2012 Annual Report of the Executive Director: Progress and achievement against the medium-term strategic plan
Overview – Unfinished business

Great progress

– Millions of children surviving and thriving
– More children in school and learning
– Decrease in the number of underweight children under five years old
– Birth registration increasing with 29 million births registered in over 80 countries

• Considerable work remains
  – Many children face social exclusion, discrimination
  – Children living in fragile, conflict-ridden environments especially vulnerable
Priorities in 2012

• Ending preventable deaths of children
  – A Promise Renewed – 168 governments, 209 civil society partners, 220 faith-based organizations have signed pledge

• Monitoring of barriers, bottlenecks as a way to achieve and sustain results

• Prioritizing children most vulnerable - including with disabilities, indigenous and the poorest

• Mainstreaming gender into programmes

• Strengthening emergency response, preparedness and resilience
UN Coherence, effectiveness and efficiency

- Contributed to QCPR and to the development of Standard Operating Procedures for DaO
- Implementing IPSAS, transparency agenda with focus on improving efficiency, transparency
- Strengthening results-based planning and reporting
- Renewed focus on innovation and leveraging partnerships
- Pioneering technology to strengthen real-time monitoring and delivery of information
Young Child Survival and Development

• Advocacy for updating national immunization, maternal health and nutrition policies

• Promoting community approaches to pneumonia, diarrhoea, malaria, malnutrition, sanitation

• Partner in global initiatives (Scaling Up Nutrition, Sanitation for All; A Promise Renewed)

• Focus on sustainability, scaling up of results
Countries with policies supporting community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics

Number of countries

All programme countries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>CEE/CIS (21)</th>
<th>EAPR (27)</th>
<th>ESAR (21)</th>
<th>LAC (35)</th>
<th>MENA (19)</th>
<th>South Asia (8)</th>
<th>WCAR (24)</th>
<th>Least developed countries (49)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>16</td>
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<td>20</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>18</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Percentage of children (aged 0-59 months) who are moderately or severely stunted

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

Source: UNICEF Statistics and Monitoring Section, DPS. UNICEF global databases, 2013, with the exception of Brazil.
Countries that have undertaken a gender analysis of the WASH sector in the current programme cycle

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

Basic Education and Gender Equality

• Focus on overcoming barriers to education (education plans targeting inequity)
• Innovative analytical tools informing policies, budgets
• New partnership/fund for Education
• Strengthening social cohesion in post-conflict contexts
• Need for flexible learning options to reach underserved communities
• Cross-sectoral programming key to improve access, quality
Policy and national standards for school readiness

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

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

Programme countries with education sector plans that include measures to reduce gender & other disparities

**Fig. 34a: Gender disparities**

Number of countries

- 2005
- 2009
- 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>CEE/CIS</th>
<th>EAPR</th>
<th>ESAR</th>
<th>LAC</th>
<th>MENA</th>
<th>South Asia</th>
<th>WCAR</th>
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<td>9</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>19</td>
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</table>

**Fig. 34b: Other disparities**

Number of countries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>CEE/CIS</th>
<th>EAPR</th>
<th>ESAR</th>
<th>LAC</th>
<th>MENA</th>
<th>South Asia</th>
<th>WCAR</th>
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<td>8</td>
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<td>12</td>
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</tbody>
</table>


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

- Integrating HIV programmes
- Comprehensive national elimination plans developed in 20+ countries
- Bottleneck analyse helping to optimize treatment for women and infants
- Strengthening investment approach to reduce HIV risk
- Adolescent programming requires new strategies, approaches
Comprehensive HIV & AIDS prevention strategies for adolescents most at risk and comprehensive correct knowledge among males and females (15-24 yrs. old)

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

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


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

**Excludes China**
Child protection from violence, exploitation and abuse

- Multi-sectoral approach to protect children from violence, exploitation, abuse
- Strengthen systems to address protection holistically
- Real-time data yielding new forms of accountability
- Mainstreaming child protection into humanitarian action plans, mechanisms
- Demonstrating impact results a systemic challenge
Monitoring child protection

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

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

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

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

Source: UNICEF country offices, 2012
Policy advocacy and partnerships for children’s rights

- Data generation and analysis for policy advocacy
- 4th round of Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (65 completed)
- Launched Multiple Overlapping Deprivation Analysis (86 countries)
- Supported social protection interventions in 104 countries targeting most vulnerable
- Leveraging domestic resources through partnerships with ministries of finance
UNICEF country programmes that support national social protection policies & programming, including cash transfers

Summary of gender-mainstreaming indicators

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

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

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

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

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

Humanitarian action

- 481 surge deployments in response to emergencies
- UNICEF interventions contributed to millions of children receiving nutrition, WASH and education support
- Established new standard operating procedures for large-scale ‘level 3’ emergencies
- Focus on strengthening community resilience
- Need for integrated planning
Number of humanitarian situations responded

Fig. 76a: By region

Fig. 76b: By type of situation

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

Income trends by source of Income ($ millions)
<table>
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<th>Budget Categories</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<tr>
<td>Development</td>
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<tr>
<td>Programme</td>
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<td>Development Effectiveness</td>
<td>124</td>
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<tr>
<td>Management</td>
<td>322</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special purpose (including private fundraising and partnerships)</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Nations development coordination</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,866</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Programme expenditures

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

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

- FA5 $263.6
- Other $65.7
- FA4 $331.1
- FA3 $102.5
- FA2 $604.5

Fig. 90b: Regular resources ($662.7)

- FA5 $111.2
- FA4 $93.2
- FA3 $33.7
- FA2 $125.5
- Other $2.2

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

- FA5 $237.9
- FA4 $68.9
- FA3 $479.0
- FA2 $1,268.1
- Other $63.4
Fig. 93: UNICEF programme assistance by MTSP focus area, by region, 2012 (millions of USD)

WCAR ($716.8)
- FA1: $428.4
- FA2: $115.7
- FA3: $20.5
- FA4: $71.2
- FA5: $40.8
- Other: $40.3

EAPR ($223.1)
- FA1: $96.3
- FA2: $59.4
- FA3: $11.0
- FA4: $27.2
- FA5: $28.9
- Other: $0.3

CEE/CIS ($81.5)
- FA1: $13.9
- FA2: $26.5
- FA3: $3.5
- FA4: $20.0
- FA5: $17.6
- Other: $0.0

MENA ($202.1)
- FA1: $98.0
- FA2: $45.9
- FA3: $3.9
- FA4: $30.5
- FA5: $22.6
- Other: $1.3

ESAR ($888.0)
- FA1: $269.5
- FA2: $102.3
- FA3: $41.5
- FA4: $82.2
- FA5: $60.0
- Other: $23.0

South Asia ($456.0)
- FA1: $498.7
- FA2: $43.6
- FA3: $7.2
- FA4: $33.3
- FA5: $5.1
- Other: $0.0

LAC ($204.9)
- FA1: $77.3
- FA2: $43.6
- FA3: $5.1
- FA4: $41.4
- FA5: $37.0
- Other: $0.0

Expenditures for LDC and SSA

- Expenditures in LDCs = $1,644 (million USD)
- Expenditures in Sub-Saharan Africa countries =
  Total: $1,664.5 (million USD)

- Data companion includes data on LDCs where available
THANK YOU