Data companion
to the Annual Report
of the Executive Director

Progress and achievements to date on the medium-term strategic plan 2006-2013

May 2011
Abbreviations

ART  antiretroviral therapy
ARVs  antiretroviral medicines
CCCs  Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Action
CEDAW  Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women
CEE/CIS  Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States
CRC  Convention on the Rights of the Child
DPT3  three doses of combined diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus vaccine
EAPR  East Asia and the Pacific region
ESAR  Eastern and Southern Africa region
FA  focus area (of the MTSP)
FGC  female genital cutting
HAART  highly active antiretroviral treatment
Hib  *Haemophilus influenzae* type b
HWTS  household water treatment and safe storage
ITN  insecticide-treated nets
KPI  key performance indicator (of the MTSP)
KRA  key result area (of the MTSP)
LAC  Latin America and the Caribbean
LDCs  least developed countries
MDG  Millennium Development Goal
MENA  Middle East and North Africa
MTSP  medium-term strategic plan
PMTCT  prevention of mother-to-child transmission (of HIV)
SDNVP  single dose of Nevirapine
SOWC  *The State of the World’s Children* (report)
SSA  sub-Saharan Africa
U5MR  under-five mortality rate
UNDAF  United Nations Development Assistance Framework
WASH  water, sanitation and hygiene
WCAR  West and Central Africa region
WES  water and environmental sanitation
WHO  World Health Organization
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Focus area 1

Young child survival and development
Support national capacity to achieve MDGs 4 and 5 through increased coverage of integrated packages of services, improved practices and an enhanced policy environment

Fig. 1: Sixty-eight 'Countdown' countries with high rates or numbers of child deaths – selected health and nutrition indicators

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Support national capacity to achieve MDGs 4 and 5 through increased coverage of integrated packages of services, improved practices and an enhanced policy environment

**Fig. 1: Sixty-eight 'Countdown' countries with high rates or numbers of child deaths – selected health and nutrition indicators (continued)**

<table>
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<th>Country/Year</th>
<th>Under-five mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)</th>
<th>Children immunized with DPT3 (12-23 months, %)</th>
<th>Children immunized with measles (12-23 months, %)</th>
<th>Children received 3 doses of Hib vaccine* (12-23 months, %)</th>
<th>Children under five with diarrhoea receiving oral rehydration and continued feeding (%)</th>
<th>Children under five with fewer in past 2 weeks receiving antimalarial treatment (%)</th>
<th>Infants who are exclusively breastfed (&lt; 6 months, %)</th>
<th>Children fully covered with 2 doses of vitamin A in the past year (6–59 months, %)</th>
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Support national capacity to achieve MDGs 4 and 5 through increased coverage of integrated packages of services, improved practices and an enhanced policy environment

Fig. 1: Sixty-eight 'Countdown' countries with high rates or numbers of child deaths – selected health and nutrition indicators (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country/Year</th>
<th>Under-five mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)</th>
<th>Children immunized with DPT3 (12-23 months, %)</th>
<th>Children immunized with measles (12-23 months, %)</th>
<th>Children received 3 doses of Hib vaccine* (12-23 months, %)</th>
<th>Children under five with diarrhoea receiving oral rehydration and continued feeding (%)</th>
<th>Children under five with fever in past 2 weeks receiving antimalarial treatment (%)</th>
<th>Infants who are exclusively breastfed (&lt; 6 months, %)</th>
<th>Children fully covered with 2 doses of vitamin A in the past year (6–59 months, %)</th>
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* Most recent data available during the period.

<sup>x</sup> Data refer to years or periods other than those specified in the column heading.

Note: The countries are ranked (high to low) according to U5MR for 2009 (second column).
Support national capacity to achieve MDGs 4 and 5 through increased coverage of integrated packages of services, improved practices and an enhanced policy environment

Fig. 2: Proportion of women attended at least once during pregnancy by a doctor, nurse, midwife or auxiliary midwife

Note: Regional aggregates presented within trend charts may differ from the latest regional estimates presented elsewhere. In analysing trends, the same subset of countries are included in the calculation for each point in time. This may lead to a different estimate in the above chart from the latest regional estimate.

Support national capacity to achieve MDGs 4 and 5 through increased coverage of integrated packages of services, improved practices and an enhanced policy environment

Fig. 3: Proportion of women attended at least four times during pregnancy by any provider

(most recent data available during 2005-2009)

Note: This is a new MTSP indicator following in-depth review of the MTSP (E/ICEF/2010/10).
**Excludes China.
N/A: Validated data not available.

Source: SOWC 2011.
Support national capacity to achieve MDGs 4 and 5 through increased coverage of integrated packages of services, improved practices and an enhanced policy environment

**Fig. 4: Proportion of births delivered by a doctor, nurse, midwife or auxiliary midwife**

![Bar chart showing the proportion of births delivered by a doctor, nurse, midwife or auxiliary midwife from 1990 to 2009 for different regions.](chart)

Note: Regional aggregates presented within trend charts may differ from the latest regional estimates presented elsewhere. In analysing trends, the same subset of countries are included in the calculation for each point in time. This may lead to a different estimate in the above chart from the latest regional estimate.

Support national capacity to achieve MDGs 4 and 5 through increased coverage of integrated packages of services, improved practices and an enhanced policy environment

Fig. 5: Scaling up high-impact maternal, newborn and young child health interventions among countries with U5MR above 70 per 1,000 live births, 2010

Note: This is a new MTSP indicator following in-depth review of the MTSP (E/ICEF/2010/10). There were 44 programme countries with U5MR above 70 per 1,000 live births in 2009 (source: SOWC 2011).

Support national capacity to achieve MDG 1 by improving child nutrition through improved practices and enhanced access to commodities and services

Support national capacity to achieve MDGs 4 and 5 through increased coverage of integrated packages of services, improved practices and an enhanced policy environment

**Fig. 6: Breastfeeding**

Fig. 6a: Proportion of infants (under 6 months old) who are exclusively breastfed

Fig. 6b: Proportion of children (aged 6-9 months) who are breastfed with complementary food

Notes: Analysis based on a subset of 86 countries with trend data, covering 84 per cent of births in the developing world. Latin America and Caribbean were excluded due to insufficient data. Regional trends in LAC suggests an increase from 26 per cent to 46 per cent, excluding Brazil and Mexico.

**Excludes China due to lack of data.**

* Data refer to the most recent year available in the specified period.

Note: The definition for data during the two periods are not the same.

Support national capacity to achieve MDGs 4 and 5 through increased coverage of integrated packages of services, improved practices and an enhanced policy environment

**Fig.7: Countries with legislation or provisions based on the international code of marketing of breast milk substitutes**

Support national capacity to achieve MDGs 4 and 5 through increased coverage of integrated packages of services, improved practices and an enhanced policy environment

**Fig. 8: Vitamin A: coverage and procurement by UNICEF**

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**Fig. 8a: Percentage of children (6–59 months old) reached with two doses of vitamin A, 2005–2009**

![Graph showing percentage of children reached with vitamin A doses from 2005 to 2009: LDCs, Developing countries, Sub-Saharan Africa, and Asia.](image)


**Fig 8b: Vitamin A capsules procured by UNICEF, 2004-2010**

![Graph showing number of capsules procured by UNICEF from 2004 to 2010: number of capsules (millions) and number of countries.]  

Support national capacity to achieve MDG 1 by improving child nutrition through improved practices and enhanced access to commodities and services

Fig. 9: Proportion of households consuming adequately iodized salt
(most recent data available during 2003-2009)

Note: 15 ppm or more.
Source: SOWC 2011.
Support national capacity to achieve MDGs 4 and 5 through increased coverage of integrated packages of services, improved practices and an enhanced policy environment

### Fig. 10: Confirmed cases of wild polio virus, 2005-2010

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>2005</th>
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<th>2009</th>
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Countries highlighted in purple are endemic.
Countries highlighted in pale purple are considered to have active transmission (i.e., within the previous 6 months) of an imported poliovirus.

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<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
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<td>1651</td>
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<td>675</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>20</td>
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</table>

Countries with no active transmission (i.e., within the previous 6 months) of an imported poliovirus.

MTSP target: global polio eradication by 2013

Source: WHO, as of 12 April 2011.
Support national capacity to achieve MDGs 4 and 5 through increased coverage of integrated packages of services, improved practices and an enhanced policy environment

**Fig. 11: Proportion of children (aged 0-59 months) with suspected pneumonia taken to an appropriate health care provider and receiving antibiotics**

*(most recent data available during 2005-2009)*

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**Fig. 11a: Proportion of children (aged 0-59 months) with suspected pneumonia taken to an appropriate health-care provider**

---

**Fig. 11b: Proportion of children (aged 0-59 months) with suspected pneumonia receiving antibiotics**

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* Excludes China.  
N/A: Validated data not available.

Sources: SOWC 2011.
Support national capacity to achieve MDGs 4 and 5 through increased coverage of integrated packages of services, improved practices and an enhanced policy environment

Fig. 12: Countries with policies supporting community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics

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Fig. 13: Proportion of pregnant women sleeping under insecticide-treated nets, 2005-2009

Note: This is a new MTSP indicator following in-depth review of the MTSP (E/ICEF/2010/10). Data from selected countries in Africa.

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Fig. 14: Proportion of children under five years sleeping under insecticide-treated nets

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Fig. 15: Number of insecticide-treated nets procured by UNICEF, 2000-2010

Note: The decrease in 2010 was primarily due to delays in implementation of multilaterally-funded projects, which were rephased to 2011.

Support national capacity to achieve MDG 1 by improving child nutrition through improved practices and enhanced access to commodities and services

Fig. 16: Percentage of children 0-59 months old who are stunted, by area of residence

* Excludes China. Note: Analysis is based on a subset of 72 countries (excluding China) with residence information, covering 65% of the under-five population in the developing world. Prevalence estimates are calculated according to WHO Child Growth Standards, 2003-2009.

Support national capacity to achieve MDGs 4 and 5 through increased coverage of integrated packages of services, improved practices and an enhanced policy environment

Fig. 17: Scaling up national actions for improved family and community care practices in programme countries

Programme countries with national development plans (or equivalent) that include targets for scaling-up improved family and community care practices.

Country programmes that have conducted gender analysis within the current programme cycle to identify gaps and challenges in family and community care practices.

Support national capacity to achieve MDGs 4 and 5 through increased coverage of integrated packages of services, improved practices and an enhanced policy environment

**Fig. 18: Programme countries with national behaviour change communication programmes that promote correct and sustained hand washing with soap**

Support national capacity to achieve MDGs 4 and 5 through increased coverage of integrated packages of services, improved practices and an enhanced policy environment

Fig. 19: Countries with a national Household Water Treatment and Safe Storage programme, 2010

Note: This is a new MTSP indicator following in-depth review of the MTSP (E/ICEF/2010/10).

Support national capacity to achieve MDGs 4 and 5 through increased coverage of integrated packages of services, improved practices and an enhanced policy environment

**Fig. 20: Countries that have undertaken a gender analysis of the WES sector in the current programme cycle**

Note: CEE/CIS region is excluded as WES sector is not a major component in most UNICEF supported country programmes in the region.

Focus area 2

Basic education and gender equality
Support national capacity to increase children’s access to quality early childhood care and education in order to improve children’s developmental readiness and to ensure that children to start primary school on time, especially for marginalized children.

**Fig. 21: Policy and national standards for school readiness**

**Fig. 21a: Programme countries with universal school-readiness policy**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CEE/CIS</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EAPR</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESAR</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAC</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MENA</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Asia</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WCAR</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Fig. 21b: Countries with national standards for quality education and assessment tools for monitoring school readiness**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CEE/CIS</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td>EAPR</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>10</td>
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</tr>
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<td>ESAR</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAC</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MENA</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Asia</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WCAR</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Support national capacity to increase children’s access to quality early childhood care and education in order to improve children’s developmental readiness and to ensure that children to start primary school on time, especially for marginalized children.

Fig. 22: Percentage of children (aged 36-59 months) attending some kind of preschool

(most recent data available during 2005-2007)

Note: This is a new MTSP indicator following in-depth review of the MTSP (E/ICEF/2010/10). Age band is different from the definition of the MTSP indicator (aged 3-6 years).

Support national capacity to reduce gender and other disparities in relation to increased access and completion of quality basic education (including transitions from pre-primary to primary and primary to post-primary)

Fig. 23: Countries that have developed policies, accompanied by concrete mechanisms and adequate budgets, to address cost and other barriers to access by families to primary education, 2010

Note: This is a new MTSP indicator following in-depth review of the MTSP (E/ICEF/2010/10).
Support national capacity to reduce gender and other disparities in relation to increased access and completion of quality basic education (including transitions from pre-primary to primary and primary to post-primary)

**Fig. 24:** Programme countries with education sector plans that include specific measures to reduce gender and other disparities

**Fig. 24a: Gender disparities**

**Fig. 24b: Other disparities**

*Source: UNICEF country offices, 2010.*

*Note: Other disparities include those due to poverty, ethnicity, disability, as relevant.*
Support national capacity to reduce gender and other disparities in relation to increased access and completion of quality basic education (including transitions from pre-primary to primary and primary to post-primary)

Fig. 25: Primary and secondary school net enrolment ratio, by sex

(most recent data available during 2005-2009)

Fig. 25a: Primary school net enrolment ratio

Note: Number of children enrolled in primary school who are of official primary school age, expressed as a percentage of the total number of children of official primary school age.

Fig. 25b: Secondary school net enrolment ratio

Note: Number of children enrolled in secondary school who are of official secondary school age, expressed as a percentage of the total number of children of official secondary school age.

* Excludes China.
N/A: Data not available.

Source: SOWC 2011.
Support national capacity to reduce gender and other disparities in relation to increased access and completion of quality basic education (including transitions from pre-primary to primary and primary to post-primary)

**Fig. 26: Primary and secondary school net attendance ratio, by sex**

*(most recent data available during 2005-2009)*

**Fig. 26a: Primary school net attendance ratio**

**Fig. 26b: Secondary school net attendance ratio**

**Excludes China. N/A: Data not available. Note:** Number of children attending primary or secondary school who are of official primary or secondary school age, expressed as a percentage of the total number of children of official primary or secondary school age.

Source: SOWC 2011.
Support national capacity to improve educational quality and increase school retention, completion and achievement rates

Fig. 27: Programme countries adopting quality standards for primary education based on 'child-friendly schools' or similar models

Support national capacity to improve educational quality and increase school retention, completion and achievement rates

Fig. 28: Survival rate to the last grade of primary school
(most recent data available during 2005-2009)

Note: Percentage of children entering the first grade of primary school who eventually reach the last grade of primary school.

Support national capacity to improve educational quality and increase school retention, completion and achievement rates

**Fig. 29: National actions in basic education**

**Fig. 29a: Countries undertaking gender audits of education sector plans**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>CEE/CIS</th>
<th>EAPR</th>
<th>ESAR</th>
<th>LAC</th>
<th>MENA</th>
<th>South Asia</th>
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<tr>
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<td>3</td>
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<td>2009</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>13</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>2010</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
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</table>

**Fig. 29b: Programme countries with education sector plans that address issues of children affected by HIV and AIDS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>CEE/CIS</th>
<th>EAPR</th>
<th>ESAR</th>
<th>LAC</th>
<th>MENA</th>
<th>South Asia</th>
<th>WCAR</th>
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<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
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</table>

**Fig. 29c: Countries with policy against corporal punishment in schools**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
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<th>LAC</th>
<th>MENA</th>
<th>South Asia</th>
<th>WCAR</th>
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</thead>
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<td>11</td>
<td>15</td>
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<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Fig. 29d: Countries with enforcement procedures against corporal punishment in schools**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>CEE/CIS</th>
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<th>ESAR</th>
<th>LAC</th>
<th>MENA</th>
<th>South Asia</th>
<th>WCAR</th>
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</thead>
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<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
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<td>2009</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
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<td>7</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Support national capacity to improve educational quality and increase school retention, completion and achievement rates

**Fig. 30:** Countries with environmental education or climate change adaptation plans integrated into national curricula

**Fig. 30a:** Primary level

**Fig. 30b:** Secondary level

Support national capacity to improve educational quality and increase school retention, completion and achievement rates

Fig. 31: Countries that have produced and used community-based learning assessments, 2010

Note: This is a new MTSP indicator following in-depth review of the MTSP (E/ICEF/2010/10).

Focus area 3

HIV and AIDS and children
Reduce the number of paediatric HIV infections; increase the proportion of HIV-positive women receiving antiretroviral drugs (ARVs); increase the proportion of children receiving treatment for HIV/AIDS

Support national capacity to increase the proportion of children orphaned or made vulnerable by HIV/AIDS receiving quality family, community and government support

**Fig. 32: HIV and AIDS priority countries – selected indicators**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Estimated number of children (0-14 years old) living with HIV (2005)</th>
<th>Estimated number of children (0-14 years old) living with HIV (2009)</th>
<th>Percentage of HIV-infected pregnant women who received ARVs for PMTCT Female (2005)</th>
<th>Proportion of children (0-14 years old) receiving ART (2005-2009)*</th>
<th>Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans (10-17 years old, %) (2005-2009)*</th>
<th>Proportion of children (0-17 years old) whose households received external support (2005-2009)*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Angola</td>
<td>19,000 (9,700 - 31,000)</td>
<td>22,000 (12,000 - 35,000)</td>
<td>3 (2-5)</td>
<td>19 (12-36)</td>
<td>6 (3-11)</td>
<td>13 (8-25)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belize</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>– (12-39)</td>
<td>– (22-61)</td>
<td>– (3-7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benin</td>
<td>4,500 (2,400 - 7,000)</td>
<td>5,400 (2,900 - 7,800)</td>
<td>31 (21-65)</td>
<td>46 (29-92)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>– (28-77)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botswana</td>
<td>17,000 (9,600 - 22,000)</td>
<td>16,000 (9,900 - 20,000)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>– (&gt;95)</td>
<td>81 (62-&gt;95)</td>
<td>90 (76-&gt;95)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burkina Faso</td>
<td>21,000 (10,000 - 33,000)</td>
<td>17,000 (8,100 - 25,000)</td>
<td>12 (8-24)</td>
<td>32 (19-60)</td>
<td>5 (3-10)</td>
<td>17 (11-35)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burundi</td>
<td>29,000 (17,000 - 40,000)</td>
<td>28,000 (17,000 - 40,000)</td>
<td>3 (2-7)</td>
<td>12 (9-22)</td>
<td>10 (7-16)</td>
<td>11 (8-19)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cameroon</td>
<td>46,000 (25,000 - 67,000)</td>
<td>54,000 (29,000 - 78,000)</td>
<td>10 (7-19)</td>
<td>27 (18-50)</td>
<td>3 (2-5)</td>
<td>11 (8-20)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central African Republic</td>
<td>19,000 (9,800 - 28,000)</td>
<td>17,000 (8,200 - 25,000)</td>
<td>9 (6-17)</td>
<td>34 (23-67)</td>
<td>2 (1-4)</td>
<td>9 (6-20)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chad</td>
<td>19,000 (10,000 - 29,000)</td>
<td>23,000 (12,000 - 35,000)</td>
<td>1 (1-2)</td>
<td>6 (3-12)</td>
<td>&lt;1 (&lt;1-1)</td>
<td>6 (4-12)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congo</td>
<td>8,100 (4,100 - 12,000)</td>
<td>7,900 (4,000 - 12,000)</td>
<td>26 (18-52)</td>
<td>12 (8-23)</td>
<td>&lt;1 (&lt;1-1)</td>
<td>12 (8-24)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cote d'Ivoire</td>
<td>– (35,000 - 100,000)</td>
<td>– (32,000 - 91,000)</td>
<td>9 (6-17)</td>
<td>54 (36-&gt;95)</td>
<td>4 (3-8)</td>
<td>15 (10-30)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic Republic of the Congo</td>
<td>– (29,000 - 77,000)</td>
<td>– (33,000 - 86,000)</td>
<td>6 (4-11)</td>
<td>– (4-11)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Reduce the number of paediatric HIV infections; increase the proportion of HIV-positive women receiving antiretroviral drugs (ARVs); increase the proportion of children receiving treatment for HIV/AIDS.

Support national capacity to increase the proportion of children orphaned or made vulnerable by HIV/AIDS receiving quality family, community and government support.

Fig. 32: HIV and AIDS priority countries – selected indicators (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Estimated number of children (0-14 years old) living with HIV</th>
<th>Estimated number of children (0-14 years old) living with HIV</th>
<th>Percentage of HIV-infected pregnant women who received ARVs for PMTCT</th>
<th>Proportion of children (0-14 years old) receiving ART</th>
<th>Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans (10-14 years old, %)</th>
<th>Proportion of children (0-17 years old) whose households received external support</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(3-9)</td>
<td>(13-40)</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gabon</td>
<td>2,800</td>
<td>(1,500 - 4,200)</td>
<td>3,200</td>
<td>(1,700 - 4,800)</td>
<td>5 (3-9)</td>
<td>30 (20-60)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghana</td>
<td>24,000</td>
<td>(13,000 - 37,000)</td>
<td>27,000</td>
<td>(14,000 - 41,000)</td>
<td>7 (5-15)</td>
<td>27 (18-53)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guinea</td>
<td>9,300</td>
<td>(4,600 - 17,000)</td>
<td>9,000</td>
<td>(4,300 - 14,000)</td>
<td>2 (1-3)</td>
<td>17 (11-34)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guyana</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(38-&gt;95)</td>
<td>(88-&gt;95)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haiti</td>
<td>13,000</td>
<td>(6,700 - 21,000)</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>(5,700 - 18,000)</td>
<td>14 (9-29)</td>
<td>60 (39-&gt;95)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(2-7)</td>
<td>(17-48)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
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<td>–</td>
<td>(0-1)</td>
<td>(4-17)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Islamic Republic of Iran</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(4-14)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>190,000</td>
<td>(110,000 - 270,000)</td>
<td>180,000</td>
<td>(98,000 - 260,000)</td>
<td>21 (14-41)</td>
<td>73 (50-&gt;95)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lesotho</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>(15,000 - 32,000)</td>
<td>28,000</td>
<td>(17,000 - 37,000)</td>
<td>12 (9-19)</td>
<td>64 (48-&gt;95)</td>
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<td>Malawi</td>
<td>120,000</td>
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<td>120,000</td>
<td>(68,000 - 170,000)</td>
<td>9 (6-15)</td>
<td>58 (40-&gt;95)</td>
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<td>Mali</td>
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<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(5-16)</td>
<td>(26-82)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>95,000</td>
<td>(53,000 - 130,000)</td>
<td>130,000</td>
<td>(70,000 - 180,000)</td>
<td>8 (5-16)</td>
<td>70 (51-&gt;95)</td>
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<td>Myanmar</td>
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<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(6-25)</td>
<td>(43-&gt;95)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Namibia</td>
<td>13,000</td>
<td>(6,900 - 18,000)</td>
<td>16,000</td>
<td>(9,100 - 23,000)</td>
<td>42 (30-76)</td>
<td>88 (61-&gt;95)</td>
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<td>Nepal</td>
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<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(3-10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>340,000</td>
<td>(170,000 - 490,000)</td>
<td>360,000</td>
<td>(180,000 - 520,000)</td>
<td>&lt;1 (&lt;1)</td>
<td>22 (15-42)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Reduce the number of paediatric HIV infections; increase the proportion of HIV-positive women receiving antiretroviral drugs (ARVs); increase the proportion of children receiving treatment for HIV/AIDS
Support national capacity to increase the proportion of children orphaned or made vulnerable by HIV/AIDS receiving quality family, community and government support

Fig. 32: HIV and AIDS priority countries – selected indicators (*continued*)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Estimated number of children (0-14 years old) living with HIV (2005)</th>
<th>Estimated number of children (0-14 years old) living with HIV (2009)</th>
<th>Percentage of HIV-infected pregnant women who received ARVs for PMTCT (2005)</th>
<th>Proportion of children (0-14 years old) receiving ART (2005-2009*)</th>
<th>Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans (10-14 years old, %) (2005-2009*)</th>
<th>Proportion of children (0-17 years old) whose households received external support (2005-2009*)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(1-2)</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Papua New Guinea</td>
<td>1,700 (&lt;1,000 - 3,100)</td>
<td>3,100 (1,600 - 4,800)</td>
<td>3 (2-5)</td>
<td>13 (9-27)</td>
<td>5 (3-11)</td>
<td>26 (17-49)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian Federation</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(36-95)</td>
<td>(57-95)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rwanda</td>
<td>23,000 (11,000 - 35,000)</td>
<td>22,000 (11,000 - 34,000)</td>
<td>52 (35-95)</td>
<td>65 (43-95)</td>
<td>15 (10-32)</td>
<td>60 (40-95)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senegal</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(1-3)</td>
<td>(16-45)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>280,000 (160,000 - 370,000)</td>
<td>330,000 (190,000 - 440,000)</td>
<td>34 (25-60)</td>
<td>88 (66-95)</td>
<td>11 (8-18)</td>
<td>54 (41-94)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(3,400 - 15,000)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(7,500 - 23,000)</td>
<td>2 (1-3)</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suriname</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(82-95)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swaziland</td>
<td>12,000 (7,300 - 15,000)</td>
<td>14,000 (8,300 - 18,000)</td>
<td>49 (38-79)</td>
<td>88 (68-95)</td>
<td>17 (13-28)</td>
<td>70 (53-95)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(26-95)</td>
<td>(66-95)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Togo</td>
<td>9,500 (3,600 - 15,000)</td>
<td>11,000 (3,700 - 18,000)</td>
<td>10 (7-21)</td>
<td>26 (15-67)</td>
<td>3 (2-7)</td>
<td>20 (12-58)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>150,000 (85,000 - 220,000)</td>
<td>150,000 (80,000 - 210,000)</td>
<td>16 (11-28)</td>
<td>53 (37-95)</td>
<td>8 (6-14)</td>
<td>18 (12-33)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukraine</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(65-95)</td>
<td>(76-95)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Republic of Tanzania</td>
<td>170,000 (94,000 - 250,000)</td>
<td>160,000 (83,000 - 240,000)</td>
<td>7 (4-14)</td>
<td>70 (48-95)</td>
<td>3 (2-6)</td>
<td>17 (11-34)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uzbekistan</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viet Nam</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zambia</td>
<td>110,000 (63,000 - 150,000)</td>
<td>120,000 (64,000 - 160,000)</td>
<td>21 (15-39)</td>
<td>69 (50-95)</td>
<td>11 (8-19)</td>
<td>36 (26-65)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
<td>170,000 (110,000 - 220,000)</td>
<td>150,000 (92,000 - 200,000)</td>
<td>12 (9-21)</td>
<td>56 (41-95)</td>
<td>2 (2-4)</td>
<td>30 (23-50)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Most recent year available.

p: Proportion of orphans (aged 10-14 years) attending school is based on small denominators (typically 25-49 unweighted cases).

Support reduction of adolescent risk and vulnerability to HIV/AIDS by increasing access to and use of gender-sensitive prevention information, skills and services

Fig. 33: Distribution of various ARV regimens provided to pregnant women living with HIV, 2009

Sources: UNICEF global database, 2011.
Support reduction of adolescent risk and vulnerability to HIV/AIDS by increasing access to and use of gender-sensitive prevention information, skills and services

Fig. 34: Comprehensive HIV and AIDS prevention strategies for adolescents most at risk and comprehensive correct knowledge among males and females (15-24 years old)

Fig. 34a: Programme countries with comprehensive HIV and AIDS prevention strategies for adolescents most at risk

Fig. 34b: Proportion of males and females (aged 15-24 years) with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV and AIDS (most recent data available during 2005-2009)

Note: Comparative data in respect of males and females for countries in CEE/CIS, LAC and MENA and for males in EAPR regions not validated.

*Excludes China.

Source: UNICEF country offices, 2010; SOWC 2011.
Support reduction of adolescent risk and vulnerability to HIV/AIDS by increasing access to and use of gender-sensitive prevention information, skills and services

**Fig. 35: Countries that have integrated HIV and AIDS education into the national curriculum at the secondary level**

Support reduction of adolescent risk and vulnerability to HIV/AIDS by increasing access to and use of gender-sensitive prevention information, skills and services

Fig. 36: Risk behaviours among young people
(most recent data available during 2005-2009)


A: Had sex before age 15 (15-19 year-olds)
B: Had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months (15-24 year-olds)
C: Had multiple partners and used a condom at last sex (15-24 year-olds)
N/A: Comparable validated data not available.
Data for CEE/CIS, EAPR and MENA are not available.

A B C A B C A B C A B C
ESAR LAC South Asia WCAR

N/A N/A N/A N/A

Number Percentage
A 10 12 1 N/A N/A
B 6 1 N/A N/A
C 22
A 3 8 2 0 N/A N/A
B 17 16 10 9 2
C 33 48 31

Support reduction of adolescent risk and vulnerability to HIV/AIDS by increasing access to and use of gender-sensitive prevention information, skills and services

Fig. 37: HIV prevalence among young people (15-24 years old), 2009, by sex

Focus area 4

Child protection
Better child protection systems that include national laws, policies and services across sectors, in particular justice and social protection, to protect all children from violence, exploitation and abuse

Fig. 38: Proportion of children (under five years of age) whose births have been registered

(most recent data available during 2000-2009)

** Excludes China.
N/A: Estimates disaggregated by urban/rural are not available in the LAC region.
Source: SOWC 2011.
Better child protection systems that include national laws, policies and services across sectors, in particular justice and social protection, to protect all children from violence, exploitation and abuse

**Fig. 39: National laws, policies, regulations and services across sectors to improve child-protection outcomes**

- Countries prohibiting violence against children at home by law (new MTSP indicator).
- Existence of policies on the provision of alternative care for children, in line with international standards (target: 60 countries by 2013).
- Countries where children’s issues are integrated into rule of law and internal security work, in line with the UN common approach to justice for children.
- Countries using investigation and court procedures which are both child-friendly and gender-appropriate.

Better child protection systems that include national laws, policies and services across sectors, in particular justice and social protection, to protect all children from violence, exploitation and abuse

**Fig. 40: Government taking measures to implement the United Nations guidelines on justice in matters involving child victims and witnesses of crime**

Dialogue stimulated among social networks and nationally that reinforces social conventions, norms and values that favour the prevention of violence, exploitation, abuse and unnecessary separation for all children and lead to questioning of child rights violations including harmful conventions and practices, while ensuring respect for the views of children and building on young people’s resilience

**Fig. 41: Countries that explicitly address social norms in programmes aimed at elimination of violence, exploitation and abuse against children, 2010**

Note: This is a modified MTSP indicator following in-depth review of the MTSP (E/ICEF/2010/10). No baseline.

Improved country level monitoring, research, evaluation and use of data on child protection

Fig. 42: Country programmes that have undertaken gender analysis of key child-protection issues within the current programme cycle

Dialogue stimulated among social networks and nationally that reinforces social conventions, norms and values that favour the prevention of violence, exploitation, abuse and unnecessary separation for all children and lead to questioning of child rights violations including harmful conventions and practices, while ensuring respect for the views of children and building on young people’s resilience.

**Fig. 43: Percentage of children (aged 2-14 years) who experienced physical punishment in the past month, according to the mother/primary caregiver's belief in the need for physical punishment, 2005-2006**

Note: This is a new MTSP indicator following in-depth review of the MTSP (E/ICEF/2010/10). Selected countries where there was a significant difference.

*Source: UNICEF global database, 2010.*
Dialogue stimulated among social networks and nationally that reinforces social conventions, norms and values that favour the prevention of violence, exploitation, abuse and unnecessary separation for all children and lead to questioning of child rights violations including harmful conventions and practices, while ensuring respect for the views of children and building on young people’s resilience.

Fig. 44: Proportion of children (aged 5–14 years) involved in child labour

(most recent data available during 2000-2009)

* Excludes China.
** Excludes Nigeria.

Source: SOWC 2011.
Better child protection systems that include national laws, policies and services across sectors, in particular justice and social protection, to protect all children from violence, exploitation and abuse

**Fig. 45: Prevention and response to violence, exploitation and abuse**

**Fig. 45a:** Countries penalizing all forms of sexual exploitation of girls and boys, 2010

**Fig. 45b:** Countries with services for girl and boy victims of violence, exploitation and abuse, including trafficking, 2010

Note: These are new MTSP indicators following in-depth review of the MTSP (E/ICEF/2010/10).

Dialogue stimulated among social networks and nationally that reinforces social conventions, norms and values that favour the prevention of violence, exploitation, abuse and unnecessary separation for all children and lead to questioning of child rights violations including harmful conventions and practices, while ensuring respect for the views of children and building on young people’s resilience.

**Fig. 46: Proportion of women (aged 20–24 years) who were married or in a union before they were 18 years old**

(most recent data available during 2000-2009)

**Excludes China. N/A: Estimates disaggregated by urban/rural are not available for the LAC region.**

Source: SOWC 2011.
Dialogue stimulated among social networks and nationally that reinforces social conventions, norms and values that favour the prevention of violence, exploitation, abuse and unnecessary separation for all children and lead to questioning of child rights violations including harmful conventions and practices, while ensuring respect for the views of children and building on young people’s resilience.

**Fig. 47: Proportion of women (aged 15-49 years) who believe a husband or partner is justified in hitting or beating his wife**

(most recent data available during 2002–2009)

![Bar chart showing proportions of women who believe husbands or partners are justified in hitting or beating their wives in different regions]

- CEE/CIS: 27%
- EAPR**: 36%
- ESAR: 59%
- South Asia: 51%
- WCAR: 56%

Note: Under at least one of the following circumstances: (1) she goes out without telling him; (2) she neglects the children; (3) she argues with him; (4) she refuses sexual relations; (5) she burns the food. Comparable data for countries in other regions not validated.

** Excludes China.

Source: SOWC 2011.
Dialogue stimulated among social networks and nationally that reinforces social conventions, norms and values that favour the prevention of violence, exploitation, abuse and unnecessary separation for all children and lead to questioning of child rights violations including harmful conventions and practices, while ensuring respect for the views of children and building on young people’s resilience.

**Fig. 48: Female genital mutilation or cutting: percentage of women (aged 15-49 years) who support the practice**

Note: This is a new MTSP indicator following in-depth review of the MTSP (E/ICEF/2010/10). The definition of the MTSP indicator is percentage of women aged 15-49 years who do not support female genital cutting.

Dialogue stimulated among social networks and nationally that reinforces social conventions, norms and values that favour the prevention of violence, exploitation, abuse and unnecessary separation for all children and lead to questioning of child rights violations including harmful conventions and practices, while ensuring respect for the views of children and building on young people’s resilience.

**Fig. 49: Female genital matilation or cutting: percentage of women (aged 15-49 years) who have been cut by age group**

(Note: Refers to 28 countries in which FGM/C is practiced.

Source: UNICEF global database, 2011.)
Better protection of children from the immediate and long-term impact of armed conflict and humanitarian crises

Fig. 50: Countries that have incorporated child protection in emergency preparedness and response into national planning mechanisms during the year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CEE/CIS</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EAPR</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESAR</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAC</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MENA</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Asia</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WCAR</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Improved country level monitoring, research, evaluation and use of data on child protection

Fig. 51: Monitoring child protection

- **Fig. 51a**: Country programmes that have sex-disaggregated data on child-protection indicators for all age groups, including baselines

- **Fig. 51b**: Country programmes that have institutional or administrative sources of data on child-protection indicators

- **Fig. 51c**: Countries that include disaggregated child-protection data in national development plans

- **Fig. 51d**: Countries that include disaggregated child-protection data in their national reports to the CRC

Focus area 5

Policy advocacy and partnerships for children’s rights
Research and policy analysis on economic/social policies supporting governance for CRC/CEDAW implementation

**Fig. 52: Situation analysis and thematic studies**

**Fig. 52a:** Countries that carried out or substantially updated the situation analysis of children’s and women's rights in the past 5 years (SITAN or equivalent)

**Fig. 52b:** Countries or country offices that produced a major thematic study or analysis relating to children and women in the current year (apart from a comprehensive SITAN)

Support national capacity to collect, analyse and disseminate strategic information on the situation of children and women

**Fig. 53: UNICEF country programmes supporting the most recent national CRC and CEDAW reporting process**

Institutionalized participation of children and young people in civic life

Fig. 54: Countries where adolescent girls and boys participated in the most recent CRC and CEDAW reporting processes

Support national capacity to collect, analyse and disseminate strategic information on the situation of children and women

Fig. 55: Percentage of new country programme documents referring to observations of CRC or CEDAW committees

Policy advocacy, dialogue and leveraging

Fig. 56: Countries with National Development Plan or Poverty Reduction Strategy or Transition Plan (or equivalent) addressing key challenges for children, women and gender equality

Fig. 57: Countries with a joint government-civil society system that monitors and analyses the national budget as a way of promoting improved resource allocations specifically for children and women.
Fig. 58: UNICEF country programmes that support national social protection policies and programmes, including cash transfers, 2010

Number of country programmes

- CEE/CIS (22) - 15
- EAPR (27) - 10
- ESAR (20) - 19
- LAC (35) - 8
- MENA (19) - 10
- South Asia (8) - 5
- WCARO (24) - 21

Note: This is a new MTSP indicator following in-depth review of the MTSP (E/ICEF/2010/10).
Fig. 59: Countries where specific advice was given by UNICEF to the government on regulatory, legal, institutional or financing reform

Support national capacity to collect, analyse and disseminate strategic information on the situation of children and women

**Fig. 60: Number of countries that conducted household surveys during the period**

Note: Data include MICS, DHS and other child-related household surveys. Data for 2011 include planned surveys.

Support national capacity to collect, analyse and disseminate strategic information on the situation of children and women

Fig. 61: Countries and organizations using DevInfo for monitoring and reporting

Fig. 61a: Countries and organizations using DevInfo for monitoring and reporting, 2001-2010

Fig. 61b: Countries and organizations using DevInfo for monitoring and reporting, 2010

Number of countries

Institutionalized participation of children and young people in civic life

Fig. 62: Countries that carry out systematic data collection, analysis and dissemination on the situation of adolescents and young people, 2010

Note: This is a new MTSP indicator following in-depth review of the MTSP (E/ICEF/2010/10).
Institutionalized participation of children and young people in civic life

Fig. 63: Children’s and adolescents’ participation

Fig. 63a: Countries in which children's views on development issues were systematically sought and disseminated in child-friendly form, 2010

Fig. 63b: Countries that have policies or programmes that build the capacity of children and of adolescents to engage in civic action, 2010

* New MTSP indicator following in-depth review of MTSP (E/ICEF/2010/10).

Institutionalized participation of children and young people in civic life

Fig. 64: Countries with mechanisms for involvement of children and young people in policy development or programme implementation at national and local levels

Fig. 65: Summary of gender-mainstreaming indicators

Countries that have undertaken a gender analysis of the WES sector in the current programme cycle

Programme countries with education-sector plans that include specific measures to reduce gender disparities

Country programmes that have sex-disaggregated data on child-protection indicators for all age groups, including baselines

Emergency preparedness and humanitarian response
Highlights of the 2010 humanitarian response

- **Afghanistan.** UNICEF-assisted health and nutrition programme reached 7.6 million children nationally, including 2.9 million children in 38 low-coverage districts, through four national and subnational immunization days. About 450,000 children under five years and 35,000 pregnant women in 53 underserved districts benefitted from the community-based minimum package of health, nutrition and WASH services supported by UNICEF.

- **Chad.** Some 55,000 children suffering from severe acute malnutrition were provided treatment through 204 UNICEF-supported therapeutic feeding centres.

- **Chile.** Following the February, 2010 earthquake and tsunami, UNICEF supported the return to school of poor children through the provision of education materials, as well as recreational kits for health centres, emergency communities and kindergartens. It also strengthened capacities of some 2,600 professionals to recognize and address children’s emotional stress issues.

- **China.** Continuing to support the recovery from the 2008 Wenchuan earthquake, UNICEF responded to the 2010 Yushu earthquake, providing clothing, boots and blankets for 25,000 school children and accelerating the return to education: (a) for 7,500 students through insulated classroom tents; (b) for 4,500 students through prefabricated classrooms; and (c) for 22,300 students through early learning and recreational materials.

- **Democratic Republic of the Congo.** UNICEF provided a holistic package of services to over 9,700 survivors of sexual and gender-based violence, including over 6,000 children.

- **Haiti.** The UNICEF response to the earthquake included provision of safe water to more than 680,000 persons (out of 1.2 million people reached by the cluster) and the installation of more than 11,300 latrines. Over 720,000 students were reached with some form of education assistance to ensure continuity of learning.

- **Indonesia.** Three major disasters struck during 2010 – flash floods, an earthquake and tsunami and the volcanic eruption of Mt. Merapi. Building on strong government capacity and coordination mechanisms, and key preparedness activities, UNICEF dispatched emergency supplies within 78 hours to the affected areas. The year also marked the end of construction efforts in the 2004 tsunami-affected areas, with completion of 345 schools and 159 health facilities.

- **Kyrgyzstan.** Following civil unrest, UNICEF supported access to sanitation in 25 schools for 18,000 students and a hygiene campaign, with a potential to reach 250,000 students. UNICEF is supporting national efforts to construct 1,400 latrines in the transitional shelters.

- **Niger.** In response to the serious food and nutrition crisis, UNICEF supported cash transfers to 35,000 households to protect children in affected families. Over 320,000 children suffering from acute malnutrition were treated in 822 nutrition-rehabilitation centres.

- **Pakistan.** Following the monsoon floods, UNICEF supported safe drinking water to nearly 3.2 million people, sanitation facilities to nearly 1.5 million people, and hygiene promotion to 1.9 million people (including 970,000 women and children). Over 9.2 million children were vaccinated against polio and 8.2 million children against measles.

- **Occupied Palestinian Territory.** Sustained UNICEF advocacy for improved access to education and safe drinking water has resulted in almost a third of WASH projects being approved. More than 8,500 people have been supplied with safe drinking water, and 28 schools have received UNICEF assistance.

- **Somalia.** UNICEF, through its implementing partners, supported over 80 per cent of the public-health, water, nutrition and basic education services. Over 969 grave violations of child rights were documented nationwide by 40 trained child protection monitors under the United Nations Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism.

- **Sudan.** In preparation for the January 2011 referendum, 250,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Khartoum and White Nile States were reached through information campaigns to help make informed decisions about livelihood opportunities and return to their homes. In Darfur, WASH services were provided to 1 million IDPs and host communities and 23,000 conflict-affected people in hard-to-reach East Jabel Mara and Jabel Moon. UNICEF worked with the Sudan People’s Liberation Army (SPLA) to release 1,200 children and reintegrate them into their families and communities. Five child protection units were established within the SPLA and 5,680 SPLA soldiers trained to prevent child recruitment.

- **Yemen.** UNICEF advocacy enabled malnutrition to be recognized as a national priority in 2010. In addition to assessing and responding to child protection needs, in Yemen's northern Sa'dah Governorate, where as many as 342,000 people are displaced due to conflict, malnutrition screenings in the worst-affected areas revealed that three out of four children aged 6 to 59 months suffered from acute malnutrition. Therapeutic feeding centres, as well as outpatient centres, were operational in every district in the country by December 2010, reaching approximately 11 per cent of children suffering from severe acute malnutrition.

### Humanitarian action in 2010 – Haiti and Pakistan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Haiti earthquake emergency response</strong></th>
<th><strong>Pakistan floods emergency response</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Key results</strong></td>
<td><strong>Key results</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Safe water to 680,000 people out of the 1.2 million reached by the WASH Cluster at the height of the emergency</td>
<td>• 9.2 million children vaccinated against polio and 8.2 million against measles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Some 1.9 million children immunized against six preventable diseases</td>
<td>• Four emergency nutrition surveys and 354,000 children and 111,000 women screened for malnutrition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• More than 10,000 severely acutely malnourished children treated in 159 therapeutic feeding programmes, and 1,250 children receiving care through 28 rehabilitation centres</td>
<td>• Clean water for 3.2 million people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Some 800,000 people have access to emergency sanitation through 11,300 latrines installed (out of 15,300 set up by WASH cluster)</td>
<td>• Sanitation facilities for 1.5 million people, and 1.9 million people reached with hygiene messages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Over 720,000 students were reached with some form of education assistance to ensure continuity of learning.</td>
<td>• 2,790 temporary learning centres for 164,500 children and school supplies for 208,000 children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Some 100,000 children accessed daily support, including sports and recreational activities through 369 child-friendly spaces</td>
<td>• Over 220,000 vulnerable children and women provided with a protective environment through child-friendly spaces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Training and deployment of 140 staff from Haiti’s child protection agency</td>
<td><strong>Challenges</strong> The emergency response to the floods was hindered by shortfalls in fundraising, as well as by the massive number and geographic spread of the affected people, their underlying poverty and lack of coping mechanisms, as well as the limited number and capacity of partners. Ongoing insecurity and limited access to certain areas was a significant constraint to responding to children in great need. The floods also uncovered high levels of underlying child malnutrition, further aggravated by the emergency. Survey results from Sindh province reveal critical levels of malnutrition among flood-affected children, showing that around one in five children aged 6-59 months is malnourished.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Challenges** Bottlenecks to recovery have slowed the pace of reconstruction in dense urban neighbourhoods of Port-au-Prince: lack of space; complex land rights; lack of debris removal; donors’ slow financial disbursements; and extreme poverty. The rapid outbreak of cholera, which spread across the country in early November 2010, had claimed more than 3,300 lives and infected more than 148,780 people in less than three months. Haiti’s health system is over-burdened, understaffed and lacks the capacity to respond to a public health crisis of this magnitude across the country, with the most affected areas outside the capital. These issues are further compounded by the profound inequality within Haiti’s population, as well as political uncertainty. Meanwhile, children living in camps face heightened risks of gender-based violence, trafficking and abuse.

Fig. 66: Countries in humanitarian situations – preparedness plans and programmes to protect children, 2010

Note: A total of 98 countries responded to humanitarian situations, including new and ongoing situations, in 2010.
Fig. 67: Countries in humanitarian situations – inter-agency multi-cluster or sector assessment and monitoring and reporting system, 2010

Note: A total of 98 countries responded to humanitarian situations, including new and ongoing situations, in 2010.

Fig. 68: Countries in humanitarian situations – UNICEF country offices that led or co-led sectors or clusters in 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector/Cluster</th>
<th>Number of Countries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child protection sub-cluster</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender-based violence area of responsibility</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: A total of 98 countries responded to humanitarian situations, including new and ongoing situations, in 2010.

Fig. 69: Countries in humanitarian situations – programmes and activities in conflict-affected countries, 2010

- Number of countries in conflict: 36
- Conflict-affected countries where programmes or activities were informed by a recent conflict analysis: 13
- Conflict-affected countries where programmes or activities were implemented that contributed directly or indirectly to peacebuilding: 16

Note: A total of 98 countries responded to humanitarian situations, including new and ongoing situations, in 2010.
Management and operations
Key Performance Indicators

Fig. 70: KPI: Human resources
Recruitment and surge-capacity support

Fig. 70a: % recruitment actions completed within 90 days for established international professional posts

Fig. 70b: % requests for human resource surge-capacity support met within 56 days

* E-recruitment was rolled out in December 2009. Some cases continued to be handled through manual process. The recruitment actions completed within 90 days for established IP posts was 50% for those handled by e-recruitment only.

Fig. 70: KPI: Human resources (continued)

Fig. 70c: Performance evaluation reports signed by all 3 parties by the end of February of the following year

MTSP target 2013: 90%


Note: Performance evaluation reports for country offices only.

Fig. 70d: % of total staff costs (support budget and regular resources) spent on learning and staff development

MTSP target 2013: 3%


Fig. 70e: % women staff at P/L 5 levels and above, globally

MTSP target 2013: 50%

Key Performance Indicators

Fig. 71: KPI: Finance

Fig. 71a: Management/administration/programme support costs to total resources
MTSP target 2013: 11.5%

Fig. 71b: % of allocated regular resources for programme expended at end of year
MTSP target 2013: >95%

Fig. 71c: % outstanding direct cash transfers to national partners over nine months
MTSP target 2013: <1%


Note: The figure would be 0.8% if high-volume direct cash transfer in Haiti excluded.
Key Performance Indicators

Fig. 72: KPI: Information and communication technology

- 91
- 100
- 90
- 80
- 100
- 90
- 90
- 80
- 90
- 100
- 2008 2009 2010

Percentage

% of emergencies in which information technology services requested are provided as per standards established in the proposed revision of CCCs
% of Service Level Agreement targets met or exceeded

MTSP target 2013: >95%
MTSP target 2013: at least 90%

Key Performance Indicators

Fig. 73: KPI: Supply

Fig. 73a: Countries supported to produce a plan for addressing shortages of essential commodities

Fig. 73b: Programme countries that undertook a logistics capacity assessment with UNICEF assistance in the past three years

14 of the 22 countries supported in 2010 were LDCs
Target: 37 LDCs (at least 75% of LDCs) by 2013

14 of the 26 countries supported in 2010 were LDCs
Target: 40 LDCs (at least 80% of LDCs) by 2013

Key Performance Indicators

Fig. 73: KPI: Supply (continued)

Fig. 73c: % orders delivered at port of entry at or within agreed arrival dates

Fig. 73d: % rapid-response orders shipped within 48 hours of sales-order release

MTSP target 2013: 95%


Note: Emergency response in 2010 has been challenging due to the magnitude and complexity of emergencies with affected populations which largely exceeded the target in the Core Commitments for Children. Although rapid response performance during the year was below the target, UNICEF was able to supply 77% of the required emergency goods within seven days and 90% within two weeks, following consultations with field offices.
Fig. 74: KPI: Programme oversight

74a: CPDs in relation to cross-cutting strategies

- % new CPDs approved by the Executive Board that meet organizational standards for results-based management.
- % new CPDs approved by the Executive Board that meet organizational standards for application of human rights-based approach.
- % CPDs that include a clearly articulated strategy for use of communication for development, with a focus on behaviour and social change to achieve results for children.
- % new CPDs approved by the Executive Board that meet organizational standards for application of gender mainstreaming.


Note: Average of scores assigned to individual CPDs based on multiple criteria linked to organizational standards.
Key Performance Indicators

Fig. 74: KPI: Programme oversight (continued)

74b: Country programmes for which a gender review or self-assessment had been conducted between 2007 and 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CEE/CIS</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EAPR</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESAR</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAC</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MENA</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Asia</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WCAR</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Gender reviews or self-assessments have been conducted for a total of 85 country programmes (67%). MTSP target is >90% by 2013.

Note: Revised MTSP indicator following in-depth review of MTSP (E/ICEF/2010/10). Previously measured as 'percentage of country programmes for which a gender review and self-assessment was undertaken within the current programme cycle'; revised to 'percentage of country programmes for which a gender review and self-assessment undertaken within the last four years'.

Key Performance Indicators

Fig. 74: KPI: Programme oversight (continued)

**Fig. 74c:** Communities of practice created as per established organizational guidance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MTSP target 2013: at least 10 COPs

**Fig. 74d:** Country offices reporting documented examples of UNICEF support to South-South cooperation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MTSP target 2013: at least 100/year

**Fig. 74e:** Countries using UNICEF procurement services for supplies related to children

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MTSP target 2013: 100 countries

Key Performance Indicators

Fig. 75: KPI: Programme funding
75a: UNICEF donor reports submitted on time

MTSP target 2013: 85%

Key Performance Indicators

Fig. 75: KPI: Programme funding (continued)
75b: Income trends by source of income

Millions of USD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Other resources (regular)</th>
<th>Other resources (emergencies)</th>
<th>Regular resources</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>820</td>
<td>1,129</td>
<td>813</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>1,124</td>
<td>601</td>
<td>1,056</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>1,378</td>
<td>529</td>
<td>1,106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>1,570</td>
<td>735</td>
<td>1,085</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>1,527</td>
<td>663</td>
<td>1,066</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>1,694</td>
<td>1,023</td>
<td>965</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key Performance Indicators

Fig. 75: KPI: Programme funding (continued)
75c: Thematic funding

Key Performance Indicators

Fig. 76: KPI: United Nations coherence

**Fig. 76a:** % CPDs with result matrices aligned to UNDAF results matrix

**Fig. 76b:** Programme funds expended on annual work plans that are jointly funded by at least one other United Nations agency

**Fig. 76c:** UNICEF staff serving as Resident Coordinator

Note: Two served as Deputy Special Representatives of the Secretary-General in addition to serving as Resident Coordinators.

Fig. 77: KPI: Risk management

Fig. 77a: Number of offices or divisions with audit recommendations outstanding for over 18 months

Fig. 77b: % complaints investigated and closed within six months

Programme expenditures
Programme expenditures

Fig. 78: UNICEF programme assistance by MTSP focus area, 2010

Fig. 78a: Total

FA1 $1,705.0
FA2 $695.7
FA3 $188.1
FA4 $325.6
FA5 $366.4
Other $74.0

Fig. 78b: Regular resources

FA1 $1,350.3
FA2 $111.7
FA3 $48.4
FA4 $74.3
FA5 $184.7
Other $26.9

Fig. 78c: Other resources*

FA1 $1,354.7
FA2 $584.0
FA3 $139.7
FA4 $251.3
FA5 $181.7
Other $47.1

*Including other resources-emergency.

Source: UNICEF Headquarters, 2011. (Millions of USD)
**Programme expenditures**

**Fig. 79: UNICEF programme assistance by MTSP focus area, 2006-2010**

![Graph showing UNICEF programme assistance by MTSP focus area from 2006 to 2010](image)

**Source:** UNICEF Headquarters, 2011.

*Includes expenditures related to Environmental Initiatives.*

Fig. 80: UNICEF programme assistance to 48 countries in sub-Saharan Africa

Programme expenditures

Programme expenditures

**Fig. 81: UNICEF programme assistance to 49 least developed countries**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>FA1</th>
<th>FA2</th>
<th>FA3</th>
<th>FA4</th>
<th>FA5</th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>Total LDCs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>580.4</td>
<td>223.6</td>
<td>51.4</td>
<td>97.5</td>
<td>105.8</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>1,069.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>735.3</td>
<td>276.4</td>
<td>79.0</td>
<td>131.7</td>
<td>98.3</td>
<td>13.7</td>
<td>1,334.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>844.3</td>
<td>327.2</td>
<td>94.0</td>
<td>138.7</td>
<td>120.3</td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>1,535.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>825.8</td>
<td>343.2</td>
<td>85.5</td>
<td>139.0</td>
<td>174.6</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>1,573.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>956.0</td>
<td>381.0</td>
<td>80.7</td>
<td>160.1</td>
<td>154.9</td>
<td>47.1</td>
<td>1,779.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Programme expenditures

Fig. 82: UNICEF programme assistance by MTSP focus area by region, 2010
(millions of USD)

Fig. 83: Priority countries and proportion of UNICEF programme assistance, 2010

Programme expenditures

Coordinated by:

Policy and Practice
UNICEF, New York