

United Nations Children's Fund
Executive Board
Annual session 2014
3-6 June 2014
Item x of the provisional agenda*

Annex: Supporting document to the UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2014-2017

Summary

The present document is an update of E/ICEF/2013/21/Add.1 that refines the summary results and key performance indicators with baselines and targets for the UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2014-2017 (E/ICEF/2013/21), pursuant to the Decision 2013/16.

The present document is presented to the Executive Board for action alongside the UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2014-2017 (E/ICEF/2013/21), which was approved at the Second regular session of the Executive Board in September, 2013.

* E/ICEF/2013/19.

Impact: Realizing the rights of every child, especially the most disadvantaged		
Impact indicators	Baseline	Target
<i>Outcome 1: Health</i>		
1a. Under-five mortality rate (as pledged in A Promise Renewed)	48 (2012)	≤ 15 (2035)
1b. Neonatal mortality rate	21	7 (2035)
<i>Outcome 2: HIV and AIDS</i>		
2a. Number of new HIV infections among children (2011 United Nations General Assembly Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS)	330,000 children	TBD
2b. Percentage of children under 15 years with access to HIV prevention and treatment	TBD	90% by 2015
<i>Outcome 3: Water, sanitation and hygiene</i>		
3a. Proportion of population practicing open defecation	15%	10%
3b. Proportion of population using an improved source of drinking water	89%	92%
<i>Outcome 4: Nutrition</i>		
4a. Percentage of children under 5 years who are moderately and severely stunted	26% (2012)	13% (2025)
4b. Percentage of women of reproductive age with anaemia	42% pregnant/ 30% non-pregnant	TBD
<i>Outcome 5: Education</i>		
5a. Number of primary school-age children out of school and gender parity index (GPI)	T = 57.2 million F = 30.6 million M = 26.6 million GPI = 0.87 (2011)	T = 25 million F = 12 million M = 13 million GPI = 1.08
5b. Primary completion rate (expressed as Gross Intake Ratio in the last grade of primary) and gender parity index (GPI)	T = 91% F = 90% M = 91% GPI = 0.98 (2012)	T = 95% F = 95% M = 95% GPI = 1.0
<i>Outcome 6: Child protection</i>		

Impact: Realizing the rights of every child, especially the most disadvantaged		
6a. Percentage of women who have experienced physical violence / rape or other sexual assault during the year	TBD	TBD
6b. Percentage of women 20-24 who were married or in a union by age 18	34 ¹ % (2005-2012)	TBD
6c. Percentage of children whose births are registered	65%	TBD
<i>Outcome 7: Social inclusion</i>		TBD
7a. Number of countries with social protection systems that cover children and women in the most vulnerable and excluded populations	TBD	TBD
7b. Number of countries that have ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child and its Optional Protocols, Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and are reporting regularly on their obligations		TBD
7c. Number of children living in poverty	TBD	TBD

¹ Excludes China

Outcome 1: Health

Outcome indicators	Baseline	Target*	Source	Disaggregation
P1. Outcome: Improved and equitable use of high-impact maternal and child health interventions from pregnancy to adolescence and promotion of healthy behaviours.				
P1.1 Countries with at least 80% of live births attended by a skilled health personnel (doctor, nurse, midwife or auxiliary midwife)	51/89 (2010-latest)	At least 60	Country	U/R; WQ Where feasible for country monitoring
P1.2 Countries with at least 80% of women attended at least four times during their pregnancy by any provider (skilled or unskilled) for reasons related to the pregnancy	18/55 (2010-latest)	At least 25	Country	U/R; WQ Where feasible for country monitoring
P1.3 Countries that are verified/validated as having eliminated maternal and neonatal tetanus	25	TBD	GD	NA
P1.4 Polio-endemic or newly infected countries that become polio-free	3 5	0 0	GD	NA
P1.5 Countries with at least 80% of children < 2 years receiving a) measles-containing vaccine b) DTP containing vaccine in every district or equivalent administrative unit <i>(Number and percentage of children in humanitarian situations will be reported separately)</i>	TBD (based on 158 countries)	All countries	GD	M/F; U/R; WQ Where feasible for country monitoring
P1.6 Countries with at least 80% of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea receiving ORS	0	TBD	GD	
P1.7 Countries with at least 80% of children aged 0-59 months with symptoms consistent with pneumonia taken to an appropriate health provider	7/63 (2010-latest)	TBD	GD	M/F; U/R; WQ Where feasible
P1.8 Malaria endemic countries with at least 80% of children aged 0-59 months with fever receiving any artemisinin-based combination therapy or other first-line antimalarial treatment	0/43 (2010 – latest)	TBD	GD	M/F; U/R; WQ Where feasible
P1.9 Countries with at least 80% of children aged 0-59 months sleeping under an insecticide-treated net	0/40 (2010 – latest)	TBD	CO	M/F; U/R; WQ Where feasible

Output indicators	Baseline	Target*	Source	Disaggregation
Output a: Enhanced support for children and caregivers, from pregnancy to adolescence, for improved healthy behaviours				
P1.a.1 Programme countries in which a comprehensive MNCH communication plan has been developed, budgeted and implemented				
P1.a.2 Polio-affected countries with less than 1% of children under 5 years missing polio vaccination due to refusal				
Output b: Increased national capacity to provide access to essential high-impact maternal and child health interventions				
P1.b.1 Malaria-endemic countries without stock outs lasting more than one month at national level of bednets				
P1.b.2 Programme countries without stock outs lasting more than one month at national level of all vaccines in the national immunisation schedule				
P1.b.3 Programme countries in which the target number of community health workers are trained to implement integrated community case management				
Output c: Strengthened political commitment, accountability and national capacity to legislate, plan and budget for scaling up of health interventions				
P1.c.1 Countries in which barriers and bottlenecks related to child survival are monitored in at least 80% of DHSS targeted districts				
P1.c.2 Programme countries in which all relevant out of the 13 essential commodities are a) registered and b) with guidelines for use in facilities and communities				
P1.c.3 Countries in which a policy for community health workers to provide antibiotics for pneumonia is in place				
P1.c.4 Countries with costed implementation plans for maternal, newborn and child health care				
P1.c.5 Countries in which a policy for home visits of newborns is developed and/or revised and adopted				
Output d: Increased country capacity and delivery of services to prevent excess mortality among girls, boys and women in humanitarian situations				

Output indicators	Baseline	Target*	Source	Disaggregation
P1.d.1 Countries that have mainstreamed risk reduction/resilience, inclusive of climate change into national health strategies and plans				
P1.d.2 Cholera endemic (or at risk for cholera) countries with comprehensive multi-sectoral cholera preparedness plans				
P1.d.3 Number and percent of UNICEF-targeted children 6-59 months (or 6 m to 15 years in affected areas) in humanitarian situations vaccinated against measles§				
P1.d.4 Number and percent of UNICEF-targeted families in humanitarian situations that receive two insecticide treated nets in malaria-endemic areas§				
Output e: Increased capacity of governments and partners, as duty-bearers, to identify and respond to key human rights and gender equality dimensions of maternal and child health				
P1.e.1 Countries that have plans with budget allocated to reduce pregnancy among teens				
P1.e.2 Countries that produce sex-differentiated infant and child mortality estimates				
Output f: Enhanced global and regional capacity to accelerate progress in child health				
P1.f.1 Number of peer reviewed journal or research publications by UNICEF on maternal, newborn, child or adolescent health				
P1.f.2 Number of countries that have conducted 'A Promise Renewed' launch followed by annual review				

Outcome 2: HIV and AIDS

Outcome indicators	Baseline	Target*	Source	Disaggregation
P2. Outcome: Improved and equitable use of proven HIV prevention and treatment interventions by children, pregnant women and adolescents				
P2.1 Countries with at least 80% coverage of antiretroviral treatment (ART) among eligible children aged 0-14 years and eligible adolescent girls and boys aged 10-19 years	0-14 – 6 10-19 - 0	TBD for 38 priority countries	GD	Advocacy for M/F and age disaggregation;
P2.2 Countries providing at least 80% coverage of triple drug regimens for all pregnant women living with HIV	8	22 priority countries	GD	Advocacy for age disaggregation;
P2.3 Countries where at least 50% of the overall HIV and AIDS budget is funded through domestic resources	61	144	UNAIDS global report	
P2.4 Countries with at least a 60% coverage in condom use at last sex among adolescents aged 15-19 years reporting multiple partners in last year	Males: 10 out of 14 Females: 1 of 13	38 priority countries	GD	M/F; U/R; wealth quintile where feasible
P2.5 Number and percentage of people in humanitarian situations that have access to HIV prevention and treatment§	NA	80% of UNICEF targeted population in Humanitarian action countries	CO	Age disaggregation

Output indicators	Baseline	Target*	Source	Disaggregation
Output a: Enhanced support for children and caregivers for healthy behaviours related to HIV and AIDS and to use of relevant services, consistent with UNAIDS Unified Budget, Results and Accountability Framework				
P2.a.1 Priority countries that have comprehensive behaviour change communication strategies for adolescents and youth including those from key populations				

Output indicators	Baseline	Target*	Source	Disaggregation
P2.a.2 Programme countries with at least x% of adolescents aged 15-19 years have comprehensive knowledge about HIV and AIDS in UNICEF targeted areas				M/F
Output b: Increased national capacity to provide access to essential service delivery systems for scaling up HIV interventions				
P2.b.1 Priority countries with at least x% of eligible adolescents 10-19 years receiving voluntary male medical circumcision				
P2.b.2 Priority countries with at least x% of antenatal care settings/ facilities in targeted areas offering ANC and ART for PMTCT				
P2.b.3 Priority countries with at least x% of facilities in targeted areas offering provider-initiated testing and counselling to children aged 0-19 years				M/F
Output c: Strengthened political commitment, accountability and national capacity to legislate, plan and budget to scale up HIV and AIDS prevention and treatment interventions				
P2.c.1 Countries reporting age and sex disaggregated data on HIV testing and counselling among adolescents				M/F
P2.c.2 Countries with national HIV/AIDS strategies that include proven high impact evidence based interventions to address HIV among adolescents				
P2.c.3 Countries with national policies to implement sexuality or Lifeskills based HIV education in upper primary schools				
Output d: Increased country capacity and delivery of services to ensure vulnerability to HIV infection is not increased and HIV-related care, support and treatment needs are met in humanitarian situations				
P2.d.1 Number and percent of UNICEF targeted HIV positive pregnant women in humanitarian situations who start treatment or continue to receive treatment to prevent mother-to child transmission of HIV among HIV positive pregnant women				
P2.d.2 Number and percent of UNICEF targeted eligible HIV positive child population in humanitarian situations who start treatment or continue to receive treatment				M/F
Output e: Increased capacity of governments and partners, as duty-bearers, to identify and respond to key human rights and gender equality dimensions of HIV and AIDS				
P2.e.1 Programme countries with national household sample survey based data on HIV disaggregated by age and sex collected within the preceding 5 years				

Output indicators	Baseline	Target*	Source	Disaggregation
P2.e.2 Countries that have undertaken a gender review of the HIV policy/strategy in the current national development plan with UNICEF support				
Output f: Enhanced global and regional capacity to accelerate progress in HIV and AIDS				
P1.f.1 Number of peer reviewed journal or research publications by UNICEF on HIV and AIDS				
P1.f.2 Number of key global and regional HIV/AIDS initiatives in which UNICEF is a co-chair or provides coordination support				

Outcome 3: Water, sanitation and hygiene

Outcome indicators	Baseline	Target*	Source	Disaggregation
P3. Outcome: Improved and equitable use of safe drinking water, sanitation and healthy environments, and improved hygiene practices				
P3.1 Countries in which more than 75% of households have an improved source of drinking water	103	125	GD	U/R
P3.2 Countries in which more than 50% of the population has an improved sanitation facility	117	137	GD	U/R
P3.3 Countries in which more than 75% of primary and secondary schools have WASH facilities meeting national standards	56	76	CO	U/R
P3.4 Countries in which at least 33% of the population practises open defecation	21	15	GD	NA
P3.5 Number and percentage of people in humanitarian situations who access and use (a) safe drinking water, (b) adequate sanitation and hygiene facilities, (c) hand-washing§		At least 80% of UNICEF targeted population in humanitarian action countries	GD	

Output indicators	Baseline	Target*	Source	Disaggregation
Output a: Enhanced support for children and families leading to sustained use of safe drinking water, adoption of adequate sanitation and good hygiene practices				
P3.a.1 Countries implementing national handwashing behaviour change communication programmes	76	86		
P3.a.2 Countries implementing water safety plans at community level	0	30		
Output b: Increased national capacity to provide access to sustainable safe drinking water and adequate sanitation				
P3.b.1 Countries with an established target to provide access to drinking water to underserved populations				
P3.b.2 Countries implementing national strategy to eliminate open defaecation	15	35		
P3.b.3 Programme countries with at least 75% of primary schools having access to adequate sanitation facilities for girls	69	100		

Output indicators	Baseline	Target*	Source	Disaggregation
Output c: Strengthened political commitment, accountability and national capacity to legislate, plan and budget for scaling-up of interventions to promote safe drinking water, adequate sanitation and good hygiene practices				
P3.c.1 Programme countries implementing a 'Sustainability compact' for WASH with evidence of continuous monitoring	10	20		
P3.c.2 Programme countries integrating climate change and/or risk management strategies into WASH sector plans	0	20		
P3.c.3 Programme countries with an annual budget for basic sanitation that is at least 0.5% of GDP	2 (2010)			
Output d: Increased country capacity and delivery of services to ensure girls, boys and women have protected and reliable access to sufficient safe water, sanitation and hygiene facilities in humanitarian situations				
P3.d.1 Number and percentage of UNICEF-targeted population in humanitarian situations (a) accessing sufficient quantity of water of appropriate quality for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene; (b) using appropriate sanitation facilities and living in environments free of open defaecation; (c) able to practice appropriate hygiene: handwashing with soap at critical times and menstrual hygiene; (d) accessing appropriate WASH facilities and hygiene education in schools, temporary learning spaces and other child-friendly spaces.§				
P3.d.2 Countries in humanitarian action where country cluster or sector coordination mechanism for WASH meet CCC standards for coordination				
Output e: Increased capacity of governments and partners, as duty-bearers, to identify and respond to key human rights and gender equality dimensions of water, sanitation and hygiene practices				
P3.e.1 Programme countries with national monitoring systems reporting on equity of access to WASH services				
P3.e.2 Programme countries implementing Menstrual hygiene management in WASH in schools programmes				
Output f: Enhanced global and regional capacity to accelerate progress in safe water, sanitation and hygiene practices				
P3.f.1 Number of key global and regional WASH initiatives in which UNICEF is the co-chair or provides coordination support				
P3.f.2 Number of peer reviewed journal or research publications by UNICEF on WASH and children				

Outcome 4: Nutrition

Outcome indicators	Baseline	Target*	Source	Disaggregation
P4. Outcome: Improved and equitable use of nutritional support and improved nutrition and care practices				
P4.1 Programme countries with a current exclusive breastfeeding rate among children 0-5 months old \geq 50% and no recent significant decline	27	40	GD	NA
P4.2 Programme countries with at least 90% of households consuming adequately iodized salt	4	40	GD	NA
P4.3 Programme countries with at least 80% of primary caregivers engaged in activities that stimulate young child development at home.			CO	M/F
P 4.4 Programme countries with at least 90% of children 6-59 months covered with 2 doses of Vitamin A supplements	22	44		
P.4.5 In humanitarian situations, number and percent of children between 6-59 months affected by SAM, a) reached with quality treatment (and a recovery $>$ 75%); and b) reduce mortality	NA	a) $>$ 75% b) $<$ 3%		

Output indicators	Baseline	Target*	Source	Disaggregation
Output a: Enhanced support for children and caregivers and communities for improved nutrition and care practices.				
P4.a.1 Countries with capacities to provide infant and young child feeding counseling services to at least x% of communities				
Output b: Increased national capacity to provide access to nutrition interventions				
P4.b.1 Countries with sufficient supply to provide two annual doses of Vitamin A supplements to all children aged 6-59 months				
Output c: Strengthened political commitment, accountability and national capacity to legislate, plan and budget for scaling-up nutrition interventions				
P4.c.1 Countries where the International Code on Marketing of Breastmilk substitutes is adopted as legislation, monitored and enforced				
P4.c.2 Countries with a policy or plan targeting anaemia reduction in women and girls				

Output indicators	Baseline	Target*	Source	Disaggregation
Output d: Increased country capacity and delivery of services to ensure protection of the nutritional status of girls, boys and women from effects of humanitarian situations				
P4.d.1 Number and percentage of UNICEF-targeted children aged 6-59 months with severe acute malnutrition in humanitarian situations are admitted to programmes for management of acute malnutrition and recover				
P4.d.2 Number and percentage of UNICEF-targeted children aged 6-59 months with severe acute malnutrition in humanitarian situations who are accessing a multi-micronutrient supplementation programme§				
P4.d.2 Countries in humanitarian action where country cluster or sector coordination mechanism for Nutrition meet CCC standards for coordination				
P4.d.4 Number and percent of UNICEF-targeted children aged 0-23 months in humanitarian situations who are accessing infant and young child feeding counselling for appropriate feeding and early childhood development services§				
Output e: Increased capacity of governments and partners, as duty-bearers, to identify and respond to key human rights and gender equality dimensions of nutrition				
P4.e.1 Countries with national management information systems that disaggregated data on nutrition				
P4.e.2 Countries that have undertaken a gender review of the nutrition policy/strategy in the current national development plan cycle with UNICEF support				
Output f: Enhanced global and regional capacity to accelerate progress in child nutrition				
P4.f.1 Number of key global and regional Nutrition initiatives in which UNICEF is the co-chair or provides coordination support				
P4.f.2 Number of peer reviewed journal or research publications by UNICEF on Nutrition in children and women				

Outcome 5: Education

Outcome indicators	Baseline	Target*	Source	Disaggregation
Outcome: Improved learning outcomes and equitable and inclusive education				
P5.1 Programme countries with primary/lower secondary school age out-of-school rate below 5%	Primary T = 46% F = 40% M = 40% L.Secondary T = 24% F = 22% M = 22% (2008-12)	Primary T = 66% F = 50% M = 52% L.Secondary T = 27% F = 24% M = 27%	UNESCO Institute for Statistics and Country Offices	M/F
P5.2 Programme countries with increasing learning outcomes	T = 66% F = 64% M = 64%	T = 75% F = 75% M = 75%	Standardised learning outcome surveys	M/F
P5.3 Programme countries with at least 20% of government expenditure on education	28 (2008-2012)	35	GD	NA
P5.4 Programme countries with poorest quintile attendance rate: - - above 80% in primary education - above 25% in early childhood education	32 out of 67 9 out of 48	At least 42 At least 16	GD – secondary analysis of household surveys	NA
P.5.5 Percentage for Education in global humanitarian funding	1.9% (2013)	At least 10%	OCHA	NA

Output indicators	Baseline	Target*	Source	Disaggregation
Output a: Enhanced support to communities with disadvantaged and excluded children to start schooling at the right age and attend regularly				
P5.a.1 Programme countries with functional school management committees at primary and secondary level				

Output indicators	Baseline	Target*	Source	Disaggregation
P5.a.2 Programme countries in which the education management information system feeds finding back to communities or school management committees				
Output b: Increased national capacity to provide access to early learning opportunities and quality primary and secondary education				
P5.b.1 Programme countries with innovative approaches at scale to improve access to education and learning outcomes for the most disadvantaged and excluded children				
P5.b.2 Programme countries with quality standards consistent with child-friendly schools/education or similar models developed or revised				
Output c: Strengthened political commitment, accountability and national capacity to legislate, plan and budget for scaling-up quality and inclusive education				
P5.c.1 Programme countries with well-functioning student learning assessment system, especially for early grades				
P5.c.2 Programme countries with effective early learning policies and quality early learning programmes				
Output d: Increased country capacity and delivery of services to ensure girls and boys access to safe and secure forms of education and critical information for their own well-being in humanitarian situations				
P5.d.1 Number and percentage of UNICEF targeted children in humanitarian situations accessing formal or non-formal basic education (including pre-primary schools/early childhood learning spaces)				
P5.d.2 Number and percent of UNICEF-targeted children in humanitarian situations with access to humanitarian education programmes that incorporate psychosocial support				
P5.d.3 Countries in humanitarian action where country cluster or sector coordination mechanism for Education meet CCC standards for coordination				
Output e: Increased capacity of governments and partners, as duty-bearers, to identify and respond to key human rights and gender equality dimensions of school readiness and performance				
P5.e.1 Countries with gender parity (between 0.97 and 1.03) in lower secondary education				

Output indicators	Baseline	Target*	Source	Disaggregation
P5.e.2 Countries with EMIS providing disaggregated data that allow identification of barriers and bottlenecks that inhibit realization of the rights of disadvantaged children				
P5.e.3 Countries with policies on inclusive education covering children with disabilities				
P5.e.4 Countries with an education sector policy or plan that specify prevention and response mechanisms to address gender-based violence in around schools				
Output f: Enhanced global and regional capacity to accelerate progress in education				
P5.f.1 Number of key global and regional Education sector initiatives in which UNICEF is the co-chair or provides coordination support				
P5.f.2 Number of peer reviewed journal or research publications by UNICEF on Education				

Outcome 6: Child protection

Outcome indicators	Baseline	Target*	Source	Disaggregation
Outcome: Improved and equitable prevention of and response to violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect of children				
P6.1 Countries with 10% reduction in proportion of girls 15-19 years who have ever experienced sexual violence (forced to have sexual intercourse), in countries with prevalence of at least 5%	Out of 26 countries with data and prevalence of > 5%	TBD	Sample surveys	NA
P6.2 Countries with 10% reduction in proportion of children 2-14 (1-14) years who experience violent disciplinary practices by an adult member of the household [Definition will change by 2017 to ages 1-14 years]	Out of 53 countries with data	TBD	GD	NA
P6.3 Countries with 20% reduction in number of children in detention per 100,000 child population	All programme countries with data	TBD	CO	M/F
P6.4 Countries with 30% reduction in proportion of girls 0-14 years undergoing female genital mutilation/cutting	17 (2000-12)	5	GD	U/R
P6.5 Countries with 20% reduction in proportion of children 5-14 years involved in child labour, in countries with prevalence of at least 10% (Definition will change by 2017 to refer to ages 5-17 years)	62 with >10% prevalence	TBD	GD	M/F; U/R; WQ Where feasible
P6.6 Countries with 20% reduction in proportion of children in residential care (out of all children in formal care)	Out of 113 countries with data over 2010-12	TBD	CO	M/F
P6.7 Countries with xx% reduction in proportion of women 20-24 years married by age 18 years, in countries with prevalence of at least 25%	50 (2010-12)	TBD	GD	U/R

Output indicators	Baseline	Target*	Source	Disaggregation
Output a: Enhanced support and increased capacities of children and families to protect themselves and to eliminate practices and behaviours harmful to children				
P6.a.1 Countries with at least x% of target population able to identify key protection risks prioritised in the country programme of cooperation and can name places where violations can be reported				
P6.a.2 Countries with x% of targeted parents reached by programmes addressing child-rearing practices				
Output b: Increased national capacity to provide access to child protection systems that prevent and respond to violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect				
P6.b.1 Countries with functioning child protection systems offering preventive and response services				
P6.b.2 Countries with availability of free and universal birth registration				
P6.b.3 Countries in which procedures and services for children in contact with law are applied and delivered in line with international norms				
P6.b.4 Countries (of those with child marriage prevalence is 5% or higher) with national strategies or plans on child marriage with a budget				
Output c: Strengthened political commitment, accountability and national capacity to legislate, plan and budget for scaling up interventions that prevent and respond to violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect				
P6.c.1 Countries with legislation on child protection consistent with or better than international standards				
P6.c.2 Countries with legislation in place that recognize children's right to be heard in civil and administrative proceedings that affect them (in line with Article 12 of the CRC)				
Output d: Increased country capacity and delivery of services to ensure that children's rights to protection from violence, abuse and exploitation are sustained and promoted in humanitarian situations				
P6.d.1 Number and percentage of UNICEF-targeted children in humanitarian situations benefitting from psychosocial support				

Output indicators	Baseline	Target*	Source	Disaggregation
P6.d.2 Countries in humanitarian action where country sub-cluster or sector coordination mechanism for a) child protection, b) gender-based violence, and/or c) mine risk education meet CCC standards for coordination				
P6.d.3 Number and percentage of UNICEF-targeted children and women in humanitarian situations who experience sexual violence receive multi-sectoral support services (e.g. health, psychosocial, livelihood/economic strengthening and justice.)				
P6.d.4 Number and percentage of UNICEF-targeted children in humanitarian situations receiving appropriate alternative care services§				
P6.d.5 Number and percentage of UNICEF-targeted children associated with armed forces and groups, who have been released and reintegrated with their families, and receive appropriate care and services§				
P6.d.6 Number and percentage of UNICEF-targeted children who benefit from relevant mine action interventions. §				
P6.d.7 Number and percent of UNICEF-targeted children in humanitarian situations covered by monitoring and reporting grave violations and other serious child protection concerns§				
Output e: Increased capacity of governments and communities to identify and respond to human rights and gender dimensions of child protection				
P6.e.1 Countries that collect and publish routine administrative data on violence, exploitation and abuse of children including violent deaths and injuries				
P6.e.2 Countries that have revised or improved child protection policies on the basis of a gender review supported by UNICEF				
Output f: Enhanced global and regional capacity to accelerate progress in child protection				

Output indicators	Baseline	Target*	Source	Disaggregation
P6.f.1 Number of key global and regional Child Protection initiatives in which UNICEF is the co-chair or provides coordination support				
P5.f.2 Number of peer reviewed journal or research publications by UNICEF on Child Protection				

DRAFT

Outcome 7: Social inclusion

Outcome indicators	Baseline	Target*	Source	Disaggregation
Outcome: Improved policy environment and systems for disadvantaged and excluded children, guided by improved knowledge and data				
P7.1 Countries with <i>disaggregated</i> national household survey data collected within the preceding 5 years (such as MICS, DHS etc.)			CO	NA
P7.2 Countries that expand the number of children covered by social protection systems and reach the most vulnerable and excluded populations			CO	NA
P7.3 Countries with improved capacity to develop, implement and finance integrated social protection systems			CO	NA
P7.4 Countries in which social spending on a per capita basis is being maintained or increasing			CO	NA
P7.5 Countries with an 'A-status' National Human Rights Institution with the mandate to investigate, report and take action on child rights violations.			CO	

Output indicators	Baseline	Target*	Source	Disaggregation
Output a: Enhanced support for disadvantaged and marginalized children and families to use social protection systems and participate in decision-making processes affecting them				
P7.a.1 Countries with functional mechanism for participation of children to influence developmental agendas in the local, sub-national or national plans that affect the most disadvantaged and marginalized				
Output b: Increased national capacity to provide access to inclusive systems that protect children and adolescents from poverty and promote social inclusion				
P7.b.1 Countries that track effectiveness of social protection on at least one child outcome				
P7.b.2 Countries with large urban population (of 1 million or more) that produce and utilize disaggregated data on the most excluded (viz. urban poor/slums)				
Output c: Strengthened political commitment, accountability and national capacity to legislate, plan and budget for inclusive social policies and social protection measures, including in risk-prone and fragile contexts				
P7.c.1 Countries with policy and/or budgetary framework that explicitly address child poverty and disparities				

Output indicators	Baseline	Target*	Source	Disaggregation
Output d: Improved country capacity and national systems to strengthen response to humanitarian situations				
P7.d.1 Countries that incorporate children's rights in the policy discourse on environmental sustainability including climate change				
P7.d.2 Proportion of countries in humanitarian situations that systematically consult affected populations as part of humanitarian performance monitoring				
P7.d.3 UNICEF country offices with an Early Warning/Early Action (EWEA) system that was updated in the past 12 months in consultation with the most marginalised/disadvantaged populations				
Output e: Increased capacity of governments and partners, as duty-bearers, to identify and respond to key human rights and gender equality dimensions of social inclusion				
P7.e.1 Countries that have revised domestic legislation and administrative guidance in line with the concluding observations of the CRC, CEDAW and CRPD committees				
Output f: Enhanced global and regional capacity to accelerate progress towards social inclusion				
P5.f.1 Number of key global and regional Social protection, social inclusion, social policy, child poverty, human rights initiatives in which UNICEF is the co-chair or provides coordination support				
P5.f.2 Number of peer reviewed journal or research publications by UNICEF on Social protection, social inclusion, social policy, child poverty, human rights.				

* The target corresponds to the number of countries where UNICEF provides support in the respective programme area.

§ Number of countries will also be reported.

Note: Where feasible, the number of children reached with UNICEF support will also be reported for relevant indicators.