

# Data companion to the Annual Report of the Executive Director

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

May 2013

## Abbreviations

ART	antiretroviral therapy
ARVs	antiretroviral medicines
CCCs	Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Action
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CEE/CIS	Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States
CPD	country programme document
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
DHS	Demographic and Health Surveys
DPS	Division of Policy and Strategy
DPT3	three doses of combined diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus vaccine
EAPR	East Asia and the Pacific region
ECD	early childhood development
ESAR	Eastern and Southern Africa region
FA	focus area (of the MTSP)
FGM/C	female genital mutilation or cutting
Hib	<i>Haemophilus influenzae type b</i>
ILO	International Labour Organization
IPSAS	International Public Sector Accounting Standards
ITN	insecticide-treated nets
KPI	key performance indicator (of the MTSP)
KRA	key result area (of the MTSP)
LAC	Latin America and the Caribbean
LDCs	least developed countries
LLINs	long-lasting insecticide-treated nets
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MENA	Middle East and North Africa
MICS	multiple indicator cluster surveys
MTSP	medium-term strategic plan
NFHS	national family health survey
PMTCT	prevention of mother-to-child transmission (of HIV)
U5MR	under-five mortality rate
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNESCO/UIS	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
WASH	water, sanitation and hygiene
WCAR	West and Central Africa region
WHO	World Health Organization

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# Focus area 1

## **Young child survival and development**

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

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

Region	Country/Year	Under-five mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)		Children immunized with DPT3 or Penta vaccine (12-23 months, %)		Children immunized with measles (12-23 months, %)		Children received 3 doses of Hib vaccine (12-23 months, %)		Children under five with diarrhoea receiving oral rehydration and continued feeding (%)	Children under five with fever in past 2 weeks receiving antimalarial treatment (%)	Infants who are exclusively breastfed (< 6 months, %)	Children fully covered with 2 doses of vitamin A in the past year (6-59 months, %)	
		2005	2011	2005	2011	2005	2011	2005	2011	2006-2011*	2007-2012*	2007-2011*	2005	2011
CEE/CIS	Azerbaijan	57	45	72	74	67	67	-	38	31	1 <sup>x</sup>	12 <sup>x</sup>	29	-
	Kyrgyzstan	39	31	98	96	99	97	-	96	22	-	32 <sup>x</sup>	87	-
	Tajikistan	79	63	84	96	85	98	-	96	22 <sup>x</sup>	2 <sup>x</sup>	25 <sup>x</sup>	98	99
	Turkmenistan	62	53	99	97	99	99	-	71	25	-	11 <sup>x</sup>	-	-
	Uzbekistan	55	49	99	99	99	99	-	99	28	-	26 <sup>x</sup>	82	95
EAPR	Cambodia	69	43	82	94	79	93	-	94	48	-	74	65	92
	China	24	15	87	99	86	99	-	-	-	-	28	-	-
	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	32	33	79	94	96	99	-	-	67	-	65 <sup>x</sup>	98	100
	Indonesia	42	32	72	63	77	89	-	-	54	1	32	76	76
	Lao PDR	60	42	49	78	41	69	-	78	49	8 <sup>x</sup>	26 <sup>x</sup>	62	92
	Myanmar	73	62	80	99	80	99	-	-	50	-	24	96	96
	Papua New Guinea	65	58	61	61	63	60	-	61	-	-	56 <sup>x</sup>	-	12
	Philippines	32	25	89	80	92	79	-	14	60	0 <sup>x</sup>	34	85	91
	Solomon Islands	26	22	78	88	70	73	-	88	-	19	74	-	-
	Viet Nam	28	22	95	95	95	96	-	95	57	1	17	99	99 <sup>w</sup>
ESAR	Angola	179	158	47	86	45	88	-	86	-	28	11 <sup>x</sup>	65	55
	Botswana	46	26	96	96	93	94	-	96	7 <sup>x</sup>	-	20	-	75
	Burundi	153	139	87	96	87	92	87	96	43	17	69	7	83
	Comoros	91	79	68	83	67	72	-	83	31 <sup>x</sup>	63 <sup>x</sup>	21 <sup>x</sup>	-	-
	Eritrea	83	68	96	99	95	99	-	99	54 <sup>x</sup>	13	52 <sup>x</sup>	50	46
	Ethiopia	107	77	42	51	38	57	-	51	25	10	52	59	71
	Kenya	94	73	76	88	69	87	76	88	43	23	32	69	-
	Lesotho	119	86	87	83	85	85	-	83	48	-	54	2	-
	Madagascar	82	62	82	89	62	70	-	89	49	20	51	97	91
	Malawi	129	83	93	97	82	96	93	97	48	43	72	86	96



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

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

Region	Country/Year	Under-five mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)		Children immunized with DPT3 or Penta vaccine (12-23 months, %)		Children immunized with measles (12-23 months, %)		Children received 3 doses of Hib vaccine (12-23 months, %)		Children under five with diarrhoea receiving oral rehydration and continued feeding (%)	Children under five with fever in past 2 weeks receiving antimalarial treatment (%)	Infants who are exclusively breastfed (< 6 months, %)	Children fully covered with 2 doses of vitamin A in the past year (6-59 months, %)	
		2005	2011	2005	2011	2005	2011	2005	2011	2006-2011*	2007-2012*	2007-2011*	2005	2011
ESAR	Mozambique	139	103	75	76	76	82	–	76	47	30	41	32	100
	Rwanda	108	54	95	97	89	95	95	97	21	11	85	99	76
	Somalia	180	180	35	41	35	46	–	–	7	8 <sup>x</sup>	9 <sup>x</sup>	–	12
	South Africa	78	47	72	72	63	78	72	72	–	–	8 <sup>x</sup>	29	44
	South Sudan <sup>δ</sup>	143	121	–	46	–	64	–	–	23	36	45	–	–
	Swaziland	128	104	95	91	92	98	–	91	48	2	44	40	41
	Uganda	116	90	64	82	68	75	64	82	36	65	62	78	60
	United Republic of Tanzania	98	68	90	90	91	93	–	90	50	59	50	95	97
	Zambia	127	83	82	81	85	83	82	81	56	34	61	66	72
Zimbabwe	94	67	65	99	66	92	–	93	46	2	31	81	56	
LAC	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	65	51	85	82	89	84	85	82	29	–	60	39	21
	Brazil	25	16	96	96	99	97	96	97	–	–	41 <sup>y</sup>	–	–
	Guatemala	39	30	87	85	93	87	87	85	–	–	50	36	28
	Haiti	86	70	59	59	59	59	–	–	43 <sup>x</sup>	5 <sup>x</sup>	41 <sup>x</sup>	42	36
	Mexico	22	16	98	97	96	98	98	97	–	–	19	–	–
	Peru	28	18	86	91	80	96	86	91	64	–	71	–	–
MENA	Djibouti	98	90	71	87	65	84	–	87	33	1	1 <sup>x</sup>	0	95
	Egypt	32	21	98	96	98	96	–	–	19	–	53	90	–
	Iraq	41	38	65	77	69	76	–	–	64	1 <sup>x</sup>	25 <sup>x</sup>	–	–
	Morocco	43	33	98	99	97	95	–	99	46 <sup>x</sup>	–	31 <sup>x</sup>	–	–
	Sudan <sup>δ</sup>	95	86	78	93	69	87	–	93	12	65	41	–	–
	Yemen	88	77	85	81	76	71	55	81	48	–	12 <sup>x</sup>	15	9
South Asia	Afghanistan	119	101	58	66	50	62	–	66	48	–	–	91	100
	Bangladesh	64	46	96	96	94	96	–	96	78	–	64	82	94
	India	75	61	67	72	64	74	–	–	33	8 <sup>x</sup>	46 <sup>x</sup>	64	66
	Nepal	65	48	75	92	74	88	–	92	47	1	70	96	91
	Pakistan	84	72	80	80	78	80	–	80	37	3	37	100	90

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

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

Region	Country/Year	Under-five mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)		Children immunized with DPT3 or Penta vaccine (12-23 months, %)		Children immunized with measles (12-23 months, %)		Children received 3 doses of Hib vaccine (12-23 months, %)		Children under five with diarrhoea receiving oral rehydration and continued feeding (%)	Children under five with fever in past 2 weeks receiving antimalarial treatment (%)	Infants who are exclusively breastfed (< 6 months, %)	Children fully covered with 2 doses of vitamin A in the past year (6-59 months, %)	
		2005	2011	2005	2011	2005	2011	2005	2011	2006-2011*	2007-2012*	2007-2011*	2005	2011
WCAR	<b>Benin</b>	123	106	70	85	61	72	35	85	42	38	43 <sup>x</sup>	92	98
	<b>Burkina Faso</b>	165	146	82	91	84	63	–	91	33	35	25	100	87
	<b>Cameroon</b>	136	127	80	66	68	76	–	66	47	21	20	96	–
	<b>Central African Republic</b>	170	164	54	54	62	62	–	54	38	32	34	76	0
	<b>Chad</b>	180	169	26	22	27	28	–	22	23	36	3	93	–
	<b>Congo</b>	104	99	65	90	56	90	–	90	39 <sup>x</sup>	25	19 <sup>x</sup>	9	–
	<b>Côte d'Ivoire</b>	128	115	76	62	84	49	–	62	45	18	4 <sup>x</sup>	89	100
	<b>Democratic Republic of the Congo</b>	181	168	60	70	61	71	–	70	39	39	37	87	98
	<b>Equatorial Guinea</b>	136	118	33	33	51	51	–	–	36 <sup>x</sup>	49 <sup>x</sup>	24 <sup>x</sup>	–	–
	<b>Gabon</b>	77	66	45	45	55	55	–	45	44 <sup>x</sup>	–	6 <sup>x</sup>	–	–
	<b>Gambia</b>	116	101	95	96	91	91	95	96	67	30	34	16	93
	<b>Ghana</b>	88	78	84	91	83	91	84	91	44	53	63	96	–
	<b>Guinea</b>	150	126	59	59	51	58	–	59	38 <sup>x</sup>	74	48	100	88
	<b>Guinea-Bissau</b>	173	161	68	76	76	61	–	76	53	51	38	–	100
	<b>Liberia</b>	117	78	60	49	62	40	–	49	47	57	34 <sup>y</sup>	79	96
	<b>Mali</b>	196	176	77	72	73	56	3	72	38	35	38 <sup>x</sup>	66	96
	<b>Mauritania</b>	116	112	71	75	61	67	–	75	32	21	46	57	100
	<b>Niger</b>	169	125	45	75	47	76	–	75	34	–	27	94	95
	<b>Nigeria</b>	156	124	36	47	41	71	–	–	25	49	13	73	73
	<b>Sao Tome and Principe</b>	91	89	97	96	88	91	–	96	63	8	51	28	44
<b>Senegal</b>	97	65	84	83	74	82	18	83	42	8	39	86	–	
<b>Sierra Leone</b>	214	185	65	84	71	80	–	84	55	62	32	100	99	
<b>Togo</b>	120	110	82	81	70	67	–	81	24	34	62	92	22	

Note: Countries in blue are Least Developed countries. Figures in red represent a reduction from previously reported figures.

\* Most recent data available during the period.

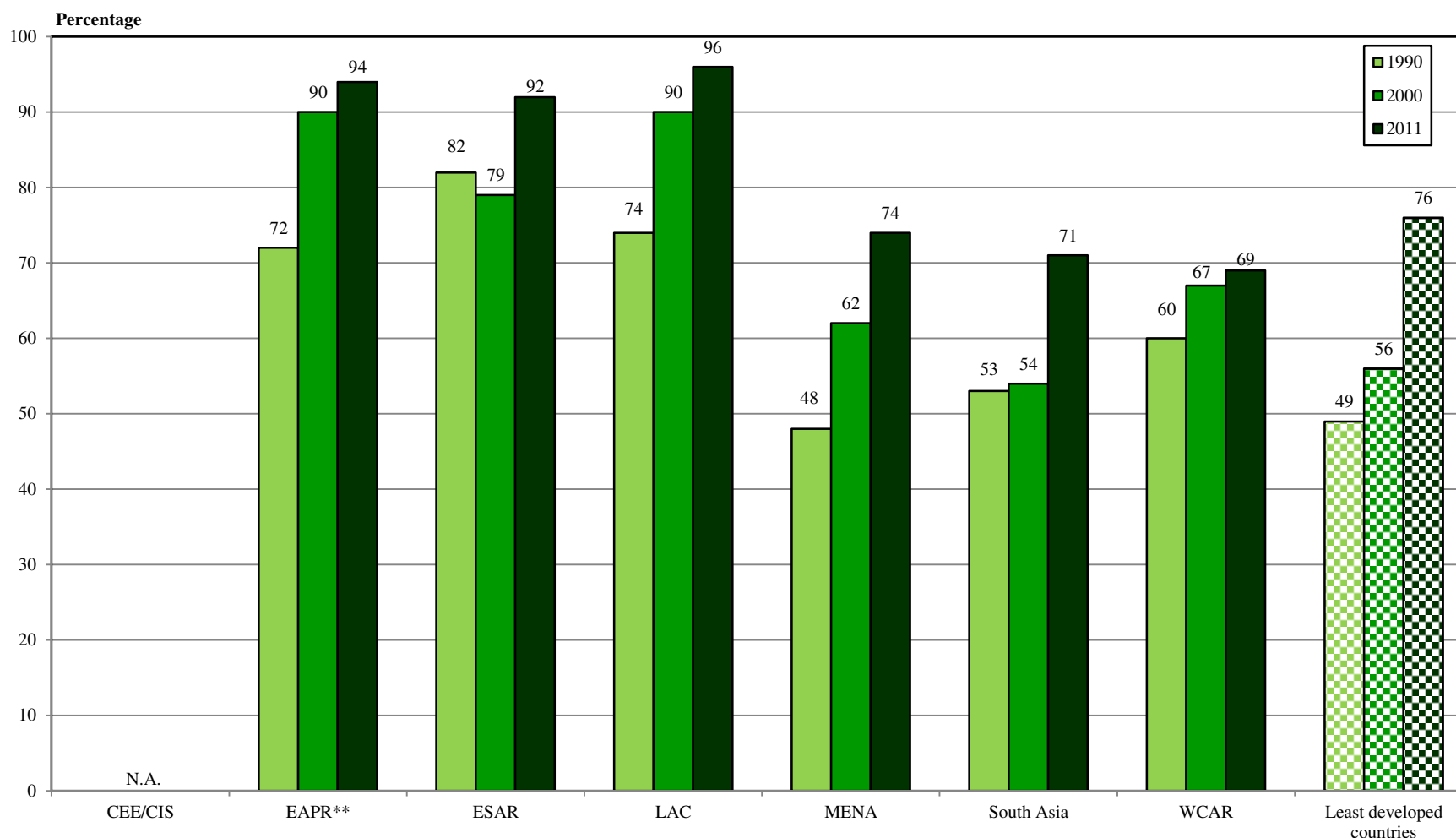
x Data refer to years or periods other than those specified in the column heading.

y: Data differ from the standard definition or refer to only part of a country.

w: Identifies countries with national vitamin A supplementation programmes targeted towards a reduced age range. Coverage figure is reported as targeted.

δ Disaggregated data for the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan as separate countries are not yet available for several indicators.

**Fig. 2: Proportion of women attended at least once during pregnancy by a skilled provider (doctor, nurse or midwife)**



\*\*Excludes China.

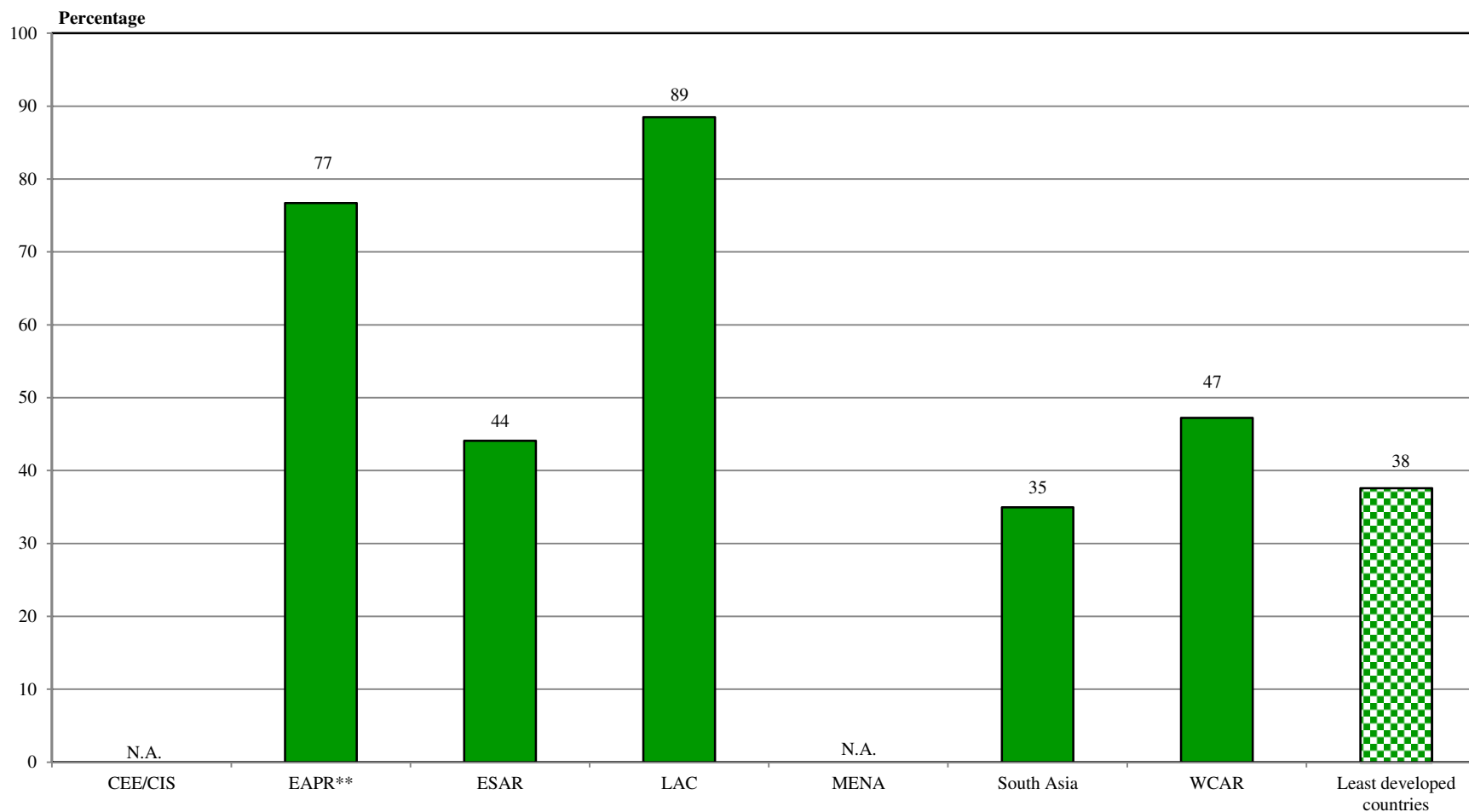
N.A.: No estimates available for the region.

Note: '1990' refers to 1986–1995 period, '2000' refers to 1996–2005 period and '2011' refers to the latest data available for the period 2006–2012. Regional estimates represent data from countries covering at least 50% of regional births. Data coverage was insufficient to calculate the regional average for CEE/CIS region. Regional aggregates presented within trend charts may differ from the latest regional estimates presented elsewhere. In analysing trends, the same subset of countries have been included in the calculation for each point in time. This can yield a different result from the latest regional estimate, which is calculated using all available data for the most recent year.

Source: UNICEF Statistics and Monitoring Section, DPS. UNICEF global databases, 2013.

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

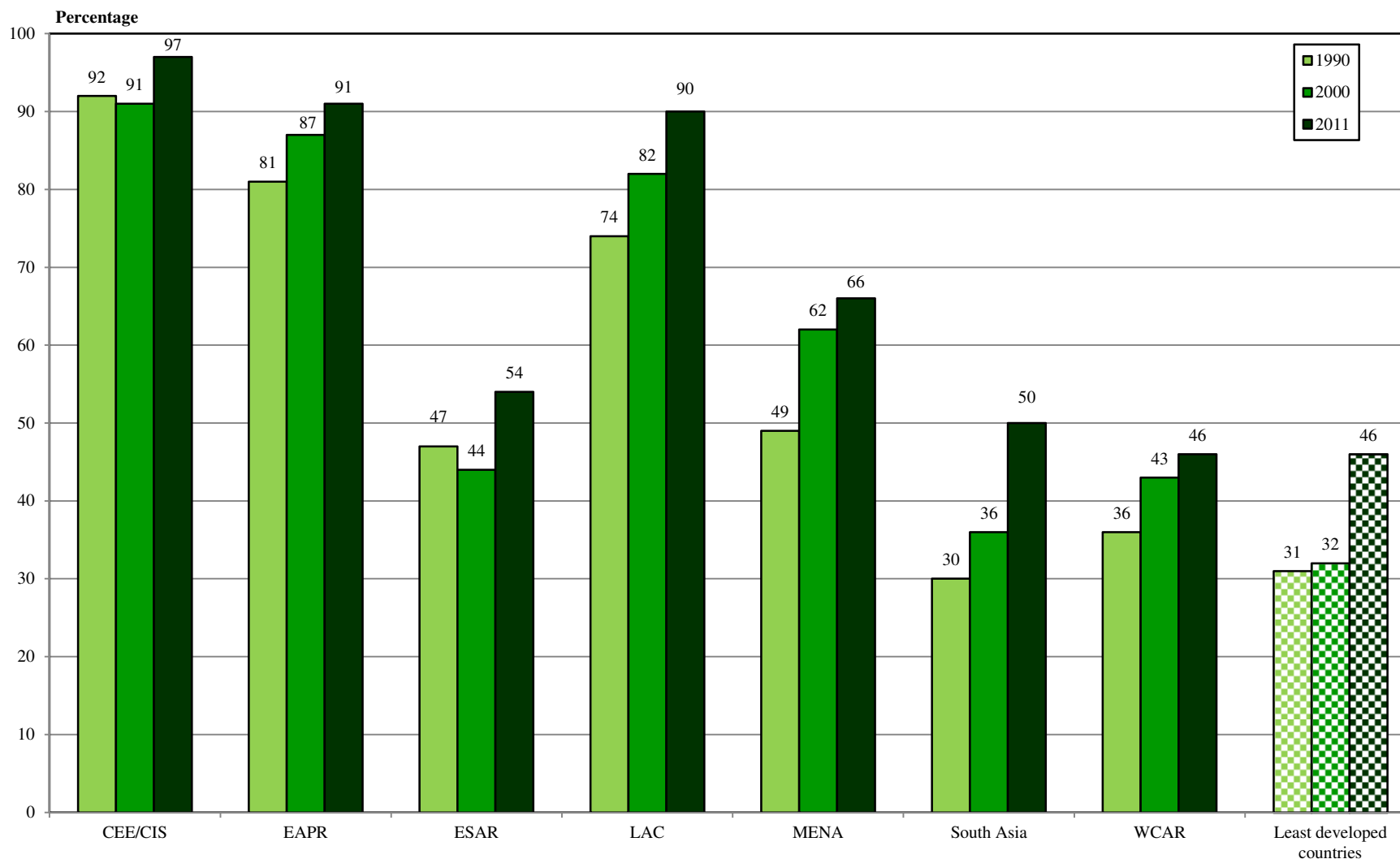
(most recent data available during 2007-2012)



\*\*Excludes China.

N.A.: No estimates available for the region.

**Fig. 4: Proportion of births attended by a skilled health personnel (doctor, nurse or midwife)**

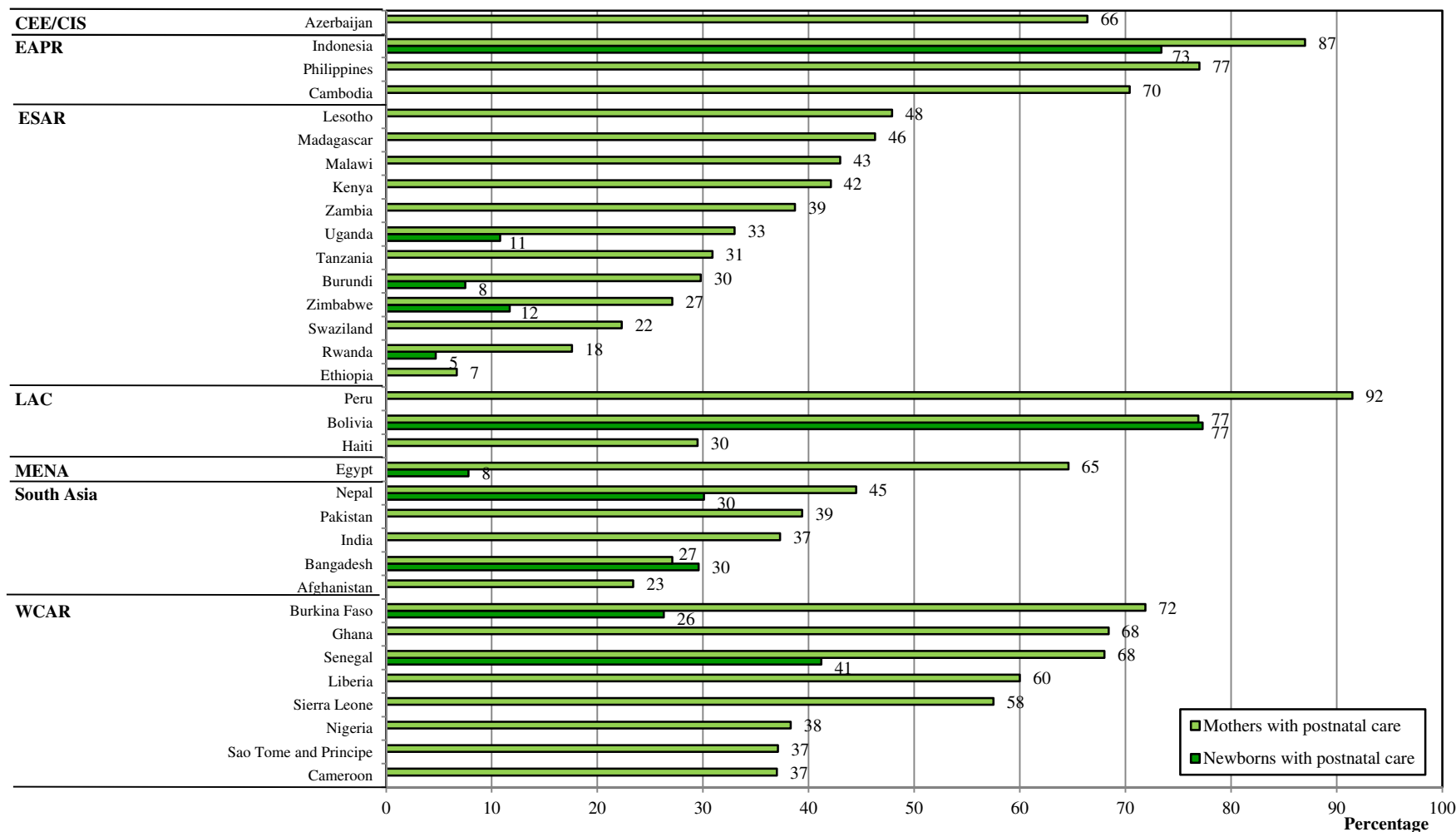


Note: '1990' refers to 1986–1995 period, '2000' refers to 1996–2005 period and '2011' refers to the latest data available for the period 2006–2012. Regional aggregates presented within trend charts may differ from the latest regional estimates presented elsewhere. In analysing trends, the same subset of countries have been included in the calculation for each point in time. This can yield a different result from the latest regional estimate, which is calculated using all available data for the most recent year.

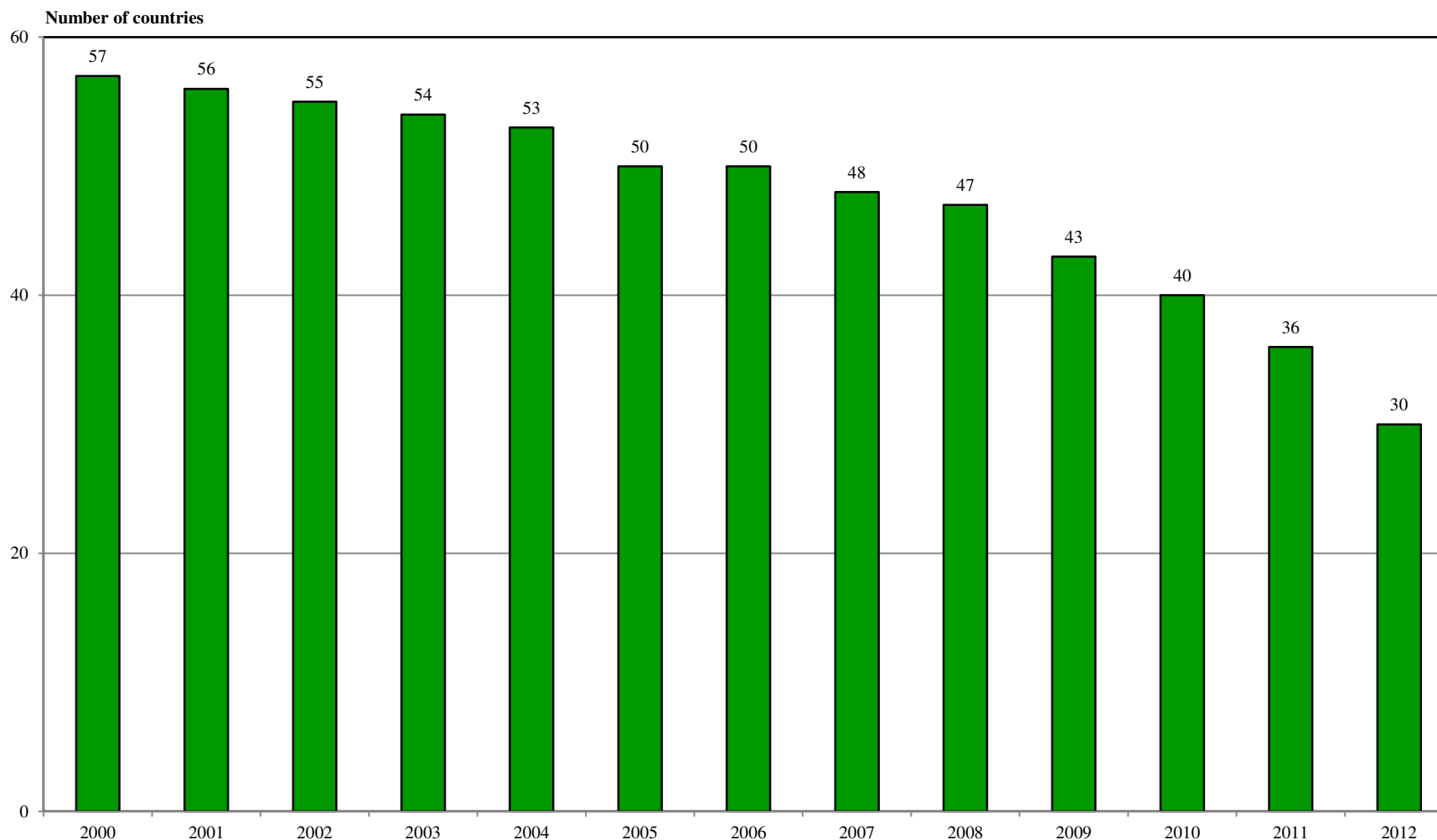
Source: UNICEF Statistics and Monitoring Section, DPS. UNICEF global databases, 2013.

**Fig. 5: Percentage of mothers and newborns who received postnatal care visit from any provider within two days of childbirth**

(most recent data available during 2005-2011)



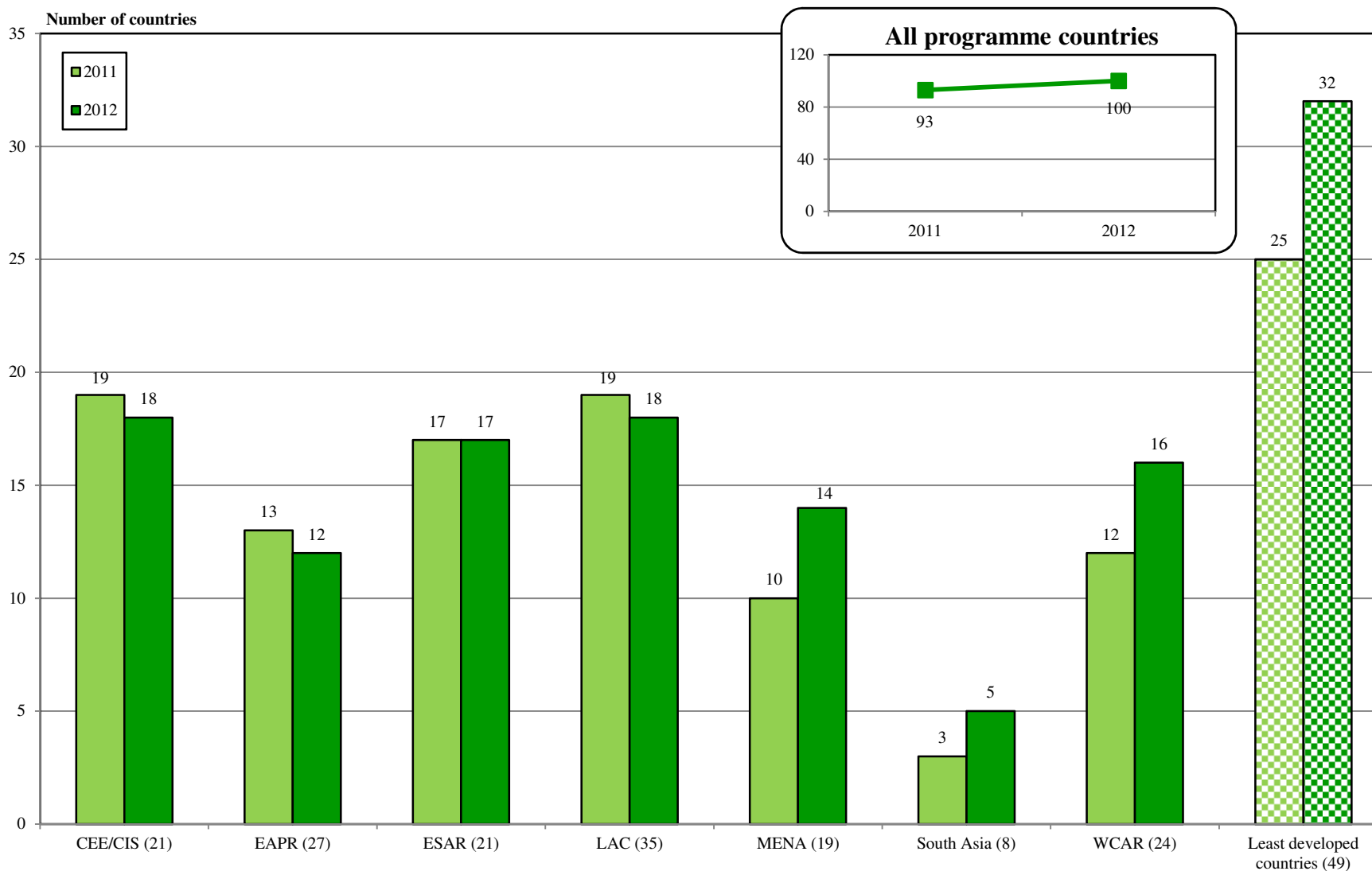
**Fig. 6: Countries that have not eliminated maternal and neonatal tetanus, 2000-2012**



Note: 57 countries were categorized as 'high risk for maternal and neonatal tetanus' and hence 'priority' for maternal and neonatal tetanus elimination in 1999, when the initiative was re-launched by the World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). With the independence of Timor-Leste in 2002 and South Sudan in 2011, the number increased to 59.

Source: UNICEF headquarters, 2013.

**Fig. 7: Countries that have national legislation on maternity protection (for working women in organized and unorganized sectors)**

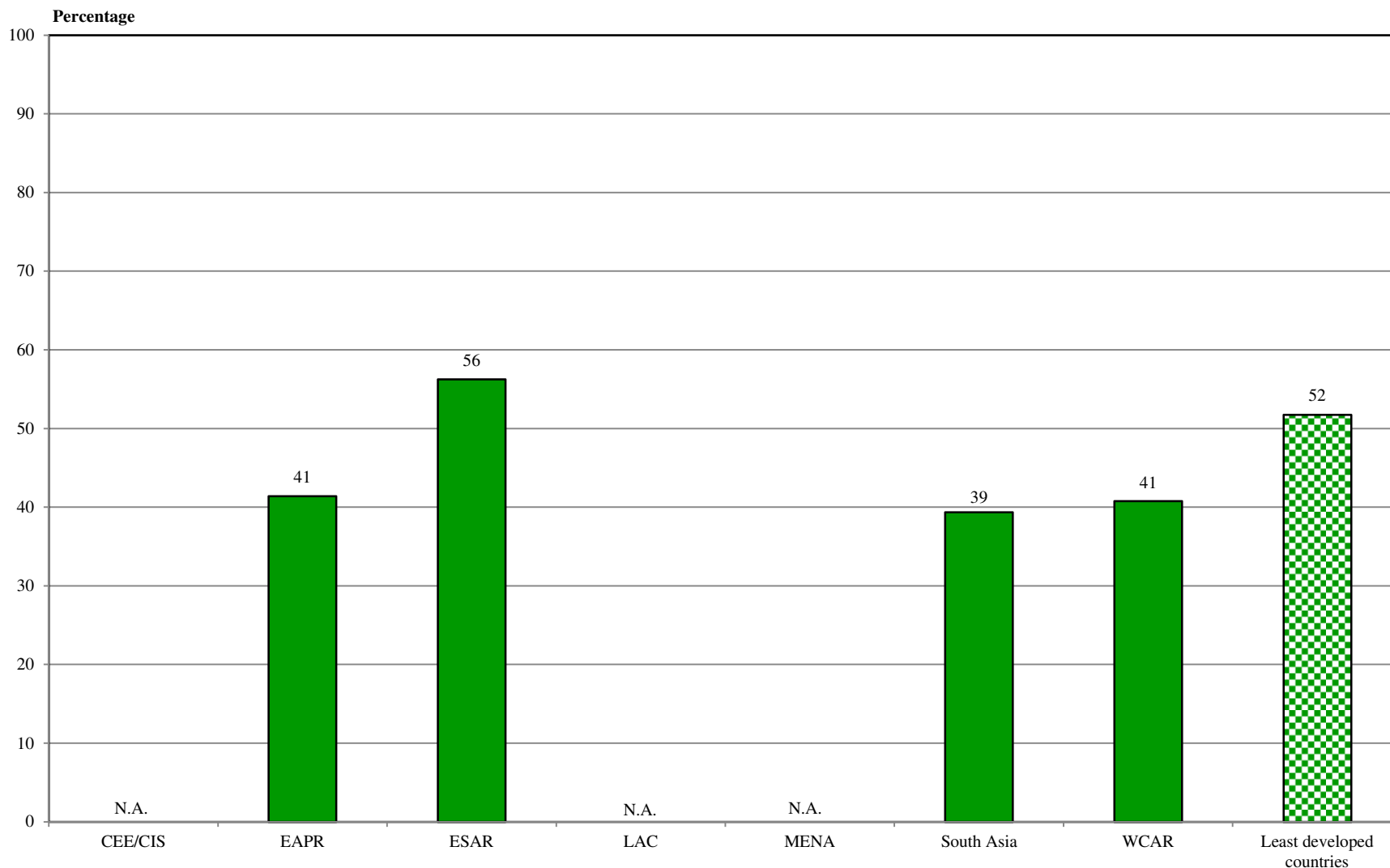


Source: UNICEF country offices, 2012.



**Fig. 8: Proportion of infants who started breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth**

(most recent data available during 2007-2011)



N.A.: No estimates available for the region.

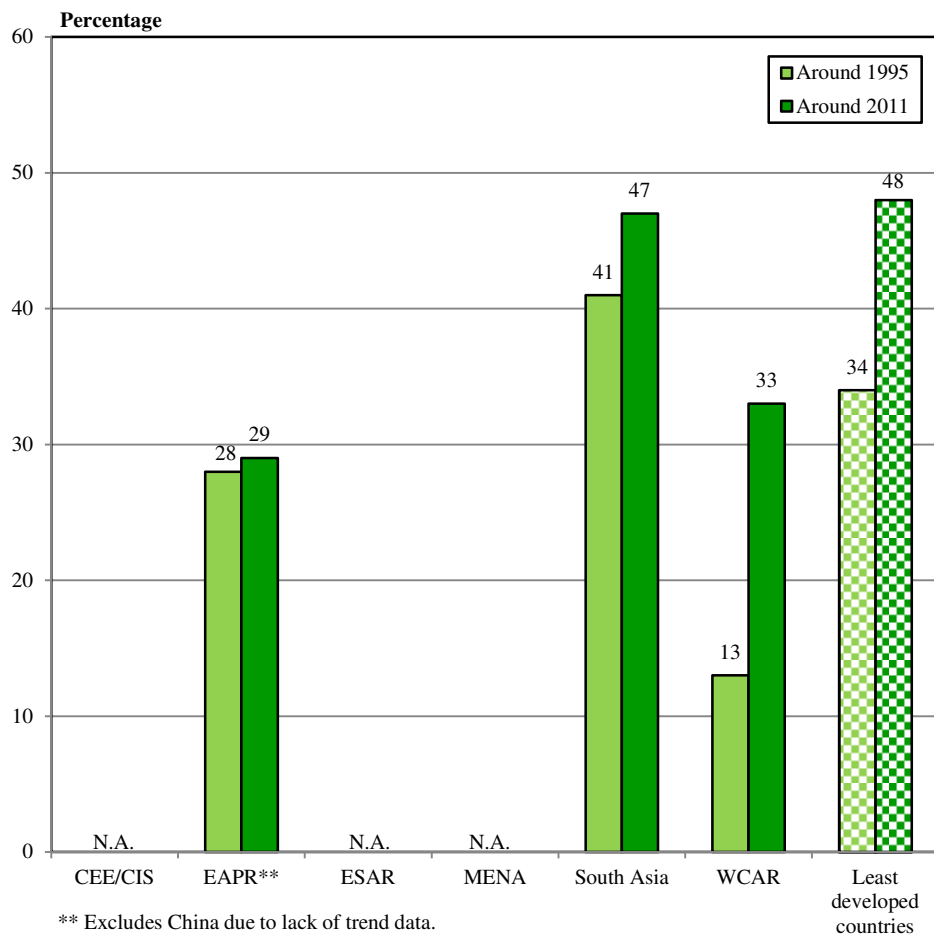
Source: UNICEF Statistics and Monitoring Section, DPS. UNICEF global databases, 2013.

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

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

### Fig. 9: Breastfeeding

Fig. 9a: Proportion of infants (under 6 months old) who are exclusively breastfed



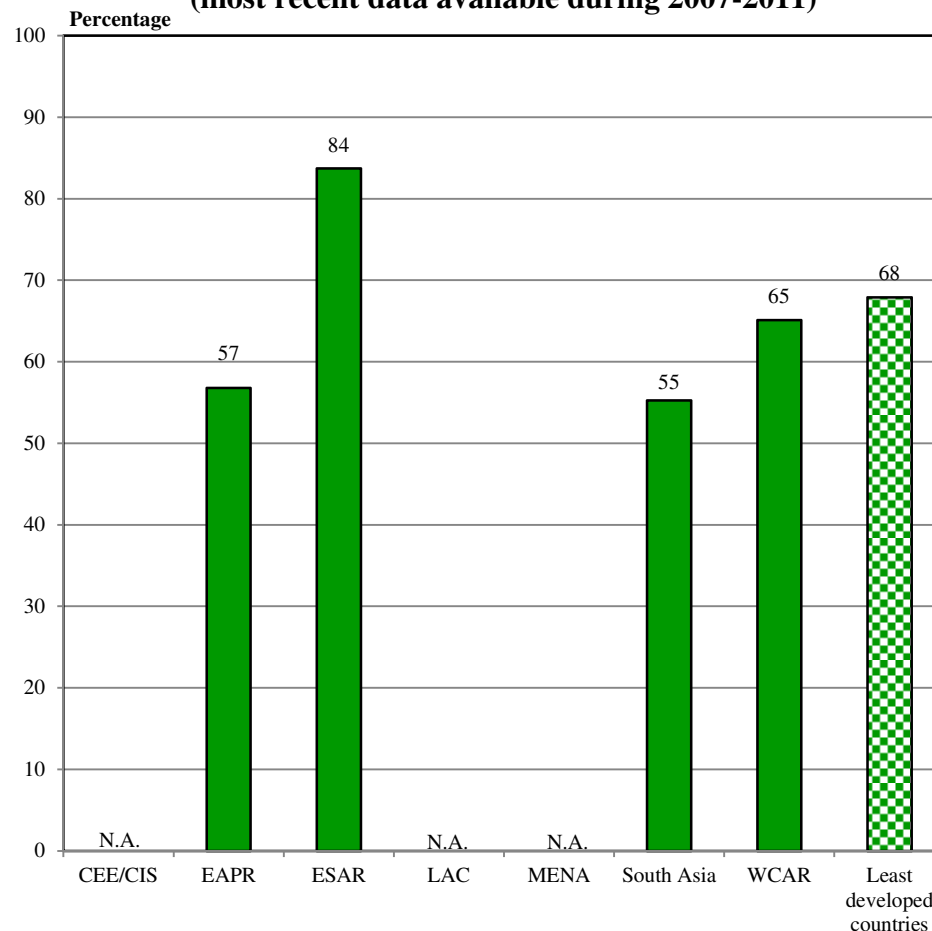
\*\* Excludes China due to lack of trend data.

N.A.: No estimates available for the region.

Notes: Estimates based on a subset of 50 countries with available trend data. Regional estimates are only presented where adequate population coverage is met. Rates presented around 2011 may be different from those presented as "current regional/global estimates", as the trend analysis is based on a subset of countries.

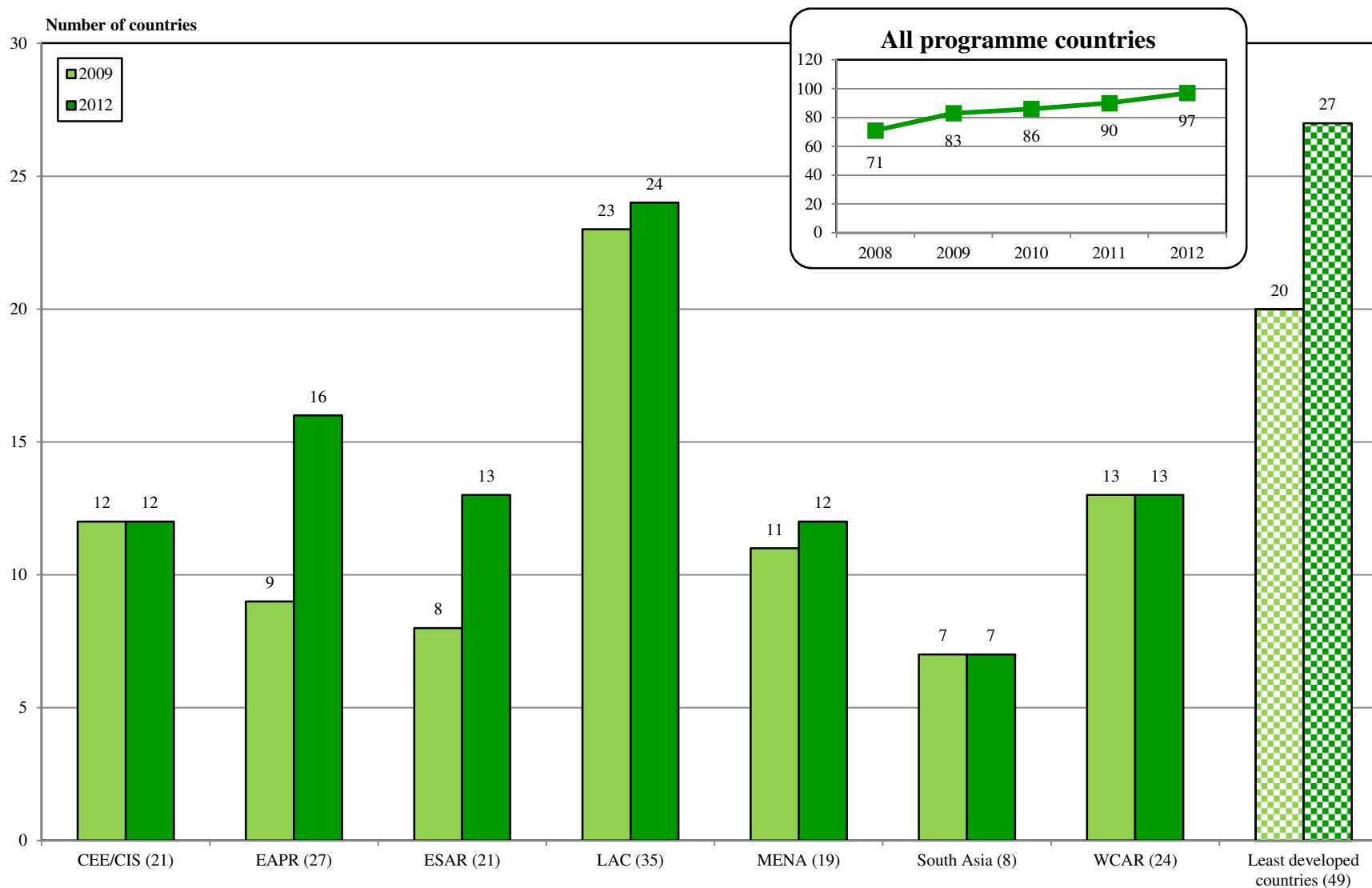
Source: UNICEF Statistics and Monitoring Section, DPS. UNICEF global databases, 2013.

Fig. 9b: Proportion of children (aged 6-8 months) who received solid, semi-solid or soft foods (most recent data available during 2007-2011)



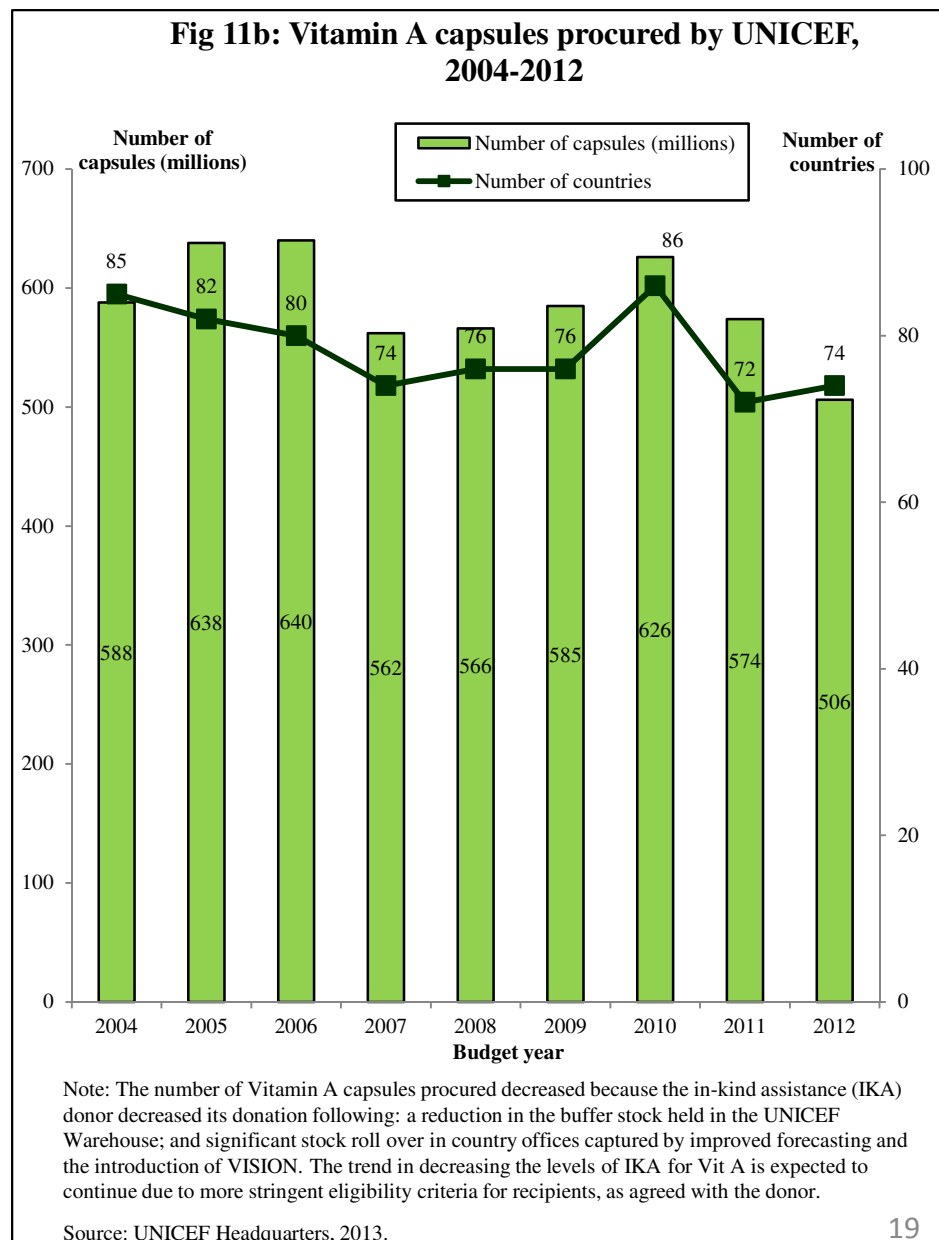
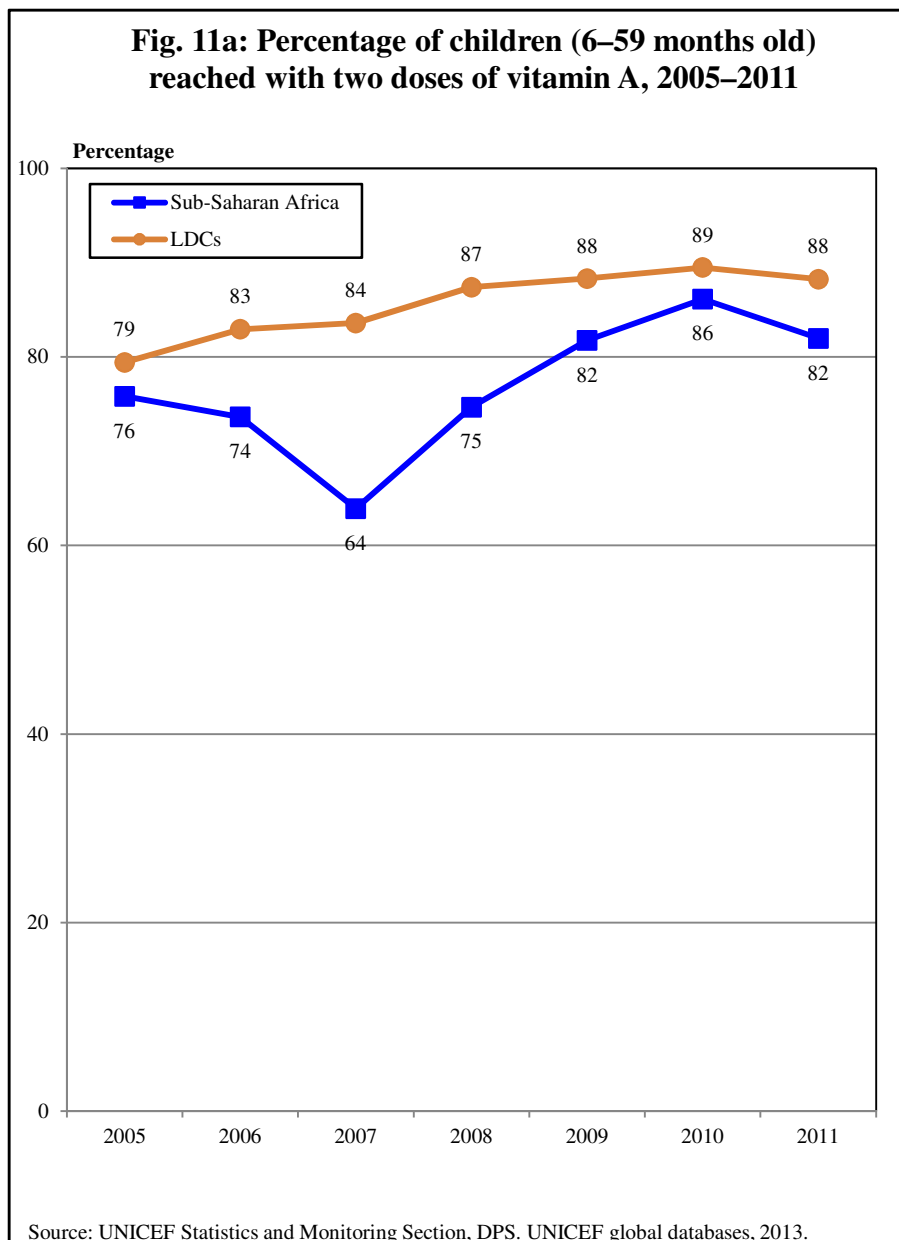
N.A.: No estimates available for the region.

**Fig. 10: Countries with legislation or provisions based on the international code of marketing of breast milk substitutes**



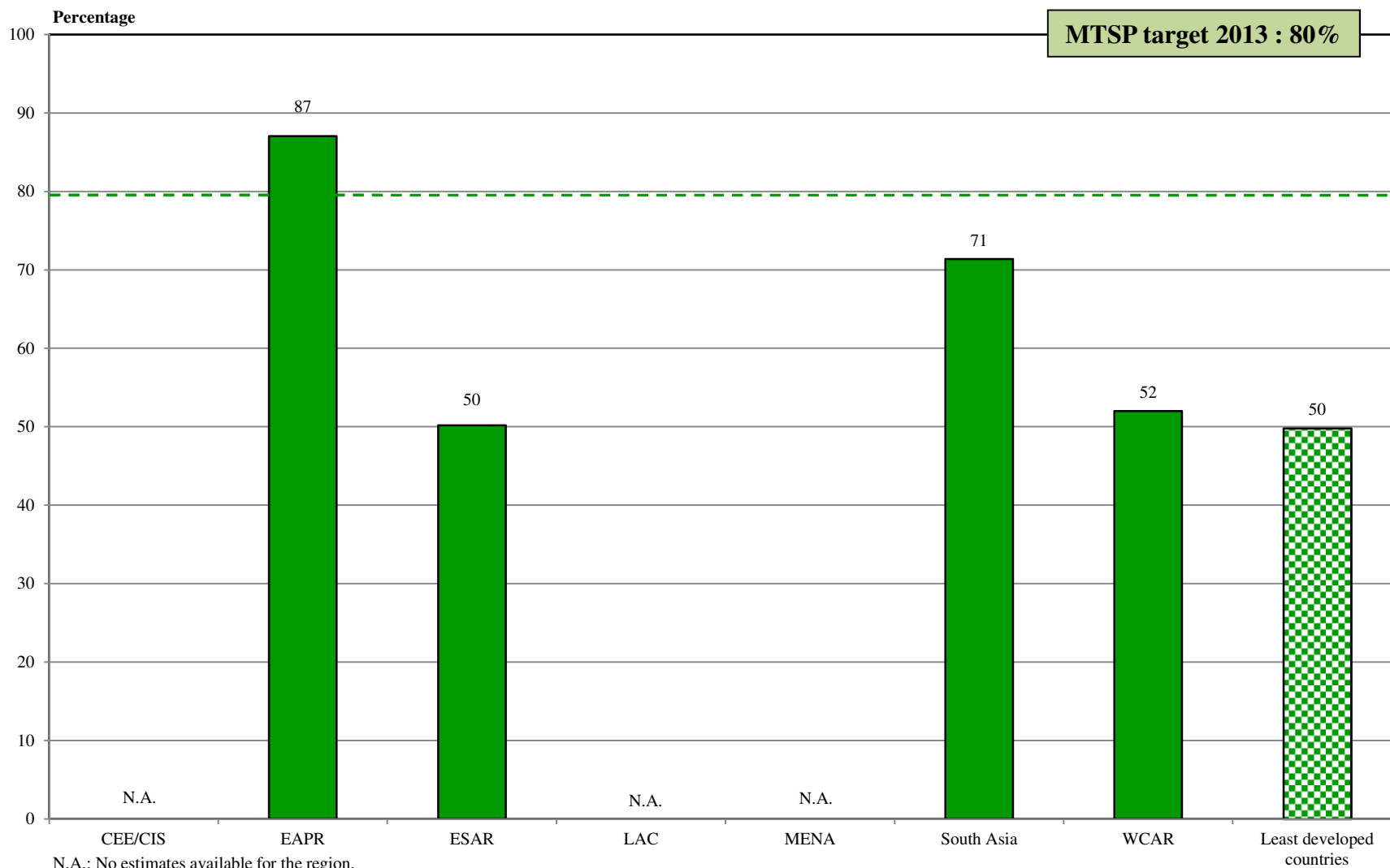
Source: UNICEF country offices, 2012.

**Fig. 11: Vitamin A: coverage and procurement by UNICEF**

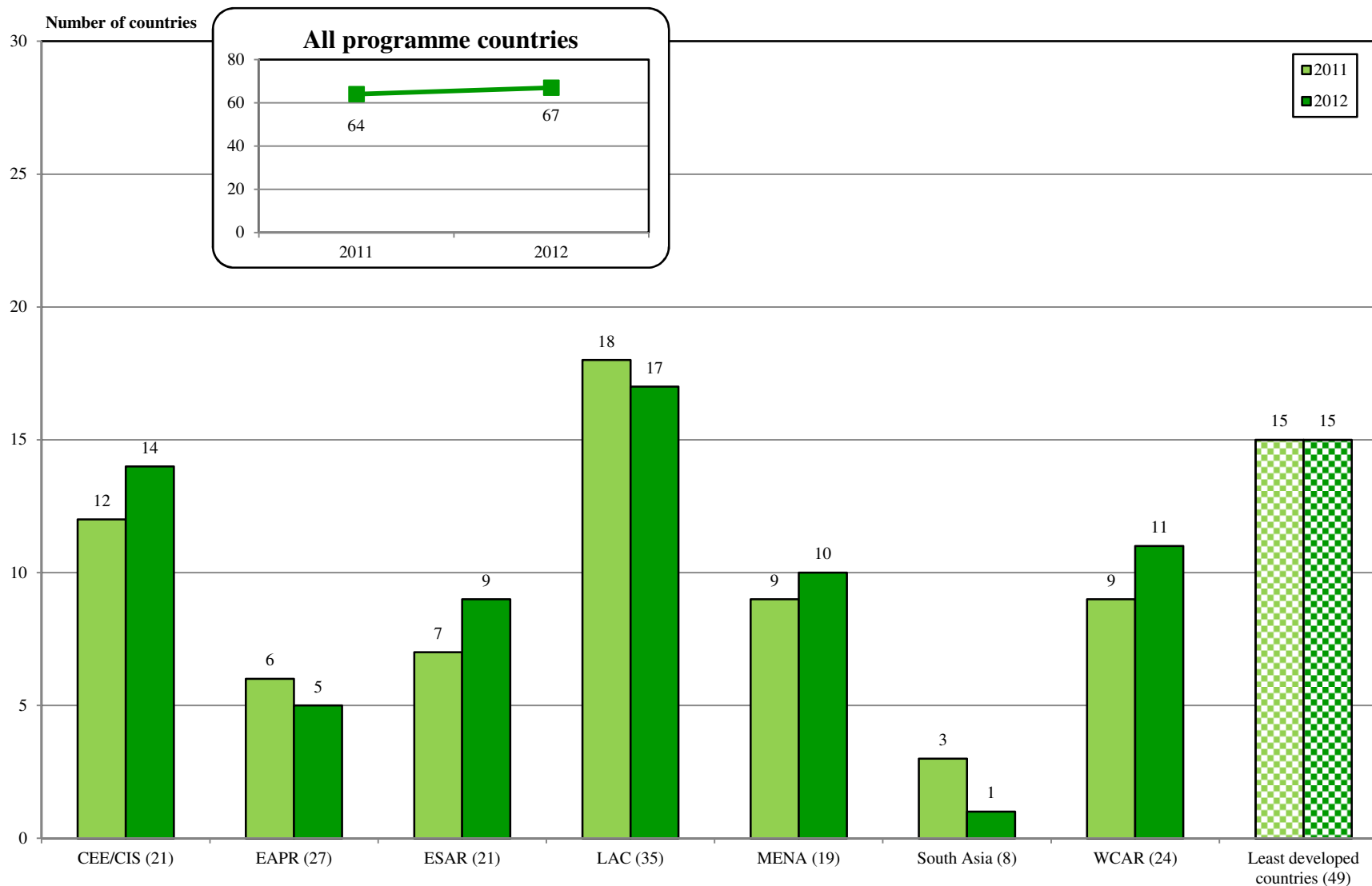


**Fig. 12: Proportion of households consuming adequately iodized salt**

(most recent data available during 2007-2011)

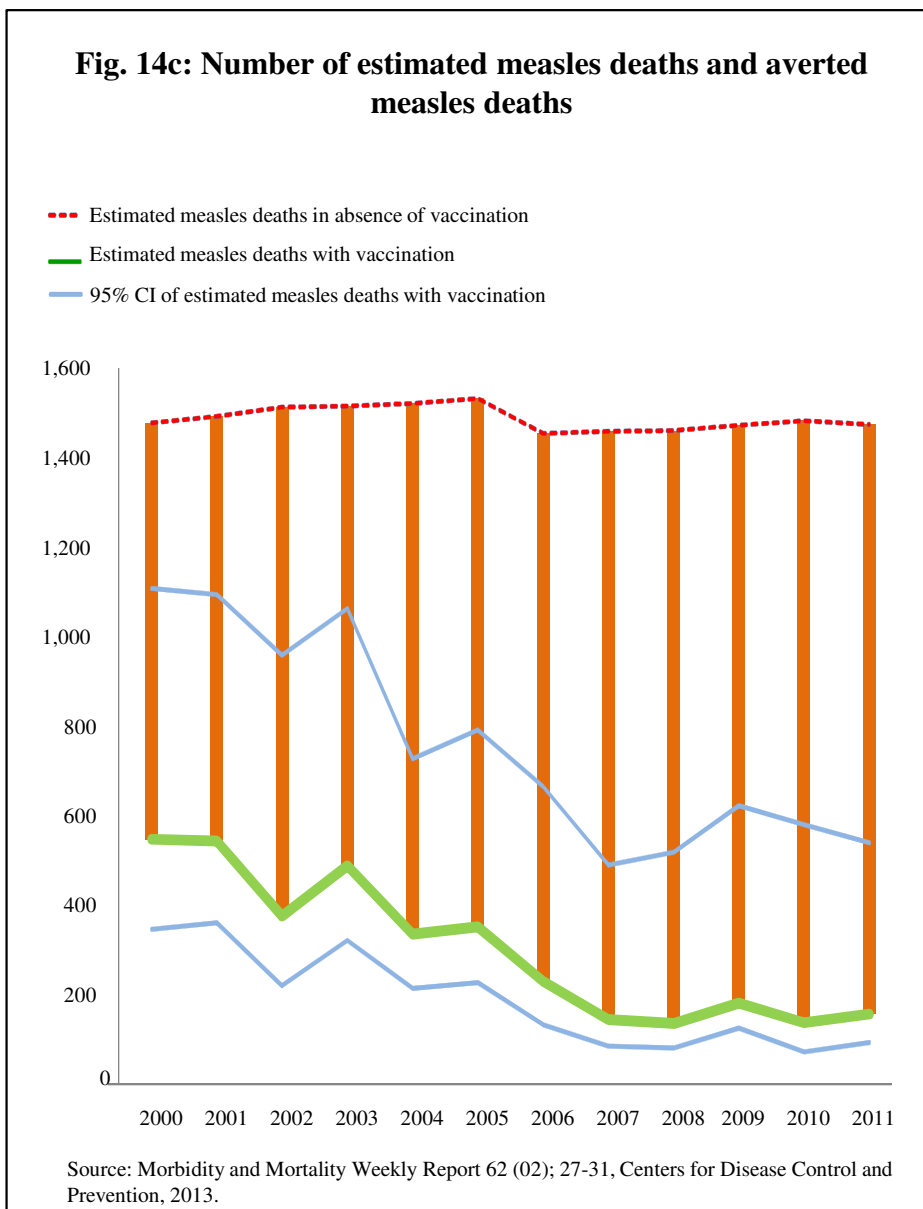
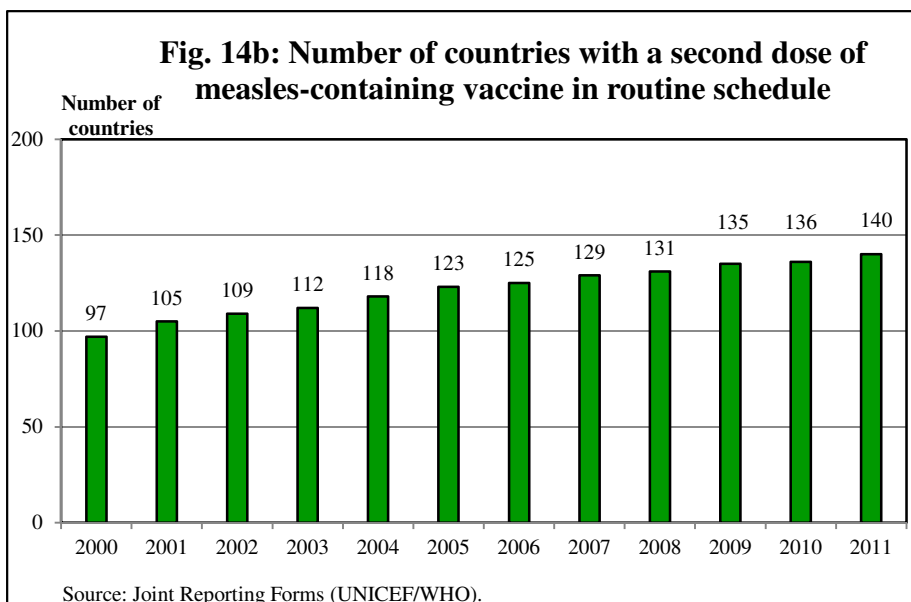
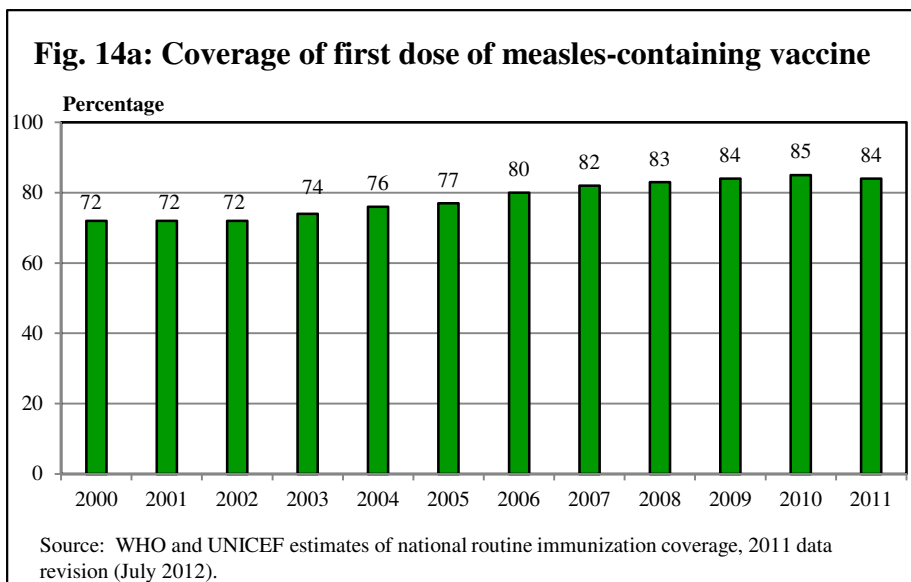


**Fig. 13: Countries with national legislation in place for food fortification (including oil)**

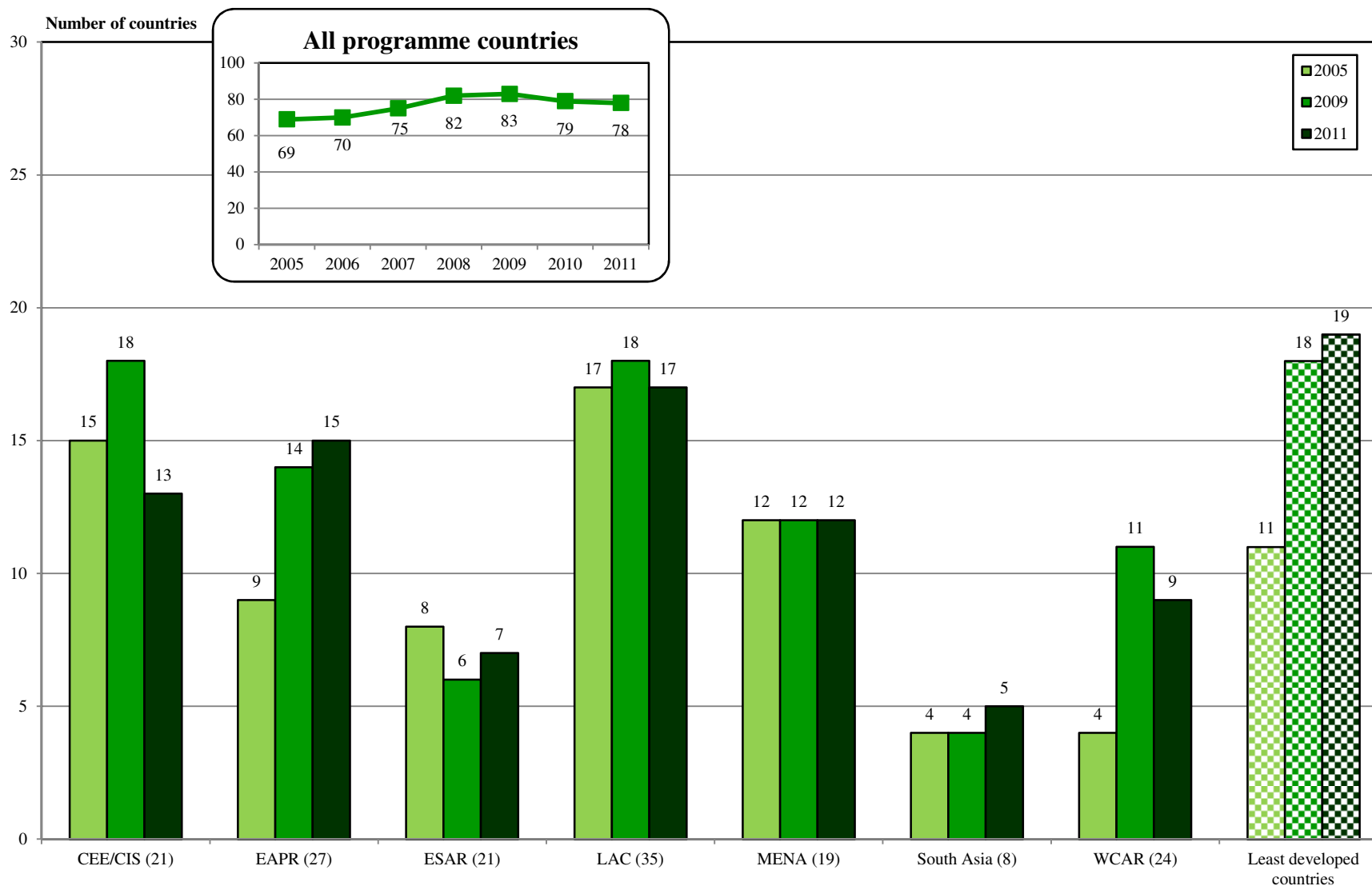


Source: UNICEF country offices, 2012.

**Fig. 14: Measles control progress since 2000**



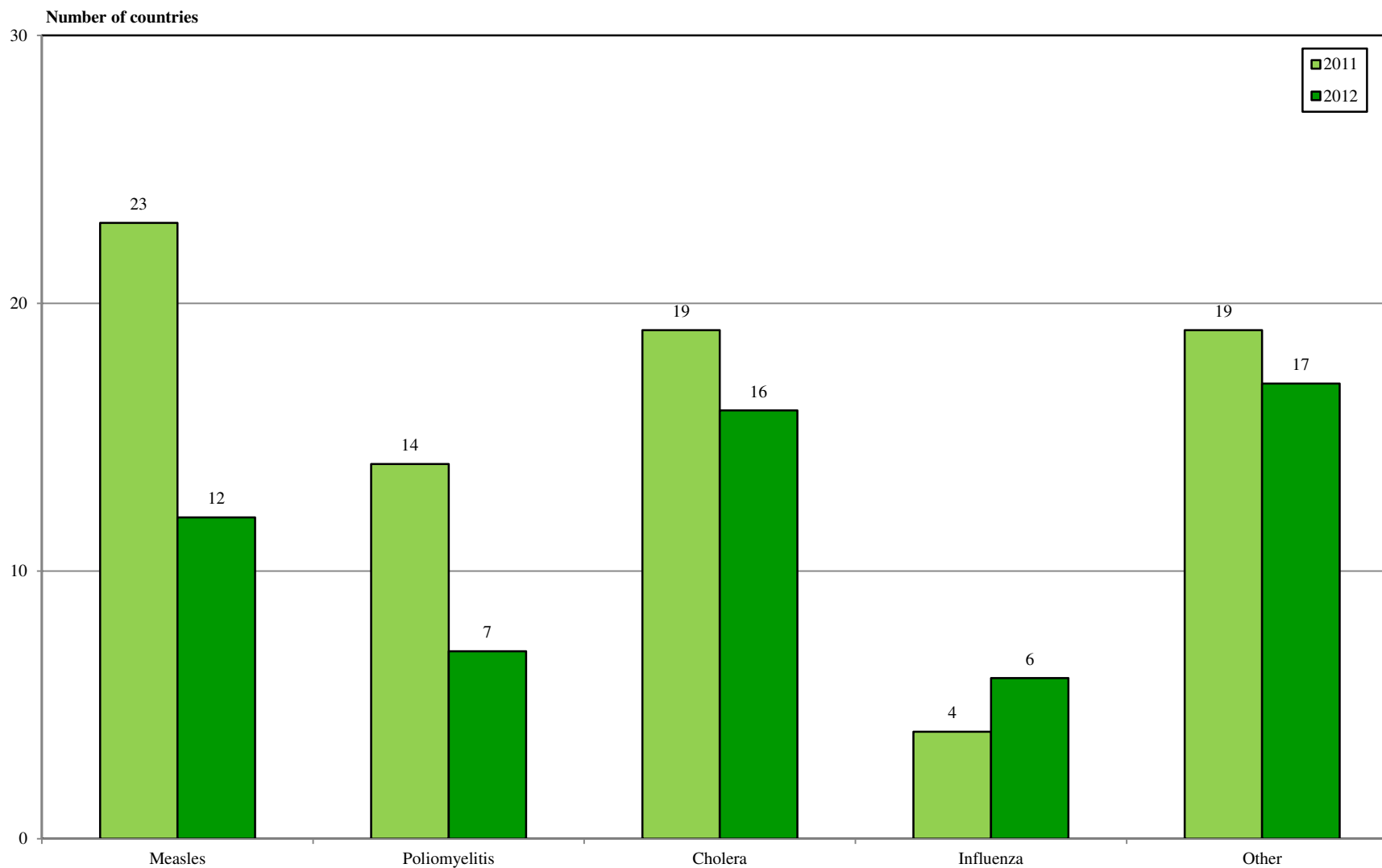
**Fig. 15: Countries with at least 80 per cent of districts reporting over 80 per cent DPT3 or penta vaccine coverage**



Source: UNICEF Statistics and Monitoring Section, DPS. UNICEF global databases, 2013.



**Fig. 16: Countries with outbreaks for vaccine preventable diseases that lasted for more than six months**



Source: UNICEF country offices, 2012.

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

**Fig. 17: Confirmed cases of wild polio virus, 2005-2012**

**Endemic countries**

Country	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Pakistan	28	40	32	117	89	144	198	58
Afghanistan	9	31	17	31	38	25	80	37
Nigeria	830	1122	285	798	388	21	62	122

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total number of cases	1979	1997	1315	1651	1604	1352	650	223
Total wild virus type 1	1716	1666	321	976	482	1265	583	202
Total wild virus type 3	263	331	994	675	1122	87	67	21
Number of countries with polio cases	16	17	12	18	23	20	16	5
Number of endemic countries	6	4	4	4	4	4	4	3

**Countries with no active transmission\* in previous 6 months**

Country	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Chad	2	1	22	37	64	26	132	5
Niger	10	11	11	12	15	2	5	1
Democratic Republic of the Congo	0	13	41	5	3	100	93	0
Cote d'Ivoire	0	0	0	1	26	0	36	0
China	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	0
Mali	3	0	0	1	2	4	7	0
Angola	10	2	8	29	29	33	5	0
Central African Republic	0	0	0	3	14	0	4	0
Guinea	0	0	0	0	42	0	3	0
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	441	1	0
India	66	676	874	559	741	42	1	0
Kenya	0	2	0	0	19	0	1	0
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Tajikistan	0	0	0	0	0	460	0	0
Senegal	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	0
Russian Federation	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0
Nepal	4	5	5	6	0	6	0	0
Mauritania	0	0	0	0	13	5	0	0
Uganda	0	0	0	0	8	4	0	0
Turkmenistan	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Liberia	0	0	0	0	11	2	0	0
Sierra Leone	0	0	0	0	11	1	0	0
Kazakhstan	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Sudan	27	0	1	26	45	0	0	0
Benin	0	0	0	6	20	0	0	0
Burkina Faso	0	0	0	6	15	0	0	0
Togo	0	0	0	3	6	0	0	0
Cameroon	1	2	0	0	3	0	0	0
Burundi	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Ghana	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0
Ethiopia	22	17	0	3	0	0	0	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

**MTSP target: global polio eradication by 2013**

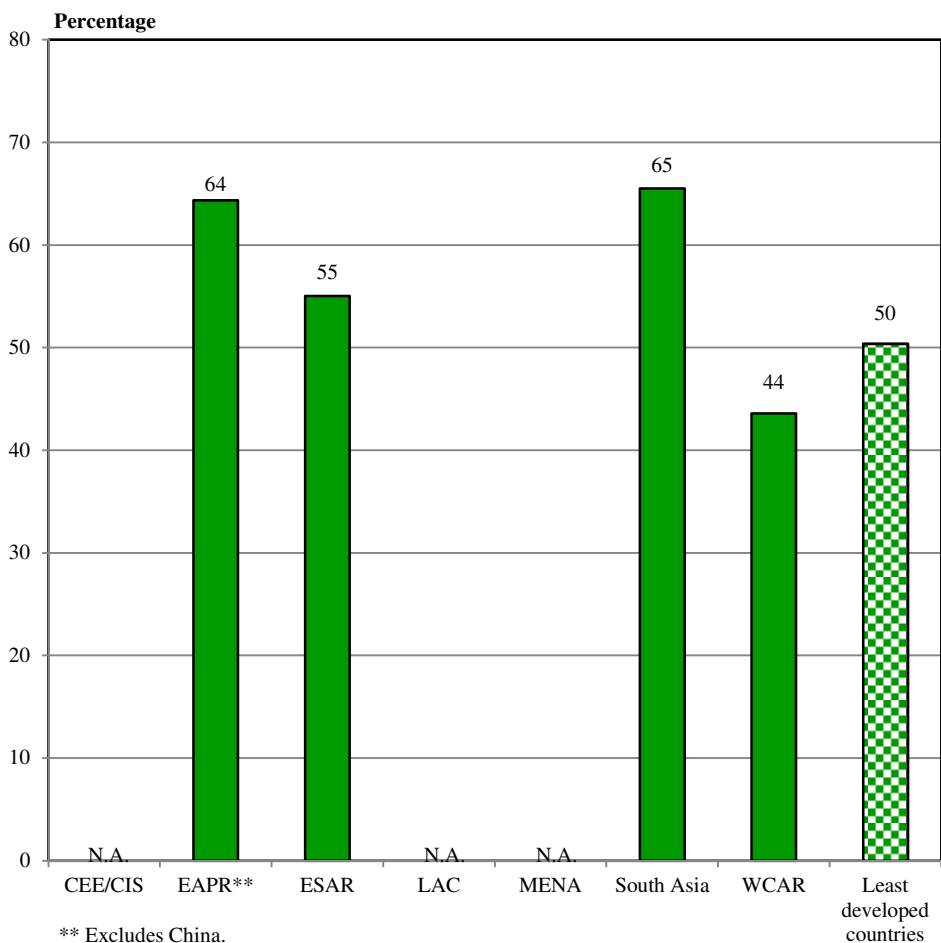
\* Active transmission of an imported poliovirus.

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

**Fig. 18: Proportion of children (aged 0-59 months) with suspected pneumonia taken to an appropriate health care provider and receiving antibiotics**

(most recent data available during 2007-2012)

**Fig. 18a: Proportion of children (aged 0-59 months) with suspected pneumonia taken to an appropriate health-care provider**

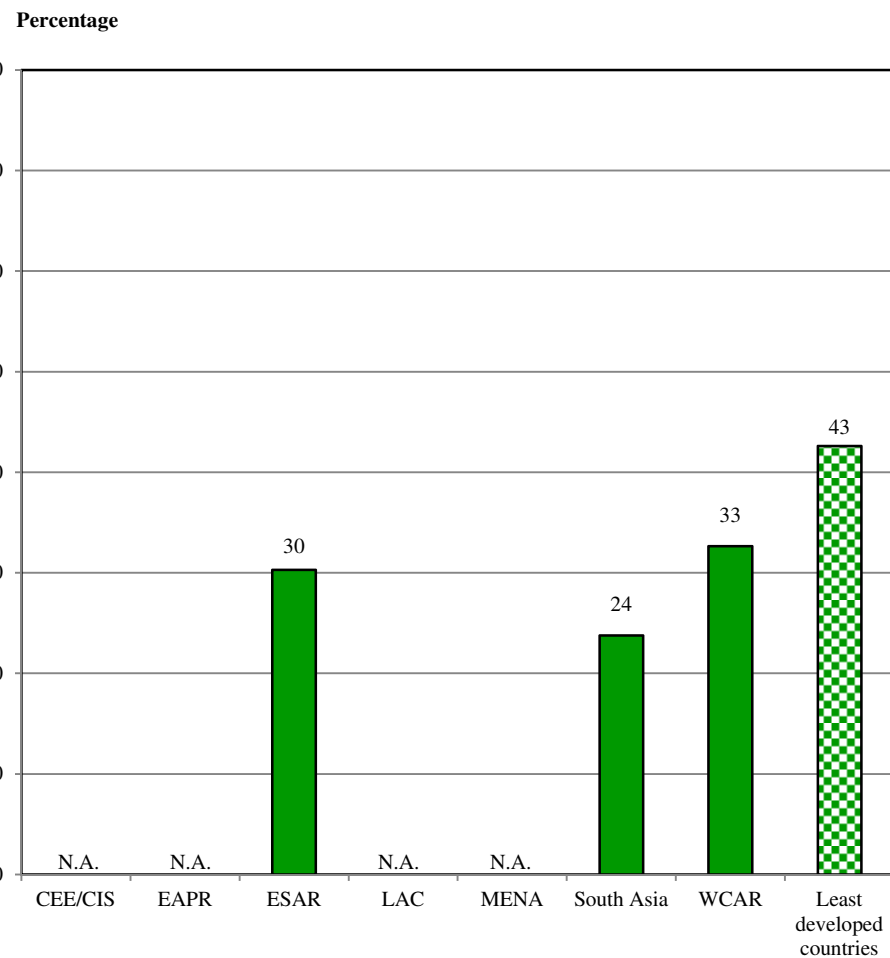


\*\* Excludes China.

N.A.: No estimates available for the region.

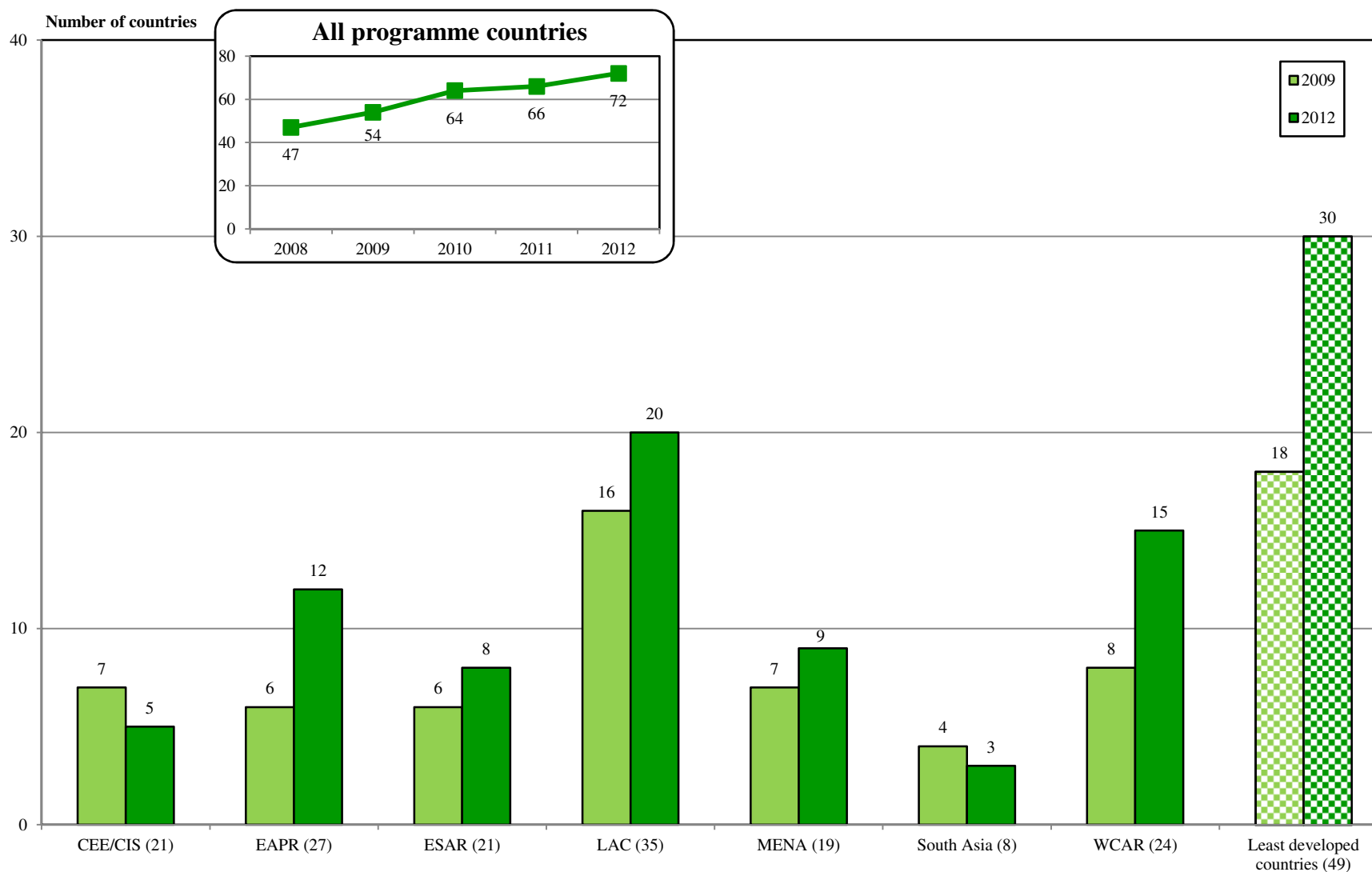
Source: UNICEF Statistics and Monitoring Section, DPS. UNICEF global databases, 2013.

**Fig. 18b: Proportion of children (aged 0-59 months) with suspected pneumonia receiving antibiotics**



N.A.: No estimates available for the region.

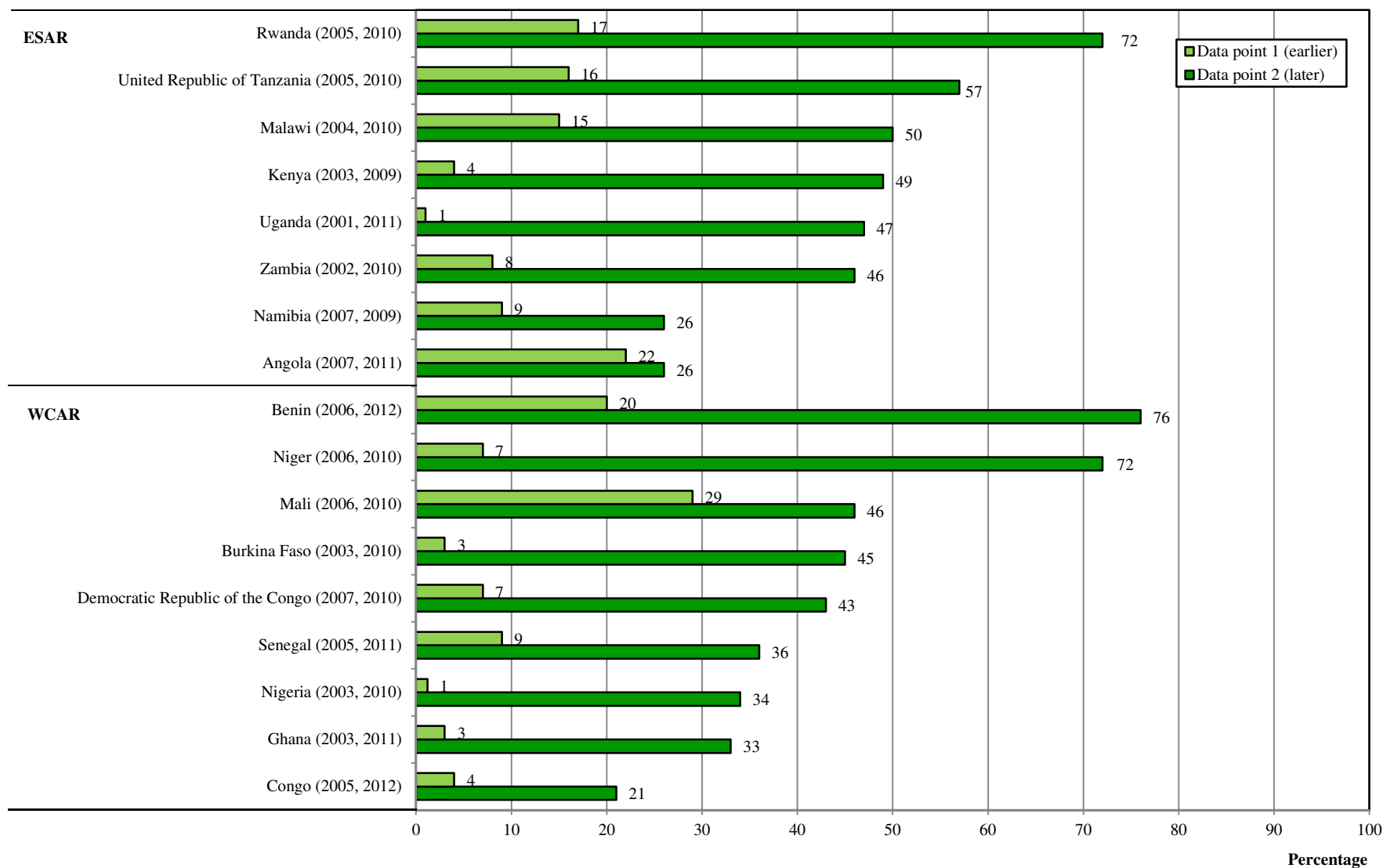
**Fig. 19: Countries with policies supporting community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics**



Source: UNICEF country offices, 2012.

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

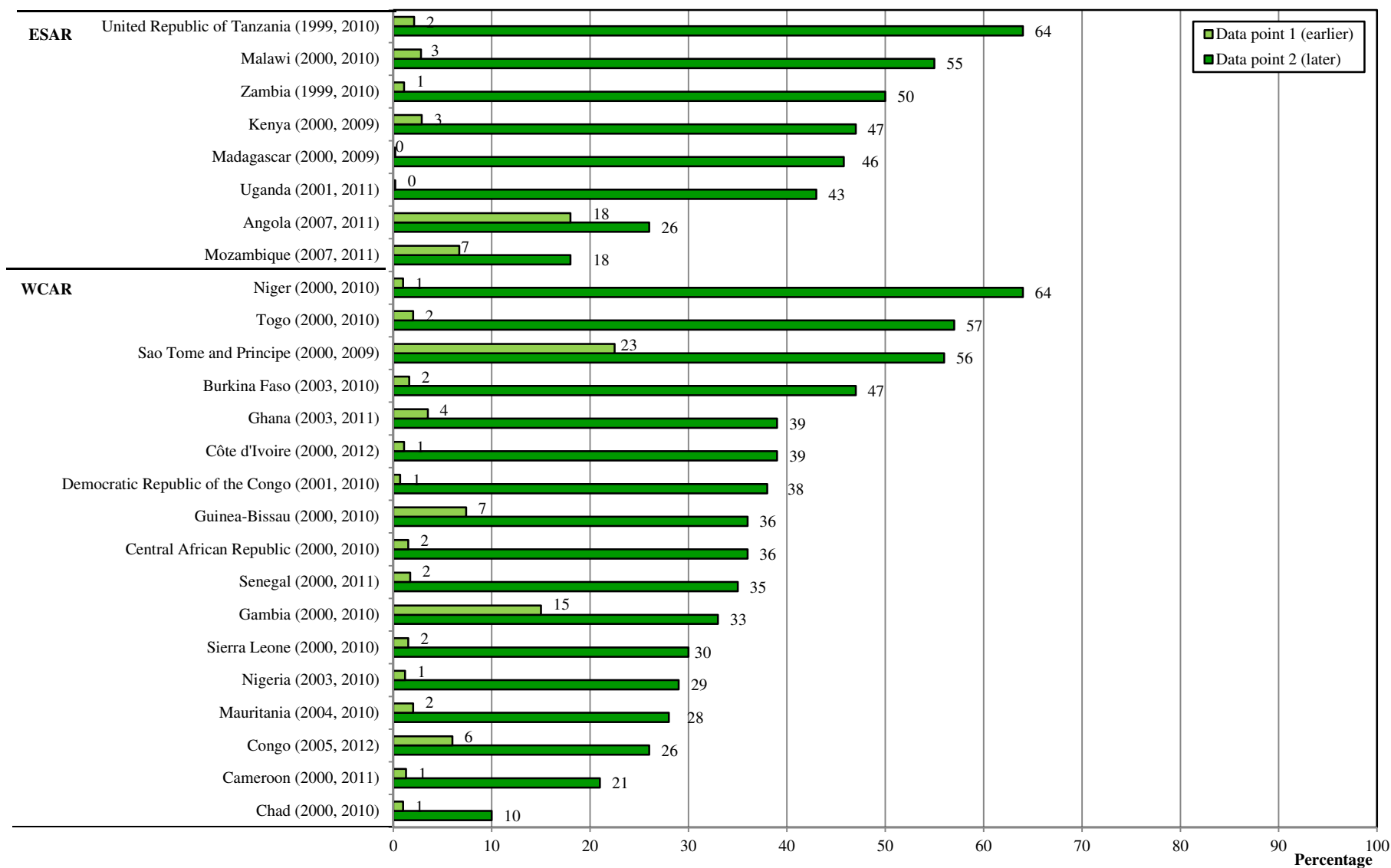
**Fig. 20: Proportion of pregnant women sleeping under insecticide-treated nets**



Data from countries in Africa with more than 75 per cent of their population at risk of malaria with two data points, 2000-2012.

Source: UNICEF Statistics and Monitoring Section, DPS. UNICEF global databases, 2013.

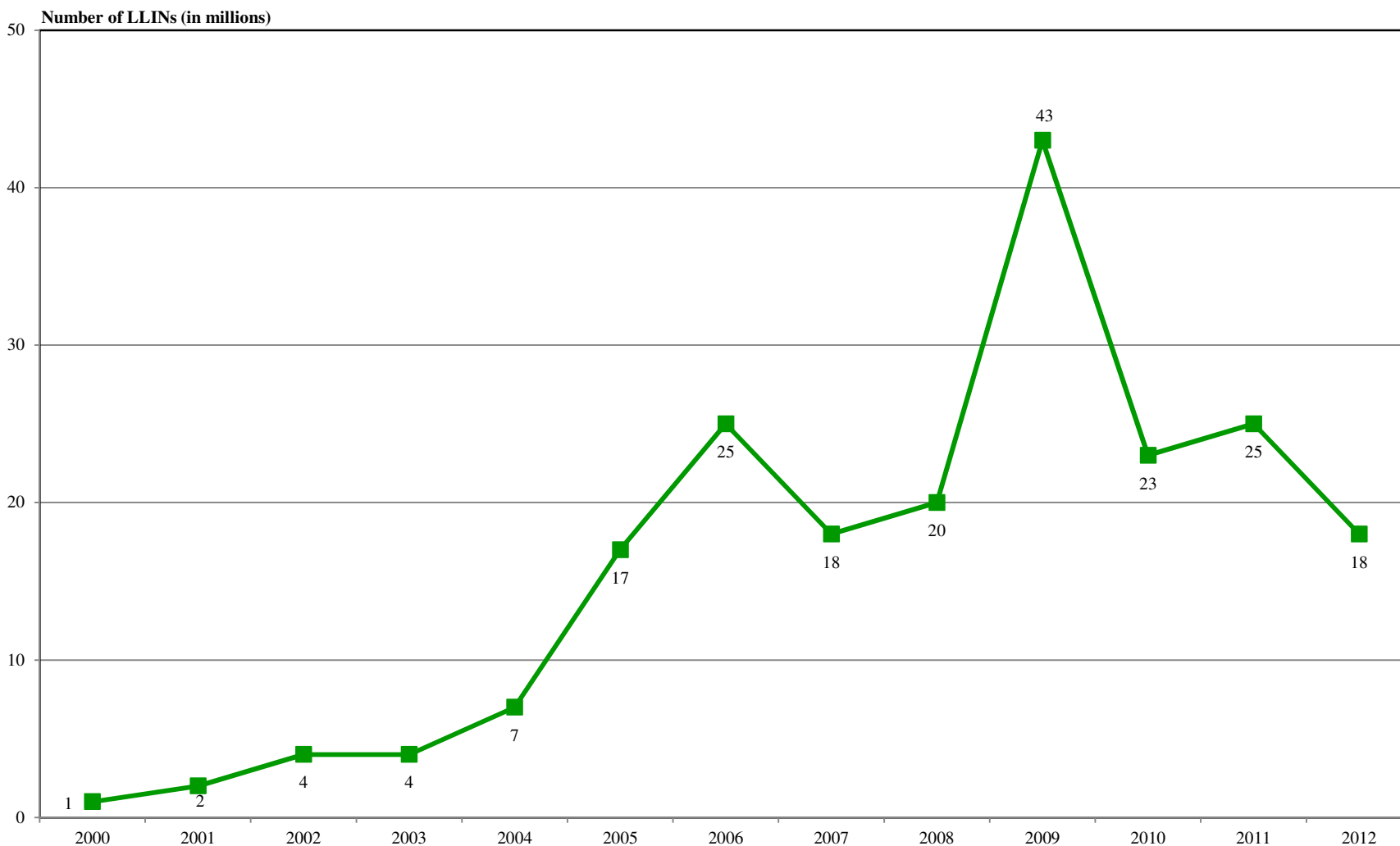
**Fig. 21: Proportion of children (aged 0-59 months) sleeping under insecticide-treated nets**



Data from countries in Africa with more than 75 per cent of their population at risk of malaria with two data points, 2000-2012.

Source: UNICEF Statistics and Monitoring Section, DPS. UNICEF global databases, 2013.

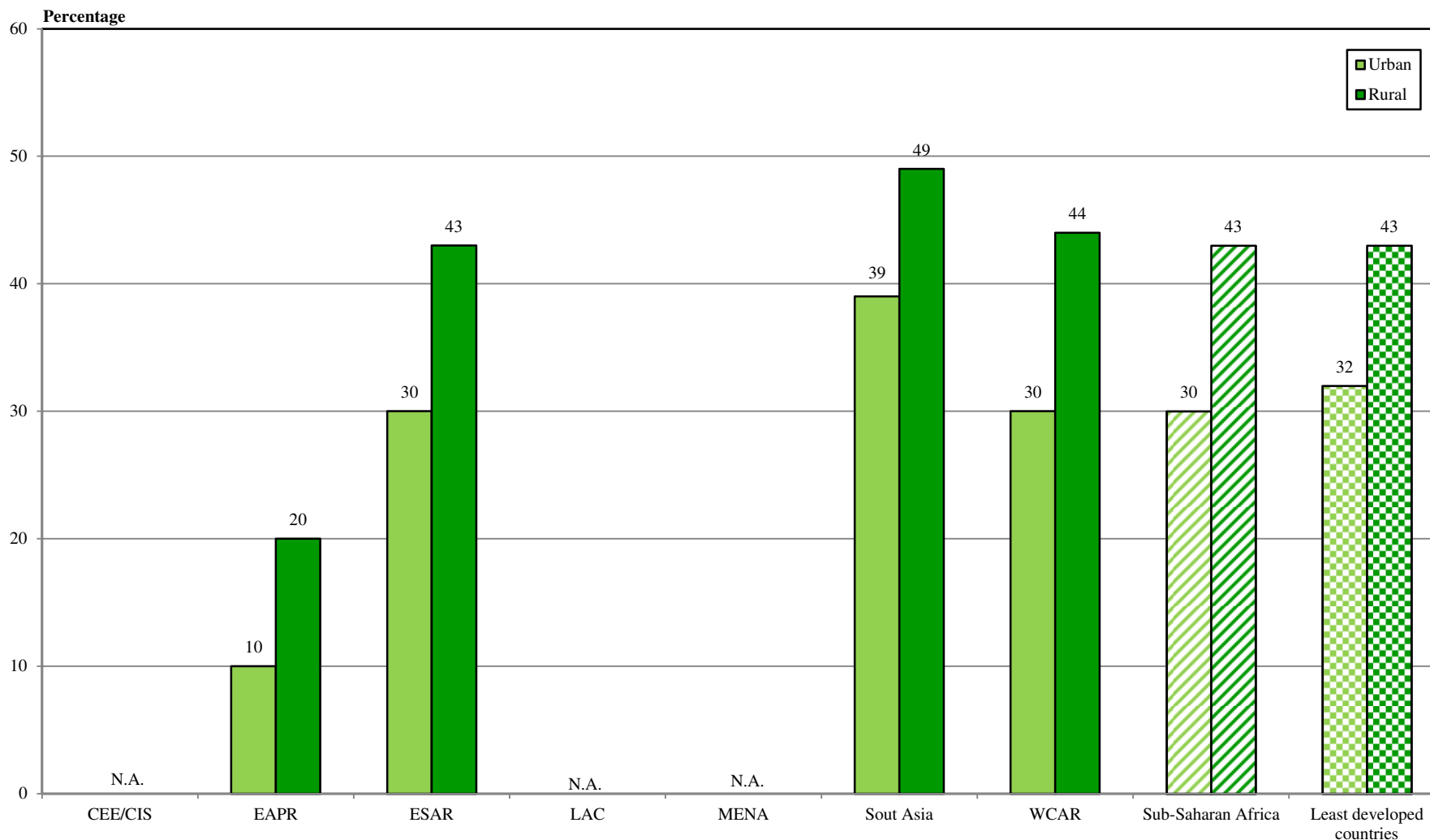
**Fig. 22: Number of long-lasting insecticide-treated nets procured by UNICEF, 2000-2012**



Note: With the exception of 2009, UNICEF procurement of LLINs between 2007 and 2012, ranged between 18 - 25 million LLINs. On average UNICEF procures around 30 per cent of the total quantity of LLINs procured globally. Procurement trends are mainly driven by challenges in timely funding. The peak in procurement in 2009 was thus exceptional, resulting from collaboration with UNITAID for the procurement of 20 million LLINs for nine countries in sub-Saharan Africa, and over 11 million LLINs on behalf of Ethiopia. Over the longer term, the increase in procurement volumes of this strategic product was possible as a result of the growing global LLIN market. Today, global production capacity now exceeds the demand of LLINs.

Source: UNICEF Headquarters, 2013.

**Fig. 23: Percentage of children (0-59 months old) who are moderately or severely stunted, by area of residence, 2007-2011**

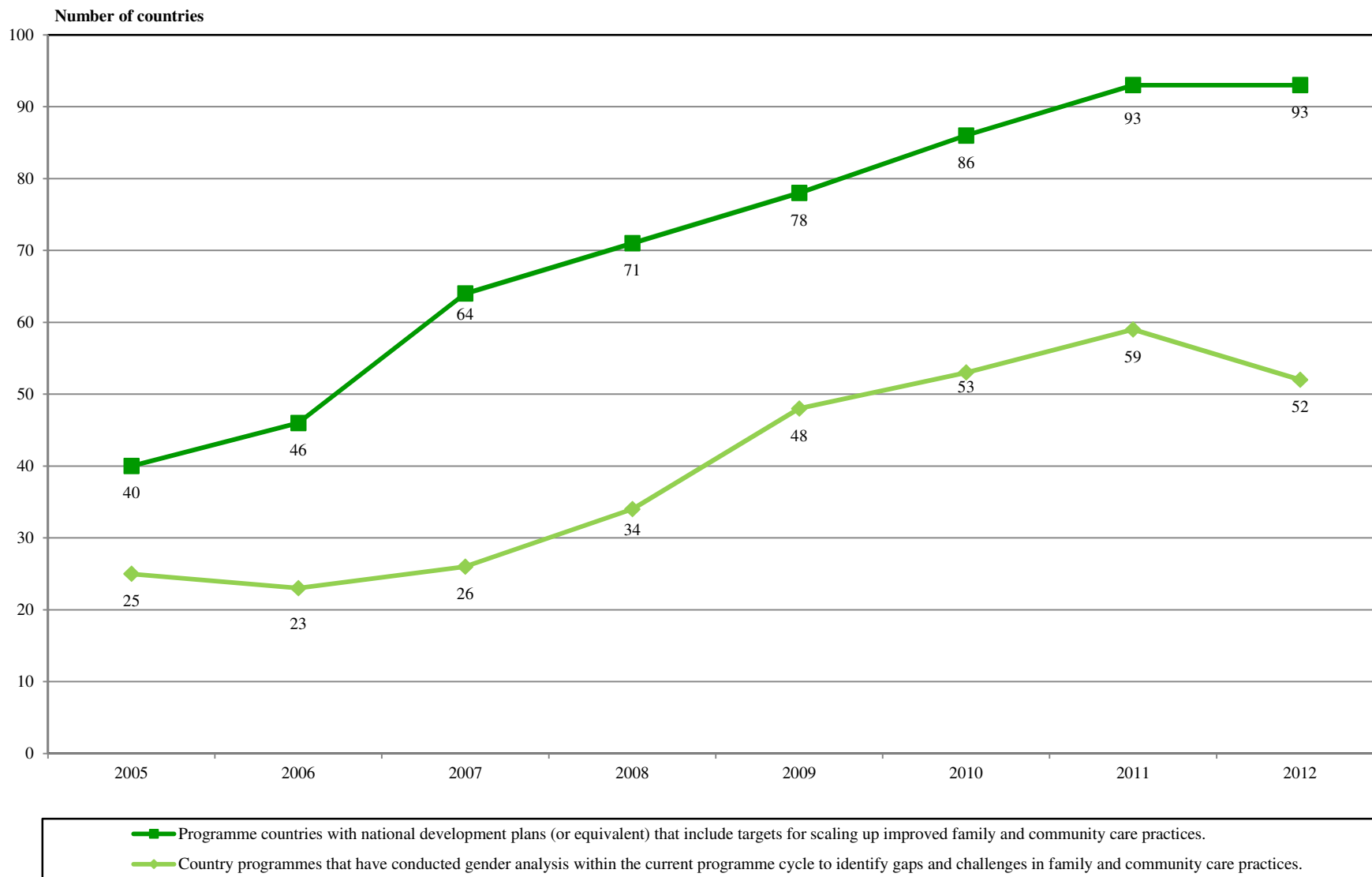


N.A.: No estimates available for the region.

Source: UNICEF Statistics and Monitoring Section, DPS. UNICEF global databases, 2013, with the exception of Brazil.

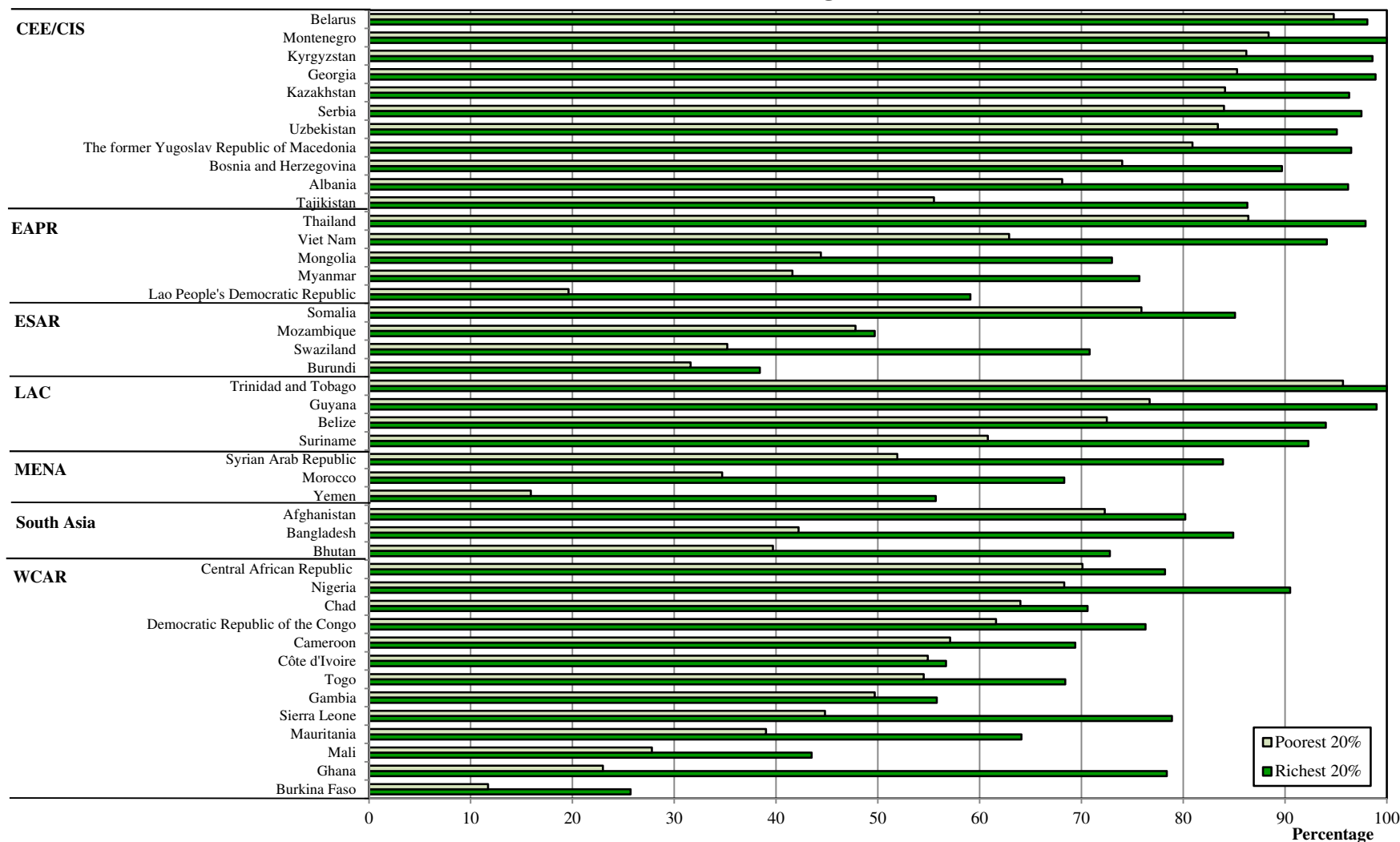


**Fig. 24: Scaling up national actions for improved family and community care practices in programme countries**



**Fig 25: Percentage of children (aged 0-59 months) with whom an adult has engaged in four or more activities to promote learning and school readiness in the past three days**

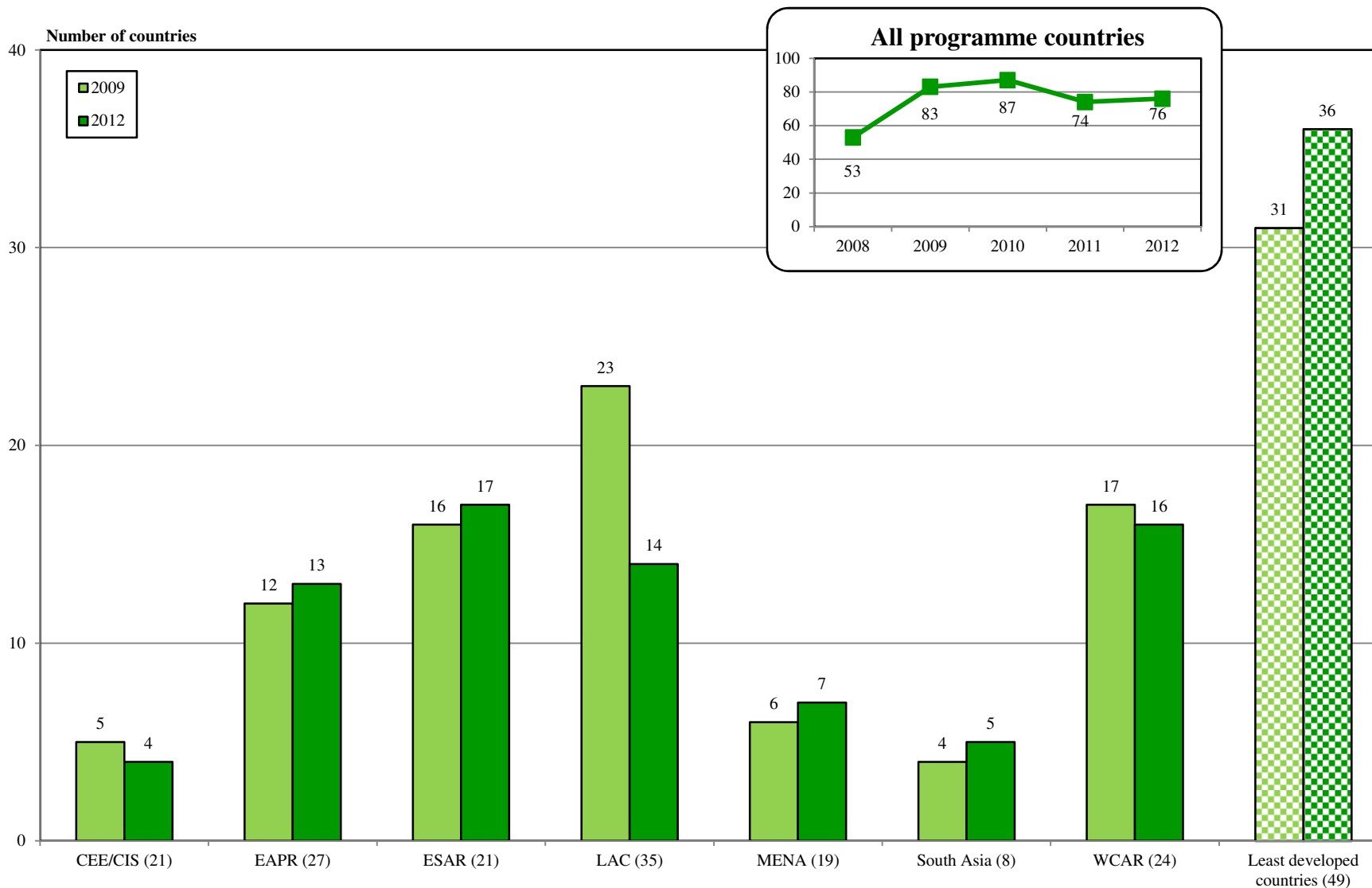
(most recent data available during 2005-2011)



Note: Changes in the definitions of several ECD indicators were made between the third and fourth round of MICS (MICS3 and MICS4). In order to allow for comparability with MICS4, data from MICS3 for this indicator were recalculated according to MICS4 indicator definitions. Therefore, the recalculated data presented here will differ from estimates reported in MICS3 national reports.

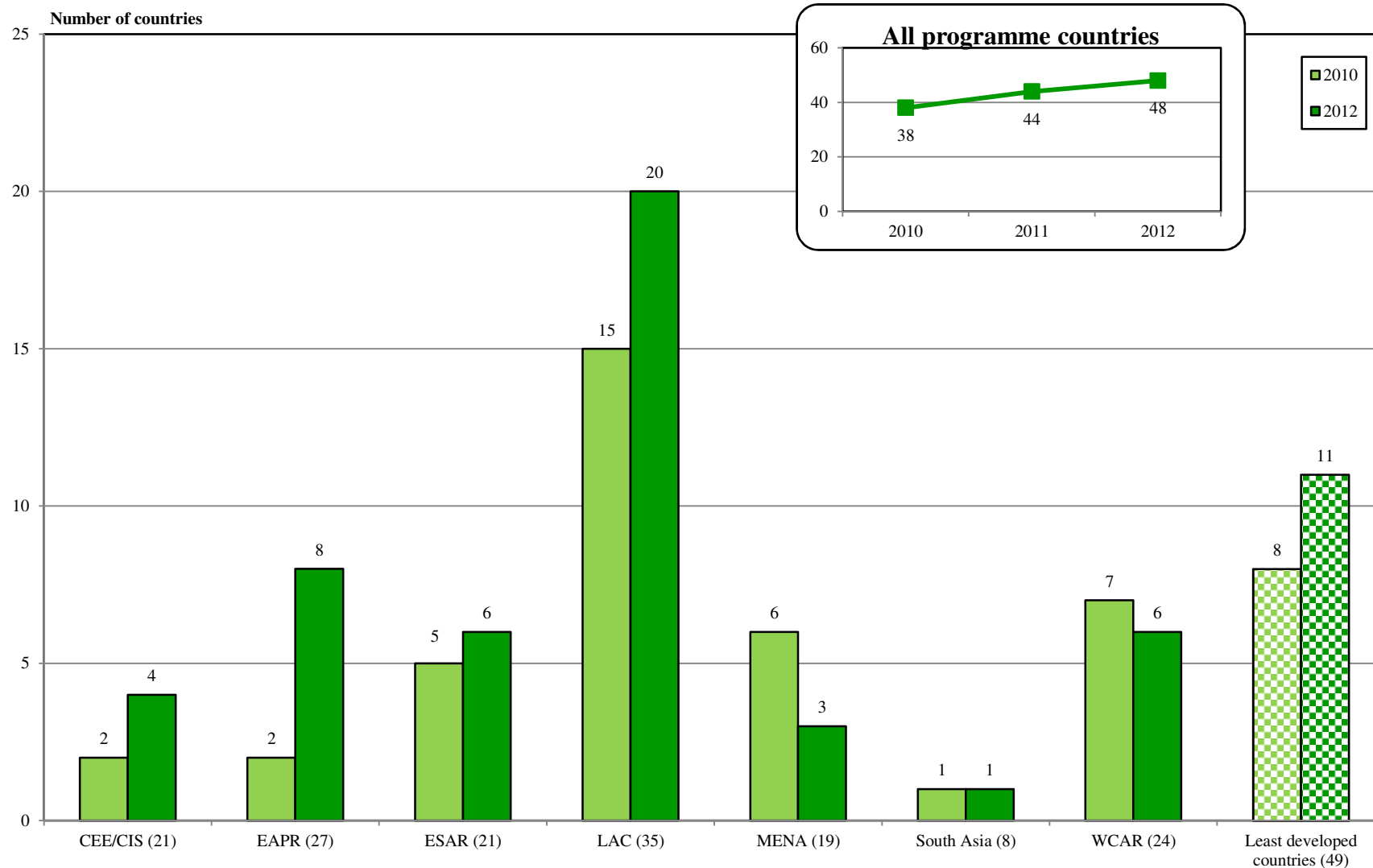
Source: UNICEF Statistics and Monitoring Section, DPS. UNICEF global databases, 2013, based on MICS 2005-2011.

**Fig. 26: Programme countries with national behaviour change communication programmes that promote correct and sustained hand washing with soap**

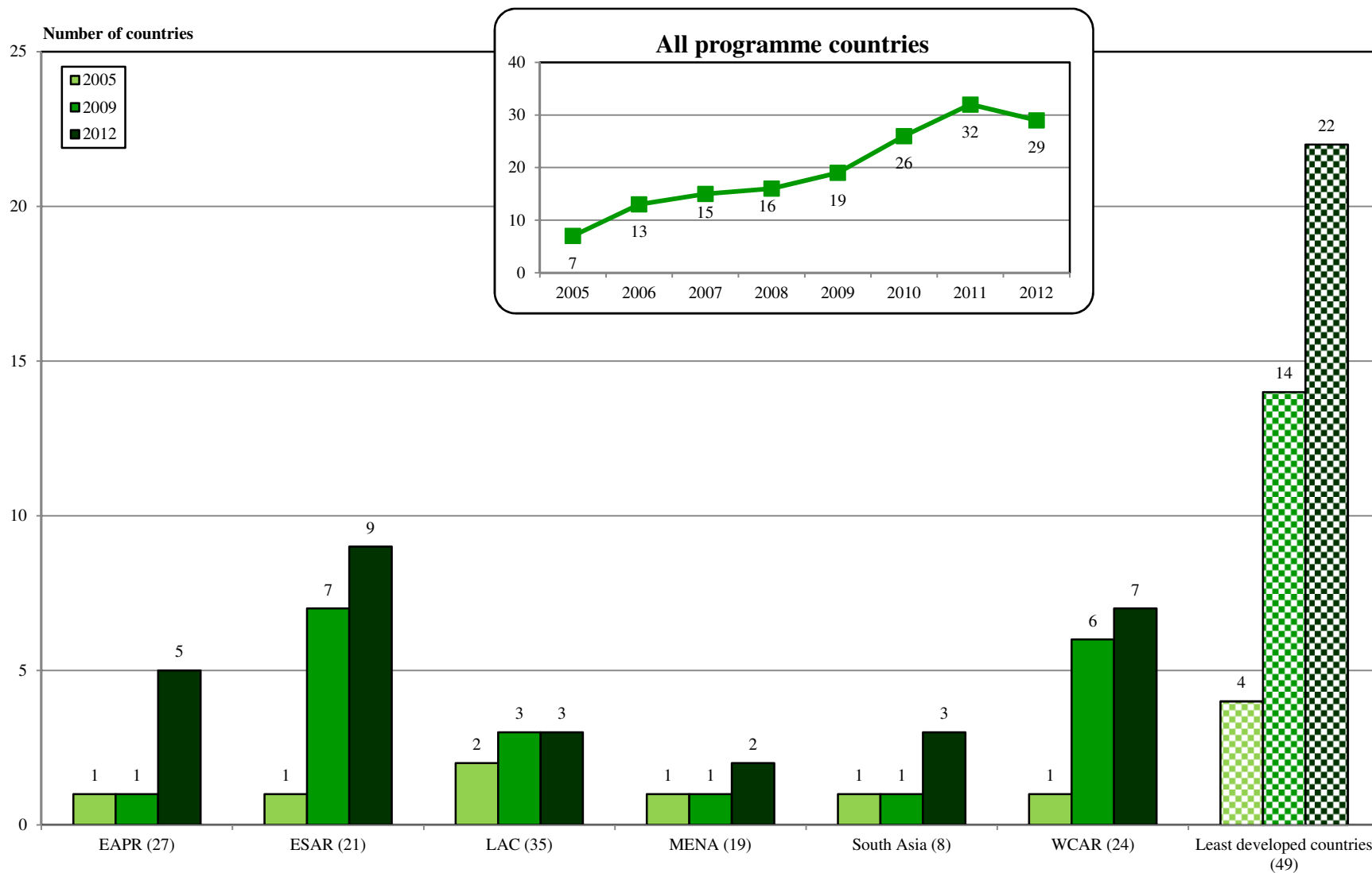


Source: UNICEF country offices, 2012.

**Fig. 27: Countries with a national household water treatment and safe storage programme**



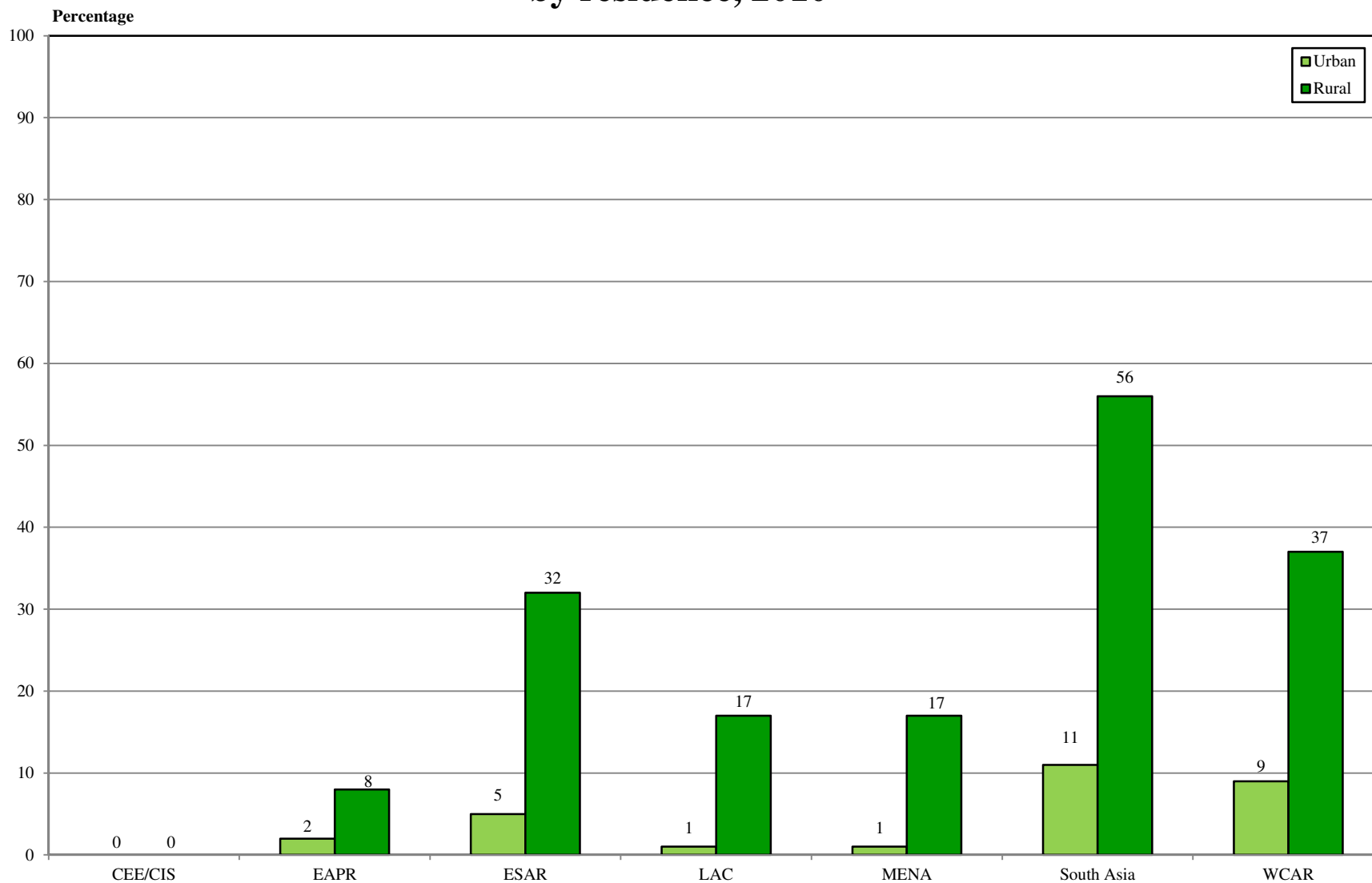
**Fig. 28: Countries that have undertaken a gender analysis of the WASH sector in the current programme cycle**



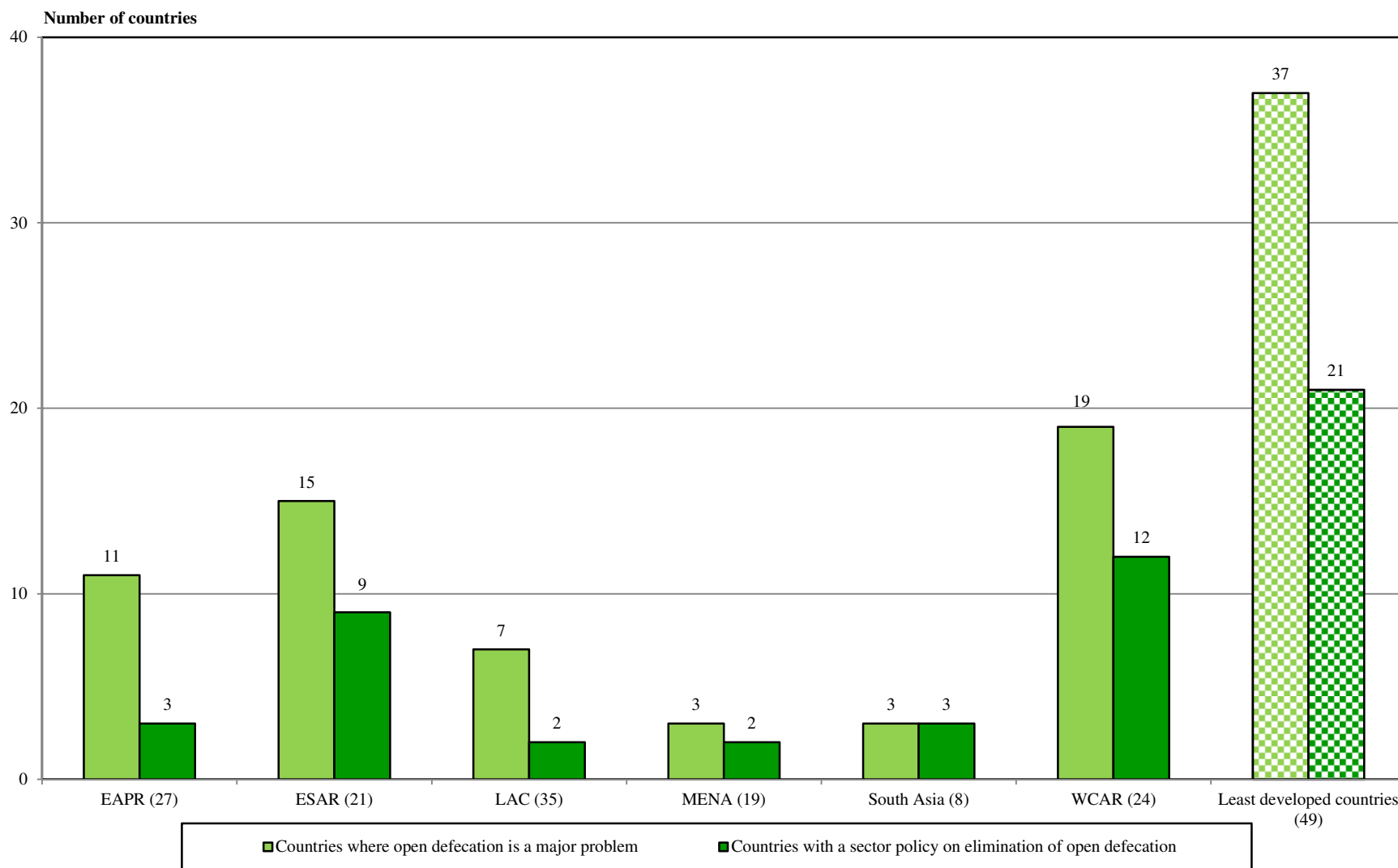
Note: CEE/CIS region is excluded, as WASH sector is not a major component in most UNICEF-supported country programmes in the region.

Source: UNICEF country offices, 2012.

**Fig. 29: Proportion of the population that practices open defecation, by residence, 2010**



**Fig. 30: Countries where open defecation is a major problem and have a sector policy on elimination of open defecation, 2012**



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

Source: UNICEF country offices, 2012.

## Focus area 2

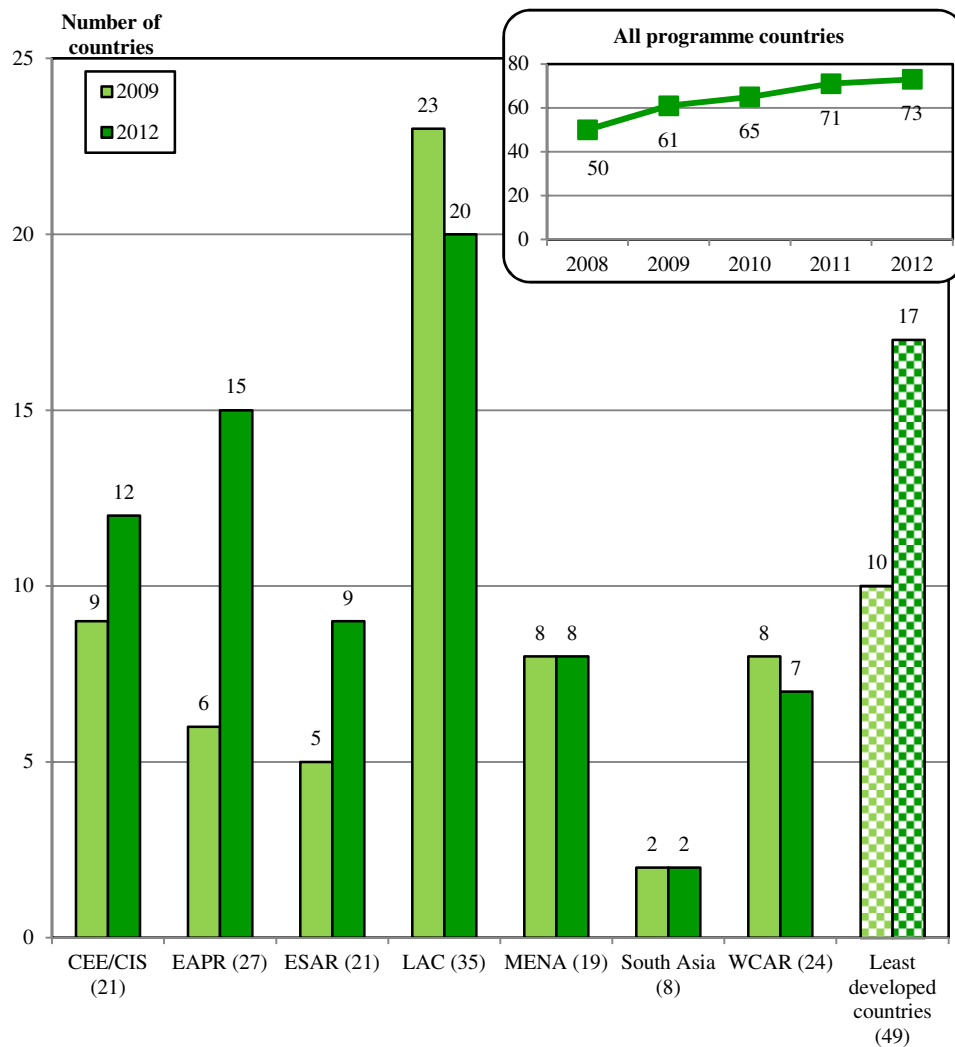
### **Basic education and gender equality**



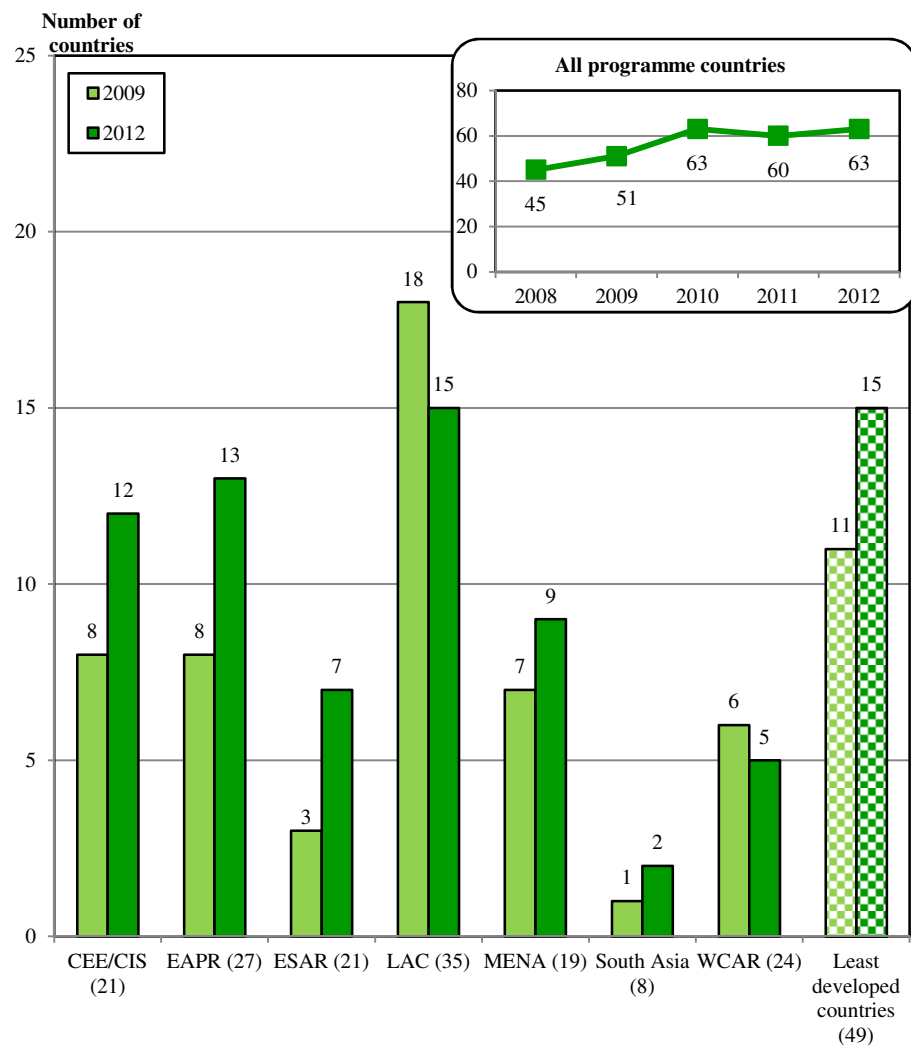
Support national capacity to increase children's access to quality early childhood care and education in order to improve children's developmental readiness and to ensure that children to start primary school on time, especially for marginalized children

**Fig. 31: Policy and national standards for school readiness**

**Fig. 31a: Programme countries with universal school-readiness policy**



**Fig. 31b: Countries with national standards for quality education and assessment tools for monitoring school readiness**

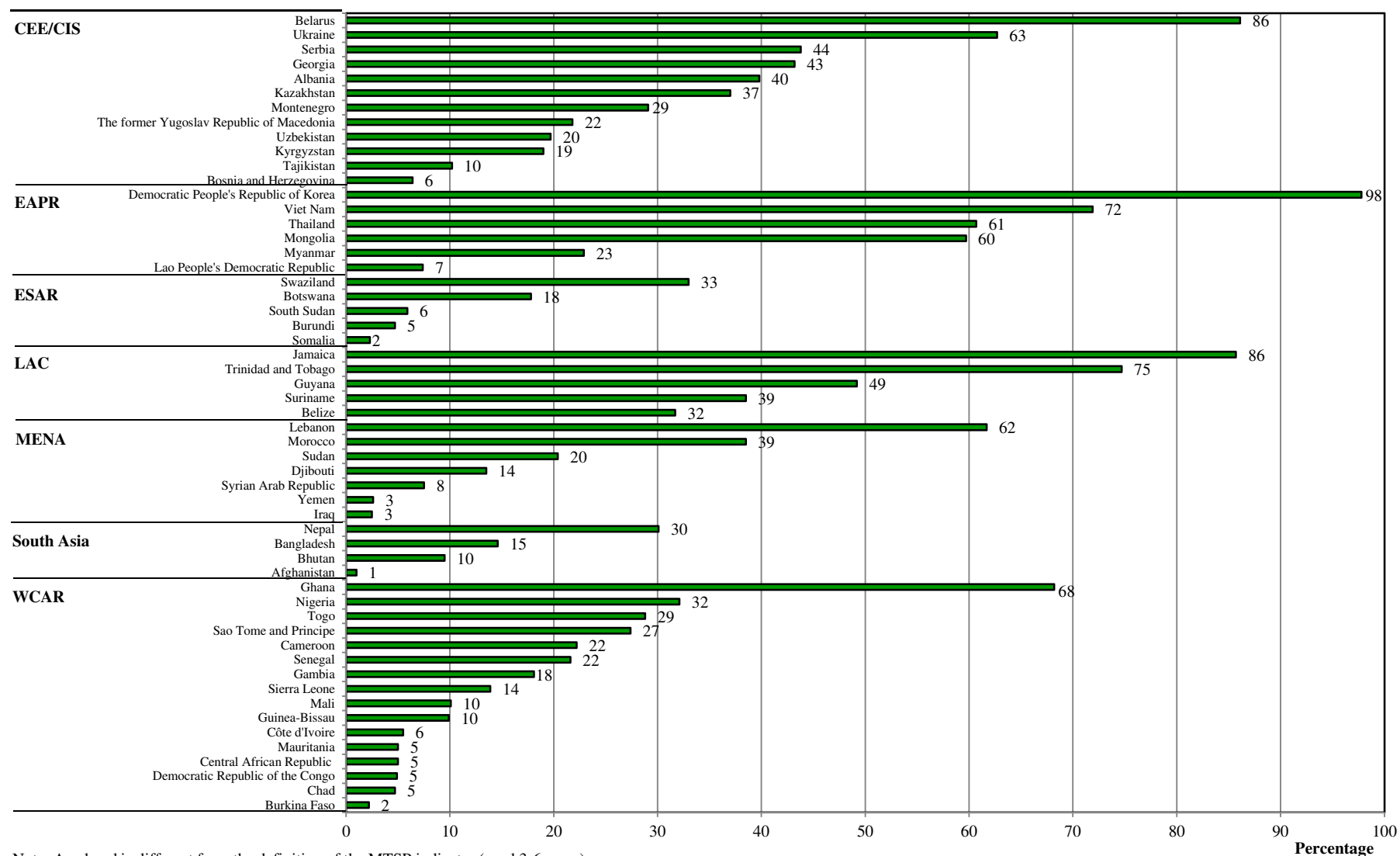


Source: UNICEF country offices, 2012.

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

**Fig. 32: Percentage of children (aged 36-59 months) attending an early childhood education programme**

(most recent data available during 2005-2011)

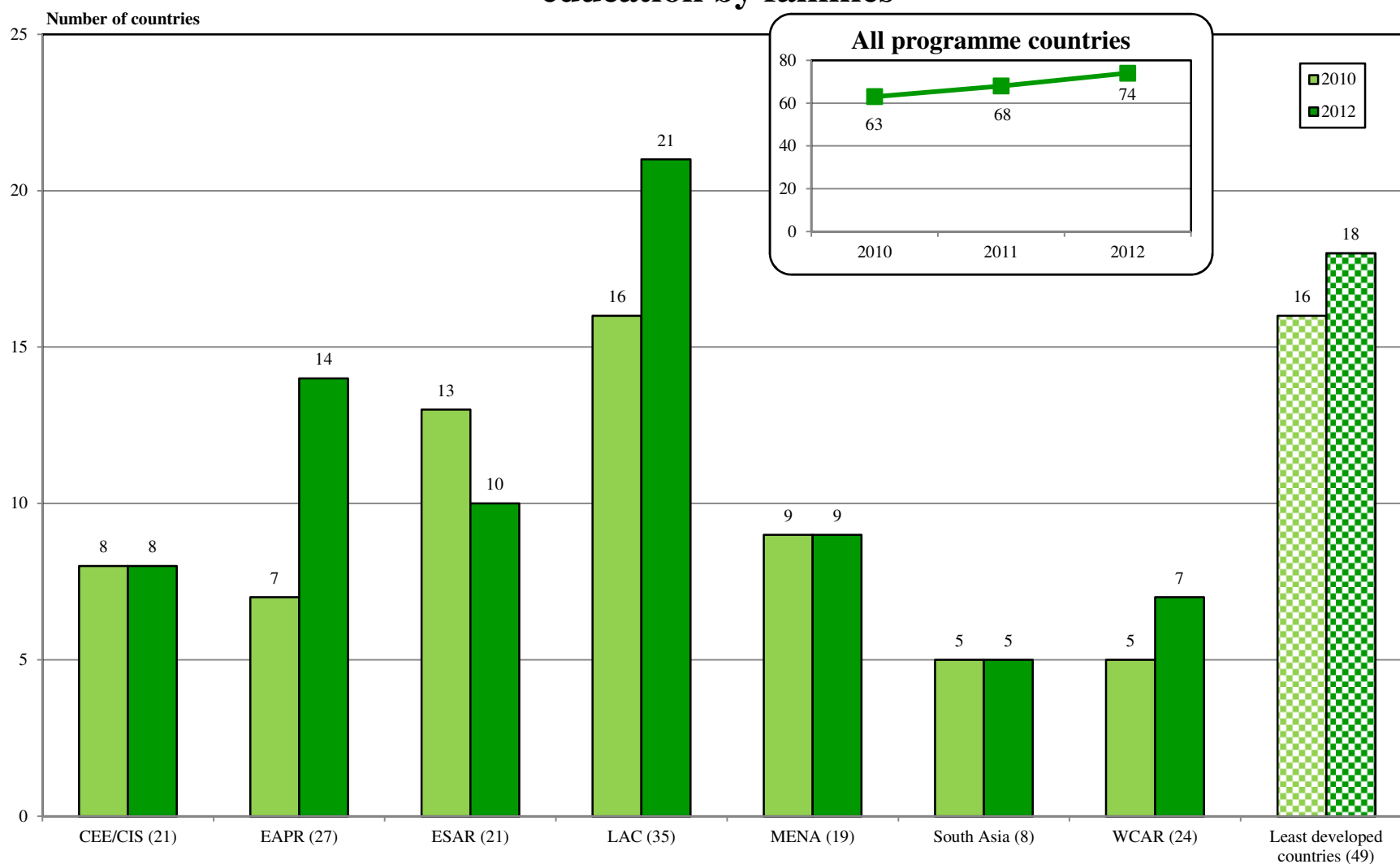


Note: Age band is different from the definition of the MTSP indicator (aged 3-6 years).

Source: UNICEF Statistics and Monitoring Section, DPS. UNICEF global databases, 2013 based on MICS and DHS 2005-2011.

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

**Fig. 33: Countries that have developed policies, accompanied by concrete mechanisms and adequate budgets, to address cost and other barriers to primary education by families**

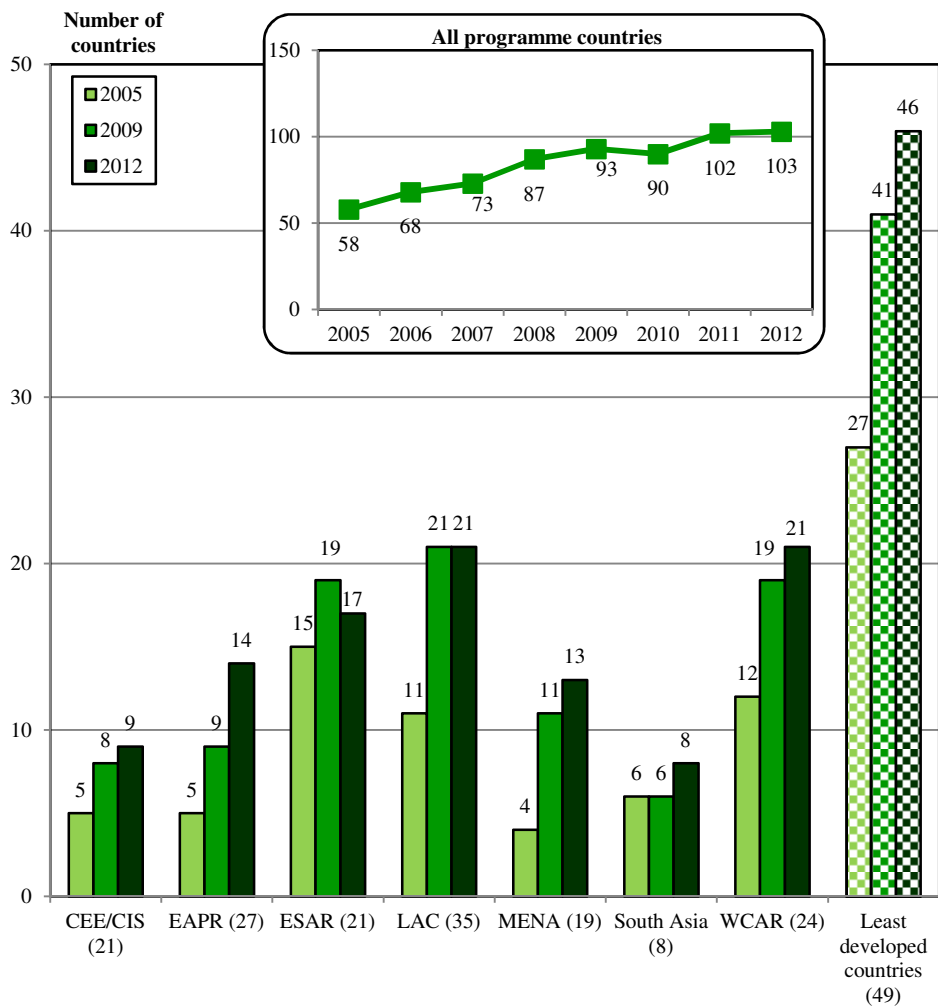


Source: UNICEF country offices, 2012.

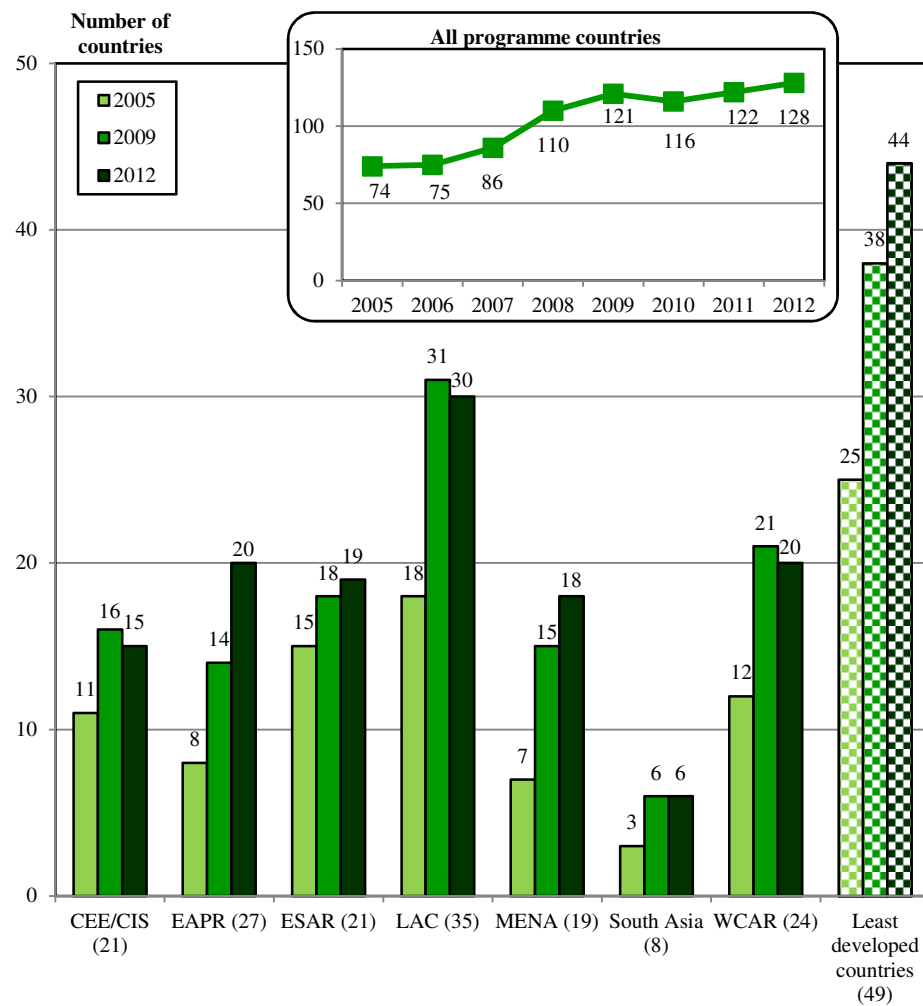
Support national capacity to reduce gender and other disparities in relation to increased access and completion of quality basic education  
(including transitions from pre-primary to primary and primary to post-primary)

**Fig. 34: Programme countries with education sector plans that include specific measures to reduce gender and other disparities**

**Fig. 34a: Gender disparities**



**Fig. 34b: Other disparities**



Source: UNICEF country offices, 2012.

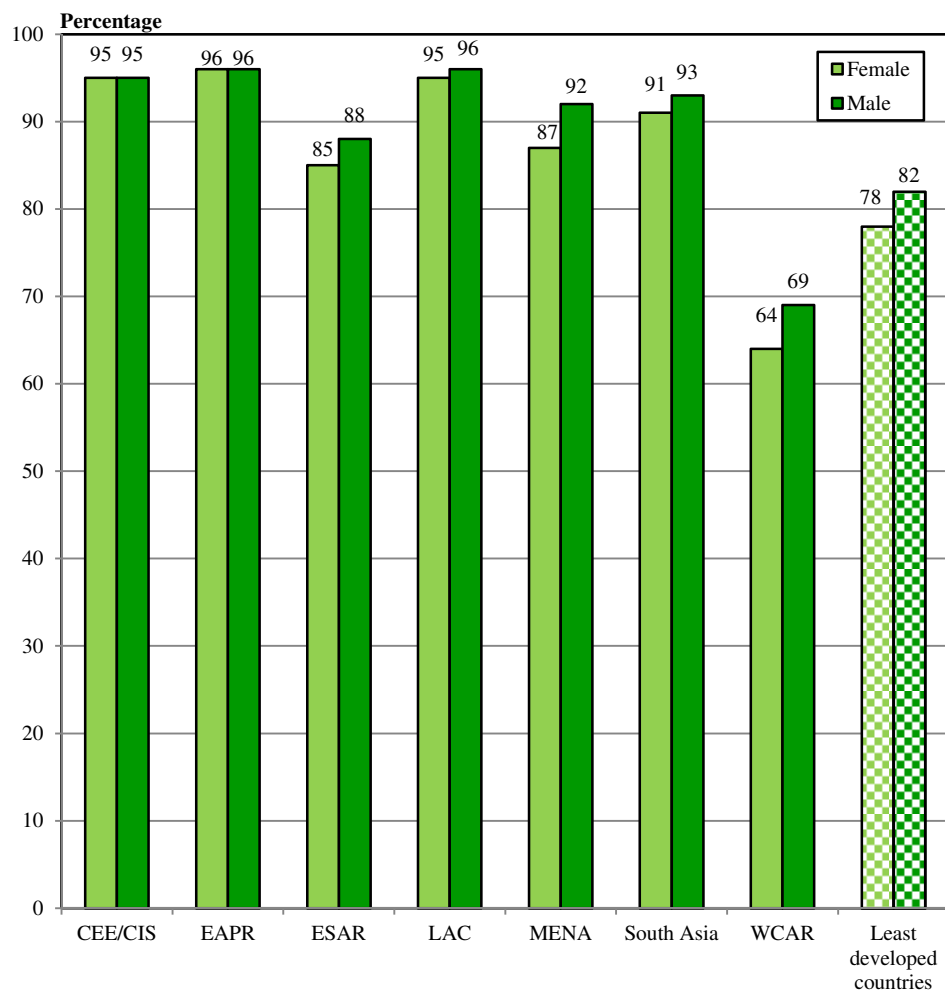
Note: Other disparities include those due to poverty, ethnicity and disability, as relevant.

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

**Fig. 35: Primary and secondary school net enrolment ratio, by sex**

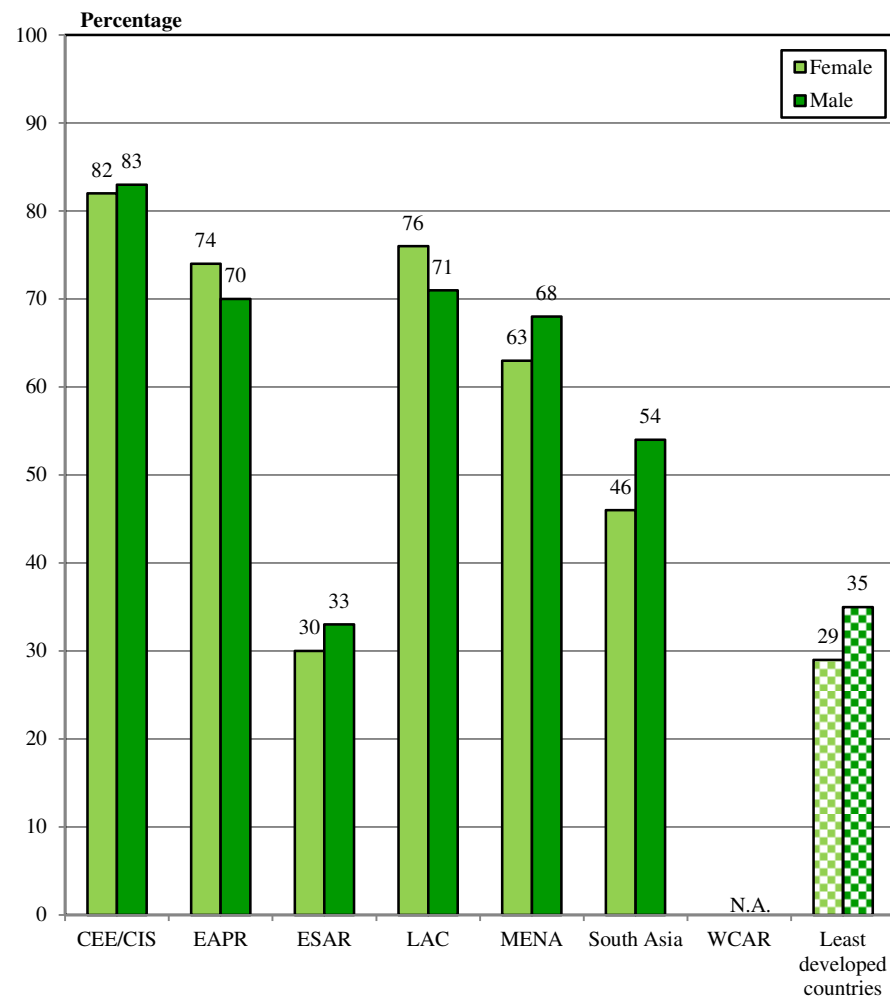
(most recent data available during 2008-2011)

**Fig. 35a: Primary school net enrolment ratio**



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

**Fig. 35b: Secondary school net enrolment ratio**



N.A.: No estimates available for the region.

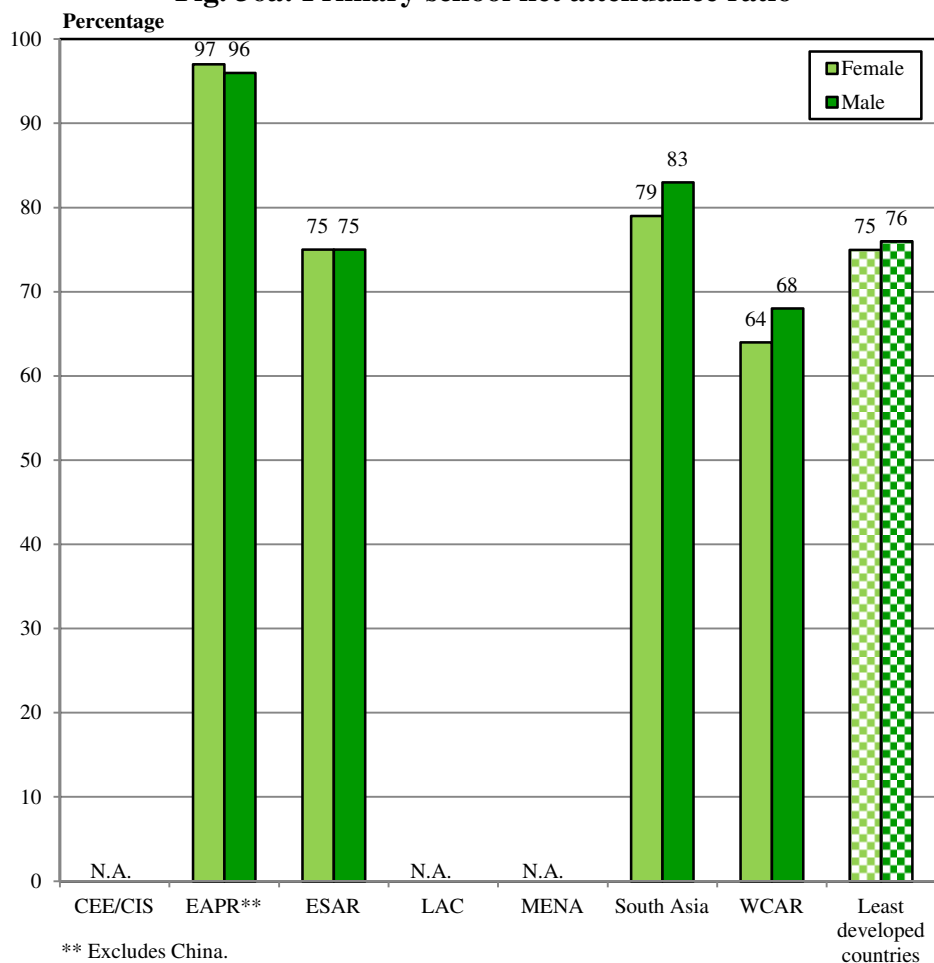
Note: Number of children enrolled in secondary school who are of official secondary school age, expressed as a percentage of the total number of children of official secondary school age.

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

**Fig. 36: Primary and secondary school net attendance ratio, by sex**

(most recent data available during 2007-2011)

**Fig. 36a: Primary school net attendance ratio**

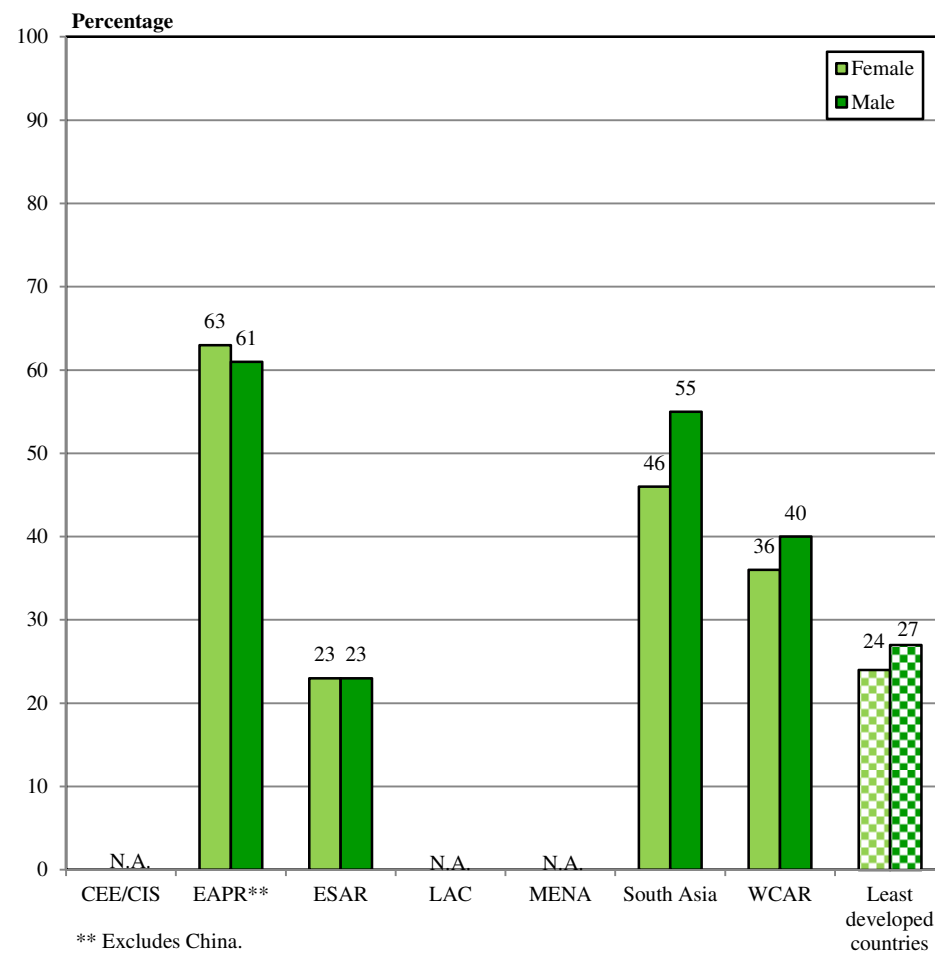


\*\* Excludes China.

N.A.: No estimates available for the region.

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

**Fig. 36b: Secondary school net attendance ratio**

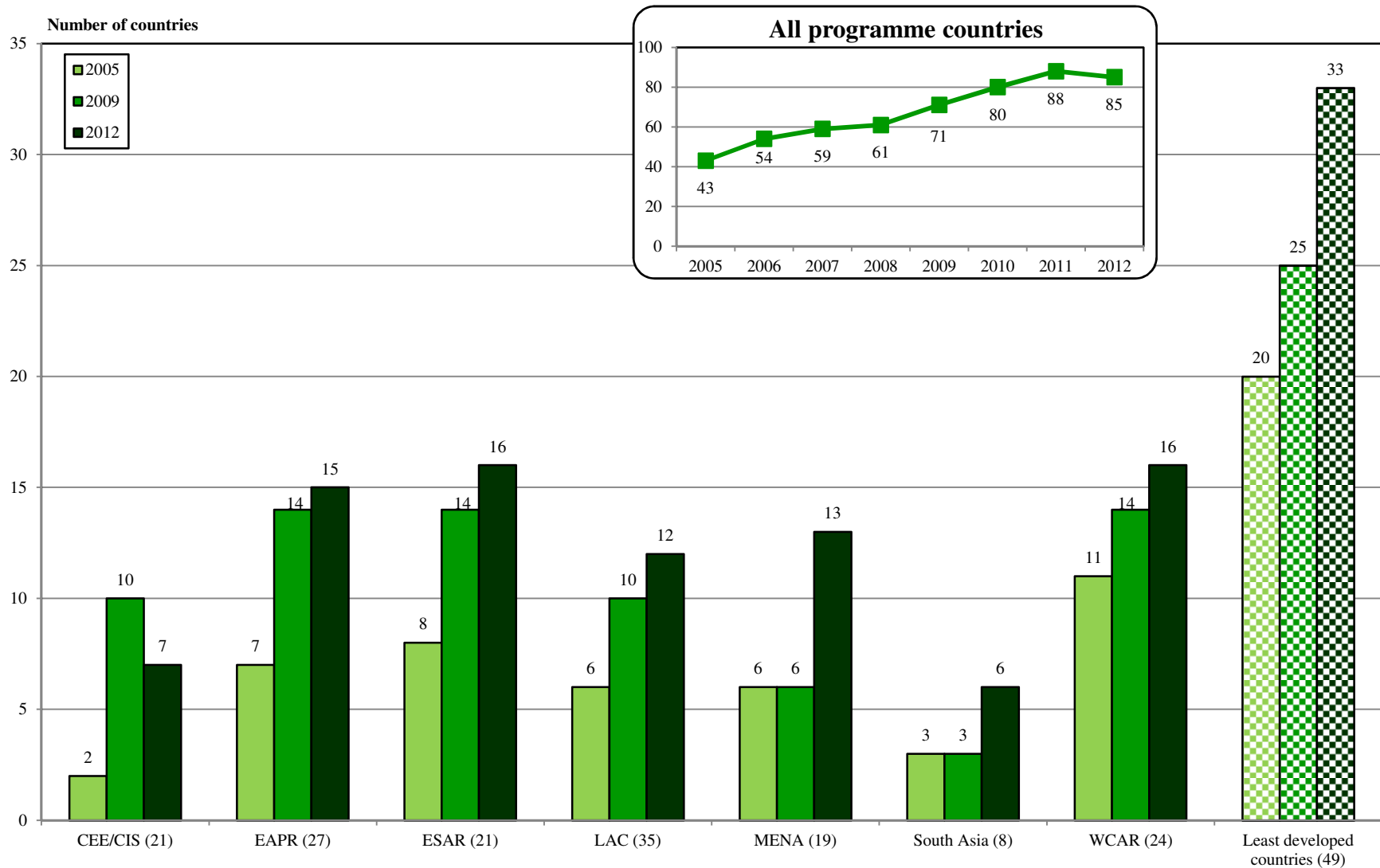


\*\* Excludes China.

N.A.: No estimates available for the region.

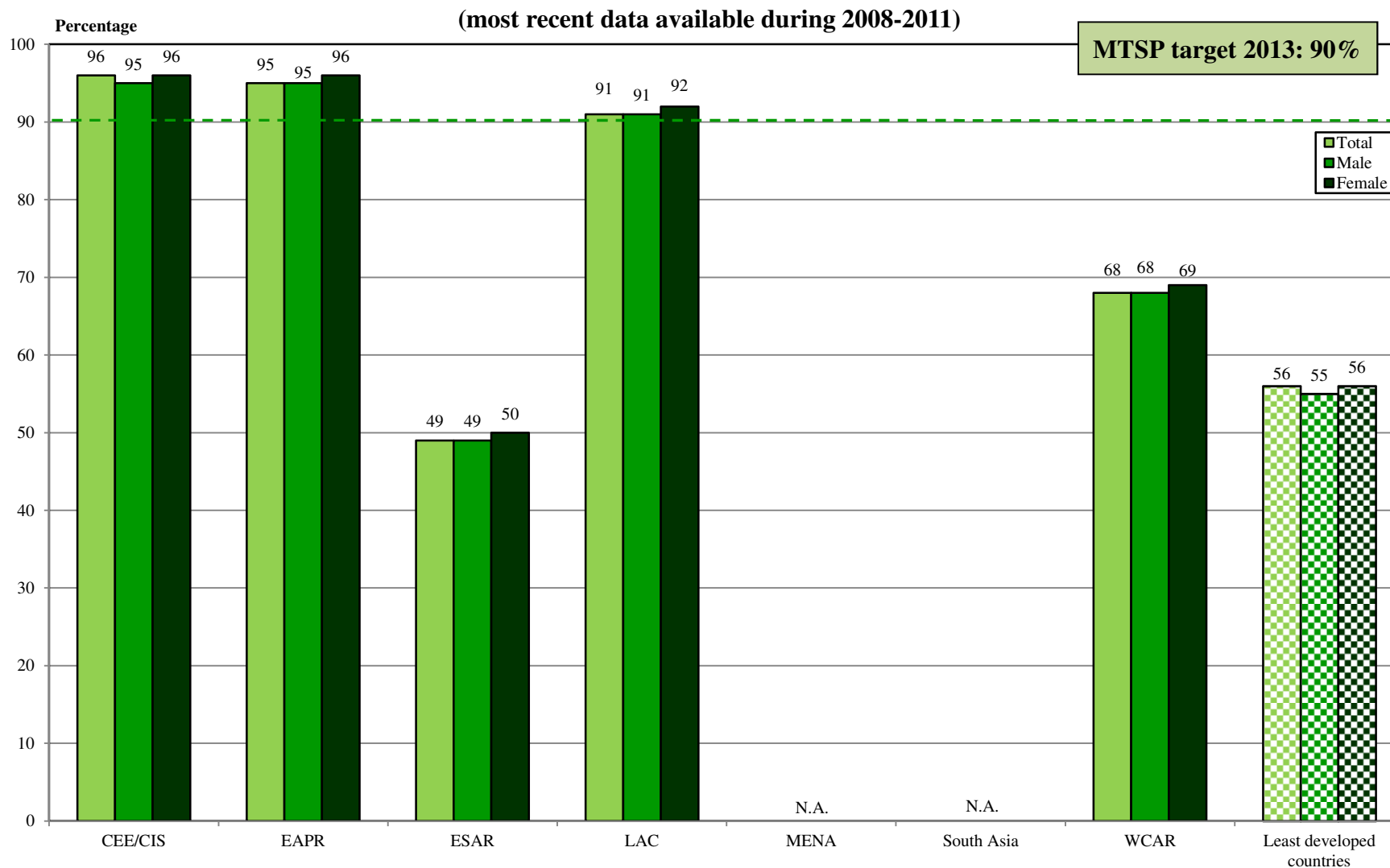
Note: Number of children attending secondary or tertiary school who are of official secondary school age, expressed as a percentage of the total number of children of official secondary school age.

**Fig. 37: Programme countries adopting quality standards for primary education based on 'child-friendly schools' or similar models**



Source: UNICEF country offices, 2012.

**Fig. 38: Survival rate to the last grade of primary school administrative data**



N.A.: No estimates available for the region.

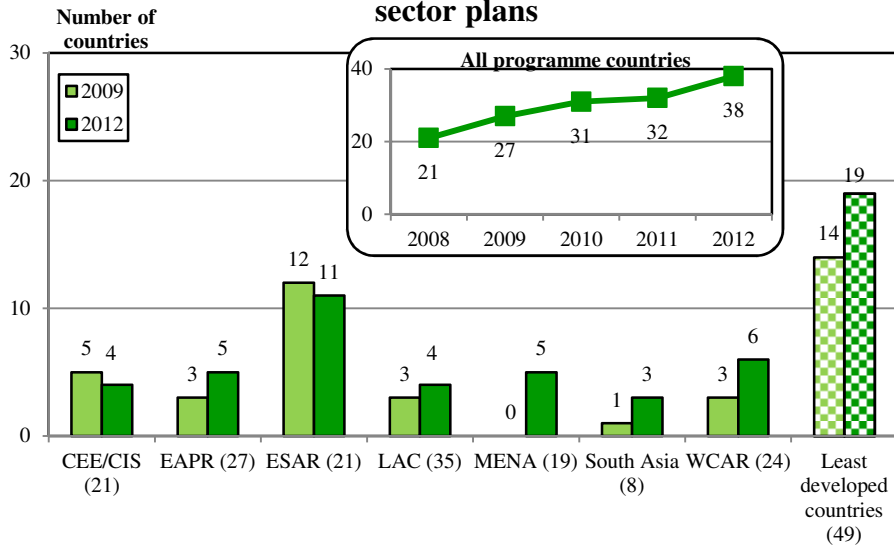
Note: Percentage of children entering the first grade of primary school who eventually reach the last grade of primary school.

Source: UNICEF Statistics and Monitoring Section, DPS. UNICEF global databases, 2012 which include data from UNESCO/UIS.

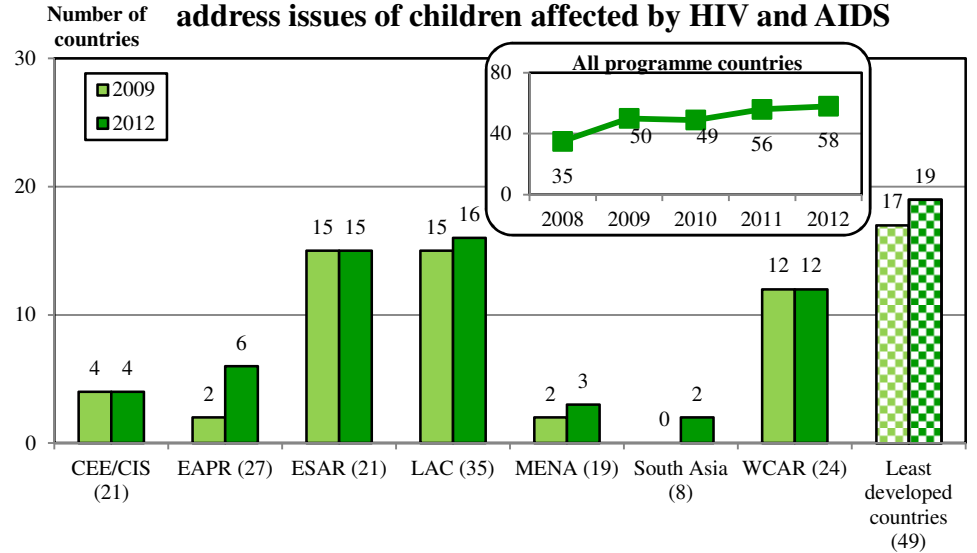


### Fig. 39: National actions in basic education

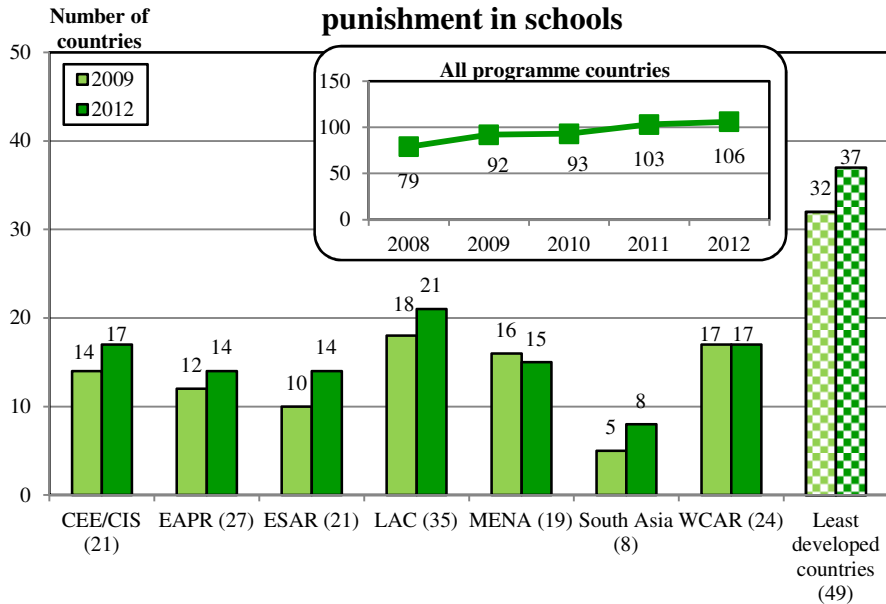
**Fig. 39a: Countries undertaking gender audits of education sector plans**



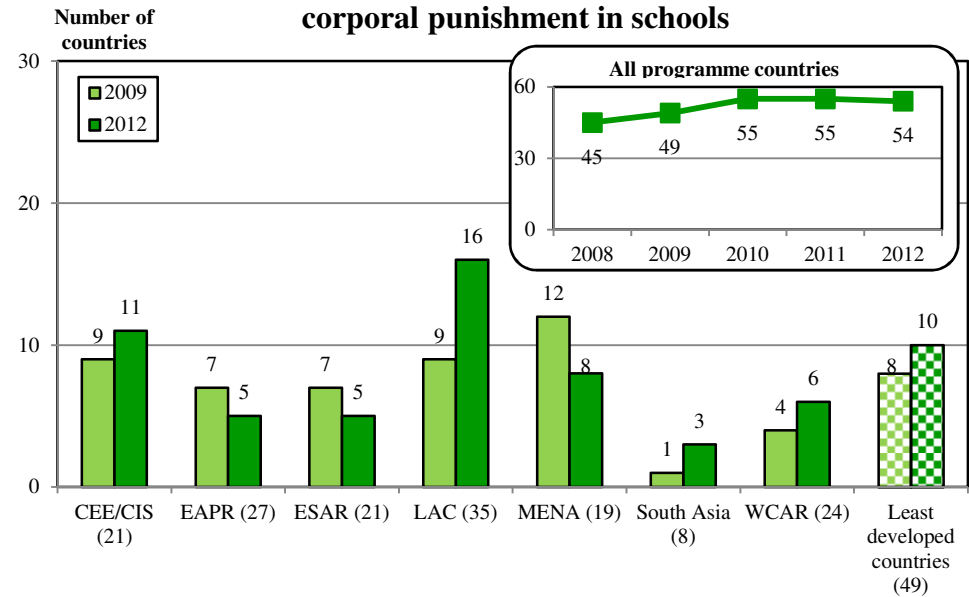
**Fig. 39b: Programme countries with education sector plans that address issues of children affected by HIV and AIDS**



**Fig. 39c: Countries with policy against corporal punishment in schools**



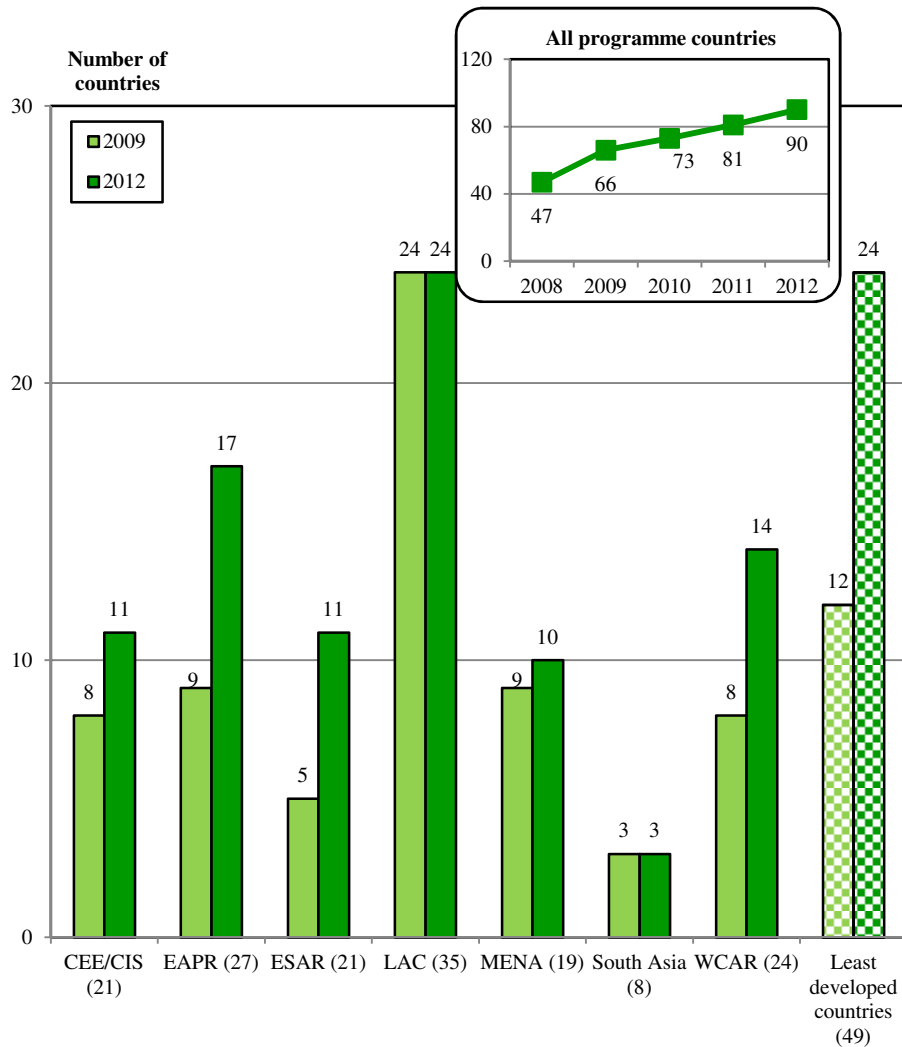
**Fig. 39d: Countries with enforcement procedures against corporal punishment in schools**



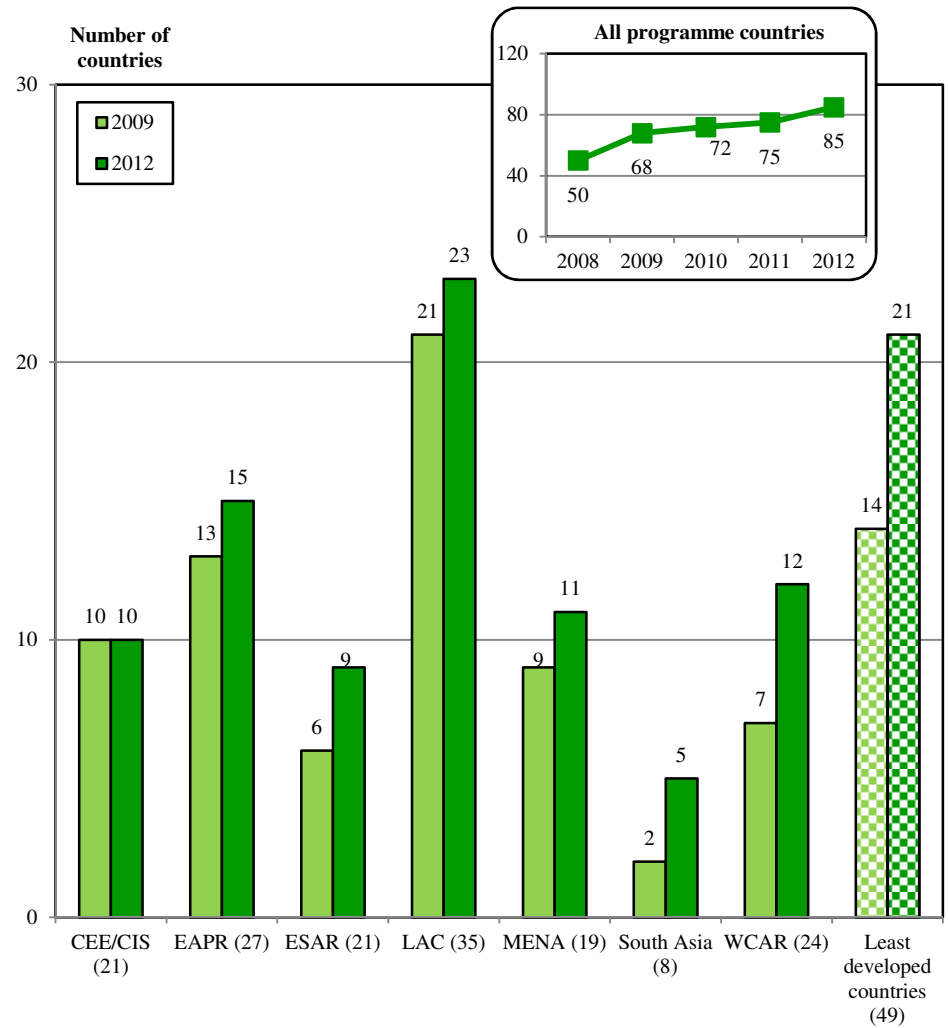
Source: UNICEF country offices, 2012.

**Fig. 40: Countries with environmental education or climate-change adaptation plans integrated into national curricula**

**Fig. 40a: Primary level**



**Fig. 40b: Secondary level**



## Focus area 3

### **HIV and AIDS and children**

**Reduce the number of paediatric HIV infections; increase the proportion of HIV-positive women receiving antiretroviral drugs (ARVs); increase the proportion of children receiving treatment for HIV/AIDS**  
**Support national capacity to increase the proportion of children orphaned or made vulnerable by HIV/AIDS receiving quality family, community and government support**

**Fig. 41: HIV and AIDS priority countries – selected indicators**

Region	Country	Number of new HIV infections among children (0-14 years old)		Estimated number of children (0-14 years old) living with HIV				Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV who received ARVs for PMICT**				Percentage of children (0-14 years old) receiving ART				Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans (10-14 years old, %)
		Total		Total				Female				Total				Total
		2011		2005		2011		2005		2011		2005		2011		2007-2011*
		Estimate	Range	Estimate	Range	Estimate	Range	Estimate	Range	Estimate	Range	Estimate	Range	Estimate	Range	
CEE/CIS	Ukraine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(83->95)	-	(>95)	-	(21-44)	>95	(87->95)	-
	Uzbekistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>95	(>95)	-
EAPR	Cambodia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5-11)	-	(30-86)	-	(31-68)	83	(59->95)	86
	China	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(<1)	-	(8-23)	-	(<1-<1)	16	(10-28)	-
	Myanmar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(13-24)	-	(60->95)	-	(4-7)	73	(59->95)	-
	Papua New Guinea	<500	(<200 - <500)	3,100	(2,100 - 4,300)	3,500	(2,700 - 4,500)	4	(3-5)	20	(16-25)	<1	(<1)	31	(24-40)	-
	Thailand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(55-93)	-	(73->95)	-	(88->95)	72	(66-79)	93 <sup>xx</sup>
	Viet Nam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(10-16)	-	(23-42)	-	(32-50)	55	(45-65)	-
ESAR	Angola	5300	(3,400 - 8,700)	25,000	(18,000 - 37,000)	34,000	(24,000 - 50,000)	3	(2-4)	16	(10-24)	4	(3-6)	11	(8-16)	85
	Botswana	<1000	(<500-<1000)	19,000	(17,000 - 21,000)	15,000	(14,000 - 16,000)	47	(43-52)	94	(83->95)	84	(77-93)	88	(84-93)	-
	Burundi	1200	(<1,000 - 1,600)	26,000	(21,000 - 31,000)	19,000	(16,000 - 23,000)	6	(5-7)	52	(43-62)	11	(9-13)	17	(15-20)	82
	Ethiopia	13000	(10,000 - 16,000)	210,000	(180,000 - 240,000)	180,000	(160,000 - 210,000)	3	(2-3)	24	(20-28)	2	(2-2)	19	(17-23)	90
	Kenya	13000	(10,000 - 17,000)	240,000	(210,000 - 270,000)	220,000	(190,000 - 250,000)	20	(17-23)	67	(59-75)	7	(7-8)	31	(27-36)	-
	Lesotho	3800	(3,100 - 4,500)	35,000	(31,000 - 39,000)	41,000	(37,000 - 47,000)	10	(9-12)	62	(55-70)	6	(6-7)	25	(22-28)	98
	Malawi	16000	(13,000 - 20,000)	150,000	(130,000 - 180,000)	170,000	(150,000 - 200,000)	7	(6-8)	53	(46-61)	6	(5-6)	29	(25-33)	97
	Mozambique	27000	(22,000 - 34,000)	140,000	(120,000 - 170,000)	200,000	(170,000 - 240,000)	9	(8-11)	51	(43-61)	9	(7-10)	20	(16-24)	83
	Namibia	<1,000	(<500 - 1,500)	17,000	(14,000 - 22,000)	20,000	(16,000 - 25,000)	36	(29-46)	85	(69->95)	52	(41-65)	76	(63-91)	100
	Rwanda	1800	(1,300 - 2,700)	34,000	(29,000 - 40,000)	27,000	(22,000 - 32,000)	43	(36-51)	56	(45-66)	21	(17-25)	46	(39-55)	91
	South Africa	29000	(26,000 - 39,000)	360,000	(320,000 - 400,000)	460,000	(410,000 - 520,000)	29	(25-32)	>95	(>95)	12	(11-14)	58	(51-65)	101
South Sudan <sup>o</sup>	2,700	(1,800-3,800)	-	-	16,000	(11,000 - 23,000)	0	0	6	(5-10)	0	0	1	(1-2)	78	

**Reduce the number of paediatric HIV infections; increase the proportion of HIV-positive women receiving antiretroviral drugs (ARVs);  
increase the proportion of children receiving treatment for HIV/AIDS  
Support national capacity to increase the proportion of children orphaned or made vulnerable by HIV/AIDS receiving quality family,  
community and government support**

**Fig. 41: HIV and AIDS priority countries – selected indicators (*continued*)**

Region	Country	Number of new HIV infections among children (0-14 years old)		Estimated number of children (0-14 years old) living with HIV				Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV who received ARVs for PMCT**				Percentage of children (0-14 years old) receiving ART				Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans (10-14 years old, %)
		Total		Total				Female				Total				Total
		2011		2005		2011		2005		2011		2005		2011		2007-2011*
		Estimate	Range	Estimate	Range	Estimate	Range	Estimate	Range	Estimate	Range	Estimate	Range	Estimate	Range	
ESAR	Swaziland	1300	(1,000 - 1,600)	14,000	(13,000 - 16,000)	17,000	(15,000 - 19,000)	43	(39-48)	>95	(86->95)	23	(21-26)	60	(53-66)	99
	Uganda	21000	(17,000 - 26,000)	200,000	(170,000 - 230,000)	190,000	(170,000 - 220,000)	16	(14-19)	50	(43-57)	7	(6-8)	21	(19-25)	88
	United Republic of Tanzania	22000	(18,000 - 27,000)	240,000	(210,000 - 270,000)	230,000	(200,000 - 260,000)	7	(6-8)	74	(65-85)	4	(4-5)	14	(12-16)	90
	Zambia	9500	(7,700 - 14,000)	190,000	(170,000 - 210,000)	170,000	(150,000 - 200,000)	16	(14-18)	86	(74->95)	8	(7-9)	31	(27-35)	92
	Zimbabwe	15000	(12,000 - 17,000)	230,000	(210,000 - 260,000)	200,000	(180,000 - 230,000)	10	(9-11)	54	(48-62)	3	(2-3)	34	(30-38)	95
LAC	Belize	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(26-48)	-	(45-83)	-	(21-67)	55	(45-75)	66 <sup>xx</sup>
	Brazil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(45-85)	-	(63->95)	-	(62-94)	49	(41-62)	-
	Colombia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(22-78)	-	-	-	-	-
	Dominican Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(27-51)	-	(62->95)	-	(21-41)	55	(45-76)	98
	Guyana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(35->95)	-	(>95)	-	(40->95)	>95	(>95)	-
	Haiti	<1,000	(<1,000 - 1,200)	16,000	(13,000 - 20,000)	13,000	(11,000 - 16,000)	13	(11-16)	77	(64->95)	6	(5-8)	25	(21-31)	86 <sup>xx</sup>
	Suriname	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(11-31)	-	(88->95)	-	(21-51)	44	(28-67)	-
MENA	Djibouti	<200	(<100 - <200)	1,200	(<1,000 - 1,500)	1,200	(<1,000 - 1,400)	3	(3-4)	14	(10-20)	2	(2-3)	6	(5-8)	-
	Islamic Republic of Sudan <sup>8</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	(15-25)	7	(6-9)	20	(18-24)	-
	Sudan <sup>8</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	3	(2-4)	0	0	9	(7-11)	96
South Asia	India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72 <sup>xx</sup>
	Nepal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(7-29)	-	-	31	(15-51)	-
	Pakistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1-5)	-	-	6	(3-10)	-
WCAR	Benin	1000	(<1,000 - 1,300)	11,000	(7,800 - 15,000)	9,400	(7,700 - 11,000)	31	(25-37)	30	(24-36)	-	-	23	(19-28)	90
	Burkina Faso	2200	(1,800 - 3,100)	30,000	(24,000 - 37,000)	23,000	(20,000 - 30,000)	11	(8-13)	46	(34-54)	4	(3-5)	14	(11-17)	101
	Cameroon	6800	(5,400 - 8,500)	51,000	(44,000 - 60,000)	60,000	(51,000 - 70,000)	11	(10-13)	53	(45-62)	3	(3-4)	13	(11-15)	91 <sup>xx</sup>

**Reduce the number of paediatric HIV infections; increase the proportion of HIV-positive women receiving antiretroviral drugs (ARVs);  
increase the proportion of children receiving treatment for HIV/AIDS  
Support national capacity to increase the proportion of children orphaned or made vulnerable by HIV/AIDS receiving quality family,  
community and government support**

**Fig. 41: HIV and AIDS priority countries – selected indicators (*continued*)**

Region	Country	Number of new HIV infections among children (0-14 years old)		Estimated number of children (0-14 years old) living with HIV				Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV who received ARVs for PMCT**				Percentage of children (0-14 years old) receiving ART				Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans (10-14 years old, %)
		Total		Total				Female				Total				Total
		2011		2005		2011		2005		2011		2005		2011		2007-2011*
		Estimate	Range	Estimate	Range	Estimate	Range	Estimate	Range	Estimate	Range	Estimate	Range	Estimate	Range	
WCAR	<b>Central African Republic</b>	1800	(1,000 - 2,200)	24,000	(23,000 - 27,000)	20,000	(19,000 - 20,000)	9	(8-11)	48	(41-74)	2	(2-2)	7	(7-7)	89 <sup>xx</sup>
	<b>Chad</b>	4800	(3,700 - 6,700)	31,000	(24,000 - 41,000)	34,000	(28,000 - 41,000)	1	(1-2)	11	(8-14)	<1	(<1)	8	(6-9)	117
	<b>Congo</b>	1700	(1,400 - 2,000)	13,000	(11,000 - 16,000)	13,000	(11,000 - 15,000)	30	(25-35)	6	(5-7)	<1	(<1)	14	(12-16)	–
	<b>Cote d'Ivoire</b>	4400	(3,400 - 5,500)	78,000	(66,000 - 91,000)	61,000	(53,000 - 70,000)	10	(8-11)	68	(56-81)	4	(3-4)	15	(13-17)	83 <sup>xx</sup>
	<b>Democratic Republic of the Congo</b>	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	74
	<b>Gabon</b>	<500	(<200 - <1,000)	2,600	(1,800 - 3,800)	3,100	(2,100 - 4,500)	5	(3-7)	48	(32-73)	25	(17-37)	22	(15-33)	–
	<b>Ghana</b>	2700	(2,000 - 3,600)	31,000	(25,000 - 37,000)	31,000	(26,000 - 37,000)	8	(7-9)	75	(61-90)	2	(2-2)	14	(12-17)	76
	<b>Guinea</b>	1300	(<1,000 - 1,900)	10,000	(6,700 - 17,000)	11,000	(8,800 - 15,000)	2	(1-2)	40	(31-55)	1	(1-2)	11	(9-14)	–
	<b>Mali</b>	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(5-9)	–	(20-42)	<1	(<1)	21	(16-29)	92
	<b>Nigeria</b>	69000	(57,000 - 82,000)	340,000	(270,000 - 400,000)	440,000	(380,000 - 510,000)	<1	(<1)	18	(15-21)	2	(2-3)	13	(11-16)	117
	<b>Senegal</b>	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(2-3)	–	(24-39)	–	(7-11)	19	(15-25)	97
	<b>Togo</b>	1400	(<1,000 - 2,900)	17,000	(13,000 - 22,000)	19,000	(15,000 - 25,000)	9	(7-12)	61	(47-79)	1	(1-2)	16	(12-21)	86

Note: Countries in blue are Least Developed countries.

\* Most recent year available.

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

δ Disaggregated data for the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan as separate countries are not yet available for most indicators.

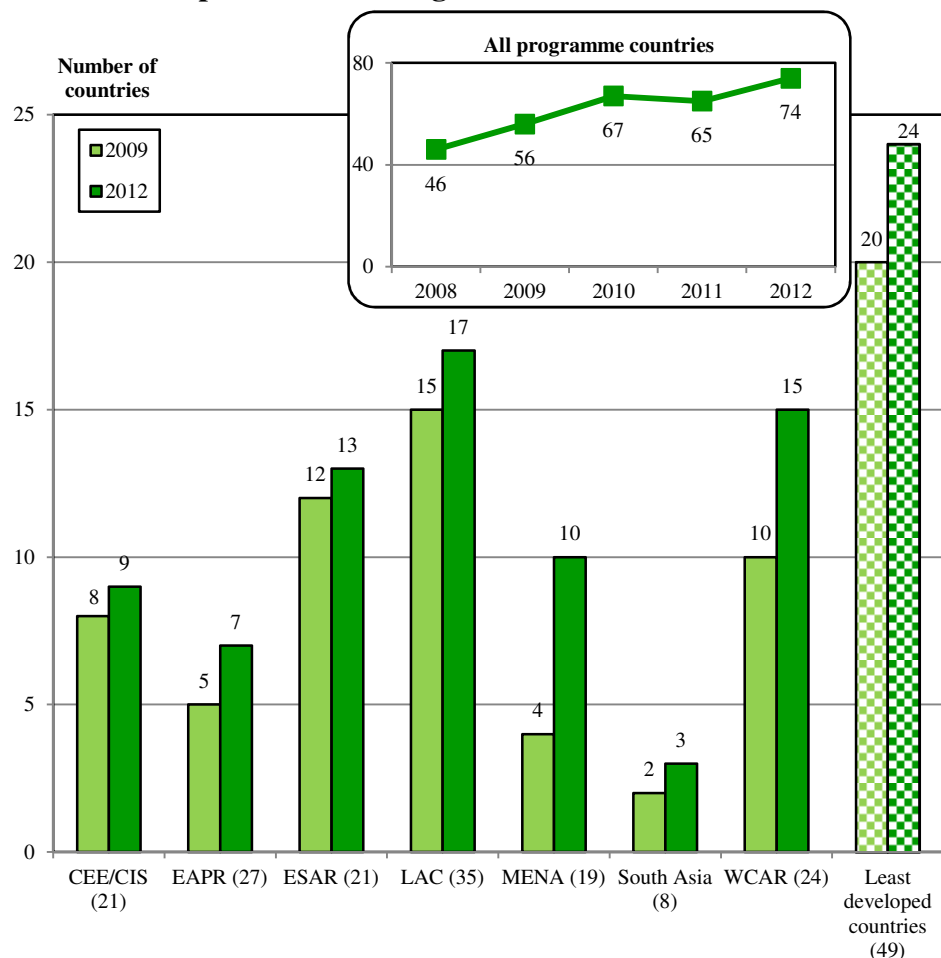
\*\* The WHO recommended regimen changed in 2010 to no longer include single-dose nevirapine. Please note that ARV coverage estimates from 2005-2009 include single-dose nevirapine while estimates from 2010-2011 do not. Therefore, these estimates are not necessarily comparable.

<sup>xx</sup> Survey data correspond to a year that is outside of the cited time period.

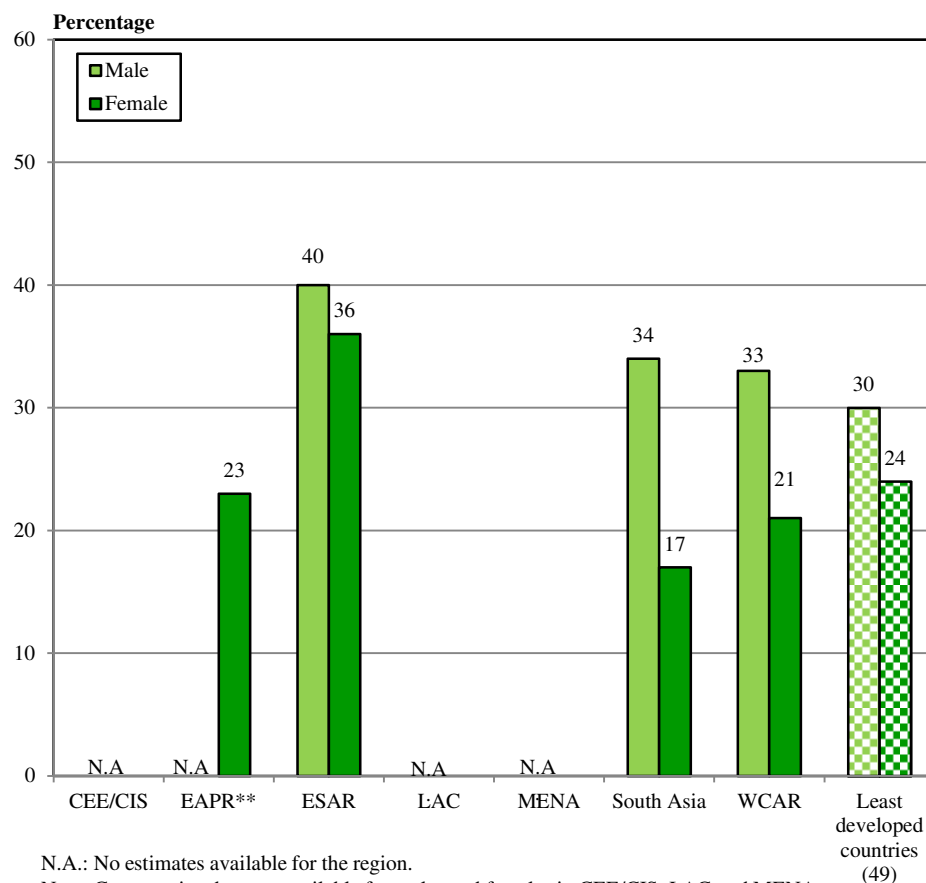
Support reduction of adolescent risk and vulnerability to HIV/AIDS by increasing access to and use of gender-sensitive prevention information, skills and services

**Fig. 42: Comprehensive HIV and AIDS prevention strategies for adolescents most at risk, and comprehensive correct knowledge among males and females (15-24 years old)**

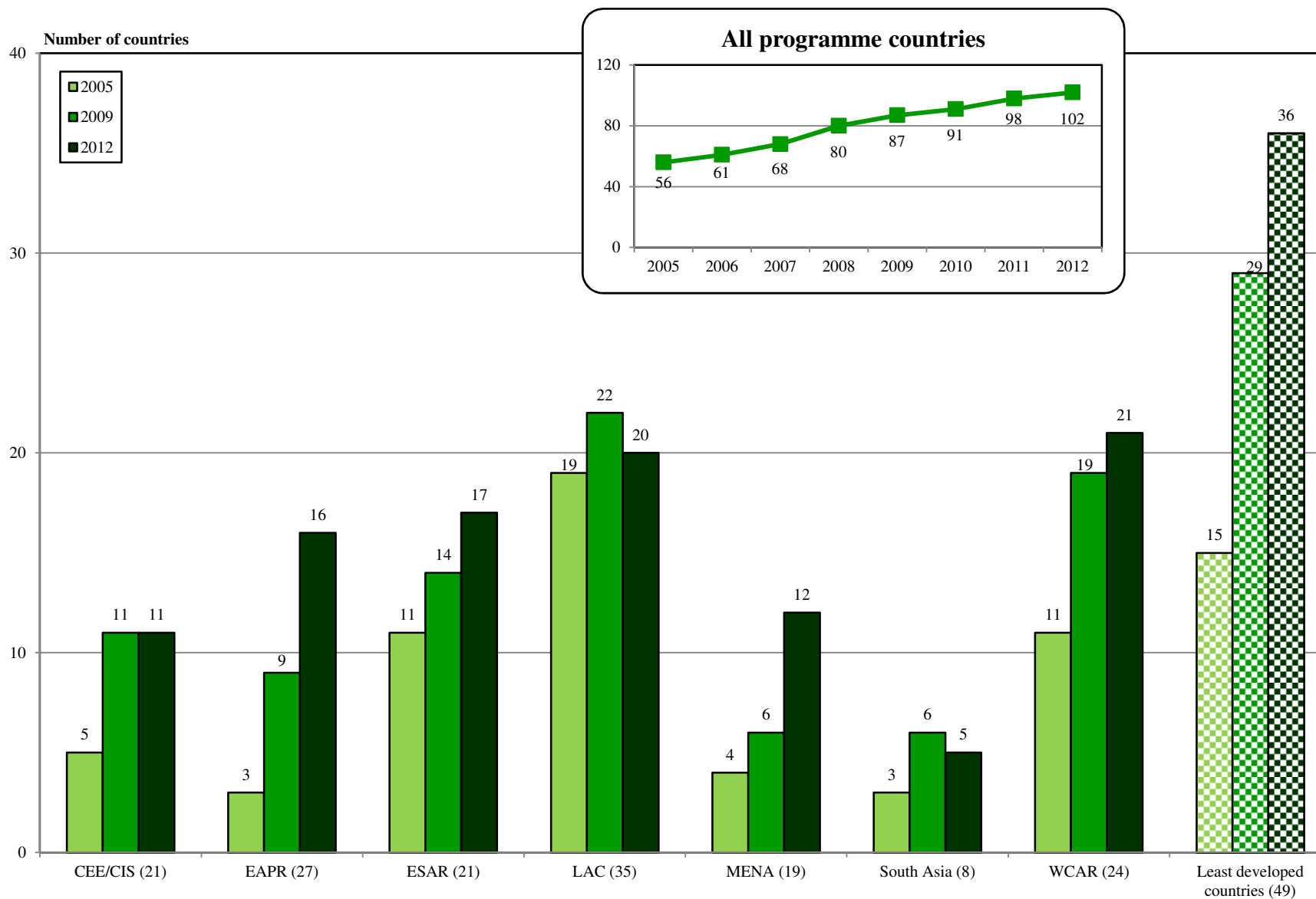
**Fig. 42a: Programme countries with comprehensive HIV and AIDS prevention strategies for adolescents most at risk**



**Fig. 42b: Proportion of males and females (aged 15-24 years) with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV and AIDS (most recent data available during 2007-2011)**



**Fig. 43: Countries that have integrated HIV and AIDS education into the national curriculum at the secondary level**

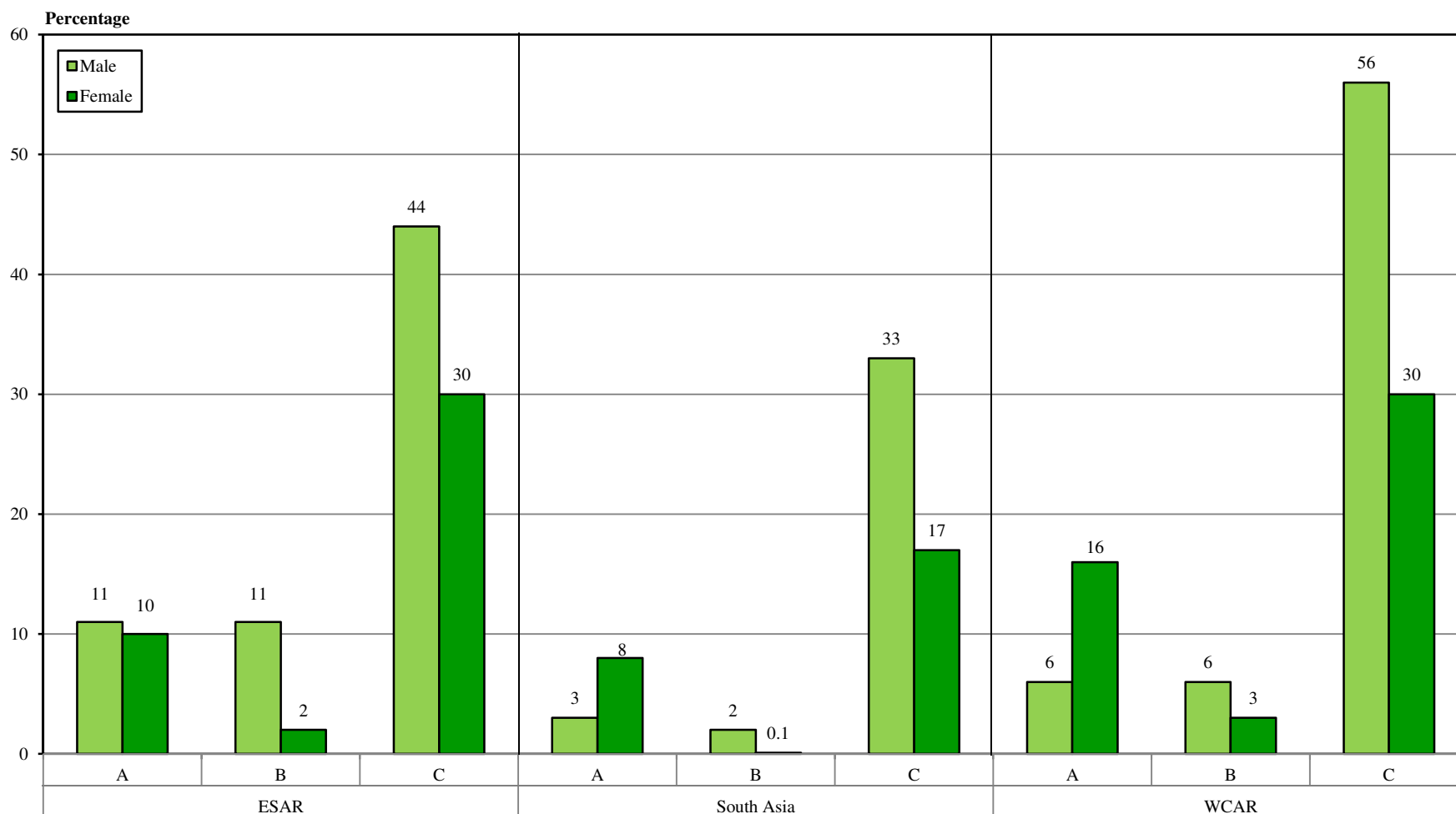


Source: UNICEF country offices, 2012.



**Fig. 44: Risk behaviours among young people**

(most recent data available during 2007-2011)



A: Had sex before age 15 (15-19 year-olds)

B: Had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months (15-24 year-olds)

C: Had multiple partners and used a condom at last sex (15-24 year-olds)

Note: Data not available for CEE/CIS, EAPR, LAC and MENA. Regional averages for South Asia include data from the India NFHS survey 2005-2006.

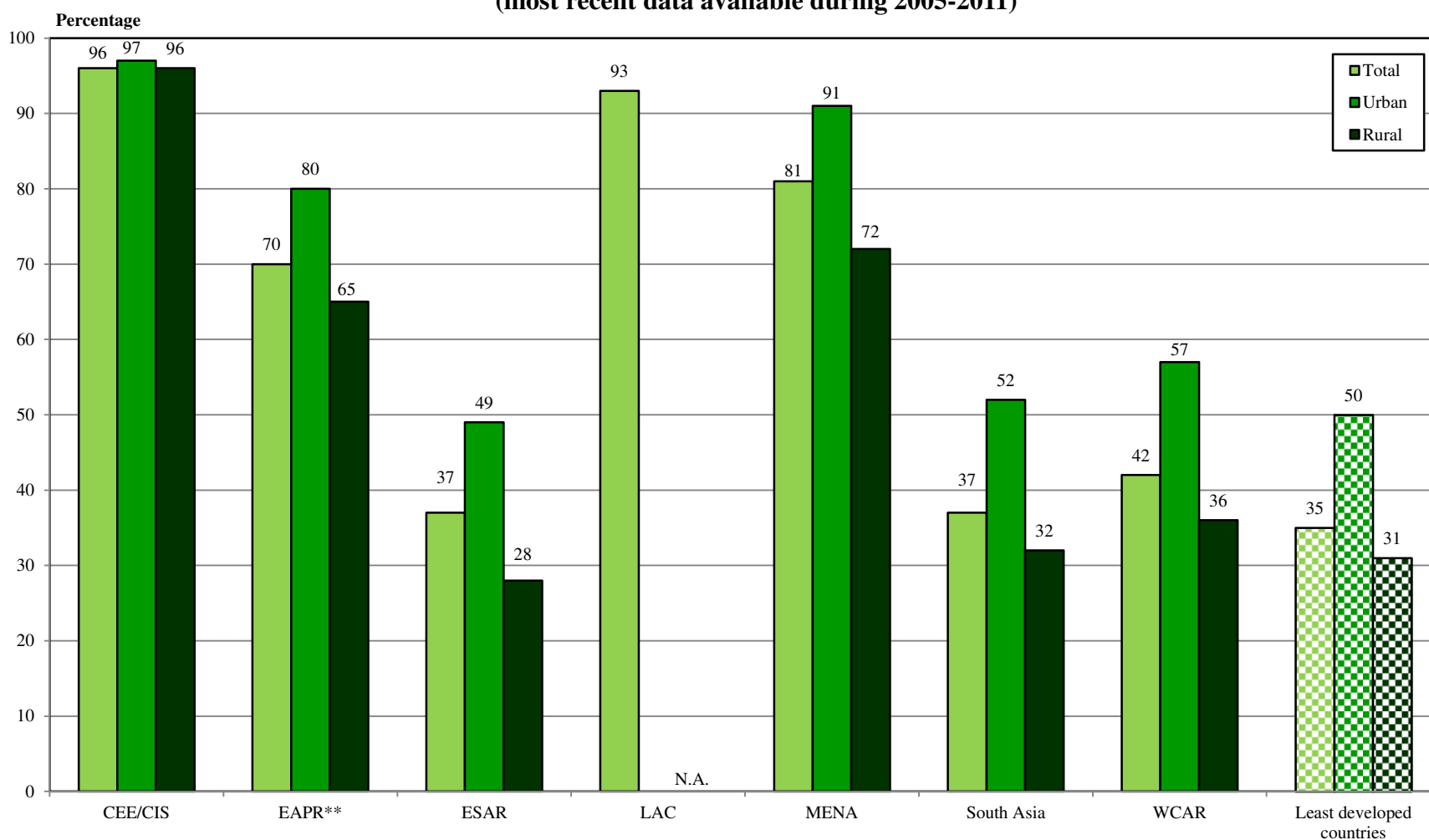
Source: UNICEF Statistics and Monitoring Section, DPS. UNICEF global databases, 2013.

Focus area 4

**Child protection**

**Fig. 45: Proportion of children (aged 0-59 months) whose births have been registered, by place of residence**

(most recent data available during 2005-2011)



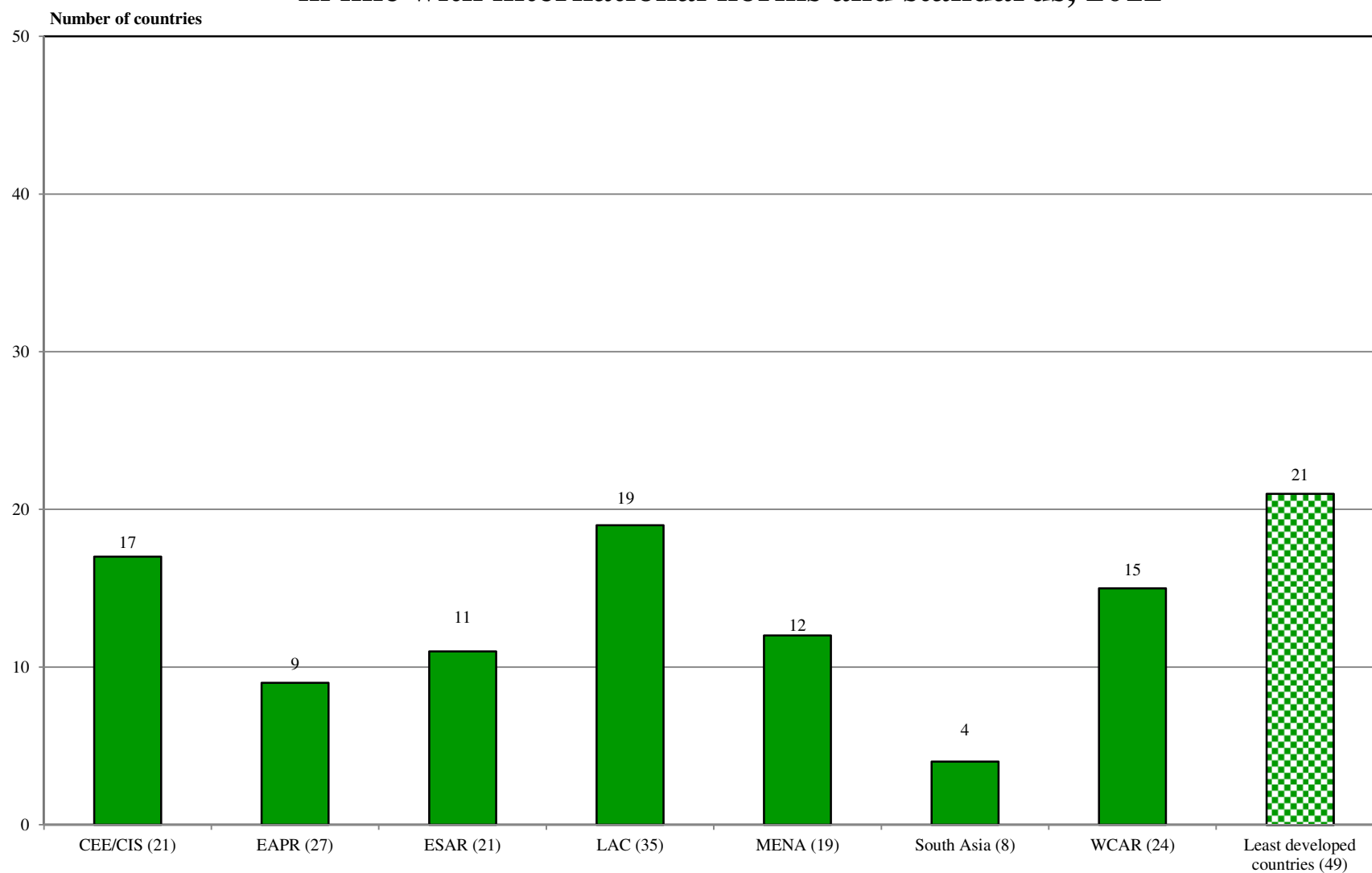
\*\* Excludes China.

N.A.: Estimates disaggregated by urban/rural are not available in the Latin America and Caribbean region.

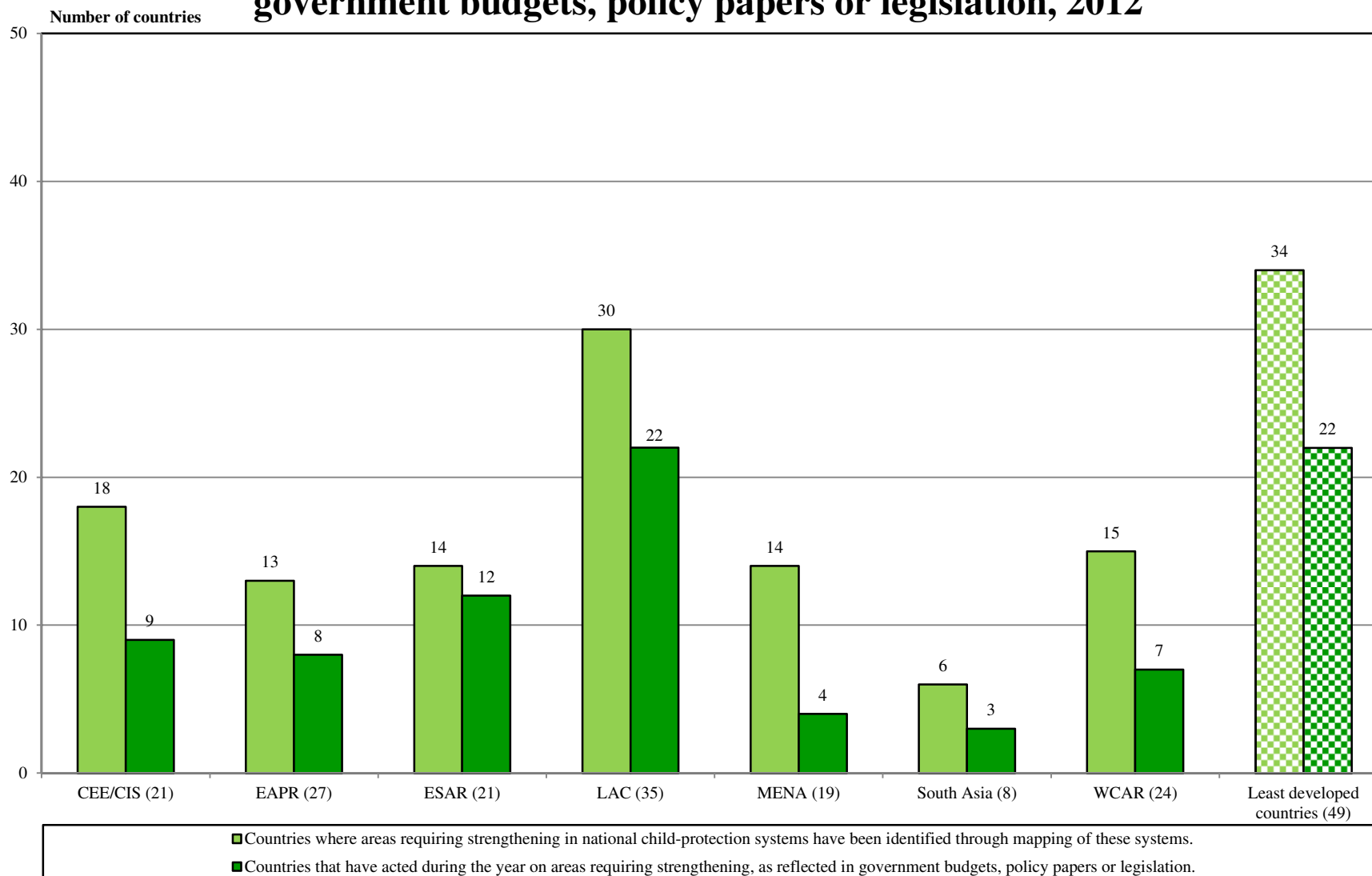
Note: Estimates are based on a subset of 104 countries covering 77 per cent of the under-five population in the developing world (excluding China, for which comparable data are not available in UNICEF global databases). Regional estimates represent data from countries covering at least 50 per cent of the regional population. Data coverage was insufficient to calculate a regional estimate for the Latin America and Caribbean region.

Source: UNICEF Statistics and Monitoring Section, DPS. UNICEF global databases, 2013. Based on DHS, MICS, other national surveys and vital registration systems.

**Fig. 46: Countries that have laws and secondary legislation (as part of the civil registration system) on free and universal birth registration in line with international norms and standards, 2012**

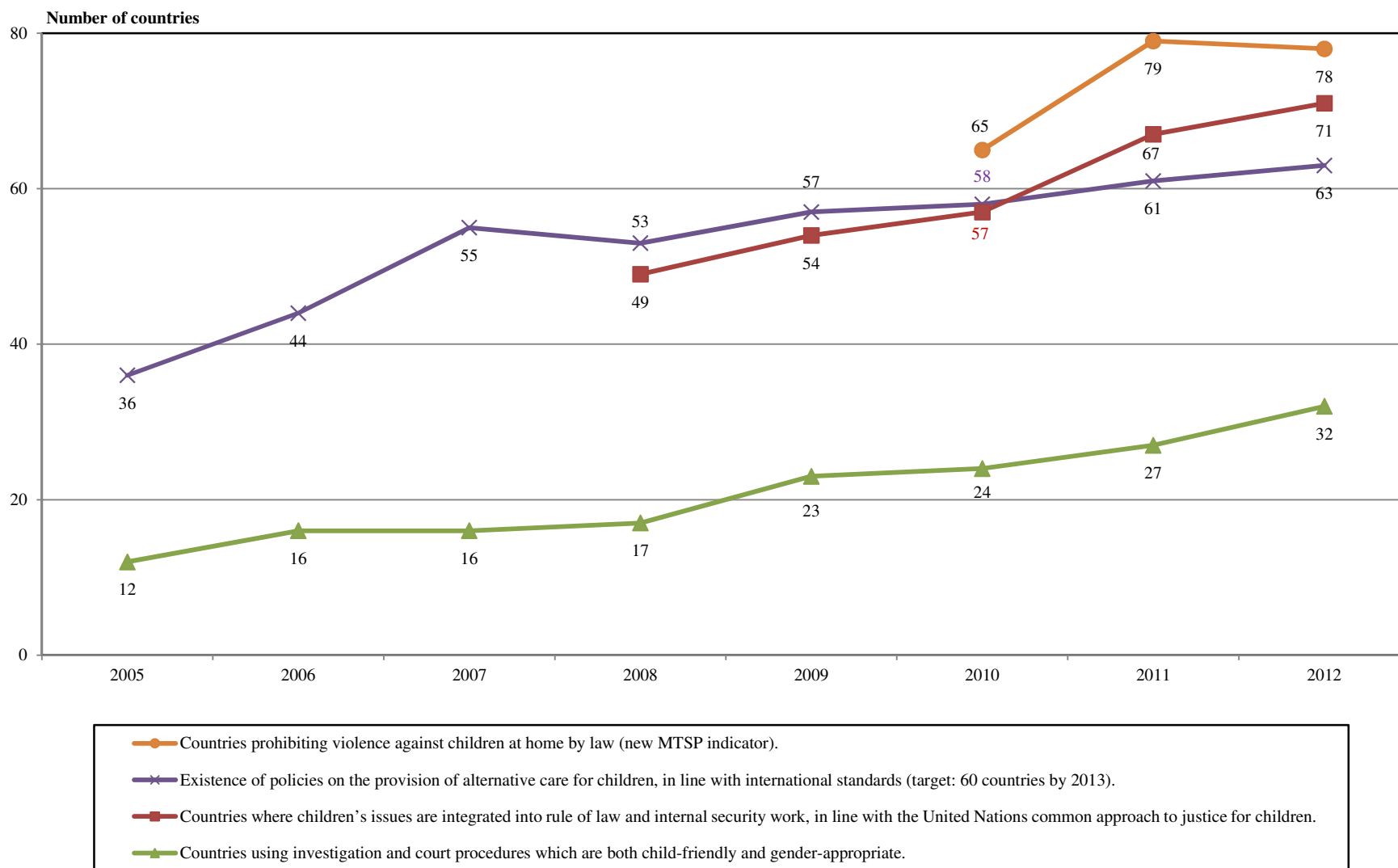


**Fig. 47: Countries that have identified the areas requiring strengthening in national child protection systems and acted on those areas during the year, as reflected in government budgets, policy papers or legislation, 2012**

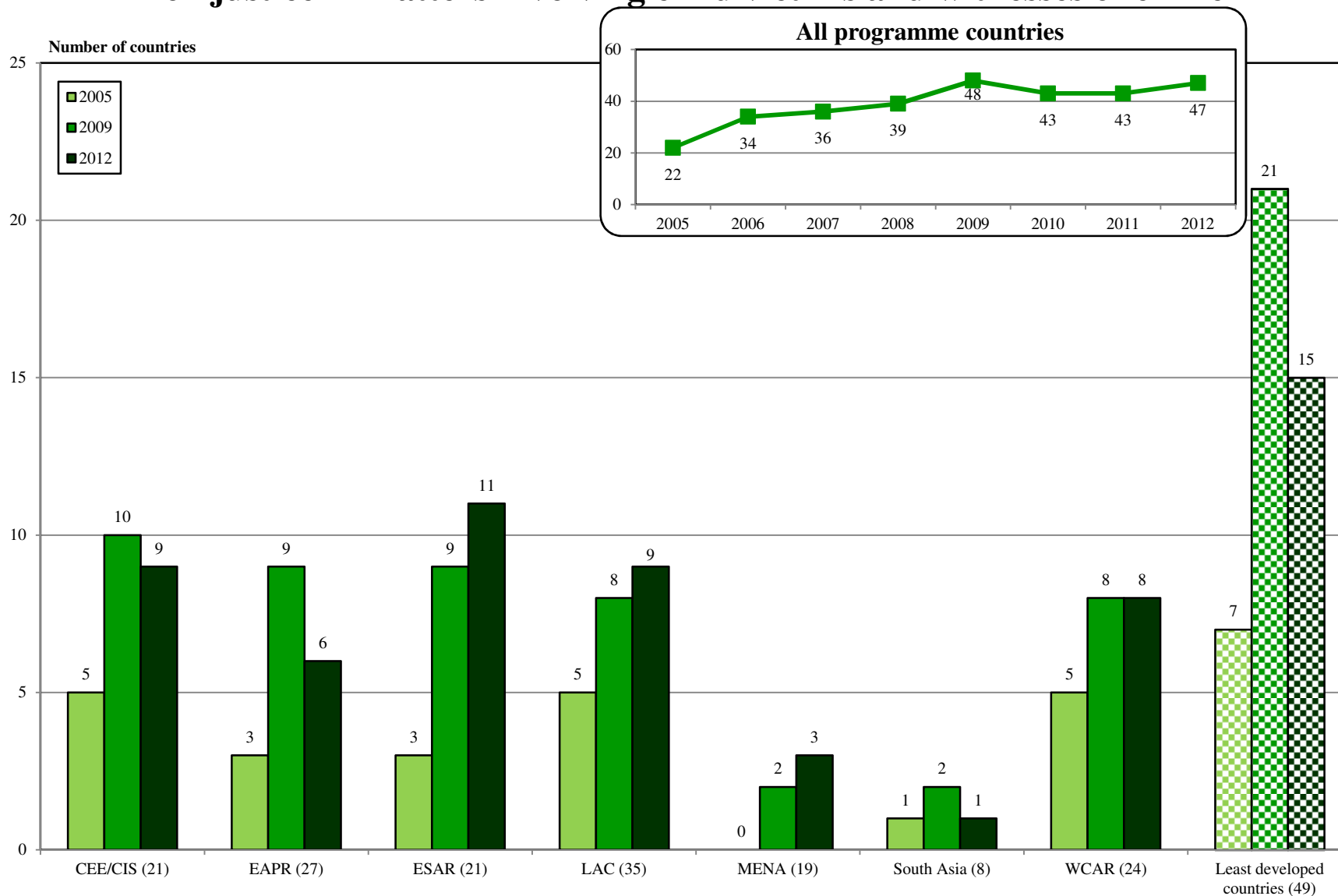


Better child protection systems that include national laws, policies and services across sectors, in particular justice and social protection, to protect all children from violence, exploitation and abuse

**Fig. 48: National laws, policies, regulations and services across sectors to improve child-protection outcomes**



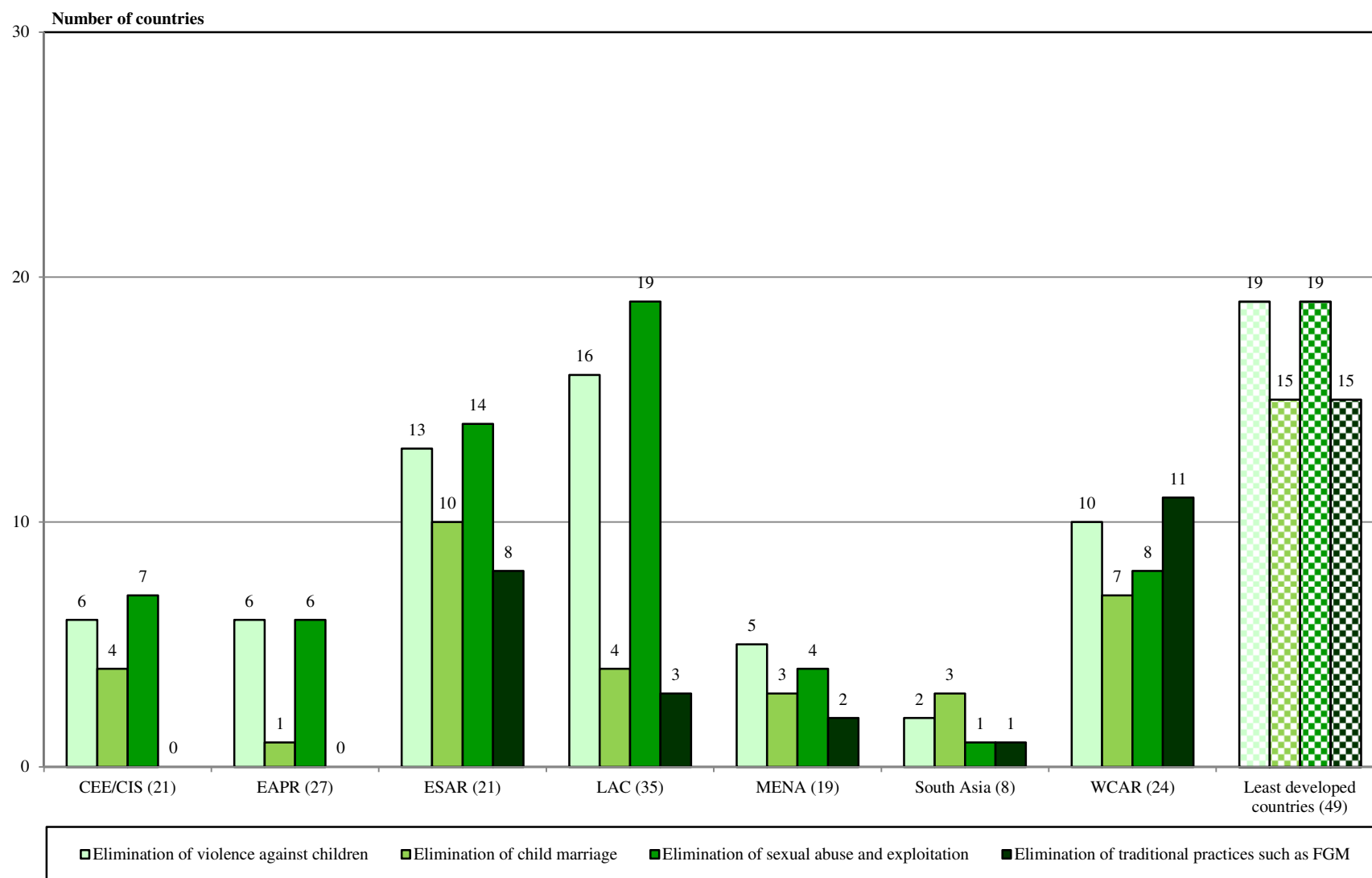
**Fig. 49: Government taking measures to implement the United Nations guidelines on justice in matters involving child victims and witnesses of crime**



Source: UNICEF country offices, 2012.

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

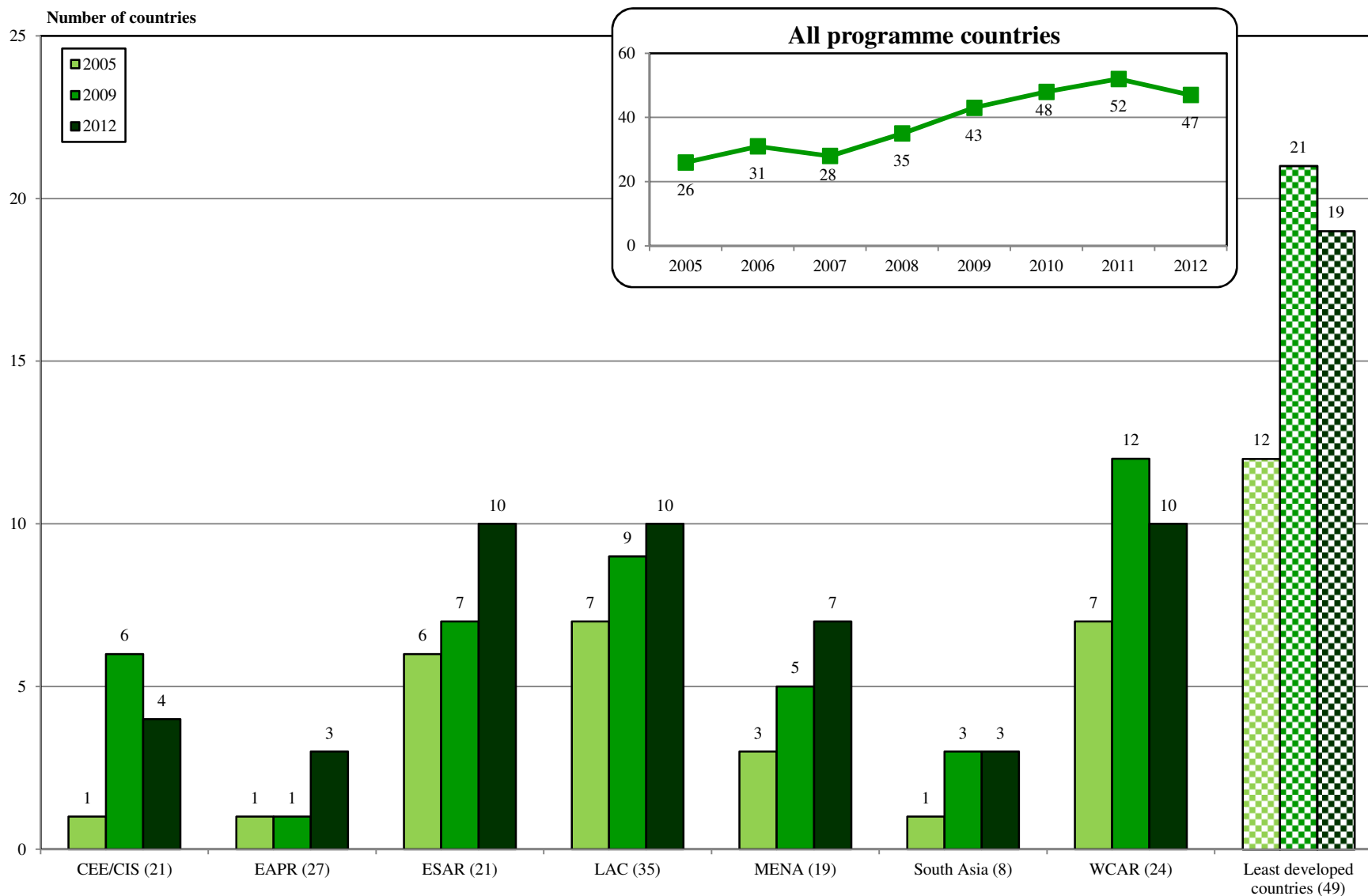
**Fig. 50: Countries that explicitly address social norms in programmes aimed at elimination of violence, exploitation and abuse against children, 2012**





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

**Fig. 51: Country programmes that have undertaken gender analysis of key child-protection issues within the current programme cycle**

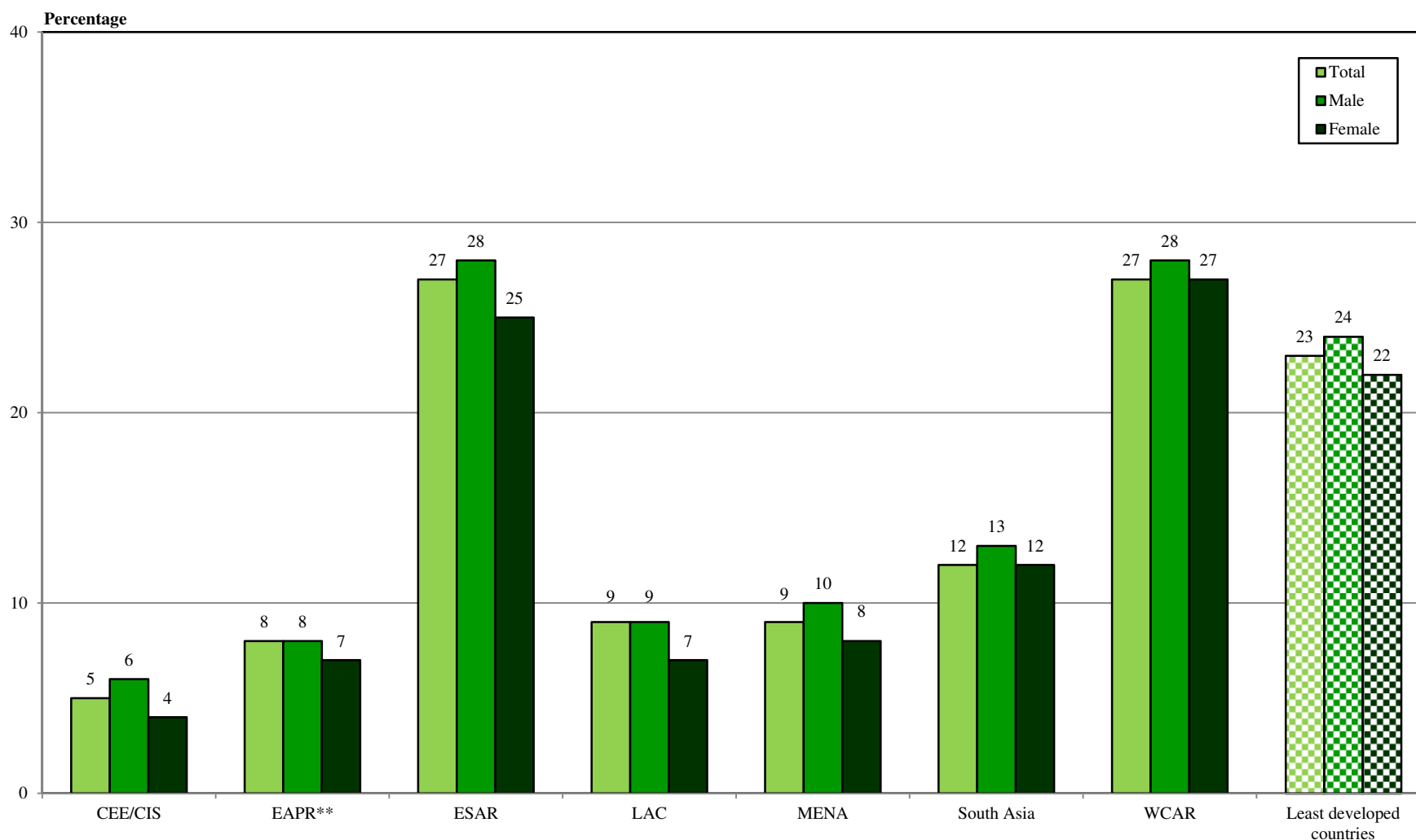


Source: UNICEF country offices, 2012.

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

**Fig. 52: Proportion of children (aged 5–14 years) involved in child labour**

(most recent data available during 2002-2011)



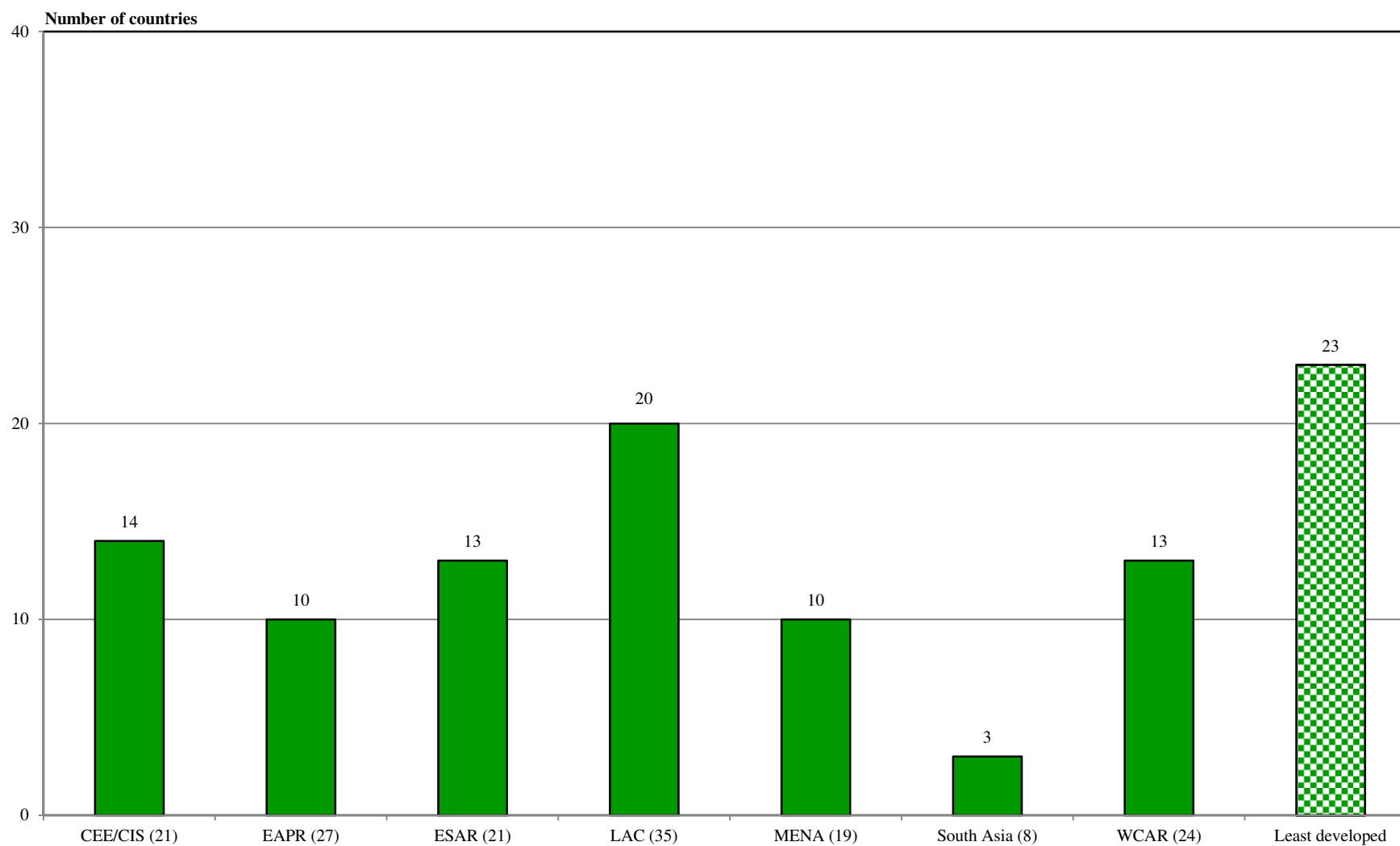
\*\* Excludes China.

Note: Estimates are based on a subset of 91 countries covering 71 per cent of the population of children aged 5-14 in the world (excluding China, for which comparable data are not available in UNICEF global databases). Regional estimates represent data from countries covering at least 50 per cent of the regional population.

Source: UNICEF Statistics and Monitoring Section, DPS. UNICEF global databases, 2013. Based on DHS, MICS and other national surveys.

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

**Fig. 53: Countries that have harmonized national legislation with ILO Convention 182, 2012**

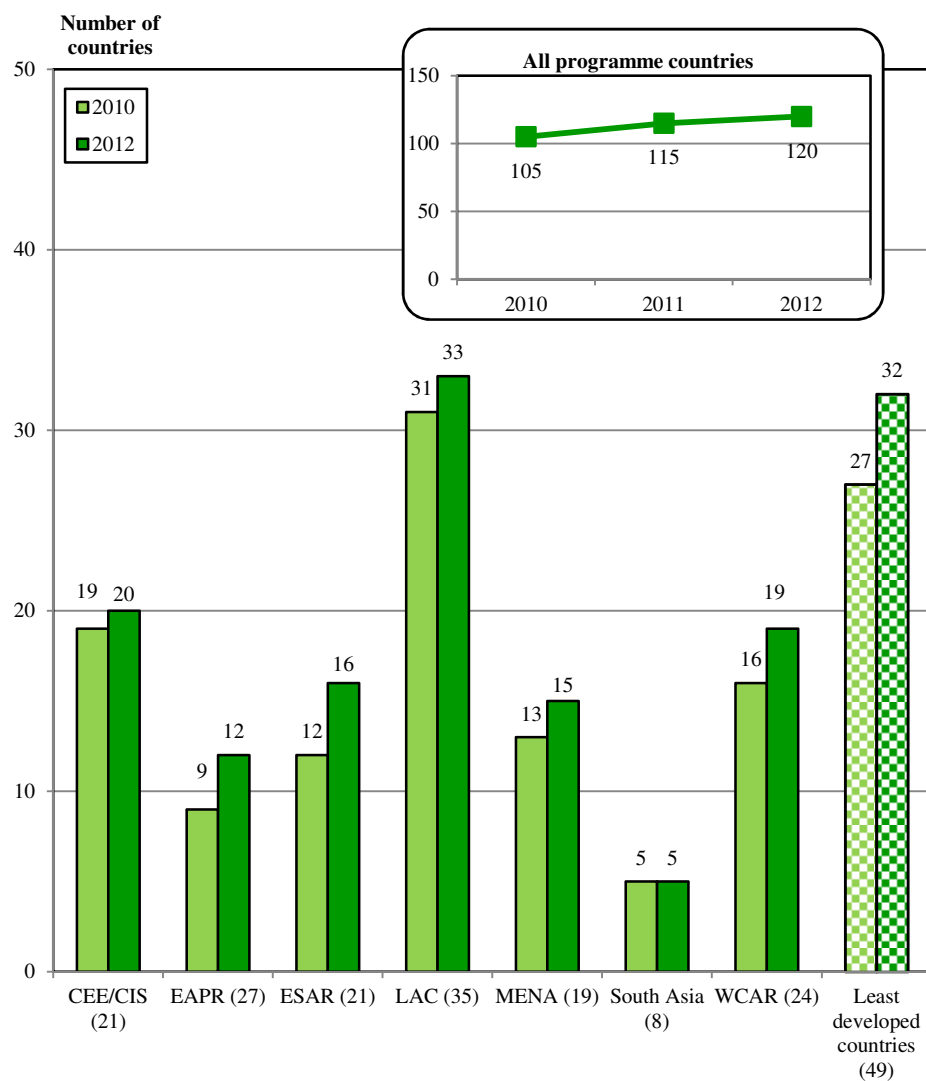


Note: ILO Convention 182, concerning the prohibition and immediate action for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour, adopted by the conference at the 87th session, Geneva, 17 June 1999.

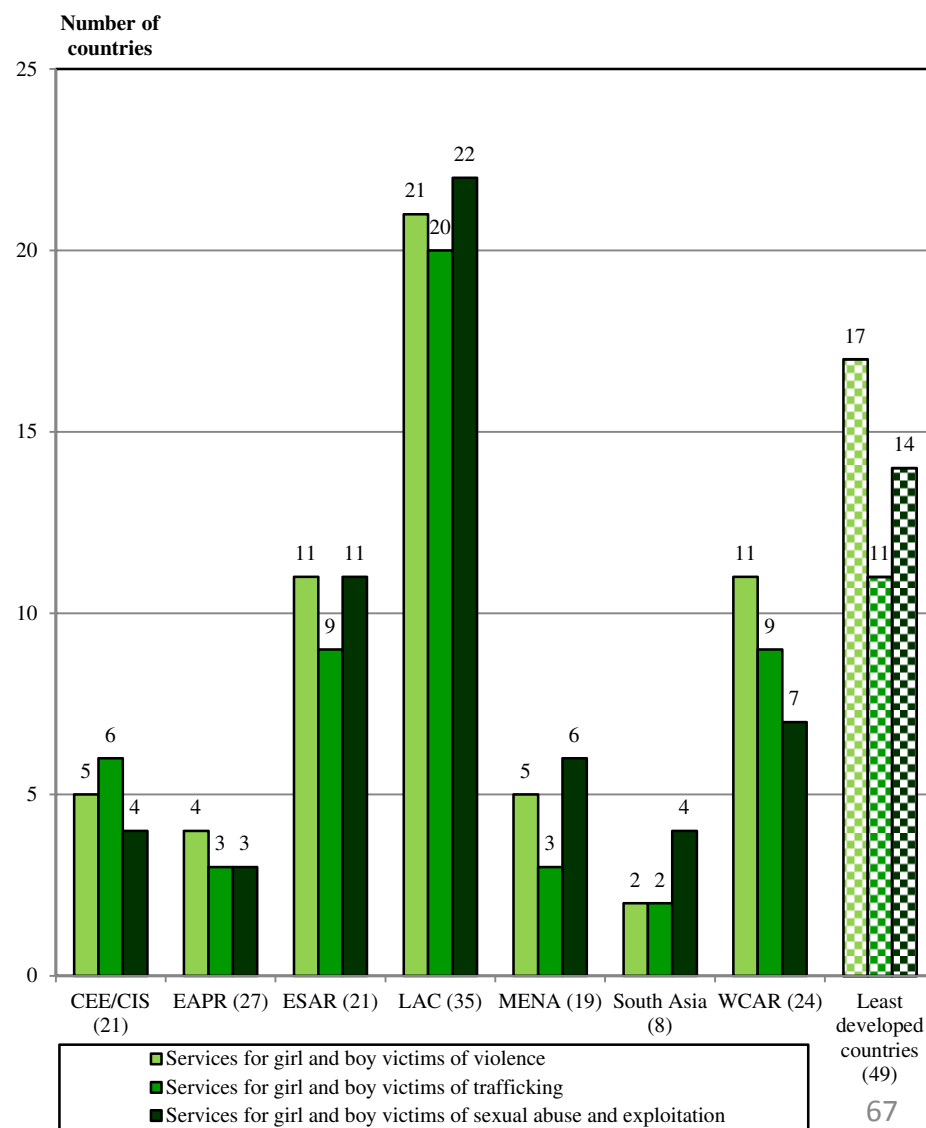
Source: UNICEF country offices, 2012.

**Fig. 54: Prevention and response to violence, exploitation and abuse**

**Fig. 54a: Countries penalizing all forms of sexual exploitation of girls and boys**

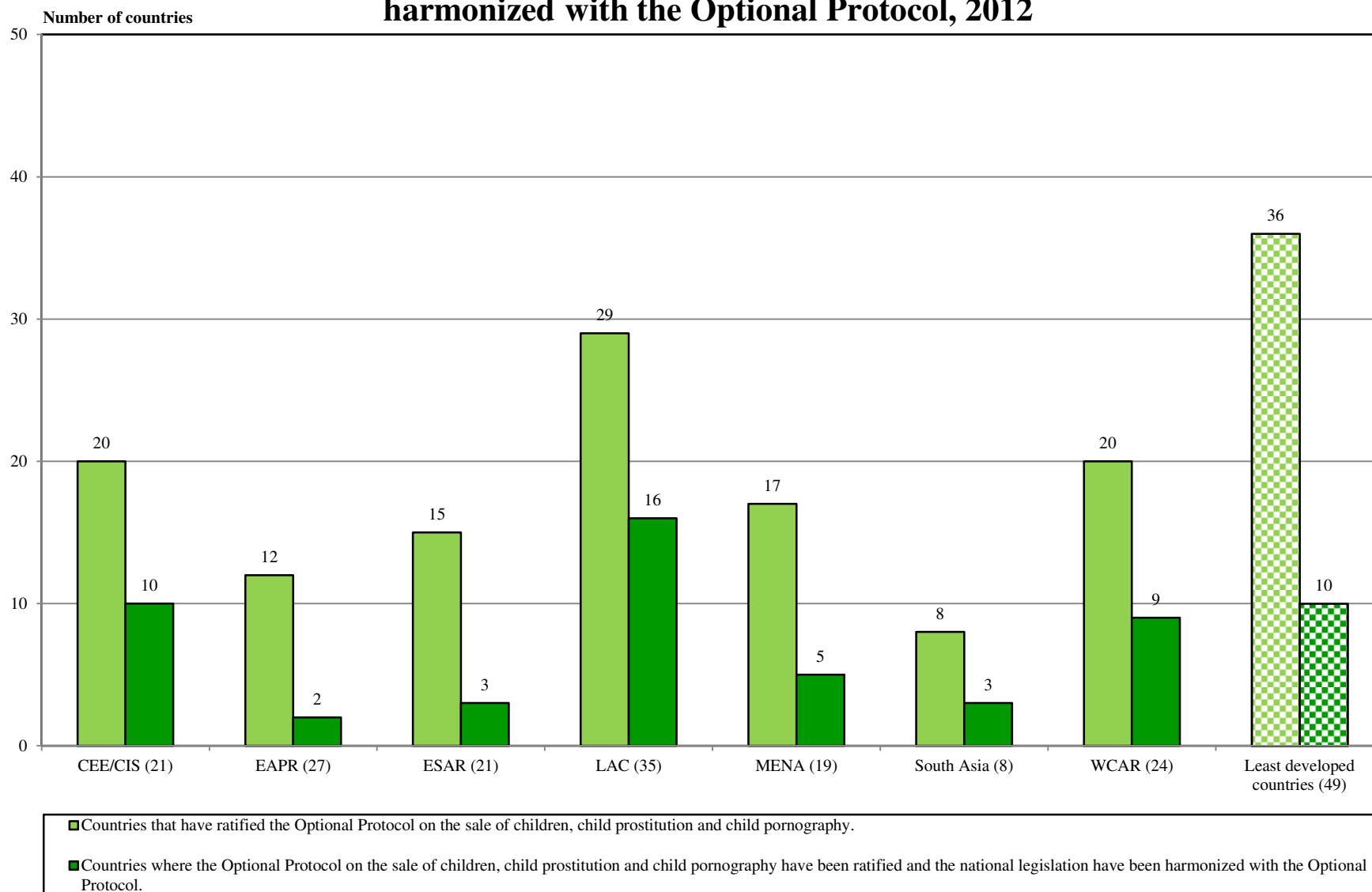


**Fig. 54b: Countries with services for girl and boy victims of violence, exploitation and abuse, including trafficking, 2012**



Source: UNICEF country offices, 2012.

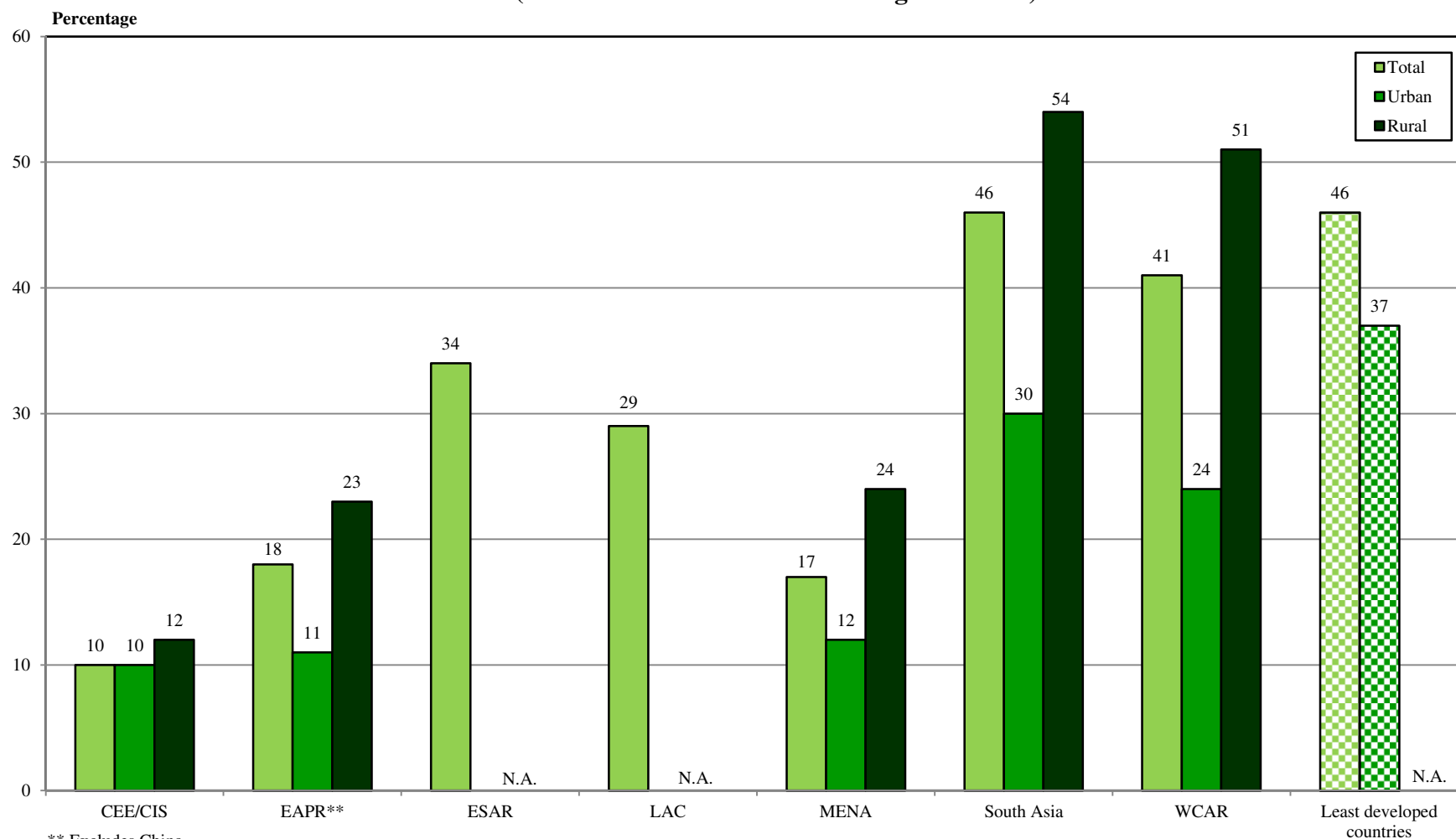
**Fig. 55: Countries where the Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography have been ratified and the national legislation have been harmonized with the Optional Protocol, 2012**



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

**Fig. 56: Proportion of women (aged 20–24 years) who were married or in a union before they were 18 years old**

(most recent data available during 2002-2011)



\*\* Excludes China.

N.A.: Estimates disaggregated by urban/rural are not available for ESAR and LAC and for least developed countries (rural).

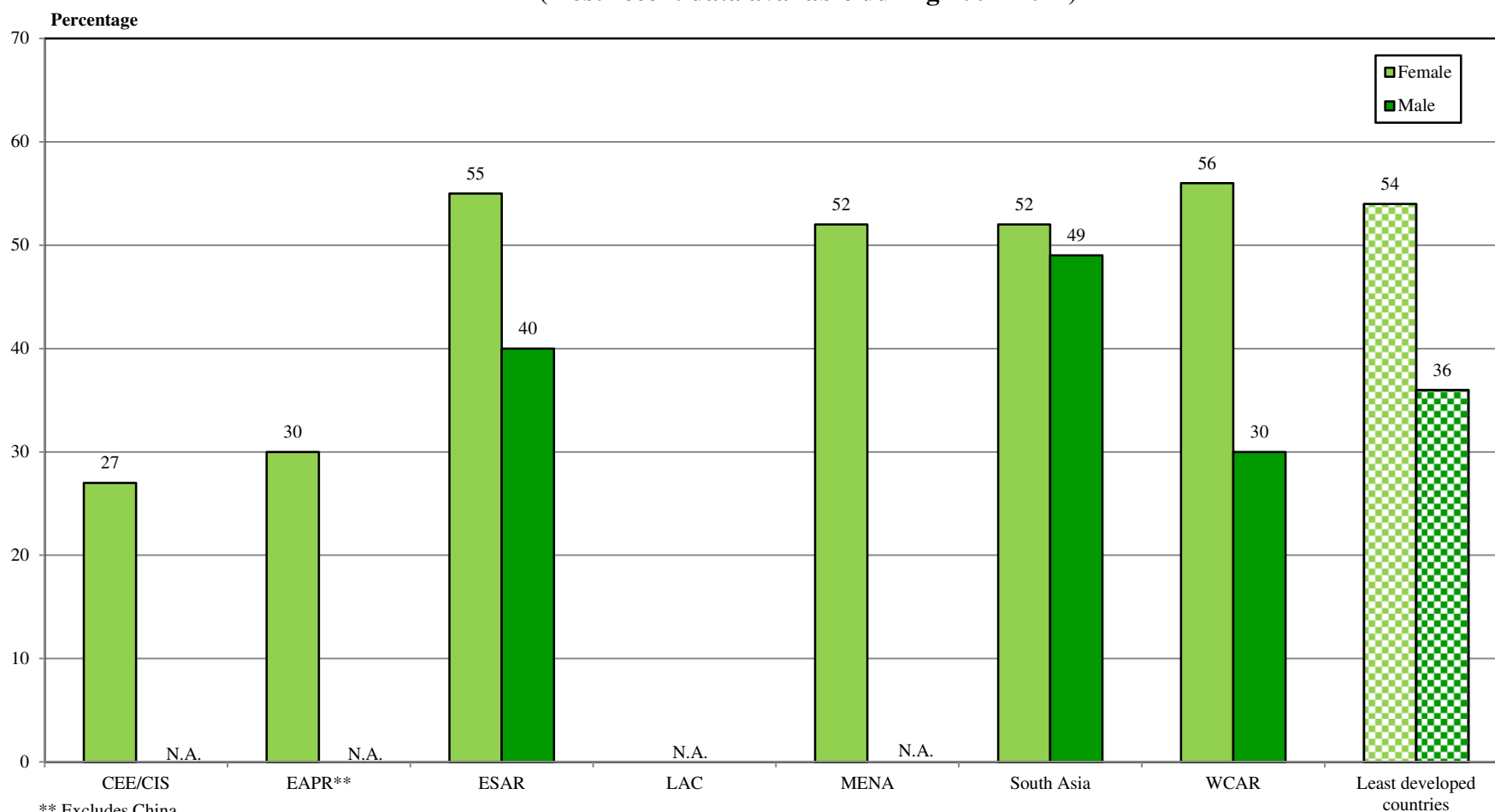
Note: Estimates are based on a subset of 109 countries covering 76 per cent of the population of women aged 20-24 in the world (excluding China, for which comparable data are not available in UNICEF global databases). Regional estimates represent data covering at least 50 per cent of the regional population. Data coverage was insufficient to calculate regional urban and rural estimates for the Latin America and Caribbean and Eastern and Southern Africa regions and to calculate a regional rural estimate for least developed countries.

Source: UNICEF Statistics and Monitoring Section, DPS. UNICEF global databases, 2013. Based on DHS, MICS and other national surveys.

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

**Fig. 57: Proportion of women and men (aged 15-49 years) who believe a husband or partner is justified in hitting or beating his wife/partner**

(most recent data available during 2002–2011)



\*\* Excludes China.

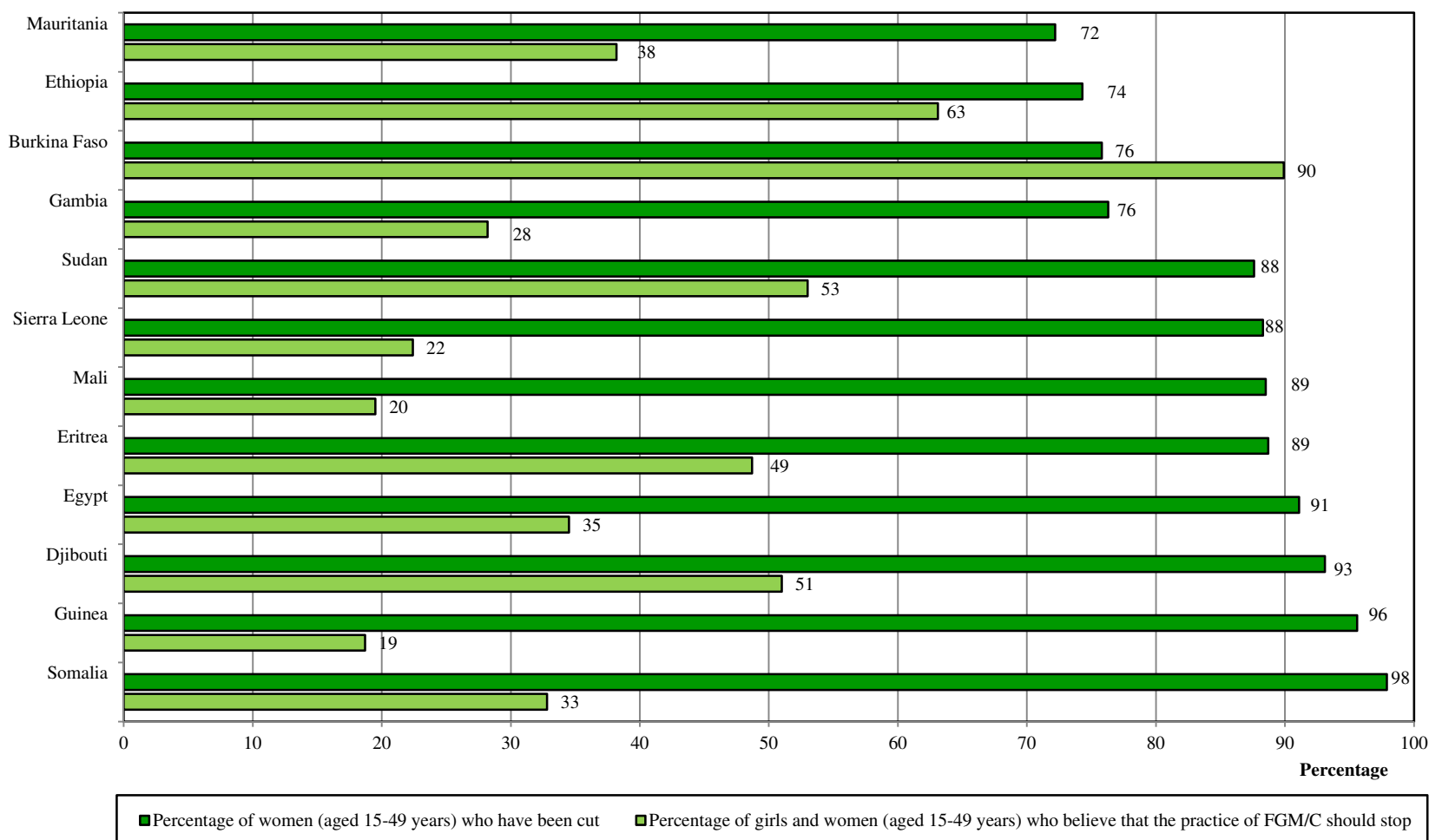
N.A.: Estimates are not available for LAC, and estimates for male are not available for CEE/CIS, EAPR and MENA.

Note: Under at least one of the following circumstances: (a) she goes out without telling him; (b) she neglects the children; (c) she argues with him; (d) she refuses sexual relations; (e) she burns the food. Estimates based on a subset of 90 countries covering 58 per cent of the population of women aged 15-49 in the world (excluding China, for which comparable data are not available in UNICEF global databases) and on a subset of 41 countries covering 53 per cent of the population of men aged 15-49 in developing world (excluding China, for which comparable data are not available in UNICEF global databases). Data coverage was insufficient to calculate regional estimates for Latin America and the Caribbean region and to calculate regional estimates for men for CEE/CIS, Middle East and North Africa and East Asia and Pacific regions.

Source: UNICEF Statistics and Monitoring Section, DPS. UNICEF global databases, 2013.

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

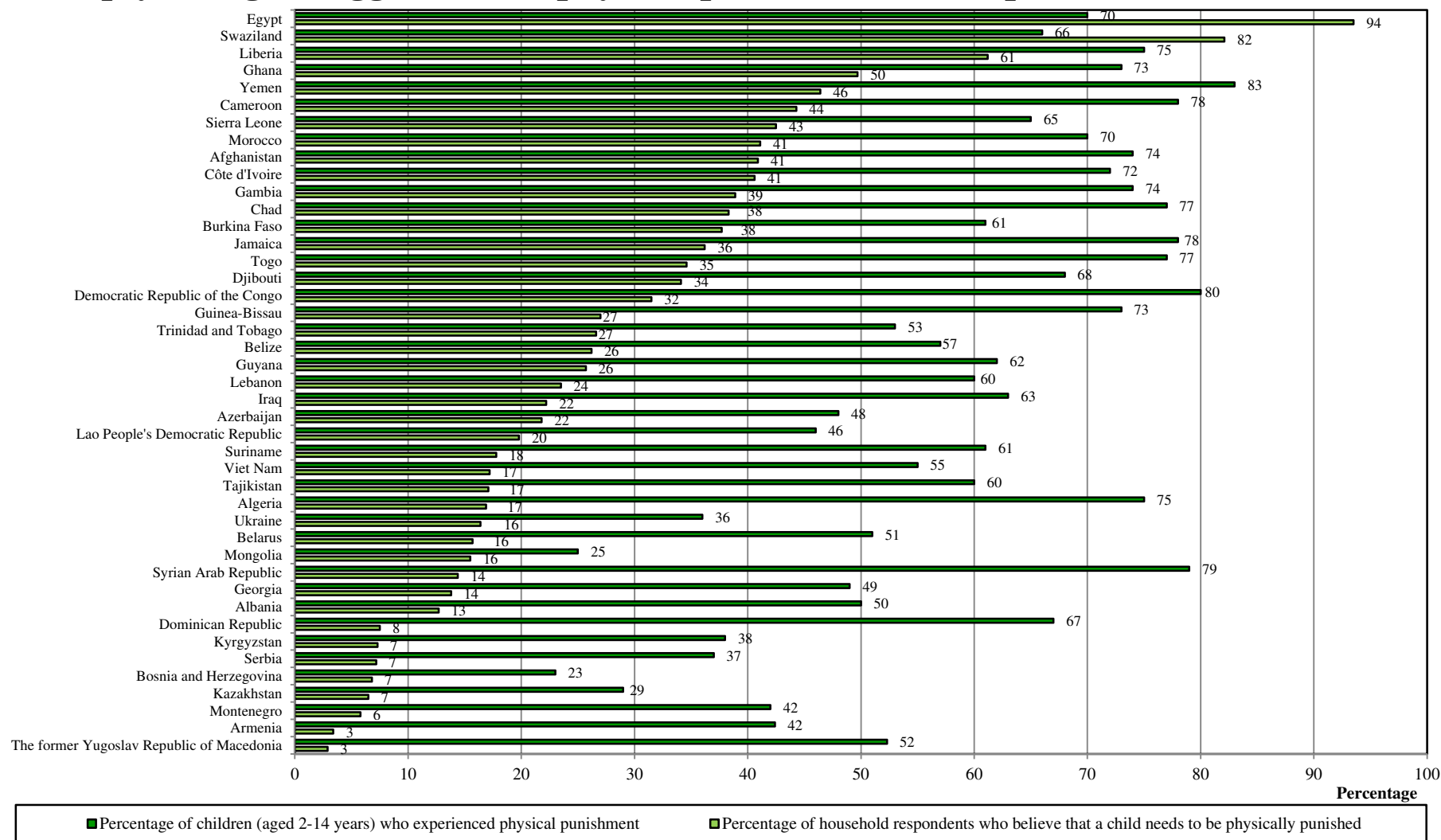
**Fig. 58: Percentage of girls and women (aged 15-49 years) who believe that the practice of FGM/C should stop and percentage of girls and women (aged 15-49 years) who have been cut, in countries where the prevalence of FGM/C is above 70 per cent, 2002-2010**





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

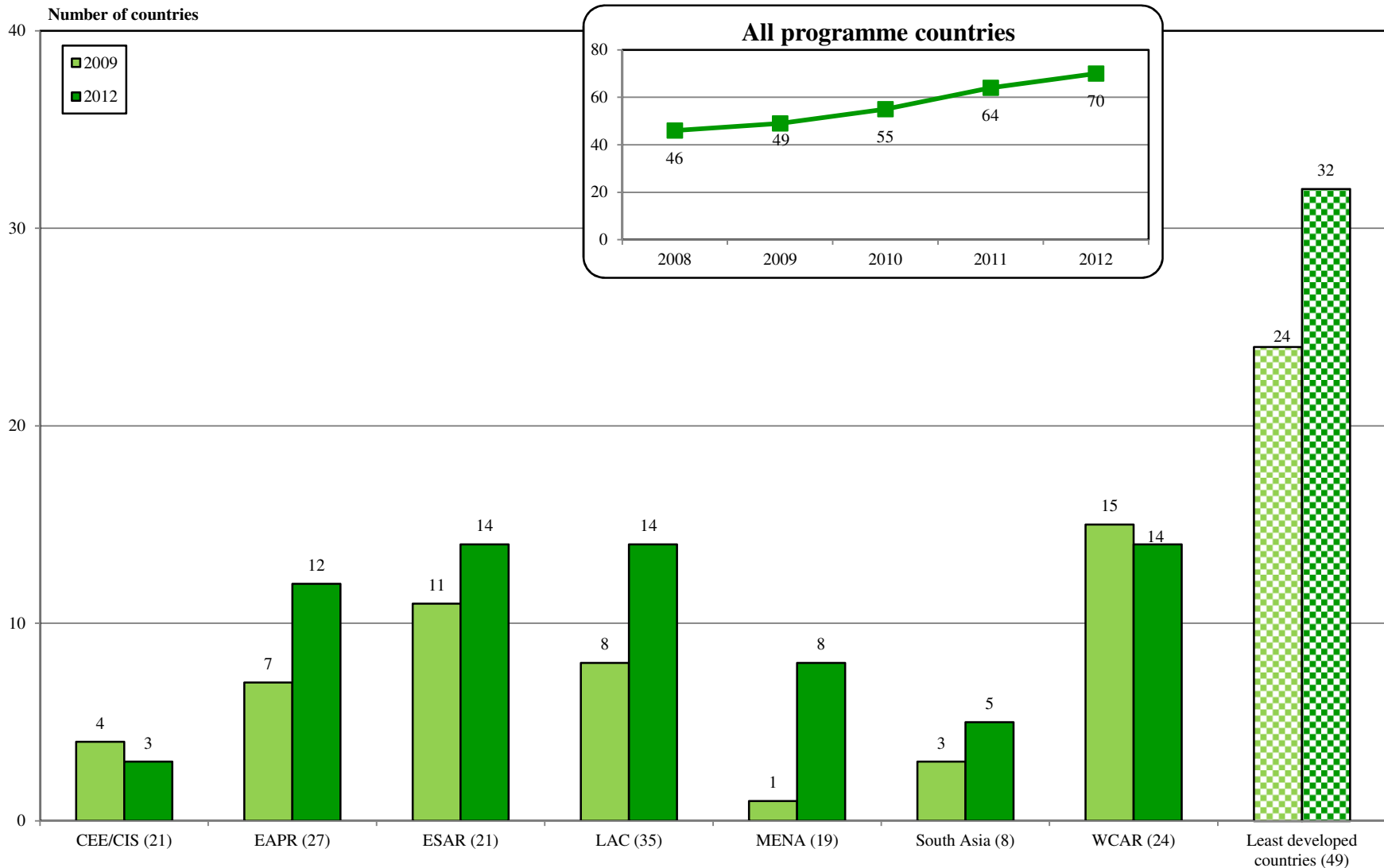
**Fig. 59: Percentage of household respondents who believe that a child needs to be physically punished and percentage of children (aged 2-14 years) who experienced psychological aggression or physical punishment in the past month, 2005-2011**



Note: Data for Egypt refer to children aged 3-17 years and data for Kyrgyzstan refer to children 3-14 years.

Source: UNICEF Statistics and Monitoring Section, DPS. UNICEF global databases, 2013. Based on MICS, DHS and other national surveys.

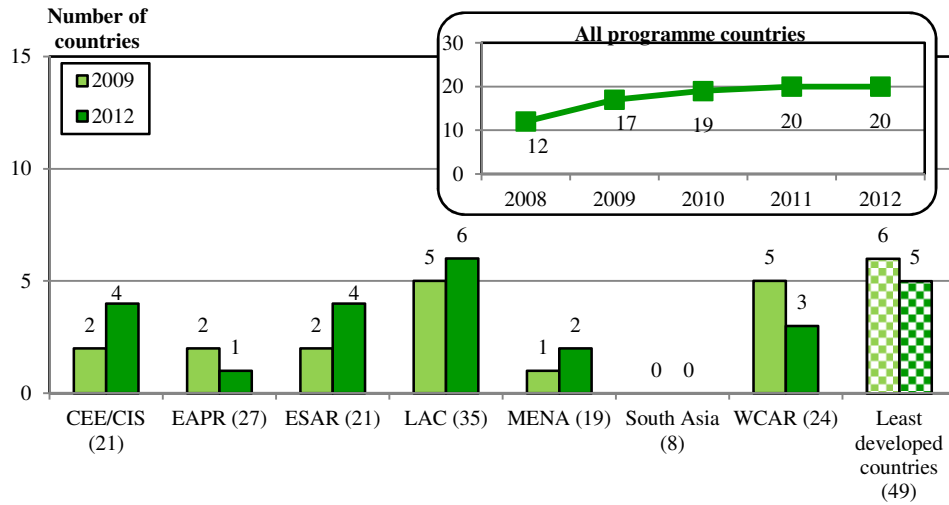
**Fig. 60: Countries that have incorporated child protection in emergency preparedness and response into national planning mechanisms during the year**



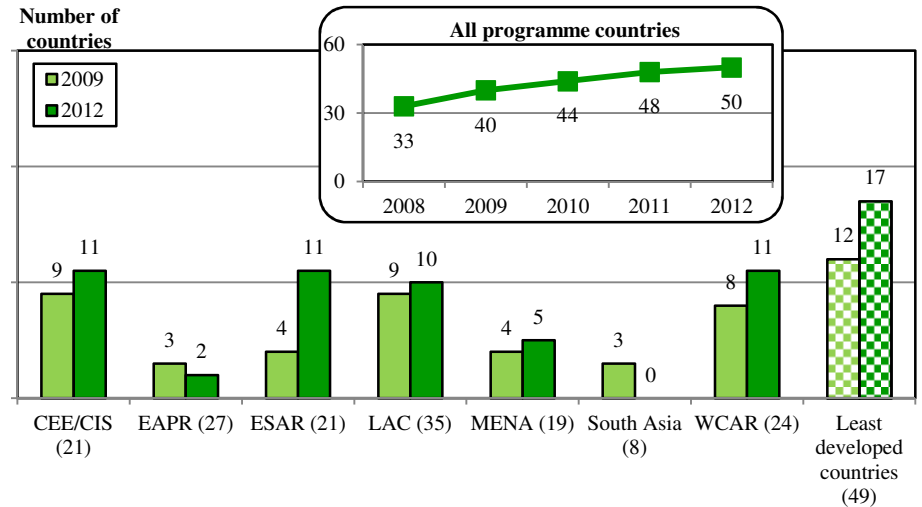
Source: UNICEF country offices, 2012.

**Fig. 61: Monitoring child protection**

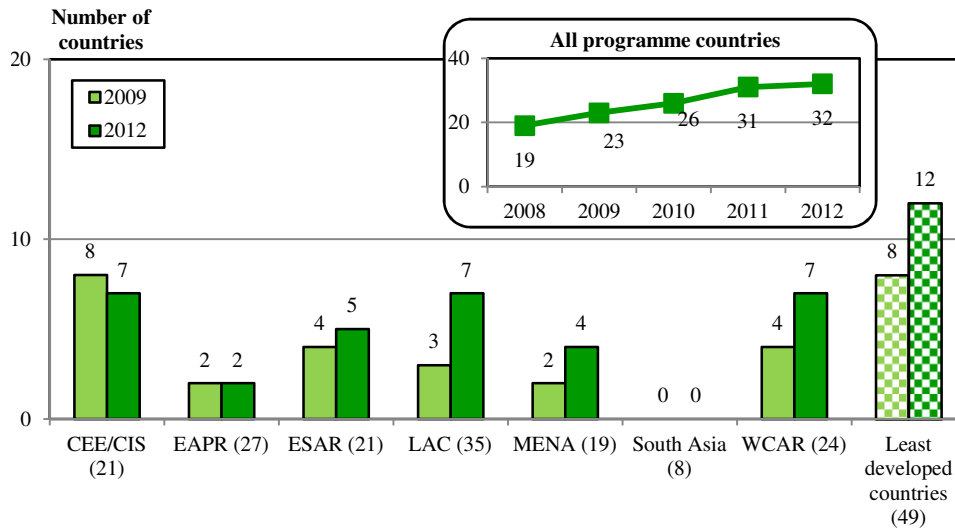
**Fig. 61a: Country programmes that have sex-disaggregated data on child-protection indicators for all age groups, including baselines**



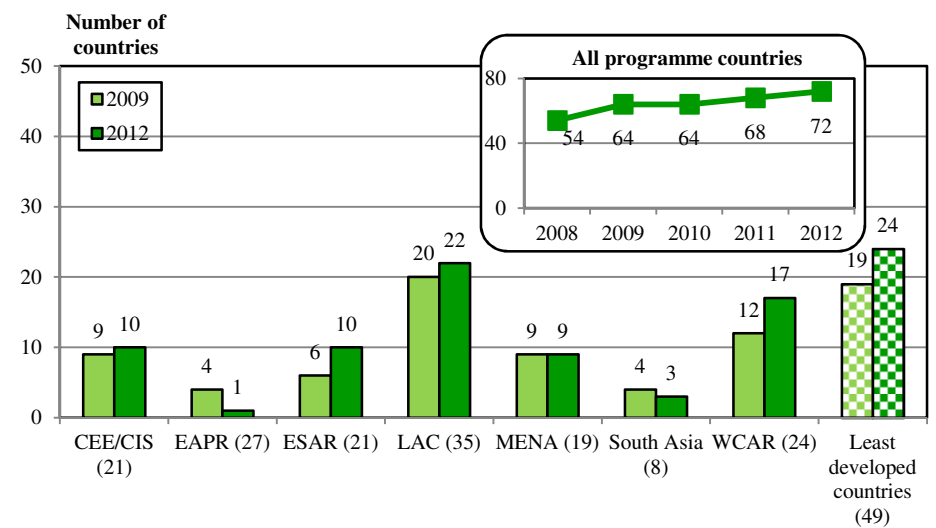
**Fig. 61b: Country programmes that have institutional or administrative sources of data on child-protection indicators**



**Fig. 61c: Countries that include disaggregated child-protection data in national development plans**



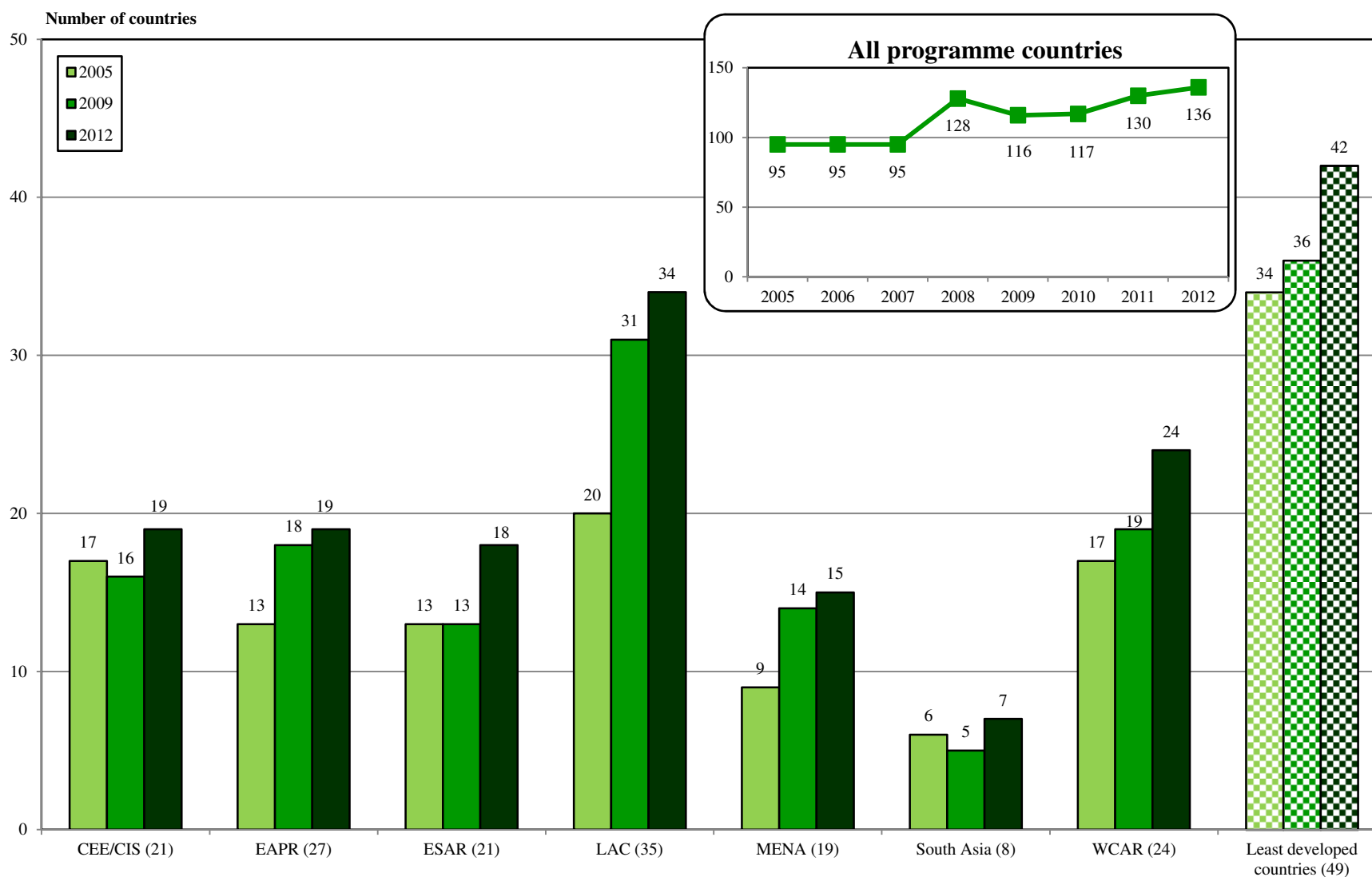
**Fig. 61d: Countries that include disaggregated child-protection data in their national reports to CRC**



# Focus area 5

**Policy advocacy and partnerships for children's rights**

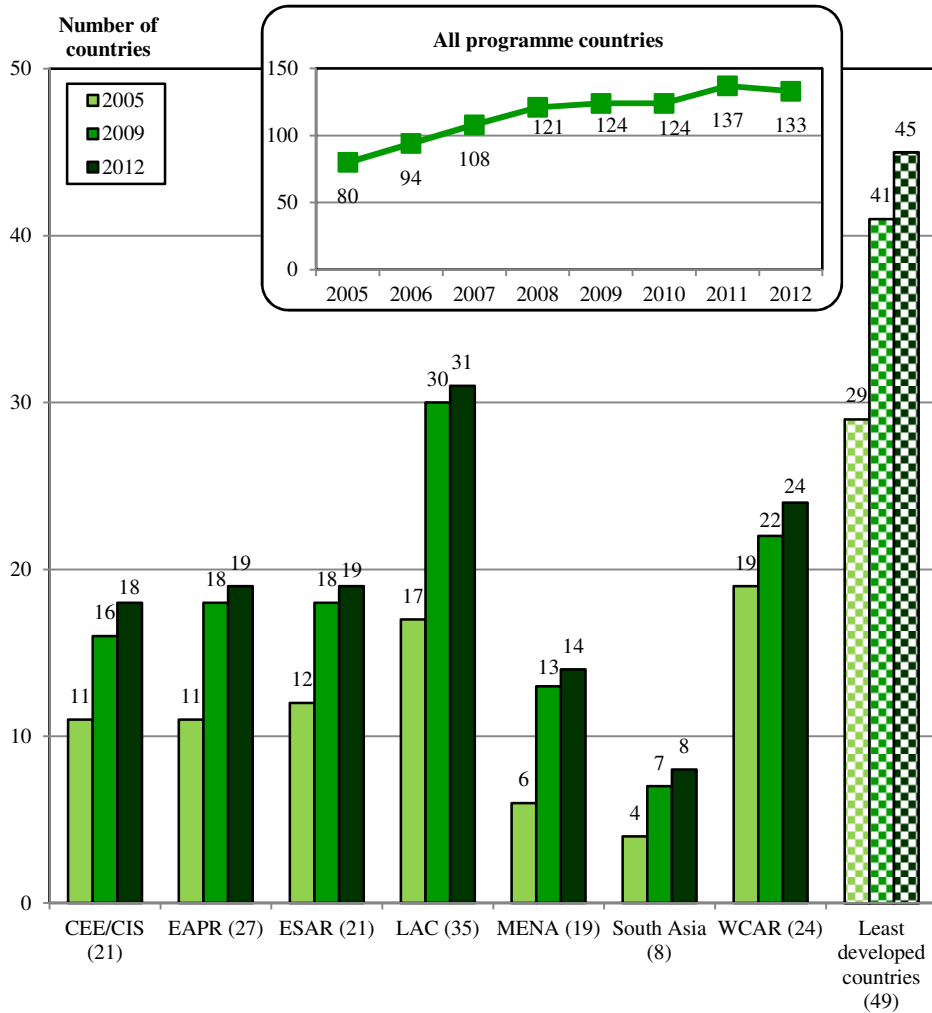
**Fig. 62: Countries that carried out or substantially updated the situation analysis of children's and women's rights in the past 5 years**



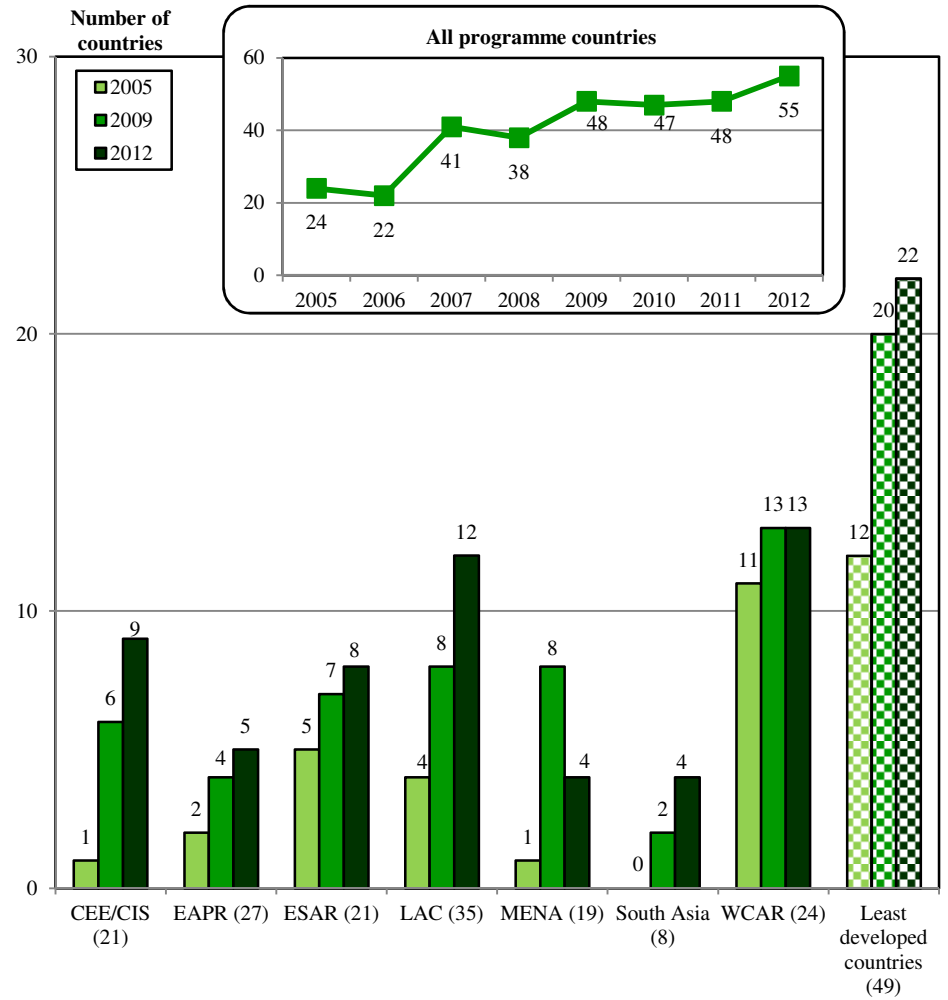
Source: UNICEF country offices, 2012.

**Fig. 63: UNICEF country programmes supporting the most recent national CRC and CEDAW reporting process**

**Fig. 63a: CRC reporting process**



**Fig. 63b: CEDAW reporting process**

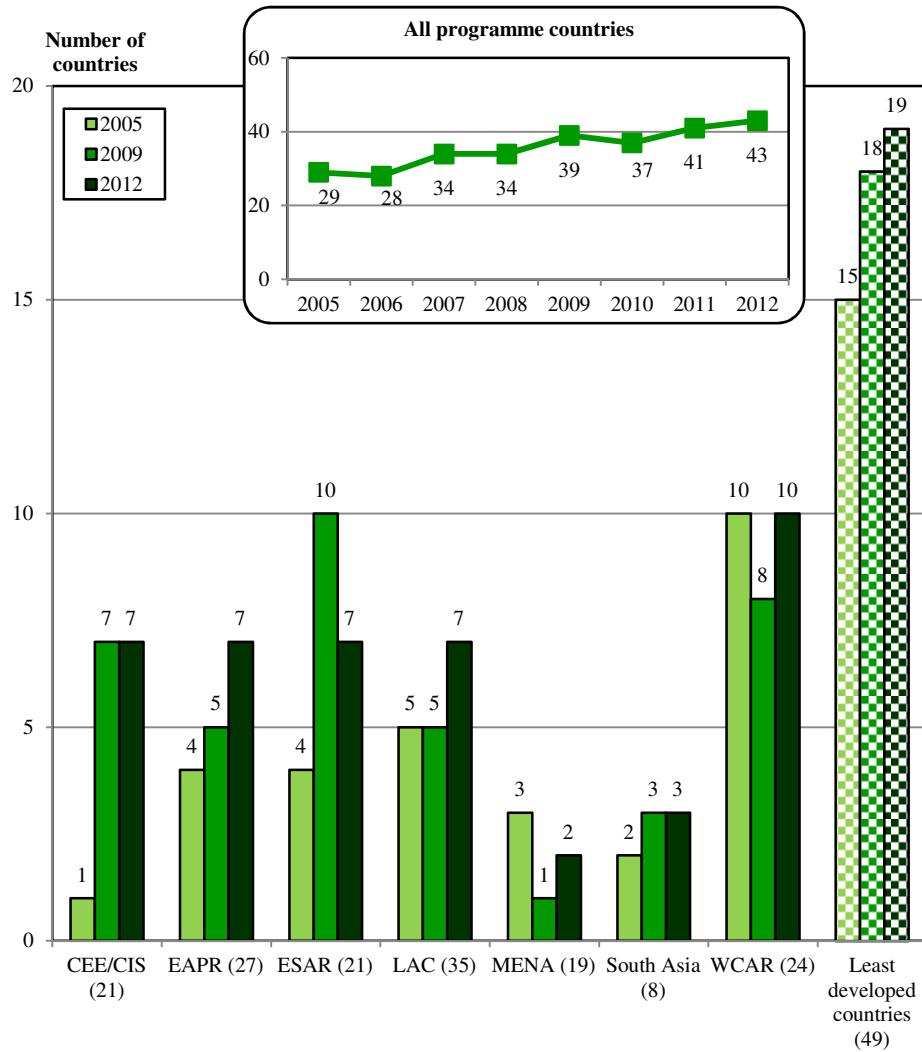


Source: UNICEF country offices, 2012.

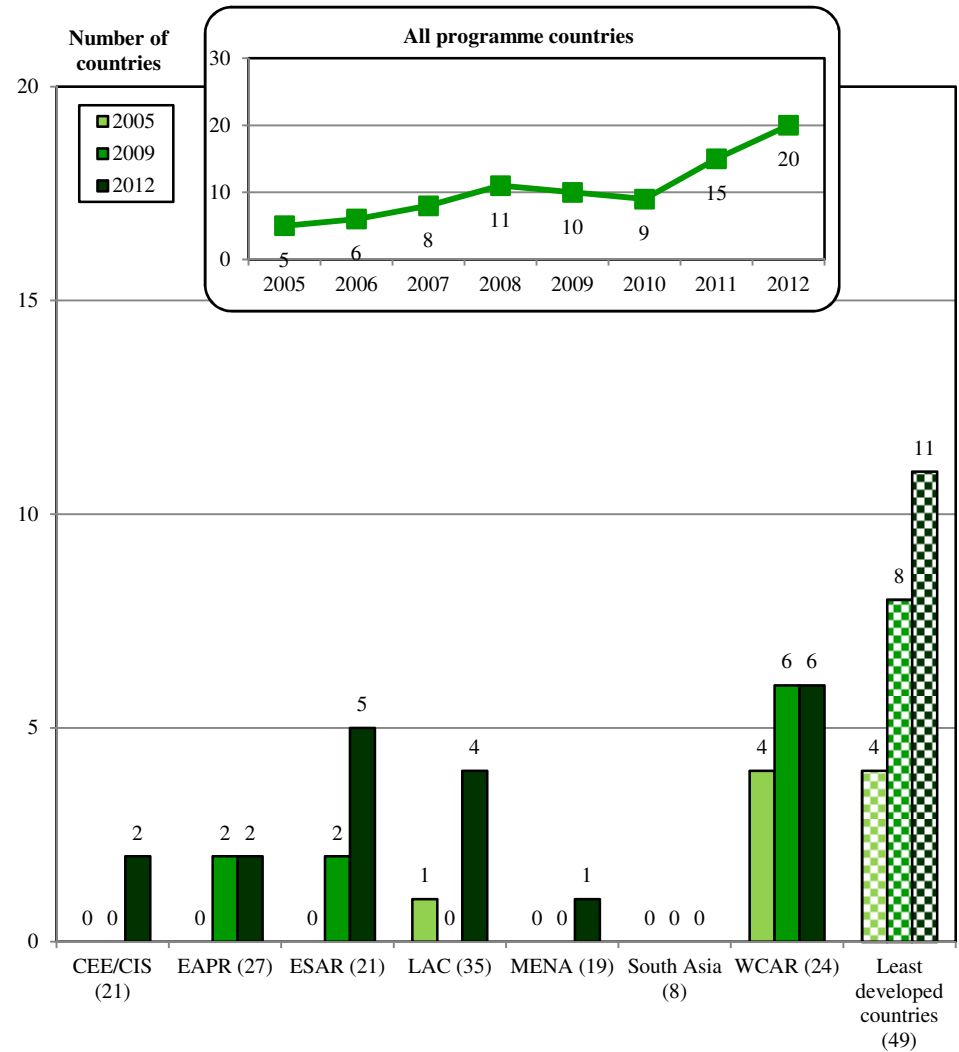
Institutionalized participation of children and young people in civic life

**Fig. 64: Countries where adolescent girls and boys participated in the most recent CRC and CEDAW reporting processes**

**Fig. 64a: CRC reporting processes**

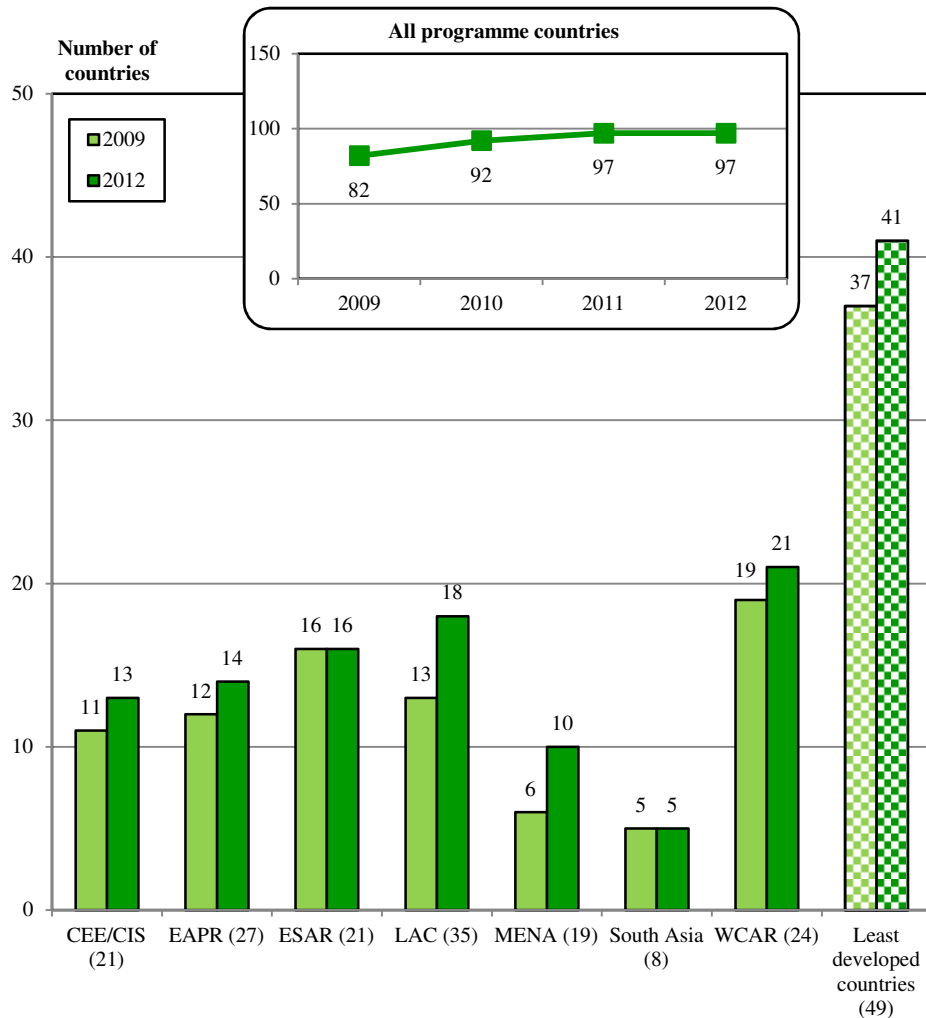


**Fig. 64b: CEDAW reporting processes**

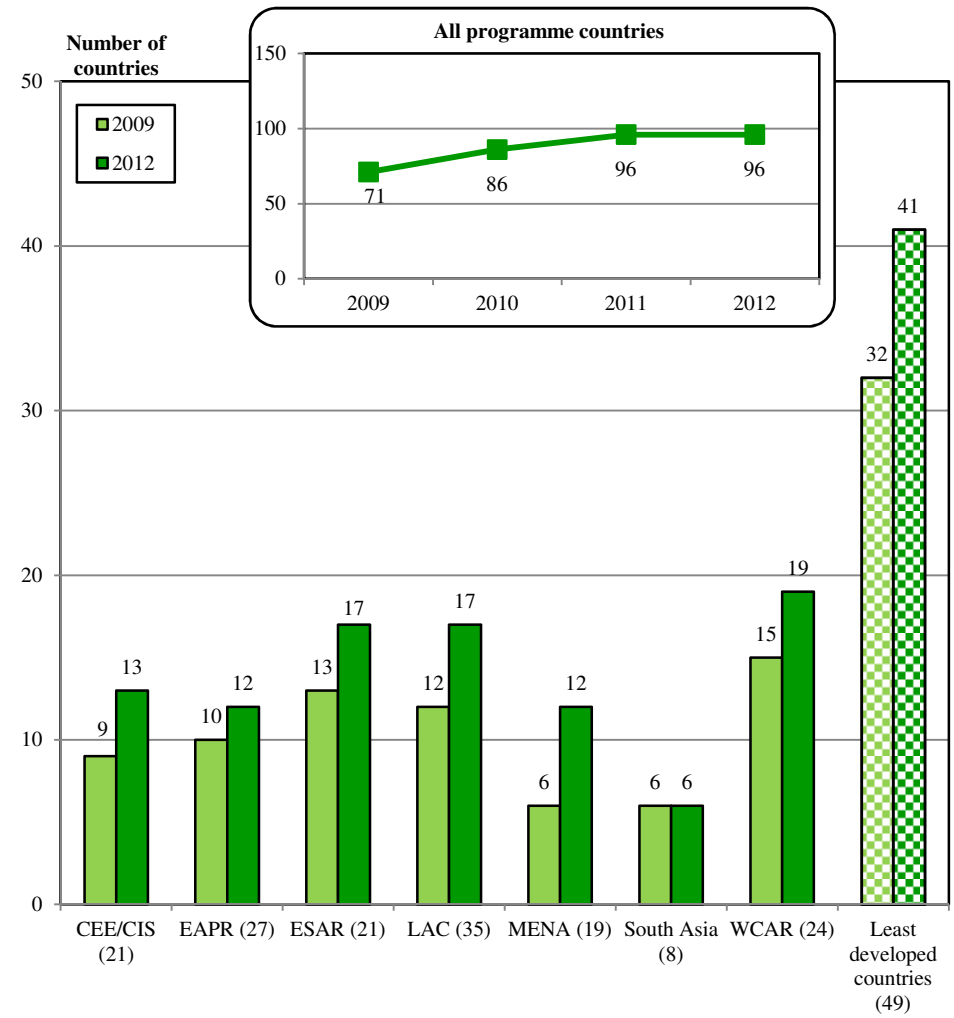


**Fig. 65: Countries with a national development plan or poverty reduction strategy or transition plan (or equivalent) addressing key challenges for children, women and gender equality**

**Fig. 65a: Children**



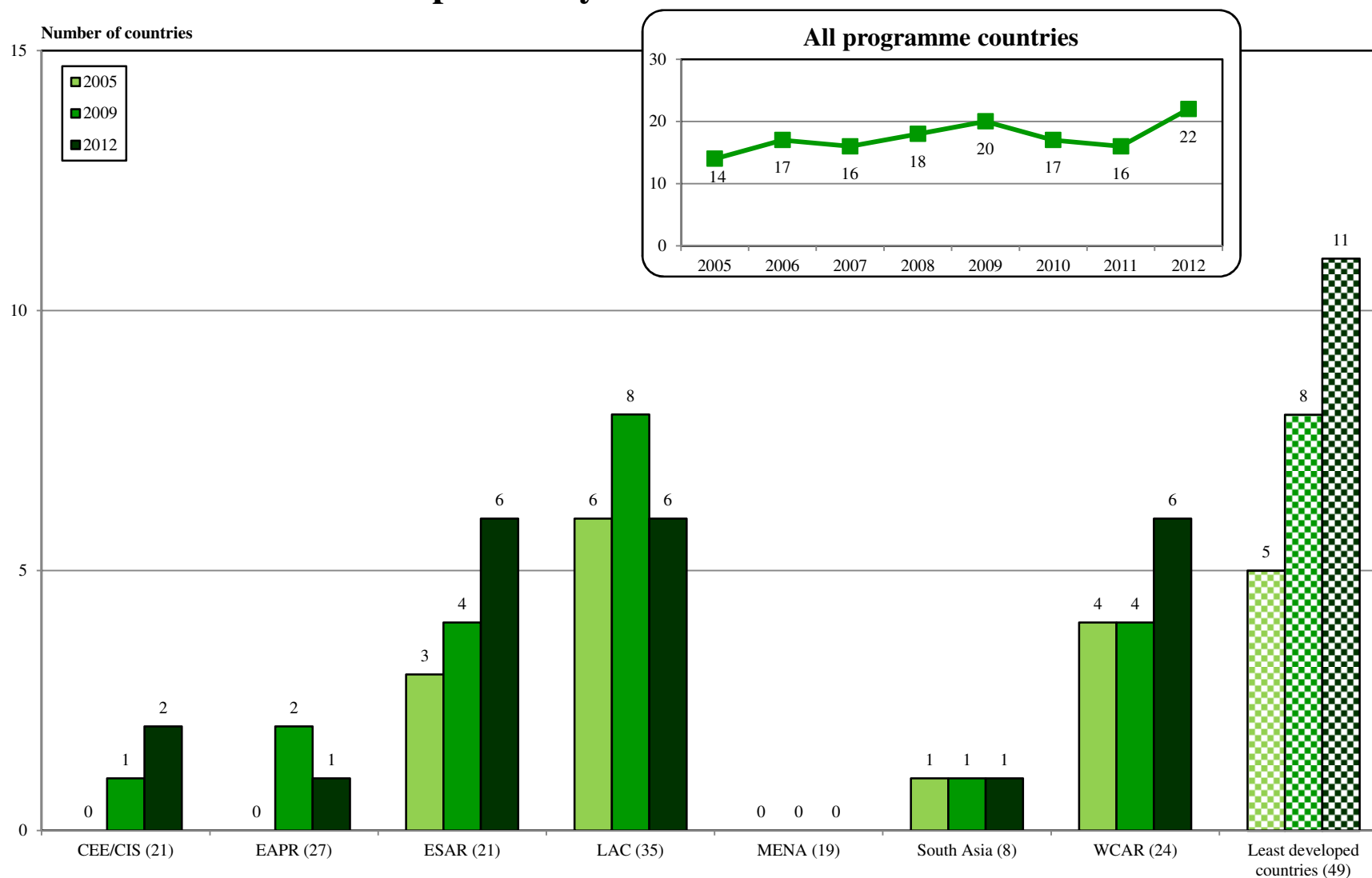
**Fig. 65b: Women and gender equality**



Source: UNICEF country offices, 2012.

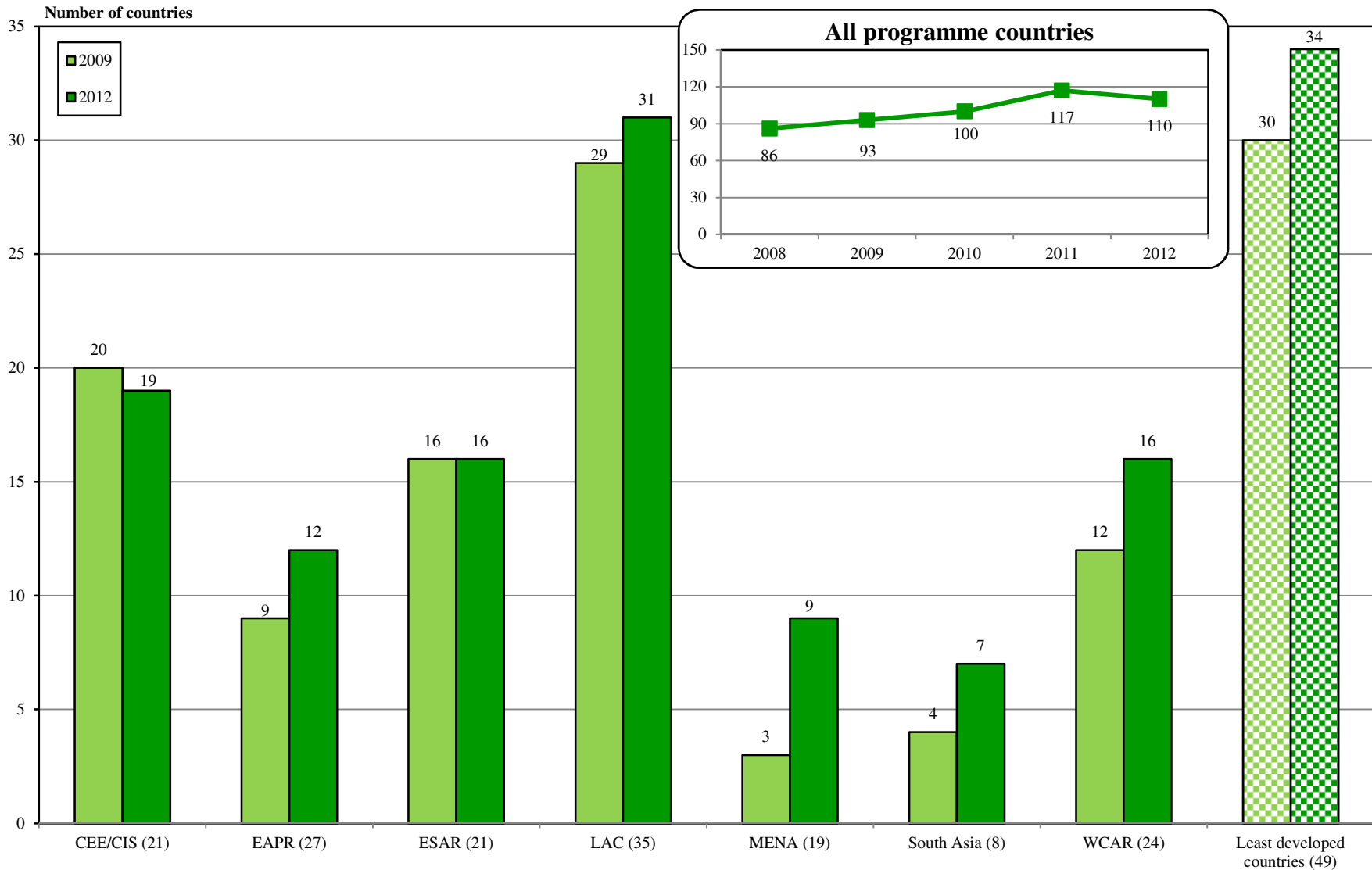


**Fig. 66: Countries with a joint government-civil society system that monitors and analyses the national budget as a way of promoting improved resource allocations specifically for children and women**



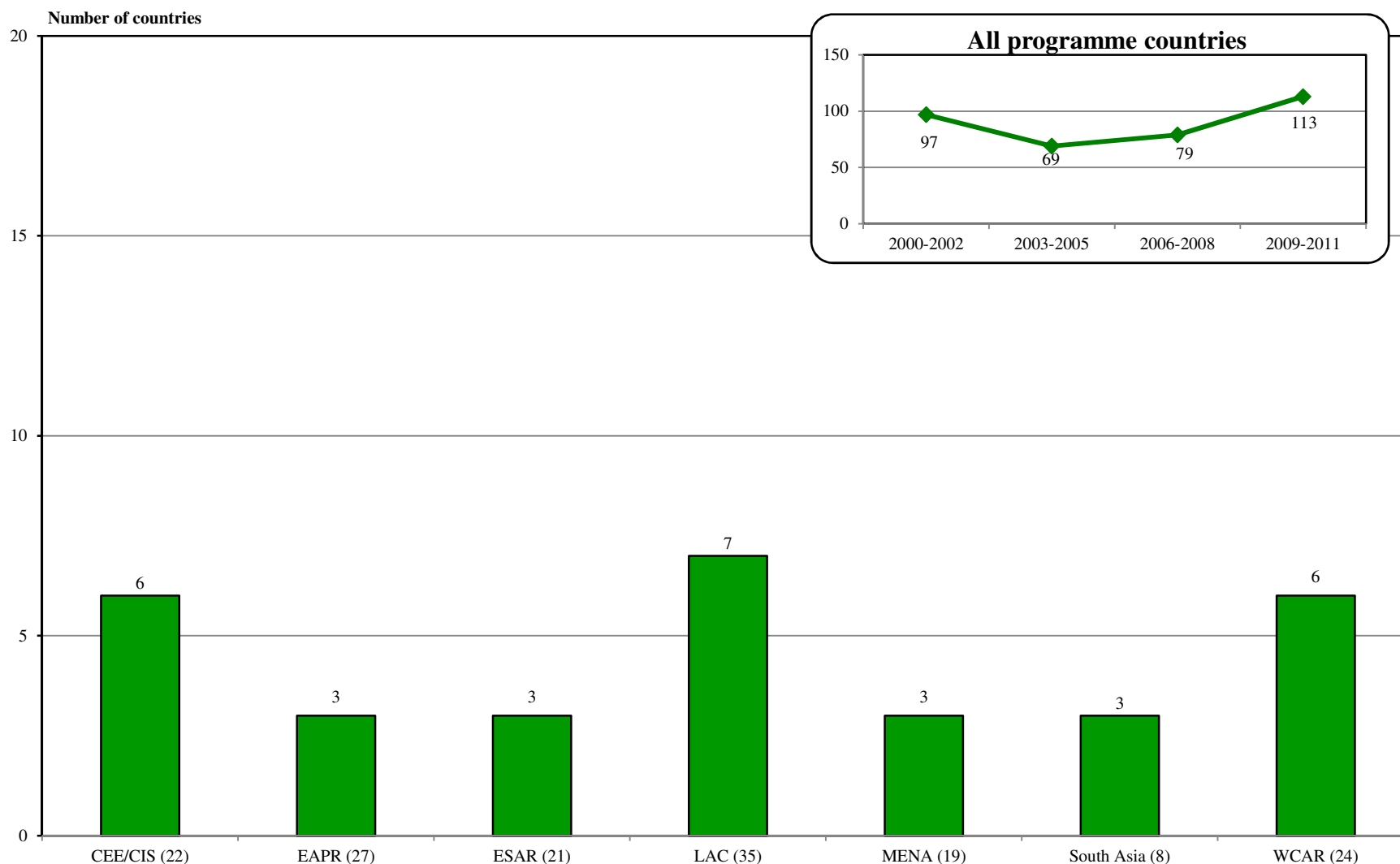
Source: UNICEF country offices, 2012.

**Fig. 67: Countries where UNICEF provided support to the Government on regulatory, legal, institutional or financing reform**



Source: UNICEF country offices, 2012.

**Fig. 68: Number of countries that conducted household surveys, in 2012  
(excluding census)**



Note: Data include MICS, DHS and other child-related household surveys.  
Data for 2009-2011 were revised.

Source: UNICEF Statistics and Monitoring Section, DPS, 2012.

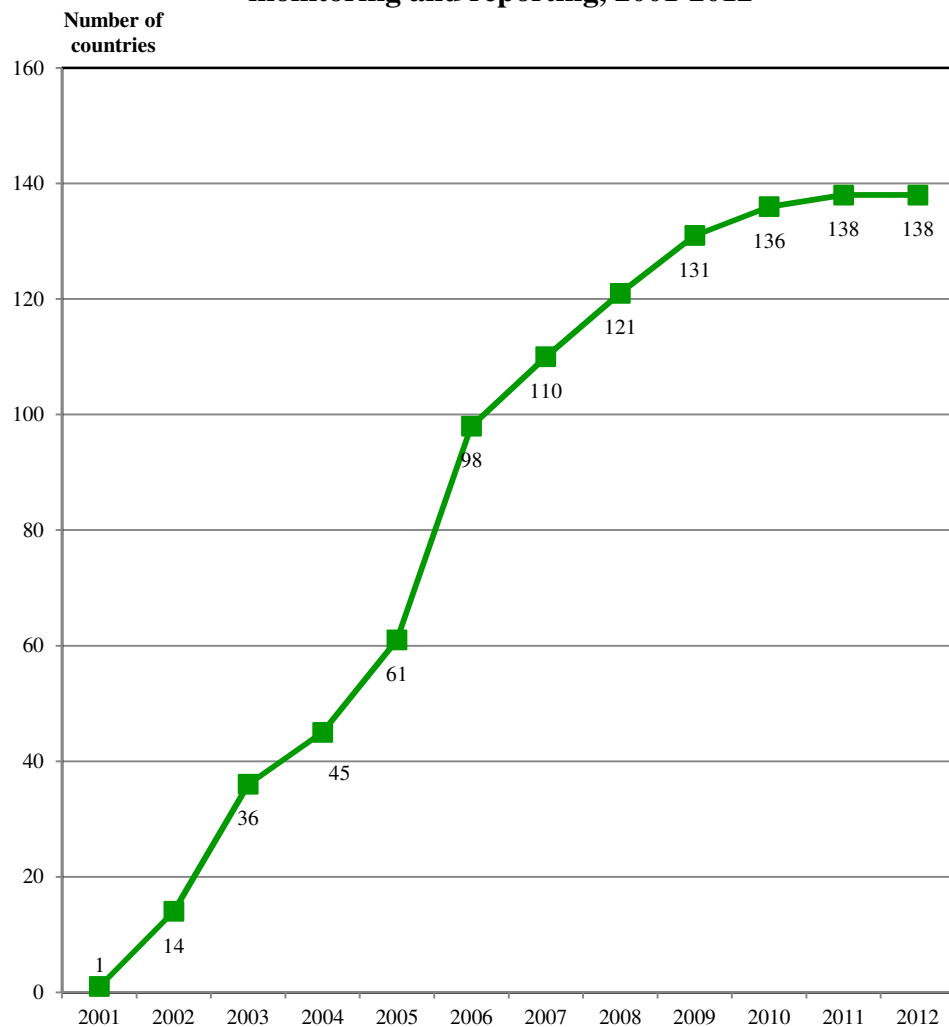
**Fig. 69: Country offices with a functional knowledge management system for use by staff to access databases, journals, reports and key documents**



Source: UNICEF country offices, 2012.

## Fig. 70: Countries and organizations using DevInfo for monitoring and reporting

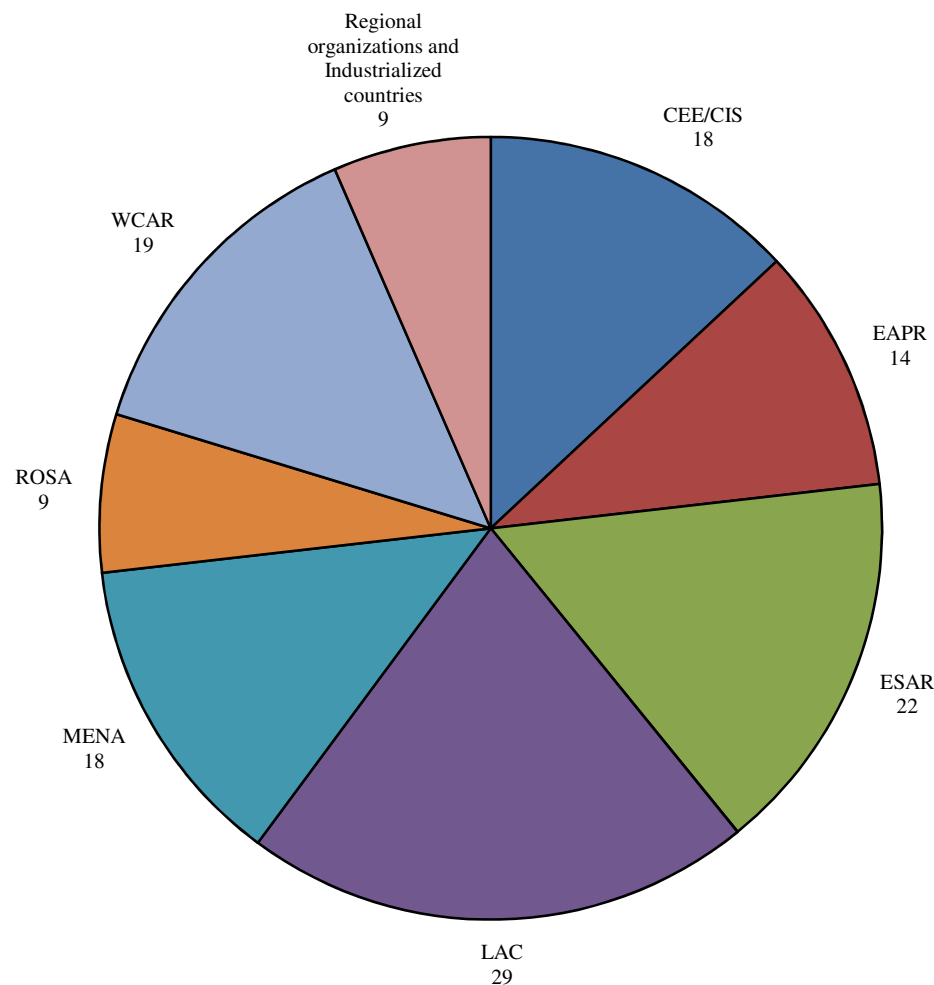
Fig. 70a: Countries and organizations using DevInfo for monitoring and reporting, 2001-2012



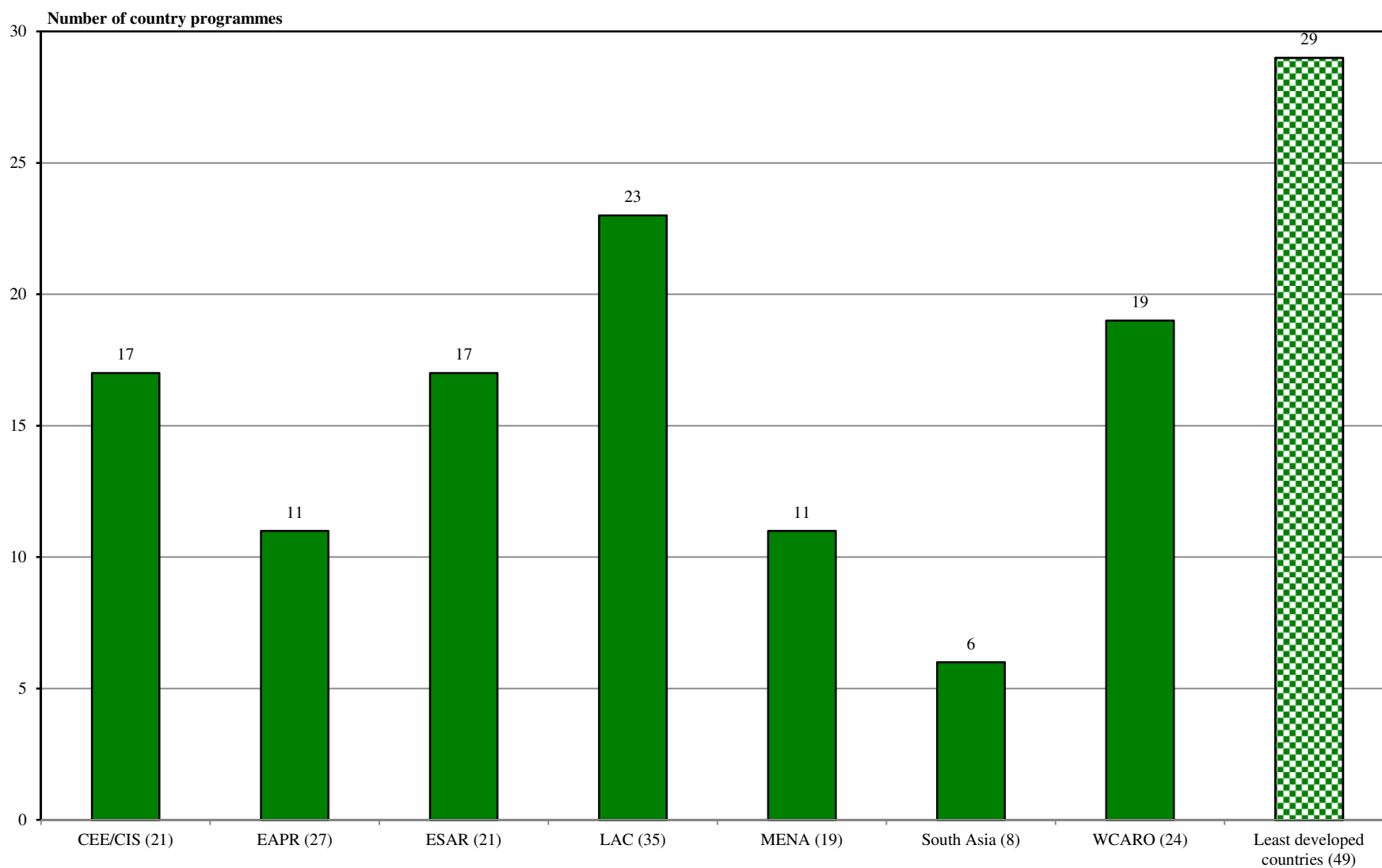
Note: Data for 2010 were updated after release of the Data Companion of May 2011.

Source: UNICEF Statistics and Monitoring Section, DPS, 2013.

Fig. 70b: Countries and organizations using DevInfo for monitoring and reporting: 138 in 2012

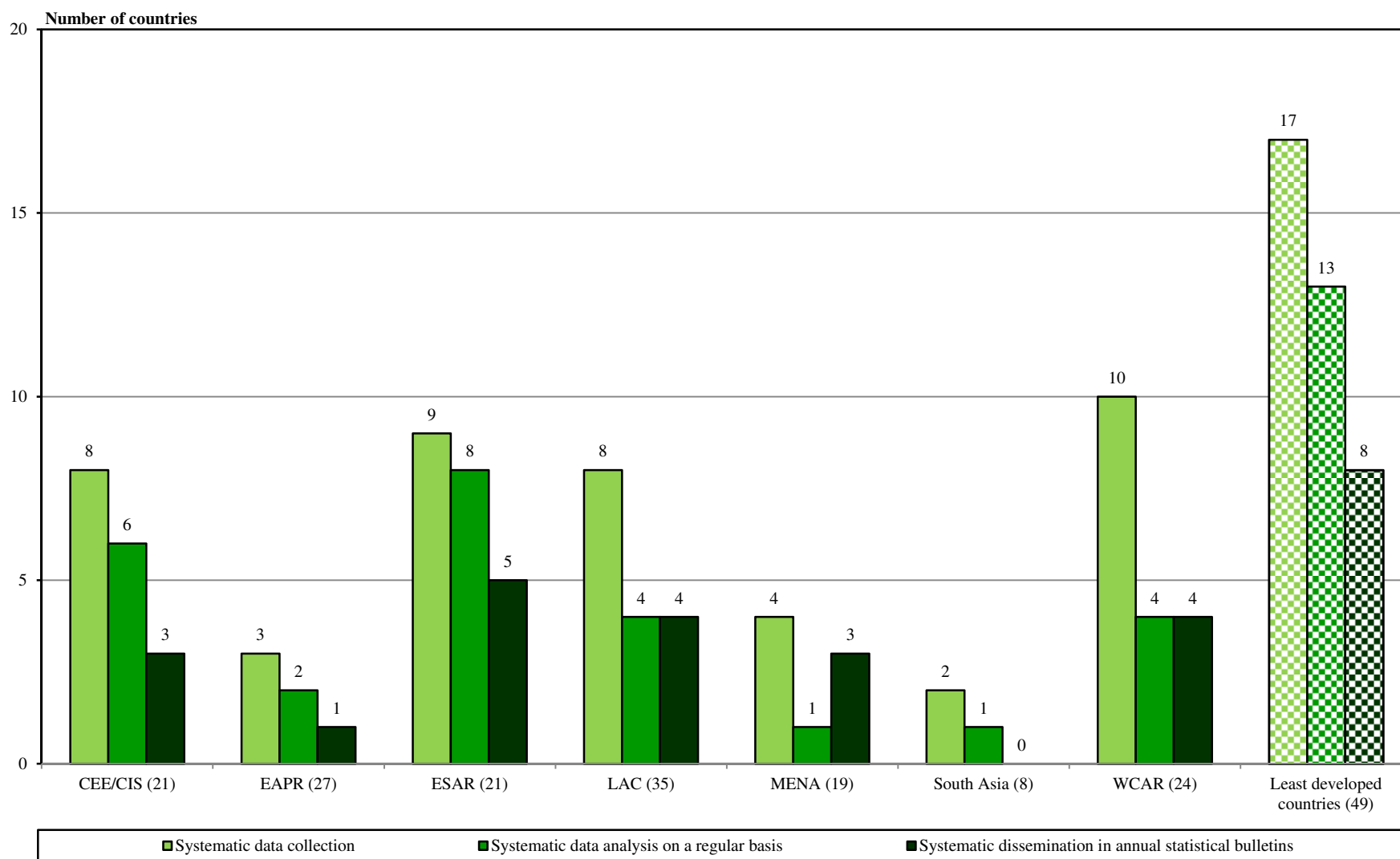


**Fig. 71: UNICEF country programmes that support national social protection policies and programmes, including cash transfers, 2012**



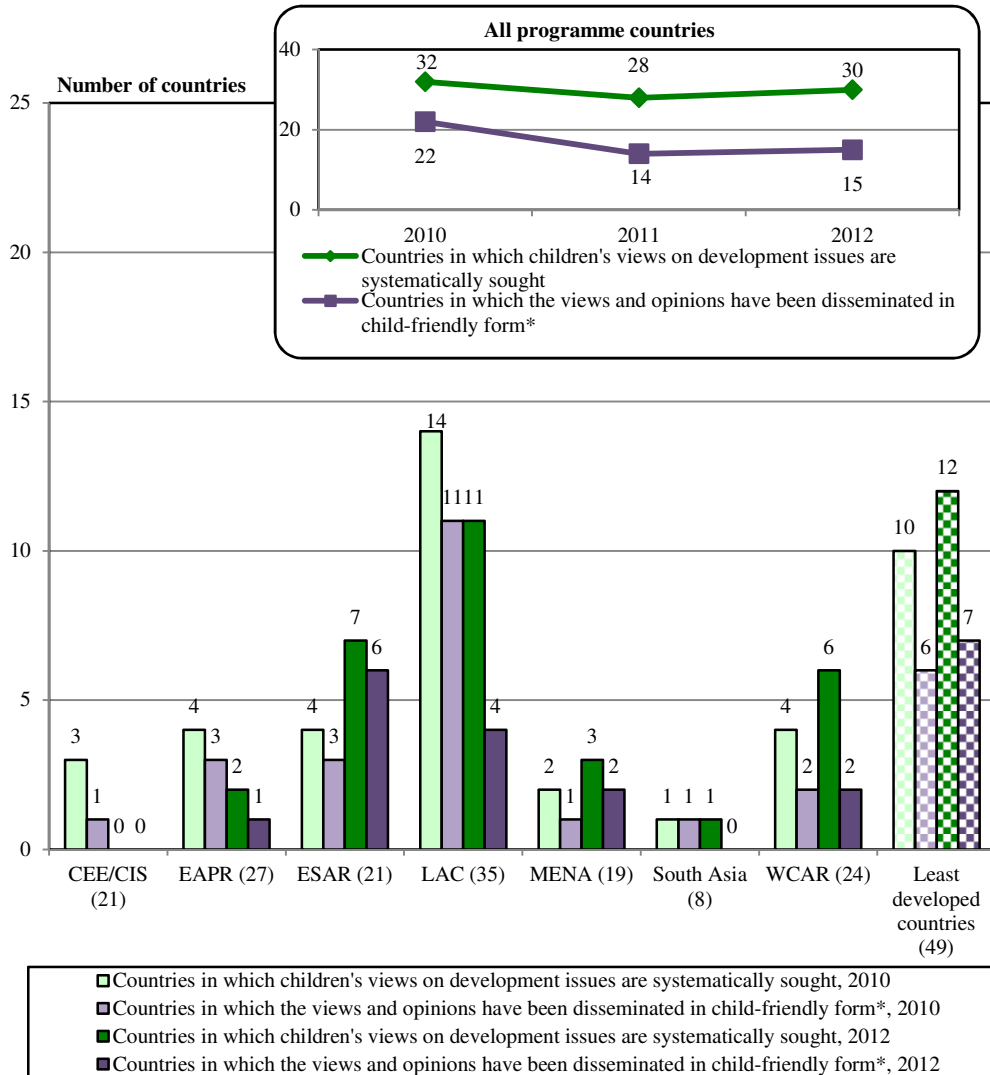
Source: UNICEF Headquarters, 2013.

**Fig. 72: Countries that carry out systematic data collection, analysis and dissemination on the situation of adolescents and young people, 2012**

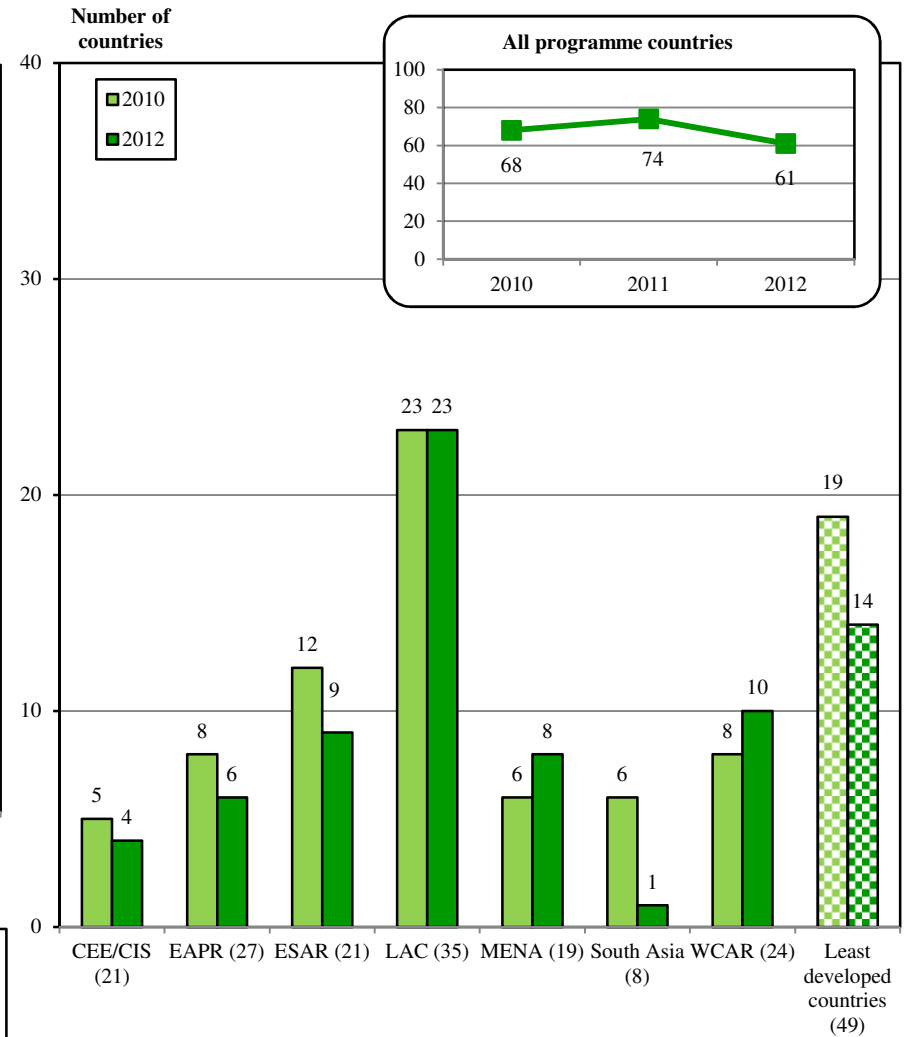


**Fig. 73: Participation of children and adolescents**

**Fig. 73a: Countries in which children's views on development issues were systematically sought and disseminated in child-friendly form**



**Fig. 73b: Countries that have policies or programmes that build the capacity of children and of adolescents to engage in civic action**



Note: 2010 data for dissemination were revised.

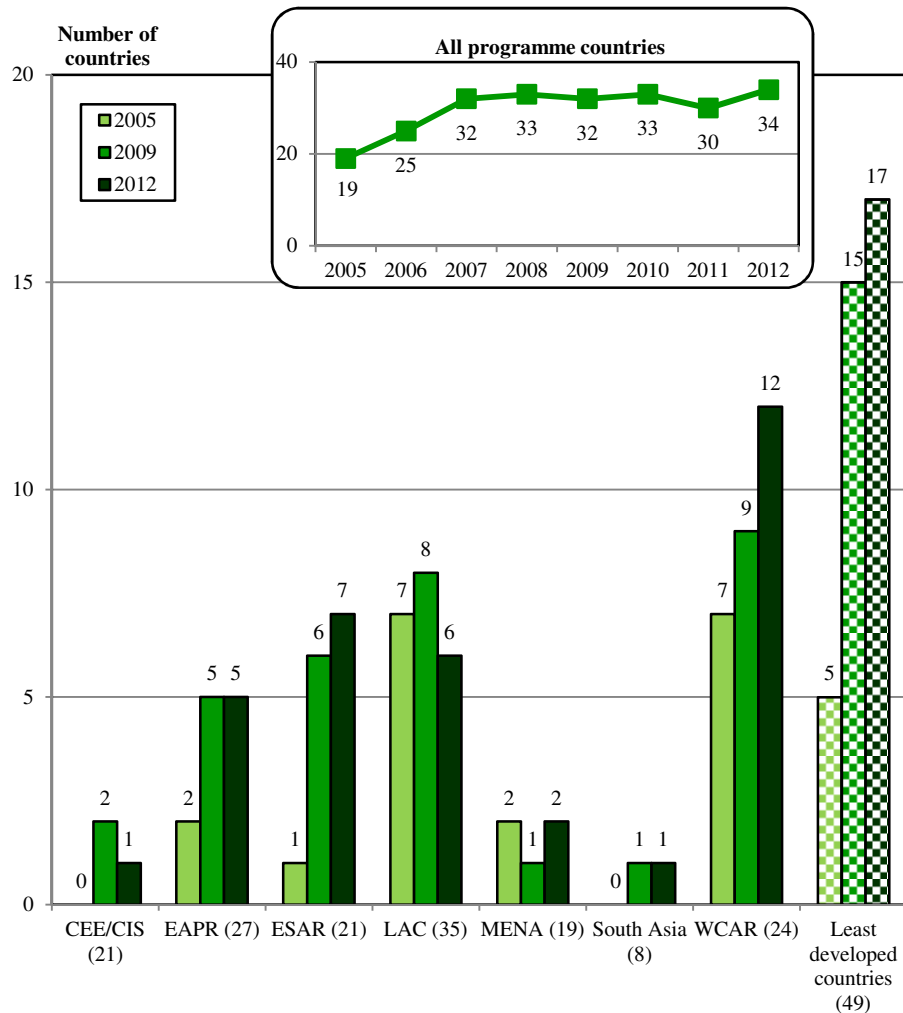
Source: UNICEF country offices, 2012.



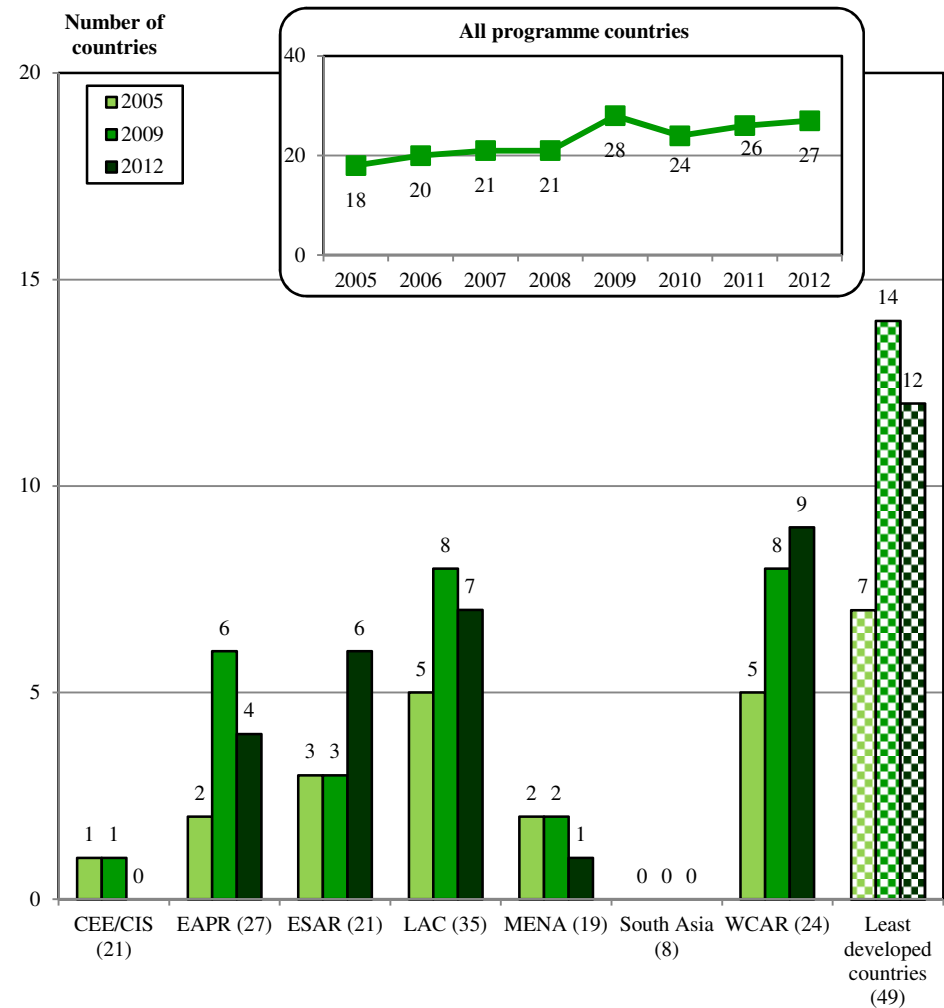
Institutionalized participation of children and young people in civic life

**Fig. 74: Countries with mechanisms for involvement of children and young people in policy development or programme implementation at national and local levels**

**Fig. 74a: At the national level**



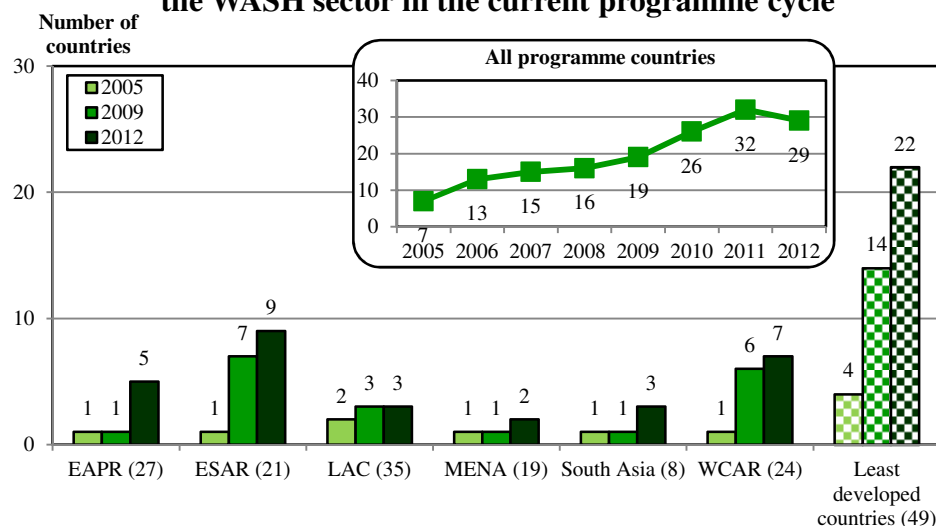
**Fig. 74b: At the local level**



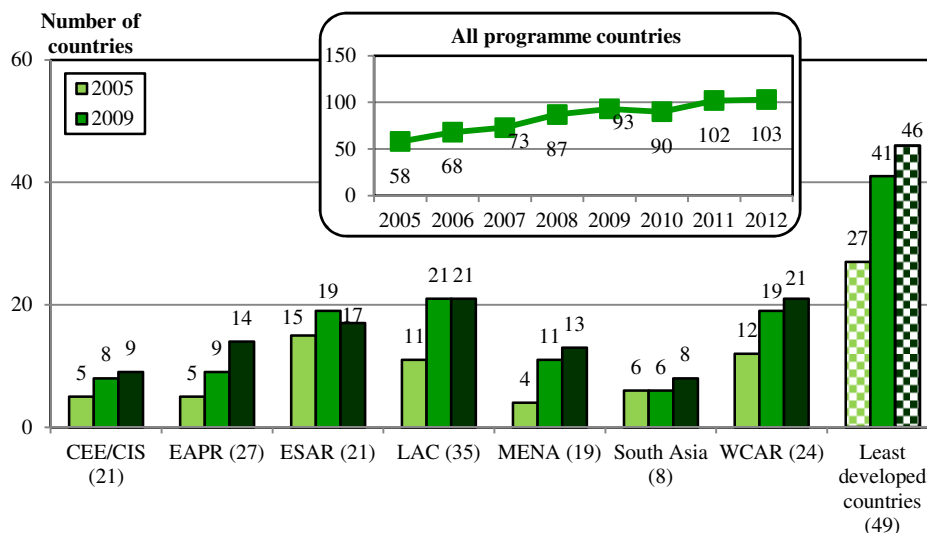
Source: UNICEF country offices, 2012.

## Fig. 75: Summary of gender-mainstreaming indicators

**Fig. 75a: Countries that have undertaken a gender analysis of the WASH sector in the current programme cycle**

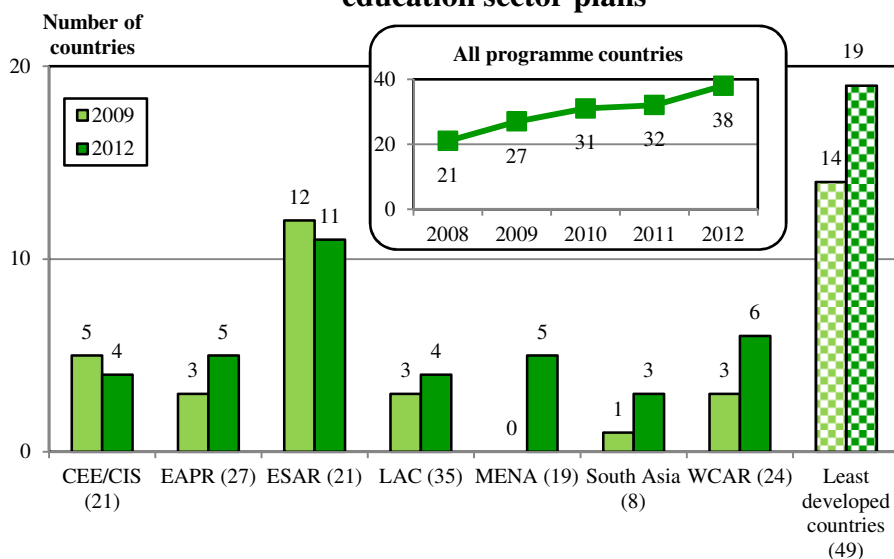


**Fig. 75b: Programme countries with education sector plans that include specific measures to reduce gender disparities**

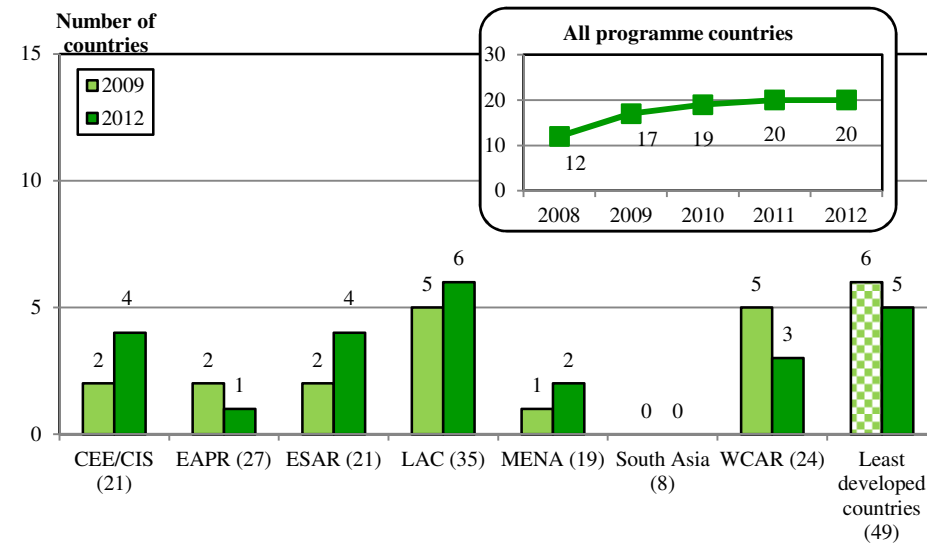


Note: CEE/CIS region is excluded, as WASH sector is not a major component in most UNICEF-supported country programmes in the region.

**Fig. 75c: Countries undertaking gender audits of education sector plans**



**Fig. 75d: Country programmes that have sex-disaggregated data on child-protection indicators for all age groups, including baselines**



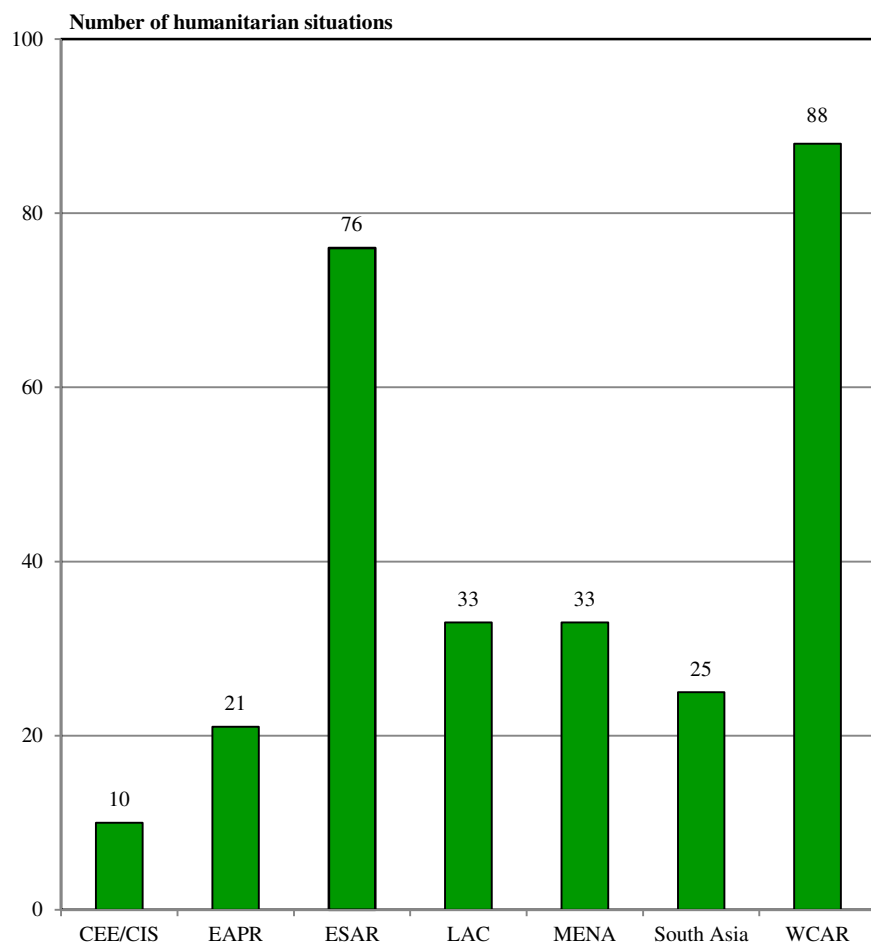
# Emergency preparedness and humanitarian response

## Highlights of the humanitarian response in 2012

- **Afghanistan.** Despite a challenging operating environment, UNICEF and partners provided nearly 450,000 people with essential water, sanitation and hygiene services, including the provision of safe drinking water. To support education services, some 180,000 children in 126 schools benefitted from a WASH in schools package that included provision of safe water, sanitation and hygiene facilities in their learning environments.
- **Central African Republic.** In response to armed conflict, UNICEF child protection efforts led to the release and reintegration of 345 children from armed groups. In addition, more than 300,000 crisis-affected children and women were provided access to essential health services and high-impact preventive and curative interventions (over 80 per cent of target).
- **Democratic Republic of Congo.** UNICEF and partners supported the response to the increasing displaced population through the Rapid Response to Movements of Population mechanism, reaching nearly 1.2 million internally displaced persons and vulnerable host communities with essential non-food items, cash and vouchers, safe drinking water, quality education, and basic health care provided by mobile clinics. In addition, UNICEF and partners reached more than 750,000 with sanitation services, 200,000 with essential nutrition services, nearly 75,000 with education and nearly 24,000 with protection assistance.
- **Mali and refugees in surrounding countries.** To address those affected by the conflict in Mali, UNICEF and partners responded to the needs of 650,000 people in the north by establishing community-based networks for child protection and education and containing the cholera epidemic in the Gao region. In an effort to build community resilience and strengthen regular programming in the south, UNICEF and partners supported local programmes to reach more than 110,000 children under 5 years with essential health services, and more than 500,000 beneficiaries with sanitation services. In countries affected by the refugee crisis, 70 per cent of the 38,000 refugees in Burkina Faso benefitted from WASH services, and 3,647 children, including 1,750 girls, were enrolled in school in the Mbera refugee camp in Mauritania.
- **Pakistan.** In response to severe flooding (for the third consecutive year) that affected almost 5 million people, UNICEF and partners reached over 500,000 people with clean water every day, established 90 sites for community management of acute malnutrition, and reached the target of 77 per cent with micronutrient supplementation.
- **Sahel region.** In response to the severe food insecurity and nutrition crisis in the nine countries of the region, UNICEF and partners strengthened local and national capacities to reach more than 920,000 severely malnourished children under 5 years with life-saving treatment (more than 80 per cent of target).
- **Somalia.** To support children affected by conflict, displacement and food insecurity, almost 400,000 acutely malnourished children under 5 years received therapeutic feeding (surpassing the target) and more than 260,000 families received blanket supplementary feeding. In addition, 65,000 households received livelihood support that gave them the ability to improve their nutritional status and move away from negative coping mechanisms.
- **South Sudan.** Despite increased instability, timely and adequate humanitarian assistance was provided to 80,000 returnees and 170,000 refugees. Over 60,000 children benefitted from social welfare and protection services, including family tracking/linking and reunification, psychosocial support services and community-based care (more than three times the target). Some 90,000 children with severe acute malnutrition received treatment (79 per cent of target).
- **State of Palestine.** Some 95,000 children and adolescents were provided with safe access to community spaces for socializing, play and learning in 2012, while the immediate response to the Gaza crisis in November included emergency psychosocial teams reaching more than 90 children with counselling that addressed feelings of loss, trauma and helplessness. In addition, UNICEF conducted advocacy and provided technical support that facilitated the endorsement and signing of the Amended Child Law, which will provide additional protection to children.
- **Sudan.** Despite the unstable conflict environment, more than 1 million people, including those internally displaced, received WASH services through support from UNICEF and partners. In addition, more than 6 million children under 5 years in affected areas benefitted from micronutrient supplementation (100 per cent of target).
- **Syrian Arab Republic and refugees in surrounding countries.** More than 1.3 million children in the Syrian Arab Republic were supported with vaccination against measles (more than 92 per cent of target) and over 263,000 people provided with winter supplies, including medicines and non-food items. In neighbouring countries, some 180,000 affected people were reached with education, WASH and child protection initiatives.
- **Yemen.** In recognition of the malnutrition crisis affecting Yemen's children, UNICEF worked with partners to increase the number of children treated for malnutrition in outpatient therapeutic programmes in 17 governorates, from under 60,000 in 2011 to over 100,000 by the end of 2012. In addition, nearly 270,000 children were provided with safe access to community spaces for socializing, play and learning, among other activities (90 per cent of target).

## Fig. 76: Number of humanitarian situations responded to in 2012

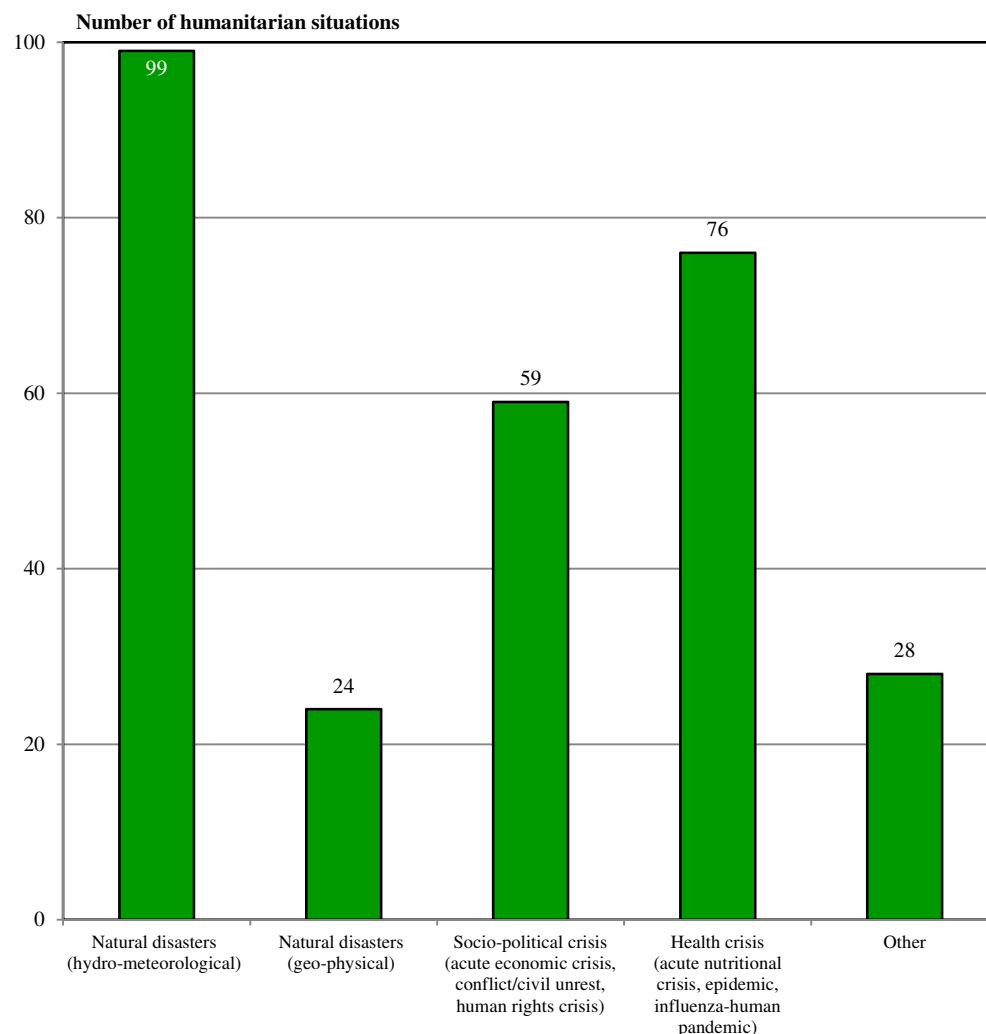
Fig. 76a: By region



Note: Figures represent the number of humanitarian situations to which country offices responded in 2012 as reported in country office annual reports. Humanitarian situations include (a) natural disasters (hydro-meteorological); (b) natural disasters (geo-physical); (c) socio-political crisis (acute economic crisis, conflict, civil unrest, human rights crisis); (d) health crisis (acute nutritional crisis, epidemic, influenza-human pandemic); and (e) other situations.

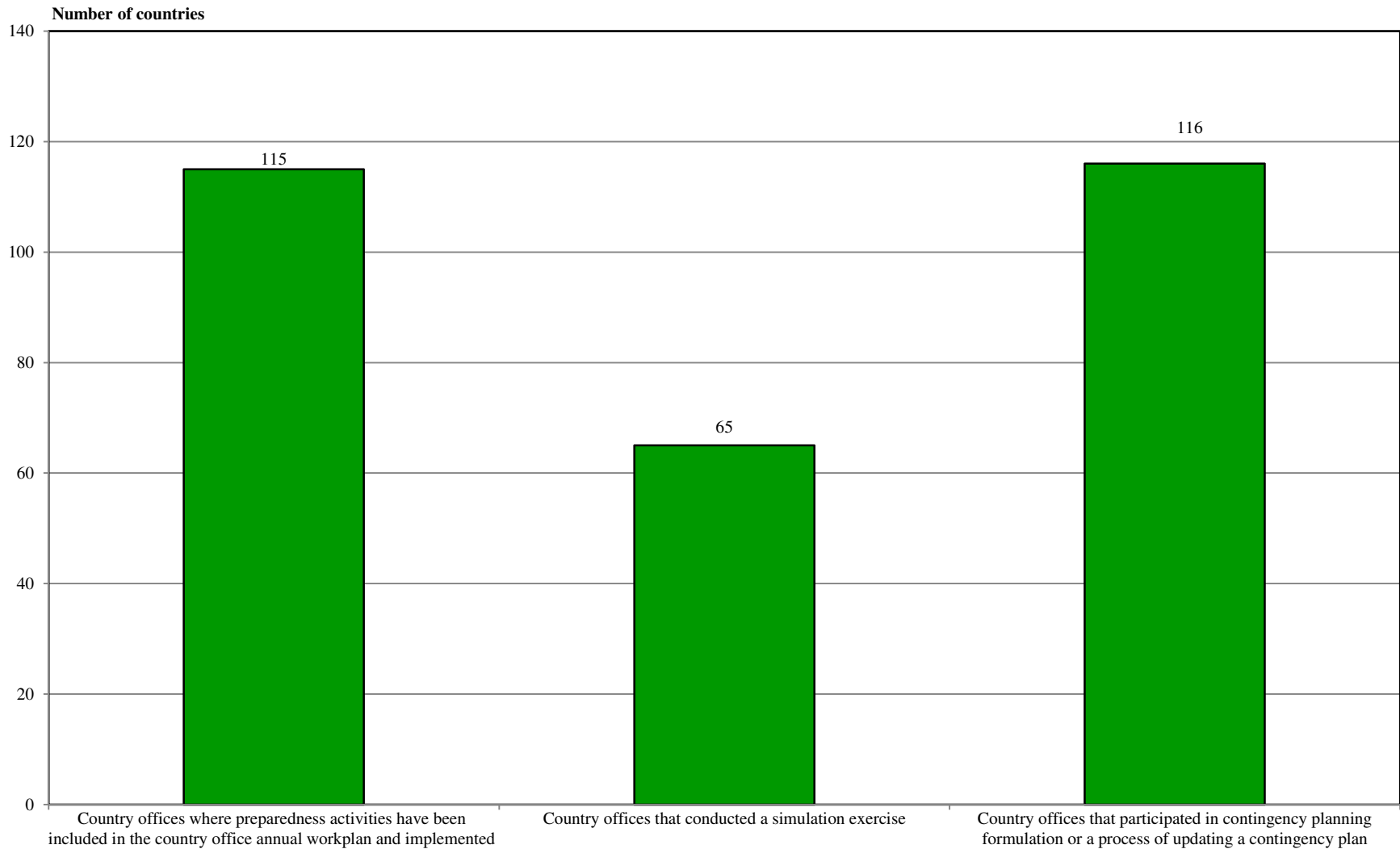
Source: UNICEF country offices, 2012.

Fig. 76b: By type of situation

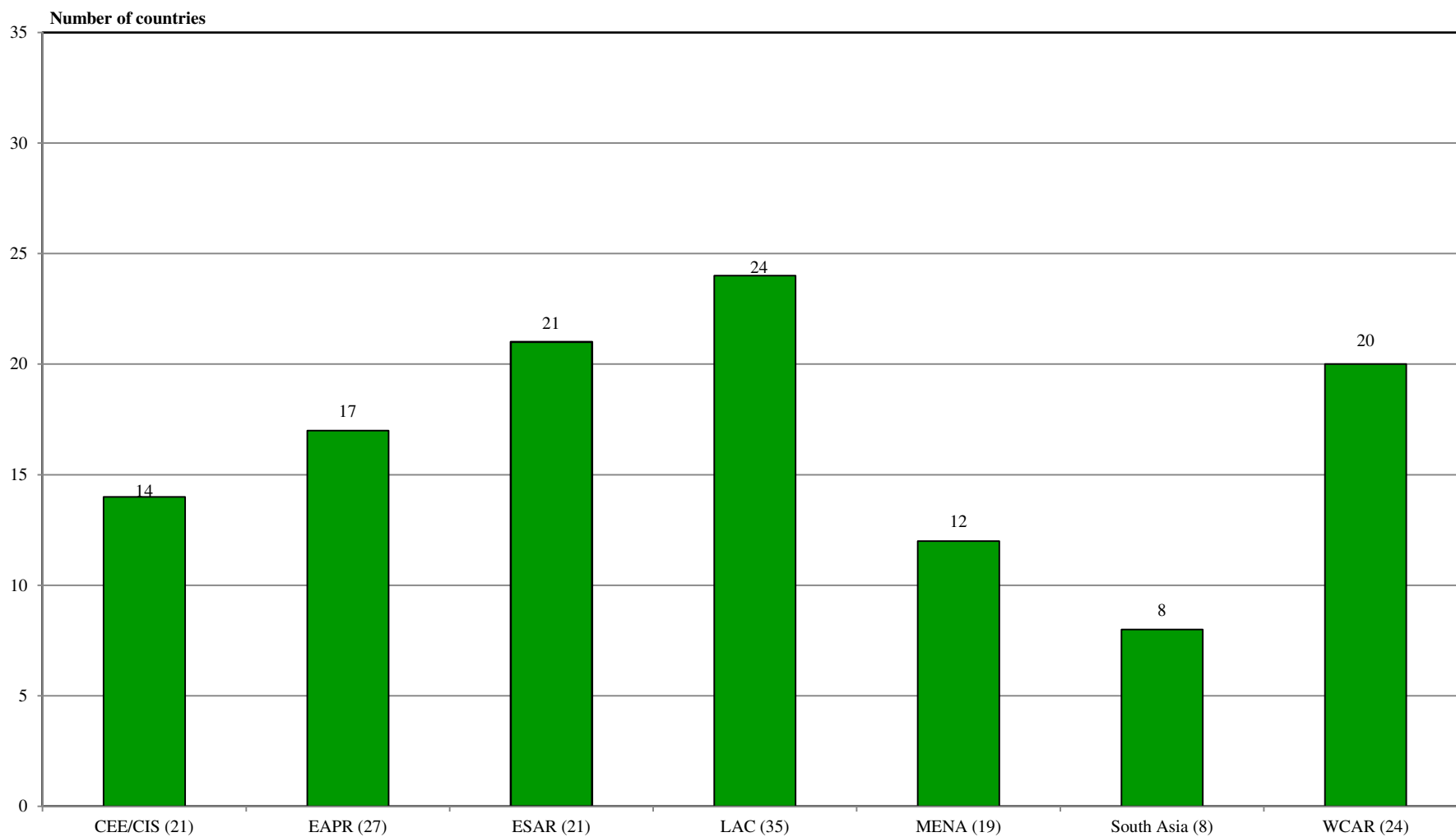


Note: Figures represent the number of humanitarian situations to which country offices responded in 2012 as reported in country office annual reports.

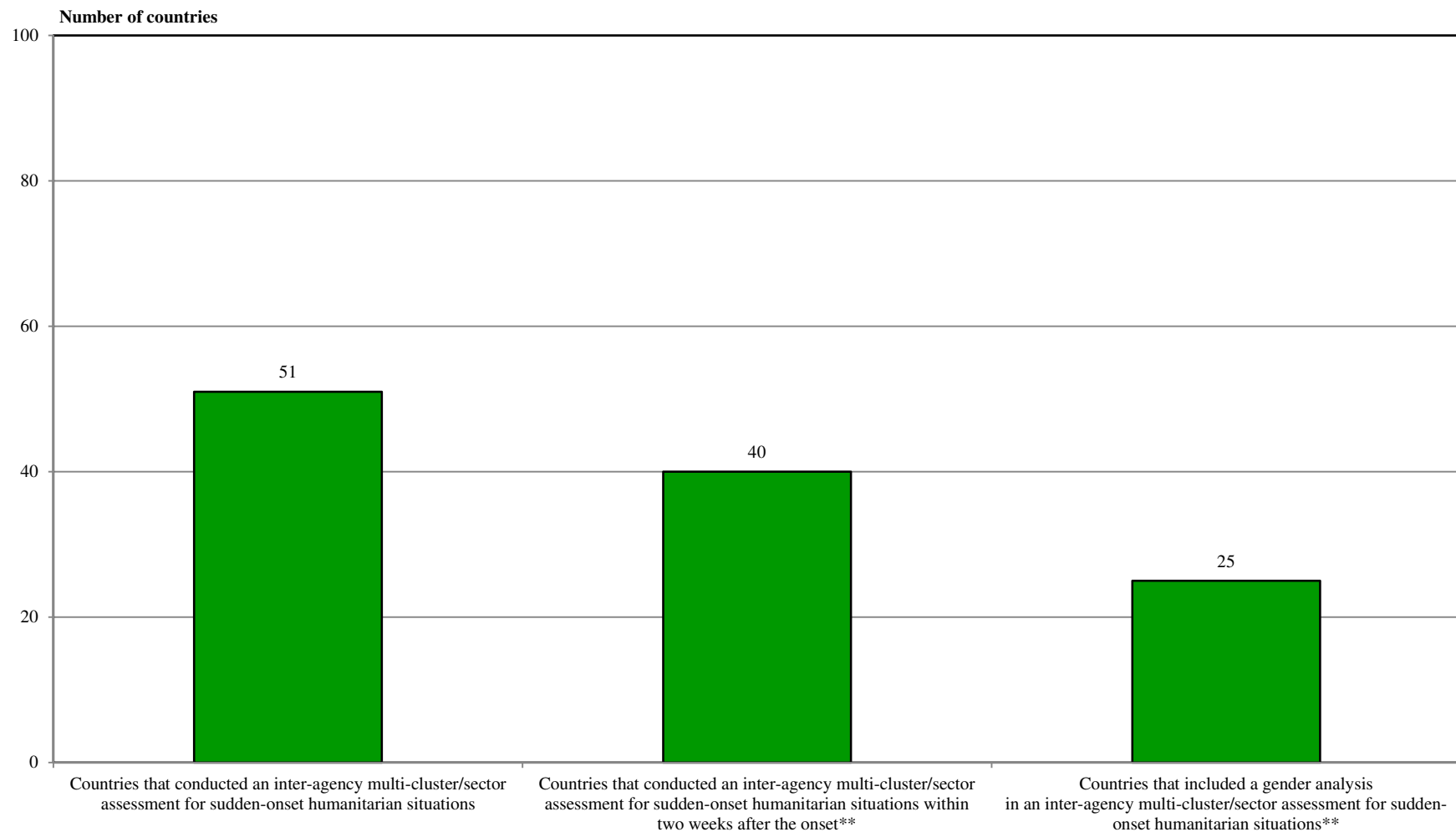
**Fig. 77: Preparedness plans and programmes to protect children, 2012**



**Fig. 78: Countries where disaster risk reduction activities have been included and implemented as part of annual work plans in 2012**



**Fig. 79: Inter-agency multi-cluster/sector assessment and monitoring and reporting systems, 2012**

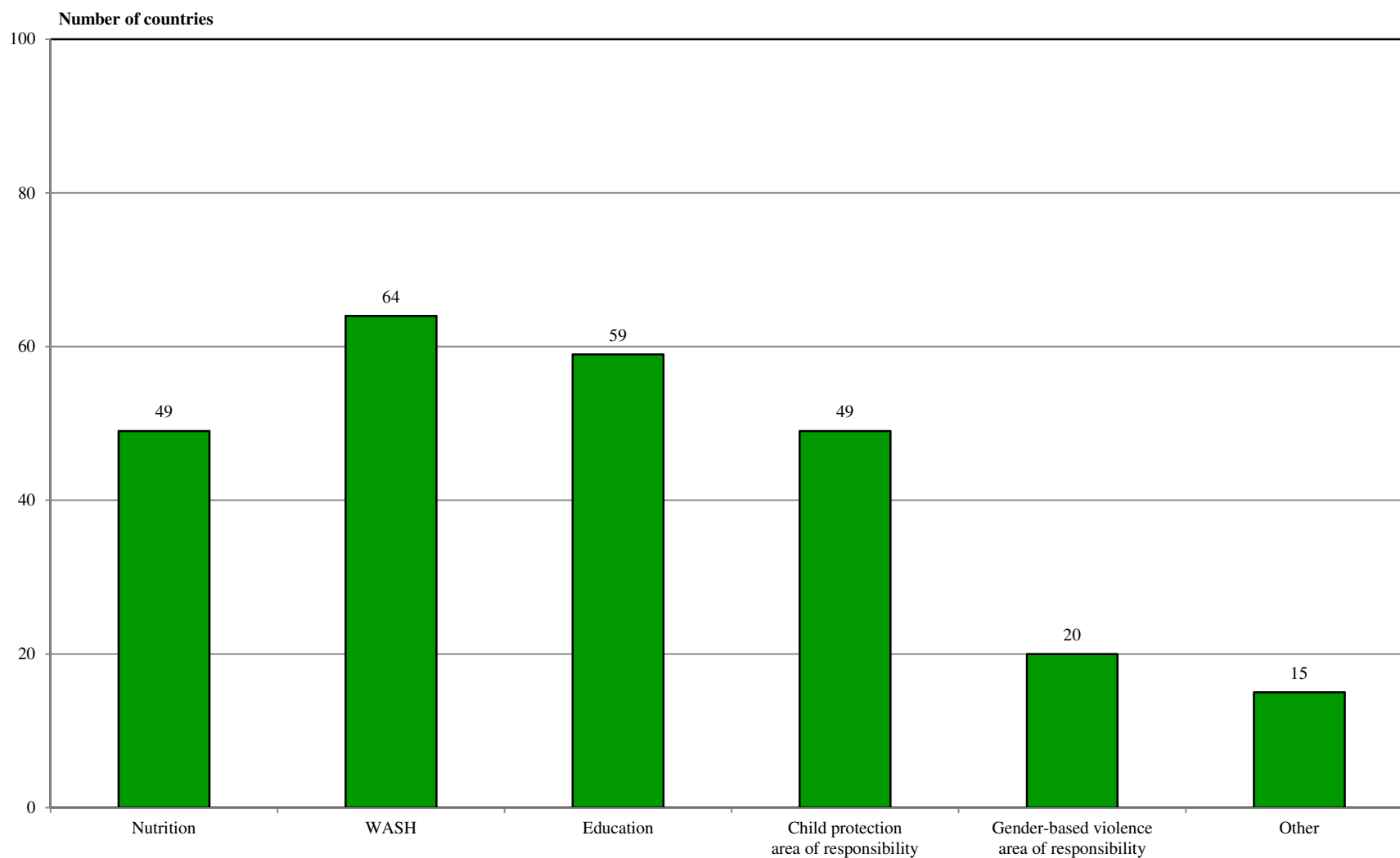


Note: In 2012, 79 countries responded to humanitarian situations, including new and ongoing situations.

\*\* Applicable to countries that conducted an inter-agency multi-cluster/sector assessment for sudden-onset humanitarian situations in 2012.



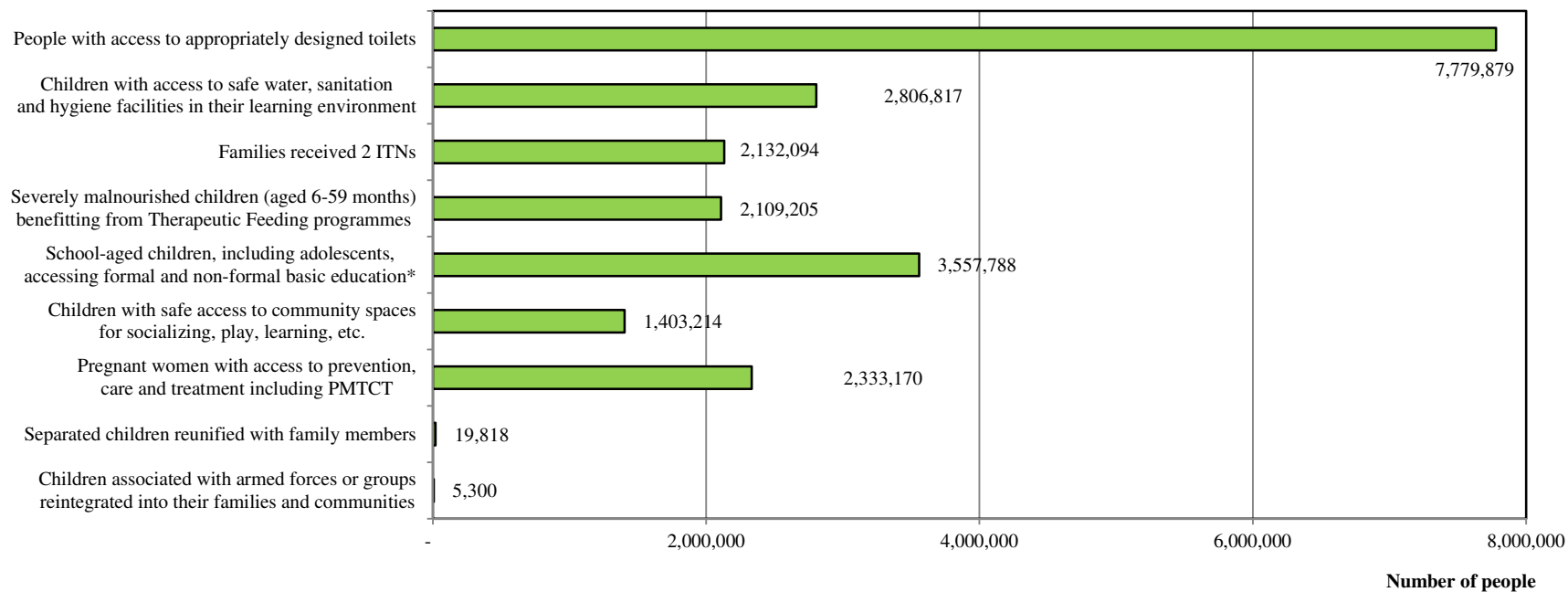
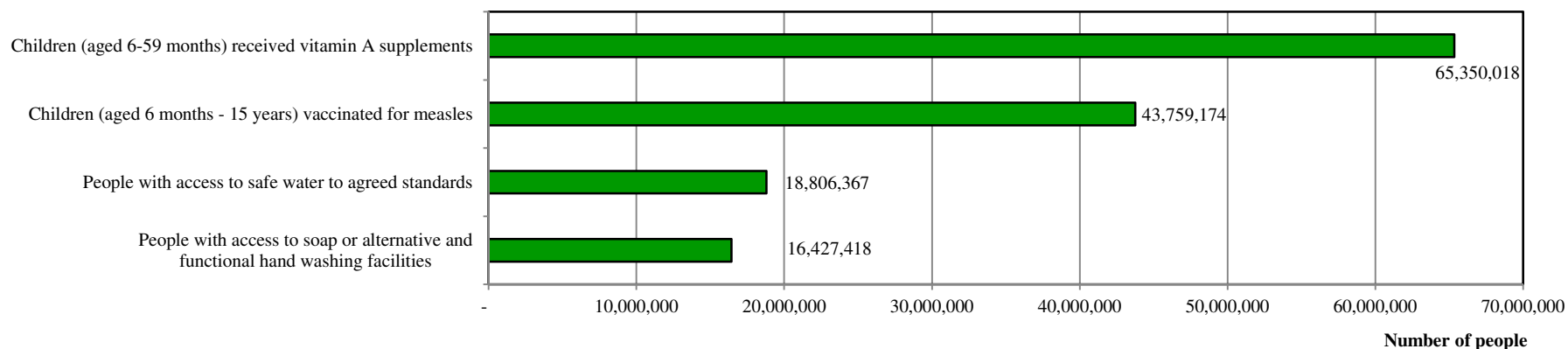
**Fig. 80: UNICEF country offices that led or co-led sectors or clusters in 2012**



Note: Figures reflect country offices responding 'yes' and 'partially' to question of whether they led or co-led sectors/clusters in 2012. The figures include cluster leadership that may have taken place outside or after humanitarian response.

Source: UNICEF country offices, 2012.

**Fig. 81: Estimated number of populations reached in humanitarian situations, 2012**



Please note that the scales are different for the 2 clusters of outputs.

\*This includes temporary learning spaces and play and early learning for young children.

Note: In 2012, 79 countries responded to humanitarian situations, including new and ongoing situations.

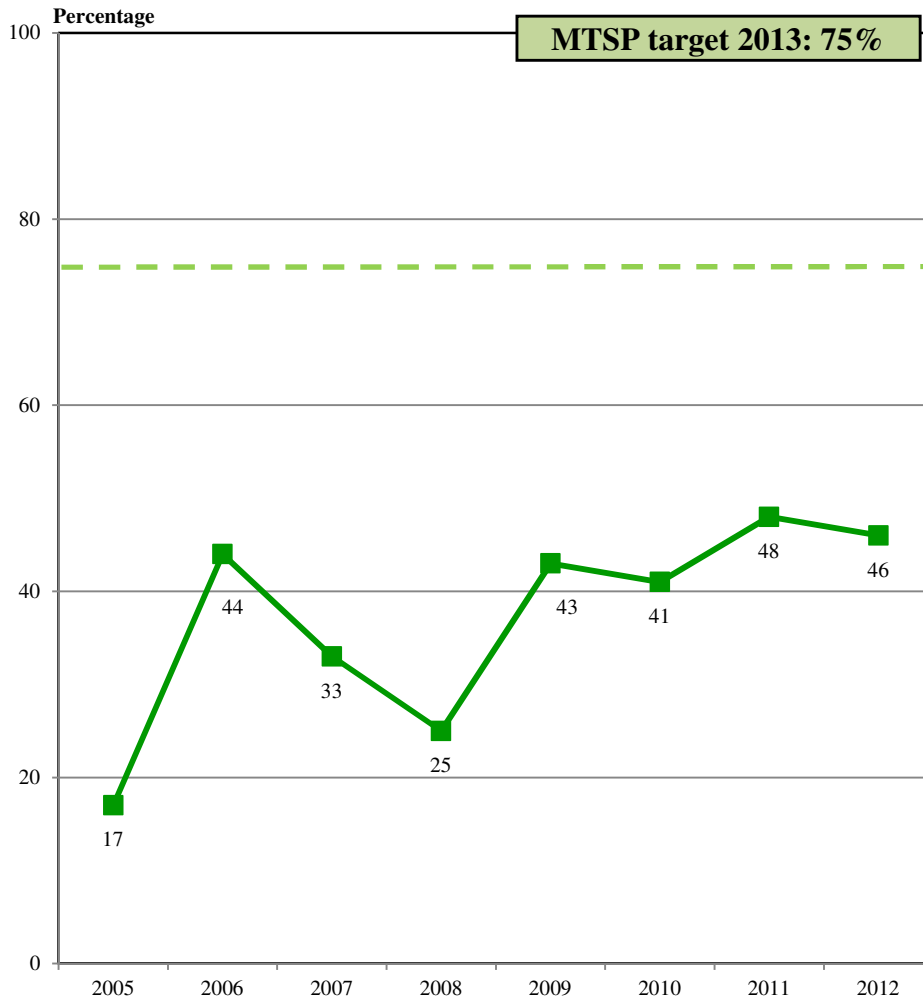
Source: UNICEF country offices, 2012.

# Management and operations

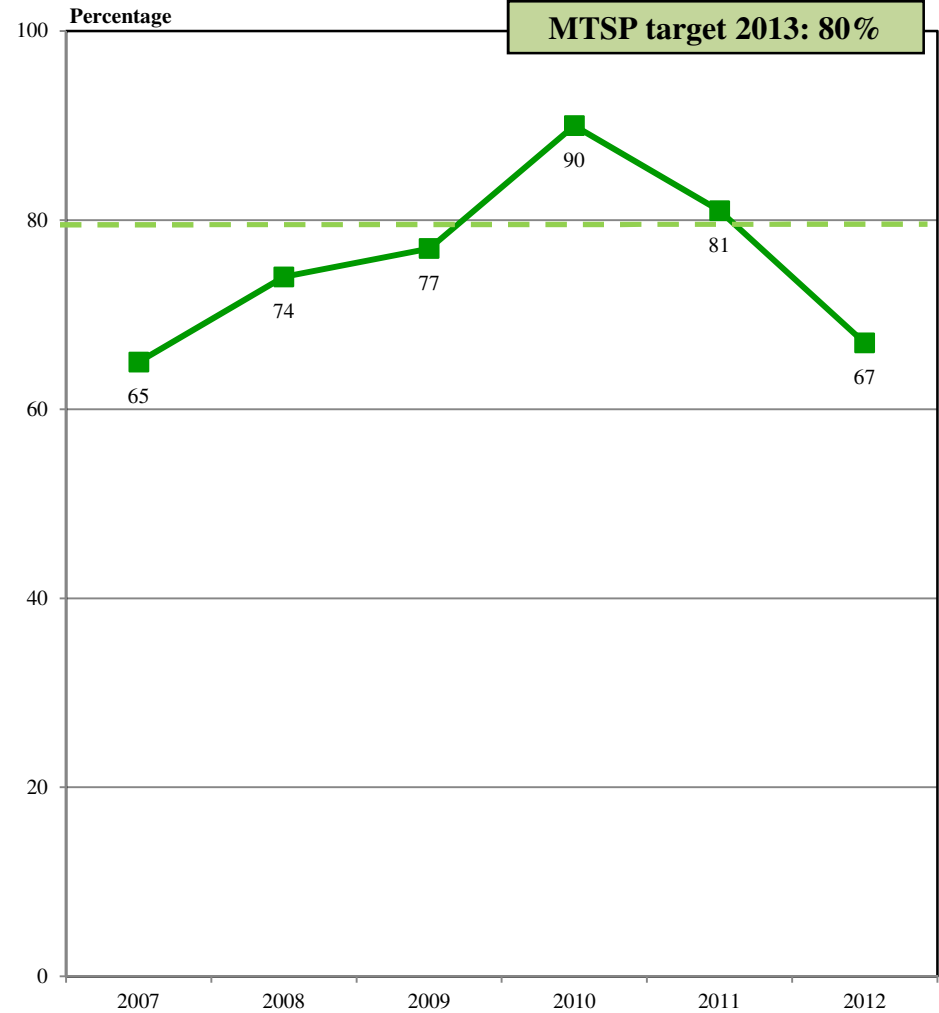
Key Performance Indicators

**Fig. 82: KPI: Human resources  
Recruitment and surge-capacity support**

**Fig. 82a: Percentage of recruitment actions completed within 90 days for established international professional posts**



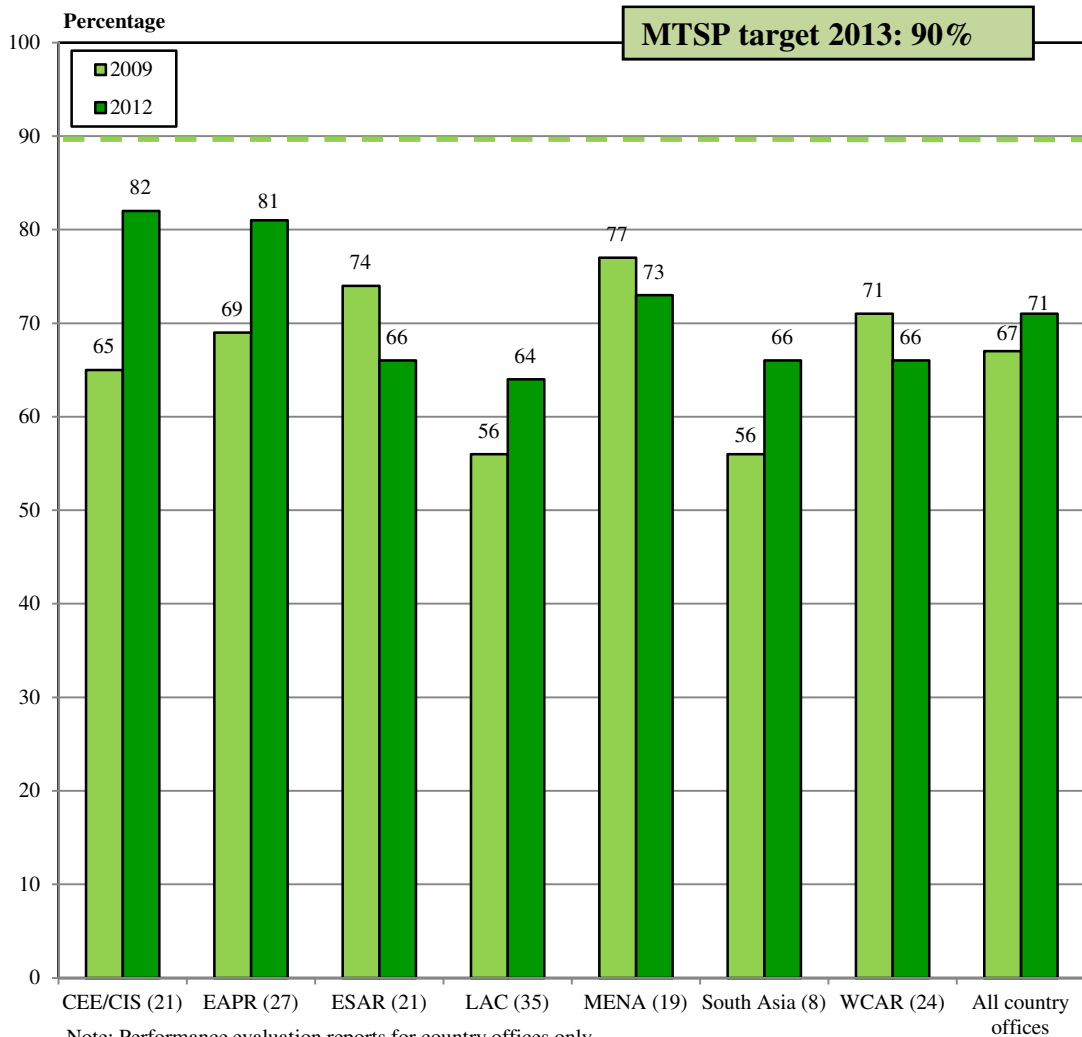
**Fig. 82b: Percentage of requests for human resource surge-capacity support met within 56 days**



Key Performance Indicators

Fig. 82: KPI: Human resources (continued)

Fig. 82c: Performance evaluation reports signed by all parties by the end of February of the following year



Source: UNICEF country offices, 2012.

Fig. 82d: Percentage of total staff costs (support budget and regular resources) spent on learning and staff development

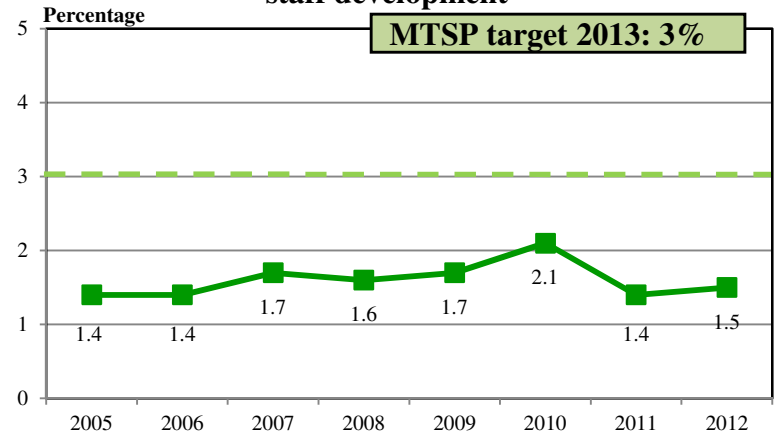
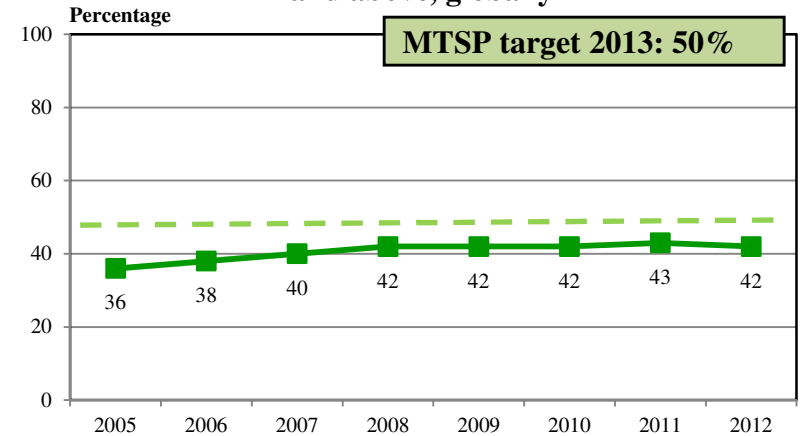


Fig. 82e: Percentage of women staff at P/L 5 levels and above, globally



Key Performance Indicators

Fig. 83: KPI: Finance

Fig. 83a: Management, administration and programme support costs as a percentage of total resources

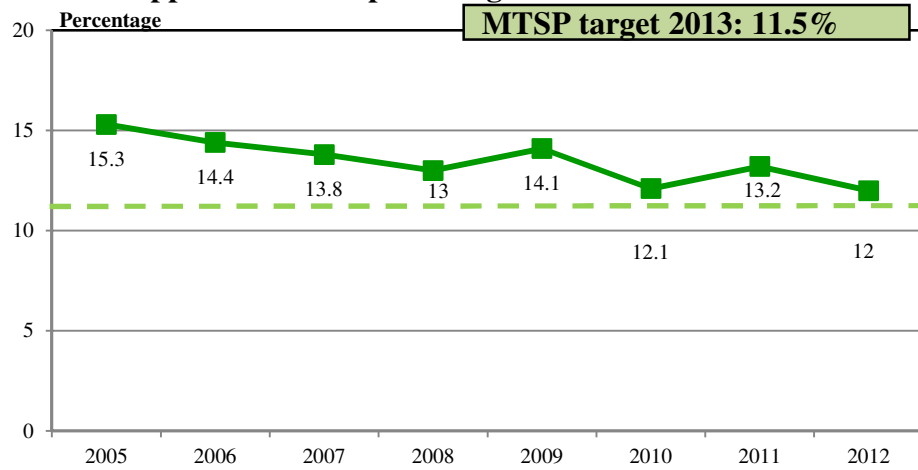


Fig. 83b: Percentage of allocated regular resources for programme expended at end of year

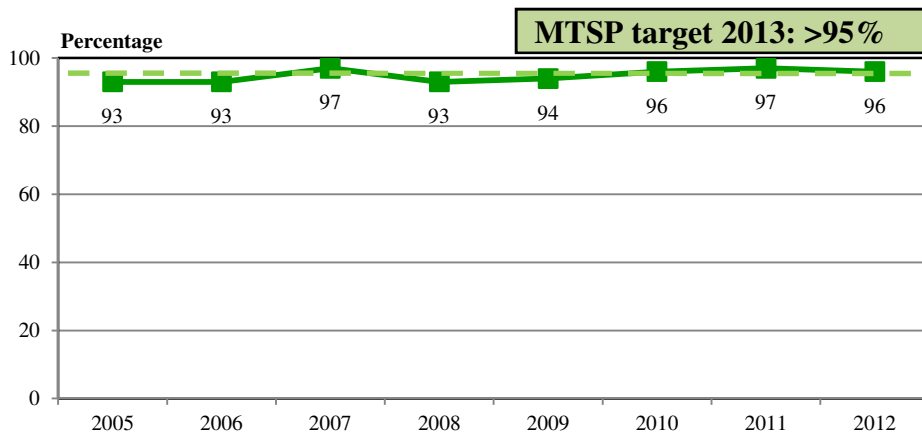
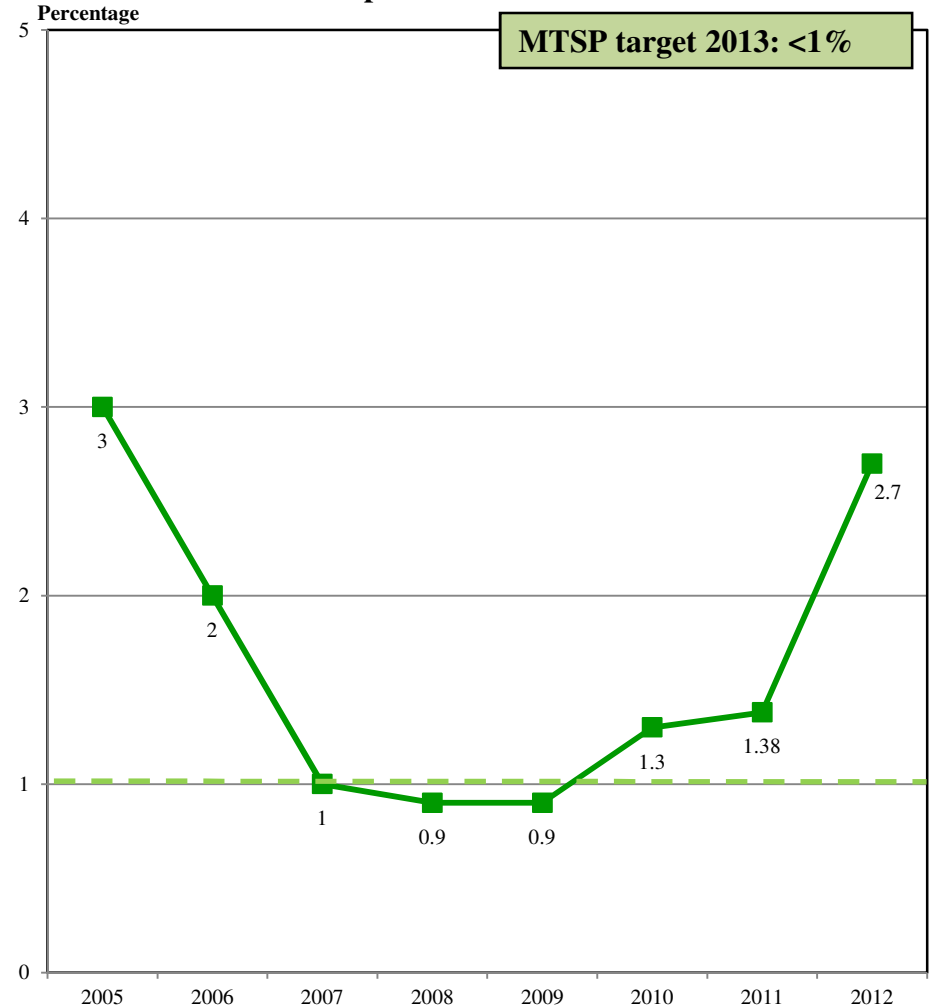


Fig. 83c: Percentage of outstanding direct cash transfers to national partners over nine months

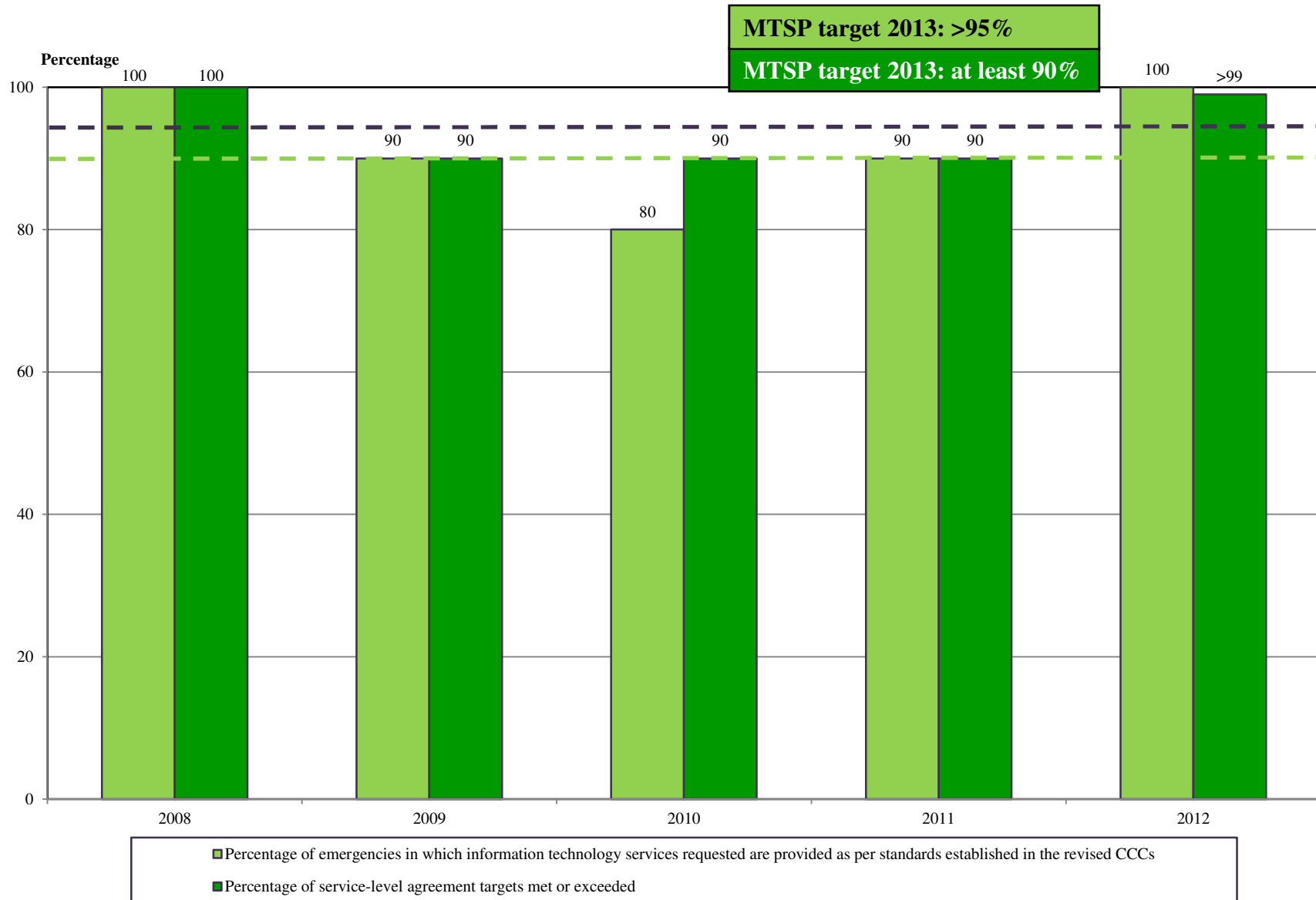


Note: The change in accounting policy from United Nations System Accounting Standards (UNSAS) to IPSAS does not allow comparisons between 2012 figures and prior years or with the 2012 financial plan.

Source: UNICEF Headquarters, 2013.

Key Performance Indicators

Fig. 84: KPI: Information and communication technology

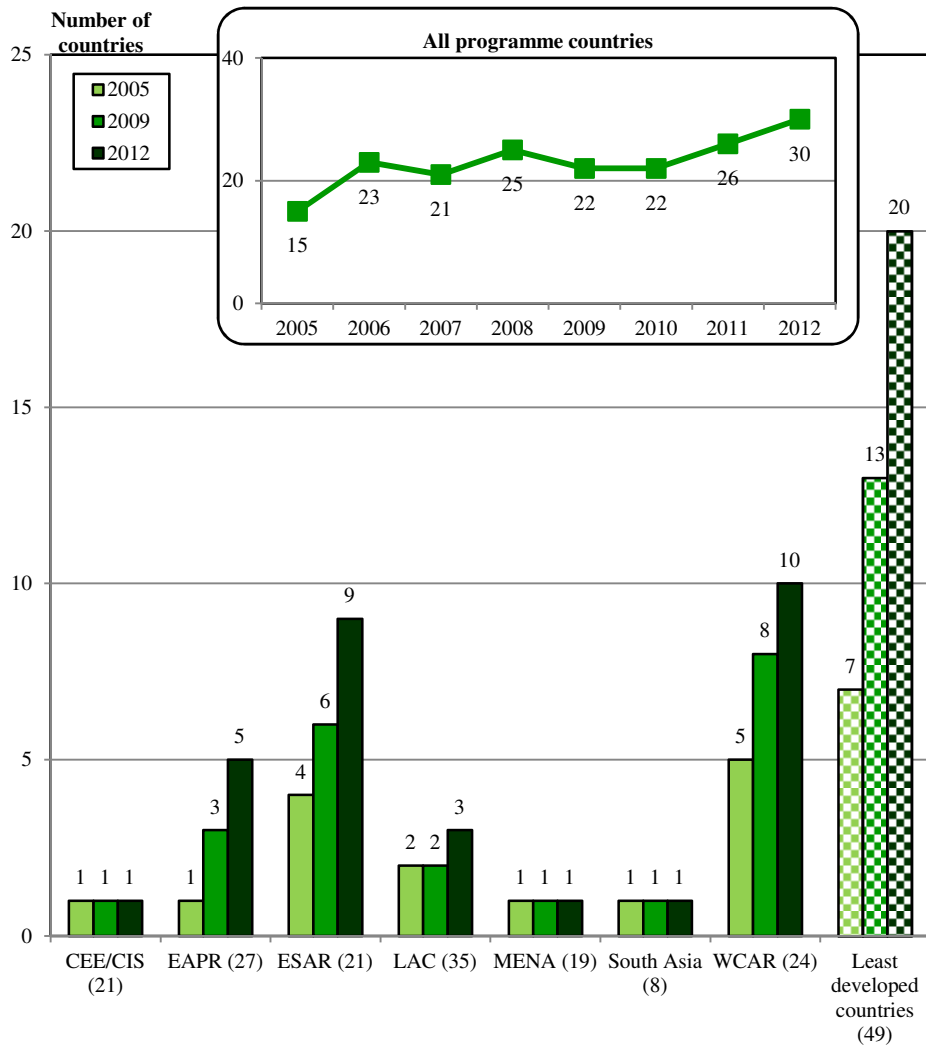


Source: UNICEF Headquarters, 2013.

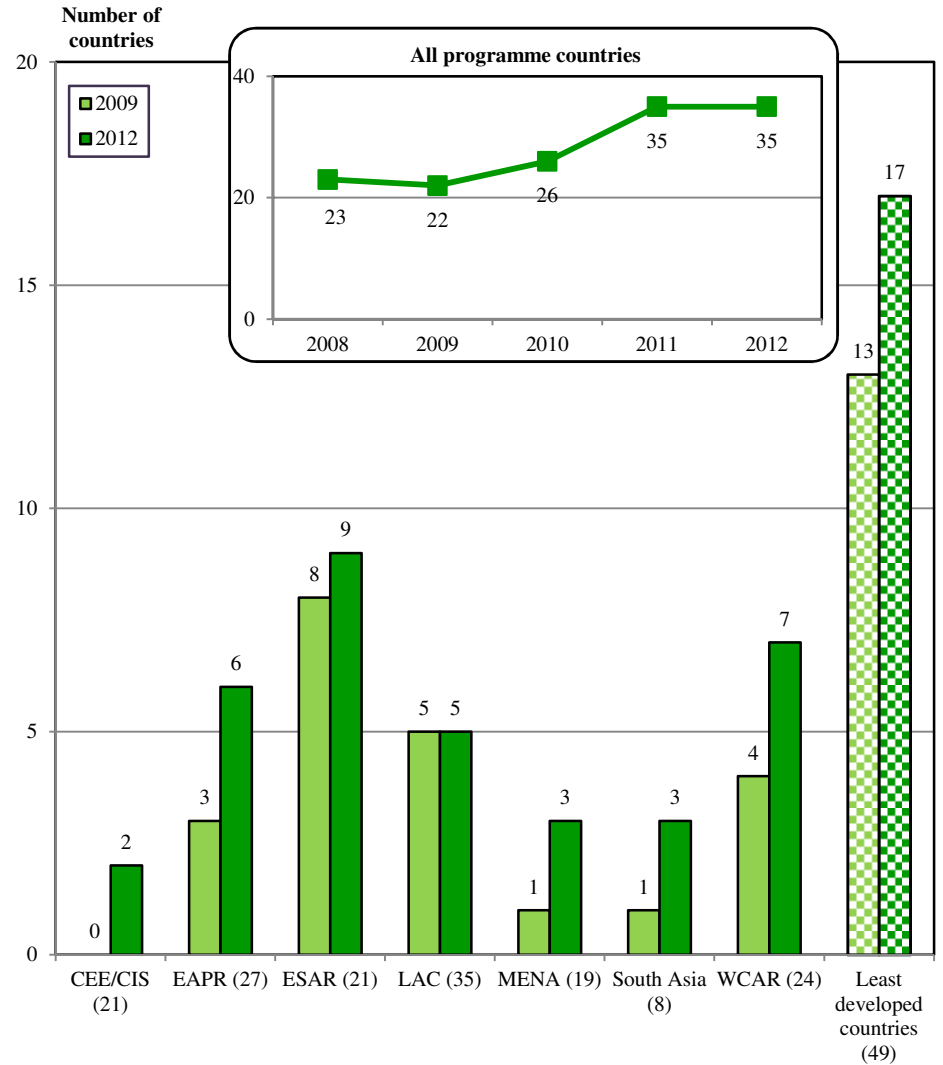
## Key Performance Indicators

### Fig. 85: KPI: Supply

**Fig. 85a: Countries supported to produce a plan for addressing shortages of essential commodities**



**Fig. 85b: Programme countries that undertook a logistics capacity assessment with UNICEF assistance in the past three years**



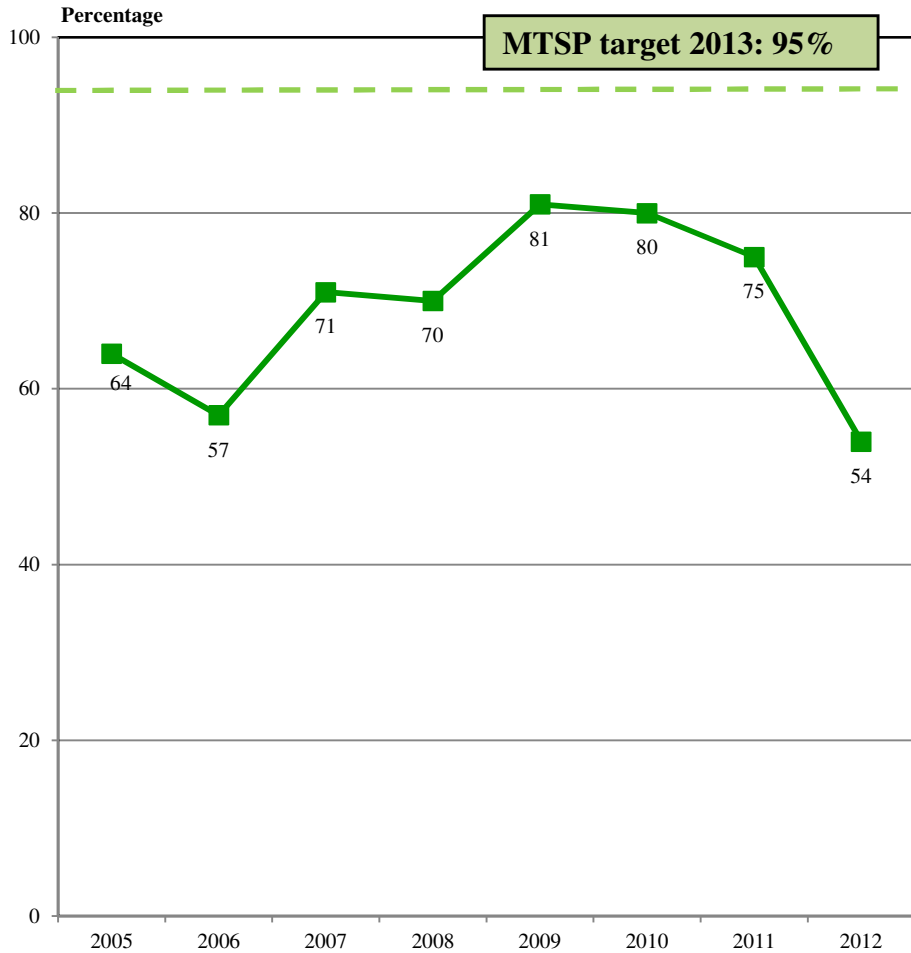
Source: UNICEF country offices, 2012.



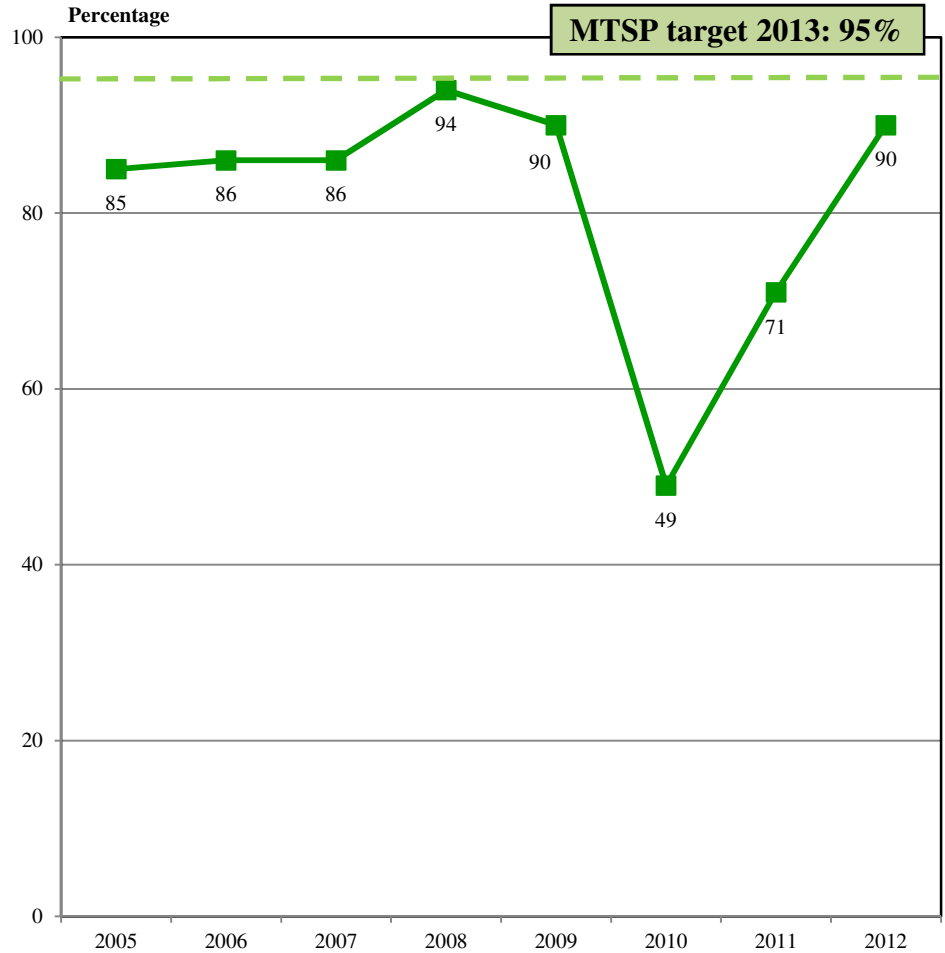
## Key Performance Indicators

### Fig. 85: KPI: Supply (continued)

**Fig. 85c: Percentage of orders delivered at port of entry at or within agreed arrival dates**



**Fig. 85d: Percentage of rapid-response orders shipped within 48 hours of sales-order release**



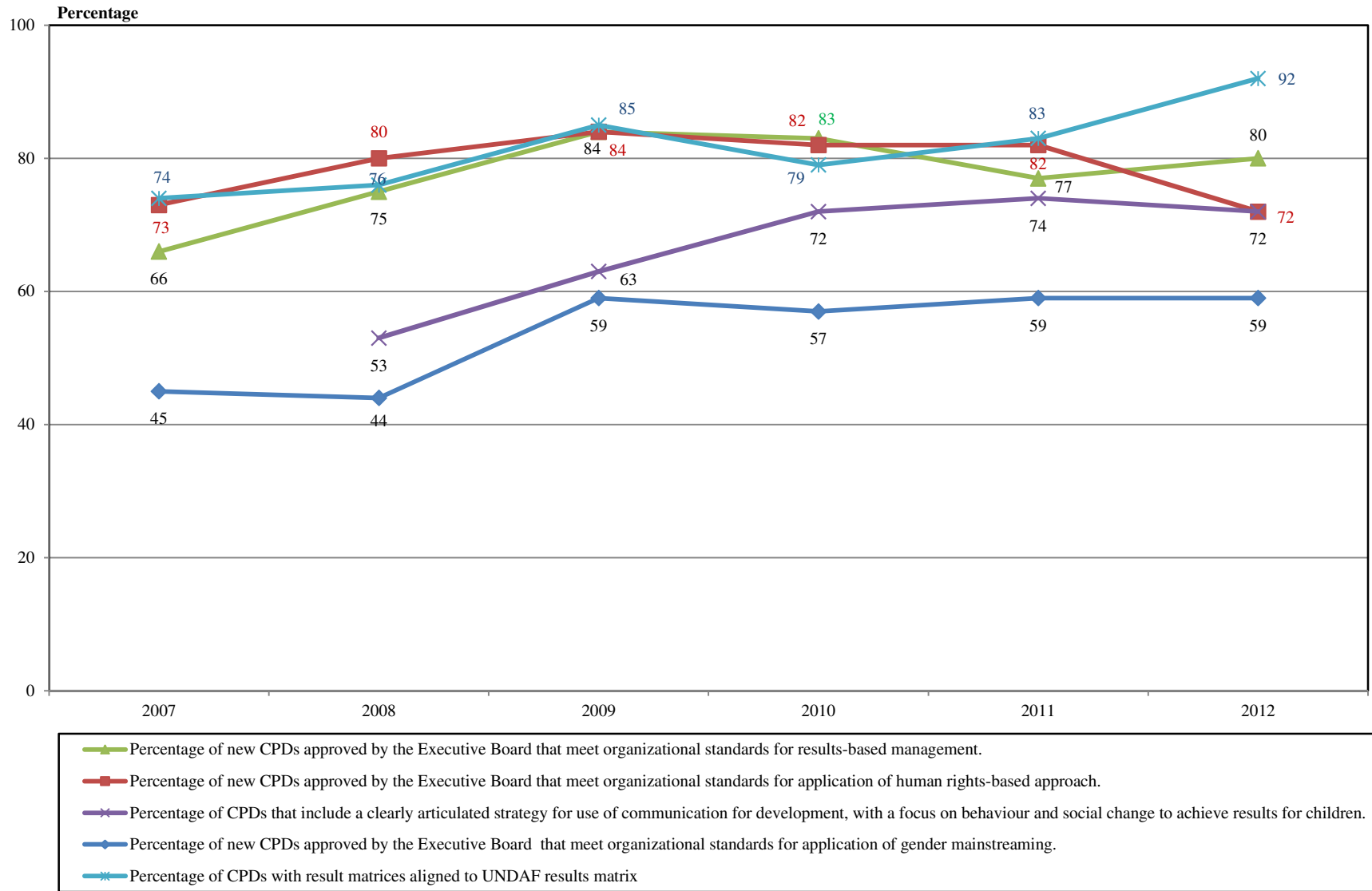
Note: The implementation of VISION, Supply Division's move to a new location and the operationalisation of the new automated warehouse had a negative impact on Supply Division performance in 2012. Supply Division is working to address bottlenecks and expects the situation to improve in 2013.

Source: UNICEF Headquarters, 2013.

## Key Performance Indicators

### Fig. 86: KPI: Programme oversight

#### Fig. 86a: Country programme documents in relation to cross-cutting strategies

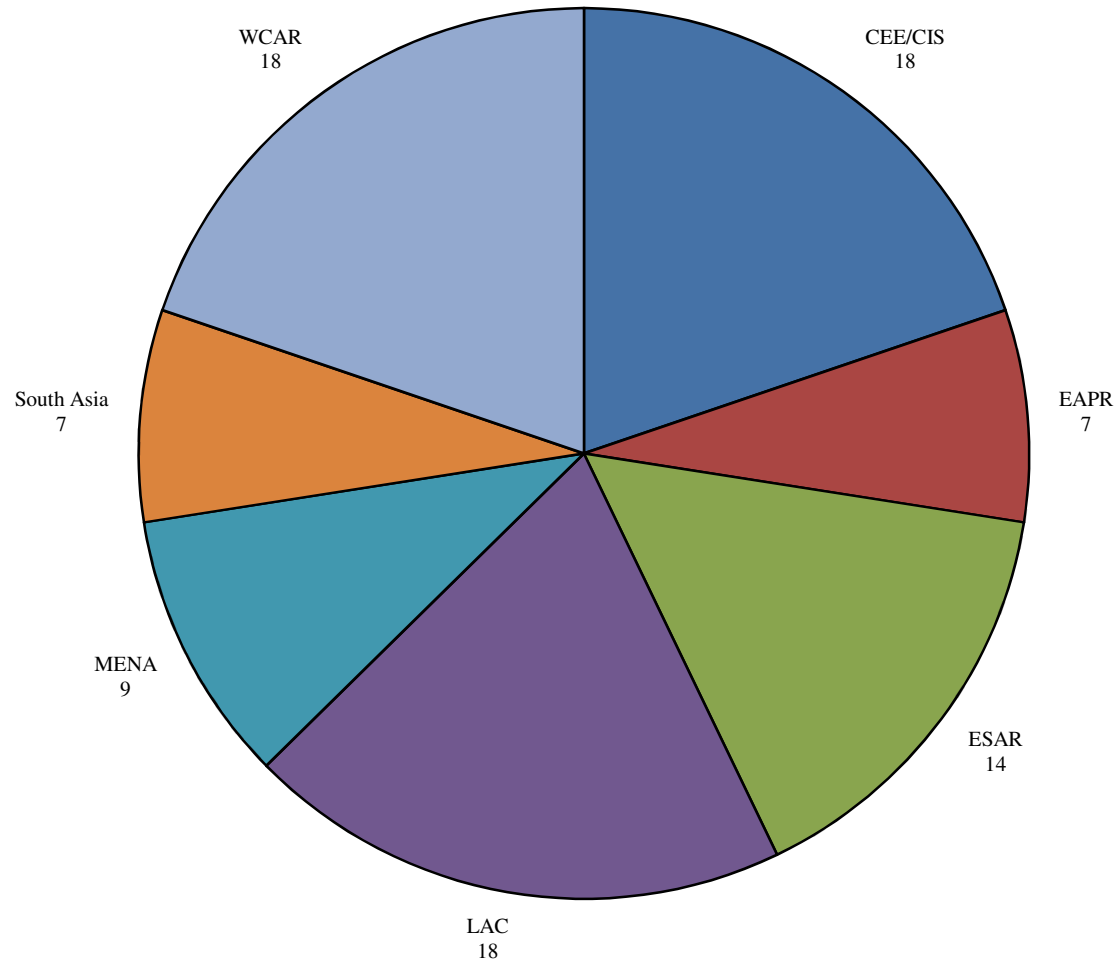


Note: Average of scores assigned to individual CPDs based on multiple criteria linked to organizational standards.  
 Source: Independent reviews, 2007-2012.

Key Performance Indicators

**Fig. 86: KPI: Programme oversight (continued)**

**Fig. 86b: Country programmes for which a gender review or self-assessment had been conducted between 2009 and 2012**



Gender reviews or self-assessments have been conducted for a total of 91 country programmes (73 per cent). MTSP target is >90 per cent by 2013.

Key Performance Indicators

Fig. 86: KPI: Programme oversight (continued)

Fig. 86c: Country offices reporting documented examples of UNICEF support to South-South cooperation

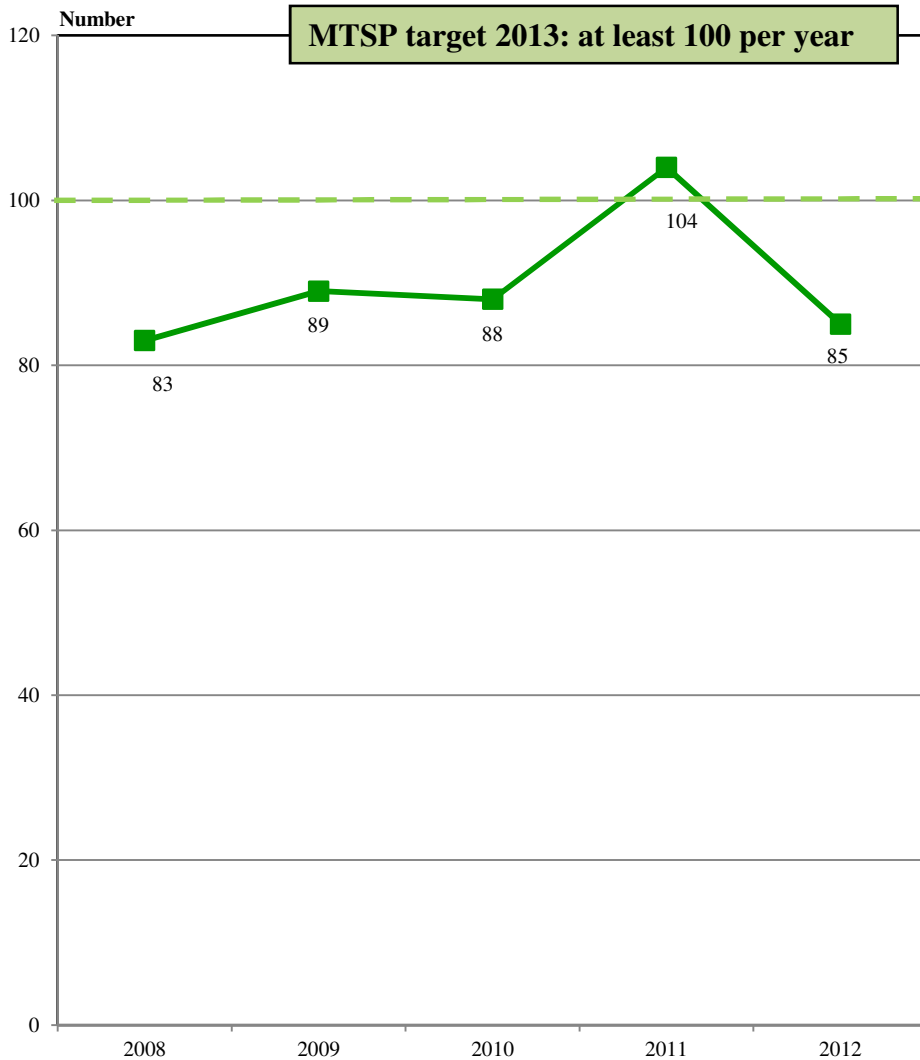
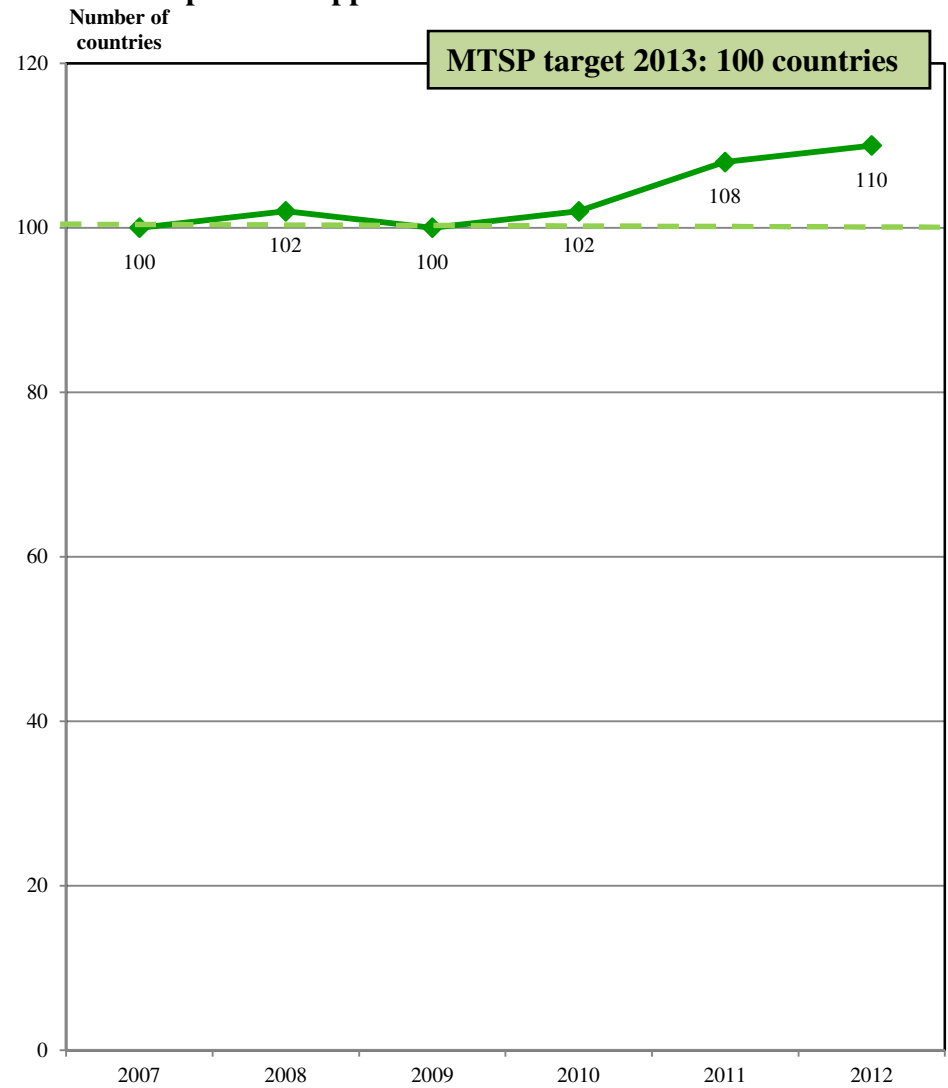


Fig. 86d: Countries using UNICEF procurement services to procure supplies for children and their families

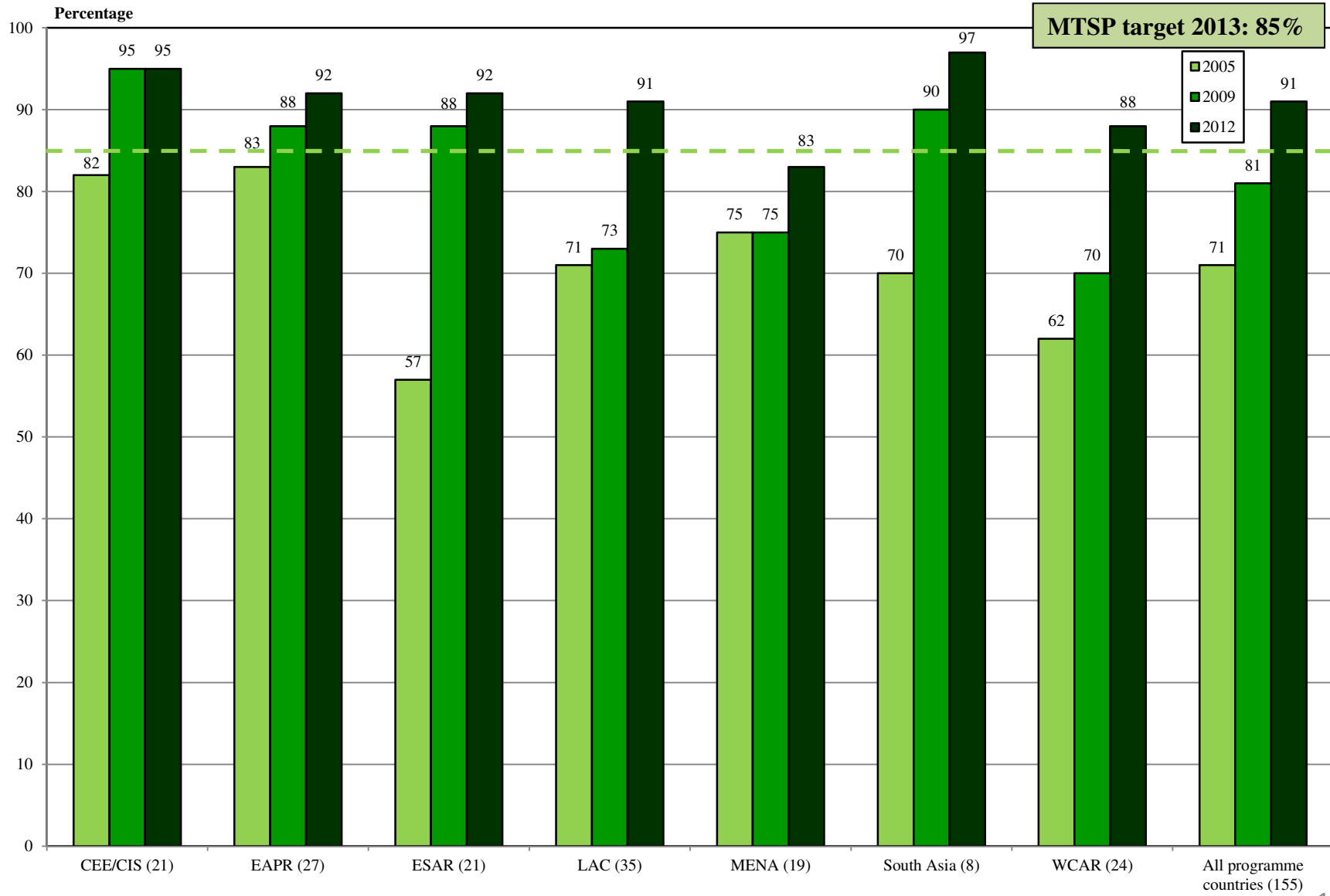


Source: UNICEF Headquarters, 2013.

Key Performance Indicators

**Fig. 87: KPI: Programme funding**

**Fig. 87a: UNICEF donor reports submitted on time**

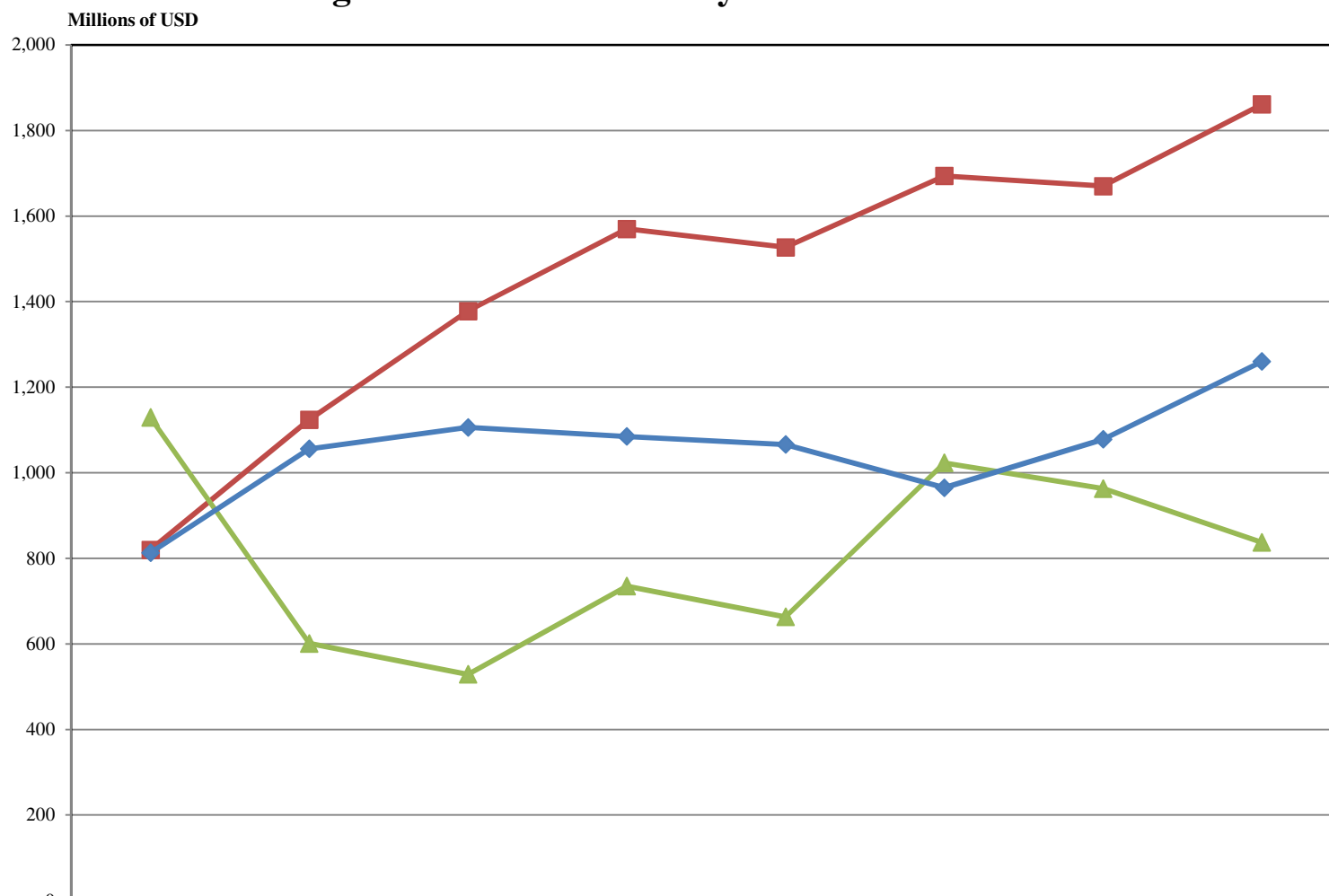


Source: UNICEF country offices, 2012.

## Key Performance Indicators

### Fig. 87: KPI: Programme funding (*continued*)

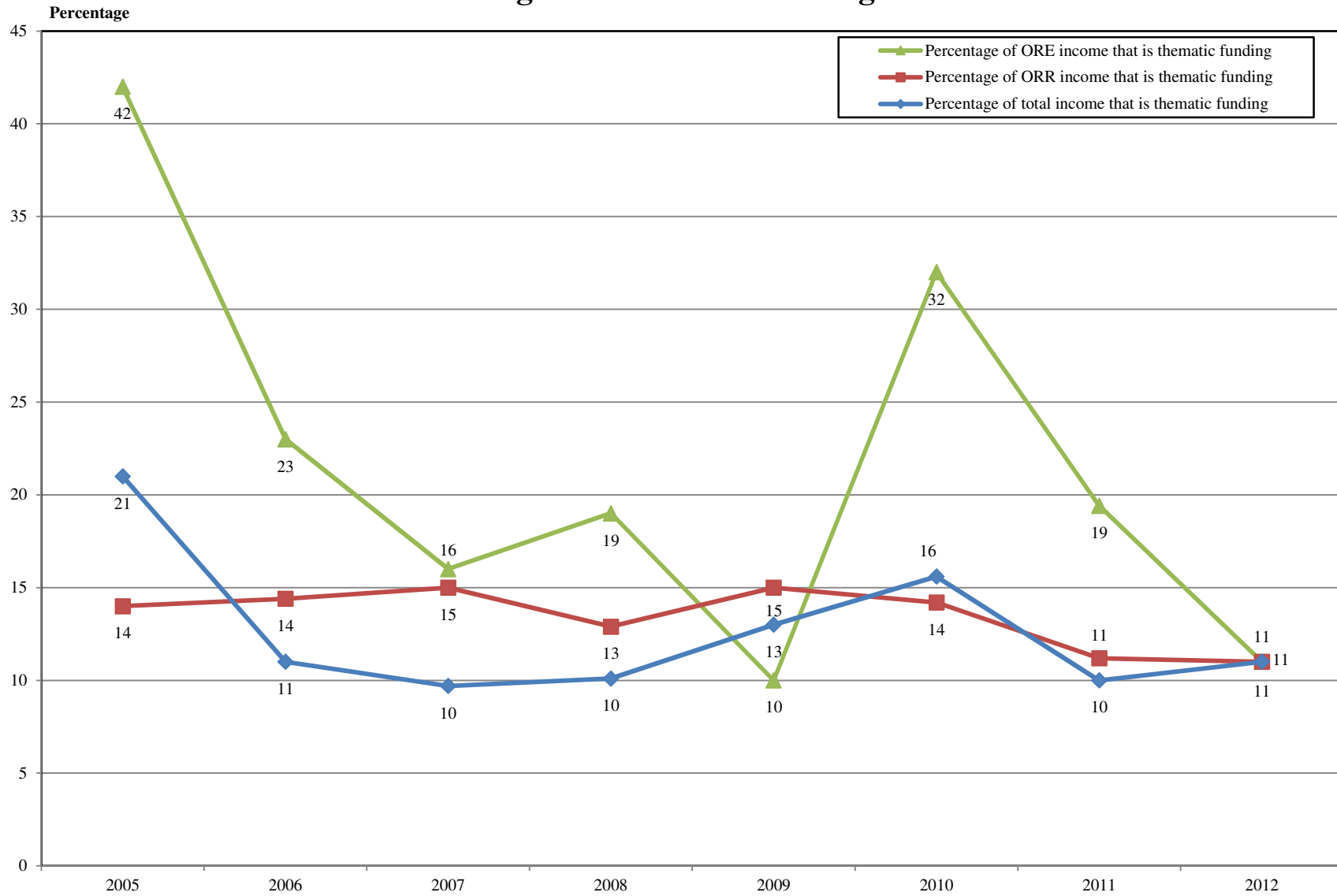
#### Fig. 87b: Income trends by source of income



## Key Performance Indicators

### Fig. 87: KPI: Programme funding (*continued*)

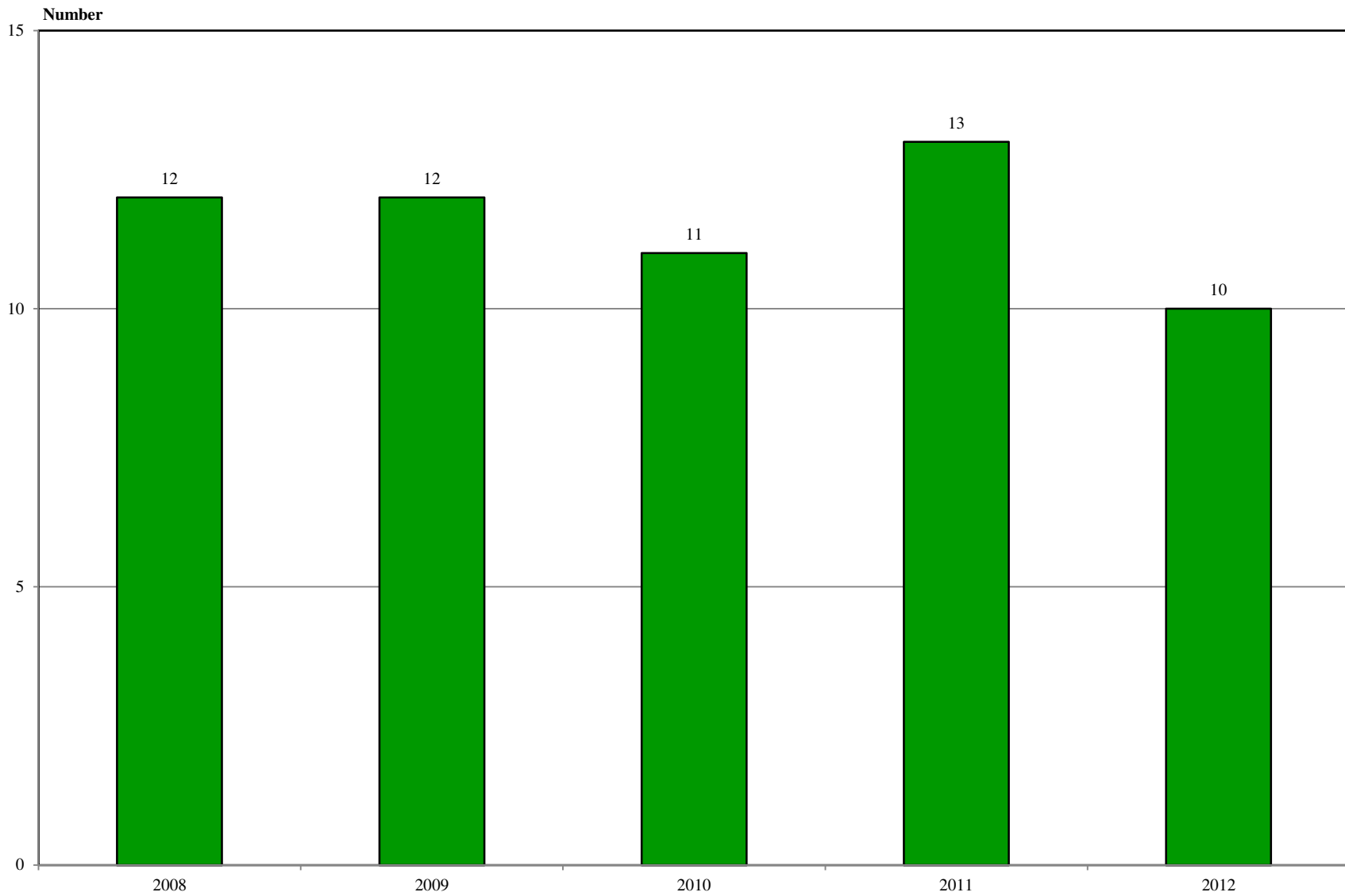
#### Fig. 87c: Thematic funding



Source: UNICEF Headquarters, 2013.

Key Performance Indicators

**Fig. 88: KPI: United Nations coherence: UNICEF staff serving as Resident Coordinator**



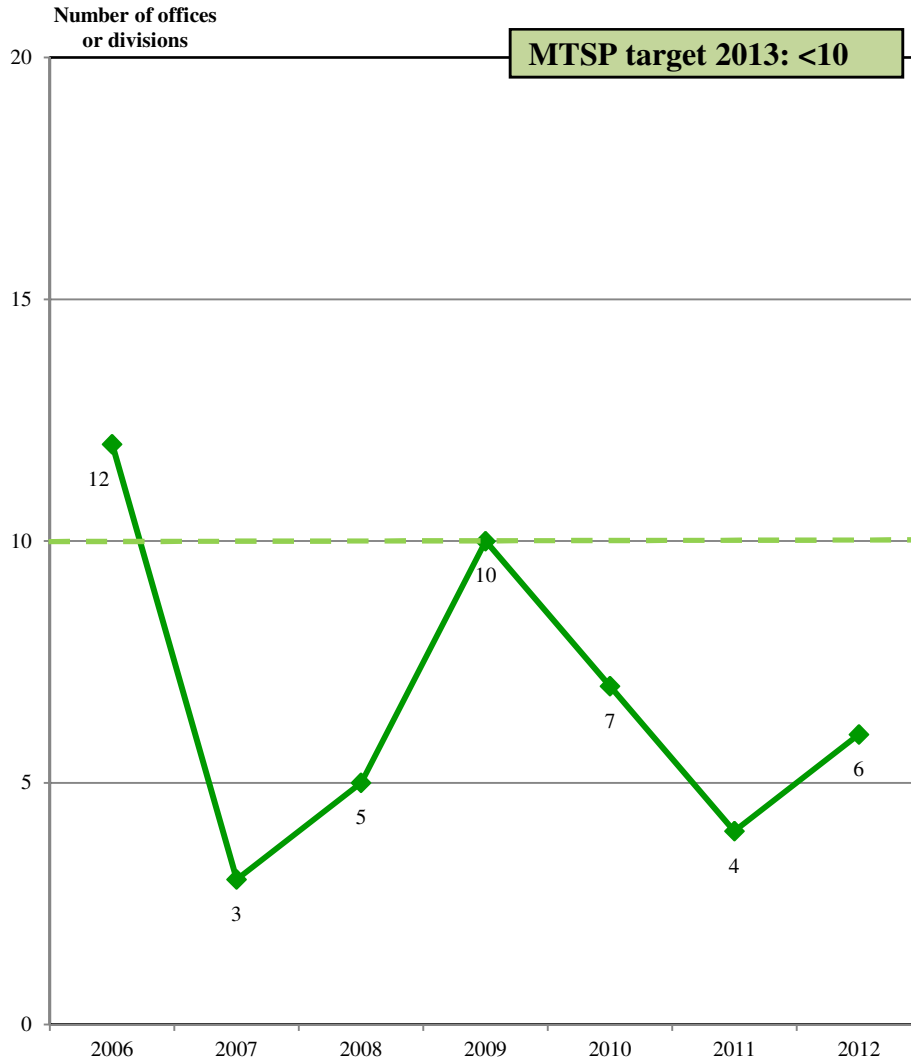
Source: UNICEF Headquarters, 2013.



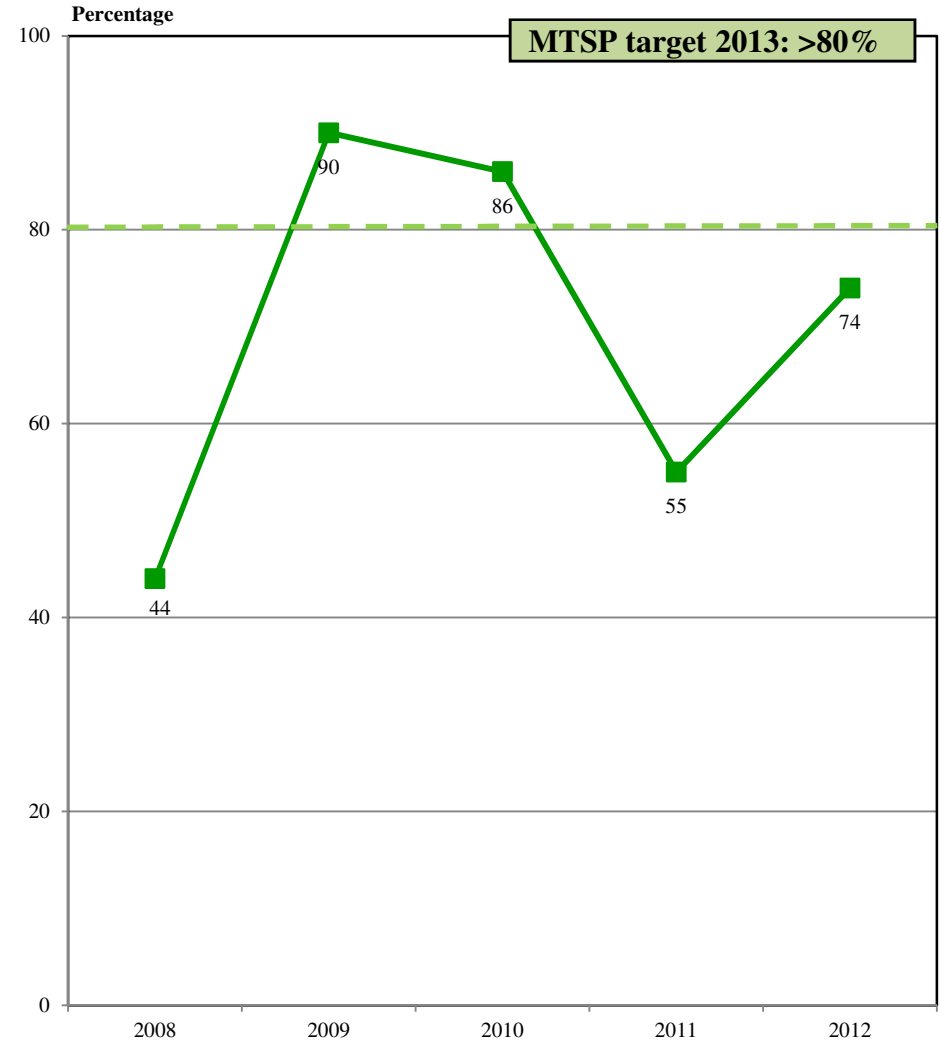
## Key Performance Indicators

### Fig. 89: KPI: Risk management

#### Fig. 89a: Number of offices or divisions with audit recommendations outstanding for over 18 months



#### Fig. 89b: Percentage of complaints investigated and closed within six months

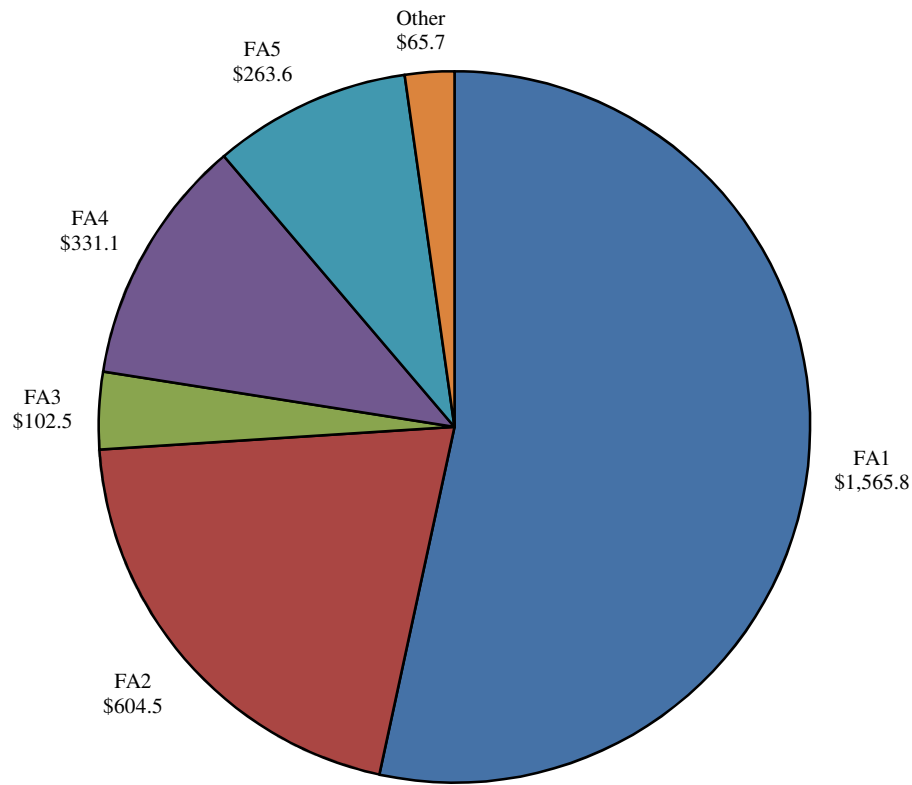


# Programme expenditures

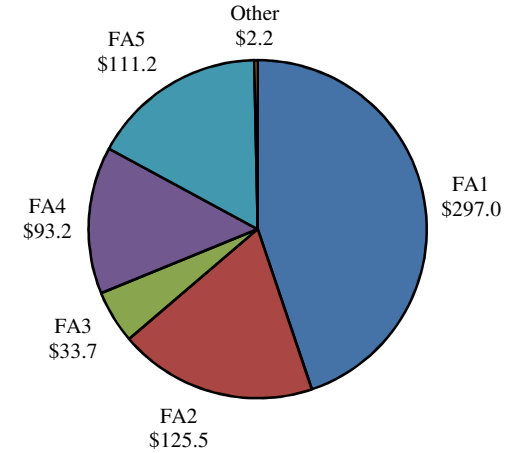
Programme expenditures

**Fig. 90: UNICEF programme assistance by MTSP focus area, 2012 (millions of USD)**

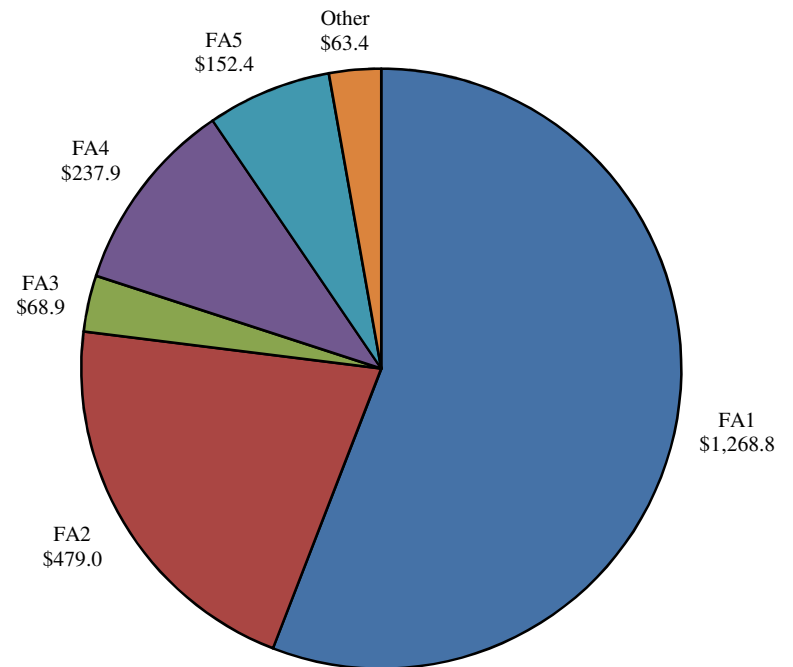
**Fig. 90a: Total (\$2,933.2)**



**Fig. 90b: Regular resources (\$662.7)**

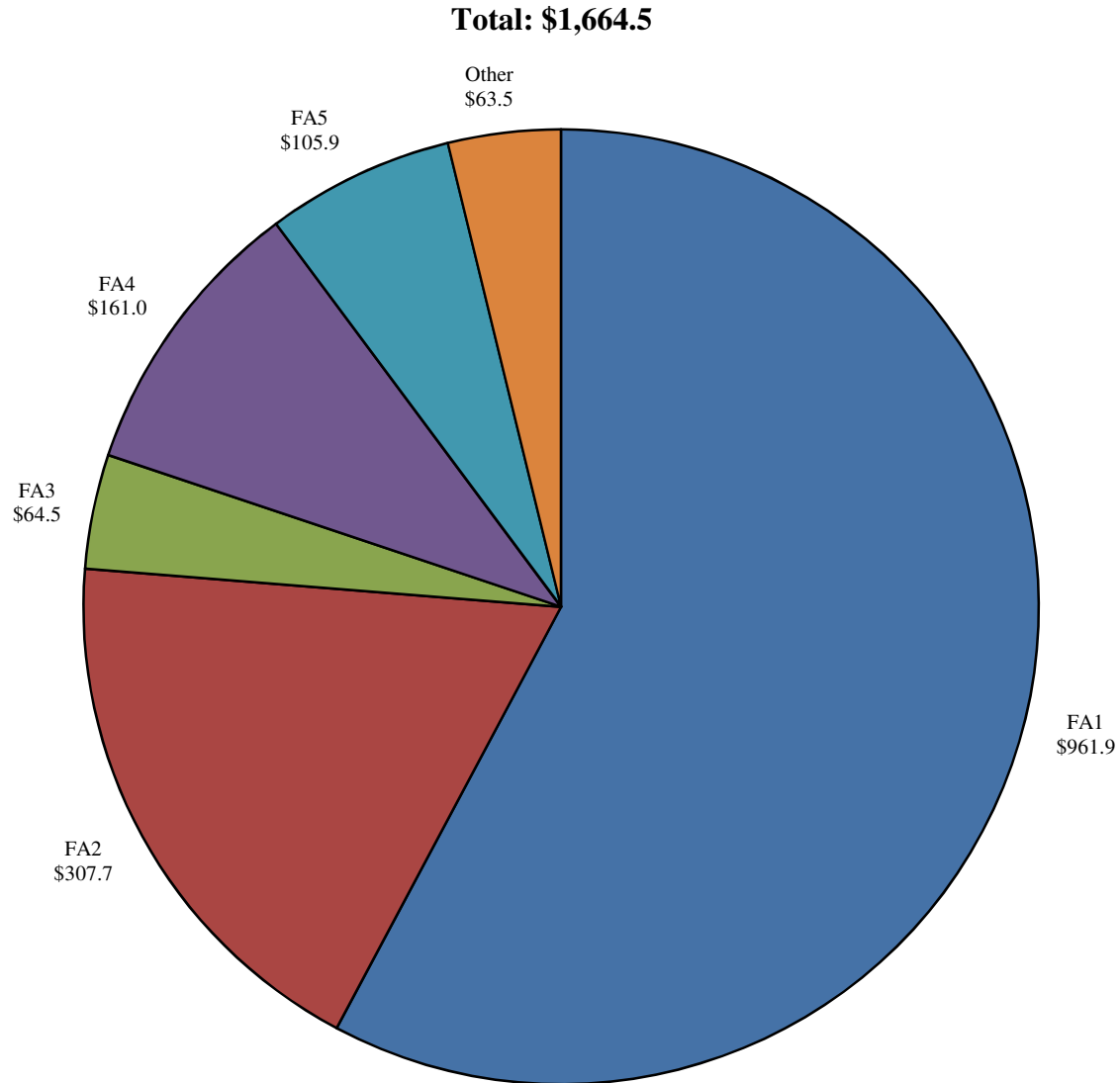


**Fig. 90c: Other resources (\$2,270.5)\***



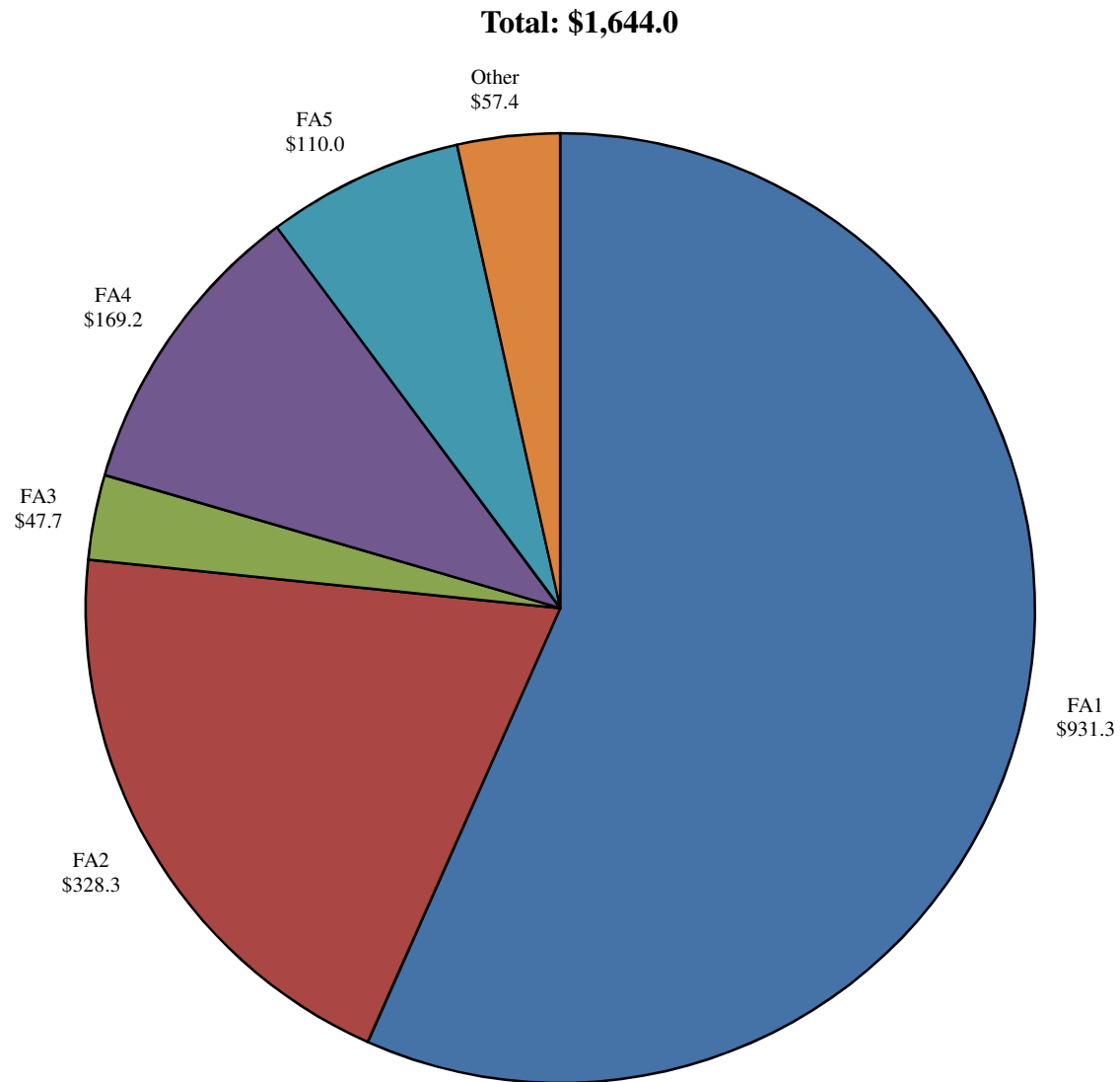
Programme expenditures

**Fig. 91: UNICEF programme assistance to 49 countries in sub-Saharan Africa, 2012  
(millions of USD)**



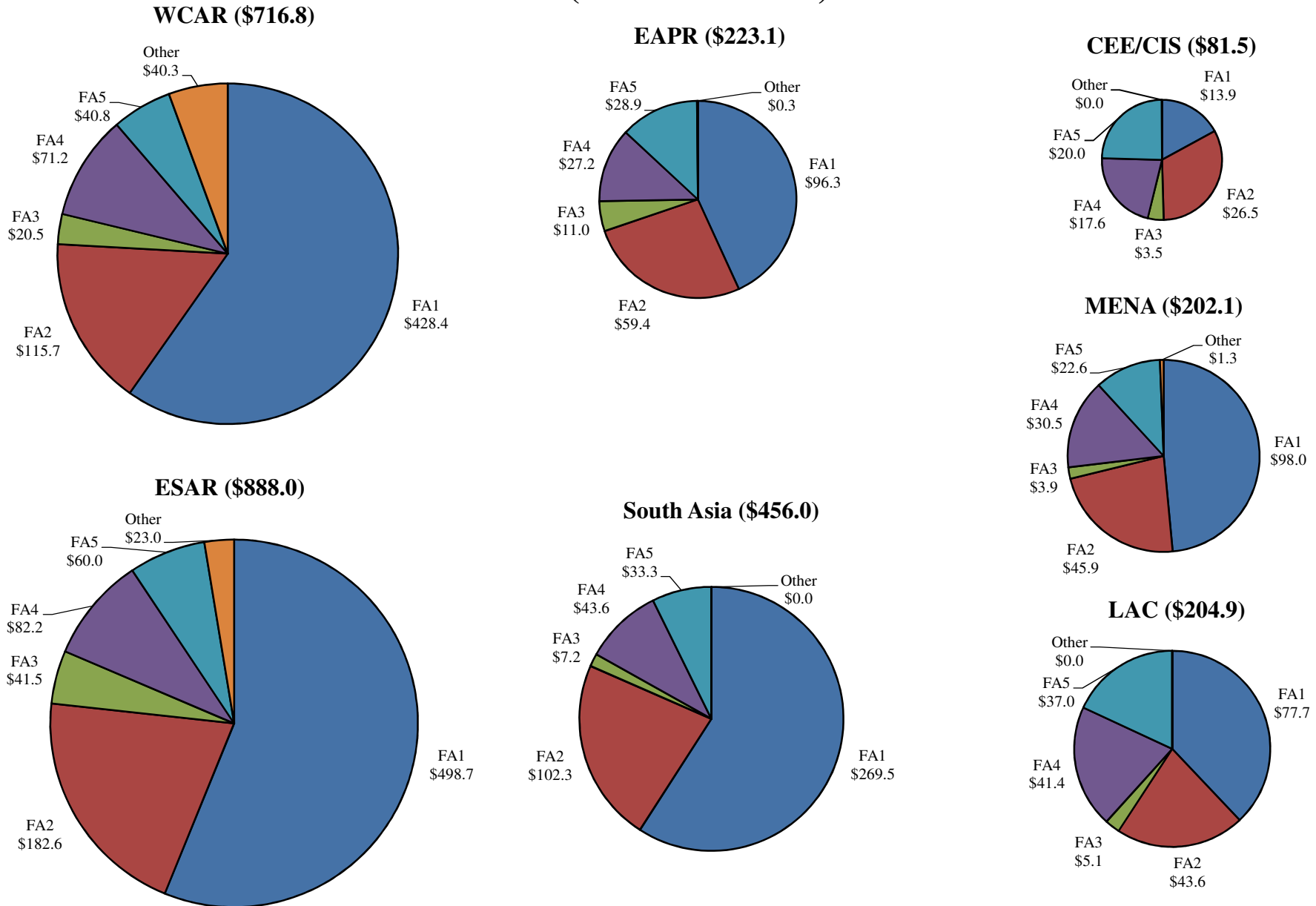
Programme expenditures

**Fig. 92: UNICEF programme assistance to 49 least developed countries, 2012  
(millions of USD)**



Programme expenditures

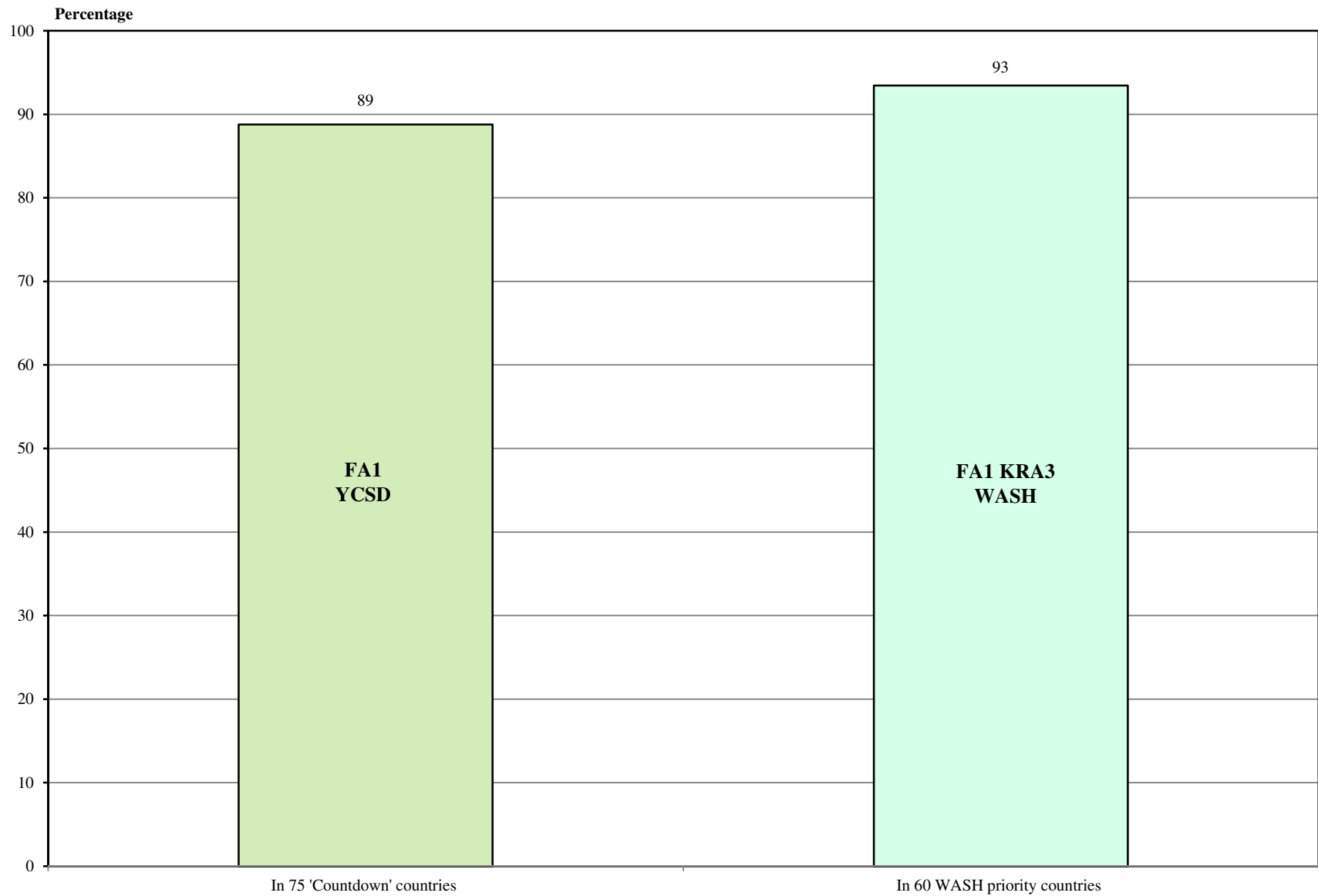
**Fig. 93: UNICEF programme assistance by MTSP focus area, by region, 2012  
(millions of USD)**



Source: UNICEF Headquarters, 2013.

Programme expenditures

**Fig. 94: Priority countries and proportion of UNICEF programme assistance, 2012**



Source: UNICEF Headquarters, 2013.

**Coordinated by:**

**Policy and Strategy  
UNICEF, New York**