

DATA COMPANION & SCORECARD

to the annual report for 2021 of the Executive Director of UNICEF

Prepared by:

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Acronyms and abbreviations

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

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



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I. INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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



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II. METHODOLOGY

The results presented in this document reflect the latest available data for 2021 at the time of reporting. Data derive from various sources, as outlined in section VII. While impact-level data derive primarily from national data such as household surveys and global monitoring tools, the majority of output-level and some outcome-level data are collected via the country office end-year reporting exercise through a survey. Country offices report data for the results to which they contribute through their country programmes. Results are reviewed by technical specialists at regional offices and headquarters for accuracy and consistency.

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

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

Output-level indicators under the 25 result areas of the Strategic Plan results framework pertain to countries where the organization works towards achieving results in the area in question. As such, output-level results are linked more closely to the direct contribution and support of UNICEF.

Change strategies and enablers are reported on by UNICEF offices.

Baselines

The original results framework approved by the Executive Board in 2017 contained output-level baseline data gathered by UNICEF offices in 2016 as well as publicly available data for outcome and impact levels. This data companion and scorecard computes progress at output level from an updated baseline for 2017 based on identical strategic monitoring questions used in subsequent years, ensuring that results reported across the years are fully comparable. For the indicators that were revised or introduced as part of the midterm review (MTR) of the UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2018–2021, values for 2019 were used as baselines as presented in the proposed revised results framework for the UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2018–2021 (E/ICEF/2020/8/Add.1).

Data disaggregation

In the formulation of the Strategic Plan, 2018–2021, UNICEF made commitments to provide disaggregated data in reporting on results. The most prevalent commitment was for sex-disaggregated data, but there were also commitments to report data disaggregated by age, wealth status, humanitarian/non-humanitarian settings and disability. By the final year of implementation of the Strategic Plan, 2018–2021, the ability of UNICEF to provide disaggregated data has improved across the five Goal Areas, and is presented where available. In the results table, disaggregated values are provided for subsets of countries, and therefore do not necessarily sum up to the total value of the respective indicator.

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

Disaggregated values for impact- and outcome-level indicators in humanitarian contexts are presented where possible to aid the understanding of the evolving situation of children and women affected by crises. For the relevant indicators, this disaggregation focuses on a selection of countries that are affected by protracted crises or major disasters, and where the existence of data allows a sufficiently robust comparison. The following countries were used for 2018–2021 reporting: Afghanistan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Iraq, Nigeria, Pakistan, Somalia, South Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen.

Where output-, and sometimes outcome-level data are provided directly by UNICEF country offices, humanitarian data are reported by the country office.

Computation of progress rates

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

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

$$\text{Progress rate} = \frac{(2021 \text{ actual} - 2017 \text{ actual})}{(2021 \text{ target} - 2017 \text{ actual})}$$

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

Due to the nature of UNICEF support, in certain cases there are indicators for which the progress rate should be calculated from zero every year rather than from the baseline. The following formula in this instance is: $2021 \text{ actual}/2021 \text{ target}$. This is the case for 28 indicators (29 per cent) as follows:

1. Progress on 13 indicators¹ is calculated from zero because they are not cumulative and measure beneficiaries in absolute terms rather than in terms of percentage increase in coverage or scale.
2. Progress on 14 indicators² is calculated from zero because they measure the effect of UNICEF work in humanitarian situations, which have a fluid and dynamic operating context where beneficiaries change frequently; the baseline is less stable/sustainable; and the progress made in one year cannot be reasonably factored into the calculation of progress for subsequent years.
3. Progress on one indicator³ is calculated from zero because it tracks the maintenance of a standard of performance, scale or coverage. As such, there is no expectation of “progress” per se, but rather an expectation of a high pre-existing standard being maintained or marginally increased.

In some cases where the 2017 value is higher than the annual milestones, a modified calculation approach is applied whereby the progress rate is calculated by measuring the extent to which UNICEF was able to maintain the anticipated trajectory and scale of change since the baseline.⁴

In the above cases, progress rate = $\{(2021 \text{ actual} - 2017 \text{ actual})/4\} / \{(2021 \text{ target} - 2016 \text{ baseline})/5\}$. This formula compares the actual value with the expected value, assuming linear progress over time.

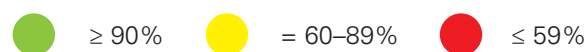
There are also a small number of indicators for which neither of the above approaches is meaningful.⁵ For three of these indicators, the 2021 target has been achieved despite there being no progress since 2017. For these indicators, UNICEF uses a progress rate of “fully achieved”, which is marked between 100 per cent and 150 per cent, depending on the degree to which UNICEF has already surpassed the 2021 target.

Similarly, a harmonized approach is used to calculate progress rates for the organizational effectiveness and efficiency indicators. For the majority of these indicators, where positive achievement means an actual value equal to, or higher than, the milestone, progress is calculated as $2021 \text{ actual}/2021 \text{ target}$. Where positive achievement means an actual value equal to or lower than the milestone, the following formula was used: $\{(2021 \text{ target} - 2021 \text{ actual})/2021 \text{ target}\} + 1$.

Presentation of progress rates

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

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



Detailed indicator-level data are reported in section VI.

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

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

3. 1.c.1.

4. 3.a.3, 3.c.2 (a) and 4.d.2.

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



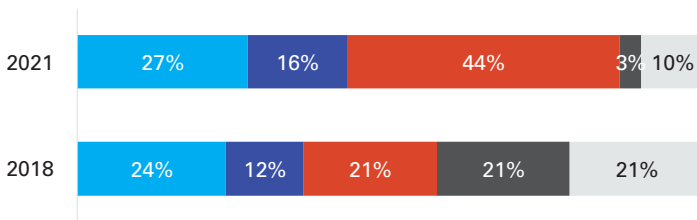
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III. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS FOR CHILDREN

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

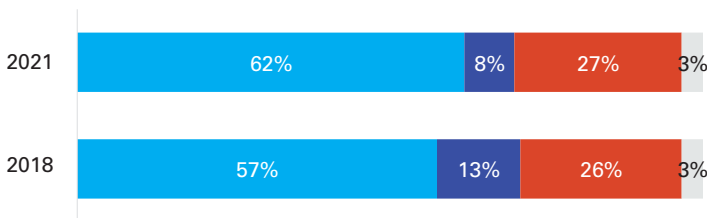
Primarily drawing on data available prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, UNICEF estimated that at least 442 million children lived in countries where the SDGs remained out of reach. The pandemic has reversed decades of progress on poverty reduction, education, health care, nutrition and child protection, thus turning back the Sustainable Development Goal clock. In particular, the pandemic has disproportionately impacted children in the poorest countries, in the poorest neighbourhoods and those in already vulnerable or disadvantaged situations. Global progress against major child-related Sustainable Development Goal indicators and the impact of the pandemic are presented on the following pages.

Figure 1. Progress of countries regarding the participation rate in organized learning (SDG indicator 4.2.2)



To compare how the situation has changed over time, progress towards child-related Sustainable Development Goal targets at two time points are presented, one assessment of progress conducted in 2018 and the other in 2021. The share of countries that achieved or are on track to achieve the Sustainable Development Goal target regarding children’s participation in organized learning increased from 36 to 43 per cent between the two assessments. However, 44 per cent of countries still required acceleration to reach the 2030 target. In addition, the COVID-19 pandemic has put tremendous pressure on education systems around the world. To mitigate the effects of school closures, governments started introducing remote learning policies based on a combination of broadcast media, online platforms, and paper-based material delivery. UNICEF assessed countries’ readiness to deliver remote learning in response to school closures or disruption of in-person learning. Among 67 countries with available data, nearly half of the countries have below-average remote learning readiness⁶.

Figure 2. Progress of countries regarding the under-five mortality rate (SDG indicator 3.2.1)

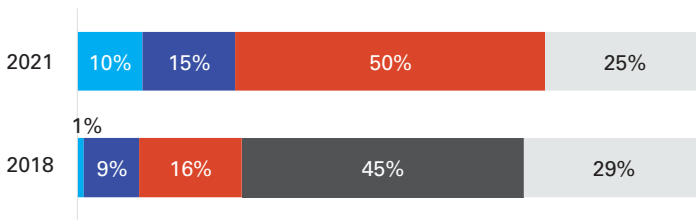


About 70 per cent of countries assessed already achieved or were on track to meet the Sustainable Development Goal target on the under-five mortality rate. While children appear to be largely spared the direct mortality impacts of COVID-19, the indirect effects stemming from strained health systems and disruptions to life-saving health services, such as immunization and antenatal care, can result in increases in child mortality.

- Target met: the country has already achieved the global SDG target
- On track: based on current trends, the global target will be met by 2030
- Acceleration needed: based on current trends, the global target will not be met by 2030
- Insufficient data points to establish a trend and project to 2030
- No data

6. <https://data.unicef.org/resources/remote-learning-readiness-index/>.

Figure 3. Progress of countries regarding the prevalence of stunting in children under the age of five years (SDG indicator 3.2.1)



The availability of data on child stunting has improved considerably and the share of countries on track to achieve 2030 targets increased significantly over the years. However, nearly half of the countries assessed are not on track to achieve the 2030 target for child stunting. Furthermore, malnutrition disproportionately impacts poorer children across the world. Stunting is 2.4 times higher among the poorest children. The poorest children also have poorer diets. The COVID-19 pandemic has increased global poverty and the nutritional status of the poorest people, including children, will deteriorate further.

- Target met: the country has already achieved the global SDG target
- On track: based on current trends, the global target will be met by 2030
- Acceleration needed: based on current trends, the global target will not be met by 2030
- Insufficient data points to establish a trend and project to 2030
- No data

IV. Scorecard











Goal Area 1: Every child survives and thrives

	Maternal and newborn health	Output statement 1.a: Countries have accelerated the scale-up of an essential package of maternal and newborn care services, including prenatal and postnatal/home visit support.	107%	
	Immunization	Output statement 1.b: Countries have sustained immunization programmes at national and district level, including [the] introduction of new vaccines, towards the realization of universal health coverage.	64%	
	Child health	Output statement 1.c: Countries have accelerated the delivery of preventive, promotive and curative services for pneumonia, diarrhoea, malaria and other child health conditions.	94%	
	Stunting prevention	Output statement 1.d: Countries have accelerated the delivery of programmes for the prevention of stunting and other forms of malnutrition.	107%	
	Treatment of severe acute malnutrition (SAM)	Output statement 1.e: Countries have accelerated the delivery of services for the treatment of severe wasting and other forms of severe acute malnutrition.	95%	
	HIV treatment and care	Output statement 1.f: Countries have accelerated the delivery of services for the treatment and care of children living with HIV.	110%	
	HIV prevention	Output statement 1.g: Countries have implemented comprehensive HIV prevention interventions at scale.	76%	
	Early childhood development	Output statement 1.h: Countries have institutionalized the delivery of quality early childhood development services as part of the health platform.	67%	
	Adolescent health and nutrition	Output statement 1.i: Countries have developed programmes to deliver gender-responsive adolescent health and nutrition.	89%	









Goal Area 2: Every child learns

	Education access	Output statement 2.a: Countries have strengthened education systems for gender-equitable access to quality education from early childhood to adolescence, including children with disabilities and minorities.	105%	
	Learning outcomes	Output statement 2.b: Countries have strengthened their education systems for gender-equitable learning outcomes, including early learning.	109%	
	Skills development	Output statement 2.c: Countries have institutionalized skills for learning, personal empowerment, active citizenship and employability.	112%	













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

	Prevention and response services for violence against children	Output statement 3.a: Countries have strengthened child protection systems for prevention and response services to address violence against children.	113%	
	Harmful practices (female genital mutilation (FGM) and child marriage)	Output statement 3.b: Countries have strengthened prevention and protection services to address harmful practices (FGM and child marriage).	140%	
	Access to justice	Output statement 3.c: Countries have improved systems to protect children [who] come in contact with the law and to treat them in accordance with international standards.	114%	













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

	Water	Output statement 4.a: Countries have implemented programmes to increase equitable access to safe and sustainable drinking water services in communities.	75%	
	Sanitation and hygiene	Output statement 4.b: Countries have implemented programmes to increase equitable access to sanitation and hygiene and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations.	112%	
	Disaster risk reduction	Output statement 4.c: Countries adopt policies, strategies and programmes that address risks related to disasters, conflict and public health emergencies.	43%	
	Children in urban settings	Output statement 4.d: Countries have initiated action towards ensuring that urban settings are child-responsive.	150%	
	Environmental sustainability	Output statement 4.e: Countries have child-focused plans and monitoring systems for environmental sustainability.	150%	



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

	Child poverty	Output statement 5.a: Countries have developed national plans to reduce multidimensional child poverty.	103%	
	Social protection	Output statement 5.b: Countries have strengthened national social protection systems to address the needs of [the] most disadvantaged children.	134%	
	Adolescent empowerment	Output statement 5.c: Countries have institutionalized measures to involve adolescents in decisions affecting their lives and communities.	105%	
	Gender	Output statement 5.d: Countries have scaled up programmes to overcome gender discriminatory roles, expectations and practices.	135%	
	Disability	Output statement 5.e: Countries have implemented inclusive programmes and services to promote [the] participation of children with disabilities in society.	126%	



Change strategies

	Change strategy 1	Programming for at-scale results for children	84%	●
	Change strategy 2	Gender-responsive programming	93%	●
	Change strategy 3	Winning support for the cause of children from decision makers and the wider public	113%	●
	Change strategy 4	Develop(ing) and leverag(ing) resources and partnerships for children	109%	●
	Change strategy 5	Harnessing the power of business and markets for children	130%	●
	Change strategy 6	United Nations working together	103%	●
	Change strategy 7	Fostering innovations in programming and advocacy processes and practices	119%	●
	Change strategy 8	Harnessing the power of evidence as a driver of change for children	121%	●



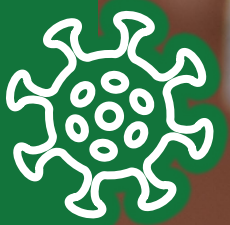
Enablers

	Enabler 1	Responsive, transparent and accountable internal governance	93%	●
	Enabler 2	Results-oriented, efficient and effective management	99%	●
	Enabler 3	People: versatile staff as agents of change	83%	●
	Enabler 4	Versatile, safe and secure knowledge and information systems	120%	●
	Enabler 5	A stronger, values-based organizational culture	61%	●



**V. Presentation
of selected
UNICEF results**





THEMATIC AREA 1

COVID-19 and Children

Ensuring that children continue to learn and develop skills



FIGURE 1.1:

Forty-two million children (18.1 million in humanitarian settings) received learning materials in 2021, bringing the total since 2016 to 137 million children and exceeding the target of 93 million.

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

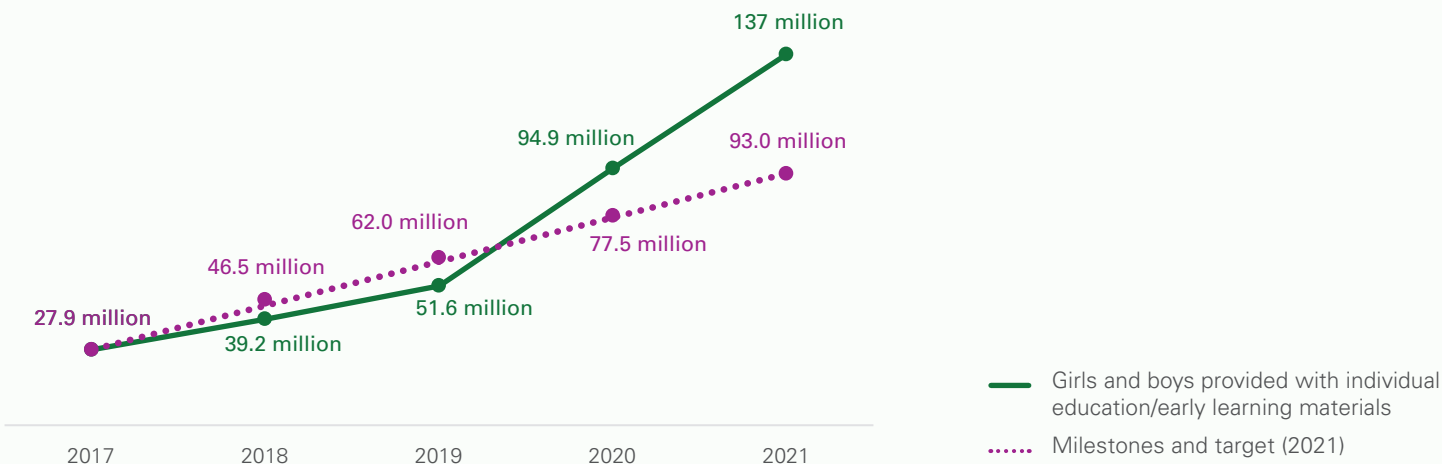
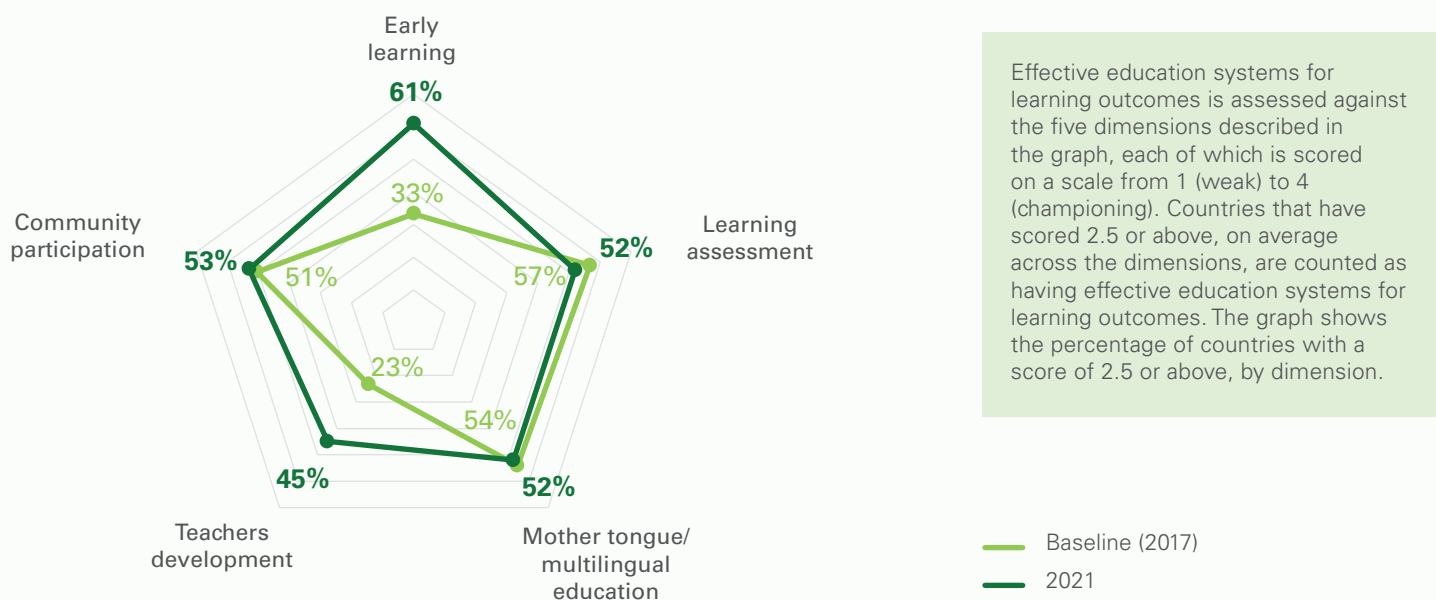


FIGURE 1.2:

By 2021, 48 per cent of countries had effective education systems for learning outcomes, including early learning, an increase from 35 per cent in 2017 but below the 2021 target of 61 per cent.

Percentage of countries with effective education systems for learning outcomes, including early learning, by dimension (2.b.3)



Effective education systems for learning outcomes is assessed against the five dimensions described in the graph, each of which is scored on a scale from 1 (weak) to 4 (championing). Countries that have scored 2.5 or above, on average across the dimensions, are counted as having effective education systems for learning outcomes. The graph shows the percentage of countries with a score of 2.5 or above, by dimension.



FIGURE 1.3:

Between 2016 and 2021, 180 million live births were delivered in health facilities through UNICEF-supported programmes, exceeding the target of 144 million.

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

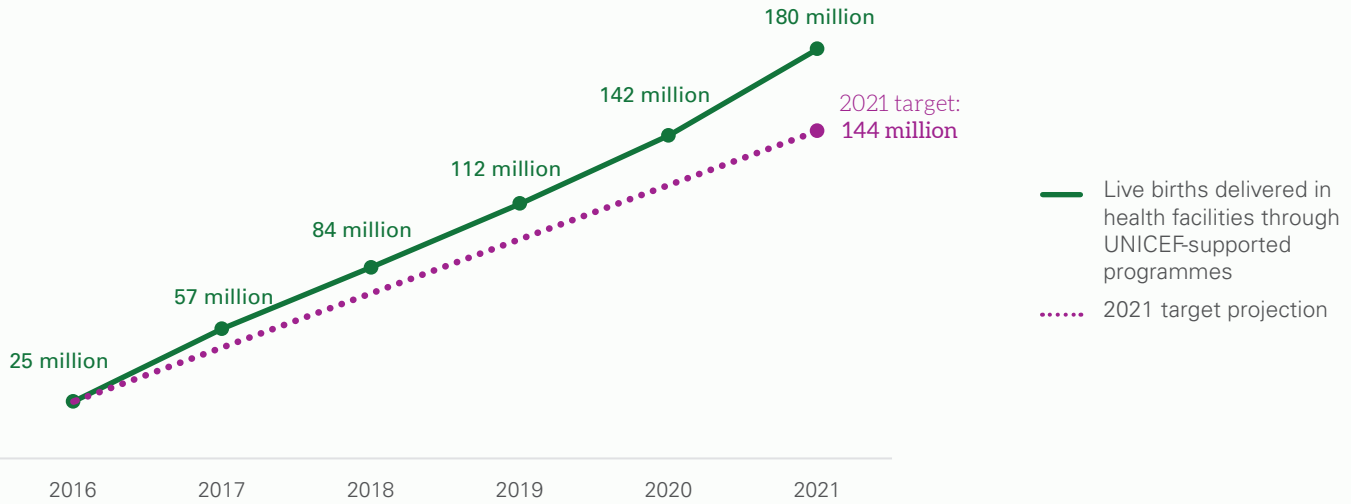
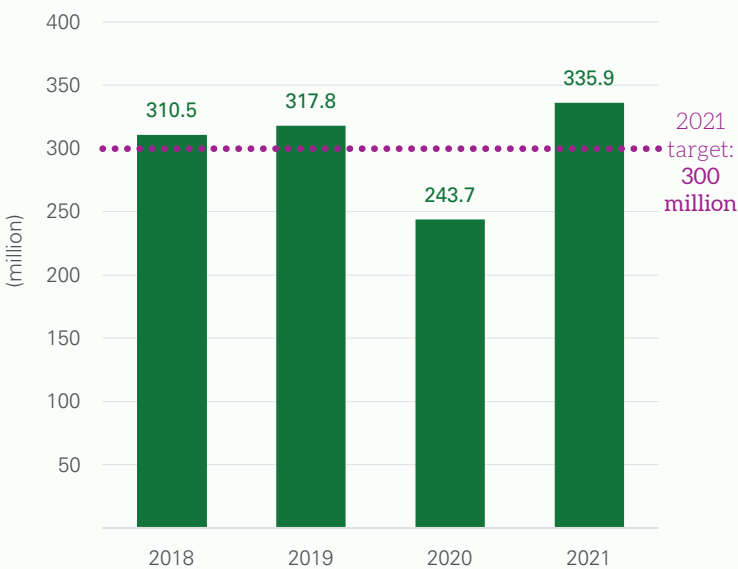


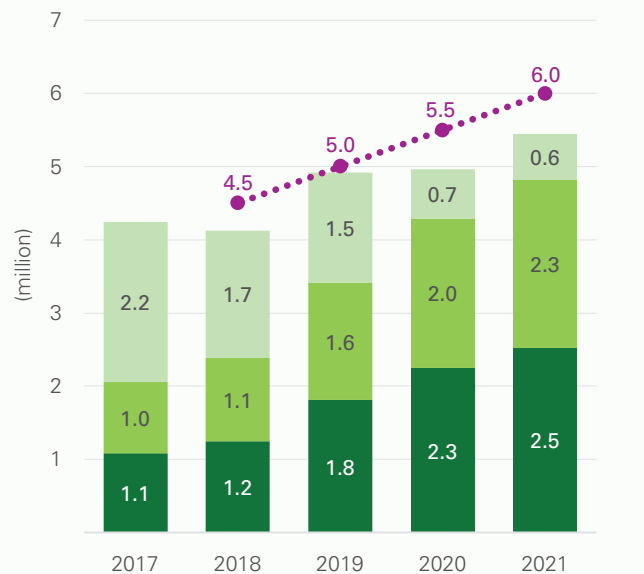
FIGURE 1.4:

In 2021, UNICEF reached 335.9 million children with services to prevent stunting and other forms of malnutrition, a 38 per cent increase from 2020 and exceeding the target of 300 million. Nearly 5.5 million boys and girls with SAM were admitted for treatment through UNICEF support, with an overall recovery rate of 88.9 per cent.

Children who received services for the prevention of stunting and other forms of malnutrition (1.16)



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



■ Children who received services for the prevention of stunting and other forms of malnutrition

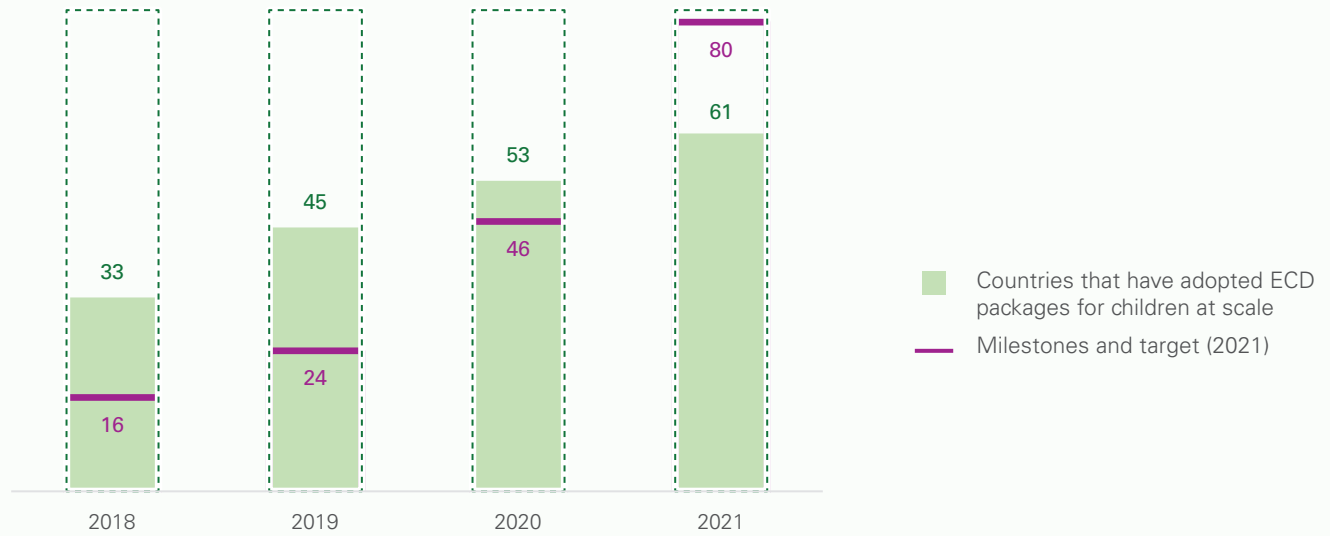
■ Girls ■ Boys ■ Sex-disaggregated data not available



FIGURE 1.5:

A total of 61 countries have adopted ECD packages for children at scale by 2021, an increase from 33 in 2018.

Countries that have adopted ECD packages for children at scale (1.h.1)



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Ensuring access to WASH and scaling up hygiene promotion



FIGURE 1.6:

In 2021, 106 countries implemented community-based hand-washing behaviour-change programmes on a national scale, exceeding the 2021 target of 78.

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

Regional breakdown

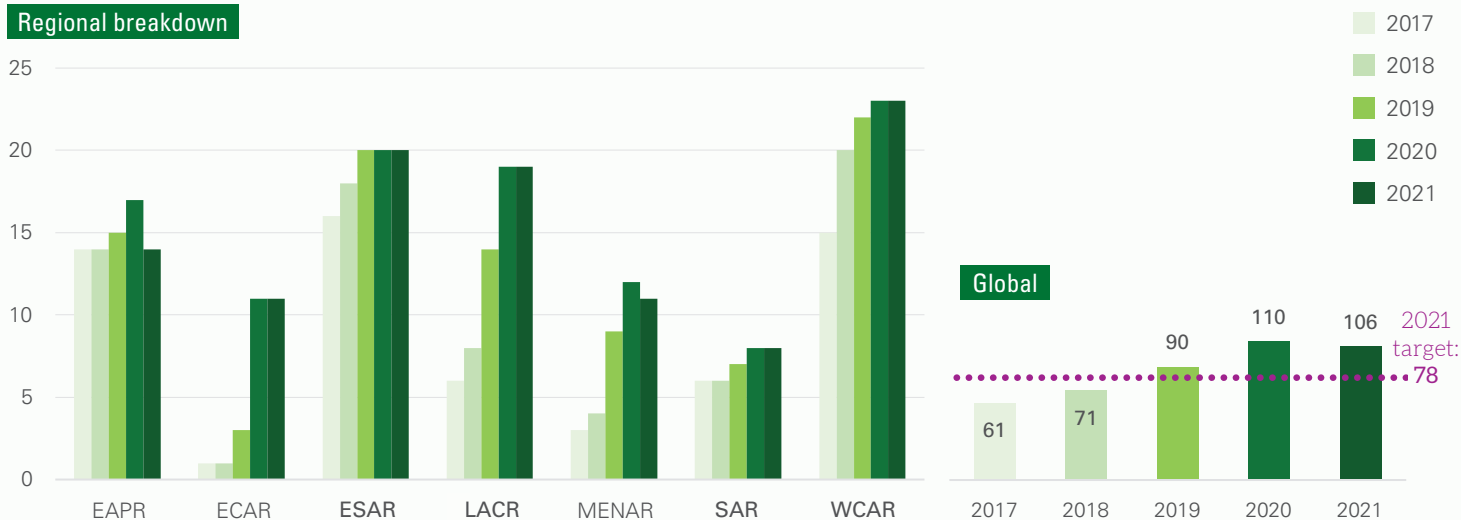
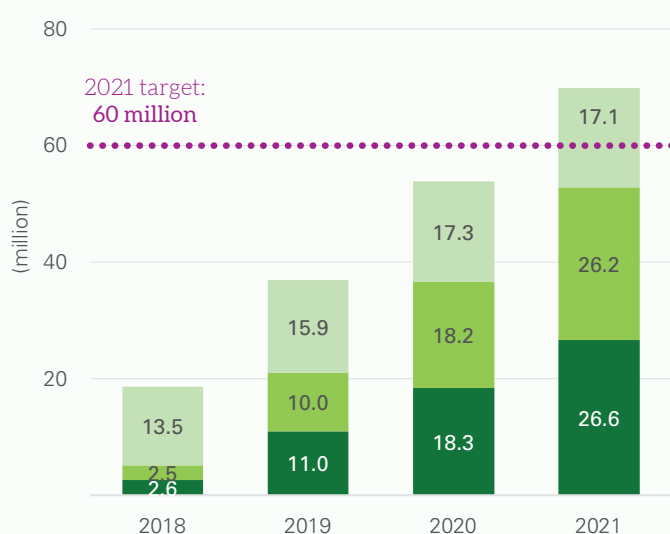


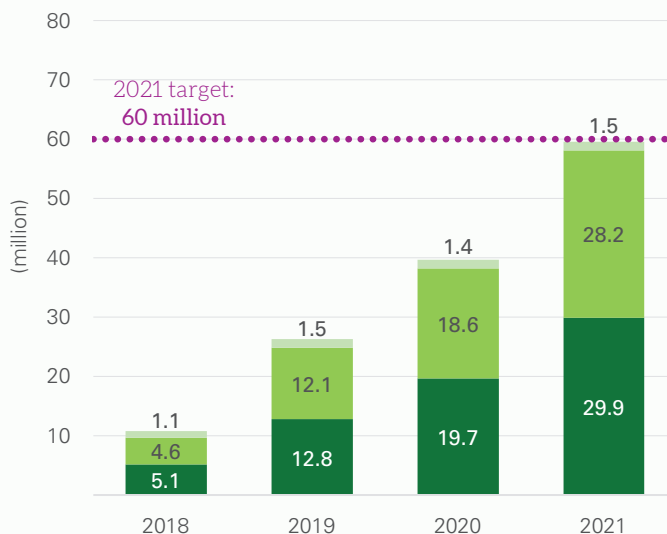
FIGURE 1.7:

Over the period 2018–2021, UNICEF reached 69.9 million people with access to safe drinking water and 59.6 million with basic sanitation, against a target of 60 million each – the most ambitious target set, and reached, to date.

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



People with access to basic sanitation services through UNICEF-supported programmes (4.4)



■ Girls ■ Boys ■ Sex-disaggregated data not available

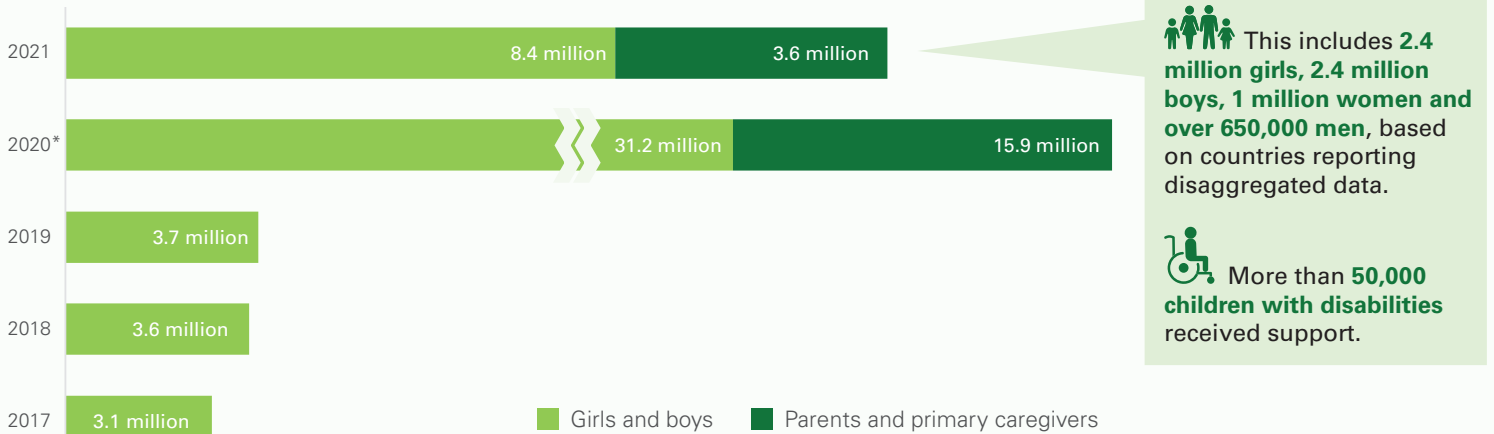
Elevating child protection issues and reaching children using innovative approaches



FIGURE 1.8:

In 2021, over 8.4 million children and adolescents and nearly 3.6 million parents and caregivers accessed mental health and psychosocial support through UNICEF-supported programmes. The number of children and adolescents reached included over 50,000 children with disabilities, compared with nearly 9,000 in 2017.

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



This includes 2.4 million girls, 2.4 million boys, 1 million women and over 650,000 men, based on countries reporting disaggregated data.

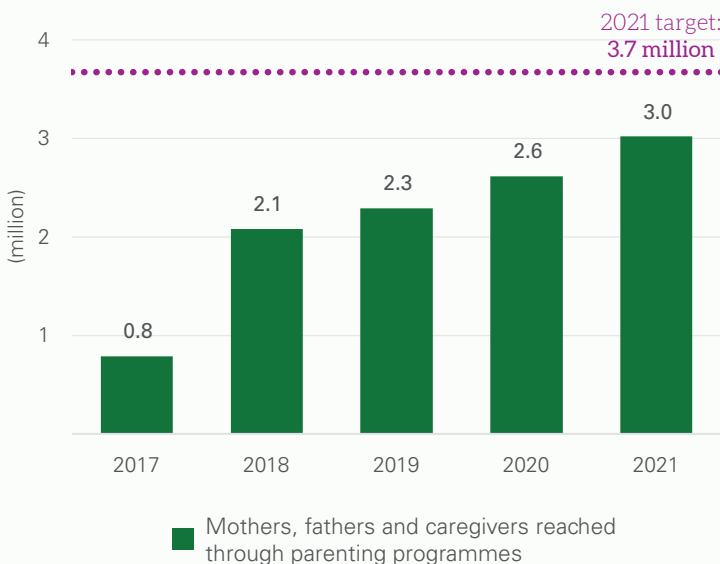
More than 50,000 children with disabilities received support.

*Results from 2020 included those reached by an increase in mass media campaigns as special measures taken amid lockdowns and movement restrictions due to COVID-19, in order to inform children, adolescents and caregivers of mental health and psychosocial services and resources. As such, 2020 results cannot be simply compared with results from other years.

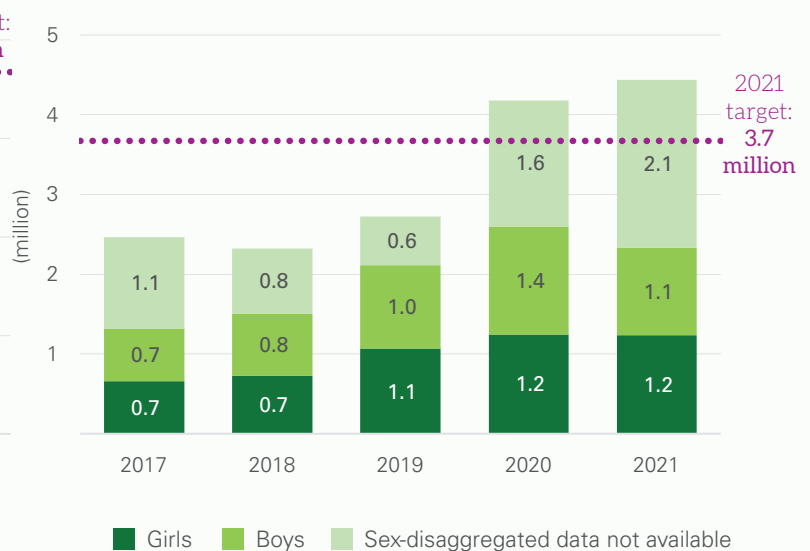
FIGURE 1.9:

More than 3 million parents and caregivers were reached with parenting programmes to prevent violence in 2021. In addition, 4.4 million children who had experienced violence were reached with health, social work and justice services, 80 per cent more than in 2017 and exceeding the 2021 target of 4 million. Nearly 45,000 children with disabilities across 64 countries received such services.

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



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



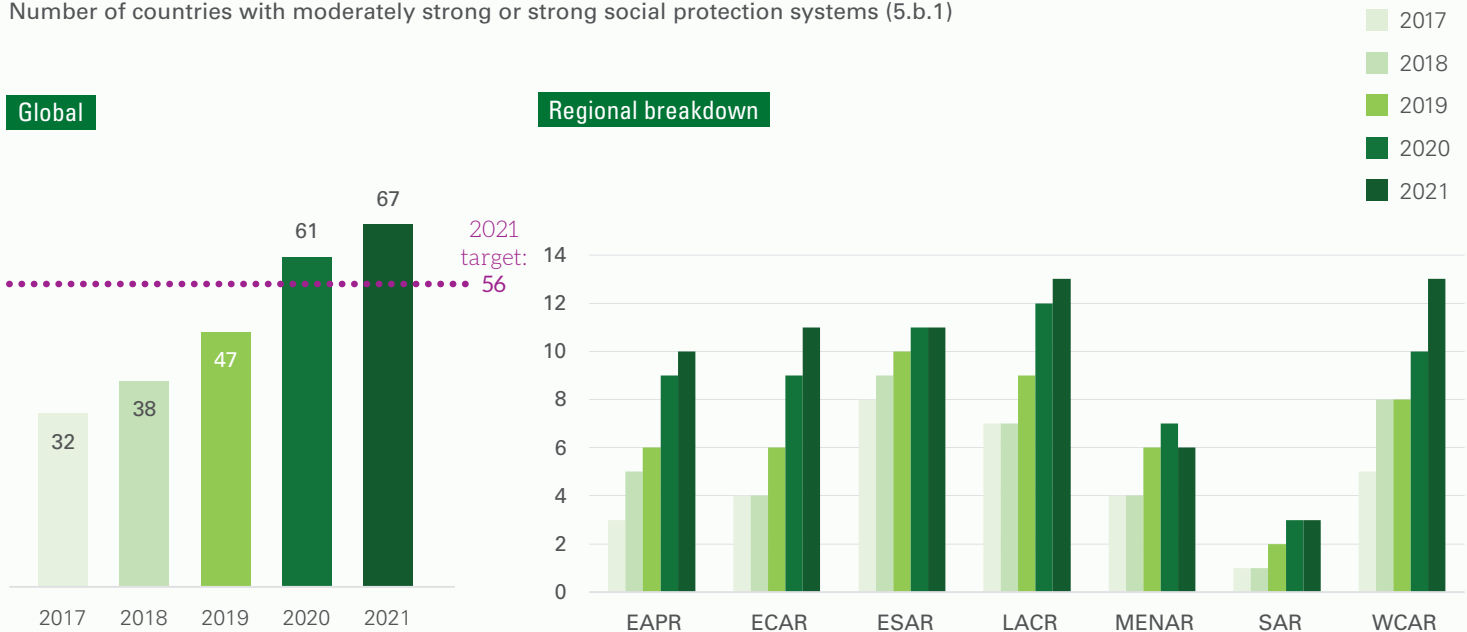


Addressing the socioeconomic impact on children and households

FIGURE 1.10:

In 2021, 67 countries had strong or moderately strong social protection systems, more than double the number in 2017 and surpassing the 2021 target of 56.

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

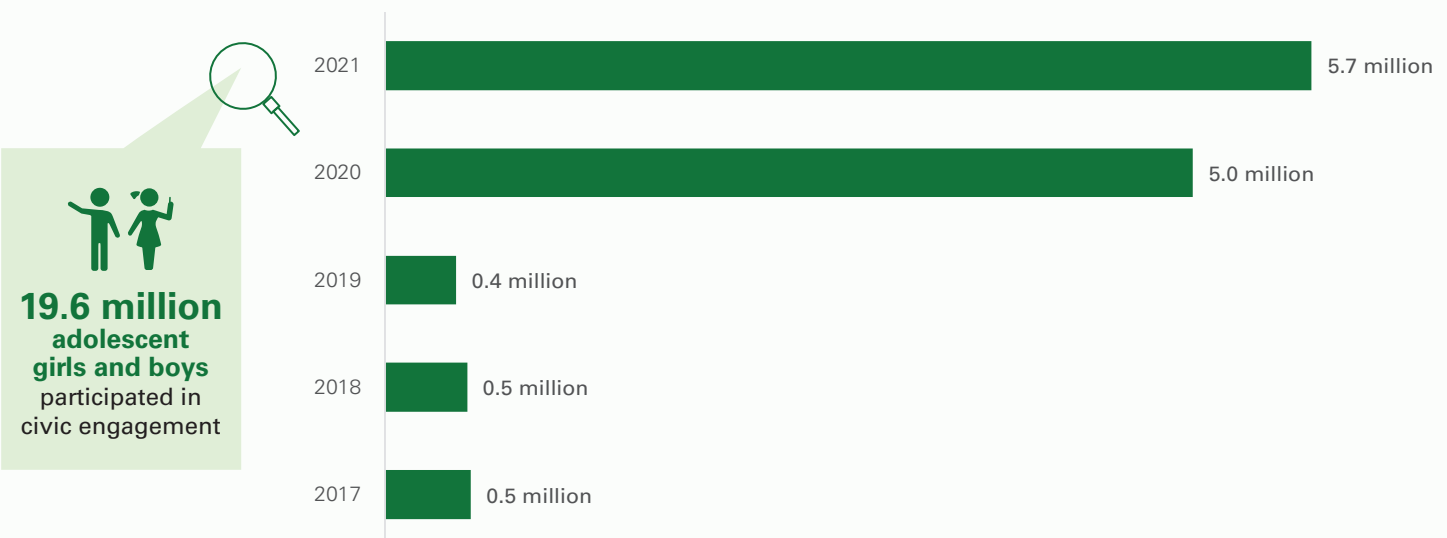


Engaging adolescent girls and boys

FIGURE 1.11:

Nearly 19.6 million adolescents participated in civic engagement through UNICEF-supported programmes across 125 countries in 2021, surpassing the target of 5.2 million. Of these, 5.7 million were engaged in humanitarian contexts.

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





THEMATIC AREA 2:

Gender Equality





FIGURE 2.1:

In 2021, 81 countries had an inclusive, multisectoral and gender-responsive national plan to achieve targets for adolescent health and well-being, surpassing the target of 75.

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

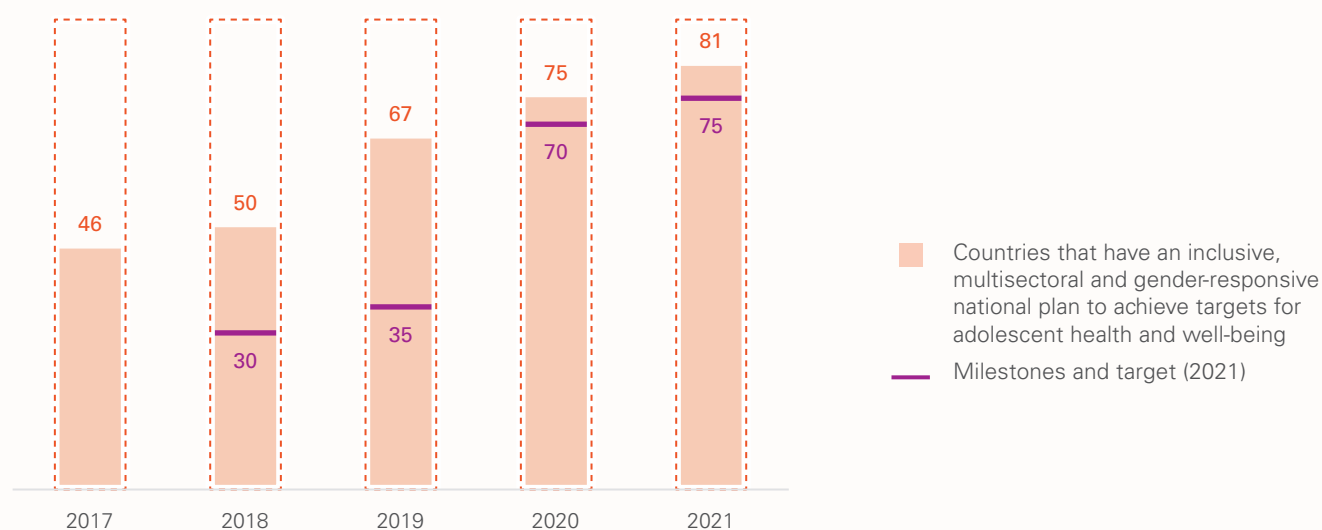


FIGURE 2.2:

Nearly 59,000 schools offered menstrual hygiene management services through UNICEF-supported programmes by 2021, exceeding the target of 50,000. About 61 per cent of these schools were in the South Asia region.

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

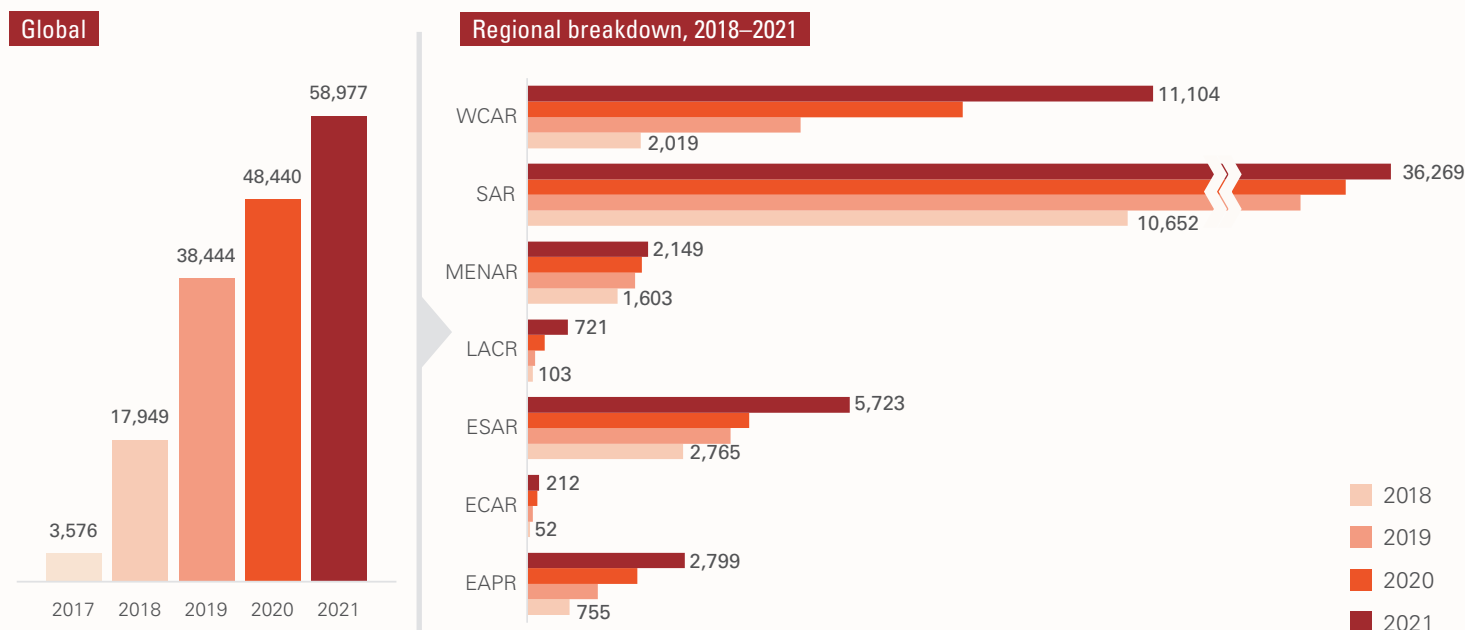


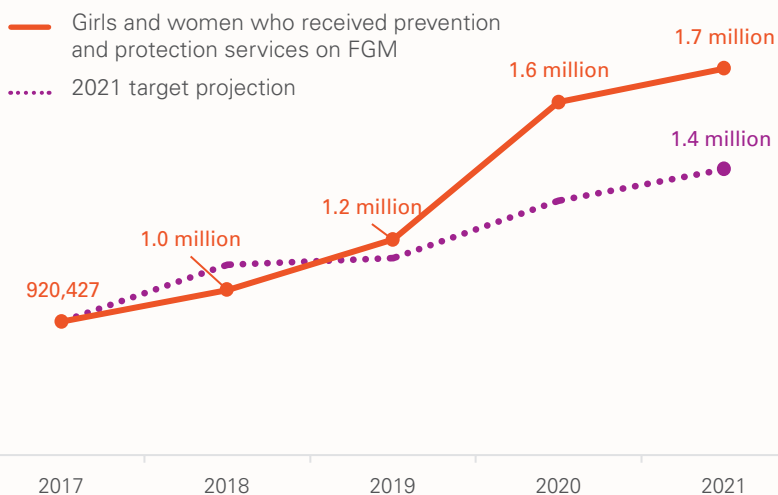


FIGURE 2.3:

Between 2017 and 2021, 1.7 million girls and women received prevention and protection services on FGM through UNICEF-supported programmes, exceeding the 1.4 million target set for 2021.

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

Global



Regional breakdown, 2017–2021

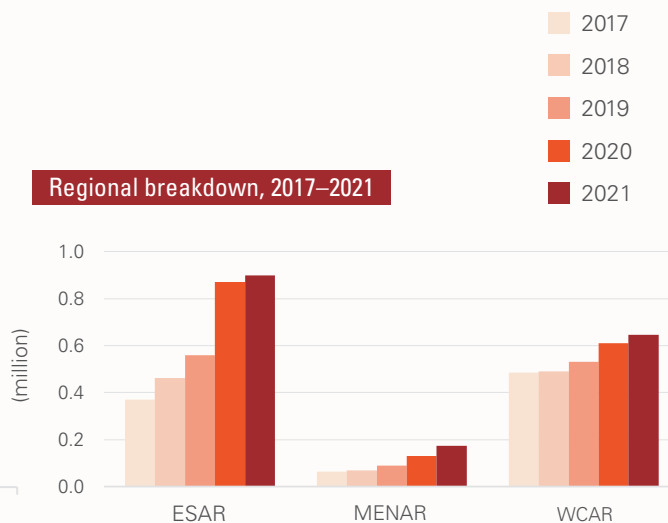
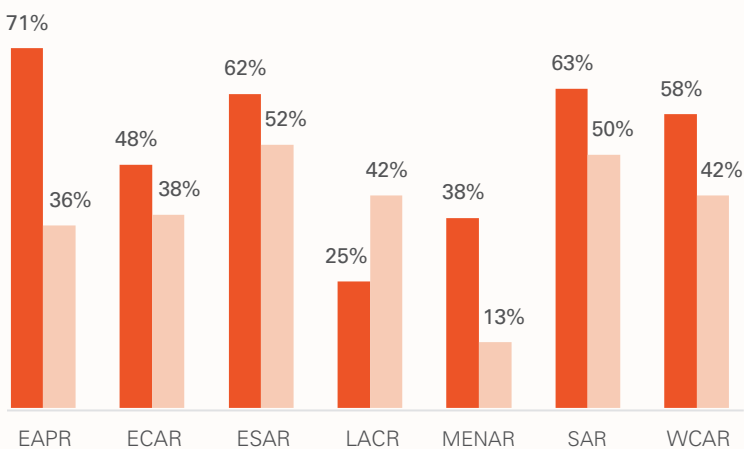


FIGURE 2.4:

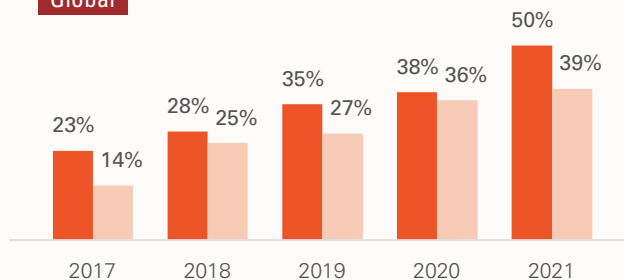
An increasing share of country offices (50 per cent of total country offices) addressed gender discriminatory roles and norms through their programmes, exceeding the 2021 target of 40 per cent. In addition, 39 per cent of country offices provided support or training to frontline workers focusing on gender equality, surpassing the 2021 target of 35 per cent.

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

Regional breakdown, 2021



Global



- Countries with at-scale programmes addressing gender discriminatory roles and practices among children
- Countries with at-scale capacity development programmes for front-line workers that focus on gender equality



FIGURE 2.5:

In 2021, 52 per cent of countries had school-related gender-based violence prevention and response mechanisms, 45 per cent had gender-responsive teaching and learning systems, and 28 per cent had policies and plans mainstreaming gender equity in opportunities for skills development.

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

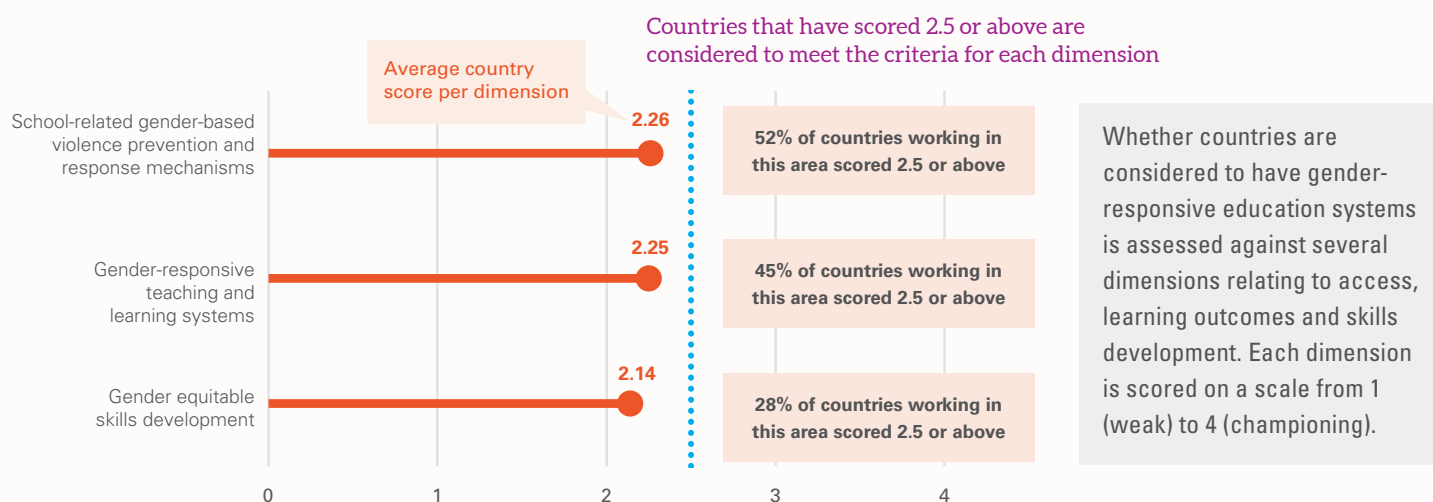
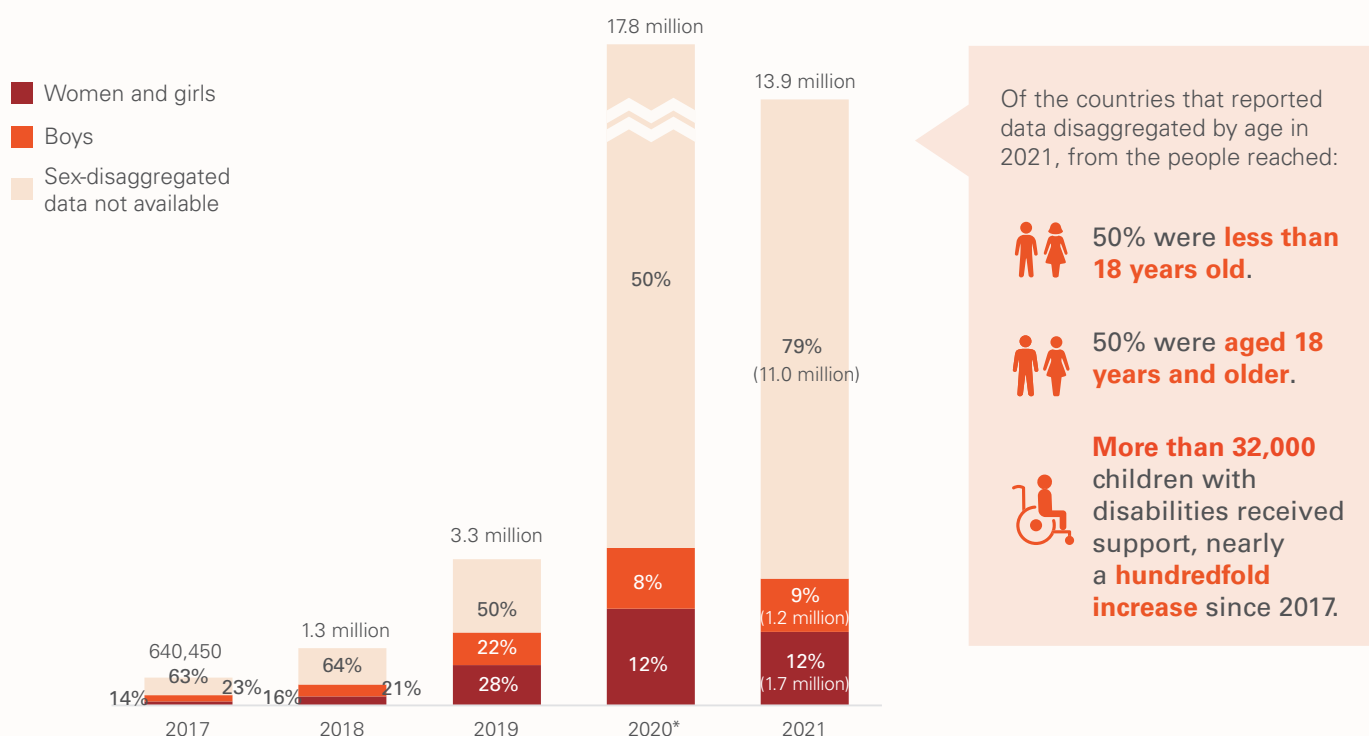


FIGURE 2.6:

In 2021, almost 13.9 million women, girls and boys in humanitarian situations in 89 countries received gender-based violence risk mitigation, prevention or response interventions.

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



*Results from 2020 included those reached by an increase in mass media campaigns as special measures taken amid lockdowns and movement restrictions due to COVID-19, in order to raise awareness amongst children and women of the risks of gender-based violence and to inform them of available services and resources. As such, 2020 results cannot be simply compared with results from other years.



THEMATIC AREA 3:

Equitable and Inclusive Programming



FIGURE 3.1:

In 2021, with UNICEF support, nearly 133 million children were reached by cash transfer programmes, more than double the target of 64.5 million. Among those children reached, 55.2 million were living in poverty and 1.1 million were children with disabilities. About 15 per cent of the children reached were in humanitarian contexts.

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

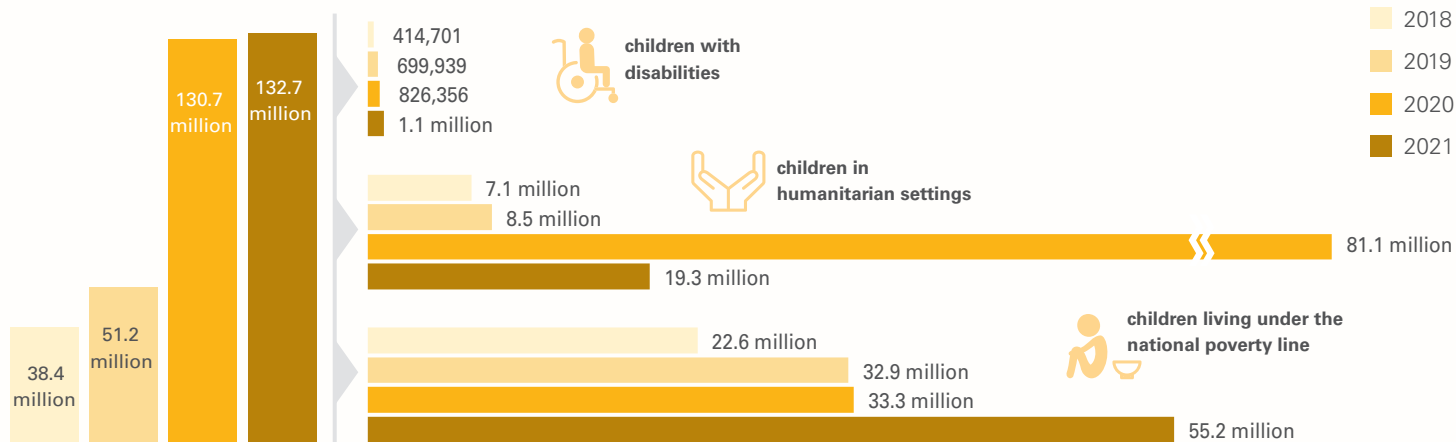
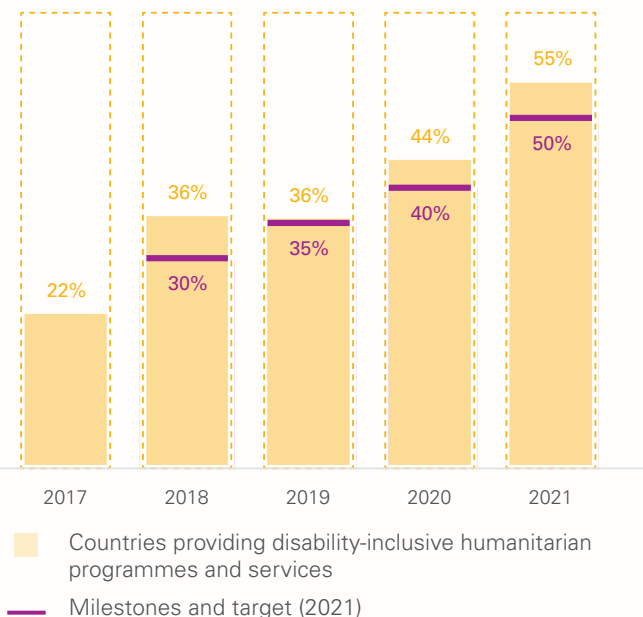


FIGURE 3.2:

In 2021, 55 per cent of UNICEF programme countries provided disability-inclusive humanitarian programmes and services, exceeding the 2021 target of 50 per cent. In the same year, more than 74,000 children with disabilities were reached with emergency kits through UNICEF-supported programmes.

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



Children with disabilities who were reached in 2021 with emergency kits, through UNICEF-supported programmes (5.e.1 (b))

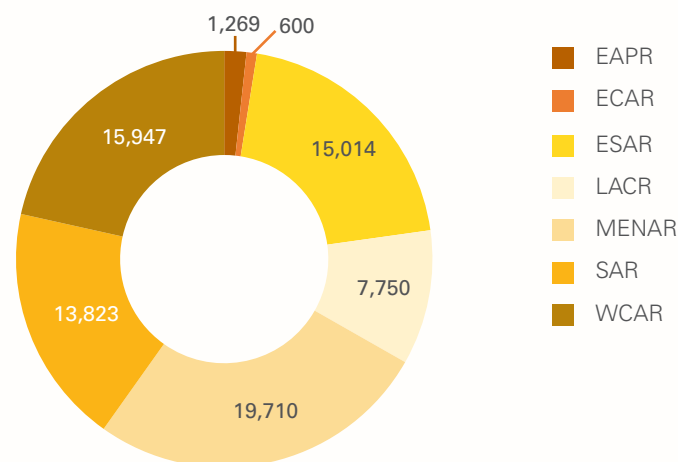




FIGURE 3.3:

In 2021, 56 per cent of countries supported by UNICEF had inclusive education for children with disabilities, while 43 per cent had emergency preparedness and resilience in the education system. Considering these and other dimensions (e.g. strategies addressing equity issues and the Education Management Information System (EMIS)), 43 per cent of UNICEF-supported countries had equitable education systems for access, slightly below the 2021 target of 47 per cent.

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

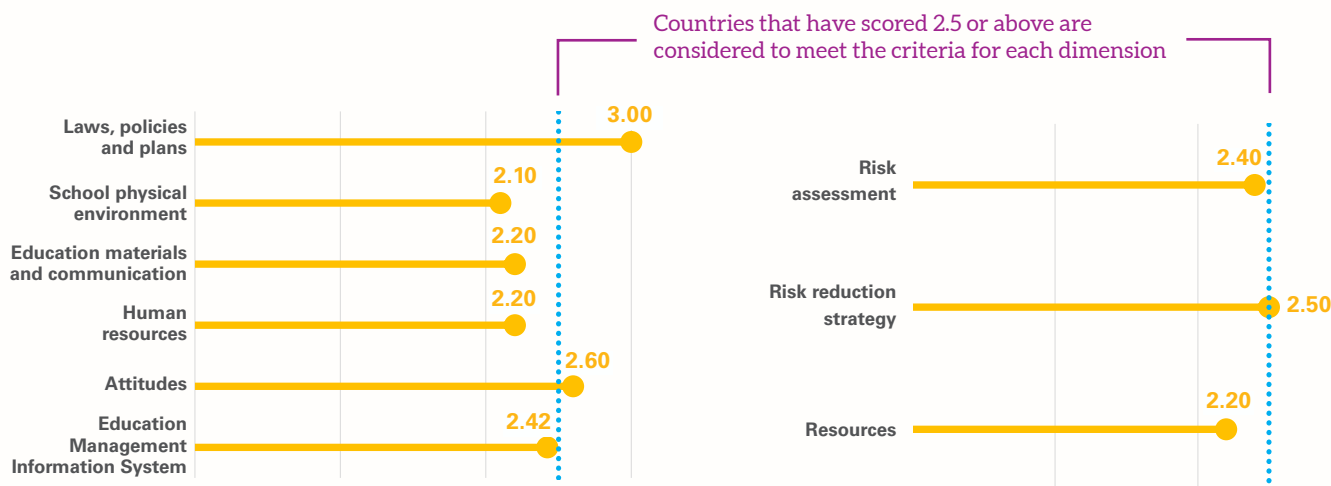
43% of UNICEF-supported countries have equitable education systems for access

56% of countries have inclusive education for children with disabilities

43% of countries have emergency preparedness/resilience in their education system

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

Emergency preparedness and resilience:
Average country score per dimension



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

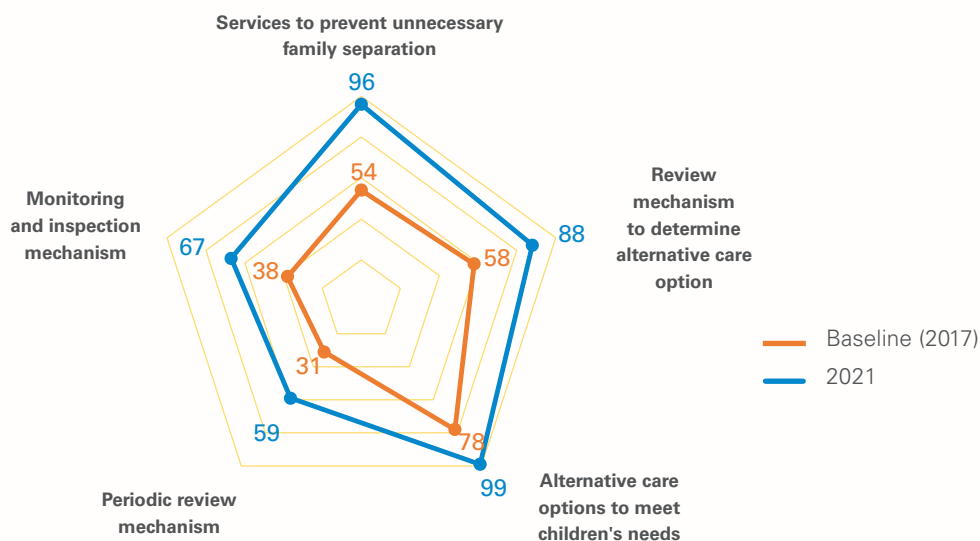
Whether countries are considered to have emergency preparedness/resilience in the education system is gauged through three dimensions, each of which is scored on a scale from 1 (weak) to 4 (championing). Countries that have scored 2.5 or above, on average, across the dimensions, are counted as having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



FIGURE 3.4:

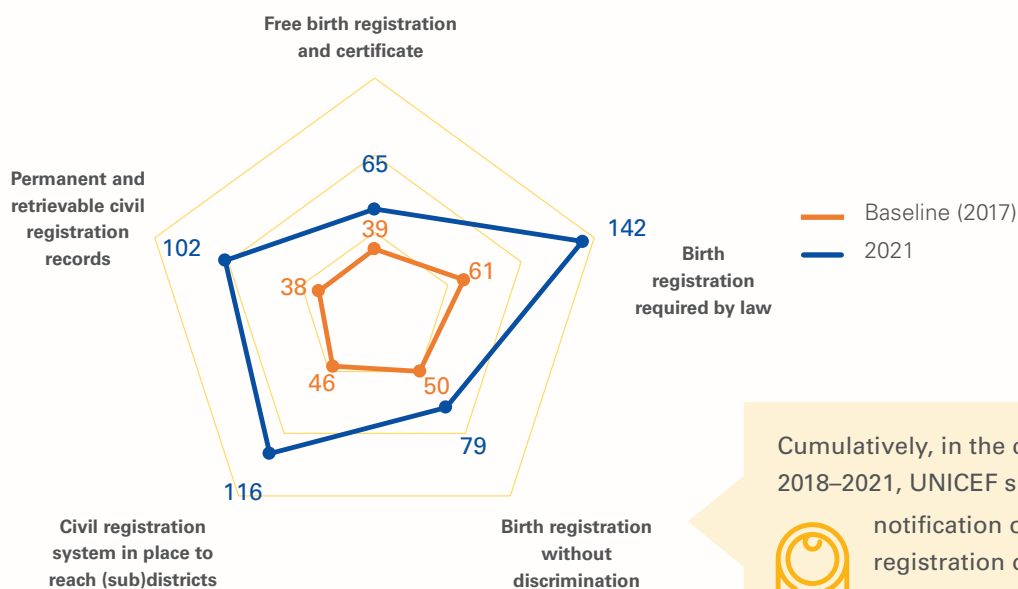
In 2021, 41 countries had alternative care policies in line with the 2009 Guidelines for the Alternative Care of Children, surpassing the 2021 target of 35. In addition, 47 countries had free and universal birth registration services within the civil registration system in accordance with national legal requirements, exceeding the 2021 target of 25.

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



41 countries met all five dimensions described in the graph and are counted as having alternative care policies in line with the 2009 Guidelines for the Alternative Care of Children.

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



47 countries met all five dimensions described in the graph and are counted as having in place free and universal birth registration service within the civil registration system, in accordance with national legal requirements.

Cumulatively, in the course of the Strategic Plan, 2018–2021, UNICEF supported the:



notification of births of **45 million** children; registration of births of **97 million** children; and certification of births of **82 million** children.



FIGURE 3.5:

In 2021, 7.6 million adolescent girls received prevention and care interventions to address child marriage, meeting the target of 7.5 million. This included more than 11,000 adolescent girls with disabilities across 20 countries – a tenfold increase compared to 2017.

Number of adolescent girls receiving prevention and care interventions to address child marriage through UNICEF-supported programmes (3.5)



Number of adolescent girls with disabilities who received prevention and care interventions to address child marriage (Disaggregation of 3.5)

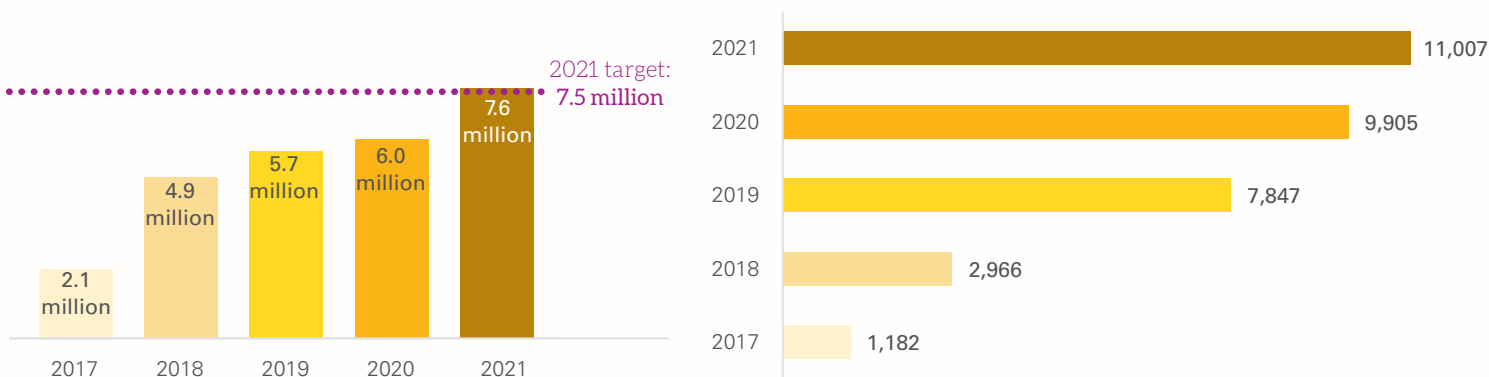
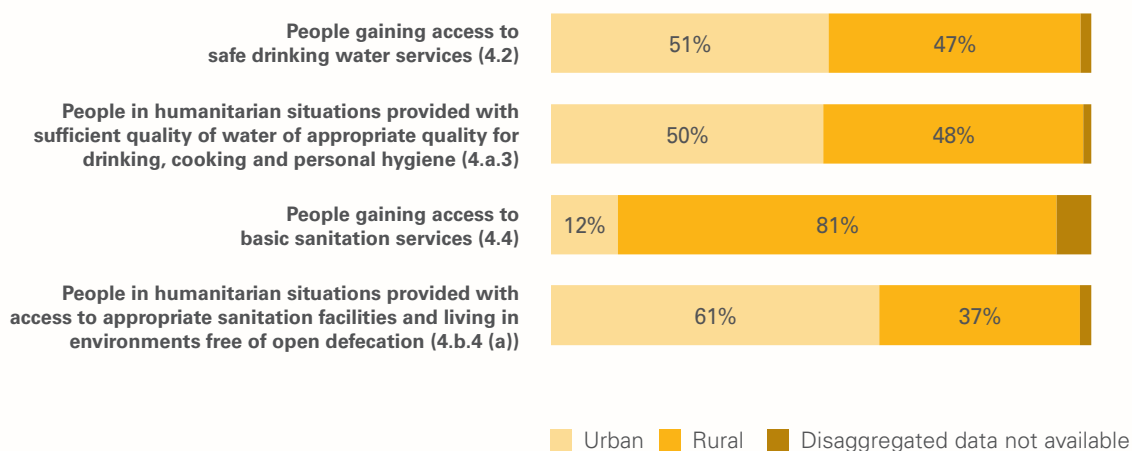


FIGURE 3.6:

In 2021, UNICEF continued to provide water and sanitation services for people in both urban and rural areas and across development and humanitarian settings.

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





THEMATIC AREA 4:

Climate Action

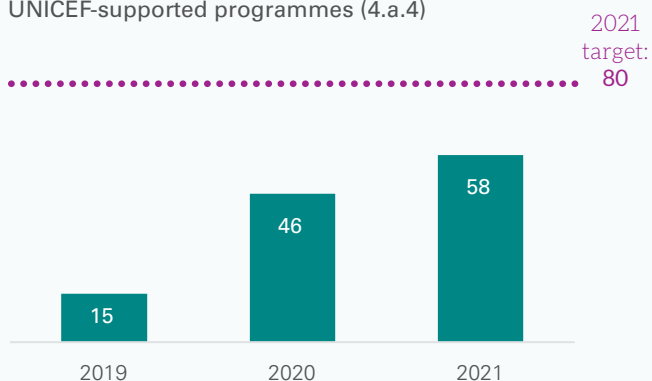




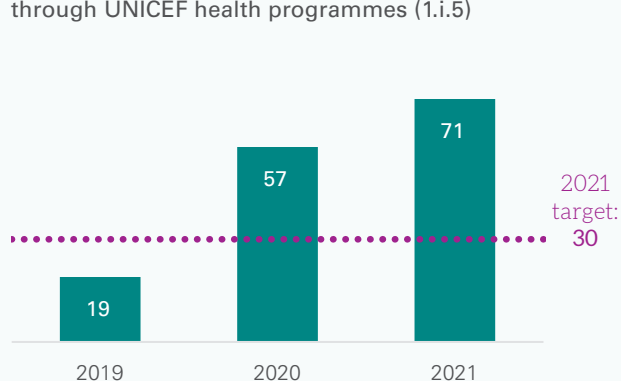
FIGURE 4.1:

UNICEF has entrenched climate action in its programmatic interventions across multiple sectors, including climate-resilient health, WASH and educational services. Engaging adolescent girls and boys around climate change and environmental advocacy was also a key area of work.

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

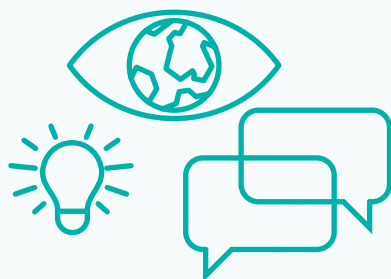


Countries implementing interventions to address environmental pollution and climate change through UNICEF health programmes (1.i.5)



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

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



Nearly **700,000 adolescents** engaged in or led initiatives around climate change and environmental protection in 75 countries.

UNICEF also supported **114 countries** to engage children and young people in advocacy, communication and campaigning around climate change and the environment.



FIGURE 4.2:

Since the beginning of the Strategic Plan, 2018–2021, 81 countries have implemented child-inclusive programmes that foster climate resilience and low carbon development, surpassing the 2021 target of 40.

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

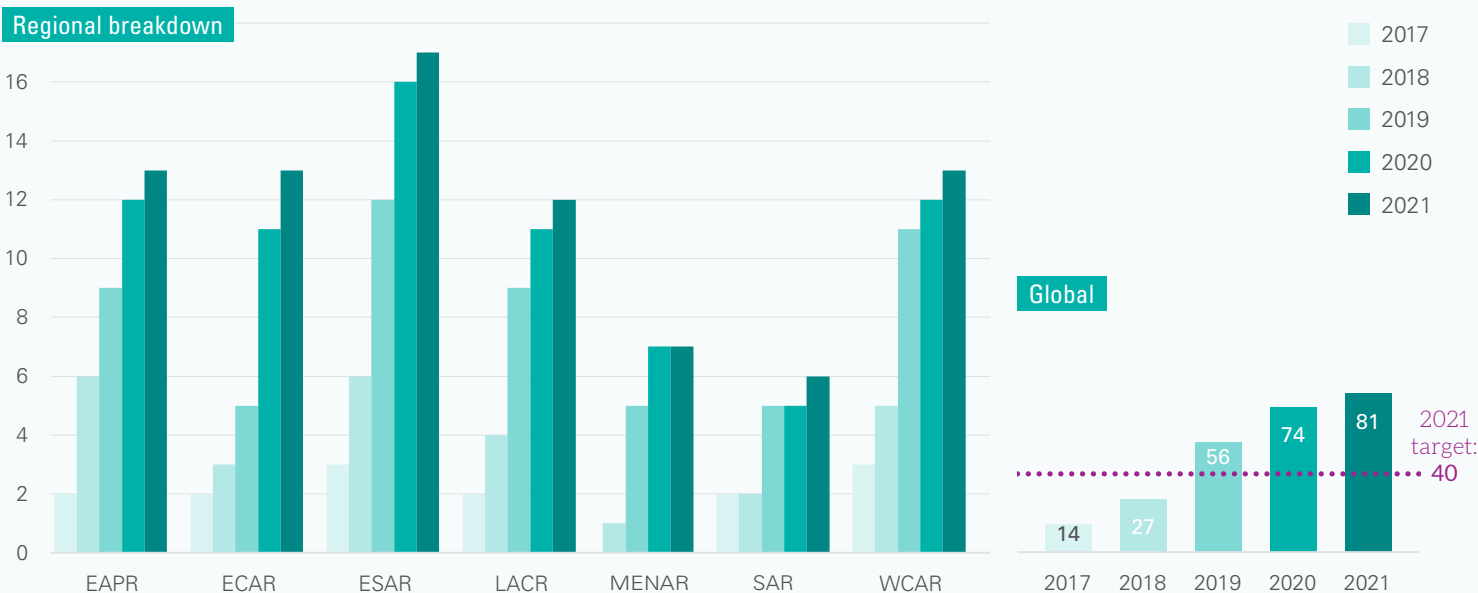
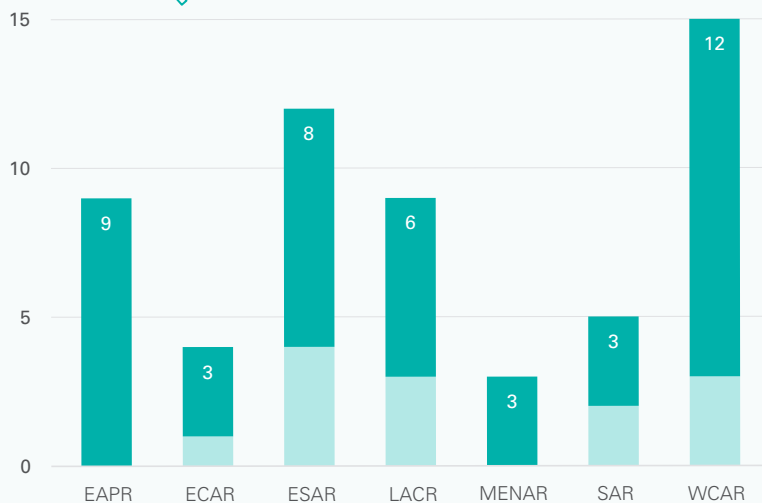
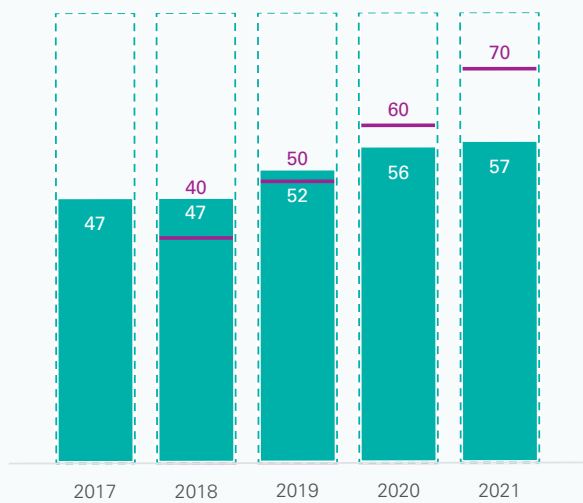


FIGURE 4.3:

UNICEF supports the development of child-sensitive national or local risk management plans related to disasters, climate change, conflict, public health emergencies or other crises. In 2021, 57 countries reporting having such plans. Out of these, 44 had plans specifically addressing climate change.

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

Regional breakdown: Countries with risk management plans addressing risks specifically related to climate change in 2021



■ Countries that have national or local risk management plans — Milestones and target (2021)

■ Countries that have child-sensitive risk management plans ■ Countries that have child-sensitive risk management plans related to climate change



THEMATIC AREA 4:

Humanitarian- Development- Peace Nexus

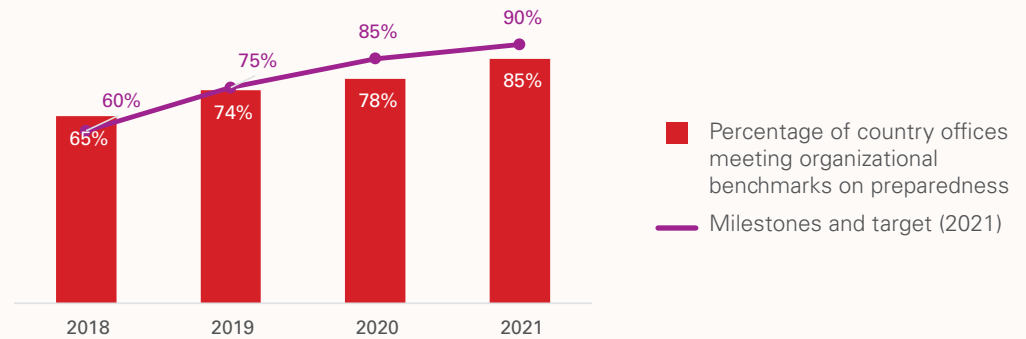




FIGURE 5.1:

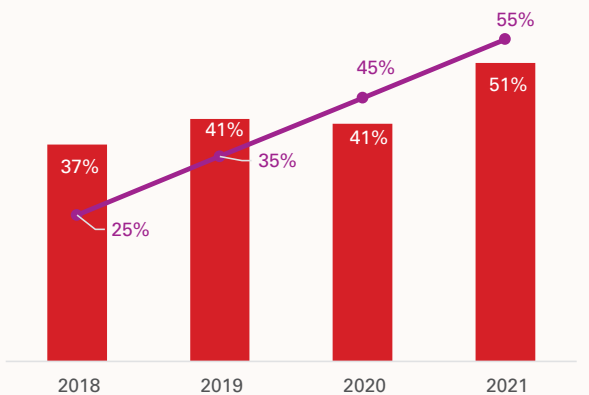
In 2021, 85 per cent of UNICEF country offices met organizational benchmarks on preparedness, an increase from 65 per cent in 2018. In addition, 51 per cent of country offices met benchmarks on implementing risk-informed programming, and 32 per cent of country offices met organizational benchmarks on promoting peaceful and inclusive societies.

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

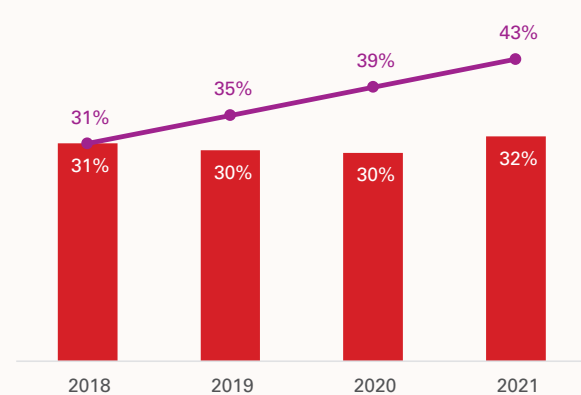


**Humanitarian-
Development-Peace
Nexus**

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



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



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

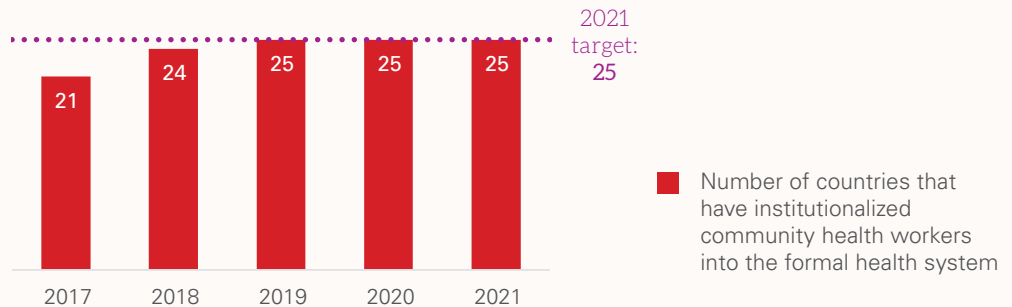
■ Percentage of country offices meeting organizational benchmarks on promoting peaceful and inclusive societies
— Milestones and target (2021)



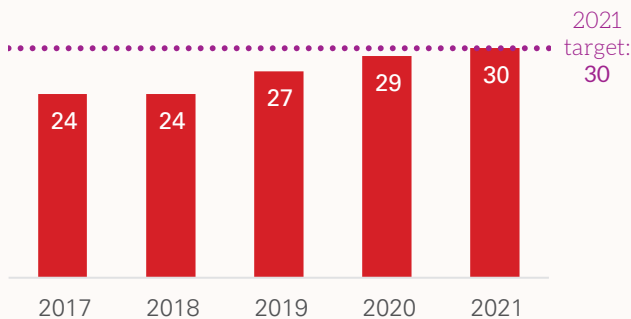
FIGURE 5.2:

By 2021, 25 out of the 25 countries with the highest burden of common infectious diseases among children have institutionalized community health workers into the formal health system, meeting the 2021 target. Thirty countries provided care for children with SAM as part of an essential package of regular health and nutrition services for children, meeting the 2021 target. Moreover, 17 countries had national cash transfer programmes that are ready to respond to a crisis, exceeding the 2021 target of 15.

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

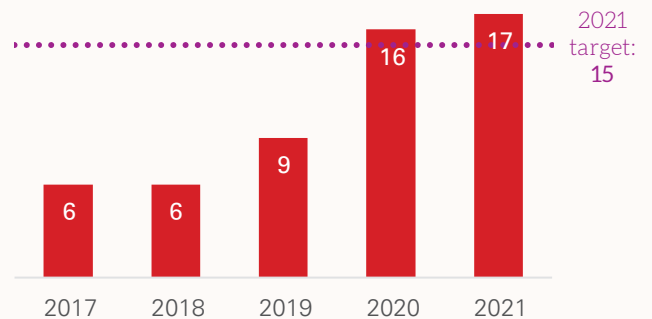


Countries that provide care for children with SAM as part of an essential package of regular health and nutrition services for children (1.e.2)



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

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



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



THEMATIC AREA 6:

United Nations Working Together





FIGURE 6.1:

The share of country offices that sought efficiency gains through common business operations increased from 20 per cent to 100 per cent between 2017 and 2021, surpassing the 2021 target of 65 per cent.

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

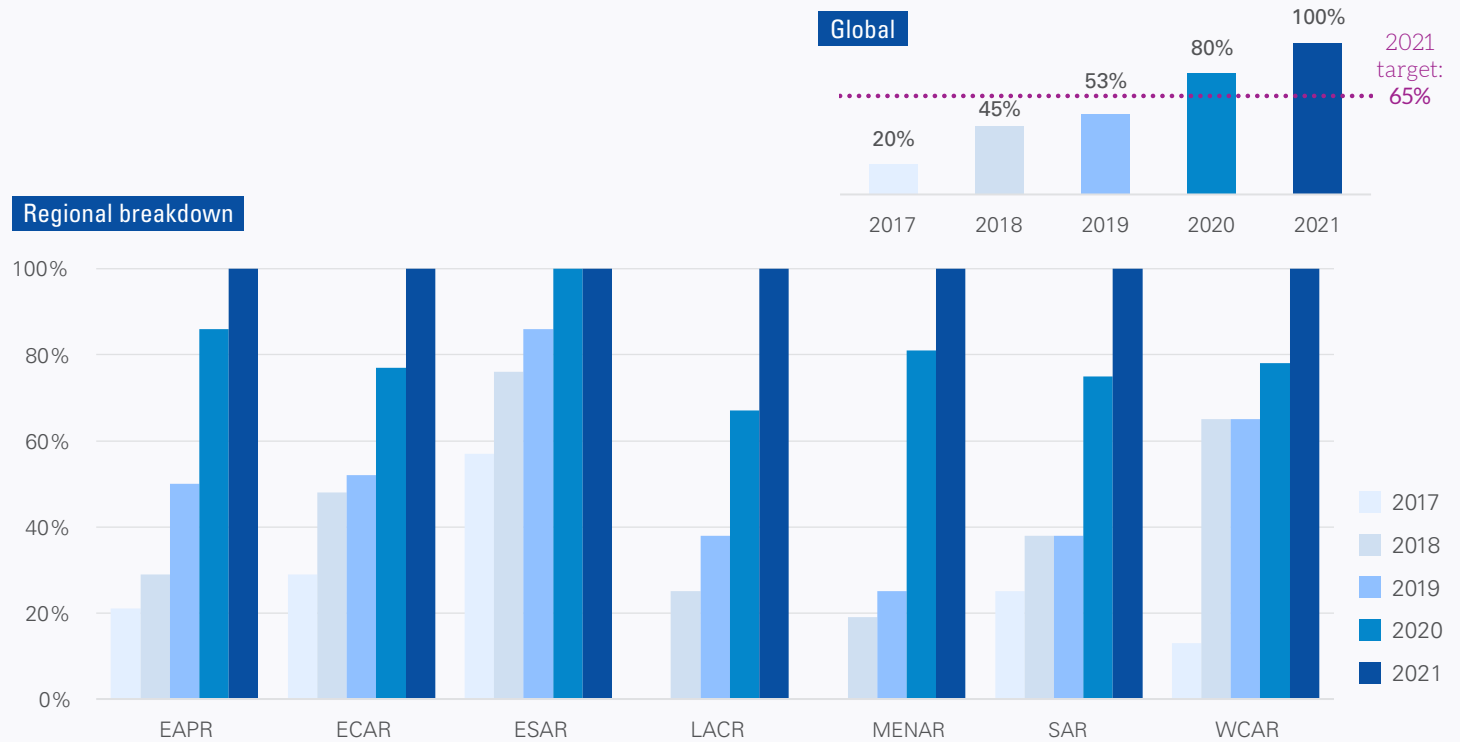


FIGURE 6.2:

In 2021 alone, UNICEF avoided estimated annual costs of \$12.9 million through joint business operations strategies, bringing the cumulative avoided cost to \$62.5 million since 2017.

Total annual cost avoided from business operations strategies, in United States dollars (H6.a.3)

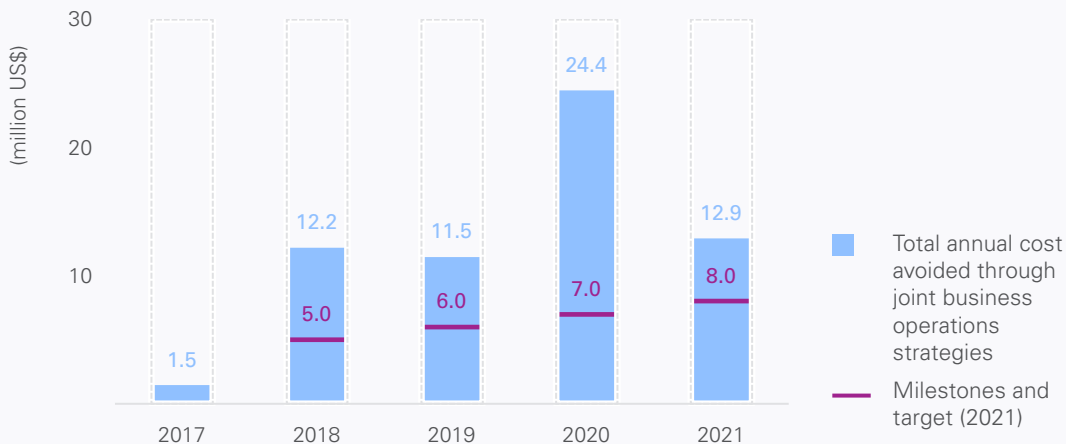




FIGURE 6.3:

In 2021, 87 per cent of UNICEF country offices were engaged in joint programmes with other United Nations organizations and national or sub-national government partners.

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

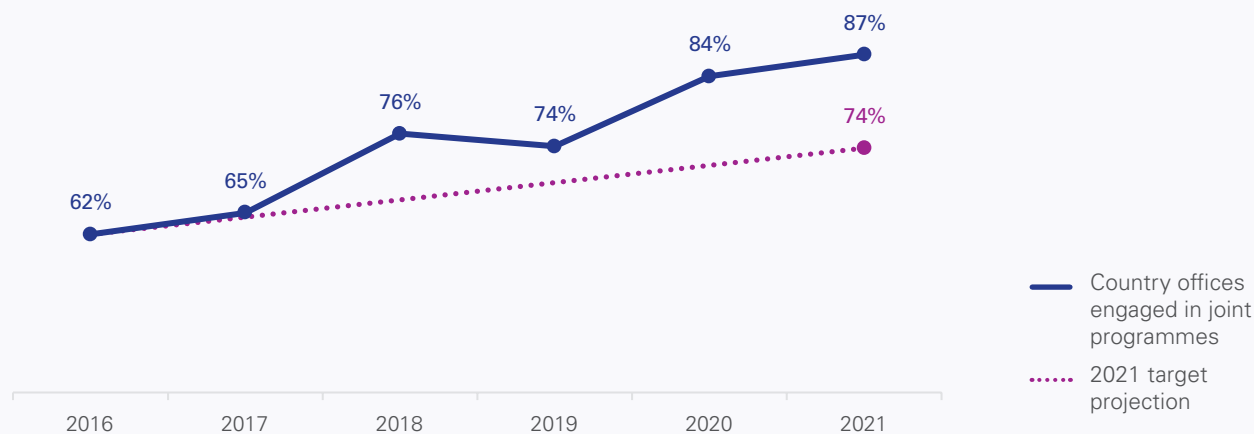
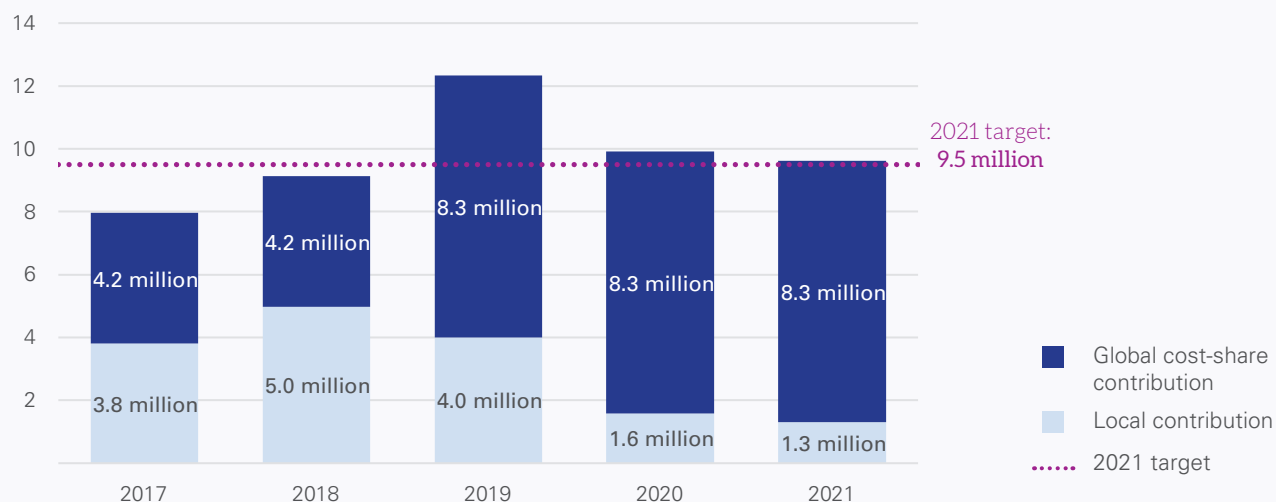


FIGURE 6.4:

In 2021, UNICEF made a global cash contribution of \$8.3 million and local contributions of \$1.3 million to the resident coordinator system, exceeding the target of \$9.5 million. UNICEF continued to fully support the development coordination system.

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









VI. 2021 indicator-level data for the Strategic Plan results framework



GOAL AREA 1: EVERY CHILD SURVIVES AND THRIVES



Impact indicator (Sustainable Development Goal)	Baseline	Latest update	Target (2021)
A. Under-five mortality rate (Goal 3.2.1)	46 per 1,000 live births	37 (2020)	30
Age: Infant mortality rate (under 1 year old)		27	
Female		34	
Male		39	
Humanitarian		78.4	
EAP		13.8	
EECA		10.7	
ESA		53.8	
LAC		16.2	
MENA		21.3	
NA		6.2	
SA		38.5	
WCA		91.4	
WE		3.8	
B. Neonatal mortality rate (Goal 3.2.2)	19 per 1,000 live births	17 (2020)	14
Humanitarian		32.7	
EAP		6.8	
EECA		5.5	
ESA		23.6	
LAC		9.1	
MENA		11.9	
NA		3.4	
SA		23.9	
WCA		30.4	
WE		2.3	
C. Maternal mortality ratio (Goal 3.1.1)	260 per 100,000 live births	211 (2017)	192
Humanitarian		Not available (N/A)	
EAP		69	
EECA		19	
ESA		384	
LAC		74	
MENA		57	
NA		18	
SA		163	



Impact indicator (Sustainable Development Goal)	Baseline	Latest update	Target (2021)
WCA		674	
WE		5	
D. Percentage of children who are: (a) stunted (Goal 2.2.1)	22.7%	22% (2020)	18.6%
Age: 0–5 months		15.9%	
Age: 6–11 months		18.1%	
Age: 12–23 months		30.7%	
Age: 24–35 months		32.4%	
Age: 36–47 months		30.4%	
Age: 48–59 months		27.1%	
Female		24.5%	
Male		27.2%	
Poorest quintile		41.8%	
Richest quintile		17.4%	
Place of residence: Urban		19.2%	
Place of residence: Rural		32.9%	
Humanitarian		35.4%	
EAP		13.5%	
EECA		8.1%	
ESA		32.3%	
LAC		11.3%	
MENA		15.6%	
NA		3.2%	
SA		31.8%	
WCA		32.5%	
WE		N/A	
D. Percentage of children who are: (b) wasted (Goal 2.2.2)	7.5%	6.7% (2020)	6%
Age: 0–5 months		12.9%	
Age: 6–11 months		12.3%	
Age: 12–23 months		9.7%	
Age: 24–35 months		7.8%	
Age: 36–47 months		6.8%	
Age: 48–59 months		7.0%	
Female		7.1%	
Male		8.3%	
Poorest quintile		11.5%	
Richest quintile		6.9%	
Place of residence: Urban		6.5%	
Place of residence: Rural		9.5%	



Impact indicator (Sustainable Development Goal)	Baseline	Latest update	Target (2021)
Humanitarian		6.8%	
EAP		3.7%	
EECA		1.9%	
ESA		5.3%	
LAC		1.3%	
MENA		6.3%	
NA		0.2%	
SA		14.7%	
WCA		7.2%	
WE		N/A	
D. Percentage of children who are: (c) overweight (Goal 2.2.2)	5.8%	5.7% (2020)	4.8%
Age: 0–5 months		7.7%	
Age: 6–11 months		5.0%	
Age: 12–23 months		4.2%	
Age: 24–35 months		3.9%	
Age: 36–47 months		3.7%	
Age: 48–59 months		3.4%	
Female		4.0%	
Male		4.5%	
Poorest quintile		3.2%	
Richest quintile		5.0%	
Place of residence: Urban		5.2%	
Place of residence: Rural		3.3%	
Humanitarian		2.6%	
EAP		7.8%	
EECA		8.7%	
ESA		4.5%	
LAC		7.5%	
MENA		12.0%	
NA		9.1%	
SA		2.2%	
WCA		3.4%	
WE		N/A	
E. Estimated rate of AIDS-related deaths (Goal 3.8.1)			
Age: 0–14 years	8.08 per 100,000 population	6.62	2
Age: 10–19 years	4.54	3.71	2
Girls (0–14 years)		6.76	
Boys (0–14 years)		6.48	
Girls (10–19 years)		3.88	



Impact indicator (Sustainable Development Goal)	Baseline	Latest update	Target (2021)
Boys (10–19 years)		3.55	
EAP (0–14 years)		0.85	
EECA (0–14 years)		0.63	
ESA (0–14 years)		24.48	
LAC (0–14 years)		1.87	
MENA (0–14 years)		0.22	
NA (0–14 years)		N/A	
SA (0–14 years)		N/A	
WCA (0–14 years)		15.77	
WE (0–14 years)		N/A	
EAP (10–19 years)		0.24	
EECA (10–19 years)		0.14	
ESA (10–19 years)		18.95	
LAC (10–19 years)		0.72	
MENA (10–19 years)		0.03	
NA (10–19 years)		N/A	
SA (10–19 years)		N/A	
WCA (10–19 years)		7.72	
WE (10–19 years)		N/A	
F. Estimated rate of new HIV infections (Goal 3.3.1)			
Age: 0–14 years	0.32 per 1,000 uninfected population	0.30	0.05
Age: 10–19 years	0.52	0.36	0.20
Girls (10–19 years)		0.60	
Boys (10–19 years)		0.14	
EAP (0–14 years)		0.04	
EECA (0–14 years)		0.04	
ESA (0–14 years)		1.05	
LAC (0–14 years)		0.10	
MENA (0–14 years)		0.01	
NA (0–14 years)		N/A	
SA (0–14 years)		N/A	
WCA (0–14 years)		0.60	
WE (0–14 years)		N/A	
EAP (10–19 years)		0.09	
EECA (10–19 years)		0.05	
ESA (10–19 years)		2.12	
LAC (10–19 years)		0.13	
MENA (10–19 years)		0.02	
NA (10–19 years)		N/A	



Impact indicator (Sustainable Development Goal)	Baseline	Latest update	Target (2021)
SA (10–19 years)		N/A	
WCA (10–19 years)		0.36	
WE (10–19 years)		N/A	

G. Percentage of children who are developmentally on track in literacy-numeracy, physical, learning and social-emotional skills (Goal 4.2.1)	69%	71% ⁷ (2013–2021)	77%
EAP		N/A	
EECA		N/A	
ESA		N/A	
LAC		N/A	
MENA		N/A	
NA		N/A	
SA		N/A	
WCA		60%	
WE		N/A	
H. Adolescent mortality rate (ages 5–14)	N/A	6.6 per 100,000 population (2020)	6.3
EAP		2.8	
EECA		2.1	
ESA		12.0	
LAC		2.8	
MENA		3.7	
NA		1.3	
SA		5.8	
WCA		20.4	
WE		0.8	

⁷ The 2021 update is a weighted average of 73 countries with available data, covering 30 per cent of the population of children aged 3–4 years. The population coverage is insufficient to calculate regional aggregates, except for WCA.



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

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Outcome indicator ⁸ (Key United Nations partners)	Disaggregation ⁹	Baseline	Latest update	Target (2021)
1.1. Percentage of pregnant women receiving at least four antenatal visits (Goal 3.8.1) (World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), World Bank)	UNICEF programme countries with data ¹⁰	51%* (2010–2016)	64% (2010–2021)	65%
	Age: 15–19 years	52%^	52%^*	57%
	Poorest quintile		36%*	
	Richest quintile		77%*	
	EAPR		88%	
	ECAR		N/A	
	ESAR		55%	
	LACR		N/A	
	MENAR		65%	
	SAR		55%	
	WCAR		53%	
1.2. Percentage of live births attended by skilled health personnel (home and facilities) (Goal 3.1.2) (WHO, UNFPA, World Bank)	UNICEF programme countries with data	73% (2010–2016)	80% (2010–2021)	79%
	Poorest quintile		52%*	
	Richest quintile		94%*	
	EAPR		96%	
	ECAR		N/A	
	ESAR		63%	
	LACR		N/A	
	MENAR		87%	
	SAR		82%	
WCAR		61%		
1.3. Number of live births delivered in health facilities through UNICEF-supported programmes	UNICEF programme countries with data	25 million (2016)	180 million (2021)	144 million (c) ¹¹
	EAPR		16 million	
	ECAR		N/A	
	ESAR		19 million	
	LACR		N/A	
	MENAR		7 million	
	SAR		112 million	
	WCAR		28 million	

⁸ The outcome indicators under the maternal and newborn health result area are measured only for 52 countries that were part of the Every Newborn Action Plan (ENAP) in 2016, none of which are in ECAR or LACR, hence no value is provided for these regions.

⁹ Disaggregated data are only available for a subset of countries. As such, disaggregated values do not add up to the total value presented under UNICEF programme countries with data. This is valid throughout the results table.

¹⁰ The symbols (*) and (^) indicate that the data presented exclude China and India, respectively.

¹¹ The symbol (c) indicates that the target is cumulative, i.e. it represents an aggregate of results achieved across the strategic plan period.



Outcome indicator ⁸ (Key United Nations partners)	Disaggregation ⁹	Baseline	Latest update	Target (2021)
1.4. Percentage of (a) mothers receiving postnatal care (Goal 3.8.1) (WHO, UNFPA, World Bank)	UNICEF programme countries with data	48%* (2010–2016)	65%* (2010–2021)	62%
	Poorest quintile		45%*	
	Richest quintile		79%*	
	Age: 15–19 years	48%^	60%*	62%
	EAPR		85%*	
	ECAR		N/A	
	ESAR		43%	
	LACR		N/A	
	MENAR		62%	
	SAR		74%	
	WCAR		52%	
1.4. Percentage of (b) newborns receiving postnatal care (Goal 3.8.1) (WHO, UNFPA, World Bank)	UNICEF programme countries with data	33% (2010–2016)	60%* (2010–2021)	43%
	Poorest quintile		34%*	
	Richest quintile		59%*	
	EAPR		76%*	
	ECAR		N/A	
	ESAR		43%	
	LACR		N/A	
	MENAR		34%	
	SAR		73%	
	WCAR		49%	

Maternal and newborn health

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

Output indicator ¹²	Disaggregation	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	2021 value	Target (2021)
1.a.1. Number of district hospitals with sick newborn care units	UNICEF programme countries with data	3,709 (2019)	-	-	5,639	6,263	4,000
	EAPR	199			2,821	2,821	
	ECAR	N/A			N/A	N/A	
	ESAR	457			484	664	
	LACR	N/A			N/A	N/A	
	MENAR	1,553			518	1,091	
	SAR	252			980	1,004	
	WCAR	1,248			836	683	

¹² Indicators 1.a.1 and 1.a.2 under the maternal and newborn health result area are measured primarily for 52 countries that were part of ENAP in 2016, none of which are in ECAR or LACR, hence no value is provided for these regions.



Output indicator ¹²	Disaggregation	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	2021 value	Target (2021)
1.a.2. Number of countries that are verified/validated as having eliminated maternal and neonatal tetanus	UNICEF programme countries with data	44	45	47	47	47	59
	EAPR	8	8	8	8	8	
	ECAR	1	1	1	1	1	
	ESAR	14	15	15	15	15	
	LACR	1	1	1	1	1	
	MENAR	2	2	2	2	2	
	SAR	3	3	3	3	3	
	WCAR	15	15	17	17	17	
1.a.3. Number of countries implementing plans to strengthen quality of maternal and newborn primary health care	UNICEF programme countries with data	18	23	31	38	39	30
	EAPR	1	1	1	2	2	
	ECAR	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	ESAR	4	4	6	7	8	
	LACR	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	MENAR	5	7	6	7	7	
	SAR	3	5	6	6	6	
	WCAR	5	6	12	16	16	

IMMUNIZATION

Outcome indicator (Key United Nations partners)	Disaggregation	Baseline	Latest update	Target (2021)
1.5. Percentage of children vaccinated against (a) yellow fever in high-burden countries	UNICEF programme countries with data	44% (2015)	42% (2020)	55%
	EAPR		N/A	
	ECAR		N/A	
	ESAR		2%	
	LACR		N/A	
	MENAR		N/A	
	SAR		N/A	
	WCAR			60%
1.5. Percentage of children vaccinated against (b) meningitis in high-burden countries	UNICEF programme countries with data		N/A ¹³	

¹³ There were no data available at the time of reporting, as meningitis vaccination data are not systematically collected at the national level. In addition, meningitis vaccination coverage is not part of the WHO/UNICEF joint estimates produced in 2021.



Outcome indicator (Key United Nations partners)	Disaggregation	Baseline	Latest update	Target (2021)
1.6. Percentage of children who are vaccinated for: (a) first dose of measles-containing vaccine (Goal 3.b.1) (WHO, World Bank)	UNICEF programme countries with data ¹⁴	78% ¹⁵ (2015)	78% (2020)	85%
	Humanitarian		64%	
	EAPR		80%	
	ECAR		91%	
	ESAR		76%	
	LACR		76%	
	MENAR		76%	
	SAR		88%	
	WCAR		62%	
1.6. Percentage of children who are vaccinated for: (b-i) three doses of diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP)-containing/Penta [pentavalent] vaccine (Goal 3.b.1) (WHO, World Bank)	UNICEF programme countries with data ¹⁶	80% ²³ (2015)	78% (2020)	85%
	Humanitarian		65%	
	EAPR		79%	
	ECAR		87%	
	ESAR		79%	
	LACR		65%	
	MENAR		76%	
	SAR		84%	
	WCAR		66%	
1.6 (b-ii) Number of countries in which percentage of children vaccinated with DTP/Penta 3 containing vaccine is at least 80% in every district (Goal 3.b.1) (WHO, World Bank)	UNICEF programme countries with data	9 (2015)	4 (2020)	30
	Humanitarian		N/A	
	EAPR		1	
	ECAR		1	
	ESAR		N/A	
	LACR		N/A	
	MENAR		N/A	
	SAR		2	
	WCAR		N/A	
1.7. Interruption of wild polio transmission (Goal 3.3) (WHO, World Bank)	UNICEF programme countries with data	Three remaining endemic countries (2016)	Two remaining endemic countries (2021)	Zero wild polio cases and zero positive environmental samples
	SAR		2	
	WCAR		0	

¹⁴ This indicator has a one-year reporting lag.

¹⁵ The baseline values for 1.6 (a) and 1.6 (b-i) were inadvertently reversed in the original results framework. This has been corrected, as shown above.

¹⁶ This indicator has a one-year reporting lag.



Immunization

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

Output indicator	Disaggregation	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	2021 value	Target (2021)
1.b.1. Number of countries that have introduced (a) yellow fever vaccines in their national immunization schedule	UNICEF programme countries with data ¹⁷	21	21	21	21	21	24
	ESAR	1	1	1	1	1	
	WCAR	20	20	20	20	20	
1.b.1. Number of countries that have introduced (b) meningitis vaccines in their national immunization schedule	UNICEF programme countries with data ¹⁸	4	9	11	13	12	26
	ESAR	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	1	
	MENAR	3	3	3	3	2	
	WCAR	1	6	8	9	9	
1.b.2. Number of countries implementing activities to prepare for, prevent, manage or communicate adverse events following immunization (AEFIs) or other vaccine-related events	UNICEF programme countries with data ¹⁹	48	52	54	56	55	58
	EAPR	8	8	8	7	9	
	ECAR	2	3	3	3	3	
	ESAR	9	13	14	14	14	
	LACR	1	1	1	2	1	
	MENAR	3	3	4	4	4	
	SAR	6	6	7	7	7	
WCAR	19	18	17	19	17		
1.b.3. Number of countries with effective vaccine management (EVM) composite country score >80%	UNICEF programme countries with data	11	12	14	13	14	19
	EAPR	2	2	2	2	2	
	ECAR	0	0	0	0	0	
	ESAR	4	5	5	5	6	
	LACR	1	1	1	1	1	
	MENAR	2	2	3	2	2	
	SAR	2	2	2	2	2	
WCAR	0	0	1	1	1		
1.b.4. Number of countries implementing a national health sector supply chain strategy/plan	UNICEF programme countries with data	27	36	46	53	53	50
	EAPR	4	6	9	10	10	
	ECAR	0	2	1	1	1	
	ESAR	8	8	12	15	15	
	LACR	2	2	2	2	2	
	MENAR	2	2	2	2	2	
	SAR	3	3	4	4	4	
	WCAR	8	13	16	19	19	

¹⁷ This indicator has a one-year reporting lag.

¹⁸ This indicator has a one-year reporting lag.

¹⁹ This indicator has a one-year reporting lag.



Output indicator	Disaggregation	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	2021 value	Target (2021)
1.b.5. Percentage of polio priority countries that had less than 5 per cent missed children at district level during the last polio vaccination campaign in at least half of all districts in the country	UNICEF programme countries with data	100%	100%	95%	88%	85% ²⁰	85%
	Humanitarian	100%	100%	89%	88%	92%	
	EAPR	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	ECAR	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	ESAR	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	LACR	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	MENAR	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	SAR	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1.b.6. Percentage of UNICEF-targeted children in humanitarian situations vaccinated against measles	UNICEF programme countries with data	76%	96%	95%	86%	85%	95%
	Age: 6–59 months	89%	93%	86%	89%	61%	
	Age: 6–15 years	74%	96%	98%	78%	111%	
	EAPR	80%	91%	100%	91%	86%	
	ECAR	91%	69%	87%	94%	92%	
	ESAR	50%	87%	102%	93%	77%	
	LACR	66%	96%	55%	58%	90%	
	MENAR	73%	92%	82%	70%	75%	
	SAR	159%	102%	22%	109%	98%	
	WCAR	92%	107%	126%	69%	101%	

CHILD HEALTH

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

²⁰ Globally, the number of countries reporting increased from 5 in 2017 to 20 in 2021 from ECAR, ESAR, MENAR, SAR and WCAR. Given the limited number of countries, the data are not representative at the regional level.

²¹ The outcome indicators under the child health result area are measured only for 25 countries with the highest burden of pneumonia, malaria and diarrhoea, none of which are in ECAR or LACR. Hence no value is provided for these regions.



Outcome indicator ²¹ (Key United Nations partners)	Disaggregation	Baseline	Latest update	Target (2021)
1.9. Percentage of children with symptoms of pneumonia taken to an appropriate health provider (Goal 3.8.1)	UNICEF programme countries with data	60% (2010–2016)	57% (2010–2021)	71%
	Female		59%	
	Male		62%	
	Poorest quintile		53%	
	Richest quintile		72%	
	EAPR		75%	
	ECAR		N/A	
	ESAR		46%	
	LACR		N/A	
	MENAR		43%	
	SAR		64%	
	WCAR		40%	
1.10. Number of children with suspected pneumonia receiving appropriate antibiotics through UNICEF-supported programmes	UNICEF programme countries with data	6 million (2016)	43.3 million (2021)	30 million (c)
	Humanitarian		4.6 million	
	Development		24.7 million	
	EAPR		0	
	ECAR		N/A	
	ESAR		14.2 million	
	LACR		N/A	
	MENAR		4.2 million	
	SAR		9.4 million	
	WCAR		15.7 million	
1.11. Percentage of children in malaria-endemic countries sleeping under an insecticide-treated net (ITN) (Goal 3.8.1) (WHO, World Bank)	UNICEF programme countries with data	40%^	56% (2010–2021) ²²	58%
	Female		53%	
	Male		53%	
	Poorest quintile		50%	
	Richest quintile		52%	
	Humanitarian		51%	
	EAPR		N/A	
	ECAR		N/A	
	ESAR		52%	
	LACR		N/A	
	MENAR		N/A	
	SAR		N/A	
WCAR		57%		

²² Value from 21 countries where malaria is endemic.

Child health

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

Output indicator ²³	Disaggregation	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	2021 value	Target (2021)
1.c.1. Percentage of countries that maintain no stockouts lasting more than one month at national level for ORS	UNICEF programme countries with data	92%	91%	100%	86%	92%	100%
	EAPR	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
	ECAR	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	ESAR	83%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
	LACR	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	MENAR	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
	SAR	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
	WCAR	91%	82%	100%	70%	82%	
1.c.2. Number of countries that have introduced pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV) in their national immunization schedule	UNICEF programme countries with data ²⁴	46	47	49	51	50	65
	EAPR	6	6	6	7	7	
	ECAR	1	1	1	1	1	
	ESAR	13	13	13	13	13	
	LACR	1	1	2	2	2	
	MENAR	3	4	4	4	3	
	SAR	4	4	4	5	5	
	WCAR	18	18	19	19	19	
1.c.3. Number of countries that have institutionalized community health workers into the formal health system	UNICEF programme countries with data	21	24	25	25	25	25
	EAPR	1	1	1	1	1	
	ECAR	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	ESAR	5	6	7	7	7	
	LACR	1	2	2	2	2	
	MENAR	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	SAR	4	4	4	4	4	
	WCAR	10	11	11	11	11	
1.c.4. Number of community health workers that underwent skills enhancement programmes to operationalize integrated community case management (iCCM) through UNICEF-supported programmes	UNICEF programme countries with data	94,099	154,475	190,315	227,131	259,190	250,000 (c)
	Female	<i>Data disaggregated by sex were not available for this indicator in 2017 and 2018.</i>		15,256	30,531	43,279	
	Male			17,862	38,716	54,066	
	EAPR	0	0	0	0	0	
	ECAR	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	ESAR	35,045	44,276	57,191	70,747	82,823	
	LACR	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	

²³ Indicators 1.c.1, 1.c.3, 1.c.4 and 1.c.5 under the child health result area are measured only for those 25 countries with the highest burden of pneumonia, malaria and diarrhoea, none of which are in ECAR or LACR. Hence no value is provided for these regions.

²⁴ This indicator has a one-year reporting lag.



Output indicator ²³	Disaggregation	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	2021 value	Target (2021)	
	MENAR	2,105	4,550	7,583	10,144	13,608		
	SAR	13,446	50,199	50,749	51,499	52,099		
	WCAR	44,124	56,071	75,413	95,362	111,281		
1.c.5. Number of people receiving ITNs as per international recommended standards through UNICEF-supported programmes	UNICEF programme countries with data ²⁵	2.2 million	3.7 million	5.4 million	7.9 million	9.5 million	6.3 million (c)	
	EAPR	<i>Regional disaggregation is not available for this cumulative indicator.</i>						
	ECAR							
	ESAR							
	LACR							
	MENAR							
	SAR							
	WCAR							

NUTRITION

Outcome indicator (Key United Nations partners)	Disaggregation	Baseline	Latest update	Target (2021)
1.12. Percentage of women with anaemia	UNICEF programme countries with data	35.6%	32.6% (2019)	28.9%
	EAPR		19.7%	
	ECAR		24.4%	
	ESAR		32.4%	
	LACR		17.2%	
	MENAR		31.2%	
	SAR		49.4%	
	WCAR		49.5%	
1.13. Percentage of infants under 6 months old exclusively fed with breast milk (Goal 2.2.1 and 2.2.2) (WHO, World Bank)	UNICEF programme countries with data	39.2%	44.1% (2014–2020)	50%
	Female		44.8%	
	Male		43.2%	
	Poorest quintile		50.6%	
	Richest quintile		46.5%	
	EAPR		31.4%	
	ECAR		41.2%	
	ESAR		55.3%	
	LACR		37.3%	
	MENAR		36.5%	
	SAR		56.9%	
	WCAR		35.4%	

²⁵ Milestones and targets for this indicator are set for humanitarian situations only; as such, the overall value reflects only humanitarian results.



Outcome indicator (Key United Nations partners)	Disaggregation	Baseline	Latest update	Target (2021)
1.14. Percentage of children fed a minimum number of food groups (Goal 2.2.1 and 2.2.2) (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), World Food Programme (WFP), WHO)	UNICEF programme countries with data	29.4%	28.9% (2014–2020)	35%
	Female		29.0%	
	Male		28.7%	
	Poorest quintile		19.2%	
	Richest quintile		40.4%	
	EAPR		41.8%	
	ECAR		N/A	
	ESAR		24.0%	
	LACR		61.7%	
	MENAR		35.9%	
	SAR		18.7%	
	WCAR		21.1%	
1.15. Percentage of households consuming iodized salt (WHO)	UNICEF programme countries with data	86%	88.7% (2014–2020)	>90%
	EAPR		92.0%	
	ECAR		N/A	
	ESAR		86.4%	
	LACR		N/A	
	MENAR		76.7%	
	SAR		89.9%	
WCAR		83.3%		
1.16. Number of girls and boys aged 0–59 months who received services for the prevention of stunting and other forms of malnutrition	UNICEF programme countries with data ²⁶	307 million (2018)	335.9 million (2021)	≥300 million
	EAPR		28,479,051	
	ECAR		8,087,583	
	ESAR		74,212,390	
	LACR		3,143,295	
	MENAR		11,493,429	
	SAR		131,080,158	
WCAR		79,398,601		
1.17. Percentage of girls and boys with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) ²⁷ : (a) who are admitted for treatment and default, through UNICEF-supported programmes (FAO, WFP, WHO)	UNICEF programme countries with data	9%	6.1%	<15%
	Girls		5.3%	
	Boys		5.3%	
	Humanitarian		5.8%	
	EAPR		10.3%	
	ECAR		11.3%	
	ESAR		4.5%	
LACR		29.2%		

²⁶ Data disaggregated by sex or by humanitarian or development categories are not available from the country information systems. It is therefore not possible to provide this disaggregation.

²⁷ 2021 SAM admissions capture a full year of data, from October 2020 to September 2021.



Outcome indicator (Key United Nations partners)	Disaggregation	Baseline	Latest update	Target (2021)
	MENAR		7.5%	
	SAR		6.7%	
	WCAR		5.7%	
1.17. Percentage of girls and boys with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) ²⁸ : (b) who are admitted for treatment and recover, through UNICEF-supported programmes (FAO, WFP, WHO)	UNICEF programme countries with data	84%	88.9%	>75%
	Girls		81.8%	
	Boys		82.3%	
	Humanitarian		89.4%	
	EAPR		89.4%	
	ECAR		87.6%	
	ESAR		91.5%	
	LACR		82.7%	
	MENAR		90.1%	
	SAR		83.3%	
	WCAR		89.6%	

Stunting

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

Output indicator	Disaggregation	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	2021 value	Target (2021)
1.d.1. Percentage of pregnant women receiving iron and folic acid supplementation	UNICEF programme countries with data	33.9%	34.2%	36.6%	37.3%	37.4%	41%
	Poorest quintile	20.7%	21.0%	N/A	23.8%	23.9%	
	Richest quintile	49.7%	49.9%	N/A	52.6%	52.8%	
	EAPR	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	ECAR	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	ESAR	23.0%	22.7%	22.9%	22.9%	24.6%	
	LACR	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	MENAR	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	SAR	36.8%	37.7%	37.5%	38.3%	38.3%	
WCAR	25.7%	24.1%	34.6%	35.9%	35.9%		
1.d.2. Number of countries that have integrated nutrition counselling into their pregnancy care programmes	UNICEF programme countries with data	47	57	68	71	73	70
	EAPR	5	11	11	14	10	
	ECAR	2	2	5	3	3	
	ESAR	10	11	14	17	18	
	LACR	8	8	9	10	12	
	MENAR	4	7	7	8	9	
	SAR	5	5	6	5	6	
	WCAR	13	13	16	14	15	

²⁸ 2021 SAM admissions capture a full year of data, from October 2020 to September 2021.



Output indicator	Disaggregation	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	2021 value	Target (2021)
1.d.3. Number of countries with: (a) a national strategy to prevent stunting in children	UNICEF programme countries with data	41	49	54	58	66	60
	EAPR	6	6	8	12	12	
	ECAR	3	2	2	3	5	
	ESAR	6	9	12	13	15	
	LACR	6	7	5	5	6	
	MENAR	3	4	4	3	3	
	SAR	3	5	6	5	6	
	WCAR	14	16	17	17	19	
1.d.3. Number of countries with: (b) programmes to improve the diversity of diets in children	UNICEF programme countries with data	30	32	47	58	63	60
	EAPR	4	5	5	8	7	
	ECAR	0	0	1	2	2	
	ESAR	9	11	16	17	18	
	LACR	5	5	6	8	8	
	MENAR	1	1	3	4	4	
	SAR	3	3	5	6	7	
	WCAR	8	7	11	13	17	
1.d.4. Number of countries that are implementing policy actions or programmes for the prevention of overweight and obesity in children	UNICEF programme countries with data	15	17	23	21	31	30
	EAPR	4	4	4	5	6	
	ECAR	0	0	0	1	2	
	ESAR	0	0	2	2	3	
	LACR	7	7	9	7	11	
	MENAR	1	3	3	1	1	
	SAR	2	2	3	2	4	
	WCAR	1	1	2	3	4	
1.d.5. Number of countries that are implementing salt iodization programmes with an effective coordination body for reducing iodine deficiency	UNICEF programme countries with data ²⁹	26 (2016)	33 (2017)	35 (2018)	37 (2019)	44 (2020)	46
	EAPR		4	6	6	6	
	ECAR		2	4	4	7	
	ESAR		9	9	12	12	
	LACR		4	3	4	5	
	MENAR		4	6	6	4	
	SAR		5	2	2	4	
	WCAR		5	5	3	6	

²⁹ This indicator has a one-year reporting lag.



Treatment of severe acute malnutrition (SAM)

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

Output indicator	Disaggregation	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	2021 value	Target (2021)
1.e.1. Number of girls and boys with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) who are admitted for treatment	UNICEF programme countries with data ³⁰	4.2 million	4.1 million	4.9 million	5.0 million	5.4 million	6 million
	Female	1.0 million	1.2 million	1.8 million	2.3 million	2.5 million	
	Male	979,061	1.1 million	1.6 million	2.0 million	2.3 million	
	Humanitarian ³¹	3.4 million	3.4 million	4.1 million	4.0 million	5.0 million	
	EAPR	150,561	79,268	235,576	184,428	168,156	
	ECAR	2,144	2,800	3,163	3,550	7,351	
	ESAR	1,180,829	1,117,833	1,194,903	1,181,359	1,427,697	
	LACR	24,875	44,789	25,861	32,694	40,836	
	MENAR	495,818	515,338	616,283	493,083	604,909	
	SAR	517,527	519,657	631,825	906,939	1,019,861	
	WCAR	1,875,291	1,847,868	2,208,557	2,161,131	2,177,036	
1.e.2. Number of countries that provide care for children with SAM as part of an essential package of regular health and nutrition services for children	UNICEF programme countries with data	24	24	27	29	30	≥30
	EAPR	3	5	7	4	5	
	ECAR	0	0	0	0	0	
	ESAR	7	6	5	11	11	
	LACR	3	4	4	3	2	
	MENAR	2	2	1	2	2	
	SAR	3	3	4	4	2	
	WCAR	6	4	6	5	8	

HIV AND AIDS

Outcome indicator (Key United Nations partners)	Disaggregation	Baseline	Latest update	Target (2021)
1.18. Percentage of girls and boys living with HIV who receive antiretroviral therapy ³² (Goal 3.8.1) (Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), WHO)	Age: 0–14 years	50%	56% (2020)	81%
	Age: 10–19 years	68%	55% (2020)	81%
	EAPR		55%	
	ECAR		85%	
	ESAR		58%	
	LACR		50%	
	MENAR		39%	
	SAR		N/A	
	WCAR		39%	

³⁰ 2021 SAM admissions capture a full year of data, from October 2020 to September 2021.

³¹ The humanitarian dimension of this indicator reflects the total number of children admitted for SAM in countries with a Humanitarian Action for Children appeal, with the exception of Nigeria, which reports disaggregated data in both humanitarian and development contexts.

³² This indicator is based on data for 35 priority countries for HIV treatment. Sex and wealth disaggregation is not collected or reported through national monitoring systems.



Outcome indicator (Key United Nations partners)	Disaggregation	Baseline	Latest update	Target (2021)
1.19. Number of pregnant women living with HIV who receive antiretroviral medicine to reduce the risk of mother-to-child transmission of HIV through UNICEF-supported programmes	UNICEF programme countries with data	1.02 million	1.0 million (88%) (2020)	1.19 million
	EAPR		14,100 (53%)	
	ECAR		2,800 (94%)	
	ESAR		858,000 (96%)	
	LACR		16,400 (96%)	
	MENAR		230 (50%)	
	SAR		N/A	
	WCAR		98,200 (54%)	

HIV treatment and care

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

Output indicator	Disaggregation	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	2021 value	Target (2021)
1.f.1. Number (and percentage) of infants born to pregnant women living with HIV tested for HIV within their first two months of life ³³	UNICEF programme countries with data ³⁴	577,969 (48%)	667,051 (56%)	700,081 (60%)	716,899 (62%)	740,000 (66%)	890,000 (64%)
	EAPR	5,406 (24%)	5,684 (26%)	9,805 (34%)	10,248 (36%)	8,100 (38%)	
	ECAR	2,094 (53%)	1,780 (49%)	1,888 (57%)	2,236 (69%)	2,200 (74%)	
	ESAR	507,346 (54%)	590,064 (62%)	617,909 (67%)	625,722 (69%)	664,000 (75%)	
	LACR	2,830 (41%)	3,209 (47%)	3,328 (50%)	3,431 (53%)	2,900 (44%)	
	MENAR	135 (23%)	145 (36%)	159 (30%)	110 (28%)	80 (24%)	
	SAR	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	WCAR	53,973 (28%)	60,991 (32%)	59,763 (32%)	66,106 (35%)	54,800 (30%)	
1.f.2. Number of adolescent girls and boys tested for HIV and [having] received the result of the last test	Girls	13.3 million	13.4 million	13.5 million	15.0 million	15.0 million	13.8 million
	Boys	9.1 million	9.2 million	9.0 million	9.7 million	9.3 million	9.8 million
1.f.3. Number of countries implementing policies and/or strategies for the integration of key HIV/AIDS interventions (HIV testing and counselling, antiretroviral therapy) into child-centred service points and the degree of scale within countries	UNICEF programme countries with data	29	35	35	35	35	35
	EAPR	3	5	5	5	5	
	ECAR	2	2	2	2	2	
	ESAR	15	16	16	16	16	
	LACR	3	3	3	3	3	
	MENAR	1	2	2	2	2	
	SAR	1	1	1	1	1	
	WCAR	4	6	6	6	6	

³³ Sex disaggregation is not collected or reported through national monitoring systems.

³⁴ This indicator has a one-year reporting lag.



HIV prevention

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

Output indicator	Disaggregation	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	2021 value	Target (2021)
1.g.1. Number of countries having initiatives to strengthen [the] availability of gender-responsive evidence for the All In framework for [the] prevention of HIV	UNICEF programme countries with data	20	23	25	25	24	25
	EAPR	1	2	2	2	2	
	ECAR	1	1	1	1	1	
	ESAR	12	12	14	14	14	
	LACR	2	2	2	2	2	
	MENAR	1	1	1	1	0	
	SAR	1	1	1	1	1	
	WCAR	2	4	4	4	4	
1.g.2. Number of countries supporting implementation of at least three high-impact gender-responsive adolescent prevention interventions	UNICEF programme countries with data	25	31	32	32	30	32
	EAPR	3	4	4	4	3	
	ECAR	1	1	2	2	2	
	ESAR	14	15	15	15	15	
	LACR	3	3	3	3	3	
	MENAR	0	1	1	1	0	
	SAR	1	1	1	1	1	
	WCAR	3	6	6	6	6	

EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT

Outcome indicator (Key United Nations partners)	Disaggregation	Baseline	Latest update	Target (2021)
1.20. Percentage of children receiving early stimulation and responsive care from their parents or caregivers	UNICEF programme countries with data	64% ³⁵ (2005–2016)	58% ³⁶ (2013–2021)	74%
	ECAR	N/A	75% (2013–2021)	
	WCAR	52% (2005–2016)	50% (2013–2021)	
	<i>Population coverage is insufficient to calculate an aggregate by sex or wealth status, or for other regions.</i>			

³⁵ The original baseline and 2021 target used data for a subset of countries, while the latest value reflects all UNICEF programme countries with data. The baseline and target values for all programme countries with data are 62 per cent and 72 per cent, respectively.

³⁶ The 2021 update is a weighted average of 79 countries with available data, covering 32 per cent of the population of children aged 3–4 years.



Early childhood development (ECD)

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

Output indicator	Disaggregation	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	2021 value	Target (2021)
1.h.1. Number of countries that have adopted ECD packages for children at scale	UNICEF programme countries with data	28	33	45	53	61	80
	EAPR	1	1	5	8	12	
	ECAR	4	4	8	8	9	
	ESAR	6	7	9	9	9	
	LACR	13	14	14	16	16	
	MENAR	1	2	3	3	3	
	SAR	1	2	2	3	5	
	WCAR	2	3	4	6	7	
1.h.2. Number of countries with [a] national ECD policy or implementation plans for scale-up	UNICEF programme countries with data	65	67	83	87	99	116
	EAPR	9	10	12	12	15	
	ECAR	2	2	4	4	6	
	ESAR	9	9	11	12	16	
	LACR	28	29	31	31	32	
	MENAR	6	5	6	8	10	
	SAR	3	3	4	4	5	
	WCAR	8	9	15	16	15	
1.h.3. Percentage of UNICEF-targeted girls and boys under 5 years (0–59 months) in humanitarian situations who participate in [organized ECD and/or] early learning interventions	UNICEF programme countries with data	76% (2019)	-	-	64%	57%	80%
	Female	237,167			781,694	554,629	
	Male	245,943			780,171	559,930	
	Disability	2,608			10,714	15,164	
	EAPR	101%			105%	101%	
	ECAR	76%			77%	105%	
	ESAR	64%			103%	81%	
	LACR	85%			53%	45%	
	MENAR	44%			55%	69%	
	SAR	100%			91%	31%	
WCAR	75%			64%	55%		

ADOLESCENT HEALTH AND NUTRITION

Outcome indicator (Key United Nations partners)	Disaggregation	Baseline	Latest update	Target (2021)
1.21. Percentage of girls (aged 15–19) with anaemia	UNICEF programme countries with data	46.0% (2016)	48.3% ³⁷ (2014–2020)	38.1%
	EAPR		N/A	
	ECAR		N/A	
	ESAR		30.3%	
	LACR		N/A	
	MENAR		N/A	
	SAR		53.8%	
	WCAR		56.9%	
1.22. Percentage of live births attended by skilled health personnel (mothers aged 15–19) ³⁸	UNICEF programme countries with data	67%*	73%* (2010–2021)	75%
	EAPR		84%*	
	ECAR		N/A	
	ESAR		66%	
	LACR		N/A	
	MENAR		85%	
	SAR		80%	
	WCAR		57%	
1.23. Number of girls in target countries receiving the final dose of HPV [human papillomavirus] vaccine per national schedule (Goal 3.b.1)	UNICEF programme countries with data	984,907 (2018)	2.8 million (2020)	1 million

Adolescent health and nutrition

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

Output indicator	Disaggregation	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	2021 value	Target (2021)
1.i.1. Number of adolescent girls and boys provided with services to prevent anaemia and other forms of malnutrition through UNICEF-supported programmes	UNICEF programme countries with data	41.5 million	58.4 million	59.9 million	35.4 million	67.4 million	100 million
	Girls	22.6 million	27.9 million	26.6 million	10.9 million	40.5 million	70 million
	Boys	16.8 million	17.9 million	19.3 million	4.3 million	24.5 million	30 million
	Age: 10–14 years	65,210	70,152	1.3 million	7.6 million	11.8 million	
	Age: 15–19 years	19,118	71,226	1.6 million	1.1 million	8.4 million	
	EAPR	2,739,103	8,196,843	8,898,389	5,750,444	19,499,825	
	ECAR	0	3,000	15,000	0	37,700	
	ESAR	1,858,106	3,130,908	2,315,692	385,142	328,490	

³⁷ This value needs to be interpreted with caution as the population coverage was below 50 per cent.

³⁸ Data for this indicator represent 52 countries that were part of ENAP in 2016.



Output indicator	Disaggregation	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	2021 value	Target (2021)
	LACR	16,597	23,119	468,016	7,991,410	7,217,751	
	MENAR	0	380	4,300,000	1,115,625	171,860	
	SAR	36,584,585	46,600,307	42,798,875	19,414,169	37,050,386	
	WCAR	315,556	485,273	1,127,905	711,720	3,115,907	
1.i.2. Number of countries that have nationally introduced HPV in their immunization schedule ³⁹	UNICEF programme countries with data	3	4	8	16	18	24
	EAPR	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	2	
	ECAR	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	1	
	ESAR	2	2	5	8	8	
	LACR	1	1	1	1	1	
	MENAR	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	SAR	N/A	1	1	1	1	
WCAR	N/A	N/A	1	4	5		
1.i.3. Number of countries having an inclusive, multisectoral and gender-responsive national plan to achieve targets for adolescent health and well-being	UNICEF programme countries with data	46	50	67	75	81	75
	EAPR	3	5	7	7	11	
	ECAR	5	5	5	7	8	
	ESAR	9	10	14	16	16	
	LACR	12	12	17	17	17	
	MENAR	3	3	5	8	8	
	SAR	4	4	5	6	6	
WCAR	10	11	14	14	15		
1.i.4. Number of countries implementing a school health programme reaching adolescents in at least two intervention areas, through UNICEF support	UNICEF programme countries with data	33 (2019)	-	-	42	37	45
	EAPR	4			7	5	
	ECAR	3			5	6	
	ESAR	6			8	9	
	LACR	6			7	6	
	MENAR	4			4	N/A	
	SAR	3			3	2	
WCAR	7			8	9		
1.i.5. Number of countries implementing interventions to address environmental pollution and climate change through UNICEF health programmes	UNICEF programme countries with data	19 (2019)	-	-	57	71	30
	EAPR	5			8	11	
	ECAR	4			5	8	
	ESAR	2			13	14	
	LACR	1			7	13	
	MENAR	1			4	2	
	SAR	1			6	5	
WCAR	5			14	18		

³⁹ This indicator has a one-year reporting lag.

GOAL AREA 2: EVERY CHILD LEARNS



Impact indicator (Sustainable Development Goal)	Baseline	Latest update	Target (2021)
I. Completion rate (gross intake rate to the last grade) in primary and lower secondary education (Goal 4.1)			
Primary	90%	90% (2020)	92%
Primary: Female		90%	
Primary: Male		90%	
Primary: Humanitarian		74%	
Lower secondary	75%	77%	83%
Lower secondary: Female		77%	
Lower secondary: Male		77%	
Lower secondary: Humanitarian		47%	
Primary: EAP		98%	
Primary: EECA		100%	
Primary: ESA		71%	
Primary: LAC		98%	
Primary: MENA		93%	
Primary: NA		100%	
Primary: SA		92%	
Primary: WCA		70%	
Primary: WE		97%	
Lower secondary: EAP		92%	
Lower secondary: EECA		96%	
Lower secondary: ESA		42%	
Lower secondary: LAC		80%	
Lower secondary: MENA		77%	
Lower secondary: NA		95%	
Lower secondary: SA		80%	
Lower secondary: WCA		46%	
Lower secondary: WE		97%	
J. Gross enrolment rate in upper secondary education (Goal 4.1)	65%	69% (2020)	77%
Female		68%	
Male		69%	
Humanitarian		31%	
EAP		78%	
EECA		99%	
ESA		30%	
LAC		85%	



MENA		68%	
NA		100%	
SA		64%	
WCA		39%	
WE		114%	

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

ACCESS

Outcome indicator (Key United Nations partners)	Disaggregation	Baseline	Latest update	Target (2021)
2.1. Percentage of countries with gender disparity (Goal 4.5) (United Nations Girls' Education Initiative (UNGEI), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)) [Girls are disadvantaged (gender parity index (GPI) <0.97), Boys are disadvantaged (GPI >1.03)]	Primary – Girls disadvantaged	23% (2011–2016)	16% (2015–2020)	18%
	Primary – Boys disadvantaged	25%	37%	19%
	Lower secondary – Girls disadvantaged	31%	33%	26%
	Lower secondary – Boys disadvantaged	40%	38%	30%
	Upper secondary – Girls disadvantaged	36%	30%	28%
	Upper secondary – Boys disadvantaged	45%	51%	35%
2.2. Adjusted net attendance rate of children from the poorest quintile in primary and lower and upper secondary education (SDGs 4.1 and 4.5) and attendance rate in early childhood education of children from the poorest quintile (SDG 4.2) (Global Partnership for Education (GPE), Education Cannot Wait fund)	Early childhood education	18% (2005–2016)	18% ⁴⁰ (2013–2021)	30%
	Primary – Total	69% (2010–2016)	74% (2013–2020)	75%
	Primary – Girls	67%	73%	
	Primary – Boys	71%	75%	
	Lower secondary – Total	36%	46%	44%
	Lower secondary – Girls	36%	45%	
	Lower secondary – Boys	36%	45%	
	Upper secondary – Total	20%	28%	28%
	Upper secondary – Girls	19%	27%	
	Upper secondary – Boys	21%	29%	
2.3. Gross enrolment rate in pre-primary education (GPE, World Bank, UNESCO)	UNICEF programme countries with data	44% (2011–2016)	59% (2015–2020)	50%
	Girls	44%	58%	50%
	Boys	44%	59%	50%
2.4. Out-of-school rate for girls and boys of primary and lower secondary school age (GPE, UNGEI and UNESCO)	Primary – Girls	10% (2011–2016)	12% (2015–2020)	7%
	Primary – Boys	9%	9%	7%
	Lower secondary – Girls	18%	20%	16%
	Lower secondary – Boys	19%	21%	16%

⁴⁰ For early childhood education, 2021 update is a weighted average of 71 countries with available data, covering 32 per cent of the population of children aged 3–4 years old.



Education access

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

Output indicator	Disaggregation	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	2021 value	Target (2021)
2.a.1. Number of out-of-school girls and boys who participated in early learning, primary or secondary education through UNICEF-supported programmes	UNICEF programme countries with data	22.8 million	34.7 million	52.2 million	100.2 million	148.8 million	60 million (c)
	Girls	10.0 million	14.9 million	23.4 million	42.0 million	62.9 million	30 million (c)
	Boys	10.5 million	15.7 million	24.4 million	43.6 million	63.9 million	30 million (c)
	Early learning/pre-primary	2.2 million	3.3 million	5.6 million	11.9 million	16.3 million	
	Primary	12.3 million	18.7 million	27.7 million	50.2 million	76.9 million	
	General lower secondary	1.4 million	2.1 million	3.0 million	9.3 million	14.1 million	
	General upper secondary	223,224	565,312	822,553	5.3 million	7.6 million	
	Development	5.0 million	10.1 million	20.2 million	35.5 million	52.5 million	
	Humanitarian	7.6 million	14.5 million	21.9 million	54.6 million	86.2 million	
	Children on the move	2.5 million	6.0 million	9.2 million	13.0 million	19.5 million	
2.a.2. Percentage of countries with equitable education systems for access, including [by] children with disabilities (including the emergency preparedness/resilience dimension)	UNICEF programme countries with data	26%	29%	37%	43%	43%	47%
	Inclusive education for children with disabilities	53%	49%	54%	54%	56%	
	Education sector plan/strategy addressing equity issues (gender, geography, wealth, disability, etc.)	27%	37%	42%	49%	56%	
	Emergency preparedness/resilience	38%	44%	46%	46%	43%	
	Education Management Information System (EMIS) providing disaggregated data (gender, urban/rural, wealth, disability)	41%	42%	46%	50%	50%	
	Humanitarian	26%	33%	38%	51%	51%	
	Development	27%	27%	36%	37%	36%	
2.a.3. Percentage of countries with gender-responsive education systems for access	UNICEF programme countries with data	25%	32%	38%	42%	38%	33%
	Creating demand to address sociocultural and financial barriers to quality education for marginalized girls or boys	33%	43%	45%	48%	43%	
	Gender-responsive environment	37%	47%	48%	53%	48%	



Output indicator	Disaggregation	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	2021 value	Target (2021)
	School-related gender-based violence prevention and response mechanisms	29%	38%	49%	53%	52%	
2.a.4. Girls and boys targeted by UNICEF as a share of girls and boys targeted by all partners for early learning or education support in humanitarian situations	UNICEF programme countries with data	65%	54%	50%	42%	51%	65%
	EAPR	61%	13%	54%	9%	11%	
	ECAR	87%	87%	82%	98%	92%	
	ESAR	43%	35%	39%	30%	23%	
	LACR	28%	12%	80%	105%	338%	
	MENAR	78%	89%	48%	52%	81%	
	SAR	23%	17%	67%	273%	79%	
	WCAR	79%	49%	46%	60%	121%	
2.a.5. Percentage of UNICEF-targeted girls and boys in humanitarian situations who have participated in early learning, primary or secondary education through UNICEF-supported programmes	UNICEF programme countries with data	64%	79%	60%	68%	51%	80%
	Girls	95%	75%	67%	94%	50%	80%
	Boys	100%	83%	69%	99%	52%	80%
	Children on the move	70%	87%	68%	76%	53%	

LEARNING OUTCOMES

Outcome indicator (Key United Nations partners)	Disaggregation	Baseline	Latest update	Target (2021)
2.5. Percentage of countries showing improvement in learning outcomes (Goal 4.1) (Education Cannot Wait, UNESCO, World Bank)	Girls	62%	59% (2012–2021)	79%
	Boys	60%	69% (2012–2021)	79%
	Humanitarian		71%	
	Development		51%	
	EAPR		N/A ⁴¹	
	ECAR		45%	
	ESAR		N/A	
	LACR		35%	
	MENAR		75%	
	SAR		N/A	
	WCAR		88%	
2.6. Education equity index (reflecting inequalities in gender; urban/rural and wealth quintile) (Goal 4.5 and GPE Results Framework)	UNICEF programme countries with data	0.63	0.70	0.66
	Humanitarian		0.53	
	Development		0.71	
	EAPR		0.75	

⁴¹ Data for EAPR, ESAR and SAR are only available for a limited number of countries and therefore are not representative at the regional level.



Outcome indicator (Key United Nations partners)	Disaggregation	Baseline	Latest update	Target (2021)
(GPE, UNESCO, World Bank)	ECAR		0.96	
	ESAR		0.54	
	LACR		0.78	
	MENAR		0.74	
	SAR		0.73	
	WCAR		0.48	

Learning outcomes

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

Output indicator	Disaggregation	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	2021 value	Target (2021)
2.b.1. Number of girls and boys provided with individual education/early learning materials through UNICEF-supported programmes	UNICEF programme countries with data	27.9 million	39.2 million	51.6 million	94.9 million	137.0 million	93 million (c)
	Humanitarian	1.5 million	5.4 million	9.6 million	32.0 million	50.1 million	
	Development	4.7 million	10.3 million	17.7 million	32.7 million	56.7 million	
	EAPR	458,535	659,964	828,262	2,755,113	9,847,477	
	ECAR	963,014	1,815,015	1,856,376	2,620,877	4,358,965	
	ESAR	6,193,987	9,158,977	13,632,104	27,633,594	43,675,013	
	LACR	377,435	569,947	1,014,394	18,215,554	21,583,088	
	MENAR	8,882,685	11,158,970	12,730,183	16,505,621	17,918,514	
	SAR	4,449,845	6,328,966	8,363,933	10,022,753	14,900,460	
	WCAR	6,550,262	9,473,672	13,144,187	17,192,431	24,736,360	
2.b.2. Number of school management committees whose capacity was developed through UNICEF-supported programmes	UNICEF programme countries with data	85,563	141,546	202,107	261,330	346,916	210,000 (c)
	EAPR	9,295	12,946	16,239	22,202	26,686	
	ECAR	2,692	4,583	5,791	8,578	10,831	
	ESAR	12,610	28,798	38,495	46,628	53,267	
	LACR	7,363	10,865	16,097	26,908	47,936	
	MENAR	3,367	4,624	6,462	7,736	10,632	
	SAR	18,455	34,990	54,608	65,793	76,767	
WCAR	31,781	44,740	64,415	83,485	120,797		
2.b.3. Percentage of countries with effective education systems for learning outcomes, including early learning	UNICEF programme countries with data	35%	35%	48%	41%	48%	61%
	Early learning	33%	44%	58%	55%	61%	
	Learning assessment	57%	56%	57%	50%	52%	
	Mother tongue/multilingual education	54%	52%	53%	50%	52%	
	Teachers' development	23%	35%	44%	46%	45%	
	Community participation	51%	50%	56%	53%	53%	



Output indicator	Disaggregation	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	2021 value	Target (2021)
2.b.4. Percentage of countries with gender-responsive teaching and learning systems	UNICEF programme countries with data	18%	31%	40%	42%	45%	49%
	EAPR	57%	44%	50%	43%	45%	
	ECAR	13%	25%	50%	45%	31%	
	ESAR	29%	61%	80%	72%	81%	
	LACR	9%	20%	17%	32%	43%	
	MENAR	25%	20%	14%	11%	11%	
	SAR	17%	29%	67%	67%	50%	
	WCAR	5%	18%	29%	33%	43%	

SKILLS DEVELOPMENT

Outcome indicator (Key United Nations partners)	Disaggregation	Baseline	Latest update	Target (2021)
2.7. Percentage of adolescents not in employment, education or training (NEET) (Goals 8.8, 4.4 and 4.7) (International Labour Organization (ILO), Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), World Bank)	UNICEF programme countries with data	22% (2011–2016)	27% (2015–2021)	20%
	Female	36%	38%	32%
	Male	9%	16%	8%
	EAPR		N/A ⁴²	
	ECAR		22%	
	ESAR		N/A	
	LACR		24%	
	MENAR		28%	
	SAR		29%	
	WCAR		30%	

Skills development

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

Output indicator	Disaggregation	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	2021 value	Target (2021)
2.c.1. Number of girls and boys who have participated in skills development programmes for learning, personal empowerment, active citizenship and/or employability through UNICEF-supported programmes	UNICEF programme countries with data	3.2 million	5.2 million	9.4 million	17.1 million	50.4 million	12.5 million (c)
	Female	1.5 million	2.5 million	4.8 million	7.9 million	23.8 million	6.5 million (c)
	Male	1.4 million	2.2 million	3.7 million	7.1 million	23.3 million	6.0 million (c)
	Age: 0–9 years	246,092	354,636	449,948	668,786	1.1 million	
	Age: 10–14 years	1.4 million	2.2 million	2.9 million	3.5 million	6.0 million	
	Age: 15–19 years	511,735	770,020	2.6 million	8.2 million	35.4 million	
	Humanitarian	737,650	1.4 million	2.3 million	8.4 million	10.1 million	
	Development	491,936	1.8 million	5.0 million	6.7 million	38.2 million	

⁴² The population coverage is insufficient to calculate regional aggregates for EAP and ESA.



Output indicator	Disaggregation	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	2021 value	Target (2021)
2.c.2. Percentage of countries with systems that institutionalize gender-equitable skills for learning, personal empowerment, active citizenship and/or employability	UNICEF programme countries with data	6%	16%	23%	27%	28%	36%
	Mainstreaming of skills development within the national education/training system	8%	24%	32%	40%	45%	
	Responsiveness to the demands of the labour market (including gender equity)	7%	15%	23%	18%	26%	
	Gender-equitable skills development	13%	25%	26%	34%	39%	



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

Impact indicator (Sustainable Development Goal)	Baseline	Latest update	Target (2021)
K. Percentage of children who have ever experienced sexual violence⁴³ (Goal 16.2.3)			
Female	6%	4% (2012–2020)	4%
Humanitarian		8%	
EAP		N/A	
EECA		N/A	
ESA		5%	
LAC		N/A	
MENA		N/A	
NA		N/A	
SA		3%	
WCA		7%	
WE		N/A	
L. Percentage of girls and boys who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers (Goal 16.2.1)			
Humanitarian	80%	79% ⁴⁴ (2013–2021)	55%
EAP		85%	
EECA		N/A	
ESA		N/A	
LAC		N/A	
MENA		86%	
NA		N/A	
SA		N/A	
WCA		86%	
WE		N/A	
M. Percentage of girls who have undergone female genital mutilation (FGM) (Goal 5.3.2)			
Humanitarian	21%	20% (2012–2020)	15%
EAP		N/A ⁴⁵	
EECA		N/A	

⁴³ There are insufficient data to calculate estimates for boys who have experienced sexual violence. The numbers presented refer only to girls aged 15–17 years old. The population coverage is insufficient to calculate regional aggregates, except for ESA, SA and WCA.

⁴⁴ The 2021 update is a weighted average of 76 countries with available data, covering 29 per cent of the population of children aged 1–14 years old. The population coverage is insufficient to calculate regional aggregates, except for MENA and WCA.

⁴⁵ The population coverage is insufficient to calculate regional aggregates, except for WCA.



Impact indicator (Sustainable Development Goal)	Baseline	Latest update	Target (2021)
ESA		N/A	
LAC		N/A	
MENA		N/A	
NA		N/A	
SA		N/A	
WCA		16%	
WE		N/A	
N. Percentage of women and men (20–24 years) married or in union before age 18 (Goal 5.3.1)			
Female	25%	19% (2015–2021)	17%
Male	5%	3% (2015–2021)	3%
Poorest quintile		38% (women)	
Richest quintile		9% (women)	
No education		50% (women)	
Primary education		46% (women)	
Secondary or higher education		19% (women)	
EAP		7% (women) 1% (men)	
EECA		10% (women)	
ESA		32% (women) 5% (men)	
LAC		21% (women)	
MENA		N/A ⁴⁶	
NA		N/A	
SA		28% (women) 4% (men)	
WCA		37% (women) 4% (men)	
WE		N/A	
O. Rate of children in detention (Goal 16.3.2)	N/A	29 per 100,000 children (2008–2021)	₄₇
P. Rate of children in residential care	120	123 per 100,000 children (2010–2022)	83

⁴⁶ The population coverage is insufficient to calculate regional averages for both men and women in MENA, NA and WE, and for men in EECA, LAC, and at the global level by wealth and education.

⁴⁷ UNICEF compiled the database and reported on this indicator for the first time in 2021. The target for this indicator will be set in the Integrated Results and Resources Framework of the UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2022–2025.



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

VIOLENCE

Outcome indicator (Key United Nations partners)	Disaggregation	Baseline	Latest update	Target (2021)
3.1. Percentage of girls and boys who have ever experienced any sexual violence and sought help from a professional ⁴⁸ (SDG 16.2.3) (WHO, UNFPA, UN-Women, Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict)	UNICEF programme countries with data	5% (2008–2016)	4% ⁴⁹ (2012–2019)	10% ⁵⁰
	EAPR		N/A	
	ECAR		N/A	
	ESAR		N/A	
	LACR		N/A	
	MENAR		N/A	
	SAR		5%	
	WCAR		0.3%	
3.2. Percentage of adults who think that physical punishment is necessary to raise/educate children (Goal 16.2.1) (WHO, Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence Against Children)	UNICEF programme countries with data	30% (2005–2016)	31% ⁵¹ (2012–2020)	19% ⁵²
	Female		N/A	
	Male		N/A	
	Disability		N/A	
	EAPR		N/A	
	ECAR		N/A	
	ESAR		N/A	
	LACR		N/A	
	MENAR		24%	
	SAR		N/A	
	WCAR		48%	
3.3 (a) Number of mothers, fathers and caregivers reached through parenting programmes	UNICEF programme countries with data	600,000	3.0 million (2021)	3,672,600
	EAPR		711,444	
	ECAR		346,782	
	ESAR		698,928	
	LACR		607,807	
	MENAR		185,365	
	SAR		153,837	
	WCAR		313,231	
3.3 (b) Number of girls and boys who have experienced violence	UNICEF programme countries with data	687,000	4.4 million (2021)	4,000,000

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

⁴⁹ The 2021 update is a weighted average of 20 countries with available data, covering 39 per cent of the population of girls aged 15–17 years old. The population coverage is insufficient to calculate regional aggregates, except for SAR and WCAR.

⁵⁰ The original target used data for a subset of countries, while the latest value reflects all UNICEF programme countries with data. The target for all UNICEF programme countries with data is 12 per cent.

⁵¹ The 2021 update is a weighted average of 81 countries with available data, covering 26 per cent of the population aged 15–49 years old. The population coverage is insufficient to calculate regional aggregates, except for MENAR and WCAR.

⁵² The original target used data for a subset of countries, while the latest value reflects all UNICEF programme countries with data. The target for all UNICEF programme countries with data is 21 per cent.



Outcome indicator (Key United Nations partners)	Disaggregation	Baseline	Latest update	Target (2021)
reached by health, social work or justice/law enforcement services	Age: Under 10 years		310,324	
	Age: 10–14 years		505,509	
	Age: 15–17 years		414,936	
	Female		1,232,121	
	Male		1,097,204	
	Disability		44,819	
	EAPR		104,440	
	ECAR		233,342	
	ESAR		1,451,019	
	LACR		624,908	
	MENAR		286,022	
	SAR		1,441,030	
	WCAR		298,794	

Prevention and response services for violence against children

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

Output indicator	Disaggregation	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	2021 value	Target (2021)
3.a.1. Number of countries with a quality assurance system in place for social service work	UNICEF programme countries with data	31	32	35	41	40	65
	EAPR	1	1	1	2	2	
	ECAR	6	7	8	8	8	
	ESAR	1	1	3	4	4	
	LACR	17	17	17	19	19	
	MENAR	1	1	1	2	2	
	SAR	0	0	0	0	0	
	WCAR	5	5	5	6	5	
3.a.2. Number of countries with [a] legislative and policy framework to: (a) eliminate the worst forms of child labour	UNICEF programme countries with data	22	24	28	30	39	32
	EAPR	1	1	1	2	5	
	ECAR	4	3	4	3	2	
	ESAR	2	2	2	2	6	
	LACR	3	4	4	7	5	
	MENAR	2	3	3	2	3	
	SAR	2	3	5	3	5	
	WCAR	8	8	9	11	13	
3.a.2. Number of countries with [a] legislative and policy framework to:	UNICEF programme countries and non-programme countries with data	58 (2019)	-	-	63	76	61



Output indicator	Disaggregation	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	2021 value	Target (2021)
(b) end the corporal punishment of children	EAPR	1			1	2 ⁵³	
	ECAR	11			11	11	
	ESAR	3			4	9	
	LACR	10			10	14	
	MENAR	1			2	5	
	SAR	1			1	2	
	WCAR	4			5	6	
3.a.3. Number of countries in which an interoperable information management system supports and tracks case management, incident monitoring and programme monitoring	UNICEF programme countries with data	10	15	23	24	35	44
	Humanitarian	5	8	16	19	26	
	EAPR	1	2	3	3	4	
	ECAR	0	1	2	2	3	
	ESAR	1	3	7	6	12	
	LACR	0	0	2	4	3	
	MENAR	2	3	4	2	3	
	SAR	2	2	1	2	3	
WCAR	4	4	4	5	7		
3.a.4. Percentage of countries monitoring and reporting on grave violations against children that have a functional framework for the protection of children	UNICEF programme countries with data	37% (2019)	-	-	57%	62%	53%
	EAPR				100%	100%	
	ECAR				N/A	N/A	
	ESAR				100%	50%	
	LACR				100%	100%	
	MENAR				29%	57%	
	SAR				33%	33%	
WCAR				67%	67%		
3.a.5 (a-i) Percentage of UNICEF-targeted girls and boys in humanitarian situations provided with community-based mental health and psychosocial support, including access to child-friendly spaces with intersectoral programming interventions	UNICEF programme countries with data	83% (3.1 million)	83% (3.6 million)	87% (3.7 million)	91% (31.2 million)	113% (8.4 million)	80%
	Female	646,547	962,711	1.7 million	2.8 million	2.4 million	
	Male	664,935	965,421	1.8 million	2.9 million	2.4 million	
	Disability	8,863	9,261	28,802	52,179	50,377	
	Age: Under 5 years	0	377	175,195	153,872	172,926	
	Age: 5–9 years	0	535	365,140	329,526	397,657	
	Age: 10–14 years	200	7,476	506,966	432,036	698,023	
	Age: 15–17 years	150	16,571	341,263	890,600	903,982	
3.a.5 (a-ii) Percentage of UNICEF-targeted parents and primary caregivers in	UNICEF programme countries with data	-	-	-	110% (15.9 million)	81% (3.6 million)	80%

⁵³ The regional disaggregation is only for UNICEF programme countries.



Output indicator	Disaggregation	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	2021 value	Target (2021)
humanitarian situations provided with community-based mental health and psychosocial support, including access to child-friendly spaces with intersectoral programming interventions	Female				2.0 million	1.0 million	
	Male				1.9 million	654,398	
3.a.5 (b) Percentage of UNICEF-targeted unaccompanied and separated girls and boys registered with family tracing and reunification services and family-based care or appropriate alternative services	UNICEF programme countries with data	54% (54,895)	61% (69,109)	58% (51,980)	74% (136,642)	123% (179,204)	80%
	Female	15,538	14,001	17,828	37,302	57,211	
	Male	20,625	17,650	30,911	82,795	96,160	
	Disability	2,268	377	129	1,515	1,262	
	Age: Under 5 years	445	3,177	467	3,333	8,833	
	Age: 5–9 years	736	3,694	1,057	5,739	13,171	
	Age: 10–14 years	4,664	3,260	2,769	13,554	16,906	
Age: 15–17 years	439	2,715	4,188	16,705	30,314		
3.a.5 (c) Percentage of UNICEF-targeted girls and boys recruited and used by armed forces and groups that have been released and reintegrated with their families and provided with adequate care and services	UNICEF programme countries with data	101% (14,850)	99.96% (13,636)	53% (14,400)	53% (12,361)	59% (12,736)	80%
	Female	94	1,999	2,311	2,467	2,999	
	Male	362	7,199	8,402	8,221	8,987	
	Disability	8	10	4	31	600	
	Age: Under 5 years	0	0	0	27	82	
	Age: 5–9 years	0	1	824	516	228	
	Age: 10–14 years	0	689	1,620	2,058	2,203	
Age: 15–17 years	0	1,173	3,670	5,963	8,385		
3.a.5 (d) Percentage of UNICEF-targeted girls and boys in areas affected by landmines and other explosive weapons provided with relevant prevention and survivor-assistance interventions	UNICEF programme countries with data	90% (5.6 million)	72% (3.7 million)	89% (4.4 million)	65% (2.7 million)	86% (5.2 million)	80%
	Female	1,945	306,936	1.9 million	647,986	1.6 million	
	Male	2,347	350,405	2.0 million	641,646	1.8 million	
	Disability	6,233	11,830	28,079	7,109	69,787	
	Age: Under 5 years	2,527	5,995	302	54	5,324	
	Age: 5–9 years	25,805	82,925	114,639	13,151	35,442	
	Age: 10–14 years	68,378	374,300	174,698	25,072	73,249	
Age: 15–17 years	42,208	674,074	163,128	46,425	98,174		
3.a.6. Percentage of UNICEF-targeted women, girls and boys in humanitarian situations provided with risk mitigation, prevention or response interventions to address gender-based violence through UNICEF-supported programmes	UNICEF programme countries with data	91% (640,450)	103% (1.3 million)	116% (3.3 million)	98% (17.8 million)	103% (13.9 million)	80%
	Female	87,074	203,203	926,996	2.2 million	1.7 million	
	Male	150,014	271,184	733,588	1.4 million	1.2 million	
	Age: Under 18 years	12,788	16,222	1.0 million	1.6 million	1.5 million	
	Age: 18 years and above	34,941	32,180	612,327	1.8 million	1.4 million	
	Disability	348	185	884	3,278	32,172	
3.a.7. Number of children on the move who receive	UNICEF programme countries with data	938,376	1.7 million	1.75 million	1.8 million	2.3 million	5.1 million



Output indicator	Disaggregation	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	2021 value	Target (2021)
protective services through UNICEF-supported programmes (humanitarian)	Female	64,702	165,986	713,869	808,823	790,115	
	Male	112,728	177,084	795,479	837,060	687,781	
	Age: Under 5 years	60,697	130,239	94,862	76,068	65,109	
	Age: 5–9 years	58,229	152,586	142,161	138,786	172,568	
	Age: 10–14 years	44,195	155,090	222,123	163,837	293,707	
	Age: 15–17 years	35,201	78,508	189,815	109,705	228,749	
	Humanitarian	2,674	95,416	829,747	1.5 million	1.3 million	
	Development	685	10,103	39,321	120,210	127,482	
	EAPR	98	87,198	168,714	25,796	15,054	
	ECAR	160,179	186,169	204,622	156,046	178,496	
	ESAR	98,919	411,050	52,126	166,013	509,291	
	LACR	26,428	93,618	324,949	69,707	346,327	
	MENAR	251,814	112,919	266,638	548,599	190,358	
	SAR	182,881	456,476	99,519	153,313	275,858	
WCAR	218,057	332,518	635,335	662,987	739,665		
3.a.8. Number of countries that have ratified the United Nations Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children	UNICEF programme countries and countries with National Committees with data	170	174	176	180	180	178
	EAPR	17	20	21	16	16	
	ECAR	21	21	21	22	22	
	ESAR	19	19	19	19	19	
	LACR	36	36	36	33	33	
	MENAR	18	19	19	17	17	
	SAR	4	4	5	6	24	
	WCAR	23	23	23	24	24	



HARMFUL PRACTICES

Outcome indicator (Key United Nations partners)	Disaggregation	Baseline	Latest update	Target (2021)
3.4. Percentage of women and men who believe that FGM should be eliminated (UNFPA, UN-Women)	Female	69% (2006–2016)	69% (2011–2020)	71% ⁵⁴
	Male	67% (2001–2016)	64% (2011–2020)	67% ⁵⁵
	EAPR		N/A ⁵⁶	
	ECAR		N/A	
	ESAR		N/A	
	LACR		N/A	
	MENAR		N/A	
	SAR		N/A	
	WCAR			67% (Female) 64% (Male)
3.5. Number of adolescent girls receiving prevention and care interventions to address child marriage through UNICEF-supported programmes (UNFPA, UN-Women)	UNICEF programme countries with data	635,000	7.6 million (2021)	7.5 million
	Disability		11,007	
	EAPR		23,692	
	ECAR		202,507	
	ESAR		475,704	
	LACR		9,164	
	MENAR		159,385	
	SAR		6,013,287	
	WCAR		703,998	

Harmful practices (FGM and child marriage)

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

Output indicator ⁵⁷	Disaggregation	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	2021 value	Target (2021)
3.b.1. Number of girls and women who receive prevention and protection services on FGM through UNICEF-supported programmes	UNICEF programme countries with data ⁵⁸	920,427	1.0 million	1.2 million	1.6 million	1.7 million	1.4 million (c)
	Disability	28	51	597	632	1,362	
	EAPR	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	ECAR	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	ESAR	369,956	461,328	557,571	870,413	897,772	

⁵⁴ The original target used data for a subset of countries, while the baseline and latest value reflect all UNICEF programme countries with data. The target value for all countries with data is 78 per cent.

⁵⁵ The original target used data for a subset of countries, while the baseline and latest value reflect all UNICEF programme countries with data. The target value for all countries with data is 76 per cent.

⁵⁶ The population coverage is insufficient to calculate regional aggregates, except WCAR.

⁵⁷ For indicators 3.b.1 and 3.b.2, EAPR, ECAR, LACR and SAR have no focus countries in the UNFPA-UNICEF Joint Programme to Eliminate Female Genital Mutilation but programme resources are shared globally.

⁵⁸ Disaggregation by age for this indicator was not available.



Output indicator ⁵⁷	Disaggregation	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	2021 value	Target (2021)
	LACR	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	MENAR	64,522	67,923	89,122	131,178	172,940	
	SAR	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	WCAR	485,949	490,938	531,652	610,014	646,329	
3.b.2. Number of people who participate in education, communication and social mobilization platforms promoting the elimination of FGM through UNICEF-supported programmes	UNICEF programme countries with data	6.2 million	7.0 million	8.5 million	16.4 million	10.2 million	7.8 million
	Female	2.8 million	464,090	2.9 million	704,869	3.3 million	
	Male	3.4 million	360,226	2.6 million	578,712	3.2 million	
	EAPR	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	ECAR	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	ESAR	3,265,449	1,015,855	1,308,899	6,033,611	1,465,476	
	LACR	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	MENAR	276,190	150,979	2,757,995	3,230,110	3,396,259	
	SAR	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
WCAR	2,638,584	5,793,956	4,422,594	7,124,289	5,289,959		
3.b.3. Number of countries implementing a costed national action plan or strategy to end child marriage	UNICEF programme countries with data	8	15	24	31	32	25
	EAPR	1	2	2	4	4	
	ECAR	0	0	1	2	3	
	ESAR	4	6	7	10	8	
	LACR	0	0	0	2	2	
	MENAR	0	0	2	2	3	
	SAR	0	0	2	1	2	
	WCAR	3	7	10	10	10	

ACCESS TO JUSTICE

Outcome indicator (Key United Nations partners)	Disaggregation	Baseline	Latest update	Target (2021)
3.6. Percentage of girls and boys [who] are in contact with the justice and administrative bodies who: (a) benefit from interventions to improve children's access to justice, such as specialized legal aid for children, through UNICEF-supported programmes	UNICEF programme countries with data	31%	48% (2021)	31%
	EAPR		31%	
	ECAR		12%	
	ESAR		61%	
	LACR		72%	
	MENAR		87%	
	SAR		65%	
	WCAR		97%	



Outcome indicator (Key United Nations partners)	Disaggregation	Baseline	Latest update	Target (2021)
3.6. Percentage of girls and boys [who] are in contact with the justice and administrative bodies who: (b) are subject to a diversion order or alternative measure as opposed to a custodial sentence, through UNICEF-supported programmes (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), International Organization for Migration (IOM), UNHCR)	UNICEF programme countries with data	-	46% (2021)	35%
	EAPR		8%	
	ECAR		58%	
	ESAR		57%	
	LACR		32%	
	MENAR		41%	
	SAR		93%	
	WCAR		50%	
3.7. Percentage of children under five whose births are registered (Goal 16.9.1) (World Bank, UNHCR)	UNICEF programme countries with data	67% (2005–2016)	68% (2012–2021)	66% ⁵⁹
	Female		66%	
	Male		66%	
	EAPR		N/A ⁶⁰	
	ECAR		99%	
	ESAR		37%	
	LACR		95%	
	MENAR		88%	
	SAR		70%	
	WCAR		53%	

Access to justice

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

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

⁵⁹ The original target used data for a subset of countries, while the latest value reflects all UNICEF programme countries with data. The target for all UNICEF programme countries with data is 76 per cent.

⁶⁰ Population coverage for EAPR is insufficient to calculate a regional aggregate.



Output indicator	Disaggregation	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	2021 value	Target (2021)
3.c.2. Percentage of justice professionals [who] have been certified in and [are] dealing with: (a) child offenders	UNICEF programme countries with data	31% (12,933)	44% (24,476)	51% (24,758)	56% (39,310)	65% (66,251)	68%
	EAPR	0%	34%	100%	100%	100%	
	ECAR	75%	69%	66%	69%	81%	
	ESAR	21%	65%	93%	98%	95%	
	LACR	100%	100%	38%	100%	77%	
	MENAR	13%	36%	95%	97%	97%	
	SAR	0%	0%	0%	99%	83%	
	WCAR	28%	35%	44%	42%	46%	
3.c.2. Percentage of justice professionals [who] have been certified in and [are] dealing with: (b) child victims	UNICEF programme countries with data	55% (6,035)	59% (13,838)	72% (12,068)	60% (20,541)	70% (43,259)	87%
	EAPR	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	
	ECAR	91%	92%	73%	74%	81%	
	ESAR	18%	64%	96%	98%	95%	
	LACR	0%	0%	69%	94%	88%	
	MENAR	20%	56%	99%	100%	92%	
	SAR	0%	0%	0%	98%	80%	
	WCAR	66%	41%	59%	25%	25%	
3.c.3. Number of countries with alternative care policies in line with the 2009 Guidelines for the Alternative Care of Children	UNICEF programme countries with data	23	27	30	35	41	35
	EAPR	0	0	1	2	2	
	ECAR	6	8	9	10	12	
	ESAR	5	6	6	6	7	
	LACR	7	7	7	9	10	
	MENAR	2	2	2	2	2	
	SAR	1	2	2	2	2	
	WCAR	2	2	3	4	6	
3.c.4. Number of countries that have in place free and universal birth registration services within the civil registration system, in accordance with national legal requirements	UNICEF programme countries with data	14	17	19	40	47	25
	EAPR	1	1	3	4	6	
	ECAR	0	2	3	13	15	
	ESAR	4	6	5	6	6	
	LACR	2	2	4	11	11	
	MENAR	0	0	0	1	3	
	SAR	2	2	1	2	1	
	WCAR	5	4	3	3	5	



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



Impact indicator (Sustainable Development Goal)	Original baseline	Latest update	Target (2021) ⁶¹
Q. Percentage of people using safely managed drinking water services (Goal 6.1.1)	N/A	74% (2020)	82%
Service level: Safely managed drinking water service		74%	
Service level: At least basic drinking water service		90%	
Service level: Limited drinking water service		4%	
Service level: Unimproved drinking water source		5%	
Service level: Surface water		2%	
Urban		86%	
Rural		60%	
Humanitarian		31%	
EAP		N/A	
EECA		83%	
ESA		31%	
LAC		75%	
MENA		79%	
NA		97%	
SA		N/A	
WCA		26%	
WE		98%	
R. Under-five mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) (Goal 3.9.2)	N/A	49 per 100,000 children (2016)	-
Humanitarian		128	
EAP		7	
EECA		3	
ESA		87	
LAC		7	
MENA		13	
NA		0	
SA		56	
WCA		164	
WE		0	

⁶¹ The targets are under development for impact indicators R: under-five mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and U: proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing.



Impact indicator (Sustainable Development Goal)	Original baseline	Latest update	Target (2021) ⁷¹
S. Percentage of people using safely managed sanitation services (Goal 6.2.1)	N/A	54% (2020)	66%
Service level: Safely managed services		54%	
Service level: Basic sanitation services		78%	
Service level: Limited sanitation services		7%	
Service level: Unimproved sanitation		8%	
Service level: Open defecation		6%	
Urban		62%	
Rural		44%	
Humanitarian		24%	
EAP		60%	
EECA		63%	
ESA		22%	
LAC		46%	
MENA		47%	
NA		92%	
SA		45%	
WCA		22%	
WE		94%	
T. Number of children affected by disasters (Goal 11.5.1, Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction A1)	N/A	_62	-
U. Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing (Goal 11.1)	N/A	24% (2018)	_63

⁶² This indicator is produced by the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, which publishes the number of people (not disaggregated by age) affected by disasters. In 2019, 111 countries reported a total of 43 million people affected by disasters. This indicator value is primarily driven by the number of countries reporting and therefore does not reflect the actual number of people affected by disasters. It is thus challenging to estimate trends and calculate meaningful regional and global aggregates.

⁶³ This indicator is produced by the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat).



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

WATER

Outcome indicator (Key United Nations partners)	Disaggregation	Baseline	Latest update	Target (2021)
4.1. Percentage of people using basic drinking water services (Goal 6.1.1) (UN-Women, WHO, World Bank)	UNICEF programme countries with data	87% (2015)	88% (2020)	92%
	Humanitarian		73%	
	EAPR		94%	
	ECAR		96%	
	ESAR		62%	
	LACR		97%	
	MENAR		92%	
	SAR		91%	
	WCAR		68%	
4.2. Number of additional people with access to a safe drinking water service through UNICEF-supported programmes	UNICEF programme countries with data	N/A	69.9 million (2021)	60 million (c)
	Female		26.6 million	
	Male		26.2 million	
	Disability		3.0 million	

Water

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

Output indicator	Disaggregation	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	2021 value	Target (2021)
4.a.1. Number of countries implementing water-safety plans at the community level	UNICEF programme countries with data	29	39	36	33	36	55
	EAPR	9	11	10	7	6	
	ECAR	1	2	0	1	1	
	ESAR	1	2	3	3	5	
	LACR	5	5	5	3	6	
	MENAR	0	4	4	4	4	
	SAR	5	6	5	6	6	
	WCAR	8	9	9	9	8	
4.a.2. Number of countries implementing independent sustainability checks with a clear feedback mechanism	UNICEF programme countries with data	15	34	27	30	35	33
	EAPR	1	3	5	6	6	
	ECAR	0	0	0	0	0	
	ESAR	4	9	3	3	6	



Output indicator	Disaggregation	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	2021 value	Target (2021)
	LACR	0	3	2	2	3	
	MENAR	0	2	3	4	4	
	SAR	1	4	4	4	4	
	WCAR	9	13	10	11	12	
4.a.3. Percentage of UNICEF-targeted population in humanitarian situations provided with sufficient quantity of water of appropriate quality for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene ⁶⁴	UNICEF programme countries with data	95%	104%	100%	100%	95%	100%
	Disability	1,054,392	532,377	754,426	848,658	2,176,841	
	EAPR	110%	79%	63%	100%	54%	
	ECAR	76%	94%	160%	81%	64%	
	ESAR	75%	112%	121%	132%	93%	
	LACR	185%	60%	89%	116%	75%	
	MENAR	128%	108%	98%	102%	144%	
	SAR	76%	111%	81%	84%	47%	
WCAR	51%	89%	88%	58%	43%		
4.a.4 Number of countries planning, designing and implementing climate-resilient WASH solutions through UNICEF-supported programmes	UNICEF programme countries with data	15 (2019)	-	-	46	58	80
	EAPR				8	7	
	ECAR				1	2	
	ESAR				9	13	
	LACR				4	9	
	MENAR				7	9	
	SAR				4	4	
	WCAR				13	14	

SANITATION

Outcome indicator (Key United Nations partners)	Disaggregation	Baseline	Latest update	Target (2021)
4.3. Percentage of people using basic sanitation services (Goal 6.2.1) (UN-Women, WHO, World Bank)	UNICEF programme countries with data	66% (2015)	75% (2020)	80%
	Humanitarian		46%	
	EAPR		90%	
	ECAR		97%	
	ESAR		33%	
	LACR		89%	
	MENAR		87%	
	SAR		69%	
WCAR			32%	

⁶⁴ Improved access to drinking water in humanitarian situations includes water treatment solutions.



Outcome indicator (Key United Nations partners)	Disaggregation	Baseline	Latest update	Target (2021)
4.4. Number of additional people with access to basic sanitation services through UNICEF-supported programmes	UNICEF programme countries with data	N/A	59.6 million (2021)	60 million (c)
	Female		29.9 million	
	Male		28.2 million	
	Disability		1.9 million	
4.5. Number of people still practising open defecation (Goal 6.2.1) (UN-Women, WHO, World Bank)	UNICEF programme countries with data	870 million	494 million (2020)	620 million
	EAPR		40 million	
	ECAR		0 million	
	ESAR		77 million	
	LACR		10 million	
	MENAR		18 million	
	SAR		229 million	
	WCAR		120 million	
4.6 Percentage of population with a hand-washing facility with soap and water available at home (Goal 6.2.1) (United Nations Water)	UNICEF programme countries with data	60%	70% (2020)	76%
	EAPR		N/A	
	ECAR		N/A	
	ESAR		25%	
	LACR		N/A	
	MENAR		88%	
	SAR		68%	
	WCAR		27%	

Sanitation and hygiene

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

Output indicator	Disaggregation	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	2021 value	Target (2021)
4.b.1 (a-i) Schools with separate sanitation facilities for girls and boys delivered through direct UNICEF support	UNICEF programme countries with data	13,012 (2019)	-	-	16,838	21,112	20,000 (c)
	EAPR	1,720			2,165	2,589	
	ECAR	61			126	159	
	ESAR	1,854			2,286	3,255	
	LACR	260			372	728	
	MENAR	1,421			2,032	2,683	
	SAR	3,391			4,689	5,715	
	WCAR	4,305			5,168	5,983	



Output indicator	Disaggregation	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	2021 value	Target (2021)
4.b.1 (a-ii) Schools with separate sanitation facilities for girls and boys delivered through substantive UNICEF support to WASH sector systems	UNICEF programme countries with data	0 (2019)	-	-	70,518	88,968	40,000 (c)
	EAPR				11,311	25,902	
	ECAR				0	18	
	ESAR				168	673	
	LACR				342	1,171	
	MENAR				1,576	1,924	
	SAR				56,723	58,626	
	WCAR				398	654	
4.b.1 (b) Schools with menstrual hygiene management services, through UNICEF-supported programmes	UNICEF programme countries with data	3,576	17,949	38,444	48,440	58,977	50,000 (c)
	EAPR	469	755	1,256	1,953	2,799	
	ECAR	5	52	104	183	212	
	ESAR	735	2,765	3,609	3,939	5,723	
	LACR	15	103	146	308	721	
	MENAR	357	1,603	1,920	2,037	2,149	
	SAR	858	10,652	26,562	32,295	36,269	
	WCAR	1,137	2,019	4,847	7,725	11,104	
4.b.1 (c) Health centres that have basic WASH facilities, through UNICEF-supported programmes	UNICEF programme countries with data	1,557	3,355	6,696	12,309	16,699	10,000 (c)
	EAPR	71	66	124	553	859	
	ECAR	19	12	61	74	90	
	ESAR	350	167	462	1,297	1,897	
	LACR	37	80	99	316	595	
	MENAR	211	920	1,516	1,926	2,292	
	SAR	13	928	1,927	3,456	5,535	
	WCAR	856	1,182	2,507	4,687	5,431	
4.b.2. Percentage of open-defecation-free (ODF) communities compared to triggered communities	UNICEF programme countries with data	62%	73%	71%	74%	81%	85%
	EAPR	61%	72%	34%	39%	52%	
	ECAR	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A ⁶⁵	
	ESAR	68%	85%	81%	83%	84%	
	LACR	28%	40%	101%	61%	57%	
	MENAR	29%	19%	53%	46%	52%	
	SAR	55%	39%	50%	57%	60%	
	WCAR	80%	75%	78%	77%	91%	
4.b.3. Number of countries implementing community-based hand-washing behaviour-change programmes on a national scale	UNICEF programme countries with data	61	71	90	110	106	78
	EAPR	14	14	15	17	14	
	ECAR	1	1	3	11	11	
	ESAR	16	18	20	20	20	

⁶⁵ There are no programmes in ECAR focused on ending open defecation.



Output indicator	Disaggregation	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	2021 value	Target (2021)
	LACR	6	8	14	19	19	
	MENAR	3	4	9	12	11	
	SAR	6	6	7	8	8	
	WCAR	15	20	22	23	23	
4.b.4. Percentage of UNICEF-targeted population in humanitarian situations: (a) provided with access to appropriate sanitation facilities and living in environments free of open defecation	UNICEF programme countries with data	72%	82%	67%	58%	71%	88%
	Female	80%	69%	70%	59%	70%	
	Male	83%	71%	71%	59%	73%	
	Disability	301,270	225,415	142,120	288,162	245,345	
	EAPR	0%	39%	36%	34%	28%	
	ECAR	0%	26%	92%	111%	168%	
	ESAR	71%	57%	41%	64%	36%	
	LACR	0%	62%	83%	56%	38%	
	MENAR	83%	82%	118%	61%	131%	
	SAR	60%	105%	51%	70%	45%	
WCAR	63%	88%	30%	46%	38%		
4.b.4. Percentage of UNICEF-targeted population in humanitarian situations: (b) provided with menstrual hygiene management services	UNICEF programme countries with data	80%	53%	68%	56%	47%	28%
	Disability	20,544	33,740	24,232	36,087	54,833	
	EAPR	152%	29%	331%	73%	67%	
	ECAR	N/A	N/A	39%	22%	23%	
	ESAR	93%	19%	46%	27%	28%	
	LACR	91%	78%	40%	36%	45%	
	MENAR	35%	63%	38%	160%	99%	
	SAR	71%	70%	85%	69%	64%	
WCAR	260%	126%	79%	59%	71%		
4.b.4. Percentage of UNICEF-targeted population in humanitarian situations: (c) provided with access to appropriate WASH facilities for males and females and hygiene education in schools, temporary learning spaces and other child-friendly spaces	UNICEF programme countries with data	94%	116%	42%	104%	96%	82%
	Female	74%	125%	43%	93%	115%	
	Male	75%	111%	43%	98%	94%	
	Disability	85,997	112,052	28,209	118,800	576,290	
	EAPR	218%	53%	22%	112%	34%	
	ECAR	20%	4%	8%	15%	13%	
	ESAR	111%	78%	91%	42%	302%	
	LACR	77%	60%	51%	66%	62%	
	MENAR	119%	61%	74%	490%	101%	
	SAR	22%	86%	84%	131%	84%	
WCAR	105%	274%	32%	104%	62%		



DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

Outcome indicator (Key United Nations partners)	Disaggregation	Baseline	Latest update ⁶⁶	Target ⁶⁷ (2021)
4.7. Number of disruptions to: (a) Educational services attributed to disasters (Sendai D6)	UNICEF programme countries with data	616 (2015)	N/A	-
4.7. Number of disruptions to: (b) Health services attributed to disasters (Sendai D7)	UNICEF programme countries with data	463 (2015)	N/A	-

Disaster risk reduction

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

Output indicator	Disaggregation	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	2021 value	Target (2021)
4.c.1. Number of countries with child-sensitive national or local risk management plans addressing risks related to disasters, climate change, conflict, public health emergencies or other crises	UNICEF programme countries with data	47	47	52	56	57	70
	EAPR	6	7	12	11	9	
	ECAR	3	3	2	4	4	
	ESAR	12	12	10	11	12	
	LACR	6	7	12	12	9	
	MENAR	2	2	2	3	3	
	SAR	4	4	3	6	5	
	WCAR	14	12	11	9	15	

CHILDREN IN URBAN SETTINGS

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

⁶⁶ For 4.7 (a) and (b), data coverage is insufficient to generate meaningful or representative global or regional estimates.

⁶⁷ Targets for 4.7 sub-indicators are not available.



Children in urban settings

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

Output indicator	Disaggregation	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	2021 value	Target (2021)
4.d.1. Number of countries with data on intra-urban disparities, including girls and boys in informal settings	UNICEF programme countries with data	46	54	58	71	80	65
	EAPR	9	10	12	13	15	
	ECAR	4	6	7	10	11	
	ESAR	8	9	9	10	12	
	LACR	10	10	9	12	15	
	MENAR	4	5	5	6	6	
	SAR	3	3	4	5	5	
	WCAR	8	11	12	15	16	
4.d.2. Number of countries where urban/local government development plans and budgets and urban planning standards are child-responsive and involve participation of children	National-level	26	28	47	55	60	20
	EAPR	4	5	8	7	8	
	ECAR	2	2	3	5	8	
	ESAR	4	3	9	12	13	
	LACR	9	9	8	10	10	
	MENAR	2	3	4	3	6	
	SAR	1	2	4	4	2	
	WCAR	4	4	11	14	13	
	Local-level	19	32	31	31	31	
	EAPR	3	6	5	5	6	
	ECAR	4	8	7	7	6	
	ESAR	4	4	3	3	2	
	LACR	4	4	5	4	6	
	MENAR	1	2	2	3	2	
	SAR	1	1	2	1	4	
	WCAR	2	7	7	8	5	



ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

Outcome indicator (Key United Nations partners)	Disaggregation	Baseline	Latest update	Target (2021)
4.9. Number of countries that implement child-inclusive programmes that foster climate resilience and low carbon development (United Nations Environment Programme, UNDP, UNESCO, WFP, WHO)	UNICEF programme countries with data	20	81 (2021)	40
	EAPR		13	
	ECAR		13	
	ESAR		17	
	LACR		12	
	MENAR		7	
	SAR		6	
	WCAR		13	

Environmental sustainability

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

Output indicator	Disaggregation	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	2021 value	Target (2021)
4.e.1. Number of countries with a child-sensitive national climate change adaptation/mitigation plan through UNICEF-supported programmes	UNICEF programme countries with data	10	11	28	65	83	25
	EAPR	3	3	5	12	14	
	ECAR	0	0	2	6	9	
	ESAR	2	2	5	11	14	
	LACR	2	3	8	20	21	
	MENAR	0	0	0	4	6	
	SAR	0	0	2	4	6	
	WCAR	3	3	6	8	13	



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



Impact indicator (Sustainable Development Goal)	Original baseline	Latest update	Target (2021)
V. Percentage of children living in poverty in all its dimensions (Goal 1.2.2)	37%	56.9% ⁶⁸ (2012–2021)	32.6%
Female		57.1%	
Male		56.6%	
EAP		N/A	
EECA		N/A	
ESA		69.50%	
LAC		N/A	
MENA		24.90%	
NA		N/A	
SA		59.90%	
WCA		72.00%	
WE		N/A	
W. Number of countries with high or very high levels of gender discrimination, as defined by the Social Institutions and Gender Index	N/A	29 (2019)	. ⁶⁹

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

CHILD POVERTY

Outcome indicator (Key United Nations partners)	Disaggregation	Baseline	Latest update	Target (2021)
5.1. Percentage of children living in extreme poverty (SDG 1.1.1)	UNICEF programme countries with data	20%	17.5% ⁷⁰	16%
5.2. Number of countries in which at least 20% of public social expenditure in health, education or social protection benefits the poorest 20% (Goal 1.b.1) (International Monetary Fund (IMF), UNDP, World Bank)	UNICEF programme countries with data	20 (2010–2016)	N/A ⁷¹	25

⁶⁸ Since the original baseline and target values were provided, a more rigorous methodological approach has been adopted to ensure comparability of data across countries. The baseline value calculated using the new methodology is 48 per cent (female 48.7 per cent; male 47.7 per cent; urban 29.6 per cent; and rural 56.3 per cent). The estimates for this indicator rely on data from household surveys using random sampling, and may have variability from year to year that cannot be considered statistically significant.

⁶⁹ The target is not set due to a lack of trend data.

⁷⁰ SDG indicator 1.1.1. is produced by the World Bank. Disaggregated data for children in the form of this indicator are not available regularly.

⁷¹ UNICEF became the custodian agency for this SDG indicator in 2020. Data are available from 30 countries covering half of the world population but are not official yet.

Child poverty

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

Output indicator	Disaggregation	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	2021 value	Target (2021)
5.a.1. Number of countries with nationally owned measurement and reporting on child poverty	Monetary poverty	63	74	73	79	86	90
	EAPR	10	11	7	9	10	
	ECAR	13	16	17	17	17	
	ESAR	7	10	15	17	18	
	LACR	24	26	21	21	23	
	MENAR	4	5	4	4	5	
	SAR	0	0	2	2	2	
	WCAR	5	6	7	9	11	
	Multidimensional poverty	42	55	65	66	71	69
	EAPR	4	5	6	6	8	
	ECAR	5	5	6	6	7	
	ESAR	9	14	16	17	19	
	LACR	8	12	13	12	11	
	MENAR	5	5	5	6	5	
	SAR	1	2	4	4	6	
	WCAR	10	12	15	15	15	
	5.a.2. Number of countries in which UNICEF helped to strengthen social sector budgets (health, education, and/or social protection) for greater and better investments in children	UNICEF programme countries with data	N/A	-	-	55	65
EAPR					6	8	
ECAR					7	9	
ESAR					14	15	
LACR					9	11	
MENAR					4	4	
SAR					4	5	
WCAR				11	13		
5.a.3. Number of countries where measurement, analysis or advocacy has led to policies and programmes to reduce child poverty	UNICEF programme countries with data	19	22	28	31	33	32
	EAPR	5	5	5	6	7	
	ECAR	1	2	3	3	5	
	ESAR	2	2	5	7	7	
	LACR	4	5	6	6	6	
	MENAR	3	3	4	4	4	
	SAR	1	1	1	1	1	
WCAR	3	4	4	4	3		

SOCIAL PROTECTION

Outcome indicator (Key United Nations partners)	Disaggregation	Baseline	Latest update	Target (2021)
5.3. Percentage of children living in the households that received any type of social transfer (Goal 1.3.1)	UNICEF programme countries with data	N/A	18.9%	.72
EAPR			14.2%	
ECAR			90.8%	
ESAR			18.7%	
LACR			44.6%	
MENAR			N/A	
SAR			22.0%	
WCAR			9.6%	
5.4. Number of girls and boys reached by cash transfer programmes through UNICEF-supported programmes (Goal 1.3.1) (UNDP, WFP, World Bank)	UNICEF programme countries with data	160 million	132.7 million (2021)	64.5 million
	Age: 0–5 years		9.3 million	
	Age: 6–11 years		7.1 million	
	Age: 12–17 years		14.7 million	
	Children living below the national poverty line		55.2 million	
	Disability		1.1 million	
	Humanitarian		19.3 million	

Social protection

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

Output indicator	Disaggregation	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	2021 value	Target (2021)
5.b.1. Number of countries with moderately strong or strong social protection systems	UNICEF programme countries with data	32	38	47	61	67	56
	EAPR	3	5	6	9	10	
	ECAR	4	4	6	9	11	
	ESAR	8	9	10	11	11	
	LACR	7	7	9	12	13	
	MENAR	4	4	6	7	6	
	SAR	1	1	2	3	3	
	WCAR	5	8	8	10	13	

⁷² The target is under development.



Output indicator	Disaggregation	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	2021 value	Target (2021)
5.b.2. Number of countries with national cash transfer programmes that are ready to respond to a crisis ⁷³	UNICEF programme countries with data	6	6	9	16	17	15
	EAPR	1	1	3	3	2	
	ECAR	1	1	1	3	4	
	ESAR	1	1	2	3	3	
	LACR	1	1	1	1	3	
	MENAR	1	1	1	2	1	
	SAR	0	0	0	0	0	
	WCAR	1	1	1	4	4	

ADOLESCENTS

Outcome indicator (Key United Nations partners)	Disaggregation	Baseline	Latest update	Target (2021)
5.5. (a) Number of adolescent girls and boys who participate in or lead civic engagement initiatives through UNICEF-supported programmes (Goal 16.7.2)	UNICEF programme countries with data	1.5 million	19.6 million (2021)	5.2 million
	Age: 10–14 years		870,297	
	Age: 15–19 years		1.1 million	
	Female		2.2 million	
	Male		1.8 million	
	Humanitarian		5.7 million	
	EAPR		1,520,674	
	ECAR		533,757	
	ESAR		1,643,715	
	LACR		91,522	
	MENAR		629,984	
	SAR		14,642,532	
	WCAR		497,498	
5.5 (b) Number of adolescent girls and boys who participate in or lead civic-engagement initiatives around climate change and environmental protection through UNICEF-supported programmes	UNICEF programme countries with data	761,232 (2020)	696,278	1 million
	Age: 10–14 years		635,651	
	Age: 15–19 years		23,933	
	Female		347,292	
	Male		331,884	
	EAPR		299,000	
	ECAR		11,781	
	ESAR		4,559	
	LACR		6,262	
	MENAR		17,460	
	SAR		6,262	
	WCAR		350,954	

⁷³ The indicator measures progress on preparedness for humanitarian crises only.

Adolescent empowerment

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

Output indicator	Disaggregation	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	2021 value	Target (2021)
5.c.1. Number of countries with appropriate national policies and legislation supporting development of adolescent girls and boys	UNICEF programme countries with data	27	33	34	39	49	48
	EAPR	3	4	3	5	11	
	ECAR	5	5	5	7	7	
	ESAR	8	8	9	10	10	
	LACR	4	6	5	4	6	
	MENAR	3	3	5	4	4	
	SAR	1	1	2	3	4	
	WCAR	3	6	5	6	7	

GENDER

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

Gender

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

Output indicator	Disaggregation	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	2021 value	Target (2021)
5.d.1. Percentage of countries with at-scale programmes addressing gender-discriminatory roles and practices among children	UNICEF programme countries with data	23%	28%	35%	38%	50%	40%
	EAPR	29%	29%	21%	57%	71%	
	ECAR	5%	5%	29%	29%	48%	
	ESAR	33%	38%	52%	48%	62%	
	LACR	29%	38%	21%	17%	25%	
	MENAR	19%	19%	25%	38%	38%	
	SAR	38%	38%	38%	50%	63%	
	WCAR	17%	33%	54%	46%	58%	



Output indicator	Disaggregation	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	2021 value	Target (2021)
5.d.2. Percentage of countries with at-scale capacity-development programmes for front-line workers that focus on gender equality	UNICEF programme countries with data	14%	25%	27%	36%	39%	35%
	EAPR	29%	36%	36%	43%	36%	
	ECAR	19%	29%	38%	38%	38%	
	ESAR	24%	33%	29%	43%	52%	
	LACR	8%	25%	25%	38%	42%	
	MENAR	0%	0%	13%	13%	13%	
	SAR	25%	38%	38%	50%	50%	
	WCAR	4%	21%	21%	33%	42%	

DISABILITY

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

Disability

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

Output indicator	Disaggregation	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	2021 value	Target (2021)
5.e.1. Number of children with disabilities (a) who access assistive devices and disability-inclusive products, through UNICEF-supported programmes	UNICEF programme countries with data	13,772 (2019)	-	-	77,734	59,911	7,315
	EAPR				27	7,140	
	ECAR				590	345	
	ESAR				3,217	18,649	
	LACR				1,079	11,526	
	MENAR				464	4,842	
	SAR				71,835	9,612	
	WCAR				522	7,797	
5.e.1. Number of children with disabilities (b) who are reached with emergency kits, through UNICEF-supported programmes	UNICEF programme countries with data	124,287 (2019)	-	-	74,991	74,113	87,885
	EAPR				3,591	1,269	
	ECAR				280	600	
	ESAR				12,296	15,014	
	LACR				15,185	7,750	
	MENAR				20,480	19,710	
	SAR				8,846	13,823	
	WCAR				14,313	15,947	



Output indicator	Disaggregation	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	2021 value	Target (2021)
5.e.2. Number of countries implementing UNICEF/Washington Group data module on child functioning	UNICEF programme countries with data	0	7	20	37	46	20 (c)
	EAPR		3	4	8	9	
	ECAR		0	4	8	8	
	ESAR		1	4	4	4	
	LACR		0	1	4	9	
	MENAR		1	2	3	4	
	SAR		0	1	3	3	
	WCAR		2	4	7	9	
5.e.3. Percentage of countries providing disability-inclusive humanitarian programmes and services	UNICEF programme countries with data	22%	36%	36%	44%	55%	50%
	EAPR	0%	25%	25%	50%	100%	
	ECAR	0%	60%	17%	67%	71%	
	ESAR	24%	28%	47%	50%	69%	
	LACR	0%	20%	0%	29%	20%	
	MENAR	30%	50%	60%	56%	64%	
	SAR	100%	67%	33%	33%	60%	
	WCAR	20%	30%	40%	30%	57%	



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

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

Indicator	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	2021 value	Target (2021)
H1.a.1. Percentage of country offices that monitor implementation of cross-sectoral strategies	60%	78%	77%	81%	83%	80%
H1.a.2. Percentage of country offices routinely engaging children in the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of UNICEF country programmes	16%	23%	13%	16%	22%	60%

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

Indicator	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	2021 value	Target (2021)
H1.b.1. Percentage of country offices that have an evidence-based systems strengthening strategy	58%	67%	77%	80%	84%	65%

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

Indicator	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	2021 value	Target (2021)
H1.c.1. Percentage of country offices that meet organizational benchmarks on: (a) preparedness	N/A ⁷⁴	65%	74%	78%	85%	90%
H1.c.1. Percentage of country offices that meet organizational benchmarks on: (b) implementing risk-informed programming	27%	37%	41%	41%	51%	55%
H1.c.1. Percentage of country offices that meet organizational benchmarks on: (c) promoting peaceful and inclusive societies	21%	31%	30%	30%	32%	43%
H1.c.2. Number of countries with inter-agency multi-year humanitarian response plans where country offices have aligned multi-year strategies and plans	8	11	14	15	13	15
H1.c.3. Percentage of humanitarian funding provided to local and national actors	31%	36%	34%	28%	30%	34%

⁷⁴ The Emergency Preparedness Platform was launched by UNICEF in 2018.



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

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

Indicator	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	2021 value	Target (2021)
H1.d.1. Percentage of country offices that meet organizational benchmarks on communication for development (C4D) programmes for community engagement and behaviour change, including adaptation for humanitarian response	28% (d: 37%) ⁷⁵ (h: 19%)	32% (d: 40%) (h: 23%)	40% (d: 51%) (h: 29%)	57% (d: 57%) (h: 57%)	62% (d: 63%) (h: 61%)	80%

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

Indicator	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	2021 value	Target (2021)
H1.e.1. Percentage of new country programme documents (CPDs) approved by the Executive Board that reflect South-South and triangular cooperation as an implementation strategy or approach (quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system (QCPR))	57%	41%	43%	63%	50%	91%

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

Indicator	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	2021 value	Target (2021)
H1.f.1. Percentage of new CPDs approved by the Executive Board that meet organizational standards on the human rights-based approach	81%	83%	68%	83%	75%	95%
H1.f.2. Number of country offices supporting national human rights institutions	73%	78%	70%	72%	59%	74%

⁷⁵ The (d) and (h) data represent the percentage of country offices that meet organizational benchmarks on communication for development programmes in development and humanitarian settings, respectively.



Change strategy 2: Gender-responsive programming

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

Indicator	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	2021 value	Target (2021)
H2.a.1. Percentage of United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women minimum standards met or exceeded (QCPR)	73%	76%	82%	88%	88%	87%
H2.a.2. Percentage of country offices that conducted a gender analysis as part of CPD development	39%	43%	55%	59%	64%	77%
H2.a.3. Percentage of country offices that meet organizational standards on gender mainstreaming in programme implementation	53%	49%	62%	70%	76%	80%

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

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

Indicator	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	2021 value	Target (2021)
H3.a.1. Number of people who volunteer, advocate or give for the cause of children	64.3 million	79.7 million	95.45 million	135.65 million	160.2 million ⁷⁶	115 million
H3.a.2. Percentage of countries that have changed child-focused policies as a result of a UNICEF-led advocacy campaign and related programme strategies	77%	92%	87%	81%	92%	90%
H3.a.3. Number of countries supported to take action through a UNICEF-led advocacy campaign on: (a) child survival	46	58	60	56	49	40
H3.a.3. Number of countries supported to take action through a UNICEF-led advocacy campaign on: (b) children uprooted	25	36	34	30	22	44

⁷⁶ The 2021 value is provisional. The final figure will be available in late April 2022.



Indicator	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	2021 value	Target (2021)
H3.a.3. Number of countries supported to take action through a UNICEF-led advocacy campaign on: (c) early moments matter	87	102	99	87	76	61
H3.a.3. Number of countries supported to take action through a UNICEF-led advocacy campaign on: (d) ending violence against children	97	108	101	97	89	90

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

Indicator	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	2021 value	Target (2021)
H3.b.1. Number of countries engaging children and young people in advocacy, communication and campaigning around climate change and the environment	-	-	-	106	114	50

Please refer to the result on adolescent empowerment in Goal Area 5 on page 98.

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

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

Indicator	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	2021 value	Target (2021)
H4.a.1. Percentage of: (a) Country offices that are implementing advocacy plans on increasing budget allocations for children	65.3%	72.7%	82.8%	82%	85.9%	63%
H4.a.1. Percentage of: (b) National Committees that are implementing advocacy plans on increasing budget allocations for children	59%	76%	76%	76%	76%	100%



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

Indicator	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	2021 value	Target (2021)
H4.b.1. Total net revenue (regular resources, other resources (regular), other resources (emergency)) from: (a) public sector partners (QCPR)	\$4,938 million	\$5,043 million	\$4,745 million	\$5,481 million	\$6,216 million	\$3,674 million
H4.b.1. Total net revenue (regular resources, other resources (regular), other resources (emergency)) from: (b) private sector partners (QCPR)	\$1,501 million	\$1,460 million	\$1,461 million	\$1,610 million	\$2,079 million	\$2,161 million
H4.b.1. Total net revenue (regular resources, other resources (regular), other resources (emergency)) from: (c) World Bank/other development banks (QCPR)	\$529 million	\$146 million	\$333 million	\$106 million	\$336 million	\$125 million
H4.b.1. Total net revenue (regular resources, other resources (regular), other resources (emergency)) from: (d) donors other than the top 15 (QCPR)	28.3%	30.4%	33.1%	30.1%	32%	40%
H4.b.1. Total net revenue (regular resources, other resources (regular), other resources (emergency)) from: (e) thematic funding as a percentage of other resources (QCPR)	7%	10%	6%	7%	11%	15%

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

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

Indicator	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	2021 value	Target (2021)
H5.a.1. Number of priority integrated partnerships that harness their core business, research and development, advocacy and marketing power for the cause of children	N/A	8	15	21	30	30
H5.a.2. Number of businesses engaged by UNICEF and National Committees that have integrated child rights approaches into their business activities and relationships	N/A	340	1,139	2,165	2,889	650
H5.a.3. Number of additional countries that meet organizational benchmarks for at least two family-friendly policies that include both the public and private sectors ⁷⁷		-	-	6	13	3

⁷⁷ This indicator was inadvertently placed under H5.b in lieu of H5.a in the results framework. This has been corrected, as shown above.



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

Indicator	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	2021 value	Target (2021)
H5.b.1. Total annual aggregate savings achieved over the period 2018–2021 through strategic procurement activities	\$394.6 million	\$351.2 million	\$363.3 million	\$173.0 million	\$117.9 million	\$70 million
H5.b.2. Number of novel products on [a] pathway to scale in programme countries by 2021, including products developed to address health emergencies	2	3	5	5	10	10

Change strategy 6: United Nations working together

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

Indicator	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	2021 value	Target (2021)
H6.a.1. Percentage of country offices that are implementing United Nations standard operating procedures (SOPs) according to country context (QCPR)	85%	90%	88%	93% ⁷⁸	94% ⁸³	100%
H6.a.2. Percentage of country offices that are seeking efficiency gains through common business operations within the framework of a business operations strategy	20%	45%	53%	80%	100%	65%
H6.a.3. Total annual cost avoided from business operations strategies	1.5 million	12.2 million	11.5 million	24.4 million	12.9 million	8 million
H6.a.4. Percentage of global procurement value in collaboration with United Nations and other development partners (QCPR)	78%	78%	77%	75%	83%	75%
H6.a.5. Percentage of countries where UNICEF-led cluster coordination mechanisms meet satisfactory performance for established functions: (a) Nutrition	35%	41%	57%	81%	69%	80%
H6.a.5. Percentage of countries where UNICEF-led cluster coordination mechanisms meet satisfactory performance for established functions: (b) Education	26%	37%	35%	88%	86%	80%
H6.a.5. Percentage of countries where UNICEF-led cluster coordination mechanisms meet	54%	58%	48%	52%	59%	80%

⁷⁸ Due to significant changes to the data-collection methodology in the DCO (Development Coordination Office) Information Management System during the reporting cycle, the methodology for computing this indicator value has been adjusted for 2020 and 2021 to accommodate available data.



Indicator	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	2021 value	Target (2021)
satisfactory performance for established functions: (c) WASH						
H6.a.5. Percentage of countries where UNICEF-led cluster coordination mechanisms meet satisfactory performance for established functions: (d) Child protection (Area of Responsibility)	32%	32%	30%	40%	70%	80%
H6.a.6. Percentage of UNICEF non-core resources received from inter-agency pooled funds (QCPR)	4%	7%	11.1%	9.4%	7.3%	11.5%

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

Indicator	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	2021 value	Target (2021)
H6.b.1. Number of country team results groups co-led or led by UNICEF	162	170	130	116 ⁷⁹	129	135
H6.b.2. Percentage of country offices that are engaged in joint programmes (QCPR)	65%	76%	74%	84%	87%	74%
H6.b.3. Contributions in cash and in-kind provided to the resident coordinator system, in millions of United States dollars (QCPR)	8.0	9.1	12.3	9.9	9.6	9.5

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

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

Indicator	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	2021 value	Target (2021)
H7.a.1. Percentage of countries implementing proven real-time information innovations at scale, including adaptation for humanitarian response	31%	57%	54%	72%	83%	70%

⁷⁹ Due to significant changes to the data-collection methodology in the DCO Information Management System during the reporting cycle, this indicator is no longer trackable. The value in the table above represents the number of the United Nations country teams with Results Groups.



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

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

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

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

Indicator	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	2021 value	Target (2021)
H8.b.1. Percentage of the 37 priority child-focused goal indicators with good country coverage and at least moderate disaggregation (i.e., >75% [of] countries in last six years; and at least one relevant stratifier)	32%	32%	54%	54%	59%	54%
H8.b.2. Number of countries supported to strengthen/disaggregate routine/administrative data systems and capacity to use data to inform local decision-making	N/A	19	28	22	59	30

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

Indicator	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	2021 value	Target (2021)
H8.c.1. Percentage of significant CPD programme components evaluated by the end of their cycle	57% (2019)	-	-	59%	84%	65%
H8.c.2. Percentage of programme funds expended on evaluation	0.67%	0.8%	0.86%	0.64%	0.91%	1.0%

⁸⁰ The 2017 value for this indicator is 0 per cent because the corporate research exercise that defined the organization's research priorities ended in 2018.



Enabler 1: Responsive, transparent and accountable internal governance

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

Indicator	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	2021 value	Target (2021)
E1.a.1. Number of internal audit recommendations outstanding for more than 18 months	7	6	0	3	2	2
E1.a.2. Percentage of external audit recommendations outstanding for more than one year	40%	40%	41%	37%	18%	25%
E1.a.3. Number of Joint Inspection Unit accepted recommendations outstanding for more than two years	16	21	10	14	3	10
E1.a.4. Percentage of agreed actions responding to evaluation recommendations which are completed after 12 months	46%	52%	58%	54%	50%	70%

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

Indicator	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	2021 value	Target (2021)
E1.b.1. Percentage (and volume) reduction in carbon footprint		-	-	41% reduction (29,227 tonnes of CO ₂ e from 2019) ⁸¹	3% increase (1,580 tonnes of CO ₂ e from 2020)	10%

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

Indicator	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	2021 value	Target (2021)
E1.c.1. Percentage of offices meeting minimum standards of accessibility	20%	28%	42%	49%	52%	50%

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

Indicator	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	2021 value	Target (2021)
E1.d.1. Percentage index score in the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) Aid Transparency Index (QCPR)	89%	90%	94%	97%	98%	97%

⁸¹ The values for 2020 have been updated.



Enabler 2: Results-oriented, efficient and effective management

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

Indicator	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	2021 value	Target (2021)
E2.a.1. Percentage of management plans (Office Management Plan and Country Programme Management Plan) prepared in a given year that are independently assessed to meet organizational benchmarks with respect to value for money principles	81%	81%	90%	91%	100%	90%
E2.a.2. Score of at least “satisfactory” in Multilateral Organisation Performance Assessment Network (MOPAN) key performance indicator ratings for UNICEF	83%	N/A	N/A	N/A	83%	-
E2.a.3. Office of Internal Audit and Investigations annual audit opinion that confirms that adequacy and effectiveness of the UNICEF framework of governance, risk management and control were generally satisfactory	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

Indicator	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	2021 value	Target (2021)
E2.e.1. Percentage of country offices that perform fraud risk assessment	75% (2019)	-	-	95%	73%	100%

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

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

E2.g. Minimized financial fraud risk.

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



Enabler 3: People: versatile staff as agents of change

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

Indicator	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	2021 value	Target (2021)
E3.a.1. Percentage of female staff among International Professional staff: (a) P1 (QCPR)	79%	70%	79%	79%	73%	60%
E3.a.1. Percentage of female staff among International Professional staff: (b) P2 (QCPR)	60%	60%	59%	61%	64%	54%
E3.a.1. Percentage of female staff among International Professional staff: (c) P3 (QCPR)	50%	50%	49%	49%	49%	50%
E3.a.1. Percentage of female staff among International Professional staff: (d) P4 (QCPR)	50%	51%	52%	51%	50%	50%
E3.a.1. Percentage of female staff among International Professional staff: (e) P5 (QCPR)	44%	44%	42%	44%	48%	50%
E3.a.1. Percentage of female staff among national staff: (f) NO-A (QCPR)	50%	51%	52%	55%	55%	50%
E3.a.1. Percentage of female staff among national staff: (g) NO-B (QCPR)	43%	43%	45%	45%	46%	50%
E3.a.1. Percentage of female staff among national staff: (h) NO-C (QCPR)	48%	49%	48%	48%	48%	50%
E3.a.1. Percentage of female staff among national staff: (i) NO-D (QCPR)	49%	51%	48%	48%	53%	50%
E3.a.1. Percentage of female staff among national staff: (j) NO-E (QCPR)	-	-	0%	0%	0% ⁸²	-
E3.a.1. Percentage of female staff among high-level posts: (k) D1 (QCPR)	43%	40%	47%	51%	49%	50%

⁸² UNICEF had one NO-E post during the period 2019–2021 and the incumbent was a male staff member.



Indicator	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	2021 value	Target (2021)
E3.a.1. Percentage of female staff among high-level posts: (l) D2 (QCPR)	57%	58%	51%	48%	47%	50%
E3.a.1. Percentage of female staff among high-level posts: (m) ASG and USG (QCPR)	40%	80%	50%	60%	60%	50%
E3.a.1. Percentage of female staff among General Service staff: (n) G2 (QCPR)	4%	4%	4%	4%	5%	8%
E3.a.1. Percentage of female staff among General Service staff: (o) G3 (QCPR)	10%	11%	9%	9%	7%	15%
E3.a.1. Percentage of female staff among General Service staff: (p) G4 (QCPR)	60%	52%	50%	49%	46%	50%
E3.a.1. Percentage of female staff among General Service staff: (q) G5 (QCPR)	67%	67%	68%	67%	67%	50%
E3.a.1. Percentage of female staff among General Service staff: (r) G6 (QCPR)	62%	63%	63%	63%	64%	50%
E3.a.1. Percentage of female staff among General Service staff: (s) G7 (QCPR)	53%	52%	50%	50%	49%	50%
E3.a.2. Percentage of IP [International Professional] staff from programme countries: (a) at all levels (QCPR)	52%	52%	54%	55%	56%	50%
E3.a.2. Percentage of IP staff from programme countries: (b) P4 to P5 (QCPR)	48%	47%	48%	49%	50%	50%
E3.a.2. Percentage of IP staff from programme countries: (c) D1 and above (QCPR)	31%	33%	36%	38%	42%	50%



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

Indicator	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	2021 value	Target (2021)
E3.b.1. Percentage of offices that meet organizational benchmarks for staff engagement	70%	68%	N/A ⁸³	90%	N/A ⁸⁴	80%
E3.b.2. Percentage of International Professional staff who completed their tour of duty and moved to another duty station classification	20%	23%	28%	31%	37%	85%
E3.b.3. Percentage of relevant staff who have completed relevant learning programmes: (a) HACT	78%	79%	79%	78%	84%	>90%
E3.b.3. Percentage of relevant staff who have completed relevant learning programmes: (b) Gender-responsive programming	8%	32%	64%	75%	84%	80%
E3.b.3. Percentage of relevant staff who have completed relevant learning programmes: (c) Results-based management, including risk-informed programming	61%	73%	61%	56%	56%	90%
E3.b.3. Percentage of relevant staff who have completed relevant learning programmes: (d) ERM	N/A	N/A	80%	80%	84%	100%

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

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

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

Indicator	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	2021 value	Target (2021)
E3.d.1 Percentage of requests for emergency response team support filled within three days	78%	73%	81%	41%	72%	100%
E3.d.2. Percentage of regular recruitment actions completed within 90 days for established international professional posts	56%	74%	73%	78%	83%	85%
E3.d.3. Percentage of emergency recruitment actions completed within 30 days for established International Professional posts	35%	52%	27%	46%	22%	70%

⁸³ The Global Staff Survey was not conducted in 2019.

⁸⁴ The Global Staff Survey was not conducted in 2021.



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

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

Indicator	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	2021 value	Target (2021)
E4.a.1. Percentage of information systems supporting programme effectiveness and innovation efficiency and effectiveness	29%	34%	38%	43%	59%	40%
E4.a.2. Percentage of staff having full access to all relevant core UNICEF information systems and are mobile enabled	85.9%	90.3%	100%	100%	100%	100%

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

Indicator	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	2021 value	Target (2021)
E4.b.1. Internal knowledge platform utility index	0.6	0.6	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
E4.b.2. External engagement index	0.44	0.7	0.9	1.6	2.2	1.0

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

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



Enabler 5: A stronger, value-based organizational culture

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

Indicator	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	2021 value	Target (2021)
E5.a.1. Employee engagement index	68% (2018)	-	-	77%	N/A ⁸⁵	>74%
E5.a.2. Percentage of offices that meet organizational benchmarks on the temperature-check indicator related to reporting potential misconduct or inappropriate behaviour	..	-	-	N/A	28%	>80%

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

Indicator	Baseline	2018 value	2019 value	2020 value	2021 value	Target (2021)
E5.b.1. Percentage of issues reported to OIAI [the Office of Internal Audit and Investigations] that are interpersonal in nature	53% (2018)	-	-	53%	47%	50%
E5.b.2. Percentage of cases that are substantiated	29% (2018)	-	-	19%	14% ⁸⁶	33%

⁸⁵ The Global Staff Survey was not conducted in 2021.

⁸⁶ Data for this indicator are based on the number of investigated cases that were substantiated compared to all cases received by the UNICEF Office of Internal Audit and Investigations (OIAI) for that year. The declining percentage of substantiated cases reflects a significant increase in the overall volume of new cases, beginning in 2018. Many of these cases are closed at the assessment stage without progressing to an investigation, because, for example, they fall outside the mandate of OIAI or do not prima facie amount to misconduct. By comparison, OIAI substantiates a higher percentage of cases that progress to an investigation: 66% in 2021.



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VII. SOURCES

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

Goal Area 1:

Every child survives and thrives

1.1, 1.2, 1.4, 1.8, 1.9, 1.11, 1.13, 1.14, 1.15, 1.20, 1.21, 1.22, 1.d.1, 1.f.2: Household surveys
1.12: WHO
1.5 (a), 1.6 (a), 1.6 (b-i): WHO/UNICEF Estimates of National Immunization Coverage
1.6 (b-ii), 1.b.1 (a), 1.b.1 (b), 1.b.2, 1.c.2, 1.23, 1.i.2: WHO/UNICEF Joint Reporting Form
1.7: Global Polio Eradication Initiative
1.16, 1.d.5: UNICEF NutriDash
1.18, 1.19, 1.f.1: Global AIDS Monitoring (UNAIDS)
1.a.2: Global Maternal and Neonatal Tetanus Elimination (MNTE) Programme (WHO/UNICEF)
1.a.3: Quality, equity, dignity network
1.b.3: Effective Vaccine Management Initiative (WHO/UNICEF)

Goal Area 2:

Every child learns

2.1, 2.3, 2.4: UNESCO Institute for Statistics database
2.2, 2.6: Household surveys
2.5: Standardized learning assessment surveys
2.7: ILO

Goal Area 3:

Every child is protected from violence and exploitation

3.1, 3.2, 3.4, 3.7: Household surveys
3.a.8: United Nations Treaty Collection: <https://treaties.un.org/>
3.b.3: UNFPA-UNICEF Global Programme to Accelerate Action to End Child Marriage

Goal Area 4:

Every child lives in a safe and clean environment

4.1, 4.3, 4.5, 4.6: WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme global database
4.7: Sendai Framework Monitor (United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction)
4.8: UN-Habitat

Goal Area 5:

Every child has an equitable chance in life

5.1: World Bank
5.2: Data from the IMF, UNESCO, WHO, World Bank and others
5.3: ILO
5.6: UN-Women
5.e.1 (a), 5.e.1 (b): UNICEF internal monitoring (Supply Division)
5.e.2: Household surveys

