



DATA COMPANION & SCORECARD

to the annual report for 2020 of the Executive Director of UNICEF



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ABBREVIATIONS

AEFI	adverse event following immunization
C4D	communication for development
CHW	community health worker
CO₂e	carbon dioxide equivalent emission
COVID-19	coronavirus disease 2019
CPD	country programme document
DTP	diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis (vaccine)
EAP/R	East Asia and the Pacific (region)
EECA	Eastern Europe and Central Asia
ECA/R	Europe and Central Asia (region)
ECD	early childhood development
EMIS	Education Management Information System
ENAP	Every Newborn Action Plan
ERM	enterprise risk management
ESA/R	Eastern and Southern Africa (region)
EVM	effective vaccine management
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FGM	female genital mutilation/cutting
GPE	Global Partnership for Education
GPI	gender parity index
HAC	Humanitarian Action for Children
HACT	harmonized approach to cash transfers
HPV	human papillomavirus
HRP	humanitarian response plan
IATI	International Aid Transparency Initiative
iCCM	integrated community case management
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IP	international professional
ITN	insecticide-treated net
LAC/R	Latin America and Caribbean (region)

MENA/R	Middle East and North Africa (region)
MHPSS	mental health and psychosocial support
MICS	multiple indicator cluster survey
MOPAN	Multilateral Organisation Performance Assessment Network
MTR	midterm review (of the UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2018–2021)
N/A	not available
NA	North America
NEET	not in employment, education or training
NO	national officer
ODF	open defecation free
ORS	oral rehydration salts
PCV	pneumococcal conjugate vaccine
QCPR	quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system
SAM	severe acute malnutrition
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SA/R	South Asia (region)
SOP	standard operating procedure
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNGEI	United Nations Girls' Education Initiative
UN-Habitat	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UN-Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
WASH	water, sanitation and hygiene
WCA/R	West and Central Africa (region)
WE	Western Europe
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization



I. INTRODUCTION

This data companion and scorecard accompanies the annual report for 2020 of the Executive Director of UNICEF. The document provides information on results achieved for those children who were supported by UNICEF during 2020. It presents progress against milestones and targets at the impact, outcome and output levels as well as change strategies and enablers as reflected in the revised results framework of the UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2018–2021 (E/ICEF/2020/8/Add.1), which was approved by the Executive Board. It also includes a focus on six thematic areas of importance within the Strategic Plan, namely:

- Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) and children
- Gender equality
- Equitable and inclusive programming
- Climate action
- Humanitarian-development-peace nexus
- United Nations working together

In decisions adopted by their respective Executive Boards, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and UNICEF were requested to “continue to harmonize their approaches to results reporting on their strategic plans” (decisions UNDP: 2017/6, UN-Women: 2017/1, UNFPA: 2017/7 and UNICEF: 2017/3). As such, a harmonized inter-agency approach for reporting against the respective strategic plans has been adopted for the 2018–2021 reporting period.

Progress using the above harmonized approach is visualized in the form of a scorecard, in accordance with the Executive Board decision requesting UNICEF to “introduce a scorecard [...] on development and organizational performance” against the Strategic Plan (decision 2015/7).





II. METHODOLOGY

The results presented in this document reflect the latest available data for 2020 at the time of reporting. The data derive from various sources, as outlined in section VII. While impact-level data derive primarily from national household surveys and global monitoring tools, the majority of output-level and some outcome-level data were collected via the country office end-of-year reporting exercise through strategic monitoring questions. Country offices reported data for the results to which they contributed through their country programmes. Results were reviewed by technical specialists at regional offices and headquarters for accuracy and consistency.

At the impact-level, the data companion and scorecard presents indicators that mirror the Sustainable Development Goal targets or related strategies for all countries with available data, including non-programme countries. In a few cases, such as for impacts related to HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment, values are presented for a closed subset of countries representing the most significant global burden.

Outcome-level indicators also reflect the Sustainable Development Goal targets and/or related strategies, but in relation to countries in which UNICEF has a programme in support of national priorities. For outcome-level results, only data coming from UNICEF programme countries or territories (hereafter referred to as UNICEF programme countries) were counted. In some cases, results were reported from a closed subset of countries that are considered by the global community to represent the highest relevance and need. This is the case for results reported for HIV/AIDS and certain health outcomes.

Output-level indicators under the 25 result areas of the Strategic Plan results framework pertain to countries where the organization works towards achieving results in the area in question. As such, output-level results are linked more closely to the direct contribution and support of UNICEF. UNICEF undertook a thorough review of the indicator calculation methodology, and the 2017–2019 values for some indicators were updated since last reporting.¹

All UNICEF offices report on change strategies and enablers.

UNICEF undertook a comprehensive appraisal of indicator performance during the midterm review of its Strategic Plan, 2018–2021. As part of the midterm review, the results framework of the Strategic Plan, 2018–2021 was revised to reflect increased ambition and need for acceleration; to introduce additional indicators for enhanced monitoring of the Strategic Plan; to apply stricter guidance on measuring results; and to reflect the growing importance of organizational culture.

The data companion and scorecard presents the results against the milestones and targets set in the revised results framework for the UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2018–2021 (E/ICEF/2020/8/Add.1). To further strengthen performance management and results reporting, UNICEF additionally set the milestones and/or targets for three of the new or revised indicators.²

Baselines

The original results framework approved by the Executive Board in 2017 (E/ICEF/2017/18) contained output-level baseline data gathered by UNICEF offices in 2016 as well as publicly available data for outcome and impact levels. This data companion and scorecard computes progress at output level from an updated baseline for 2017 based on identical strategic monitoring questions used in subsequent years, ensuring that results reported across the years are fully comparable. For the indicators that were revised or introduced as part of the midterm review, 2019 values were used as baselines.

Data disaggregation

In the formulation of the Strategic Plan, 2018–2021, UNICEF made far-reaching commitments to provide disaggregated data in reporting on results. The most prevalent commitment

1. 1.f.1, 4.c.1, 5.e.2 and H1.a.2.

2. 1.h.3, 5.a.2 and 5.5 (b).

was for sex-disaggregated data, but there were also commitments to report data disaggregated by age, wealth status, humanitarian/non-humanitarian settings and disability. After three years of implementing the Strategic Plan, 2018–2021, the ability of UNICEF to provide disaggregated data has improved across the five Goal Areas, and these data have been presented where available. In the results table, disaggregated values are provided for subsets of countries, and therefore do not necessarily sum up to the total value of the respective indicator.

Following technical standards, disaggregated values for impact-level and outcome-level indicators are only presented if data are available for at least 50 per cent of the relevant population.

Disaggregated values for impact-level and outcome-level indicators in humanitarian contexts are presented where possible to aid understanding of the evolving situation of children and women affected by crises. For the relevant indicators, this disaggregation focuses on a selection of countries that were affected by protracted crises or major disasters and where the existence of data allowed a sufficiently robust comparison. The following set of countries was used for 2018, 2019 and 2020 reporting: Afghanistan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Iraq, Nigeria, Pakistan, Somalia, South Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen.

Computation of progress rates

UNICEF measured the progress of its Strategic Plan, 2018–2021 using the harmonized approach adopted in coordination with UNDP, UNFPA and UN-Women. Progress rates were reported at the output level. A maximum value of 150 per cent and a minimum value of 0 per cent were applied to all indicator progress rates when calculating output-level averages.

As guided by the harmonized approach, each agency calculates the progress rates of its development output indicators from the baselines and against annual milestones set in its respective strategic plan, 2018–2021. The updated 2017 baseline values were used, considering the following formula:

$$\text{Progress rate} = (2020 \text{ actual} - 2017 \text{ actual}) / (2020 \text{ milestone} - 2017 \text{ actual}).$$

Progress rates reflect the annual milestones and targets defined in the revised results framework for the Strategic Plan, 2018–2021 (E/ICEF/2020/8/Add.1). For indicators that were newly added or revised as part of the midterm review, 2019 actual values were used as baselines.

Due to the nature of UNICEF support, in certain cases there are indicators for which the progress rate should be calculated from zero every year rather than from the baseline. In these instances, the following formula was used: 2020 actual/2020 milestone. This is the case for 27 indicators (28 per cent) as follows:

1. Progress on 13 indicators³ was calculated from zero because they are not cumulative and measure beneficiaries in absolute terms rather than in terms of percentage increase in coverage or scale.
2. Progress on 13 indicators⁴ was calculated from zero because they measure the effect of UNICEF work in humanitarian situations, which have a fluid and dynamic operating context where beneficiaries change frequently; the baseline is less stable/sustainable; and the progress made in one year cannot be reasonably factored into the calculation of progress for subsequent years.
3. Progress on one indicator⁵ was calculated from zero because it tracks the maintenance of a standard of performance, scale or coverage. As such, there is no

3. 1.b.5, 1.d.1, 1.e.1, 1.f.1, 1.f.2, 1.i.1, 3.a.7, 3.b.2, 4.b.1 (a-i), 4.b.1 (a-ii), 4.b.1 (b), 4.b.1 (c) and 5.e.1 (a).

4. 1.b.6, 1.h.3, 2.a.4, 2.a.5, 3.a.4, 3.a.5 (a-i), 3.a.5 (a-ii), 3.a.5 (b), 3.a.5 (c), 3.a.5 (d), 3.a.6, 5.a.2 and 5.e.1 (b).

5. 1.c.1.

expectation of actual progress, but rather an expectation of a high pre-existing standard being maintained or marginally increased.

In some cases where the 2017 value was higher than the annual milestones, a modified calculation approach was applied whereby the progress rate was calculated by measuring the extent to which UNICEF was able to maintain the anticipated trajectory and scale of change since the baseline.

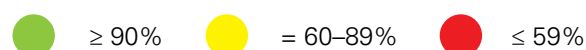
In the above cases, progress rate = $\frac{\{(2020 \text{ actual} - 2017 \text{ actual})/2\}}{\{(2020 \text{ milestone} - 2016 \text{ baseline})/3\}}$. This formula compares the actual value with the expected value, assuming linear progress over time.

There are also a small number of indicators for which neither of the above approaches was meaningful. For three of these indicators⁶, the 2020 milestone has been achieved despite there being no progress since 2017. For these indicators, UNICEF used a progress rate of “fully achieved,” which was marked between 100 per cent and 150 per cent, depending on the degree to which UNICEF had already surpassed the 2020 milestone.

Similarly, a harmonized approach was used to calculate progress rates for the organizational effectiveness and efficiency indicators. For the majority of these indicators, where positive achievement meant an actual value equal to, or higher than the milestone, progress was calculated as $2020 \text{ actual}/2020 \text{ milestone}$. Where positive achievement meant an actual value equal to or lower than the milestone, the following formula was used: $\{(2020 \text{ milestone} - 2020 \text{ actual})/2020 \text{ milestone}\} + 1$. Finally, for some indicators where the intent is to achieve parity⁷, the following calculation approach was applied: $2020 \text{ actual}/50\%$ ⁸.

The progress rate of a given result area was calculated as a non-weighted average of the progress rates for all output indicators in that specific result area.

The following traffic light was used to visualize the progress rates in the scorecard (section IV):



Detailed indicator-level data are reported in section VI.

Presentation of progress rates

6. The progress rate of the following indicators was counted as fully achieved: 1.g.1, 4.b.4 (b) and 4.b.4 (c).

7. UNICEF had only one post at the NO-E level in 2019 and as such progress towards gender parity for this specific post level (E3.a.1 (j)) is not included in the average output progress rate.

8. E3.a.1 (p).

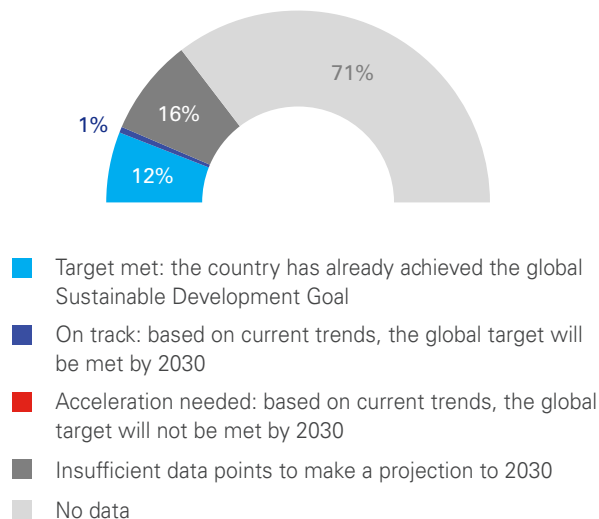


III. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS FOR CHILDREN

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development provides an overarching framework for the work of UNICEF and development partners towards the realization of rights for every child. The impact-level and outcome-level indicators of the UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2018–2021 are aligned with the global targets of the Sustainable Development Goals, enabling UNICEF to chart a course for its contribution to achieving the vision of the 2030 Agenda.

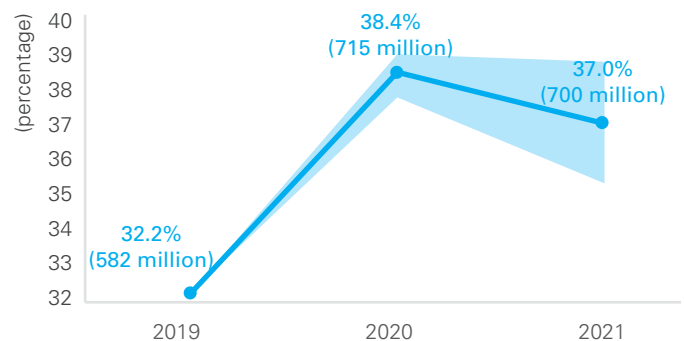
More specifically, UNICEF has assessed the world’s performance on a set of child-related Sustainable Development Goal indicators and published the Progress for Every Child in the SDG Era interactive dashboard.⁹ The dashboard presents the assessments at country and global levels across the five Goal Areas as defined in the UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2018–2021.

Figure 1.1. Progress of countries regarding the child population coverage of social protection floors/systems (SDG indicator 1.3.1)



Drawing on data prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, the assessment highlighted that at least 442 million children lived in countries where the Sustainable Development Goals remained out of reach. Moreover, the pandemic has reversed decades of progress on poverty reduction, education, health care, nutrition and child protection, thus turning back the Sustainable Development Goal clock. In particular, the pandemic has disproportionately impacted children in the poorest countries, those in the poorest neighbourhoods and those in already-vulnerable or disadvantaged situations. Progress against the major child-related Sustainable Development Goal indicators and the impact of the pandemic are presented below.

Figure 1.2. Prevalence and number of children living in monetary-poor households, 2019–2021 (projected)



Before the pandemic, only 13 per cent of assessed countries achieved or were on track to meet the 2030 target in relation to social protection systems covering children. It is estimated that the socioeconomic crisis caused by the pandemic could push 142 million more children into monetary poverty.¹⁰

9. UNICEF, "Progress for every child in the SDG era", October 2020, available at: <https://data.unicef.org/resources/progress-for-every-child-in-the-sdg-era-2020/>.

10. UNICEF, "Children in monetary poor households and COVID-19", November 2020.

Figure 2.1. Progress of countries regarding the participation rate of children in organized learning (SDG indicator 4.2.2)

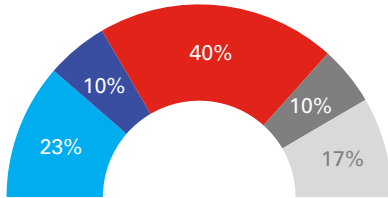
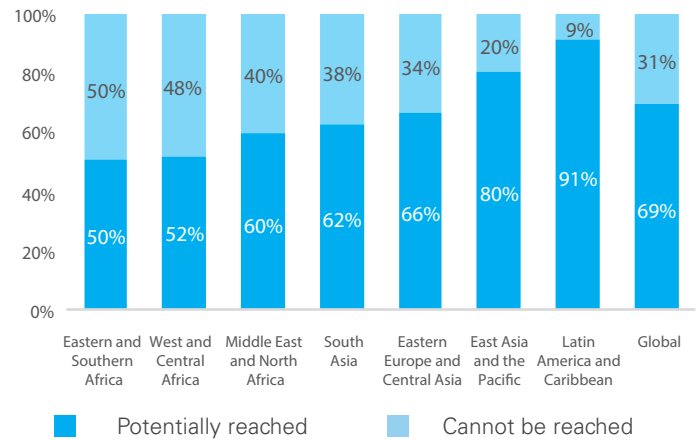


Figure 2.2. Percentage and number of students potentially reached and not reached by digital and broadcast remote learning policies, by region (pre-primary to upper secondary school)^{11,12}



Based on pre-pandemic data, 40 per cent of countries assessed required acceleration to reach the Sustainable Development Goal target on children’s participation in organized learning by 2030. The pandemic has only sharpened existing inequalities. At least a third of the world’s schoolchildren (463 million children globally) were unable to access remote learning during school closures.

Figure 3.1. Progress of countries regarding the under-five mortality rate (SDG indicator 3.2.1)

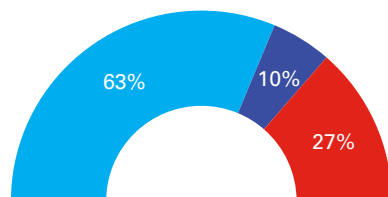
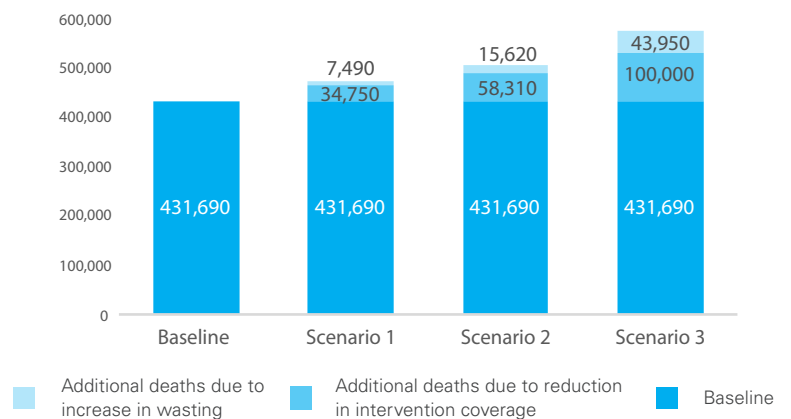


Figure 3.2. Scenario-based model of the possible effects of different levels of service disruptions on under-five mortality¹³



About 73 per cent of assessed countries already achieved or were on track to meet the Sustainable Development Goal target on the rate of mortality among children under the age of 5 years. An additional 2 million deaths in children under the age of 5 years could occur in just 12 months due to reductions in routine health service coverage levels and an increase in child wasting due to COVID-19.

11. UNICEF, "COVID-19 Are children able to continue learning during school closures? A global analysis of the potential reach of remote learning policies", August 2020, which uses MICS, DHS and other national household surveys.

12. Notes: (i) Figures are calculated using weighted averages based on the number of students across countries. (ii) The high potential reach in Latin America and Caribbean does not indicate that children in this region had more access to communication assets in the household. Rather, it reflects that the policies in this region targeted technologies that are available in most households. (iii) "Reached" indicates potential maximums; "Cannot be reached" indicates minimums, which are likely much higher.

13. Robertson T. et al., "Early estimates of the indirect effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on maternal and child mortality in low-income and middle-income countries: a modelling study", *The Lancet Global Health*, vol. 8, July 2020.

Figure 4.1. Progress of countries regarding the prevalence of wasting in children under the age of 5 years (SDG indicator 2.2.2.a)

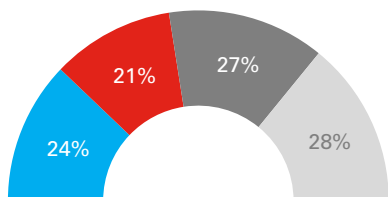
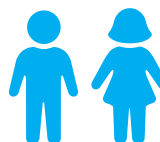


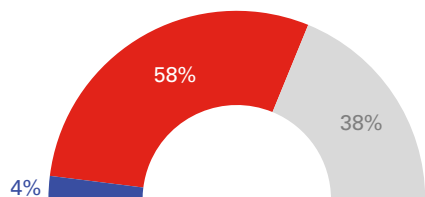
Figure 4.2. Impact of COVID-19 on child wasting



An additional **6.7 million children** under 5 years of age could suffer from wasting in the next 12 months.

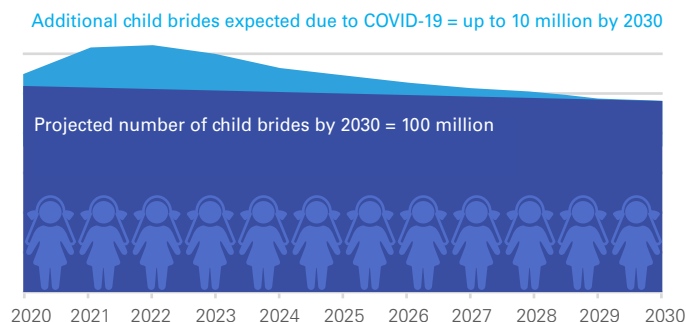
Only 24 per cent of countries assessed have achieved the 2030 target for child wasting. It is estimated that COVID-19 and consequent disruptions in food systems, livelihoods, and health and nutrition services may place more than 6.7 million children under the age of 5 years at risk of wasting.

Figure 5.1. Progress of countries regarding the prevalence of child marriage (SDG indicator 5.3.1)



- Target met: the country has already achieved the global Sustainable Development Goal
- On track: based on current trends, the global target will be met by 2030
- Acceleration needed: based on current trends, the global target will not be met by 2030
- Insufficient data points to make a projection to 2030
- No data

Figure 5.2. Impact of COVID-19 on child marriage, 2020–2030¹⁴



The practice of child marriage has declined significantly, with 25 million child marriages averted over the past decade. Notwithstanding the progress, according to pre-COVID projections, 100 million girls will still become child brides over the next decade – a far cry from the global goal of ending child marriage by 2030. Due to the pandemic, up to 10 million more girls are at risk of becoming child brides by 2030.

14. UNICEF, "COVID-19: A threat to progress against child marriage", March 2021.



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With sound policies and concerted efforts, the world can restore the progress and achieve the 2030 targets in the coming decade. In particular, the principles of social inclusion, universal access to public services, and global cooperation underpinning the Sustainable Development Goals provide the guideposts for fighting COVID-19 as well as for charting a path for an inclusive and equitable recovery.

To harness global action to realize the rights of children, it is crucial to measure and report on the issues that relate to them. As custodian (alone or jointly) for 19 Sustainable Development Goal indicators, UNICEF has led the development of internationally agreed measurement definitions, standards and good practices. In addition, UNICEF works closely with partners to improve the availability and quality of data and statistics underlying other Sustainable Development Goal indicators. The multiple indicator cluster survey (MICS), a survey programme developed by UNICEF, currently captures 33 Sustainable Development Goal indicators – the most of any global survey instrument.

Country ownership of the Sustainable Development Goals is a vital principle. UNICEF promotes country participation in the verification of internationally comparable measures and the use of transparent and replicable indicator methodologies. UNICEF also advocates for the nationalization of Sustainable Development Goal targets, alongside efforts to build capacity to collect and analyse data. Recognizing countries are most likely to feel a sense of ownership of data when that data emerges from their administrative data systems, UNICEF is developing a maturity model to inform the phased investments in routine administrative systems that can yield quicker results. Moreover, UNICEF encourages coordinated investments in national data and statistical systems.





IV. SCORECARD









Goal Area 1: Every child survives and thrives

 Maternal and newborn health	Output statement 1.a: Countries have accelerated the scale-up of an essential package of maternal and newborn care services, including prenatal and postnatal/home visit support.	111%	
 Immunization	Output statement 1.b: Countries have sustained immunization programmes at national and district level, including [the] introduction of new vaccines, towards the realization of universal health coverage.	76%	
 Child health	Output statement 1.c: Countries have accelerated the delivery of preventive, promotive and curative services for pneumonia, diarrhoea, malaria and other child health conditions.	104%	
 Stunting prevention	Output statement 1.d: Countries have accelerated the delivery of programmes for the prevention of stunting and other forms of malnutrition.	97%	
 Treatment of severe acute malnutrition (SAM)	Output statement 1.e: Countries have accelerated the delivery of services for the treatment of severe wasting and other forms of severe acute malnutrition.	87%	
 HIV treatment and care	Output statement 1.f: Countries have accelerated the delivery of services for the treatment and care of children living with HIV.	114%	
 HIV prevention	Output statement 1.g: Countries have implemented comprehensive HIV prevention interventions at scale.	133%	
 Early childhood development	Output statement 1.h: Countries have institutionalized the delivery of quality early childhood development services as part of the health platform.	91%	
 Adolescent health and nutrition	Output statement 1.i: Countries have developed programmes to deliver gender-responsive adolescent health and nutrition.	109%	









Goal Area 2: Every child learns

 Education access	Output statement 2.a: Countries have strengthened education systems for gender-equitable access to quality education from early childhood to adolescence, including children with disabilities and minorities.	112%	
 Learning outcomes	Output statement 2.b: Countries have strengthened their education systems for gender-equitable learning outcomes, including early learning.	105%	
 Skills development	Output statement 2.c: Countries have institutionalized skills for learning, personal empowerment, active citizenship and employability.	121%	








Goal Area 3: Every child is protected from violence and exploitation

 Prevention and response services for violence against children	Output statement 3.a: Countries have strengthened child protection systems for prevention and response services to address violence against children.	106%	
 Harmful practices (female genital mutilation (FGM) and child marriage)	Output statement 3.b: Countries have strengthened prevention and protection services to address harmful practices (FGM and child marriage).	148%	
 Access to justice	Output statement 3.c: Countries have improved systems to protect children [who] come in contact with the law and to treat them in accordance with international standards.	111%	








Goal Area 4: Every child lives in a safe and clean environment

 Water	Output statement 4.a: Countries have implemented programmes to increase equitable access to safe and sustainable drinking water services in communities.	92%	●
 Sanitation and hygiene	Output statement 4.b: Countries have implemented programmes to increase equitable access to sanitation and hygiene and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations.	111%	●
 Disaster risk reduction	Output statement 4.c: Countries adopt policies, strategies and programmes that address risks related to disasters, conflict and public health emergencies.	69%	●
 Children in urban settings	Output statement 4.d: Countries have initiated action towards ensuring that urban settings are child-responsive.	150%	●
 Environmental sustainability	Output statement 4.e: Countries have child-focused plans and monitoring systems for environmental sustainability.	150%	●



Goal Area 5: Every child has an equitable chance in life

 Child poverty	Output statement 5.a: Countries have developed national plans to reduce multidimensional child poverty.	124%	●
 Social protection	Output statement 5.b: Countries have strengthened national social protection systems to address the needs of [the] most disadvantaged children.	150%	●
 Adolescent empowerment	Output statement 5.c: Countries have institutionalized measures to involve adolescents in decisions affecting their lives and communities.	120%	●
 Gender	Output statement 5.d: Countries have scaled up programmes to overcome gender discriminatory roles, expectations and practices.	122%	●
 Disability	Output statement 5.e: Countries have implemented inclusive programmes and services to promote [the] participation of children with disabilities in society.	129%	●



Change strategies

	Change strategy 1	Programming for at-scale results for children	92%	●
	Change strategy 2	Gender-responsive programming	110%	●
	Change strategy 3	Winning support for the cause of children from decision makers and the wider public	124%	●
	Change strategy 4	Developing and leveraging resources and partnerships for children	94%	●
	Change strategy 5	Harnessing the power of business and markets for children	129%	●
	Change strategy 6	United Nations working together	102%	●
	Change strategy 7	Fostering innovation for children	120%	●
	Change strategy 8	Harnessing the power of evidence as a driver of change for children	103%	●



Enablers

	Enabler 1	Responsive, transparent and accountable internal governance	101%	●
	Enabler 2	Results-oriented, efficient and effective management	105%	●
	Enabler 3	People: versatile staff as agents of change	85%	●
	Enabler 4	Versatile, safe and secure knowledge and information systems	116%	●
	Enabler 5	A stronger, values-based organizational culture	87%	●

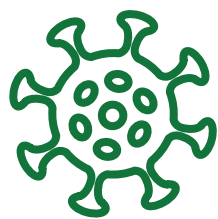




**V. Presentation of
selected UNICEF
results**



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THEMATIC AREA 1:

COVID-19 AND CHILDREN

ENSURING THAT CHILDREN CONTINUE TO LEARN AND DEVELOP SKILLS

In the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, UNICEF seized the opportunity to find innovative ways to ensure learning continued for children and adolescents and to address exclusion and inequity. UNICEF supported efforts to adopt technology to provide distance learning to children during school closures, and to safely and inclusively reopen schools.

Figure 1.1: In 2020, more than 43 million girls and boys were provided with individual education or early learning materials through UNICEF-supported programmes. Between 2016 and 2020, almost 95 million girls and boys were reached, exceeding the 2021 target of 93 million.

Girls and boys provided with individual education/early learning materials through UNICEF-supported programmes (2.b.1)

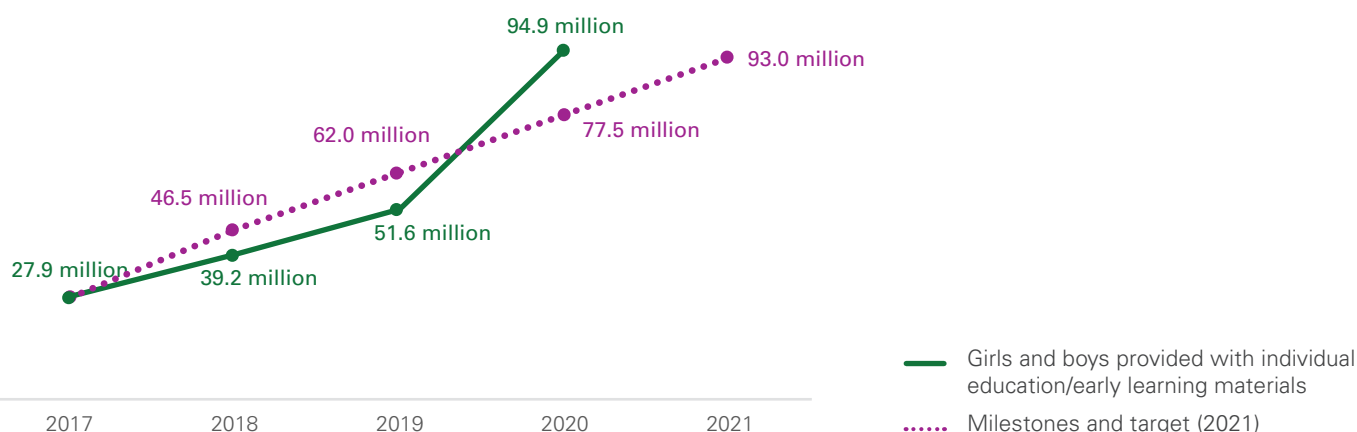
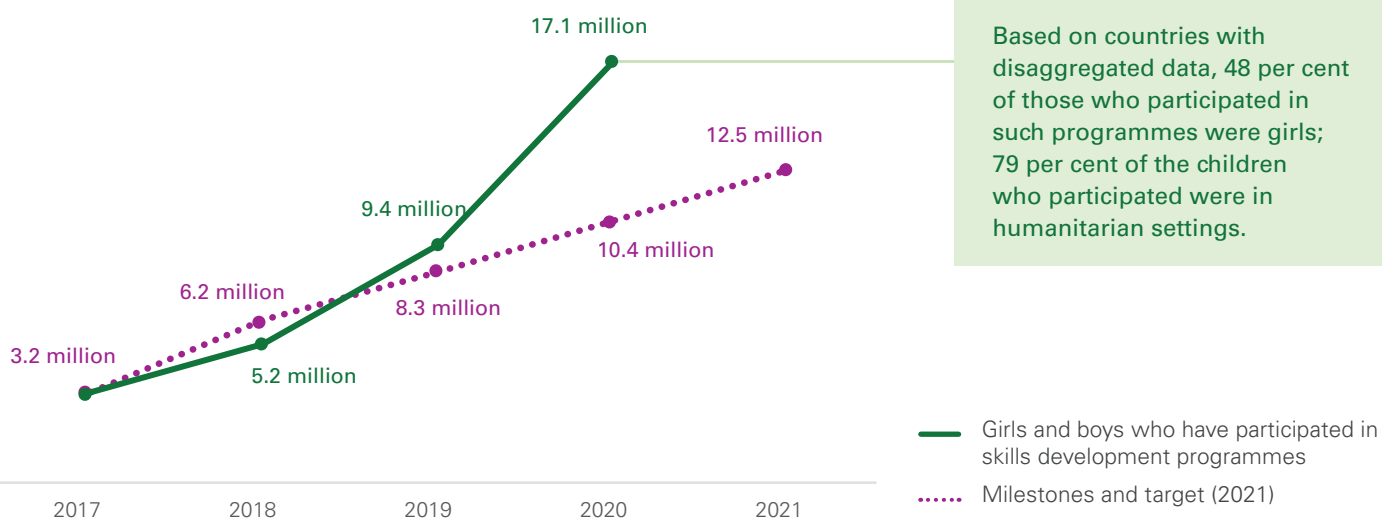


Figure 1.2: More than 7.7 million girls and boys participated in skills development programmes for learning, personal empowerment, active citizenship and/or employability through UNICEF-supported programmes in 2020 alone. Between 2019 and 2020, more than 17 million girls and boys were reached.

Girls and boys who have participated in skills development programmes for learning, personal empowerment, active citizenship and/or employability through UNICEF-supported programmes (2.c.1)

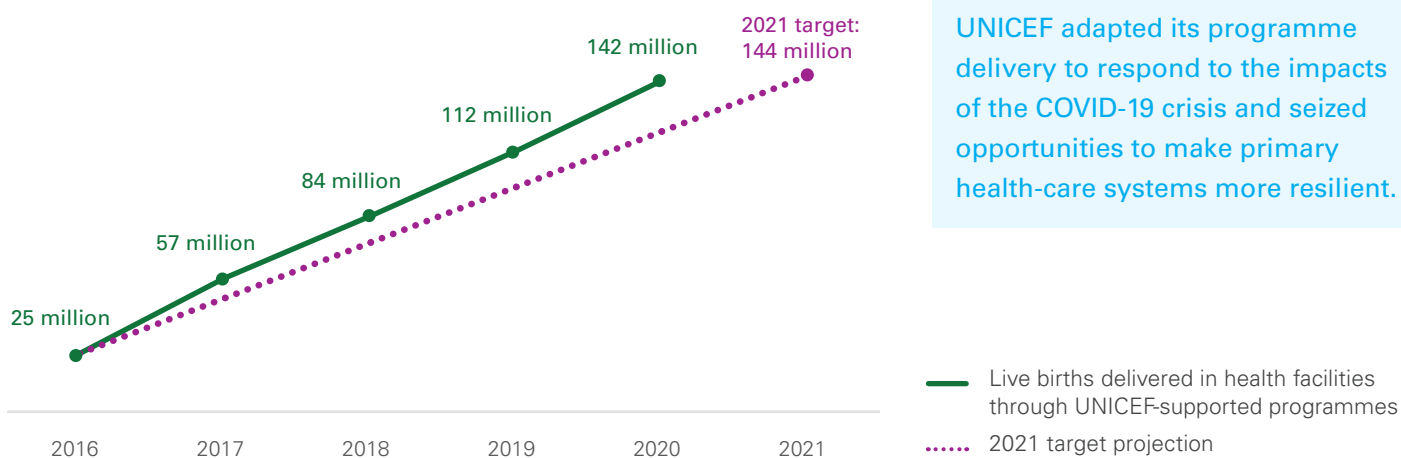


Based on countries with disaggregated data, 48 per cent of those who participated in such programmes were girls; 79 per cent of the children who participated were in humanitarian settings.

SUPPORTING THE CONTINUITY OF LIFE-SAVING HEALTH, NUTRITION AND EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

Figure 1.3: In 2020, 30.5 million live births were delivered in health facilities through UNICEF-supported programmes. Between 2016 and 2020, 142 million live births were delivered in health facilities, placing the organization on track to exceed the 2021 target of 144 million.

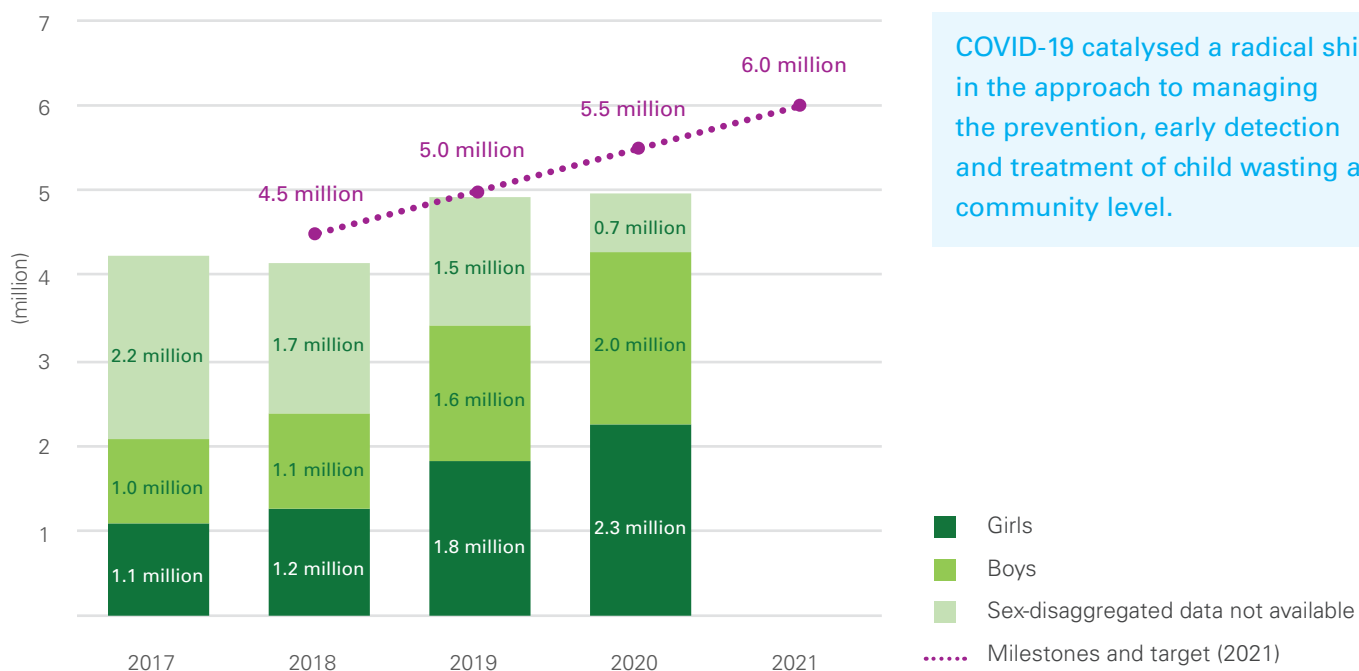
Lives births delivered in health facilities through UNICEF-supported programmes (1.3)



UNICEF adapted its programme delivery to respond to the impacts of the COVID-19 crisis and seized opportunities to make primary health-care systems more resilient.

Figure 1.4: Nearly 5 million boys and girls with severe acute malnutrition were admitted for treatment through UNICEF support in 2020. The overall recovery rate was more than 88 per cent.

Girls and boys with SAM admitted for treatment (1.e.1)



COVID-19 catalysed a radical shift in the approach to managing the prevention, early detection and treatment of child wasting at community level.

ENSURING ACCESS TO WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE AND SCALING UP HYGIENE PROMOTION

Figure 1.5: In 2020, 110 countries implemented community-based programmes to improve hand-washing behaviours on a national scale, exceeding the 2021 target of 78.

Countries implementing community-based hand-washing behaviour-change programmes on a national scale (4.b.3)

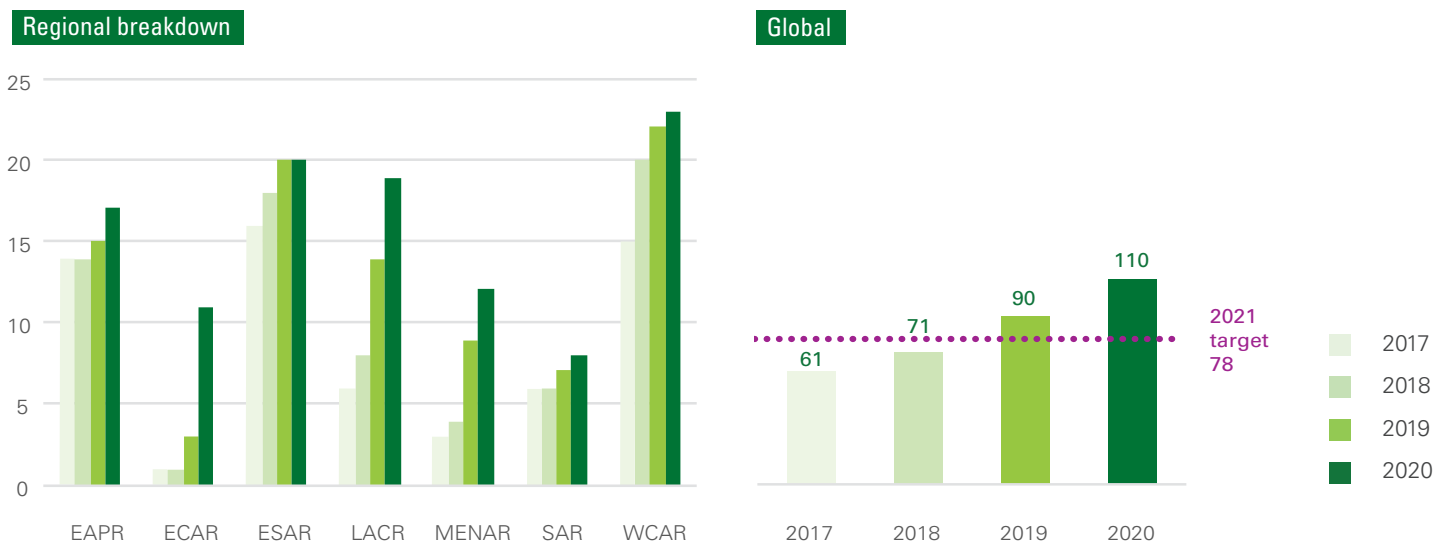
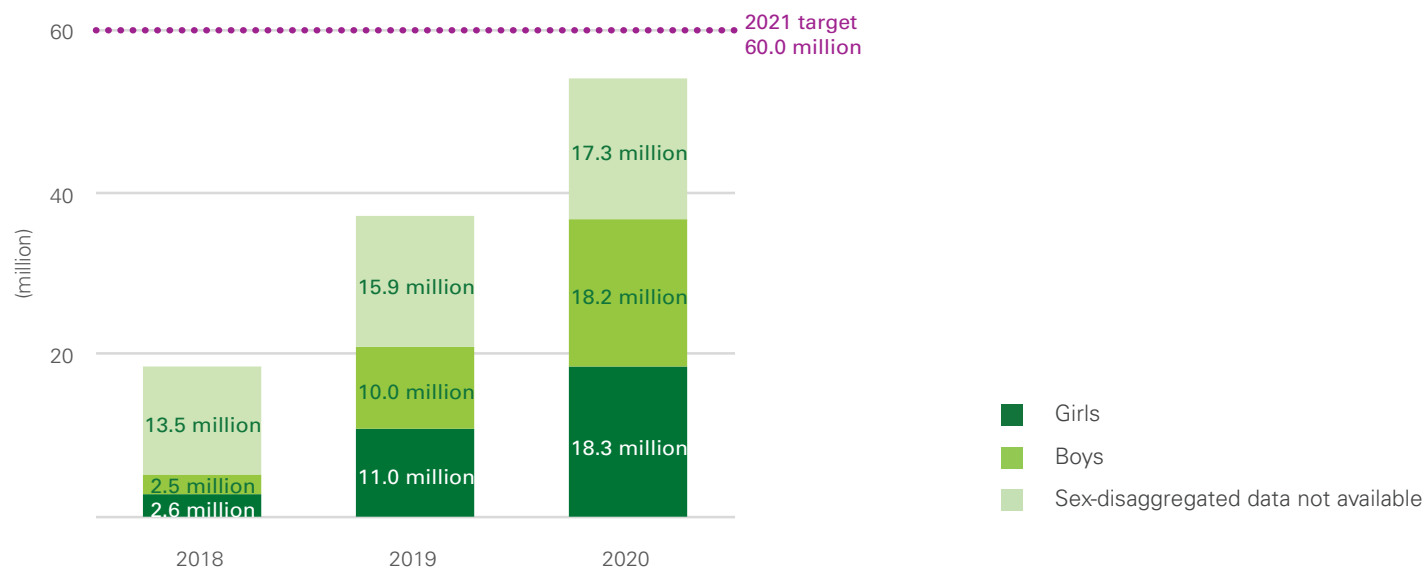


Figure 1.6: In 2020 alone, 17 million people gained access to safe water services through UNICEF-supported programmes, keeping UNICEF on track to exceed the four-year target of 60 million people.

People with access to a safe drinking water services through UNICEF-supported programmes (4.2)



Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) quickly became a critical component of the UNICEF pandemic response, through hand-washing campaigns and efforts to ensure equitable and affordable access to WASH services and supplies. The COVID-19 pandemic provided an opportunity to scale up hygiene-promotion activities.

ELEVATING CHILD PROTECTION ISSUES AND REACHING CHILDREN USING INNOVATIVE APPROACHES

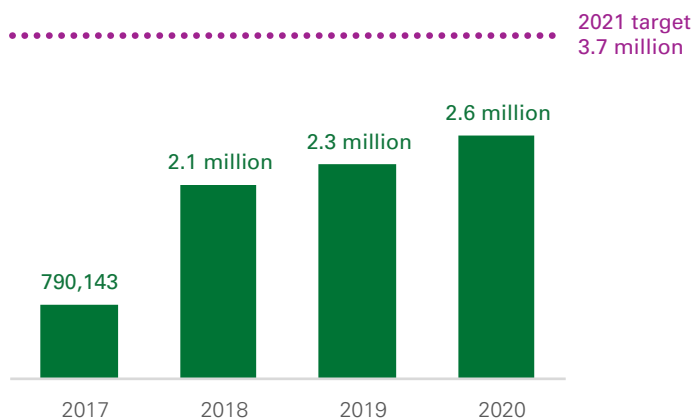
Figure 1.7: In 2020, 47.2 million children, adolescents, parents and caregivers accessed mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), including through targeted community-awareness campaigns on MHPSS, an exponential rate of growth compared to previous years.

Children, adolescents and caregivers in humanitarian situations provided with community-based mental health and psychosocial support (3.a.5 (a-i) and 3.a.5 (a-ii))

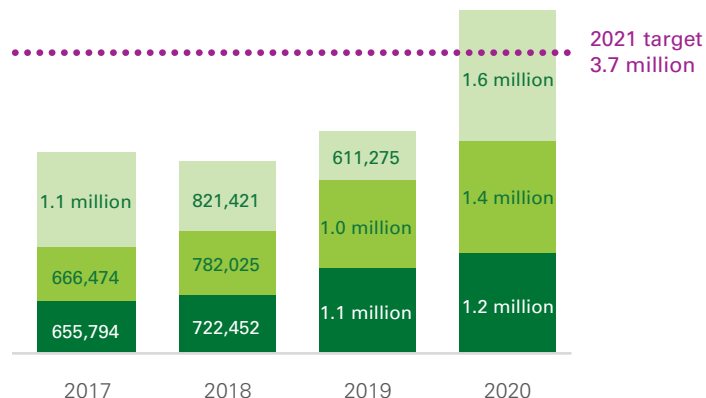


Figure 1.8: In 2020, almost 2.6 million parents and caregivers were reached with parenting programmes to prevent violence. An estimated 4.2 million girls and boys who had experienced violence were reached by health, social work or justice and law enforcement services.

Parents and caregivers reached with parenting programmes (3.3 (a))



Girls and boys who have experienced violence reached by health, social work or justice/law enforcement services (3.3 (b))



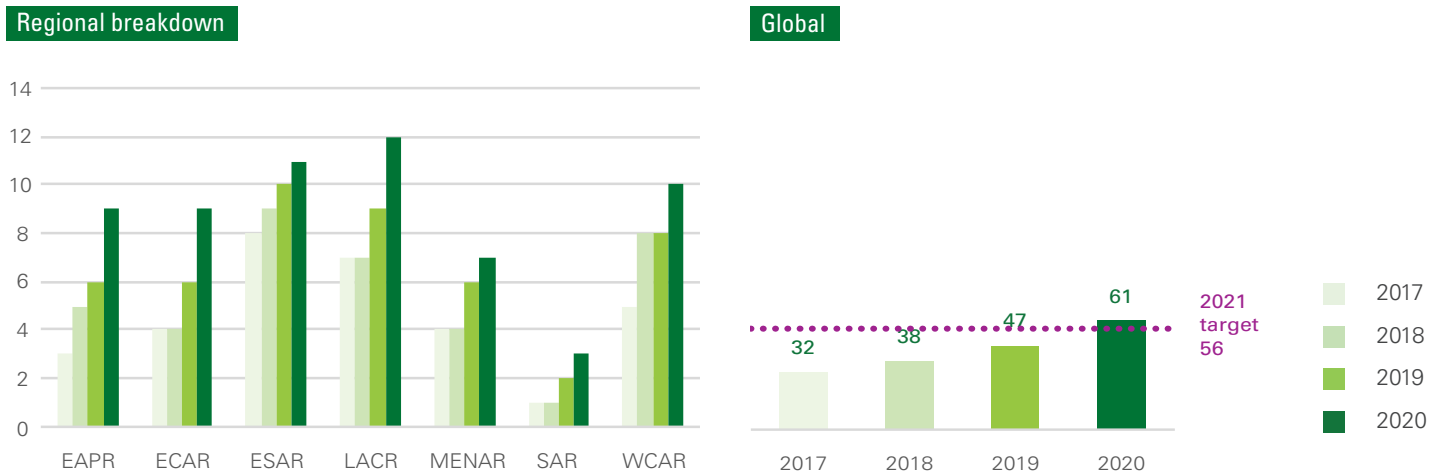
Mothers, fathers and caregivers reached through parenting programmes

Girls Boys Sex-disaggregated data not available

ADDRESSING THE SOCIOECONOMIC IMPACT ON CHILDREN AND HOUSEHOLDS

Figure 1.9: In 2020, 61 countries had strong or moderately strong social protection systems, almost double the number in 2017 and surpassing the 2021 target of 56.

Number of countries with moderately strong or strong social protection systems (5.b.1)



The COVID-19 pandemic and the socioeconomic crisis it fuelled have exacerbated the vulnerabilities of children living in poverty, girls, children with disabilities and children belonging to other marginalized groups. The work of UNICEF on child poverty and social protection has been key to addressing these impacts.

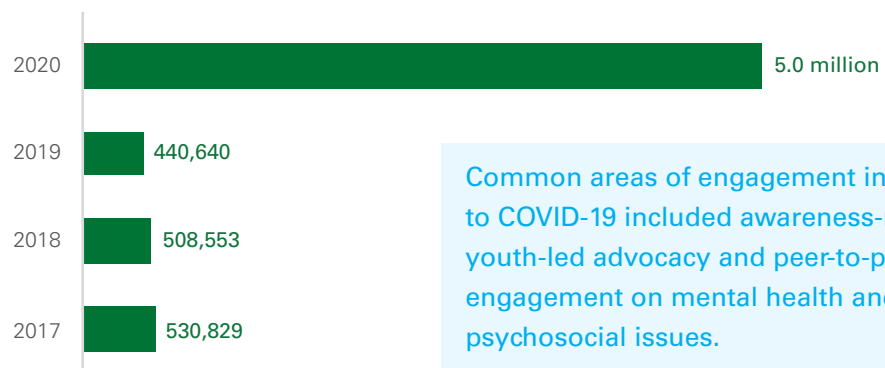
ENGAGING ADOLESCENT GIRLS AND BOYS

Figure 1.10: More than 7.2 million adolescents participated in civic engagement initiatives through UNICEF-supported programmes in 2020. Of these, 5 million were engaged in humanitarian settings, a sharp increase from previous years that is mostly due to the COVID-19 response.

Adolescent girls and boys who participate in or lead civic engagement initiatives in humanitarian settings (disaggregation of 5.5 (a))



7.2 million
adolescent
girls and boys
engaged



Common areas of engagement in relation to COVID-19 included awareness-raising, youth-led advocacy and peer-to-peer engagement on mental health and psychosocial issues.



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THEMATIC AREA 2:
GENDER EQUALITY

Figure 2.1: In 2020, 75 countries had an inclusive, multisectoral and gender-responsive national plan to achieve targets for adolescent health and well-being, already reaching the 2021 target of 75.

Countries having an inclusive, multisectoral and gender-responsive national plan to achieve targets for adolescent health and well-being (1.i.3)

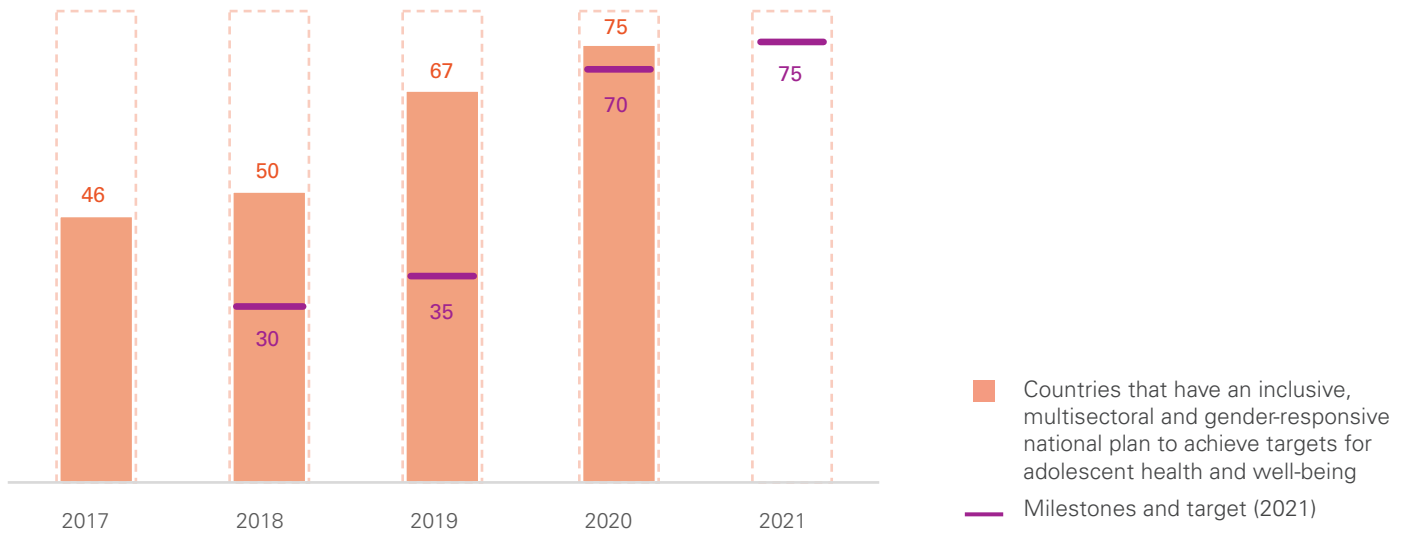


Figure 2.2: More than 48,000 schools offered menstrual hygiene management services through UNICEF-supported programmes by 2020. About 67 per cent of these services were provided in the South Asia region.

Schools with menstrual hygiene management services through UNICEF-supported programmes (4.b.1 (b))

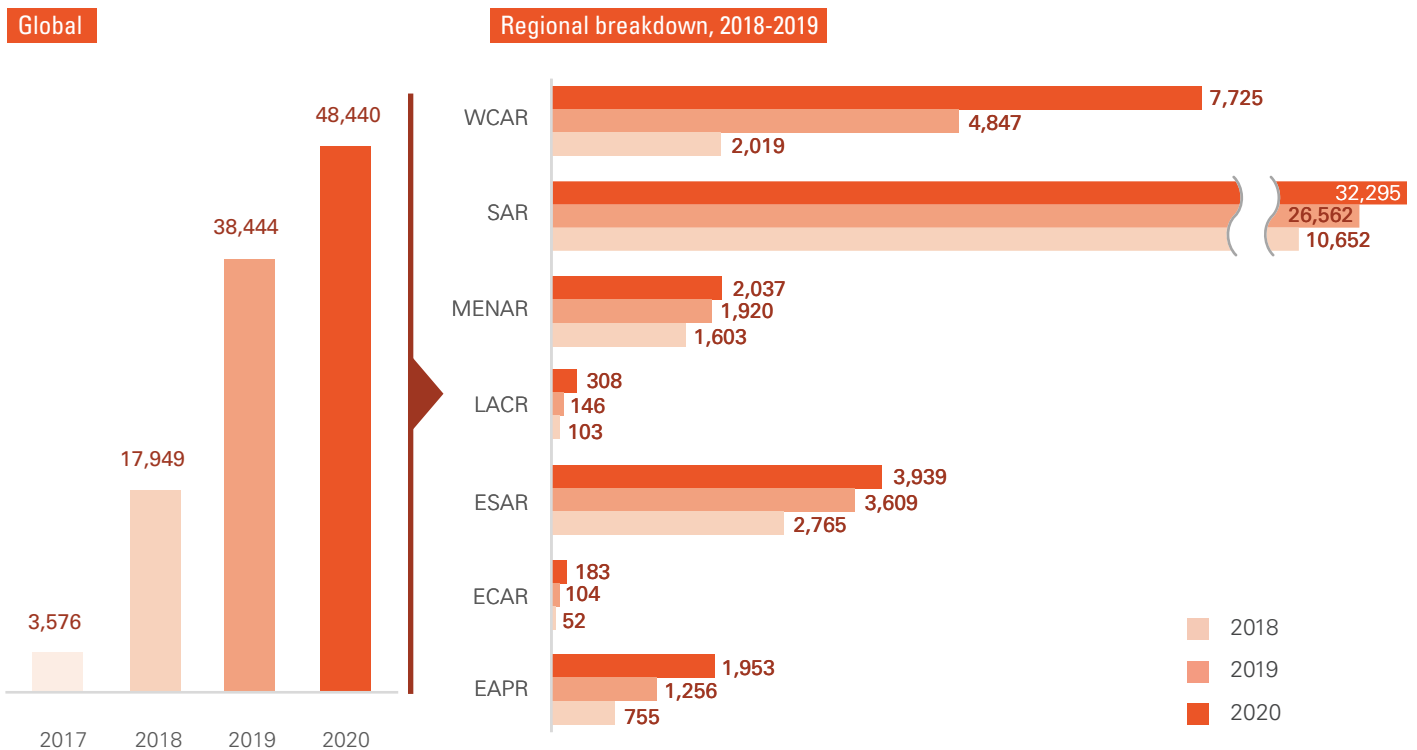


Figure 2.3: Between 2017 and 2020, a total of 1.6 million girls and women received prevention and protection services on female genital mutilation through UNICEF-supported programmes, exceeding the 1.4 million target set for 2021.

Girls and women who received prevention and protection services on FGM through UNICEF-supported programmes (3.b.1)

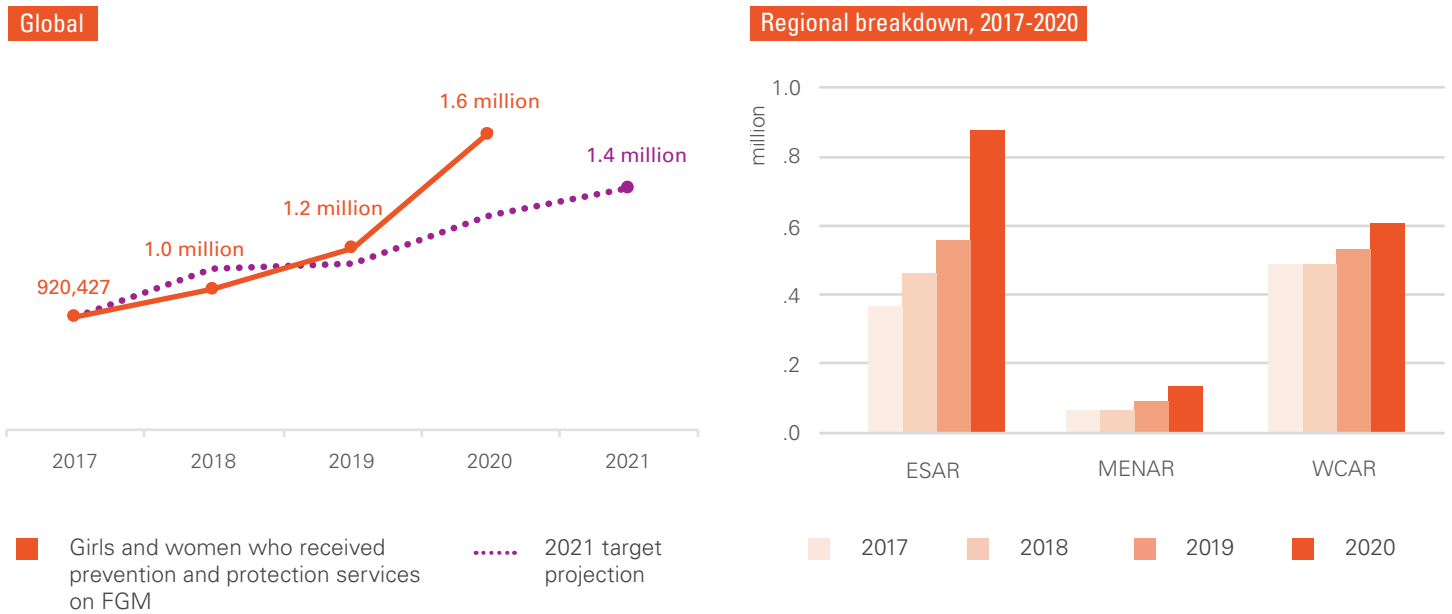


Figure 2.4: An increasing share of country offices (38 per cent of all country offices) addressed gender-discriminatory roles and norms through their programmes. In addition, 36 per cent of country offices provided front-line workers with support or training focusing on gender equality.

Countries with at-scale programmes focusing on enhancing gender equality (5.d.1 and 5.d.2)

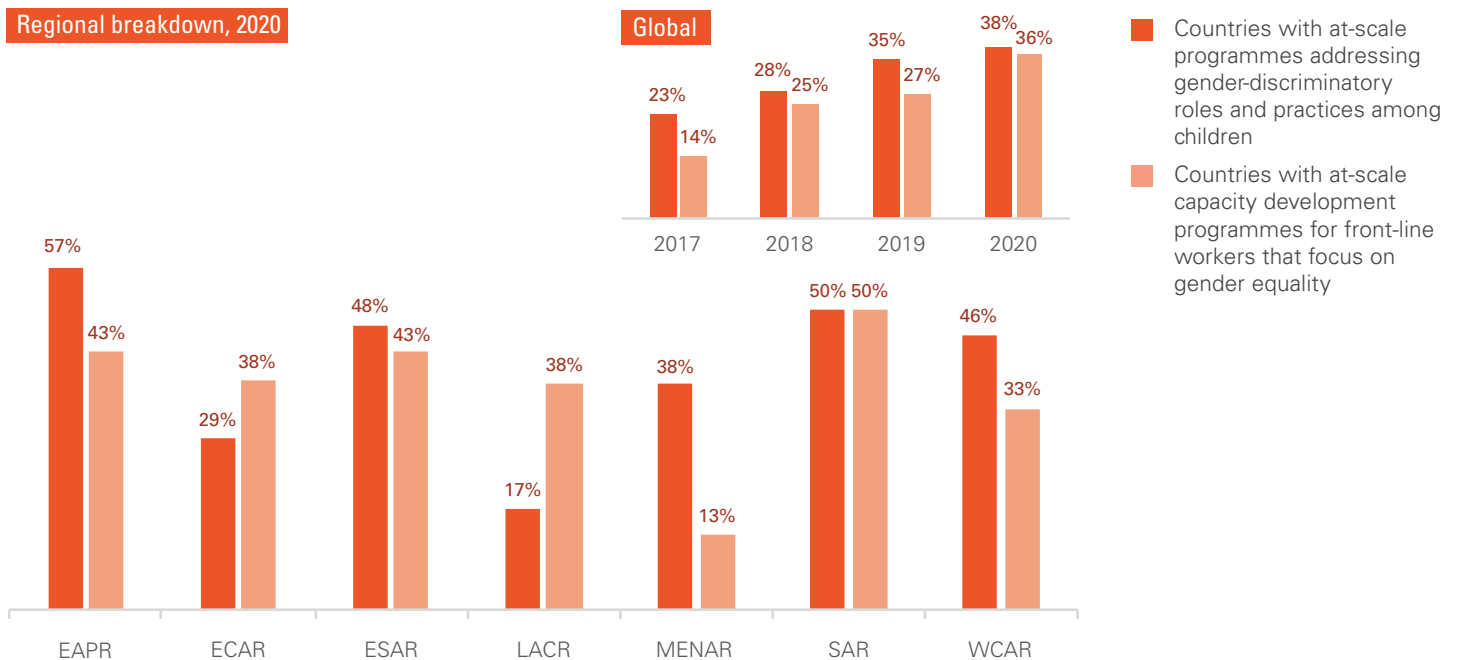
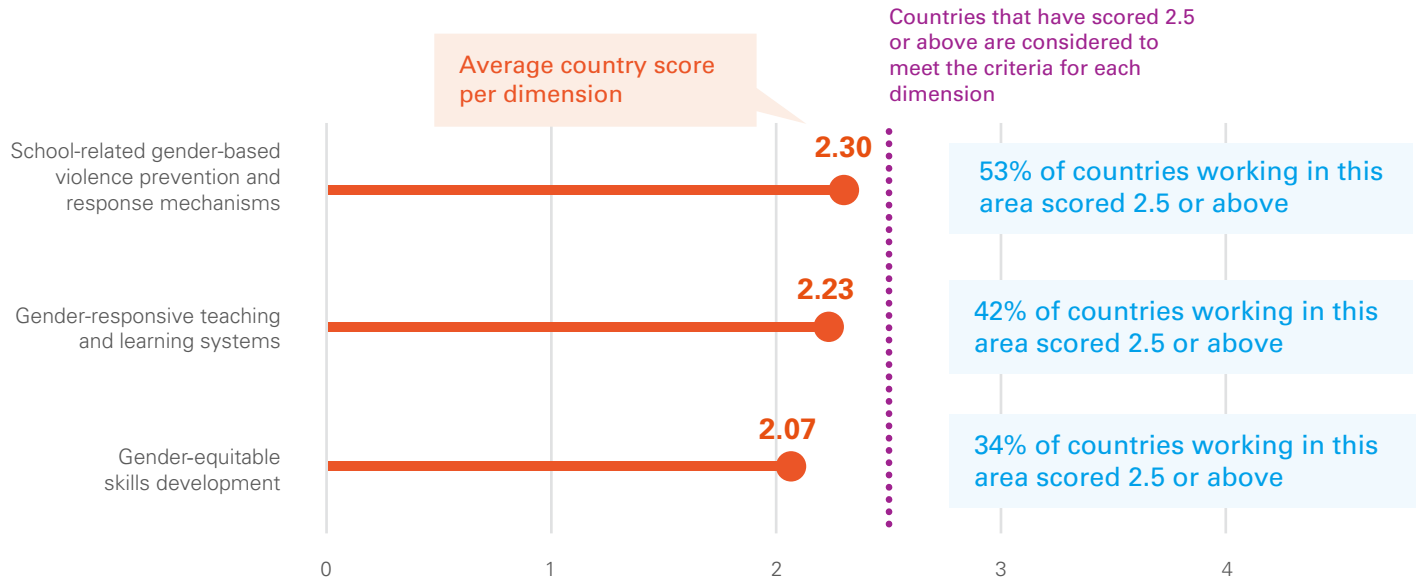


Figure 2.5: In 2020, 53 per cent of countries had school-related gender-based violence prevention and response mechanisms, 42 per cent had gender-responsive teaching and learning systems and 34 per cent had policies and plans mainstreaming gender equity in opportunities for skills development.

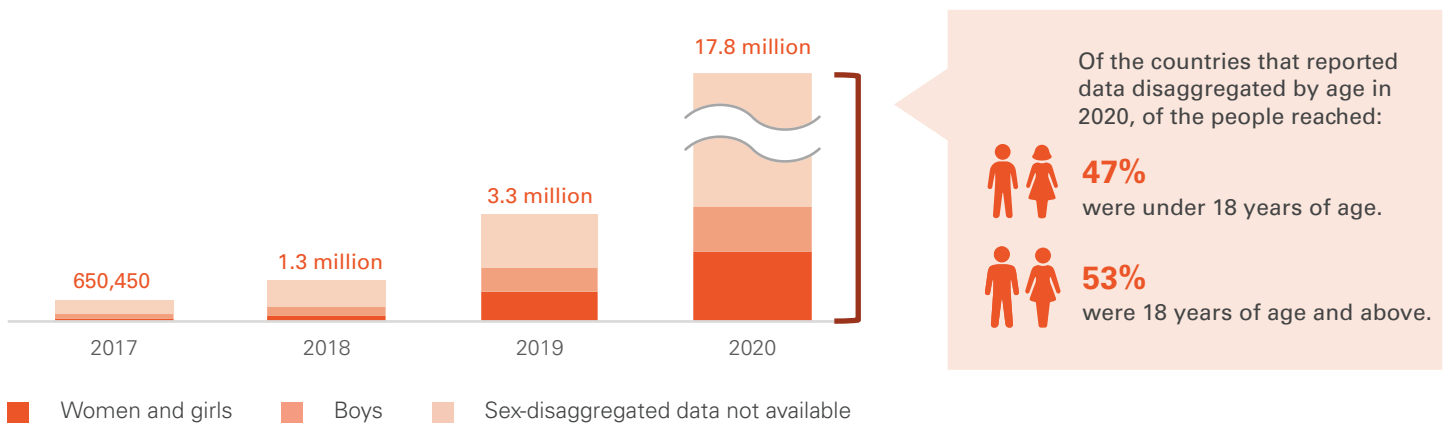
Countries with gender-responsive education systems for access, teaching and learning systems, and with systems that institutionalize gender-equitable skills (dimensions of 2.a.3, 2.b.4 and 2.c.2)



Whether a country is considered to have a gender-responsive education system is assessed against several dimensions relating to access, learning outcomes and skills development. Each dimension is scored on a scale from 1 (weak) to 4 (championing).

Figure 2.6: In 2020, almost 17.8 million women, girls and boys received gender-based violence risk mitigation, prevention or response interventions in 84 countries. This was significantly higher than the 2019 result of 3.3 million in 46 countries.

Women, girls and boys with risk mitigation, prevention or response interventions to address gender-based violence (3.a.6)





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THEMATIC AREA 3:
**EQUITABLE AND INCLUSIVE
PROGRAMMING**

Figure 3.1: In 2020 with UNICEF support, more than 130 million children were reached by cash transfer programmes, including children living in poverty and children with disabilities. About 62 per cent of the children reached were in humanitarian settings.

Girls and boys reached by cash transfer programmes through UNICEF-supported programmes (5.4)

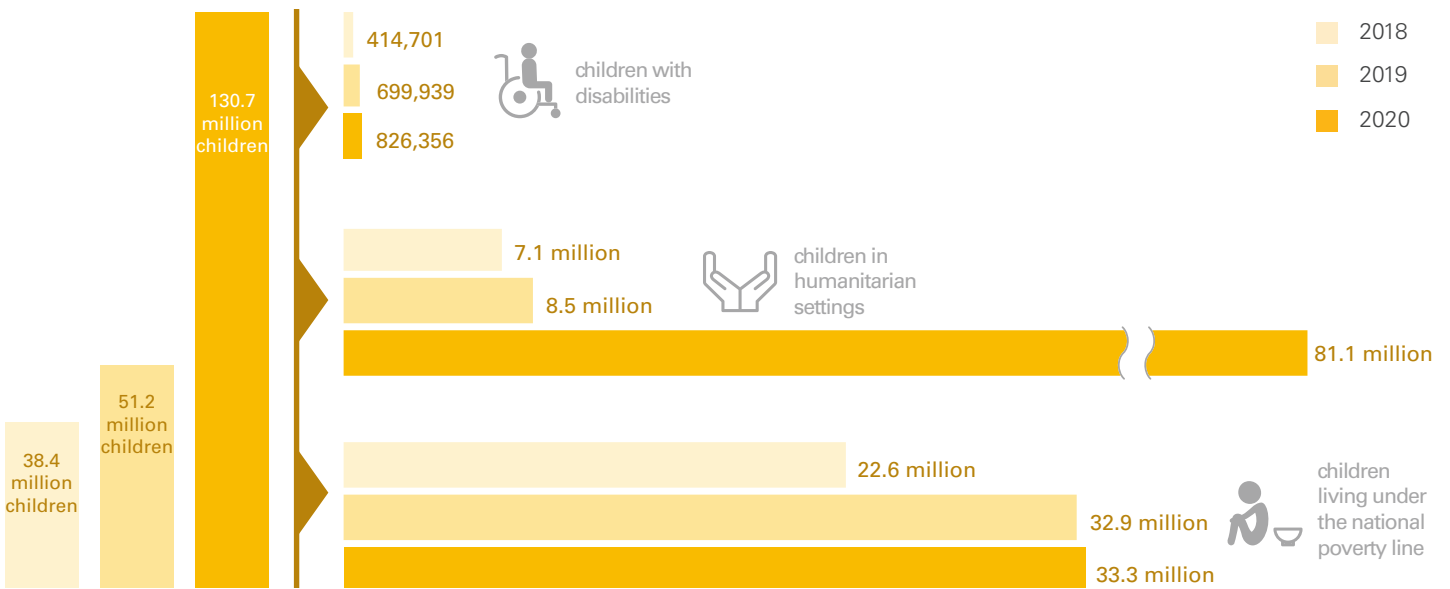
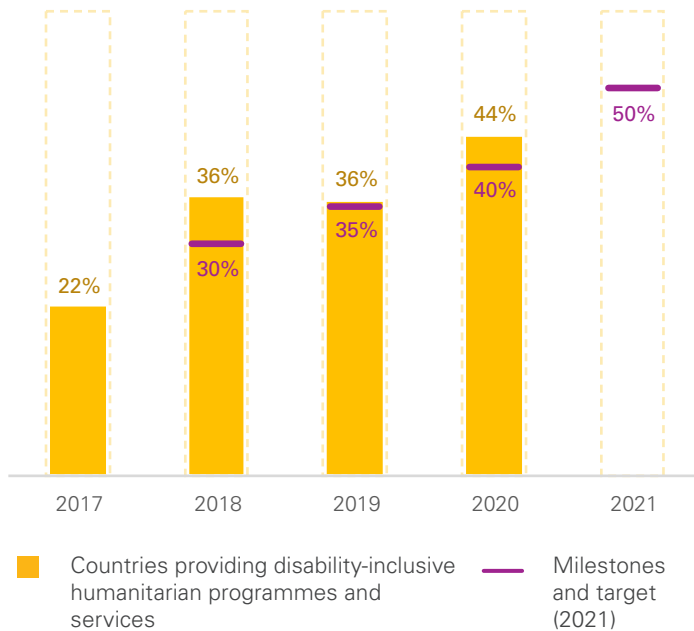


Figure 3.2: In 2020, 44 per cent of UNICEF programme countries provided disability-inclusive humanitarian programmes and services. In the same year, 74,991 children with disabilities were reached with emergency kits through UNICEF-supported programmes.

Countries providing disability-inclusive humanitarian programmes and services (5.e.3)



Children with disabilities who were reached with emergency kits, through UNICEF-supported programmes (5.e.1 (b))

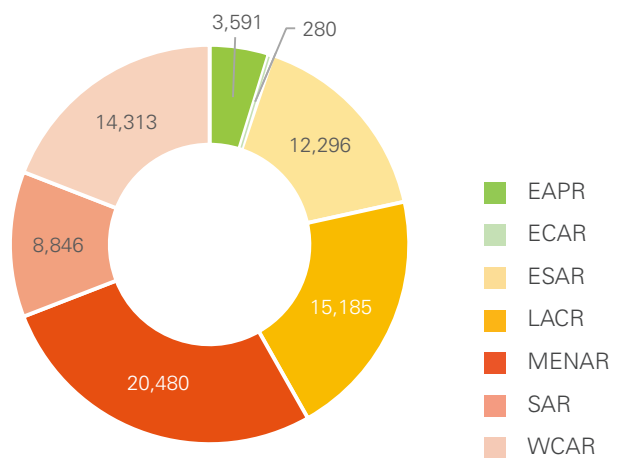


Figure 3.3: In 2020, 54 per cent of countries supported by UNICEF had inclusive education for children with disabilities, while 46 per cent incorporated emergency preparedness and resilience-building into the education system. Considering these and other dimensions (e.g. strategies addressing equity issues and strengthening the Education Management Information System), 43 per cent of UNICEF-supported countries had equitable education systems in terms of access in 2020.

Countries with equitable education systems in terms of access, including for children with disabilities and emergency preparedness/resilience (2.a.2)

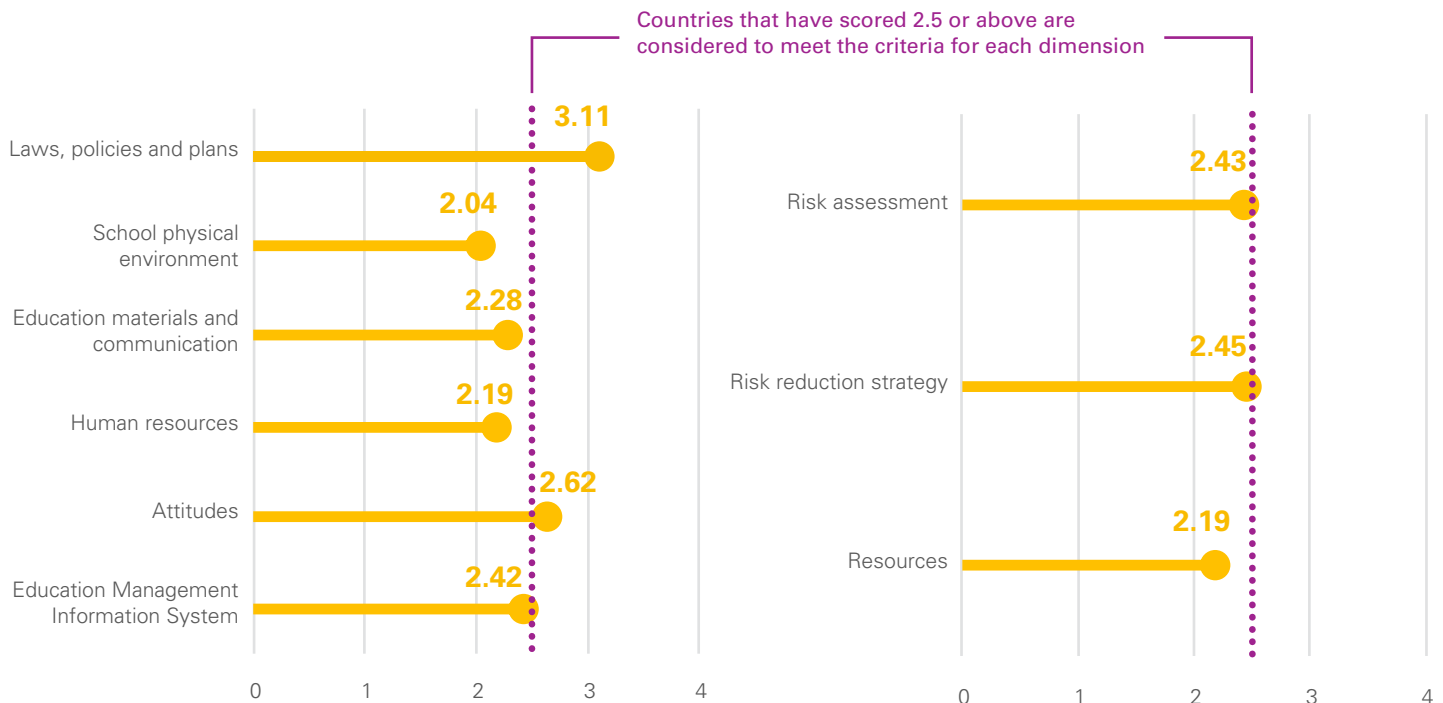
43% of UNICEF-supported countries have equitable education systems for access

54% of countries have inclusive education for children with disabilities

46% of countries have emergency preparedness/resilience in their education system

Inclusive education for children with disabilities:
Average country score per subdimension

Emergency preparedness and resilience:
Average country score per subdimension

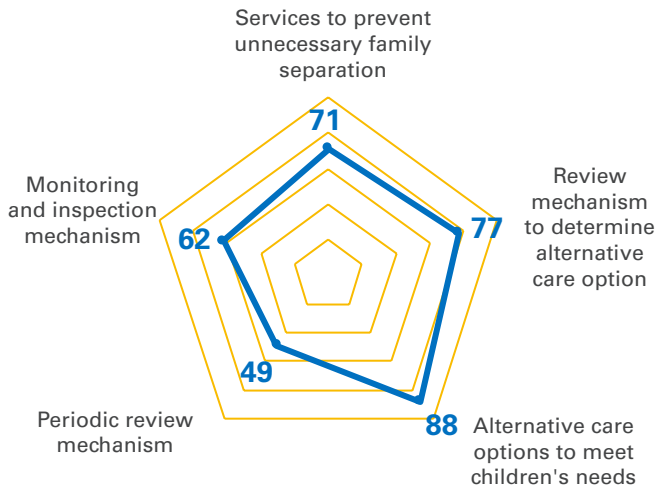


Inclusive education for children with disabilities is assessed against six subdimensions, each of which is scored on a scale from 1 (weak) to 4 (championing). Countries that have scored 2.5 or above on average across the subdimensions are counted as having inclusive education systems. The graph above (left) shows both the average score of countries per subdimension and the minimum score required.

Whether countries are considered to have emergency preparedness/resilience in the education system is gauged through three subdimensions, each of which is scored on a scale from 1 (weak) to 4 (championing). Countries that have scored 2.5 or above on average across the subdimensions are counted as having emergency preparedness/resilience. The graph above (right) shows both the average score of countries per subdimension and the minimum score required.

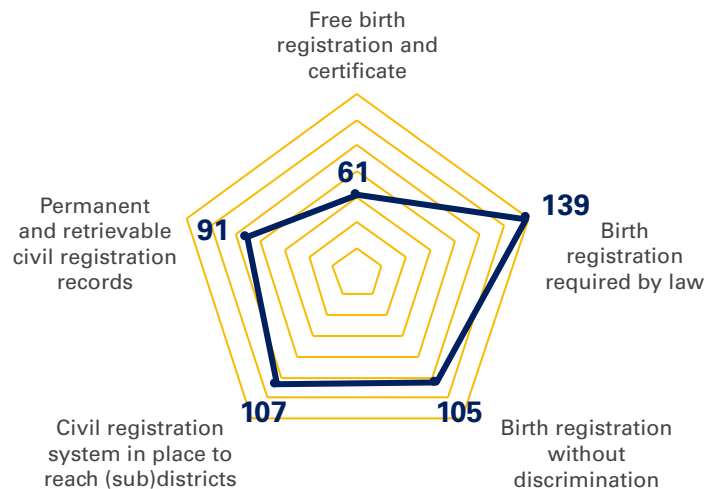
Figure 3.4: In 2020, a total of 35 countries had alternative care policies in line with the United Nations 2009 Guidelines for the Alternative Care of Children, meeting the 2021 target. In addition, 40 countries had free and universal birth registration service within the civil registration system in accordance with national legal requirements, exceeding the 2021 target of 25.

Number of countries with alternative care policies, assessed in five dimensions (3.c.3)



35 countries meet all five dimensions described in the graph above (left) and are counted as having alternative care policies in line with the 2009 Guidelines for the Alternative Care of Children.

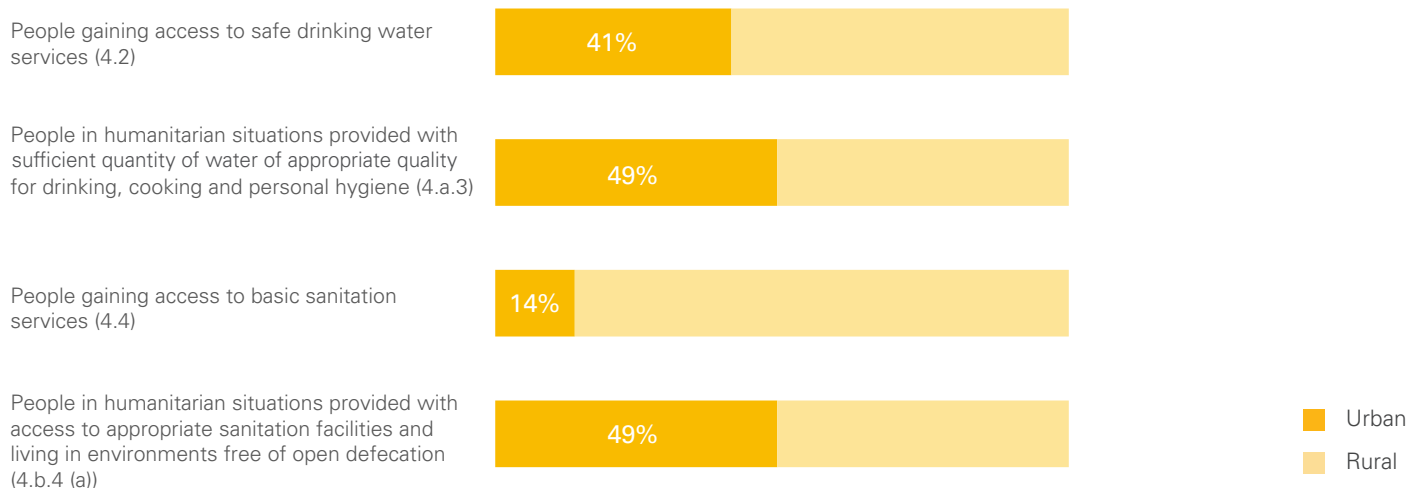
Number of countries that have free and universal birth registration service, assessed in five dimensions (3.c.4)



40 countries meet all five dimensions described in the graph above (right) and are counted as having in place free and universal birth registration service within the civil registration system, in accordance with national legal requirements.

Figure 3.5: In 2020, UNICEF continued to provide water and sanitation services for people in both urban and rural areas and across development and humanitarian settings.

Proportion of people in urban areas gaining access to water and sanitation services through direct UNICEF support





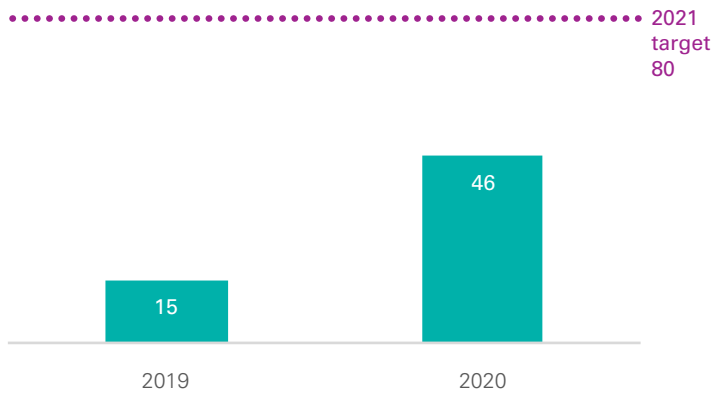
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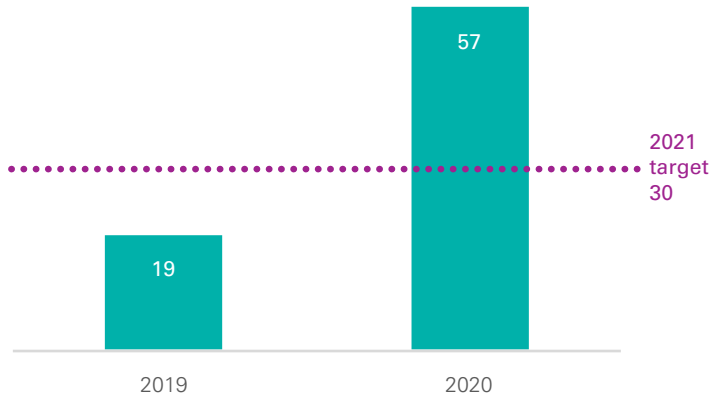
THEMATIC AREA 4:
CLIMATE ACTION

Figure 4.1: UNICEF has entrenched climate action in its programmatic interventions across multiple sectors, including climate-resilient health, WASH and educational services. Engaging adolescent girls and boys around climate change and environmental advocacy was also a key area of work. Moreover, UNICEF aligned itself with the United Nations system-wide 2030 carbon reduction target for operations.

Countries planning, designing and implementing climate-resilient WASH solutions through UNICEF-supported programmes (4.a.4)



Countries implementing interventions to address environmental pollution and climate change through UNICEF-supported health programmes (1.i.5)



■ Countries planning, designing and implementing climate-resilient WASH solutions through UNICEF-supported programmes

■ Countries implementing interventions to address environmental pollution and climate change through UNICEF-supported health programmes



761,232 adolescents engaged in or led initiatives around climate change and environmental protection in 55 countries.

UNICEF also supported **106 countries** to engage children and young people in advocacy, communication and campaigning around the climate and the environment.



In 2020, UNICEF greenhouse gas emissions decreased by **46 per cent** from 2019, driven by reductions in travel, office electricity, vehicle fuel and water and paper usage as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Figure 4.2: Since the beginning of the Strategic Plan, 2018–2021, a total of 74 countries have implemented child-inclusive programmes that foster climate resilience and low carbon development, almost doubling the 2021 target of 40.

Countries that implement child-inclusive programmes that foster climate resilience and low carbon development (4.9)

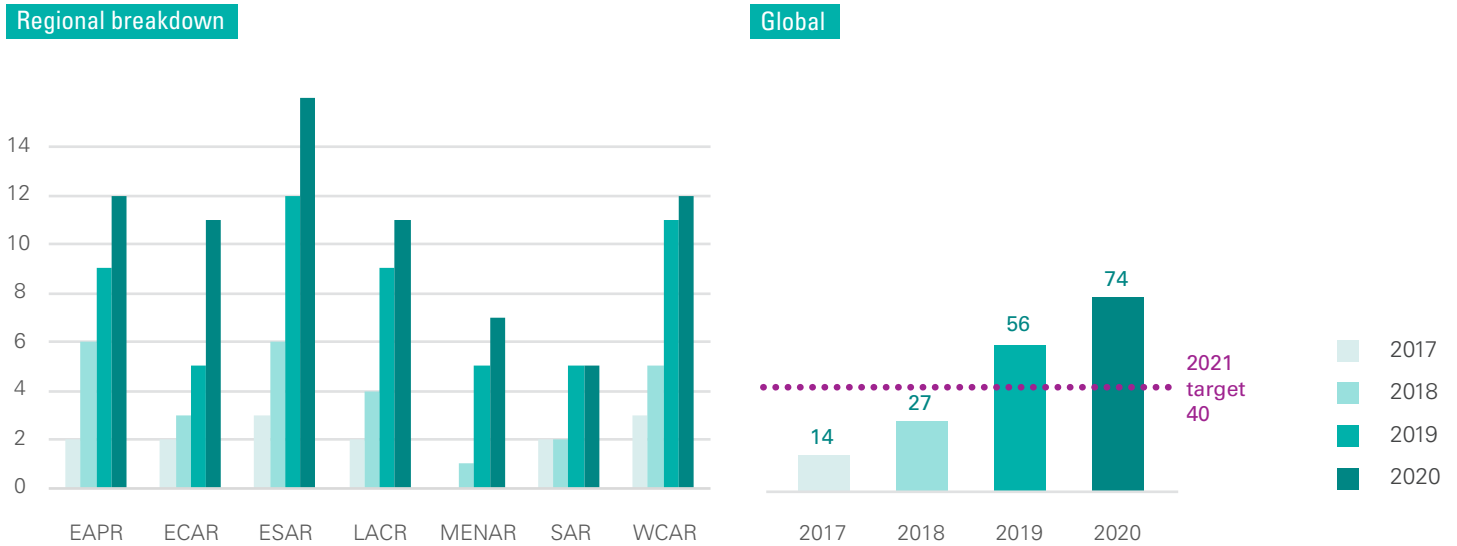
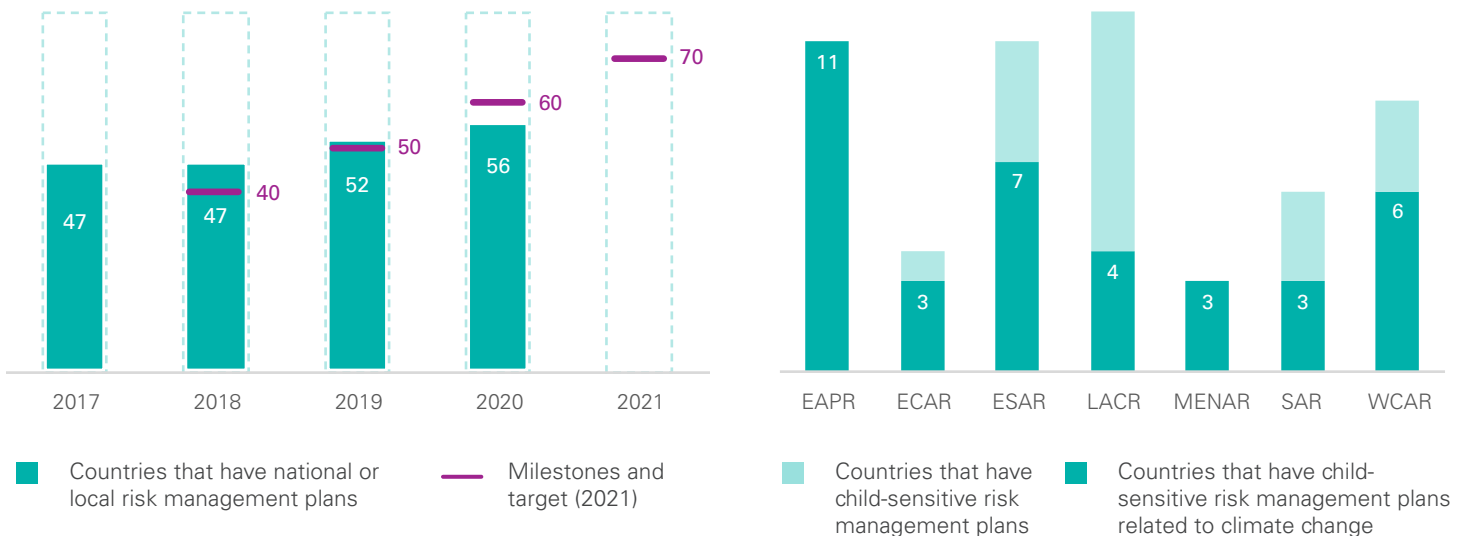


Figure 4.3: UNICEF supports the development of child-sensitive national or local risk management plans related to disasters, climate change, conflict, public health emergencies or other crises. In 2020, 56 countries reporting having such plans. Out of these, 37 had plans specifically addressing climate change.

Countries with child-sensitive national or local risk management plans addressing risks related to disasters, climate change, conflict, public health emergencies or other crises (4.c.1)



Regional breakdown: Countries with risk management plans addressing risks specifically related to climate change in 2020





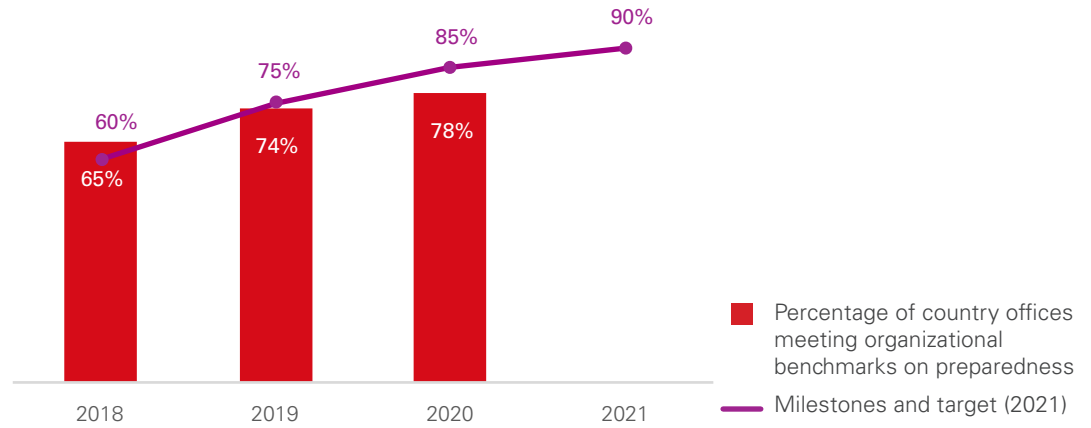
THEMATIC AREA 5:

HUMANITARIAN-DEVELOPMENT-PEACE NEXUS

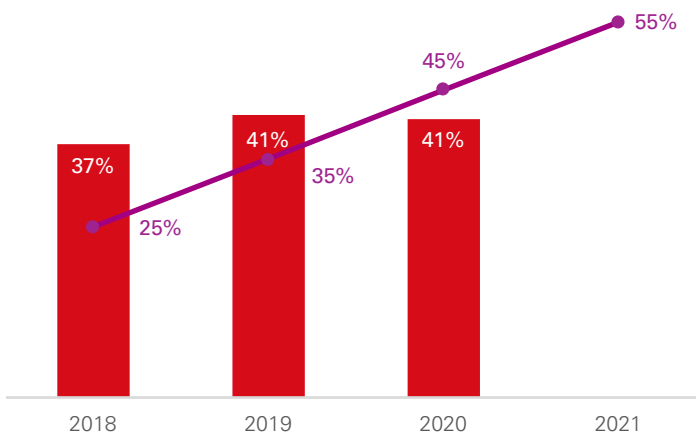


Figure 5.1: In 2020, 78 per cent of UNICEF country offices met organizational benchmarks on emergency preparedness, an increase from 74 per cent in 2018. In addition, 41 per cent of country offices met organizational benchmarks on implementing risk-informed programming, and 30 per cent of country offices met organizational benchmarks on promoting peaceful and inclusive societies.

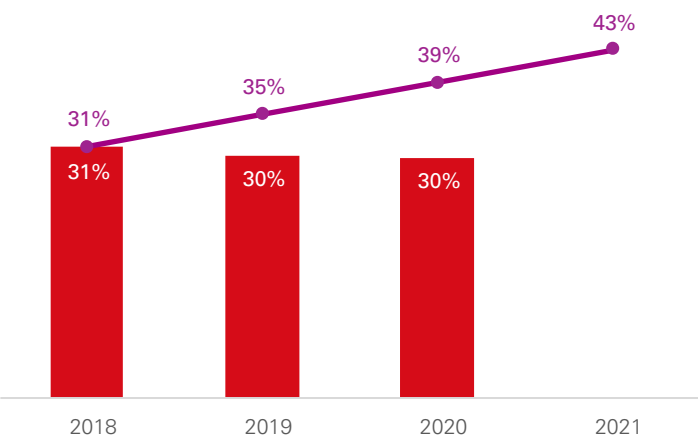
Emergency preparedness (H1.c.1 (a))



Implementation of risk-informed programming (H1.c.1 (b))



Promotion of peaceful and inclusive societies (H1.c.1 (c))

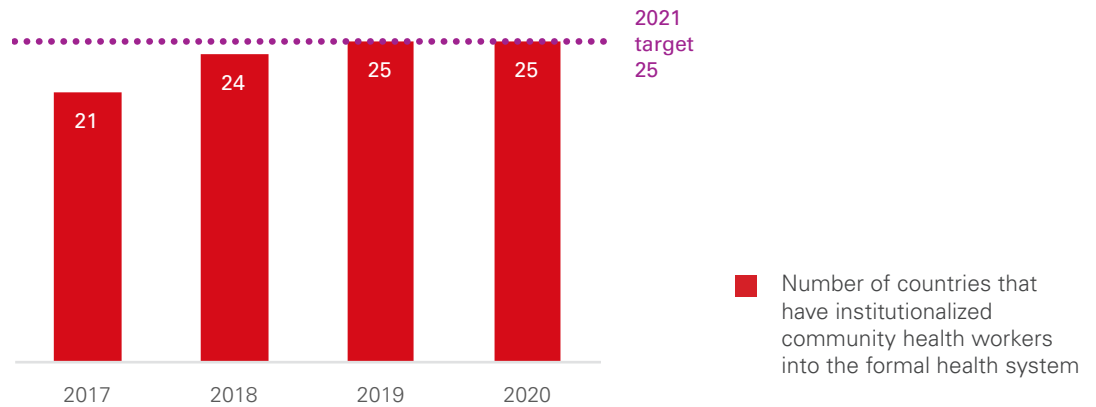


■ Percentage of country offices meeting organizational benchmarks on implementing risk-informed programming
 — Milestones and target (2021)

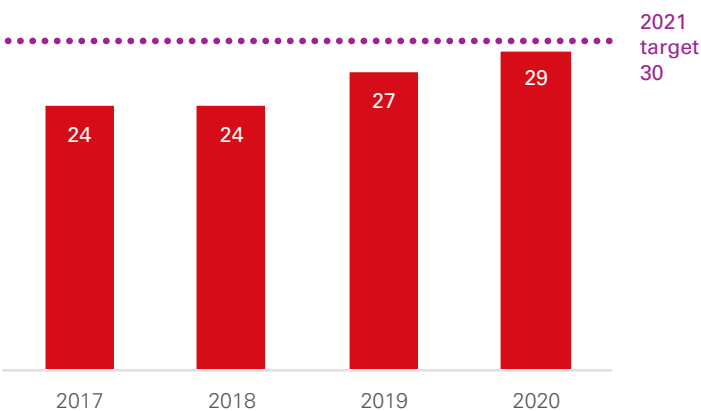
■ Percentage of country offices meeting organizational benchmarks on promoting peaceful and inclusive societies
 — Milestones and target (2021)

Figure 5.2: A total of 25 countries have institutionalized community health workers into the formal health system. In 2020, 29 countries provided care for children with severe acute malnutrition as part of an essential package of regular health and nutrition services for children. Moreover, 16 countries had national cash transfer programmes that were ready to respond to a crisis.

Countries that have institutionalized community health workers into the formal health system (1.c.3)

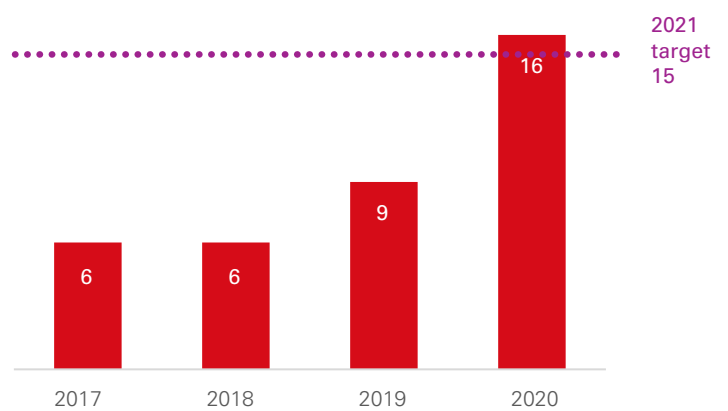


Countries that provide care for children with SAM as part of an essential package of regular health and nutrition services for children (1.e.2)



■ Countries that provide care for children with SAM as part of an essential package of regular health and nutrition services

Countries with national cash transfer programmes that are ready to respond to a crisis (5.b.2)



■ Number of countries with national cash transfer programmes that are ready to respond to a crisis



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THEMATIC AREA 6:
**UNITED NATIONS
WORKING TOGETHER**

Figure 6.1: The share of country offices that sought efficiency gains through common business operations increased from 20 per cent to 80 per cent between 2017 and 2020, surpassing the 2021 target of 65 per cent.

Country offices seeking efficiency gains through common business operations within the framework of the Business Operations Strategy (H6.a.2)

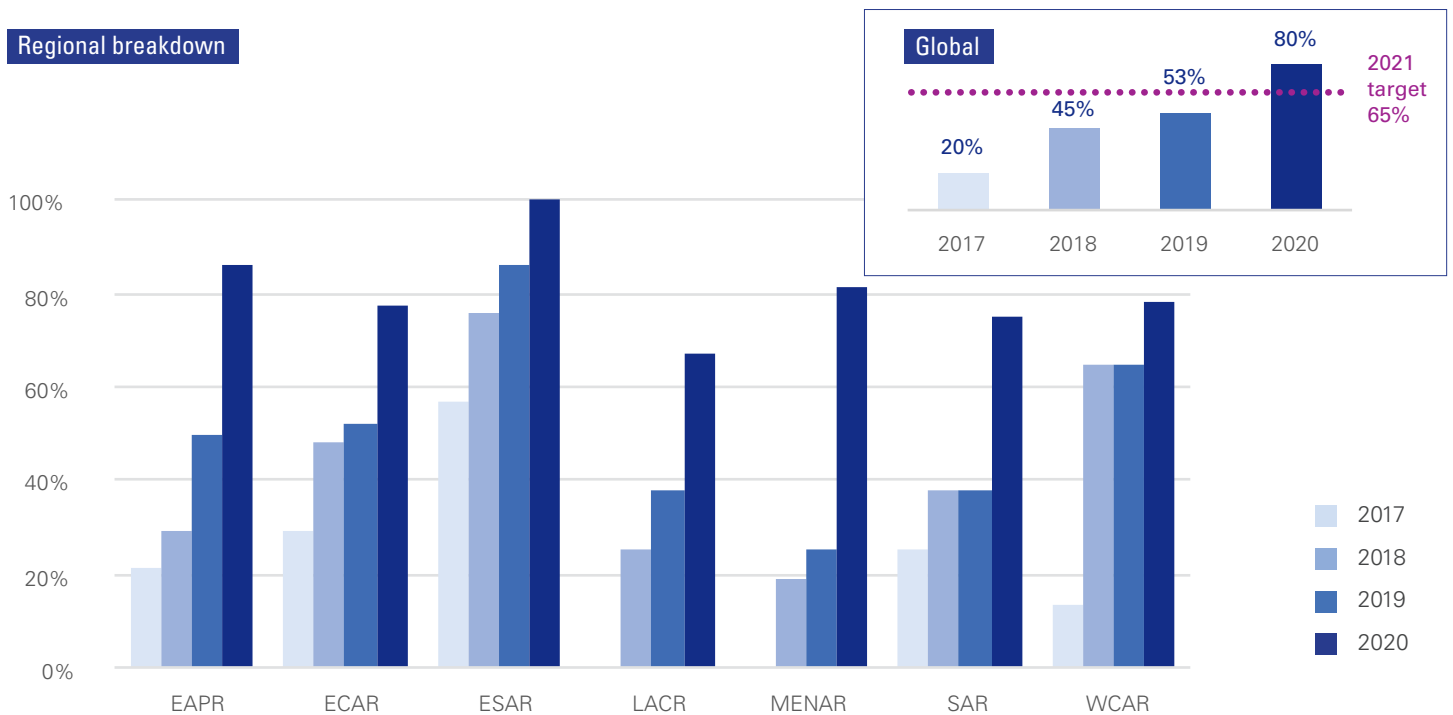


Figure 6.2: In 2020 alone, UNICEF avoided estimated annual costs of \$24.4 million through joint business operations strategies, bringing the cumulative avoided cost to \$49.6 million since 2017.

Total annual cost avoided from business operations strategies (H6.a.3)

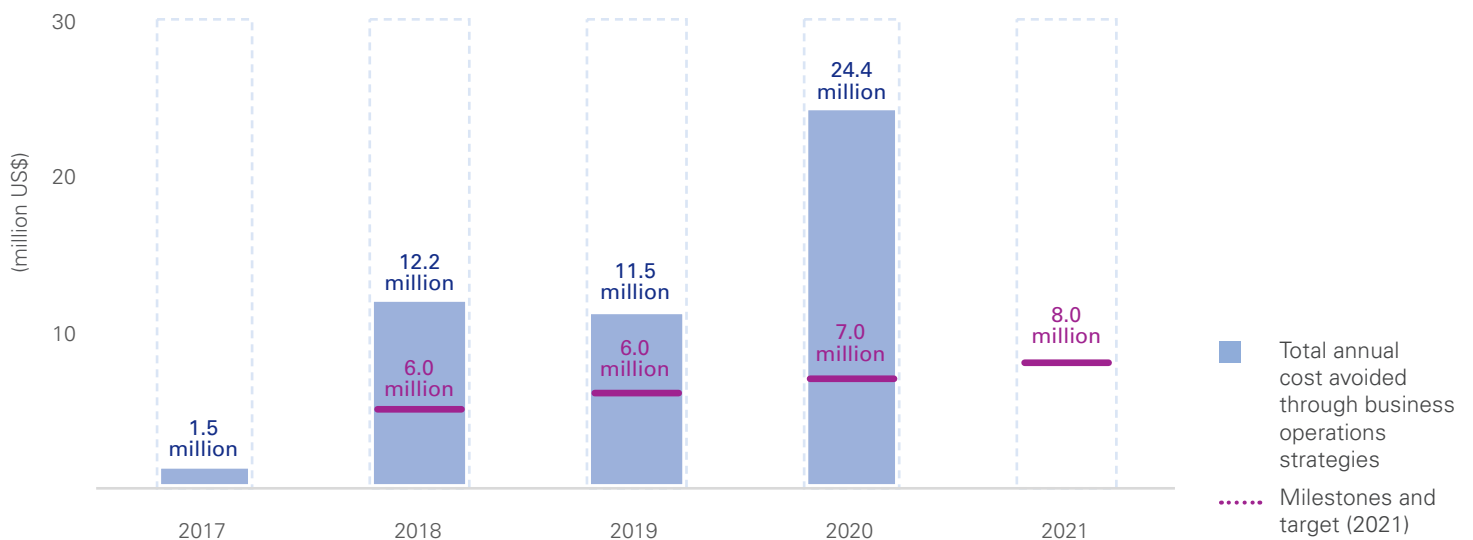


Figure 6.3: In 2020, 84 per cent of UNICEF country offices were engaged in joint programmes with other United Nations organizations and national or subnational Government partners.

Country offices that are engaged in joint programmes (H6.b.2)

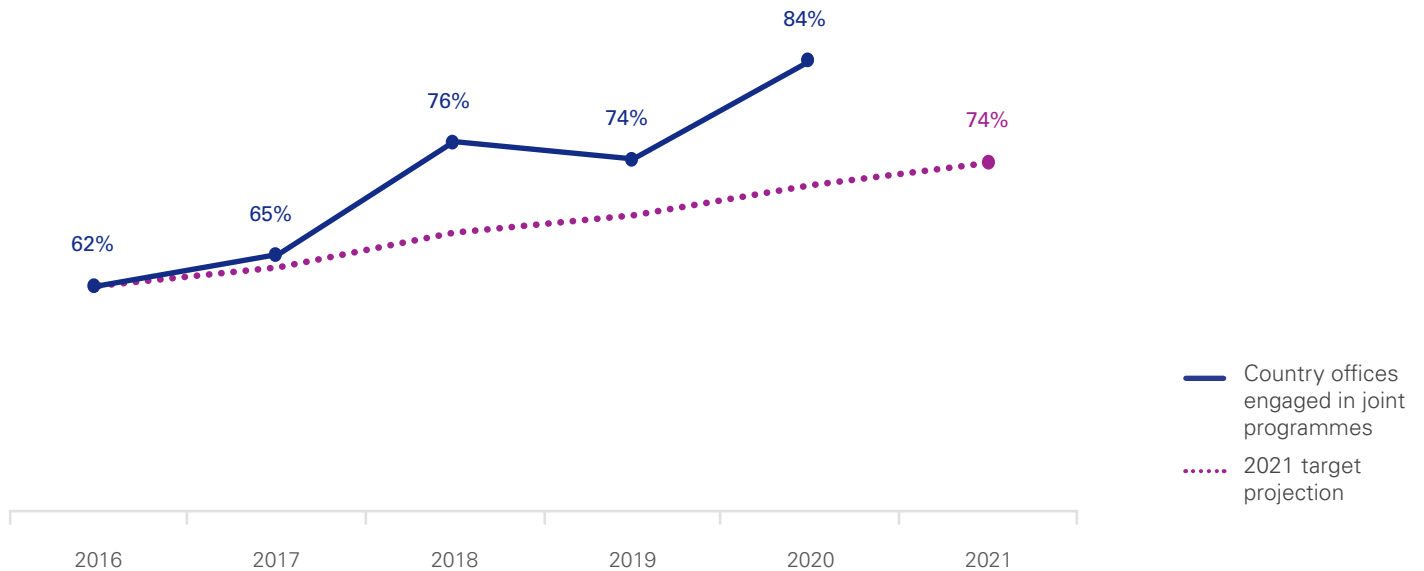
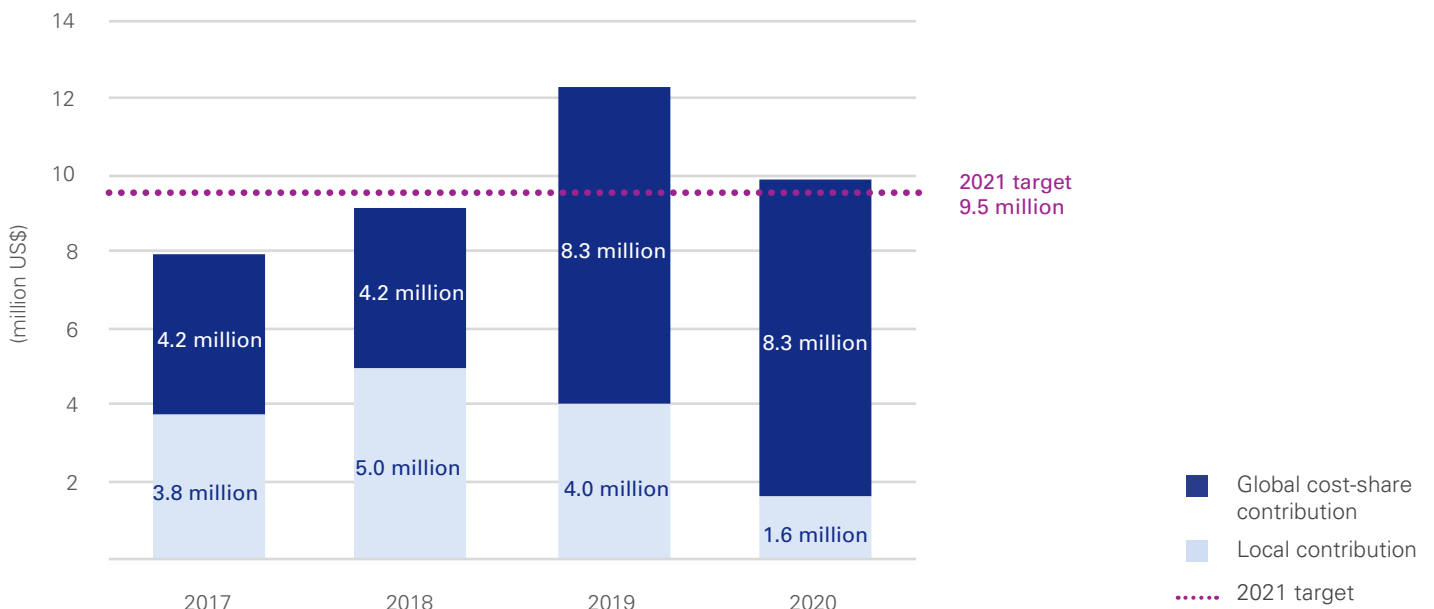


Figure 6.4: In 2020, UNICEF made a global cash contribution of \$ 8.3 million and local contributions of \$ 1.6 million to the resident coordinator system. UNICEF continued to fully support the new development coordination system financially. The timely global cost-share contribution of UNICEF allowed the Development Coordination Office to implement critical elements of the repositioning of the United Nations development system from the beginning of 2020. Local contributions decreased as a result of the increased capacity in resident coordinator offices.

Contributions in cash and estimated in-kind value provided to the resident coordinator system (H6.b.3)







VI. 2020 indicator-level data for the Strategic Plan results framework





GOAL AREA 1: EVERY CHILD SURVIVES AND THRIVES

Impact indicator (Sustainable Development Goal)	Baseline	Latest update	Target (2021)
A. Under-five mortality rate (Goal 3.2.1)	46 per 1,000 live births	38 (2019)	30
Age: Infant mortality rate (under 1 year old)		28	
Female		35	
Male		40	
Humanitarian		80.7	
EAP		14.3	
EECA		11.5	
ESA		55.4	
LAC		16.3	
MENA		21.8	
NA		6.3	
SA		40.2	
WCA		94.7	
WE		3.8	
B. Neonatal mortality rate (Goal 3.2.2)	19 per 1,000 live births	17 (2019)	14
Humanitarian		33.2	
EAP		7.2	
EECA		6	
ESA		23.8	
LAC		9.1	
MENA		12.3	
NA		3.7	
SA		25.1	
WCA		30.9	
WE		2.3	
C. Maternal mortality ratio (Goal 3.1.1)	260 per 100,000 live births	211 (2017)	192
Humanitarian		Not available (N/A)	
EAP		69	
EECA		19	
ESA		384	
LAC		74	
MENA		57	
NA		18	
SA		163	

Impact indicator (Sustainable Development Goal)	Baseline	Latest update	Target (2021)
WCA		674	
WE		5	
D. Percentage of children who are: (a) stunted (Goal 2.2.1)	22.7%	21.3% (2019)	18.6%
Age: 0-5 months		17.4%	
Age: 6-11 months		20.0%	
Age: 12-23 months		35.0%	
Age: 24-35 months		36.6%	
Age: 36-47 months		34.6%	
Age: 48-59 months		31.0%	
Female		27.3%	
Male		30.5%	
Poorest quintile		42.5%	
Richest quintile		17.6%	
Place of residence: Urban		23.4%	
Place of residence: Rural		35.8%	
Humanitarian		34.9%	
EAP		11.0%	
EECA		7.7%	
ESA		32.7%	
LAC		9.0%	
MENA		14.3%	
NA		2.6%	
SA		33.2%	
WCA		32.7%	
WE		N/A	
D. Percentage of children who are: (b) wasted (Goal 2.2.2)	7.5%	6.9% (2019)	6%
Age: 0-5 months		15.0%	
Age: 6-11 months		14.5%	
Age: 12-23 months		11.4%	
Age: 24-35 months		8.9%	
Age: 36-47 months		7.8%	
Age: 48-59 months		7.9%	
Female		7.9%	
Male		9.4%	
Poorest quintile		11.6%	
Richest quintile		7.2%	
Place of residence: Urban		8.2%	
Place of residence: Rural		10.5%	

Impact indicator (Sustainable Development Goal)	Baseline	Latest update	Target (2021)
Humanitarian		6.5%	
EAP		3.7%	
EECA		2.0%	
ESA		5.6%	
LAC		1.3%	
MENA		6.7%	
NA		0.4%	
SA		14.8%	
WCA		8.2%	
WE		N/A	
D. Percentage of children who are: (c) overweight (Goal 2.2.2)	5.8%	5.6% (2019)	4.8%
Age: 0-5 months		7.6%	
Age: 6-11 months		4.9%	
Age: 12-23 months		4.3%	
Age: 24-35 months		4.0%	
Age: 36-47 months		3.7%	
Age: 48-59 months		3.3%	
Female		4.0%	
Male		4.6%	
Poorest quintile		3.2%	
Richest quintile		4.9%	
Place of residence: Urban		5.2%	
Place of residence: Rural		3.3%	
Humanitarian		2.6%	
EAP		6.8%	
EECA		10.8%	
ESA		3.7%	
LAC		7.5%	
MENA		11.0%	
NA		8.9%	
SA		2.5%	
WCA		2.6%	
WE		N/A	
E. Estimated rate of AIDS-related deaths (Goal 3.8.1)			
Age: 0-14 years	8.08 per 100,000 population	6.55 (2020)	2
Age: 10-19 years	4.54	3.91 (2020)	2
Girls (0-14 years)		6.68	
Boys (0-14 years)		6.44	
Girls (10-19 years)		4.03	

Impact indicator (Sustainable Development Goal)	Baseline	Latest update	Target (2021)
Boys (10-19 years)		3.80	
EAP (0-14 years)		1.04	
EECA (0-14 years)		2.06	
ESA (0-14 years)		24.26	
LAC (0-14 years)		2.27	
MENA (0-14 years)		0.17	
NA (0-14 years)		N/A	
SA (0-14 years)		N/A	
WCA (0-14 years)		15.21	
WE (0-14 years)		N/A	
EAP (10-19 years)		0.38	
EECA (10-19 years)		0.17	
ESA (10-19 years)		19.69	
LAC (10-19 years)		1.08	
MENA (10-19 years)		0.16	
NA (10-19 years)		N/A	
SA (10-19 years)		N/A	
WCA (10-19 years)		8.61	
WE (A10-19 years)		N/A	
F. Estimated rate of new HIV infections (Goal 3.3.1)			
Age: 0-14 years	0.32 per 1,000 uninfected population	0.31 (2020)	0.05
Age: 10-19 years	0.52	0.40 (2020)	0.20
Girls (10-19 years)		0.64	
Boys (10-19 years)		0.18	
EAP (0-14 years)		0.05	
EECA (0-14 years)		0.17	
ESA (0-14 years)		1.05	
LAC (0-14 years)		0.11	
MENA (0-14 years)		0.01	
NA (0-14 years)		N/A	
SA (0-14 years)		N/A	
WCA (0-14 years)		0.60	
WE (0-14 years)		N/A	
EAP (10-19 years)		0.11	
EECA (10-19 years)		0.07	
ESA (10-19 years)		2.31	
LAC (10-19 years)		0.15	
MENA (10-19 years)		0.02	
NA (10-19 years)		N/A	

Impact indicator (Sustainable Development Goal)	Baseline	Latest update	Target (2021)
SA (10-19 years)		N/A	
WCA (10-19 years)		0.46	
WE (10-19 years)		N/A	
G. Percentage of children who are developmentally on track in literacy-numeracy, physical, learning and social-emotional skills (Goal 4.2.1)	69%	71% (2012-2020)	77%
EAP		N/A ¹⁵	
EECA		N/A	
ESA		N/A	
LAC		N/A	
MENA		N/A	
NA		N/A	
SA		N/A	
WCA		59%	
WE		N/A	
H. Adolescent mortality rate (age 5-14)	N/A	6.7 per 100,000 population (2019)	6.3
EAP		2.8	
EECA		2.2	
ESA		12.3	
LAC		2.8	
MENA		4.4	
NA		1.3	
SA		5.9	
WCA		20.5	
WE		0.8	

¹⁵ The population coverage is insufficient to calculate regional aggregates, except for West and Central Africa.

Outcome statement 1: Girls and boys, especially those who are marginalized and those living in humanitarian conditions, have access to high-impact health, nutrition, HIV and early childhood development (ECD) interventions, from pregnancy to adolescence.

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Outcome indicator ¹⁶ (Key United Nations partners)	Disaggregation ¹⁷	Baseline	Latest update	Target (2021)
1.1. Percentage of pregnant women receiving at least four antenatal visits (Goal 3.8.1) (World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), World Bank)	UNICEF programme countries with data ¹⁸	51%* (2010-2016)	60% (2010-2020)	65%
	Age: 15-19 years	52%^	52%^	57%
	Poorest quintile		35%	
	Richest quintile		76%	
	EAPR		80%	
	ECAR		N/A	
	ESAR		54%	
	LACR		N/A	
	MENAR		65%	
	SAR		49%	
WCAR		53%		
1.2. Percentage of live births attended by skilled health personnel (home and facilities) (Goal 3.1.2) (WHO, UNFPA, World Bank)	UNICEF programme countries with data	73% (2010-2016)	78% (2010-2020)	79%
	Poorest quintile		52%	
	Richest quintile		94%	
	EAPR		96%	
	ECAR		N/A	
	ESAR		63%	
	LACR		N/A	
	MENAR		87%	
	SAR		77%	
	WCAR		60%	
1.3. Number of live births delivered in health facilities through UNICEF-supported programmes	UNICEF programme countries with data	25 million (2016)	142 million (2020)	144 million (c) ¹⁹
	EAPR		11 million	
	ECAR		N/A	
	ESAR		15 million	
	LACR		N/A	
	MENAR		5 million	
	SAR		88 million	
	WCAR		22 million	

¹⁶ The outcome indicators under the maternal and newborn health result area are measured only for 52 countries that were part of the Every Newborn Action Plan (ENAP) in 2016, none of which are in ECAR or LACR, hence no value is provided for these regions.

¹⁷ Disaggregated data are only available for a subset of countries. As such, disaggregated values do not add up to the total value presented under UNICEF programme countries with data. This is valid throughout the results table.

¹⁸ The symbols (*) and (^) indicate that the data presented exclude China and India, respectively.

¹⁹ The symbol (c) indicates that the target is cumulative, i.e. it represents an aggregate of results achieved across the strategic plan period.

Outcome indicator ¹⁶ (Key United Nations partners)	Disaggregation ¹⁷	Baseline	Latest update	Target (2021)
1.4. Percentage of (a) mothers receiving postnatal care (Goal 3.8.1) (WHO, UNFPA, World Bank)	UNICEF programme countries with data	48%* (2010-2016)	61% (2010-2020)	62%
	Poorest quintile		44%	
	Richest quintile		78%	
	Age: 15-19 years	48%^	59%	62%
	EAPR		72%	
	ECAR		N/A	
	ESAR		40%	
	LACR		N/A	
	MENAR		62%	
	SAR		64%	
	WCAR		52%	
1.4. Percentage of (b) newborns receiving postnatal care (Goal 3.8.1) (WHO, UNFPA, World Bank)	UNICEF programme countries with data	33% (2010-2016)	46% (2010-2020)	43%
	Poorest quintile		32%	
	Richest quintile		57%	
	EAPR		68%	
	ECAR		N/A	
	ESAR		28%	
	LACR		N/A	
	MENAR		34%	
	SAR		37%	
	WCAR		49%	

Maternal and newborn health

Output statement 1.a: Countries have accelerated the scale-up of an essential package of maternal and newborn care services, including prenatal and postnatal/home-visit support.

Output indicator ²⁰	Disaggregation	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	Milestone (2020)	Target (2021)
1.a.1. Number of district hospitals with sick newborn care units	UNICEF programme countries with data	3,709 (2019)	-	-	5,639	3,850	4,000
	EAPR	199			2,821		
	ECAR	N/A			N/A		
	ESAR	457			484		
	LACR	N/A			N/A		
	MENAR	1,553			518		
	SAR	252			980		
	WCAR	1,248			836		

²⁰ Indicators 1.a.1 and 1.a.2 under the maternal and newborn health result area are measured primarily for 52 countries that were part of ENAP in 2016, none of which are in ECAR or LACR, hence no value is provided for these regions.

Output indicator ²⁰	Disaggregation	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	Milestone (2020)	Target (2021)
1.a.2. Number of countries that are verified/validated as having eliminated maternal and neonatal tetanus	UNICEF programme countries with data	44	45	47	47	53	59
	EAPR	8	8	8	8		
	ECAR	1	1	1	1		
	ESAR	14	15	15	15		
	LACR	1	1	1	1		
	MENAR	2	2	2	2		
	SAR	3	3	3	3		
	WCAR	15	15	17	17		
1.a.3. Number of countries implementing plans to strengthen quality of maternal and newborn primary health care	UNICEF programme countries with data	18	23	31	38	22	30
	EAPR	1	1	1	2		
	ECAR	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
	ESAR	4	4	6	7		
	LACR	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
	MENAR	5	7	6	7		
	SAR	3	5	6	6		
	WCAR	5	6	12	16		

IMMUNIZATION

Outcome indicator (Key United Nations partners)	Disaggregation	Baseline	Latest update	Target (2021)
1.5. Percentage of children vaccinated against (a) yellow fever in high-burden countries	UNICEF programme countries with data	44% (2015)	43% (2019)	55%
	EAPR		N/A	
	ECAR		N/A	
	ESAR		2%	
	LACR		N/A	
	MENAR		N/A	
	SAR		N/A	
	WCAR		62%	
1.5. Percentage of children vaccinated against (b) meningitis in high-burden countries	UNICEF programme countries with data		Not available ²¹	

²¹ There were no data available at the time of reporting, as meningitis vaccination data are not systematically collected at the national level. In addition, meningitis vaccination coverage is not part of the WHO/UNICEF joint estimates produced for 2020.

Outcome indicator (Key United Nations partners)	Disaggregation	Baseline	Latest update	Target (2021)
1.6. Percentage of children who are vaccinated for: (a) first dose of measles-containing vaccine (Goal 3.b.1) (WHO, World Bank)	UNICEF programme countries with data ²²	78% ²³ (2015)	81% (2019)	85%
	Humanitarian		62%	
	EAPR		83%	
	ECAR		95%	
	ESAR		77%	
	LACR		76%	
	MENAR		79%	
	SAR		91%	
	WCAR		63%	
1.6. Percentage of children who are vaccinated for: (b-i) three doses of diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP)-containing/Penta [pentavalent] vaccine (Goal 3.b.1) (WHO, World Bank)	UNICEF programme countries with data ²⁴	80% ²³ (2015)	81% (2019)	85%
	Humanitarian		65%	
	EAPR		81%	
	ECAR		88%	
	ESAR		82%	
	LACR		67%	
	MENAR		81%	
	SAR		88%	
	WCAR		66%	
1.6 (b-ii) Number of countries in which percentage of children vaccinated with DTP/Penta 3 containing vaccine is at least 80% in every district (Goal 3.b.1) (WHO, World Bank)	UNICEF programme countries with data	9 (2015)	8 (2019)	30
	Humanitarian		N/A	
	EAPR		1	
	ECAR		2	
	ESAR		N/A	
	LACR		N/A	
	MENAR		N/A	
	SAR		2	
	WCAR		3	
1.7. Interruption of wild polio transmission (Goal 3.3) (WHO, World Bank)	UNICEF programme countries with data	Three remaining endemic countries (2016)	Two remaining endemic countries (2019)	Zero wild polio cases and zero positive environmental samples
	SAR		2	
	WCAR		0	

²² This indicator has a one-year reporting lag.

²³ The baseline values for 1.6 (a) and 1.6 (b-i) were inadvertently reversed in the original results framework. This has been corrected, as shown above.

²⁴ This indicator has a one-year reporting lag.

Immunization

Output statement 1.b: Countries have sustained immunization programmes at the national and district level, including introduction of new vaccines, towards the realization of universal health coverage.

Output indicator	Disaggregation	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	Milestone (2020)	Target (2021)
1.b.1. Number of countries that have introduced (a) yellow fever vaccines in their national immunization schedule	UNICEF programme countries with data ²⁵	21	21	21	21	24	24
	ESAR	1	1	1	1		
	WCAR	20	20	20	20		
1.b.1. Number of countries that have introduced (b) meningitis vaccines in their national immunization schedule	UNICEF programme countries with data ²⁶	4	9	11	13	21	26
	ESAR	N/A	N/A	N/A	1		
	MENAR	3	3	3	3		
	WCAR	1	6	8	9		
1.b.2. Number of countries implementing activities to prepare for, prevent, manage or communicate adverse events following immunization (AEFI) or other vaccine-related events	UNICEF programme countries with data ²⁷	48	52	54	56	56	58
	EAPR	8	8	8	7		
	ECAR	2	3	3	3		
	ESAR	9	13	14	14		
	LACR	1	1	1	2		
	MENAR	3	3	4	4		
	SAR	6	6	7	7		
	WCAR	19	18	17	19		
1.b.3. Number of countries with effective vaccine management (EVM) composite country score >80%	UNICEF programme countries with data	11	12	14	13	17	19
	EAPR	2	2	2	2		
	ECAR	0	0	0	0		
	ESAR	4	5	5	5		
	LACR	1	1	1	1		
	MENAR	2	2	3	2		
	SAR	2	2	2	2		
	WCAR	0	0	1	1		
1.b.4. Number of countries implementing a national health sector supply chain strategy/plan	UNICEF programme countries with data	27	36	46	53	42	50
	EAPR	4	6	9	10		
	ECAR	0	2	1	1		
	ESAR	8	8	12	15		
	LACR	2	2	2	2		
	MENAR	2	2	2	2		
	SAR	3	3	4	4		
	WCAR	8	13	16	19		

²⁵ This indicator has a one-year reporting lag.

²⁶ This indicator has a one-year reporting lag.

²⁷ This indicator has a one-year reporting lag.

1.b.5. Percentage of polio priority countries that had less than 5 per cent missed children at district level during the last polio vaccination campaign in at least half of all districts in the country	UNICEF programme countries with data	100%	100%	95%	88% ²⁸	85%	85%
	Humanitarian	100%	100%	89%	88%		
	EAPR	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
	ECAR	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
	ESAR	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
	LACR	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
	MENAR	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
	SAR	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
	WCAR	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
1.b.6. Percentage of UNICEF-targeted children in humanitarian situations vaccinated against measles	UNICEF programme countries with data	76%	96%	95%	86%	95%	95%
	Age: 6-59 months	89%	93%	86%	89%		
	Age: 6-15 years	74%	96%	98%	78%		
	EAPR	80%	91%	100%	91%		
	ECAR	91%	69%	87%	94%		
	ESAR	50%	87%	102%	93%		
	LACR	66%	96%	55%	58%		
	MENAR	73%	92%	82%	70%		
	SAR	159%	102%	22%	109%		
	WCAR	92%	107%	126%	69%		

CHILD HEALTH

Outcome indicator ²⁹ (Key United Nations partners)	Disaggregation	Baseline	Latest update	Target (2021)
1.8. Percentage of children with diarrhoea receiving zinc and oral rehydration salts (ORS) (Goal 3.8.1) (WHO, World Bank)	UNICEF programme countries with data	8% (2010-2016)	16% (2010-2020)	32%
	Female		16%	
	Male		16%	
	Poorest quintile		14%	
	Richest quintile		21%	
	Humanitarian		15%	
	EAPR		18%	
	ECAR		N/A	
	ESAR		18%	
	LACR		N/A	
	MENAR		18%	
	SAR		16%	
WCAR		16%		

²⁸ Globally, the number of countries reporting increased from 5 in 2017 to 24 in 2020 from EAPR, ESAR, MENAR, SAR and WCAR. Given the limited number of countries, the data are not representative at the regional level.

²⁹ The outcome indicators under the child health result area are measured only for 25 countries with the highest burden of pneumonia, malaria and diarrhoea, none of which are in ECAR or LACR. Hence no value is provided for these regions.

Outcome indicator ²⁹ (Key United Nations partners)	Disaggregation	Baseline	Latest update	Target (2021)
1.9. Percentage of children with symptoms of pneumonia taken to an appropriate health provider (Goal 3.8.1)	UNICEF programme countries with data	60% (2010-2016)	61% (2010-2020)	71%
	Female		59%	
	Male		62%	
	Poorest quintile		53%	
	Richest quintile		72%	
	EAPR		75%	
	ECAR		N/A	
	ESAR		46%	
	LACR		N/A	
	MENAR		43%	
	SAR		74%	
	WCAR		40%	
1.10. Number of children with suspected pneumonia receiving appropriate antibiotics through UNICEF-supported programmes	UNICEF programme countries with data	6 million (2016)	34.6 million (2020)	30 million (c)
	Humanitarian		2.6 million	
	Development		18.9 million	
	EAPR		0	
	ECAR		N/A	
	ESAR		12.9 million	
	LACR		N/A	
	MENAR		2.4 million	
	SAR		8.8 million	
	WCAR		10.6 million	
1.11. Percentage of children in malaria-endemic countries sleeping under an insecticide-treated net (ITN) (Goal 3.8.1) (WHO, World Bank)	UNICEF programme countries with data	40% [^]	55% (2010-2020) ³⁰	58%
	Female		52%	
	Male		52%	
	Poorest quintile		50%	
	Richest quintile		51%	
	Humanitarian		51%	
	EAPR		N/A	
	ECAR		N/A	
	ESAR		52%	
	LACR		N/A	
	MENAR		N/A	
	SAR		N/A	
	WCAR		57%	

³⁰ Value from 21 countries where malaria is endemic.

Child health

Output statement 1.c: Countries have accelerated the delivery of preventive, promotive and curative services for pneumonia, diarrhoea, malaria and other child health conditions.

Output indicator ³¹	Disaggregation	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	Milestone (2020)	Target (2021)
1.c.1. Percentage of countries that maintain no stockouts lasting more than one month at national level for ORS	UNICEF programme countries with data	92%	91%	100%	86%	100%	100%
	EAPR	100%	100%	100%	100%		
	ECAR	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
	ESAR	83%	100%	100%	100%		
	LACR	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
	MENAR	100%	100%	100%	100%		
	SAR	100%	100%	100%	100%		
	WCAR	91%	82%	100%	70%		
1.c.2. Number of countries that have introduced pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV) in their national immunization schedule	UNICEF programme countries with data ³²	46	47	49	51	65	65
	EAPR	6	6	6	7		
	ECAR	1	1	1	1		
	ESAR	13	13	13	13		
	LACR	1	1	2	2		
	MENAR	3	4	4	4		
	SAR	4	4	4	5		
	WCAR	18	18	19	19		
1.c.3. Number of countries that have institutionalized community health workers into the formal health system	UNICEF programme countries with data	21	24	25	25	23	25
	EAPR	1	1	1	1		
	ECAR	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
	ESAR	5	6	7	7		
	LACR	1	2	2	2		
	MENAR	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
	SAR	4	4	4	4		
	WCAR	10	11	11	11		
1.c.4. Number of community health workers that underwent skills enhancement programmes to operationalize integrated community case management (iCCM) through UNICEF-supported programmes	UNICEF programme countries with data	94,099	154,475	190,315	227,131	220,000	250,000 (c)
	Female	<i>Data disaggregated by sex were not available for this indicator in 2017 and 2018.</i>		15,256	30,531		
	Male			17,862	38,716		
	EAPR	0	0	0	0		
	ECAR	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
	ESAR	35,045	44,276	57,191	70,747		
	LACR	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
	MENAR	2,105	4,550	7,583	10,144		

³¹ Indicators 1.c.1, 1.c.3, 1.c.4 and 1.c.5 under the child health result area are measured only for those 25 countries with the highest burden of pneumonia, malaria and diarrhoea, none of which are in ECAR or LACR. Hence no value is provided for these regions.

³² This indicator has a one-year reporting lag.

Output indicator ³¹	Disaggregation	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	Milestone (2020)	Target (2021)
	SAR	13,446	50,199	50,749	51,499		
	WCAR	44,124	56,071	75,413	95,362		
1.c.5. Number of people receiving ITNs as per international recommended standards through UNICEF-supported programmes	UNICEF programme countries with data ³³	2.2 million	3.7 million	5.4 million	7.9 million	5.3 million	6.3 million (c)
	EAPR	<i>Regional disaggregation is not available for this cumulative indicator.</i>					
	ECAR						
	ESAR						
	LACR						
	MENAR						
	SAR						
	WCAR						

NUTRITION

Outcome indicator (Key United Nations partners)	Disaggregation	Baseline	Latest update	Target (2021)
1.12. Percentage of women with anaemia	UNICEF programme countries with data	35.6%	Not available ³⁴	28.9%
1.13. Percentage of infants under 6 months old exclusively fed with breast milk (Goal 2.2.1 and 2.2.2) (WHO, World Bank)	UNICEF programme countries with data	39.2%	44.6% (2014-2020)	50%
	Female		44.9%	
	Male		43.5%	
	Poorest quintile		51.3%	
	Richest quintile		48.2%	
	EAPR		31.5%	
	ECAR		41.8%	
	ESAR		55.4%	
	LACR		37.2%	
	MENAR		37.7%	
	SAR		56.9%	
	WCAR		37.4%	
1.14. Percentage of children fed a minimum number of food groups (Goal 2.2.1 and 2.2.2) (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), World Food Programme (WFP), WHO)	UNICEF programme countries with data	29.4%	28.7% (2014-2019)	35%
	Female		28.9%	
	Male		28.6%	
	Poorest quintile		19%	
	Richest quintile		41%	
	EAPR		41.6%	
	ECAR		N/A	
	ESAR		23.7%	
LACR		62.2%		

³³ Milestones and targets for this indicator are set for humanitarian situations only; as such, the overall value reflects only humanitarian results.

³⁴ The indicator value is maintained by WHO; no update is available. The next update will be available in 2021.

Outcome indicator (Key United Nations partners)	Disaggregation	Baseline	Latest update	Target (2021)
	MENAR		35.4%	
	SAR		18.9%	
	WCAR		20.5%	
1.15. Percentage of households consuming iodized salt (WHO)	UNICEF programme countries with data	86%	88.7% (2014-2020)	>90%
	EAPR		92.1%	
	ECAR		N/A	
	ESAR		86.4%	
	LACR		N/A	
	MENAR		75.1%	
	SAR		90.0%	
	WCAR		83.3%	
1.16. Number of girls and boys aged 0-59 months who received services for the prevention of stunting and other forms of malnutrition	UNICEF programme countries with data ³⁵	307 million (2018)	243.7 million ³⁶ (2020)	≥300 million
	EAPR		8,000,143	
	ECAR		627,993	
	ESAR		66,871,721	
	LACR		4,951,721	
	MENAR		6,991,211	
	SAR		111,564,415	
1.17. Percentage of girls and boys with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) ³⁷ : (a) who are admitted for treatment and default, through UNICEF-supported programmes (FAO, WFP, WHO)	UNICEF programme countries with data	9%	6.6%	<15%
	Girls		5.4%	
	Boys		5.4%	
	Humanitarian		6.4%	
	EAPR		3.6%	
	ECAR		3.4%	
	ESAR		4.5%	
	LACR		11.9%	
	MENAR		8.8%	
	SAR		10.2%	
1.17. Percentage of girls and boys with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) ³⁸ . (b) who are admitted for treatment and recover, through UNICEF-supported programmes	UNICEF programme countries with data	84%	88.8%	>75%
	Girls		79.6%	
	Boys		82.0%	
	Humanitarian		89.7%	
	EAPR		95.2%	

³⁵ Data disaggregated by sex or by humanitarian or development categories are not available from the country information systems. It is therefore not possible to provide this disaggregation.

³⁶ Preliminary data.

³⁷ 2020 SAM admissions capture a full year of data, from October 2019 to September 2020.

³⁸ 2020 SAM admissions capture a full year of data, from October 2019 to September 2020.

Outcome indicator (Key United Nations partners)	Disaggregation	Baseline	Latest update	Target (2021)
(FAO, WFP, WHO)	ECAR		93.9%	
	ESAR		90.2%	
	LACR		73.4%	
	MENAR		89.0%	
	SAR		83.4%	
	WCAR		90.0%	

Stunting

Output statement 1.d: Countries have accelerated the delivery of programmes for the prevention of stunting and other forms of malnutrition.

Output indicator	Disaggregation	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	Milestone (2020)	Target (2021)
1.d.1. Percentage of pregnant women receiving iron and folic acid supplementation	UNICEF programme countries with data	33.9%	34.2%	36.6%	37.3%	38%	41%
	Poorest quintile	20.7%	21.0%	N/A	23.8%		
	Richest quintile	49.7%	49.9%	N/A	52.6%		
	EAPR	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
	ECAR	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
	ESAR	23.0%	22.7%	22.9%	22.9%		
	LACR	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
	MENAR	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
	SAR	36.8%	37.7%	37.5%	38.3%		
	WCAR	25.7%	24.1%	34.6%	35.9%		
1.d.2. Number of countries that have integrated nutrition counselling into their pregnancy care programmes	UNICEF programme countries with data	47	57	68	71	65	70
	EAPR	5	11	11	14		
	ECAR	2	2	5	3		
	ESAR	10	11	14	17		
	LACR	8	8	9	10		
	MENAR	4	7	7	8		
	SAR	5	5	6	5		
	WCAR	13	13	16	14		
1.d.3. Number of countries with: (a) a national strategy to prevent stunting in children	UNICEF programme countries with data	41	49	54	58	57	60
	EAPR	6	6	8	12		
	ECAR	3	2	2	3		
	ESAR	6	9	12	13		
	LACR	6	7	5	5		
	MENAR	3	4	4	3		
	SAR	3	5	6	5		
	WCAR	14	16	17	17		

Output indicator	Disaggregation	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	Milestone (2020)	Target (2021)
1.d.3. Number of countries with: (b) programmes to improve the diversity of diets in children	UNICEF programme countries with data	30	32	47	58	55	60
	EAPR	4	5	5	8		
	ECAR	0	0	1	2		
	ESAR	9	11	16	17		
	LACR	5	5	6	8		
	MENAR	1	1	3	4		
	SAR	3	3	5	6		
	WCAR	8	7	11	13		
1.d.4. Number of countries that are implementing policy actions or programmes for the prevention of overweight and obesity in children	UNICEF programme countries with data	15	17	23	21	26	30
	EAPR	4	4	4	5		
	ECAR	0	0	0	1		
	ESAR	0	0	2	2		
	LACR	7	7	9	7		
	MENAR	1	3	3	1		
	SAR	2	2	3	2		
	WCAR	1	1	2	3		
1.d.5. Number of countries that are implementing salt iodization programmes with an effective coordination body for reducing iodine deficiency	UNICEF programme countries with data ³⁹	26 (2016)	33 (2017)	35 (2018)	37 (2019)	40	46
	EAPR		4	6	6		
	ECAR		2	4	4		
	ESAR		9	9	12		
	LACR		4	3	4		
	MENAR		4	6	6		
	SAR		5	2	2		
	WCAR		5	5	3		

Treatment of severe acute malnutrition (SAM)

Output statement 1.e: Countries have accelerated the delivery of services for the treatment of severe wasting and other forms of severe acute malnutrition.

Output indicator	Disaggregation	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	Milestone (2020)	Target (2021)
1.e.1. Number of girls and boys with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) who are admitted for treatment	UNICEF programme countries with data ⁴⁰	4.2 million	4.1 million	4.9 million	5.0 million	5.5 million	6 million
	Female	1.0 million	1.2 million	1.8 million	2.3 million		
	Male	979,061	1.1 million	1.6 million	2.0 million		
	Humanitarian ⁴¹	3.4 million	3.4 million	4.1 million	4.0 million		

³⁹ This indicator has a one-year reporting lag.

⁴⁰ 2020 SAM admissions capture a full year of data, from October 2019 to September 2020.

⁴¹ The humanitarian dimension of this indicator reflects the total number of children admitted for SAM in countries with a Humanitarian Action for Children appeal, with the exception of Nigeria, which reports disaggregated data in both humanitarian and development contexts.

Output indicator	Disaggregation	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	Milestone (2020)	Target (2021)
	EAPR	150,561	79,268	235,576	184,428		
	ECAR	2,144	2,800	3,163	3,550		
	ESAR	1,180,829	1,117,833	1,194,903	1,181,359		
	LACR	24,875	44,789	25,861	32,694		
	MENAR	495,818	515,338	616,283	493,083		
	SAR	517,527	519,657	631,825	906,939		
	WCAR	1,875,291	1,847,868	2,208,557	2,161,131		
1.e.2. Number of countries that provide care for children with SAM as part of an essential package of regular health and nutrition services for children	UNICEF programme countries with data	24	24	27	29	30	≥30
	EAPR	3	5	7	4		
	ECAR	0	0	0	0		
	ESAR	7	6	5	11		
	LACR	3	4	4	3		
	MENAR	2	2	1	2		
	SAR	3	3	4	4		
	WCAR	6	4	6	5		

HIV AND AIDS

Outcome indicator (Key United Nations partners)	Disaggregation	Baseline	Latest update	Target (2021)
1.18. Percentage of girls and boys living with HIV who receive antiretroviral therapy ⁴² (Goal 3.8.1) (Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), WHO)	Age: 0-14 years	50%	54% (2019)	81%
	Age: 10-19 years	68%	N/A ⁴³	81%
	EAPR		45%	
	ECAR		92%	
	ESAR		59%	
	LACR		44%	
	MENAR		43%	
	SAR		N/A	
1.19. Number of pregnant women living with HIV who receive antiretroviral medicine to reduce the risk of mother-to-child transmission of HIV through UNICEF-supported programmes	UNICEF programme countries with data	1.02 million	1.0 million (87%) (2019)	1.19 million
	EAPR		14,695 (52%)	
	ECAR		2,845 (88%)	
	ESAR		878,536 (95%)	
	LACR		16,043 (94%)	
	MENAR		361 (71%)	
	SAR		N/A	
	WCAR		105,947 (54%)	

⁴² This indicator is based on data for 35 priority countries for HIV treatment. Sex and wealth disaggregation is not collected or reported through national monitoring systems.

⁴³ Data for the age group 10–19 years old were only available for 16 countries and therefore are not representative of the global situation.

HIV treatment and care

Output statement 1.f: Countries have accelerated the delivery of services for the treatment and care of children living with HIV.

Output indicator	Disaggregation	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	Milestone (2020)	Target (2021)
1.f.1. Number (and percentage) of infants born to pregnant women living with HIV tested for HIV within their first two months of life ⁴⁴	UNICEF programme countries with data ⁴⁵	577,969 (48%)	667,051 (56%)	700,081 (60%)	716,899 (62%)	830,000 (59%)	890,000 (64%)
	EAPR	5,406 (24%)	5,684 (26%)	9,805 (34%)	10,248 (36%)		
	ECAR	2,094 (53%)	1,780 (49%)	1,888 (57%)	2,236 (69%)		
	ESAR	507,346 (54%)	590,064 (62%)	617,909 (67%)	625,722 (69%)		
	LACR	2,830 (41%)	3,209 (47%)	3,328 (50%)	3,431 (53%)		
	MENAR	135 (23%)	145 (36%)	159 (30%)	110 (28%)		
	SAR	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
	WCAR	53,973 (28%)	60,991 (32%)	59,763 (32%)	66,106 (35%)		
1.f.2. Number of adolescent girls and boys tested for HIV and [having] received the result of the last test	Girls	13.3 million	13.4 million	13.5 million	15.0 million	13.1 million	13.8 million
	Boys	9.1 million	9.2 million	9.0 million	9.7 million	9.3 million	9.8 million
1.f.3. Number of countries implementing policies and/or strategies for the integration of key HIV/AIDS interventions (HIV testing and counselling, antiretroviral therapy) into child-centred service points and the degree of scale within countries	UNICEF programme countries with data	29	35	35	35	31	35
	EAPR	3	5	5	5		
	ECAR	2	2	2	2		
	ESAR	15	16	16	16		
	LACR	3	3	3	3		
	MENAR	1	2	2	2		
	SAR	1	1	1	1		
	WCAR	4	6	6	6		

HIV prevention

Output statement 1.g: Countries have implemented comprehensive HIV prevention interventions at scale.

Output indicator	Disaggregation	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	Milestone (2020)	Target (2021)
1.g.1. Number of countries having initiatives to strengthen [the] availability of gender-responsive evidence for the All In framework for [the] prevention of HIV	UNICEF programme countries with data	20	23	25	25	15	25
	EAPR	1	2	2	2		
	ECAR	1	1	1	1		
	ESAR	12	12	14	14		
	LACR	2	2	2	2		

⁴⁴ Sex disaggregation is not collected or reported through national monitoring systems.

⁴⁵ This indicator has a one-year reporting lag.

Output indicator	Disaggregation	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	Milestone (2020)	Target (2021)
	MENAR	1	1	1	1		
	SAR	1	1	1	1		
	WCAR	2	4	4	4		
1.g.2. Number of countries supporting implementation of at least three high-impact gender-responsive adolescent prevention interventions	UNICEF programme countries with data	25	31	32	32	31	32
	EAPR	3	4	4	4		
	ECAR	1	1	2	2		
	ESAR	14	15	15	15		
	LACR	3	3	3	3		
	MENAR	0	1	1	1		
	SAR	1	1	1	1		
	WCAR	3	6	6	6		

EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT

Outcome indicator (Key United Nations partners)	Disaggregation	Baseline	Latest update	Target (2021)
1.20. Percentage of children receiving early stimulation and responsive care from their parents or caregivers	UNICEF programme countries with data	64% ⁴⁶ (2005-2016)	57% (2012-2020)	74%
	WCAR	52% (2005-2016)	50% (2012-2020)	
	<i>Population coverage is insufficient to calculate an aggregate by sex or wealth status, or for other regions.</i>			

Early childhood development (ECD)

Output statement 1.h: Countries have institutionalized the delivery of quality early childhood development services as part of the health platform.

Output indicator	Disaggregation	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	Milestone (2020)	Target (2021)
1.h.1. Number of countries that have adopted ECD packages for children at scale	UNICEF programme countries with data	28	33	45	53	46	80
	EAPR	1	1	5	8		
	ECAR	4	4	8	8		
	ESAR	6	7	9	9		
	LACR	13	14	14	16		
	MENAR	1	2	3	3		
	SAR	1	2	2	3		
	WCAR	2	3	4	6		

⁴⁶ The original baseline used data for a subset of countries, while the latest value reflects all UNICEF programme countries with data. The baseline value for all countries with data is 62 per cent.

Output indicator	Disaggregation	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	Milestone (2020)	Target (2021)
1.h.2. Number of countries with [a] national ECD policy or implementation plans for scale-up	UNICEF programme countries with data	65	67	83	87	107	116
	EAPR	9	10	12	12		
	ECAR	2	2	4	4		
	ESAR	9	9	11	12		
	LACR	28	29	31	31		
	MENAR	6	5	6	8		
	SAR	3	3	4	4		
	WCAR	8	9	15	16		
1.h.3. Percentage of UNICEF-targeted girls and boys under 5 years (0-59 months) in humanitarian situations who participate in [organized ECD and/or] early learning interventions	UNICEF programme countries with data	76% (2019)	-	-	64%	78%	80%
	Female	237,167			781,694		
	Male	245,943			780,171		
	Disability	2,608			10,714		
	EAPR	101%			105%		
	ECAR	76%			77%		
	ESAR	64%			103%		
	LACR	85%			53%		
	MENAR	44%			55%		
	SAR	100%			91%		
WCAR	75%			64%			

ADOLESCENT HEALTH AND NUTRITION

Outcome indicator (Key United Nations partners)	Disaggregation	Baseline	Latest update	Target (2021)
1.21. Percentage of girls (age 15-19) with anaemia	UNICEF programme countries with data	46.0% (2016)	48.3% ⁴⁷ (2014-2019)	38.1%
	EAPR		N/A	
	ECAR		N/A	
	ESAR		30.4%	
	LACR		N/A	
	MENAR		N/A	
	SAR		53.8%	
	WCAR		57.0%	
1.22. Percentage of live births attended by skilled health personnel (mothers age 15-19) ⁴⁸	UNICEF programme countries with data	67%*	72%* (2010-2019)	75%
	EAPR		84%*	
	ECAR		N/A	

⁴⁷ This value needs to be interpreted with caution as the population coverage was below 50 per cent.

⁴⁸ Data for this indicator represent 52 countries that were part of ENAP in 2016.

Outcome indicator (Key United Nations partners)	Disaggregation	Baseline	Latest update	Target (2021)
	ESAR		66%	
	LACR		N/A	
	MENAR		85%	
	SAR		79%	
	WCAR		56%	
1.23. Number of girls in target countries receiving the final dose of HPV [human papillomavirus] vaccine per national schedule (Goal 3.b.1)	UNICEF programme countries with data	984,907 (2018)	2.9 million (2019)	1 million

Adolescent health and nutrition

Output statement 1.i: Countries have developed programmes to deliver gender-responsive adolescent health and nutrition.

Output indicator	Disaggregation	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	Milestone (2020)	Target (2021)
1.i.1. Number of adolescent girls and boys provided with services to prevent anaemia and other forms of malnutrition through UNICEF-supported programmes	UNICEF programme countries with data	41.5 million	58.4 million	59.9 million	35.3 million	85 million	100 million
	Girls	22.6 million	27.9 million	26.6 million	10.9 million	55 million	70 million
	Boys	16.8 million	17.9 million	19.3 million	4.3 million	30 million	30 million
	Age: 10-14 years	65,210	70,152	1.3 million	7.6 million		
	Age: 15-19 years	19,118	71,226	1.6 million	1.1 million		
	EAPR	2,739,103	8,196,843	8,898,389	5,750,444		
	ECAR	0	3,000	15,000	0		
	ESAR	1,858,106	3,130,908	2,315,692	385,142		
	LACR	16,597	23,119	468,016	7,991,410		
	MENAR	0	380	4,300,000	1,115,625		
	SAR	36,584,585	46,600,307	42,798,875	19,414,169		
	WCAR	315,556	485,273	1,127,905	711,720		
1.i.2. Number of countries that have nationally introduced HPV in their immunization schedule ⁴⁹	UNICEF programme countries with data	3	4	8	16	19	24
	EAPR	N/A	N/A	N/A	1		
	ECAR	N/A	N/A	N/A	1		
	ESAR	2	2	5	8		
	LACR	1	1	1	1		
	MENAR	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
	SAR	N/A	1	1	1		
	WCAR	N/A	N/A	1	4		

⁴⁹ This indicator has a one-year reporting lag.

Output indicator	Disaggregation	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	Milestone (2020)	Target (2021)
1.i.3. Number of countries having an inclusive, multisectoral and gender-responsive national plan to achieve targets for adolescent health and well-being	UNICEF programme countries with data	46	50	67	75	70	75
	EAPR	3	5	7	7		
	ECAR	5	5	5	7		
	ESAR	9	10	14	16		
	LACR	12	12	17	17		
	MENAR	3	3	5	8		
	SAR	4	4	5	6		
	WCAR	10	11	14	14		
1.i.4. Number of countries implementing a school health programme reaching adolescents in at least two intervention areas, through UNICEF support	UNICEF programme countries with data	33 (2019)	-	-	42	38	45
	EAPR	4			7		
	ECAR	3			5		
	ESAR	6			8		
	LACR	6			7		
	MENAR	4			4		
	SAR	3			3		
	WCAR	7			8		
1.i.5. Number of countries implementing interventions to address environmental pollution and climate change through UNICEF health programmes	UNICEF programme countries with data	19 (2019)	-	-	57	23	30
	EAPR	5			8		
	ECAR	4			5		
	ESAR	2			13		
	LACR	1			7		
	MENAR	1			4		
	SAR	1			6		
	WCAR	5			14		

GOAL AREA 2: EVERY CHILD LEARNS



Impact indicator (Sustainable Development Goal)	Baseline	Latest update	Target (2021)
I. Completion rate (gross intake rate to the last grade) in primary and lower secondary education (Goal 4.1)			
Primary	90%	90% (2019)	92%
Primary: Female		89%	
Primary: Male		90%	
Primary: Humanitarian		70%	
Lower secondary	75%	76% (2019)	83%
Lower secondary: Female		77%	
Lower secondary: Male		76%	
Lower secondary: Humanitarian		47%	
Primary: EAP		99%	
Primary: EECA		98%	
Primary: ESA		68%	
Primary: LAC		98%	
Primary: MENA		92%	
Primary: NA		100%	
Primary: SA		90%	
Primary: WCA		70%	
Primary: WE		97%	
Lower secondary: EAP		89%	
Lower secondary: EECA		94%	
Lower secondary: ESA		N/A	
Lower secondary: LAC		80%	
Lower secondary: MENA		77%	
Lower secondary: NA		95%	
Lower secondary: SA		79%	
Lower secondary: WCA		46%	
Lower secondary: WE		95%	
J. Gross enrolment rate in upper secondary education (Goal 4.1)			
	65%	67% (2019)	77%
Female		67%	
Male		67%	
Humanitarian		31%	
EAP		76%	
EECA		100%	
ESA		31%	
LAC		86%	
MENA		68%	
NA		98%	

SA		61%	
WCA		36%	
WE		115%	

Outcome statement 2: Girls and boys, in particular the most marginalized and those affected by humanitarian situations, are provided with inclusive and equitable quality education and learning opportunities.

ACCESS

Outcome indicator (Key United Nations partners)	Disaggregation	Baseline	Latest update	Target (2021)
2.1. Percentage of countries with gender disparity (Goal 4.5) (United Nations Girls' Education Initiative (UNGEI), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)) [Girls are disadvantaged (gender parity index (GPI) <0.97), Boys are disadvantaged (GPI >1.03)]	Primary – Girls disadvantaged	23% (2011-2016)	16% (2014-2019)	18%
	Primary – Boys disadvantaged	25%	36%	19%
	Lower secondary – Girls disadvantaged	31%	32%	26%
	Lower secondary – Boys disadvantaged	40%	40%	30%
	Upper secondary – Girls disadvantaged	36%	31%	28%
	Upper secondary – Boys disadvantaged	45%	48%	35%
2.2. Adjusted net attendance rate of children from the poorest quintile in primary and lower and upper secondary education (SDGs 4.1 and 4.5) and attendance rate in early childhood education of children from the poorest quintile (SDG 4.2) (Global Partnership for Education (GPE), Education Cannot Wait fund)	Early childhood education	18% (2005-2016)	20% (2011-2020)	30%
	Primary – Total	69% (2010-2016)	74%	75%
	Primary – Girls	67%	73%	
	Primary – Boys	71%	76%	
	Lower secondary – Total	36%	45%	44%
	Lower secondary – Girls	36%	45%	
	Lower secondary – Boys	36%	45%	
	Upper secondary – Total	20%	29%	28%
	Upper secondary – Girls	19%	28%	
	Upper secondary – Boys	21%	30%	
	Humanitarian – Primary	N/A	49%	
	Humanitarian – Lower secondary	N/A	16%	
Humanitarian – Upper secondary	N/A	10%		
2.3. Gross enrolment rate in pre-primary education (GPE, World Bank, UNESCO)	UNICEF programme countries with data	44% (2011-2016)	60% (2014-2019)	50%
	Girls	44%	59%	50%
	Boys	44%	60%	50%
2.4. Out-of-school rate for girls and boys of primary and lower secondary school age (GPE, UNGEI and UNESCO)	Primary – Girls	10% (2011-2016)	12% (2014-2019)	7%
	Primary – Boys	9%	10%	7%
	Lower secondary – Girls	18%	20%	16%
	Lower secondary – Boys	19%	19%	16%

Education access

Output statement 2.a: Countries have strengthened education systems for gender-equitable access to quality education from early childhood to adolescence, including children with disabilities and minorities.

Output indicator	Disaggregation	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	Milestone (2020)	Target (2021)
2.a.1. Number of out-of-school girls and boys who participated in early learning, primary or secondary education through UNICEF-supported programmes	UNICEF programme countries with data	22.8 million	34.7 million	52.2 million	100.2 million	50 million	60 million (c)
	Girls	10.0 million	14.9 million	23.4 million	42.0 million	25 million	30 million (c)
	Boys	10.5 million	15.7 million	24.4 million	43.6 million	25 million	30 million (c)
	Early learning/pre-primary	2.2 million	3.3 million	5.6 million	11.9 million		
	Primary	12.3 million	18.7 million	27.7 million	50.2 million		
	General lower secondary	1.4 million	2.1 million	3.0 million	9.3 million		
	General upper secondary	223,224	565,312	822,553	5.3 million		
	Development	5.0 million	10.1 million	20.2 million	35.5 million		
	Humanitarian	7.6 million	14.5 million	21.9 million	54.6 million		
	Children on the move	2.5 million	6.0 million	9.2 million	13.0 million		
2.a.2. Percentage of countries with equitable education systems for access, including [by] children with disabilities (including the emergency preparedness/resilience dimension)	UNICEF programme countries with data	26%	29%	37%	43%	42%	47%
	Inclusive education for children with disabilities	53%	49%	54%	54%		
	Education sector plan/strategy addressing equity issues (gender, geography, wealth, disability, etc.)	27%	37%	42%	49%		
	Emergency preparedness/resilience	38%	44%	46%	46%		
	Education Management Information System (EMIS) providing disaggregated data (gender, urban/rural, wealth, disability)	41%	42%	46%	50%		
	Humanitarian	26%	33%	38%	51%		
	Development	27%	27%	36%	37%		
2.a.3. Percentage of countries with gender-responsive education systems for access	UNICEF programme countries with data	25%	32%	38%	42%	32%	33%
	Creating demand to address sociocultural and financial barriers to quality education for marginalized girls or boys	33%	43%	45%	48%		
	Gender-responsive environment	37%	47%	48%	53%		

Output indicator	Disaggregation	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	Milestone (2020)	Target (2021)
	School-related gender-based violence prevention and response mechanisms	29%	38%	49%	53%		
2.a.4. Girls and boys targeted by UNICEF as a share of girls and boys targeted by all partners for early learning or education support in humanitarian situations	UNICEF programme countries with data	65%	54%	50%	42%	64%	65%
	EAPR	61%	13%	54%	9%		
	ECAR	87%	87%	82%	98%		
	ESAR	43%	35%	39%	30%		
	LACR	28%	12%	80%	105%		
	MENAR	78%	89%	48%	52%		
	SAR	23%	17%	67%	273%		
	WCAR	79%	49%	46%	60%		
2.a.5. Percentage of UNICEF-targeted girls and boys in humanitarian situations who have participated in early learning, primary or secondary education through UNICEF-supported programmes	UNICEF programme countries with data	64%	79%	60%	68%	78%	80%
	Girls	95%	75%	67%	94%	78%	80%
	Boys	100%	83%	69%	99%	78%	80%
	Children on the move	70%	87%	68%	76%		

LEARNING OUTCOMES

Outcome indicator (Key United Nations partners)	Disaggregation	Baseline	Latest update	Target (2021)
2.5. Percentage of countries showing improvement in learning outcomes (Goal 4.1) (Education Cannot Wait, UNESCO, World Bank)	Girls	62%	56% (2011-2019)	79%
	Boys	60%	65% (2011-2019)	79%
	Humanitarian		70%	
	Development		61%	
	EAPR		N/A ⁴⁶	
	ECAR		45%	
	ESAR		71%	
	LACR		53%	
	MENAR		83%	
	SAR		N/A	
	WCAR		88%	
2.6. Education equity index (reflecting inequalities in gender; urban/rural and wealth quintile) (Goal 4.5 and GPE Results Framework)	UNICEF programme countries with data	0.63	0.70 (2020)	0.66
	Humanitarian		0.53	
	Development		0.71	
	EAPR		0.74	

⁴⁶ Data for EAPR and SAR are only available for a limited number of countries and therefore are not representative at the regional level.

Outcome indicator (Key United Nations partners)	Disaggregation	Baseline	Latest update	Target (2021)
(GPE, UNESCO, World Bank)	ECAR		0.96	
	ESAR		0.53	
	LACR		0.80	
	MENAR		0.73	
	SAR		0.72	
	WCAR		0.46	

Learning outcomes

Output statement 2.b: Countries have strengthened their education systems for gender-equitable learning outcomes, including early learning.

Output indicator	Disaggregation	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	Milestone (2020)	Target (2021)
2.b.1. Number of girls and boys provided with individual education/early learning materials through UNICEF-supported programmes	UNICEF programme countries with data	27.9 million	39.2 million	51.6 million	94.9 million	77.5 million	93 million (c)
	Humanitarian	1.5 million	5.4 million	9.6 million	32.0 million		
	Development	4.7 million	10.3 million	17.7 million	32.7 million		
	EAPR	458,535	659,964	828,262	2,755,113		
	ECAR	963,014	1,815,015	1,856,376	2,620,877		
	ESAR	6,193,987	9,158,977	13,632,104	27,633,594		
	LACR	377,435	569,947	1,014,394	18,215,554		
	MENAR	8,882,685	11,158,970	12,730,183	16,505,621		
	SAR	4,449,845	6,328,966	8,363,933	10,022,753		
	WCAR	6,550,262	9,473,672	13,144,187	17,192,431		
2.b.2. Number of school management committees whose capacity was developed through UNICEF-supported programmes	UNICEF programme countries with data	85,563	141,546	202,107	261,330	175,000	210,000 (c)
	EAPR	9,295	12,946	16,239	22,202		
	ECAR	2,692	4,583	5,791	8,578		
	ESAR	12,610	28,798	38,495	46,628		
	LACR	7,363	10,865	16,097	26,908		
	MENAR	3,367	4,624	6,462	7,736		
	SAR	18,455	34,990	54,608	65,793		
	WCAR	31,781	44,740	64,415	83,485		
2.b.3. Percentage of countries with effective education systems for learning outcomes, including early learning	UNICEF programme countries with data	35%	35%	48%	41%	53%	61%
	Early learning	33%	44%	58%	55%		
	Learning assessment	57%	56%	57%	50%		
	Mother tongue/multilingual education	54%	52%	53%	50%		
	Teachers' development	23%	35%	44%	46%		
	Community participation	51%	50%	56%	53%		

Output indicator	Disaggregation	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	Milestone (2020)	Target (2021)
2.b.4. Percentage of countries with gender-responsive teaching and learning systems	UNICEF programme countries with data	18%	31%	40%	42%	42%	49%
	EAPR	57%	44%	50%	43%		
	ECAR	13%	25%	50%	45%		
	ESAR	29%	61%	80%	72%		
	LACR	9%	20%	17%	32%		
	MENAR	25%	20%	14%	11%		
	SAR	17%	29%	67%	67%		
	WCAR	5%	18%	29%	33%		

SKILLS DEVELOPMENT

Outcome indicator (Key United Nations partners)	Disaggregation	Baseline	Latest update	Target (2021)
2.7. Percentage of adolescents not in employment, education or training (NEET) (Goals 8.8, 4.4 and 4.7) (International Labour Organization (ILO), Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), World Bank)	UNICEF programme countries with data	22% (2011-2016)	26% (2014-2020)	20%
	Female	36%	38%	32%
	Male	9%	15%	8%
	EAPR		N/A	
	ECAR		21%	
	ESAR		24%	
	LACR		21%	
	MENAR		29%	
	SAR		30%	
	WCAR		33%	

Skills development

Output statement 2.c: Countries have institutionalized skills for learning, personal empowerment, active citizenship and employability.

Output indicator	Disaggregation	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	Milestone (2020)	Target (2021)
2.c.1. Number of girls and boys who have participated in skills development programmes for learning, personal empowerment, active citizenship and/or employability through UNICEF-supported programmes	UNICEF programme countries with data	3.2 million	5.2 million	9.4 million	17.1 million	10.4 million	12.5 million (c)
	Female	1.5 million	2.5 million	4.8 million	7.9 million	5.4 million	6.5 million (c)
	Male	1.4 million	2.2 million	3.7 million	7.1 million	5 million	6 million (c)
	Age: 0-9 years	246,092	354,636	449,948	668,786		
	Age: 10-14 years	1.4 million	2.2 million	2.9 million	3.5 million		
	Age: 15-19 years	511,735	770,020	2.6 million	8.2 million		
	Humanitarian	737,650	1.4 million	2.3 million	8.4 million		
	Development	491,936	1.8 million	5.0 million	6.7 million		

Output indicator	Disaggregation	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	Milestone (2020)	Target (2021)
2.c.2. Percentage of countries with systems that institutionalize gender-equitable skills for learning, personal empowerment, active citizenship and/or employability	UNICEF programme countries with data	6%	16%	23%	27%	29%	36%
	Mainstreaming of skills development within the national education/training system	8%	24%	32%	40%		
	Responsiveness to the demands of the labour market (including gender equity)	7%	15%	23%	18%		
	Gender-equitable skills development	13%	25%	26%	34%		



GOAL AREA 3: EVERY CHILD IS PROTECTED FROM VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION

Impact indicator (Sustainable Development Goal)	Baseline	Latest update	Target (2021)
K. Percentage of children who have ever experienced sexual violence⁴⁷ (Goal 16.2.3)			
Female	6%	4% (2011-2019)	4%
Humanitarian		8%	
EAP		N/A	
EECA		N/A	
ESA		6%	
LAC		N/A	
MENA		N/A	
NA		N/A	
SA		3%	
WCA		7%	
WE		N/A	
L. Percentage of girls and boys who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers (Goal 16.2.1)			
	80%	79% (2012-2020)	55%
Humanitarian		85%	
EAP		N/A	
EECA		N/A	
ESA		N/A	
LAC		N/A	
MENA		87%	
NA		N/A	
SA		N/A	
WCA		85%	
WE		N/A	
M. Percentage of girls who have undergone female genital mutilation (FGM) (Goal 5.3.2)			
	21%	20% (2012-2020)	15%
EAP		N/A	
EECA		N/A	
ESA		N/A	
LAC		N/A	

⁴⁷ There are insufficient data to calculate estimates for boys who have experienced sexual violence. The numbers presented show data coverage only for girls aged 15 to 17 years old.

Impact indicator (Sustainable Development Goal)	Baseline	Latest update	Target (2021)
MENA		N/A	
NA		N/A	
SA		N/A	
WCA		16%	
WE		N/A	
N. Percentage of women and men (20-24 years) married or in union before age 18 (Goal 5.3.1)			
Female	25%	19% (2014-2020)	17%
Male	5%	3% (2014-2020)	3%
Poorest quintile		39% (women)	
Richest quintile		9% (women)	
No education		51% (women)	
Primary education		45% (women)	
Secondary or higher education		18% (women)	
EAP		7% (women) 1% (men)	
EECA		N/A	
ESA		31% (women) 5% (men)	
LAC		22% (women)	
MENA		15% (women)	
NA		N/A	
SA		28% (women) 4% (men)	
WCA		37% (women) 4% (men)	
WE		N/A	
O. Rate of children in detention (Goal 16.3.2)	<i>New indicator. Database has been compiled and is under quality review.</i>		
P. Rate of children in residential care	120	129 (2010-2020)	83

Outcome statement 3: Girls and boys, especially the most vulnerable and those affected by humanitarian situations, are protected from all forms of violence, exploitation, abuse and harmful practices.

VIOLENCE

Outcome indicator (Key United Nations partners)	Disaggregation	Baseline	Latest update	Target (2021)
3.1. Percentage of girls and boys who have ever experienced any sexual violence and sought help from a professional ⁴⁸ (SDG 16.2.3) (WHO, UNFPA, UN-Women, Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict)	UNICEF programme countries with data	5% (2008-2016)	4% ⁴⁹ (2011-2018)	10%
	EAPR		N/A	
	ECAR		N/A	
	ESAR		N/A	
	LACR		N/A	
	MENAR		N/A	
	SAR		5%	
	WCAR		0%	
3.2. Percentage of adults who think that physical punishment is necessary to raise/educate children (Goal 16.2.1) (WHO, Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence Against Children)	UNICEF programme countries with data	30% (2005-2016)	31% ⁵⁰ (2011-2020)	19%
	Female		N/A	
	Male		N/A	
	Disability		N/A	
	EAPR		N/A	
	ECAR		N/A	
	ESAR		N/A	
	LACR		N/A	
	MENAR		N/A	
	SAR		N/A	
	WCAR		48%	
3.3 (a) Number of mothers, fathers and caregivers reached through parenting programmes	UNICEF programme countries with data	600,000	2.6 million (2020)	3,672,600
	EAPR		68,310	
	ECAR		321,581	
	ESAR		920,978	
	LACR		601,810	
	MENAR		125,966	
	SAR		96,947	
	WCAR		479,895	
3.3 (b) Number of girls and boys who have experienced violence reached by health, social work or justice/law enforcement services	UNICEF programme countries with data	687,000	4.2 million (2020)	4,000,000
	Age: Under 10 years		379,204	
	Age: 10-14 years		235,289	
	Age: 15-17 years		260,918	
	Female		1.2 million	

⁴⁸ Data for this indicator reflect girls aged 15-17 years who have ever experienced sexual violence and sought help from a professional. Data coverage is insufficient to calculate an aggregate for any other age group of girls, or boys of any age.

⁴⁹ The 2020 update is a weighted average of 21 countries with available data, covering 37 per cent of the population of girls aged 15-17 years.

⁵⁰ The 2020 update is a weighted average of 76 countries with available data, covering 25 per cent of the population of mothers/caretakers of children aged 1-14 years.

Outcome indicator (Key United Nations partners)	Disaggregation	Baseline	Latest update	Target (2021)
	Male		1.4 million	
	Disability		24,227	
	EAPR		79,193	
	ECAR		85,852	
	ESAR		1,741,380	
	LACR		780,727	
	MENAR		313,735	
	SAR		502,254	
	WCAR		679,490	

Prevention and response services for violence against children

Output statement 3.a: Countries have strengthened child protection systems for prevention and response services to address violence against children.

Output indicator	Disaggregation	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	Milestone (2020)	Target (2021)
3.a.1. Number of countries with a quality assurance system in place for social service work	UNICEF programme countries with data	31	32	35	41	54	65
	EAPR	1	1	1	2		
	ECAR	6	7	8	8		
	ESAR	1	1	3	4		
	LACR	17	17	17	19		
	MENAR	1	1	1	2		
	SAR	0	0	0	0		
	WCAR	5	5	5	6		
3.a.2. Number of countries with [a] legislative and policy framework to: (a) eliminate the worst forms of child labour	UNICEF programme countries with data	22	24	28	30	30	32
	EAPR	1	1	1	2		
	ECAR	4	3	4	3		
	ESAR	2	2	2	2		
	LACR	3	4	4	7		
	MENAR	2	3	3	2		
	SAR	2	3	5	3		
	WCAR	8	8	9	11		
3.a.2. Number of countries with [a] legislative and policy framework to: (b) end the corporal punishment of children	UNICEF programme countries and non-programme countries with data	58 (2019)	-	-	63 ⁵¹	59	61
	EAPR	1			1 ⁵²		
	ECAR	11			11		
	ESAR	3			4		

⁵¹ The interpretation of the legislative and policy framework in a country may slightly vary between UNICEF and the other organizations that may be tracking it.

⁵² The regional disaggregation is only for UNICEF programme countries.

Output indicator	Disaggregation	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	Milestone (2020)	Target (2021)
	LACR	10			10		
	MENAR	1			2		
	SAR	1			1		
	WCAR	4			5		
3.a.3. Number of countries in which an interoperable information management system supports and tracks case management, incident monitoring and programme monitoring	UNICEF programme countries with data	10	15	23	24	40	44
	Humanitarian	5	8	16	19		
	EAPR	1	2	3	3		
	ECAR	0	1	2	2		
	ESAR	1	3	7	6		
	LACR	0	0	2	4		
	MENAR	2	3	4	2		
	WCAR	4	4	4	5		
3.a.4. Percentage of countries monitoring and reporting on grave violations against children that have a functional framework for the protection of children	UNICEF programme countries with data	37% (2019)	-	-	57%	47%	53%
	EAPR				100%		
	ECAR				N/A		
	ESAR				100%		
	LACR				100%		
	MENAR				29%		
	WCAR				67%		
3.a.5 (a-i) Percentage of UNICEF-targeted girls and boys in humanitarian situations provided with community-based mental health and psychosocial support, including access to child-friendly spaces with intersectoral programming interventions	UNICEF programme countries with data	83% (3.1 million)	83% (3.6 million)	87% (3.7 million)	91% (31.2 million)	80%	80%
	Female	646,547	962,711	1.7 million	2.8 million		
	Male	664,935	965,421	1.8 million	2.9 million		
	Disability	8,863	9,261	28,802	52,179		
	Age: Under 5 years	0	377	175,195	153,872		
	Age: 5-9 years	0	535	365,140	329,526		
	Age: 10-14 years	200	7,476	506,966	432,036		
	Age: 15-17 years	150	16,571	341,263	890,600		
3.a.5 (a-ii) Percentage of UNICEF-targeted parents and primary caregivers in humanitarian situations provided with community-based mental health and psychosocial support, including access to child-friendly spaces with intersectoral programming interventions	UNICEF programme countries with data	-	-	-	110% (15.9 million)	80%	80%
	Female				2.0 million		
	Male				1.9 million		

Output indicator	Disaggregation	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	Milestone (2020)	Target (2021)
3.a.5 (b) Percentage of UNICEF-targeted unaccompanied and separated girls and boys registered with family tracing and reunification services and family-based care or appropriate alternative services	UNICEF programme countries with data	54% (54,895)	61% (69,109)	58% (51,980)	74% (136,642)	65%	80%
	Female	15,538	14,001	17,828	37,302		
	Male	20,625	17,650	30,911	82,795		
	Disability	2,268	377	129	1,515		
	Age: Under 5 years	445	3,177	467	3,333		
	Age: 5-9 years	736	3,694	1,057	5,739		
	Age: 10-14 years	4,664	3,260	2,769	13,554		
3.a.5 (c) Percentage of UNICEF-targeted girls and boys recruited and used by armed forces and groups that have been released and reintegrated with their families and provided with adequate care and services	UNICEF programme countries with data	101% (14,850)	99.96% (13,636)	53% (14,400)	53% (12,361)	80%	80%
	Female	94	1,999	2,311	2,467		
	Male	362	7,199	8,402	8,221		
	Disability	8	10	4	31		
	Age: Under 5 years	0	0	0	27		
	Age: 5-9 years	0	1	824	516		
	Age: 10-14 years	0	689	1,620	2,058		
3.a.5 (d) Percentage of UNICEF-targeted girls and boys in areas affected by landmines and other explosive weapons provided with relevant prevention and survivor-assistance interventions	UNICEF programme countries with data	90% (5.6 million)	72% (3.7 million)	89% (4.4 million)	65% (2.7 million)	80%	80%
	Female	1,945	306,936	1.9 million	647,986		
	Male	2,347	350,405	2.0 million	641,646		
	Disability	6,233	11,830	28,079	7,109		
	Age: Under 5 years	2,527	5,995	302	54		
	Age: 5-9 years	25,805	82,925	114,639	13,151		
	Age: 10-14 years	68,378	374,300	174,698	25,072		
3.a.6. Percentage of UNICEF-targeted women, girls and boys in humanitarian situations provided with risk mitigation, prevention or response interventions to address gender-based violence through UNICEF-supported programmes	UNICEF programme countries with data	91% (640,450)	103% (1.3 million)	116% (3.3 million)	98% (17.8 million)	80%	80%
	Female	87,074	203,203	926,996	2.2 million		
	Male	150,014	271,184	733,588	1.4 million		
	Age: Under 18 years	12,788	16,222	1.0 million	1.6 million		
	Age: 18 years and above	34,941	32,180	612,327	1.8 million		
	Disability	348	185	884	3,278		
3.a.7. Number of children on the move who receive protective services through UNICEF-supported programmes (humanitarian)	UNICEF programme countries with data	938,376	1.7 million	1.75 million	1.8 million	4.9 million	5.1 million
	Female	64,702	165,986	713,869	808,823		
	Male	112,728	177,084	795,479	837,060		
	Age: Under 5 years	60,697	130,239	94,862	76,068		
	Age: 5-9 years	58,229	152,586	142,161	138,786		
	Age: 10-14 years	44,195	155,090	222,123	163,837		
Age: 15-17 years	35,201	78,508	189,815	109,705			

Output indicator	Disaggregation	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	Milestone (2020)	Target (2021)
	Humanitarian	2,674	95,416	829,747	1.5 million		
	Development	685	10,103	39,321	120,210		
	EAPR	98	87,198	168,714	25,796		
	ECAR	160,179	186,169	204,622	156,046		
	ESAR	98,919	411,050	52,126	166,013		
	LACR	26,428	93,618	324,949	69,707		
	MENAR	251,814	112,919	266,638	548,599		
	SAR	182,881	456,476	99,519	153,313		
	WCAR	218,057	332,518	635,335	662,987		
3.a.8. Number of countries that have ratified the United Nations Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children	UNICEF programme countries and countries with National Committees with data	170	174	176	180	177	178
	EAPR	17	20	21	16		
	ECAR	21	21	21	22		
	ESAR	19	19	19	19		
	LACR	36	36	36	33		
	MENAR	18	19	19	17		
	SAR	4	4	5	6		
	WCAR	23	23	23	24		

HARMFUL PRACTICES

Outcome indicator (Key United Nations partners)	Disaggregation	Baseline	Latest update	Target (2021)
3.4. Percentage of women and men who believe that FGM should be eliminated (UNFPA, UN-Women)	Female	69% (2006-2016)	69% (2011-2020)	71% ⁵³
	Male	67% (2001-2016)	64% (2011-2020)	67% ⁵⁴
	EAPR		N/A	
	ECAR		N/A	
	ESAR		N/A	
	LACR		N/A	
	MENAR		N/A	
	SAR		N/A	
	WCAR		67% (Female) 64% (Male)	
3.5. Number of adolescent girls receiving prevention and care interventions to address child marriage through UNICEF-supported programmes (UNFPA, UN-Women)	UNICEF programme countries with data	635,000	6.0 million (2020)	7.5 million
	Disability		9,905	
	EAPR		19,756	
	ECAR		172,098	
	ESAR		1,258,463	
	LACR		2,517	
	MENAR		85,623	
	SAR		3,844,446	
	WCAR		647,046	

Harmful practices (FGM and child marriage)

Output statement 3.b: Countries have strengthened prevention and protection services to address harmful practices (FGM and child marriage).

Output indicator ⁵⁵	Disaggregation	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	Milestone (2020)	Target (2021)
3.b.1. Number of girls and women who receive prevention and protection services on FGM through UNICEF-supported programmes	UNICEF programme countries with data ⁵⁶	920,427	1.0 million	1.2 million	1.6 million	1.3 million	1.4 million (c)
	Disability	28	51	597	632		
	EAPR	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
	ECAR	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
	ESAR	369,956	461,328	557,571	870,413		

⁵³ The original target used data for a subset of countries, while the baseline and latest value reflect all UNICEF programme countries with data. The target value for all countries with data is 78 per cent.

⁵⁴ The original target used data for a subset of countries, while the baseline and latest value reflect all UNICEF programme countries with data. The target value for all countries with data is 76 per cent.

⁵⁵ For indicators 3.b.1 and 3.b.2, EAPR, ECAR, LACR and SAR have no focus countries in the UNFPA-UNICEF Joint Programme to Eliminate Female Genital Mutilation but programme resources are shared globally.

⁵⁶ Disaggregation by age for this indicator was not available.

Output indicator ⁵⁵	Disaggregation	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	Milestone (2020)	Target (2021)
	LACR	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
	MENAR	64,522	67,923	89,122	131,178		
	SAR	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
	WCAR	485,949	490,938	531,652	610,014		
3.b.2. Number of people who participate in education, communication and social mobilization platforms promoting the elimination of FGM through UNICEF-supported programmes	UNICEF programme countries with data	6.2 million	7.0 million	8.5 million	16.4 million	7.5 million	7.8 million
	Female	2.8 million	464,090	2.9 million	704,869		
	Male	3.4 million	360,226	2.6 million	578,712		
	EAPR	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
	ECAR	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
	ESAR	3,265,449	1,015,855	1,308,899	6,033,611		
	LACR	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
	MENAR	276,190	150,979	2,757,995	3,230,110		
	SAR	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
WCAR	2,638,584	5,793,956	4,422,594	7,124,289			
3.b.3. Number of countries implementing a costed national action plan or strategy to end child marriage	UNICEF programme countries with data	8	15	24	31	24	25
	EAPR	1	2	2	4		
	ECAR	0	0	1	2		
	ESAR	4	6	7	10		
	LACR	0	0	0	2		
	MENAR	0	0	2	2		
	SAR	0	0	2	1		
	WCAR	3	7	10	10		

ACCESS TO JUSTICE

Outcome indicator (Key United Nations partners)	Disaggregation	Baseline	Latest update	Target (2021)
3.6. Percentage of girls and boys [who] are in contact with the justice and administrative bodies who: (a) benefit from interventions to improve children's access to justice, such as specialized legal aid for children, through UNICEF-supported programmes	UNICEF programme countries with data	31%	45% (2020)	31%
	EAPR		33%	
	ECAR		6%	
	ESAR		74%	
	LACR		67%	
	MENAR		55%	
	SAR		95%	
	WCAR		147%	

Outcome indicator (Key United Nations partners)	Disaggregation	Baseline	Latest update	Target (2021)
3.6. Percentage of girls and boys [who] are in contact with the justice and administrative bodies who: (b) are subject to a diversion order or alternative measure as opposed to a custodial sentence, through UNICEF-supported programmes (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), International Organization for Migration (IOM), UNHCR)	UNICEF programme countries with data	-	27% (2020)	35%
	EAPR		9%	
	ECAR		17%	
	ESAR		39%	
	LACR		17%	
	MENAR		38%	
	SAR		17%	
	WCAR		39%	
	3.7. Percentage of children under five whose births are registered (Goal 16.9.1) (World Bank, UNHCR)	UNICEF programme countries with data	67% (2005-2016)	68% (2011-2020)
Female			65%	
Male			66%	
EAPR			N/A ⁵⁷	
ECAR			99%	
ESAR			36%	
LACR			94%	
MENAR			87%	
WCAR			52%	

Access to justice

Output statement 3.c: Countries have improved systems to protect children who come in contact with the law and to treat them in accordance with international standards.

Output indicator	Disaggregation	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	Milestone (2020)	Target (2021)
3.c.1. Number of countries with specialized justice for children systems, such as capacity-building and standards-setting within criminal and civil justice systems	UNICEF programme countries with data	18	24	22	23	24	26
	EAPR	1	2	3	3		
	ECAR	4	7	6	7		
	ESAR	2	3	2	3		
	LACR	2	3	6	5		
	MENAR	2	2	1	1		
	SAR	1	2	0	0		
	WCAR	6	5	4	4		

⁵⁷ Population coverage for EAPR is insufficient to calculate a regional aggregate.

Output indicator	Disaggregation	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	Milestone (2020)	Target (2021)
3.c.2. Percentage of justice professionals [who] have been certified in and [are] dealing with: (a) child offenders	UNICEF programme countries with data	31%	44%	51%	56%	62%	68%
	EAPR	0%	34%	100%	100%		
	ECAR	75%	69%	66%	69%		
	ESAR	21%	65%	93%	98%		
	LACR	100%	100%	38%	100%		
	MENAR	13%	36%	95%	97%		
	SAR	0%	0%	0%	99%		
	WCAR	28%	35%	44%	42%		
3.c.2. Percentage of justice professionals [who] have been certified in and [are] dealing with: (b) child victims	UNICEF programme countries with data	55%	59%	72%	60%	76%	87%
	EAPR	0%	0%	0%	0%		
	ECAR	91%	92%	73%	74%		
	ESAR	18%	64%	96%	98%		
	LACR	0%	0%	69%	94%		
	MENAR	20%	56%	99%	100%		
	SAR	0%	0%	0%	98%		
	WCAR	66%	41%	59%	25%		
3.c.3. Number of countries with alternative care policies in line with the 2009 Guidelines for the Alternative Care of Children	UNICEF programme countries with data	23	27	30	35	31	35
	EAPR	0	0	1	2		
	ECAR	6	8	9	10		
	ESAR	5	6	6	6		
	LACR	7	7	7	9		
	MENAR	2	2	2	2		
	SAR	1	2	2	2		
	WCAR	2	2	3	4		
3.c.4. Number of countries that have in place free and universal birth registration services within the civil registration system, in accordance with national legal requirements	UNICEF programme countries with data	14	17	19	40	20	25
	EAPR	1	1	3	4		
	ECAR	0	2	3	13		
	ESAR	4	6	5	6		
	LACR	2	2	4	11		
	MENAR	0	0	0	1		
	SAR	2	2	1	2		
	WCAR	5	4	3	3		

GOAL AREA 4: EVERY CHILD LIVES IN A SAFE AND CLEAN ENVIRONMENT



Impact indicator (Sustainable Development Goal)	Original baseline	Latest update	Target (2021) ⁵⁸
Q. Percentage of people using safely managed drinking water services (Goal 6.1.1)	N/A	71% (2017)	82%
Service level: Safely managed drinking water service		71%	
Service level: At least basic drinking water service		90%	
Service level: Limited drinking water service		3%	
Service level: Unimproved drinking water source		6%	
Service level: Surface water		2%	
Urban		85%	
Rural		53%	
Humanitarian		27%	
EAP		N/A	
EECA		83%	
ESA		29%	
LAC		74%	
MENA		78%	
NA		99%	
SA		N/A	
WCA		22%	
WE		98%	
R. Under-five mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) (Goal 3.9.2)	N/A	49 (2016)	-
Humanitarian		128	
EAP		7	
EECA		3	
ESA		87	
LAC		7	
MENA		13	
NA		0	
SA		56	
WCA		164	
WE		0	

⁵⁸ The targets for impact indicators R and U are under development.

Impact indicator (Sustainable Development Goal)	Original baseline	Latest update	Target (2021) ⁷¹
S. Percentage of people using safely managed sanitation services (Goal 6.2.1)	N/A	45% (2017)	66%
Service level: Safely managed services		45%	
Service level: Basic sanitation services		74%	
Service level: Limited sanitation services		8%	
Service level: Unimproved sanitation		9%	
Service level: Open defecation		9%	
Urban		47%	
Rural		43%	
EAP		63%	
EECA		44%	
ESA		N/A	
LAC		31%	
MENA		35%	
NA		80%	
SA		N/A	
WCA		18%	
WE		95%	
T. Number of children affected by disasters (Goal 11.5.1, Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction A1)	N/A	_59	-
U. Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing (Goal 11.1)	N/A	24% (2018)	_60

⁵⁹ This indicator is produced by the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, which publishes the number of people (not disaggregated by age) affected by disasters. In 2019, 111 countries reported a total of 43 million people affected by disasters. This indicator value is primarily driven by the number of countries reporting and therefore does not reflect the actual number of people affected by disasters, and thus it is challenging to estimate trends and calculate meaningful regional and global aggregates.

⁶⁰ This indicator is produced by the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat).

Outcome statement 4: Sustained use of safe water and sanitation services and adoption of hygiene practices and strengthened systems for a clean and safe environment for all children, women, girls and boys, particularly the most disadvantaged and those affected by humanitarian situations.

WATER

Outcome indicator (Key United Nations partners)	Disaggregation	Baseline	Latest update	Target (2021)
4.1. Percentage of people using basic drinking water services (Goal 6.1.1) (UN-Women, WHO, World Bank)	UNICEF programme countries with data	87% (2015)	88% (2017)	92%
	Humanitarian		70%	
	EAPR		92%	
	ECAR		96%	
	ESAR		58%	
	LACR		97%	
	MENAR		91%	
	SAR		92%	
	WCAR		64%	
4.2. Number of additional people with access to a safe drinking water service through UNICEF-supported programmes	UNICEF programme countries with data	N/A	53.9 million (2020)	60 million (c)
	Female		18.3 million	
	Male		18.2 million	
	Disability		1.4 million	

Water

Output statement 4.a: Countries have implemented programmes to increase equitable access to safe and sustainable drinking water services in communities.

Output indicator	Disaggregation	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	Milestone (2020)	Target (2021)
4.a.1. Number of countries implementing water-safety plans at the community level	UNICEF programme countries with data	29	39	36	33	50	55
	EAPR	9	11	10	7		
	ECAR	1	2	0	1		
	ESAR	1	2	3	3		
	LACR	5	5	5	3		
	MENAR	0	4	4	4		
	SAR	5	6	5	6		
	WCAR	8	9	9	9		

Output indicator	Disaggregation	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	Milestone (2020)	Target (2021)
4.a.2. Number of countries implementing independent sustainability checks with a clear feedback mechanism	UNICEF programme countries with data	15	34	27	30	28	33
	EAPR	1	3	5	6		
	ECAR	0	0	0	0		
	ESAR	4	9	3	3		
	LACR	0	3	2	2		
	MENAR	0	2	3	4		
	SAR	1	4	4	4		
	WCAR	9	13	10	11		
4.a.3. Percentage of UNICEF-targeted population in humanitarian situations provided with sufficient quantity of water of appropriate quality for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene ⁶¹	UNICEF programme countries with data	95%	104%	100%	100%	97%	100%
	Disability	1,054,392	532,377	754,426	848,658		
4.a.4 Number of countries planning, designing and implementing climate-resilient WASH solutions through UNICEF-supported programmes	UNICEF programme countries with data	15 (2019)	-	-	46	52	80
	EAPR				8		
	ECAR				1		
	ESAR				9		
	LACR				4		
	MENAR				7		
	SAR				4		
	WCAR				13		

SANITATION

Outcome indicator (Key United Nations partners)	Disaggregation	Baseline	Latest update	Target (2021)
4.3. Percentage of people using basic sanitation services (Goal 6.2.1) (UN-Women, WHO, World Bank)	UNICEF programme countries with data	66% (2015)	69% (2017)	80%
	Humanitarian		43%	
	EAPR		82%	
	ECAR		96%	
	ESAR		31%	
	LACR		87%	
	MENAR		86%	
	SAR		59%	
	WCAR		30%	

⁶¹ Improved access to drinking water in humanitarian situations includes water treatment solutions.

Outcome indicator (Key United Nations partners)	Disaggregation	Baseline	Latest update	Target (2021)
4.4. Number of additional people with access to basic sanitation services through UNICEF-supported programmes	UNICEF programme countries with data	N/A	39.7 million (2020)	60 million (c)
	Female		19.7 million	
	Male		18.6 million	
	Disability		878,592	
4.5. Number of people still practising open defecation (Goal 6.2.1) (UN-Women, WHO, World Bank)	UNICEF programme countries with data	870 million	673 million (2017)	620 million
	EAPR		52 million	
	ECAR		0 million	
	ESAR		88 million	
	LACR		16 million	
	MENAR		25 million	
	SAR		376 million	
WCAR		116 million		
4.6 Percentage of population with a hand-washing facility with soap and water available at home (Goal 6.2.1) (United Nations Water)	UNICEF programme countries with data	60%	60% (2017)	76%
	EAPR		N/A	
	ECAR		N/A	
	ESAR		24%	
	LACR		N/A	
	MENAR		75%	
	SAR		57%	
WCAR		27%		

Sanitation and hygiene

Output statement 4.b: Countries have implemented programmes to increase equitable access to sanitation and hygiene and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations.

Output indicator	Disaggregation	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	Milestone (2020)	Target (2021)
4.b.1. (a-i) Schools with separate sanitation facilities for girls and boys delivered through direct UNICEF support	UNICEF programme countries with data	13,012 (2019)	-	-	16,838	17,000	20,000 (c)
	EAPR	1,720			2,165		
	ECAR	61			126		
	ESAR	1,854			2,286		
	LACR	260			372		
	MENAR	1,421			2,032		
	SAR	3,391			4,689		
WCAR	4,305			5,168			
4.b.1. (a-ii) Schools with separate sanitation facilities for girls and	UNICEF programme countries with data	0 (2019)	-	-	70,518	28,000	40,000 (c)
	EAPR				11,311		

Output indicator	Disaggregation	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	Milestone (2020)	Target (2021)
boys delivered through substantive UNICEF support to WASH-sector systems	ECAR				0		
	ESAR				168		
	LACR				342		
	MENAR				1,576		
	SAR				56,723		
	WCAR				398		
4.b.1 (b) Schools with menstrual hygiene management services, through UNICEF-supported programmes	UNICEF programme countries with data	3,576	17,949	38,444	48,440	45,000	50,000 (c)
	EAPR	469	755	1,256	1,953		
	ECAR	5	52	104	183		
	ESAR	735	2,765	3,609	3,939		
	LACR	15	103	146	308		
	MENAR	357	1,603	1,920	2,037		
	SAR	858	10,652	26,562	32,295		
WCAR	1,137	2,019	4,847	7,725			
4.b.1 (c) Health centres that have basic WASH facilities, through UNICEF-supported programmes	UNICEF programme countries with data	1,557	3,355	6,696	12,309	8,000	10,000 (c)
	EAPR	71	66	124	553		
	ECAR	19	12	61	74		
	ESAR	350	167	462	1,297		
	LACR	37	80	99	316		
	MENAR	211	920	1,516	1,926		
	SAR	13	928	1,927	3,456		
WCAR	856	1,182	2,507	4,687			
4.b.2. Percentage of open-defecation-free (ODF) communities compared to triggered communities	UNICEF programme countries with data	62%	73%	71%	74%	85%	85%
	EAPR	61%	72%	34%	39%		
	ECAR	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A ⁶²		
	ESAR	68%	85%	81%	83%		
	LACR	28%	40%	101%	61%		
	MENAR	29%	19%	53%	46%		
	SAR	55%	39%	50%	57%		
WCAR	80%	75%	78%	77%			
4.b.3. Number of countries implementing community-based hand-washing behaviour-change programmes on a national scale	UNICEF programme countries with data	61	71	90	110	75	78
	EAPR	14	14	15	17		
	ECAR	1	1	3	11		
	ESAR	16	18	20	20		
	LACR	6	8	14	19		
	MENAR	3	4	9	12		
	SAR	6	6	7	8		
WCAR	15	20	22	23			

⁶² There are no programmes in ECAR focused on ending open defecation.

Output indicator	Disaggregation	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	Milestone (2020)	Target (2021)
4.b.4. Percentage of UNICEF-targeted population in humanitarian situations: (a) provided with access to appropriate sanitation facilities and living in environments free of open defecation	UNICEF programme countries with data	72%	82%	67%	58%	85%	88%
	Female	80%	69%	70%	59%		
	Male	83%	71%	71%	59%		
	Disability	301,270	225,415	142,120	288,162		
	EAPR	0%	39%	36%	34%		
	ECAR	0%	26%	92%	111%		
	ESAR	71%	57%	41%	64%		
	LACR	0%	62%	83%	56%		
	MENAR	83%	82%	118%	61%		
	SAR	60%	105%	51%	70%		
	WCAR	63%	88%	30%	46%		
4.b.4. Percentage of UNICEF-targeted population in humanitarian situations: (b) provided with menstrual hygiene management services	UNICEF programme countries with data	80%	53%	68%	56%	23%	28%
	Disability	20,544	33,740	24,232	36,087		
	EAPR	152%	29%	331%	73%		
	ECAR	N/A	N/A	39%	22%		
	ESAR	93%	19%	46%	27%		
	LACR	91%	78%	40%	36%		
	MENAR	35%	63%	38%	160%		
	SAR	71%	70%	85%	69%		
WCAR	260%	126%	79%	59%			
4.b.4. Percentage of UNICEF-targeted population in humanitarian situations: (c) provided with access to appropriate WASH facilities for males and females and hygiene education in schools, temporary learning spaces and other child-friendly spaces	UNICEF programme countries with data	94%	116%	42%	104%	77%	82%
	Female	74%	125%	43%	93%		
	Male	75%	111%	43%	98%		
	Disability	85,997	112,052	28,209	118,800		
	EAPR	218%	53%	22%	112%		
	ECAR	20%	4%	8%	15%		
	ESAR	111%	78%	91%	42%		
	LACR	77%	60%	51%	66%		
	MENAR	119%	61%	74%	490%		
	SAR	22%	86%	84%	131%		
WCAR	105%	274%	32%	104%			

DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

Outcome indicator (Key United Nations partners)	Disaggregation	Baseline	Latest update ⁶³	Target ⁶⁴ (2021)
4.7. Number of disruptions to: (a) Educational services (Sendai D6)	UNICEF programme countries with data	616 (2015)	N/A	-
4.7. Number of disruptions to: (b) Health services attributed to disasters (Sendai D7)	UNICEF programme countries with data	463 (2015)	N/A	-

Disaster risk reduction

Output statement 4.c: Countries adopt policies, strategies and programmes that address risks related to disasters, conflict and public health emergencies.

Output indicator	Disaggregation	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	Milestone (2020)	Target (2021)
4.c.1. Number of countries with child- sensitive national or local risk management plans addressing risks related to disasters, climate change, conflict, public health emergencies or other crises	UNICEF programme countries with data	47	47	52	56	60	70
	EAPR	6	7	12	11		
	ECAR	3	3	2	4		
	ESAR	12	12	10	11		
	LACR	6	7	12	12		
	MENAR	2	2	2	3		
	SAR	4	4	3	6		
	WCAR	14	12	11	9		

CHILDREN IN URBAN SETTINGS

Outcome indicator (Key United Nations partners)	Disaggregation	Baseline	Latest available data	Target (2021)
4.8. Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically (Goal 11.3.2) (UNDP, UN-Habitat)	<i>This is a new indicator. The first comprehensive data set was not available at the time of reporting. Data will be published by UN-Habitat.</i>			

⁶³ For 4.7 (a) and (b), data coverage is insufficient to generate meaningful or representative global or regional estimates.

⁶⁴ Targets for 4.7 sub-indicators are not available.

Children in urban settings

Output statement 4.d: Countries have initiated action towards ensuring that urban settings are child-responsive.

Output indicator	Disaggregation	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	Milestone (2020)	Target (2021)
4.d.1. Number of countries with data on intra-urban disparities, including girls and boys in informal settings	UNICEF programme countries with data	46	54	58	71	62	65
	EAPR	9	10	12	13		
	ECAR	4	6	7	10		
	ESAR	8	9	9	10		
	LACR	10	10	9	12		
	MENAR	4	5	5	6		
	SAR	3	3	4	5		
	WCAR	8	11	12	15		
4.d.2. Number of countries where urban/local Government development plans and budgets and urban planning standards are child-responsive and involve participation of children	National-level	26	28	47	55	18	20
	EAPR	4	5	8	7		
	ECAR	2	2	3	5		
	ESAR	4	3	9	12		
	LACR	9	9	8	10		
	MENAR	2	3	4	3		
	SAR	1	2	4	4		
	WCAR	4	4	11	14		
	Local-level	19	32	31	31		
	EAPR	3	6	5	5		
	ECAR	4	8	7	7		
	ESAR	4	4	3	3		
	LACR	4	4	5	4		
	MENAR	1	2	2	3		
	SAR	1	1	2	1		
	WCAR	2	7	7	8		

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

Outcome indicator (Key United Nations partners)	Disaggregation	Baseline	Latest update	Target (2021)
4.9. Number of countries that implement child-inclusive programmes that foster climate resilience and low carbon development (United Nations Environment Programme, UNDP, UNESCO, WFP, WHO)	UNICEF programme countries with data	20	74 (2020)	40
	EAPR		12	
	ECAR		11	
	ESAR		16	
	LACR		11	
	MENAR		7	
	SAR		5	
	WCAR		12	

Environmental sustainability

Output statement 4.e: Countries have child-focused plans and monitoring systems for environmental sustainability.

Output indicator	Disaggregation	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	Milestone (2020)	Target (2021)
4.e.1. Number of countries with a child-sensitive national climate change adaptation/mitigation plan through UNICEF-supported programmes	UNICEF programme countries with data	10	11	28	65	20	25
	EAPR	3	3	5	12		
	ECAR	0	0	2	6		
	ESAR	2	2	5	11		
	LACR	2	3	8	20		
	MENAR	0	0	0	4		
	SAR	0	0	2	4		
	WCAR	3	3	6	8		

GOAL AREA 5: EVERY CHILD HAS AN EQUITABLE CHANCE IN LIFE



Impact indicator (Sustainable Development Goal)	Original baseline	Latest update	Target (2021)
V. Percentage of children living in poverty in all its dimensions (Goal 1.2.2)	37%	46% ⁶⁵ (2016-2019)	32.6%
Female		46.1%	
Male		45.7%	
Urban		30.7%	
Rural		53.6%	
W. Number of countries with high or very high levels of gender discrimination as defined by the Social Institutions and Gender Index	N/A	29 (2019)	. ⁶⁶

Outcome statement 5: Girls and boys are provided with an equitable chance in life.

CHILD POVERTY

Outcome indicator (Key United Nations partners)	Disaggregation	Baseline	Latest update	Target (2021)
5.1. Percentage of children living in extreme poverty (SDG 1.1.1)	UNICEF programme countries with data	20%	17.5% ⁶⁷	16%
5.2. Number of countries in which at least 20% of public social expenditure in health, education or social protection benefits the poorest 20% (Goal 1.b.1) (International Monetary Fund (IMF), UNDP, World Bank)	UNICEF programme countries with data	20 (2010-2016)	N/A ⁶⁸	25

Child poverty

Output statement 5.a: Countries have developed national plans to reduce multidimensional child poverty.

Output indicator	Disaggregation	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	Milestone (2020)	Target (2021)
5.a.1. Number of countries with nationally owned measurement	Monetary poverty	63	74	73	79	77	90
	EAPR	10	11	7	9		
	ECAR	13	16	17	17		

⁶⁵ Since the original baseline and target values were provided, a more rigorous methodological approach has been adopted to ensure comparability of data across countries. The baseline value calculated using the new methodology is 48 per cent (female 48.7 per cent; male 47.7 per cent; urban 29.6 per cent; and rural 56.3 per cent). The estimates for this indicator rely on data from household surveys using random sampling, and may have variability from year to year that cannot be considered statistically significant.

⁶⁶ The target is under development.

⁶⁷ SDG indicator 1.1.1. is produced by the World Bank. Disaggregated data for children in the form of this indicator are not available regularly.

⁶⁸ The methodology for this SDG indicator was established in 2020, hence data have not yet been produced by countries.

Output indicator	Disaggregation	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	Milestone (2020)	Target (2021)
and reporting on child poverty	ESAR	7	10	15	17		
	LACR	24	26	21	21		
	MENAR	4	5	4	4		
	SAR	0	0	2	2		
	WCAR	5	6	7	9		
	Multidimensional poverty	42	55	65	66	60	69
	EAPR	4	5	6	6		
	ECAR	5	5	6	6		
	ESAR	9	14	16	17		
	LACR	8	12	13	12		
	MENAR	5	5	5	6		
	SAR	1	2	4	4		
	WCAR	10	12	15	15		
	5.a.2. Number of countries in which UNICEF helped to strengthen social sector budgets (health, education, and/or social protection) for greater and better investments in children	UNICEF programme countries with data	N/A	-	-	55	55
EAPR					6		
ECAR					7		
ESAR					14		
LACR					9		
MENAR					4		
SAR					4		
WCAR					11		
5.a.3. Number of countries where measurement, analysis or advocacy has led to policies and programmes to reduce child poverty	UNICEF programme countries with data	19	22	28	31	27	32
	EAPR	5	5	5	6		
	ECAR	1	2	3	3		
	ESAR	2	2	5	7		
	LACR	4	5	6	6		
	MENAR	3	3	4	4		
	SAR	1	1	1	1		
	WCAR	3	4	4	4		

SOCIAL PROTECTION

Outcome indicator (Key United Nations partners)	Disaggregation	Baseline	Latest update	Target (2021)
5.3. Percentage of children living in the households that received any type of social transfer (Goal 1.3.1)	UNICEF programme countries with data ⁶⁹	N/A	34.9 (2017)	_70
5.4. Number of girls and boys reached by cash transfer programmes through UNICEF-supported programmes (Goal 1.3.1) (UNDP, WFP, World Bank)	UNICEF programme countries with data	160 million	130.7 million (2020)	64.5 million
	Age: 0-5 years		9.0 million	
	Age: 6-11 years		13.2 million	
	Age: 12-17 years		8.1 million	
	Children living below the national poverty line		33.3 million	
	Disability		826,356	
	Humanitarian		81.1 million	

Social protection

Output statement 5.b: Countries have strengthened national social protection systems to address the needs of the most disadvantaged children.

Output indicator	Disaggregation	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	Milestone (2020)	Target (2021)
5.b.1. Number of countries with moderately strong or strong social protection systems	UNICEF programme countries with data	32	38	47	61	47	56
	EAPR	3	5	6	9		
	ECAR	4	4	6	9		
	ESAR	8	9	10	11		
	LACR	7	7	9	12		
	MENAR	4	4	6	7		
	SAR	1	1	2	3		
	WCAR	5	8	8	10		
5.b.2. Number of countries with national cash transfer programmes that are ready to respond to a crisis ⁷¹	UNICEF programme countries with data	6	6	9	16	12	15
	EAPR	1	1	3	3		
	ECAR	1	1	1	3		
	ESAR	1	1	2	3		
	LACR	1	1	1	1		
	MENAR	1	1	1	2		
	SAR	0	0	0	0		
	WCAR	1	1	1	4		

⁶⁹ Data available from ILO do not capture the UNICEF programme regions, hence regional data are not provided for this indicator.

⁷⁰ The target is under development.

⁷¹ The indicator measures progress on preparedness for humanitarian crises only.

ADOLESCENTS

Outcome indicator (Key United Nations partners)	Disaggregation	Baseline	Latest update	Target (2021)
5.5. (a) Number of adolescent girls and boys who participate in or lead civic engagement initiatives through UNICEF-supported programmes (Goal 16.7.2)	UNICEF programme countries with data	1.5 million	7.2 million (2020)	5.2 million
	Age: 10-14 years		807,640	
	Age: 15-19 years		937,566	
	Female		1.3 million	
	Male		1.2 million	
	Humanitarian		5.0 million	
	EAPR		1,006,618	
	ECAR		174,579	
	ESAR		532,712	
	LACR		126,479	
	MENAR		437,583	
	SAR		4,479,721	
	WCAR		454,618	
5.5 (b) Number of adolescent girls and boys who participate in or lead civic-engagement initiatives around climate change and environmental protection through UNICEF-supported programmes	UNICEF programme countries with data	761,232 (2020)	761,232	1 million
	Age: 10-14 years		354,758	
	Age: 15-19 years		10,148	
	Female		398,111	
	Male		351,541	
	EAPR		347,597	
	ECAR		4,271	
	ESAR		4,360	
	LACR		1,298	
	MENAR		51,767	
	SAR		2,356	
	WCAR		349,583	

Adolescent empowerment

Output statement 5.c: Countries have institutionalized measures to involve adolescents in decisions affecting their lives and communities.

Output indicator	Disaggregation	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	Milestone (2020)	Target (2021)
5.c.1. Number of countries with appropriate national policies and legislation supporting development of adolescent girls and boys	UNICEF programme countries with data	27	33	34	39	37	48
	EAPR	3	4	3	5		
	ECAR	5	5	5	7		
	ESAR	8	8	9	10		
	LACR	4	6	5	4		
	MENAR	3	3	5	4		
	SAR	1	1	2	3		
	WCAR	3	6	5	6		

GENDER

Outcome indicator (Key United Nations partners)	Disaggregation	Baseline	Latest update	Target (2021)
5.6. Percentage of countries where legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex (Goal 5.1.1) (UNFPA, UN-Women)	<i>While the country-level data and global aggregates in terms of percentage of achievement were published on the UN-Women SDG Indicator Dashboard, the data are not available in the form of this indicator.</i>			

Gender

Output statement 5.d: Countries have scaled up programmes to overcome gender discriminatory roles, expectations and practices.

Output indicator	Disaggregation	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	Milestone (2020)	Target (2021)
5.d.1. Percentage of countries with at-scale programmes addressing gender-discriminatory roles and practices among children	UNICEF programme countries with data	23%	28%	35%	38%	37%	40%
	EAPR	29%	29%	21%	57%		
	ECAR	5%	5%	29%	29%		
	ESAR	33%	38%	52%	48%		
	LACR	29%	38%	21%	17%		
	MENAR	19%	19%	25%	38%		
	SAR	38%	38%	38%	50%		
WCAR	17%	33%	54%	46%			
5.d.2. Percentage of countries with at-scale capacity-development programmes for front-line workers that focus on gender equality	UNICEF programme countries with data	14%	25%	27%	36%	30%	35%
	EAPR	29%	36%	36%	43%		
	ECAR	19%	29%	38%	38%		
	ESAR	24%	33%	29%	43%		
	LACR	8%	25%	25%	38%		
	MENAR	0%	0%	13%	13%		
	SAR	25%	38%	38%	50%		
WCAR	4%	21%	21%	33%			

DISABILITY

Outcome indicator (Key United Nations partners)	Disaggregation	Baseline	Latest update	Target (2021)
5.7. Indicator to measure changes in attitude at society level is under development.				

Disability

Output statement 5.e: Countries have implemented inclusive programmes and services to promote participation of children with disabilities in society.

Output indicator	Disaggregation	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	Milestone (2020)	Target (2021)
5.e.1. Number of children with disabilities (a) who access assistive devices and disability-inclusive products, through UNICEF-supported programmes	UNICEF programme countries with data	13,772 (2019)	-	-	77,734	6,647	7,315
	EAPR				27		
	ECAR				590		
	ESAR				3,217		
	LACR				1,079		
	MENAR				464		
	SAR				71,835		
	WCAR				522		
5.e.1. Number of children with disabilities (b) who are reached by emergency kits, through UNICEF-supported programmes	UNICEF programme countries with data	124,287 (2019)	-	-	74,991	79,853	87,885
	EAPR				3,591		
	ECAR				280		
	ESAR				12,296		
	LACR				15,185		
	MENAR				20,480		
	SAR				8,846		
	WCAR				14,313		
5.e.2. Number of countries implementing UNICEF/Washington Group data module on child functioning	UNICEF programme countries with data	0	7	20	37	15	20 (c)
	EAPR		3	4	8		
	ECAR		0	4	8		
	ESAR		1	4	4		
	LACR		0	1	4		
	MENAR		1	2	3		
	SAR		0	1	3		
	WCAR		2	4	7		
5.e.3. Percentage of countries providing disability-inclusive humanitarian programmes and services	UNICEF programme countries with data	22%	36%	36%	44%	40%	50%
	EAPR	0%	25%	25%	50%		
	ECAR	0%	60%	17%	67%		
	ESAR	24%	28%	47%	50%		
	LACR	0%	20%	0%	29%		
	MENAR	30%	50%	60%	56%		
	SAR	100%	67%	33%	33%		
	WCAR	20%	30%	40%	30%		

Change strategy 1: Programming for at-scale results for children

H1.a. Fostering cross-sectoral and multisectoral programming that responds to children holistically and to the environment in which they grow up (cross-sectoral programming).

Indicator	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	Milestone (2020)	Target (2021)
H1.a.1. Percentage of country offices that monitor implementation of cross-sectoral strategies	60%	78%	77%	81%	78%	80%
H1.a.2. Percentage of country offices routinely engaging children in the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of UNICEF country programmes	16%	23%	13%	16%	40%	60%

H1.b. Improving the delivery of essential services to the most disadvantaged children, directly and through policy and strengthening of national systems (systems strengthening and service delivery).

Indicator	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	Milestone (2020)	Target (2021)
H1.b.1. Percentage of country offices that have an evidence-based systems strengthening strategy	58%	67%	77%	80%	60%	65%

H1.c. Enhancing coherence and connectedness between at-scale capacity for humanitarian action and longer-term programming, including risk-informed programme design, preparedness, support to common needs assessments and national and local first responders (humanitarian and development integration).

Indicator	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	Milestone (2020)	Target (2021)
H1.c.1. Percentage of country offices that meet organizational benchmarks on: (a) preparedness	N/A ⁷²	65%	74%	78%	85%	90%
H1.c.1. Percentage of country offices that meet organizational benchmarks on: (b) implementing risk-informed programming	27%	37%	41%	41%	45%	55%
H1.c.1. Percentage of country offices that meet organizational benchmarks on: (c) promoting peaceful and inclusive societies	21%	31%	30%	30%	39%	43%
H1.c.2. Number of countries with inter-agency multi-year humanitarian response plans where country offices have aligned multi-year strategies and plans	8	11	14	15	12	15
H1.c.3. Percentage of humanitarian funding provided to local and national actors	31%	36%	34%	28%	33%	34%

⁷² The Emergency Preparedness Platform was launched by UNICEF in 2018.

Indicator	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	Milestone (2020)	Target (2021)
H1.c.4. Percentage of countries with humanitarian response plans where country offices contribute to coordinated needs assessments through UNICEF-led cluster coordination mechanisms or directly with [the] humanitarian country team	81%	78%	79%	78%	70%	80%

H1.d. Promoting behaviours, community engagement, demand for services and social norms, including adaptations for humanitarian response (accountability to affected populations), that contribute to the realization of child rights, directly and through policy and systems strengthening (community dialogue and behaviour change).

Indicator	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	Milestone (2020)	Target (2021)
H1.d.1. Percentage of country offices that meet organizational benchmarks on communication for development (C4D) programmes for community engagement and behaviour change, including adaptation for humanitarian response	28% (d: 37%) (h: 19%) ⁷³	32% (d: 40%) (h: 23%)	40% (d: 51%) (h: 29%)	57% (d: 57%) (h: 57%)	70%	80%

H1.e. Promoting cooperation, sharing lessons learned, best practices and fostering innovation between countries and across regions (South-South and triangular cooperation).

Indicator	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	Milestone (2020)	Target (2021)
H1.e.1. Percentage of new country programme documents (CPDs) approved by the Executive Board that reflect South-South and triangular cooperation as an implementation strategy or approach (quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system (QCPR))	57%	41%	43%	63%	90%	91%

H1.f. Enhancing the human rights-based approach to programming (human rights-based approach).

Indicator	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	Milestone (2020)	Target (2021)
H1.f.1. Percentage of new CPDs approved by the Executive Board that meet organizational standards on the human rights-based approach	81%	83%	68%	83%	90%	95%
H1.f.2. Number of country offices supporting national human rights institutions	73%	78%	70%	72%	72%	74%

⁷³ The (d) and (h) figures represent the percentage of country offices that meet organizational benchmarks on communication for development programmes in development and humanitarian settings, respectively.

Change strategy 2: Gender-responsive programming

H2.a. Strengthening gender-responsive programming in all areas of UNICEF work (gender-responsive programming).

Indicator	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	Milestone (2020)	Target (2021)
H2.a.1. Percentage of United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women minimum standards met or exceeded (QCPR)	73%	76%	82%	88%	80%	87%
H2.a.2. Percentage of country offices that conducted a gender analysis as part of CPD development	39%	43%	55%	59%	57%	77%
H2.a.3. Percentage of country offices that meet organizational standards on gender mainstreaming in programme implementation	53%	49%	62%	70%	60%	80%

Change strategy 3: Winning support for the cause of children from decision makers and the wider public

H3.a. Becoming an even stronger advocacy, campaigning, fundraising and communications force for children, strengthening the UNICEF brand and working with others to build alliances and movements for change. Through this public engagement, UNICEF will make progress towards the goal of recruiting 100 million supporters to its cause: to give, advocate and volunteer (advocacy, public engagement, communication and movements).

Indicator	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	Milestone (2020)	Target (2021)
H3.a.1. Number of people who volunteer, advocate or give for the cause of children	64.3 million	79.7 million	95.45 million	135.65 million ⁷⁴	105 million	115 million
H3.a.2. Percentage of countries that have changed child-focused policies as a result of a UNICEF-led advocacy campaign and related programme strategies	77%	92%	87%	81%	88%	90%
H3.a.3. Number of countries supported to take action through a UNICEF-led advocacy campaign on: (a) child survival	46	58	60	56	30	40
H3.a.3. Number of countries supported to take action through a UNICEF-led advocacy campaign on: (b) children uprooted	25	36	34	30	41	44

⁷⁴ The 2020 value is provisional. The final figure will be available in late April 2021.

Indicator	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	Milestone (2020)	Target (2021)
H3.a.3. Number of countries supported to take action through a UNICEF-led advocacy campaign on: (c) early moments matter	87	102	99	87	58	61
H3.a.3. Number of countries supported to take action through a UNICEF-led advocacy campaign on: (d) ending violence against children	97	108	101	97	80	90

H3.b. Helping to support child participation, and young people and children as agents of change (children as change agents).

Indicator	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	Milestone (2020)	Target (2021)
H3.b.1. Number of countries engaging children and young people in advocacy, communication and campaigning around climate change and the environment	-	-	-	106	30	50

Please refer to the result on adolescent empowerment in Goal Area 5 on page 102.

Change strategy 4: Develop and leverage resources and partnerships for children

H4.a. Leveraging resources and partnerships for children, including by influencing domestic planning, financing and delivery of services for children (leveraging resources for children).

Indicator	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	Milestone (2020)	Target (2021)
H4.a.1. Percentage of: (a) Country offices that are implementing advocacy plans on increasing budget allocations for children	65.3%	72.7%	82.8%	82%	59%	63%
H4.a.1. Percentage of: (b) National Committees that are implementing advocacy plans on increasing budget allocations for children	59%	76%	76%	76% ⁷⁵	100%	100%

⁷⁵ The 2020 value is provisional. The final figure will be available in late April 2021.

H4.b. Mobilizing resources and fundraising for UNICEF from Governments and the private sector (individuals, foundations and corporations) to maximize longer term, flexible and predictable revenue in support of programmes for children (resource mobilization and fundraising).

Indicator	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	Milestone (2020)	Target (2021)
H4.b.1. Total net revenue (regular resources, other resources (regular), other resources (emergency)) from: (a) public sector partners (QCPR)	\$4,938 million	\$5,043 million	\$4,745 million	\$5,481 million	\$3,570 million	\$3,674 million
H4.b.1. Total net revenue (regular resources, other resources (regular), other resources (emergency)) from: (b) private sector partners (QCPR)	\$1,501 million	\$1,460 million	\$1,461 million	\$1,610 million	\$1,997 million	\$2,161 million
H4.b.1. Total net revenue (regular resources, other resources (regular), other resources (emergency)) from: (c) World Bank/other development banks (QCPR)	\$529 million	\$146 million	\$333 million	\$106 million	\$125 million	\$125 million
H4.b.1. Total net revenue (regular resources, other resources (regular), other resources (emergency)) from: (d) donors other than the top 15 (QCPR)	28.3%	30.4%	33.1%	30.1%	39%	40%
H4.b.1. Total net revenue (regular resources, other resources (regular), other resources (emergency)) from: (e) thematic funding as a percentage of other resources (QCPR)	7%	10%	6%	7%	14%	15%

Change strategy 5: Harnessing the power of business and markets for children

H5.a. Leveraging the power of the private sector to improve the lives of children around the world, through harnessing their core business and their innovation and ensuring that they uphold child rights (leveraging private sector/corporate partnerships).

Indicator	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	Milestone (2020)	Target (2021)
H5.a.1. Number of priority integrated partnerships that harness their core business, research and development, advocacy and marketing power for the cause of children	N/A	8	15	21	19	30
H5.a.2. Number of businesses engaged by UNICEF and National Committees that have integrated child rights approaches into their business activities and relationships	N/A	340	1,139	2,165	300	650
H5.a.3. Number of additional countries that meet organizational benchmarks for at least 2 family-friendly policies that include both the public and private sectors ⁷⁶	.	-	-	6	1	3

⁷⁶ This indicator was inadvertently placed under H5.b in lieu of H5.a in the results framework. This has been corrected, as shown above.

H5.b. Developing products, technologies and global and local markets for children – including pursuing a research and development pipeline of vaccines, medicines [and] technologies for the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal targets, and reduction of market barriers that prevent access to essential supplies for children (market shaping).

Indicator	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	Milestone (2020)	Target (2021)
H5.b.1. Total annual aggregate savings achieved over the period 2018-2021 through strategic procurement activities	\$394.6 million	\$351.2 million	\$363.3 million	\$173.0 million	\$70 million	\$70 million
H5.b.2. Number of novel products on pathway to scale in programme countries by 2021, including products developed to address health emergencies	2	3	5	5	6	10

Change strategy 6: United Nations working together

H6.a. In line with the QCPR, work collaboratively with other United Nations entities to strengthen system coherence towards greater results for children, adopt more integrated approaches to the 2030 Agenda, and increase alignment with national Government priorities and plans (strengthen system coherence).

Indicator	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	Milestone (2020)	Target (2021)
H6.a.1. Percentage of country offices that are implementing United Nations standard operating procedures (SOPs) according to country context (QCPR)	85%	90%	88%	93% ⁷⁷	95%	100%
H6.a.2. Percentage of country offices that are seeking efficiency gains through common business operations within the framework of a business operations strategy	20%	45%	53%	80%	60%	65%
H6.a.3. Total annual cost avoided from business operations strategies	1.5 million	12.2 million	11.5 million	24.4 million	7 million	8 million
H6.a.4. Percentage of global procurement value in collaboration with United Nations and other development partners (QCPR)	78%	78%	77%	75%	75%	75%
H6.a.5. Percentage of countries where UNICEF-led cluster coordination mechanisms meet satisfactory performance for established functions: (a) Nutrition	35%	41%	57%	81%	75%	80%
H6.a.5. Percentage of countries where UNICEF-led cluster coordination mechanisms meet satisfactory performance for established functions: (b) Education	26%	37%	35%	88%	75%	80%
H6.a.5. Percentage of countries where UNICEF-led cluster coordination mechanisms meet satisfactory performance for established functions: (c) WASH	54%	58%	48%	52%	75%	80%

⁷⁷ Due to significant changes to the data-collection methodology in the DCO (Development Coordination Office) Information Management System during the reporting cycle, the methodology for computing this indicator value has been adjusted to accommodate available data.

Indicator	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	Milestone (2020)	Target (2021)
H6.a.5. Percentage of countries where UNICEF-led cluster coordination mechanisms meet satisfactory performance for established functions: (d) Child protection (area of responsibility)	32%	32%	30%	40%	75%	80%
H6.a.6. Percentage of UNICEF non-core resources received from inter-agency pooled funds (QCPR)	4%	7%	11.1%	9.4%	11%	11.5%

H6.b. Accountability for results through strengthened contribution to system-wide coherence.

Indicator	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	Milestone (2020)	Target (2021)
H6.b.1. Number of country team results groups co-led or led by UNICEF	162	170	130	116 ⁷⁸	133	135
H6.b.2. Percentage of country offices that are engaged in joint programmes (QCPR)	65%	76%	74%	84%	72%	74%
H6.b.3. Contributions in cash and in-kind provided to the resident coordinator system, in millions of United States dollars (QCPR)	8.0	9.1	12.3	9.9	9.2	9.5

Change strategy 7: Fostering innovations in programming and advocacy processes and practices

H7.a. Promoting the use of new technologies to more efficiently and effectively serve children, especially the most disadvantaged (promote the use of new technologies).

Indicator	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	Milestone (2020)	Target (2021)
H7.a.1. Percentage of countries implementing proven real-time information innovations at scale, including adaptation for humanitarian response	31%	57%	54%	72%	60%	70%

⁷⁸ Due to significant changes to the data-collection methodology in the DCO Information Management System during the reporting cycle, this indicator is no longer trackable. The value in the table above represents the number of the United Nations country teams with Results Groups.

Change strategy 8: Harnessing the power of evidence as a driver of change for children

H8.a. Generating, synthesizing and promoting the use of research on child well-being to catalyse change, including through new and existing partnerships.

Indicator	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	Milestone (2020)	Target (2021)
H8.a.1. Percentage of corporate research priorities finalized or under implementation (on the basis of the Strategic Plan result areas) ⁷⁹	0%	60%	100%	100%	60%	80%

H8.b. Generating, synthesizing and promoting the use of data on child well-being to catalyse change, including through new and existing partnerships.

Indicator	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	Milestone (2020)	Target (2021)
H8.b.1. Percentage of the 37 priority child-focused goal indicators with good country coverage and at least moderate disaggregation (i.e., >75% [of] countries in last six years; and at least one relevant stratifier)	32%	32%	54%	54%	47%	54%
H8.b.2. Number of countries supported to strengthen/disaggregate routine/administrative data systems and capacity to use data to inform local decision-making	N/A	19	28	22	25	30

H8.c. Programmes and advocacy increasingly benefit from lessons learned and evidence from relevant sources.

Indicator	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	Milestone (2020)	Target (2021)
H8.c.1. Percentage of significant CPD programme components evaluated by the end of their cycle	57% (2019)	-	-	59%	60%	65%
H8.c.2. Percentage of programme funds expended on evaluation	0.67%	0.8%	0.86%	0.64%	1.0%	1.0%

⁷⁹ The 2017 value for this indicator is 0 per cent because the corporate research exercise that defined the organization's research priorities ended in 2018.

Enabler 1: Responsive, transparent and accountable internal governance

E1.a. The regulatory framework (policies, procedures, standards and guidance) adequately mitigates strategic, operational and ethical risks through increased focus on risk identification and mitigation.

Indicator	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	Milestone (2020)	Target (2021)
E1.a.1. Number of internal audit recommendations outstanding for more than 18 months	7	6	0	3	3	2
E1.a.2. Percentage of external audit recommendations outstanding for more than one year	40%	40%	41%	37%	30%	25%
E1.a.3. Number of Joint Inspection Unit accepted recommendations outstanding for more than two years	16	21	10	14	12	10
E1.a.4. Percentage of agreed actions responding to evaluation recommendations which are completed after 12 months	46%	52%	58%	54%	60%	70%

E1.b. Efficient energy and resource use through more cost-effective and efficient energy and transport systems.

Indicator	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	Milestone (2020)	Target (2021)
E1.b.1. Percentage (and volume) reduction in carbon footprint	-	-	-	46% (33,265 Tonnes of CO2e) ⁸⁰	5%	10%

E1.c. Improved access to facilities through inclusion of people of diverse range of abilities.

Indicator	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	Milestone (2020)	Target (2021)
E1.c.1. Percentage of offices meeting minimum standards of accessibility	20%	28%	42%	49%	45%	50%

E1.d. UNICEF exceeds global aid transparency standards and consistently makes its operations and results data available to partners, funders and the wider public.

Indicator	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	Milestone (2020)	Target (2021)
E1.d.1. Percentage index score in the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) Aid Transparency Index (QCPR)	89%	90%	94%	97%	97%	97%

⁸⁰ The 2020 value is provisional. The final figure will be available in late April 2021.

Enabler 2: Results-oriented, efficient and effective management

E2.a. Increased consideration of value for money in investment opportunities, risks and strategies strengthens UNICEF business case and management capability model.

Indicator	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	Milestone (2020)	Target (2021)
E2.a.1. Percentage of management plans (Office Management Plan and Country Programme Management Plan) prepared in a given year that are independently assessed to meet organizational benchmarks with respect to value for money principles	81%	81%	90%	91%	87%	90%
E2.a.2. Score of at least “satisfactory” in Multilateral Organisation Performance Assessment Network (MOPAN) key performance indicator ratings for UNICEF	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A ⁸¹	83%	-
E2.a.3. Office of Internal Audit and Investigations annual audit opinion that confirms that adequacy and effectiveness of the UNICEF framework of governance, risk management and control were generally satisfactory	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

E2.b. Strengthened managing for results through use of results-based management/results-based budgeting criteria in risk management, planning, budgeting and reporting.

Indicator	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	Milestone (2020)	Target (2021)
E2.b.1. Percentage of new CPDs approved by the Executive Board that meet organizational standards on results-based management	77%	79%	80%	84%	90%	95%
E2.b.2. Percentage of offices performing risk assessment according to Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) policy, with emphasis on identified significant risks (RBM [results-based management], including [the] harmonized approach to cash transfers, governance and accountability and supply and logistics)	98%	95%	95%	95%	95%	100%

E2.c. Management structures and systems increasingly benefit from lessons learned and evidence from relevant sources.

Indicator	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	Milestone (2020)	Target (2021)
E2.c.1. Percentage of completed evaluations rated “satisfactory” or “highly satisfactory” by an independent external review	73%	87%	99%	97%	80%	82%

⁸¹ The last Multilateral Organisation Performance Assessment Network (MOPAN) assessment for UNICEF was in 2015–2016. The ongoing MOPAN assessment for UNICEF will conclude by the end of 2021.

E2.d. Efficient, effective and transparent administrative support services through integration and consolidation of service-delivery functions and facilities.

Indicator	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	Milestone (2020)	Target (2021)
E2.d.1. Percentage of costs related to management, administration and development effectiveness as a percentage of total organizational expenditure (QCPR)	8%	8.8%	9%	8.4%	9%	9%

E2.e. Comprehensive anti-fraud systems and culture of prevention and detection.

Indicator	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	Milestone (2020)	Target (2021)
E2.e.1. Percentage of country offices that perform fraud risk assessment	75% (2019)	-	-	95%	85%	100%

E2.f. Minimized fraud risk and strengthened follow-up to substantiated investigations of fraud.

Indicator	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	Milestone (2020)	Target (2021)
E2.f.1. Percentage of substantiated investigations leading to relevant action (blocked vendor, recovery of losses initiated, administrative sanctions) within one year	92%	91%	97%	100%	95%	100%

E2.g. Minimized financial fraud risk.

Indicators	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	Milestone (2020)	Target (2021)
E2.g.1. Percentage of the 10 high-fraud-risk processes monitored	100% (2019)	-	-	100%	100%	100%

Enabler 3: People: versatile staff as agents of change

E3.a. Diverse geographical and gender-balanced workforce through improved strategic staffing.

Indicator	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	Milestone (2020)	Target (2021)
E3.a.1. Percentage of female staff among international professional staff: (a) P1 (QCPR)	79%	70%	79%	79%	61%	60%
E3.a.1. Percentage of female staff among international professional staff: (b) P2 (QCPR)	60%	60%	59%	61%	56%	54%
E3.a.1. Percentage of female staff among international professional staff: (c) P3 (QCPR)	50%	50%	49%	49%	50%	50%
E3.a.1. Percentage of female staff among international professional staff: (d) P4 (QCPR)	50%	51%	52%	51%	50%	50%
E3.a.1. Percentage of female staff among international professional staff: (e) P5 (QCPR)	44%	44%	42%	44%	50%	50%
E3.a.1. Percentage of female staff among national staff: (f) NO-A (QCPR)	50%	51%	52%	55%	50%	50%
E3.a.1. Percentage of female staff among national staff: (g) NO-B (QCPR)	43%	43%	45%	45%	50%	50%
E3.a.1. Percentage of female staff among national staff: (h) NO-C (QCPR)	48%	49%	48%	48%	50%	50%
E3.a.1. Percentage of female staff among national staff: (i) NO-D (QCPR)	49%	51%	48%	48%	50%	50%
E3.a.1. Percentage of female staff among national staff: (j) NO-E (QCPR)	-	-	0%	0% ⁸²	-	-
E3.a.1. Percentage of female staff among high-level posts: (k) D1 (QCPR)	43%	40%	47%	51%	50%	50%

⁸² UNICEF had one NO-E post in 2019 and 2020 and the incumbent was a male staff member.

Indicator	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	Milestone (2020)	Target (2021)
E3.a.1. Percentage of female staff among high-level posts: (l) D2 (QCPR)	57%	58%	51%	48%	50%	50%
E3.a.1. Percentage of female staff among high-level posts: (m) ASG and USG (QCPR)	40%	80%	50%	60%	50%	50%
E3.a.1. Percentage of female staff among general service staff: (n) G2 (QCPR)	4%	4%	4%	4%	7%	8%
E3.a.1. Percentage of female staff among general service staff: (o) G3 (QCPR)	10%	11%	9%	9%	14%	15%
E3.a.1. Percentage of female staff among general service staff: (p) G4 (QCPR)	60%	52%	50%	49%	55%	50%
E3.a.1. Percentage of female staff among general service staff: (q) G5 (QCPR)	67%	67%	68%	67%	55%	50%
E3.a.1. Percentage of female staff among general service staff: (r) G6 (QCPR)	62%	63%	63%	63%	50%	50%
E3.a.1. Percentage of female staff among general service staff: (s) G7 (QCPR)	53%	52%	50%	50%	50%	50%
E3.a.2. Percentage of IP [International Professional] staff from programme countries: (a) at all levels (QCPR)	52%	52%	54%	55%	50%	50%
E3.a.2. Percentage of IP staff from programme countries: (b) P4 to P5 (QCPR)	48%	47%	48%	49%	50%	50%
E3.a.2. Percentage of IP staff from programme countries: (c) D1 and above (QCPR)	31%	33%	36%	38%	45%	50%

E3.b. Geographic and intersectoral mobility and broader capability of the workforce through strengthened strategies for staff learning, performance management and career support.

Indicator	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	Milestone (2020)	Target (2021)
E3.b.1. Percentage of offices that meet organizational benchmarks for staff engagement	70%	68%	N/A ⁸³	90%	80%	80%
E3.b.2. Percentage of international professional staff who completed their tour of duty and moved to another duty station classification	20%	23%	28%	31%	80%	85%
E3.b.3. Percentage of relevant staff who have completed relevant learning programmes: (a) HACT	78%	79%	79%	78%	90%	>90%
E3.b.3. Percentage of relevant staff who have completed relevant learning programmes: (b) Gender-responsive programming	8%	32%	64%	75%	75%	80%
E3.b.3. Percentage of relevant staff who have completed relevant learning programmes: (c) Results-based management, including risk-informed programming	61%	73%	61%	56%	80%	90%
E3.b.3. Percentage of relevant staff who have completed relevant learning programmes: (d) ERM	N/A	N/A	80%	80%	90%	100%

E3.c. Improved ability to demonstrate and report on results achieved through and in collaboration with others.

Indicator	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	Milestone (2020)	Target (2021)
E3.c.1. Percentage of senior staff members' deliverables that are linked to organizational results	98%	97%	100%	100%	94%	95%

E3.d. Simpler, faster and more targeted recruitment.

Indicator	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	Milestone (2020)	Target (2021)
E3.d.1 Percentage of requests for emergency response team support filled within three days	78%	73%	81%	41%	100%	100%
E3.d.2. Percentage of regular recruitment actions completed within 90 days for established international professional posts	56%	74%	73%	78%	80%	85%
E3.d.3. Percentage of emergency recruitment actions completed within 30 days for established international professional posts	35%	52%	27%	46%	65%	70%

⁸³ The Global Staff Survey was not conducted in 2019.

Enabler 4: Versatile, safe and secure knowledge and information systems

E4.a. Through strengthened information and communications technology (ICT) governance, ICT investments are considered with a strong focus on value for money.

Indicator	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	Milestone (2020)	Target (2021)
E4.a.1. Percentage of information systems supporting programme effectiveness and innovation efficiency and effectiveness	29%	34%	38%	43%	38%	40%
E4.a.2. Percentage of staff having full access to all relevant core UNICEF information systems and are mobile enabled	85.9%	90.3%	100%	100%	96%	100%

E4.b. Strengthen internal and external collaboration through effective use of technology.

Indicator	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	Milestone (2020)	Target (2021)
E4.b.1. Internal knowledge platform utility index	0.6	0.6	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0
E4.b.2. External engagement index	0.44	0.7	0.9	1.6	0.9	1.0

E4.c. Global presence safeguarded through resilient facilities and systems, and a standard operating environment and connectivity.

Indicator	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	Milestone (2020)	Target (2021)
E4.c.1. Percentage of average availability of core ICT systems and services across UNICEF (less than five hours of downtime/month)	~100%	~100%	~100%	~100%	~100%	~100%

Enabler 5: A stronger, value-based organizational culture

E5.a. UNICEF personnel feel highly motivated, engaged and safe to raise issues related to workplace issues.

Indicator	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	Milestone (2020)	Target (2021)
E5.a.1. Employee engagement index	68% (2018)	-	-	77%	>70%	>74%
E5.a.2. Percentage of offices that meet organizational benchmarks on the temperature-check indicator related to reporting potential misconduct or inappropriate behaviour	..	-	-	N/A ⁸⁴	75%	>80%

E5.b. UNICEF systems for responding to inappropriate behaviour and misconduct work effectively.

Indicator	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	Milestone (2020)	Target (2021)
E5.b.1. Percentage of issues reported to OIAI [the Office of Internal Audit and Investigations] that are interpersonal in nature	53% (2018)	-	-	53%	50%	50%
E5.b.2. Percentage of cases that are substantiated	29% (2018)	-	-	19%	33%	33%

⁸⁴ The temperature-check survey will be launched in mid-2021.







VII. SOURCES

The data for the outcome and output indicators come from the UNICEF country offices, with the exception of the following:

Goal Area 1: Every child survives and thrives

1.1, 1.2, 1.4, 1.8, 1.9, 1.11, 1.13, 1.14, 1.15, 1.20, 1.21, 1.22, 1.d.1, 1.f.2: Household surveys

1.12: WHO

1.5 (a), 1.6 (a), 1.6 (b-i): WHO/UNICEF Estimates of National Immunization Coverage

1.6 (b-ii), 1.b.1 (a), 1.b.1 (b), 1.b.2, 1.c.2, 1.23, 1.i.2: WHO/UNICEF Joint Reporting Form

1.7: Global Polio Eradication Initiative

1.16, 1.d.5: UNICEF Nutridash

1.18, 1.19, 1.f.1: Global AIDS Monitoring (UNAIDS)

1.a.2: Global Maternal and Neonatal Tetanus Elimination (MNTE) Programme (WHO/UNICEF)

1.a.3: Quality, Equity, Dignity network

1.b.3: Effective Vaccine Management Initiative (WHO/UNICEF)

Goal Area 2: Every child learns

2.1, 2.3, 2.4: UNESCO Institute for Statistics database

2.2, 2.6: Household surveys

2.5: Standardized learning assessment surveys

2.7: ILO

Goal Area 3: Every child is protected from violence and exploitation

3.1, 3.2, 3.4, 3.7: Household surveys

3.a.8: United Nations Treaty Collection: <https://treaties.un.org/>

3.b.3: UNFPA-UNICEF Global Programme to Accelerate Action to End Child Marriage

Goal Area 4: Every child lives in a safe and clean environment

4.1, 4.3, 4.5, 4.6: WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme global database

4.7: Sendai Framework Monitor (United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction)

4.8: UN-Habitat

Goal Area 5: Every child has an equitable chance in life

5.1: World Bank

5.2: Data from the IMF, UNESCO, WHO, World Bank and others

5.3: ILO

5.6: UN-Women

5.e.1 (a), 5.e.1 (b): UNICEF internal monitoring (Supply Division)

5.e.2: Household surveys

