Progress for children

**Improvements**

- Accelerated reduction in child mortality.
- The number of stunted children declined by 22% in the past 17 years.
- 25 million child marriages have been prevented over the past decade.
- 18.6 million additional people gained access to safe drinking water services through UNICEF-supported programmes.
- 12 million out-of-school children participated in early learning or primary or secondary education.
- 1.7 million children on the move received protective services through UNICEF-supported programmes.

**Challenges**

- Uneven progress in realizing child rights.
- Continued high levels of violence against children.
- The number of overweight children is increasing.
- 1/3 of primary schools lack basic WASH facilities.
- 60% of primary school-aged children fail to meet minimum learning standards.

**New threats**

- Conflict and fragility exposed children to violence, disease and deprivation.
- Grave violations against children in war zones.
- Children were the most affected by major natural disasters.
- Children bearing an unprecedented burden in regional migration crises.
What is the Strategic Plan?

A tool for enhancing the impact of UNICEF’s work for children by:

- Aligning the resources of the organization around common goals and strategies
- Assisting the organization to make strategic choices
- Creating a communication vehicle internally and externally on what UNICEF aims to achieve for children, and its support for the SDGs
- Strengthening the organization’s accountability framework
LESSONS LEARNED

Intensify the strengthening of national systems

Investment in disaggregated data

Intensify support for inclusive and meaningful participation of children in decisions that affect them

Risk-informed programming vital for prevention and response

Systematic application of gender analysis during program design and delivery

Intensify community engagement for addressing the demand-related barriers

GUIDING PRINCIPLES

Convention on the Rights of the Child, the foundation for everything UNICEF does

Leave no one behind
- emphasizing accelerated action for the most marginalized children
- application of Human Rights Based Approach to Programming
- strengthening of national capacities

Mainstreaming of gender equality

Coherence between humanitarian and development programming

Partnerships with Governments, private sector, civil society and United Nations development system
Key Elements of the Strategic Plan

Realizing the rights of every child, especially the most disadvantaged

GOAL AREA 1
EVERY CHILD SURVIVES AND THRIVES

GOAL AREA 2
EVERY CHILD LEARNS

GOAL AREA 3
EVERY CHILD IS PROTECTED FROM VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION

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

GOAL AREA 5
EVERY CHILD HAS AN EQUITABLE CHANCE IN LIFE

25 RESULT AREAS (WHAT)

8 CHANGE STRATEGIES (HOW)

4 ORGANIZATIONAL PERFORMANCE ENABLERS

Support achievement of planned results

Internal effectiveness and efficiency factors

SP Impact

SP Goals in support of SDGs

SP Key Results – UNICEF’s direct contribution

Impact Level

Shared results based on SDG impact-level indicators

Outcome Level

Shared results based on SDG outcome-level indicators

Output Level

UNICEF’s direct contribution on the basis of its comparative advantages

Key Performance Indicators
The Strategic Plan, Agenda 2030 and the CRC

Realizing the rights of **every child**, especially the most disadvantaged

GOAL AREA 1
EVERY CHILD SURVIVES AND THRIVES
SDGs 2, 3, 4 & 5
CRC Articles 6 & 24

GOAL AREA 2
EVERY CHILD LEARNS
SDG 4
CRC Articles 28 & 29

GOAL AREA 3
EVERY CHILD IS PROTECTED FROM VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION
SDGs 5 & 16
CRC Articles 19, 34-38

GOAL AREA 4
EVERY CHILD LIVES IN A SAFE AND CLEAN ENVIRONMENT
SDGs 6, 11, 13
CRC Article 24

GOAL AREA 5
EVERY CHILD HAS AN EQUITABLE CHANCE IN LIFE
SDGs 1, 5 & 10
CRC Articles 2, 12, 23, 26 & 30

**8 CHANGE STRATEGIES** *(HOW)*

**4 ORGANIZATIONAL PERFORMANCE ENABLERS**

**SP Impact**
Shared results based on SDG impact-level indicators

**SP Goals**
Shared results based on SDG outcome-level indicators

Support achievement of planned results

Internal effectiveness and efficiency factors

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The Strategic Plan’s 25 Results Areas

GOAL AREA 1
EVERY CHILD SURVIVES AND THRIVES
- Stunting
- Severe acute malnutrition
- Maternal and newborn care
- Immunization
- Childhood illnesses
- Quality ECD
- Gender-responsive adolescent health and nutrition
- HIV treatment & prevention
- Adolescent health

GOAL AREA 2
EVERY CHILD LEARNS
- Equitable access to quality education
- Learning outcomes
- Skills development

GOAL AREA 3
EVERY CHILD IS PROTECTED FROM VIOLENCE & EXPLOITATION
- Violence
- Harmful practices (FGM/C and child marriage)
- Access to justice

GOAL AREA 4
EVERY CHILD LIVES IN A SAFE AND CLEAN ENVIRONMENT
- Drinking water
- Sanitation, hygiene, end open defecation
- Disasters
- Urban settings
- Environmental sustainability for children

GOAL AREA 5
EVERY CHILD HAS AN EQUITABLE CHANCE IN LIFE
- Gender discriminatory roles and practices
- Adolescent empowerment
- Child poverty
- Social protection
- Disability

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Key UN partners for each Goal Area

**Goal Area 1:** WHO, WFP, UNFPA, UNAIDS, World Bank, GAVI, Global Fund…

**Goal Area 2:** UNESCO, UNHCR, ILO, World Bank, GPE…

**Goal Area 3:** UNFPA, UNWOMEN, WHO, UNHCR, IOM, UNODC, SRSG VAC…

**Goal Area 4:** World Bank, UN Women, WFP, UNDP…

**Goal Area 5:** UNDP, WFP, World Bank, ILO, UNFPA, UNWOMEN…

100% of impact and outcome indicators shared with UN partners, the World Bank and other IFIs

42% of impact and outcome indicators shared specifically with other Funds and Programmes

12 indicators related to the change strategies and organizational effectiveness and efficiency (enablers) with other Funds and Programmes

Common QCPR monitoring framework indicators
Humanitarian action

- **Faster, more effective and at-scale** humanitarian response in line with the Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Action

- Increasing the reach and quality of humanitarian assistance; **gendered** impacts; centrality of **protection**, with particular attention to **grave violations** against children in situations of armed conflict

- Community engagement and **accountability** to affected people

- System strengthening, and support of national and **local first responders**

- Enhanced **risk-informed programming**, including investments in key preparedness actions, national and subnational risk assessments

- Coordinated needs assessments and **inter-agency humanitarian response** strategies, including through cluster coordination mechanisms
Change Strategies

1. Programming at-scale results for children
2. Gender transformative programming
3. Winning support for the cause of children from decision makers and the wider public
4. Developing and leveraging resources and partnerships for children
5. Harnessing the power of business and markets for children
6. UN working together
7. Fostering innovations in programming and advocacy processes and practices
8. Harnessing the power of evidence as a driver of change for children
Common Chapter – what are the key areas of collaboration?

The principles of *leaving no one behind* and *reaching the farthest behind first* permeate the Strategic Plans of UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA and UN Women. In direct response to the QCPR we will harness our collaborative advantage in accordance with respective mandates in the following key areas. The Strategic Plans also have common indicators and a common annex.

- **Eradicating poverty**
- **Addressing climate change**
- **Improving adolescent and maternal health**

- **Achieving gender equality and the empowerment of women & girls**
- **Ensuring greater availability and use of disaggregated data for sustainable development**

Emphasizing that development is a central goal in itself, and that in countries in conflict and post-conflict situations the development work of the entities of the UNDS can contribute to peacebuilding and sustaining peace, in accordance with national plans, needs and priorities and respecting national ownership.
SP MTR Context and Scope

**CONTEXT**

- World is lagging behind on the SDGs;
- Unfinished agenda for children;
- Global Trends:
  - Emerging demographic trends
  - Rise in global migration
  - Surge in populism and nationalism across the globe
  - Increase in number, scale, complexity and duration of humanitarian crises
  - Climate change is a reality
- UN Reform to accelerate results

**SCOPE**

The MTR will review:

- the achievement and implementation of the first two years of the Strategic Plan;
- the effectiveness of Change Strategies and Enablers;
- Financial resources in 2020-2021;

**PRODUCTS**

Board document:

- Midterm review of the Strategic Plan + annexes;
- Proposed revised Results Framework for SP;
- Lessons learned on key areas
January
• COAR/SMQ reporting finalized
• Regional Offices and HQ Divisions submit PBR requests

February
• 2019 Reporting data finalized
• Global TRT and PBRs held
• Drafting of MTR documents for EB
• Briefing/workshop with Member States
• GMT updated

March
• ED approves final MTR documents for submission to EB

April
• Additional MTR/EDAR Annexes finalized
• Webinars with offices on MTR changes
• ACABQ reviews revised IB

May
• Informal meetings with the EB on the MTR

June
• Annual Session of the EB reviews MTR
• Special GMT session on the MTR
for every child, hope
Results for Children

Sanjay Wijesekera | Director of Programmes

January 2020
Progress has been made, yet 15,000 children still die every day.

Globally, child mortality declined by more than half for children under age 5 and children aged 5–14 years since 1990.

Children in Sub-Saharan Africa and Southern Asia face higher risks of dying before their fifth birthday.
High impact interventions

**Immunization**

One of the most powerful tools to end preventable child deaths, saving up to 3 million children a year. Since 2000, an estimated 15.6 million child deaths have been averted through measles immunization.

UNICEF focus is to sustain immunization coverage, address inequities, respond to outbreaks and promote demand and acceptance.

In 2018, UNICEF supported vaccination of 65 million children with DTP3/Penta vaccine and 19.6 million children in humanitarian situations against Measles.

**Maternal & Newborn**

Since 2014, 90+ countries have adopted the global Every Newborn Action Plan progress monitoring tool – enabling them to leverage domestic and partner resources on key gaps in averting newborn deaths.

In 2018 UNICEF programmes supported 27 million live-births in health facilities and immunization of >8 million women on 2+ doses of tetanus vaccine.

In 2018, UNICEF improved access to WASH in 3,017 health facilities in 52 priority countries.

**Child health**

Scaling up life saving interventions through strategies such as Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses (IMCI) and integrated Community Case Management (iCCM).

In 2018, UNICEF support resulted in 5.5 million children with suspected pneumonia received appropriate antibiotics.

Over 60,000 community health workers skills enhanced in 2018; LLINs distributed to 28.27 million people in 17 countries.
**The triple burden of malnutrition**

1 in 7 Children under 5 is wasted in South Asia

1 in 7 Children under 5 is overweight in Eastern Europe and Central Asia

1 in 3 Children under 5 is stunted in South Asia and sub-Saharan Africa.

*This map does not reflect a position by UNICEF on the legal status of any country or territory or the delimitation of any frontiers.*
The triple burden of malnutrition

Nutrition: The triple burden of malnutrition – undernutrition, hidden hunger and overweight – threatens the survival, growth and development of children, young people, economies and nations.
**Nutrition: High impact interventions and results**

In 2018, UNICEF reached
- **324 million** under-fives with services to prevent stunting and other forms of malnutrition in early childhood
- **58 million** adolescents with services to prevent anemia and other forms of malnutrition in adolescence
- **4.1 million** under-fives with services for the early detection and treatment of severe acute malnutrition in all contexts

In 2018, UNICEF supported
- **112 countries** to protect, promote and support breastfeeding, and 102 countries to improve complementary foods, diet diversity and feeding practices in children 6-23 months.
- **33 countries** to provide programmes for the prevention of childhood overweight and obesity.
- **73 countries** to provide timely quality treatment for severely wasted children.
- **67 countries** to provide interventions for appropriate infant and young child feeding practices during humanitarian situations for children under two.

UNICEF has the largest global workforce in nutrition:
- Providing strategic and technical support to national governments and partners.
- Global leader in nutrition data for children, and provides technical support to strengthen information systems, and collates the most comprehensive database on nutrition programme data (NutriDash)
- Develops several knowledge products on nutrition, including global programmatic guidance.
- Provides leadership in the nutrition cluster and coordination as Cluster Lead Agency for Nutrition.
HIV/AIDS: Improvements in PMTCT and treatment access, but in adolescents, deaths are on the rise, and prevention efforts inadequate

The HIV/AIDS epidemic is not over. The pace of progress is too slow to save hundreds of thousands of children and adolescents from AIDS.

Poor access to PMTCT services particularly in West and Central Africa and high rates of maternal incident HIV infections and poor adherence to medication due to poor maternal retention in care on countries with high disease burden and good access to PMTCT services in East and Southern Africa.

Half of the HIV exposed infants are not tested and more effective approaches are needed to reach older children not identified early in infancy. In 2018, just over half of (54%) of children living with HIV (0-14 years) accessed ART in comparison to the 82% of pregnant women.

Prevention and treatment programmes are failing to meet the needs of adolescents. The number of adolescents living with HIV has increased by 30% since 2005 as more children with vertically acquired HIV infections survive and transition to adolescents. With 260,000 new infections annually, mainly adolescent girls, the 75% reduction global target in new infections by 2020 for this age group will not be achieved.

The US, through the PEPFAR reauthorized in 2018, continues to be the largest funder of the Global HIV response. The Global Fund, with the 2019 successful replenishment of $14 billion for the three-year cycle, is the major HIV financing entity. For the joint UN HIV response, it has been challenging to fully finance the $242 million for the UBRAF budget approved by the board. Based on the current trends, there is a UBRAF funding gap of roughly $58 million in 2020.
Education: Improved access but still millions of children and adolescents out of school and excluded from learning

More children and adolescents today are enrolled in pre-primary, primary and secondary education than ever before. Yet, for many of them, schooling does not lead to learning.

53% of children in low- and middle-income countries cannot read and understand a simple story by the end of primary school.

87% in Sub-Saharan Africa, the number is even higher.

We are facing a global learning crisis.
**Education: High Impact Interventions and Results**

### Shifting to 3 transition points

- **5 years old are ready for school**
  - 21 million children (35 countries)

- **10 years old are ready to access the school curriculum**
  - 78 million children (74 countries)

- **18 years old are ready for work and life**
  - 55 million ado. (25 countries)

### New & scaled up interventions

- New approaches to system strengthening
- Enhanced evidence on learning
- Scalable and sustainable innovation

**Outcome:** Increase of education net attendance for the poorest quintile from 69% to 76%  
First ever global publication on early childhood education
Child Protection: Greater recognition of violence against children and improved data but millions still at risk

- 1.7 billion children experienced inter-personal violence
- 250 million children affected by armed conflicts
- 200 million girls/women alive today in 30 countries have undergone FGM
- 150 million children engaged in child labour
- 30 million children forcibly displaced
- 15 million adolescent girls have experienced forced sexual intercourse
- 2.7 million children aged 0 to 17 years old are estimated to be living in residential care globally
- Every 7 minutes an adolescent is killed by an act of violence

*This map does not reflect a position by UNICEF on the legal status of any country or territory or the delimitation of any frontiers.
3.6 MILLION CHILDREN in humanitarian situations received psychosocial support.

2.3 MILLION GIRLS AND BOYS who had experienced violence received health, social work, and justice services.

16 MILLION BIRTHS registered, 13 MILLION received birth certificates.

1.3 MILLION CHILDREN AND WOMEN benefited from gender-based violence risk mitigation or support services.

5 MILLION GIRLS REACHED with prevention and care interventions for child marriage.

3.6 MILLION CHILDREN in humanitarian situations received psychosocial support.

1.7 MILLION CHILDREN on the move reached with protective services.

* 2018 data, 2019 data forthcoming
WASH: 2030 projections for open defecation and basic services

Open defecation has continued to decline, but acceleration is required to achieve universal access to basic water and sanitation by 2030.

Percentage of population practising open defecation and using basic sanitation and water services, observed and projected, by UNICEF region.
**WASH: High Impact Interventions and Results**

- **10.8 MILLION** Additional people gained access to basic sanitation services
- **18.6 MILLION** Additional people gained access to safe drinking water services in 65 countries
- **7,710 SCHOOLS** Additional schools with separate sanitation facilities for girls and boys

- **11.8 MILLION** People achieved Open Defecation Free status in 58 countries
- **17,949 SCHOOLS** in 50 countries gained access to MHM services
- **3,355 HEALTH CARE FACILITIES** Additional health centers with (at least) basic WASH facilities in 53 countries

**HUMANITARIAN WASH:**
- **43.6 MILLION** People reached programmes in 66 countries; largest response in Yemen, reaching over 5 MILLION people
- **1.3 MILLION** girls and women provided with MHH services and supplies in emergencies
Climate Change and the Environment

Climate change and environmental degradation are fundamental threats to a child’s rights and the world is not doing enough to reduce emissions or protect children.

**Climate change**

There is a large gap between the pledges governments have made to reduce emissions and the levels required to avoid the worst impacts of climate change.

**Environment**

~2 billion children live in areas where air pollution levels exceed WHO standards. ~300 million children in areas above 6 times the WHO limit.
Children in a changing climate

Children bear the biggest brunt of the impacts of climate change and pollution

~90% of the health impacts of climate change are borne by children under 5.

Children are more susceptible to waterborne illnesses caused by climate-driven water stress

Children breathe at 2x the rate of adults, air pollution affects respiratory & cognitive development. Lead exposure in childhood has lifelong irreversible impacts
Climate Change and the Environment – 51 country offices engaged in climate/environment work in 2018

UNICEF’s climate & environmental strategy is anchored around 4 pillars, forming the basis for external advocacy, programming, and internal greening.

Make climate/environmental policies/plans child-inclusive
- 16 countries with national climate adaptation/mitigation plans through UNICEF-supported programmes.
- 47 countries with child sensitive crisis risk management plans

Educate and Empower Children to be Agents of Change
- China: Development of new modules on environment and climate – piloted in 28 counties in 13 provinces
- Papua New Guinea: Children engaged in developing climate disaster response plans

Reduce Emissions & Pollution
- 9 Countries working on air pollution reduction strategies
- 39 UNICEF offices using solar power in 2018

Protect Children from Impacts
- Climate-resilient WASH: Smart meters to reduce wastage (Jordan), expansion of traditional sand dams (Chad), early-warning remote sensing for drought (Madagascar), solar water pumping in 30+ COs
- Climate-smart health: Solar fridge programmes for the hardest to reach - 70% of 6,000 fridges in Ethiopia in new sites
The number of people living in extreme poverty (<$1.90 per day) has declined from 1.7bn in 2002, to 767 million in 2016.

Despite this progress, 385 million children, of which 144 million younger than 5 years live in extreme poverty.

663 million children live in multidimensionally poor households. 2/3 of multidimensionally poor live in middle income countries.

Coverage of children 2 out of 3 children are not covered by social protection globally; coverage is lowest where child poverty is highest.

Where do the poorest children live?

Children are overrepresented among those living in poverty.

Monetary $1.90 poverty

Multidimensional poverty

*This map does not reflect a position by UNICEF on the legal status of any country or territory or the delimitation of any frontiers.
Child Poverty and Social Protection: High Impact Interventions and Results

Child Poverty:
- In 2018, 74 of countries have a nationally owned measurement and reporting on monetary child poverty (up from 63 in 2017); 55 countries – multidimensional child poverty measurement and reporting (up from 42 in 2017)
- UNICEF influenced policies and programmes to address child poverty in 22 countries in 2018, up from 19 in 2017.

Social Protection:
- UNICEF supports over 140 countries to strengthen social protection systems: in 2018, 66 countries have reported having a strong or moderately strong social protection system (up form 61 in 2017). 6 countries reported having a cash transfer programme that is ready to respond to a crisis;
- # children reached by UNICEF-supported cash transfers increased from 37.9 million in 2017 to 38.4 million in 2018. Of them, over 7 million children received humanitarian cash transfers

Public finance for children & local governance:
- More countries measure and use equity in expenditure for social sectors: 41 in 2018 compared to 37 in 2017
- UNICEF reported successes in advocating for increased public spending on social sectors for children in 75 countries, improved efficiency of spending in 35, effectiveness in 27, and transparency in 50 programme countries
- 32 countries with child responsive local development plans and budgets (as of 2018, up from 19 countries in 2017)
Gender Equality: High Impact Interventions and Results

Gender Action Plan: Promoting gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls – Results from 2018

- **5.6 million girls and 6.1 million boys** supported with access to primary learning, early and secondary education in humanitarian situations.
- **38 countries** have established gender-responsive education systems which integrate gender equality principles and practices in planning and programming.
- **57 countries** have integrated nutrition counselling in pregnancy care programmes.
- National plans to strengthen maternal and newborn primary health care implemented in **23 countries**.
- **76%** of all live births and **69%** of live births for mothers aged 15-19 attended by skilled personnel.

- **15 countries** implementing multi-sectoral national action plans to end child marriage, exceeding the 2021 target of 10 countries.
- **4.8 million** adolescent girls received prevention and care interventions through UNICEF-UNFPA Global Programme to Accelerate Action to End Child Marriage.
- **27.9** million adolescent girls provided with services to prevent anaemia and other forms of malnutrition.
- **1 million** girls reached with skills-development, personal-empowerment and employability training to help them transition from education to employment.
- **47 countries** received UNICEF support to address gender-based violence in emergencies
- Almost **18,000 schools in 50 countries** obtained menstrual health and hygiene services with UNICEF support.

- An independent **evaluation of the GAP** carried out in 2019, informing the Mid-term Review of the Strategic Plan.
- **100+ staff in 50+ countries participated in GenderPro**, an initiative to build professional standards for applied gender skills among gender focal points, specialists and sectoral professionals.

UNICEF has approx. 44 gender specialists and 117 gender focal points working on advancing gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls.
### ECD:
- 250 million children (43%) in low and middle income countries are at risk of not achieving development potential.
- In half of countries with data, less than three quarters of children aged 36 to 59 months are developmentally on track in at least three key domains of development: literacy/numeracy, physical, social-emotional and learning.
- Fewer than half of young children in one third of countries with data receive the benefits of early stimulation by adults in the home.

### Migration:
- Around the world, 28 million children have been forcibly displaced.
- Nearly 1 in 200 children in the world is a child refugee.
- 2 times as many child refugees in 2015 than in 2005.
- 1 in 8 migrants is a child.

### Disabilities:
- Approx. 1 in 10 children is born with, or acquires, a disability.
- In 2018, UNICEF reached 1.4 million children with disabilities across 123 countries.
- Over 66,000 children with disabilities provided with assistive devices and products.

### Adolescents:
- 70 million girls aged 15-19 report being the victims of physical violence by age 15.
- 16 million children born to 15-19 year-old parents every year.
- 1 in every 4 girls worldwide was married before the age of 18.
- More than 61 million boys and girls of lower secondary and 140 million of upper secondary school age are currently out of school.
Way Forward:
Every Adolescent Develops, Learns, and Participates

Key strategies

- Promote holistic approach to adolescent health and wellbeing
- Accelerate skills development opportunities and transitioning to work for adolescents, especially the most disadvantaged groups
- Strengthen and institutionalize platforms for adolescent participation and civic engagement, including digital civic engagement
- Strengthen and expand partnerships with youth organizations and provide opportunities for youth-led strategic engagement, influence and country-level implementation
- Improve availability of age and sex disaggregated data

Key targets for 2021

- 23.6 million adolescent girls and boys tested for HIV and received the results of the last test
- 100 million adolescent girls and boys provided with services to prevent anemia and other forms of malnutrition
- 10 million adolescents have participated in skills development programmes
- 10 countries implementing a costed national action plan or strategy to child marriage end
- 80% of UNICEF-targeted girls and boys in humanitarian situations provided with psychosocial support
- 3.2 million adolescents participated in or led civic engagement initiatives

Strategic global partnerships

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Our Time. Our Turn. Our Future.
Thank You