



**Annex 1:  
Output scorecard and indicator updates, 2018**

2018 Executive Director Annual Report to the Executive Board



## Introduction

This annex presents the 2018 progress of the integrated results and resources framework targets of the UNFPA strategic plan, 2018-2021. The annex also provides an overview of the resources spent to make the progress.

Unlike the annex of previous years, which included two items: the output scorecard and the SP indicator update table, this annex in addition includes charts on the trends of the outcome indicators for which data are available. In previous years the charts were in a separate annex referred to as data supplement.

This annex should be read in conjunction with the [annex 2](#) of the report, which provides an interactive overview of the results achieved at global, regional and country levels. In addition, the following should be noted:

- (a) The 2018 progress of the outcome and impact indicator are inline with the [statistical annex](#) of the 2018 Secretary General's report of Sustainable Development Goal implementation;
- (b) Data is desegregated by least developed countries and small island developing States as recommended by quadrennial comprehensive policy review; Data disaggregation can be seen at [www.unfpa.org/data/results](http://www.unfpa.org/data/results).
- (c) Each indicator progress is reported as per the metadata developed by UNFPA. All UNFPA programme countries followed the same definition and methodology for calculation of the indicators. This has improved the quality of the reporting;
- (d) The methodology for calculation of the scorecard of the integrated results and resources framework is harmonised with UNDP, UNICEF and UN-Women;

UNFPA faced some challenges in reporting the 2018 progress of the strategic plan indicators. This includes: (a) non-availability of the data for some of the outcome and impact indicators; (b) the available data for some of the outcome and impact indicators are outdated; and (c) the non-availability of required disaggregation of the data of some of the impact and outcome indicators.

UNFPA continued to support the data generation of Sustainable Development Indicators, most specifically the indicators those prioritised by UNFPA in the strategic plan 2018-2021.

## Output scorecard

The analysis of the 2018 results shows that UNFPA progressed as planned and achieved the results it sought to achieve. There are 18 strategic plan outputs. For 12 of those outputs, UNFPA progress toward the targets was 90 per cent and above. For four of the outputs, UNFPA progress was between 60 and 90 per cent of the targets. Progress toward the remaining two outputs was less than 60 per cent. Figure 1 and figure 2 below provide an overview of the output achievement.

**Figure 1: Progress in achieving development outputs targets 2018**



**Figure 2: Progress in achieving organizational effectiveness and efficiency outputs taergets, 2018**



**Table I. Indicator update, integrated results and resources framework of the UNFPA strategic plan, 2018-2021**

Goal: Achieved universal access to sexual and reproductive health, realized reproductive rights, and reduced maternal mortality to accelerate progress on the International Conference on Population and Development agenda, to improve the lives of adolescents, youth and women, enabled by population dynamics, human rights, and gender equality																																																																																				
	Indicator	Baseline	2018 progress	2021 target	2030 target																																																																															
1	Maternal mortality ratio (maternal deaths per 100 000 live births)	216 (2015)	<b>216 (2015)</b>	135	Ended preventable maternal deaths (Sustainable Development Goal target for maternal mortality ratio-70)																																																																															
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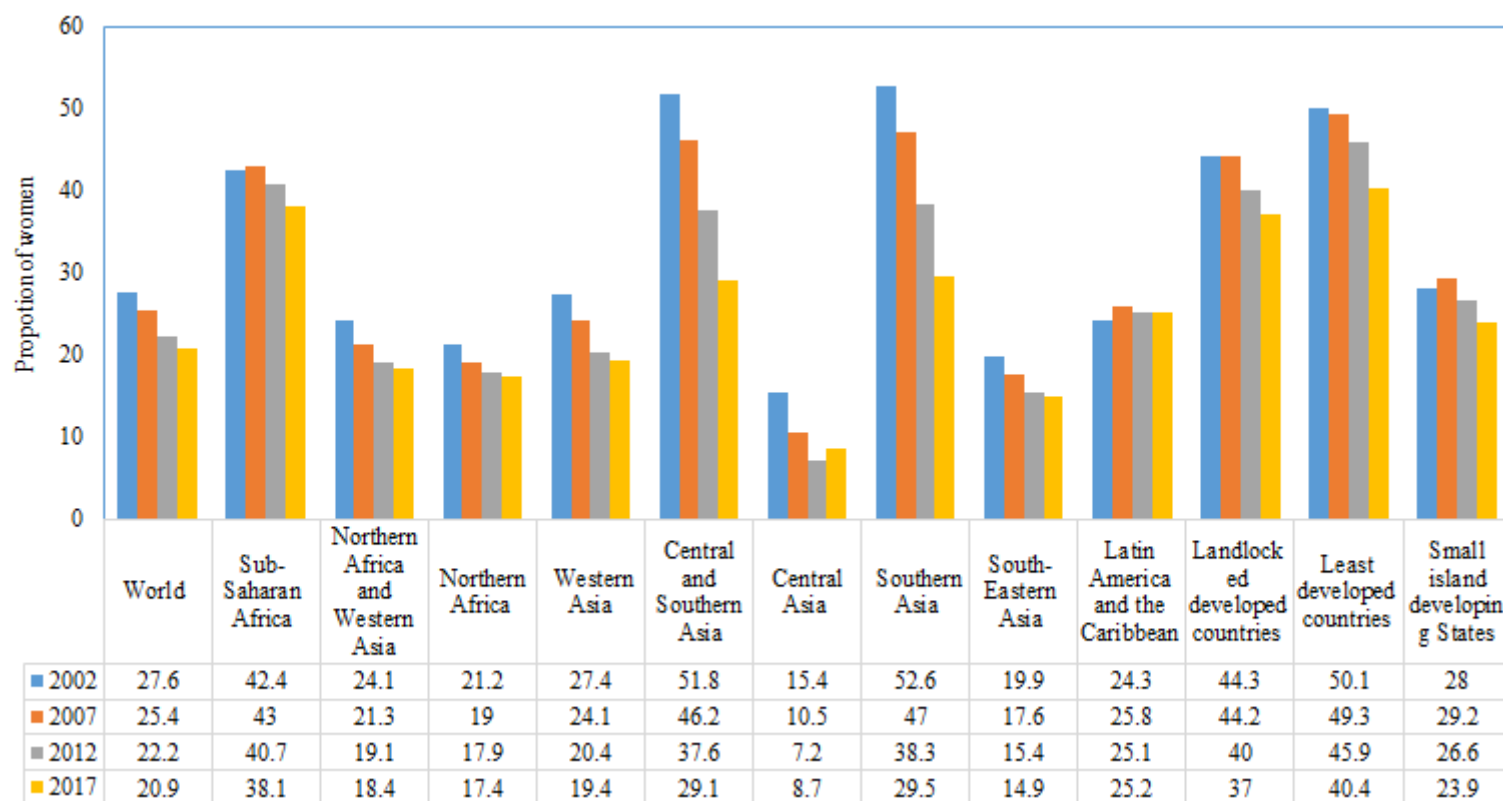
2	Indicator	Baseline	2018 progress	2021 target	2030 target																																																																																																
	Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years , births per 1,000 women in that age group)	45.2 (2015)	43.9 (2018)	Not available <sup>1</sup>	Not available																																																																																																
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<p><b>Common indicator:</b> None</p> <p><b>Sustainable Development Goal target:</b> 3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes</p> <p><b>Sustainable Development Goal indicator:</b> 3.7.2</p> <p><b>Framework of actions for the follow-up to the ICPD Programme of Action beyond 2014:</b> States should implement their commitments to promote and protect the rights of girls by enacting and implementing targeted and coordinated policies and programmes that concretely address: (a) ensuring gender parity in access to school; (b) providing comprehensive sexuality education; (c) reducing adolescent pregnancy; (d) enabling the reintegration of pregnant girls and young mothers into education at all levels, with a view to empowering the girl child and young women to achieve their fullest potential; and (e) elimination of harmful traditional practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation/cutting.</p> <p><b>Disaggregation:</b> Age, education, marital status, socioeconomic status, geographical location</p> <p><b>Remarks:</b> Family Planning 2020 indicator; UNFPA strategic plan (2014-2017) indicator</p>																																																																																																					

<sup>1</sup> Target is not set



3	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>2018 progress</b>	<b>2021 target</b>	<b>2030 target</b>																																																																					
	Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15	6.4 (2012)	5% (2017)	3.0%	Less than 1% (Eliminated child marriage)																																																																					
	<p><b>Trends in child marriage (before age 15)</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>World</th> <th>Sub-Saharan Africa</th> <th>Northern Africa and Western Asia</th> <th>Northern Africa</th> <th>Western Asia</th> <th>Central and Southern Asia</th> <th>Central Asia</th> <th>Southern Asia</th> <th>South-Eastern Asia</th> <th>Latin America and the Caribbean</th> <th>Landlocked developed countries</th> <th>Least developed countries</th> <th>Small island developing States</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>■ 2002</td> <td>8.2</td> <td>14.8</td> <td>6.1</td> <td>5.8</td> <td>6.3</td> <td>18.6</td> <td>0.3</td> <td>18.9</td> <td>2.8</td> <td>5.5</td> <td>13.5</td> <td>19.1</td> <td>7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>■ 2007</td> <td>7.5</td> <td>15.2</td> <td>5.2</td> <td>4.6</td> <td>5.9</td> <td>16.3</td> <td>0.3</td> <td>16.6</td> <td>2.6</td> <td>5.2</td> <td>14.1</td> <td>18</td> <td>6.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>■ 2012</td> <td>6.4</td> <td>14.1</td> <td>4.6</td> <td>4.5</td> <td>4.6</td> <td>12.4</td> <td>0.3</td> <td>12.7</td> <td>2.2</td> <td>5.2</td> <td>12.4</td> <td>15.9</td> <td>6.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>■ 2017</td> <td>5</td> <td>11.8</td> <td>3.7</td> <td>3.9</td> <td>3.4</td> <td>7.4</td> <td>0.3</td> <td>7.6</td> <td>1.8</td> <td>4.6</td> <td>10.2</td> <td>12.3</td> <td>5.8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>						World	Sub-Saharan Africa	Northern Africa and Western Asia	Northern Africa	Western Asia	Central and Southern Asia	Central Asia	Southern Asia	South-Eastern Asia	Latin America and the Caribbean	Landlocked developed countries	Least developed countries	Small island developing States	■ 2002	8.2	14.8	6.1	5.8	6.3	18.6	0.3	18.9	2.8	5.5	13.5	19.1	7	■ 2007	7.5	15.2	5.2	4.6	5.9	16.3	0.3	16.6	2.6	5.2	14.1	18	6.9	■ 2012	6.4	14.1	4.6	4.5	4.6	12.4	0.3	12.7	2.2	5.2	12.4	15.9	6.8	■ 2017	5	11.8	3.7	3.9	3.4	7.4	0.3	7.6	1.8	4.6	10.2	12.3
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Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18	22.2% (2012)	20.9 (2017)	16.0%	Less than 1% (Eliminated child marriage)																																																																						

Trends in child marriage (before age 18)



**Common indicator:** UNICEF, UN-Women

**Sustainable Development Goal target:** 5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation

**Sustainable Development Goal indicator:** 5.3.1

**Framework of actions for the follow-up to the ICPD Programme of Action beyond 2014:** States should preserve the dignity and rights of women and girls by eradicating all harmful practices, including child, early and forced marriage

**Disaggregation:** Age, income, place of residence, geographical location, education, ethnicity (for some countries)

**Remarks:** UNFPA strategic plan (2014-2017) indicator

4	Indicator	Baseline	2018 progress	2021 target	2030 target
	Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have	29.3%	24.8% (2017)	15%	Less than 1% (Eliminated female genital

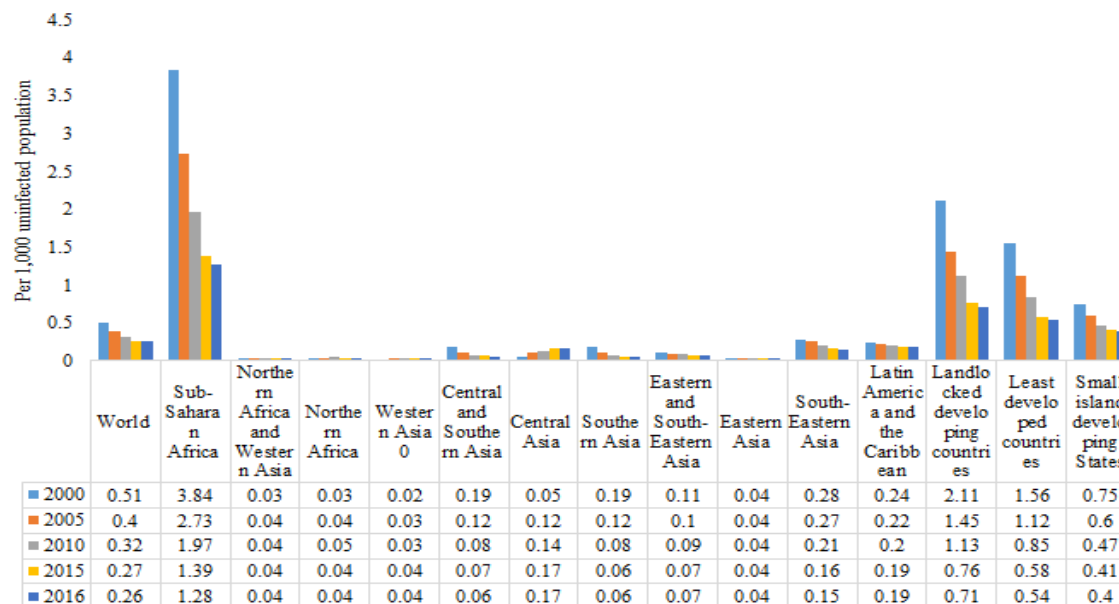


	undergone female genital mutilation/cutting by age <sup>2</sup>				mutilation)															
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■ 2012	29.3	82.9																		
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<p><b>Common indicator:</b> UNICEF  <b>Sustainable Development Goal target:</b> 5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation  <b>Sustainable Development Goal indicator:</b> 5.3.2  <b>Framework of actions for the follow-up to the ICPD Programme of Action beyond 2014:</b> States should develop, support and implement comprehensive and integrated strategies for the eradication of female genital mutilation/cutting  <b>Disaggregation:</b> Age, income, place of residence, geographical location, education  <b>Remarks:</b> Direct measurement of the UNFPA strategic plan (2018-2021) transformative result: “End gender-based violence and all harmful practices, including child marriage”; UNICEF-UNFPA joint programme on female genital mutilation/cutting, phase III indicator</p>																				
5	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>2018 progress</b>	<b>2021 target</b>	<b>2030 target</b>															
	Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations	0.26 <sup>3(2016)</sup>	<b>0.26 (2016)</b>	0.06	0.02															

<sup>2</sup> Indicator moved to the impact level. This was an outcome 3 indicator of the IRRF presented to the 2017 second regular session of the Executive Board. Baseline and target were calculated using the latest available FGM prevalence data for girls 0-14 years based on DHS or MICS. In some cases, the FGM prevalence data for girls and women 15-19 years is used when data for girls 0-14 years is not available.

<sup>3</sup> 2016 data

0.25 female  
0.27 male  
0.08 children (0-14)  
0.32 adult (15+)



**Common indicator:** Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), UNDP, UNICEF  
**Sustainable Development Goal target:** 3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases  
**Sustainable Development Goal indicator:** 3.3.1  
**Framework of actions for the follow-up to the ICPD Programme of Action beyond 2014:** States and global health partners should address the stark disparities in the success of HIV prevention in different parts of the world, and among different population groups  
**Disaggregation:** Key populations, sex, age, HIV fast-track countries  
**Remarks:** UNAIDS Unified Budget, Results and Accountability Framework indicator; UNFPA strategic plan (2014-2017) midterm review indicator

6	Indicator	Baseline	2018 progress	2021 target	2030 target
	Number of maternal deaths averted	154,000 (2014-2017)	73,500 (2018)	216,000	650,000 <sup>4</sup>

<sup>4</sup> Cumulative target converting three strategic plan cycles (from 2018 onwards) to attain SDGs

	<p><b>Common indicator:</b> None  <b>Related Sustainable Development Goal target:</b> 3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births  <b>Related Sustainable Development Goal indicator:</b> 3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio  <b>Framework of actions for the follow-up to the ICPD Programme of Action beyond 2014:</b> States should eliminate preventable maternal mortality and morbidity as urgently as possible by strengthening health systems and thereby ensuring universal access to quality prenatal care, skilled attendance at birth, emergency obstetric care and postnatal care for all women. States must, as a matter of urgency, provide widespread and high-quality information and counselling regarding the benefits and risks of a full range of affordable, accessible, quality contraceptive methods, with special attention to dual method use with male or female condoms, given the continuing risk of sexually transmitted infections and HIV, and ensure access to both contraceptive knowledge and commodities, irrespective of marital status  <b>Disaggregation:</b> None  <b>Remarks:</b> Model-based estimates; indicator is aligned with the UNFPA strategic plan (2018-2021) transformative result: “end preventable maternal deaths”</p>				
7	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>2018 progress</b>	<b>2021 target</b>	<b>2030 target</b>
	Number of unintended pregnancies averted <sup>5</sup>	35 million	<b>30.1 million</b>	36 million	100 million <sup>6</sup>
	<p><b>Common indicator:</b> None  <b>Related Sustainable Development Goal target:</b> 3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes; 3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births  <b>Related Sustainable Development Goal indicator:</b> 3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods; 3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio  <b>Framework of actions for the follow-up to the ICPD Programme of Action beyond 2014:</b> States must, as a matter of urgency, provide widespread and high-quality information and counselling regarding the benefits and risks of a full range of affordable, accessible, quality contraceptive methods, with special attention to dual method use with male or female condoms, given the continuing risk of sexually transmitted infections and HIV, and ensure access to both contraceptive knowledge and commodities, irrespective of marital status  <b>Disaggregation:</b> None  <b>Remarks:</b> Model-based estimates</p>				
8	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>2018 progress</b>	<b>2021 target</b>	<b>2030 target</b>
	Number of unsafe abortions averted <sup>7</sup>	11 million	<b>8.9 million</b>	12 million	40 million <sup>8</sup>
	<b>Common indicator:</b> None				

<sup>5</sup> Represents only UNFPA programme countries

<sup>6</sup> Cumulative target converting three strategic plan cycles (from 2018 onwards) to attain SDGs

<sup>7</sup> Represents only UNFPA programme countries

<sup>8</sup> Cumulative target converting three strategic plan cycles (from 2018 onwards) to attain SDGs

	<p><b>Related Sustainable Development Goal target:</b> 3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births; 3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes</p> <p><b>Related Sustainable Development Goal indicator:</b> 3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio; 3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods</p> <p><b>Framework of actions for the follow-up to the ICPD Programme of Action beyond 2014:</b> States should strive to eliminate the need for abortion by providing universal access to comprehensive sexuality education starting in adolescence, and sexual and reproductive health services, including modern methods of contraception, to all persons in need. States must, as a matter of urgency, provide widespread and high-quality information and counselling regarding the benefits and risks of a full range of affordable, accessible, quality contraceptive methods, with special attention to dual method use with male or female condoms, given the continuing risk of sexually transmitted infections and HIV, and ensure access to both contraceptive knowledge and commodities, irrespective of marital status</p> <p><b>Disaggregation:</b> None</p> <p><b>Remarks:</b> Model-based estimates; Family Planning 2020 indicator</p>				
9	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>2018 progress</b>	<b>2021 target</b>	<b>2030 target</b>
	Total lives saved <sup>9</sup>	46 million (2014-2017)	<b>15 million (2018)</b>	50 million	150 million <sup>10</sup>
	<p><b>Common indicator:</b> None</p> <p><b>Related Sustainable Development Goal target:</b> 3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births; 3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes; 5.2: Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation; 5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage, and female genital mutilation</p> <p><b>Related Sustainable Development Goal indicator:</b> 3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births; 3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods; 5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age; Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence; 5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18; 5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age</p> <p><b>Framework of actions for the follow-up to the ICPD Programme of Action beyond 2014:</b> States should eliminate preventable maternal mortality and morbidity as urgently as possible by strengthening health systems and thereby ensuring universal access to quality prenatal care, skilled attendance at birth, emergency obstetric care and postnatal care for all women. States should adopt and implement legislation, policies and measures that prevent, punish and eradicate gender-based violence within and outside the family, as well as in conflict and post-conflict situations. States must, as a matter of urgency, provide widespread and high-quality information and counselling regarding the benefits and risks of a full range of affordable, accessible, quality contraceptive methods, with special attention to dual method use with male or female condoms, given the continuing risk of sexually transmitted infections and HIV, and ensure access to both contraceptive knowledge and commodities, irrespective of marital status</p> <p><b>Disaggregation:</b> None</p> <p><b>Remarks:</b> Model-based estimates</p>				
10	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>2018 progress</b>	<b>2021 target</b>	<b>2030 target</b>
	Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	Not available <sup>11</sup>	Not available	Not available	Not available

<sup>9</sup> Represents only UNFPA programme countries

<sup>10</sup> Cumulative target converting three strategic plan cycles (from 2018 onwards) to attain SDGs

<sup>11</sup> SDG target not yet set

	<p><b>Common indicator:</b> UNDP, UNICEF, UN-Women  <b>Sustainable Development Goal target:</b> 1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters  <b>Sustainable Development Goal indicator:</b> 1.5.1  <b>Framework of actions for the follow-up to the ICPD Programme of Action beyond 2014:</b> States should develop, strengthen and implement effective, integrated, coordinated and coherent national strategies to eradicate poverty and break the cycles of exclusion and inequality as a condition for achieving development  <b>Disaggregation:</b> Type of hazard  <b>Remarks:</b> Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 - 2030 indicator</p>				
11	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>2018 progress</b>	<b>2021 target</b>	<b>2030 target</b>
	Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location	9.8% <sup>12(2015)</sup>	<b>9.2% (2017)</b> 9.1% male 9.4% female 8.6% female adult 14.9% female youth 8.2% male adult 14.5% male youth	6.0%	3.0%
	<p><b>Common indicator:</b> UNDP, UN-Women  <b>Sustainable Development Goal target:</b> 1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day  <b>Sustainable Development Goal indicator:</b> 1.1.1  <b>Framework of actions for the follow-up to the ICPD Programme of Action beyond 2014:</b> States should develop, strengthen and implement effective, integrated, coordinated and coherent national strategies to eradicate poverty and break the cycles of exclusion and inequality as a condition for achieving development  <b>Disaggregation:</b> Sex, age, employment status and geographical location, urban/rural setting  <b>Remarks:</b> In line with the Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review: focusing on the eradication of poverty in its all forms and dimensions</p>				
<p><b>Outcome 1: Every woman, adolescent and youth everywhere, especially those furthest behind, has utilized integrated sexual and reproductive health services and exercised reproductive rights, free of coercion, discrimination and violence</b></p>					
	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>2018 progress</b>	<b>2021 target</b>	<b>2030 target</b>
1	Number of women who have utilized integrated sexual and reproductive health services	53 million	<b>24 million<sup>13</sup></b>	60 million	100 million <sup>14</sup>

<sup>12</sup> Although SDG Target 1.1 - "By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day" set vision target for \$1.25 per day, indicator uses the international poverty line of \$1.90 per day

<sup>13</sup> Women and young people

<sup>14</sup> Cumulative target converting three strategic plan cycles (from 2018 onwards)

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	Number of adolescents who have utilized integrated sexual and reproductive health services	2 million	Available from 2019 onward	4 million	15 million
	Number of youth who have utilized integrated sexual and reproductive health services	3 million	Available from 2019 onward	4 million	15 million
	Number of disabled women, adolescent and youth who have utilized integrated sexual and reproductive health services	100,000	Available from 2019 onward	500,000	2 million
	<p><b>Common indicator:</b> None  <b>Related Sustainable Development Goal target:</b> 3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes  <b>Related Sustainable Development Goal indicator:</b> 3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel; 3.8.1 coverage of essential health services; 3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods  <b>Framework of actions for the follow-up to the ICPD Programme of Action beyond 2014:</b> States should implement full integration of HIV and other sexual and reproductive health services by greatly expanding access to quality services for the diagnosis and treatment of sexually transmitted infections. States should urgently undertake the necessary long-term investments in training, recruiting and rewarding health-care workers to increase their numbers and strengthen their capacity, with a focus on ensuring that human resources are available to provide universal access to quality sexual and reproductive health services. States should reorient the health system to enable continuity of care. States should adopt policies and programmes on sexual health to better meet the changing sexual needs of older persons. States should guarantee persons with disabilities, in particular young people, the right to health, including sexual and reproductive health and rights, as well as the right to the highest standard of care. States should enhance their capacity to recognize and prevent violence, ensure the provision of services that can mitigate the consequences of violence and enable the full rehabilitation of those who experience it.  <b>Disaggregation:</b> Sex, age, disability, indigenous people, humanitarian context</p>				
2	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>2018 progress</b>	<b>2021 target</b>	<b>2030 target</b>
	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	78%	79.4% (2012-2017)	Not available	Universal coverage
	<p><b>Common indicator:</b> UNICEF, WHO  <b>Sustainable Development Goal target:</b> 3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births  <b>Sustainable Development Goal indicator:</b> 3.1.2  <b>Framework of actions for the follow-up to the ICPD Programme of Action beyond 2014:</b> States should eliminate preventable maternal mortality and morbidity as urgently as possible by strengthening health systems and thereby ensuring universal access to quality prenatal care, skilled attendance at birth, emergency obstetric care and postnatal care for all women, including those living in rural and remote areas  <b>Disaggregation:</b> Wealth quintile, residence, age, geographical location  <b>Remarks:</b> Maternal Health Trust Fund indicator; UNFPA strategic plan (2014-2017) indicator</p>				
3	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>2018 progress</b>	<b>2021 target</b>	<b>2030 target</b>



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	Coverage of essential health services	Not available <sup>15</sup>	64 <sup>16</sup>	Not available	Not available
	<p><b>Common indicator:</b> WHO, World Bank  <b>Sustainable Development Goal target:</b> 3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all  <b>Sustainable Development Goal indicator:</b> 3.8.1  <b>Framework of actions for the follow-up to the ICPD Programme of Action beyond 2014:</b> States should ensure mechanisms for: (a) the fair and affordable participation of all potential beneficiaries in their country; (b) the inclusion of essential sexual and reproductive health services within universal health coverage packages and the realization of comprehensive sexual and reproductive health care, especially for young people and the poor; and (c) the assurance of fairness and equality through the participation of civil society, independent commissions and advocacy groups in the oversight of allowable procedures, providers and reimbursements  <b>Disaggregation:</b> To be decided</p>				
4	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>2018 progress</b>	<b>2021 target</b>	<b>2030 target</b>
	Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	77.2% (2015)	77.4% (2018)	82.4%	93.9%
	<p><b>Common indicator:</b> None  <b>Sustainable Development Goal target:</b> 3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes  <b>Sustainable Development Goal indicator:</b> 3.7.1  <b>Framework of actions for the follow-up to the ICPD Programme of Action beyond 2014:</b> States must, as a matter of urgency, provide widespread and high-quality information and counselling regarding the benefits and risks of a full range of affordable, accessible, quality contraceptive methods, with special attention to dual method use with male or female condoms, given the continuing risk of sexually transmitted infections and HIV, and ensure access to both contraceptive knowledge and commodities, irrespective of marital status  <b>Disaggregation:</b> Countries under the <i>UNFPA Supplies</i> programme  <b>Remarks:</b> Family Planning 2020 core indicator</p>				
5	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>2018 progress</b>	<b>2021 target</b>	<b>2030 target</b>
	Contraceptive prevalence rate	57.3 <sup>17</sup>	57.4	63.8	65.5
	<p><b>Common indicator:</b> None  <b>Related Sustainable Development Goal target:</b> 3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes</p>				

<sup>15</sup> SDG tier III indicator, target not yet set

<sup>16</sup> Universal health coverage (UHC) service coverage index

<sup>17</sup> Baseline and targets are set based on data from two sources a) Model-based Estimates and Projections of Family Planning Indicators 2017 [Source: UNDESA, Population Division (2017)]; and,b) Estimated and projections of the number of women 15-49 who are married or in union, 1970-2030 (thousands); 2016 revision [Source: UNDESA, Population Division (2016)]. The baselines and targets are based on data for 185 countries of which 117 were "UNFPA Programme" Countries. Baseline adjusted in 2018 in comparison purpose.

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	<p><b>Related Sustainable Development Goal indicator:</b> 3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods</p> <p><b>Framework of actions for the follow-up to the ICPD Programme of Action beyond 2014:</b> States must, as a matter of urgency, provide widespread and high-quality information and counselling regarding the benefits and risks of a full range of affordable, accessible, quality contraceptive methods, with special attention to dual method use with male or female condoms, given the continuing risk of sexually transmitted infections and HIV, and ensure access to both contraceptive knowledge and commodities, irrespective of marital status</p> <p><b>Disaggregation:</b> Location, quintile, age, countries under the <i>UNFPA Supplies</i> programme</p> <p><b>Remarks:</b> Family Planning 2020 core indicator; indicator of the <i>UNFPA Supplies</i> programme; UNFPA strategic plan (2014-2017) indicator</p>				
6	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>2018 progress</b>	<b>2021 target</b>	<b>2030 target</b>
	Unmet need for family planning (percentage of women of reproductive age, either married or in a union, who have an unmet need for family planning)	11.6 <sup>18</sup> (2017)	<b>11.6 (2018)</b>	2.15	Less than 1% (Eliminated unmet need family planning)
	<p><b>Common indicator:</b> None</p> <p><b>Related Sustainable Development Goal target:</b> 3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes</p> <p><b>Related Sustainable Development Goal indicator:</b> 3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods</p> <p><b>Framework of actions for the follow-up to the ICPD Programme of Action beyond 2014:</b> States must, as a matter of urgency, provide widespread and high-quality information and counselling regarding the benefits and risks of a full range of affordable, accessible, quality contraceptive methods, with special attention to dual method use with male or female condoms, given the continuing risk of sexually transmitted infections and HIV, and ensure access to both contraceptive knowledge and commodities, irrespective of marital status</p> <p><b>Disaggregation:</b> Location, quintile, age, countries under the <i>UNFPA Supplies</i> programme</p> <p><b>Remarks:</b> Direct measurement of the transformative result: “End the unmet need for family planning”; Family Planning 2020 core indicator; indicator of the <i>UNFPA Supplies</i> programme; UNFPA strategic plan (2014-2017) indicator</p>				
7	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>2018 progress</b>	<b>2021 target</b>	<b>2030 target</b>
	Proportion of countries reporting no contraceptive stockouts in at least 60 per cent of service delivery points during the last three months <sup>19</sup>	79%	<b>Available from 2019 onward</b>	83%	90%
	<p><b>Common indicator:</b> None</p> <p><b>Related Sustainable Development Goal target:</b> 3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes</p> <p><b>Related Sustainable Development Goal indicator:</b> 3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with</p>				

<sup>18</sup> Baseline and targets are set based of the data from two sources a) Model-based Estimates and Projections of Family Planning Indicators 2017 [Source: UNDESA, Population Division (2017)]; and,b) Estimated and projections of the number of women 15-49 who are married or in union, 1970-2030 (thousands); 2016 revision [Source: UNDESA, Population Division (2016)]. Baseline adjusted in 2018 for comparison purpose.

<sup>19</sup> Original indicator submitted to the 2017 second regular session edited to update ‘number’ with ‘proportion’

	modern methods <b>Framework of actions for the follow-up to the ICPD Programme of Action beyond 2014:</b> States must, as a matter of urgency, provide widespread and high-quality information and counselling regarding the benefits and risks of a full range of affordable, accessible, quality contraceptive methods, with special attention to dual method use with male or female condoms, given the continuing risk of sexually transmitted infections and HIV, and ensure access to both contraceptive knowledge and commodities, irrespective of marital status <b>Disaggregation:</b> Location, countries under the <i>UNFPA Supplies</i> programme <b>Remarks:</b> Indicator of the <i>UNFPA Supplies</i> programme; Family Planning 2020 core indicator						
<b>Output 1: Enhanced capacities to develop and implement policies, including financial protection mechanisms, that prioritize access to information and services for sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights for those furthest behind, including in humanitarian settings</b>							
	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>2018 target</b>	<b>2018 actual</b>	<b>2019 target</b>	<b>2020 target</b>	<b>2021 target</b>
1.1	Number of countries that have a costed integrated national sexual and reproductive health plan prioritizing access to a comprehensive package of sexual and reproductive health information and services for adolescents, key populations and marginalized groups	32	50	38	66	80	103
1.2	Number of countries where essential sexual and reproductive health services are included as part of risk pooling and prepayment schemes	43	57	52	63	72	84
1.3	Number of countries that have budgeted emergency preparedness and response and disaster risk reduction plans which integrate sexual and reproductive health	18	34	28	45	65	88
<b>Output 2: Strengthened capacities to provide high-quality, integrated information and services for family planning, comprehensive maternal health, sexually transmitted infections and HIV, as well as information and services that are responsive to emergencies and fragile contexts</b>							
	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>2018 Target</b>	<b>2018 actual</b>	<b>2019 target</b>	<b>2020 target</b>	<b>2021 target</b>
2.1	Number of countries meeting coverage of emergency obstetric and newborn care, as per the international recommended minimum standards	8	17	21	27	34	56
2.2	Number of women and girls living with obstetric fistula receiving treatment with the support of UNFPA <sup>20</sup>	22,114	23,000	19,702	23,600	25,900	27,500

<sup>20</sup> This is a non-cumulative indicator, numbers represent annual progress

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2.3	Number of countries in which at least 25 per cent of public health facilities provide quality-assured, adolescent-friendly integrated sexual and reproductive health services	23	32	33	46	59	97
2.4	Number of countries in which at least 60 per cent of public health facilities provide the essential health services package for survivors of sexual violence	33	38	35	44	57	94
2.5	Number of countries in which at least 25 per cent of public health facilities offer cervical cancer screening services	61	64	61	67	75	90
2.6	Number of countries that have applied the sexual and reproductive health/HIV integration index	5	11	9	12	16	21
<b>Output 3: Strengthened capacities of the health workforce, especially those of midwives, in health management and clinical skills for high-quality and integrated sexual and reproductive health services, including in humanitarian settings</b>							
	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>2018 target</b>	<b>2018 actual</b>	<b>2019 target</b>	<b>2020 target</b>	<b>2021 target</b>
3.1	Number of countries in which all accredited midwifery schools follow the national pre-service curriculum based on the International Confederation of Midwives/WHO standards	34	42	37	49	62	82
3.2	Proportion of newly graduated midwives who are deployed in public health facilities within one year of graduation, with support from UNFPA	11%	13%	36%	15%	20%	25%
3.3	Number of countries in which the needs of persons with disabilities are included in the pre-service curricula of midwives	37	37	38	45	51	67
3.4	Number of health service providers and managers trained on the minimum initial service package with support from UNFPA	6,370	12,734	11,359	19,044	25,199	31,107
3.5	Number of countries in which adolescent health competencies are included in the pre-service curricula of health professionals	37	41	39	52	57	80
3.6	Number of countries in which the prevention of stigma and discrimination is included in the pre-service curricula of health professionals	60	60	61	68	69	82
<b>Output 4: Strengthened capacities to effectively forecast, procure, distribute and track the delivery of sexual and reproductive health commodities, ensuring resilient supply chains</b>							

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		Baseline	2018 target	2018 actual	2019 target	2020 target	2021 target
4.1	Number of countries where a costed supply chain management strategy is in place and that take into account recommended actions of the UNFPA/WHO implementation guide on ensuring rights-based contraceptive delivery	20	26	25	39	53	76
4.2	Number of countries using a functional logistics management information system, including “reaching the last mile”, for forecasting and monitoring essential medicines and supplies, including sexual and reproductive health commodities	45	56	51	62	71	94
4.3	Total couple-years of protection for contraceptives procured by UNFPA, including condoms	35.2 million	35.2 million	68.2 million	35.5 million	35.5 million	36.0million
<b>Output 5: Improved domestic accountability mechanisms for sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights through the involvement of communities and health-system stakeholders at all levels</b>							
	Indicator	Baseline	2018 target	2018 actual	2019 target	2020 target	2021 target
5.1	Number of countries in which sexual and reproductive health indicators, disaggregated at least by age and sex, are periodically collected as part of the national health information system, and made publicly available	9	24 <sup>21</sup>	14	25	41	76
5.2	Number of countries conducting routine patient satisfaction surveys on the provision of sexual and reproductive health services that make the results publicly available	4	16	7	27	36	57
5.3	Number of countries in which at least 25 per cent of the estimated maternal deaths are notified	56	70	82	78	83	94
	Indicator	Baseline	2018 target	2018 actual	2019 target	2020 target	2021 target
5.4	Proportion of countries affected by a humanitarian crisis that have a functioning inter-agency sexual and reproductive health coordination body as a result of UNFPA guidance and leadership	43%	44%	52%	46%	49%	61%

<sup>21</sup> Target changed

Critical assumption 1: Improved sustainable financing							
1.1	Number of countries that annually increase their budget for sexual and reproductive health	To be added	-	Not available	To be added	-	To be added
1.2	Proportion of official development assistance that is dedicated to reproductive health <sup>22</sup>	6.23%	-	6.23%	7.00%	-	8.00%
Critical assumption 2: Improved infrastructure, including road networks, facility buildings, water supply, electrical grids and a communication network							
2.1	Number of countries meeting the ratio of health facilities per 10,000 population (In collaboration with WHO)	To be added	-	37% (countries with hospital beds for 10,000 population) <sup>23</sup>	To be added	-	To be added
Outcome 2: Every adolescent and youth, in particular adolescent girls, is empowered to have access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, in all contexts							
	Indicator	Baseline	2018 progress	2021 target	2030 target		
1	Percentage of women 15–24 years old who correctly identify both ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV and reject major misconceptions about HIV transmission <sup>24</sup>	21.4% <sup>25</sup>	<b>21.4%</b>	29.0%	44.0%		
	Percentage of men 15–24 years old who correctly identify both ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV and reject major misconceptions about HIV transmission	30.8%	<b>30.8%</b>	39.0%	55.0%		
	<b>Common indicator:</b> UNAIDS <b>Related Sustainable Development Goal target:</b> 3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases <b>Related Sustainable Development Goal indicator:</b> 3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations <b>Framework of actions for the follow-up to the ICPD Programme of Action beyond 2014:</b> States should guarantee for boys, girls, adolescents and young people the opportunities, mentoring and skills to build healthy social relationships, harmonious coexistence and a life free from violence through multisectoral strategies and education that engage peer groups and families, and promote tolerance and appreciation of diversity, gender equality, self-respect, conflict resolution and peace. States and global health partners						

<sup>22</sup> Indicator presented to the 2017 second regular session edited to replace the word ‘number’ with ‘proportion’

<sup>23</sup> Reporting as a proxy indicator to health facilities per 10,000 population

<sup>24</sup> Numbers only for UNFPA programme countries. Targets calculated based on the historical trends between 2010 and 2014

<sup>25</sup> Targets for year 2021 and 2030 are based on historical trends between year 2000 and 2014; Indicator counts only the UNFPA programme countries



	should address the stark disparities in the success of HIV prevention in different parts of the world, and among different population groups <b>Disaggregation:</b> Age, sex <b>Remarks:</b> UNFPA strategic plan (2014-2017) midterm review indicator						
2	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>2018 progress</b>	<b>2021 target</b>	<b>2030 target</b>		
	Number of countries that engaged adolescents and youth, including marginalized adolescents and youth, in the formulation of national sexual and reproductive health policies	55 (2017)	<b>55 (2017)</b>	101	123		
	<b>Common indicator:</b> None <b>Related Sustainable Development Goal target:</b> All the Sustainable Development Goal targets mentioned under the UNFPA strategic plan goal and under outcomes 1 and 3 <b>Related Sustainable Development Goal indicator:</b> All the Sustainable Development Goal indicators mentioned under the UNFPA strategic plan goal and under outcomes 1 and 3 <b>Framework of actions for the follow-up to the ICPD Programme of Action beyond 2014:</b> States should guarantee persons with disabilities, in particular young people, the right to health, including sexual and reproductive health and rights protected <b>Disaggregation:</b> Region, small island developing States, least developed countries						
<b>Output 6: Young people, in particular adolescent girls, have the skills and capabilities to make informed choices about their sexual and reproductive health and rights, and well-being</b>							
	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>2018 target</b>	<b>2018 actual</b>	<b>2019 target</b>	<b>2020 target</b>	<b>2021 target</b>
6.1	Number of marginalized girls that are reached by life skills programmes that build their health, social and economic assets <sup>26</sup>	1.3 million	2.2 million	<b>2.6 million</b>	2.3 million	2.5 million	3.0 million
6.2	Number of countries that operationalized school-based comprehensive sexuality education curricula in accordance with international standards	22	31	<b>29</b>	44	71	98
6.3	Number of countries with a national mechanism or strategy in place to deliver out-of-school comprehensive sexuality education in accordance with international standards	24	33	<b>27</b>	54	64	85
<b>Output 7: Policies and programmes in relevant sectors tackle the determinants of adolescent and youth sexual and reproductive health, development and well-being</b>							
	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>2018 target</b>	<b>2018 actual</b>	<b>2019 target</b>	<b>2020 target</b>	<b>2021 target</b>

<sup>26</sup> This is a non-cumulative indicator

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7.1	Number of countries in which at least two sectors, apart from the health sector, have strategies that integrate the sexual and reproductive health of adolescents and youth, including those marginalized	65	69	72	77	86	106
<b>Output 8: Young people have opportunities to exercise leadership and participate in sustainable development, humanitarian action and in sustaining peace</b>							
	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>2018 target</b>	<b>2018 actual</b>	<b>2019 target</b>	<b>2020 target</b>	<b>2021 target</b>
8.1	Number of countries that have institutional mechanisms for the participation of young people in policy dialogue and programming, including in peacebuilding processes	65	70	70	81	95	105
8.2	Proportion of countries responding to humanitarian crises that include young people in decision-making mechanisms in all phases of the humanitarian response	19%	25%	58%	37%	43%	53%
<b>Critical assumption 1: Improved youth livelihoods</b>							
1.1	Youth unemployment rate (in collaboration with the International Labour Organization)	13.37	-	13.23	To be added	-	To be added
<b>Outcome 3: Gender equality, the empowerment of all women and girls, and reproductive rights are advanced in development and humanitarian settings</b>							
	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>2018 progress</b>	<b>2021 target</b>	<b>2030 target</b>		
1	Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care	52%	53.4 (2013)	67%	100%		

UNFPA strategic plan, 2018-2021. Annex 1. Integrated results and resources framework																											
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Region</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>World</td> <td>53.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td> <td>46.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Northern Africa and Western Asia</td> <td>70.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Central and Southern Asia</td> <td>49.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>South-Eastern Asia</td> <td>69.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Latin America and the Caribbean</td> <td>67.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Europe and Northern America</td> <td>79.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Landlocked developed countries</td> <td>46.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Least developed countries</td> <td>49</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Small island developing States</td> <td>68.1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>						Region	Percentage	World	53.4	Sub-Saharan Africa	46.7	Northern Africa and Western Asia	70.7	Central and Southern Asia	49.9	South-Eastern Asia	69.9	Latin America and the Caribbean	67.7	Europe and Northern America	79.8	Landlocked developed countries	46.5	Least developed countries	49	Small island developing States	68.1
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<p><b>Common indicator:</b> UN-Women  <b>Sustainable Development Goal target:</b> 5.6: Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed and in accordance with the ICPD Programme of Action and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences  <b>Sustainable Development Goal indicator:</b> 5.6.1  <b>Framework of actions for the follow-up to the ICPD Programme of Action beyond 2014:</b> States should ensure equal opportunities for women to contribute to society as leaders, managers and decision makers, granting them access to positions of power equal to that of men.  <b>Disaggregation:</b> Age</p>																											
2	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>2018 progress</b>	<b>2021 target</b>	<b>2030 target</b>																						
	Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence	18.9% <sup>27</sup>	Not available	7.0%	Less than 1% (Eliminated gender-based violence)																						
<p><b>Common indicator:</b> UNDP, UN-Women  <b>Sustainable Development Goal target:</b> 5.2: Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation  <b>Sustainable Development Goal indicator:</b> 5.2.1  <b>Framework of actions for the follow-up to the ICPD Programme of Action beyond 2014:</b> States should adopt and implement legislation, policies and measures that prevent, punish and eradicate gender-based violence within and outside the family, as well as in conflict and post-conflict situations. Laws that exonerate perpetrators of violence against women and girls, including provisions that allow them to evade punishment if they marry the victim, or are the partners or husbands of the victim, should be revised.</p>																											

<sup>27</sup> Target has been set based on UNFPA's commitment to end gender-based violence and all harmful practices by 2030

Disaggregation: Form of violence, age Remarks: Direct measurement of the UNFPA strategic plan (2018-2021) transformative result: “End gender-based violence and all harmful practices, including child marriage”; UNFPA strategic plan (2014-2017) midterm review indicator					
3	Indicator	Baseline	2018 progress	2021 target	2030 target
	Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence	Not available <sup>28</sup>	Not available	Not available	Not available
	Common indicator: UNDP Sustainable Development Goal target: 5.2: Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation Sustainable Development Goal indicator: 5.2.2 Framework of actions for the follow-up to the ICPD Programme of Action beyond 2014: States should adopt and implement legislation, policies and measures that prevent, punish and eradicate gender-based violence within and outside the family, as well as in conflict and post-conflict situations. Laws that exonerate perpetrators of violence against women and girls, including provisions that allow them to evade punishment if they marry the victim, or are the partners or husbands of the victim, should be revised. States should enhance their capacity to recognize and prevent violence, ensure the provision of services that can mitigate the consequences of violence and enable the full rehabilitation of those who experience it. Disaggregation: Age and place of occurrence Remarks: Direct measurement of the UNFPA strategic plan (2018-2021) transformative result: “End gender-based violence and all harmful practices, including child marriage”				
4	Indicator	Baseline	2018 progress	2021 target	2030 target
	Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education	Not available <sup>29</sup>	Not available	Not available	Not available
	Common indicator: None Sustainable Development Goal target: 5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed and in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences Sustainable Development Goal indicator: 5.6.2 Framework of actions for the follow-up to the ICPD Programme of Action beyond 2014: States should adopt and implement legislation, policies and measures that prevent, punish and eradicate gender-based violence within and outside the family, as well as in conflict and post-conflict situations. Disaggregation: Region				
5	Indicator	Baseline	2018 progress	2021 target	2030 target

<sup>28</sup> SDG indicator. Data not yet available

<sup>29</sup> SDG tier III indicator. Data not yet available

	Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law	Not available <sup>30</sup>	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	
<p><b>Common indicator:</b> Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights  <b>Sustainable Development Goal target:</b> 10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard  <b>Sustainable Development Goal indicator:</b> 10.3.1  <b>Framework of actions for the follow-up to the ICPD Programme of Action beyond 2014:</b> States should adopt and implement legislation, policies and measures that prevent, punish and eradicate gender-based violence within and outside the family, as well as in conflict and post-conflict situations  <b>Disaggregation:</b> By ground of discrimination, place where the discrimination occurred</p>							
<p><b>Output 9: Strengthened policy, legal and accountability frameworks to advance gender equality and empower women and girls to exercise their reproductive rights and to be protected from violence and harmful practices</b></p>							
	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>2018 target</b>	<b>2018 actual</b>	<b>2019 target</b>	<b>2020 target</b>	<b>2021 target</b>
9.1	Number of countries using strategies to align their laws, policies and regulations on reproductive rights with international human rights standards	49	59	53	68	75	100
9.2	Number of countries that have a national mechanism to engage men and boys in national policies and programmes to advance gender equality and reproductive rights, with support from UNFPA	27	42	34	52	60	83
9.3	Number of countries, with support from UNFPA, that have rolled out intervention models or strategies that empower marginalized and excluded groups to exercise their reproductive rights, and that enable their rights to be protected from gender-based violence and harmful practices	17	37	26	54	71	95
9.4	Number of countries that, as part of their engagement with international human rights mechanisms, have established platforms for dialogue on reproductive rights, with support from UNFPA, fully engaging civil society, including faith-based and state actors	64	72	68	78	83	95

<sup>30</sup> SDG tier III indicator. Data not yet available

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	Indicator	Baseline	2018 target	2018 actual	2019 target	2020 target	2021 target
9.5	Number of countries in which a national human rights institution has conducted an inquiry of the exercise of reproductive rights	37	41	38	49	54	60
<b>Output 10: Strengthened civil society and community mobilization to eliminate discriminatory gender and sociocultural norms affecting women and girls</b>							
	Indicator	Baseline	2018 target	2018 actual	2019 target	2020 target	2021 target
10.1	Number of countries that have completed the social norm assessment or mapping, based on the social norm framework developed by UNFPA	32	36	35	48	55	60
10.2	Number of countries that utilize the UNFPA manual on social norms and change	16	24	20	34	43	52
10.3	Number of communities that developed advocacy platforms, with support from UNFPA, to eliminate discriminatory gender and sociocultural norms that affect women and girls	1,684	2,000	4,907	2,200	2,400	2,500
<b>Output 11: Increased multisectoral capacity to prevent and address gender-based violence using a continuum approach in all contexts, with a focus on advocacy, data, health and health systems, psychosocial support and coordination</b>							
	Indicator	Baseline	2018 target	2018 actual	2019 target	2020 target	2021 target
11.1	Number of countries that have a national mechanism to engage multiple stakeholders, including civil society, faith-based organizations, and men and boys, to prevent and address gender-based violence	35	62	45	74	89	108
11.2	Number of countries that have national systems to collect and disseminate disaggregated data on the incidence and prevalence of gender-based violence	33	53	40	63	73	94
11.3	Number of women subjected to violence that have accessed the essential services package <sup>31</sup>	284,000	285,000	627,020	300,000	350,000	400,000

<sup>31</sup> This is a non-cumulative indicator



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	Indicator	Baseline	2018 target	2018 actual	2019 target	2020 target	2021 target
	Number of girls subjected to violence that have accessed the essential services package	281,732	285,000	<b>265,416</b>	300,000	325,000	350,000
	Number of disabled women and girls subjected to violence that have accessed the essential services package	4,348	4,500	<b>48,065</b>	5,000	5,500	6,000
11.4	Number of countries that have applied the minimum standards for the prevention of and response to gender-based violence in emergencies	41	60	<b>56</b>	72	83	99
11.5	Proportion of countries affected by a humanitarian crisis that have a functioning inter-agency gender-based violence coordination body as a result of UNFPA guidance and leadership	79%	90%	<b>69.5%</b>	90%	97%	97%
<b>Output 12: Strengthened response to eliminate harmful practices, including child, early and forced marriage, female genital mutilation and son preference</b>							
	Indicator	Baseline	2018 target	2018 actual	2019 target	2020 target	2021 target
12.1	Number of countries that have developed a costed national action plan to address harmful practices	23	33	<b>26</b>	45	52	69
12.2	Number of girls who receive, with support from UNFPA, prevention and/or protection services and care related to child, early and forced marriage <sup>32</sup>	900,000	1.0 million	<b>1.84 million</b>	1.5 million	2.0 million	2.5 million
12.3	Number of girls and women who receive, with support from UNFPA, prevention and/or protection services and care related to female genital mutilation <sup>33</sup>	145,800	800,000	<b>468,439</b>	315,600	366,000	401,800
12.4	Number of communities that made public declarations to eliminate harmful practices, including child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation, with support from UNFPA	4,100	6,600	<b>7,001</b>	9,400	12,200	14,900

<sup>32</sup> This is a non-cumulative indicator

<sup>33</sup> This is a non-cumulative indicator

Critical assumption 1: Improved livelihood opportunities for women							
1.1	Number of women who have livelihood opportunities (in collaboration with UNDP and UN-Women)	To be added	-	-	To be added	-	To be added
Critical assumption 2: Improved women's leadership and participation							
2.1	Proportion of women in managerial positions (in collaboration with UNDP and UN-Women)	22.3 (2015) <sup>34</sup>	-	23.4 (2018)	-	-	To be added
Outcome 4: Everyone, everywhere, is counted, and accounted for, in the pursuit of sustainable development							
1	Indicator	Baseline	Progress as of 2018	2021 target	2030 target		
	Proportion of countries that: (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census during the last 10 years	89 (2017)	<b>89 (2017)</b>	100%	100%		
	Proportion of countries that: (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration	58.4 (2012-2016)	<b>58.4 (2012-2016)</b>	Not available	Not available		
	Proportion of countries that: (b) have achieved 80 per cent death registration	60.4 (2012-2016)	<b>60.4 (2012-2016)</b>	Not available	Not available		
	<p><b>Common indicator:</b> None  <b>Sustainable Development Goal target:</b> 17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries  <b>Sustainable Development Goal indicator:</b> 17.19.2  <b>Framework of actions for the follow-up to the ICPD Programme of Action beyond 2014:</b> States should strengthen national capacity to generate, disseminate and effectively use data on population dynamics, including data from birth and death registration, censuses and periodic representative surveys. Attention should be given to the need for training and career development of young demographers in developing countries, especially training in the newer technologies  <b>Disaggregation:</b> Region</p>						
2	Indicator	Baseline	2018 progress	2021 target	2030 target		
	Proportion of population expected to be counted as per 2020 census round schedule (2015-2024), that is actually counted <sup>35</sup>	62.2	<b>62.8</b>	80	Not available		
	<b>Common indicator:</b> None						

<sup>34</sup> Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments reports as proxy indicator

<sup>35</sup> Indicator presented to the 2017 second regular session edited to improve the measurement

	<p><b>Related Sustainable Development Goal target:</b> 17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries</p> <p><b>Related Sustainable Development Goal indicator:</b> 17.19.2 Proportion of countries that: (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census during the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration</p> <p><b>Framework of actions for the follow-up to the ICPD Programme of Action beyond 2014:</b> States should strengthen national capacity to generate, disseminate and effectively use data on population dynamics, including data from birth and death registration, censuses and periodic representative surveys. Attention should be given to the need for training and career development of young demographers in developing countries, especially training in the newer technologies</p> <p><b>Disaggregation:</b> Region</p>				
3	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>2018 progress</b>	<b>2021 target</b>	<b>2030 target</b>
	Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	Not available <sup>36</sup>	<b>Available from 2019 onwards</b>	Not available	Not available
	<p><b>Common indicator:</b> UNDP, UN-Women</p> <p><b>Sustainable Development Goal target:</b> 17.18. By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts</p> <p><b>Sustainable Development Goal indicator:</b> 17.18.1</p> <p><b>Framework of actions for the follow-up to the ICPD Programme of Action beyond 2014:</b> States and international institutions should strengthen efforts to improve data availability, quality and accessibility and place more population, health and development data in the public domain in order to facilitate sharing and use of knowledge</p> <p><b>Disaggregation:</b> Region</p>				
4	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>2018 progress</b>	<b>2021 target</b>	<b>2030 target</b>
	Proportion of countries that have a national urban policy or regional development plan that responds to population dynamics	79%	to be added	89%	95%
	<p><b>Common indicator:</b> United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)</p> <p><b>Related Sustainable Development Goal target:</b> 11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning</p> <p><b>Related Sustainable Development Goal indicator:</b> 11.a.1 Proportion of population living in cities that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs, by size of city</p> <p><b>Framework of actions for the follow-up to the ICPD Programme of Action beyond 2014:</b> States should capitalize on the opportunities that urbanization provides for sustainable development and undertake proactive participatory planning to harness the benefits of higher population density in urban areas, recognizing the significant impact that greater internal migratory flows have on the distribution and concentration of populations in cities, notably higher energy efficiency in transport and housing, as well as cheaper provision of health, communications and other basic services per capita</p> <p><b>Disaggregation:</b> Region</p>				

<sup>36</sup> SDG tier III indicator, data not yet available

O	Indicator	Baseline	2018 progress	2021 target	2030 target																						
	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age	3.1 (2017)	73.1 (2017)	Not available	100%																						
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<p><b>Common indicator:</b> UNICEF  <b>Sustainable Development Goal target:</b> 16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration  <b>Sustainable Development Goal indicator:</b> 16.9.1  <b>Framework of actions for the follow-up to the ICPD Programme of Action beyond 2014:</b> States should strengthen national capacity to generate, disseminate and effectively use data on population dynamics, including data from birth and death registration, censuses and periodic representative surveys  <b>Disaggregation:</b> Sex, age, income, place of residence, geographical location</p>																											
<p><b>Output 13: Improved national population data systems to map and address inequalities; to advance the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and the commitments of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development; and to strengthen interventions in humanitarian crises</b></p>																											
	Indicator	Baseline	2018 target	2018 actual	2019 target	2020 target	2021 target																				
13.1	Proportion of countries with census results disaggregated by age	Not available	Not available <sup>37</sup>	41%	Not	Not	Not																				

<sup>37</sup> Baselines and target will be provided with 2018 annual report to the executive board

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	and sex for each enumeration area, publicly accessible online				available	available	available
	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>2018 target</b>	<b>2018 actual</b>	<b>2019 target</b>	<b>2020 target</b>	<b>2021 target</b>
13.2	Proportion of countries that release a representative sample of census data within 12 months of launching the main census report	63%	67%	<b>66%</b>	70%	72%	77%
13.3a	Proportion of censuses that include questions on disability	33%	40%	<b>100%</b>	48%	56%	66%
13.3b	Proportion of censuses that include questions on migration <sup>38</sup>	44%	50%	<b>100%</b>	60%	75%	100%
13.4	Proportion of countries that experienced humanitarian crises and that conducted rapid assessments of the affected populations, including pregnant women	89%	91%	<b>61%</b>	92%	92%	93%
13.5	Proportion of high-risk countries that produced a common operational data set on population statistics	22%	29%	<b>41%</b>	33%	37%	43%
13.6	Number of countries that generate and publish annual vital statistics based on civil registration, with support from UNFPA	54	68	<b>55</b>	77	86	95
13.7	Number of countries that produced 17 UNFPA-prioritized Sustainable Development Goal indicators domestically <sup>39</sup>						
	3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio	131	131	<b>134</b>	132	133	134
	3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	132	132	<b>134</b>	132	133	134
	3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations	106	106	<b>118</b>	107	110	114
	3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	115	117	<b>132</b>	120	121	122

<sup>38</sup> This sub indicator added to the IRRF presented to the 2017 second regular session of the Executive Board

<sup>39</sup> Indicator presented to the 2017 second regular session edited to update the unit of measurement

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3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group	123	125	129	128	130	132
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>2018 target</b>	<b>2018 actual</b>	<b>2019 target</b>	<b>2020 target</b>	<b>2021 target</b>
3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services	Not available <sup>40</sup>	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age	91	95	109	99	106	113
5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence	Not available <sup>41</sup>	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18	108	110	98	113	117	119
5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	29	29	43	30	30	30
5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care	46	51	64	56	61	66
5.6.2 Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education	Not available <sup>42</sup>	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
10.3.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on	Not available <sup>43</sup>	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available

<sup>40</sup> Tier III SDG indicator

<sup>41</sup> Tier III SDG indicator

<sup>42</sup> Tier III SDG indicator

<sup>43</sup> Tier III SDG indicator

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	the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law						
	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>2018 target</b>	<b>2018 actual</b>	<b>2019 target</b>	<b>2020 target</b>	<b>2021 target</b>
	11.a.1 Proportion of population living in cities that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs, by size of city	Not available <sup>44</sup>	Not available	<b>Not available</b>	Not available	Not available	Not available
	16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age	106	106	<b>80</b>	108	109	112
	17.18.1 Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	Not available <sup>45</sup>	Not available	<b>Not available</b>	Not available	Not available	Not available
	17.19.2 Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration	82	84	<b>83</b>	87	90	100
<b>Output 14: Mainstreamed demographic intelligence to improve the responsiveness, targeting and impact of development policies, programmes and advocacy</b>							
	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>2018 target</b>	<b>2018 actual</b>	<b>2019 target</b>	<b>2020 target</b>	<b>2021 target</b>
14.1	Proportion of countries that generate publically available population projections at national and subnational levels, disaggregated by age, sex, location  Disaggregation: Region	36%	48%	<b>48%</b>	59%	67%	81%
14.2	Proportion of countries with national development plans that explicitly integrate demographic dynamics, including changing	Not available <sup>46</sup>	Not available	<b>57%</b>	Not available	Not available	Not available

<sup>44</sup> Tier III SDG indicator

<sup>45</sup> Tier III SDG indicator

<sup>46</sup> Baselines and target will be provided with 2018 annual report to the executive board

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	age structure, population distribution and urbanization Disaggregation: Region						
	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>2018 target</b>	<b>2018 actual</b>	<b>2019 target</b>	<b>2020 target</b>	<b>2021 target</b>
14.3	Number of countries that generate and use small area estimations of sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights indicators for programme planning <sup>47</sup> Disaggregation: Region	0	10	13	15	20	25
14.4	Proportion of countries that generate and use mapping (at the district level or below) to illustrate the vulnerability of their population to disasters and humanitarian crises Disaggregation: Region, humanitarian priority country	36%	67%	32%	74%	79%	82%
14.5	Proportion of outcome documents of global and regional intergovernmental processes supported by UNFPA that address sexual and reproductive health, reproductive rights, gender equality, the needs of adolescents and youth, and population dynamics Disaggregation: Regional level, global level	80%	80%	92%	83%	85%	90%
	Regional level	-	-	100%	-	-	-
	Global level	-	-	94%	-	-	-
<b>Critical assumption 1: Improved infrastructure investments, including information management technology</b>							
1.1	Information, communication and technology development index (in collaboration with the International Telecommunication Union)	5.11 (2017)	-	5.11 (2017)	-	-	-

<sup>47</sup> Indicator presented to the 2017 second regular session edited to replace 'proportion' with 'number'



Organizational effectiveness and efficiency (abbreviated as OEE in the far left column of this framework)							
	Indicator	Baseline	2018 target	2018 actual	2019	2020	2021
1	Proportion of country programmes rated as “good” performers	86%	88%	<b>88%</b>	88%	89%	90%
2	Proportion of UNFPA offices that have at least one or more high or critical risks assessed for which mitigation plans exist  Remarks: In accordance with paragraph 57 (i) on improved risk management within the United Nations system, Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review	60%	70%	<b>99%</b>	80%	90%	95%
3	Proportion of internal and external audit recommendations followed-up and implemented as per the estimated deadline	60%	63%	<b>84%</b>	66%	69%	72%
4	Rating in the Aid Transparency Tracker  Shared Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review indicator  Remarks: In accordance with paragraph 30 on enhanced accountability, transparency, efficiency and effectiveness in the funding of United Nations operational activities for development, Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review	Ambitious	Ambitious	<b>Not available yet</b>	Ambitious	Ambitious	Ambitious
Organizational effectiveness and efficiency output 1: Improved programming for results							
	Indicator	Baseline	2018 target	2018 actual	2019	2020	2021
OEE 1.1	Proportion of country programme documents that meet quality criteria -After Programme Review Committee review  Remarks: In accordance with paragraph 12 on results-based management, Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review	95%	95%	<b>79%</b>	95%	95%	95%
	Proportion of country programme documents that meet quality criteria -Prior to Programme Review Committee review	75%	79%	<b>53%</b>	83%	87%	90%
OEE 1.2	Number of country offices that track and report on expenditures using gender markers validated by a quality assurance process	Not applicable	Not	<b>Not</b>	83	89	95

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	Shared Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review indicator Remarks: In accordance with paragraph 13 on women's empowerment and gender equality, Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review		applicable <sup>48</sup>	available <sup>49</sup>			
	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>2018 target</b>	<b>2018 actual</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>
OEE 1.3	Number of United Nations System-wide Action Plan on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women performance indicators for which UNFPA meets and exceeds requirements Shared Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review indicator Remarks: In accordance with paragraph 13 on women's empowerment and gender equality, Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review	12 indicators meet requirements and 2 indicators exceed requirements	Not available <sup>50</sup>	<b>Not available</b>	Targets still to be identified based on the review of the performance indicators technical notes which are still under discussion at the inter-agency level.		
OEE 1.4	Extent to which UNFPA develops and implements a corporate disability strategy	Not applicable <sup>51</sup>	Drafted	<b>Developed</b>	Piloted	50% of indicators achieved	75% of indicators achieved
OEE 1.5	Proportion of new country programme documents that address the needs of people with disabilities	50%	60%	<b>65%</b>	65%	70%	75%
OEE 1.6	Proportion of expenditures with a significant gender component and with gender as a principal objective Remarks: In accordance with paragraph 13 on women's empowerment and gender equality, Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review	64%	65%	<b>67.2%</b>	66%	67%	69%
OEE 1.7	Proportion of corporate-level evaluations completed as planned Remarks: In accordance with paragraph 21(c) on strengthening support to national evaluation capacities, and paragraph 12 on results-based management, Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review	100%	100%	<b>100%</b>	100%	100%	100%

<sup>48</sup> The validation methodology and quality assurance process are expected to be in place only after 2018.

<sup>49</sup> Quality assurance process not

<sup>50</sup> The assessment results not received as of April 27<sup>th</sup> 2019

<sup>51</sup> The preparation of a corporate disability strategy is planned to start in 2018.

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	Proportion of programme-level evaluations completed as planned	49%	60%	<b>92%</b>	70%	80%	85%
	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>2018 target</b>	<b>2018 actual</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>
OEE 1.8	Proportion of corporate-level evaluation reports assessed at least “good”, as per the UNFPA evaluation quality assessment tool  Remarks: In accordance with paragraph 21(c) on strengthening support to national evaluation capacities, and paragraph 12 on results-based management, Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review	100%	100%	<b>100%</b>	100%	100%	100%
	Proportion of programme-level evaluation reports assessed at least “good”, as per the UNFPA evaluation quality assessment tool	92%	95%	<b>80%</b>	95%	95%	95%
OEE 1.9	Proportion of accepted evaluation recommendations for which the actions due in the year have been completed  Remarks: In accordance with paragraph 21(c) on strengthening support to national evaluation capacities, and paragraph 12 on results-based management, Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review	79%	83%	<b>89.5%</b>	85%	86%	88%
OEE 1.10	Proportion of new country programme documents that factored in evaluative evidence  Remarks: In accordance with paragraph 21(c) on strengthening support to national evaluation capacities, and paragraph 12 on results-based management, Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review	65%	70%	<b>79%</b>	75%	80%	85%
OEE 1.11	Proportion of country offices that implement the UNFPA minimum preparedness actions  Remarks: In accordance with paragraph 14 on greater cooperation and complementarity among development, disaster risk reduction, humanitarian action and sustaining peace, Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review	40%	63%	<b>64%</b>	66%	72%	74%

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	Proportion of regional and subregional offices that implement the UNFPA minimum preparedness actions	13%	25%	<b>100%</b>	50%	63%	75%
	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>2018 target</b>	<b>2018 actual</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>
OEE 1.12	Number of UNFPA offices that use South-South and triangular cooperation to address countries' priorities  Remarks: In accordance with paragraph 21(e) on supporting technical and scientific cooperation and North-South, South-South and triangular, regional and international cooperation; and in accordance with paragraph 23 on enhancing support to South-South and triangular cooperation, Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review	22	30	<b>64</b>	37	43	53
OEE 1.13	Proportion of UNFPA offices that pilot or transition to scale innovations  Disaggregation: Divisions at headquarters, regional and subregional offices  Remarks: In accordance with paragraph 21(e) on supporting technical and scientific cooperation and North-South, South-South and triangular, regional and international cooperation, Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review	45%	49%	<b>85%</b>	49%	52%	52%
OEE 1.14	Proportion of key thematic areas supported with a full knowledge package <sup>52</sup>  Remarks: In accordance with paragraph 70 on knowledge management, Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review	Not applicable <sup>53</sup>	40%	<b>73%</b>	60%	70%	80%

<sup>52</sup> Indicator presented to the 2017 second regular session of the Executive Boards edited to include the word 'key.'

<sup>53</sup> Full knowledge packages for key thematic areas have not been developed before and their availability is expected from 2018 onwards.

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OEE 1.15	Proportion of programme planning or management processes covered by a unified information technology solution having integrated knowledge management  Remarks: In accordance with paragraph 70 on knowledge management, Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review	Not applicable	Not applicable	<b>Not applicable</b>	Not applicable <sup>54</sup>	50%	80%
<b>Organizational effectiveness and efficiency output 2: Optimized management of resources</b>							
	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>2018 target</b>	<b>2018 actual</b>	<b>2019 target</b>	<b>2020 target</b>	<b>2021 target</b>
OEE 2.1	Proportion of managerial positions having completed managerial certification and 360 degree feedback after one year in post  Remarks: In accordance with paragraph 74 on staff capacities, Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review	Not applicable	Not applicable	<b>5%</b>	25%	50%	75%
OEE 2.2	Vacancy rate for core positions	16%	15%	<b>20.38%</b>	13%	11%	10%
OEE 2.3	Proportion of Level 1 and Level 2 humanitarian emergencies in which surge deployment was achieved within lead response time  Remarks: In accordance with paragraph 14 on greater cooperation and complementarity among development, disaster risk reduction, humanitarian action and sustaining peace, Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review	33%	65%	<b>65%</b>	70%	75%	80%
	Proportion of Level 3 humanitarian emergencies in which surge deployment was achieved within lead response time	0%	60%	<b>No new L3 emergencies in 2018</b>	65%	70%	75%
OEE 2.4	Percentage of staff who are female - all staff  Remarks: Shared Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review indicator. In accordance with paragraph 73 on gender balance, Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review	50.8%	50.0%	<b>50.8%</b>	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%

<sup>54</sup> Full coverage of programme planning or management processes by a unified information technology solution is expected after 2019.

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	Percentage of staff who are female - internationally recruited	49.6%	50.0%	<b>50.3%</b>	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%
	Professional grade 1-Professional grade 2	61.9%	61.9%	<b>64.86%</b>	61.9%	61.9%	61.9%
	Professional grade 3	53.1%	53.1%	<b>57.45%</b>	53.1%	53.1%	53.1%
	Professional grade 4	44.8%	46.0%	<b>42.99%</b>	47.0%	48.0%	50.0%
	Professional grade 5	49.7%	50.0%	<b>50.0%</b>	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%
	Professional grade 6/ Director level 1	49.2%	50.0%	<b>47.3%</b>	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%
	Director level 2 and levels above	36.8%	42.0%	<b>30.77%</b>	47.3%	47.3%	50.0%
	Percentage of staff who are female - national staff (national officer, all levels)	53.2%	53.2%	<b>54.75%</b>	53.2%	53.2%	53.2%
	Percentage of staff who are female - general service staff	50.1%	50.0%	<b>48.62%</b>	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%
OEE 2.5	Staff engagement index <sup>55</sup> - staff engagement	85%	Not applicable	<b>84%</b>	87%	Not applicable	90%
	Staff engagement index - staff alignment to UNFPA mandate	86%	Not applicable	<b>88%</b>	88%	Not applicable	90%
OEE 2.6	Proportion of staff perceiving that they are held accountable for their performance <sup>56</sup>	95%	Not applicable	<b>94%</b>	95%	Not applicable	96%
OEE 2.7	Proportion of total resources used for recurring management costs	12.3%	14.3%	<b>12.07%</b>	14.4%	14.7%	15.7%

<sup>55</sup> Data source for this indicator is biennial, targets were set accordingly for every two years.

<sup>56</sup> Data source for this indicator is biennial, targets were set accordingly for every two years.

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	Remarks: In accordance with paragraph 34 (b) on identifying the level of resources adequate for administrative, management and programme support costs, Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review						
OEE 2.8	Implementation rate for regular resources	96.5%	97.0%	<b>96.52%</b>	97.0%	97.0%	97.0%
	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>2018 target</b>	<b>2018 actual</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>
OEE 2.9	Proportion of non-core donor agreements expiring in a given year that have spent 95 per cent of the original agreement amount by the end of the original agreement period	76%	78%	<b>90%</b>	80%	82%	84%
OEE 2.10	Proportion of negative implementing partner audits	10% (2016)	9%	<b>12% (2017)</b>	7%	6%	5%
	Proportion of related unsupported expenditure	1% (2016)	1%	<b>1% (2017)</b>	1%	1%	1%
OEE 2.11	Proportion of identified manual back office or support processes that become fully automated <sup>57</sup>	Not applicable	Not applicable	<b>Not applicable</b>	10%	50%	100%
OEE 2.12 <sup>58</sup>	Proportion of country offices that have adopted and implemented common procurement services  Shared Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review indicator  Remarks: In accordance with paragraph 65 on harmonized business practices, including shared premises and joint back-office procurement, and collaborative procurement at global, regional and country levels, Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review	54%	55%	<b>50%</b>	57%	59%	60%
	Proportion of country offices that have adopted and implemented common financial services	70%	73%	<b>90%</b>	75%	77%	79%

<sup>57</sup> Indicator presented to the 2017 second regular session of the Executive Board edited to replace ‘number of back office functions’ with ‘proportion of back office functions.’

<sup>58</sup> Data on the proportion of country offices that have adopted and implemented a minimum of five common long-term agreements, common logistics services and common facility services, including common premises is planned to be included based on future country offices reports.

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	Proportion of country offices that have adopted and implemented common information and communication technology services	55%	57%	<b>62%</b>	59%	60%	62%
	Proportion of country offices that have adopted and implemented common human resources services	43%	44%	<b>63%</b>	46%	47%	49%
	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>2018 target</b>	<b>2018 actual</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>
OEE 2.13	Proportion of reduction of greenhouse gas emissions	100% (19,283 tonnes of CO <sub>2</sub> e)	98% (18,897 tonnes of CO <sub>2</sub> e, 2% reduction of baseline value)	<b>92% (17,682 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e, 7% reduction of baseline value)</b>	95% (18,319 tonnes of CO <sub>2</sub> e, 5% reduction of baseline value)	93% (17,933 tonnes of CO <sub>2</sub> e, 7% reduction of baseline value)	90% (17,355 tonnes of CO <sub>2</sub> e, 10% reduction of baseline value)
<b>Organizational effectiveness and efficiency output 3: Increased contribution to United Nations system-wide results, coordination and coherence</b>							
	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>2018 target</b>	<b>2018 actual</b>	<b>2019 target</b>	<b>2020 target</b>	<b>2021 target</b>
OEE 3.1	Proportion of results group chair or co-chair posts that UNFPA holds in United Nations country teams  Disaggregation: Thematic area  Remarks: In accordance with paragraph 57 on improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the resident coordinator system to better coordinate the United Nations country team and to work collaboratively to implement the United Nations Development Assistance Framework or equivalent planning framework, Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review	15.4%	16.0%	<b>30%</b>	16.0%	17.0%	17.0%
OEE 3.2	Percentage of country offices that apply the standard operating procedures for United Nations country teams, or components of it  Disaggregation: Signed United Nations Development Assistance Framework at the outcome level, joint national/United Nations steering committee, results groups aligned with national coordination	73%	80%	<b>61%</b>	84%	87%	90%



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	mechanisms, workplans of joint results groups aligned with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework, joint resource mobilization strategy, common budgetary framework, joint communication strategy, fully implemented business operations strategy  Remarks: In accordance with paragraph 51 on harmonized programming instruments, business practices, processes and reporting in alignment with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework or equivalent planning framework; paragraph 60 on the “Delivering as one” approach; and paragraph 62 on standard operating procedures and business operating strategies, Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review						
	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>2018 target</b>	<b>2018 actual</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>
OEE 3.3 <sup>59</sup>	Contribution in cash provided to the resident coordinator system (in millions of dollars)  Remarks: Shared Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review indicator. In accordance with paragraphs 53 and 57 (g) on the resident coordinator system, Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review	2.3	2.3	<b>4.6</b>	2.3	2.3	2.3
	Contribution in kind provided to the resident coordinator system - strategic analysis and planning (number of UNFPA country offices)	100	100	<b>107</b>	103	103	105
	Contribution in kind provided to the resident coordinator system - external communications and advocacy (number of UNFPA country offices)	90	92	<b>82</b>	92	92	95
	Contribution in kind provided to the resident coordinator system - serving at least a month as acting resident coordinator (number of UNFPA country offices)	30	30	<b>39</b>	30	30	30

<sup>59</sup> Contribution in kind provided to the resident coordinator system by chairing inter-agency working groups is presented separately as indicator OEE 3.1

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OEE 3.4	Number of countries in which UNFPA is contributing to joint programmes  Remarks: In accordance with paragraph 6 on strengthening the United Nations development system to enhance its coherence and efficiency, and its capacity to address effectively the full range of development challenges, as set out in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review	104	106	<b>118</b>	108	111	111
	Number of countries in which UNFPA is contributing to joint risk assessments	95	100	<b>61</b>	101	102	103
	Number of countries in which UNFPA is contributing to joint conflict analysis together with humanitarian country team and/or United Nations Mission (when present)	77	85	<b>55</b>	85	86	86
<b>Organizational effectiveness and efficiency output 4: Enhanced communication, resource mobilization and partnerships for impact</b>							
	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>2018 target</b>	<b>2018 actual</b>	<b>2019 target</b>	<b>2020 target</b>	<b>2021 target</b>
OEE 4.1	Volume of communications in traditional and social media - number of times UNFPA is mentioned in the media  Remarks: This indicator refers to the number of times UNFPA is mentioned in the media; the number of unique visitors to the UNFPA website; and the number of followers on social media	7,325	7,545	<b>23,978</b>	7,771	8,004	8,244
	Volume of communications in traditional and social media - number of unique visitors to the UNFPA website	1.81 million	1.98 million	<b>2.19 million</b>	2.06 million	2.12 million	2.18 million
	Volume of communications in traditional and social media - Facebook	300,000	320,000	<b>292,309</b>	325,000	330,000	335,000
	Volume of communications in traditional and social media - Twitter	130,000	155,000	<b>158,620</b>	200,000	205,000	210,000
OEE 4.2	Amount contributed by donors other than the top 15 (in millions of dollars)	84.0	144.8	<b>288</b>	150.8	170.0	170.8

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	Remarks: In accordance with paragraph 34 (c) on exploring options to broaden and diversify the donor base, Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review						
OEE 4.3	Proportion of annual resource mobilization targets met - total resources  Remarks: In accordance with paragraph 34 (c) on exploring options to broaden and diversify the donor base and paragraph 38 on exploring innovative funding approaches, Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review	76%	90%	<b>143%</b>	95%	100%	100%
	Proportion of annual resource mobilization targets met - core resources	73%	93%	<b>108%</b>	95%	100%	100%
	Proportion of annual resource mobilization targets met - non-core resources	79%	88%	<b>166%</b>	95%	100%	100%
	Proportion of annual resource mobilization targets met - traditional donors	75%	90%	<b>141%</b>	95%	100%	100%
	Proportion of annual resource mobilization targets met - non-traditional donors	80%	87%	<b>150%</b>	93%	100%	100%
OEE 4.4	Proportion of UNFPA co-financing funded through pooled funds  Remarks: In accordance with paragraph 33 on inter-agency pooled funding mechanisms and pooled funds, Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review	20%	26%	<b>13%</b>	24%	23%	23%
	Proportion of UNFPA co-financing funded through thematic funding mechanisms	17%	45%	<b>24%</b>	50%	45%	40%
OEE 4.5	Number of people reached through partnerships that ensure high visibility <sup>60</sup>  Remarks: In accordance with paragraph 22 on national, regional and global partnerships, Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review	-	-	<b>72 million</b>	73 million	74 million	75 million

<sup>60</sup> Baselines and targets amended in 2018

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OEE 4.6	<p>Number of knowledge solutions developed through partnerships that emphasize innovative solutions</p> <p>Remarks: In accordance with paragraph 22 on national, regional and global partnerships, Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review</p>	90	85	<b>120</b>	94	101	102
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