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Integrated results and resources framework (IRRF)

**STRATEGIC PLAN 2022-2025**

**Updated on 20 May 2022**

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# Introduction

UNDP Strategic Plan, 2022-2025, and the Integrated Results and Resources Framework

UNDP Strategic Plan, 2022-2025, describes the future direction of UNDP, continuing from the Strategic Plan for 2018-2021. The accompanying Integrated Results and Resources Framework (IRRF) summarizes the development and organizational results to be achieved by UNDP with its partners. The IRRF is developed based on lessons learned from the midterm review of the Strategic Plan for 2018-2021 and from independent evaluations, audits, and assessments. A series of consultations have taken place within UNDP, as well as with United Nations entities, particularly UNICEF, UNFPA and UN Women, and other stakeholders and partners.

The IRRF captures UNDP support to expand people’s choices for a fairer, sustainable future, to build the world envisioned by Agenda 2030 through three interrelated outcome areas namely structural transformation, leaving no one behind, and resilience building. UNDP will continue to work through its six signature solutions on poverty and inequality, governance, resilience, environment, energy, and gender equality as these are where country needs are greatest, and UNDP capabilities and position within the United Nations development system render it the best equipped organization to work. The UNDP approach will be enhanced by the application of three enablers—strategic innovation, digitalization, and development financing—to scale up development impact and support delivery. For UNDP to accelerate development results the organization must be more agile and anticipatory. Continued improvements to internal capacities, systems, and processes will strengthen organizational abilities to support transformative changes.

**IRRF structure**

As guided by the United Nations Sustainable Development Group (UNSDG) Results-based Management Guidebook, and aligned with the IRRFs of UNICEF, UNFPA and UN Women, the UNDP IRRF incorporates impact, outcome and output statements, and indicators necessary for monitoring progress of the results set out in the Strategic Plan.

While impact- and outcome-level results reflect the combined efforts of governments, United Nations organizations, international financial institutions, the private sector, civil society and other partners, output-level results closely reflect the specific contribution of UNDP towards longer-term sustainable change and the 2030 Agenda. Each indicator has been selected as a useful measure for managing progress in relation to linked results rather than being bound by a rigid causal chain, allowing UNDP and its partners to see where the organization is making progress and a difference.

The figure below illustrates the results architecture of the IRRF for 2022-2025, reflecting the achievement of institutional level results that contribute to the success of higher-level development results.

**A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated with medium confidenceFigure: 2022-2025 IRRF results architecture**

As described in the UNDP integrated resources plan and integrated budget estimates for 2022-2025 ([DP/2021/29](https://www.undp.org/sites/g/files/zskgke326/files/dp2021-29.docx)), the total expenditure for 2022-2025 is an estimated $24.1 billion US dollars. The estimated expenditure according to strategic plan outcome is informed by 1) spending patterns in the past three years (2018, 2019 and 2020), 2) income projections by sources of fund, and 3) analyses of programme country demand for 2022-2025 as identified in country programme documents (CPDs). As such, amounts are indicative and will continue to be reviewed while the Strategic Plan is implemented and new CPDs are introduced.

**Tier 1 — Impact level**

The impact statement, “People’s choices expanded for a fairer, sustainable future, to build the world envisioned by Agenda 2030 with planet and people in balance,” represents long-term development effects that benefit people. Impact will be monitored through a set of Sustainable Development Goal indicators alongside other global indicators and indices closely related to the vision of the Strategic Plan for 2022-2025.

**Tier 2.a — Outcome level**

Outcome statements are drawn from UNDP three directions of change, representing medium-term changes in development conditions to which UNDP contributes, including its work with governments and other partners.

Outcome 1: Structural transformation accelerated, particularly green, inclusive and digital transitions.

Outcome 2: No one left behind centring on equitable access to opportunities and a rights-based approach to human agency and human development.

Outcome 3: Resilience built to respond to systemic uncertainty and risk.

Outcomes will be monitored through a set of Sustainable Development Goal indicators and other global indicators and indices closely related to the outcomes of the 2022-2025 Strategic Plan. Where relevant, these indicators are also adopted in the IRRF of other United Nations agencies that seek to contribute to common outcome areas with UNDP.

**Tier 2.b — Output level**

Output level results are expected to contribute to outcome-level results and reflect changes resulting from completing activities within a development intervention. Outputs illustrate UNDP capabilities and its collaborative advantage within the United Nations system while underpinning the UNDP commitment to inter-governmentally agreed principles of accountability—all while adhering to the quadrennial comprehensive policy review (QCPR) of operational activities for development of the United Nations system across all programmes and activities.

Enablers are factors that increase the likelihood of successful implementation. They increase potential scale and impact by leveraging strategic innovation, digitalization, and development financing to achieve more within the six signature solutions. They contribute to development and organizational results. UNDP signature solutions on poverty and inequality, governance, resilience, environment, energy, gender equality, and additional enablers are captured through 21 outputs. These will be monitored through a set of output indicators disaggregated by gender, age group, geographical location, and socio-economic status, where relevant, thereby enabling UNDP to monitor the extent to which it reaches target beneficiary groups.

**Tier 3 — Organizational effectiveness and efficiency levels**

In support of these development results, UNDP needs to be fit for purpose to deliver against the Strategic Plan for 2022-2025. UNDP will focus on strengthening six key areas (people, knowledge, risk management, funding, operational excellence, and impact measurement) to enable the organization to remain agile and effective.

**Enhancements to the 2022-2025 IRRF**

The IRRF reflects lessons from the midterm review of the Strategic Plan for 2018-2021, and from independent evaluations, audits and external assessments, as well as inputs with United Nations entities, especially UNICEF, UNFPA, UN-Women, and other stakeholders and partners. The framework was developed in a highly consultative and participatory manner, inclusive of insights from UNDP policy experts, monitoring and evaluation (M&E) specialists, and representatives from regional bureaux and country offices that reflect the views of actual “users” of the IRRF on the ground.

Moving forward, the operationalization of the IRRF will be supported by a strengthened results based management strategy. In addition, the mid-term review of the Strategic Plan 2022-2025 will serve as an opportunity to review and adjust the IRRF, as required to meet the ambitions of the 2030 Agenda.

**Several enhancements reflected in the IRRF:**

* Clear alignment with the Strategic Plan, 2022-2025, in term of strategic focus, content and structure.
* Adoption of impact and outcome indicators from UNDP-led global data and indices, including the Multi-dimensional Poverty Index, Planetary-pressure Adjusted HDI, Inequality Adjusted HDI, and Gender Social Norms Index in addition to the relevant SDG indicators.
* Simplified structure with a smaller number of outputs (down from 27 in 2018-2021 to 21) in line with the six signature solutions and three enablers.
* Introduction of indicators that capture cross-border and regional results in addition to country-level results.
* Indicators useful for corporate-level results analytics and country-level results monitoring with the introduction of a rating scale (0-4) for binary indicators when IRRF indicators are implemented at the country level.
* Clear structure at the organizational effectiveness and efficiency level (Tier 3) in line with the six key areas: people, knowledge, risk management, funding, operational excellency, and impact measurement.
* External review of indicator methodological notes for improved indicator definition and measurement.

**Inter-agency common and complementary indicators**

In addition to the concerted efforts made to align the UNDP Strategic Plan with the QCPR throughout the process of Strategic Plan development, UNDP, together with key United Nations partners, has identified several common and complementary indicators that contribute to inter-agency processes to track system-wide changes. Common and complementary indicators are expected to help clarify how UNDP is achieving results in a coherent manner with other United Nations entities, including in response to the QCPR.

Common indicators are those that appear verbatim in at least two entities’ results or reporting frameworks and are drawn, where possible, directly from other globally agreed frameworks. The IRRF incorporates 16 common development indicators (two impact indicators, followed by 13 outcome and one output indicator) – and additional 11 indicators[[1]](#footnote-2) from the QCPR monitoring and reporting framework, 2021–2024. Complementary indicators are identified as those in the results framework that are not repeated verbatim in the results or reporting frameworks of a United Nations entity but are related or provide different but complementary lenses or insights into the same issue, high-level result and/or area of complementary work, such as a Sustainable Development Goal target. To be categorized as a complementary indicator, a related indicator will have been identified as being tracked corporately by at least one other United Nations entity. The IRRF has identified 52 complementary development indicators – three on impact level, four on outcome level and 45 indicators on output level. The IRRF has not listed complementary indicators on institutional level, beyond the 11 common QCPR indicators.

Common and complementary indicators are noted in parentheses at the end of indicator statements listing the United Nations entities that share them. UNDP consulted over recent months with a wide range of United Nations entities to collaboratively identify the common and complementary indicators. The roman (or normal) font is used when the indicator is common, and the italic font is used to signify complementary indicators.

**Population of baselines, milestones, targets and actuals**

In the decision DP/2021/14, the Executive Board requested UNDP “provide updated baselines and targets for the integrated results and resources framework of the new Strategic Plan to the Executive Board.” As a response, UNDP developed metadata for IRRF indicators, which define indicators, data source, aggregation rules to compute data, populated BMTs, and actuals.

* **Data collection for impact indicators:** Impact indicators rely on internationally published data sources, including several SDG indicators. A baseline was provided with the latest available data. 2030 targets were included for the SDG indicators from the [Global Indicator Framework for the Sustainable Development Goals.](https://undp.sharepoint.com/:b:/r/sites/IRRF2022-2025/Shared%20Documents/General/%5BFor%20Finalization%5D%20IRRF%20BMTs%20and%20Metadata/Final%20IRRF%20Indicator%20Metadata/Global%20Indicator%20Framework%20after%202022%20refinement_Eng.pdf?csf=1&web=1&e=42gM73)
* **Data collection for outcome indicators:** Similarly, several outcome indicators are based on SDG indicators or internationally published data sources. A baseline was provided for these indicators with the latest available data. 2030 targets were included for the SDG indicators from the [Global Indicator Framework for the Sustainable Development Goals.](https://undp.sharepoint.com/:b:/r/sites/IRRF2022-2025/Shared%20Documents/General/%5BFor%20Finalization%5D%20IRRF%20BMTs%20and%20Metadata/Final%20IRRF%20Indicator%20Metadata/Global%20Indicator%20Framework%20after%202022%20refinement_Eng.pdf?csf=1&web=1&e=42gM73)
* **Data collection for output indicators:** The IRRF linking and BMT setting exercise was conducted from 1 February through 15 April 2022, where country offices and regional bureaux linked country and regional programme outputs to IRRF outputs, selected relevant IRRF output indicators, and set BMTs for selected indicators. Unit level data was aggregated to the corporate level and presented in this report. The table includes the number of countries[[2]](#footnote-3) that will report values to each output indicator during 2022-2025. IRRF linking milestones and targets will be updated to reflect results achieved by new CPDs adopted during the SP period.

Data provided by country offices and regional bureaux was quality assured at the bureaux level based on regional and country context, Global Policy Network thematic leads based on thematic context, and statistical and data insights from members of the Effectiveness Group in the Bureau for Policy and Programme Support. Intensive efforts were made to verify incomplete or inconsistent data with country offices and regional bureaux. The following assumptions were applied to some reported data to enable consistent, time series calculations 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 (2022) reported as a conservative assumption where no additional results were reported since the baseline was set.

Assumption 2 — Missing milestones, actual or targets. In cases where the baseline value was reported for an indicator, but expected values were missing for one or more years, missing milestone(s) and/or actual values were assumed to have the same value as previous one(s). For example, if a country does not provide a 2023 milestone, the 2022 milestone value will be used for 2023. This design provides a comparable time series for expected results across years while allowing for conservative assumptions to be made that do not overestimate the scale of changes over the SP period.

* **Data collection for institutional results:** BMTs for IRRF Tier 3 indicators are populated by indicator focal points based on the review of baseline data (where available) and level of effort required to achieve institutional results of the Plan. Most Tier 3 indicators are designed to be annual (non-cumulative) unless specified in the note section.

**Adjustments made after 2 August 2021**

20 August 2021

* Marked outcome indicator 1.3 as a complementary indicator with UN Women.
* Marked output indicator 3.2.3 as a common indicator with UN Women.
* Marked output indicators 2.2.3, 3.1.3, and 3.2.1 as complementary indicators with UN Women.
* Amended the fourth component of output indicator 3.2.1 for clarity and simplicity.
* Added organizational effectiveness and efficiency result 2.3, and indicators 2.3.1 and 2.3.2.

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* Regarding amended output indicators 1.1.1, 1.1.2, 1.2.1,1.2.2, 1.4.2, 2.1.2, 2.4.2, 3.1.3, 3.2.1, 3.2.2, 3.2.3, 3.4.1, 3.4.2, 4.1.2, 5.2.1, 6.3.1, 6.3.3, E.2.2:
* Adjusted phrasing of indicator title/component for precision: 1.2.1, 2.4.2, 3.1.3, 3.2.1, 6.3.1, 6.3.3.
* Converted ordinal indicator to a numeral to capture UNDP contribution according to scale: 2.1.2.
* Adjusted/added component to reflect latest trends/emerging concerns in development: 1.1.1, 1.2.2, 3.2.2, 3.4.2, 5.2.1, E.2.2.
* BMTs corporately set for the following reasons: 1 – indicators and/or indicator components measure a new area of work and 2 - UNDP already has corporate-level targets of indicators and/or indicator components and can monitor progress with corporate-level monitoring data: 1.1.1 b) c), 1.1.2, 1.2.2, 1.4.2, 3.2.3, 3.4.1 d), 4.1.2.
* Organizational effectiveness and efficiency indicators 1.3.3, 2.1.2, 2.2.2, 2.3.2, 3.1.1, 3.1.2, 4.1.1, 4.1.2, 5.1.1, 6.3.2, 8.1.3, 9.1.2 amended:
* Adjusted phrasing of indicator title to clarify: 1.3.3, 3.1.1, 4.1.1, 4.1.2, 8.1.3, 9.1.2.
* Adjusted disaggregation of indicator components for precision: 2.1.2, 2.2.2, 2.3.2, 3.1.2, 5.1.1, 6.3.2.

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* Output indicators adjusted:
* “Others” was included as a subcategory for indicator 3.4.1, which includes cross-border institutions and regional institutions.
* “Geothermal energy” was removed from subcategories of indicator 5.2.1.
* “Others” was included as a subcategory for E.1.3, which includes refugees.
* Wording of organizational effectiveness and efficiency indicators 2.3.2. c) and 3.1.1. improved for clarity and accuracy.

# Tier One: Development Impact

| **Icon  Description automatically generated** | | **IMPACT: People’s choices expanded for a fairer, sustainable future, to build the world envisioned by Agenda 2030 with planet and people in balance.** | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Impact Indicator** | | | **Baseline** | **Latest Data** | **2030 Target** |
| **1** | Global poverty headcount   1. Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural) 2. Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age | | a. 10.1% (2015)  b. 30.1% (2020) |  | a. By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than $1.25 a day  b. 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. |
| SDG 1.1.1 and 1.2.1 (FAO, *ILO*, UNEP, UNFPA, *UNICEF, WFP)* | | | | |
| a. 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 2015, as published in “The Sustainable Development Goals Report” for 2021 ([https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/report/2021/secretary-general-sdg-report-2021—EN.pdf](https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/report/2021/secretary-general-sdg-report-2021--EN.pdf)) and “Statistical Annex” ([https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/report/2021/secretary-general-sdg-report-2021—Statistical-Annex.pdf](https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/report/2021/secretary-general-sdg-report-2021--Statistical-Annex.pdf)). Disaggregation by location is not available.  b. Based on World Bank data (<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SI.POV.NAHC>) and 110 UNDP programme countries where data is available. Disaggregation by sex or age is not available. Baseline data year is 2020 with country-specific data ranging from 2011 to 2020. Baseline estimate is averaged from 110 UNDP programme countries. | | | | |
| **2** | Multidimensional Poverty Index | | 0.105 (2020) |  | NA |
| *(UNICEF)* | | | | |
| Data source: UNDP Human Development Report Office <https://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/2021_mpi_statistical_data_table_1_and_2_en.pdf>. Baseline data year is 2020 with country-specific data ranging from 2009 to 2020. | | | | |
| Planetary pressures–adjusted Human Development Index | | 0.683 (2019) |  | NA |
| Data source: UNDP Human Development Report Office <https://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/2020_phdi.pdf>. Baseline data year is 2019. | | | | |
| **3** | Inequality-adjusted Human Development Index | | 0.587 (2019) |  | NA |
| Data source: UNDP Human Development Report Office <http://hdr.undp.org/en/composite/IHDI>. Baseline data year is 2019. | | | | |
| **4** | Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person (%) | | 1.2% (2019) |  | Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors |
| **SDG 8.2.1** | | | | **(ILO)** |
| Data source: Based on “The Secretary General’s Report on Sustainable Development Goals, Statistical Annex” ([https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/report/2021/secretary-general-sdg-report-2021—Statistical-Annex.pdf](https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/report/2021/secretary-general-sdg-report-2021--Statistical-Annex.pdf)). The baseline year is 2019. | | | | |
| **5** | Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities | | 14% (2018) |  | By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status |
| SDG 10.2.1 | | | | *(WFP)* |
| Data source: Global SDG Indicators Database <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database>. Baseline year is 2018 with country-specific data ranging from 2011 to 2018. Baseline estimate is averaged from 101 UNDP programme countries. | | | | |
| **6** | Gender Social Norms Index | | 88.35% (2014) |  | NA |
| Data source: Based on the proportion of people with at least one bias, as published in “Tackling Social Norms: A Game Changer for Gender Inequalities” (<https://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/hd_perspectives_gsni.pdf>) by the UNDP Human Development Report Office. Baseline year is 2014 with country-specific data ranging from 2005 to 2014. | | | | |

# Tier Two: Development Outcomes and Outputs

| **Icon  Description automatically generated** | | **OUTCOME 1** **Structural transformation accelerated, particularly green, inclusive, and digital transitions** | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Outcome Indicator** | | | **Baseline** | **Latest Data** | **2030 Target** | | | |
| **1** | International financial flows to developing countries in support of clean energy research and development and renewable energy production, including in hybrid systems | | 13,972.7 million/ constant 2018 US dollars (2018) |  | By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology | | | |
| SDG 7.A.1 | | | | | | | **(UNEP)** |
| Data source: Based on “The Secretary General’s Report on Sustainable Development Goals, Statistical Annex” ([https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/report/2021/secretary-general-sdg-report-2021—Statistical-Annex.pdf](https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/report/2021/secretary-general-sdg-report-2021--Statistical-Annex.pdf)). The baseline year is 2018. | | | | | | | |
| **2** | Proportion of individuals using the Internet:   1. Total 2. Female 3. Male | | a. 56.8% (2020)  b. 56.7% (2020)  c. 61.2% (2020) |  | NA | | | |
| Data source: ITU ICT Statistics <https://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/stat/default.aspx>. The baseline year is 2020 with country-specific data ranging from 2016 to 2020. Baseline estimate is averaged from 69 UNDP programme countries for (a) and 63 UNDP programme countries for (b) and (c). | | | | | | | |
| **3** | SDG 16.7.1 Proportions of positions in national and local institutions, including (a) the legislatures and (b) the public service, compared to national distributions, by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups  a.1 Ratio for female members of parliaments (Ratio of the proportion of women in parliament in the proportion of women in the national population with the age of eligibility as a lower bound boundary), Lower Chamber or Unicameral  a.2 Ratio for female members of parliaments (Ratio of the proportion of women in parliament in the proportion of women in the national population with the age of eligibility as a lower bound boundary), Upper Chamber  a.3 Ratio of young members in parliament (Ratio of the proportion of young members in parliament (age 45 or below) in the proportion of the national population (age 45 or below) with the age of eligibility as a lower bound boundary), Lower Chamber or Unicameral  a.4 Ratio of young members in parliament (Ratio of the proportion of young members in parliament (age 45 or below) in the proportion of the national population (age 45 or below) with the age of eligibility as a lower bound boundary), Upper Chamber  b.1 Ratio of female public servants (Ratio of the proportion of women in public service to the proportion of women in the national population with the age of eligibility in public service)  b.2 Ratio of female decision makers in public service (Ratio of the proportion of women in decision-making positions in public service to the proportion of women in the national population with the age eligibility in public service)  b.3 Ratio of young public servants (Ratio of the proportion of youth (aged 34 years and below) in public service to the proportion of youth in the national population)  b.4 Ratio of people with a disability in public service (Ratio of the proportion of people with a disability in public service to the proportion of people with a disability in the national population with the age of eligibility in public service) | | a.1 0.51 (2021)  a.2 0.50 (2021)  a.3 0.61 (2021)  a.4 0.36 (2021)  b.1 0.9 (2021)  b.2 0.6 (2021)  b.3 0.7 (2021)  b.4 not available (2021) |  | Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels | | | |
| SDG 16.7.1 *(UN Women)* | | | | | | | |
| Data source: (a) Based on “The Secretary General’s Report on Sustainable Development Goals, Statistical Annex” ([https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/report/2021/secretary-general-sdg-report-2021—Statistical-Annex.pdf](https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/report/2021/secretary-general-sdg-report-2021--Statistical-Annex.pdf)) (baseline year is 2021), and (b) Global SDG Indicators Database <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database> (the baseline year as 2021 with country-specific data ranging from 2016 to 2021). Baseline estimate is averaged from 17 UNDP programme countries for b.1, 12 UNDP programme countries for b.2, and 6 UNDP programme countries for b.3. | | | | | | | |
| **4** | Proportion of seats held by women in   1. National parliaments 2. Local governments | | a. 25.6% (2021)  b. 36.3% (2020) |  | Ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life | | | |
| SDG 5.5.1 | | | (UN Women) | | | | |
| Data source: Based on “The Secretary General’s Report on Sustainable Development Goals, Statistical Annex” ([https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/report/2021/secretary-general-sdg-report-2021—Statistical-Annex.pdf](https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/report/2021/secretary-general-sdg-report-2021--Statistical-Annex.pdf)). The baseline year is 2021 for (a) and 2020 for (b). Milestone values for 2025 are 30% for (a) and 39% for (b), provided by SDG custodian agency UN Women. | | | | | | | |
| **5** | Proportion of women in managerial positions   1. Managerial positions 2. Senior and middle management positions | | a. 28.3% (2019)  b. 29.1% (2018) |  | Ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life | | | |
| SDG 5.5.2 | | | | | (ILO) | | |
| Data source: (a) Based on “The Secretary General’s Report on Sustainable Development Goals, Statistical Annex” ([https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/report/2021/secretary-general-sdg-report-2021—Statistical-Annex.pdf](https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/report/2021/secretary-general-sdg-report-2021--Statistical-Annex.pdf)), the baseline year is 2019. (b) Data source: Global SDG Indicators Database <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database>. Baseline year is 2018 with country-specific data ranging from 2011 to 2018. Baseline estimate is averaged from 67 UNDP programme countries. | | | | | | | |
| **6** | Proportion of women on boards in climate mechanisms and funds | | Not available |  | NA | | | |
| Data source: Gender Climate Tracker <https://genderclimatetracker.org/statistics-bodies>. | | | | | | | |
| **7** | Proportion of gender-sensitive policy measures in total policy measures enacted in response to COVID-19, which address:   1. Women’s economic security 2. Unpaid care work 3. Violence against women | | a. 13% (2021)  b. 2% (2021)  c. 17% (2021) |  | NA | | | |
| Data source: COVID-19 Global Gender Response Tracker <https://data.undp.org/gendertracker/>. Baseline year is 2021 with country-specific data ranging from 2020 to 2021. Baseline estimate is averaged from 156 UNDP programme countries. | | | | | | | |
| **8** | Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location | | 18.4% Female  7% Male (2013) |  | 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 | | | |
| SDG 5.4.1 | | | | | | (UN Women) | |
| Data source: Global SDG Indicators Database <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database>. Baseline values provided by SDG custodian agency UN Women. Milestone values for 2025 are not available. | | | | | | | |
| **9** | Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non‑discrimination on the basis of sex in relation to:   1. Violence against women 2. Overarching legal frameworks and public life 3. Employment and economic benefits 4. Marriage and family | | a. 78% (2020)  b. 70.9% (2020)  c. 76.7% (2020)  d. 79.1% (2020) |  | End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere | | | |
| SDG 5.1.1 | | | (FAO, UNEP, UNICEF, UN Women) | | | | |
| Data source: Based on “The Secretary General’s Report on Sustainable Development Goals, Statistical Annex” ([https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/report/2021/secretary-general-sdg-report-2021—Statistical-Annex.pdf](https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/report/2021/secretary-general-sdg-report-2021--Statistical-Annex.pdf)). The baseline year is 2020. | | | | | | | |
| **10** | Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider | | 68.5% (2017) |  | Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all | | | |
| SDG 8.10.2  Data source: Based on “The Secretary General’s Report on Sustainable Development Goals, Statistical Annex” ([https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/report/2021/secretary-general-sdg-report-2021—Statistical-Annex.pdf](https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/report/2021/secretary-general-sdg-report-2021--Statistical-Annex.pdf)). The baseline year is 2017. | | | | | | | |
| **11** | Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training | | 22.3% (2019) |  | By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training | | | |
| SDG 8.6.1 (FAO, ILO, UNICEF) | | | | | | | |
| Data source: Based on “The Secretary General’s Report on Sustainable Development Goals, Statistical Annex” ([https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/report/2021/secretary-general-sdg-report-2021—Statistical-Annex.pdf](https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/report/2021/secretary-general-sdg-report-2021--Statistical-Annex.pdf)). The baseline year is 2019. | | | | | | | |

| **Logo  Description automatically generated** | | **OUTCOME 2** **No-one left behind, centring on equitable access to opportunities and a rights-based approach to human agency and human development** | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Outcome Indicator** | | | **Baseline** | **Latest Data** | | **2030 Target** | |
| **1** | Multidimensional poverty headcount:   1. proportion of population in multidimensional poverty 2. proportion of population vulnerable to multidimensional poverty | | a. 21.7% (2020)  b. 15.2% (2020) |  | | NA | |
|  | | | | (UNICEF) | | |
| Data source: UNDP Human Development Report Office <https://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/2021_mpi_statistical_data_table_1_and_2_en.pdf>. Baseline data year is 2020 with country-specific data ranging from 2009 to 2020. | | | | | | |
| **2** | Proportion of population covered by at least one social protection benefit, disaggregated by sex | | 46.9% (2020) |  | | Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable | |
| SDG 1.3.1 | | | | (FAO, ILO, UNICEF) | | |
| Data source: Based on “The Secretary General’s Report on Sustainable Development Goals, Statistical Annex” ([https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/report/2021/secretary-general-sdg-report-2021—Statistical-Annex.pdf](https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/report/2021/secretary-general-sdg-report-2021--Statistical-Annex.pdf)). The baseline year is 2020. | | | | | | |
| **3** | Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit | | 29.3% (2020) |  | | Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets | |
| SDG 9.3.2 | | | | | | |
| Data source: Based on “The Secretary General’s Report on Sustainable Development Goals, Statistical Annex” ([https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/report/2021/secretary-general-sdg-report-2021—Statistical-Annex.pdf](https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/report/2021/secretary-general-sdg-report-2021--Statistical-Annex.pdf)). Baseline year is 2020 with country-specific data ranging from 2006 to 2020. | | | | | | |
| **4** | Labour force participation rate for persons aged 15+, by gender (and race/ethnicity where available) | | a. Total: 60% (2021)  b. Female: 49% (2021)  c. Male: 70% (2021) |  | | NA | |
|  | | | | (ILO) | | |
| Data source: ILOSTAT <https://www.ilo.org/shinyapps/bulkexplorer22/?lang=en&segment=indicator&id=EAP_2WAP_SEX_AGE_RT_A>. Baseline year is 2021 and is averaged from 135 UNDP programme countries. | | | | | | |
| **5** | 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 by age | | 15-49 subjected to physical and/or  sexual violence: 12.5% (2018) |  | | 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 | |
| SDG 5.2.1 | | | | | | (UNFPA, *UNICEF,* UN Women, WHO) |
| Data source: Based on “The Secretary General’s Report on Sustainable Development Goals, Statistical Annex” ([https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/report/2021/secretary-general-sdg-report-2021—Statistical-Annex.pdf](https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/report/2021/secretary-general-sdg-report-2021--Statistical-Annex.pdf)). Baseline year is 2018 with country-specific data ranging from 2000 to 2018. | | | | | | |
| **6** | Proportion of informal employment, by sector and sex (ILO harmonized estimates) | | a. Both sexes: 60.2% (2019)  b. Female: 56.8% (2019)  c. Male: 62.4% (2019) |  | | Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services | |
| SDG 8.3.1 | | | (ILO) | | | |
| Data source: Based on “The Secretary General’s Report on Sustainable Development Goals, Statistical Annex” ([https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/report/2021/secretary-general-sdg-report-2021—Statistical-Annex.pdf](https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/report/2021/secretary-general-sdg-report-2021--Statistical-Annex.pdf)). Baseline year is 2019. | | | | | | |
| **7** | Percentage of women ages 15 and older who report having an individual or joint account at a bank or other financial institution or who report using a mobile money service | | a. Account at a bank or other financial institution: 43% (2017)  b. Mobile money account: 12% (2017) |  | | NA | |
| Data source: World Bank Global Findex Database <https://globalfindex.worldbank.org/>. Baseline year is 2017 with country-specific data from 2011, 2014 and 2017. Baseline estimate is averaged from 133 UNDP programme countries for (a) and 80 UNDP programme countries for (b). | | | | | | |
| **8** | Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations | | a. Total: 0.22 (2019)  b. Female: 0.21 (2019)  c. Male: 0.23 (2019)  d. Children: 0.08 (2019)  e. Adult: 0.37 (2019)  f. Youth aged 15-24 years, female: 0.5 (2019) |  | | By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases | |
| SDG 3.3.1 (UNAIDS, UNFPA, UNICEF, UN Women, WFP, WHO) | | | | | | |
| Data source: Based on “The Secretary General’s Report on Sustainable Development Goals, Statistical Annex” ([https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/report/2021/secretary-general-sdg-report-2021—Statistical-Annex.pdf](https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/report/2021/secretary-general-sdg-report-2021--Statistical-Annex.pdf)). Baseline year is 2019. | | | | | | |

| **Logo, icon  Description automatically generated** | | **OUTCOME 3** **Resilience built to respond to systemic uncertainty and risk** | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Outcome Indicator** | | | **Baseline** | **Latest Data** | **2030 Target** | |
| **1** | Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework | | 118 (2020) |  | 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 | |
| SDG Indicator 1.5.3 | | | | | (FAO, UNEP, UNFPA, *UNICEF*) |
| Data source: Based on “The Secretary General’s Report on Sustainable Development Goals, Statistical Annex” ([https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/report/2021/secretary-general-sdg-report-2021—Statistical-Annex.pdf](https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/report/2021/secretary-general-sdg-report-2021--Statistical-Annex.pdf)). Baseline year is 2020. | | | | | |
| **2** | Number of countries whose vulnerability to crisis and disaster risk has improved | | 23 (2021) |  | NA | |
| Data source: INFORM Risk Index European Commission <https://drmkc.jrc.ec.europa.eu/inform-index/INFORM-Risk>, which counts the number of countries with lower INFORM index scores compared to the previous year. Baseline year is 2021. Baseline is estimated from 146 UNDP programme countries. | | | | | |
| **3** | Direct economic loss in relation to global GDP, damage to critical infrastructure and number of disruptions to basic services, attributed to disasters:   1. Average Annual Loss (AAL) attributed to disasters in relation to GDP 2. Average Annual Loss attributed to disasters 3. Damaged critical infrastructure, health 4. Damaged critical infrastructure, education | | a. 0.68% (2020)  b. 197 million US dollars (2020)  c. 367 (2020)  d. 1,835 (2020) |  | 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 | |
| SDG Indicator 11.5.2 | | | | | |
| Data source: Global SDG Indicators Database <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database>. Ninety-seven UNDP programme countries are included in calculation of baseline for component (a) and component (b) (past 8-year data is included). Eight and 9 UNDP programme countries are included calculation of baseline for component (c) and component (d) respectively (2020 only). | | | | | |
| **4** | Number of vulnerable people covered by disaster and climate risk insurance | | 137 million (2020) |  | NA | |
| Data source: InsuResilience <https://annualreport.insuresilience.org/insuresilience-at-a-glance/>. Baseline year is 2020. | | | | | |
| **5** | Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age | | 5.7 (2019) |  | Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere | |
| SDG 16.1.1 | | | | | |
| Data source: Based on “The Secretary General’s Report on Sustainable Development Goals, Statistical Annex” ([https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/report/2021/secretary-general-sdg-report-2021—Statistical-Annex.pdf](https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/report/2021/secretary-general-sdg-report-2021--Statistical-Annex.pdf)). Baseline year is 2019. | | | | | |
| **6** | Proportion of women among mediators, negotiators and technical experts in peace negotiations | | Not available |  | NA | |
|  | | | | | (*UN Women*) |
| Data source: Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) <https://www.cfr.org/womens-participation-in-peace-processes/explore-the-data>. | | | | |  |

**Tier Two: Development Outputs**

| Result | Indicator | Reporting Countries | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Baseline | Milestone | Milestone | Milestone | Target |
| Signature Solution 1: Poverty and Inequality | | | | | | | |
| 1.1 The 2030 Agenda, Paris Agreement and other intergovernmentally-agreed frameworks integrated in national and local development plans, measures to accelerate progress put in place, and budgets and progress assessed using data-driven solutions  Contributing Outcomes[[3]](#footnote-4)  ❶②③ | 1.1.1 Number of countries that have development plans and budgets that integrate intergovernmentally-agreed frameworks across the whole-of-government: | | | | | | |
| 1. 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development | 69 | 15 | 16 | 20 | 26 | 38 |
| 1. Paris Agreement | NA | 10 | 15 | 20 | 35 | 55 |
| 1. Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action | 23 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 10 |
| 1. SAMOA Pathway | 6 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 1. Doha Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries[[4]](#footnote-5) | NA | 0 | 2 | 7 | 14 | 20 |
| 1. Vienna Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries | 9 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. African Union Agenda 2063 | 27 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 14 | 20 |
| NOTE  Rating scale at country level:[[5]](#footnote-6) 0 = Not integrated, 1 = Integration started, 2 = Integration in progress, 3 = Almost complete, 4 = Integrated  BMTs of components (b) and (e) are corporately set. | | | | | | |
| 1.1.2 Number of countries that have policy measures[[6]](#footnote-7) in place to enable the enhancement and/or implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions under the Paris Agreement | NA | 10 | 20 | 30 | 45 | 80 |
| NOTE  BMTs are corporately set. | | | | | | |
| 1.1.3 Number of countries with data collection and/or analysis mechanisms providing disaggregated data to monitor progress towards the SDGs:  *(FAO, ILO, UNEP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UN Women)* | | | | | | |
| 1. Conventional data collection methods (e.g. surveys) | 52 | 5 | 6 | 9 | 12 | 21 |
| 1. Administrative reporting systems | 48 | 6 | 8 | 11 | 15 | 23 |
| 1. Innovative data sources (e.g., big data) | 39 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 8 |
| NOTE  Rating scale at country level: 0 = Not in place, 1 = Work started, 2 = Work in progress, 3 = Work almost complete, 4 = In place | | | | | | |
| 1.2. Social protection services and systems strengthened across sectors with increased investment  Contributing Outcomes  ❷①③ | 1.2.1 Number of countries with policy measures and institutional capacities in place which aim to increase access to social protection schemes targeting:  *(ILO, UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP)* | | | | | | |
| 1. Women | 36 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 9 | 18 |
| 1. People experience poverty living in urban areas | 31 | 3 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 13 |
| 1. People experiencing poverty living in rural areas | 31 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 13 |
| 1. Person with disabilities | 27 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 14 |
| 1. Informal sector workers | 22 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 8 |
| NOTE  Rating scale at country level: 0 – Not in place, 1 – Work started, 2 – Work in progress, 3 – Work almost complete, 4 – In place | | | | | | |
| 1.2.2 Number of countries that have increased types and quality of social protection services:  *(ILO, UNICEF, UN Women, WHO)* | | | | | | |
| 1. Type of services[[7]](#footnote-8) | NA | 0 | 4 | 10 | 20 | 30 |
| 1. Quality of services | | | | | | |
| * Coverage | | | | | | |
| * Categories | NA | 0 | 6 | 9 | 12 | 15 |
| * Participants | NA | 0 | 6 | 9 | 12 | 15 |
| * Adequacy | | | | | | |
| * Benefit duration | NA | 0 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 12 |
| * Benefit value | NA | 0 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 12 |
| * Accessibility | NA | 0 | 7 | 14 | 21 | 28 |
| * Comprehensiveness | NA | 0 | 5 | 12 | 20 | 25 |
| NOTE  BMTs are corporately set. | | | | | | |
| 1.3 Access to basic services[[8]](#footnote-9) and financial and non-financial assets and services improved to support productive capacities for sustainable livelihoods and jobs to achieve prosperity  Contributing Outcomes  ❷①③ | 1.3.1 Number of people[[9]](#footnote-10) accessing basic services:  *(UNFPA, UNICEF, UN Women, WFP, WHO)* | | | | | | |
| 1. Female | 40 | 61,120,411 | 69,596,575 | 79,601,219 | 90,802,559 | 97,966,807 |
| 1. Male | 34 | 43,750,712 | 48,497,120 | 52,892,628 | 57,726,736 | 60,811,212 |
| 1. Sex-disaggregated data unavailable | 6 | 81,793,748 | 81,819,548 | 83,269,648 | 84,738,408 | 86,178,808 |
| 1. Poor (income measure) | 13 | 18,936,926 | 21,814,244 | 25,787,255 | 30,514,365 | 33,443,371 |
| 1. Informal sector workers | 13 | 3,832,668 | 4,296,253 | 4,964,253 | 5,767,753 | 6,273,753 |
| 1. Youth | 27 | 16,292,260 | 18,597,522 | 21,421,647 | 24,690,464 | 26,750,464 |
| 1. Persons with disabilities | 19 | 512,295 | 617,650 | 760,266 | 922,375 | 1,023,950 |
| 1. Displaced populations | 8 | 815,737 | 1,066,583 | 1,243,983 | 1,323,983 | 1,373,983 |
| 1. Ethnic minorities | 6 | 280,654 | 328,554 | 401,054 | 483,554 | 536,054 |
| 1.3.2 Number of people accessing financial services:  *(UNICEF, UN Women, WFP)* | | | | | | |
| 1. Female | 37 | 5,559,331 | 16,044,781 | 17,713,751 | 19,395,766 | 21,380,043 |
| 1. Male | 33 | 4,244,043 | 9,267,688 | 10,117,471 | 10,918,650 | 11,875,726 |
| 1. Sex-disaggregated data unavailable | 11 | 28,805 | 48,821 | 48,904 | 49,032 | 11,899,432 |
| 1. Poor (income measure) | 8 | 1,309,113 | 2,731,602 | 3,335,406 | 3,936,572 | 4,538,742 |
| 1. Informal sector workers | 16 | 473,255 | 1,168,622 | 1,269,723 | 1,371,283 | 1,775,343 |
| 1. Youth | 24 | 1,306,902 | 2,272,276 | 2,690,306 | 3,108,004 | 6,515,606 |
| 1. Persons with disabilities | 13 | 71,242 | 210,407 | 231,483 | 253,360 | 277,139 |
| 1. Displaced populations | 5 | 32,119 | 56,772 | 69,603 | 83,596 | 177,739 |
| 1. Ethnic minorities | 2 | 23,589 | 47,925 | 59,973 | 74,449 | 93,898 |
| 1.3.3 Number of people accessing non-financial assets:  *(UN Women, WFP)* | | | | | | |
| 1. Female | 29 | 339,083 | 531,970 | 698,542 | 810,484 | 943,472 |
| 1. Male | 28 | 328,686 | 624,527 | 836,579 | 997,157 | 1,174,366 |
| 1. Sex-disaggregated data unavailable | 5 | 49,516 | 49,918 | 49,923 | 49,923 | 50,323 |
| 1. Poor (income measure) | 5 | 17,409 | 85,729 | 94,112 | 103,028 | 112,576 |
| 1. Informal sector workers | 7 | 117,309 | 125,479 | 128,090 | 130,660 | 133,225 |
| 1. Youth | 17 | 38,600 | 87,012 | 219,224 | 286,368 | 369,310 |
| 1. Persons with disabilities | 8 | 2,586 | 4,323 | 6,264 | 7,564 | 9,927 |
| 1. Displaced populations | 4 | 5,741 | 6,295 | 16,877 | 17,385 | 25,798 |
| 1. Ethnic minorities | 1 | 3,278 | 3,606 | 4,327 | 5,625 | 8,434 |
| 1.4 Equitable, resilient and sustainable systems for health and pandemic preparedness strengthened to address communicable and non-communicable diseases, including COVID-19, HIV, tuberculosis, malaria and mental health  Contributing Outcomes  ❷③① | 1.4.1 Number of people who have access to HIV and related services:  *(UNAIDS, UNFPA, UNICEF, UN Women, WHO)* | | | | | | |
| 1. Behavioural change communication | | | | | | |
| * Number of females reached | 17 | 2,206,951 | 4,405,484 | 4,392,981 | 4,415,942 | 4,422,716 |
| * Number of males reached | 17 | 2,207,945 | 4,096,457 | 3,722,891 | 3,719,663 | 3,729,423 |
| 1. Antiretroviral (ARV) treatment | NA | 1,507,092 | 1,650,698 | 1,735,617 | 1,830,640 | 1,927,841 |
| NOTE   * This indicator is reported on an annual basis and is not cumulative. * For component (b) UNDP work output is based on numbers reported from countries where UNDP is the principal recipient of Global Fund grants. When the government can take over responsibility for the management of a grant, UNDP will hand over and cease to claim the number of people accessing ARV treatment as a “UNDP result.” Milestones are therefore based on the assumption that UNDP will continue to act as the principal recipient for these countries throughout the SP period. * ARV treatment numbers are based on the harmonized reporting mechanism managed by UNDP and the Global Fund. | | | | | | |
| 1.4.2 Number of countries, which:  *(UNICEF, WHO)* | | | | | | |
| 1. introduced digital solutions for vaccine delivery and health systems strengthening | NA | 30 | 38 | 46 | 54 | 60 |
| 1. deployed hyperlocal vaccine data analytics for decision making and equitable and inclusive responses | NA | 3 | 8 | 15 | 22 | 30 |
| 1. introduced environmentally and socially sustainable disposal of immunization waste | NA | 20 | 30 | 38 | 47 | 55 |
| 1. introduced scalable and reliable clean energy solutions across COVID-19 vaccination services | NA | 8 | 15 | 22 | 30 | 40 |
| NOTE  BMTs are corporately set. | | | | | | |
| Signature Solution 2: Governance | | | | | | | |
| 2.1 Open, agile, accountable and future-ready governance systems in place to co-create and deliver solutions to accelerate SDG achievement  Contributing Outcomes  ❶②③ | 2.1.1 Number of measures to strengthen accountability (including social accountability), prevent and mitigate corruption risks, and integrate anti-corruption in the management of public funds, service delivery and other sectors at:  *(UNICEF, UNODC, UN Women)* | | | | | | |
| 1. Regional level | 12 | 28 | 37 | 39 | 41 | 41 |
| 1. National level | 54 | 133 | 201 | 235 | 259 | 282 |
| 1. Sub-national level | 28 | 85 | 216 | 248 | 271 | 290 |
| 1. Sectoral level | 22 | 32 | 48 | 61 | 67 | 70 |
| 2.1.2 Number of measures in place to prevent illicit financial flows and improve the effectiveness, transparency and accountability of development financing and domestic resource mobilization  *(UNODC)* | 10 | 8 | 19 | 29 | 31 | 48 |
| 2.1.3 Number of multi-stakeholder mechanisms[[10]](#footnote-11) to strengthen public sector agility, collaboration, and the co-design, public and private financing and delivery of solutions for sustainable development at:  *(UNFPA, UN Women)* | | | | | | |
| 1. Regional level | 9 | 22 | 38 | 40 | 42 | 49 |
| 1. National level | 33 | 54 | 93 | 113 | 128 | 143 |
| 1. Sub-national level | 18 | 203 | 241 | 261 | 279 | 302 |
| 2.2 Civic space and access to justice expanded, racism and discrimination addressed, and rule of law, human rights and equity strengthened  Contributing Outcomes  ❶③② | 2.2.1 Number of countries with institutions, systems, or stakeholders with capacities to support fulfilment of nationally and internationally ratified human rights obligations:  *(ILO, UNFPA, WFP)* | | | | | | |
| 1. Rule of law and justice | 48 | 5 | 9 | 19 | 27 | 35 |
| 1. Human rights | 53 | 6 | 14 | 22 | 32 | 38 |
| 1. Private sector, including publicly owned companies | 25 | 5 | 7 | 9 | 12 | 15 |
| NOTE  Rating scale at country level: 0 = Not in place, 1 = Capacity low, 2 = Capacity neither low nor high, 3 = Capacity high, 4 = Capacity very high | | | | | | |
| 2.2.2 Number of countries that have targeted systems with strengthened capacities to:  *(ILO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UN Women, WFP)* | | | | | | |
| 1. address discrimination | 18 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| 1. address racism | 7 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 1. expand civic space | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 8 |
| NOTE  Rating scale at country level: 0 = Not in place, 1 = Work started, 2 = Work in progress, 3 = Work almost complete, 4 = In place | | | | | | |
| 2.2.3 Number and proportion of people supported, who have access to justice:  *(UNFPA, UNICEF, UN Women*, *WFP)* | | | | | | |
| *Numbers:* | | | | | | |
| 1. Female | 48 | 27,346,759 | 29,391,311 | 29,717,480 | 29,786,819 | 29,879,791 |
| 1. Male | 44 | 48,871,818 | 50,356,212 | 50,722,133 | 50,843,709 | 50,996,355 |
| 1. Sex-disaggregated data unavailable | 17 | 408,140 | 460,636 | 477,994 | 494,127 | 508,855 |
| 1. Poor (income measure) | 17 | 2,643,464 | 3,208,117 | 4,015,968 | 4,074,735 | 4,143,560 |
| 1. Youth | 14 | 3,932,821 | 4,827,073 | 5,078,288 | 5,079,980 | 5,087,953 |
| 1. Persons with disabilities | 12 | 24,458 | 45,261 | 49,484 | 50,729 | 55,063 |
| 1. Displaced populations | 7 | 24,902 | 33,451 | 41,313 | 43,712 | 71,642 |
| 1. Ethnic minorities | 4 | 268,022 | 298,367 | 327,608 | 332,765 | 401,150 |
| *Proportions:* | | | | | | |
| 1. Female | 18 | 57% | 59% | 59% | 59% | 59% |
| 1. Male | 19 | 73% | 73% | 73% | 73% | 73% |
| 1. Sex-disaggregated data unavailable | 4 | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 3% |
| 1. Poor (income measure) | 9 | 44% | 48% | 60% | 60% | 61% |
| 1. Youth | 8 | 56% | 66% | 66% | 66% | 67% |
| 1. Persons with disabilities | 7 | 52% | 68% | 70% | 70% | 75% |
| 1. Displaced populations | 4 | 26% | 33% | 38% | 40% | 67% |
| 1. Ethnic minorities | 3 | 17% | 16% | 17% | 17% | 21% |
| NOTE   * Several countries that selected this indicator were unable to provide BMTs for the denominators due to difficulties in estimating the number of people who are eligible for justice. * Effective zero baselines allow UNDP to demonstrate “actual/cumulative” achievements during 2022-2025. The proportion indicator retains a baseline to demonstrate incremental coverage results. | | | | | | |
| 2.3 Responsive governance systems and local governance strengthened for socio economic opportunity, inclusive basic service delivery, community security, and peacebuilding  Contributing Outcomes  ❸①② | 2.3.1 Number of national institutions with strengthened public administration and core government functions for:  *(ILO, WFP)* | | | | | | |
| 1. Improved service delivery | 58 | 604 | 936 | 1,152 | 1,256 | 1,352 |
| 1. Community security | 41 | 141 | 255 | 291 | 316 | 347 |
| 1. Prevention | 39 | 112 | 156 | 187 | 214 | 237 |
| 2.3.2 Number of new measures that improved agility and responsiveness of local governance institutions for:  *(UNICEF, UN Women)* | | | | | | |
| 1. Basic service delivery | 39 | 99 | 168 | 199 | 242 | 309 |
| 1. Prevention | 22 | 35 | 60 | 67 | 78 | 88 |
| 2.4 Democratic institutions and processes strengthened for an inclusive and open public sphere with expanded public engagement  Contributing Outcomes  ❷①③ | 2.4.1 Number of countries with:  *(UNICEF, UN Women)* | | | | | | |
| 1. constitution making processes with mechanisms for civic engagement | 23 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 7 |
| 1. Electoral Management Bodies with strengthened capacity to conduct inclusive, peaceful and credible elections | 33 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 15 |
| 1. parliaments with improved capacities to undertake inclusive, effective, and accountable law-making, oversight and representation | 28 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 10 |
| NOTE  Rating scale at country level: 0 = Not in place, 1 = Work started, 2 = Work in progress, 3 = Work almost complete, 4 = In place | | | | | | |
| 2.4.2 Number of voters registered: | | | | | | |
| 1. Female | 21 | 106,998,398 | 110,120,847 | 119,138,133 | 123,695,566 | 125,045,566 |
| 1. Male | 20 | 114,992,344 | 118,803,310 | 123,955,816 | 127,240,709 | 128,890,709 |
| 1. Sex-disaggregated data unavailable | 7 | 22,225,992 | 22,249,636 | 22,505,504 | 24,703,608 | 26,728,608 |
| 2.4.4 Number of new people registered with legal identity:  *(UNFPA, UNICEF)* | | | | | | |
| 1. Female | 5 | 5,472,818 | 6,353,513 | 7,074,649 | 7,831,295 | 8,588,020 |
| 1. Male | 5 | 5,279,990 | 6,174,440 | 6,908,829 | 7,680,718 | 8,450,778 |
| 1. Sex-disaggregated data unavailable | 2 | 20,000 | 34,200 | 54,200 | 84,200 | 124,200 |
| 2.4.5 Number of regional, national and sub-national initiatives, policies, and strategies to protect and promote:  *(UNFPA, UN Women, WFP)* | | | | | | |
| 1. Civil society to function in the public sphere and contribute to sustainable development | 24 | 95 | 169 | 195 | 212 | 235 |
| 1. Inclusive spaces, mechanisms and capacities for public dialogue | 22 | 49 | 111 | 128 | 134 | 149 |
| 1. Access to reliable information on issues of public concern | 20 | 52 | 67 | 96 | 115 | 139 |
| Signature Solution 3: Resilience | | | | | | | |
| 3.1 Institutional systems to manage multi-dimensional risks and shocks strengthened at regional, national and sub-national levels  Contributing Outcomes  ❸①② | 3.1.1 Number of risk-informed development strategies and plans in place at:  *(UNICEF, WFP)* | | | | | | |
| 1. regional level | 18 | 37 | 54 | 63 | 69 | 76 |
| 1. national level | 37 | 88 | 157 | 186 | 211 | 233 |
| 1. sub-national level | 27 | 261 | 506 | 553 | 587 | 609 |
| 1. sectoral level | 13 | 17 | 29 | 31 | 31 | 34 |
| 3.1.2 Number of countries with early warning and preparedness measures in place to manage impact of conflicts, disasters, pandemics and other shocks  *(FAO, UNEP, UNFPA*, *UNICEF, UN Women, WFP)* | 56 | 4 | 7 | 9 | 14 | 24 |
| NOTE  Rating scale at country level: 0 = Not in place, 1 = Work started, 2 = Work in progress, 3 = Work almost complete, 4 = In place | | | | | | |
| 3.1.3 Number of gender-responsive conflict sensitive development institutions, policies, plans or cross-border initiatives in place to:  *(UNICEF, UN Women, WFP)* | | | | | | |
| 1. address conflict drivers | 18 | 70 | 106 | 117 | 132 | 139 |
| 1. strengthen social cohesion | 14 | 44 | 71 | 75 | 80 | 84 |
| 1. prevent risk of conflict, including climate security | 12 | 42 | 72 | 75 | 80 | 83 |
| 3.2 Capacities for conflict prevention and peacebuilding strengthened at regional, national and sub-national levels and across borders  Contributing Outcomes  ❸①② | 3.2.1 Number of cross-border, regional, national, and sub-national policies, strategies, and action plans for conflict prevention and peacebuilding:  *(UN Women)* | | | | | | |
| 1. Prevention of violent extremism | 29 | 53 | 82 | 106 | 126 | 136 |
| 1. Reconciliation | 21 | 113 | 163 | 192 | 215 | 230 |
| 1. Reintegration | 17 | 24 | 49 | 59 | 64 | 66 |
| 1. Conflict-sensitive and peace-positive climate adaptation and mitigation | 22 | 21 | 40 | 52 | 67 | 70 |
| 3.2.2 Number of cross-border, regional, national, sub-national and community-based organizations with capacities for: | | | | | | |
| 1. Dialogue and mediation | 22 | 630 | 875 | 964 | 1,019 | 1,077 |
| 1. Social cohesion | 32 | 1,344 | 1,842 | 2,034 | 2,145 | 2,219 |
| 1. Conflict prevention and peacebuilding | 26 | 1,033 | 1,413 | 1,666 | 1,778 | 1,838 |
| 1. Address hate speech and information pollution | 21 | 394 | 504 | 568 | 615 | 653 |
| 1. Mental health and psycho-social support (MHPSS) | 9 | 10 | 20 | 26 | 31 | 33 |
| 3.2.3 Number of countries that have endorsed a youth, peace, and security framework  (UNFPA, UN Women) | NA | 0 | 1 | 5 | 15 | 25 |
| NOTE  BMTs are set in consultation with UNFPA and UN Women. | | | | | | |
| 3.3 Risk informed and gender-responsive recovery solutions, including stabilization efforts and mine action, implemented at regional, national and sub-national levels  Contributing Outcomes  ❸②① | 3.3.1 Number of people benefitting from jobs and improved livelihoods in crisis or post-crisis settings:  *(ILO, WFP)* | | | | | | |
| 1. Female | 37 | 4,103,385 | 4,888,437 | 2,210,969 | 2,219,939 | 2,177,538 |
| 1. Male | 36 | 9,978,174 | 5,361,934 | 2,557,887 | 2,598,036 | 2,580,580 |
| 1. Sex-disaggregated data unavailable | 7 | 55,992 | 24,025 | 29,200 | 35,200 | 34,300 |
| 1. Youth | 19 | 2,963,573 | 984,274 | 314,631 | 327,131 | 329,231 |
| 1. Persons with disabilities | 17 | 172,415 | 183,966 | 59,801 | 62,606 | 44,124 |
| 1. Internally displaced populations | 11 | 2,069,013 | 1,698,499 | 550,550 | 545,900 | 471,200 |
| 1. Refugees | 6 | 413,646 | 515,046 | 522,246 | 518,246 | 520,346 |
| NOTE  This indicator is reported on an annual basis and is not cumulative. | | | | | | |
| 3.3.2 Number of people benefitting from improved infrastructure for recovery in crisis or post-crisis settings:  *(WFP)* | | | | | | |
| 1. Female | 16 | 1,421,009 | 1,306,629 | 418,298 | 316,424 | 271,856 |
| 1. Male | 15 | 1,401,203 | 1,280,792 | 393,287 | 309,759 | 271,489 |
| 1. Sex-disaggregated data unavailable | 7 | 22,414,077 | 3,541,279 | 1,350,754 | 65,754 | 25,754 |
| 1. Youth | 6 | 534,820 | 231,274 | 14,085 | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| 1. Persons with disabilities | 4 | 5,266 | 2,237 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1. Internally displaced populations | 4 | 668,358 | 119,827 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1. Refugees | 2 | 115,271 | 108,797 | 111,125 | 113,503 | 131,820 |
| NOTE  This indicator is reported on an annual basis and is not cumulative. | | | | | | |
| 3.3.3 Number of institutions with gender-responsive resilient recovery strategies or plans in crisis and post-crisis settings, including stabilization and mine action, informed by joint assessments:  *(UNICEF, WFP)* | | | | | | |
| 1. Cross-border institutions | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 8 |
| 1. Regional institutions | 1 | 3 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| 1. National governments | 8 | 38 | 48 | 54 | 56 | 59 |
| 1. Sub-national governments | 8 | 43 | 197 | 209 | 218 | 221 |
| 1. Private sector | 1 | 4 | 14 | 89 | 89 | 134 |
| 1. CSO/NGOs | 5 | 0 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| 3.4 Integrated development solutions implemented to address the drivers of irregular and forced migration, enhance the resilience of migrants, forcibly displaced and host communities, and expand the benefits of human mobility  Contributing Outcomes  ❷③ | 3.4.1 Number of institutions that have mainstreamed human mobility into their development policies and plans: | | | | | | |
| 1. National governments | 5 | 5 | 14 | 15 | 18 | 22 |
| 1. Sub-national governments | 5 | 54 | 162 | 172 | 184 | 186 |
| 1. Private sector | 2 | 5 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 |
| 1. Others | NA | 0 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 8 |
| NOTE  Others include cross-border institutions and regional institutions. BMTs are corporately set. | | | | | | |
| 3.4.2 Number of people on the move and host communities benefiting from integrated and targeted interventions, including on strengthening social cohesion:  *(ILO)* | | | | | | |
| 1. Refugees | | | | | | |
| * Female | 5 | 755,647 | 907,162 | 1,056,357 | 1,056,597 | 1,056,647 |
| * Male | 5 | 842,960 | 994,475 | 1,143,670 | 1,143,910 | 1,143,960 |
| * Sex-disaggregated data unavailable | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1. Internally displaced populations | | | | | | |
| * Female | 7 | 1,421,115 | 1,501,018 | 717,094 | 717,711 | 729,153 |
| * Male | 7 | 1,187,899 | 1,255,622 | 971,086 | 979,769 | 1,003,583 |
| * Sex-disaggregated data unavailable | 1 | 0 | 0 | 20,000 | 0 | 0 |
| 1. Returnees | | | | | | |
| * Female | 5 | 124,911 | 182,273 | 244,723 | 265,563 | 304,885 |
| * Male | 5 | 187,831 | 245,435 | 308,765 | 330,863 | 371,277 |
| * Sex-disaggregated data unavailable | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1. People in host communities | | | | | | |
| * Female | 9 | 780,349 | 837,892 | 900,034 | 912,860 | 928,842 |
| * Male | 9 | 900,052 | 927,224 | 986,182 | 995,416 | 1,007,843 |
| * Sex-disaggregated data unavailable | 2 | 20,000 | 60,100 | 60,200 | 80,400 | 80,600 |
| 1. Economic migrants | | | | | | |
| * Female | 1 | 150,000 | 200,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 |
| * Male | 1 | 100,000 | 150,000 | 200,000 | 200,000 | 200,000 |
| * Sex-disaggregated data unavailable | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| NOTE   * This indicator is reported on an annual basis and is not cumulative. * Where no country offices provided valid sex disaggregated baselines, milestones and targets, unavailable sex-disaggregate data is set as 0 (zero). | | | | | | |
| Signature Solution 4: Environment | | | | | | | |
| 4.1 Natural resources protected and managed to enhance sustainable productivity and livelihoods  Contributing Outcomes  ❶②③ | 4.1.1 Number of people directly benefitting from initiatives to protect nature and promote sustainable use of resources:  *(UNEP, WFP, WHO)* | | | | | | |
| 1. Female | 58 | 2,096,271 | 3,292,999 | 3,811,006 | 4,280,015 | 4,540,468 |
| 1. Male | 57 | 2,163,890 | 3,347,099 | 3,836,405 | 4,277,938 | 4,486,210 |
| 1. Sex-disaggregated data unavailable | 19 | 1,123,964 | 1,519,526 | 1,669,711 | 2,834,131 | 2,842,687 |
| 4.1.2 Natural resources that are managed under a sustainable use, conservation, access, and benefit-sharing regime:  *(FAO, UNEP, UNICEF, WFP, WHO)* | | | | | | |
| 1. Area of terrestrial and marine protected areas created or under improved management practices (hectares) | 50 | 129,909,762 | 146,553,143 | 150,102,053 | 154,763,186 | 155,414,160 |
| 1. Number of shared water ecosystems (fresh or marine) under new or improved cooperative management | NA | 19 | 20 | 22 | 26 | 30 |
| 1. Coverage and scale of ecosystems with enhanced resilience to climate change (hectares) | 31 | 39,252,913 | 40,771,085 | 44,351,169 | 45,280,735 | 45,300,592 |
| 1. Area of forest and forest land restored (hectares) | 42 | 12,922,289 | 19,833,408 | 22,508,194 | 25,938,980 | 27,000,735 |
| 1. Areas of landscapes under improved practices, excluding protected areas (hectares) | 34 | 2,894,166 | 4,343,883 | 5,763,660 | 6,364,310 | 6,785,545 |
| 1. Amount of chemicals reduced, disposed or avoided (metric tons) | 17 | 120,870 | 175,394 | 430,642 | 438,845 | 441,355 |
| NOTE  BMTs for Component (b) is corporately set. | | | | | | |
| 4.2 Public and private investment mechanisms mobilized for biodiversity, water, oceans, and climate solutions  Contributing Outcomes  ❶②③ | 4.2.1 Number of people directly benefitting from mechanisms for biodiversity, water, oceans, and climate solutions funded by public and/or private sector resources:  *(UNEP, UNICEF, WHO)* | | | | | | |
| 1. Public sector resources | | | | | | |
| * Female | 14 | 292,152 | 697,185 | 737,783 | 765,961 | 808,158 |
| * Male | 14 | 343,733 | 783,583 | 833,836 | 882,614 | 915,211 |
| * Sex-disaggregated data unavailable | 12 | 5,114,997 | 7,127,290 | 7,151,277 | 7,152,032 | 7,648,897 |
| 1. Private sector resources | | | | | | |
| * Female | 7 | 5,787 | 15,756 | 16,119 | 16,694 | 17,284 |
| * Male | 6 | 6,840 | 12,312 | 12,675 | 13,150 | 13,840 |
| * Sex-disaggregated data unavailable | 2 | 0 | 0 | 325 | 500 | 825 |
| 4.2.2 Number of people with enhanced resilience of health, food, and water security, and/or livelihoods due to public and/or private resources  *(FAO, UNEP, UNICEF, WHO)* | 20 | 1,154,147 | 1,496,699 | 2,110,899 | 3,131,675 | 3,798,930 |
| Signature Solution 5: Energy | | | | | | | |
| 5.1 Energy gap closed  Contributing Outcomes  ❶②③ | 5.1.1 Number of people, who gained access to clean, affordable and sustainable energy:  *(UNEP, WFP)* | | | | | | |
| 1. Female | 31 | 3,887,711 | 4,572,711 | 4,739,641 | 4,831,874 | 4,915,371 |
| 1. Male | 31 | 4,385,866 | 5,217,255 | 5,511,473 | 5,627,469 | 5,694,943 |
| 1. Sex-disaggregated data unavailable | 11 | 156,301 | 257,701 | 361,801 | 483,801 | 695,301 |
| 1. In urban area | 18 | 4,483,929 | 4,916,572 | 5,048,023 | 5,294,995 | 5,341,763 |
| 1. In rural area | 26 | 3,064,778 | 3,883,641 | 3,957,893 | 4,097,889 | 4,177,341 |
| 5.1.2 Number of people, who benefitted from services from clean, affordable and sustainable energy:  *(UNEP)* | | | | | | |
| 1. Female | 21 | 671,431 | 1,654,700 | 1,712,573 | 2,009,948 | 2,950,298 |
| 1. Male | 21 | 712,295 | 1,716,166 | 1,777,717 | 3,125,892 | 3,438,212 |
| 1. Sex-disaggregated data unavailable | 9 | 5,410,193 | 6,894,069 | 8,204,614 | 8,905,108 | 9,405,308 |
| 1. In urban area | 14 | 145,008 | 556,804 | 617,576 | 1,547,719 | 2,077,806 |
| 1. In rural area | 26 | 4,917,046 | 6,217,487 | 6,312,584 | 7,794,159 | 7,894,179 |
| 5.2 Transition to renewable energy accelerated capitalizing on technological gains, clean energy innovations and new financing mechanisms to support green recovery  Contributing Outcomes  ❶②③ | 5.2.1 Increase (in megawatt) in installed renewable energy capacity per technology: | | | | | | |
| 1. Solar | 30 | 71,331 | 225,128 | 303,264 | 379,766 | 461,437 |
| 1. Wind | 7 | 1,370,300 | 1,714,553 | 1,886,887 | 1,997,892 | 2,076,938 |
| 1. Biomass | 4 | 1 | 6 | 12 | 17 | 23 |
| 1. Hydro | 12 | 16,415 | 16,851 | 16,971 | 17,096 | 17,117 |
| 1. Other | 2 | 0 | 120 | 120 | 202 | 202 |
| 5.2.2 Amount of energy saved (in megajoule) | 9 | 157,879,235 | 215,336,175 | 227,336,175 | 240,137,268 | 274,537,268 |
| 5.2.3 Volume of investment leveraged to support green recovery (in US dollars)  *(UNEP)* | 23 | 52,414,852 | 116,902,176 | 666,642,153 | 1,239,142,153 | 1,827,142,153 |
| Signature Solution 6: Gender Equality | | | | | | | |
| 6.1 Country-led measures implemented to achieve inclusive economies and to advance economic empowerment of women in all their diversity, including in crisis contexts  Contributing Outcomes  ❶②③ | 6.1.1 Number of measures implemented to:  *(ILO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UN Women)* | | | | | | |
| 1. eliminate gender-based discrimination and segregation in labour market | 21 | 99 | 121 | 136 | 152 | 161 |
| 1. increase women’s access to and use of digital technologies, digital finance, e-commerce and digital value chains | 21 | 19 | 44 | 50 | 56 | 63 |
| 1. ensure women’s economic security and empowerment in crisis contexts, including through economic recovery plans | 14 | 26 | 42 | 45 | 49 | 52 |
| 6.1.2 Number of new or strengthened policies, legislations and regulations or investment in national care systems in place  *(ILO,UNICEF)* | 8 | 14 | 26 | 28 | 30 | 34 |
| 6.2 Women’s leadership and participation advanced through implementing affirmative measures, strengthening institutions and civil society, and addressing structural barriers, in order to advance gender equality, including in crisis contexts  Contributing Outcomes  ❶③② | 6.2.1 Number of countries with measures to advance women’s leadership and equal participation in decision-making in:  *(UNICEF, UN Women, WFP)* | | | | | | |
| 1. Public institutions | 36 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 9 |
| 1. Elected positions, including parliaments | 30 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 8 |
| 1. Judiciary | 22 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 6 |
| 1. Private sector | 23 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| 1. Mediation, reconciliation and peacebuilding mechanisms | 16 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| 1. Natural resource management | 19 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| NOTE  Rating scale at country level: 0 = Not in place, 1 = Work started, 2 = Work in progress, 3 = Work almost complete, 4 = In place | | | | | | |
| 6.2.2 Number of partnerships with women-led civil society organizations and other bodies and networks to advance women’s leadership and participation and gender equality  *(UNEP, UNFPA, UN Women)* | 37 | 131 | 240 | 271 | 296 | 328 |
| 6.3 National capacities to prevent and respond to gender-based violence (GBV) and address harmful gender social norms strengthened, including in crisis contexts  Contributing Outcomes  ❷①③ | 6.3.1 Number of countries with new and/or strengthened policy and legislative and institutional environment to prevent and respond to GBV  *(ILO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UN Women)* | 28 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 13 |
| NOTE  Rating scale at country level: 0 = Not in place, 1 = Work started, 2 = Work in progress, 3 = Work almost complete, 4 = In place | | | | | | |
| 6.3.2 Number of initiatives to prevent GBV by addressing harmful social norms and gender discriminatory roles and practices  *(UNFPA, UNICEF, UN Women, WFP)* | 28 | 73 | 118 | 160 | 170 | 189 |
| 6.3.3 Number of entities with strengthened capacities to implement legislation, policies, action plans and initiatives to prevent and respond to GBV:  *(UNFPA, UNICEF, UN Women, WFP)* | | | | | | |
| 1. National entities | 32 | 61 | 98 | 123 | 131 | 155 |
| 1. Sub-national entities | 24 | 122 | 163 | 185 | 198 | 212 |
| 1. Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) | 22 | 95 | 138 | 155 | 165 | 187 |
| 1. Private sector | 12 | 42 | 51 | 60 | 63 | 69 |
| Enablers | | | | | | | |
| E.1 People and institutions equipped with strengthened digital capabilities and opportunities to contribute to and benefit from inclusive digital societies  Contributing Outcomes  ❷①③ | E.1.1 Number of policies, strategies and laws that promote enabling and regulated digital ecosystems that are affordable, accessible, trusted, and secure  *(UNFPA)* | 17 | 26 | 52 | 62 | 76 | 90 |
| E.1.2 Number of public and private institutions that leverage digital technologies in ways that improves people’s lives at:  *(ILO, UNEP, UNICEF, UN Women)* | | | | | | |
| 1. Regional level | 12 | 23 | 48 | 88 | 147 | 264 |
| 1. National level | 37 | 85 | 278 | 311 | 352 | 833 |
| 1. Sub-national level | 23 | 125 | 189 | 241 | 312 | 343 |
| E.1.3 Number of people using digital technologies and services in ways that improves their lives:  *(ILO, UNICEF, UN Women, WFP)* | | | | | | |
| 1. Female | 18 | 1,756,239 | 2,320,440 | 2,421,877 | 2,548,152 | 2,719,697 |
| 1. Male | 17 | 9,556,107 | 9,900,985 | 9,996,773 | 10,117,358 | 10,287,993 |
| 1. Sex-disaggregated data unavailable | 14 | 2,901,887 | 4,134,672 | 8,004,239 | 9,585,680 | 12,281,249 |
| 1. In urban areas | 6 | 536,101 | 548,421 | 558,461 | 568,511 | 578,541 |
| 1. In rural areas | 9 | 747,289 | 761,629 | 771,969 | 782,169 | 792,399 |
| 1. Youth | 15 | 6,061,852 | 6,294,812 | 6,346,952 | 6,399,002 | 6,550,902 |
| 1. Unemployed | 6 | 48,536 | 50,786 | 53,323 | 55,323 | 57,323 |
| 1. Informal sector workers | 9 | 3,085 | 5,685 | 6,135 | 6,445 | 6,705 |
| 1. Persons with disabilities | 6 | 627 | 1,082 | 1,445 | 1,750 | 2,055 |
| 1. Others | 1 | 0 | 0 | 50 | 100 | 150 |
| E.2 Innovation capabilities built, and approaches adopted to expand policy options at global, regional, national and sub-national levels  Contributing Outcomes  ❶②③ | E.2.1 Number of government and other partners' initiatives, which increased policy and development options by applying portfolio design at: | | | | | | |
| 1. global level | 2 | 0 | 11 | 21 | 31 | 41 |
| 1. regional level | 4 | 22 | 28 | 32 | 35 | 38 |
| 1. national level | 9 | 15 | 43 | 46 | 50 | 53 |
| 1. sub-national | 4 | 4 | 7 | 9 | 12 | 14 |
| E.2.2 Number of innovative solutions adopted by programme partners, which expanded policy and development options:  *(UNEP, UNFPA)* | | | | | | |
| 1. Foresight | 10 | 2 | 11 | 17 | 21 | 25 |
| 1. Solution mapping | 14 | 287 | 356 | 435 | 467 | 536 |
| 1. Crowd sourcing and collective intelligence | 10 | 10 | 24 | 34 | 44 | 54 |
| 1. Crowd funding and alternative finance | 8 | 2 | 7 | 12 | 15 | 18 |
| 1. WEB 3.0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1. Behavioural insights | 10 | 12 | 29 | 37 | 44 | 52 |
| 1. Artificial intelligence | 9 | 6 | 12 | 15 | 18 | 21 |
| 1. Micronarratives and deep listening | 7 | 3 | 8 | 14 | 15 | 17 |
| 1. New and emerging data | 11 | 37 | 52 | 69 | 78 | 87 |
| 1. Positive deviance | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1. Robotics | 3 | 12 | 16 | 24 | 29 | 54 |
| 1. Other | 10 | 14 | 21 | 31 | 34 | 42 |
| E.3 Public and private financing for the achievement of the SDGs expanded at global, regional, and national levels  Contributing Outcomes  ❶②③ | E.3.1 Amount (in US dollars) of public and private finance leveraged for the SDGs: | | | | | | |
| 1. Global level (Global capital markets) | 3 | 2,465,000 | 2,950,000 | 3,500,000 | 3,700,000 | 3,750,000 |
| 1. Regional level | | | | | | |
| * Public | 4 | 35,600,000 | 159,000,000 | 283,600,000 | 608,700,000 | 613,700,000 |
| * Private | 3 | 400,000 | 500,600,000 | 1,000,850,000 | 2,001,000,000 | 2,001,000,000 |
| 1. National level | | | | | | |
| * Public | 11 | 4,944,090,500 | 5,450,680,500 | 5,453,120,500 | 5,471,510,500 | 5,474,600,500 |
| * Private | 9 | 1,495,008,000 | 1,522,738,624 | 1,523,768,624 | 1,564,488,624 | 1,565,138,624 |
| E.3.2 Number of policies and regulatory and institutional frameworks developed and adopted by public and private actors to align public and private finance with the SDGs:  *(UNEP, UN Women)* | | | | | | |
| 1. Policies | 22 | 55 | 81 | 87 | 94 | 99 |
| 1. Regulatory frameworks | 15 | 4 | 12 | 17 | 23 | 24 |
| 1. Institutional frameworks | 26 | 42 | 75 | 96 | 117 | 125 |

# Tier Three: Organizational Effectiveness and Efficiency

| Result | Indicator | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Baseline | Milestone | Milestone | Milestone | Target |
| Organizational Enablers | | | | | | |
| * 1. Quality programmes designed in support of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks, national development goals and Sustainable Development Goals | 1.1.1 Programme Quality Index |  |  |  |  |  |
| a) Theory of change | 1.8 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.2 |
| b) Lessons learned from evidence | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.3 |
| c) Risk informed programming | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.5 |
| d) Results and resources framework | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.5 |
| e) Fully costed evaluation plan | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.5 |
| NOTE  Average scores from the programme quality assurance rating scale (3 – Highly satisfactory, 2 – Satisfactory, 1 – Needs improvement) | | | | | |
| 1.2 Intergovernmentally-agreed principles integrated in programming and policies | 1.2.1 Engagement Index[[11]](#footnote-12) |  |  |  |  |  |
| a) Leaving no one behind (target beneficiaries) | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.5 |
| b) Human rights / rights-based approach | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 |
| c) South-south and triangular cooperation (SSTC) | 1.6 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.3 |
| d) Volunteers / volunteerism | NA | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.5 |
| NOTE  Average scores from the programme quality assurance rating scale (3 – Highly satisfactory, 2 – Satisfactory, 1 – Needs improvement) | | | | | |
| 1.2.2 Percentage of expenditures with a significant gender component and with gender as a principal objective  (QCPR) | 65% | 66% | 67% | 68% | 70% |
| 1.2.3 Percentage of United Nations System-wide Action Plan on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women minimum standards met or exceeded  (QCPR) | 88%  (14 out of 16) | 88% | 88% | 88% | 88% |
| 1.2.4 Number of country offices having completed Gender Equality Seal Certification | 71 | 71 | 115 | 115 | 130 |
| NOTE  The baseline, milestones and target for 1.2.4 are cumulative. | | | | | |
| 1.2.5 Rating of UNDP Youth2030 performance on meaningful youth engagement as set out in the Youth2030 Scorecard:  (QCPR) |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Policies and processes for meaningful youth engagement | Orange | Green | Green | Green | Green |
| 1. Diversity of youth (groups) engaged | Green | Green | Green | Green | Green |
| 1. Meaningful youth engagement in the year in: | Green | Green | Green | Green | Green |
| c1) design, development, monitoring and evaluation of Strategic Plans | Green | Green | Green | Green | Green |
| c2) support to Governments/inter-governmental processes | Green | Green | Green | Green | Green |
| c3) UN-led programmes, projects and campaigns | Green | Green | Green | Green | Green |
| 1.2.6 Percentage of the relevant indicators from the UNDIS accountability framework where UNDP has met or exceeded the standard  (QCPR) | 62.5% | 64% | 65% | 66% | 67% |
| 1.3 Cutting-edge strategic innovations and digital solutions cultivated for policy and programming | 1.3.1 Percentage of new country programme documents that incorporate digital by default | NA | 10% | 50% | 75% | 100% |
| 1.3.2 Number of datasets stored in the Data Catalogue | 0 | 3 | 5 | 10 | 15 |
| 1.3.3 Number of the Accelerator Lab learning challenges addressed in partnership with: |  |  |  |  |  |
| United Nations entities | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| Private Sector | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Local Government | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 |
| Academia | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| 1.3.4 Number of country level digital assessments and surveys conducted | 7 | 23 | 45 | 60 | 79 |
| 1.3.5 Number of personnel trained in: |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Digital competencies | NA | 200 | 660 | 1,320 | 1,800 |
| 1. Data literacy | 100 | 200 | 600 | 1,000 | 1,500 |
| 1. Complexity, system transformation and portfolio capabilities | 100 | 300 | 400 | 450 | 500 |
| 1.4 Strategic partnerships expanded for common and complementary results and solutions | 1.4.1 Percentage of project outputs implemented with: |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. United Nations entities | 13.9% | 15% | 17% | 19% | 20% |
| 1. International Financial Institutions | 2.7% | 3% | 4% | 5% | 6% |
| 1. Private sector | 21.1% | 23% | 26% | 28% | 31% |
| 1. Civil society organizations | 32.7% | 36% | 40% | 44% | 48% |
| 1. Multi-stakeholders | 42.6% | 47% | 52% | 57% | 62% |
| 1.5 Organizational enablers integrated in UNDP’s work | 1.5.1 Percentage of project outputs that apply: |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Digital solutions | NA | 5% | 20% | 35% | 50% |
| 1. Innovative solutions | NA | 12% | 15% | 18% | 20% |
| 1. South-South and triangular cooperation | 12.7% | 14% | 16% | 18% | 20% |
| 1. Joint programmes/activities | 11.3% | 12% | 13% | 14% | 15% |
| Agile and Anticipatory Organization | | | | | | |
| People | | | | | | |
| 2.1 Skills needed to respond to the development challenges of today and the future built | 2.1.1 Percentage of staff who completed mandatory learning courses | 81% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% |
| 2.1.2 Number of staff trained through SURGE Academy for crisis prevention and response, disaggregated by gender and region |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 120 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| a) Sex |  |  |  |  |  |
| a1) Women | 65 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 |
| a2) Men | 55 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 |
| b) Region / Bureau |  |  |  |  |  |
| b1) Asia and the Pacific | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 |
| b2) Africa | 35 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| b3) Arab States | 22 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| b4) Europe and Central Asia | 12 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| b5) Latin America and the Caribbean | 18 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| b6) Headquarters | 11 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| 2.2 Diverse and engaged workforce valued and empowered to perform at their highest potential | 2.2.1 Staff Engagement Index | 83% | 84% | 84% | 85% | 85% |
| 2.2.2 Percentage of female staff/personnel who are female:  (QCPR) |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. All staff | 50% | 50% | 50% | 50% | 50% |
| 1. All workforce (staff, SC/PSA holders, UNV) | 46% | 47% | 47% | 48% | 49% |
| 1. General Service Staff | 52% | 51% | 51% | 50% | 50% |
| 1. All National Officers: | 50% | 50% | 50% | 50% | 50% |
| d1) National Officer-A | 58% | 58% | 57% | 56% | 55% |
| d2) National Officer-B | 49% | 49% | 49% | 49% | 50% |
| d3) National Officer-C | 44% | 45% | 46% | 47% | 47% |
| d4) National Officer-D | 55% | 54% | 53% | 53% | 52% |
| d5) National Officer-E | 48% | 49% | 49% | 50% | 50% |
| 1. All international professional staff: | 48% | 49% | 49% | 50% | 50% |
| e1) P1-P3 | 55% | 57% | 56% | 55% | 54% |
| e2) P4 | 45% | 45% | 46% | 47% | 48% |
| e3) P5 | 41% | 43% | 45% | 46% | 47% |
| e4) D1 | 48% | 48% | 49% | 49% | 50% |
| e5) D2 | 41% | 42% | 44% | 45% | 47% |
| 2.2.3 Percentage of International Professional staff from programme countries |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. All International Professional staff | 56% | 49% | 49% | 50% | 50% |
| 1. International Professional staff (P1-P3) | 60% | 48% | 49% | 50% | 50% |
| 1. International Professional staff (P4-P5) | 55% | 50% | 50% | 50% | 50% |
| 1. Senior managers (D1 and above) | 46% | 47% | 48% | 50% | 50% |
| 2.3 Inclusive working culture that is free from discrimination and exploitation and/or abuse continued to be built | 2.3.1 Percentage of offices that have a sexual harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse action plan in place | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| 2.3.2 Percentage of country offices that have a system in place to prevent and respond to sexual exploitation and abuse |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Percentage of country offices that informed all personnel of the SEA standards | 81% | 95% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| 1. Percentage of country offices that assessed and as appropriate reflected SEA risks in the risk logs of UNDP programmes/projects | 32% | 50% | 70% | 90% | 100% |
| 1. Percentage of country offices that informed implementing partners about UNDP standard with regards to SEA | 38% | 50% | 70% | 80% | 90% |
| 1. Percentage of country offices that have a reporting mechanism in place for SEA allegations | 28% | 50% | 60% | 70% | 80% |
| 1. Percentage of country offices that identified local victim/survivor support providers (e.g., national or local gender-based violence centres) to assist victims/survivors of SEA (e.g., medical, psychosocial, legal, etc.). | 59% | 70% | 75% | 78% | 80% |
| Knowledge | | | | | | |
| 3.1 Knowledge generated, connected, and shared to strengthen policies and programmes leveraging UNDP’s thought leadership | 3.1.1 Number of references to UNDP in scholarly sources | 29,800 | 30,000 | 32,500 | 35,500 | 40,000 |
| 3.1.2 Number of unique visitors and downloads to: |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Data Futures Platform (visitors) | 78,761 | 82,699 | 86,834 | 91,176 | 95,734 |
| 1. Crisis Risk Dashboards (visitors) | 1,776 | 1,800 | 1,900 | 2,000 | 2,100 |
| 1. Human Development Data Centre[[12]](#footnote-13) (visitors) | 1,272,000 | 1,280,000 | 1,300,000 | 1,380,000 | 1,400,000 |
| 1. Development Futures Series (downloads) | 9,717 | 15,000 | 20,00 | 25,000 | 30,000 |
| 1. Country office website (visitors) | 21,497,000 | 20,000,000 | 24,000,000 | 30,000,000 | 37,000,000 |
| 1. SparkBlue (visitors) | 39,465 | 115,000 | 130,000 | 140,000 | 150,000 |
| 3.2 Quality of evidence ensured, and management actions taken in a timely manner | 3.2.1 Percentage of decentralized evaluations quality assessed which are highly satisfactory or satisfactory | 42% | 50% | 53% | 54% | 55% |
| 3.2.2 Implementation rate of actions in evaluation management responses: |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Independent evaluations | 91% | 95% | 95% | 95% | 95% |
| 1. Decentralized evaluations | 92% | 95% | 95% | 95% | 95% |
| 3.2.3 Implementation rate of agreed upon: |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Internal audit recommendations | 94% | 85% | 85% | 85% | 85% |
| 1. External audit recommendations (UN Board of Auditors) | 89% | 85% | 85% | 85% | 85% |
| Risk Management | | | | | | |
| 4.1 Proactive and effective approaches to risk management embedded in UNDP’s decision-making and business model | 4.1.1 Percentage of projects with complete risk entries | 82.5% | 84% | 85% | 87% | 90% |
| 4.1.2 Percentage of projects with risk treatment managed and monitored (“Acclaim”) | 78% | 80% | 82% | 84% | 85% |
| 4.2 Environmental and social due diligence mainstreamed in programs and projects | 4.2.1 Percentage of country offices applying environmental and social standards in UNDP programmes in line with United Nations standards  (QCPR) | NA | 40% | 60% | 70% | 80% |
| 4.2.2 Percentage of non-exempt projects with a reported completion and uploaded social and environmental screening procedures | 75% | 80% | 83% | 86% | 90% |
| 4.2.3 Percentage of high-risk projects with safeguard instruments disclosed on the Transparency Portal | NA | 65% | 70% | 75% | 80% |
| Funding | | | | | | |
| 5.1 Flexible and predictable funding secured for agile response to country needs and support longer term results | 5.1.1 Size (in millions of dollars) in funding disaggregated by funding stream: |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Total | $5,426 | $5,265 | $5,296 | $5,501 | $5,570 |
| 1. Regular resources | $647 | $720 | $747 | $773 | $820 |
| 1. Other resources - bilateral/multilateral | $3,477 | $3,653 | $3,655 | $3,879 | $3,872 |
| c1) Third party cost-sharing | $1,859 | $2,082 | $2,083 | $2,211 | $2,207 |
| c2) Vertical funds | $1,178 | $1,023 | $1,023 | $1,086 | $1,084 |
| c3) Funding windows | $84 | $110 | $110 | $116 | $116 |
| c4) UN pooled funding | $356 | $438 | $439 | $465 | $465 |
| 1. Other resources - government cost-sharing | $1,302 | $892 | $894 | $849 | $878 |
| 5.1.2 Size (in millions of dollars) in funding disaggregated by funding partners: (QCPR) | $5,426 | $5,265 | $5,296 | $5,501 | $5,570 |
| 1. Governments | $3,401 | $3,264 | $3,284 | $3,411 | $3,453 |
| 1. Private sector | $58 | $53 | $53 | $55 | $56 |
| 1. Multilateral | $1,968 | $1,948 | $1,960 | $2,035 | $2,061 |
| 5.1.3 Percentage of flexible funding resources to total programme resources: |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Regular resources | 12% | 14% | 14% | 14% | 15% |
| 1. UN pooled funding | 7% | 9% | 10% | 11% | 12% |
| 1. Funding Windows | 2% | 5% | 6% | 7% | 8% |
| Operational Excellence | | | | | | |
| 6.1 Greater level of resources allocated to programme activities and services to achieve development results | 6.1.1 Percentage of expenditure on programmes and services to achieve development results against total expenditure | 91.2% | 90.8% | 90.9% | 91.0% | 91.1% |
| 6.1.2 Programme expenditure (in millions of dollars) | $4,802 | $4,954 | $5,179 | $5,413 | $5,659 |
| 6.2 Portfolio design approaches and management adopted with longer time horizons and transformative results | 6.2.1 Number of country offices and headquarters units adopting portfolio design, approaches, management and financing | 15 | 8 | 10 | 14 | 18 |
| 6.3 Agile, transparent, and accountable programming and operations ensured | 6.3.1 Percentage of global procurement value processed: |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. though Long-Term Agreements (LTAs) | 27% | 20% | 20% | 20% | 20% |
| 1. in collaboration with the United Nations and other development partners | 17% | 15% | 15% | 15% | 15% |
| 6.3.2 GPN/Express One Roster deployment: |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Number |  |  |  |  |  |
| a1) UNDP staff | 0 | 200 | 250 | 300 | 400 |
| a2) Consultants | 1,500 | 1,750 | 2,000 | 2,250 | 2,500 |
| a3) SURGE | 70 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| a4) UNVs | 30 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| a5) Stand by Partner experts | 0 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 1. Annual value of deployments (in millions of dollars) | $20 | $25 | $25 | $30 | $35 |
| 6.3.3 Number of country offices benefiting from SURGE plans and SURGE Delivery Lab support respectively for crisis prevention, response and recovery | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| 6.3.4 Percentage of country offices meeting a financial management standard | 84% | 84% | 86% | 88% | 90% |
| 6.3.5 Number of data standards being implemented from the UN Financial Data Cube  (QCPR) | 4 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 6.3.6 International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) publishing statistics score  (QCPR) | [T] Very Strong  [C] Very Strong | [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  T = Timeliness, C = Comprehensiveness | | | | | |
| 6.4 Digital tools applied for strengthened productivity and collaboration | 6.4.1 Percentage of UNDP personnel using digital collaboration tools | 54% | 60% | 65% | 70% | 80% |
| 6.4.2 Percentage of requests assisted by Artificial Intelligence Chatbots | 0% | 5% | 10% | 30% | 40% |
| 6.4.3 Percentage of UNDP personnel using mobile apps to access UNDP systems | NA | 20% | 25% | 30% | 50% |
| 6.5 UNDP become green, sustainable and just by reducing Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions | 6.5.1 Percentage reduction in GHG emissions | 56,594 metric tons CO2e | NA | NA | NA | 42,445 metric tons CO2e  (-25%) |
| NOTE  UNDP is committed to be green, sustainable, and just. The [Greening Moonshot](https://www.undp.org/accountability/social-and-environmental-responsibility/sustainable-operations?platform=hootsuite#:~:text=The%20Greening%20UNDP%20Moonshot%20was%20launched%20in%20September,the%20best%20waste%20management%20in%20all%20UNDP%20premises.) initiative aims to reduce UNDP Greenhouse Gas emissions by 25 per cent by 2025 and 50 per cent by 2030 against 2018 levels. There are no milestones for 2022, 2023 and 2024. | | | | | |
| Impact Measurement | | | | | | |
| 7.1 Transformative change tracked and evaluated over longer time spans | 7.1.1 Percentage of impact, thematic, programme, outcome and portfolio evaluations out of total evaluations[[13]](#footnote-14) | 9% | 12% | 15% | 18% | 20% |
| United Nations Coordination and Coherence | | | | | | |
| 8.1 UNDS reform implementation and country teams’ efforts to implement the 2030 Agenda supported through coherent actions | 8.1.1 Compliance rate with management accountability framework (MAF) provisions at country level | NA | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| NOTE  Average point for the MAF-related annual resident representative survey question: 4 - Strongly agree, 3 - Agree, 2 - Neither agree nor disagree, 1 - Disagree, 0 - Strongly disagree | | | | | |
| 8.1.2 Percentage of UNDP offices in United Nations common premises  (QCPR) | NA | 50% | 53% | 56% | 60% |
| 8.1.3 Number of joint evaluations and independent system-wide evaluations, in which UNDP engaged:  (QCPR) |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. joint evaluations | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 | 60 |
| 1. independent system-wide evaluations[[14]](#footnote-15) | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| NOTE  (b) Is applicable only if the topic of system-wide evaluations is relevant to the UNDP mandate. | | | | | |
| UNCDF, UNOSSC and UNV | | | | | | |
| 9.1 The mandate and strategic objectives of UNDP affiliated entities fulfilled | 9.1.1 UNCDF: | | | | | |
| 1. Number of countries where UNCDF provided support on sustainable financing for development | 48 (including 37 LDCs) | 50  (including 38 LDCs) | 52  (including 40 LDCs) | 54  (including 42 LDCs) | 56  (including 44 LDCs) |
| 1. Number of joint programmes / projects between UNCDF and other UN partners | 70 | 72 | 77 | 82 | 87 |
| 9.1.2 UNOSSC: | | | | | |
| 1. a) Number of South-South and triangular cooperation good practices mapped, documented and disseminated | 800 | 900 | 1,000 | 1,100 | 1,250 |
| 1. Number of new thematic policy dialogues convened at global, regional, and interregional levels focusing on South-South and triangular cooperation, policymaking and implementation | 0 | 10 | 20 | 25 | 30 |
| NOTE  The milestones and target for (a) are cumulative. | | | | | |
| 9.1.3 UNV: | | | | | |
| 1. Number of people volunteered through UNV | 10,921 | 12,000 | 13,000 | 14,000 | 15,000 |
| 1. Number of UN entities engaging UN Volunteers | 56 | 57 | 59 | 61 | 62 |

1. Eleven QCPR indicators incorporated in the IRRF are 1.4.13, 1.4.19, 1.4.25, 2.3.3, 3.5.10, 3.6.7, 3.6.8, 3.6.9, 4.3.5, 4.4.2, 5.4.1, 1.4.28, and 5.4.3. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. Refers to both countries and territories that receive UNDP programme resources. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. Each strategic plan output is expected to contribute to the achievement of the outcomes. Primary contribution is marked in a black circle (e.g., ❷ signifies that the output primarily contributes to Outcome 2). Secondary and tertiary contributions are marked in white circles (e.g., ①③ signifies Outcomes 1 and 3 respectively, and the secondary or tertiary contributions of the output). [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. The Fifth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries (LDC5) takes place in January 2022. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
5. A rating scale (0-4) will be applied to binary indicators (number of countries). When implemented, corporate level binary indicators are converted into rating scale indicators at country level to enable UNDP to monitor granular performance on the ground. Level(s) in bold are counted as ‘Yes’ (or 1) when data is aggregated to the corporate level. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
6. Policy measures include inclusive governance, financing mechanisms and institutional capacities. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
7. Types of social protection services include social assistance, social insurance, labour market policies, etc. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
8. Basic services refer to public service provision systems that meet human basic needs including drinking water, sanitation, hygiene, energy, mobility, waste collection, health care, education and information technologies (SDG 1.4.1). [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
9. For Indicator 1.3.1, 1.3.2, and 1.3.3, percentage would be computed where solid denominator values are available. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
10. Multi-sector mechanisms include social innovation or digital platforms between governments, communities, and the private sector. [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
11. Based on the [Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review](https://undocs.org/en/A/RES/75/233) (A/RES/75/233) and [Principles of effective governance for sustainable development](https://publicadministration.un.org/Portals/1/Images/CEPA/Principles_of_effective_governance_english.pdf) (E/2018/44-E/C.16/2018/8, para/31). [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
12. The Human Development Data Centre includes a data landing page, Human Development Index, rankings, country profiles, Gender Inequality Index, Multidimensional Poverty Index,

    Gender Social Norms Index, dashboards, etc. [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
13. This indicator measures only decentralized evaluations. [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
14. This indicator is applicable only if the topic of system-wide evaluation(s) is relevant to UNDP’s mandate. [↑](#footnote-ref-15)