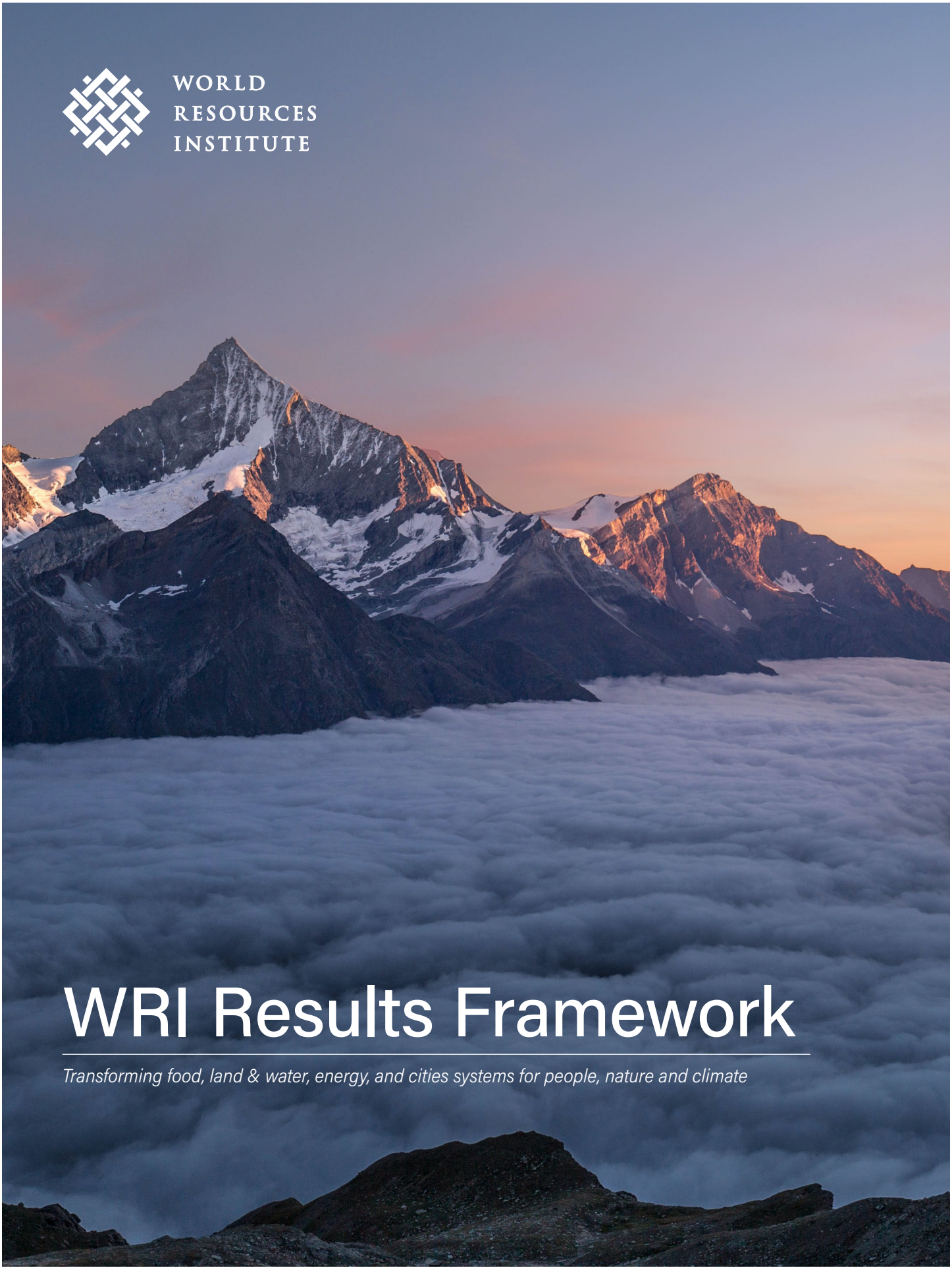

WORLD RESOURCES INSTITUTE

WRI Results Framework

Transforming food, land & water, energy, and cities systems for people, nature and climate

INTRODUCTION

The WRI Results Framework is the mapping and articulation of the different levels of results WRI aims to achieve. This document sets out in more detail global targets, WRI intervention targets, and country intervention targets, as well as their baselines, indicators, definitions and means of verification.

The results framework can be used to verify progress towards achievement of stated project or program results by providing a clear metric (qualitative or quantitative) and plan for how the data related to that metric will be collected, in order to assess if a result has been achieved.

Targets are grouped under the three human systems of food, land & water, energy, and cities. The theories of change developed by project teams outline a road map for how country-level intervention targets will contribute towards the higher-level goals outlined in the results framework.

Each country intervention target identifies at least one people, nature, climate indicator to track and assess impact. WRI makes a contribution to this impact, alongside other stakeholders. Therefore, impact is not solely attributable to WRI.

DEFINITIONS

ENABLING SYSTEM

Cross-cutting systems which operate across multiple scales and can help or hinder human-system and country transitions. They are critical to creating the underlying incentives and conditions for change. WRI is focusing on shifting three enabling systems: *economics, finance and governance.*

GLOBAL GOALS (people, nature and climate)

The three interconnected impact aspirations at the center of our strategy, i.e., improve human well-being, protect nature, and tackle climate change.

HUMAN SYSTEM

The complex networks, structures and interactions that characterize human societies – encompassing socioeconomic, cultural and political dimensions. At WRI we are focused on driving changes to three interconnected human systems: *food, land and water, energy, and cities.*

IMPACT

The benefits for people, nature and climate that flow from WRI's interventions.

RESULTS FRAMEWORK
The organization-wide structure used to plan, measure, and evaluate programmatic progress against WRI's five-year strategy.

THEORY OF CHANGE
A set of hypotheses for how change is expected to occur in a particular context. Regularly reviewed and updated as context shifts or our understanding grows. All country intervention targets are supported by a theory of change.

SYSTEM
A set of elements that are connected through a web of relationships. Together, these elements produce a whole that is greater than the sum of its parts. See human system and enabling system for more information.

SYSTEM CHANGE
A fundamental, sustained shift at societal level or a series of smaller changes that, taken together, disrupt the status quo and lead to the formation of a new path.

Results Framework Components

GLOBAL TARGET
The durable change that WRI and other entities aim to achieve in support of the global people, nature and climate goals.

WRI INTERVENTION TARGET
An organization-wide, time-bound quantifiable change in a human system that WRI and partners commit to, to deliver positive impacts for people, nature and climate.

COUNTRY INTERVENTION TARGET
A country-specific, time-bound quantifiable change in a human system that WRI and partners commit to, to deliver positive impacts for people, nature and climate.

IMPACT INDICATORS
Geographic and context-specific indicators that assess the impact of WRI's intervention on people, nature and climate.

FOOD, LAND & WATER

Vision: The food, land and water system meets the essential needs of all people, halts natural ecosystem and biodiversity loss (both terrestrial and marine), and achieves net-zero emissions.

PRODUCE	PROTECT	REDUCE	RESTORE
Sustainably produce food and fiber from existing production areas	**Protect remaining natural ecosystems from conversion and degradation**	**Reduce humanity's footprint by shifting consumption patterns and lowering food loss and waste**	**Restore degraded areas into healthy natural or productive ecosystems**
GLOBAL TARGETS (BY 2030)			
Reduce demand for land for agriculture by 100 Mha and improve equitable food security by sustainably boosting food (and fiber) supply by 20% while lowering agricultural production GHG emissions by 20%.	Halt the loss and degradation of forests & other natural ecosystems (terrestrial and marine) in a manner that protects human rights and well-being.	Reduce demand for land by 100 Mha and improve equitable food security by: (a) halving the rate of global food loss & waste; (b) reducing the GHGs associated with diets in high-consuming countries by 25%; and (c) freezing demand for bioenergy that is crop-based or makes dedicated use of land + Reduce freshwater stress below 70% in all watersheds.	Get 350 Mha of degraded areas into process of restoration to increase climate security (sequester carbon, build resiliency), habitat area, and food & water security.

WRI INTERVENTION TARGETS (BY 2027)						
Produce	**Protect: Terrestrial**	**Protect: Marine**	**Reduce: Food, Loss, and Waste**	**Reduce: Diets**	**Reduce: Bioenergy**	**Restore**
Improved management across 3 Mha of agricultural lands (croplands and pasturelands) with interventions designed to sustainably boost yields, reduce GHG emissions, reduce freshwater use, reduce water pollution, and/or increase resilience. *SDG alignment: Supports SDG 1 (no poverty), SDG 2 (zero hunger and productive/sustainable agriculture), SDG 3 (health), SDG 6 (water), SDG 13 (climate action), SDG 15 (life on land)*	Reduce the rate of conversion of natural ecosystems in selected geographies and biomes by at least 60%, while ensuring socio-economic opportunities for affected communities *SDG alignment: Directly aligns with SDG 15 (life on land) and indirectly supports SDG 13 (climate action) and SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals)*	20% of the world's marine area under national jurisdiction is under a Sustainable Ocean Plan. *SDG alignment: Directly aligns with SDG 14 (life below water) and indirectly supports SDG 13 (climate action) and SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals)*	Equitably reduce rate of food loss & waste (from land and/or sea) by 25% among (a) 200 of world's largest food companies, (b) 200,000 small-scale producers, and (c) 2 countries (or large states) *SDG alignment: Directly aligns with SDG Target 12.3, which seeks 50% reduction by 2030. Indirectly supports SDG 2 (zero hunger), SDG 13 (climate action), SDG 14 (life below water), SDG 15 (life on land), and SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals)*	Large private and public food providers serving a combined 15 billions meals a year are reducing the GHG emissions of their food procurement in line with science-based targets *SDG alignment: Supports achievement of SDG 13 (climate action), SDG 3 (good health & wellbeing), and SDG 15 (life on land)*	Reduced rate of expansion of land dedicated to industrial bioenergy in target geographies (combined) by 50% by YE2027 (relative to past 5-year average). *SDG alignment: Supports achievement of SDG 13 (climate action), SDG 2 (zero hunger), and SDG 15 (life on land)*	Get 33 Mha of degraded areas into the process of restoration (while ensuring procedural equity). *SDG alignment: Supports achievement of SDG 15 (life on land), SDG 13 (climate action), and SDG 2 (zero hunger)*
COUNTRY INTERVENTION TARGETS (BY 2027)						
Global: Supports via research and engagement with companies, technical and financial assistance providers, policy processes **Africa:** 0.7 Mha (350,000 producers) **Brazil:** 0.4 Mha (200,000 producers) **China:** 0.4 Mha **Europe** (via global)**:** 0.3 Mha **India:** 0.7 Mha (350,000 producers) **Indonesia:** 0.25 Mha (100.000 producers) **Mexico:** 0.2 Mha (100,000 producers) **US:** 0.3 Mha	**Amazon Basin forests in** Brazil, Colombia, Bolivia, Peru **Cerrado Biome** in Brazil **Congo Basin forests** in Cameroon, Democratic Republic of Congo, and Republic of Congo **Gran Chaco Biome** in Paraguay, Bolivia, and Argentina **Indonesia forests** **Mexico forests**	We seek to get the majority of the 20% from Ocean Panel member countries. Their share of total global EEZ is: **Australia** (~6%) **Canada** (~4%) **Chile** (2.4%) **Fiji** (0.85%) **France** (6%) **Ghana** (0.15%) **Indonesia** (~4%) **Jamaica** (0.18%) **Japan** (2.8%) **Kenya** (0.1%) **Mexico** (~2%) **Namibia** (0.37%) **Norway** (1%) **Palau** (0.4%) **Portugal** (1%) **Seychelles** (0.89%) **UK** (4%) **US** (8%) *We will complement this with non-Ocean Panel member countries with whom we engage via WRI Global: (i.e., "100% Club" contribution =* **OAS** (~8%) **Commonwealth Nations** (~7%)	**Global:** 100k producers (via 10 x 20k x 30 project), 170 companies (via 10 x 20 x 30 initiative), 1 country (via Champions 12.3) **Africa:** 75k producers and 5 companies (spread across 3 countries) **China:** 25 companies, 1-2 states **India:** 25k producers, 2 states (via India Friends of Champions)	**China:** 2 billion meals **Europe** (via WRI Global): 6 billion meals **US** (via WRI Global): 7 billion meals	**Europe** (via WRI Global and WRI Europe): 50% reduction in rate of expansion **US** (via WRI Global and WRI US): 50% reduction in rate of expansion **Rest of world:** TBD	**Africa:** 15 Mha **Brazil:** 6.0 Mha **Global:** support all **India:** 5.0 Mha **Indonesia:** 0.3 Mha **LAC:** 5.5 Mha **Mexico:** 1.1 Mha **US:** 0.5 Mha

IMPACT INDICATORS							
	Produce	**Protect: Terrestrial**	**Protect: Marine**	**Reduce: Food, Loss, and Waste**	**Reduce: Diets**	**Reduce: Bioenergy**	**Restore**
People	▪ % of producers with increased net income ▪ # of jobs created ▪ % change in yield (tons of crop, milk, and/or meat output per hectare per year)	▪ Hectares of land area under IPLC tenure ▪ TBD relevant socio-economic indicator (could be different per geography)	▪ Projected increase in blue food availability identified in SOPs	▪ Number of food producers (i.e., farmers) with improved incomes due to reduced food losses ▪ Number of meals ""saved"" due to reductions in food loss and waste	▪ Number of meals served by public food procurement providers to schools and cities taking action to shift demand towards healthier and more sustainable plant-rich food	▪ Estimated number of people who now can be fed food because land is no longer dedicated to bioenergy feedstock production (relative to baseline projection)	▪ Share of projects/ restoration ensuring procedural equity ▪ Projected livelihoods improved ▪ Projected jobs created
Nature	▪ Hectares of avoided land conversion due to yield gains ▪ % change in water use and pollution	▪ Projected area (ha) of terrestrial ecosystems protected	▪ Projected area (ha) of coastal ecosystems restored and/or protected via SOPs	▪ Estimated land area "liberated" from need to be under agriculture	▪ Estimated land area "liberated" from need to be dedicated to agriculture	▪ Land area "liberated" from need to be dedicated to bioenergy feedstock generation (which then will inform the "people" indicator)	▪ Hectares restored with projected increase in biodiversity and/or connectivity
Climate	▪ % change in GHG emissions per unit of food production ▪ Tons of avoided emissions from avoided land use change	▪ Projected reduction in GHG emissions due to avoided land conversion	▪ Projected reduction in GHGs due to ocean-based climate solutions identified in SOPs	▪ Estimated greenhouse gas emissions avoided (tons)	▪ GHG emissions avoided (tons). NB: The 15 billion meals in aggregate should reduce GHG emissions by 17% (in order to be on track to reduce by 25% to 2030)	▪ Greenhouse gas emissions avoided per year (tons)	▪ Climate mitigation: Projected CO_2 sequestered ▪ Climate adaptation: % of projects/funding integrating adaptation considerations into restoration

ENERGY

Vision: All people have access to affordable, reliable, clean energy and countries are transitioning to an inclusive energy economy that delivers net zero carbon energy, protects nature, and secures human well-being.

CLEAN ENERGY SUPPLY		DECARBONIZED ENERGY CONSUMPTION	ENERGY ACCESS AND EQUITABLE DEVELOPMENT
Increase clean energy supply and resilient infrastructure		Reduce use of fossil fuels	Increase acess to reliable, clean energy
GLOBAL TARGETS (BY 2030)			
Clean Energy Supply: Zero Carbon Electricity	**Clean Energy Supply: Resilient Infrastructure**	**Decarbonized Energy Consumption**	**Energy Access and Equitable Development**
Increase global percentage of renewables in the energy mix (adapted from SDG 7.2)	Develop sustainable, resilient and inclusive infrastructures (SDG 9.1)	Upgrade all industries and infrastructures for sustainability (SDG 9.4)	Expand infrastructure and upgrade technology to supply modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing states, and land-locked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support (SDG 7.b)
WRI INTERVENTION TARGETS (BY 2027)			
At least a 9% increase in the share of electricity generated from zero carbon sources in target geographies *SDG alignment: Supports SDG 7 (affordable & clean energy) and SDG 13 (climate action)*	Investment in infrastructure for transmission, distribution, and/or storage to support renewable energy integration more than doubles from 2022 levels in target geographies *SDG alignment: Supports SDG 7 (affordable & clean energy) and SDG 13 (climate action)*	Buildings, Commercial and industrial fossil fuel use reduced by 5%* across all locations where we work (see below) *SDG alignment: Supports SDG 7 (affordable & clean energy) and SDG 13 (climate action)*	2 million underserved people have new access to reliable, affordable, clean energy* that improves health services, education services, residential energy, and agricultural practices *SDG alignment: Supports SDG 7 (affordable & clean energy) and aligns to SDG 3 (Health), SDG 6, SDG 10, SDG 13 (climate action) and SDG 17 (partnerships)*
COUNTRY INTERVENTION TARGETS (BY 2027)			
China: 9% (on average) across 5 provinces **India:** 25% (on average) across 5 states **US:** 10% (on average) across 3 states in 3 different powerpool regions (West, PJM, MISO) **Others:** To be explored (candidates are Africa, Indonesia and Mexico)	**US:** Utilities invest $50 billion in transmission and $80 billion in distribution by 2027 (increasing from $25 billion and $40 billion in 2020 respectively) **Other:** To be explored (candidates are India, Indonesia, and Mexico)	**China:** Zhejiang and Guangdong provinces **India:** Achieved in the clean energy plans of 2 heavy industrial companies (selection in progress) **Indonesia:** 80 Companies **Mexico:** 2 states (selection in progress) **US:** Achieved in the investment plans of 25 companies (selection in progress)	**Africa:** At least 1 million people (Kenya, Ethiopia, Uganda, Tanzania) **India:** At least 1 million people **Other:** To be explored (candidates include China)

IMPACT INDICATORS				
	Clean Energy Supply: Zero Carbon Electricity	**Clean Energy Supply: Resilient Infrastructure**	**Decarbonized Energy Consumption**	**Energy Access and Equitable Development**
People	• Projected net number of new jobs in the electricity industry for women and men (new jobs in the renewable energy vs. jobs lost from shift away from fossil fuels)	• Number of people who benefit from new/ improved clean energy access or climate resilience in vulnerable communities	• Reduced emissions of air pollutants (estimated tons of PM 2.5, SO2, O3) • Number of communities that live near industrial parks that benefit from reduced particulate emissions	• Diesel or grid cost-savings to health facilities, schools and cooperatives • Additional services provided by health facilities • Increases in farm productivity and income for farmers • Increase in residential energy access
Nature	• Projected harmful combustion emissions (e.g., NOx, SO2) avoided or reduced	• Impacts of infrastructure development on wetlands and other natural ecosystems are minimized	• Reduced emissions of air pollutants (estimated tons of PM 2.5, SO2, O3) that contribute to acid rain.	• Reduction in food loss and crop spoilage • Reduction in deforestation by moving away from cooking fuel wood
Climate	• Projected tons of avoided GHG emissions • Share of unabated coal or fossil gas in electricity generation	• Projected tons of avoided GHG emissions due to renewable energy getting connected	• Projected tons of avoided GHG emissions	• GHG emissions avoided

CITIES

Vision: All urban residents enjoy a higher quality of life in livable* and climate resilient neighborhoods with equitable and low-carbon access to jobs and core services.

LIVABLE NEIGHBORHOODS		CLIMATE RESILIENCE	CONNECTIVE MOBILITY	
Increase access to climate-resilient public spaces and housing		Increase amount of green and blue infrastructure	Increase access to safe and low-carbon transport	
GLOBAL TARGETS (BY 2030)				
Livable Neighborhoods: Inclusive Public Spaces	**Livable Neighborhoods: Climate Resilient Housing**	**Climate Resilience**	**Connective Mobility: Inclusive Public Transport**	**Connective Mobility: Improve Road Safety**
Increase access for all households to connected and green public spaces where people are safe and interact while breathing clean air.	Increase access for all households to adequate, secure and affordable housing and core services.	Increase 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.	Increase in the access of safe, affordable, and low-carbon transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons.	Increase the adoption of safety improvements in public transit corridors.
WRI INTERVENTION TARGETS (BY 2027)				
>5% points increase in the percentage of residents with access* to open public spaces** in priority cities *SDG alignment: Directly supports the achievement of SDG 11.7 (universal access to safe, inclusive, and accessible, green and public spaces) and contributes to SDG Goal 11 (make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable)*	>5% points decrease in urban residents living in slums, informal settlements*, or inadequate** housing (in priority cities) *SDG alignment: Directly supports the achievement of SDG 11.1 (access for all to adequate, safe, and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums) and contributes to SDG Goal 11 (make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable)*	6,000 hectares of new or enhanced green infrastructure in or nearby cities in the process of deployment (including restoration, conservation, and protection of natural systems), and a 3%-point increase in the degree of integrated water resources management implementation in selected geographies. *SDG alignment: Directly supports the achievement of SDG 1.5 (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)*	>4% points increase in convenient access* to public transport in priority cities, including a >500% increase in the number of e-buses and a 15% increase in e-2/3 wheelers (mostly in Africa) *SDG alignment: Directly supports the achievement of SDG 11.2 (convenient access to public transport) and contributes to SDG 11 (make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable) and SDG 13.2.2 (total GHG emissions per year)*	>300 km of safer roads implemented globally through direct WRI influence, including >200 intersections redesigned globally through direct WRI influence *SDG alignment: Directly supports Goal 11 (make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable), Target 11.2 (provide affordable and sustainable transport systems), and Target 3.6 (by 2030, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents)*
COUNTRY INTERVENTION TARGETS (BY 2027)				
Brazil: Campinas, Rio, Salvador **China:** Beijing, Chengdu, Shanghai, Shenzhen **Colombia:** Barranquilla, Bogota **Ethiopia:** Addis Ababa, Dire Dawa **India:** Bengaluru, Delhi, Hyderabad, Mumbai **Indonesia:** Jakarta, Surabaya **Kenya:** Nairobi **Mexico:** Guadalajara, Leon, Merida, Monterrey **Rwanda:** Kigali, Musanze **Turkey:** Istanbul, Izmir	**Brazil:** Campinas, Salvador **Colombia:** Barranquilla, Bogota, Medellin **Ethiopia:** Addis Ababa, Dire Dawa **India:** 10 cities, incl. Bengaluru, Delhi, Hyderabad, Mumbai **Indonesia:** Jakarta, Surabaya **Kenya:** Nairobi **Mexico:** Guadalajara, Monterrey, León, **Rwanda:** Kigali, Musanze	**Brazil:** Campinas, Belo Horizonte, Belem (250 ha) **DRC:** Bukavu (25 ha) **Ethiopia:** Addis Ababa, Dire Dawa (900 ha) **Colombia:** Bogota (1250 ha) **India:** Mumbai, Kochi, Bangalore (235 ha) **Indonesia:** Jakarta, Jayapura (95 ha) **Kenya:** Nairobi (5 ha) **Mexico:** Mexico City, Monterey (2 ha) **ROC:** Brazzaville (3 ha) **Rwanda:** Kigali (1,850 ha) **South Africa:** Johannesburg (1,385 ha)	**Brazil:** Campinas, Rio de Janeiro, Salvador **China:** Beijing, Chengdu **Colombia:** Barranquilla, Bogota **Ethiopia:** Addis Ababa **India:** Bangalore, Delhi, Mumbai **Indonesia:** Jakarta **Kenya:** Nairobi **Mexico:** Mexico City, Monterrey **Turkey:** Istanbul **US:** All 50 States, DC, and territories	**Argentina:** Buenos Aires **Bangladesh:** Dhaka North, Chattogram **Brazil:** Sao Paulo State, Campinas **Colombia:** Bogota, Cali **Ethiopia:** Addis Ababa **Ghana:** Accra, Kumasi **India:** Delhi, Mumbai, Bengaluru **Mexico:** Guadalajara **Peru:** Lima **Uganda:** Kampala **Vietnam:** Ho Chi Minh City, Hanoi

IMPACT INDICATORS					
	Livable Neighborhoods: Inclusive Public Spaces	**Livable Neighborhoods: Climate Resilient Housing**	**Climate Resilience**	**Connective Mobility: Inclusive Public Transport**	**Connective Mobility: Improve Road Safety**
People	• Proportion of urban population exposed to extreme heat • Number of deaths, missing persons, and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population • Annual mean PM2.5 concentration in urban areas	• Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services (housing, water, sanitation, energy, transportation) and opportunities • Number of deaths, missing persons, and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population • Annual mean PM2.5 concentration in urban areas	• Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services (housing, water, sanitation, energy, transportation) and opportunities • Number of deaths, missing persons, and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population • Proportion of urban population exposed to extreme heat	• Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services (housing, water, sanitation, energy, transportation) and opportunities • Annual mean PM2.5 concentration in urban areas • Death rate due to road traffic injuries	• Death rate due to road traffic injuries • Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services (housing, water, sanitation, energy, transportation) and opportunities
Nature	• Connectivity of natural lands • Tree cover	• Tree cover	• Connectivity of natural lands • Tree cover	• Tree cover	• Tree cover
Climate	• Average annual carbon flux from trees (Mg CO2e/ha) • CO2 emissions per capita	• CO2 emissions per capita	• Average annual carbon flux from trees (Mg CO2e/ha)	• Road transportation CO2 emissions per capita • CO2 emissions per capita	• Road transportation CO2 emissions per capita • CO2 emissions per capita

** Livable is defined as vibrant, energy-efficient, and nature-positive places where people feel safe, interact and breathe clean air.*