | 80% | 82% | 84% | 86% |
| b) Independent evaluations | 91% | 93% | 95% | 95% | 95% |
| **Note:** Both indicators cover evaluations completed in the last five years and measure the proportion of agreed actions that are ‘completed’, ‘initiated’ or ‘ongoing without a due date’.  |
| **1.3.6** | Implementation rate of agreed upon: |  |  |  |  |  |
| a) Internal audit recommendations | 92% | ≥85% | ≥85% | ≥85% | ≥85% |
| b) External audit recommendations (UN Board of Auditors) | 96% | ≥85% | ≥85% | ≥85% | ≥85% |
| **Outcome 2. Organisational efficiency and effectiveness for programme delivery** |
| 2.1UNDP recognized as a development partner of choice  | **2.1.1** | Percentage of partners perceiving UNDP as a valued partner to their organization | 89%(2016) | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD |
| **Note:** The baseline is based on results reported through the Partnership Survey for 2016. The methodology of the Partnership Survey is being revised. Baselines, milestones and targets will be determined based on the revised survey. |
| **2.1.2** | Size (in million US dollars) and trend (in percentage) in funding disaggregated by funding stream: **[QCPR related]** |  |  |  |  |  |
| a) Total | $4,822 | $4,950 | $5,151 | $5,325 | $5,483 |
| Trend from previous year |  |  |  |  |  |
| b) Regular resources | $612 | $630 | $680 | $700 | $700 |
| Trend from previous year |  |  |  |  |  |
| c) Other Resources (government and non-government partners): | $3,204 | $3,370 | $3,471 | $3,575 | $3,683 |
| c.1) Third party cost-sharing | $1,939 | $2,162 | $2,148 | $2,204 | $2,234 |
| c.2) Vertical funds | $858 | $755 | $804 | $783 | $788 |
| c.3) Funding Windows | $65 | $65 | $72 | $79 | $87 |
| c.4.) UN Pooled Funding | $341 | $388 | $447 | $509 | $574 |
| d) Other Resources (programme country government cost-sharing) | $1,006 | $950 | $1,000 | $1,050 | $1,100 |
| Trend from previous year |  |  |  |  |  |
| **2.1.3** | Size (in million US dollars) and trend (in percentage) in funding disaggregated by partner: | $4,822 | $4,950 | $5,151 | $5,325 | $5,483 |
| a) Governments | $3,074 | $3,295 | $3,367 | $3,478 | $3,543 |
| Trend from previous year |  |  |  |  |  |
| b) Private sector (including Foundations, NGOs etc.) | $71 | $78 | $86 | $95 | $104 |
| Trend from previous year |  |  |  |  |  |
| c) Multilaterals (EU, IFI, and other multilaterals) | $1,677 | $1,577 | $1,698 | $1,752 | $1,836 |
| Trend from previous year |  |  |  |  |  |
| **2.1.4** | Percentage of Multilateral Organization Performance Assessment Network (MOPAN) performance indicator where UNDP scores at least ‘satisfactory’  | 83%(2015/16) | N/A | N/A | N/A | 90% |
| **Note:** The indicator has been modified to provide a numerical rating. The 2017 baseline is based on the 2015/16 MOPAN Assessment where 10 of 12 KPIs were scored ‘highly satisfactory’ or ‘satisfactory’. Data will be collected when MOPAN results are released (once every four years).  |
| 2.2. Cost-sharing agreements and projects ensure full cost recovery | **2.2.1** | Use of core and non-core for programme activities: **[QCPR related]** |  |  |  |  |  |
| a) Percentage of total core expenditures on development-related activities directed to programme activities | 82% | 80% | 82% | 85% | 85% |
| b) Percentage of total non-core expenditures on development-related activities directed to programme activities | 95% | 95% | 95% | 95% | 95% |
| **Note:** Milestones and targets may be revised in line with the availability of core resources in relation to any changes emanating from the UNDS repositioning process. |
| 2.3 Quality and efficient management services to support programme delivery | **2.3.1** | Percentage of operating units meeting financial data quality standards, including IPSAS indicators | 94% | 95% | 95% | 95% | 95% |
| **2.3.2** | Percentage of total UNDP expenditure related to management activities (Management Efficiency Ratio) | 6.93% | 6.90% | 6.90% | 6.80% | 6.60% |
| 2.4 Efficient, professional and transparent procurement and value for money | **2.4.1** | Heads of country office procurement units with relevant procurement certification | 57.7% | 64% | 71% | 78% | 85% |
| **2.4.2** | a) Percentage of procurement volume spend through LTAs | 17% |  22% |  27% |  32% |  37% |
| b) Percentage of global procurement value in collaboration with UN and other development partners [**QCPR related]** | 9% | 14% | 19% | 23% | 28% |
| 2.5 UNDP equipped with talented and diverse workforce | **2.5.1** | Staff satisfaction: |  |   |   |   |   |
| a) Leadership/direction index (percentage of all employees surveyed who express confidence in leadership and direction)  | 71% (2016) | 75% | N/A | 75% | 75% |
| b) Engagement index | 79%(2016) | 82% | N/A | 85% | 85% |
| **Note:** Baseline data comes from 2016 reported actuals through the Global Staff Survey conducted in 2017. The staff survey will be conducted on a biannual basis.  |
| **2.5.2** | Percentage of relevant staff who completed: |  |  |  |  |  |
| a) Informal and formal leadership/management programme/activities | 21% | 25% | 40% | 50% | 75% |
| b) Career management programmes/activities | 22% | 50% | 50% | 75% | 75% |
| c) Learning activities supporting the SDGs | N/A | 25% | 50% | 75% | 80% |
| **Note:** The categorization of learning activities has been revised to more accurately reflect UNDP learning programmes.  |
| **2.5.3** | Percentage of staff/personnel who are female: [**QCPR related]** |  |  |  |  |  |
| a) All staff | 51% | 50% | 50% | 50% | 50% |
| b) All workforce | 44% | 44% | 45% | 46% | 46% |
| c) General Service Staff | 56% | 50% | 50% | 50% | 50% |
| d) National Officers (NOA-NOE) | 48% | 49% | 50% | 50% | 50% |
| e) International professional staff P1-P3 | 52% | 50% | 50% | 50% | 50% |
| f) International professional staff P4 | 44% | 46% | 48% | 50% | 50% |
| g) International professional staff P5 | 38% | 41% | 44% | 47% | 50% |
| h) Senior managers (D1 and above) | 39% | 42% | 45% | 48% | 50% |
| **Note:** The indicator has been further disaggregated to reflect the new People Management Strategy. |
| **2.5.4** | Percentage of staff from programme countries [**QCPR related]** |  |  |  |  |  |
| a) All staff | 51% | ≥50% | ≥50% | ≥50% | ≥50% |
| b) International professional staff P1-P3 | 59% | ≥50% | ≥50% | ≥50% | ≥50% |
| c) International professional staff P4 and P5 | 67% | ≥50% | ≥50% | ≥50% | ≥50% |
| d) Senior managers (D1 and above) | 63% | ≥50% | ≥50% | ≥50% | ≥50% |
| **2.5.5** | Percentage of offices with in-house gender equality expertise: |  |  |  |  |  |
| a) Country offices | 55% | 56% | 57% | 58% | 60% |
| b) Regional and Central Bureaux | 80% | 80% | 80% | 85% | 85% |
| **Outcome 3. Operational Service Arrangements for United Nations system-wide results, coordination and coherence**  |
| 3.1 Common UN approaches facilitate efficient and accelerated joint delivery against sustainable development objectives | **3.1.1.** | Percentage of UN Country Teams presenting single annual report to programme country governments on progress implementing the UNDAF **[QCPR related]** | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| **Note**: In light of the UNDS repositioning process, the indicator relating to UNDP hosting the Resident Coordinator function is no longer applicable.  |
| **3.1.2** | Percentage of country offices that are applying at least eight elements of the Standard Operating Procedures (Out of 15) **[QCPR related]** | 85% | 88% | 90% | 92% | 95% |
| **Note**: This indicator has been clarified by including the minimum number of elements to be applied by country offices (eight).  |
| **3.1.3.** | Percentage of country offices which have adopted the following common service lines within BOS: **[QCPR related]** |  |  |  |  |  |
| a) Common procurement services | 39% | 42% | 45% | 47% | 50% |
| b) Common finance services | 27% | 33% | 39% | 44% | 50% |
| c) Common information and communication technology services | 52% | 50% | 50% | 50% | 50% |
| d) Common logistics services | N/A | 20% | 30% | 40% | 50% |
| e) Common human resources | 31% | 36% | 41% | 45% | 50% |
| f) Common facility services, including common premises | N/A | 20% | 30% | 40% | 50% |
| g) Common long-term agreements | 76% | 50% | 50% | 50% | 50% |
| **Note**: Targets are aligned with draft General Assembly resolution A/72/L.52 (9 May 2018) , “Repositioning of the United Nations development system in the context of the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system.”  |
| **3.1.4** | Percentage of country offices, which have performed joint analysis and planning with the UN Country Teams in countries affected by disasters or conflicts, including in mission settings   | 12% | 13% | 14% | 15%   | 15% |
| **Note:** The language of the indicator has been modified to provide clarity of measurement.  |
| 3.2 UNDP support to integrated SDG delivery | **3.2.1** | Number and percentage of country offices providing a country support platform for integrated solutions |  0 (0%) | 10 (8%) | 25 (19%) |  45 (34%) | 70(53%) |
| **3.2.2** | Percentage of UNDP Country Offices providing common services to non-resident agencies | TBD | 50% | 50% | 50% | 50% |
| **Note**: The indicator has been modified from ‘hosting’ to ‘providing common services.’ Milestones and target are aligned with draft General Assembly resolution A/72/L.52 (9 May 2018) , “Repositioning of the United Nations development system in the context of the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system.”  |
| **3.2.3** | Percentage of UNDP clients satisfied with UNDP provision of operational services | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD |
| **Note:**  Data collection methodology is being developed.  |
| **3.2.4** | UNDP non-core resources received from inter-agency pooled funds [**QCPR related]** |  |  |  |  |  |
| a) Amount |  $342 | $388 | $447 | $509 | $574  |
| b) Percentage of total UNDP non-core resources | 8%  | 9% | 10%  | 11%  | 12%  |
| **3.2.5** | Percentage of total UNDP expenditures from joint programmes **[QCPR related]** | N/A | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD |
| **Note:** Data collection methodology is being developed. |
| **3.2.6** | UNCDF: |   |   |   |   |   |
| a) Number of LDCs where UNCDF has a strategic country presence | 25 | 26 | 28 | 30 | 32 |
| b) Number of joint UNDP-UNCDF programmes/projects | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| **3.2.7** | UNV:  |  |  |  |  |  |
| a) Number of people volunteered per year through UNV | 6,501 | 6,750 | 7,000 | 7,250 | 7,500 |
| b) Number of UN partners engaging UN Volunteers  | 34 | 35 | 37 | 39 | 40 |
| **Note:** The disaggregation components have been revised to better reflect the work of UNV.  |
| 3.3 UNDP contributes fully to the Resident Coordinator function | **3.3.1** | Percentage of Resident Coordinators: **[QCPR related]** |  |  |  |  |  |
| a) That are female | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| b) From programme countries | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| c) With entity of origin other than UNDP | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| **Note**: In light of the UNDS repositioning process, the indicator relating to UNDP hosting the Resident Coordinator function is no longer applicable.  |
| **3.3.2** | Total contribution in cash paid by UNDP to the UNDP Resident Coordinator system cost-sharing arrangement **[QCPR related]** | $5.15m | $5.15m | $10.2m | $10.2m | $10.2m |
| **Note:** Milestones and target are aligned with draft General Assembly resolution A/72/L.52 (9 May 2018) , “Repositioning of the United Nations development system in the context of the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system.”  |
| **3.3.3** | UNDP contribution to the backbone of Resident Coordinator system in US$ million **[QCPR related]** | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| **Note**: In light of the UNDS repositioning process, this indicator relating to UNDP hosting the Resident Coordinator function is no longer applicable.  |

1. Includes Addis, Beijing, Istanbul, Quito, SAMOA and Sendai. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. Includes all parts of national government such as ministries, various commissions, agencies and authorities as well as other state bodies. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. SSMART stands for South-South Marketplace. This is the same as the global development solutions exchange referred to in UNDP’s corporate strategy on South-South and Triangular Cooperation. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. Basic services include social services (e.g. health and nutrition, education, water and sanitation, social housing, vocational training), economic services (including finance), environmental and energy services (e.g. renewables, clean fuels and technology, use of natural resources), and other services (e.g. rule of law and justice). Please note that UNDP focuses primarily on policies and capacities that improve the enabling environment for provision of basic services. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
5. Proportions can be calculated using estimates of coverage populations that are available in many countries using surveys and administrative reporting systems. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
6. As defined nationally. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
7. Includes victims of landmines. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
8. Includes alternative modes of financing such as Islamic finance, social impact investing, and socially responsible investments. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
9. Wherever relevant, IATI data will be used to inform public financing, among other sources. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
10. Includes Recovery and Peacebuilding Assessments (RPBA) and Post-Disaster Needs Assessments (PDNA). [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
11. Includes renewable energy as well as clean fuels and technology. [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
12. Includes development policies, plans, legislation, regulations and programmes and initiatives that specifically address the issue of women’s leadership. [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
13. Includes oceans and marine ecosystems, forests, biodiversity and ecosystems, land, and chemicals and waste. [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
14. Includes nationally determined contributions (NDCs). [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
15. Includes dialogue with the private sector on policy, legal, regulatory and institutional frameworks as well as measures to boost investment and sustainable development. [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
16. Includes youth, people living with HIV, indigenous groups and other traditionally marginalised groups, as relevant in each national context. [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
17. Includes policy, legal and regulatory frameworks and funded programmes/initiatives. [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
18. Includes TSMs aiming at creating a conducive environment for women’s participation such as existence of funding or training programmes as well as incentives for political parties to place women in electable positions, quotas, reserved seats and targeted voter education programmes, among possibilities. Based on country responses, it will be possible to estimate and report on the number of countries that have such measures in place. [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
19. Includes youth, people with disabilities, people living with HIV and other traditionally marginalised groups, as relevant in each national context. [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
20. As articulated in the ‘Declaration of the High-level Meeting of the UN General Assembly on the Rule of Law at the National and International Levels,’ (A/RES/67/1) which states, *inter alia*, that ‘[...] We recognize the importance of national ownership in rule of law activities, strengthening justice and security institutions that are accessible and responsive to the needs and rights of all individuals and which build trust and promote social cohesion and economic prosperity’ (paragraph 11). [↑](#footnote-ref-21)
21. As per inter-governmentally agreed norms and standards, e.g. the Paris Principles (UN General Assembly Resolution A/RES/48/134 of December 1993). [↑](#footnote-ref-22)
22. QCPR (GA/RES/71/243) paragraph 24 ‘[…] calls upon the entities of the United Nations development system, in full compliance with their respective mandates, to enhance coordination with humanitarian assistance and peacebuilding efforts at the national level in countries facing humanitarian emergencies and in countries in conflict and post-conflict situations, and in this regard: (a) Emphasizes that in countries facing humanitarian emergencies there is a need to work collaboratively to move beyond short-term assistance towards contributing to longer - term development gains, including by engaging, as appropriate, in joint risk analysis, needs assessments, practice response and a coherent multi - year timeframe, with the aim of reducing need, vulnerability and risk over time, in compliance with international law and in line with resolution 46/182 of 19 December 1991 and the annex thereto and in accordance with national plans and priorities, stressing that this should not adversely affect resources for development; (b) Emphasizes that development is a central goal in itself, and that in countries in conflict and post - conflict situations, the development work of the entities of the United Nations development system can contribute to peacebuilding and sustaining peace, in accordance with national plans, needs and priorities and respecting national ownership, and stresses in this regard the need to improve coordination and synergy to maximize the impacts, results and effectiveness of support for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, stressing that this should not adversely affect resources for development.’ UNDP supports, upon request, national measures on crisis, whether caused by natural or man-made factors, taking a development approach in all its programmatic interventions on prevention and response. An important partnership in this regard is the Joint UNDP-DPA Project on Strengthening National Capacities for Conflict Prevention, implemented since 2004, which includes the deployment of Peace and Development Advisors (PDAs) to Resident Coordinator Offices (RCOs). [↑](#footnote-ref-23)
23. Refers to available evidence regarding disaster prone areas and communities. [↑](#footnote-ref-24)
24. Refers to availability of relevant data regarding the most affected groups to be used, upon request, to support national policy-making and action. [↑](#footnote-ref-25)
25. Includes, upon request, nationally established infrastructures for peace. [↑](#footnote-ref-26)
26. Includes oceans and marine and freshwater ecosystems, forests, biodiversity and ecosystems, land rights, and management of chemicals and waste. [↑](#footnote-ref-27)
27. Including government, civil society, private sector, philanthropies, academic institutions, faith-based organisations and others. [↑](#footnote-ref-28)
28. Includes institutional capacities and processes for national and local planning, management and coordination (e.g. executive office management, aid management, human resource management and financial management). [↑](#footnote-ref-29)
29. Local economic revitalization (LER) benchmarks relate to infrastructure (e.g. houses, schools, public buildings, power grids, hospitals, health and water facilities), market development, income generation and employment, new and existing enterprises and private sector recovery to address the needs of affected populations. [↑](#footnote-ref-30)
30. Includes, for example, risks from environmental degradation, climate change, natural disasters, violence, breakdown of social cohesion and rule of law, economic distress, and rapid urbanisation, among other factors. [↑](#footnote-ref-31)