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Programme, the United Nations
Population Fund and the United
Nations Office for Project Services**

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UNFPA – Annual report of the Executive Director

United Nations Population Fund

**Annex 1: Output scorecard and updated integrated results and resources
framework**

Integrated midterm review and progress report on implementation of
the UNFPA strategic plan, 2018-2021

Report of the Executive Director

Summary

This annex contains output scorecard and indicator updates as of 2019 and adjustments introduced in the midterm review of the strategic plan, 2018-2021.

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Introduction

This annex presents the (a) 2018-2019 progress of the integrated results and resources framework targets of the UNFPA strategic plan, 2018-2021 and (b) the midterm review adjustment made to the results and resources framework.

Section A: 2018-2019 cumulative progress scorecard

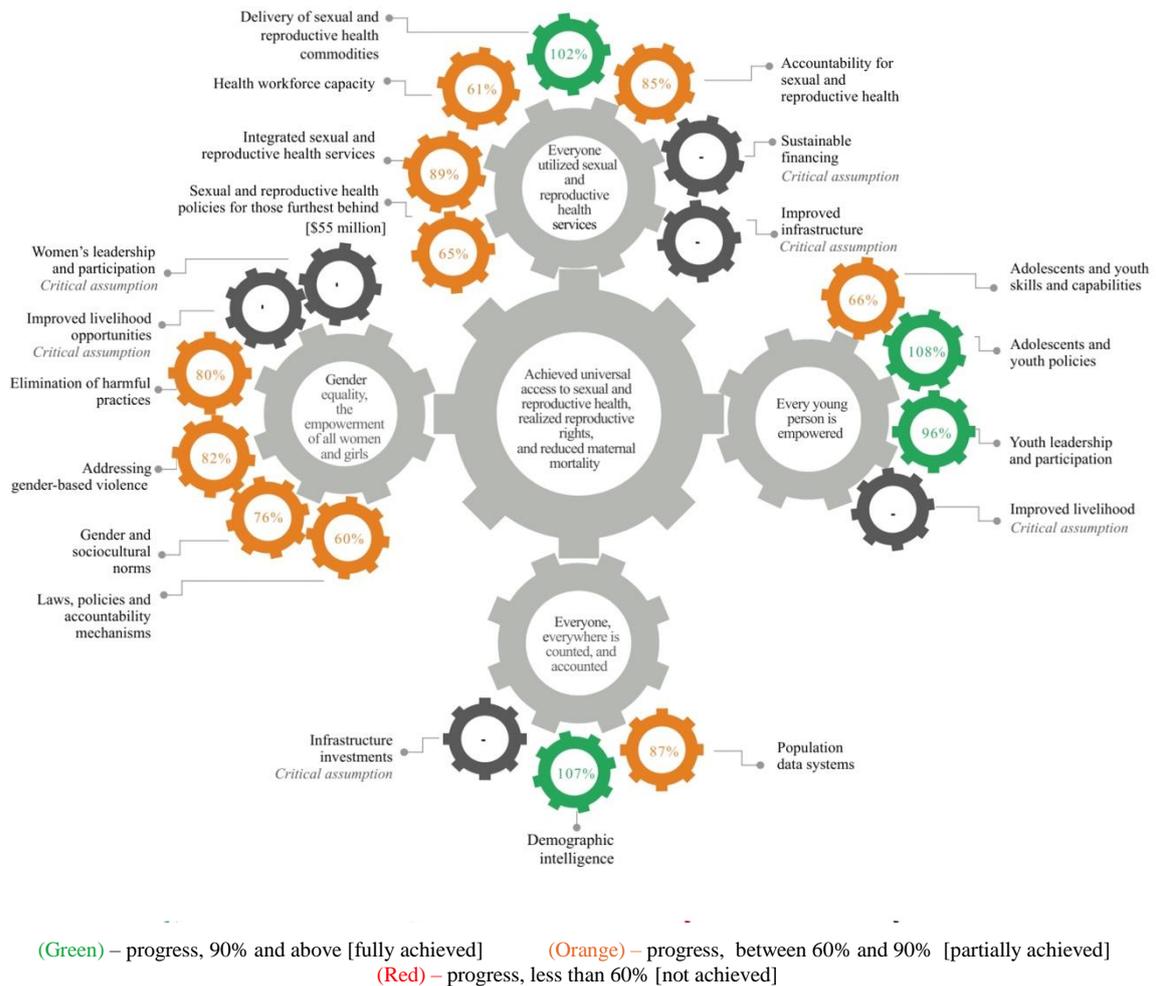
The analysis of the 2018-2019 results shows that UNFPA progressed¹ as planned and achieved the results it sought to achieve in these two years. There are 14 strategic plan development results outputs. For five of those outputs, UNFPA progress toward the targets was 90 per cent and above. For nine of the outputs, UNFPA progress was between 60 and 90 per cent of the targets. UNFPA fully achieved all four outputs of organizational effectiveness and efficiency. There are no outputs with progress of less than 60 per cent (not achieved) of their targets. Figure 1 below provides an overview of the output achievement. Table 2 illustrates the indicator updates of the results and resources framework of the strategic plan.

Overall, the strategic plan outputs focusing on leaving no one behind posted relatively lower performance compared to the other outputs. The midterm review found that the output implementation leaving no one behind remains a challenge. The overall reasons for the limited progress included: (a) gaps in availability of data and information about left behind populations, (b) inadequate financial resources and skills (such as advocacy) to reach furthest behind populations (c) pushback on recognizing some marginalised populations. The specific reasons are explained below.

- (a) The output on *policies and programmes for prioritizing the furthest left behind populations* of outcome 1 performed 65 per cent. This was due to: (a) cultural and political sensitivity to prioritise furthest behind populations; (b) lack of required skills of staff to advocate for furthest behind populations; (c) resource intensiveness to reach those populations, and (d) lack of data to count and account the furthest behind populations.
- (b) The achievement of the output on *advancing adolescent and youth skills and capabilities* of outcome 2, was marked as 66 per cent. This was due to the challenges of reaching the marginalised girls and the limited resources and time to implement the out-of-school sexuality education and align it to the international standards.
- (c) The achievement of the output on *advancing policy, legal and accountability frameworks for empowering women and girls, including marginalized and excluded groups, to exercise their reproductive rights* of outcome 3 achieved 60 per cent. The limited progress was partly because of the limited know-how and limited resources; reaching marginalised and excluded groups can be resource-intensive.

¹ The four agencies, UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA and UN-Women common methodology for assessment of progress achieved towards output targets: 90 per cent and above- fully achieved, 60-89 per cent - partially achieved, and Less than 60% - not achieved.

Figure 1: Scorecard as of 2019



Section B. midterm review adjustments

This section presents the midterm review adjustments introduced to the integrated results and resources framework of the UNFPA strategic plan, 2018-2021. UNFPA considered the midterm review process as a focused exercise looking at ways to accelerate and scale up progress; there were no adjustments introduced to the goal, outcomes and output statements of the results framework. The results and resources framework continue to have 14 integrated development and outputs and four organizational effectiveness and efficiency outputs. UNFPA introduced some adjustments to the results framework, demonstrating organizational adaptiveness and fitness-for-purpose. The overall adjustments introduced to the results framework were primarily based on following dimensions:

- Strengthening the thematic focus,
- Addressing challenging areas for achieving results,
- Strengthening the “How” - way of doing business,
- Strengthening the “How” - organizational effectiveness and efficiency.

In addition, the midterm review of the integrated results and resources framework introduced some adjustments to improve the accountability and measurement. For example, UNFPA introduced a new outcome indicator ‘youth empowerment index’ to measure youth empowerment, as there is no standardised measure for youth empowerment. UNFPA also introduced indicators to measure the

commitment made to accelerate the transformative results and the Programme of Action of the international conference on population and development. A snapshot of all these adjustments is shown in Table 1. The updated results and resources framework is available in Table 3 of this document.

The results and resources continued to align to the Sustainable Development Goals Framework and the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development. Sixty per cent of the outcome and impact indicators are Sustainable Development Goal indicators. The 17 Sustainable Development Goal indicators prioritized by UNFPA are captured in the integrated results and resources framework, at various levels, and 53 per cent of the outcome and impact indicators are common indicators with other United Nations organizations, including UNDP, UNICEF and UN-Women.

UNFPA did not introduce any major adjustments to the theory of change of the strategic plan 2018-2021. However, UNFPA institutionalised innovation into core drivers for delivering the results and it will be factored into the theory of change as a new strategy to accelerate the results.

The integrated results and resources framework continues to include critical assumptions at the output level. A critical assumption is defined as a condition that must exist for the outputs to achieve an outcome, but UNFPA is not accountable for attaining that condition. Instead, UNFPA will advocate, coordinate and form partnerships to progress achievement of the condition. UNFPA programme designs and implementation take into consideration the critical assumptions and set indicators to track their trends, in order to mitigate the risks of not achieving the outcomes.

Outcome and impact indicators are disaggregated by selected characteristics, including sex, age, wealth quintile, location (urban or rural) and disability status to unmask inequalities and vulnerabilities. The disaggregated results will be reported annually with the Executive Director's Annual Report to the Executive Board.

To complement the revised integrated results and resources framework, UNFPA will update the metadata sheets for each indicator. Metadata sheets provide definitions and other metric specifications of an indicator, to ensure standard interpretation of the indicator information. The metadata sheets also detail the method of calculation, the data source, and how the targets were set.

Table 1: Summary of midterm review adjustments

Midterm review scope	Purpose	Indicator	Adjustment/s	Remarks
Strengthening the thematic focus	Strengthening the integration of climate change	Organizational effectiveness and efficiency indicator 1.13: Extent to which UNFPA develops a corporate climate change strategy	New indicators introduced	With this indicator, the results and resources framework has four indicators related to climate change 2020 target: strategy drafted 2021 target: Strategy finalised
Strengthening the thematic focus	Integration of mental health into the humanitarian response Integration of mental health into the humanitarian response	Output 11 indicator 3: Number of women and girls subjected to violence that have accessed the essential services, including mental health services	Disaggregation was introduced by essential service categories including mental health services. Targets were only set up for mental and psychosocial service sub-indicator	
Strengthening the thematic focus		Output 11 indicator 4: Number of countries that have applied the minimum standards for the prevention of and response to gender-based violence in emergencies Disaggregation by minimum standards including minimum standard 6, GBV survivors access quality mental health and psychosocial support focused on healing, empowerment and recovery.	Disaggregation was introduced by minimum standards to track the progress of mental health	There were some countries implementing mental health related interventions. Targets were not introduced for disaggregate

Midterm review scope	Purpose	Indicator	Adjustment/s	Remarks
Support the areas demonstrated limited performance	Scaling up UNFPA response to reaching furthest behind populations	Organizational effectiveness and efficiency indicator 1.14; Extend to which UNFPA developed leaving no one behind strategy	New indicator added	in 2018-2019 period, the outputs related to furthest behind populations demonstrated a limited performance 2020 target: strategy finalised 2021 target: strategy rolled out
Support the areas demonstrated limited performance	Introducing a comprehensive package of sexual and reproductive health interventions focusing the life cycle to improve the quality of care	Output 1 indicator 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	Target adjusted: reduced because the essential service package has expanded	The comprehensive sexual and reproductive health package defined in the metadata of the indicator updated
		Output 1 indicator 2: Number of countries where essential sexual and reproductive health services are included as part of risk pooling and prepayment schemes	Target adjusted: reduced because the essential service package has expanded	The comprehensive sexual and reproductive health package defined in the metadata of the indicator updated
		Output 2 indicator 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	Target adjusted: reduced because the essential service package has expanded	The comprehensive sexual and reproductive health package defined in the metadata of the indicator updated

Midterm review scope	Purpose	Indicator	Adjustment/s	Remarks
Strengthening the “how” - organizational effectiveness and efficiency	Better align to the United Nations reform and quadrennial comprehensive policy review framework	Organizational effectiveness and efficiency indicator 1.1: Proportion of country programme documents that meet quality criteria	Target adjusted	The Programme Review Committee criteria for country programme documents] has been revised to better align with new United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
		Organizational effectiveness and efficiency indicator 3 .3: Contribution in cash provided to the resident coordinator system (in millions of dollars)	Target adjusted-	UNFPA doubled the contribution to the resident coordinator system
Improve measurability and acceleration	Improve the measurement of youth empowerment	Outcome 2 indicator: Rating in youth empowerment index	New indicator added	This indicator supplements the current outcome indicator of comprehensive HIV knowledge of young people Targets to be defined in 2020 after developing the index.
	Support the implementation of the voluntary national commitments, including those formulated in Government announcements, national policy and planning documents, voluntary national reviews, and in response to Nairobi Summit on ICPD25, to accelerate the implementation of	Proportion of new UNFPA country programmes that, as appropriate, integrated voluntary national commitments, including those formulated in Government announcements, national policy and planning documents, voluntary national reviews, and in response to Nairobi Summit on ICPD25, to accelerate the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and	New sub-indicator added	2021 target: Where appropriate, all new country programmes as appropriate, integrated voluntary national commitments, including those formulated in Government announcements, national policy and planning documents, voluntary national reviews, and in response to Nairobi Summit on ICPD25, to accelerate the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and

Midterm review scope	Purpose	Indicator	Adjustment/s	Remarks
	the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the achievement of the three transformative results	the achievement of three transformative results		Development and the achievement of three transformative results
	Foster partnerships to accelerate the achievement of the transformative results	Number of new partnerships fostered to accelerate the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development	New indicator added	Creating new partnerships are essential to accelerate the achievement of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development. Targets to be defined
Manage ambitiousness	Targets adjusted to manage the ambitiousness	10+ indicators	Targets updated	Relevant adjustments are highlighted in the updated results and resources framework

Table 2. 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	2019 progress	2021 target	2030 target																																																
1	Maternal mortality ratio (maternal deaths per 100 000 live births)	219 (2015)	211 (2017)	135	Ended preventable maternal deaths (Sustainable Development Goal target for maternal mortality ratio- 70)																																																
<p>Trends in maternal mortality</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Amb States</th> <th>Asia and the Pacific</th> <th>East and Southern Africa</th> <th>Eastern Europe and Central Asia</th> <th>Latin America and the Caribbean</th> <th>West and Central Africa</th> <th>World</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>■ 2000</td> <td>262</td> <td>272</td> <td>773</td> <td>42</td> <td>96</td> <td>1000</td> <td>342</td> </tr> <tr> <td>■ 2005</td> <td>223</td> <td>218</td> <td>639</td> <td>34</td> <td>90</td> <td>890</td> <td>296</td> </tr> <tr> <td>■ 2010</td> <td>178</td> <td>167</td> <td>494</td> <td>26</td> <td>84</td> <td>798</td> <td>248</td> </tr> <tr> <td>■ 2015</td> <td>155</td> <td>130</td> <td>413</td> <td>21</td> <td>76</td> <td>744</td> <td>219</td> </tr> <tr> <td>■ 2017</td> <td>151</td> <td>120</td> <td>391</td> <td>20</td> <td>74</td> <td>717</td> <td>211</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>							Amb States	Asia and the Pacific	East and Southern Africa	Eastern Europe and Central Asia	Latin America and the Caribbean	West and Central Africa	World	■ 2000	262	272	773	42	96	1000	342	■ 2005	223	218	639	34	90	890	296	■ 2010	178	167	494	26	84	798	248	■ 2015	155	130	413	21	76	744	219	■ 2017	151	120	391	20	74	717	211
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Common indicator: World Health Organization (WHO), UNICEF, World Bank

Sustainable Development Goal target: 3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births

Sustainable Development Goal indicator: 3.1.1

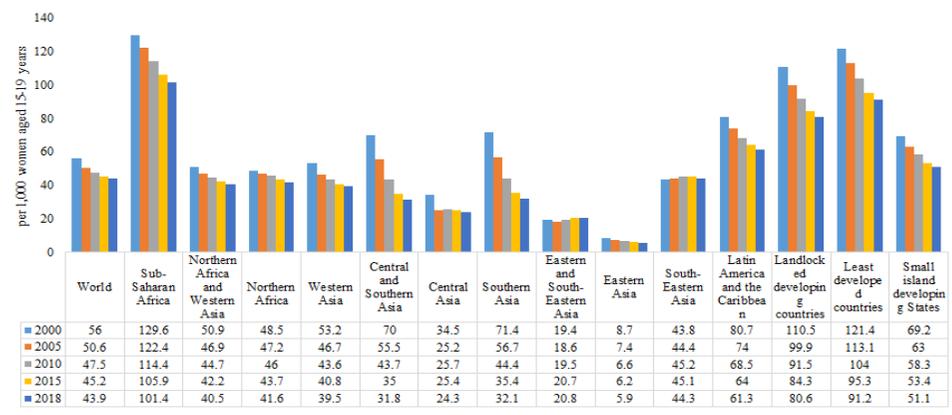
Framework of actions for the follow-up to the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development beyond 2014 (hereafter referred to as the Framework of actions for the follow-up to the ICPD Programme of Action beyond 2014): States should eliminate preventable maternal mortality 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

Disaggregation: Age, parity, location, socioeconomic characteristics

Remarks: Every Woman Every Child framework indicator; Maternal Health Trust Fund vision; UNFPA strategic plan (2014-2017) indicator

2	Indicator	Baseline	2019 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 ²	Not available

Trends in adolescent birth rates



² Target is not set

Common indicator: None

Sustainable Development Goal target: 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

Sustainable Development Goal indicator: 3.7.2

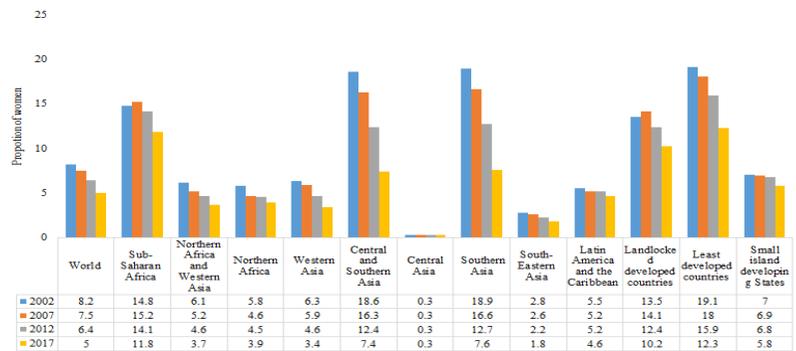
Framework of actions for the follow-up to the ICPD Programme of Action beyond 2014: States should implement their commitments to promote and protect the rights of girls by enacting and implementing targeted and coordinated policies and programmes that concretely address: (a) ensuring gender parity in 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.

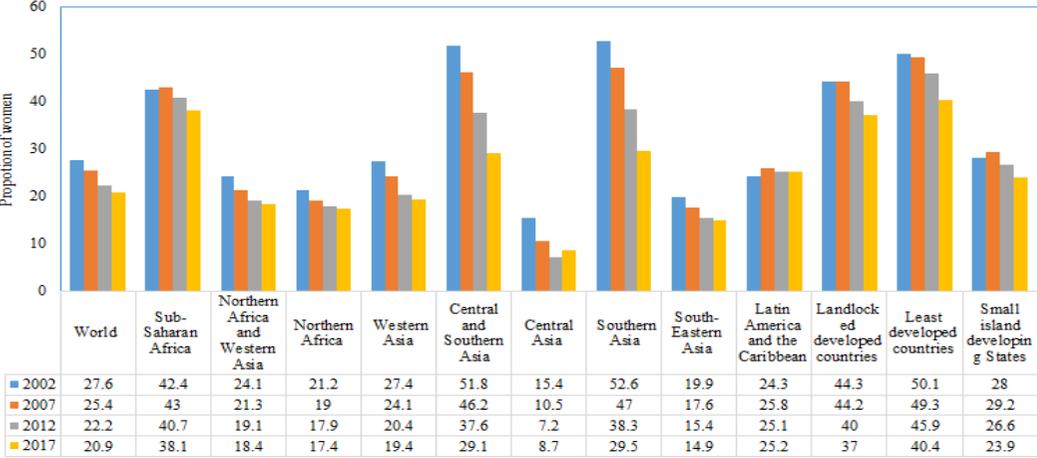
Disaggregation: Age, education, marital status, socioeconomic status, geographical location

Remarks: Family Planning 2020 indicator; UNFPA strategic plan (2014-2017) indicator

3	Indicator	Baseline	2019 progress	2021 target	2030 target
	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)

Trends in child marriage (before age 15)

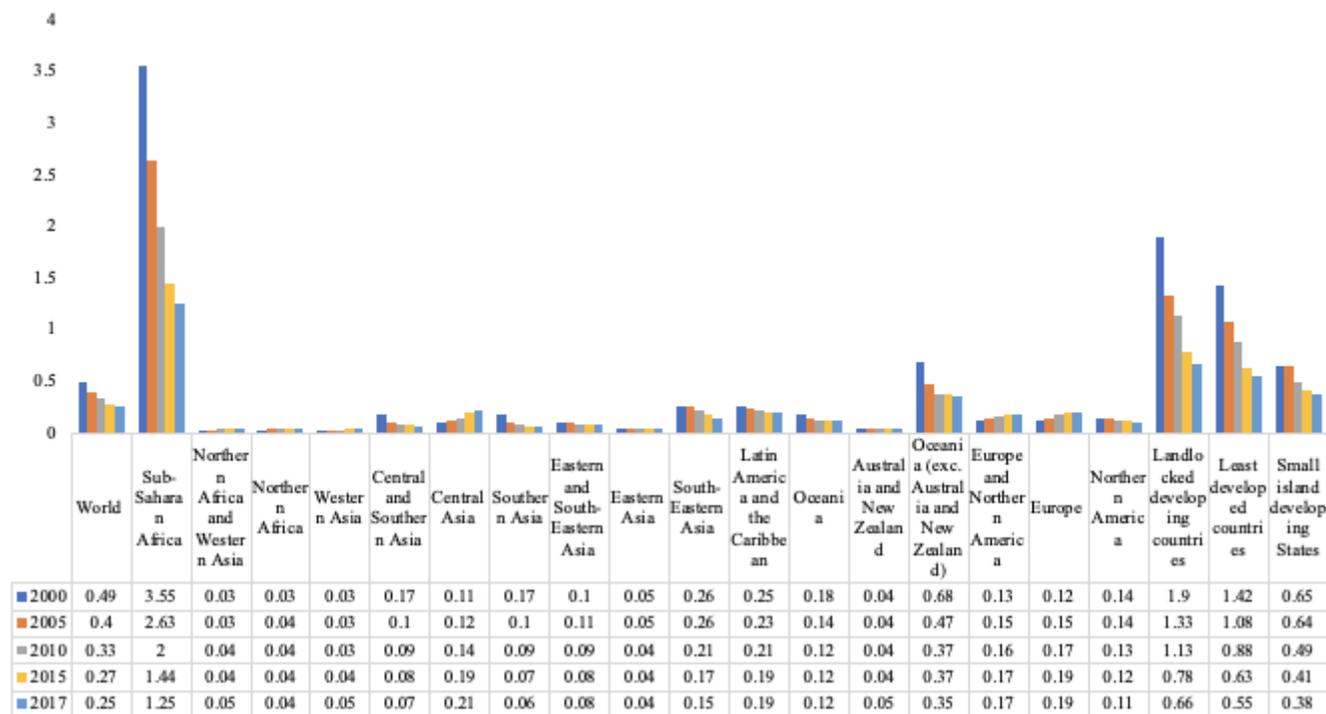


Indicator	Baseline	2019 progress	2021 target	2030 target																																																																						
Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18	22.2% (2012)	20.9 (2017)	16.0%	Less than 1% (Eliminated child marriage)																																																																						
<p>Trends in child marriage (before age 18)</p>  <table border="1" data-bbox="658 874 1695 962"> <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>27.6</td> <td>42.4</td> <td>24.1</td> <td>21.2</td> <td>27.4</td> <td>51.8</td> <td>15.4</td> <td>52.6</td> <td>19.9</td> <td>24.3</td> <td>44.3</td> <td>50.1</td> <td>28</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2007</td> <td>25.4</td> <td>43</td> <td>21.3</td> <td>19</td> <td>24.1</td> <td>46.2</td> <td>10.5</td> <td>47</td> <td>17.6</td> <td>25.8</td> <td>44.2</td> <td>49.3</td> <td>29.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2012</td> <td>22.2</td> <td>40.7</td> <td>19.1</td> <td>17.9</td> <td>20.4</td> <td>37.6</td> <td>7.2</td> <td>38.3</td> <td>15.4</td> <td>25.1</td> <td>40</td> <td>45.9</td> <td>26.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2017</td> <td>20.9</td> <td>38.1</td> <td>18.4</td> <td>17.4</td> <td>19.4</td> <td>29.1</td> <td>8.7</td> <td>29.5</td> <td>14.9</td> <td>25.2</td> <td>37</td> <td>40.4</td> <td>23.9</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	27.6	42.4	24.1	21.2	27.4	51.8	15.4	52.6	19.9	24.3	44.3	50.1	28	2007	25.4	43	21.3	19	24.1	46.2	10.5	47	17.6	25.8	44.2	49.3	29.2	2012	22.2	40.7	19.1	17.9	20.4	37.6	7.2	38.3	15.4	25.1	40	45.9	26.6	2017	20.9	38.1	18.4	17.4	19.4	29.1	8.7	29.5	14.9	25.2	37	40.4	23.9
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<p>Common indicator: UNICEF, UN-Women</p> <p>Sustainable Development Goal target: 5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation</p> <p>Sustainable Development Goal indicator: 5.3.1</p> <p>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</p> <p>Disaggregation: Age, income, place of residence, geographical location, education, ethnicity (for some countries)</p> <p>Remarks: UNFPA strategic plan (2014-2017) indicator</p>																																																																										

4	Indicator	Baseline	2019 progress	2021 target	2030 target														
	Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting by age ³	39% (2015)	34% (2019)	15%	Less than 1% (Eliminated female genital mutilation)														
<p>Trends in female genital mutilation</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>1990.00</th> <th>2000</th> <th>2005</th> <th>2010</th> <th>2015</th> <th>2019</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>■ Current trend</td> <td>47</td> <td>45</td> <td>44</td> <td>42</td> <td>39</td> <td>34</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>							1990.00	2000	2005	2010	2015	2019	■ Current trend	47	45	44	42	39	34
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<p>Common indicator: UNICEF</p> <p>Sustainable Development Goal target: 5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation</p> <p>Sustainable Development Goal indicator: 5.3.2</p> <p>Framework of actions for the follow-up to the ICPD Programme of Action beyond 2014: States should develop, support and implement comprehensive and integrated strategies for the eradication of female genital mutilation/cutting</p> <p>Disaggregation: Age, income, place of residence, geographical location, education</p>																			

³ 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.

	Remarks: 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				
5	Indicator	Baseline	2019 progress	2021 target	2030 target
	Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations	0.27 (2015)	0.25 (2017) 0.24 female 0.26 male 0.09 children (0-14) 0.40 adult (15-49)	0.06	0.02
	Estimated HIV incidence rate, both sexes, all ages (Per 1,000 uninfected population)				



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	2019 progress	2021 target	2030 target
	Number of maternal deaths averted	154,000 (2014-2017)	121,000 (2018-2019)	216,000 (2018-2021)	650,000 ⁴
<p>Common indicator: None</p> <p>Related Sustainable Development Goal target: 3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births</p> <p>Related Sustainable Development Goal indicator: 3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio</p> <p>Framework of actions for the follow-up to the ICPD Programme of Action beyond 2014: 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</p> <p>Disaggregation: None</p> <p>Remarks: Model-based estimates; indicator is aligned with the UNFPA strategic plan (2018-2021) transformative result: “end preventable maternal deaths”</p>					
7	Indicator	Baseline	2019 progress	2021 target	2030 target
	Number of unintended pregnancies averted ⁵	35 million (2014-2017)	44 million (2018-2019)	36 million (2018-2021)	100 million ⁶

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

⁵ Represents only UNFPA programme countries

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

	<p>Common indicator: None</p> <p>Related Sustainable Development Goal target: 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</p> <p>Related Sustainable Development Goal indicator: 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</p> <p>Framework of actions for the follow-up to the ICPD Programme of Action beyond 2014: 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>Disaggregation: None</p> <p>Remarks: Model-based estimate</p>				
8	Indicator	Baseline	2019 progress	2021 target	2030 target
	Number of unsafe abortions averted ⁷	11 million (2014-2017)	12.8 million (2018-2019)	12 million (2018-2021)	40 million ⁸
	<p>Common indicator: None</p> <p>Related Sustainable Development Goal target: 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>Related Sustainable Development Goal indicator: 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>Framework of actions for the follow-up to the ICPD Programme of Action beyond 2014: 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,</p>				

⁷ Represents only UNFPA programme countries

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

	<p>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>Disaggregation: None</p> <p>Remarks: Model-based estimates; Family Planning 2020 indicator</p>				
9	Indicator	Baseline	2019 progress	2021 target	2030 target
	Total lives saved ⁹	46 million (2014-2017)	30 million (2018-2019)	50 million (2018-2021)	150 million ¹⁰
	<p>Common indicator: None</p> <p>Related Sustainable Development Goal target: 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;</p> <p>5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage, and female genital mutilation</p> <p>Related Sustainable Development Goal indicator: 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>Framework of actions for the follow-up to the ICPD Programme of Action beyond 2014: 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</p>				

⁹ Represents only UNFPA programme countries

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

	<p>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>Disaggregation: None</p> <p>Remarks: Model-based estimates</p>				
10	Indicator	Baseline	2019 progress	2021 target	2030 target
	Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	Not available ¹¹	Not available	Not available	Not available
	<p>Common indicator: UNDP, UNICEF, UN-Women</p> <p>Sustainable Development Goal target: 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</p> <p>Sustainable Development Goal indicator: 1.5.1</p> <p>Framework of actions for the follow-up to the ICPD Programme of Action beyond 2014: 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</p> <p>Disaggregation: Type of hazard</p> <p>Remarks: Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 - 2030 indicator</p>				
11	Indicator	Baseline	2019 progress	2021 target	2030 target

¹¹ SDG target not yet set

	Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location	8.6 (2015)	8% (2018) 7.8% male 8.3% female 7.4% female adult 14.0% female youth 7.0% male adult 13.2% male youth	6.0%	3.0%
<p>Common indicator: UNDP, UN-Women</p> <p>Sustainable Development Goal target: 1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day</p> <p>Sustainable Development Goal indicator: 1.1.1</p> <p>Framework of actions for the follow-up to the ICPD Programme of Action beyond 2014: 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</p> <p>Disaggregation: Sex, age, employment status and geographical location, urban/rural setting</p> <p>Remarks: In line with the Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review: focusing on the eradication of poverty in its all forms and dimensions</p>					
<p>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</p>					
	Indicator	Baseline	2019 progress	2021 target	2030 target
1	Number of women who have utilized integrated sexual and reproductive health services	53 million (2014-2017)	46 million (2018-2019)	60 million (2018-2021)	100 million ¹²
	Number of adolescents who have utilized integrated sexual and reproductive health services	2 million (2014-2017)	5.6 million (2018-2019)	7 million ¹³ (2018-2021)	15 million

¹² Cumulative target converting three strategic plan cycles (from 2018 onwards)

¹³ Target adjusted as part of the midterm review

	Number of youth who have utilized integrated sexual and reproductive health services ¹⁴	3 million (2014-2017)	16 million (2018-2019)	20 million ¹⁵ (2018-2021)	15 million
	Number of disabled women, adolescent and youth who have utilized integrated sexual and reproductive health services	100,000 (2014-2017)	32,700 (2018-019)	500,000 (2018-2019)	2 million
<p>Common indicator: None</p> <p>Related Sustainable Development Goal target: 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>Related Sustainable Development Goal indicator: 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</p> <p>Framework of actions for the follow-up to the ICPD Programme of Action beyond 2014: 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.</p> <p>Disaggregation: Sex, age, disability, indigenous people, humanitarian context</p>					
2	Indicator	Baseline	2019 progress	2021 target	2030 target
	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	68.6 % (2009)	81.1 % (2018)	Not available	Universal coverage

¹⁴ The age group of adolescent and youth is overlapping

¹⁵ Target adjusted as part of the midterm review

Common indicator: UNICEF, WHO

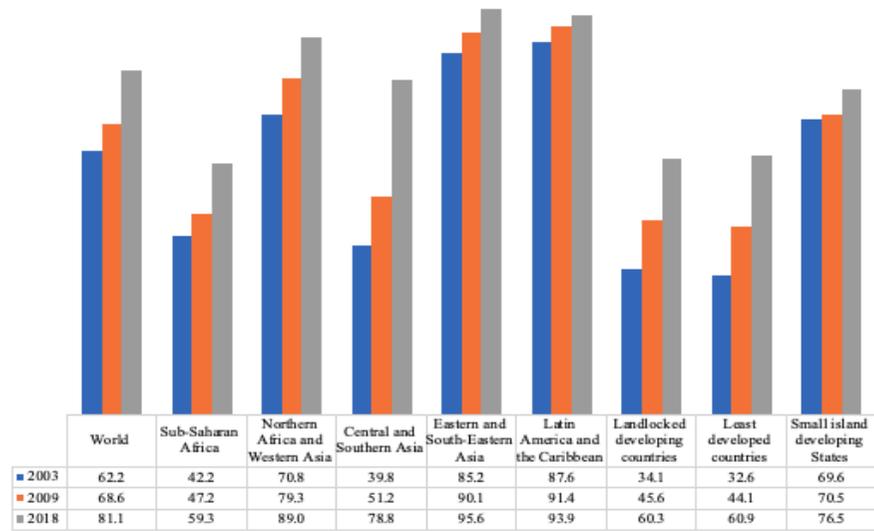
Sustainable Development Goal target: 3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births

Sustainable Development Goal indicator: 3.1.2

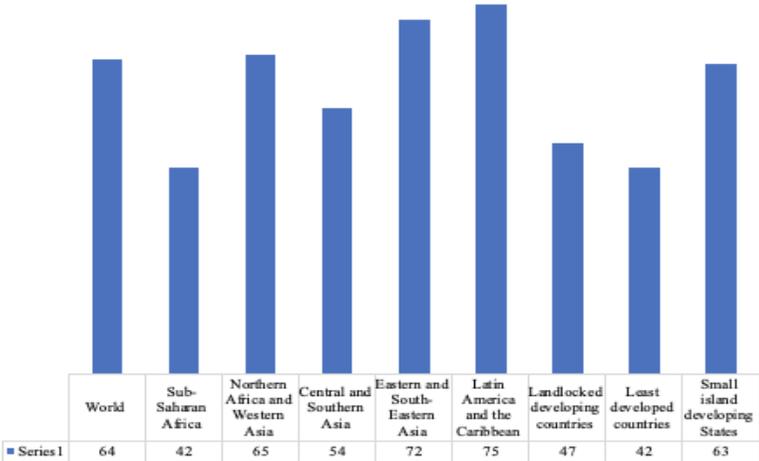
Framework of actions for the follow-up to the ICPD Programme of Action beyond 2014: States should eliminate preventable maternal mortality and morbidity as urgently as possible by strengthening health systems and thereby ensuring universal access to quality prenatal care, skilled attendance at birth, emergency obstetric care and postnatal care for all women, including those living in rural and remote areas

Disaggregation: Wealth quintile, residence, age, geographical location

Remarks: Maternal Health Trust Fund indicator; UNFPA strategic plan (2014-2017) indicator

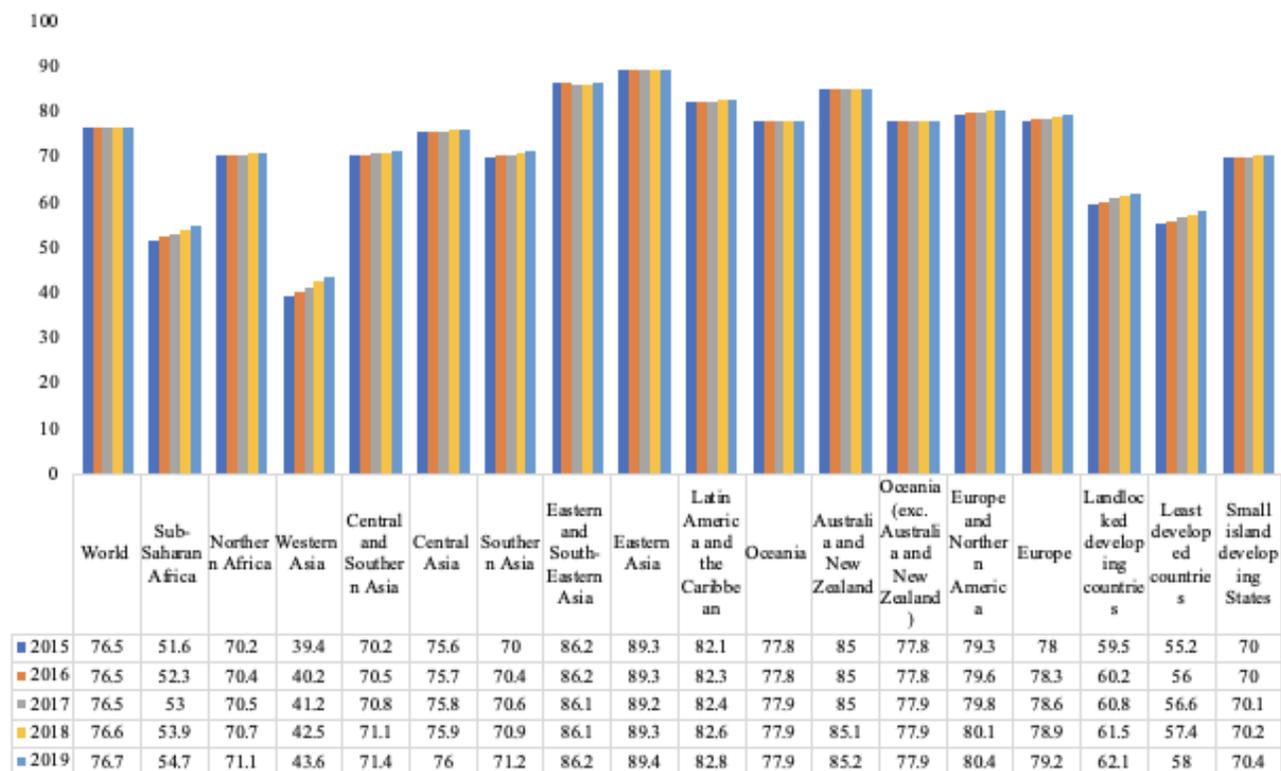


3	Indicator	Baseline	2019 progress	2021 target	2030 target
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Coverage of essential health services	Not available ¹⁶	64 (2015)	Not available	Not available																				
<p>Common indicator: WHO, World Bank</p> <p>Sustainable Development Goal target: 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</p> <p>Sustainable Development Goal indicator: 3.8.1</p> <p>Framework of actions for the follow-up to the ICPD Programme of Action beyond 2014: 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</p> <p>Disaggregation: To be decided</p>																								
 <table border="1" data-bbox="797 1098 1556 1185"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>World</th> <th>Sub-Saharan Africa</th> <th>Northern Africa and Western Asia</th> <th>Central and Southern Asia</th> <th>Eastern and South-Eastern Asia</th> <th>Latin America and the Caribbean</th> <th>Landlocked developing countries</th> <th>Least developed countries</th> <th>Small island developing States</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Series 1</td> <td>64</td> <td>42</td> <td>65</td> <td>54</td> <td>72</td> <td>75</td> <td>47</td> <td>42</td> <td>63</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>						World	Sub-Saharan Africa	Northern Africa and Western Asia	Central and Southern Asia	Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	Latin America and the Caribbean	Landlocked developing countries	Least developed countries	Small island developing States	Series 1	64	42	65	54	72	75	47	42	63
	World	Sub-Saharan Africa	Northern Africa and Western Asia	Central and Southern Asia	Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	Latin America and the Caribbean	Landlocked developing countries	Least developed countries	Small island developing States															
Series 1	64	42	65	54	72	75	47	42	63															

¹⁶ SDG tier III indicator, target not yet set

4	Indicator	Baseline	2019 progress	2021 target	2030 target
	Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	76.5 (2017)	76.7 (2019)	82.4%	93.9%
	<p>Common indicator: None</p> <p>Sustainable Development Goal target: 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>Sustainable Development Goal indicator: 3.7.1</p> <p>Framework of actions for the follow-up to the ICPD Programme of Action beyond 2014: 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>Disaggregation: Countries under the <i>UNFPA Supplies</i> programme</p> <p>Remarks: Family Planning 2020 core indicator</p>				



5	Indicator	Baseline	2019 progress	2021 target	2030 target
	Contraceptive prevalence rate for modern contraceptives (married women)	56.5 (2017)	56.7 (2019)	63.8	65.5

	<p>Common indicator: None</p> <p>Related Sustainable Development Goal target: 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>Related Sustainable Development Goal indicator: 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>Framework of actions for the follow-up to the ICPD Programme of Action beyond 2014: 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>Disaggregation: Location, quintile, age, countries under the <i>UNFPA Supplies</i> programme</p> <p>Remarks: Family Planning 2020 core indicator; indicator of the <i>UNFPA Supplies</i> programme; UNFPA strategic plan (2014-2017) indicator</p>				
6	Indicator	Baseline	2019 progress	2021 target	2030 target
	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)	11.3 (2017)	11.3 (2019)	2.15	Less than 1% (Eliminated unmet need family planning)
	<p>Common indicator: None</p> <p>Related Sustainable Development Goal target: 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>Related Sustainable Development Goal indicator: 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>Framework of actions for the follow-up to the ICPD Programme of Action beyond 2014: 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>Disaggregation: Location, quintile, age, countries under the <i>UNFPA Supplies</i> programme</p>				

	Remarks: 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				
7	Indicator	Baseline	2019 progress	2021 target	2030 target
	Proportion of countries reporting no contraceptive stockouts in at least 60 per cent of service delivery points during the last three months	Not available	65% ¹⁷	83%	90%
<p>Common indicator: None</p> <p>Related Sustainable Development Goal target: 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>Related Sustainable Development Goal indicator: 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>Framework of actions for the follow-up to the ICPD Programme of Action beyond 2014: 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>Disaggregation: Location, countries under the <i>UNFPA Supplies</i> programme</p> <p>Remarks: Indicator of the <i>UNFPA Supplies</i> programme; Family Planning 2020 core indicator</p>					
<p>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</p>					

¹⁷ n=50

	Indicator	Baseline	2018 target	2018 actual	2019 target	2019 actual
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	55
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	56
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	35
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						
	Indicator	Baseline	2018 Target	2018 actual	2019 target	2019 actual
2.1	Number of countries meeting coverage of emergency obstetric and newborn care, as per the international recommended minimum standards	8	17	21	27	27

2.2	Number of women and girls living with obstetric fistula receiving treatment with the support of UNFPA ¹⁸	22,114	23,000	19,702	23,600	18,444
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	40
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	41
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	66
2.6	Number of countries that have applied the sexual and reproductive health/HIV integration index	5	11	9	12	21
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						
	Indicator	Baseline	2018 target	2018 actual	2019 target	2019 actual
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	37

¹⁸ This is a non-cumulative indicator, numbers represent annual progress

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%	8%
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	40
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	21,576
3.5	Number of countries in which adolescent health competencies are included in the pre-service curricula of health professionals	37	41	39	52	46
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	66
Output 4: Strengthened capacities to effectively forecast, procure, distribute and track the delivery of sexual and reproductive health commodities, ensuring resilient supply chains						
	Indicator	Baseline	2018 target	2018 actual	2019 target	2019 actual
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	27

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	58
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	69.3 million
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						
	Indicator	Baseline	2018 target	2018 actual	2019 target	2019 actual
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 ¹⁹	14	25	19
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	8
5.3	Number of countries in which at least 25 per cent of the estimated maternal deaths are notified	56	70	82	78	87
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%	54%

¹⁹ Target changed

Critical assumption 1: Improved sustainable financing						
1.1	Number of countries that annually increase their budget for sexual and reproductive health	Not available	-	Not available	-	Not available
1.2	Proportion of official development assistance that is dedicated to sexual and reproductive health	52% (2011)	-	42 % (2016)	-	42% (2017)
		<i>Note: the share of donor funding for health going to sexual reproductive health and rights (SRHR) gradually declined, from 52 per cent in 2011 to 42 per cent in 2016 and 2017. Donor funding for non-HIV SRHR as a share of overall health aid also declined, from 14.7% in 2016 to 12.5% in 2017.</i>				
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)	Not available	-	Not available	-	2.7 (2011) (Hospital beds for 1,000 population) ²⁰
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	2019 progress	2021 target	2030 target	

²⁰ Reporting as a proxy indicator to health facilities per 10,000 population

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 ²¹	21.4% ²²	Not available	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%	Not available	39.0%	55.0%
<p>Common indicator: UNAIDS</p> <p>Related 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</p> <p>Related Sustainable Development Goal indicator: 3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations</p> <p>Framework of actions for the follow-up to the ICPD Programme of Action beyond 2014: 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 should address the stark disparities in the success of HIV prevention in different parts of the world, and among different population groups</p> <p>Disaggregation: Age, sex</p> <p>Remarks: UNFPA strategic plan (2014-2017) midterm review indicator</p>					
2	Number of countries that engaged adolescents and youth, including marginalized adolescents and youth, in the formulation of national sexual and reproductive health policies	55	67	101	123

²¹ Numbers only for UNFPA programme countries. Targets calculated based on the historical trends between 2010 and 2014

²² Targets for year 2021 and 2030 are based on historical trends between year 2000 and 2014; Indicator counts only the UNFPA programme countries

<p>Common indicator: None</p> <p>Related Sustainable Development Goal target: All the Sustainable Development Goal targets mentioned under the UNFPA strategic plan goal and under outcomes 1 and 3</p> <p>Related Sustainable Development Goal indicator: All the Sustainable Development Goal indicators mentioned under the UNFPA strategic plan goal and under outcomes 1 and 3 Framework of actions for the follow-up to the ICPD Programme of Action beyond 2014: States should guarantee persons with disabilities, in particular young people, the right to health, including sexual and reproductive health and rights protected</p> <p>Disaggregation: Region, small island developing States, least developed countries</p>						
<p>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</p>						
	Indicator	Baseline	2018 target	2018 actual	2019 target	2019 actual
6.1	Number of marginalized girls that are reached by life skills programmes that build their health, social and economic assets ²³	1.3 million	2.2 million	2.6 million	2.3 million	1.6 million
6.2	Number of countries that operationalized school-based comprehensive sexuality education curricula in accordance with international standards	22	31	29	44	37
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	27	54	42
<p>Output 7: Policies and programmes in relevant sectors tackle the determinants of adolescent and youth sexual and reproductive health, development and well-being</p>						

²³ This is a non-cumulative indicator

	Indicator	Baseline	2018 target	2018 actual	2019 target	2019 actual
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	78
Output 8: Young people have opportunities to exercise leadership and participate in sustainable development, humanitarian action and in sustaining peace						
	Indicator	Baseline	2018 target	2018 actual	2019 target	2019 actual
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	82
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%	32%
Critical assumption 1: Improved youth livelihoods						
1.1	Youth unemployment rate (in collaboration with the International Labour Organization)	12.87 (2017)	-	12.75 (2018)	-	12.75 (2018)
Outcome 3: Gender equality, the empowerment of all women and girls, and reproductive rights are advanced in development and humanitarian settings						
	Indicator	Baseline	2019 progress	2021 target	2030 target	

1	Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care	52%	56.7 (2014)	67%	100%
<p>Common indicator: UN-Women</p> <p>Sustainable Development Goal target: 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</p> <p>Sustainable Development Goal indicator: 5.6.1</p> <p>Framework of actions for the follow-up to the ICPD Programme of Action beyond 2014: 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.</p> <p>Disaggregation: Age</p>					
2	Indicator	Baseline	2019 progress	2021 target	2030 target
	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	-	17.8 (2017)	7.0%	Less than 1% (Eliminated gender- based violence)
<p>Common indicator: UNDP, UN-Women</p> <p>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</p> <p>Sustainable Development Goal indicator: 5.2.1</p> <p>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.</p>					

	<p>Disaggregation: Form of violence, age</p> <p>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</p>				
3	Indicator	Baseline	2019 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 ²⁴	Not available ²⁵	Not available	Not available
	<p>Common indicator: UNDP</p> <p>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</p> <p>Sustainable Development Goal indicator: 5.2.2</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Disaggregation: Age and place of occurrence</p> <p>Remarks: Direct measurement of the UNFPA strategic plan (2018-2021) transformative result: “End gender-based violence and all harmful practices, including child marriage”</p>				
4	Indicator	Baseline	2019 progress	2021 target	2030 target

²⁴ SDG indicator. Data not yet available

²⁵ Data is not available yet

	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	Not available ²⁶	Not available	Not available
<p>Common indicator: None</p> <p>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</p> <p>Sustainable Development Goal indicator: 5.6.2</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Disaggregation: Region</p>					
5	Indicator	Baseline	2019 progress	2021 target	2030 target
	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	Not available ²⁷	Not available	Not available
<p>Common indicator: Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights</p> <p>Sustainable Development Goal target: 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</p> <p>Sustainable Development Goal indicator: 10.3.1</p> <p>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</p>					

²⁶ Data is not available yet

²⁷ No data available yet

	Disaggregation: By ground of discrimination, place where the discrimination occurred					
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						
	Indicator	Baseline	2018 target	2018 actual	2019 target	2019 actual
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	56
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	39
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	32
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	70

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	41
Output 10: Strengthened civil society and community mobilization to eliminate discriminatory gender and sociocultural norms affecting women and girls						
	Indicator	Baseline	2018 target	2018 actual	2019 target	2019 reported
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	36
10.2	Number of countries that utilize the UNFPA manual on social norms and change	16	24	20	34	31
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	2,646
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						
	Indicator	Baseline	2018 target	2018 actual	2019 target	2019 actual

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	54
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	45
11.3	Number of women subjected to violence that have accessed the essential services package ²⁸	284,000	285,000	627,020	300,000	335,172
	Number of girls subjected to violence that have accessed the essential services package	281,732	285,000	265,416	300,000	318,394
	Number of disabled women and girls subjected to violence that have accessed the essential services package	4,348	4,500	48,065	5,000	11,642
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	56	72	60
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%	69.5%	90%	50%
Output 12: Strengthened response to eliminate harmful practices, including child, early and forced marriage, female genital mutilation and son preference						

²⁸ This is a non-cumulative indicator

	Indicator	Baseline	2018 target	2018 actual	2019 target	2019 actual
12.1	Number of countries that have developed a costed national action plan to address harmful practices	23	33	26	45	30
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 ²⁹	900,000	1.0 million	1.84 million	1.5 million	1.1 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 ³⁰	145,800	800,000	468,439	315,600	203,437
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	7,001	9,400	9,599
Critical assumption 1: Improved livelihood opportunities for women						
1.1	Unemployment rate (Female) ³¹ (in collaboration with UNDP and UN-Women)	5.521 (2017)	-	5.4222 (2018)	-	5.433 (2019)
Critical assumption 2: Improved women's leadership and participation						

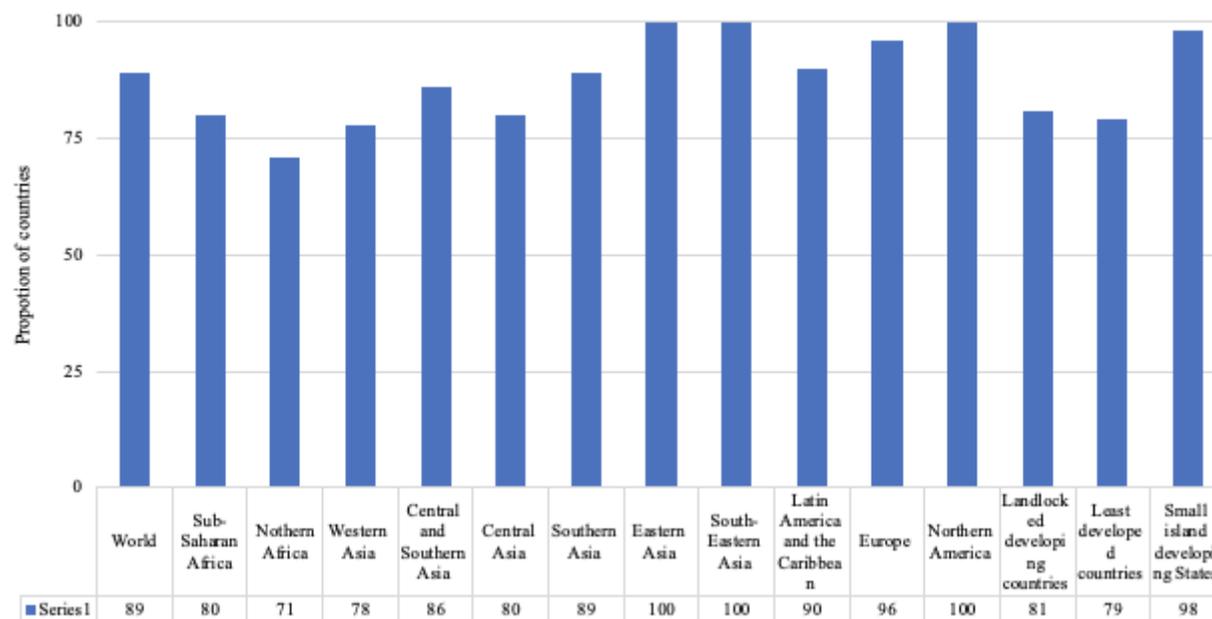
²⁹ This is a non-cumulative indicator

³⁰ This is a non-cumulative indicator

³¹ Indicator changed to women unemployment rate

2.1	Proportion of women in managerial positions (in collaboration with UNDP and UN-Women)	22.3 (2015) ³²	-	23.4 (2018)	-	23.4 (2018)
Outcome 4: Everyone, everywhere, is counted, and accounted for, in the pursuit of sustainable development						
1	Indicator	Baseline	Progress as of 2019	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)	89 % (2017)	100%	100%	
	Proportion of countries that have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years					

³² Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments reports as proxy indicator



Source: Demographic and Social Statistics Branch, United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations.

Proportion of countries that: (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration

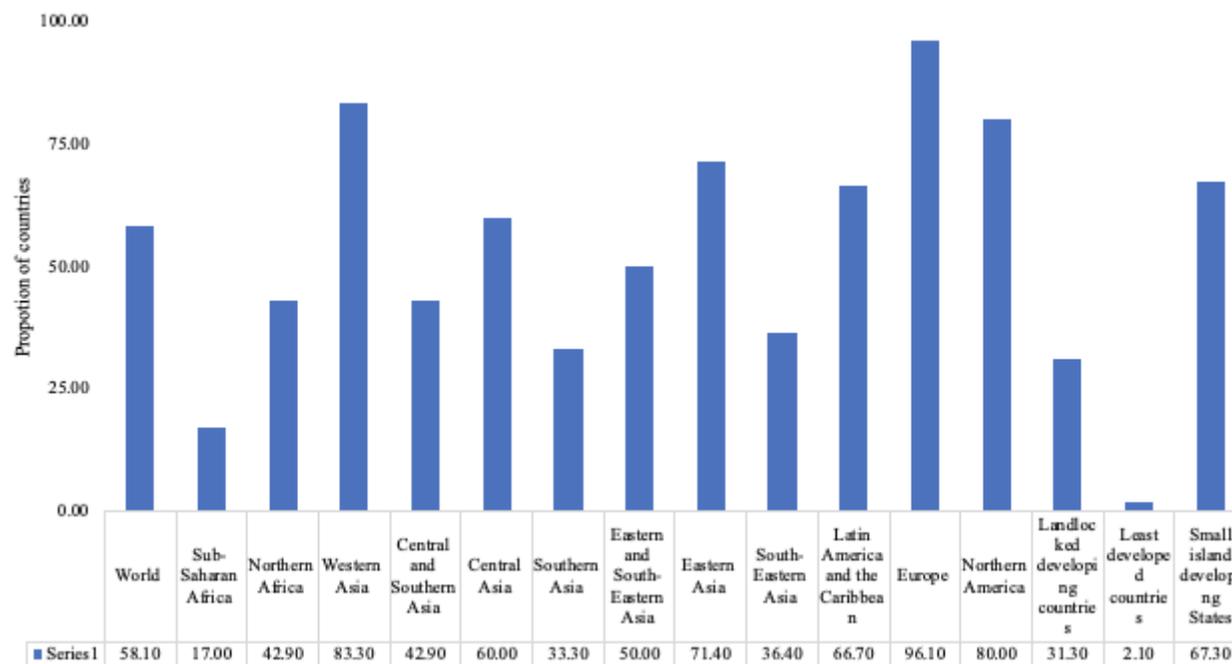
58.1
(2012-2017)

58.1
(2012-2017)

Not available

Not available

Proportion of countries with birth registration data that are at least 90 per cent complete



Source: Demographic and Social Statistics Branch, United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations.

Proportion of countries that: (b) have achieved 80 per cent death registration

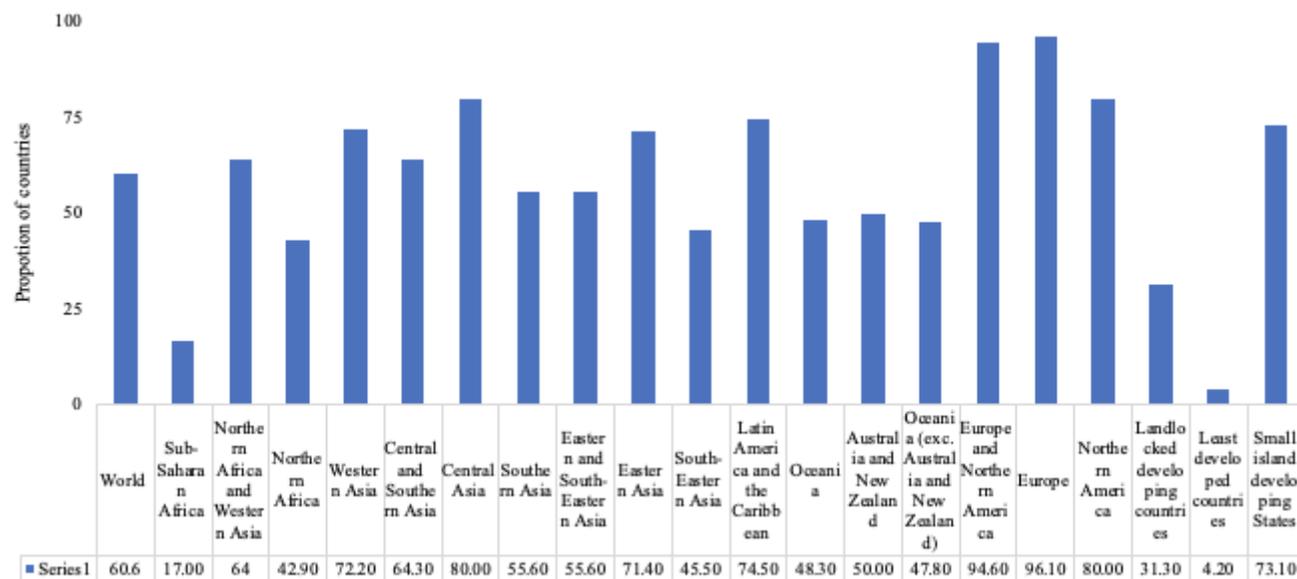
60.6
(2012-2017)

60.6
(2012-2017)

Not available

Not available

Proportion of countries with death registration data that are at least 75 per cent complete



Source: Demographic and Social Statistics Branch, United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations.

Common indicator: None

Sustainable Development Goal target: 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

Sustainable Development Goal indicator: 17.19.2

Framework of actions for the follow-up to the ICPD Programme of Action beyond 2014: 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

Disaggregation: Region

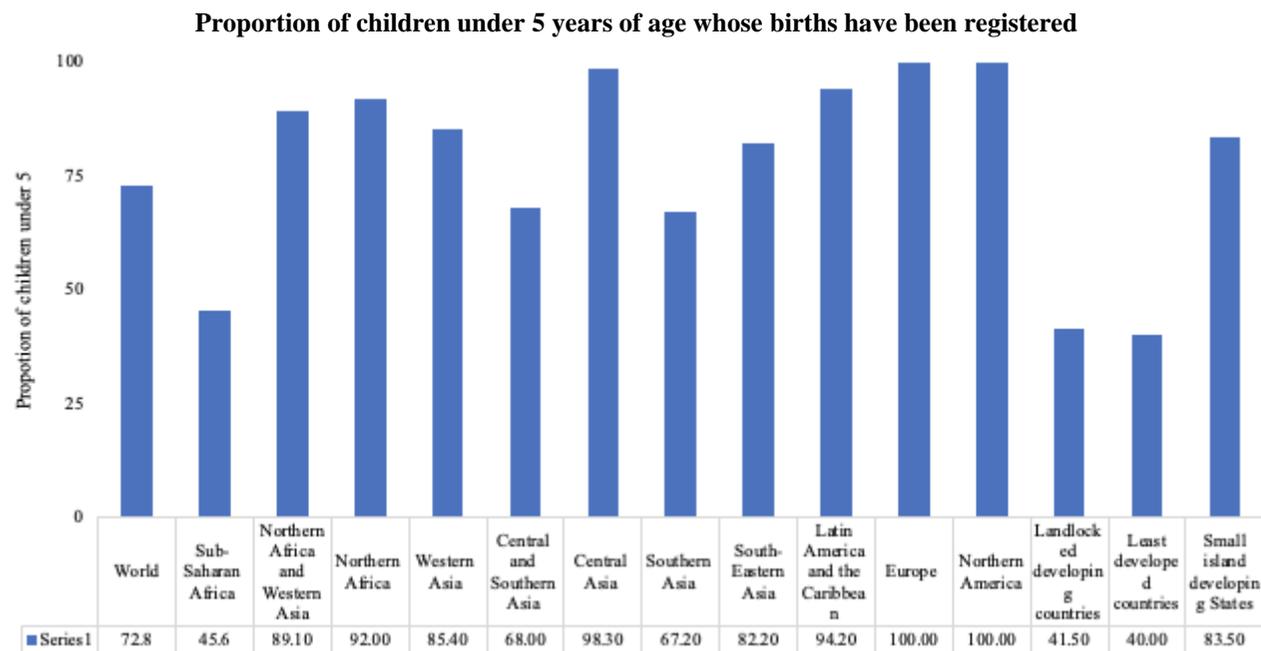
2	Indicator	Baseline	2019 progress	2021 target	2030 target
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	Proportion of population expected to be counted as per 2020 census round schedule (2015-2024), that is actually counted ³³	62.2 (2017)	67.1 (2019)	80	100%
<p>Common indicator: None</p> <p>Related Sustainable Development Goal target: 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>Related Sustainable Development Goal indicator: 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>Framework of actions for the follow-up to the ICPD Programme of Action beyond 2014: 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>Disaggregation: Region</p>					
3	Indicator	Baseline	2019 progress	2021 target	2030 target
	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	Not available ³⁴	Not available	Not available
<p>Common indicator: UNDP, UN-Women</p> <p>Sustainable Development Goal target: 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>Sustainable Development Goal indicator: 17.18.1</p>					

³³ Indicator presented to the 2017 second regular session edited to improve the measurement

³⁴ SDG tier III indicator, data not available

	<p>Framework of actions for the follow-up to the ICPD Programme of Action beyond 2014: 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>Disaggregation: Region</p>				
4	Indicator	Baseline	2019 progress	2021 target	2030 target
	Proportion of countries that have a national urban policy or regional development plan that responds to population dynamics	79%	Not available	89%	95%
<p>Common indicator: United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)</p> <p>Related Sustainable Development Goal target: 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>Related Sustainable Development Goal indicator: 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>Framework of actions for the follow-up to the ICPD Programme of Action beyond 2014: 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>Disaggregation: Region</p>					
5	Indicator	Baseline	2019 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)	72.8 (2018)	Not available	100%



Source: United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) global databases, 2019

Common indicator: UNICEF

Sustainable Development Goal target: 16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration

Sustainable Development Goal indicator: 16.9.1

Framework of actions for the follow-up to the ICPD Programme of Action beyond 2014: 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

Disaggregation: Sex, age, income, place of residence, geographical location

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

	Indicator	Baseline	2018 target	2018 actual	2019 target	2019 reported
13.1	Proportion of countries with census results disaggregated by age and sex for each enumeration area, publicly accessible online	Not available	Not available ³⁵	41%	Not available	65%
13.2	Proportion of countries that release a representative sample of census data within 12 months of launching the main census report	63%	67%	66%	70%	59%
13.3a	Proportion of censuses that include questions on disability	33%	40%	100%	48%	62.5% (n=8)
13.3b	Proportion of censuses that include questions on migration ³⁶	44%	50%	100%	60%	62.5% (n=8)
13.4	Proportion of countries that experienced humanitarian crises and that conducted rapid assessments of the affected populations, including pregnant women	89%	91%	61%	92%	39.42%
13.5	Proportion of high-risk countries that produced a common operational data set on population statistics	22%	29%	41%	33%	13.73%
13.6	Number of countries that generate and publish annual vital statistics based on civil registration, with support from UNFPA	54	68	55	77	57

³⁵ Baselines and target will be provided with 2018 annual report to the executive board

³⁶ This sub indicator added to the IRRF presented to the 2017 second regular session of the Executive Board

13.7	Number of countries that produced 17 UNFPA-prioritized Sustainable Development Goal indicators domestically ³⁷					
	3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio	131	131	134	132	137
	3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	132	132	134	132	136
	3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations	106	106	118	107	112
	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	132	120	121
	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	134
	3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services	Not available ³⁸	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	113	

³⁷ Indicator presented to the 2017 second regular session edited to update the unit of measurement

³⁸ Tier III SDG indicator

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 ³⁹	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	107
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	103
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	117
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 ⁴⁰	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 the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law	Not available ⁴¹	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available

³⁹ Tier III SDG indicator

⁴⁰ Tier III SDG indicator

⁴¹ Tier III SDG indicator

	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 ⁴²	Not available	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	80	108	132
	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 ⁴³	Not available	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	83	87	97
Output 14: Mainstreamed demographic intelligence to improve the responsiveness, targeting and impact of development policies, programmes and advocacy						
	Indicator	Baseline	2018 target	2018 actual	2019 target	2019 actual
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%	48%	59%	53%

⁴² Tier III SDG indicator

⁴³ Tier III SDG indicator

14.2	Proportion of countries with national development plans that explicitly integrate demographic dynamics, including changing age structure, population distribution and urbanization Disaggregation: Region	Not available ⁴⁴	Not available	57%	Not available	43.43%
14.3	Number of countries that generate and use small area estimations of sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights indicators for programme planning ⁴⁵ Disaggregation: Region	0	10	13	15	20
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%	61%
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%	89%
Critical assumption 1: Improved infrastructure investments, including information management technology						

⁴⁴ Baselines and target will be provided with 2018 annual report to the executive board

⁴⁵ Indicator presented to the 2017 second regular session edited to replace 'proportion' with 'number'

1.1	Information, communication and technology development index (in collaboration with the International Telecommunication Union)	5.11 (2017)	-	5.11 (2017)	-	5.11 (2017)⁴⁶
Organizational effectiveness and efficiency (abbreviated as OEE in the far left column of this framework)						
	Indicator	Baseline	2018 target	2018 actual	2019 target	2019 actual
1	Proportion of country programmes rated as “good” performers	86%	88%	88%	88%	88%
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%	99%	80%	90%
3	Proportion of internal and external audit recommendations followed-up and implemented as per the estimated deadline	60%	63%	84%	66%	73%

⁴⁶ International Telecommunication Union has not published the index after 2017 due to the challenges related to the data availability

4	<p>Rating in the Aid Transparency Tracker</p> <p>Shared Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review indicator</p> <p>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</p>	<p>Timeliness – Strong</p> <p>Comprehensive ness - Very Strong</p>	<p>Timeliness – Strong</p> <p>Comprehensive ness - Very Strong</p>	<p>Timeliness – Strong</p> <p>Comprehensiveness - Very Strong</p>	<p>Timeliness - Very Strong</p> <p>Comprehensiveness – Very Strong</p>	<p>Timeliness⁴⁷ – Very strong</p> <p>Comprehensiveness - Very Strong</p>
Organizational effectiveness and efficiency output 1: Improved programming for results						
	Indicator	Baseline	2018 target	2018 actual	2019 target	2019 reported
OEE 1.1	<p>Proportion of country programme documents that meet quality criteria -After Programme Review Committee review</p> <p>Remarks: In accordance with paragraph 12 on results-based management, Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review</p>	95%	95%	79%	95%	100%
	<p>Proportion of country programme documents that meet quality criteria -Prior to Programme Review Committee review</p>	75%	79%	53%	83%	90%

⁴⁷ Actual figure will be available after June 2020

OEE 1.2	Number of country offices that track and report on expenditures using gender markers validated by a quality assurance process Shared Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review indicator Remarks: In accordance with paragraph 13 on women's empowerment and gender equality, Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not available	83	Not available ⁴⁸
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 ⁴⁹	7 indicators meeting requirements, 6 indicators exceed the requirements, 3 indicators approaching the requirements	7 indicators meeting requirements, 7 indicators exceed the requirements	7 indicators meeting requirements, 7 indicators exceed the requirements, 2 indicators approaching the requirements
OEE 1.4	Extent to which UNFPA develops and implements a corporate disability strategy	Not applicable ⁵⁰	Drafted	Developed	Piloted	Piloted
OEE 1.5	Proportion of new country programme documents that address the needs of people with disabilities	50%	60%	65%	65%	40%

⁴⁸ Quality assurance process not introduced yet

⁴⁹ The assessment results not received as of April 27th 2019

⁵⁰ The preparation of a corporate disability strategy is planned to start in 2018.

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%	67.2%	66%	68%
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%	100%	100%	100%
	Proportion of programme-level evaluations completed as planned	49%	60%	92%	70%	92.7%
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%	100%	100%	100%
	Proportion of programme-level evaluation reports assessed at least "good", as per the UNFPA evaluation quality assessment tool	92%	95%	80%	95%	100%

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%	89.5%	85%	84%
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%	79%	75%	100%
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%	64%	66%	64%
	Proportion of regional and subregional offices that implement the UNFPA minimum preparedness actions	13%	25%	100%	50%	74%
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	64	37	89

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%	72%	49%	70%
OEE 1.14	Proportion of key thematic areas supported with a full knowledge package ⁵¹ Remarks: In accordance with paragraph 70 on knowledge management, Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review	Not applicable ⁵²	40%	73%	60%	76%
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	Not applicable	Not applicable ⁵³	Not applicable
Organizational effectiveness and efficiency output 2: Optimized management of resources						
	Indicator	Baseline	2018 target	2018 actual	2019 target	2019 actual

⁵¹ Indicator presented to the 2017 second regular session of the Executive Boards edited to include the word 'key.'

⁵² Full knowledge packages for key thematic areas have not been developed before and their availability is expected from 2018 onwards.

⁵³ Full coverage of programme planning or management processes by a unified information technology solution is expected after 2019.

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	5%	25%	31%
OEE 2.2	Vacancy rate for core positions	16%	15%	20.38%	13%	21.57%
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%	65%	70%	80%
	Proportion of Level 3 humanitarian emergencies in which surge deployment was achieved within lead response time	0%	60%	No new L3 emergencies in 2018	65%	90%
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%	50.8%	50.0%	50.3%
	Percentage of staff who are female - internationally recruited	49.6%	50.0%	50.3%	50.0%	51.6%
	Professional grade 1-Professional grade 2	61.9%	61.9%	64.9%	61.9%	68.5%

	Professional grade 3	53.1%	53.1%	57.5%	53.1%	60%
	Professional grade 4	44.8%	46.0%	43.9%	47.0%	42.5%
	Professional grade 5	49.7%	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	50%
	Professional grade 6/ Director level 1	49.2%	50.0%	47.3%	50.0%	47.2%
	Director level 2 and levels above	36.8%	42.0%	30.8%	47.3%	42.1%
	Percentage of staff who are female - national staff (national officer, all levels)	53.2%	53.2%	54.8%	53.2%	53.4%
	Percentage of staff who are female - general service staff	50.1%	50.0%	48.6%	50.0%	47.5%
OEE 2.5	Staff engagement index ⁵⁴ - staff engagement	85%	Not applicable	84%	Not applicable ⁵⁵	Not applicable
	Staff engagement index - staff alignment to UNFPA mandate	86%	88%	88%	Not applicable	Not applicable
OEE 2.6	Proportion of staff perceiving that they are held accountable for their performance ⁵⁶	95%	95%	94%	Not applicable	Not applicable

⁵⁴ Data source for this indicator is biennial, targets were set accordingly for every two years.

⁵⁵ Staff survey is conducted every other year

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

OEE 2.7	Proportion of total resources used for recurring management costs 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	12.3%	14.3%	12.07%	14.4%	11.1%
OEE 2.8	Implementation rate for regular resources	96.5%	97.0%	96.52%	97.0%	96.8%
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%	90%	80%	83%
OEE 2.10	Proportion of negative implementing partner audits	10% (2016)	9%	12% (2017)	7%	11% (2018)
	Proportion of related unsupported expenditure	1% (2016)	1%	1% (2017)	1%	0.8% (2018)
OEE 2.11	Proportion of identified manual back office or support processes that become fully automated ⁵⁷	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	10%	5%
	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,	54%	55%	50%	57%	53%

⁵⁷ 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.’

OEE 2.12 ⁵⁸	regional and country levels, Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review					
	Proportion of country offices that have adopted and implemented common financial services	70%	73%	90%	75%	95%
	Proportion of country offices that have adopted and implemented common information and communication technology services	55%	57%	62%	59%	64%
	Proportion of country offices that have adopted and implemented common human resources services	43%	44%	63%	46%	76%
OEE 2.13	Proportion of reduction of greenhouse gas emissions	100% (21,867) tonnes of CO2e)	98% (21,430)	92% (17,682 tonnes of CO2e, 7% reduction of baseline value)	95% (18,319 tonnes of CO2e, 5% reduction of baseline value)	96% (21,152 tonnes of CO2e, 4% reduction of baseline value)
Organizational effectiveness and efficiency output 3: Increased contribution to United Nations system-wide results, coordination and coherence						
	Indicator	Baseline	2018 target	2018 actual	2019 target	2019 actual

⁵⁸ 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.

OEE 3.1	<p>Proportion of results group chair or co-chair posts that UNFPA holds in United Nations country teams</p> <p>In accordance with the QCPR monitoring and reporting framework indicator 82 and 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. Further, in accordance with A/RES/72/279 on the Repositioning of the United Nations development system, paragraph 2 on the new generation of UN country teams to ensure enhanced coordination, transparency, efficiency and pact of UN development activities. "</p>	15.4%	16.0%	15.5%	16.0%	16.6%
OEE 3.2	<p>Percentage of country offices that apply the standard operating procedures for United Nations country teams, or components of it</p> <p>Disaggregation: Signed United Nations Development Assistance Framework at the outcome level, joint national/United Nations steering committee, results groups aligned with national coordination 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</p> <p>Remarks: In accordance with QCPR monitoring and reporting framework indicators 63, 69C, 80, 82, 83, 132, 142A, 143, and 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"</p>	73%	80%	61%	84%	68%

OEE 3.3 ⁵⁹	Contribution in cash provided to the resident coordinator system (in millions of dollars)	2.3	2.3	4.6	2.3	4.6
	Remarks: Shared Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review indicator 65 (a). In accordance with paragraphs 53 and 57 (g) on the resident coordinator system, Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review and in accordance with A/RES/72/279 on the Repositioning of the United Nations development system, paragraph 10 (b) on the doubling of the current United Nations Development group cost-sharing arrangement among UN entities"					
	Contribution in kind provided to the resident coordinator system - strategic analysis and planning (number of UNFPA country offices)	100	100	107	103	89
	Contribution in kind provided to the resident coordinator system - external communications and advocacy (number of UNFPA country offices)	90	92	82	92	78
	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	39	30	26
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	104	106	118	108	99 (219 joint programmes)

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

	Sustainable Development, Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review					
	Number of countries in which UNFPA is contributing to joint risk assessments	95	100	61	101	56
	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	55	85	65
Organizational effectiveness and efficiency output 4: Enhanced communication, resource mobilization and partnerships for impact						
	Indicator	Baseline	2018 target	2018 actual	2019 target	2019 actual
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	23,978	7,771	8,556
	Volume of communications in traditional and social media - number of unique visitors to the UNFPA website	1.81 million	1.98 million	2.19 million	2.06 million	2.62 million

	Volume of communications in traditional and social media - Facebook	300,000	320,000	292,309	325,000	344,330
	Volume of communications in traditional and social media - Twitter	130,000	155,000	158,620	200,000	208,727
OEE 4.2	Amount contributed by donors other than the top 15 (in millions of dollars) Remarks: In accordance with paragraph 34 (c) on exploring options to broaden and diversify the donor base, Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review	84.0	144.8	288	150.8	348
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%	143%	95%	147%
	Proportion of annual resource mobilization targets met - core resources	73%	93%	108%	95%	107%
	Proportion of annual resource mobilization targets met - non-core resources	79%	88%	166%	95%	173%
	Proportion of annual resource mobilization targets met - traditional donors	75%	90%	141%	95%	138%
	Proportion of annual resource mobilization targets met - non-traditional donors	80%	87%	150%	93%	124%

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%	13%	24%	18%
	Proportion of UNFPA co-financing funded through thematic funding mechanisms	17%	45%	24%	50%	27%
OEE 4.5	Number of people reached through partnerships that ensure high visibility ⁶⁰ Remarks: In accordance with paragraph 22 on national, regional and global partnerships, Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review	-	-	72 million	73 million	203 million
OEE 4.6	Number of knowledge solutions developed through partnerships that emphasize innovative solutions Remarks: In accordance with paragraph 22 on national, regional and global partnerships, Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review	90	85	120	94	107

⁶⁰ Baselines and targets amended in 2018

Table 3. Updated integrated results and resources framework

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	2019 progress	2021 target	2030 target
1	Maternal mortality ratio (maternal deaths per 100 000 live births)	219 (2015)	211(2017)	135	Ended preventable maternal deaths (Sustainable Development Goal target for maternal mortality ratio- 70)
<p>Common indicator: World Health Organization (WHO), UNICEF, World Bank</p> <p>Sustainable Development Goal target: 3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births</p> <p>Sustainable Development Goal indicator: 3.1.1</p> <p>Framework of actions for the follow-up to the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development beyond 2014 (hereafter referred to as the Framework of actions for the follow-up to the ICPD Programme of Action beyond 2014): 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</p> <p>Disaggregation: Age, parity, location, socioeconomic characteristics</p> <p>Remarks: Every Woman Every Child framework indicator; Maternal Health Trust Fund vision; UNFPA strategic plan (2014-2017) indicator</p>					
2	Indicator	Baseline	2019 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 ⁶¹	Not available

⁶¹ Target is not set

	<p>Common indicator: None</p> <p>Sustainable Development Goal target: 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>Sustainable Development Goal indicator: 3.7.2</p> <p>Framework of actions for the follow-up to the ICPD Programme of Action beyond 2014: 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>Disaggregation: Age, education, marital status, socioeconomic status, geographical location</p> <p>Remarks: Family Planning 2020 indicator; UNFPA strategic plan (2014-2017) indicator</p>				
3	Indicator	Baseline	2019 progress	2021 target	2030 target
	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)
	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)
	<p>Common indicator: UNICEF, UN-Women</p> <p>Sustainable Development Goal target: 5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation</p> <p>Sustainable Development Goal indicator: 5.3.1</p> <p>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</p> <p>Disaggregation: Age, income, place of residence, geographical location, education, ethnicity (for some countries)</p> <p>Remarks: UNFPA strategic plan (2014-2017) indicator</p>				
4	Indicator	Baseline	2019 progress	2021 target	2030 target

	Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting by age ⁶²	39% (2015)	34% (2019)	15%	Less than 1% (Eliminated female genital mutilation)
<p>Common indicator: UNICEF</p> <p>Sustainable Development Goal target: 5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation</p> <p>Sustainable Development Goal indicator: 5.3.2</p> <p>Framework of actions for the follow-up to the ICPD Programme of Action beyond 2014: States should develop, support and implement comprehensive and integrated strategies for the eradication of female genital mutilation/cutting</p> <p>Disaggregation: Age, income, place of residence, geographical location, education</p> <p>Remarks: 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	Indicator	Baseline	2019 progress	2021 target	2030 target
	Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations	0.27 (2015)	0.25 (2017) 0.24 female 0.26 male 0.09 children (0-14) 0.40 adult (15-49)	0.06	0.02
<p>Common indicator: Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), UNDP, UNICEF</p> <p>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</p> <p>Sustainable Development Goal indicator: 3.3.1</p> <p>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</p>					

⁶² 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.

	<p>Disaggregation: Key populations, sex, age, HIV fast-track countries</p> <p>Remarks: UNAIDS Unified Budget, Results and Accountability Framework indicator; UNFPA strategic plan (2014-2017) midterm review indicator</p>				
6	Indicator	Baseline	2019 progress	2021 target	2030 target
	Number of maternal deaths averted	154,000 (2014-2017)	121,000 (2018-2019)	216,000 (2018-2021)	650,000 ⁶³
<p>Common indicator: None</p> <p>Related Sustainable Development Goal target: 3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births</p> <p>Related Sustainable Development Goal indicator: 3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio</p> <p>Framework of actions for the follow-up to the ICPD Programme of Action beyond 2014: 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</p> <p>Disaggregation: None</p> <p>Remarks: Model-based estimates; indicator is aligned with the UNFPA strategic plan (2018-2021) transformative result: “end preventable maternal deaths”</p>					
7	Indicator	Baseline	2019 progress	2021 target	2030 target
	Number of unintended pregnancies averted ⁶⁴	35 million (2014-2017)	44 million (2018-2019)	36 million (2018-2021)	100 million ⁶⁵

⁶³ Cumulative target converting three strategic plan cycles (from 2018 onwards) to attain SDGs

⁶⁴ Represents only UNFPA programme countries

⁶⁵ Cumulative target converting three strategic plan cycles (from 2018 onwards) to attain SDGs

	<p>Common indicator: None</p> <p>Related Sustainable Development Goal target: 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</p> <p>Related Sustainable Development Goal indicator: 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</p> <p>Framework of actions for the follow-up to the ICPD Programme of Action beyond 2014: 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>Disaggregation: None</p> <p>Remarks: Model-based estimates</p>				
8	Indicator	Baseline	2019 progress	2021 target	2030 target
	Number of unsafe abortions averted ⁶⁶	11 million (2014-2017)	12.8 million (2018-2019)	12 million (2018-2021)	40 million ⁶⁷
	<p>Common indicator: None</p> <p>Related Sustainable Development Goal target: 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>Related Sustainable Development Goal indicator: 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>Framework of actions for the follow-up to the ICPD Programme of Action beyond 2014: 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>				

⁶⁶ Represents only UNFPA programme countries

⁶⁷ Cumulative target converting three strategic plan cycles (from 2018 onwards) to attain SDGs

	<p>Disaggregation: None</p> <p>Remarks: Model-based estimates; Family Planning 2020 indicator</p>				
9	Indicator	Baseline	2019 progress	2021 target	2030 target
	Total lives saved ⁶⁸	46 million (2014-2017)	30 million (2018-2019)	50 million (2018-2021)	150 million ⁶⁹
	<p>Common indicator: None</p> <p>Related Sustainable Development Goal target: 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;</p> <p>5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage, and female genital mutilation</p> <p>Related Sustainable Development Goal indicator: 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>Framework of actions for the follow-up to the ICPD Programme of Action beyond 2014: 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>Disaggregation: None</p> <p>Remarks: Model-based estimates</p>				

⁶⁸ Represents only UNFPA programme countries

⁶⁹ Cumulative target converting three strategic plan cycles (from 2018 onwards) to attain SDGs

10	Indicator	Baseline	2019 progress	2021 target	2030 target
	Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	Not available ⁷⁰	Not available	Not available	Not available
<p>Common indicator: UNDP, UNICEF, UN-Women</p> <p>Sustainable Development Goal target: 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</p> <p>Sustainable Development Goal indicator: 1.5.1</p> <p>Framework of actions for the follow-up to the ICPD Programme of Action beyond 2014: 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</p> <p>Disaggregation: Type of hazard</p> <p>Remarks: Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 - 2030 indicator</p>					
11	Indicator	Baseline	2019 progress	2021 target	2030 target
	Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location	8.6 (2015)	8% (2018) 7.8% male 8.3% female 7.4% female adult 14.0% female youth 7.0% male adult 13.2% male youth	6.0%	3.0%
<p>Common indicator: UNDP, UN-Women</p> <p>Sustainable Development Goal target: 1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day</p> <p>Sustainable Development Goal indicator: 1.1.1</p>					

⁷⁰ SDG target not yet set

<p>Framework of actions for the follow-up to the ICPD Programme of Action beyond 2014: 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</p> <p>Disaggregation: Sex, age, employment status and geographical location, urban/rural setting</p> <p>Remarks: In line with the Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review: focusing on the eradication of poverty in its all forms and dimensions</p>					
<p>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</p>					
	Indicator	Baseline	2019 progress	2021 target	2030 target
1	Number of women who have utilized integrated sexual and reproductive health services	53 million (2014-2017)	46 million (2018-2019)	60 million (2018-2021)	100 million ⁷¹
	Number of adolescents who have utilized integrated sexual and reproductive health services	2 million (2014-2017)	5.6 million (2018-2019)	7 million ⁷² (2018-2021)	15 million
	Number of youth who have utilized integrated sexual and reproductive health services ⁷³	3 million (2014-2017)	16 million (2018-2019)	20 million ⁷⁴ (2018-2021)	15 million
	Number of disabled women, adolescent and youth who have utilized integrated sexual and reproductive health services	100,000 (2014-2017)	32,700 (2018-019)	500,000 (2018-2019)	2 million
<p>Common indicator: None</p>					

⁷¹ Cumulative target converting three strategic plan cycles (from 2018 onwards)

⁷² Target adjusted as part of the midterm review

⁷³ The age group of adolescent and youth is overlapping

⁷⁴ Target adjusted as part of the midterm review

	<p>Related Sustainable Development Goal target: 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>Related Sustainable Development Goal indicator: 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</p> <p>Framework of actions for the follow-up to the ICPD Programme of Action beyond 2014: 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.</p> <p>Disaggregation: Sex, age, disability, indigenous people, humanitarian context</p>				
2	Indicator	Baseline	2019 progress	2021 target	2030 target
	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	68.6 % (2009)	81.1 % (2018)	85% ⁷⁵	Universal coverage
	<p>Common indicator: UNICEF, WHO</p> <p>Sustainable Development Goal target: 3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births</p> <p>Sustainable Development Goal indicator: 3.1.2</p> <p>Framework of actions for the follow-up to the ICPD Programme of Action beyond 2014: 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</p> <p>Disaggregation: Wealth quintile, residence, age, geographical location</p> <p>Remarks: Maternal Health Trust Fund indicator; UNFPA strategic plan (2014-2017) indicator</p>				
3	Indicator	Baseline	2019 progress	2021 target	2030 target

⁷⁵ 2021 target added as part of the midterm review 2019

	Coverage of essential health services	Not available	64 (2015)	70 ⁷⁶	Not available
<p>Common indicator: WHO, World Bank</p> <p>Sustainable Development Goal target: 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</p> <p>Sustainable Development Goal indicator: 3.8.1</p> <p>Framework of actions for the follow-up to the ICPD Programme of Action beyond 2014: 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</p> <p>Disaggregation: To be decided</p>					
4	Indicator	Baseline	2019 progress	2021 target	2030 target
	Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	76.5 (2017)	76.7 (2019)	82.4%	93.9%
<p>Common indicator: None</p> <p>Sustainable Development Goal target: 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>Sustainable Development Goal indicator: 3.7.1</p> <p>Framework of actions for the follow-up to the ICPD Programme of Action beyond 2014: 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>Disaggregation: Countries under the <i>UNFPA Supplies</i> programme</p>					

⁷⁶ Target added as part of the midterm review

	Remarks: Family Planning 2020 core indicator				
5	Indicator	Baseline	2019 progress	2021 target	2030 target
	Contraceptive prevalence rate	57.3 ⁷⁷	57.4	63.8	65.5
	<p>Common indicator: None</p> <p>Related Sustainable Development Goal target: 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>Related Sustainable Development Goal indicator: 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>Framework of actions for the follow-up to the ICPD Programme of Action beyond 2014: 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>Disaggregation: Location, quintile, age, countries under the <i>UNFPA Supplies</i> programme</p> <p>Remarks: Family Planning 2020 core indicator; indicator of the <i>UNFPA Supplies</i> programme; UNFPA strategic plan (2014-2017) indicator</p>				
6	Indicator	Baseline	2019 progress	2021 target	2030 target
	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 ⁷⁸ (2017)	11.6 (2018)	2.15	Less than 1% (Eliminated unmet need family planning)
	Common indicator: None				

⁷⁷ 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 for comparison purposes.

⁷⁸ 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) 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.

	<p>Related Sustainable Development Goal target: 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>Related Sustainable Development Goal indicator: 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>Framework of actions for the follow-up to the ICPD Programme of Action beyond 2014: 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>Disaggregation: Location, quintile, age, countries under the <i>UNFPA Supplies</i> programme</p> <p>Remarks: 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	Indicator	Baseline	2019 progress	2021 target	2030 target
	Proportion of countries reporting no contraceptive stockouts in at least 60 per cent of service delivery points during the last three months ⁷⁹	Not available ⁸⁰	65%	83%	90%
	<p>Common indicator: None</p> <p>Related Sustainable Development Goal target: 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>Related Sustainable Development Goal indicator: 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>Framework of actions for the follow-up to the ICPD Programme of Action beyond 2014: 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>Disaggregation: Location, countries under the <i>UNFPA Supplies</i> programme</p> <p>Remarks: Indicator of the <i>UNFPA Supplies</i> programme; Family Planning 2020 core indicator</p>				

⁷⁹ Original indicator submitted to the 2017 second regular session edited to update ‘number’ with ‘proportion’

⁸⁰ The baseline removed for the comparison purpose

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								
	Indicator	Baseline	2018 target	2018 actual	2019 target	2019 actual	2020 target	2021 target
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						80	103
Note: <i>Indicator targets adjusted as part of the midterm review</i> [indicator methodology has changed with the integration of comprehensive package of sexual and reproductive health interventions]								
1.2	Number of countries where essential sexual and reproductive health services are included as part of risk pooling and prepayment schemes						72	84
Note: <i>Indicator targets adjusted as part of the midterm review</i> [indicator methodology has changed with the integration of comprehensive package of sexual and reproductive health interventions]								
1.3	Number of countries that have budgeted emergency preparedness and response and disaster risk reduction plans which integrate sexual and reproductive health						37	40
Note: <i>Indicator targets adjusted as part of the midterm review</i> [indicator methodology has changed with the integration of comprehensive package of sexual and reproductive health interventions]								
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								
	Indicator	Baseline	2018 Target	2018 actual	2019 target	2019 actual	2020 target	2021 target
2.1	Number of countries meeting coverage of emergency obstetric and newborn care, as per the international recommended minimum standards	8	17	21	27	27	34	56

2.2	Number of women and girls living with obstetric fistula receiving treatment with the support of UNFPA ⁸¹	22,114	23,000	19,702	23,600	18,444	25,900	27,500
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	Note: <i>Indicator targets <u>adjusted</u> as part of the midterm review</i> [indicator methodology has changed with the integration of comprehensive package of sexual and reproductive health interventions]					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	41	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	66	75	90
2.6	Number of countries that have applied the sexual and reproductive health/HIV integration index	5	11	9	12	21	25	30
		Note: <i>Indicator targets <u>adjusted</u> as part of the midterm review</i> [Increase ambitiousness]						
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								
	Indicator	Baseline	2018 target	2018 actual	2019 target	2019 actual	2020 target	2021 target
3.1	Number of countries in which all accredited midwifery schools follow the national pre-service curriculum based on	34	42	37	49	37	40	50
Note:								

⁸¹ This is a non-cumulative indicator, numbers represent annual progress

	the International Confederation of Midwives/WHO standards	<i>Indicator targets <u>adjusted</u> as part of the midterm review</i> [Reduce the ambitiousness since countries face some challenges to meet the conditions]						
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%	8%	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	40	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	21,576	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	46	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	66	69	82
		Output 4: Strengthened capacities to effectively forecast, procure, distribute and track the delivery of sexual and reproductive health commodities, ensuring resilient supply chains						
	Indicator	Baseline	2018 target	2018 actual	2019 target	2019 actual	2020 target	2021 target
4.1	Number of countries where a costed supply chain management strategy is in place and that take into account	20	26	25	39	27	53	76

	recommended actions of the UNFPA/WHO implementation guide on ensuring rights-based contraceptive delivery							
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	58	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	69.3 million	69.5 million	70 million
Note: <i>Indicator targets <u>adjusted</u> as part of the midterm review [increase the ambitiousness]</i>								
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								
	Indicator	Baseline	2018 target	2018 actual	2019 target	2019 actual	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 ⁸²	14	25	19	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	8	10	15
Note: <i>Indicator targets <u>adjusted</u> as part of the midterm review</i>								

⁸² Target changed

		[Reduce the ambitiousness based on the achievement trend]						
5.3	Number of countries in which at least 25 per cent of the estimated maternal deaths are notified	56	70	82	78	87	83	94
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%	54%	55%	61%
		Note: <i>Indicator 2020 <u>target adjusted</u> as part of the midterm review</i> [Increase the ambitiousness]						
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	-	To be added
1.2	Proportion of official development assistance that is dedicated to reproductive health ⁸³	6.23%	-	6.23%	7.00%	to be added	-	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) ⁸⁴	To be added	to be added	-	To be added

⁸³ Indicator presented to the 2017 second regular session edited to replace the word 'number' with 'proportion'

⁸⁴ Reporting as a proxy indicator to health facilities per 10,000 population

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	2019 progress	2021 target	2030 target
1	Rating in youth empowerment index	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not available	Not available
		<p style="text-align: right;">Note: <i>New indicator added in 2019 as part of the midterm review</i> [since there was no standard measurement for youth empowerment, UNFPA will set the 2021 and 2030 targets in 2020]</p>			
2	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 ⁸⁵	21.4% ⁸⁶	to be added	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%	to be added	39.0%	55.0%
<p>Common indicator: UNAIDS</p> <p>Related 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</p> <p>Related Sustainable Development Goal indicator: 3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations</p> <p>Framework of actions for the follow-up to the ICPD Programme of Action beyond 2014: 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</p>					

⁸⁵ Numbers only for UNFPA programme countries. Targets calculated based on the historical trends between 2010 and 2014

⁸⁶ Targets for year 2021 and 2030 are based on historical trends between year 2000 and 2014; Indicator counts only the UNFPA programme countries

	<p>and families, and promote tolerance and appreciation of diversity, gender equality, self-respect, conflict resolution and peace. 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</p> <p>Disaggregation: Age, sex</p> <p>Remarks: UNFPA strategic plan (2014-2017) midterm review indicator</p>							
2	Indicator	Baseline	2019 progress	2021 target	2030 target			
	Number of countries that engaged adolescents and youth, including marginalized adolescents and youth, in the formulation of national sexual and reproductive health policies	55	67	101	123			
	<p>Common indicator: None</p> <p>Related Sustainable Development Goal target: All the Sustainable Development Goal targets mentioned under the UNFPA strategic plan goal and under outcomes 1 and 3</p> <p>Related Sustainable Development Goal indicator: All the Sustainable Development Goal indicators mentioned under the UNFPA strategic plan goal and under outcomes 1 and 3</p> <p>Framework of actions for the follow-up to the ICPD Programme of Action beyond 2014: States should guarantee persons with disabilities, in particular young people, the right to health, including sexual and reproductive health and rights protected</p> <p>Disaggregation: Region, small island developing States, least developed countries</p>							
		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						
	Indicator	Baseline	2018 target	2018 actual	2019 target	2019 actual	2020 target	2021 target
6.1					Note:	1.6 million	1.8 million	2.0 million

	Number of marginalized girls that are reached by life skills programmes that build their health, social and economic assets ⁸⁷	<i>Indicator targets <u>adjusted</u> as part of the midterm review</i> [decreased the ambitiousness of the original targets due to the challenges in reaching furthest behind populations]							
6.2	Number of countries that operationalized school-based comprehensive sexuality education curricula in accordance with international standards	22	31	29	44	37	40	50	
		Note: <i>Indicator targets <u>adjusted</u> as part of the midterm review</i> [decreased the ambitiousness based on the challenges faced by countries)]							
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	27	54	42	64	85	
Output 7: Policies and programmes in relevant sectors tackle the determinants of adolescent and youth sexual and reproductive health, development and well-being									
	Indicator	Baseline	2018 target	2018 actual	2019 target	2019 actual	2020 target	2021 target	
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	78	86	106	
Output 8: Young people have opportunities to exercise leadership and participate in sustainable development, humanitarian action and in sustaining peace									
	Indicator	Baseline	2018 target	2018 actual	2019 target	2019 actual	2020 target	2021 target	

⁸⁷ This is a non-cumulative indicator

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	82	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%	32%	43%	53%
Critical assumption 1: Improved youth livelihoods								
1.1	Youth unemployment rate (in collaboration with the International Labour Organization)	12.875 (2017)	-	12.748 (2018)	-	12.768 (2019)	-	-
Outcome 3: Gender equality, the empowerment of all women and girls, and reproductive rights are advanced in development and humanitarian settings								
	Indicator	Baseline	2019 progress	2021 target	2030 target			
1	Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care	52%	56.7 (2014)	67%	100%			
<p>Common indicator: UN-Women</p> <p>Sustainable Development Goal target: 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</p> <p>Sustainable Development Goal indicator: 5.6.1</p> <p>Framework of actions for the follow-up to the ICPD Programme of Action beyond 2014: 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.</p> <p>Disaggregation: Age</p>								

2	Indicator	Baseline	2019 progress	2021 target	2030 target
	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	-	17.8 (2017)	7.0%	Less than 1% (Eliminated gender- based violence)
<p>Common indicator: UNDP, UN-Women</p> <p>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</p> <p>Sustainable Development Goal indicator: 5.2.1</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Disaggregation: Form of violence, age</p> <p>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</p>					
3	Indicator	Baseline	2019 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 ⁸⁸	Not available	Not available	Not available
<p>Common indicator: UNDP</p> <p>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</p>					

⁸⁸ SDG indicator. Data not yet available

	<p>Sustainable Development Goal indicator: 5.2.2</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Disaggregation: Age and place of occurrence</p> <p>Remarks: Direct measurement of the UNFPA strategic plan (2018-2021) transformative result: “End gender-based violence and all harmful practices, including child marriage”</p>				
4	Indicator	Baseline	2019 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 ⁸⁹	Not available	Not available	Not available
	<p>Common indicator: None</p> <p>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</p> <p>Sustainable Development Goal indicator: 5.6.2</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Disaggregation: Region</p>				
5	Indicator	Baseline	2019 progress	2021 target	2030 target
	Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous	Not available	Not available ⁹⁰	Not available	Not available

⁸⁹ SDG tier III indicator. Data not yet available

⁹⁰ SDG tier III indicator

	12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law							
<p>Common indicator: Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights</p> <p>Sustainable Development Goal target: 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</p> <p>Sustainable Development Goal indicator: 10.3.1</p> <p>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</p> <p>Disaggregation: By ground of discrimination, place where the discrimination occurred</p>								
<p>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</p>								
	Indicator	Baseline	2018 target	2018 actual	2019 target	2019 actual	2020 target	2021 target
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	56	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	39	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	<p>Note: <i>Indicator targets <u>adjusted</u> as part of the midterm review [decreased the ambitiousness of the original targets due to the challenges in reaching furthest behind populations]</i></p>				32	35	40

	protected from gender-based violence and harmful practices							
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	70	83	95
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	41	54	60
Output 10: Strengthened civil society and community mobilization to eliminate discriminatory gender and sociocultural norms affecting women and girls								
	Indicator	Baseline	2018 target	2018 actual	2019 target	2019 reported	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	36	55	60
10.2	Number of countries that utilize the UNFPA manual on social norms and change	16	24	20	34	31	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	2,646	2,700	2,800
							Note: <i>Indicator targets adjusted as part of the midterm review [increased the ambitiousness]</i>	

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								
	Indicator	Baseline	2018 target	2018 actual	2019 target	2019 actual	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	54	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	45	73	94
11.3	Number of women subjected to violence that have accessed the essential services ⁹¹	Note: <i>Indicator adjusted in 2019 as part of the midterm review [increase the ambitiousness]</i>				335,172	350,000	400,000
	Number of girls subjected to violence that have accessed the essential services	Note: <i>Indicator adjusted in 2019 as part of the midterm review [increase the ambitiousness]</i>				318,394	325,000	350,000
	Number of disabled women and girls subjected to violence that have accessed the essential services	Note: <i>Indicator adjusted in 2019 as part of the midterm review [increase the ambitiousness]</i>				11,642	12,000	12,200
	Number of disabled women and girls subjected to violence that have accessed to mental health and psychosocial support services	Note: <i>New indicator added as part of the midterm review [capture the strengthened thematic focus of mental health and psychosocial support services]</i>				Not applicable	100,000	150,000

⁹¹ This is a non-cumulative indicator

11.4	Proportion ⁹² of countries that have applied the minimum standards for the prevention of and response to gender-based violence in emergencies Disaggregation by minimum standards including minimum standard 6, GBV survivors access quality mental health and psychosocial support focused on healing, empowerment and recovery.	Note: <i>Indicator <u>disaggregation</u> introduced in 2019 as part of the midterm review</i> [to capture the UNFPA progress on mental health]				35% ⁹³	50%	75%
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%	69.5%	90%	50%	97%	97%
Output 12: Strengthened response to eliminate harmful practices, including child, early and forced marriage, female genital mutilation and son preference								
	Indicator	Baseline	2018 target	2018 actual	2019 target	2019 actual	2020 target	2021 target
12.1	Number of countries that have developed a costed national action plan to address harmful practices	23	33	26	45	30	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 ⁹⁴	900,000	1.0 million	1.84 million	1.5 million	1.1 million	2.0 million	2.5 million

⁹² Changed to proportion as part of the midterm review

⁹³ Disaggregation not available

⁹⁴ This is a non-cumulative indicator

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 ⁹⁵	145,800	800,000	468,439	315,600	203,437	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	7,001	9,400	9,599	12,200	14,900
Critical assumption 1: Improved livelihood opportunities for women								
1.1	Unemployment rate (female) (in collaboration with UNDP and UN-Women)	5.521 (2017)	-	5.4222 (2018)	-	5.433 (2019)	-	-
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) ⁹⁶	-	23.4 (2018)	-	-	-	-
Outcome 4: Everyone, everywhere, is counted, and accounted for, in the pursuit of sustainable development								
1	Indicator	Baseline	Progress as of 2019	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)	89 (2017)	100%	100%			

⁹⁵ This is a non-cumulative indicator

⁹⁶ Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments reports as proxy indicator

	Proportion of countries that: (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration	58.4 (2012-2016)	58.1 (2012-2017)	Not available	Not available
	Proportion of countries that: (b) have achieved 80 per cent death registration	60.4 (2012-2016)	60.6 (2012-2017)	Not available	Not available
<p>Common indicator: None</p> <p>Sustainable Development Goal target: 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>Sustainable Development Goal indicator: 17.19.2</p> <p>Framework of actions for the follow-up to the ICPD Programme of Action beyond 2014: 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>Disaggregation: Region</p>					
2	Indicator	Baseline	2019 progress	2021 target	2030 target
	Proportion of population expected to be counted as per 2020 census round schedule (2015-2024), that is actually counted ⁹⁷	62.2 (2017)	67.1 (2019)	80	100% (2030 round)
<p>Common indicator: None</p> <p>Related Sustainable Development Goal target: 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>Related Sustainable Development Goal indicator: 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>					

⁹⁷ Indicator presented to the 2017 second regular session edited to improve the measurement

	<p>Framework of actions for the follow-up to the ICPD Programme of Action beyond 2014: 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>Disaggregation: Region</p>				
3	Indicator	Baseline	2019 progress	2021 target	2030 target
	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	to be added⁹⁸	Not available	Not available
	<p>Common indicator: UNDP, UN-Women</p> <p>Sustainable Development Goal target: 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>Sustainable Development Goal indicator: 17.18.1</p> <p>Framework of actions for the follow-up to the ICPD Programme of Action beyond 2014: 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>Disaggregation: Region</p>				
4	Indicator	Baseline	2019 progress	2021 target	2030 target
	Proportion of countries that have a national urban policy or regional development plan that responds to population dynamics	79%	Not available	89%	95%
	<p>Common indicator: United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)</p>				

⁹⁸ SDD tier III indicator

	<p>Related Sustainable Development Goal target: 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>Related Sustainable Development Goal indicator: 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>Framework of actions for the follow-up to the ICPD Programme of Action beyond 2014: 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>Disaggregation: Region</p>							
5	Indicator	Baseline	2019 progress	2021 target	2030 target			
	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age	Not available	72.8 (2018)	Not available	100%			
	<p>Common indicator: UNICEF</p> <p>Sustainable Development Goal target: 16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration</p> <p>Sustainable Development Goal indicator: 16.9.1</p> <p>Framework of actions for the follow-up to the ICPD Programme of Action beyond 2014: 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</p> <p>Disaggregation: Sex, age, income, place of residence, geographical location</p>							
		<p>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</p>						
	Indicator	Baseline	2018 target	2018 actual	2019 target	2019 reported	2020 target	2021 target

13.1	Proportion of countries with census results disaggregated by age and sex for administrative level 3, publicly accessible online	Note: <i>Indicator wording <u>slightly adjusted</u> as part of the midterm review. targets added</i>					75%	80%
13.2	Proportion of countries that release a representative sample of census data within 12 months of launching the main census report	63%	67%	66%	70%	59%	72%	77%
13.3a	Proportion of censuses that include questions on disability	33%	40%	100%	48%	62.5%	56%	66%
		Note: <i>Indicator targets <u>adjusted</u> for 2020 as part of the midterm review. [increased the ambitiousness]</i>					100%	100%
13.3b	Proportion of censuses that include questions on migration ⁹⁹	44%	50%	100%	60%	To be added	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%	61%	92%	39.42%	92%	93%
13.5	Proportion of high-risk countries that produced a common operational data set on population statistics	22%	29%	41%	33%	13.73%	37%	43%
13.6	Number of countries that generate and publish annual vital statistics based on civil registration, with support from UNFPA	54	68	55	77	57	86	95

⁹⁹ This sub indicator added to the IRRF presented to the 2017 second regular session of the Executive Board

13.7	Number of countries that produced 17 UNFPA-prioritized Sustainable Development Goal indicators domestically ¹⁰⁰							
	3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio	131	131	134	132	137	133	134
	3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	132	132	134	132	136	133	134
	3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations	106	106	118	107	112	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	132	120	121	121	122
	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	134	130	132
	3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services	Not available ¹⁰¹	Not available	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	113	106	113
5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an	Not available ¹⁰²	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	

¹⁰⁰ Indicator presented to the 2017 second regular session edited to update the unit of measurement

¹⁰¹ Tier III SDG indicator

¹⁰² Tier III SDG indicator

	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	108	110	98	113	107	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	103	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	117	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 ¹⁰³	Not available	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 the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law	Not available ¹⁰⁴	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
	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 ¹⁰⁵	Not available	Not available	Not available	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	80	108	132	109	112

¹⁰³ Tier III SDG indicator

¹⁰⁴ Tier III SDG indicator

¹⁰⁵ Tier III SDG indicator

	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 ¹⁰⁶	Not available	Not available	Not available	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	83	87	97	90	100
Output 14: Mainstreamed demographic intelligence to improve the responsiveness, targeting and impact of development policies, programmes and advocacy								
	Indicator	Baseline	2018 target	2018 actual	2019 target	2019 reported	2020 target	2021 target
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%	48%	59%	53%	67%	81%
14.2	Proportion of countries with national development plans that explicitly integrate demographic dynamics, including changing age structure, population distribution and urbanization	Not available ¹⁰⁷	Not available	57%	Not available	43.43%	45%¹⁰⁸	50%

¹⁰⁶ Tier III SDG indicator

¹⁰⁷ Baselines and target will be provided with 2018 annual report to the executive board

¹⁰⁸ 2020 and 2021 targets added as part of the midterm review in 2019

	Disaggregation: Region							
14.3	Number of countries that generate and use small area estimations of sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights indicators for programme planning ¹⁰⁹ Disaggregation: Region	0	10	13	15	20	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%	61%	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 dynamic	80%	80%	92%	83%	89%	85%	90%
Critical assumption 1: Improved infrastructure investments, including information management technology								
1.1	Information, communication and technology development index (in collaboration with the International Telecommunication Union)	5.11 (2017)	-	5.11 (2017)	-		-	-
Organizational effectiveness and efficiency (abbreviated as OEE in the far left column of this framework)								

¹⁰⁹ Indicator presented to the 2017 second regular session edited to replace 'proportion' with 'number'

	Indicator	Baseline	2018 target	2018 actual	2019 target	2019 actual	2020	2021
1	Proportion of country programmes rated as “good” performers	86%	88%	88%	88%	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%	99%	80%	90%	90%	95%
3	Proportion of internal and external audit recommendations followed-up and implemented as per the estimated deadline	60%	63%	84%	66%	73%	69%	72%
4	Aid Transparency Initiative (ATI) ratings for: (a) timeliness and (b) comprehensiveness ¹¹⁰ 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	Timeliness – Strong Comprehensiveness - Very Strong	Timeliness – Strong Comprehensiveness - Very Strong	Timeliness – Strong Comprehensiveness - Very Strong	Timeliness - Very Strong Comprehensiveness – Very Strong	Timeliness ¹¹¹ – Very strong Comprehensiveness - Very Strong	Timeliness – Very strong Comprehensiveness – Very strong	Timeliness – Very strong Comprehensiveness – Very strong
Organizational effectiveness and efficiency output 1: Improved programming for results								

¹¹⁰ Indicator wording slightly changed as part of the midterm review

¹¹¹ Actual figure will be available after June 2020

	Indicator	Baseline	2018 target	2018 actual	2019 target	2019 reported	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%	79%	95%	100%	95%	95%	
	Proportion of country programme documents that meet quality criteria -Prior to Programme Review Committee review	75%	79%	53%	83%	90%	87%	90%	
	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%	79%	75%	100%	100%	100%	
	Note: <i>Indicator targets <u>adjusted</u> as part of the midterm review</i> [increase the ambitiousness]								
	Proportion of new country programme documents that address the needs of people with disabilities	50%	60%	65%	65%	40%	70%	75%	
Proportion of new UNFPA country programmes that, as appropriate, integrated voluntary national commitments, including those formulated in Government announcements, national policy and planning documents, voluntary national reviews, and in response to Nairobi Summit on ICPD25, to accelerate the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and	Note: <i>New sub-indicator added as part of the midterm review</i> [Support the implementation of the voluntary national commitments, including those formulated in Government announcements, national policy and planning documents, voluntary national reviews, and in response to Nairobi Summit on ICPD25, to accelerate the implementation of						75%	100%	

	Development and the achievement of the three transformative results.	the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the achievement of the three transformative results]						
OEE 1.2	Number of country offices that track and report on expenditures using gender markers validated by a quality assurance process Shared Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review indicator Remarks: In accordance with paragraph 13 on women's empowerment and gender equality, Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review	Not applicable	Not applicable ¹¹²	Not available ¹¹³	83	Not available ¹¹⁴	89	95
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	Not applicable	Not applicable	7 indicators meeting requirements, 6 indicators exceeds the requirements, 3 indicators approaching the requirements	7 indicators meeting requirements, 7 indicators exceeds the requirements	7 indicators meeting requirements, 7 indicators exceed the requirements, 2 indicators approaching the requirements	8 indicators meeting requirements, 7 indicators exceed the requirements	9 indicators meeting requirements, 7 indicators exceed the requirements
Note: <i>Target added in 2019 as part of the midterm review</i> [Comply with SWAP 2.0 requirements]								

¹¹² The validation methodology and quality assurance process are expected to be in place only after 2018.

¹¹³ Quality assurance process not developed

¹¹⁴ Quality assurance process not yet developed

OEE 1.4	Extent to which UNFPA develops and implements a corporate disability strategy	Not applicable ¹¹⁵	Drafted	Developed	Piloted	Piloted	Corporate disability strategy rolled out	Corporate disability strategy rolled out
		Note: <i>Targets <u>updated</u> as part of the midterm review</i>						
OEE 1.5	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%	67.2%	66%	68%	69%	70%
		Note: <i>Indicator targets <u>adjusted</u> for 2020 as part of the midterm review. [increased the ambitiousness]</i>						
OEE 1.6	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%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Proportion of programme-level evaluations completed as planned	49%	60%	92%	70%	92.7%	80%	85%
OEE 1.7	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	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

¹¹⁵ The preparation of a corporate disability strategy is planned to start in 2018.

	results-based management, Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review							
	Proportion of programme-level evaluation reports assessed at least “good”, as per the UNFPA evaluation quality assessment tool	92%	95%	80%	95%	100%	95%	95%
OEE 1.8	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%	89.5%	85%	84%	86%	88%
OEE 1.9	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%	64%	66%	64%	72%	74%
	Proportion of regional and subregional offices that implement the UNFPA minimum preparedness actions	13%	25%	100%	50%	74%	63%	75%
OEE 1.10	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	64	37	72	80	89

		Note: <i>Indicator targets <u>adjusted</u> in 2019 as part of the midterm review</i> [increase the ambitiousness]						
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%	72%	49%	70%	71%	75%
		Note: <i>Indicator targets <u>adjusted</u> in 2019 as part of the midterm review</i> [increase the ambitiousness]						
OEE 1.11	Proportion of key thematic areas supported with a full knowledge package ¹¹⁶ Remarks: In accordance with paragraph 70 on knowledge management, Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review	Not applicable ¹¹⁷	40%	73%	60%	76%	79%	82%
		Note: <i>Indicator targets <u>adjusted</u> in 2019 as part of the midterm review</i> [increase the ambitiousness]						
OEE 1.12	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	Not applicable	Not applicable ¹¹⁸	Not applicable	50%	80%

¹¹⁶ Indicator presented to the 2017 second regular session of the Executive Boards edited to include the word 'key.'

¹¹⁷ Full knowledge packages for key thematic areas have not been developed before and their availability is expected from 2018 onwards.

¹¹⁸ Full coverage of programme planning or management processes by a unified information technology solution is expected after 2019.

		Note: <i>Indicator targets <u>adjusted</u> for 2020 as part of the midterm review. 2021 target remains the same.</i>						
OEE 1.13	Extent to which UNFPA develops a corporate climate change strategy	Note: <i>new indicator added as part of the midterm review [capture the strengthened thematic scope- climate change]</i>					Strategy Drafted	final strategy available
OEE 1.14	Extent to which UNFPA develops a corporate leaving no one behind strategy	Note: <i>new indicator added as part of the midterm review [scale up the UNFPA response to reach the furthest behind population]</i>					final strategy available	Strategy rolled out
Organizational effectiveness and efficiency output 2: Optimized management of resources								
	Indicator	Baseline	2018 target	2018 actual	2019 target	2019 actual	2020 target	2021 target
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	5%	25%	31%	50%	75%
OEE 2.2	Vacancy rate for key position positions	16%	15%	20.38%	13%	21.57%	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,	33%	65%	65%	70%	80%	75%	80%

	humanitarian action and sustaining peace, Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review							
	Proportion of Level 3 humanitarian emergencies in which surge deployment was achieved within lead response time	0%	60%	No new L3 emergencies in 2018	65%	90%	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%	50.8%	50.0%	50.3%	50.0%	50.0%
	Percentage of staff who are female - internationally recruited	49.6%	50.0%	50.3%	50.0%	51.6%	50.0%	50.0%
	Professional grade 1-Professional grade 2	61.9%	61.9%	64.86%	61.9%	68.5%	61.9%	61.9%
	Professional grade 3	53.1%	53.1%	57.45%	53.1%	60%	53.1%	53.1%
	Professional grade 4	44.8%	46.0%	42.99%	47.0%	42.5%	48.0%	50.0%
	Professional grade 5	49.7%	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	50%	50.0%	50.0%
	Professional grade 6/ Director level 1	49.2%	50.0%	47.3%	50.0%	47.2%	50.0%	50.0%
	Director level 2 and levels above	36.8%	42.0%	30.77%	47.3%	42.1%	47.3%	50.0%
	Percentage of staff who are female - national staff (national officer, all levels)	53.2%	53.2%	54.75%	53.2%	53.4%	53.2%	53.2%

	Percentage of staff who are female - general service staff	50.1%	50.0%	48.62%	50.0%	47.5%	50.0%	50.0%
OEE 2.5	Staff engagement index ¹¹⁹ - staff engagement	85%	Not applicable	84%	87%	Not applicable	Not applicable	90%
	Staff engagement index - staff alignment to UNFPA mandate	86%	88%	88%	Not applicable	Not applicable	90%	90%
OEE 2.6	Proportion of staff perceiving that they are held accountable for their performance ¹²⁰	95%	95%	94%	Not applicable	Not applicable	96%	96%
OEE 2.7	Proportion of total resources used for recurring management costs 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	12.3%	14.3%	12.07%	14.4%	To be added	13.3%	14.0%
OEE 2.8	Implementation rate for regular resources	96.5%	97.0%	96.52%	97.0%	96.8%	97.0%	97.0%
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%	90%	80%	83%	82%	84%
OEE 2.10	Proportion of negative implementing partner audits	10% (2016)	9%	12% (2017)	7%	11% (2018)	6%	5%

¹¹⁹ Data source for this indicator is biennial, targets were set accordingly for every two years.

¹²⁰ Data source for this indicator is biennial, targets were set accordingly for every two years.

	Proportion of related unsupported expenditure	1% (2016)	1%	1% (2017)	1%	0.8% (2018)	1%	1%
OEE 2.11	Proportion of identified manual back office or support processes that become fully automated ¹²¹	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	10%	5%	40%	100%
		Note: <i>Indicator targets <u>adjusted</u> for 2020 as part of the midterm review. 2021 target remains the same.</i>						
OEE 2.12	Proportion of country offices that have adopted and implemented common procurement services	54%	55%	50%	57%	53%	59%	60%
	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							
	Proportion of country offices that have adopted and implemented common financial services	70%	73%	90%	75%	95%	95%	95%
		Note: <i>Indicator targets <u>adjusted</u> as part of the midterm review [increase the ambitiousness]</i>						
		55%	57%	62%	59%	64%	65%	65%

¹²¹ 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.’

	Proportion of country offices that have adopted and implemented common information and communication technology services	Note: <i>Indicator targets <u>adjusted</u> as part of the midterm review [increase the ambitiousness]</i>						
	Proportion of country offices that have adopted and implemented common human resources services	43%	44%	63%	46%	76%	78%	80%
		Note: <i>Indicator targets <u>adjusted</u> as part of the midterm review [increase the ambitiousness]</i>						
	Proportion of UNFPA offices that share the premises with other United Nations organization/s	Note: <i>Sub indicator <u>added</u> as part of the midterm review</i>				72%	72%	73%
OEE 2.13	Proportion of reduction of greenhouse gas emissions	100% (19,283 tonnes of CO2e)	98% (21,430 tonnes of CO2e)	92% (17,682 tonnes of CO2e, 7% reduction of baseline value)	95% (18,319 tonnes of CO2e, 5% reduction of baseline value)	96% (21,152 tonnes of CO2e, 4% reduction of baseline value)	93% (17,933 tonnes of CO2e, 7% reduction of baseline value)	90% (17,355 tonnes of CO2e, 10% reduction of baseline value)
Organizational effectiveness and efficiency output 3: Increased contribution to United Nations system-wide results, coordination and coherence								
	Indicator	Baseline	2018 target	2018 actual	2019 target	2019 actual	2020 target	2021 target
OEE 3.1	Proportion of results group chair or co-chair posts that UNFPA holds in United Nations country teams Disaggregation: Thematic area In accordance with the QCPR monitoring and reporting framework indicator 82 and paragraph 57 on improving the	15.4%	16.0%	15.5%	16.0%	16.6%	17.0%	17.0%

	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. Further, in accordance with A/RES/72/279 on the Repositioning of the United Nations development system, paragraph 2 on the new generation of UN country teams to ensure enhanced coordination, transparency, efficiency and pact of UN development activities. "							
OEE 3.2	<p>Percentage of country offices that apply the standard operating procedures for United Nations country teams, or components of it</p> <p>Disaggregation: Signed United Nations Development Assistance Framework at the outcome level, joint national/United Nations steering committee, results groups aligned with national coordination 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</p> <p>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</p>	73%	80%	61%	84%	68%	87%	90%
	<p>Contribution in cash provided to the resident coordinator system (in millions of dollars)</p> <p>Remarks: Shared Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review indicator. In accordance with paragraphs 53 and 57 (g) on the resident coordinator system, Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review</p>	2.3	2.3	4.6	2.3	4.6	4.6	4.6

OEE 3.3 ¹²²	Contribution in kind provided to the resident coordinator system - strategic analysis and planning (number of UNFPA country offices)	100	100	107	103	89	103	105	
	Contribution in kind provided to the resident coordinator system - external communications and advocacy (number of UNFPA country offices)	90	92	82	92	78	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	39	30	26	30	30	
OEE 3.4	Number of countries in which UNFPA is contributing to joint programmes	104	106	118	108	99	100	110	
	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	Note: <i>targets adjusted as part of the midterm review.</i> [increased the ambitiousness]							
	Proportion of countries in which UNFPA is contributing to joint risk assessments	95	100	61	101	56	61	65	
		Note: <i>targets adjusted as part of the midterm review.</i> [decreased the ambitiousness based on the past trend]							
	Proportion 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	55	85	65	86	86	

¹²² Contribution in kind provided to the resident coordinator system by chairing inter-agency working groups is presented separately as indicator OEE 3.1

Organizational effectiveness and efficiency output 4: Enhanced communication, resource mobilization and partnerships for impact								
	Indicator	Baseline	2018 target	2018 actual	2019 target	2019 actual	2020 target	2021 target
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	23,978	7,771	8,556	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	2.19 million	2.06 million	2.62 million	2.72 million	2.82 million
		Note: <i>Indicator targets <u>adjusted</u> for 2020 as part of the midterm review.</i> [increase the ambitiousness]						
	Volume of communications in traditional and social media - Facebook	300,000	320,000	292,309	325,000	344,3	375,000	415,000
		Note: <i>Indicator targets <u>adjusted</u> for 2020 as part of the midterm review.</i> [increase the ambitiousness]						
	Volume of communications in traditional and social media - Twitter	130,000	155,000	158,620	200,000	208,727	230,000	250,000
		Note: <i>Indicator targets <u>adjusted</u> for 2020 as part of the midterm review.</i> [increase the ambitiousness]						

OEE 4.2	Amount contributed by donors other than the top 15 (in millions of dollars) Remarks: In accordance with paragraph 34 (c) on exploring options to broaden and diversify the donor base, Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review	84.0	144.8	288	150.8	388.6	170.0	170.8
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%	143%	95% 875 million	155%	100% 1,000 million	100% 1,000 million
	Proportion of annual resource mobilization targets met - core resources	73%	93%	108%	95% 350 million	107%	100% 350 million	100% 350 million
	Proportion of annual resource mobilization targets met - non-core resources	79%	88%	166%	95% 525 million	187%	100% 650 million	100% 650 million
	Proportion of annual resource mobilization targets met - traditional donors	75%	90%	141%	95% 650 million	153%	100%	100%
	Proportion of annual resource mobilization targets met - non-traditional donors	80%	87%	150%	93% 225 million	160%	100% (300 million)	100% (300 million)
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%	13%	24%	18%	23%	23%

	Proportion of UNFPA co-financing funded through thematic funding mechanisms	17%	45%	24%	50%	25%	45%	40%
OEE 4.5	Number of people reached through partnerships that ensure high visibility Remarks: In accordance with paragraph 22 on national, regional and global partnerships, Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review	-	-	72 million	73 million	203 million	74 million	75 million
OEE 4.6	Number of knowledge solutions developed through partnerships that emphasize innovative solutions Remarks: In accordance with paragraph 22 on national, regional and global partnerships, Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review	90	85	120	94	107	101	102
OEE 4.7	Number of new partnerships fostered to accelerate the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development	<p style="text-align: right;">Note:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Indicator <u>added</u> as part of the midterm review.</i> [New partnerships are crucial to accelerate the achievement of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development]</p>					Targets to be defined	Targets to be defined