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Global and Regional Programme document, 2026–2029*Summary*

The UNICEF Global and Regional Programme, 2026–2029 is an integral component of the UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2026–2029, and its budget was approved by the Executive Board in the integrated resource plan of the UNICEF integrated budget, 2026–2029 (decision 2025/23). This programme document provides the programmatic framework, results structure and accountability arrangements for the implementation of those resources.

* [E/ICEF/2026/25](#).

Note: The present document was processed in its entirety by UNICEF.



I. Programme rationale

1. The Global and Regional Programme (GRP), 2026–2029, is an integral component of the UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2026–2029, and the budget was approved by the Executive Board in the integrated resource plan of the UNICEF integrated budget, 2026–2029. This programme document provides the programmatic framework, results structure and accountability arrangements for the implementation of approved resources at the global and regional levels.

2. There are inequities among children in all countries. UNICEF works in a variety of contexts through different operational modalities based on the principle of universality inherent in the Convention on the Rights of the Child as well as the universal focus of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The programme supports the achievement of child rights, for every child, through global, regional and cross-border initiatives as well as selected programming and partnerships in high-income countries (HICs) where UNICEF does not have country programme documents (CPDs). It includes policy and technical advice, advocacy, evidence, global public goods and partnerships as well as cross-cutting functions that advance child rights and support country-level results. The programme contributes to the achievement of the five Impact Results of the Strategic Plan, complements programmes delivered through the CPD modality and is anchored in the organization's normative mandate across development and humanitarian contexts.

3. UNICEF will continue to contribute to United Nations development system reform through strengthened coordination, joint programming and support to the resident coordinator system. The organization will also continue to leverage its comparative advantage within the United Nations system. Responding to the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system (QCPR) and the Pact for the Future, UNICEF complements its development cooperation in countries through programming at the global and regional level in a manner that supports and amplifies national development efforts and the child-related Sustainable Development Goals.

4. Decades of sustained investment, national leadership and international cooperation have delivered historic gains for children. More children survive than ever before and in 2024 the global under-5 mortality rate had declined by 60 per cent compared to 1990.¹ The number of children living in extreme poverty decreased from 507 million in 2014 to 412 million in 2024. The global rate of stunting among children under 5 years of age declined from 40 per cent in 1990 to 23 per cent in 2024, and between 2000 and 2024, 2.2 billion people gained access to safely managed drinking water and 2.8 billion to safely managed sanitation. These achievements demonstrate that progress for children is possible when rights-based policies, financing, systems strengthening and partnerships are sustained over time.

5. Despite recent achievements, children are growing up in a world beset by simultaneous and interconnected crises driven by geopolitical and economic instability, armed conflicts, climate and environmental hazards, deepening inequality, rapid and unequal digital development and growing backsliding on human rights. At the same time, shrinking fiscal space, reduced official development assistance (ODA) and a retreat from multilateralism have weakened the systems designed to protect children, undermining their development and compromising their future.

6. Each year, four out of five children experience at least one extreme climate hazard, such as flooding and heatwaves. Climate and environmental disasters that are

¹ Most data on the situation of children cited in this document come from UNICEF global databases. See: <https://data.unicef.org/>.

increasing in frequency and severity deepen deprivations for children, threatening their survival; stripping away housing, food and water security; disrupting healthcare, education and other social services; and heightening risks of displacement and violence. Children in climate-vulnerable contexts remain under lasting and compounded stress.

7. A normative pushback on child rights and gender equality in countries of all income levels threatens the integrity of international standards pertaining to children. Meanwhile, increasing factionalism within and between countries is putting the multilateral system under stress, making it hard to muster the principled collective action needed to solve our collective problems. This is unfolding while the number of people requiring humanitarian assistance continues to grow.

8. One in five children today live in or have fled a conflict zone. Grave violations against children in armed conflicts have surged to record levels since 1996, rising by 25 per cent in 2024 compared to 2023, and the number of children requiring humanitarian assistance has increased from 183.5 million in 2024 to 213 million in 2025.

9. These trends exacerbate the existing vulnerabilities of children and communities, with the heaviest toll borne by those who are already marginalized. Discrimination and exclusion based on gender, ethnicity, or disability compound the risks faced by children on the move, those without parental care and those deprived of liberty. Entrenched gender inequalities restrict opportunities for girls and undermine their ability to realize their rights. For example, approximately 90 per cent of adolescent girls and young women in low-income countries face significant disparities in digital access and digital skills.

10. The sharp decline in ODA – estimated in 2025 at 23.1 per cent in real terms compared to 2024² – is constraining life-saving programmes just as needs surge. Funding cuts could lead to up to 5.4 million additional preventable deaths among children under 5 years old by 2030,³ while 6 million more children could be pushed out of school by 2026.⁴ Further, the debt crisis continues to trap children in the poorest countries in cycles of deprivation.

11. Simultaneously, emerging opportunities can accelerate progress for children. Digital transformation, responsible artificial intelligence, digital public infrastructure, geospatial analytics, early warning systems and frontier innovation are creating new ways to expand access to learning, health, social protection and child protection services. They can also improve the targeting and timeliness of humanitarian and development responses and strengthen evidence-informed decision-making.

A. Regional development trends

Asia-Pacific

12. The Asia-Pacific region is home to over 1.1 billion children and is characterized by climate change, demographic trends and digital opportunities and concerns. The region is politically, economically and culturally diverse, but is marked by inequities and recurring crises. Conflicts, environmental degradation, economic disparities and geopolitical tensions compound longstanding challenges for children, including

² Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, “Preliminary official development assistance levels in 2025”, 15 June 2026, available at [https://one.oecd.org/document/DCD\(2026\)8/en/pdf](https://one.oecd.org/document/DCD(2026)8/en/pdf).

³ Ferreira da Silva, A., et al., ‘Impact of two decades of humanitarian and development assistance and the projected mortality consequences of current defunding to 2030: Retrospective evaluation and forecasting analysis’, *The Lancet Global Health*, vol. 14, no. 2, May 2026.

⁴ UNICEF, ‘Education aid cuts: a broken promise to children’, New York, 2025.

under-immunization, undernutrition, poor learning outcomes and harmful practices. The region accounts for nearly half of the world's stunted children under 5 years of age and two thirds of the children under 5 years of age affected by wasting. Violence against girls and women and child marriage remain widespread. Forced migration, reduced civic engagement and violation of child rights in the digital environment shape the realities children face.

13. Despite these challenges, the region has experienced strong economic growth, with several countries transitioning to a higher income status. Opportunities remain in leveraging domestic resources, digital transformation and engaging the flourishing private sector. Asia-Pacific hosts nearly half of the world's social media users and is at the frontier of the artificial intelligence transformation. Harnessing these opportunities while addressing structural inequities to reach the children who are most vulnerable and left behind will be critical to advancing child rights and progress on the child-related Sustainable Development Goals across the region.

Eastern and Southern Africa

14. The Eastern and Southern Africa region is home to 304 million children and continues to carry some of the largest burdens of child deprivation. Progress in reducing the rates of child mortality and stunting has been slow, while the HIV/AIDS epidemic disproportionately affects young girls and women. Millions of children remain out of school, facing an alarming learning crisis and poor prospects of linking education to employment. Violence against children and women, child marriage, low birth registration and inadequate sanitation coverage further undermine child rights. Efforts to accelerate results are constrained by debt crises, inflation, disease outbreaks, climate-related droughts and floods and conflicts.

15. Yet child poverty has declined, and countries in the region have demonstrated some of the strongest recent progress globally on the child-related Sustainable Development Goal indicators. The UNICEF Africa strategy provides a powerful framework to accelerate results, anchored in the continent's ambitions and strengthened by partnerships with continental and subregional institutions. The region's growing young population (aged 10–24 years old) is projected to reach nearly 300 million over the next two decades, representing a potential demographic dividend that, if realized, could become a transformative force for children and societies across the continent.

Europe and Central Asia

16. The Europe and Central Asia region is home to 76 million children. The region is navigating a complex landscape shaped by social, political and demographic transitions. The region is marked by inequalities and uneven progress on the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals. One in four children live below the poverty line, with those from refugee, migrant and marginalized communities most at risk. Education inequality is deepening, with 7.2 million young people excluded from education, training or employment. Violence and abuse of children remain widespread. Environmental risks, including earthquakes, floods, air pollution and climate change, further threaten livelihoods.

17. Despite these challenges, the region offers significant opportunities to advance long-term outcomes for children. The European Union accession processes and rapid economic growth in Central Asia can unlock child-focused policies and financing. The region is also at the frontier of leveraging digital technology to strengthen education systems and improve learning outcomes.

Latin America and Caribbean

18. The Latin America and Caribbean region is home to 180 million children and remains one of the regions with the greatest level of inequality. Progress for children is stagnating, with almost 60 per cent of the child-related Sustainable Development Goal targets off track, while poverty, exclusion and fiscal constraints continue to limit investment in social services and human capital. Democratic space is shrinking, polarization is deepening and hard-won child rights and normative gains are increasingly under pressure. Children who are Indigenous, Afrodescendent, migrant, or living with disabilities continue to face disproportionate levels of exclusion and discrimination. The region also faces some of the highest levels of violence and insecurity globally, with nearly one in five girls having experienced sexual violence. Climate change and shifting migration patterns are compounding vulnerabilities and disrupting access to essential services. Today, 169 million children in the region are exposed to multiple climate and environmental shocks, while one in four migrants is a child.

19. Despite these challenges, the region has significant potential, with a strong legacy of political and intellectual leadership, vibrant civil society movements, active youth engagement and an increasingly purpose-driven private sector. The region offers significant opportunities for innovation and transformative public–private partnerships, and UNICEF places high priority in investing in children, narrowing inequalities and unlocking potential for policy change by leveraging partnerships and alliances, influencing policies and systems, protecting the child rights agenda, mobilizing adolescents and youth as agents of change, and adapting innovative ways of working to different country typologies.

Middle East and North Africa

20. The Middle East and North Africa region is home to 174 million children. Marked by fragile contexts, it is one of the most diverse and complex regions globally. The child rights crisis is severe, with grave violations against children intensifying, including intentional targeting of civilians, notably children and women; deliberate attacks on schools, hospitals and humanitarian workers; and a denial of the humanitarian access. Nearly 110 million children live in the countries affected by armed conflict, with child mortality remaining high, immunization rates declining and social protection coverage below 50 per cent. The triple burden of malnutrition remains a challenge, and the educational crisis is worsening. The region is heavily affected by climate hazards, air pollution and environmental degradation, with nearly 90 per cent of children living in high or extremely high water stress areas.

21. Despite an array of challenges, countries in the region have new outlooks and opportunities for children. Harnessing the region's economic potential, leveraging population dynamics, and continued maturation of national institutions, vibrant entrepreneurship and the private sector can unlock and accelerate public-private partnerships to support child-focused policies, strengthen social services and leverage financing for children.

West and Central Africa

22. The West and Central Africa region is home to 309 million children and is among the most complex and fragile regions globally. The region is marked by political instability, economic fragility, conflicts and climate shocks, with countries bearing among the greatest burden of child rights deprivations. A surge in the number of coups d'état and armed conflicts has displaced millions, weakened governance and overwhelmed basic social systems. Today, over 42 million children urgently require

humanitarian assistance. Climate disasters, disease outbreaks and inflation further erode resilience and deepen inequality, while fiscal constraints severely limit the ability of Governments to mobilize resources for children.

23. The region also holds immense transformative potential and the UNICEF Africa strategy aims to maximize that potential for children. By 2050, the region will host an estimated 440 million children, offering a powerful demographic dividend. Urbanization, digital innovation and adolescent-led movements are reshaping civic and economic life. If harnessed through inclusive policies, strategic investments, community engagement, strategic partnerships and equitable public finance for children, these trends can drive resilience and sustainable development.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

24. The GRP supports achievement of the five Impact Results of the Strategic Plan, 2026–2029 and is anchored in a commitment to leave no child behind. Through policy and technical advice, advocacy, evidence, global public goods and partnerships, it advances the goals of the Plan. Evidence-based advocacy and communication strengthen the ability of UNICEF to influence policies and action for children.

25. The Executive Board has recognized UNICEF engagement with HICs within its universal child rights mandate, and, in its decision 2016/11, invited UNICEF to use the most appropriate engagement modality, including through CPDs or through the GRP, to contribute to results for children. This flexibility reflects the increasingly catalytic globally and regionally oriented nature of UNICEF engagement in HICs. Where a CPD is not pursued, UNICEF may, consistent with decision 2016/11, engage through the GRP as one of the appropriate modalities for engagement in HICs. In this sense the GRP provides an efficient governance framework, ensuring continued Executive Board oversight through the Strategic Plan and the organization's reporting architecture, while enabling a more agile and country-context specific approach, with the objective of maximizing resources through public and private sector resource mobilization and driving its influence for children globally. In such cases, engagement under the GRP would be operationalized through a framework agreement with the relevant Government. Within the parameters of an applicable basic cooperation agreement, this would outline the nature of UNICEF presence in the country, the scope of its activities, including, as appropriate, partnership-building, advocacy, technical assistance and related cooperation, and the applicable governance and financing arrangements. Where required, such engagement may be supported by an appropriate office modality, in accordance with the applicable UNICEF office establishment framework. Such arrangements will not entail the use of regular resources; activities in HICs are expected to be fully funded through contributions from the host country and domestically mobilized non-ODA contributions. This is consistent with Executive Board guidance and the UNICEF principle that engagement with HICs should strengthen results for children globally, particularly in the least developed countries as well as in fragile and humanitarian contexts.

Policy and technical advice

26. The GRP will provide policy and technical advice to support comprehensive multisectoral approaches across development and humanitarian contexts, including through resilient primary healthcare, food, education, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), child protection and social protection systems. UNICEF will anchor its technical leadership through its centres of excellence in Amman, Bangkok, Nairobi and Panama, ensuring timely, responsive and high-quality technical assistance aligned with country demand. The centres will guide UNICEF and partners on proven, scalable solutions that deliver measurable and sustainable results for children, support

organizational coherence, and translate global commitments and normative frameworks into operational guidance and country-level impact.

27. The centres of excellence will also support catalytic programme initiatives and organization-wide partnerships. They will contribute to cross-divisional coordination on digital transformation, advocacy and financing strategies; support programme talent management, technical excellence and leadership development; and foster innovation and continuous learning through performance ecosystems that use benchmarking, real-time data and adaptive programming to accelerate results for children.

28. **Health:** The GRP will support countries to expand equitable access to life-saving vaccines and high-impact maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health services through resilient, child-centred primary healthcare. This will include national leadership, policy reform and health financing; integrated delivery through community, primary healthcare, school and selected digital platforms; and stronger workforce, supply and institutional capacity. UNICEF will support integrated programming for immunization, malaria, neglected tropical diseases, HIV, adolescent health, including sexual and reproductive health and rights, mental health and selected non-communicable disease priorities, including the introduction and scale-up of new vaccines, such as the human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine.

29. The GRP will advance community-based primary healthcare by supporting countries to strengthen community health systems and also support the training, deployment and protection of community health workers, while using UNICEF comparative advantages in immunization, community engagement and child-centred delivery to help to translate policy into implementation at scale. UNICEF will also support the transition of polio assets into routine immunization, primary healthcare and emergency preparedness systems.

30. **Nutrition:** The GRP will strengthen financing, market-shaping and systems support for the prevention and treatment of malnutrition, including domestic investments in essential nutrition supplies. The programme will also advance work on nutritious first foods, local production and food environments, and regulatory and fiscal policies on labelling, marketing, reformulation, taxes, subsidies and school nutrition. UNICEF will also support more resilient and context-responsive supply systems, including through strategic procurement, supplier diversification, supply financing, forecasting, product innovation and collaboration with local manufacturers. This will help to ensure that essential supplies are affordable, better tailored to local needs, timely, quality assured and responsive to programme priorities.

31. **Humanitarian and fragile settings:** The GRP will support risk-informed preparedness and timely delivery of critical and life-saving health, nutrition and WASH interventions. In WASH, UNICEF will provide evidence and guidance on safely managed sanitation, hand hygiene, menstrual product access models, WASH in schools and WASH service-delivery models.

32. **Education:** The GRP will support countries to improve equitable access and learning outcomes, strengthen education systems and expand pathways for skills, empowerment and participation. This will include foundational learning by strengthening national assessment systems, comparable learning data and evidence-based approaches to curriculum, pedagogy, teacher professional development and inclusive system reform. Digital learning will remain a priority through the UNICEF Digital Education Strategy, the EdTech for Good Framework, responsible and equity-focused uses of artificial intelligence and teacher development.

33. In crisis-affected and humanitarian settings, the GRP will support continuity of learning through safe, flexible and inclusive learning pathways. The programme will

also strengthen pre-primary education and early childhood development, building on the global report *Seeds of Success: Nurturing young children through parenting support*, while advancing adolescent girls' skills, leadership and learning through the Skills4Girls and POWER4Girls initiatives. UNICEF will also support the roll-out of the programme measurement framework and the country profiles data platform on adolescent girls.

34. The GRP will support countries to reduce multidimensional child poverty and strengthen child-sensitive social protection, public finance, youth livelihoods and disability-inclusive social policy. This will include evidence generation and use, policy dialogue and technical assistance for shock-responsive and adaptive social protection as well as screening and access to disability support services and assistive technology.

35. **Child protection:** The GRP will support countries to prevent and respond to violence, exploitation, abuse, neglect and harmful practices, including in humanitarian settings, through stronger legal and policy frameworks, prevention-oriented country programmes, social service workforces, data, accountability and multisectoral coordination. In humanitarian action, UNICEF will also support mental health and psychosocial support, and gender-based violence prevention and response while strengthening emergency policies, procedures and guidance, technical standards, operational coordination and field support.

36. **Climate, environment, disaster risk reduction and resilience:** The GRP will support countries to better reflect children's rights, needs and vulnerabilities in nationally determined contributions, national adaptation plans and disaster risk management frameworks, and to address environmental health risks, including air pollution and lead exposure.

Advocacy

37. The GRP will support advocacy and social and behaviour change approaches that strengthen demand, trust, accountability and uptake of services for children. This will include reinforced digital community engagement, the global social and community listening framework, and community engagement standards and evidence across programmes.

38. Rooted in UNICEF policy coordination, advocacy and spokespersonship, the GRP will leverage the organization's convening power to centre the needs of children and their families in global and regional development and humanitarian agendas. It will support innovative public-private partnerships, policy coordination, child-focused investments and use of evidence for standard-setting, policy, programming and resource allocation.

39. **Health and immunization:** Advocacy will include social listening, community engagement, digital engagement and action to address misinformation and increase vaccine confidence and trust, including in relation to HPV vaccine introduction and scale-up and the Global Polio Eradication Initiative.

40. **Child poverty and social protection:** UNICEF will strengthen policy dialogue and advocacy on child-focused fiscal choices. In line with the Africa strategy, this work will support domestic resource mobilization, child-sensitive budget allocation, innovative and alternative financing, and policy options that protect and expand investments in children.

41. **Child protection:** UNICEF will support the implementation of pledges from the 2024 Global Ministerial Conference on Ending Violence against Children. In humanitarian action, UNICEF will provide global policy advocacy and norm-setting

for child protection, including in relation to children affected by armed conflict, gender-based violence in emergencies, mine action and the centrality of protection.

42. The programme will strengthen accountability to affected populations through community engagement, feedback and complaints mechanisms, and inclusion of the perspectives of affected children, caregivers and communities. The programme will also support child rights advocacy across United Nations human rights mechanisms and child rights institutions.

Evidence and global public goods

43. The GRP will generate and disseminate evidence, tools and global public goods that strengthen programme quality, decision-making and accountability. In education, this will include national assessment systems, comparable learning data and the use of assessment data to identify those children who are being left behind. Digital learning and innovation-related public goods will also remain central, including platforms such as the Learning Passport.

44. **Child poverty and public finance:** UNICEF will collaborate with the World Bank and other partners to update and disseminate child poverty estimates, support age-disaggregated analysis through poverty and equity briefs and expand the public finance for children mapping dashboard and the child impact monitor.

45. **WASH:** UNICEF will work with the World Health Organization (WHO) through the UN-Water programme the Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water. In climate and environmental health, UNICEF will support evidence generation and use, including biomonitoring studies, to strengthen risk communication, regulation, compliance, enforcement and health sector capacity.

46. The GRP will also contribute to the development of international measurement standards on child rights issues, ranging from violence against children and child functioning through child poverty and mental health to child climate risks and children's diets. UNICEF continues to support countries in their efforts to collect data about children through the Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys. Since 2024, the World Bank and UNICEF have collaborated on a Minimum Data Package for Children, Adolescents and Youth, aiming to close data gaps on critical indicators of child rights and well-being. Additionally, a partnership with the African Union, the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa and other entities is working on data system strengthening on child indicators in Africa.

47. The GRP will include frontier research, foresight, analytics and evaluation; institutional flagship publications; comparable child-related estimates; monitoring of the child-related Sustainable Development Goals; disaggregated data collection; and support to national data and evidence ecosystems, including capacity development for national statistical offices and for planning and sectoral ministries.

Partnerships

48. The GRP will leverage partnerships to increase results for children. In **health**, UNICEF will continue to work with the African Union, including its Health Commission, the Africa Centres for Disease Control and Prevention, and in close collaboration with WHO and other partners for the continental primary healthcare transformation agenda that focuses on community health systems, immunization, emergency preparedness and response and system resilience. UNICEF will continue to play a central role in the Global Polio Eradication Initiative, including by managing global vaccine stockpiles, strengthening national cold chain and vaccine management systems, and supporting outbreak preparedness and response.

49. **Nutrition:** UNICEF will work through the Child Nutrition Fund, multi-year partnership frameworks and catalytic matching approaches to strengthen financing and domestic investment in essential nutrition supplies and advance the First Foods Africa initiative.

50. **Learning and skills:** UNICEF will support the Africa strategy on foundational learning, second-chance education and gender-responsive and inclusive education and digital learning, including through Giga-supported school connectivity and efforts to bridge the digital divide. Through Generation Unlimited, the GRP will support implementation of an integrated UNICEF youth livelihoods strategy for 2026–2029 by expanding market-relevant and employability skills.

51. **Child protection:** UNICEF will support implementation of the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child and engagement with the African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, including on child rights monitoring, reporting, follow-up to recommendations, policy direction, birth registration, legal identity, violence against children, child marriage and female genital mutilation.

52. **Climate, resilience and humanitarian action:** UNICEF will engage with the African Union and other continental and regional partners on adaptive social protection, decentralized energy solutions, early warning and preparedness, climate-resilient WASH, cross-border crises anticipation and response, and support to the establishment of the African Union-approved African Humanitarian Agency.

53. The GRP engages enabling functions including innovation capabilities, technologies, the Venture Fund, innovation financing, insights and learning; resource mobilization, humanitarian financing, pooled funds, quality resources and partnership risk management; systems for assurance; planning, monitoring, reporting, performance management, corporate system governance, coding frameworks, risk management, environmental and social safeguarding, complaints and feedback management, programme implementation risk management and data protection.

54. The GRP will support the application of the three accelerators identified in the Strategic Plan by scaling up multisectoral interventions for adolescent girls, strengthening locally grounded and participatory service-delivery systems, and harnessing responsible innovation and digital transformation, including through digital public infrastructure and digital public goods, while supporting digital safeguards and the responsible use of artificial intelligence and emerging technologies, data protection, cybersecurity, responsible data governance and measures to address digital risks affecting children.

Specific regional engagements

55. In high-income countries in the Gulf region⁵, through the Gulf Area Office for Bahrain, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates and via the GRP, UNICEF engagement focuses on advancing child rights and human capital development by strengthening child-sensitive social policies, inclusive national systems and financing. Where programmes provide the technical and evidence base; partnerships mobilize resources and translate the UNICEF value proposition into impact at scale; and positioning strengthens influence, visibility and trust to advance children's rights globally. Together, these approaches form a coherent yet differentiated model that combines thought leadership, innovation and influence with

⁵ UNICEF programming in the Sultanate of Oman continues via the CPD approved by the Executive Board in September 2025.

technical support to national systems, maximizing impact while safeguarding the UNICEF mandate and comparative advantage.

56. In high-income countries in Europe, through the proposed office for Bulgaria, Croatia, Greece and Romania and via the GRP, UNICEF will combine high-level policy advice, evidence-based advocacy, knowledge generation and catalytic programming anchored in the European Child Guarantee. UNICEF will act as a transformative driver of change and leverage strategic partnerships for children, concentrating on priority areas where progress remains below European standards: child poverty, violence against children, safe digital environments, child and adolescent mental health and skills development. The office will strengthen child rights governance systems through child rights budgeting, monitoring and child participation, supporting the shift to sustainable, nationally-owned reforms. This model will leverage the trusted brand and convening power of UNICEF to support Governments to launch innovations that can be adopted at scale, with a cross-country learning platform translating national experiences into regional and global public goods.

57. In high-income countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, UNICEF engagement focuses on influencing policy and normative changes to ensure large-scale results for children, as well as system strengthening and society-wide advocacy for children's rights. Programme priorities include provision of high-quality technical advice and advocacy, leveraging domestic financing and political will, activating public and private partnerships, strengthening institutions for effective decentralization of services, generating evidence and influencing social norms to achieve sustainable impact at scale. Grounded in this strategic approach, UNICEF offices currently utilize the CPD modality; however, it is envisioned that the GRP modality may be important in the future as UNICEF positions itself in the region as a trusted policy partner, capacity-builder, partnership broker and advocate for children's rights. Across the region, programmes are becoming more focused around catalytic priorities such as reducing multidimensional child poverty, preventing violence against children, modernizing education for effective school-to-work transition, and strengthening mental health systems.

III. Programme and risk management

58. UNICEF employs an iterative, risk-informed approach to the GRP, which is developed, implemented, monitored and evaluated through coordinated action across the Office of the Executive Director, other headquarters divisions and offices, regional offices, global centres of excellence and, where relevant, country and multi-country offices. Regional Directors oversee the regional components of the GRP, while headquarters divisions and offices retain accountability for global programme areas within their respective mandates. The Global Management Team provides strategic oversight and organizational coordination on implementation of the Strategic Plan, programme priorities, resource allocation, emergency response, organizational reform and coherence across headquarters, regional and country levels.

59. Implementation of the programme requires management of strategic, programmatic, operational, fiduciary and reputational risks in an increasingly fragmented and resource-constrained global environment. Key risks identified include declining development and humanitarian financing; increasing debt and fiscal pressures affecting investments in children; conflict, displacement and insecurity; climate change, environmental degradation and public health emergencies; growing inequalities and digital divides; weakening multilateral cooperation and shrinking civic space; and risks associated with organizational transformation, workforce pressures and evolving technologies.

60. UNICEF will monitor and manage these risks in accordance with the organization's policy on enterprise risk management and related regulatory frameworks; foresight and scenario analysis; diversified partnerships and financing approaches; integrated humanitarian-development-peace collaboration; localization and community engagement; and strengthened safeguarding, oversight and accountability mechanisms. Programme design and implementation will be guided by do-no-harm principles and an explicit focus on equity and inclusion, ensuring that risks to vulnerable and marginalized populations are systematically identified and mitigated.

61. Risk-mitigation measures will include implementation of the harmonized approach to cash transfers, which will be utilized in coordination with other United Nations entities to manage and mitigate financial risks; policies and standards on protection from sexual exploitation and abuse, child safeguarding and accountability to affected populations; business continuity and security management measures; and systematic monitoring through corporate assurance and risk management systems. These measures will be applied in line with the UNICEF Environmental and Social Standards, which guide the identification, mitigation and monitoring of social and environmental risks across the programme cycle.

62. To address the risks posed by humanitarian crises and a deteriorating security environment, UNICEF is strengthening coordination across development, humanitarian, disaster risk reduction and peacebuilding efforts, with a focus on localization to enhance resilience, social cohesion and sustainable outcomes. UNICEF is investing in efforts to obtain humanitarian access, and in better data, evaluation and more systematic consultation to make programmatic approaches more responsive to the needs of affected populations – while enhancing evidence-based advocacy to address the erosion of child rights.

63. The GRP will support Governments in protecting and expanding investments for children through policy advice, innovative financing approaches, partnerships with international financial institutions and regional development banks, evidence generation, systems strengthening, resilience and preparedness, and digital transformation.

64. This document outlines UNICEF contributions to global and regional results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for the alignment of results and resources assigned to the programme.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

65. The GRP will be monitored through the integrated results and resources framework of the Strategic Plan, 2026–2029, the global monitoring framework and UNICEF corporate monitoring and reporting systems. The GRP will strengthen the generation and use of quality, integrated evidence, data, foresight, monitoring, performance analytics and independent evaluation to enhance programme effectiveness, organizational performance, accountability and adaptive, evidence-informed decision-making across global, regional and cross-border initiatives. Monitoring and performance analysis will assess the programme's contribution to Strategic Plan results while supporting prioritization, learning and adaptive management, informing prioritization and resource allocation and strengthening programme coherence across development and humanitarian contexts.

66. Headquarters divisions and offices as well as regional offices will oversee monitoring, reporting and performance reviews within their respective mandates and accountabilities, in accordance with UNICEF programme and operations policies and procedures. Regular global and regional performance reviews will support course

correction, risk management, operational effectiveness and alignment with evolving priorities and contextual changes. The global effectiveness review and the Strategic Plan midterm review will contribute to assessing programme implementation progress, organizational performance, opportunities for course correction and emerging priorities, while reinforcing a culture of results-based management and continuous improvement.

67. UNICEF will continue supporting national capacities for the collection, analysis and use of disaggregated data to strengthen monitoring of results for children and address critical data gaps, with a focus on improving data quality, comparability and use for decision-making.

68. The GRP will promote harmonized monitoring and reporting across headquarters, regional and country offices, aligned with relevant United Nations system-wide frameworks and reporting commitments, to reduce fragmentation and enhance consistency across contexts. Joint monitoring, reviews and evaluations will be undertaken, where relevant, with Governments and other United Nations entities and partners, strengthening collective accountability and alignment. Findings from monitoring and performance reviews will be systematically communicated to relevant offices and partners to inform adaptive implementation, strengthen learning and enable timely course correction at the point of delivery.

69. In accordance with the Revised evaluation policy of UNICEF (2023) and the Plan for global evaluations, 2026–2029, independent evaluations will provide credible and objective assessments of programme performance, organizational effectiveness, humanitarian action and strategic priorities relevant to the GRP. They will support accountability, learning, evidence-informed decision-making and strategic planning. Global, regional and joint evaluations as well as evaluation syntheses will assess relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, coherence, equity, sustainability and contribution to results and impact across development and humanitarian contexts. Progress against GRP results and resources will be reported in the Annual report of the Executive Director and through other established reporting mechanisms to the Executive Board.

Annex – Results and resources framework

<i>Outcome indicators, baselines¹, targets² and data sources</i>	<i>Indicative programme outputs (including indicators, baselines, targets and data sources)</i>	<i>Major partners/partnerships frameworks</i>	<i>Indicative resources (regular resources (RR), or other resources (regular) (ORR))</i>
Related Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): 2 – Zero Hunger; 3 – Good Health and well-being, 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation; 17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Regional programme outcome 1: 10 million child lives saved and at least 500 million children healthy, well-nourished and developmentally on track			
Related Strategic Plan Impact Result: 1			
Indicator: Number of children receiving at least three doses of diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis vaccine (Integrated Results and Resources Framework (IRRF) 1.2.a.) Baseline: 99 million Target: 106 million Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage Indicator: Number of cases of wild poliovirus type 1 (IRRF 1.2.c) Baseline: 56 Target: 0 Source: Global Polio Eradication Initiative Indicator: Number of children under 5 years of age who benefit from an essential package of nutrition interventions for the protection, promotion and support of breastfeeding, complementary foods and feeding practices, and	Output 1.1. By 2029, national and subnational institutions and partners have strengthened capacities to deliver and scale up evidence-based, high-impact health interventions and standards. Indicator 1.1.1. Number of countries strengthening health systems through primary healthcare levers, as defined in the WHO-UNICEF Operational Framework for Primary Health Care (IRRF 1.1.1) Baseline: 53 Target: 79 Source: Country offices³ Indicator 1.1.2. Proportion of target countries with mature immunization systems (IRRF 1.2.1.) Baseline: 20% Target: 60% Source: Country offices Output 1.2. By 2029, countries have strengthened capacities of national health and social systems to prevent, prepare for and respond to public health emergencies through the adoption and implementation of evidence-based policies and coordinated mechanisms. Indicator 1.2.1. Number of countries with national health and social systems capacity to respond to public health emergencies (IRRF 1.1.4) Baseline: 67 Target: 99 Source: Country offices	United Nations specialized agencies, funds and programmes, the United Nations Secretariat, field missions and regional commissions Member States and Government entities, including line ministries at the national level, municipalities and local actors International financial institutions Foundations Intergovernmental organizations Regional intergovernmental bodies and organizations Private sector	RR: 91 930 000 ORR: 423 000 000

¹ All baselines are from 2025 or most recent data.

² All targets are for 2029.

³ Data from country offices may come from administrative data systems or other internal sources. These will vary, depending on the country's monitoring systems capability and availability of data. Some of the data might also be collected directly by UNICEF, when needed.

<i>Outcome indicators, baselines¹, targets² and data sources</i>	<i>Indicative programme outputs (including indicators, baselines, targets and data sources)</i>	<i>Major partners/partnerships frameworks</i>	<i>Indicative resources (regular resources (RR), or other resources (regular) (ORR))</i>
related micronutrient supplementation (IRRF 1.5.a) Baseline: 350 million Target: 400 million Source: Digital Health and Information Systems Indicator: Percentage of population using safely managed drinking water services (SDG 6.1.1) (IRRF 1.9.a) Baseline: 70% Target: 74% Source: WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme	Output 1.3. By 2029, countries have strengthened capacities to adopt, finance and implement integrated, high-impact nutrition policies and programmes to strengthen nutrition systems and deliver equitable quality services, including early detection and treatment of wasting and improved infant and young child feeding. Indicator 1.3.1. Number of countries that provide services for the early detection and treatment of children with severe wasting as a regular service (QCPR 17) (IRRF 1.6.1) Baseline: 82 Target: 90 Source: Country offices Indicator 1.3.2: Number of countries with programmes and services to improve diet diversity among children 6–23 months of age (IRRF 1.5.1) Baseline: 79 Target: 90 Source: Country offices Output 1.4. By 2029, countries have strengthened capacities to adopt, finance and implement high-impact, safely managed and climate-resilient WASH policies, systems and standards to strengthen sustainable service delivery. Indicator 1.4.1. Number of countries with mature water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) systems (QCPR 25) (IRRF 1.9.1) Baseline: 25 Target: 35 Source: Country offices	Faith-based organizations Research and academic institutions	
Related SDGs: 4 – Quality Education; 17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Regional programme outcome 2: 350 million more children and young people learning and skilled			
Related Strategic Plan Impact Result: 2			
Indicator: Proportion of children and young people achieving at least a minimum proficiency level (a) at the end of primary education (on reading); and (b) at the end of lower secondary education	Output 2.1. By 2029, countries and partners have strengthened capacities to adopt, finance and implement high-impact, resilient and inclusive education policies and programmes to strengthen education systems, expand equitable access to quality learning and ensure education continuity in fragile and humanitarian contexts.	United Nations specialized agencies, programmes and funds, the United Nations Secretariat, field	RR: 41 080 000 ORR: 189 000 000

<i>Outcome indicators, baselines¹, targets² and data sources</i>	<i>Indicative programme outputs (including indicators, baselines, targets and data sources)</i>	<i>Major partners/partnerships frameworks</i>	<i>Indicative resources (regular resources (RR), or other resources (regular) (ORR))</i>
(on mathematics) (SDG 4.1.1) (IRRF 2.2.a) Baseline: (a) Reading: 54% end of primary (b) Mathematics: 26% end of lower secondary Target: (a) Reading: 62% end of primary (b) Mathematics: 34% end of lower secondary Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, UNICEF database Indicator: Out-of-school rate (lower secondary school age) (SDG 4.1.4) (IRRF 2.3.b) Baseline: 16% Target: 3% Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, UNICEF database	Indicator 2.1.1. Number of countries with a resilient education system that can prepare and respond to humanitarian crises (QCPR 28) (IRRF 2.1.1) Baseline: 37 Target: 79 Source: Country offices Indicator 2.1.2. Number of countries with inclusive systems ensuring equitable access to education for girls and boys (IRRF 2.1.3) Baseline: 47 Target: 81 Source: Country offices Indicator 2.1.3. Number of countries institutionalizing holistic skills development to support learning, employability and active citizenship (IRRF 2.3.2) Baseline: 42 Target: 78 Source: Country offices Indicator 2.1.4. Number of countries with effective teacher development systems (IRRF 2.2.3) Baseline: 37 Target: 75 Source: Country offices Output 2.2. By 2029, countries have strengthened capacities to adopt, finance and implement inclusive education and adolescent engagement policies and programmes within safe, enabling and resilient learning environments. Indicator 2.2.1. Number of countries with effective and inclusive systems for digital education (IRRF 2.2.4.) Baseline: 41 Target: 86 Source: Country offices Indicator 2.2.2. Number of countries with effective mechanisms in the education system for engaging young people, families and communities (IRRF 2.2.1) Baseline: 25 Target: 46 Source: Country offices	missions and regional commissions Member States and Government entities including line ministries at the national level, municipalities and local actors International financial institutions Foundations Intergovernmental organizations Regional intergovernmental bodies and organizations Private sector Faith-based organizations Research and academic institutions	

Outcome indicators, baselines ¹ , targets ² and data sources	Indicative programme outputs (including indicators, baselines, targets and data sources)	Major partners/partnerships frameworks	Indicative resources (regular resources (RR), or other resources (regular) (ORR))
Related SDGs: 1 – No Poverty; 17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Regional programme outcome 3: 100 million fewer children in multidimensional poverty			
Related Strategic Plan Impact Result: 3			
Indicator: Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems (IRRF 3.1.a) Baseline: 21.2% Target: 58% Source: International Labour Organization World Social Protection Database	Output 3.1. By 2029, countries and partners have strengthened capacities to adopt, finance and implement high-impact child poverty reduction solutions including inclusive, shock-responsive social protection programmes and systems. Indicator 3.1.1. Number of countries where child poverty measurement, analysis or policy advice has led to policy/programme solutions to reduce child poverty (QCPR 17) (IRRF 3.1.1) Baseline: 62 Target: 92 Source: Country offices Indicator 3.1.2. Percentage of United Nations System-wide Action Plan on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women minimum standards met or exceeded (QCPR 18) (IRRF 3.1.6) Baseline: 89% Target: 94% Source: Country offices Indicator 3.1.3. Number of countries where public, private and international resources have been leveraged for children (IRRF 3.1.4) Baseline: 73 Target: 103 Source: Country offices Indicator 3.1.4. Proportion of country offices which met or exceeded the UNICEF/United Nations Disability Inclusive Strategy standards (QCPR 20) (IRRF 3.3.3) Baseline: 84% Target: 90% Source: Country offices	United Nations specialized agencies, programmes and funds, the United Nations Secretariat, field missions and regional commissions Member States and Government entities, including line ministries at the national level, municipalities and local actors International financial institutions Foundations Intergovernmental organizations Regional intergovernmental bodies and organizations Private sector Faith-based organizations Research and academic institutions	RR: 24 450 000 ORR: 112 500 000

<i>Outcome indicators, baselines¹, targets² and data sources</i>	<i>Indicative programme outputs (including indicators, baselines, targets and data sources)</i>	<i>Major partners/partnerships frameworks</i>	<i>Indicative resources (regular resources (RR), or other resources (regular) (ORR))</i>
Related SDGs: 5 – Gender Equality; 10 – Reduced Inequalities, 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions; 17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Regional programme outcome 4: 350 million children protected from violence			
Related Strategic Plan Impact Result: 4			
Indicator: Rate per 100,000 children accessing specialized social services to address child protection risks (IRRF 4.1.a) Baseline: 259 per 100,000 Target: 350 per 100,000 Source: Country offices, UNICEF database Indicator: Percentage of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (SDG 16.9.1) (IRRF 4.2.a) Baseline: 75% Target: 100% Source: UNICEF database	Output 4.1. By 2029, countries and partners have strengthened capacities to adopt, finance and implement high-impact, inclusive and gender-responsive child protection policies and programmes to strengthen resilient child protection systems. Indicator 4.1.1. Number of countries with mature child protection systems (IRRF 4.1.6) Baseline: 7 Target: 32 Source: Country offices Indicator 4.1.2. Proportion of countries experiencing conflict having a system in place to document, analyse and use data about grave child rights violations/other serious rights violations for prevention and response (QCPR 17) (IRRF 4.1.8) Baseline: 73% Target: 88% Source: Country offices Indicator 4.1.3. Number of countries with specialized justice systems for children (IRRF 4.1.5) Baseline: 41 Target: 50 Source: Country offices Indicator 4.1.4. Number of countries implementing action plans or strategies to end child marriage (IRRF 4.3.1) Baseline: 32 Target: 49 Source: Country offices Output 4.2. By 2029, countries have strengthened capacities to adopt, finance and implement free and universal birth registration services within civil registration and vital statistics systems. Indicator 4.2.1. Number of countries with a free and universal birth registration service within civil registration and vital statistics (IRRF 4.2.1)	United Nations specialized agencies, programmes and funds, the United Nations Secretariat, field missions and regional commissions Member States and Government entities, including line ministries at the national level, municipalities and local actors International financial institutions Foundations Intergovernmental organizations Regional intergovernmental bodies and organizations Private sector Faith-based organizations Research and academic institutions	RR: 21 520 000 ORR: 99 000 000

Outcome indicators, baselines ¹ , targets ² and data sources	Indicative programme outputs (including indicators, baselines, targets and data sources)	Major partners/partnerships frameworks	Indicative resources (regular resources (RR), or other resources (regular) (ORR))
	Baseline: 54 Target: 60 Source: Country offices Output 4.3. By 2029, countries and regional entities have strengthened capacities to adopt, finance and implement evidence-based migration and displacement policies and systems, supported by enhanced technical expertise and strategic partnerships. Indicator 4.3.1. Number of countries with national social services systems (education, child protection, social protection, health, WASH) that are inclusive of migrant and displaced children (QCPR 12) (IRRF 4.1.9.) Baseline: 15 Target: 35 Source: Country offices		
Related SDGs: 3 – Good Health and Well-being; 7 – Affordable and Clean Energy, 13 – Climate Action; 17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Regional programme outcome 5: 500 million children better protected from disasters and climate and environmental risks			
Related Strategic Plan Impact Result: 5			
Indicator: Number of children covered by child-sensitive disaster risk reduction strategies, or early warning or anticipatory action systems (IRRF 5.2.a) Baseline: 71.25 million Target: 200 million Source: United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, UNICEF Children's Climate Risk Index, country offices	Output 5.1. By 2029, countries and partners have strengthened capacities to adopt, finance and implement high-impact, child-responsive and risk-informed climate, environment and disaster risk reduction policies and systems to enhance resilience and protect children from related risks. Indicator 5.1.1. Number of countries that implement climate adaptation measures in health infrastructure and services (QCPR 27) (IRRF 5.1.1) Baseline: 44 Target: 55 Source: Country offices Indicator 5.1.2. Number of countries institutionalizing environmental sustainability and/or disaster risk reduction in education systems (QCPR 28) (IRRF 5.1.2) Baseline: 20 Target: 62 Source: Country offices Indicator 5.1.3. Number of countries that have developed a climate rationale for the impact of climate change and water scarcity on WASH systems (IRRF 5.1.3) Baseline: 45 Target: 62 Source: Country offices	United Nations specialized agencies, programmes and funds, the United Nations Secretariat, field missions and regional commissions Member States and Government entities, including line ministries at the national level, municipalities and local actors International financial institutions Foundations Intergovernmental organizations Regional intergovernmental bodies and organizations	RR: 16 630 000 ORR: 76 500 000

<i>Outcome indicators, baselines¹, targets² and data sources</i>	<i>Indicative programme outputs (including indicators, baselines, targets and data sources)</i>	<i>Major partners/partnerships frameworks</i>	<i>Indicative resources (regular resources (RR), or other resources (regular) (ORR))</i>
	Indicator 5.1.4. Number of countries that have integrated child-specific needs, vulnerabilities and response measures into key national climate policies, plans or strategies (IRRF 5.2.3) Baseline: 54 Target: 102 Source: Country offices	Private sector Faith-based organizations Research and academic institutions	
Supplementary strategy indicators			
S1: Advocate and expand partnerships for children's rights and well-being	Output S1.1. By 2029, countries, regional entities and partners have strengthened capacities to advance advocacy for children's rights and well-being and to build inclusive, strategic partnerships that influence policies, mobilize collective action and strengthen the participation of children and young people in decision-making processes. Indicator S1.1.1. Number of countries with institutional mechanisms at national level for children and young people to influence policies, programmes and decision-making processes that impact their lives and communities (QCPR 21) (IRRF S1.1.1) Baseline: 24 Target: 87 Source: Country offices	Governments and regional intergovernmental bodies United Nations entities and human rights mechanisms Civil society and youth-led organizations Faith-based organizations and community networks National human rights institutions and independent oversight bodies	
S2: Provide policy and programme advice and leverage public and private financing for scale	Output S2.1. By 2029, countries and partners have strengthened capacities to adopt, finance and implement evidence-based child-focused policies and programmes, and to leverage public, private and international financing at scale to accelerate equitable results for children, including in humanitarian and fragile contexts. Indicator S2.1.1. Number of countries where public, private and international resources have been leveraged for children (IRRF 3.1.4) Baseline: 73 Target: 103 Source: Country offices	Governments and line ministries International financial institutions and development banks United Nations entities and multilateral partnerships Private sector and philanthropic organizations	

<i>Outcome indicators, baselines¹, targets² and data sources</i>	<i>Indicative programme outputs (including indicators, baselines, targets and data sources)</i>	<i>Major partners/partnerships frameworks</i>	<i>Indicative resources (regular resources (RR), or other resources (regular) (ORR))</i>
	Indicator S2.1.2. Number of countries with strengthened public finance for children, budgets and equitable expenditures, including in humanitarian and fragile contexts (IRRF 3.1.2) Baseline: 54 Target: 98 Source: Country offices	Regional and intergovernmental bodies	
S3: Generate and harness evidence	Output S3.1. By 2029, countries, regional entities and partners have strengthened capacities to generate, analyse, share and use timely, high-quality and responsible data, research, evaluation and foresight to inform child-related policymaking, programming, standard-setting and resource allocation. Indicator S3.1.1 Number of countries with effective national systems for producing and using responsible data and evidence in child-related policymaking (IRRF S3.1.1) Baseline: 26 Target: 54 Source: Country offices	National statistical offices and line ministries United Nations entities and multilateral organizations International financial institutions and data partnerships Academic, research and evaluation institutions Regional and intergovernmental bodies	
S4: Engage families and communities, including on social norms	Output S4.1. By 2029, countries and partners have strengthened capacities to engage families and communities, including through social and behaviour change approaches, community feedback and participation mechanisms, and interventions that address harmful social norms, discrimination and stigma affecting children and adolescents. Indicator S4.1.1. Number of countries with strengthened national and subnational systems for community engagement and social and behaviour change (IRRF S4.1.1) Baseline: 45 Target: 75 Source: Country offices	Governments, local authorities and community structures Civil society, community-based and faith-based organizations United Nations entities and inter-agency coordination mechanisms Media, digital platforms and private sector partners Academic and research institutions	

<i>Outcome indicators, baselines¹, targets² and data sources</i>	<i>Indicative programme outputs (including indicators, baselines, targets and data sources)</i>	<i>Major partners/partnerships frameworks</i>	<i>Indicative resources (regular resources (RR), or other resources (regular) (ORR))</i>
S5: Strengthen basic social service delivery systems and access to supplies	Output S5.1. By 2029, countries and partners have strengthened capacities to deliver, manage and scale resilient, equitable and quality basic social services and supply systems, including improved access to essential supplies, stronger local and regional sourcing, and reduced stock-outs at the point of service delivery. Indicator S5.1.1. Number of countries with a national supply chain strategy that address barriers to access to supplies and services (IRRF S5.1.1) Baseline: 37 Target: 41 Source: Country offices	Governments and line ministries United Nations entities and multilateral partnerships International financial institutions and development banks Private sector, manufacturers and logistics providers Regional and intergovernmental bodies	
S6: Coordinate and harmonize among humanitarian action, development and peace	Output S6.1. By 2029, countries, regional actors and partners have strengthened capacities to coordinate and harmonize humanitarian action, development and peace efforts through risk-informed, child-responsive and locally grounded approaches that improve preparedness, access, resilience and continuity of results for children across crises and transitions. Indicator S6.1.1. Number of countries with child-sensitive disaster risk reduction strategies, early warning or anticipatory action systems (QCPR 28) (IRRF 5.2.1) Baseline: 39 Target: 68 Source: Country offices	Governments, local authorities and regional bodies United Nations entities and humanitarian coordination mechanisms Civil society and local organizations Peacebuilding, resilience and disaster risk reduction platforms International financial institutions and development partners	