



2014 Annual Report of the Executive Director,
including on the implementation of the
Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review

- The Executive Director's Annual Report (EDAR)
- Addendum
- Data Companion to the EDAR
- Annexes: Annual Results Report for each of the seven outcome areas, and humanitarian action
- Annual Report on the implementation of the UNICEF Gender Action Plan

This presentation is based on the EDAR and covers:

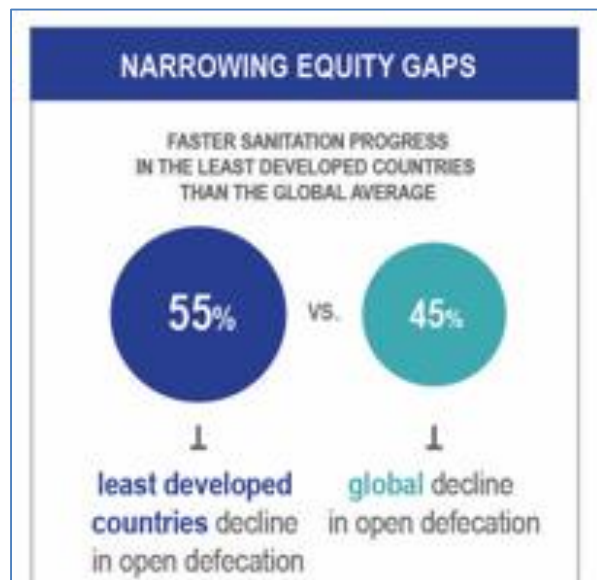
- Progress on selected impact and outcome indicators
- Summary of results by outcome area, humanitarian action and gender equality in 2014
- QCPR Implementation
- Income and expenditure

Progress overall and narrowing equity gaps:

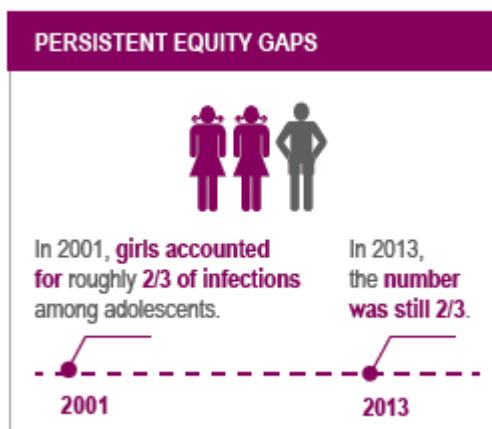
- New HIV infections among children under 15 worldwide declined by 40% from 2009 to 2013
- Larger declines in HIV infection rates among children than the general population

- From 1990 to 2012, 2 billion gained access to improved sanitation
- Faster progress on open defecation in the least developed countries than the global average

- Improving primary school enrollment overall
- Most key primary school gaps are narrowing: female-male, rural-urban, poorest-richest

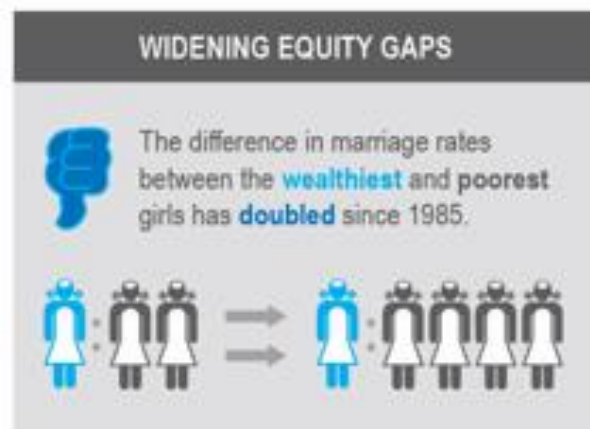


Progress overall but persistent equity gaps



- Skilled birth attendants at birth by wealth quintile
- Female-male ratio of adolescent HIV infections
- Piped water supply in sub-Saharan Africa compared to other regions

Slowing progress and widening equity gaps



- Child marriage based on family wealth
- Stunting wealth gaps in low-income countries
- National level rural/urban gaps in water access

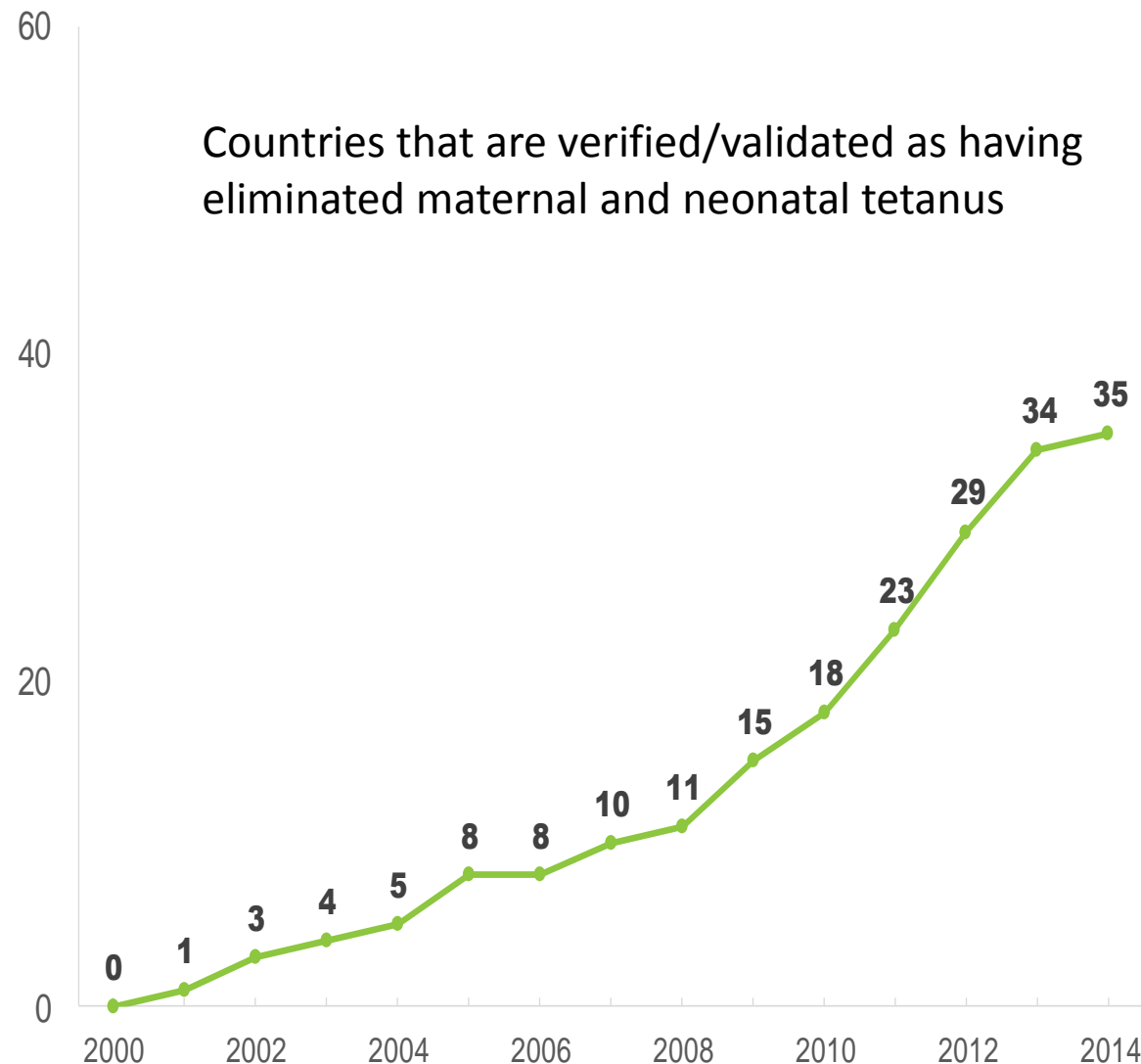
Reporting on 2014 outputs: adjustment of baselines and indicators

- As per informal consultation with EB on 11 March 2015, improved definitions of indicators and focus on UNICEF contribution means some baselines need updating and some indicators need re-wording
- Member States asked UNICEF to use “option 2”: Adjust baselines now; and adjust targets as part of the MTR
 - EDAR and Data Companion have therefore used adjusted baselines when necessary; 2014 as baseline when indicator has been re-worded
 - Targets have not been changed, meaning that about 45% of them are probably over-ambitious
 - Targets will be adjusted as part of the Mid Term Review of the Strategic Plan

Achievements in 2014: Health

2014 Key Results:

- 35 of 59 target countries have eliminated maternal and neonatal tetanus.
- UNICEF procured 2.71 billion doses of vaccines for 100 countries, covering 40 per cent of the world's children.
- Support for measles elimination and rubella control in 15 countries covered more than 160 million children.
- 34 countries have mainstreamed risk reduction and resilience, including climate change, into national health strategies and plans, up from 27 in 2013.

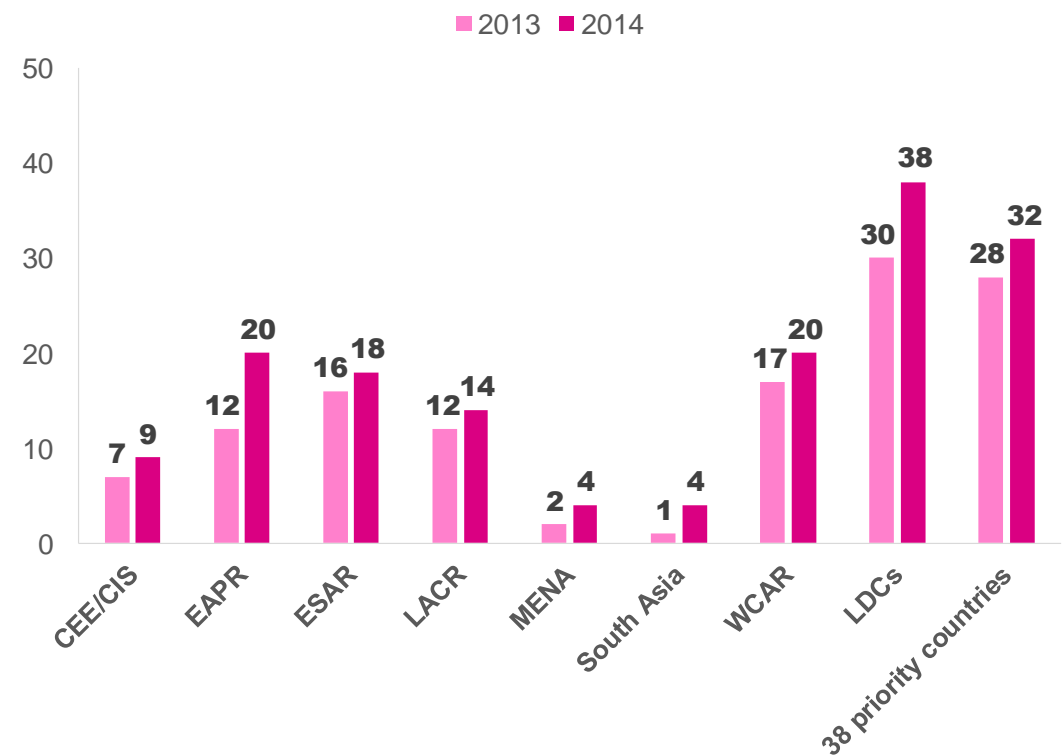


Achievements in 2014: HIV/AIDS

2014 Key Results achieved with the support of UNAIDS:

- In 19 of 22 Global Plan priority countries, non-physician health care providers have been trained to provide antiretroviral treatment in antenatal care settings for HIV-positive pregnant and breastfeeding women.
- 26 of 38 priority countries have national HIV/AIDS strategies that include proven high-impact, evidence-based interventions focused on adolescents.
- 10 of 38 UNAIDS priority countries have undertaken a gender audit or review of the national HIV plan/policy/strategy based on the UNAIDS and the UN-Women gender audit tool or other appropriate methods during the current national development cycle.

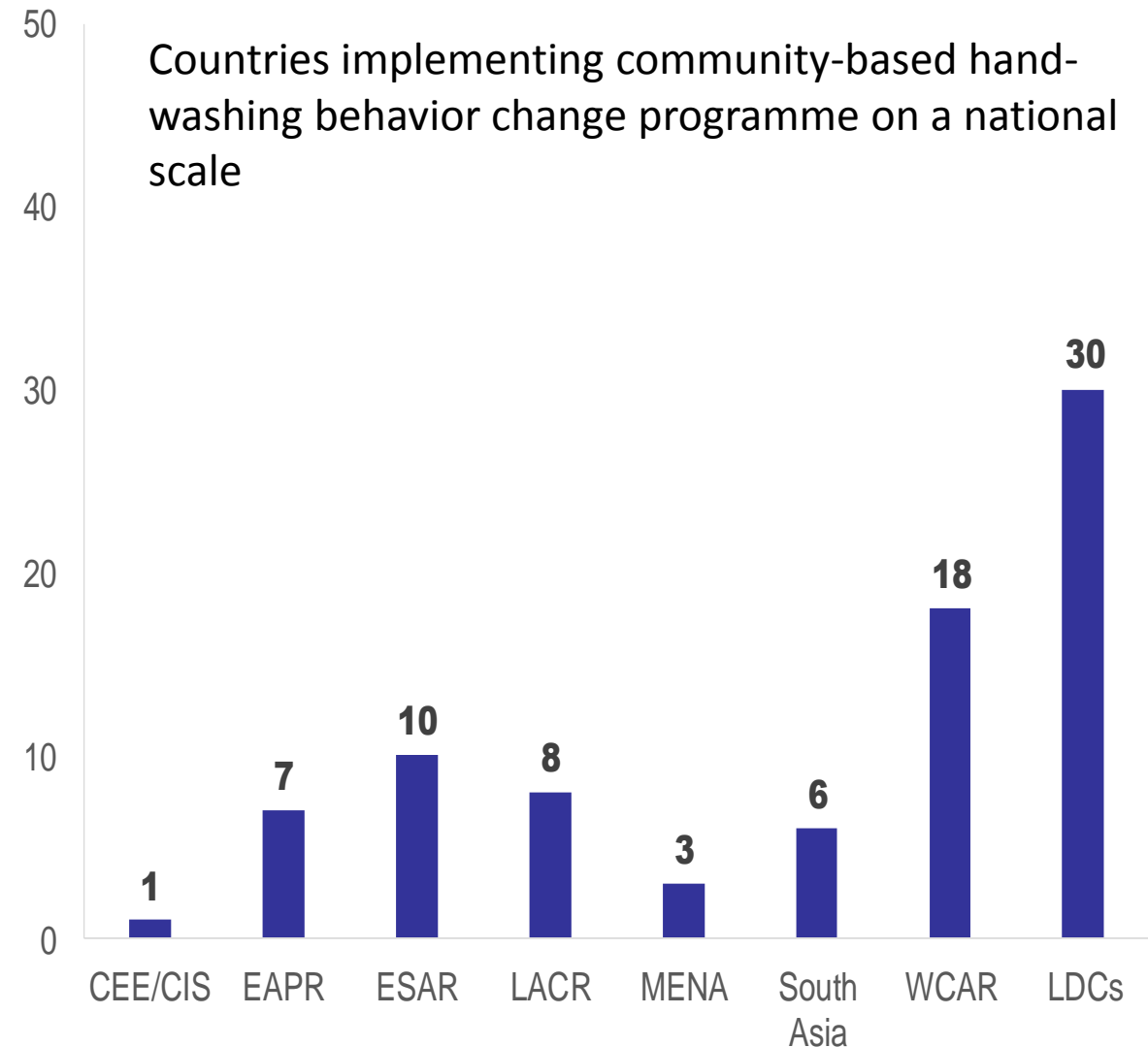
Countries with national policies to implement sexuality or life skills-based HIV education in upper primary schools



Achievements in 2014: Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

2014 Key Results:

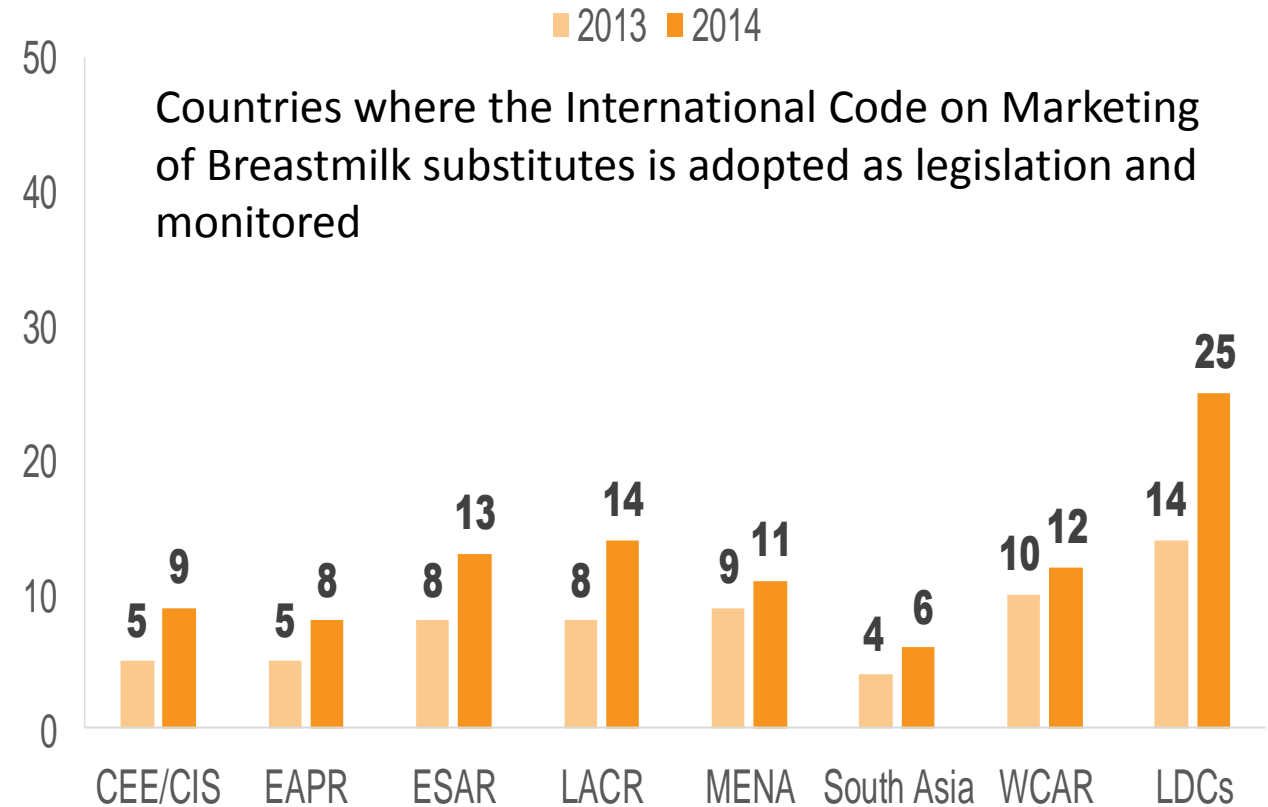
- 13.8 million people gained access to improved drinking water and more than 11.3 million to sanitation in non-emergency settings.
- More than 19,000 communities home to 9.3 million people were certified as open-defecation -free.
- 53 countries now have a national strategy that includes community-based behavioural change programmes to promote hand-washing.
- 75 countries have established targets for providing access to drinking water to the remaining unserved population.
- 37 countries have national monitoring systems reporting on equity of access to WASH services.



Achievements in 2014: Nutrition

2014 Key Results:

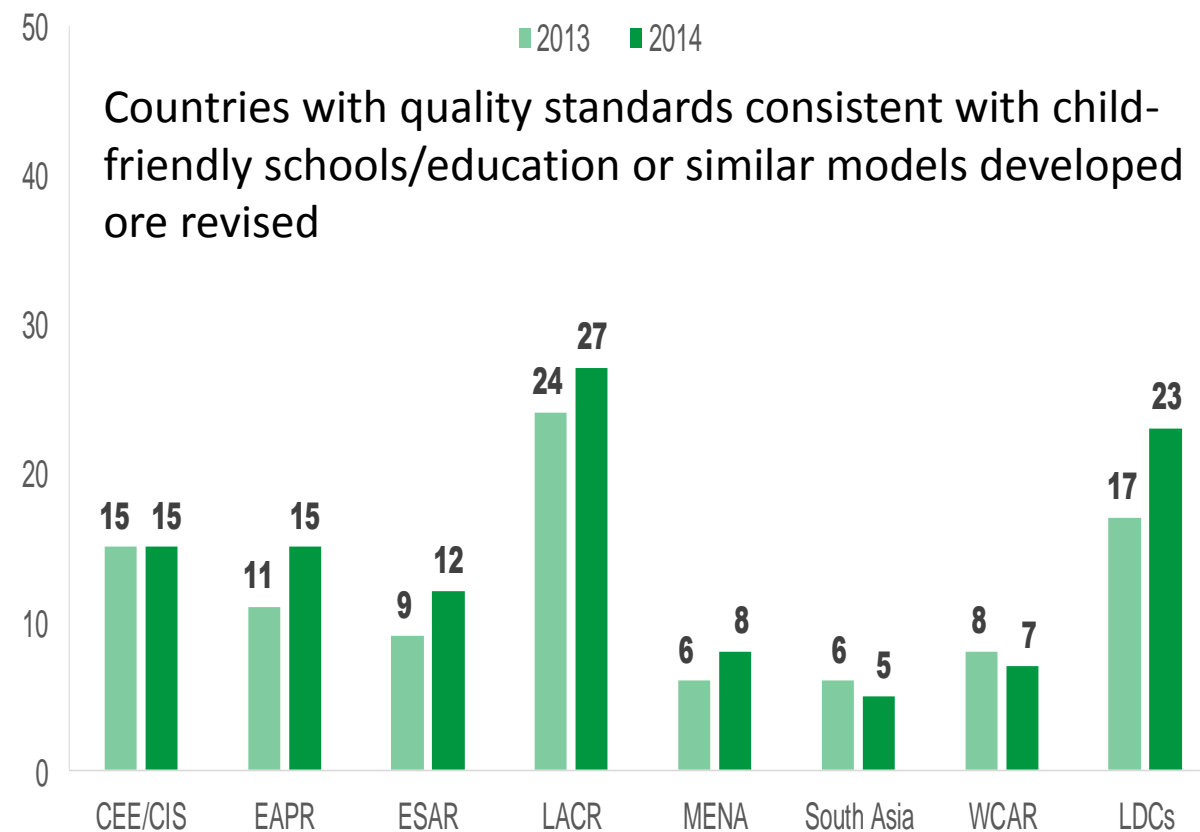
- 27 of 98 countries with recent data (2008-2014) maintained an exclusive breastfeeding rate of 50 per cent or more over the last five years, and 13 registered an increase of at least 10 per cent.
- 73 countries reported having legislation or a regulation on the International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes and a designated body to carry out monitoring, up from 49 countries in 2013.
- 80 countries had UNICEF-supported infant and young child feeding programmes, of which 70 per cent provided counselling at community level.



Achievements in 2014: Education

2014 Key Results:

- 144 countries are piloting or scaling up innovative approaches to improve access to education and learning outcomes for the most disadvantaged and excluded children, up from 132[†] in 2013.
- 89 countries have implemented quality standards consistent with child-friendly approaches, up from 79 in 2013.
- 62 countries have an education policy or sector plan that includes multilingual education to allow children to learn in their mother tongue during early grades, up from 47 in 2013.
- 52 countries have implemented policies on inclusive education covering children with disabilities, up from 48 in 2013.

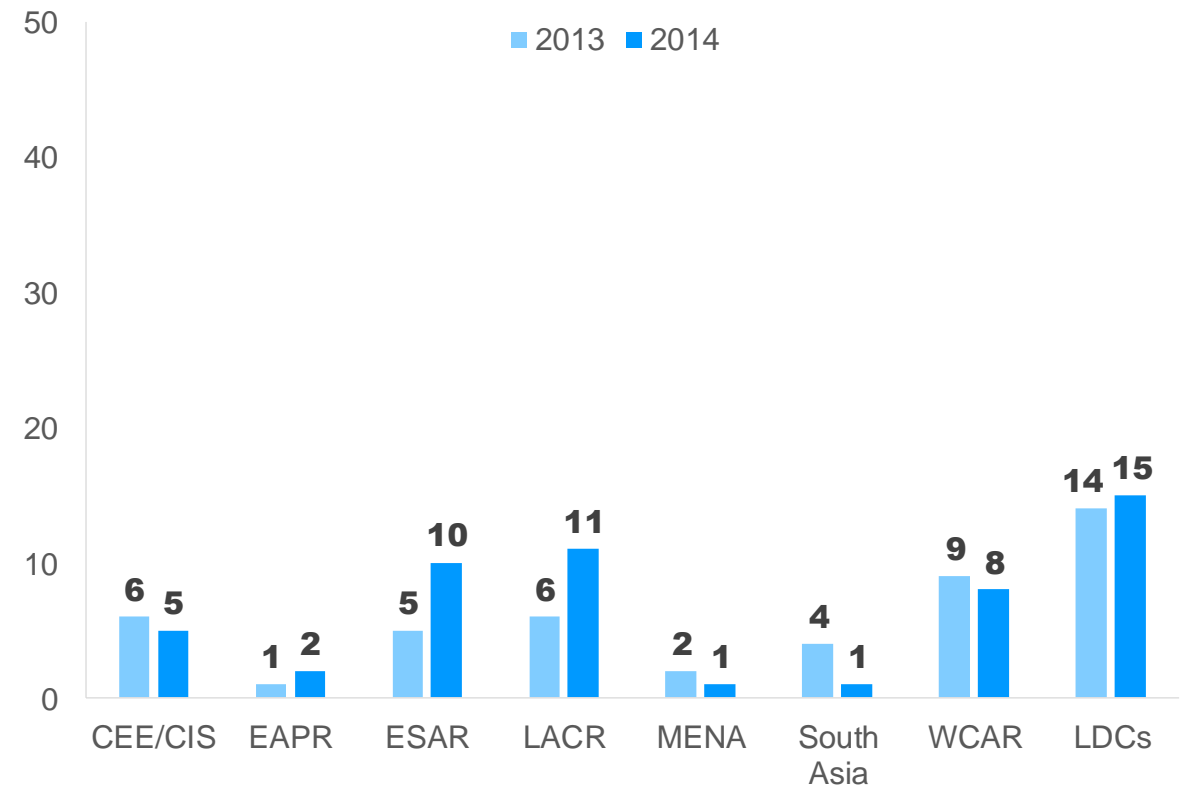


Achievements in 2014: Child protection

2014 Key Results:

- More than 100 countries provide free and universal birth registration services, and the global birth registration rate has increased from 58 to 65 per cent in the last 10 years.
- 4.5 million children aged 5-17 years involved in child labour were reached with education, social protection or child protection interventions.
- More than 33,000 unaccompanied and separated children in 22 crisis-affected countries were placed in alternative care, and almost 12,000 were reunified with families or caregivers.

Countries with functioning child protection systems offering preventive and response services

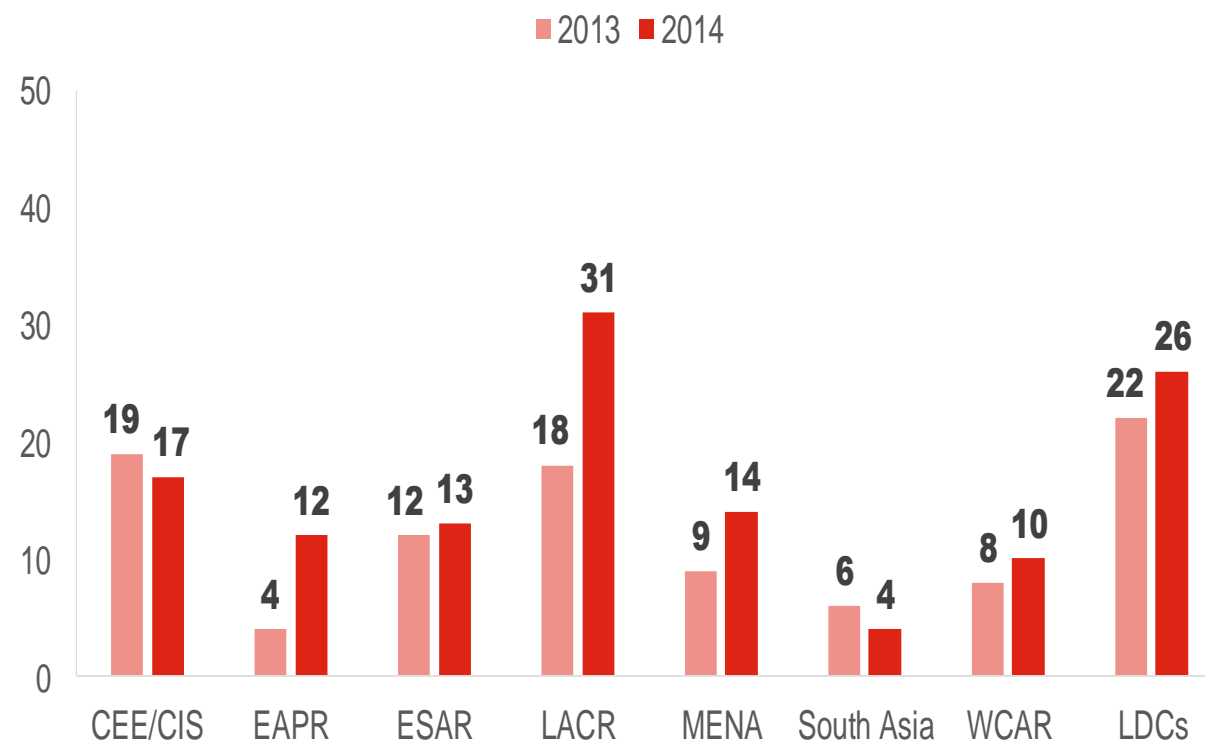


Achievements in 2014: Social Inclusion

2014 Key Results:

- 40 countries reported having a policy and/or budgetary frameworks to address child poverty and disparities. UNICEF assessed 15 of these as being sufficiently child-sensitive and adequately resourced.
- 35 Governments included emergency prevention, preparedness and response in their social protection programmes.
- 101 countries integrated the recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child into domestic legislation, up from 74 in 2013.
- 92 countries are taking adequate measures to have children and adolescents participate in development planning at local, subnational or national levels.

Countries that have revised domestic legislation and administrative guidance in line with the concluding observations of the CRC

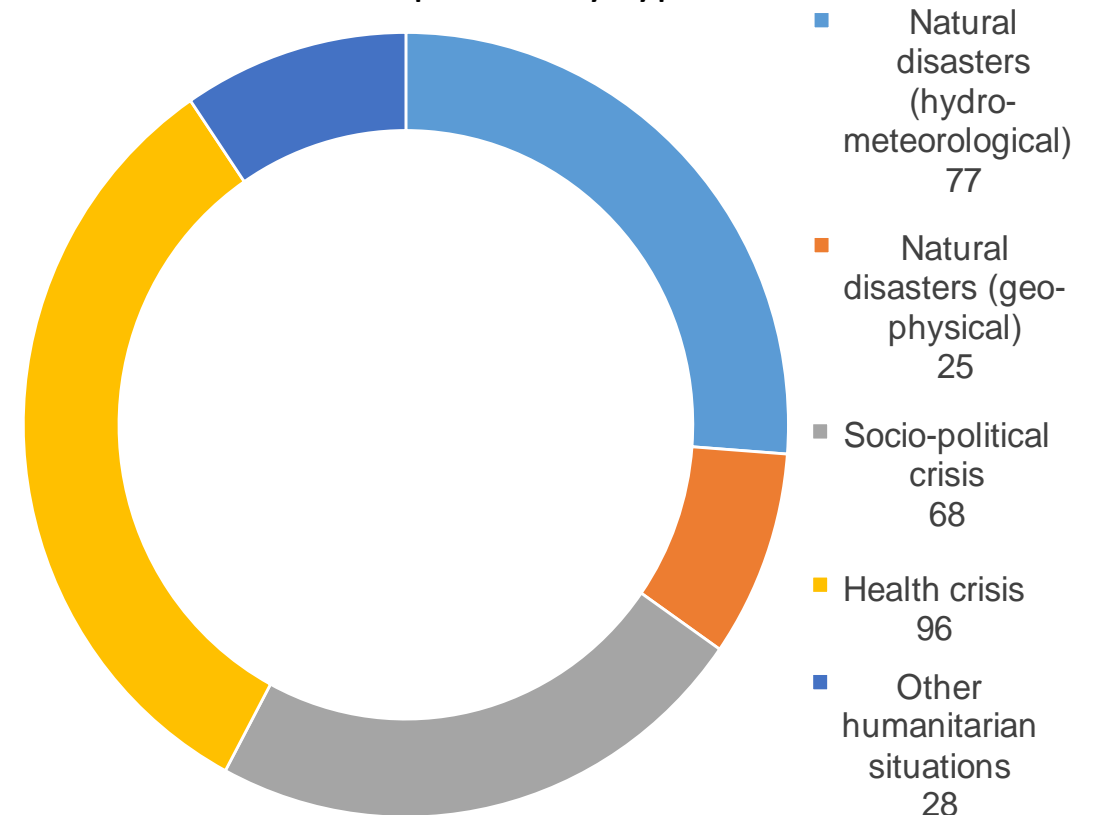


Achievements in 2014: Humanitarian action

2014 Key Results:

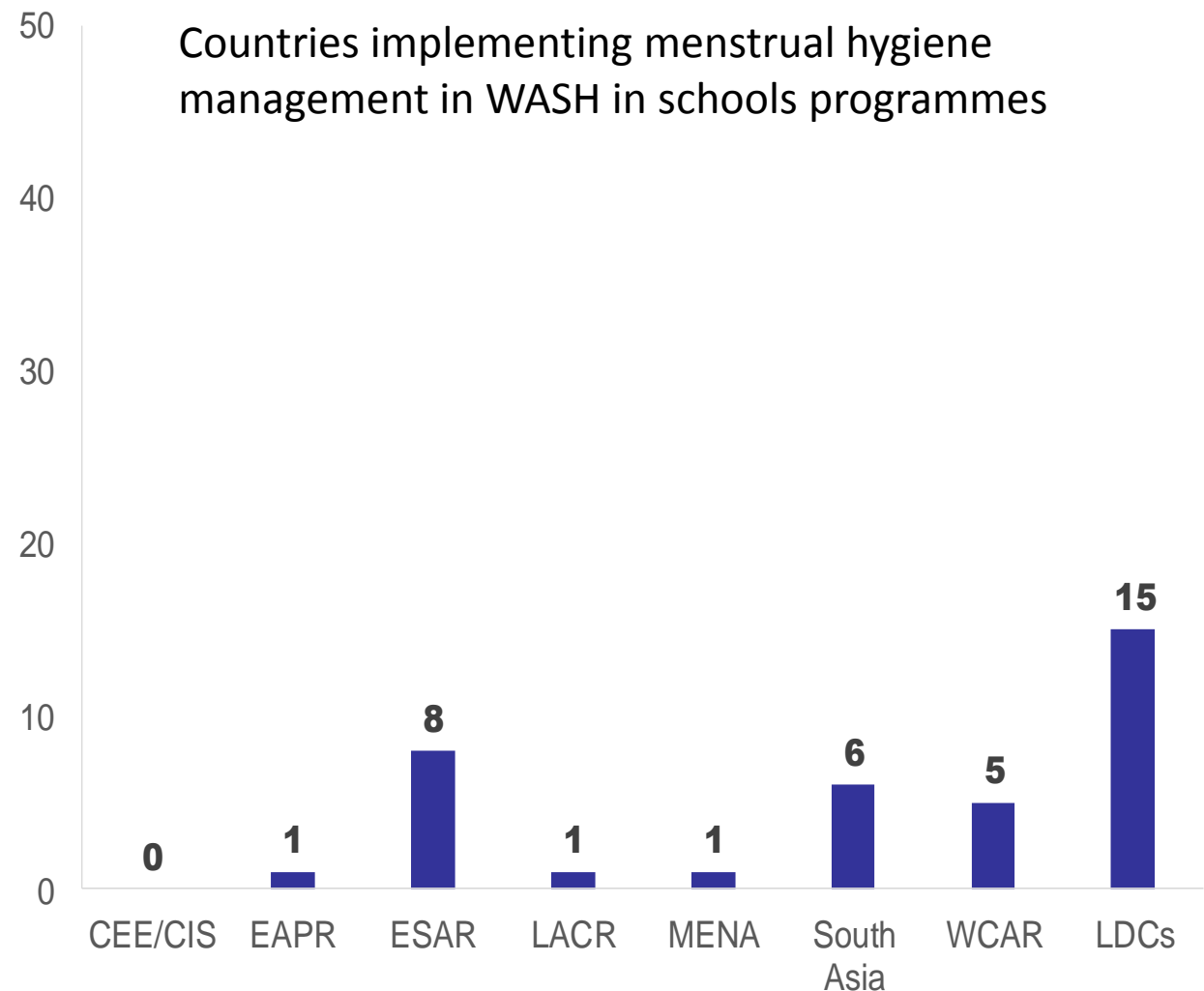
- 77 per cent of targeted children aged 6-59 months in humanitarian situations were vaccinated against measles.
- 78 per cent of targeted families in humanitarian situations received two insecticide-treated nets, up from 30 per cent in 2013.
- About 18 million people in humanitarian situations received access to safe water and 4.4 million to adequate sanitation facilities, and 13.0 million practised appropriate hand-washing.
- 8.6 million children in humanitarian situations accessed formal or non-formal basic education in 2014, an increase from 3.6 million in 2013.

2014 Humanitarian responses by type



2014 Key results:

- Of the survivors of gender-based violence whom UNICEF and its partners aimed to assist, approximately 432,757 women and children, primarily girls, received some form of multi-sectoral support.
- 74 countries reported having a national policy or plan to address anaemia in women of reproductive age, and 34 had plans or policies focusing on adolescent girls, up from 27 in 2013.
- 22 countries implemented menstrual hygiene management in WASH in schools programmes in 2014.



- Local-level anthropological analysis and community engagement was essential to saving lives in Ebola-affected countries – country level analysis and national campaigns were inadequate.
- Immunization coverage stagnated in some middle income countries – including for diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus and measles – as countries transitioned out of eligibility for support from the GAVI Alliance.
- Evaluation findings continued to enhance UNICEF work. One notable finding, in education, was the importance of strengthening approaches to policy work, and to strengthen the measurement of such work.
- The availability of disaggregated data continued to be the foundation of strengthening attention to equity in country programmes, while real time monitoring of action on bottlenecks allows policies and programmes to be adjusted as needed over the course of implementation.

A number of constraints and challenges to achieving results are longstanding but still relevant:

- Social norms and behaviors are often slow to evolve, influencing key issues including sanitation, infant feeding, child marriage and domestic violence.
- Chronic underinvestment in key systems – health, education, child protection – makes it more difficult to achieve sustainable results.
- While quality and relevance of data continues to improve, data gaps continue to undermine effective action on some issues, including violence, WASH in schools, people on the move.
- National legislation is not always harmonized with international standards, nor linked to effectively to implementation.

Additional constraints and challenges were linked to the global context over the past year or the start-up of a new strategic plan:

- While the Strategic Plan did not introduce radically new areas of work, the introduction of a new Theory of Change, new indicators and in some cases new areas of emphasis all require ongoing technical guidance and support with countries, often stretching UNICEF capacity.
- Opportunities and obligations for global-level engagement in 2014, particularly in shaping the emerging SDG agenda and building new partnerships, created new demands for the same technical experts that support countries.
- The combination of multiple emergency responses and the need for enhanced coordination across agencies also created opportunity costs for key technical staff.
- The commitment to addressing cross-sectoral dynamics creates coordination challenges inside UNICEF, in the UN family, and across government ministries.
- It is not straightforward to measure some key components of the UNICEF theory of change, including the link of child protection system strengthening to benefits to individual children and the measurement of the influence of policy and advocacy efforts.

- Almost all UNICEF country offices (98%) engaged in equity-focused and evidence-based advocacy in 2014.
- Decision makers in 88 per cent of programme countries used UNICEF data on equity gaps to influence design of national programmes.
- Sixty-five per cent of country offices promoted South-South cooperation.
- UNICEF innovation efforts continued to expand. The organization played a central role in developing a new pneumonia diagnostic device that will facilitate community-based diagnosis.
- More than a third of country offices supported real-time data systems at national level, enabling identification of the most marginalized communities.

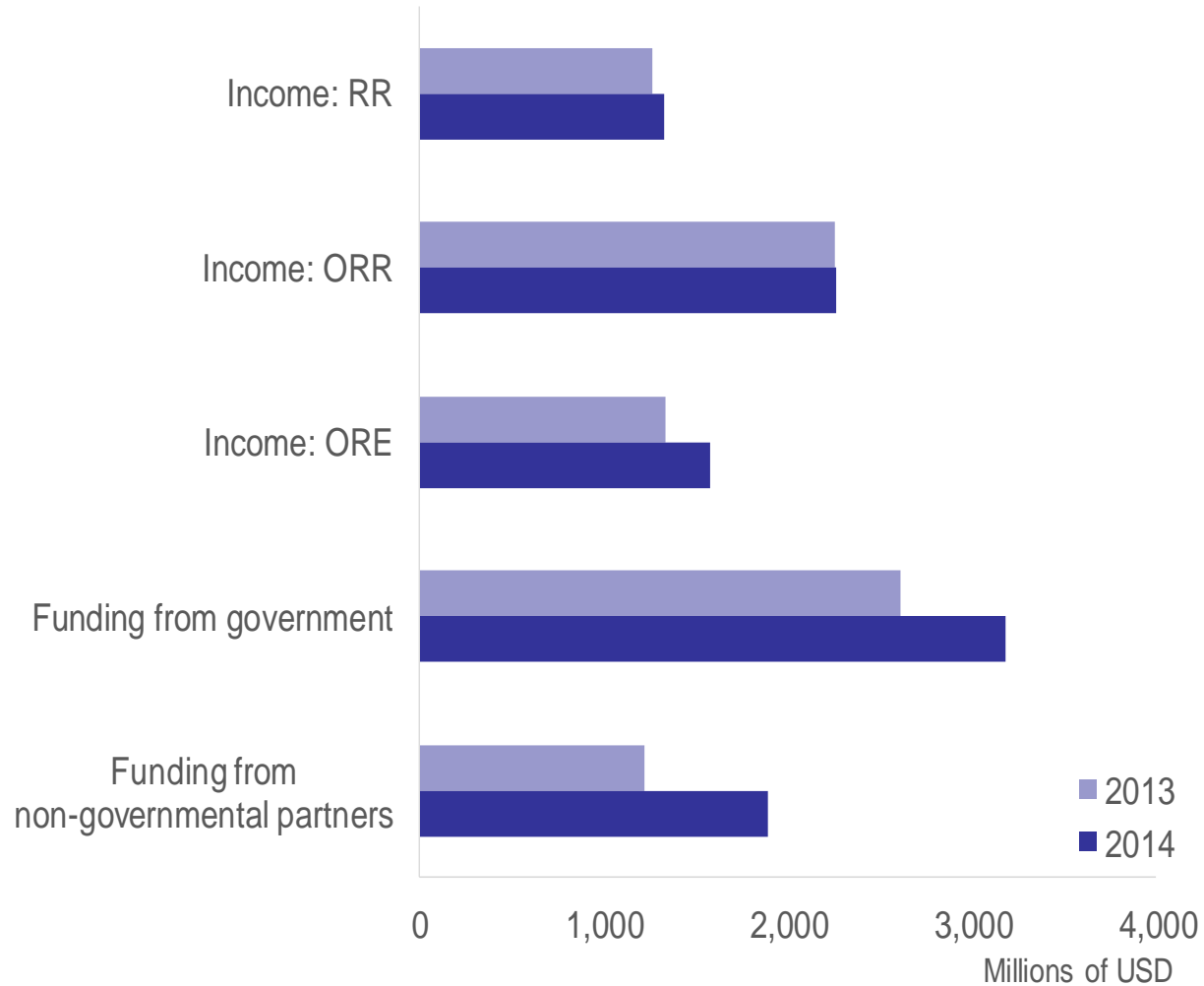
Achievement in meeting benchmarks for implementation strategies, by number of country offices in 2014

Implementation strategy	Number of country offices			Total
	Practiced	Partially practiced	Currently not practiced	
Capacity development	110	18	0	128
Evidence generation	112	16	0	128
South-South cooperation	76	45	7	128
Innovation	16	44	68	128
Service delivery	82	24	22	128
Strategic partnerships	62	51	15	128
Cross-sectoral	54	54	20	128

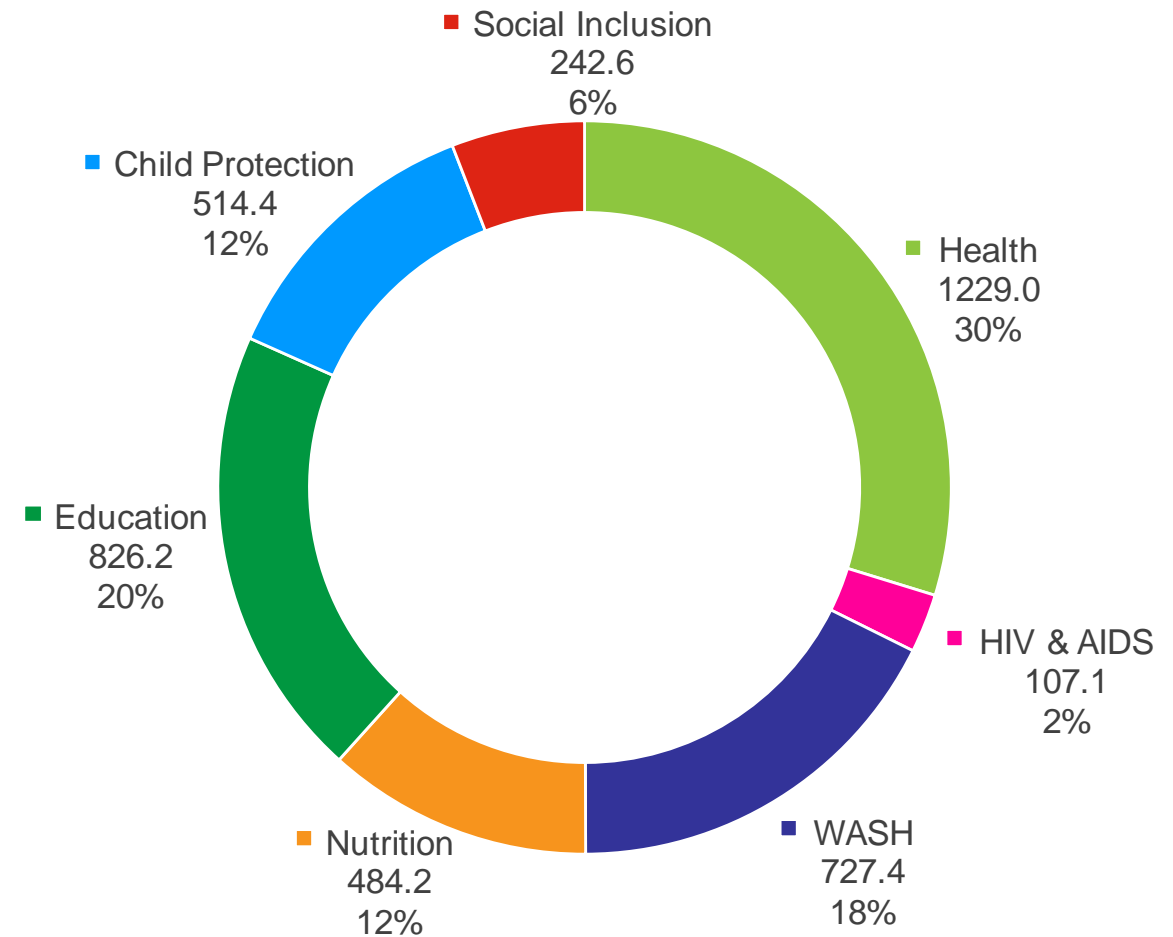
UNICEF, together with other UN partners, continues to actively further the implementation of the current QCPR. The Results Framework of the Strategic Plan provides a solid basis for aligning country programmes with organization-wide results:

- UNICEF offices conducted 104 evaluations in 2014, with the completion rate for the formal management response to evaluations exceeding 90 per cent.
- The 2014 International Aid Transparency Initiative Index places UNICEF in 'good' standing, ranked 14 out of 68 organizations. This represents a significant improvement over 2013, when UNICEF was placed in 'fair' standing, ranking 21 out of 67 organizations.
- UNICEF will participate in determining quantifiable cost savings through the 2015 evaluation of business operations strategies.
- Seventy-eight country offices (24% increase over 2013) are implementing harmonized approaches in procurement, human resources management, IT and financial management services. 89 per cent of UNICEF country offices are participating in common services
- 100 per cent of CPDs are fully aligned to the country UNDAFs.

Income



Expenditure





Thank You