

# 2013 Annual Report of the Executive Director, including on the implementation of the Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review



# Outline

- Introduction
- Summaries of results by focus area and for humanitarian action
- Income and expenditure
- Questions

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# Introduction

# Overview – Progress, promise and inequalities

- A year of progress and promise
  - Number of under-five deaths has declined
  - More countries have laws prohibiting violence against children
  - Refocus on equity is gaining momentum
- Growing inequalities require renewed global action
  - Children in humanitarian contexts face extreme deprivations

# 2013 Highlights

- Increased focus on equity: MoRES applied in >80 countries (up from 30 in 2012)
- Progress with implementing the QCPR
- Partnerships remain critical in delivering mission: *A Promise Renewed* supported by 177 governments
- Expanded and intensified support for innovation
- Emergency response, preparedness and resilience strengthened
- Positive trends on gender equality

# QCPR implementation:

## Normative principles and cross-cutting strategies

- Capacity development:
  - Key implementation strategy in all focus areas, with major progress in some areas in 2013 (e.g., launch of 5th round of MICS)
- South-South and triangular cooperation
  - 95 countries participated in 2013, including in study tours, country exchange visits and sharing of innovations
- Gender equality
  - Expenditure on gender as tracked through the “gender marker” increased; progress in mainstreaming in areas such as education and water, sanitation and hygiene
- Environmental sustainability
  - Introduction of eco-friendly school standards, engagement in national policy dialogues on climate change and disaster risk reduction
- Partnerships
  - Increased collaboration with the World Bank, including leveraging \$184 million channeled through procurement and \$55 million in direct programme funding
  - 41 countries represented at the second forum of the Global Partnership on Children with Disabilities, convened by UNICEF

# QCPR implementation: Organizational performance

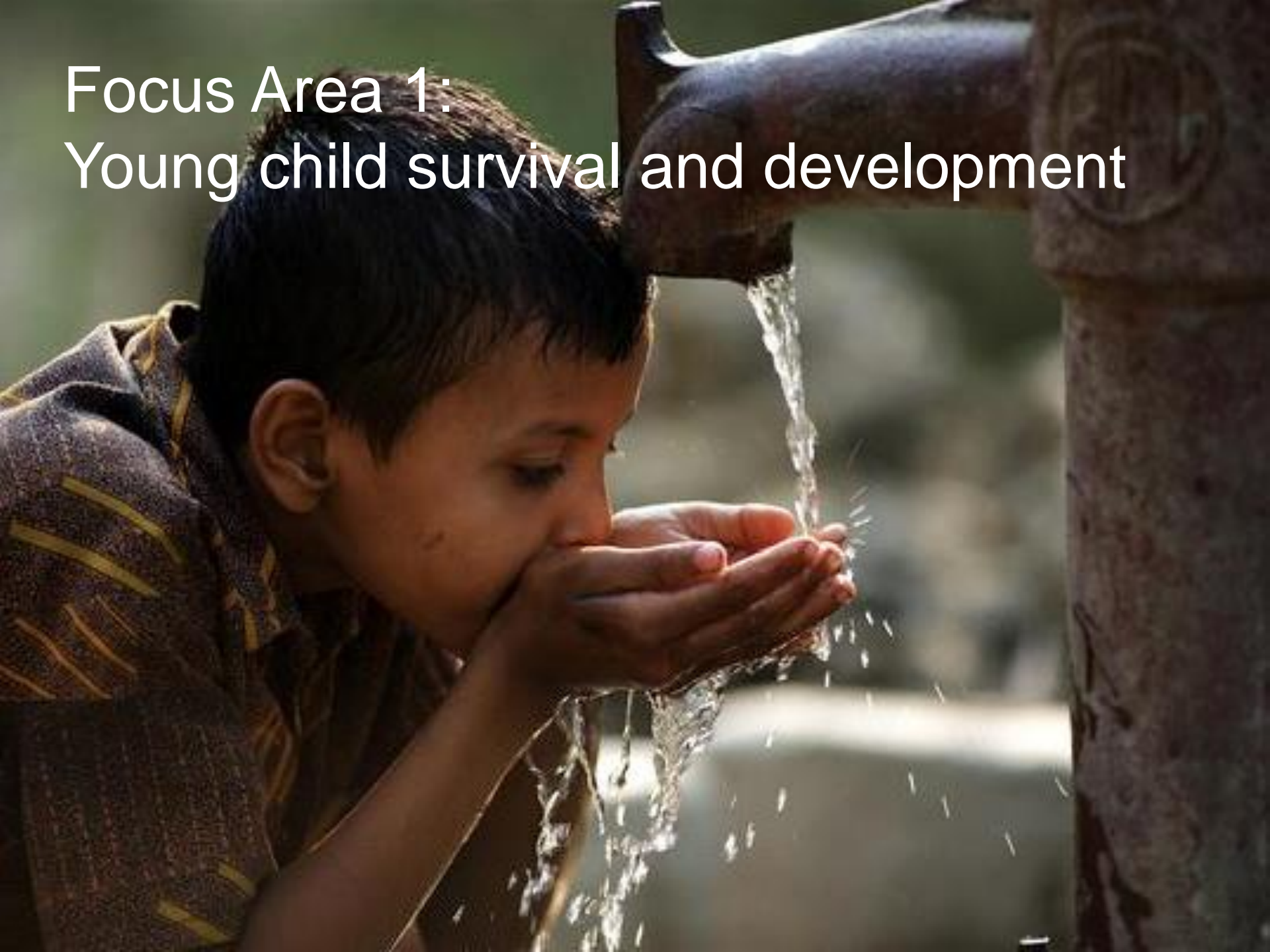
- Strengthened engagement on cross-UN process, such as second generation of Delivering as One, UNDAF reform, and programming instruments and processes
- Increased support to Resident Coordinator and Humanitarian Coordinator systems (in-kind contributions >\$750,000)
- Progress on simplification and harmonization of business practices
  - Increased use of common Long-Term Agreements, harmonized approaches in procurement, human resources management, information and communication technology, and financial management services
  - Preparations for establishment of Global Shared Services Centre
- Leadership around development of common monitoring and reporting framework of the QCPR, and strengthening of results-based management and evaluation (including two joint evaluations)

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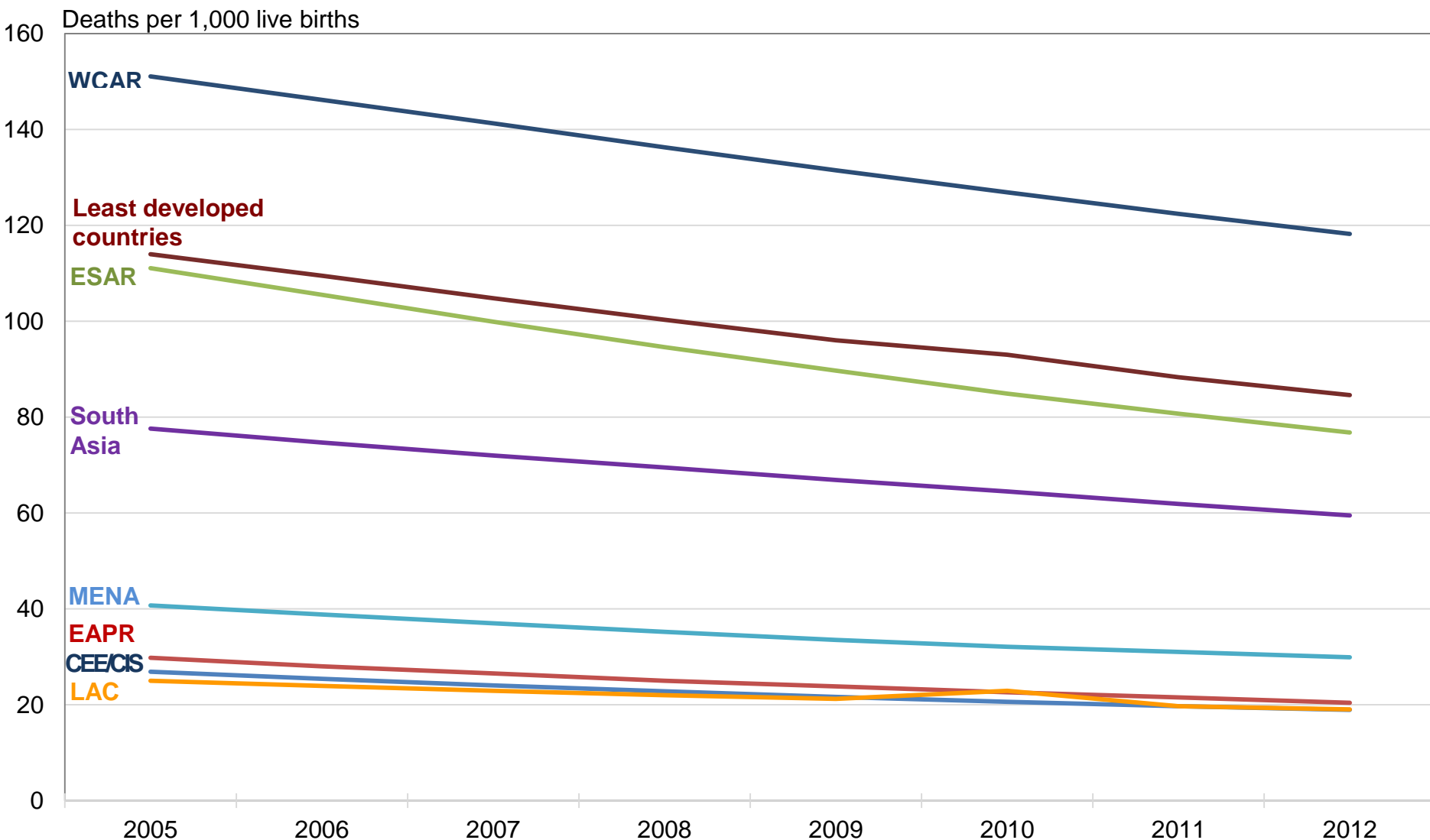
# Summaries of results by focus area and for humanitarian action



# Focus Area 1: Young child survival and development

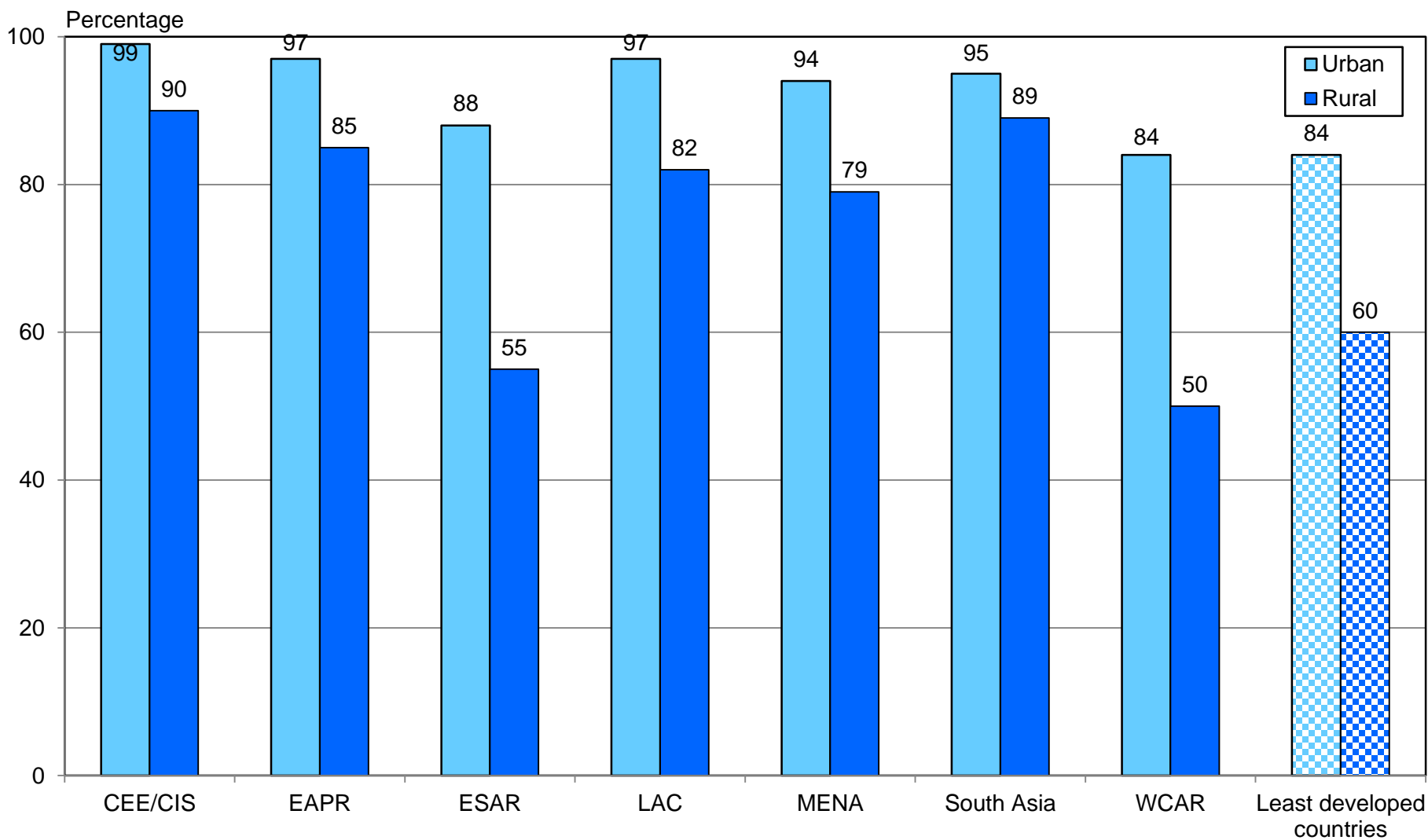


# Under-five mortality rate decreasing, but differences between regions still persist



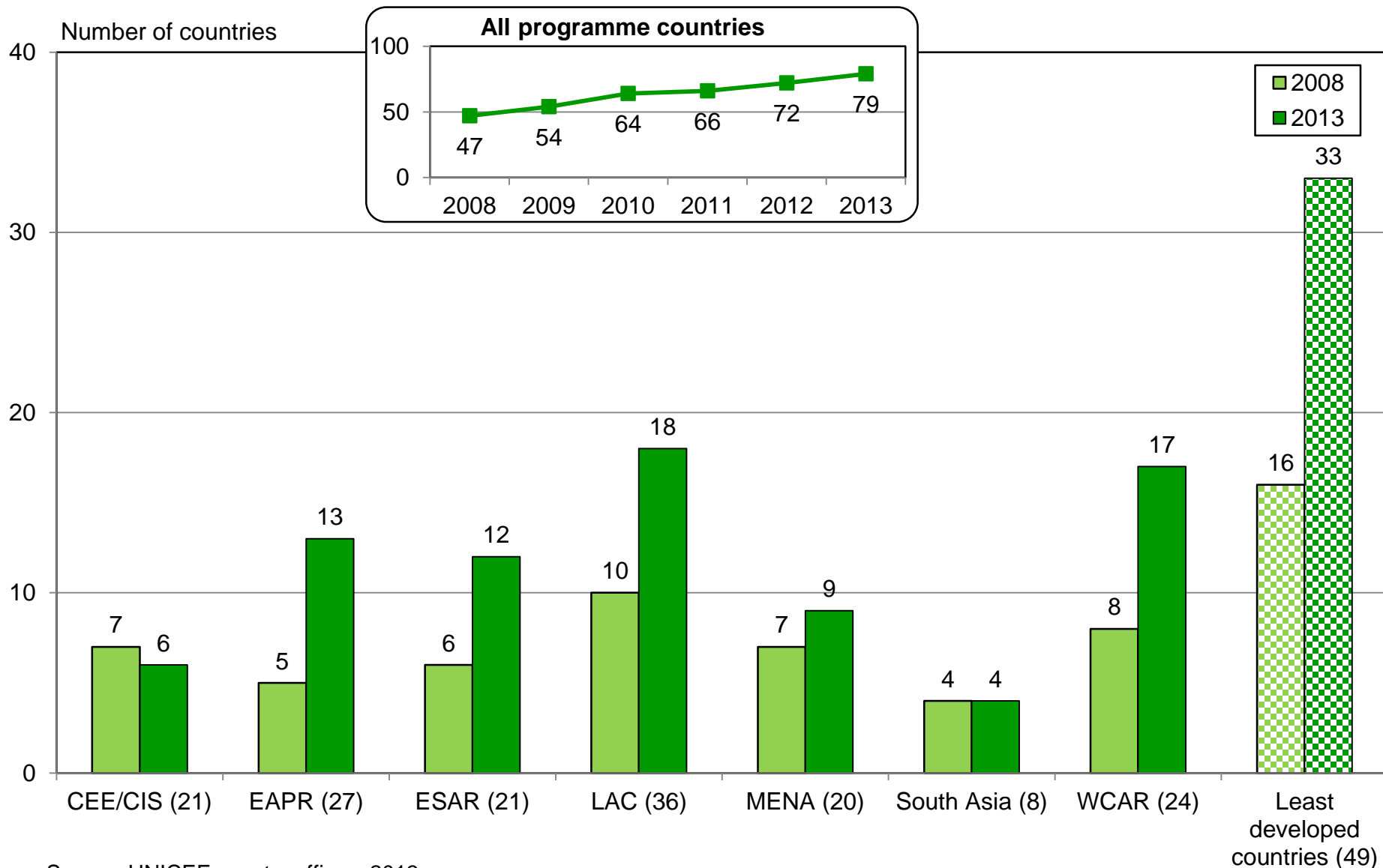
Source: UNICEF Data & Analytics Section, DPS. UNICEF global databases, 2014.

# Use of improved drinking water source has improved, but differences persist by region and particularly urban/rural



Source: UNICEF Data & Analytics Section, DPS. UNICEF global databases, 2014, which includes estimates from the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme, 2014.

# Significant increase in countries with policies supporting community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics

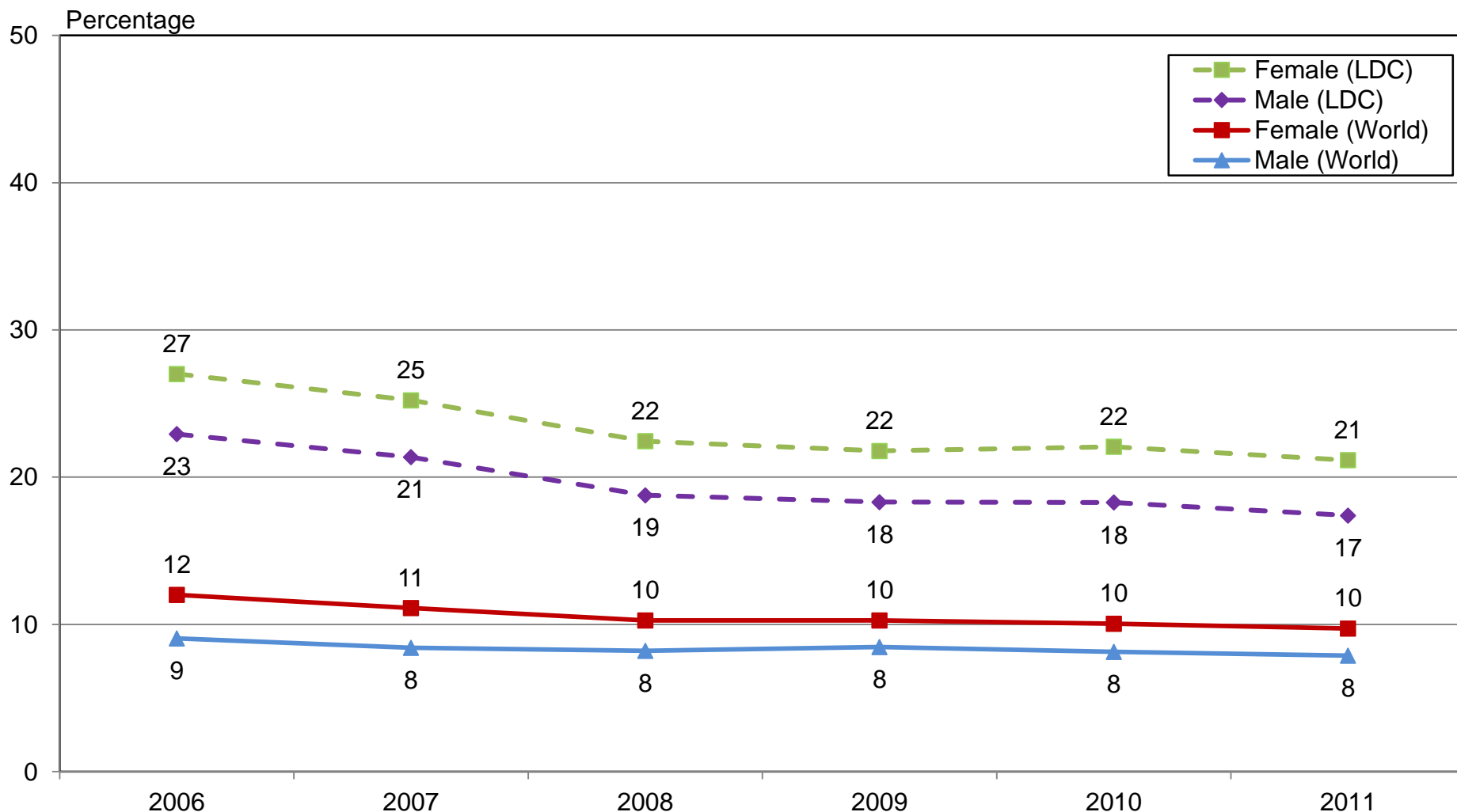


Source: UNICEF country offices, 2013.



Focus Area 2:  
Basic education and gender equality

# Progress seen in reducing out of school rates, but girls and LDCs still lag behind...

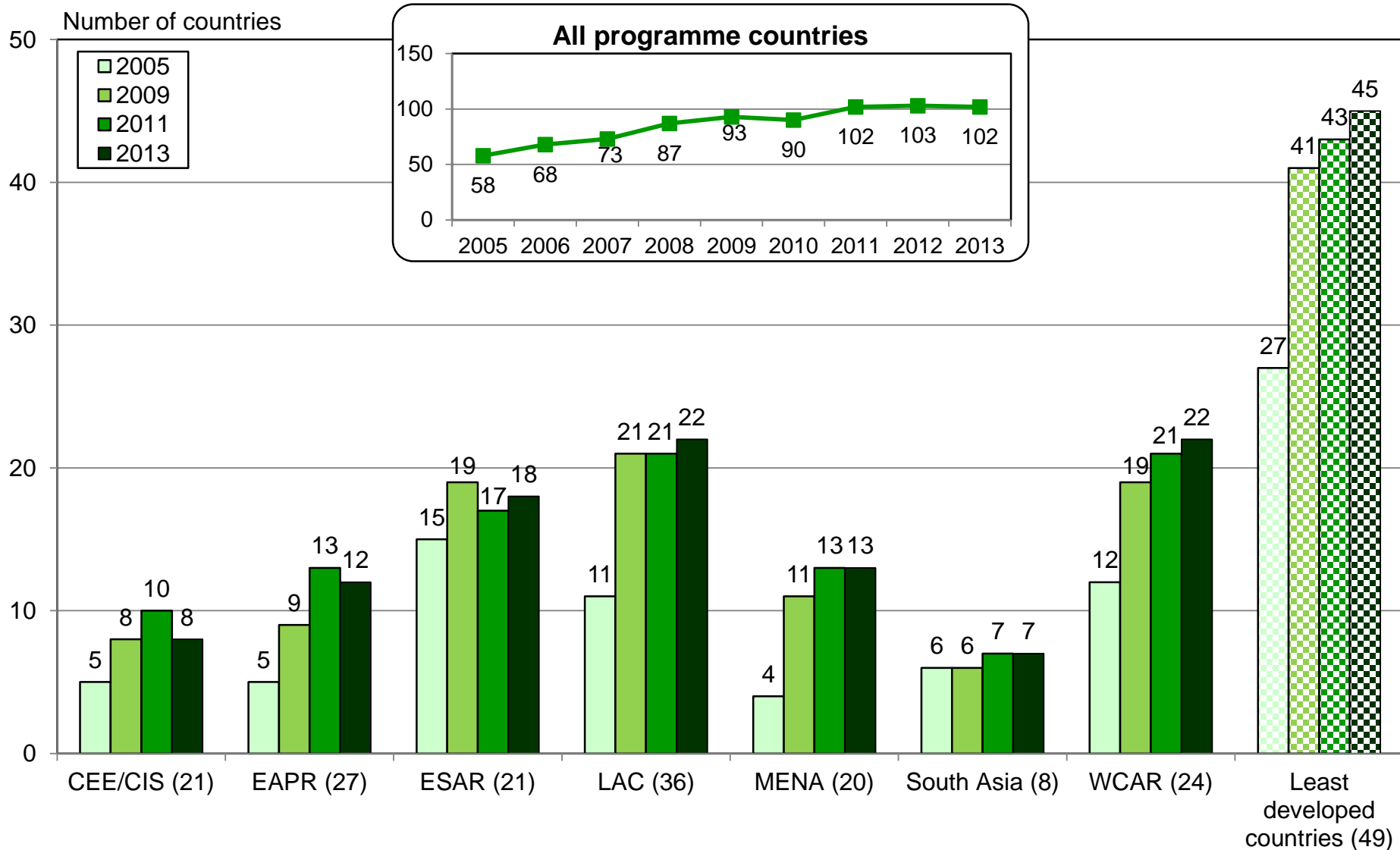


Note: Number of children of official primary school age who are not enrolled in primary or secondary school, expressed as a percentage of the population of official primary school age.

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) Database, 2014.



# ...but education sector plans increasingly address gender disparities – up 75% from 2005 to 2013

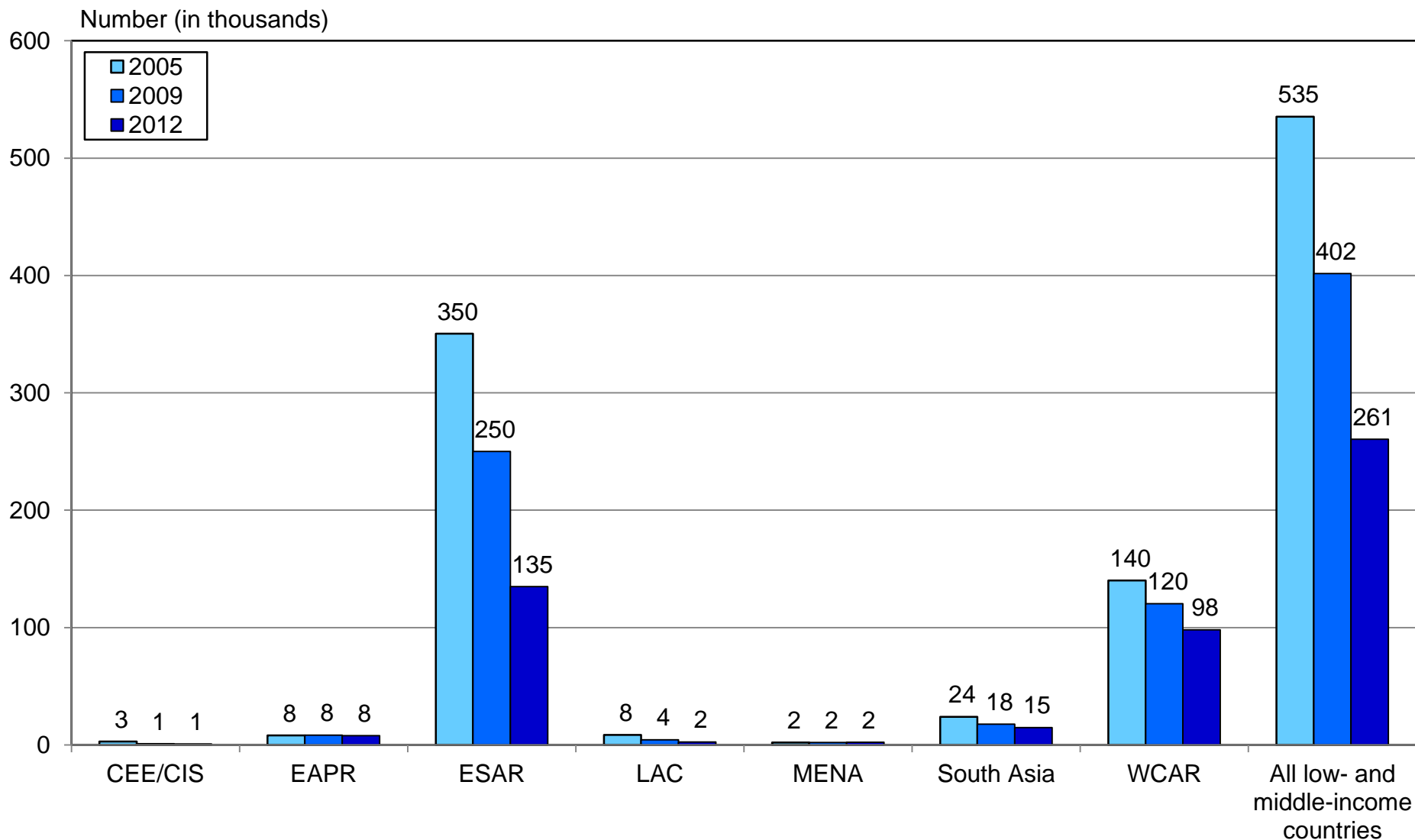


# Focus Area 3: HIV/AIDS and children



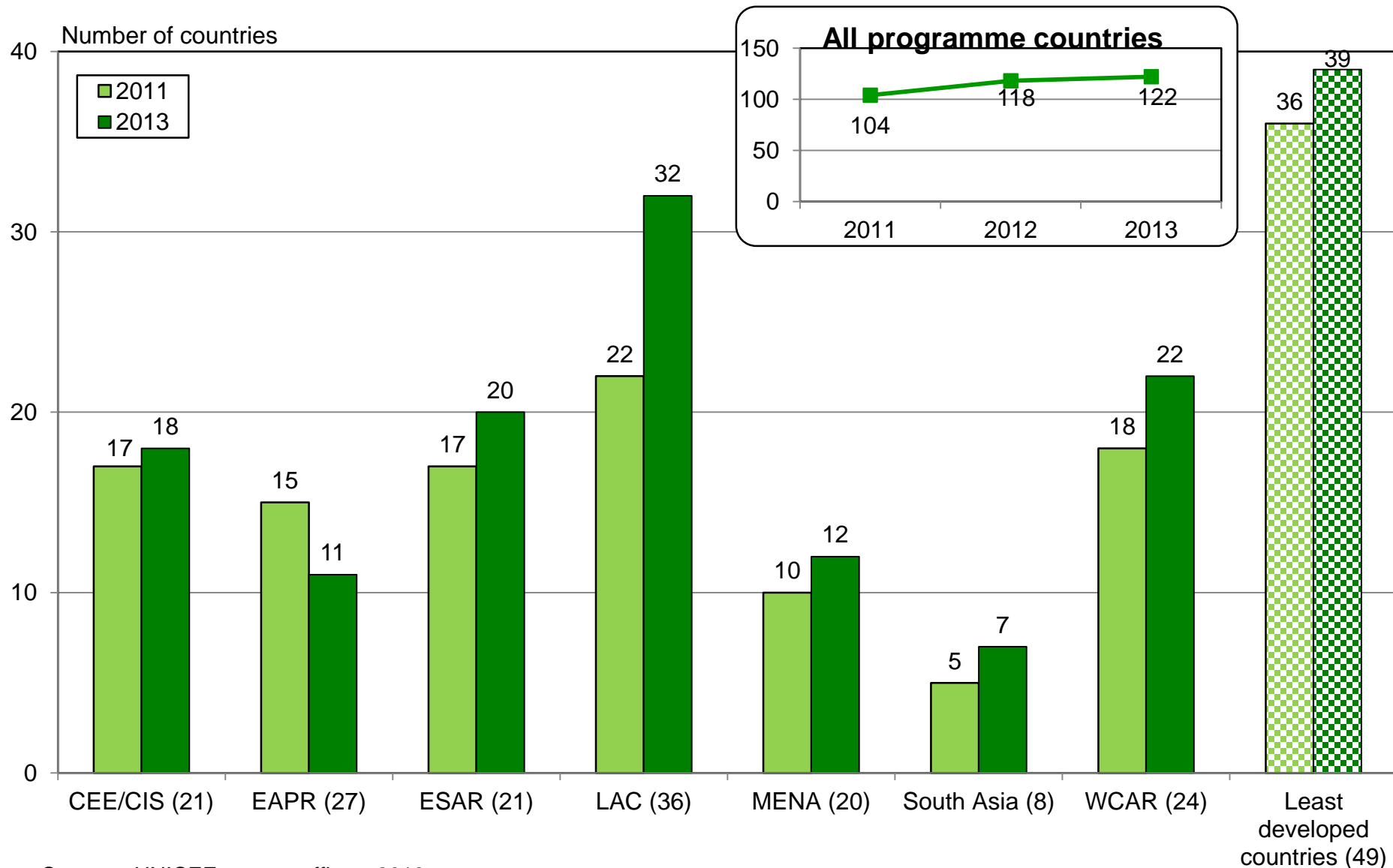


# The number of new HIV infections in children has fallen considerably, particularly in the most affected regions...



Source: UNAIDS 2012 HIV and AIDS estimates.

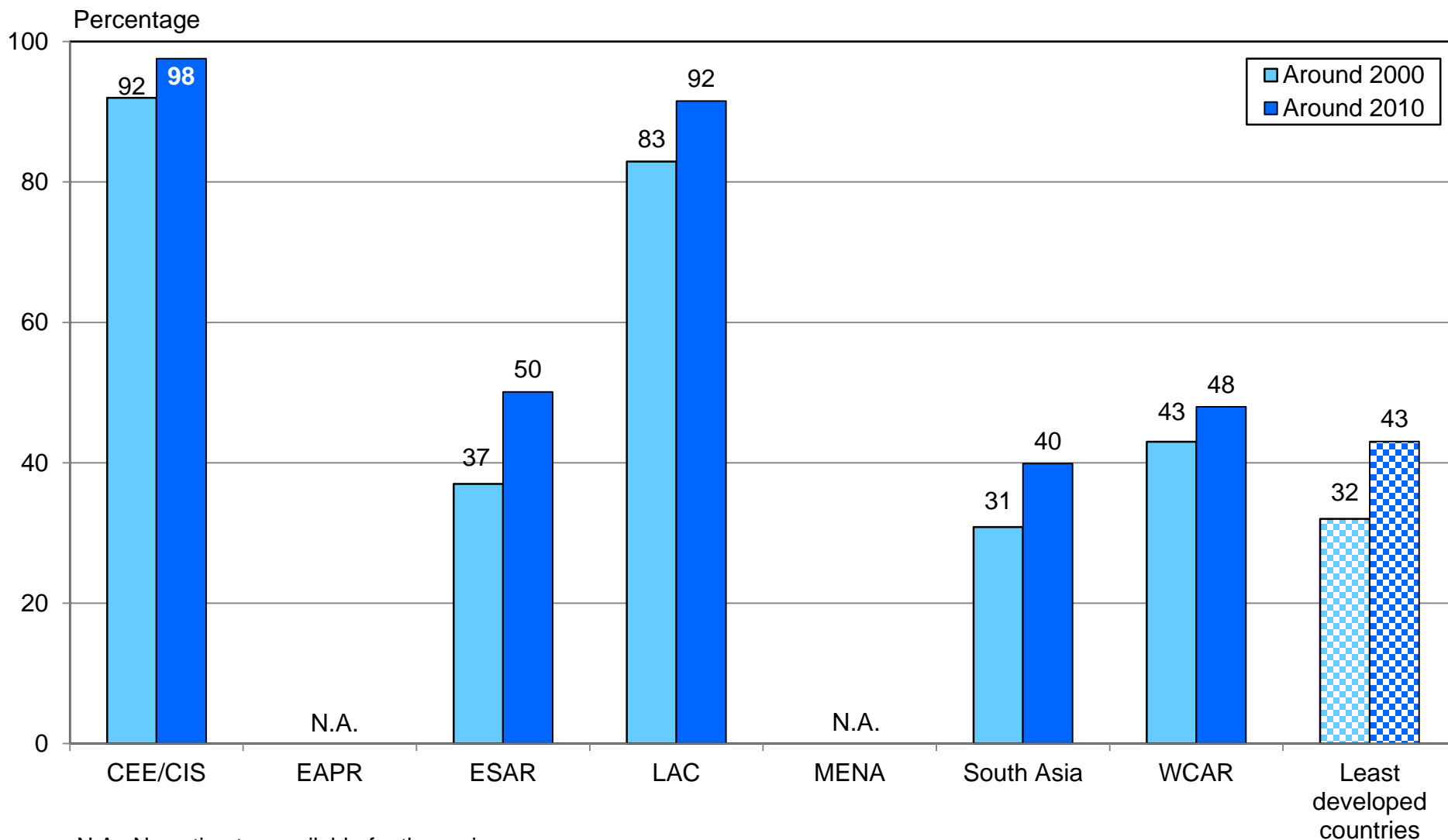
...supported by national policies/guidelines for to eliminate new infections in children and keep their mothers alive



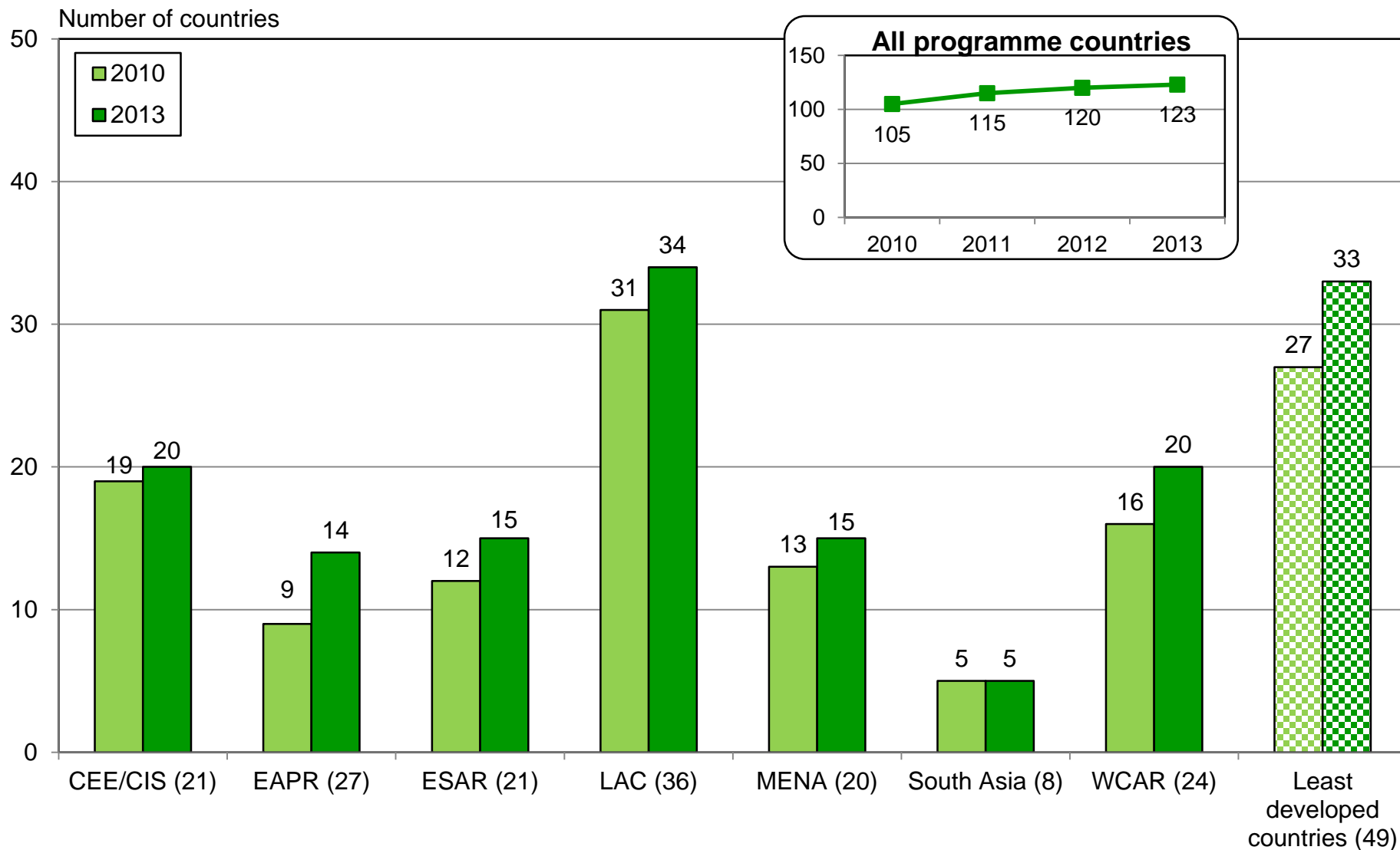


Focus Area 4:  
Child protection from violence,  
exploitation and abuse

# Birth registration increasing, but more than half of children are not registered in many regions



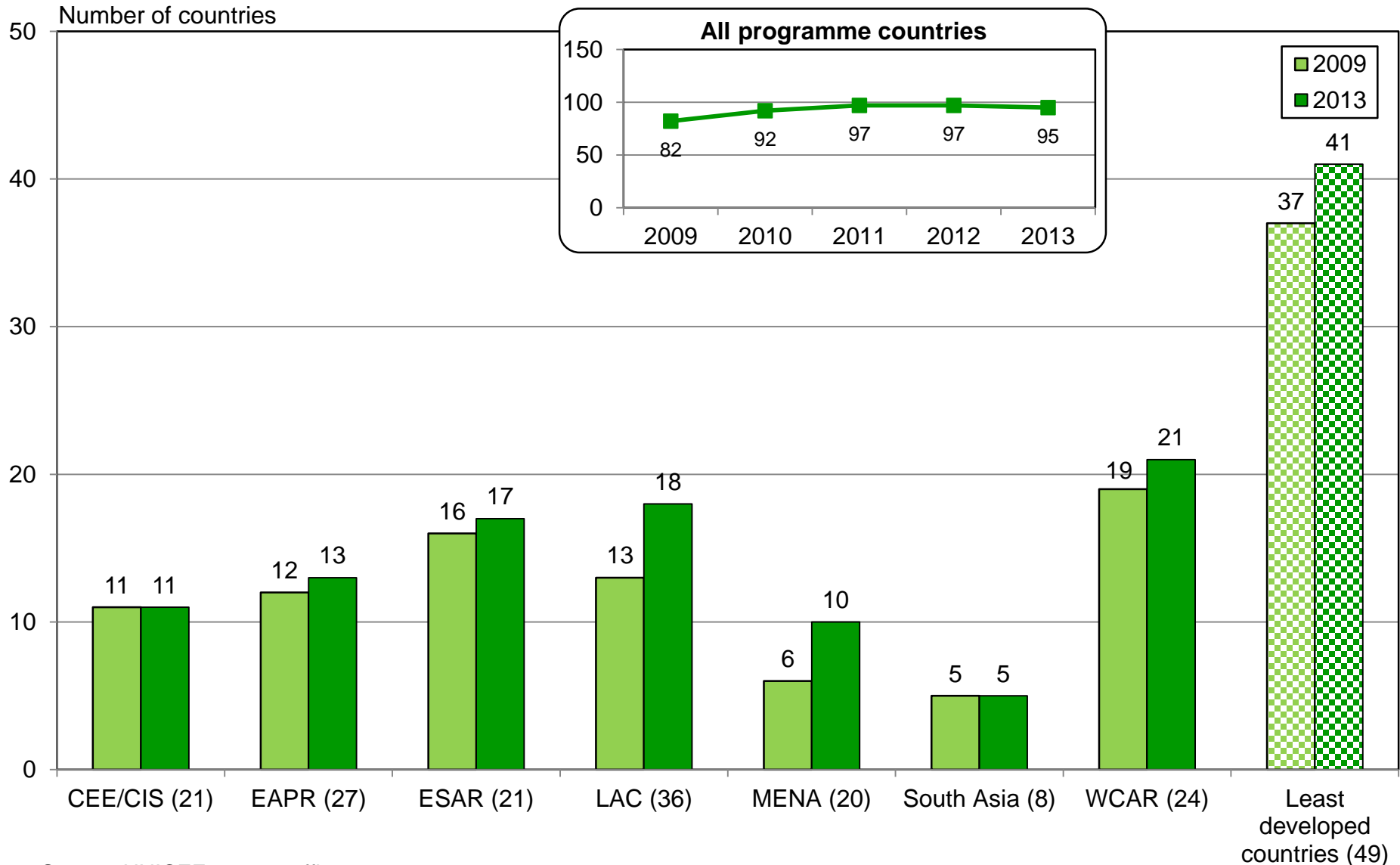
# An increasing number of countries penalize all forms of sexual exploitation of girls and boys





Focus Area 5:  
Policy advocacy and partnerships  
for children's rights

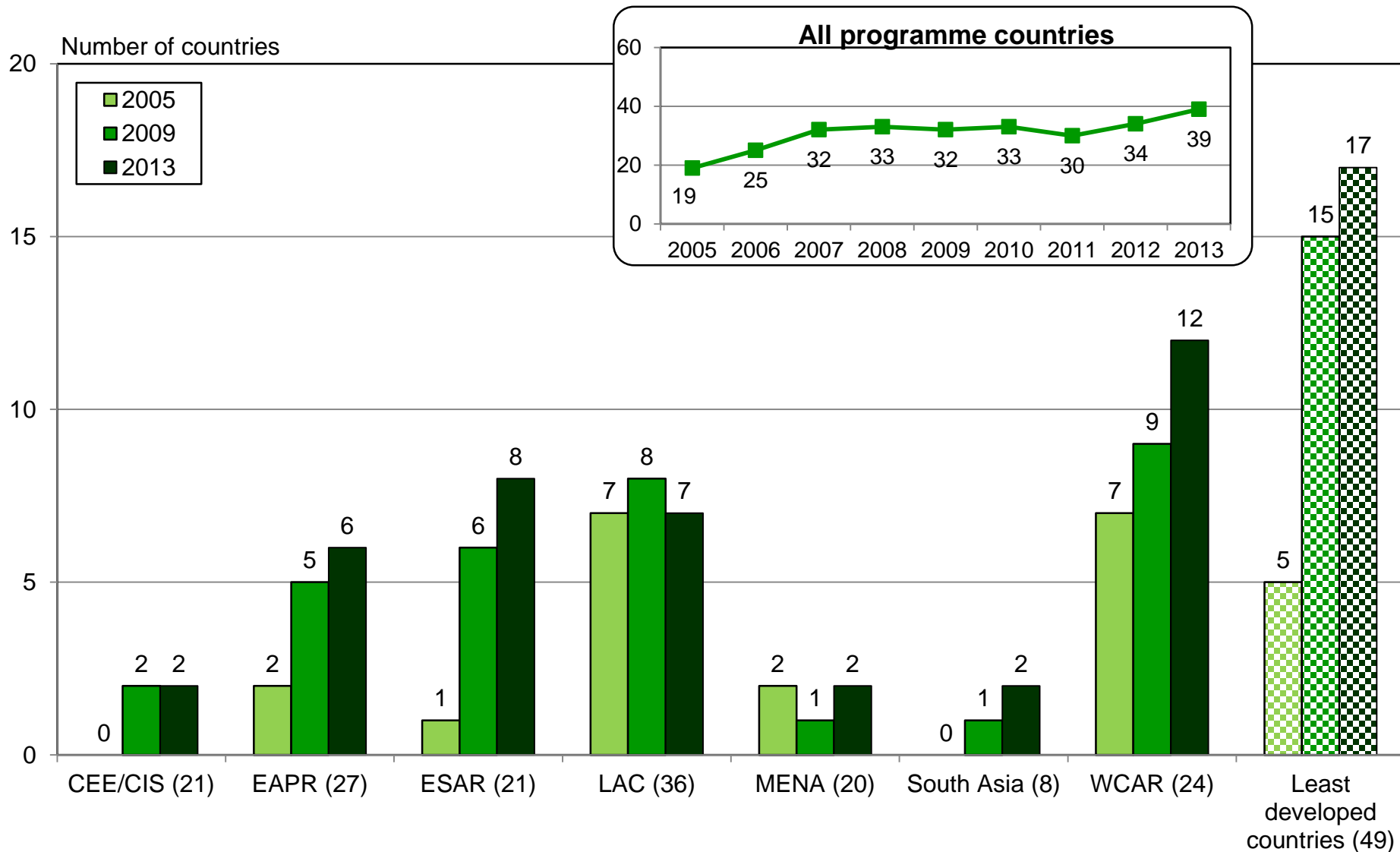
# 84% of LDCs have a national development plan/PRSP that addresses the key challenges for children



Source: UNICEF country offices, 2013.



# More countries have mechanisms to involve children in policy development/programme implementation



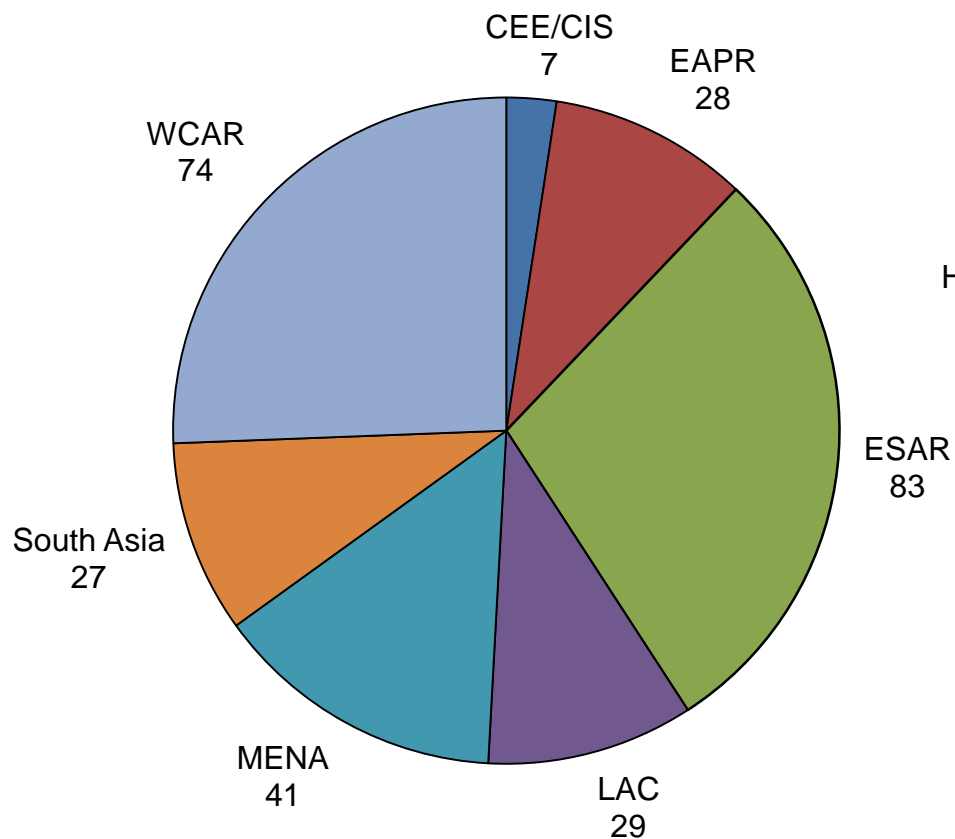




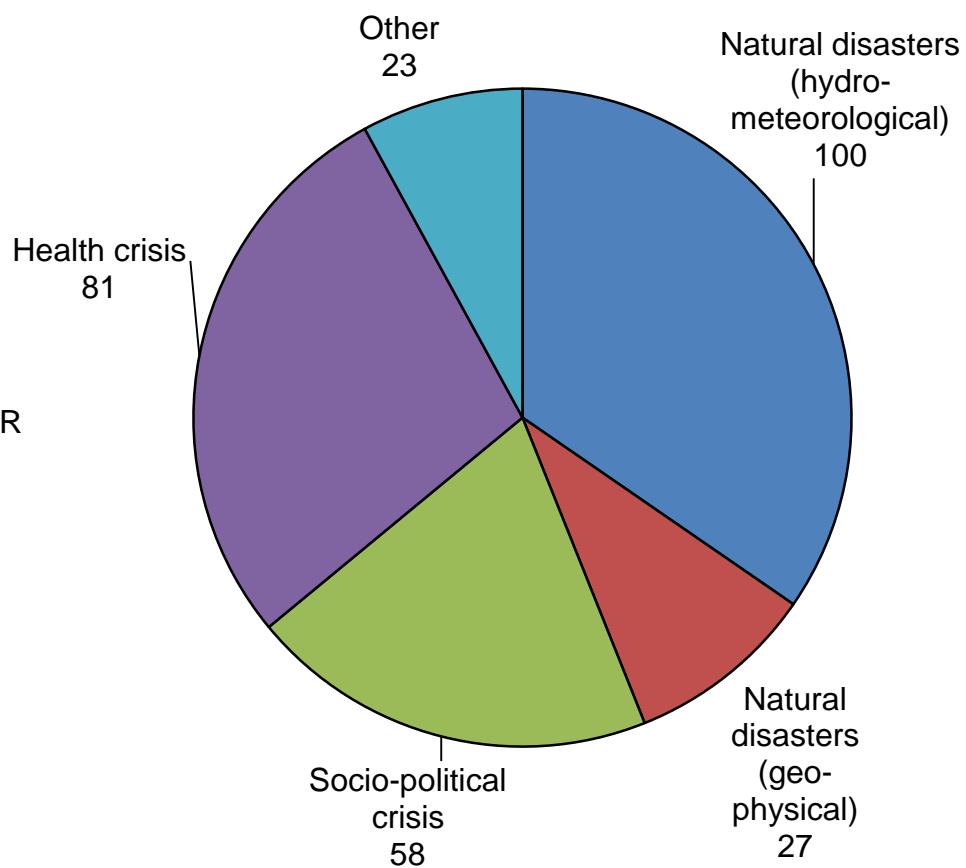
Special focus: humanitarian action

# UNICEF responded to 289 humanitarian situations in 83 countries

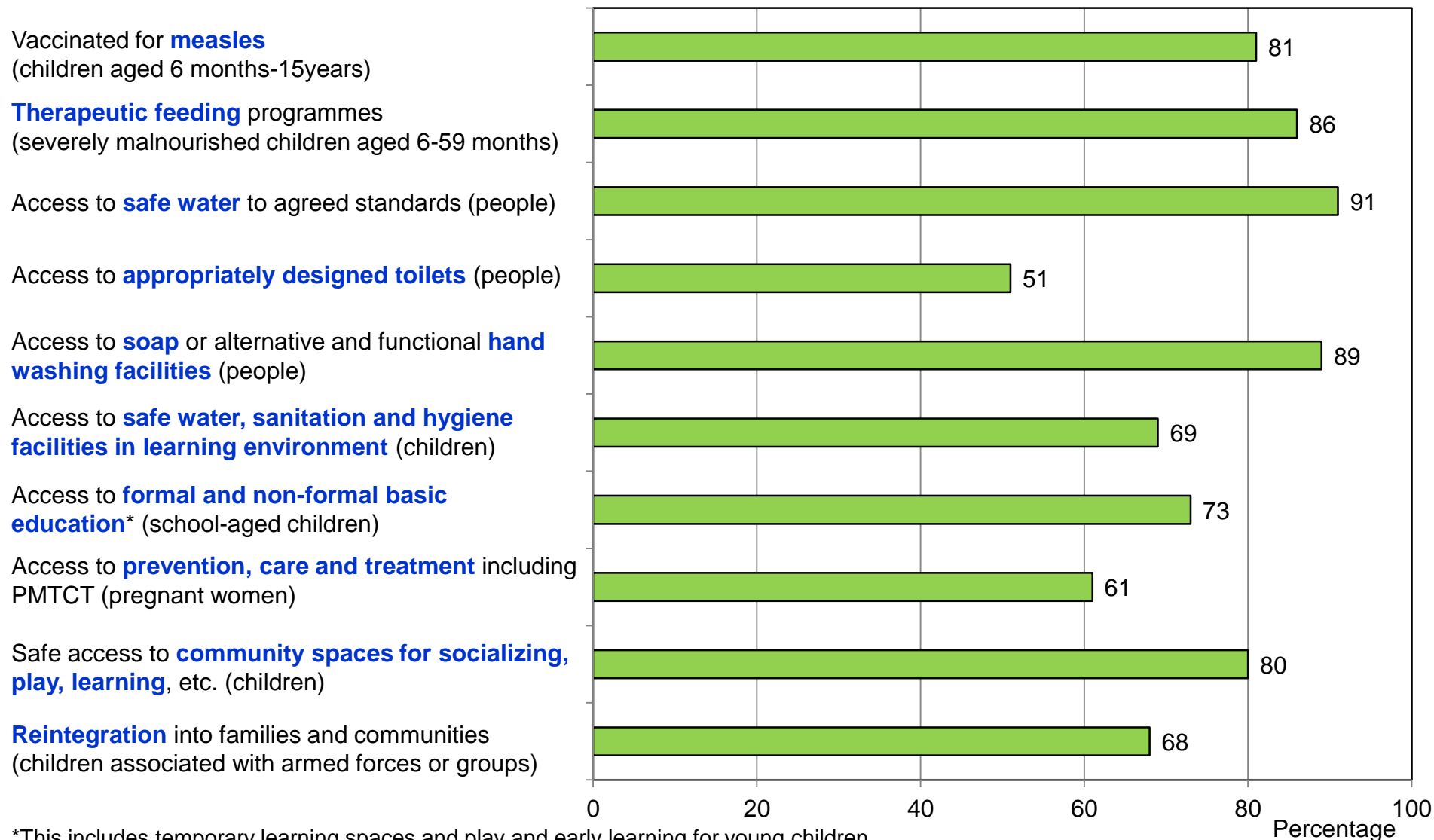
## By region



## By type



# More than 2/3 of targeted populations reached with almost all key interventions in humanitarian situations



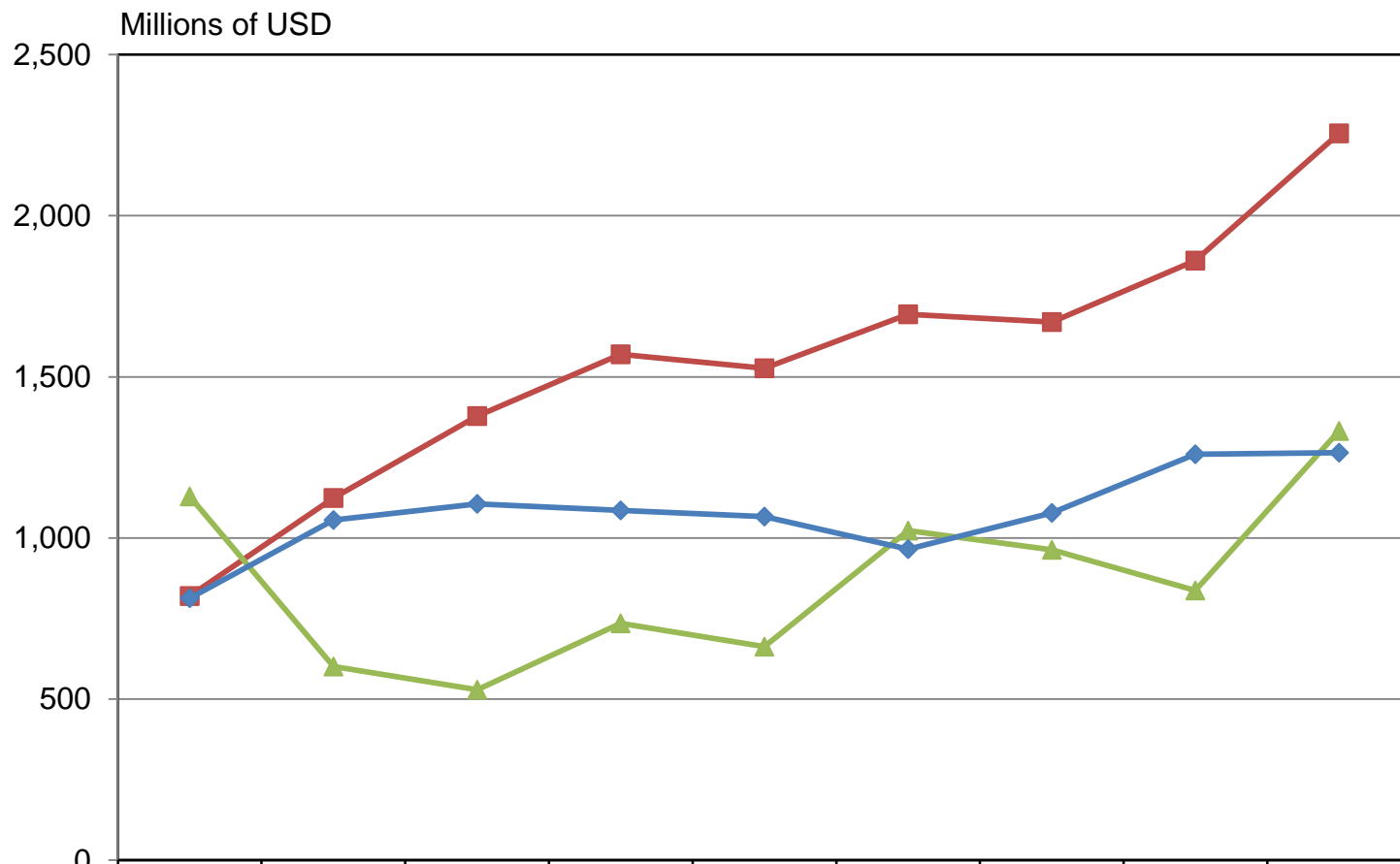
\*This includes temporary learning spaces and play and early learning for young children.

Source: UNICEF country offices, 2013.

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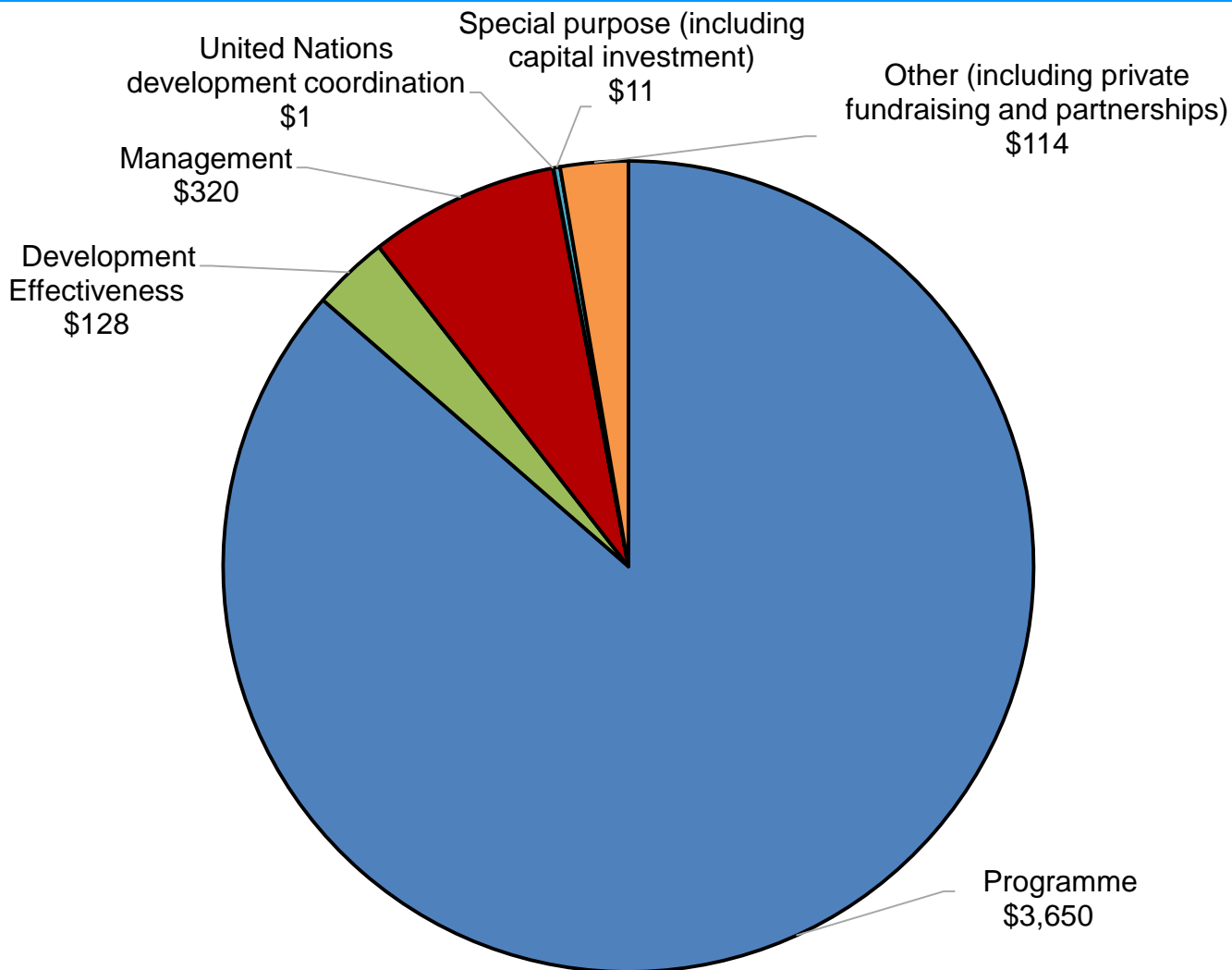
# Income and expenditure

# Income by source: significant increases in other resources (regular and emergency) from 2012 to 2013 but regular resources flat



Other resources-regular (ORR)	820	1,124	1,378	1,570	1,527	1,694	1,670	1,861	2,256
Other resources-emergency (ORE)	1,129	601	529	735	663	1,023	963	837	1,332
Regular resources	813	1,056	1,106	1,085	1,066	965	1,078	1,260	1,265

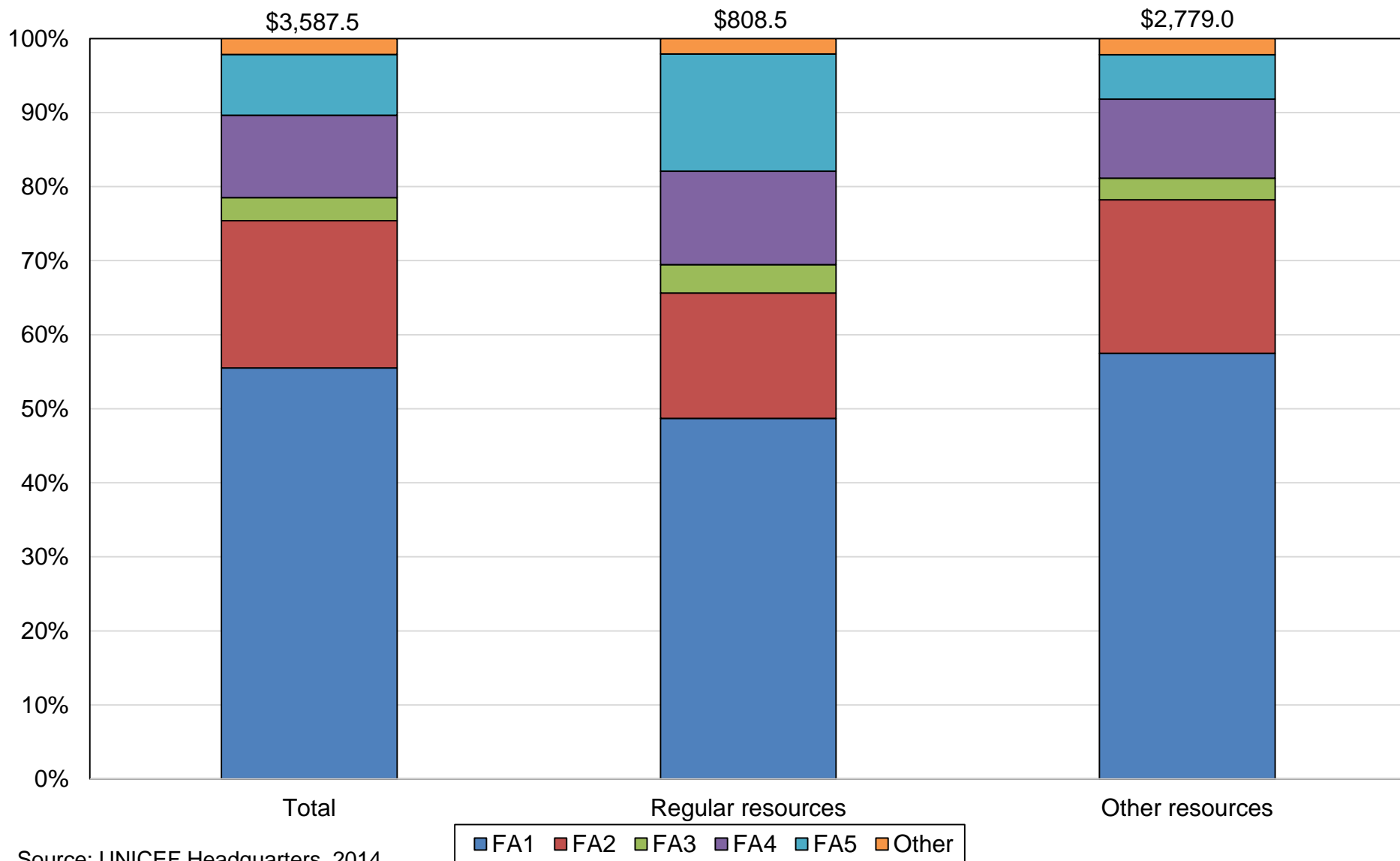
# Expenditure in 2013: Programme and development effectiveness amount to 89% of total expenditure



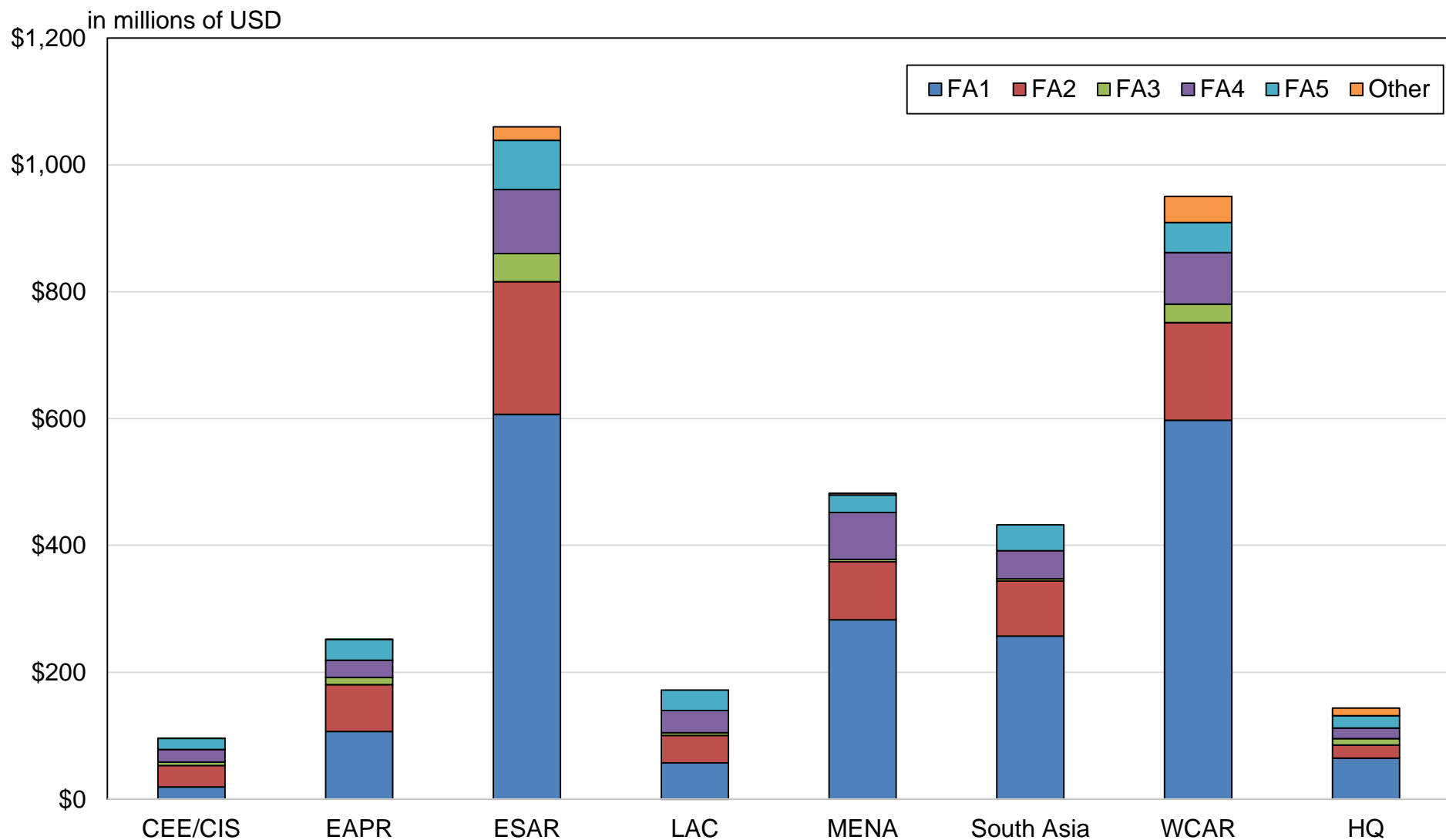
Note: In US millions. The UNICEF expenditure by budget categories in this graph are presented on a modified cash basis and reflect cash disbursements and internal obligation documents (such as purchase orders) created in 2013.

Source: UNICEF Headquarters, 2014.

# Direct programme expenses were by far largest in Focus Area 1, from both regular and other resources

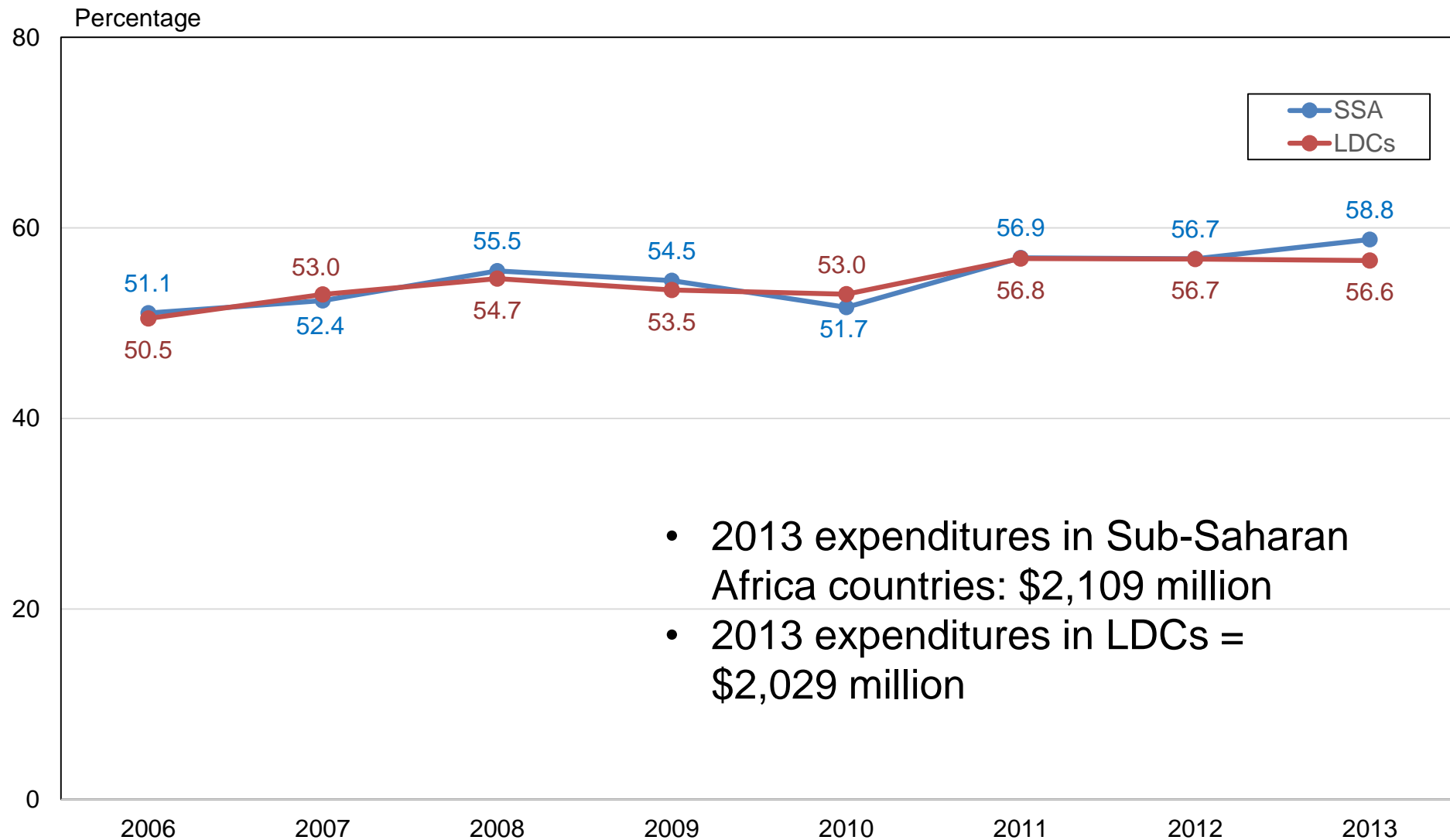


# Direct programme expenses largest in Eastern and Southern, and West and Central Africa; FA1 is largest in all but one region





# Share of direct programme expenses to Sub-Saharan Africa and to LDCs have increased over time



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# Questions

THANK YOU

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