

# Annual report and report on the in-depth review of the MTSP

Informal session of the UNICEF Executive Board  
29<sup>th</sup> April 2010

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# Overview

- 1. Summary of Findings**
- 2. Findings for MTSP Focus Areas**
- 3. Findings for MTSP Cross-cutting Strategies**
- 4. Findings for Management and Operations**

## Summary of Findings:

### **Accelerate progress towards the MDGs through:**

- Continued emphasis on “high burden” countries
- Enhanced support to the appropriate mix of high impact interventions for each context
- Greater focus on areas of concern – maternal and newborn mortality, sanitation, nutrition
- Building on the progress in net school enrollment, emphasize addressing inequalities and improving quality
- Continued focus on increasing access to antiretroviral treatment for HIV-infected pregnant women and children, and promoting safe practices among youth
- Additional support to improving governance, including accountability systems for management of basic services

## Summary of Findings:

### **Promote the concept of a “protective environment” for children in all contexts**

- Forge and strengthen innovative partnerships
- Strengthen the adoption of a systems approach

### **Protect advances towards MDGs through:**

- Increased emphasis on disaster risk reduction
- Strengthened support to humanitarian action (preparedness, response and early recovery) including as cluster lead
- Strengthened strategies for recovery and fragile situations

## Summary of Findings:

### **Support analytical and programme work that promotes greater equity in MDG-related outcomes**

- Increase availability and use of disaggregated data on children

### **Respond to changing context including:**

- Economic slowdown, climate change and natural disasters, children in slums, migration, opportunities in technology

# Summary of Findings:

## **Enhance partnerships**

- Leadership role in advancing UN coherence agenda and implementing TCRP recommendations
- More flexible in formalizing partnerships with civil society organisations

## **Greater emphasis on management efficiency**

- Roll-out of a single “one ERP” application system
- Enhance performance management system

# Focus Area 1: Young Child Survival and Development

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# Focus Area 1: Young Child Survival and Development

**Expected result: Child nutrition through improved practices**

**\$ 56.3 million**

## Summary of Progress

1. 63 countries are on track to achieve the underweight prevalence target; compared to just 46 three years ago
2. 47 countries have plans to scale up family/community care practices; 39% conducted gender analysis
3. Expansion in coverage of micronutrients, with 58 adopting flour fortification; progress towards eliminating iodine deficiency disorders with 90% HHs in 36 countries

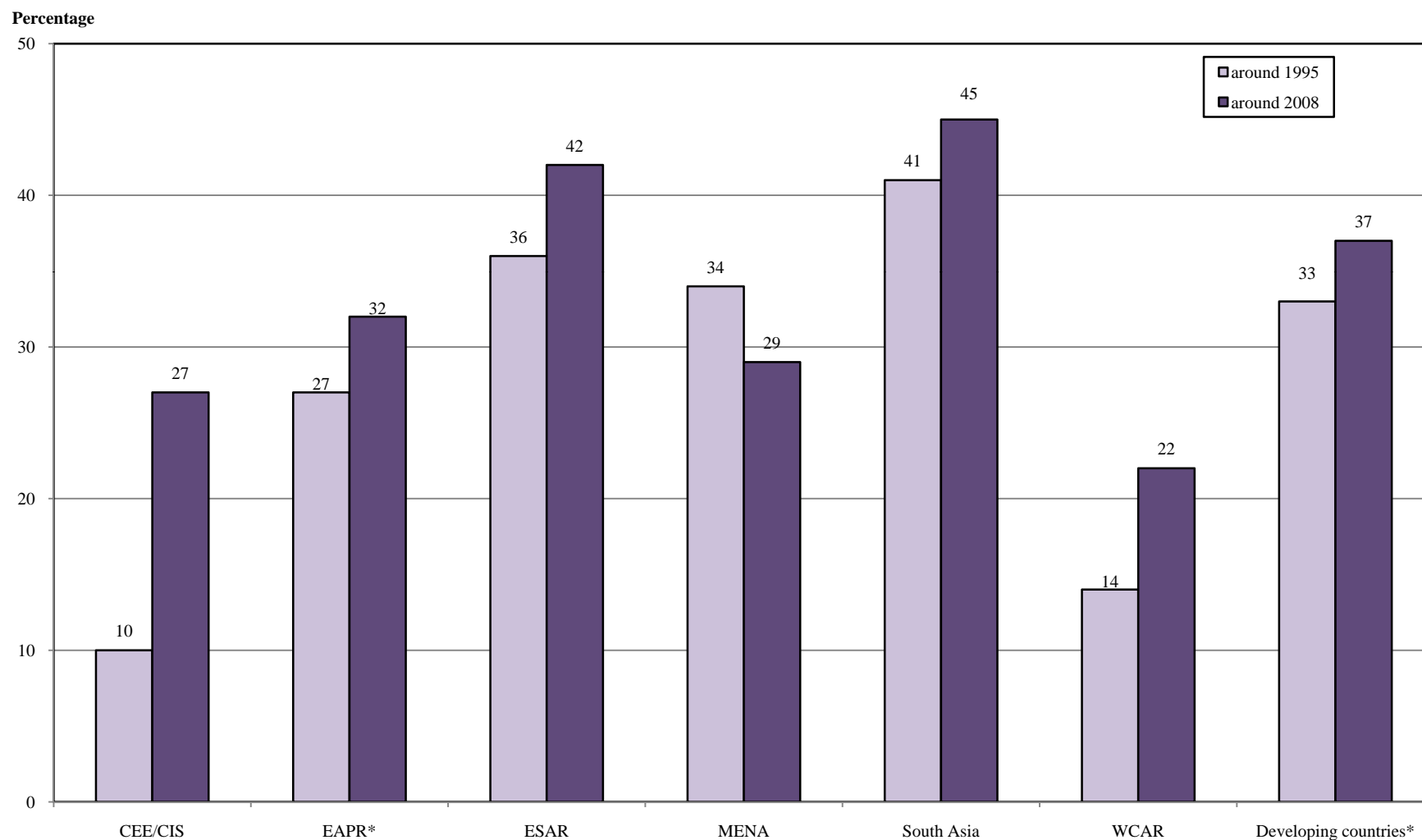
## Summary of Constraints

Challenges associated with taking effective community-led approaches to scale

Continued low levels of exclusive breast-feeding and also introduction of complementary foods



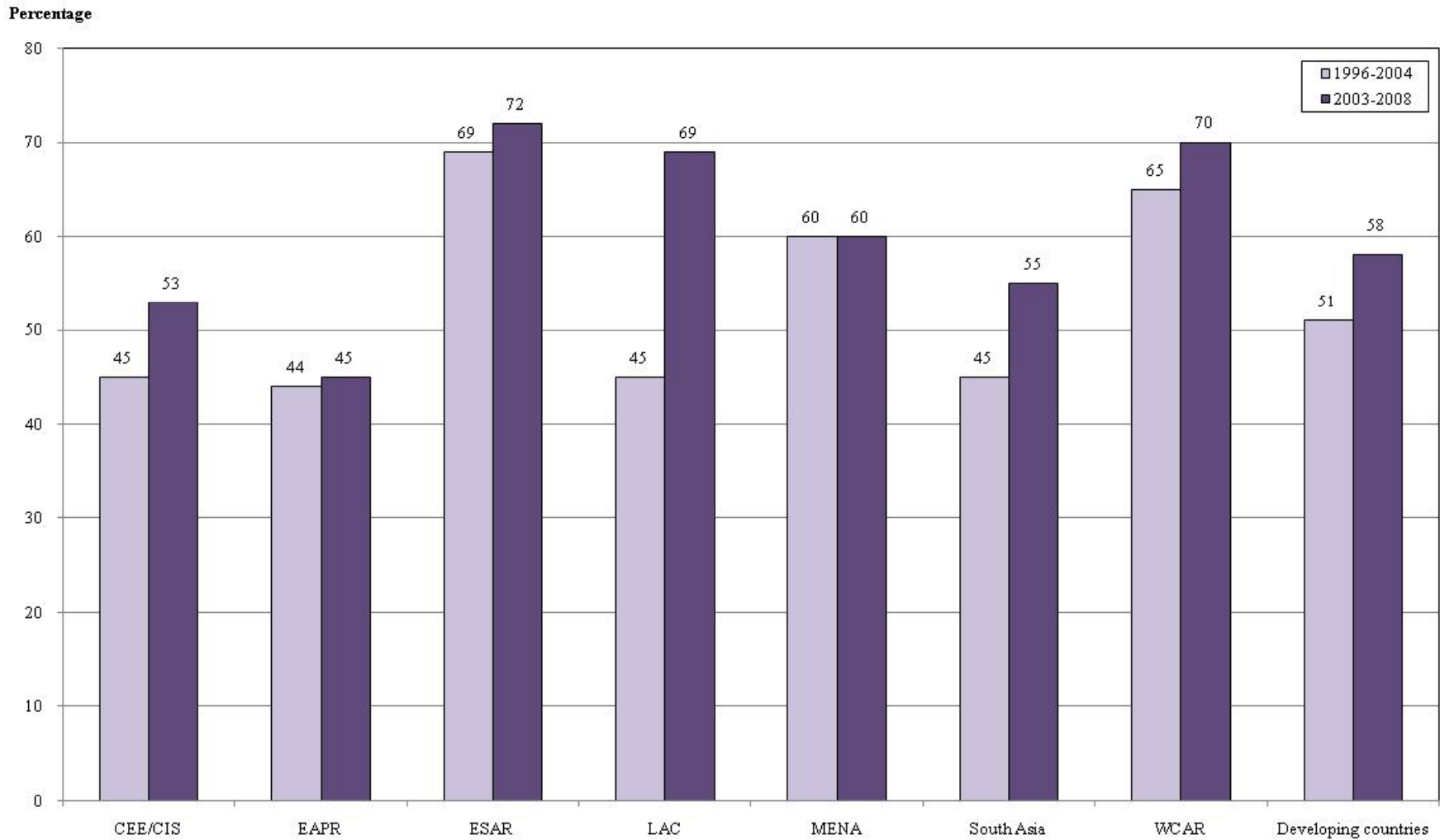
## Trends in the percentage of infants under 6 months old who are exclusively breastfed



\* Excludes China.

Notes: Regional estimates are based on data available from the countries which had validated data during the period.

**Fig. 1: Proportion of children (6-9 months) who are breastfed with complementary food\***

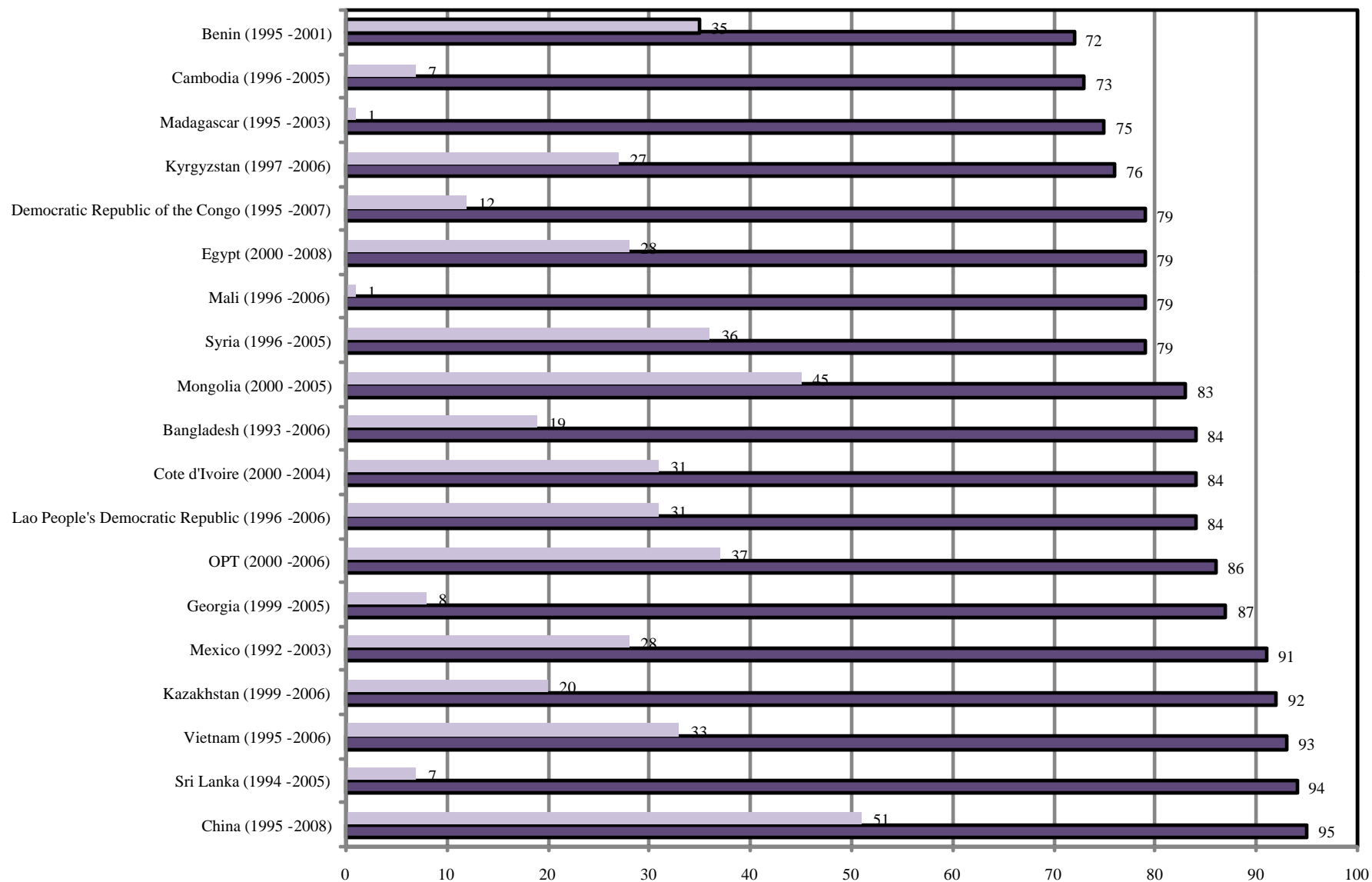


\*New MTSP indicator following midterm review of MTSP (E/ICEF/2008/19).

Note: The definitions for data during the two periods are not the same.

Sources: (1) SOWC 2006, (2) UNICEF SOWC Special Edition, 2009.

## Trends in household consumption of adequately iodized salt, selected countries



# Focus Area 1: Young Child Survival and Development

**Expected result:** Increased coverage of integrated package of health  
**\$ 754.9 million** related services

## Summary of Progress

1. Progress achieved in immunization and micronutrient supplementation programmes, although polio remains a challenge
2. 13 countries have eliminated MNT, with 45 still remaining
3. Threefold increase in coverage of bednets from 2000 to 2007 in 19 Sub-Saharan countries with UNICEF procuring 43m ITNs for 49 countries

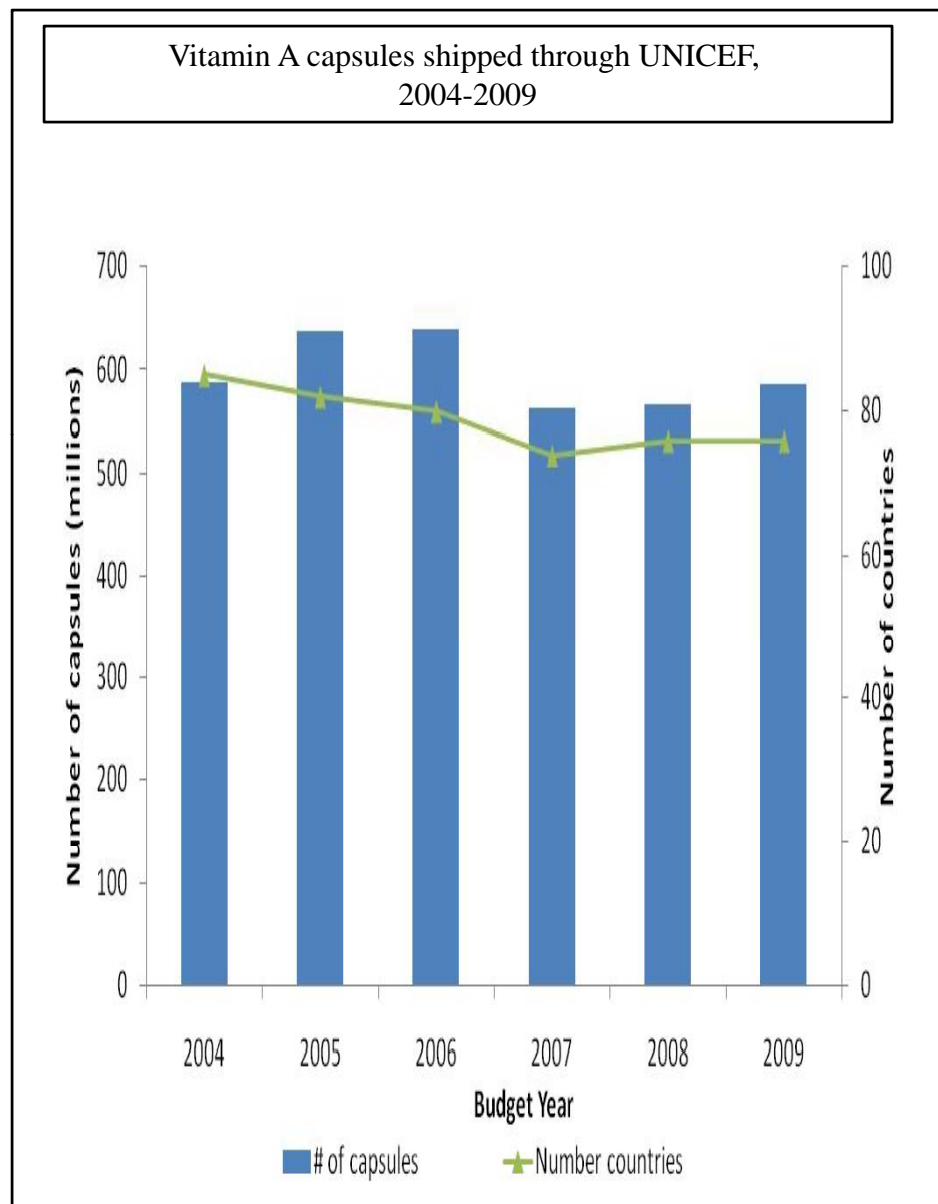
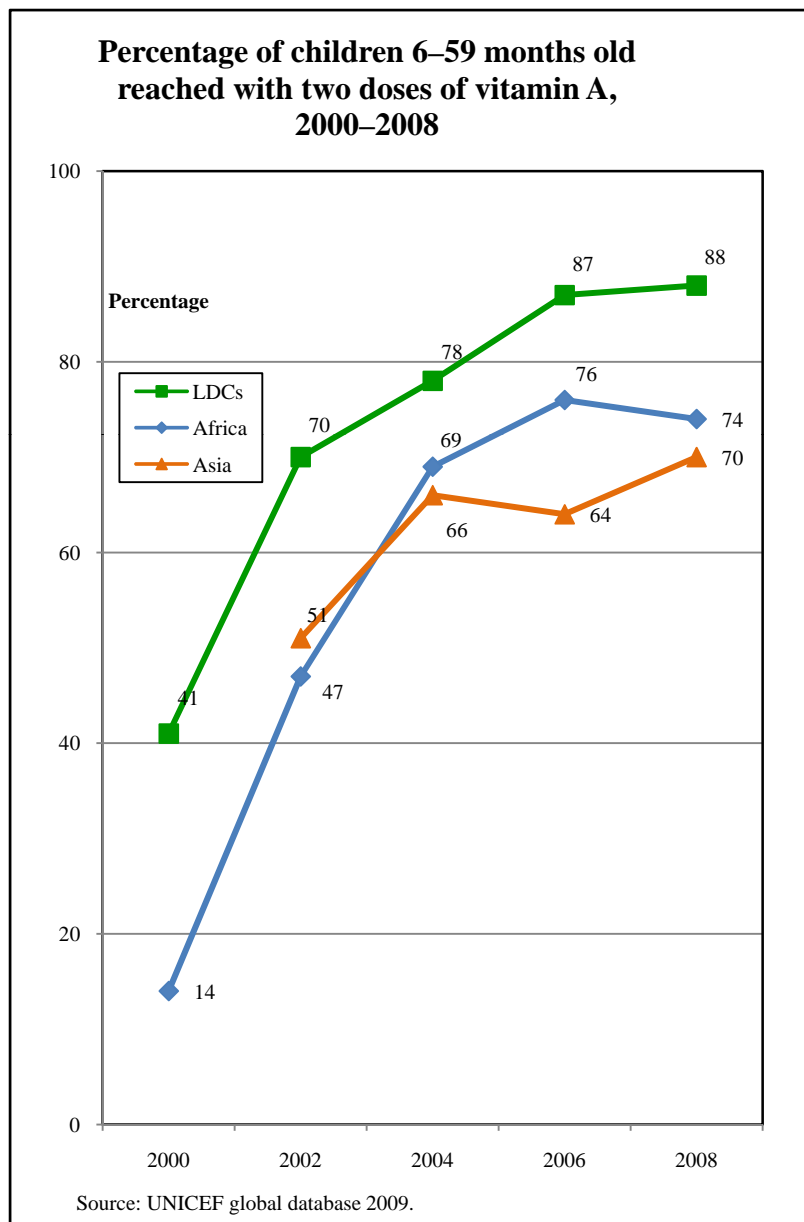
## Summary of Constraints

Inadequate prioritization to combating diarrhoea and pneumonia

Continued limited capacity of health systems – including related to coverage and quality of maternal care and also community-based prevention and treatment of common illnesses

Inadequate social mobilization/behaviour change communication components

Fig. 5: Vitamin A coverage in children and UNICEF procurement



**Fig. 6: Confirmed cases of wild polio virus, 2005-2009\***

Country	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
India	66	676	874	559	741
Nigeria	830	1122	285	798	388
Pakistan	28	40	32	117	89
Afghanistan	9	31	17	31	38
Chad	2	1	22	37	66
Guinea	0	0	0	0	42
Angola	10	2	8	29	29
Burkina Faso	0	0	0	6	15
Mauritania	0	0	0	0	13
Sierra Leone	0	0	0	0	11
Liberia	0	0	0	0	11
Cameroon	1	2	0	0	3
Mali	3	0	0	1	2

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>Total number of cases</b>	<b>1979</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1315</b>	<b>1651</b>	<b>1606</b>
<b>Number of countries with polio cases</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>Number of endemic countries</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>

Countries highlighted in purple are endemic.

Countries highlighted in pale purple are considered to have active transmission (i.e., within the previous 6 months) of an imported poliovirus.

\* Data for 2009 are not final.

Source: WHO, as of 6 April 2010.

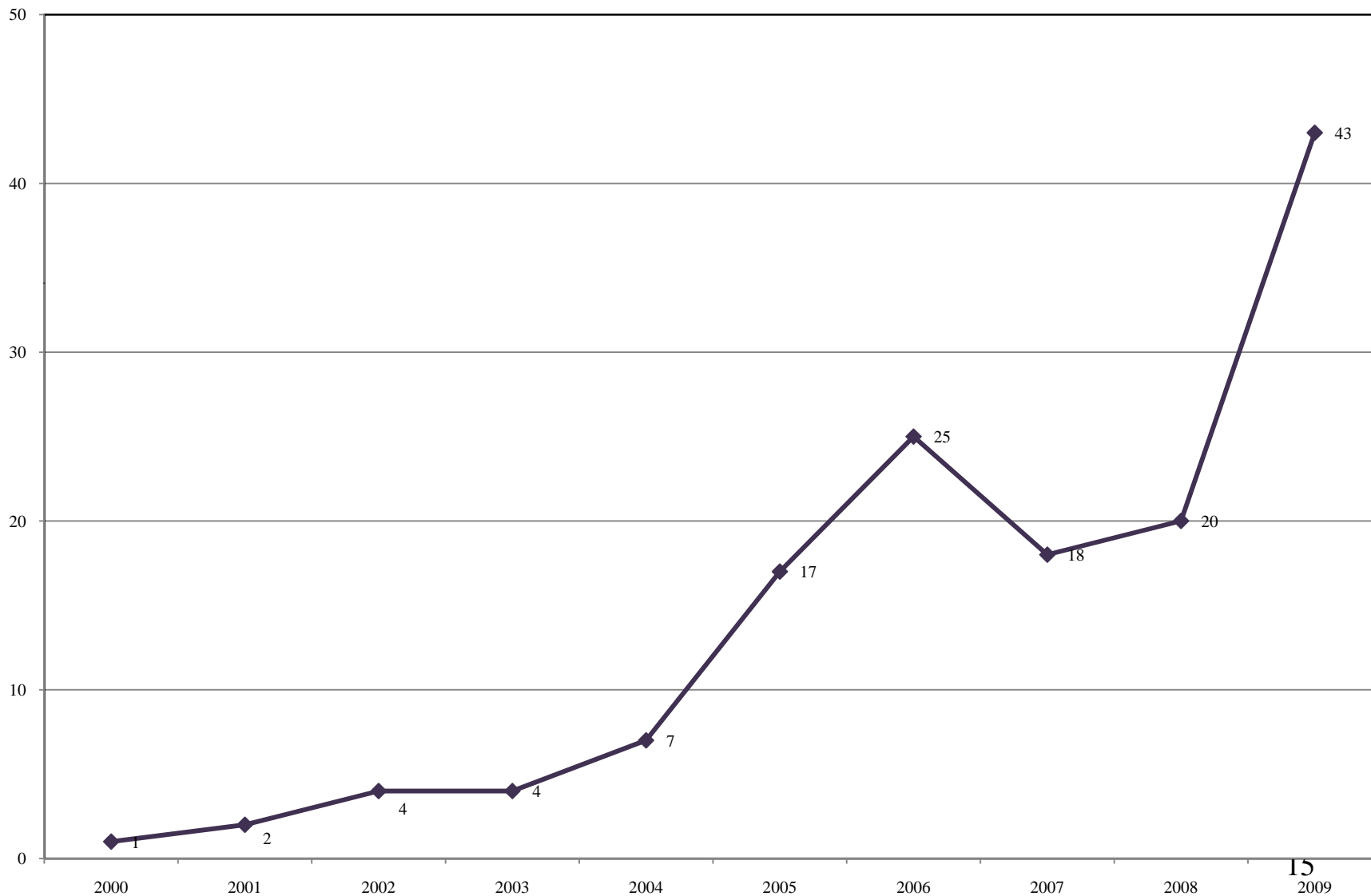
Country	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Sudan	27	0	1	26	45
Cote d'Ivoire	0	0	0	1	26
Benin	0	0	0	6	20
Kenya	0	2	0	0	19
Niger	10	11	11	12	15
Central African Republic	0	0	0	3	14
Uganda	0	0	0	0	8
Togo	0	0	0	3	6
Democratic Republic of the Congo	0	13	41	5	3
Burundi	0	0	0	0	2
Ghana	0	0	0	8	0
Nepal	4	5	5	6	0
Ethiopia	22	17	0	3	0
Myanmar	0	0	11	0	0
Somalia	185	35	8	0	0
Namibia	0	19	0	0	0
Bangladesh	0	18	0	0	0
Indonesia	303	2	0	0	0
Yemen	478	1	0	0	0
Eritrea	1	0	0	0	0
Senegal	0	0	0	0	0

Countries with no active transmission (i.e. within the previous 6 months) of an imported poliovirus.

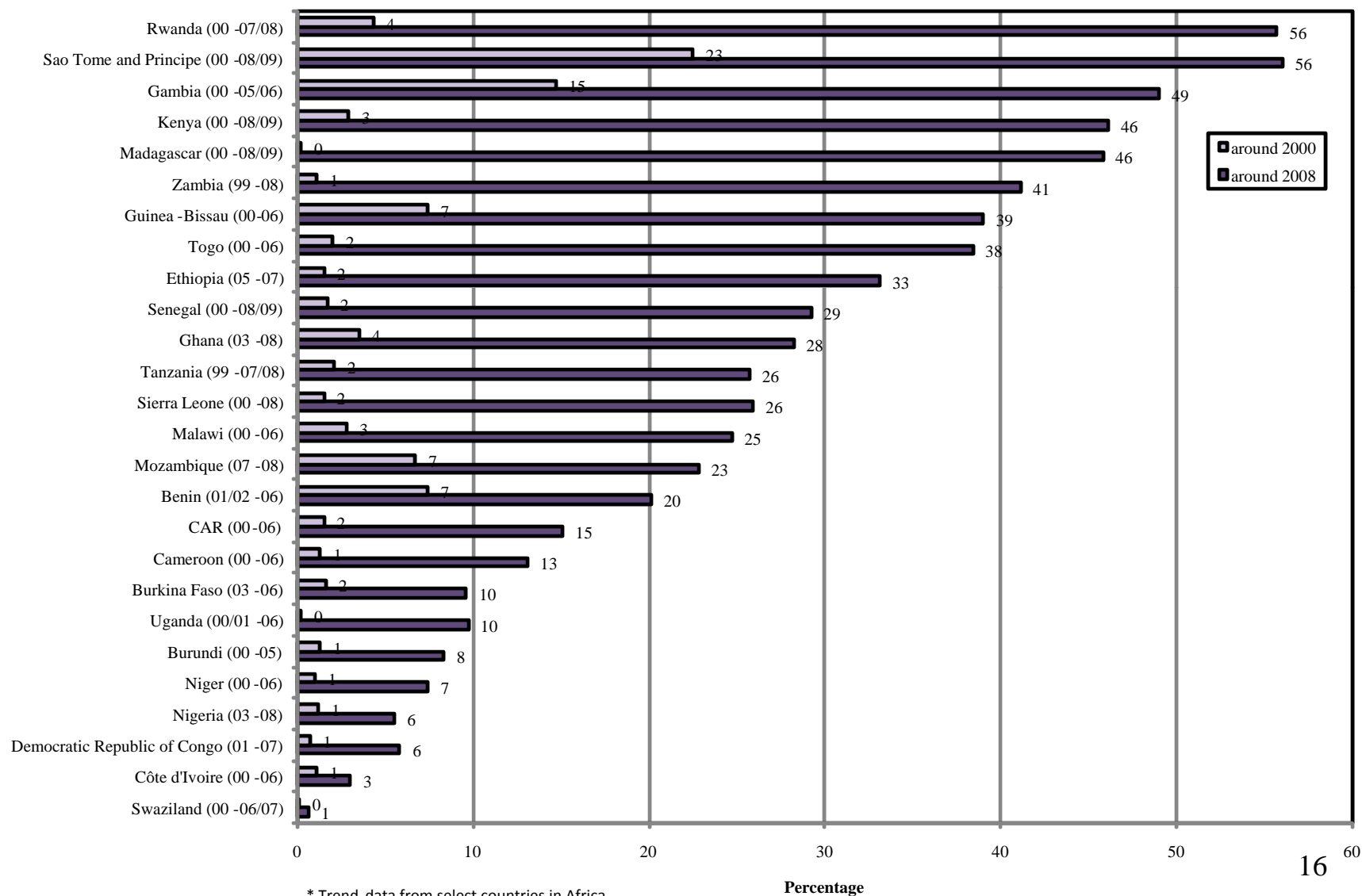
**MTSP target: global polio eradication by 2013**

## Number of ITNs procured by UNICEF, 2000-2009

Number of ITNs (in millions)

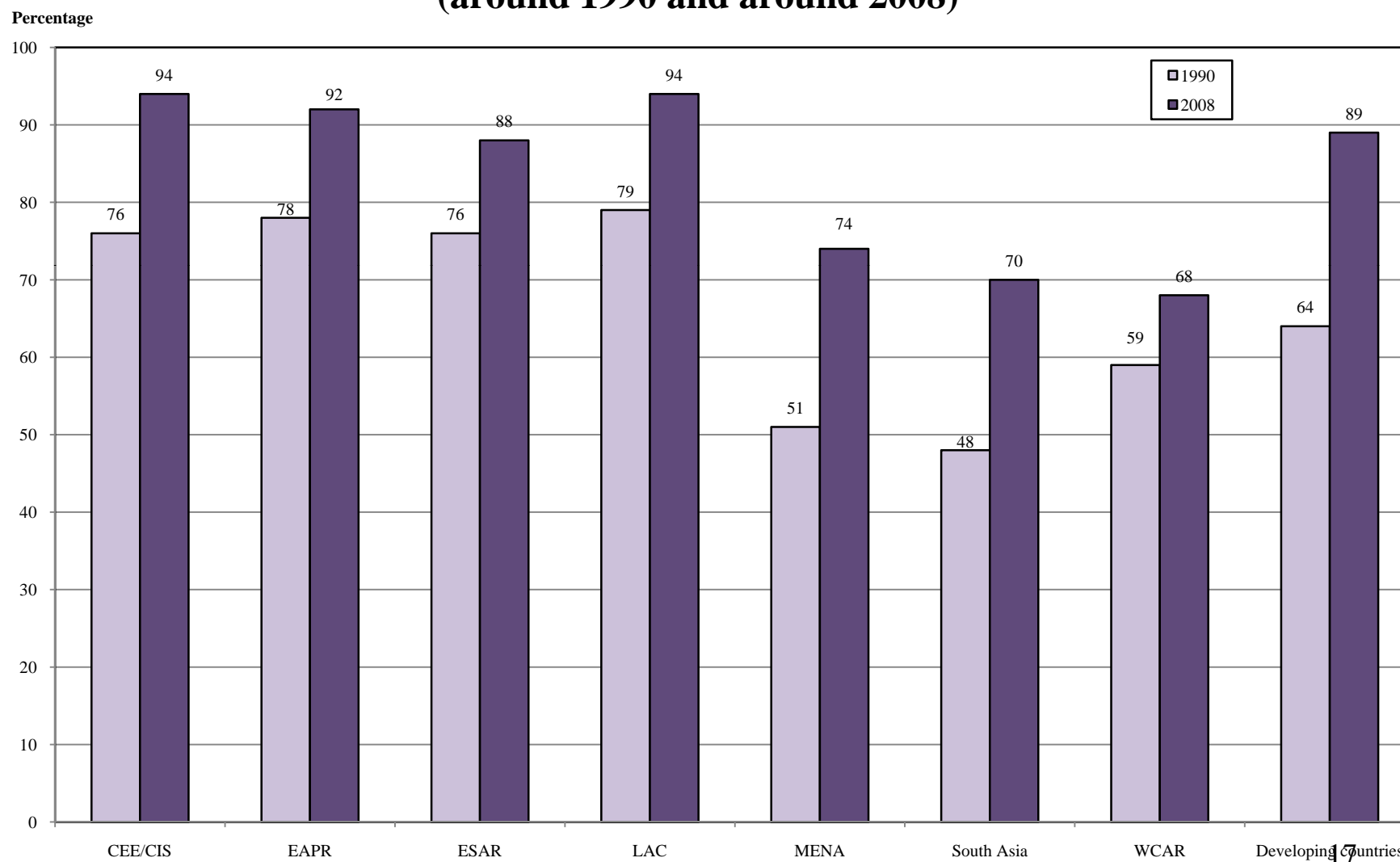


## Percentage of children under five sleeping under insecticide treated nets\*



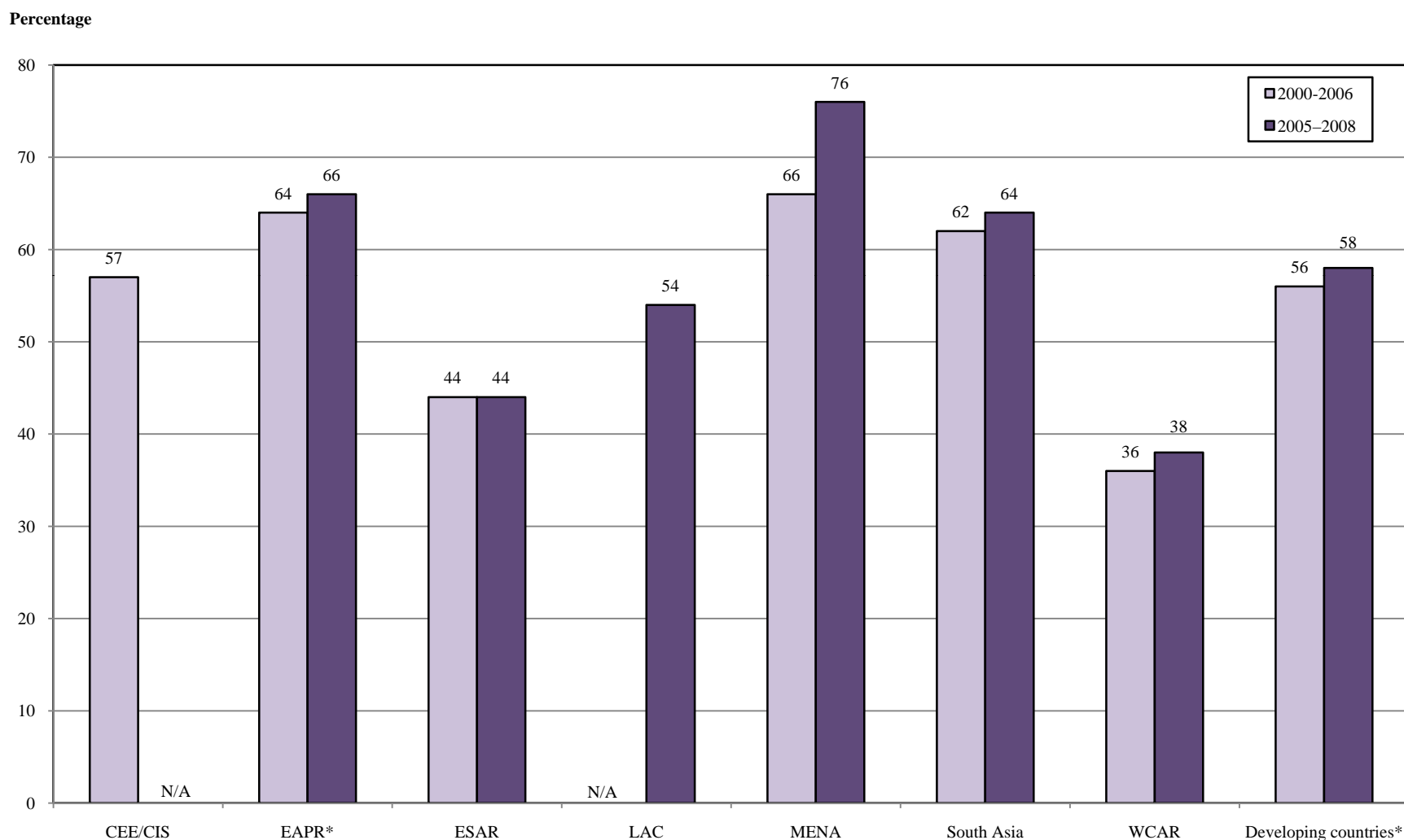


## Proportion of women attended at least once during pregnancy by a doctor, nurse, midwife or auxiliary midwife (around 1990 and around 2008)\*



\* New MTSP indicator following midterm review of MTSP (E/ICEF/2008/19).

## Proportion of children (0-59 months) with suspected pneumonia taken to an appropriate health care provider



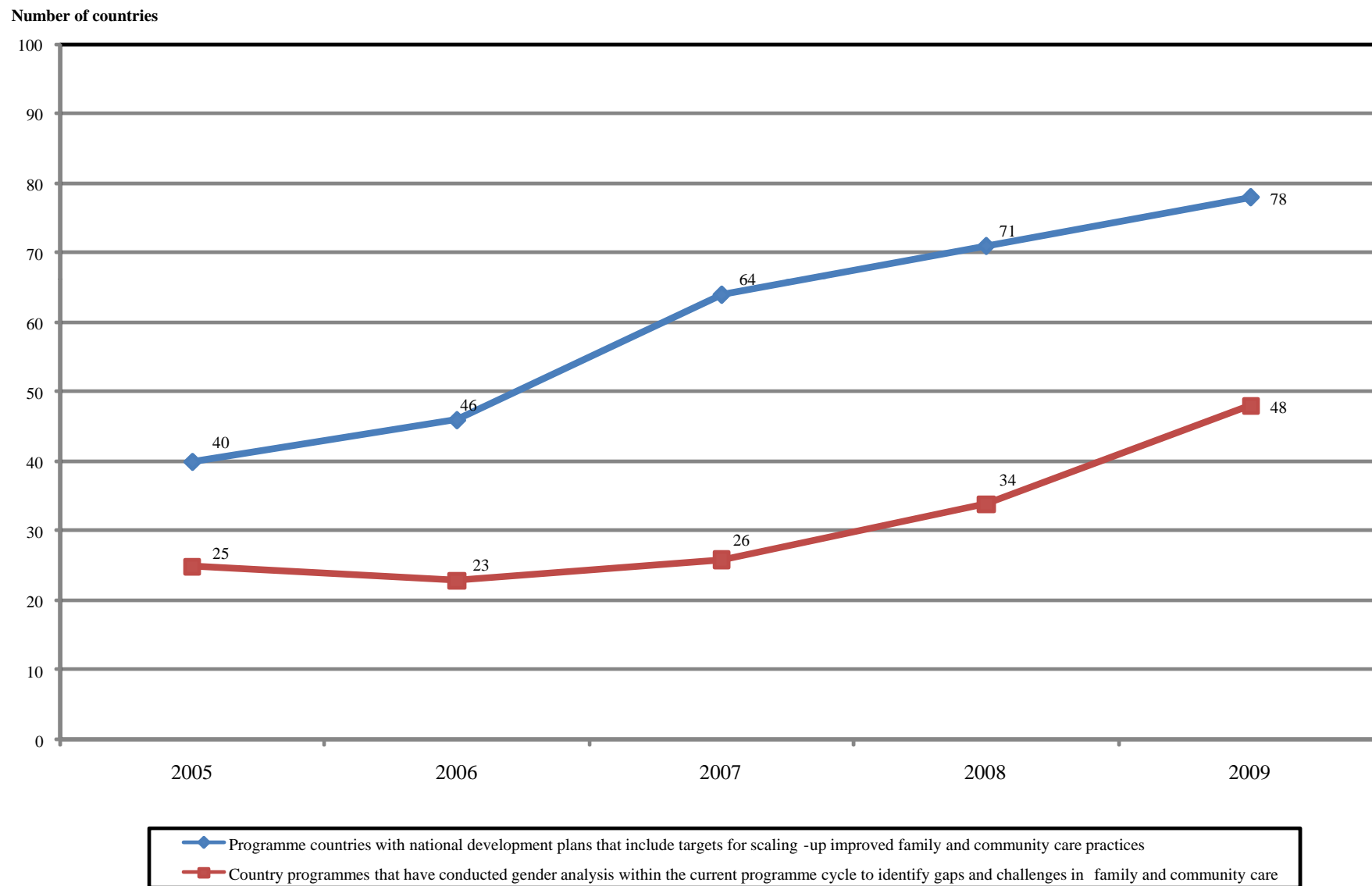
\* Excludes China.

N/A: Validated data not available.

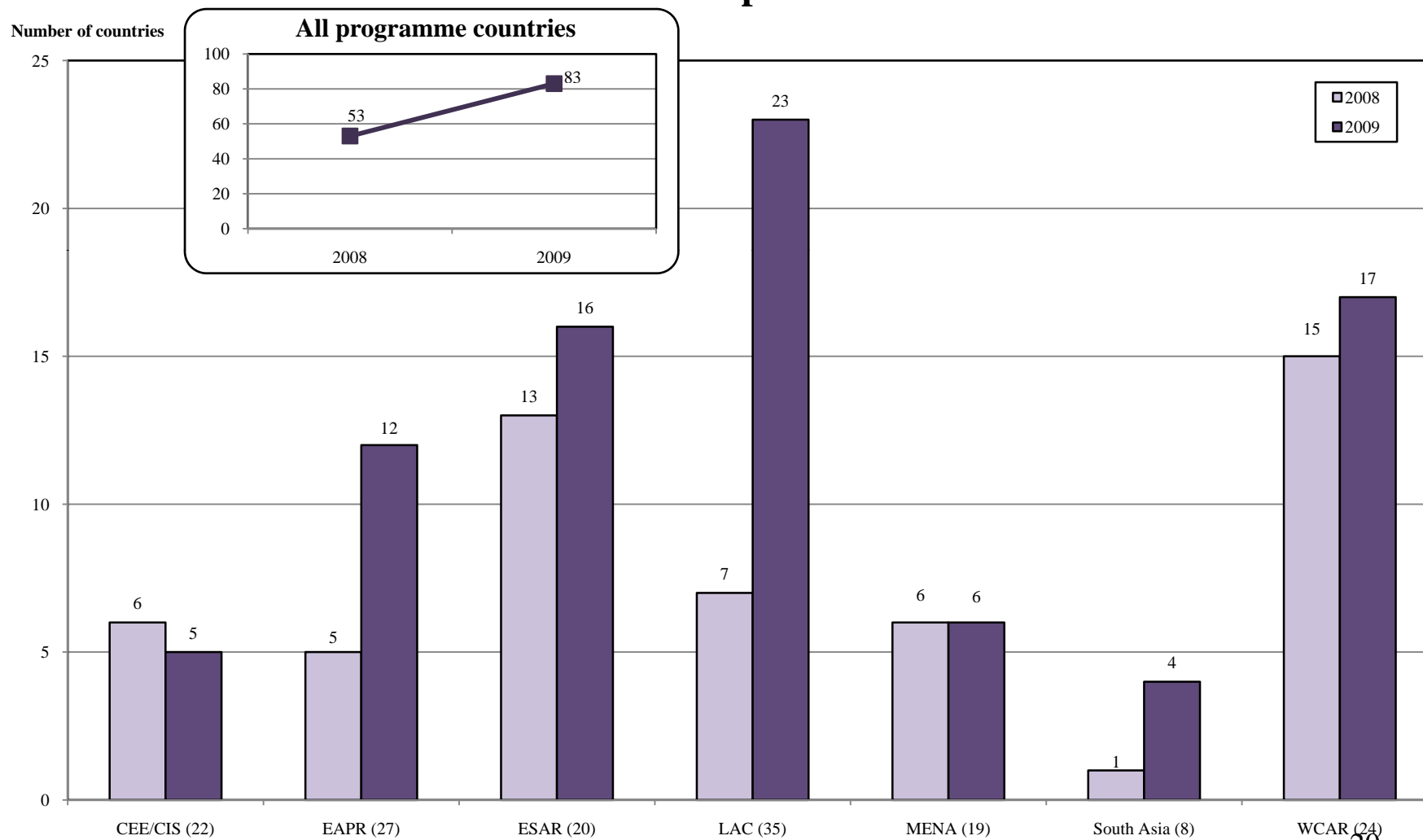
Notes: Regional estimates are based on data available from the countries which had validated data during the period. The definition for data during the two periods are not the same.

Sources: (1) SOWC 2008, (2) UNICEF SOWC Special Edition, 2009.

## Scaling up national actions for improved family and community care practices in programme countries



## Programme countries with national behaviour change communication programmes that promote correct and sustained hand washing with soap\*



\* New MTSP indicator following midterm review of MTSP (E/ICEF/2008/19).

## Focus Area 1: Young Child Survival and Development

**Expected result: Increased access to water and sanitation**  
**\$ 262.9 m**

### Summary of Progress

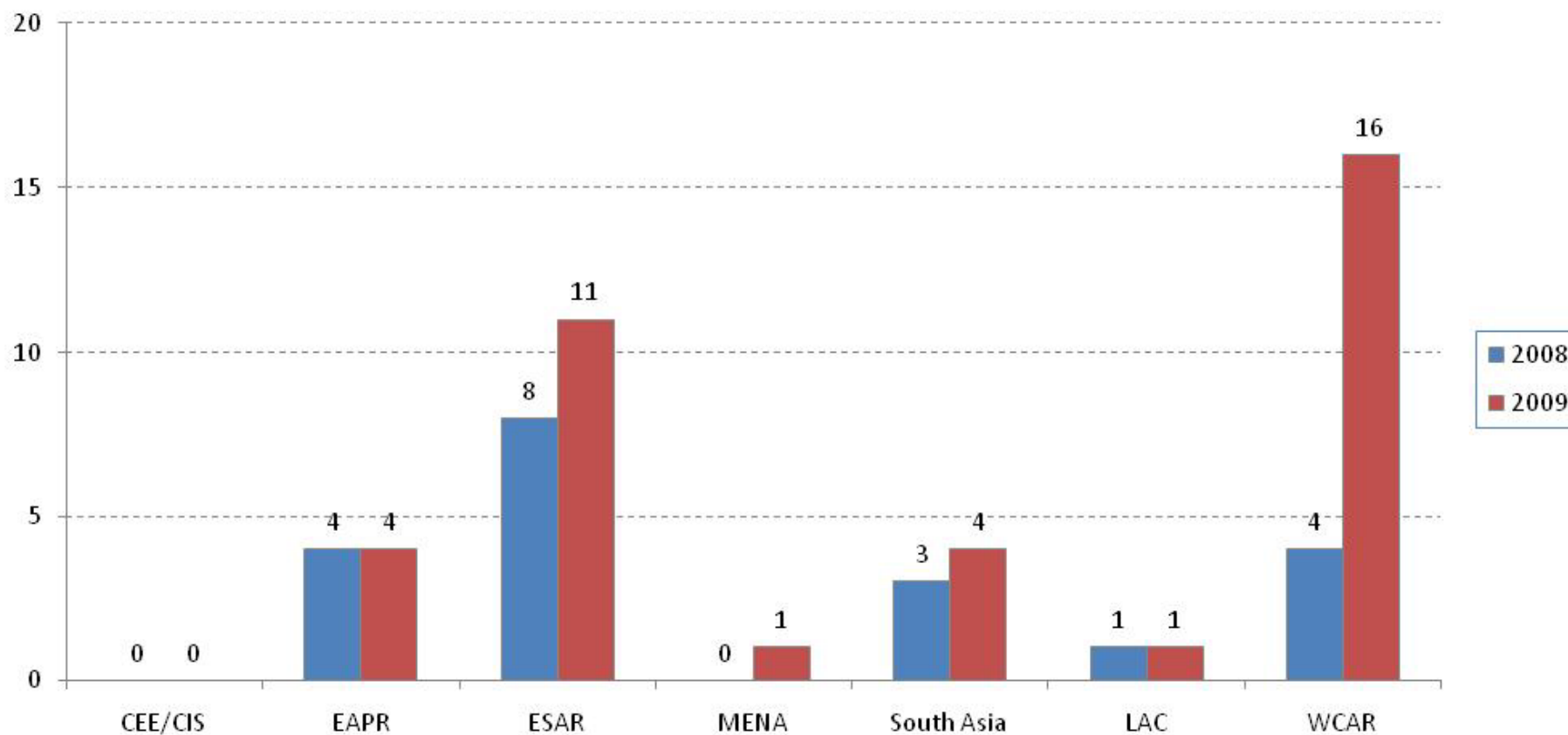
1. Community-led approaches to managing water and sanitation showing good results
2. UNICEF supports WASH in 99 countries. 71 countries now have discrete budget lines for sanitation and hygiene
3. “Hard to reach” populations require greater focus

### Summary of Constraints

Limited national and sub-national capacity in some geographic areas to sustain achievements

Inadequate resourcing and harmonization of efforts around national WASH plans

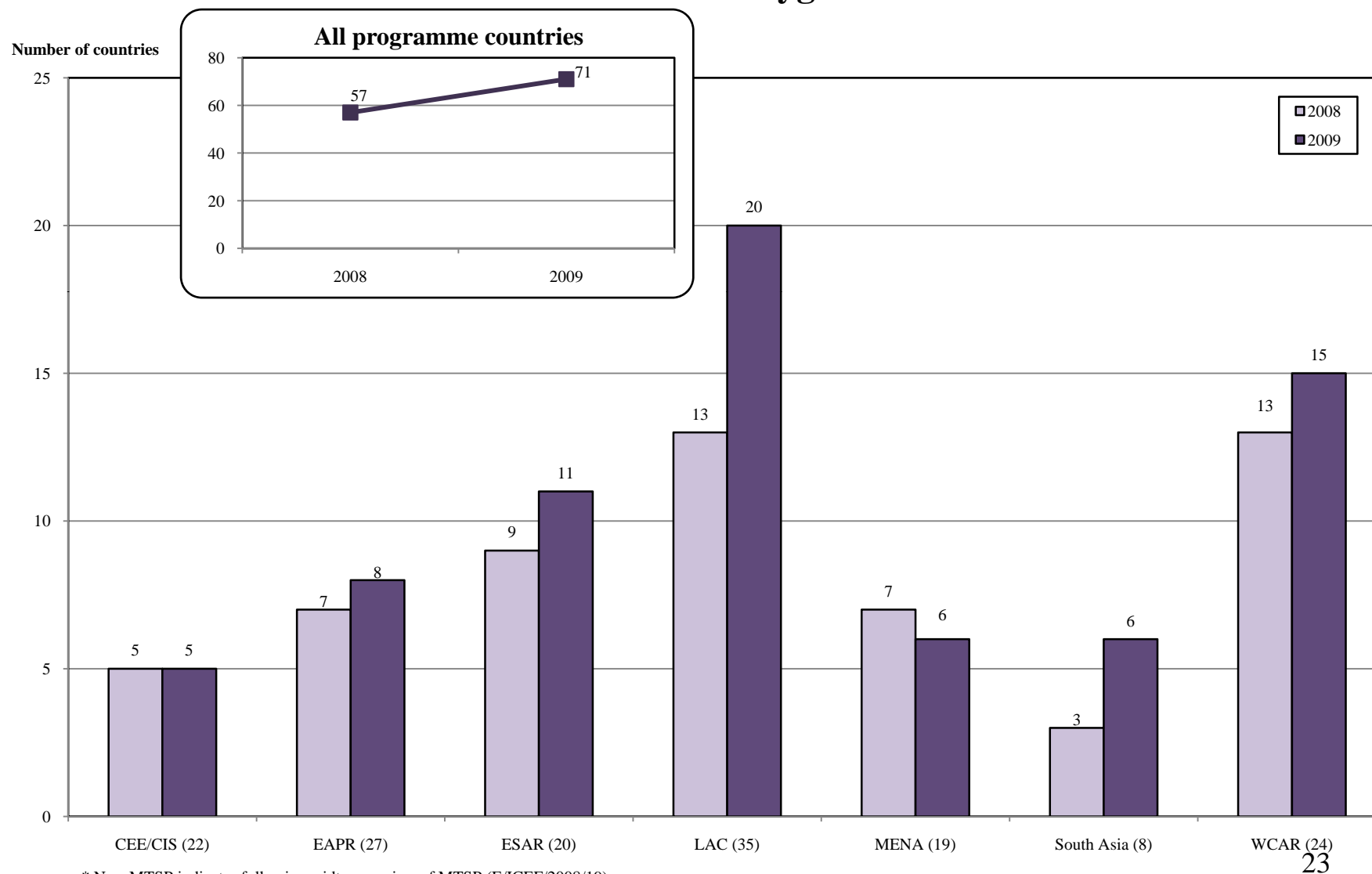
## Programme countries with UNICEF-supported programmes based on the CATS (community approaches to total sanitation) model\*



\* On-going pilot or at-scale programmes . Does not include additional countries in which UNICEF is engaged only in advocacy or training.

Source: UNICEF country offices, 2009.

**Fig. 17: Programme countries that have discrete budget lines for sanitation and hygiene\***



# Focus Area 1: Young Child Survival and Development

**Expected result: Every child covered with life-saving  
\$ 229.5 million interventions in emergencies**

## Summary of Progress

1. Progress in establishing Nutrition & WASH humanitarian clusters, enhancing partnerships in Health cluster
2. Technical capacity with UNICEF improved to enhance emergency response, especially WASH & nutrition
3. Evaluation findings point to improved response
4. 2900 emergency health kits, 14.5m doses of meningitis vaccine, 122m doses of measles vaccine provided

## Summary of Constraints

Limited capacity for sustained cluster coordination including decentralized levels

Mainstreaming cluster approach still a challenge; distinguishing UNICEF and Cluster Lead Agency roles



## Focus Area 1: Young Child Survival and Development

### Ways Forward:

- Leverage country and global partnership to focus on health systems strengthening – addressing key country specific causes of morbidity/mortality and bottlenecks
- Focus on major killers – pneumonia, diarrhoea, malaria, measles and HIV/AIDS
- Enhance support to proven interventions which improve access to and quality of maternal and newborn care
- Strengthen systems and wider partnerships to ensure sustainability of achievements in water and sanitation

## Focus Area 1: Young Child Survival and Development

### Ways Forward:

- In partnership with WHO and others, convene partners to enhance the analysis of disease patterns and promote support to high-impact interventions
- Scale up integrated nutrition programming
- Emphasize addressing disparities and exclusion (gender, location, ethnicity, disability, children without parents...)
- Scale-up high quality communication and social mobilisation efforts to support behaviour change

## Focus Area 2: Basic education and gender equality

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## Focus Area 2: Basic education and gender equality

**Expected result:** Improved children's readiness to start school  
**\$ 52.3 million**

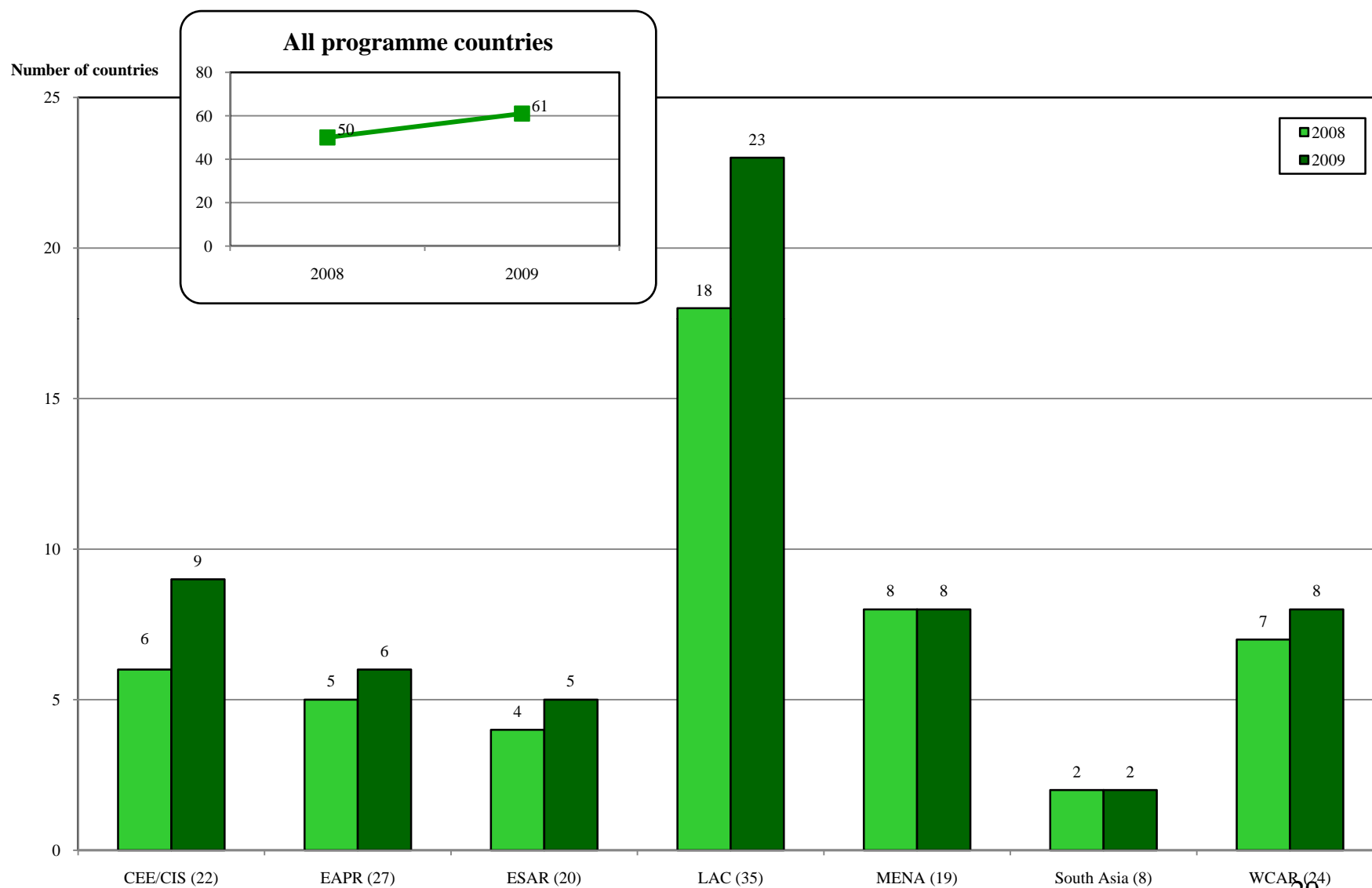
### Summary of Progress

1. Progress at policy-level and standard setting for early learning with 51 countries adopting national standards and assessment tools and 43 countries now adopting Early learning and development standards
2. Evidence-based advocacy starting to bear fruit

### Summary of Constraints

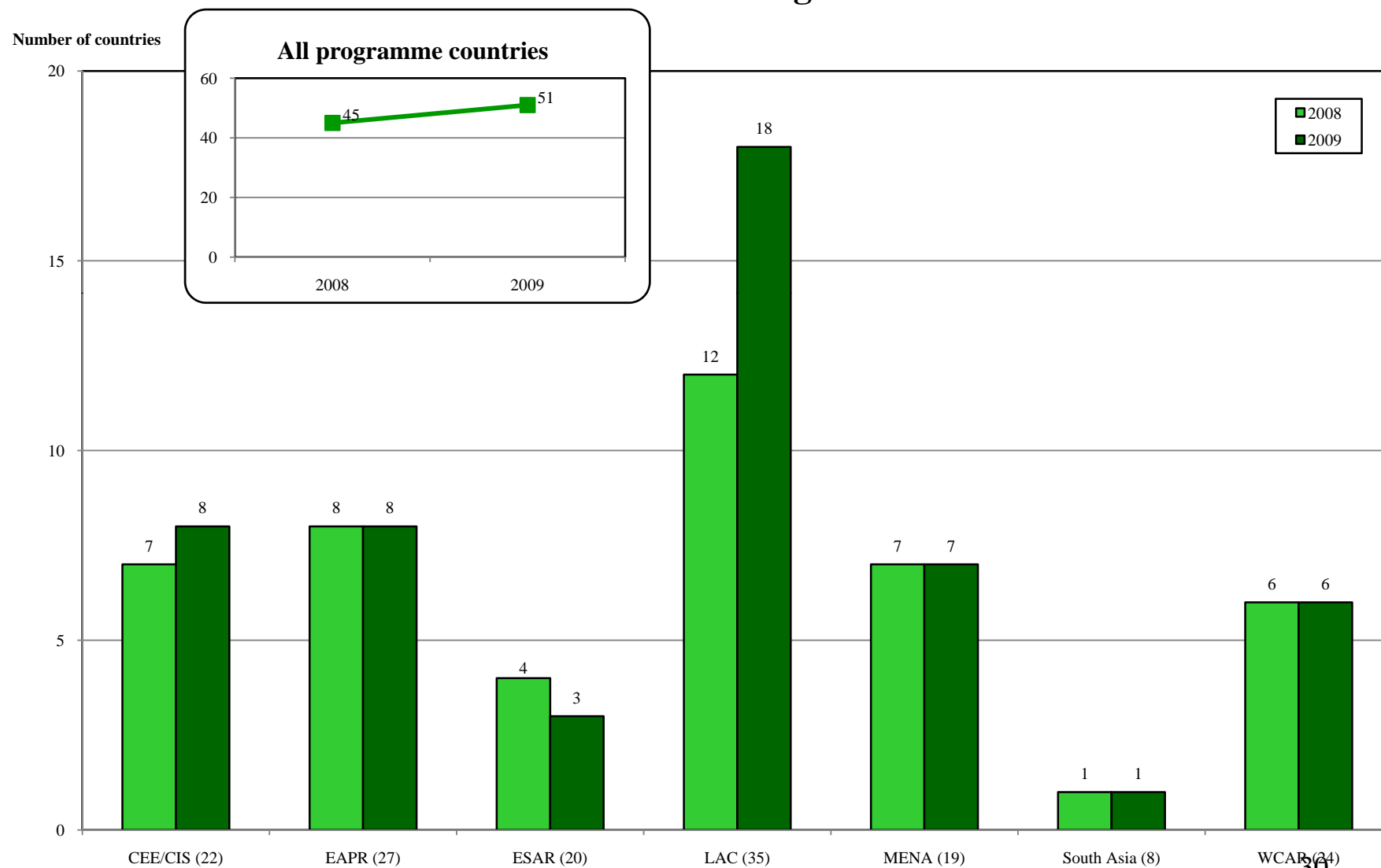
Limited technical and financial capacity to implement school readiness policies and programmes

### Programme countries with universal school readiness policy\*



\* New MTSP indicator following midterm review of MTSP (E/ICEF/2008/19).

## Countries with national standards for quality education and assessment tools for monitoring school readiness\*



\* New MTSP indicator following midterm review of MTSP (E/ICEF/2008/19).

## Focus Area 2: Basic education and gender equality

**Expected result:** Reduced disparities in access and completion of basic  
**\$123.7 million** education

### Summary of Progress

1. Progress related to abolishing school fees and removing financial barriers to education
2. Progress in UNGEI led initiatives achieving gender parity (0.97) and reducing other disparities; 121 countries now have plans that aim to reduce disparities

### Summary of Constraints

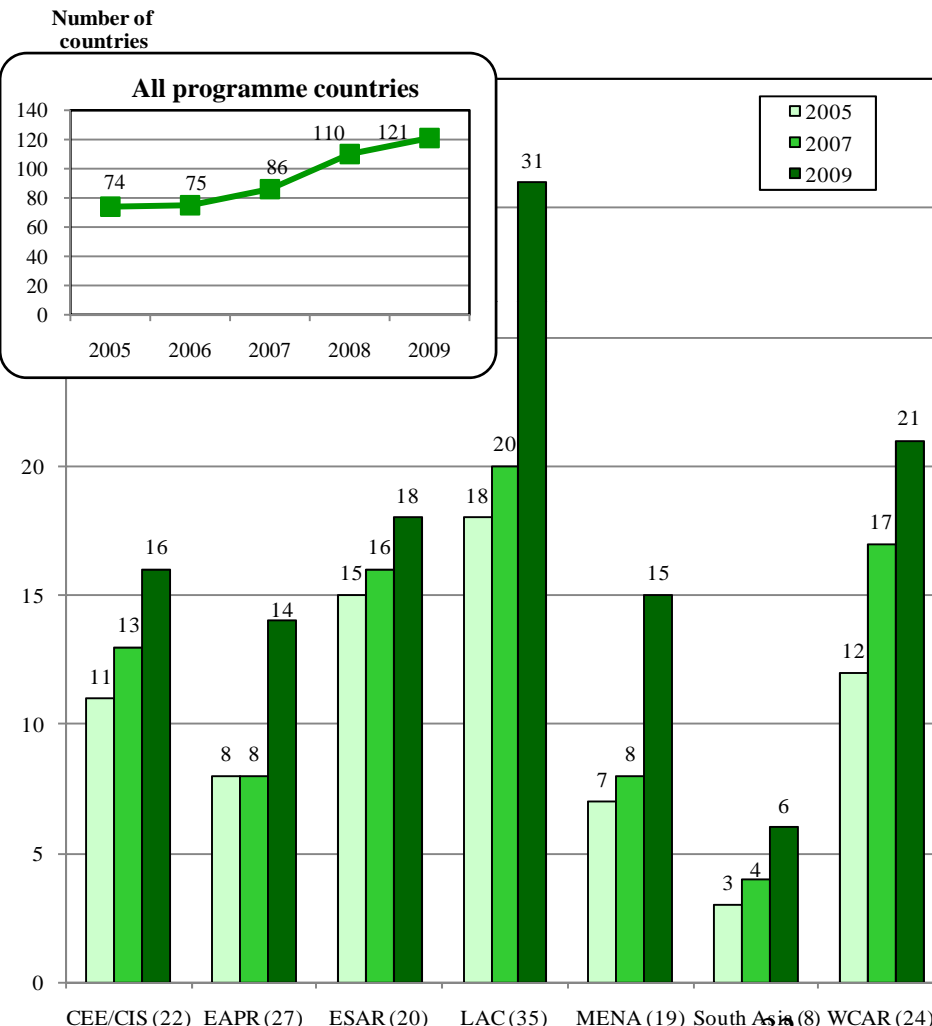
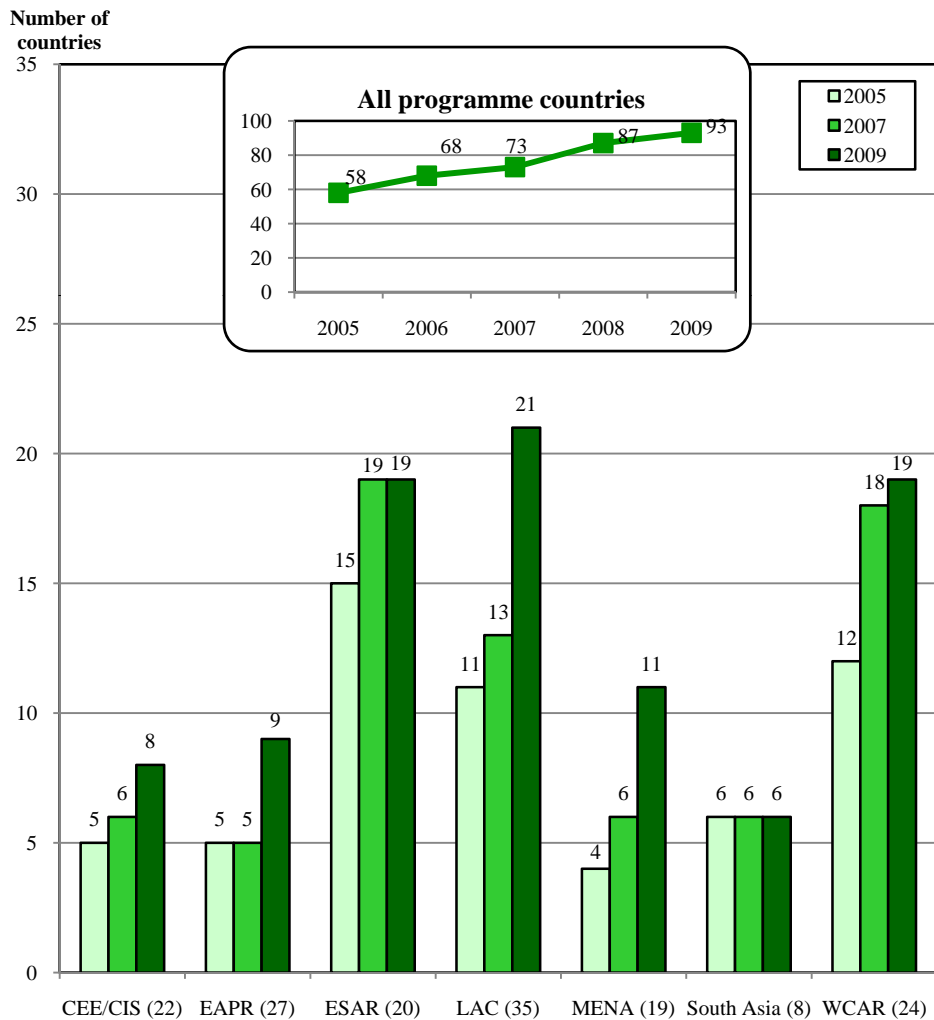
Underfunding of non-formal and alternative education strategies

Reaching “last 10% of children” proving difficult and expensive

# Programme countries with education sector plans that include specific measures to reduce gender and other\* disparities

Gender disparities

Other disparities





## Focus Area 2: Basic education and gender equality

Expected result: Improved quality of education

\$ 311.2 million

### Summary of Progress

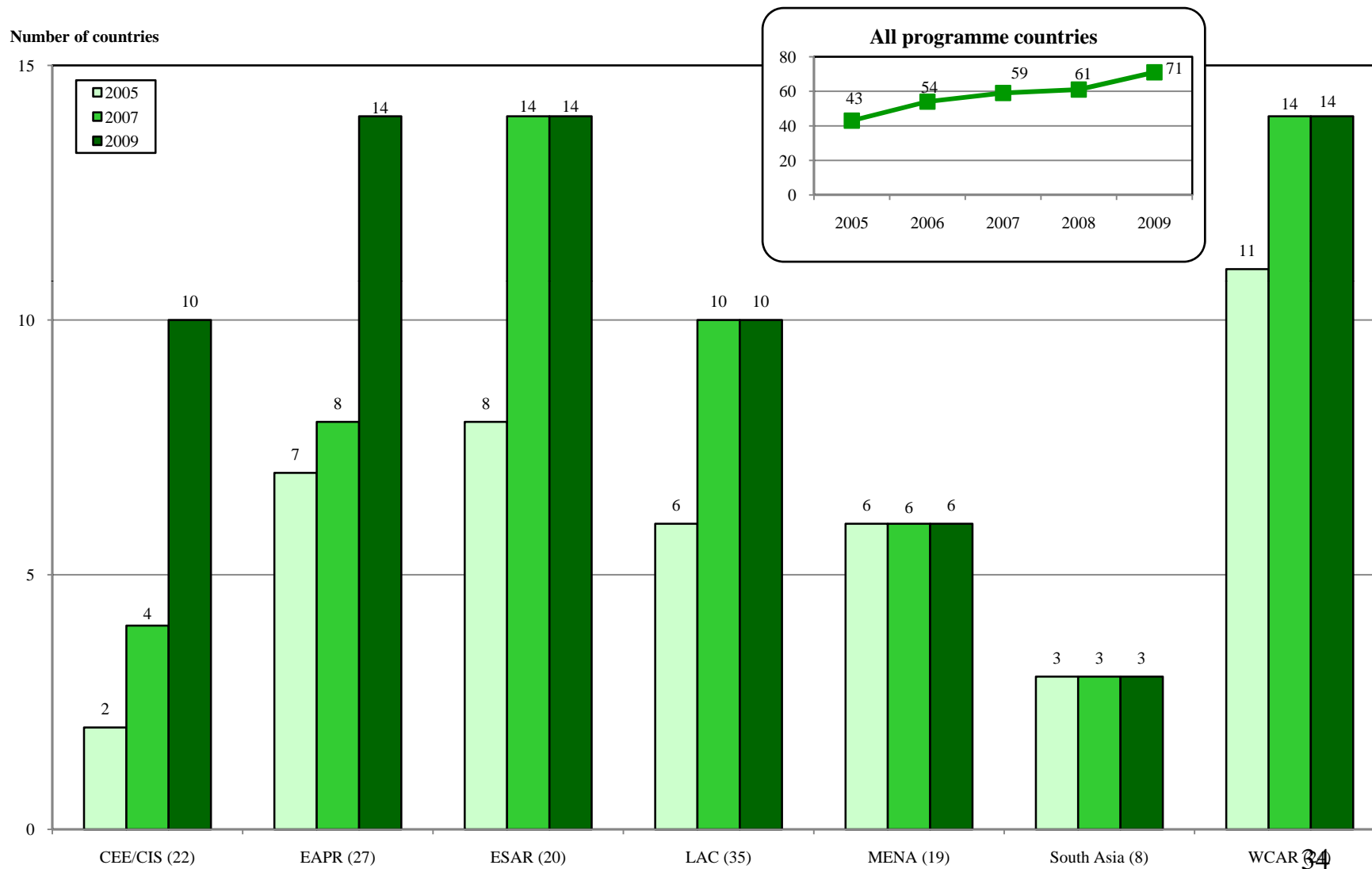
1. 63 countries have adopted “child-friendly” quality standards - up from 43 in 2005
2. WASH in schools supported in 88 countries
3. Development of comprehensive approach to quality education with equity

### Summary of Constraints

Insufficient numbers and deployment of teachers - many countries needing to expand the pool by 6 to 10% annually

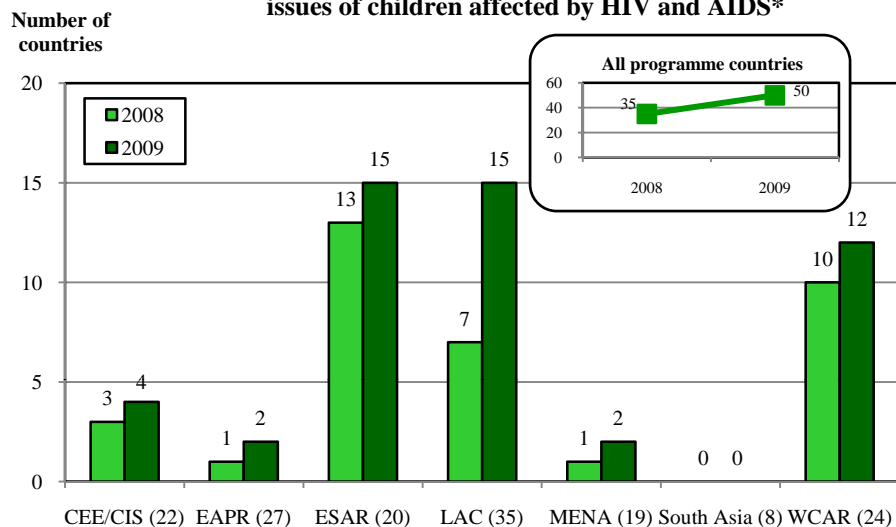
Lack of clear definition and assessment of learning outcomes

## Programme countries adopting quality standards for primary education based on “child-friendly schools” or on similar models

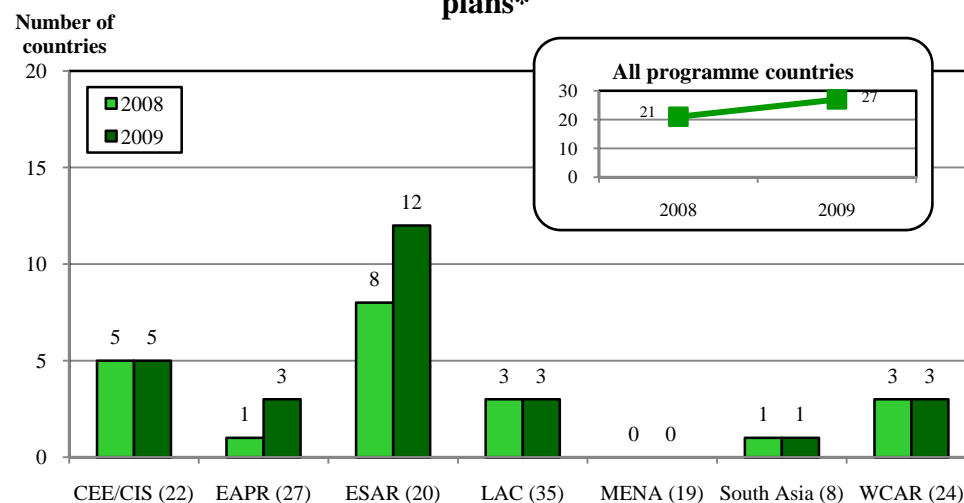


# National actions to promote quality education

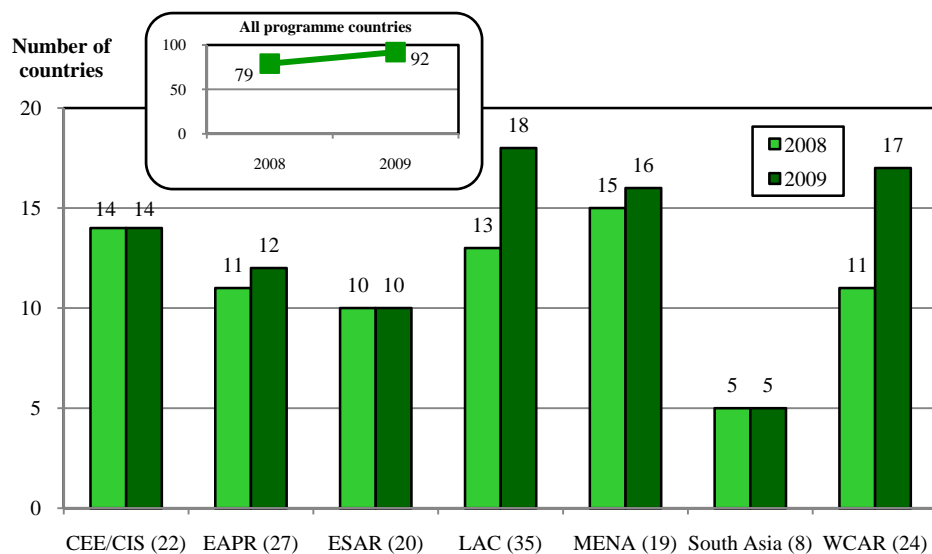
**Programme countries with education sector plans that address issues of children affected by HIV and AIDS\***



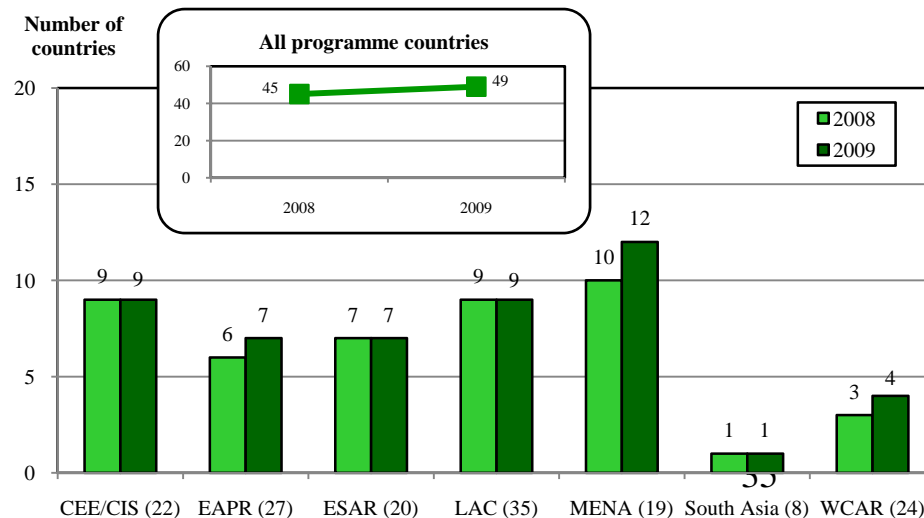
**Countries undertaking gender audits of education sector plans\***



**Countries with policy against corporal punishment in schools\***



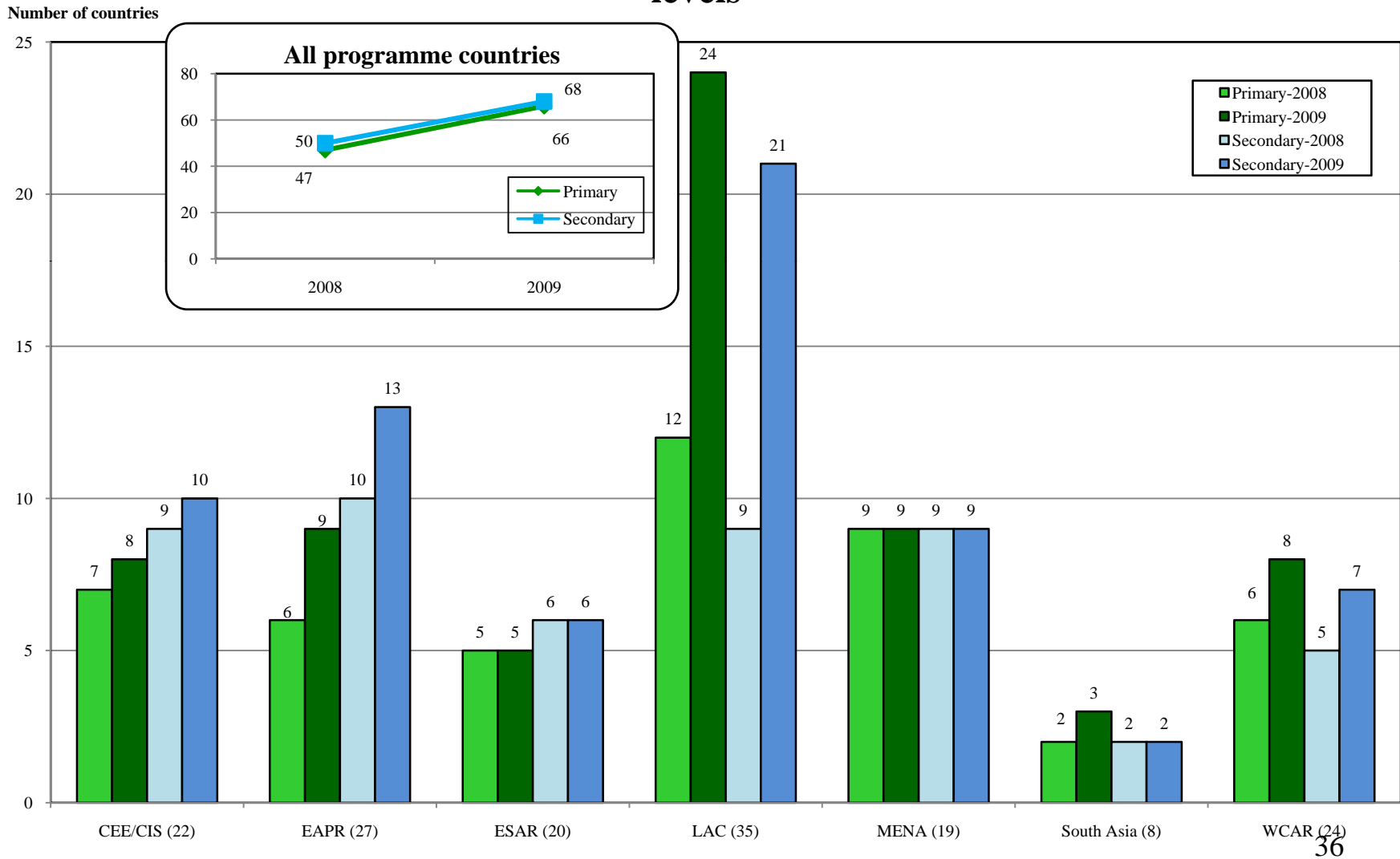
**Countries with enforcement procedures against corporal punishment in schools\***



Source: UNICEF country offices, 2009.

\* New MTSP indicator following midterm review of MTSP (E/ICEF/2008/19).

## Countries with environmental education or climate change adaptation plans integrated into national curricula at the primary and secondary levels\*



\* New MTSP indicator following midterm review of MTSP (E/ICEF/2008/19).

## Focus Area 2: Basic education and gender equality

Expected result: Restore education after emergencies  
\$ 112.5 million

### Summary of Progress

1. Progress in establishment of education cluster for humanitarian action (36 in 2009)
2. Progress in strengthening national emergency preparedness, including expansion in risk-reduction strategies
3. 5.4 million children in 41 countries supported in 2009

### Summary of Constraints

Cluster lead role more challenging than initially expected

Limited financial support and mechanisms for disaster risk reduction, preparedness and response in some government budgets

# Focus Area 2: Basic education and gender equality

## Ways forward

- In partnership with UNESCO and others, support process to determine where (and who) out of school children are and address the barriers they face
- Addressing the learning and development needs of adolescents, especially girls and the marginalised
- Engage in dialogue at all levels around Quality Education – including child-friendly schooling, learning outcomes and governance
- Continued emphasis on strengthening national disaster risk reduction, preparedness and response
- Through partnerships, support innovative ways of financing education at global, national and local levels

## Focus Area 3: HIV & AIDS and children

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## Focus Area 3: HIV/AIDS and children

**Expected result:** Reduce paediatric HIV infections and increase  
**\$ 50.2 million** access to ARVs for pregnant women and children

### Status

1. In 2008, 19 countries reached the 2010 target coverage rates for PMTCT of 80%; support expanded to 111 countries by 2009
2. 45% of estimated eligible HIV+ pregnant women received ARV
3. 38% of eligible children received ART
4. Emphasis on building systems

### Summary of Constraints

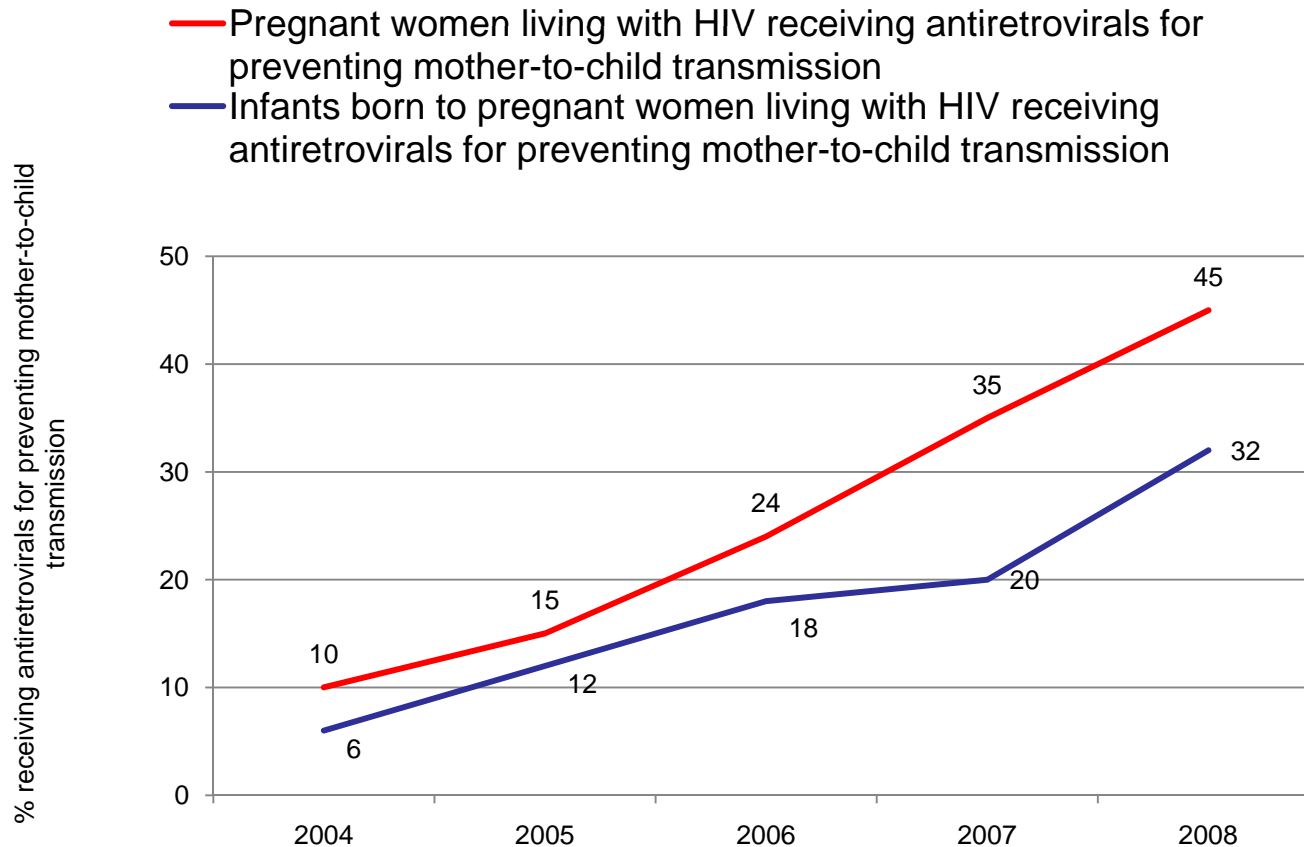
Weak integration of HIV with maternal and neonatal health, family planning and reproductive health initiatives

Men and boys not fully engaged

Weak system of follow-up of HIV positive pregnant women

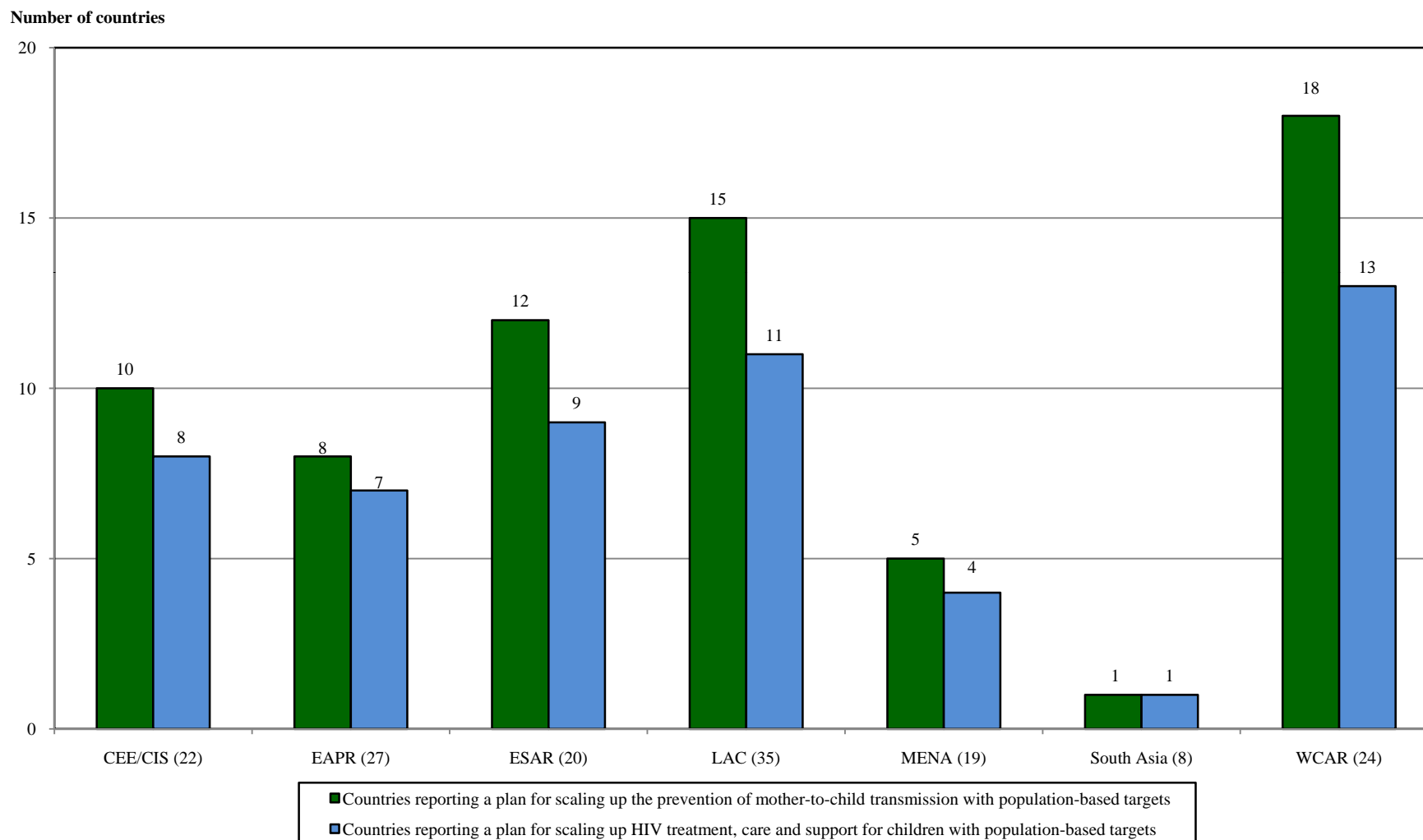


## Gap between pregnant women living with HIV and infants born to them who received ARVs for preventing mother-to-child transmission, 2004-2008



Source: WHO, UNAIDS and UNICEF, *Towards Universal Access: Scaling up priority HIV/AIDS interventions in the health sector*, Geneva, 2009

## Countries with national scale-up plans, including population-based targets, for PMTCT and paediatric HIV, 2008



Note: Due to differences in regional groupings between UNICEF and WHO, numbers may differ from what was reported in Towards Universal Access: Scaling up priority HIV/AIDS interventions in the health sector – Progress Report 2009.

Source: WHO, UNAIDS and UNICEF, Towards Universal Access: Scaling up priority HIV/AIDS interventions in the health sector – Progress Report 2009.

## Focus Area 3: HIV/AIDS and children

**Expected result:** Increased support to children affected by  
**\$52.0 million**      HIV/AIDS

### Summary of Progress

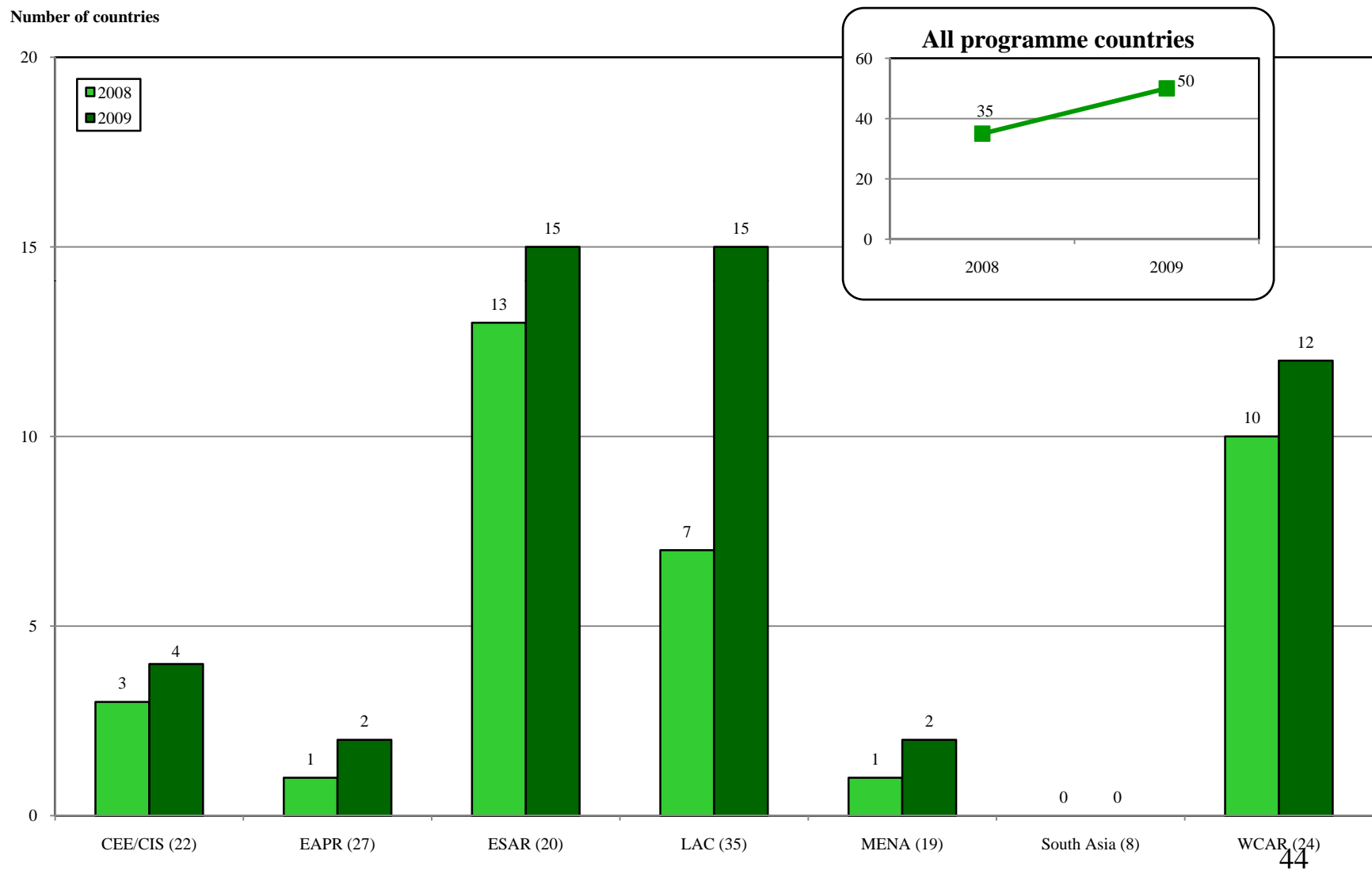
1. Strengthened evidence base on the correlation of HIV and vulnerability; guidance on developing M&E systems with IATT partners
2. UNICEF supports child and AIDS sensitive social protection, including OVC in 29 countries, of which 20 providing cash transfers to families
3. Out of 22 countries with recent survey data, 12% of households caring for OVC receive external care and support

### Summary of Constraints

Lack of integration of community level responses with broader child welfare and child protection systems

Weak capacity of social welfare ministries

## Programme countries with education sector plans that address issues of children affected by HIV and AIDS\*



## Focus Area 3: HIV/AIDS and children

**Expected result:** Reduce HIV infections among young people  
**\$54.8 million** aged 15-24

### Summary of Progress

1. 30% of young men and 19% of young women aged 15-24 years in developing countries have comprehensive knowledge on how to prevent transmission –about 40 per cent of all new adult infections (15-49) were among 15-24 years old in 2008
2. 87 countries integrated HIV/AIDS education into national secondary school curricula.

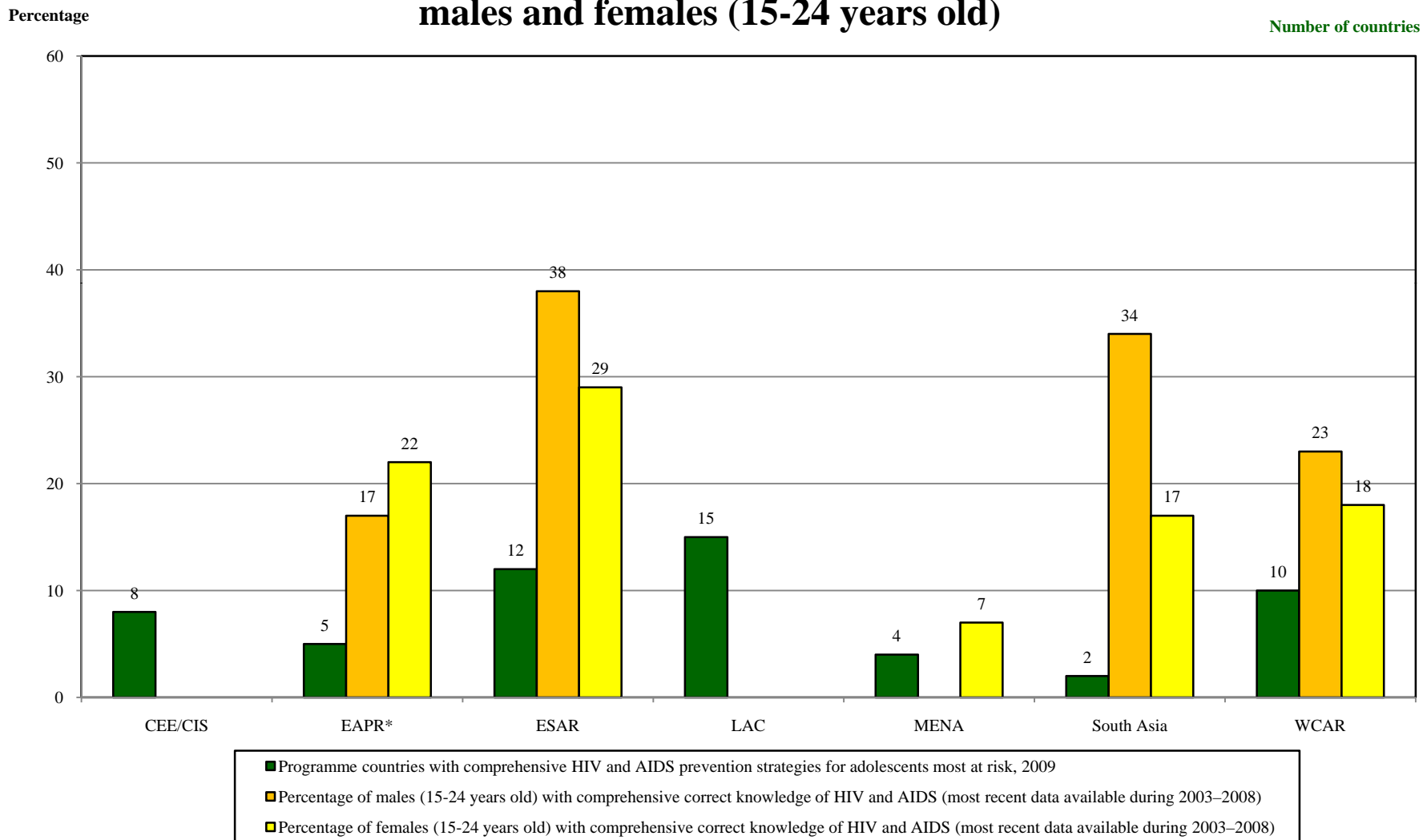
### Summary of Constraints

Lack of data on quality of prevention interventions

Low access to sexuality education and youth-friendly SRH services

Challenges associated with programming for adolescents practicing high risk behaviours.

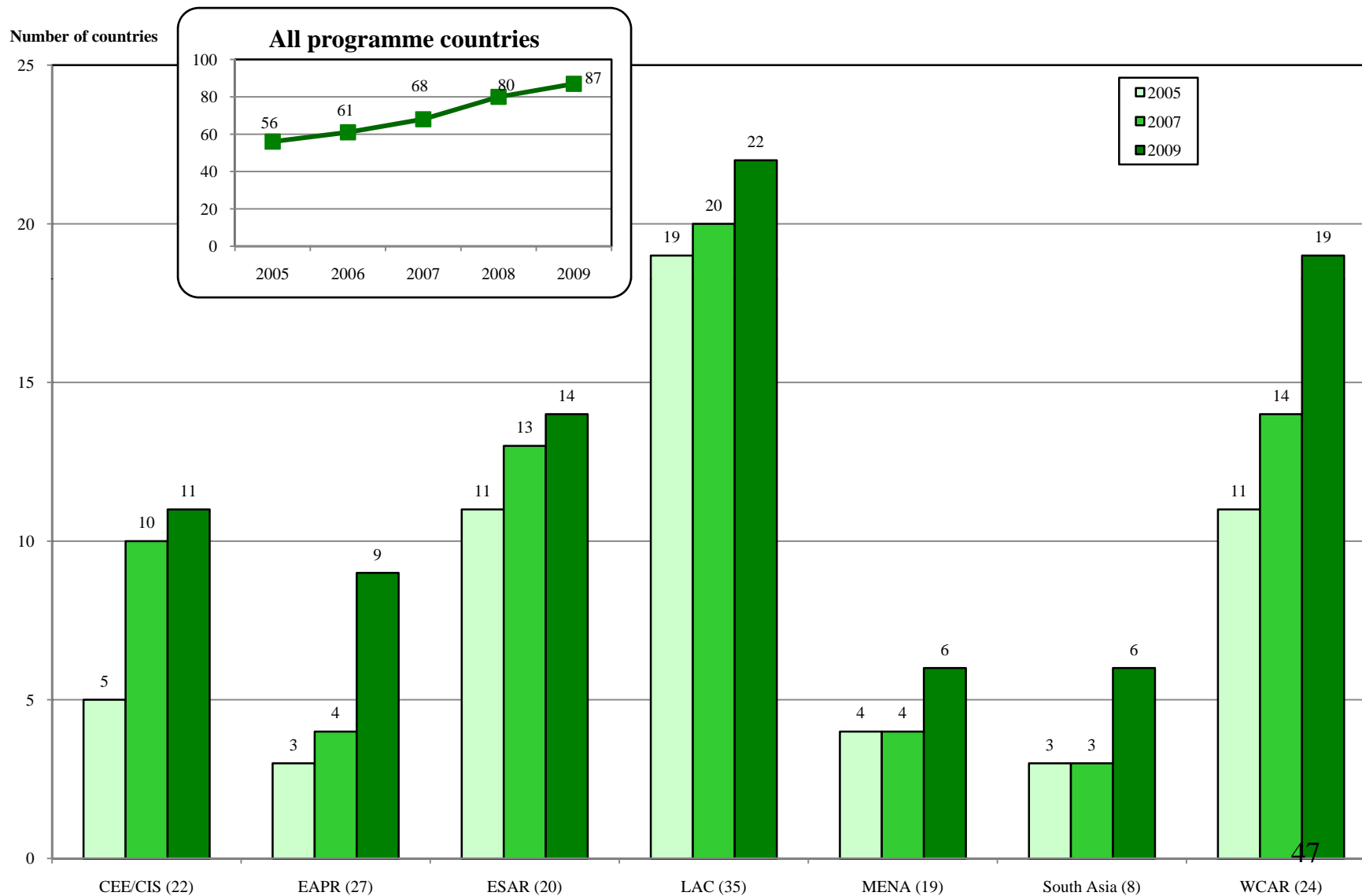
**Fig. 33: Comprehensive HIV and AIDS prevention strategies for adolescents most at risk and comprehensive correct knowledge among males and females (15-24 years old)**



\* Excludes China.

Note: Comparative data in respect of males and females for countries in CEE/CIS, LAC and for males in MENA regions not validated.

## Countries that have integrated HIV/AIDS education into the national curriculum at the secondary level



Source: UNICEF country offices, 2009.

# Focus Area 3: HIV/AIDS and children

## Ways forward:

- Bring to scale a ‘continuum of prevention’ for adolescents and young people, based on evidence of drivers of the epidemic and in collaboration with all UNAIDS partners
- Promote ‘AIDS-sensitive’ but not ‘AIDS-exclusive’ health and social protection systems
- Use PMTCT programmes to help address system bottlenecks that inhibit full maternal, neo-natal and reproductive health coverage
- Address stigma and social exclusion to improve access to health, protection and education for at-risk adolescents and young people
- More effective use of resources and advocacy to put children at the center of the global AIDS response – including through the *Unite for Children, Unite Against AIDS* initiative



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

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## Focus Area 4: Child Protection from violence, exploitation and abuse

**Expected result: Better child protection systems**  
**\$108.0 million**

### Summary of Progress

1. 19 countries began to map and assess their existing systems.
2. Positive shift from juvenile justice to the broader area of “justice for children” and implementation of UN Common Approach to Justice for Children
3. UNICEF provided technical assistance to 114 countries for developing policy and strengthen direct care and support.
4. Increased focus on developing standards of care and growing recognition that all types of social protection need to be child-sensitive

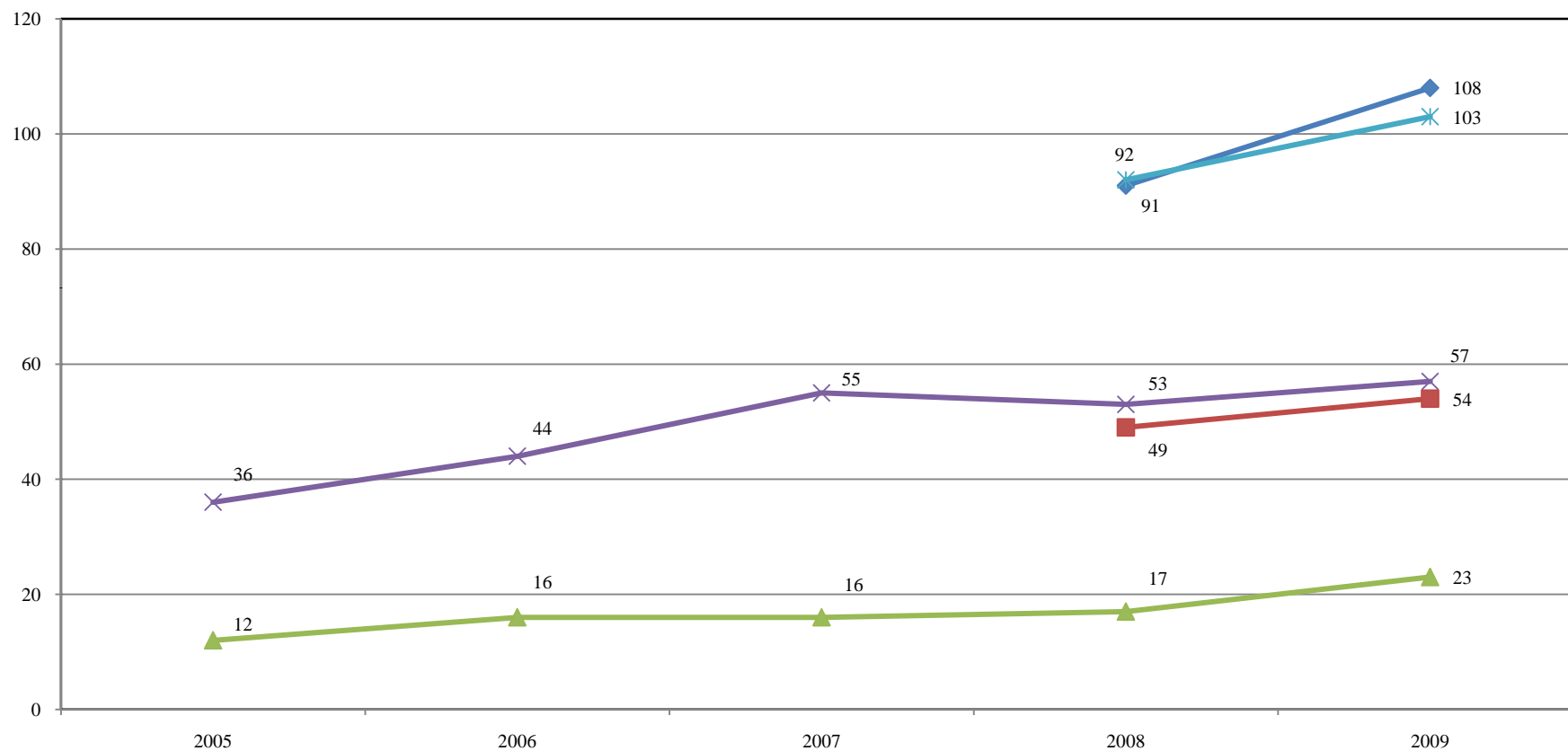
### Summary of Constraints

Difficulty in adopting a more systemic approach instead of issue-specific interventions (child labour, trafficking, children in institutions, etc.)

FA4 KRA1: Better national laws, policies, regulations and services across sectors to improve child protection outcomes, in particular justice for children, social protection systems, and services in place to protect, reach and serve all children, notably those identified as vulnerable to harm, marginalized, or in contact with law

## National laws, policies, regulations and services across sectors to improve child protection outcomes

Number of countries

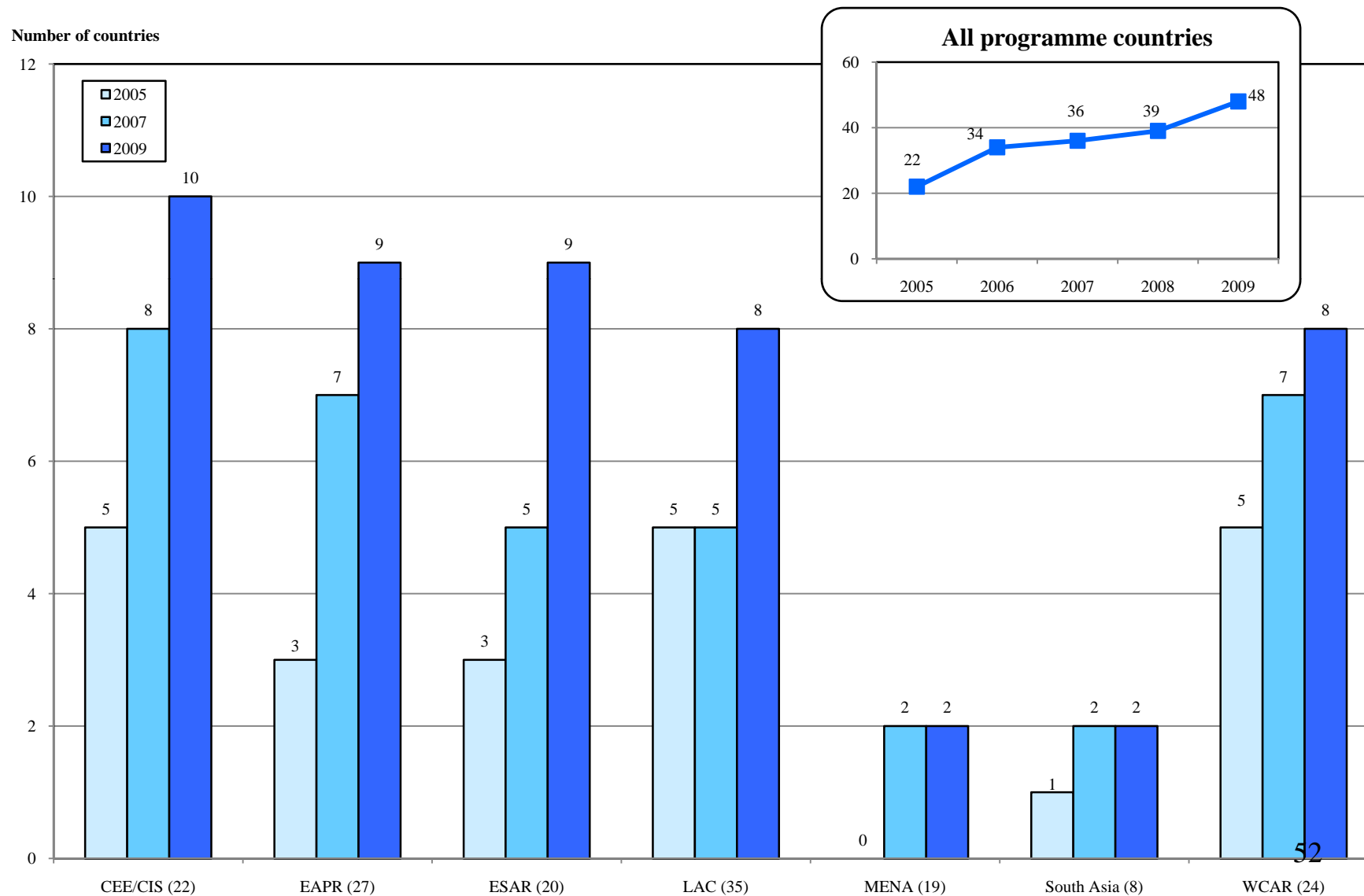


- ◆ Countries where areas requiring strengthening in national child protection systems have been identified through mapping of these systems\*
- ✱ Countries prohibiting violence against children by law\*
- ✕ Existence of policies on the provision of alternative care for children, in line with international standards (Target: 60 countries by 2013)
- Countries where children's issues are integrated into rule of law and internal security work, in line with the UN common approach to justice for children\*
- ▲ Countries using investigation and court procedures which are both child-friendly and gender-appropriate

\* New MTSP indicator following midterm review of MTSP (E/ICEF/2008/19).

FA4 KRA1: Better national laws, policies, regulations and services across sectors to improve child protection outcomes, in particular justice for children, social protection systems, and services in place to protect, reach and serve all children, notably those identified as vulnerable to harm, marginalized, or in contact with law

## Government taking measures to implement the UN guidelines on justice in matters involving child victims and witnesses of crime



Source: UNICEF country offices, 2009.

## Focus Area 4: Child Protection from violence, exploitation and abuse

**Expected result:** Support reinforcement of social conventions, norms and values  
**\$42.8 million** values that prevent violence, abuse and exploitation

### Summary of Progress

1. Strengthened partnerships and broadened consensus on social norms related to child protection
2. 66 countries are now implementing gender-sensitive programmes addressing social conventions and norms.
3. Application of a social change approach that emphasizes human rights education and community dialogue has resulted in declarations of abandonment of FGM/C in some countries - approach is being expanded

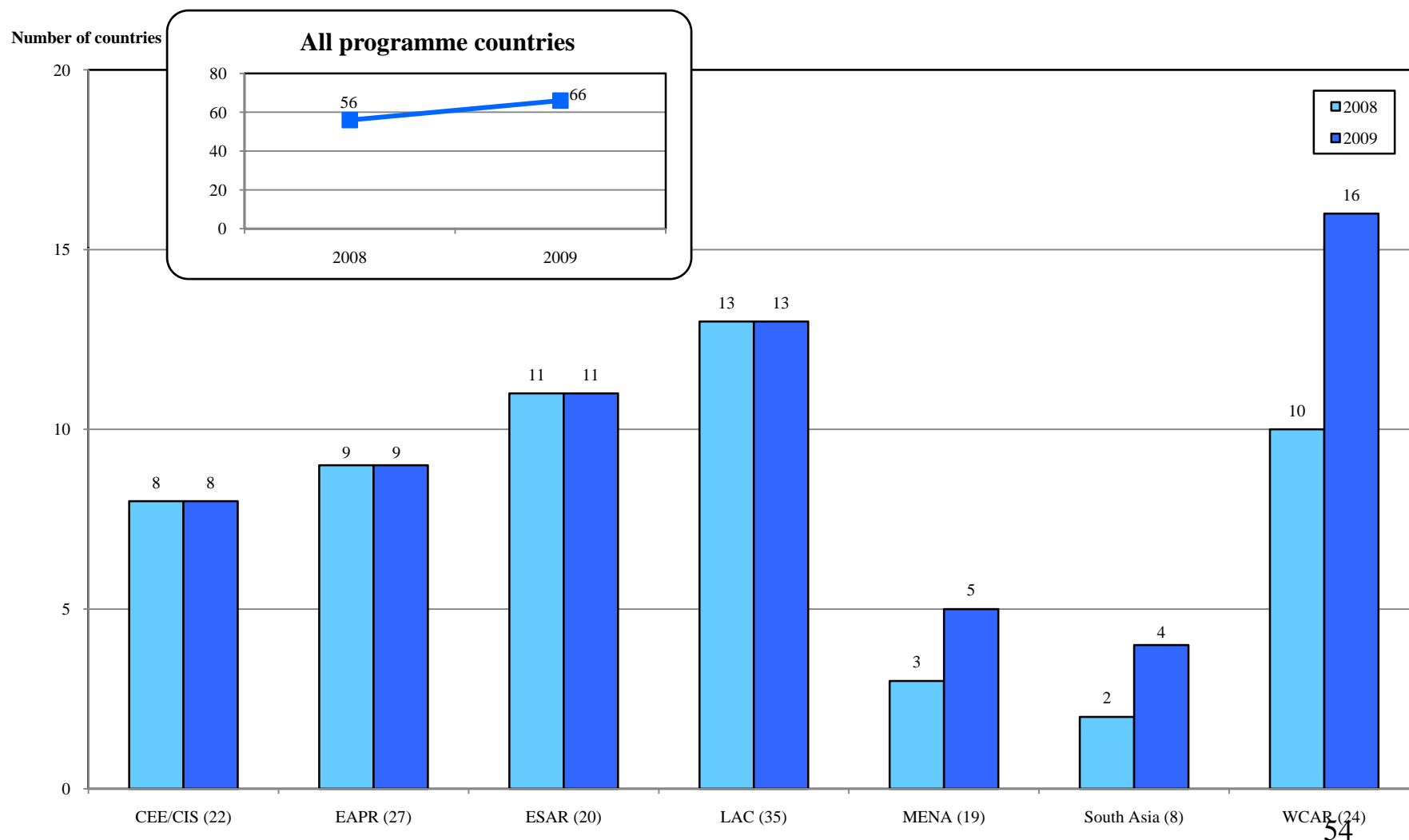
### Summary of Constraints

Further extending application of social change approach to implementation of policies and programmes across sectors

Limited capacity of UN, government and NGO staff on social change approach

FA4 KRA2: Support development and implementation of social conventions, norms and values that favour the prevention of violence, exploitation, abuse and unnecessary separation for all children, whilst ensuring respect for their views and building on young people's resilience

## Countries that implement gender-sensitive programmes addressing social conventions and norms that contribute to violence, exploitation and abuse\*



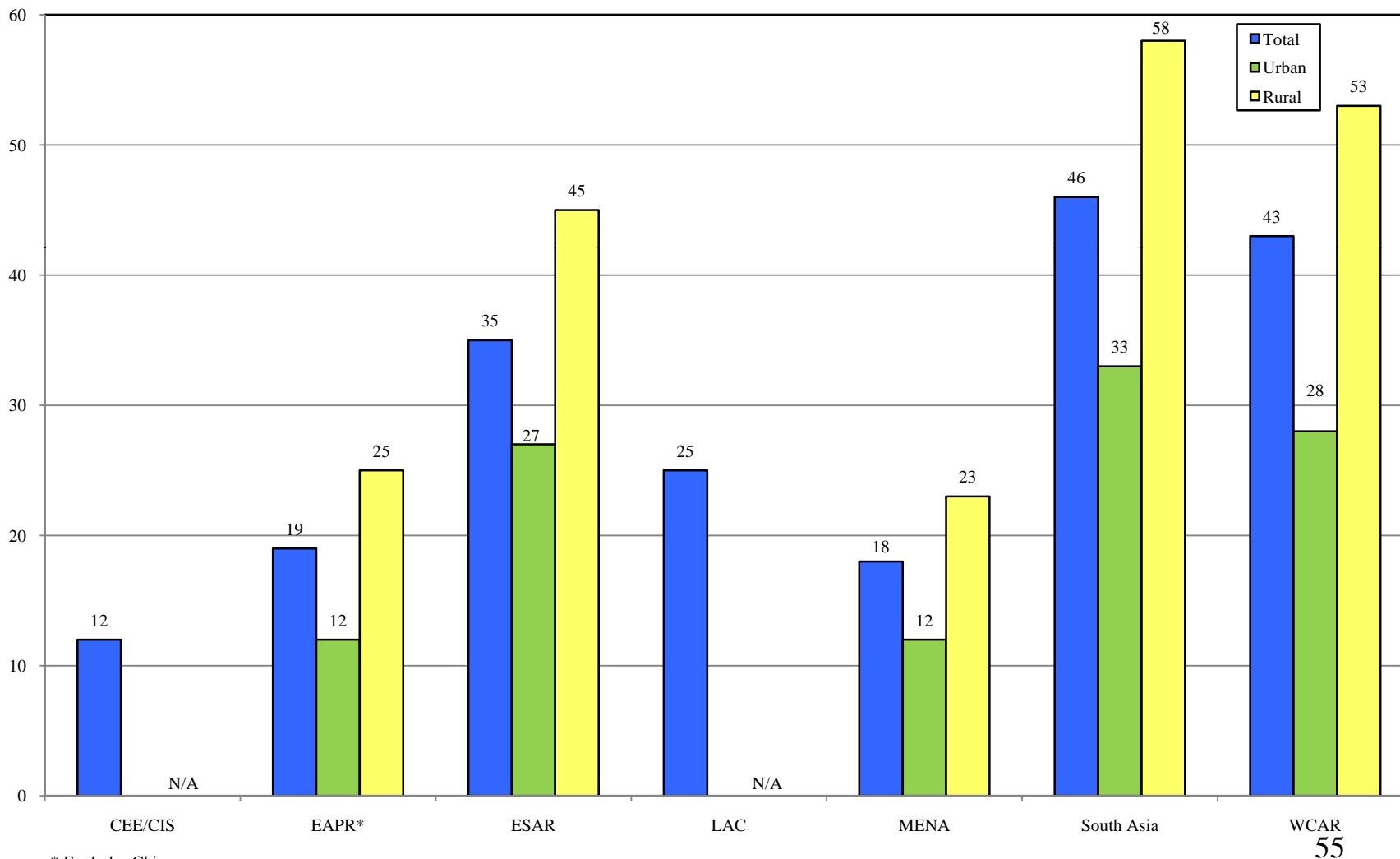
\* New MTSP indicator following midterm review of MTSP (E/ICEF/2008/19).

FA4 KRA2: Support development and implementation of social conventions, norms and values that favour the prevention of violence, exploitation, abuse and unnecessary separation for all children, whilst ensuring respect for their views and building on young people's resilience

## Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before they were 18

(most recent data available during 2000-2008)

Percentage



\* Excludes China.

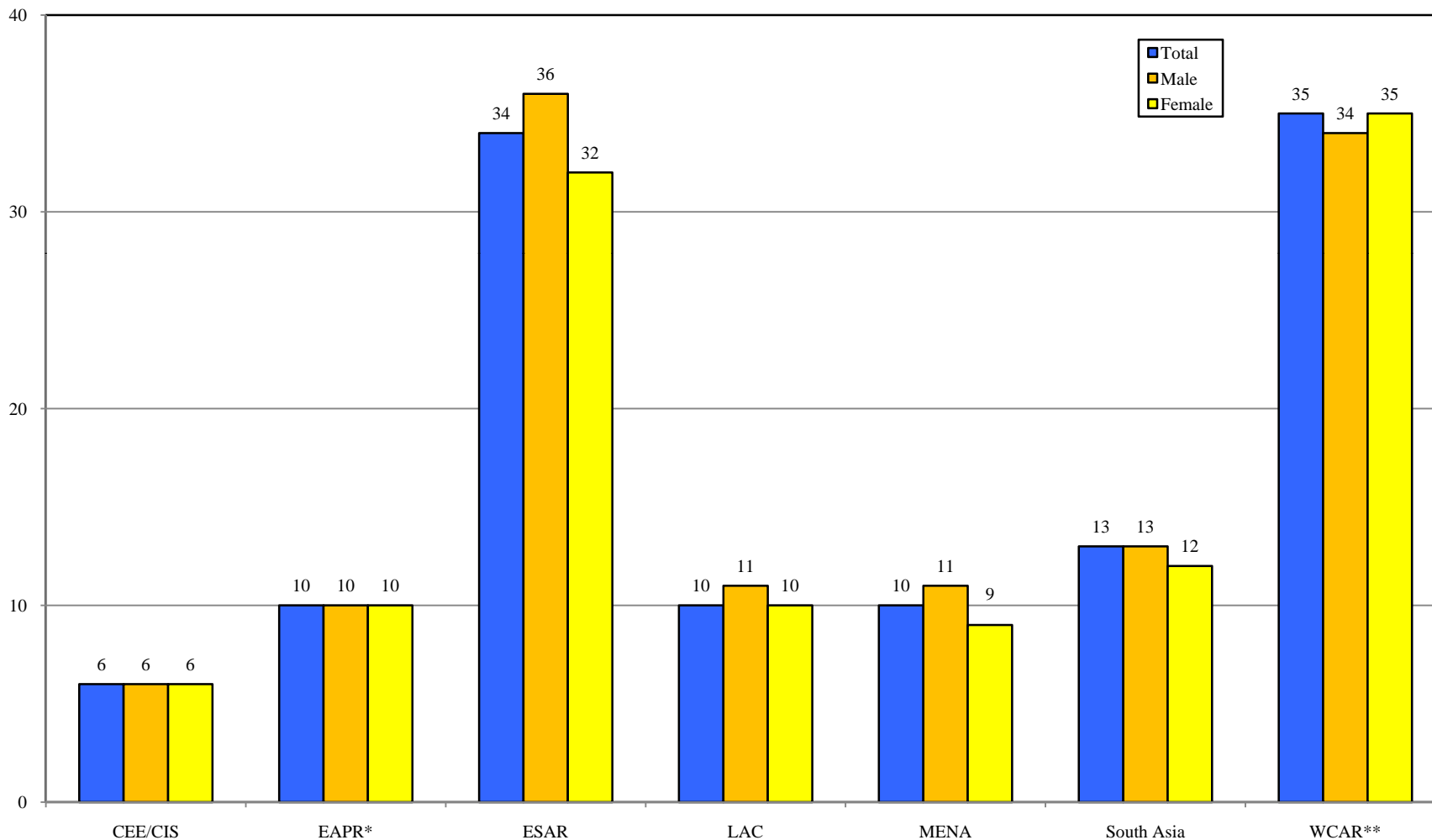
N/A: Estimates by urban/rural are not available for CEE/CIS and LAC regions.

FA4 KRA2: Support development and implementation of social conventions, norms and values that favour the prevention of violence, exploitation, abuse and unnecessary separation for all children, whilst ensuring respect for their views and building on young people's resilience

## Proportion of children aged 5–14 years involved in child labour

(most recent data available during 1999-2008)

Percentage



\* Excludes China.

\*\* Excludes Nigeria.



## Focus Area 4: Child Protection from violence, exploitation and abuse

**Expected result: Better protection of children from impact of armed conflict  
\$89.6 million and natural disasters**

### Summary of Progress

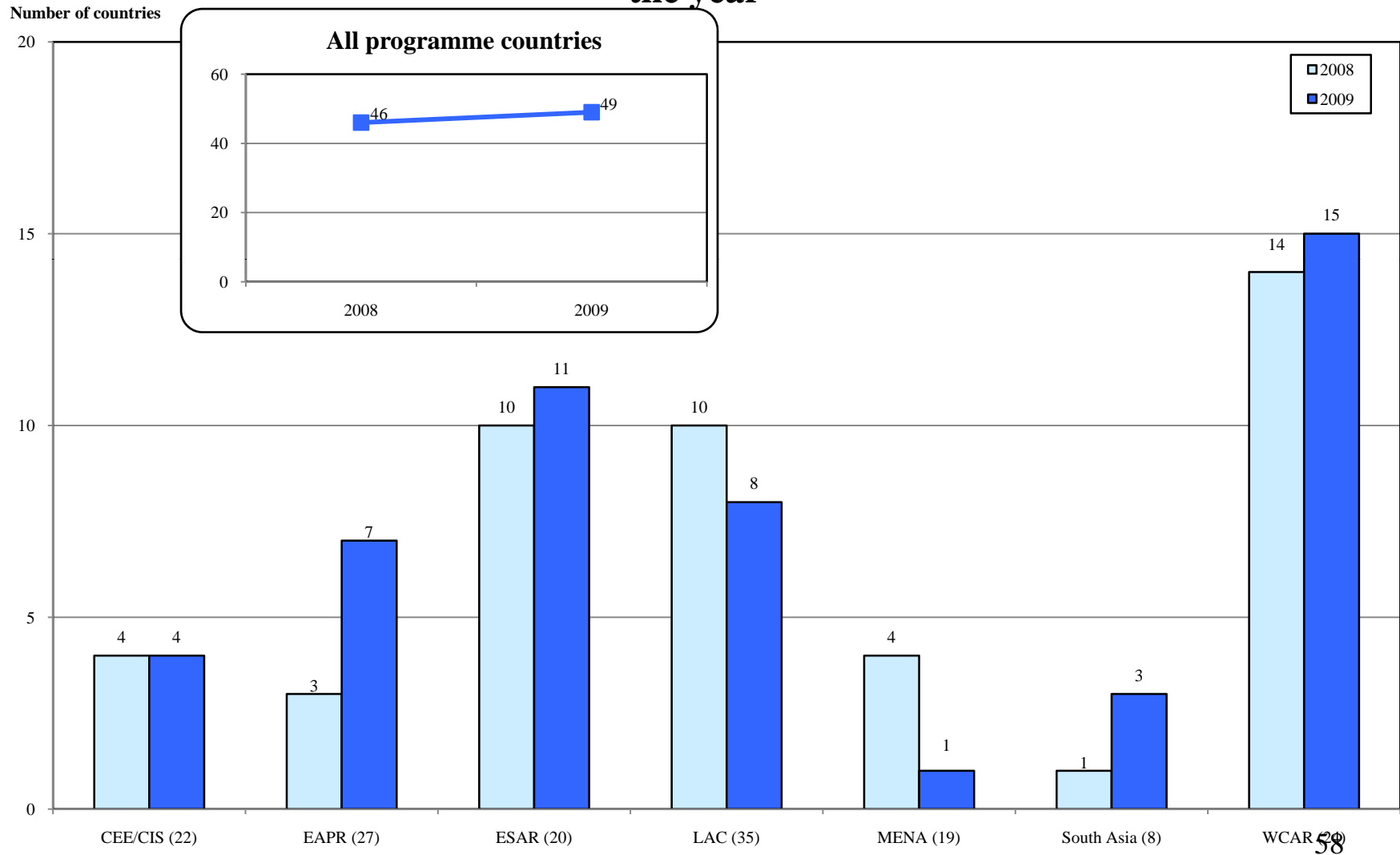
1. Widespread adoption of joint initiatives relating to humanitarian response, including link between child protection mechanisms in emergencies and non-emergency situations
2. Increased focus on strengthening institutions and systems for child protection in emergency situations – also in the transition from relief to development
3. 1.53 million children in 49 countries reached in 2009 with emergency child protection interventions

### Summary of Constraints

Increasing scale and impact of natural disasters and changing nature of conflict create challenging operating environments

Limited capacity, particularly in disaster-prone areas, to build/strengthen a protection system at time of an emergency

## Countries that have incorporated child protection in emergency preparedness and response into national planning mechanisms during the year\*



\* New MTSP indicator following midterm review of MTSP (E/ICEF/2008/19).

## Focus Area 4: Child Protection from violence, exploitation and abuse

**Expected result:** Government decisions influenced by improved data and analysis of child protection  
**\$89.4 million**

### Summary of Progress

1. Global indicators developed on juvenile justice and formal care
2. Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism on grave violations against children in situations of armed conflict (SCR 1612) implemented in 14 countries
3. *Progress for Children* serves as a key resource on child protection statistics
4. 43 countries conducted gender analysis of key child protection issues during the country programme cycle.

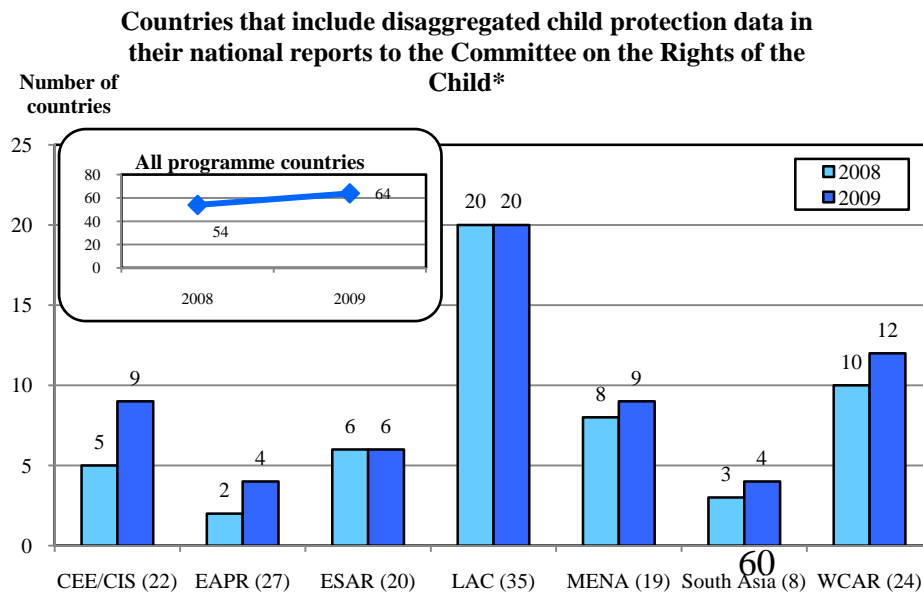
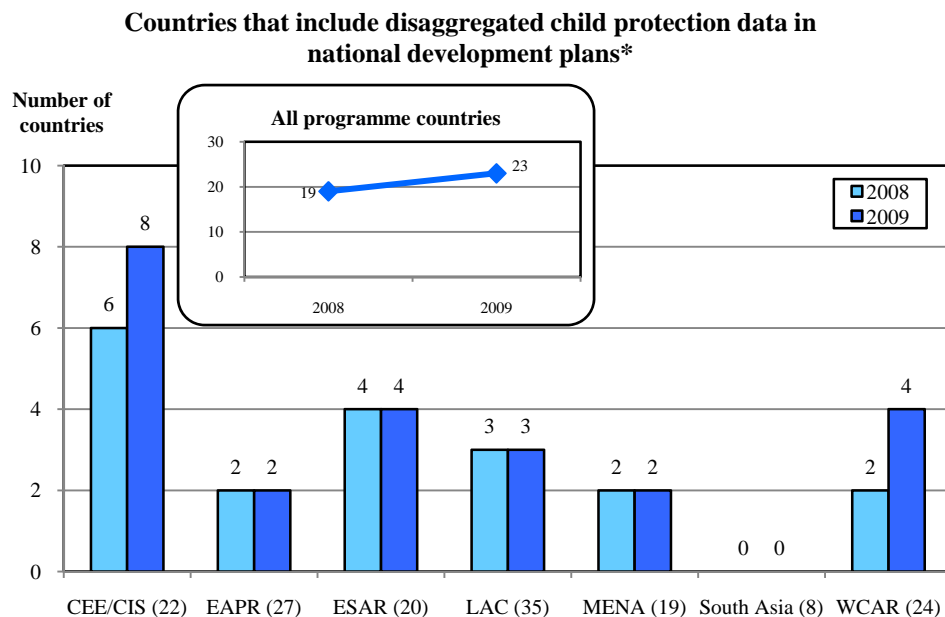
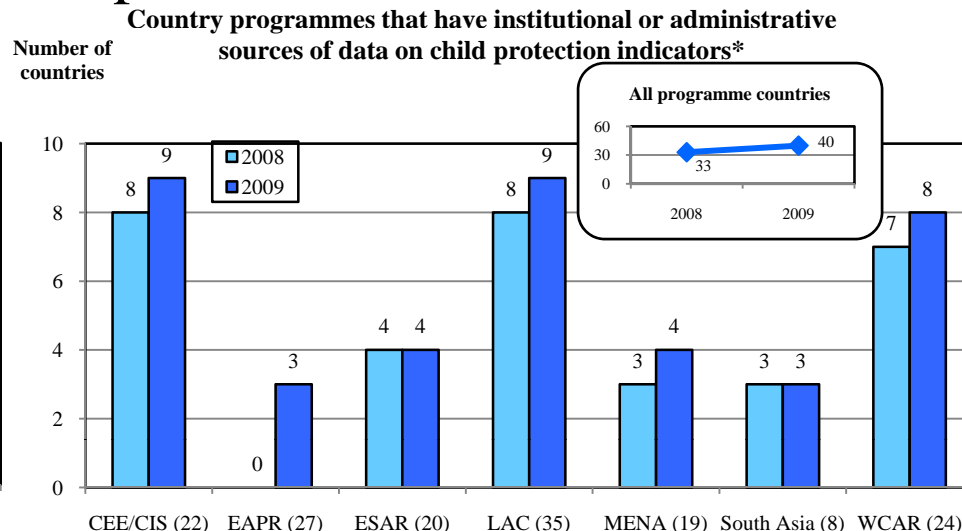
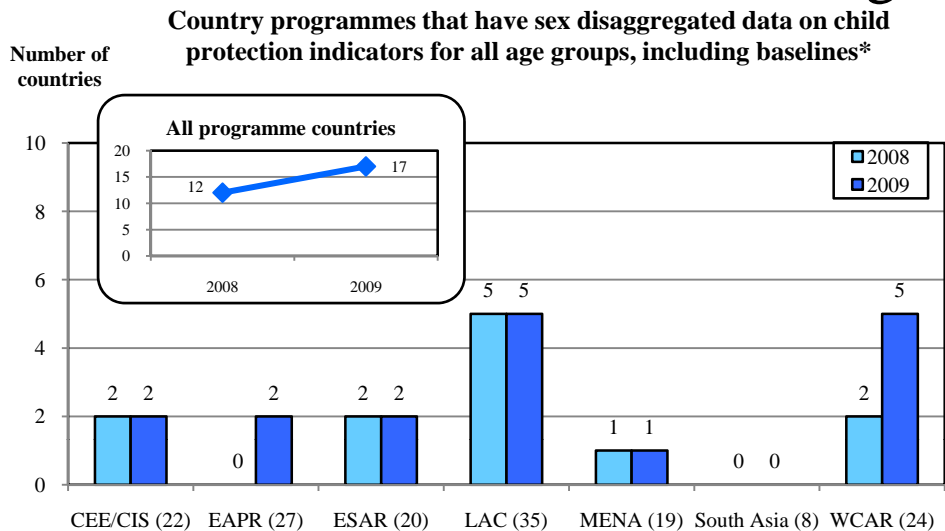
### Summary of Constraints

Continued limited availability of data on many child protection issues

Expansion of MRM to include new violations has increased UNICEF's responsibilities and requires expanded technical knowledge

FA4 KRA4: Government decisions influenced by increased awareness of child protection rights and improved monitoring, data and analysis on child protection

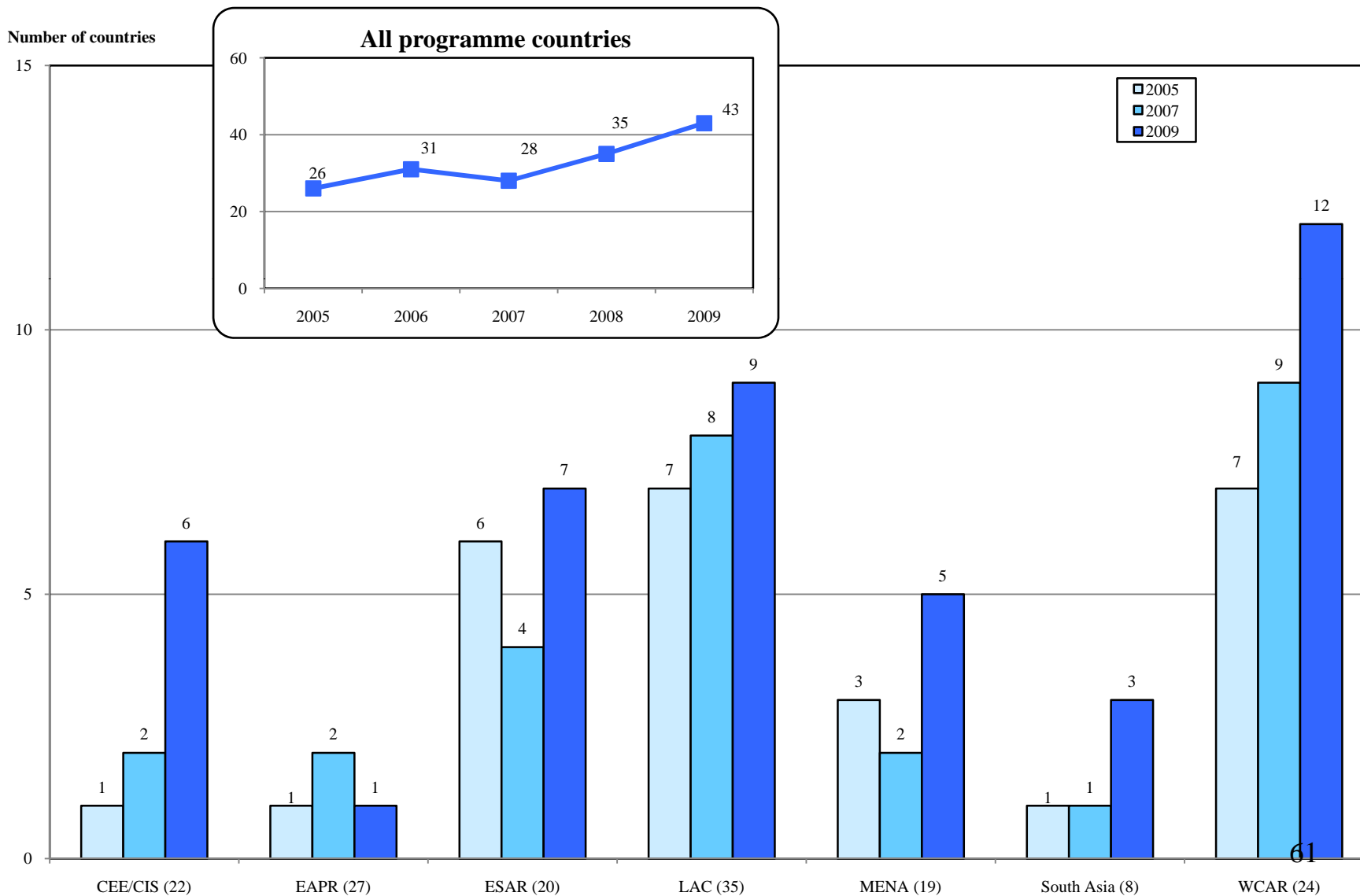
# Monitoring child protection



Source: UNICEF country offices, 2009.

\* New MTSP indicator following of midterm review of MTRP (E/ICEF/2008/19).

## Country programmes that have undertaken gender analysis of key child protection issues within the current programme cycle



Source: UNICEF country offices, 2009.

## Focus Area 4: Child Protection from violence, exploitation and abuse

### Ways forward:

- Continued emphasis on strengthening multi-sectoral approaches and partnerships, including strengthening informal and formal CP systems including in emergencies and recovery phase (Haiti – prime example)
- Greater attention to strengthening monitoring, evaluation and research on child protection in order to inform the development of programmes and policies
- Clinton Global Initiative to End Sexual Violence Against Girls – entry point to strengthening CP systems and social change approach

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

unite for  
children

unicef 

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

**Expected result:** Enhanced capacity to collect and analyze situation of children and women  
**\$187.2 million**

### Summary of Progress

1. Enhanced capacity of partners through increased periodicity of MICS with new modules covering emerging areas – 73 countries supported in 2009.
2. Increased data analyses for key sector specific publications
3. Use of DevInfo as analytical tool has been expanded at all levels
4. Fourth round of MICS surveys launched in 2009

### Constraint

Limited availability of disaggregated data to enable a complete understanding of the children who remain unreached

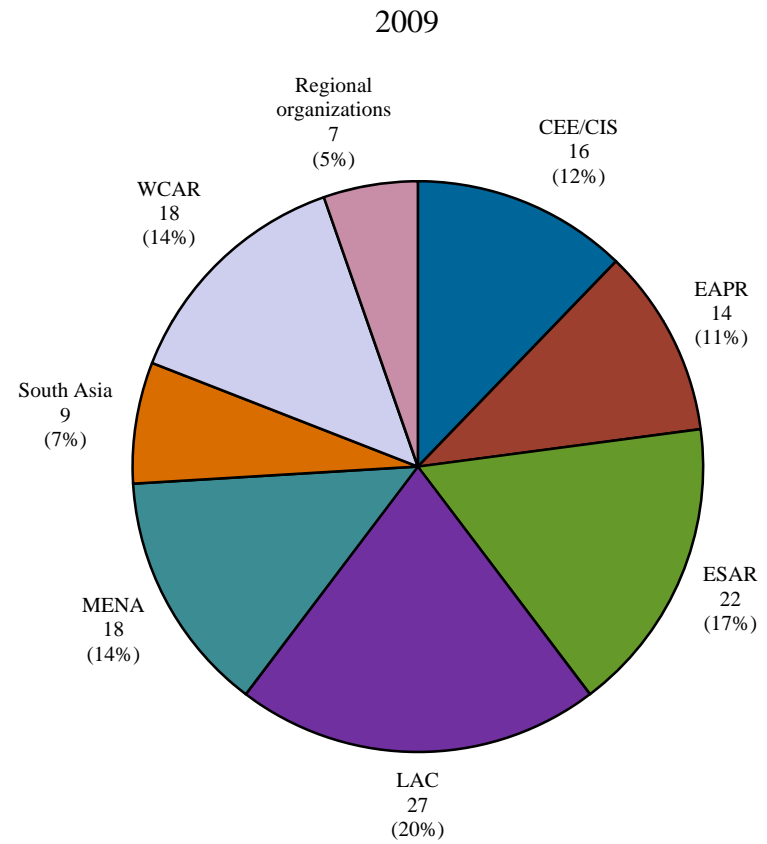
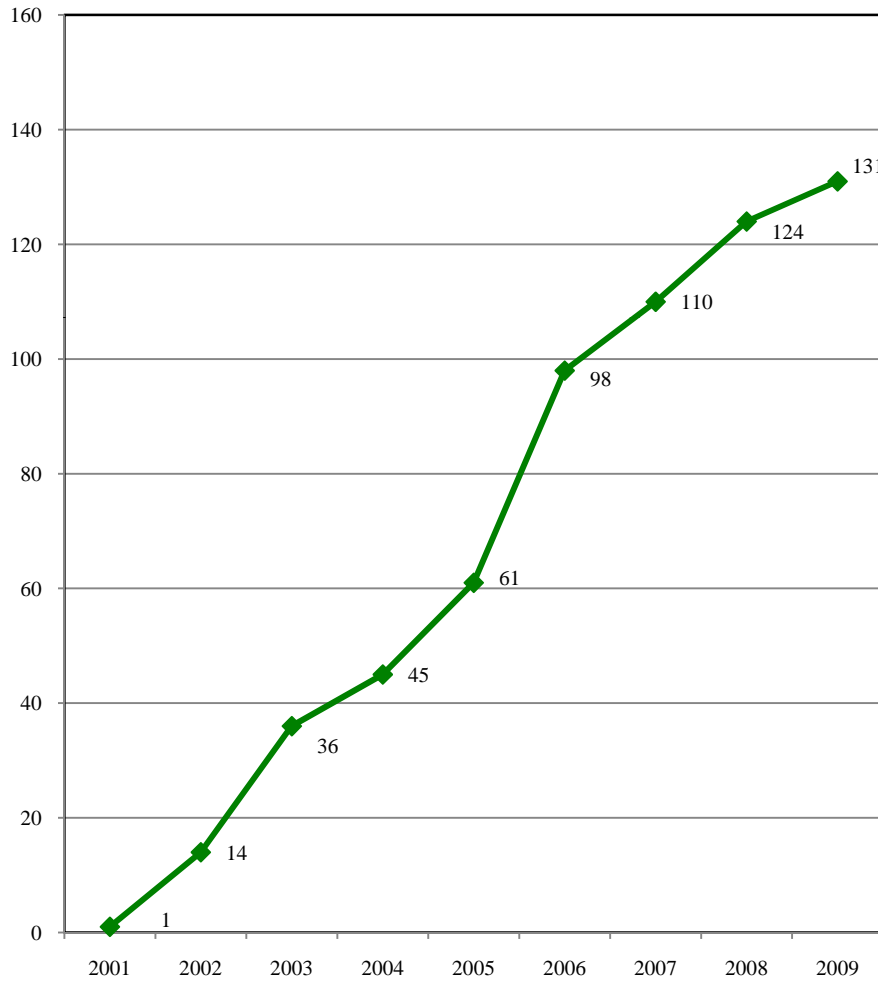
Need to continue to improve dissemination of UNICEF work for use by policy-makers

Challenges in data collection on the situation of children and women in humanitarian, recovery and fragile situations



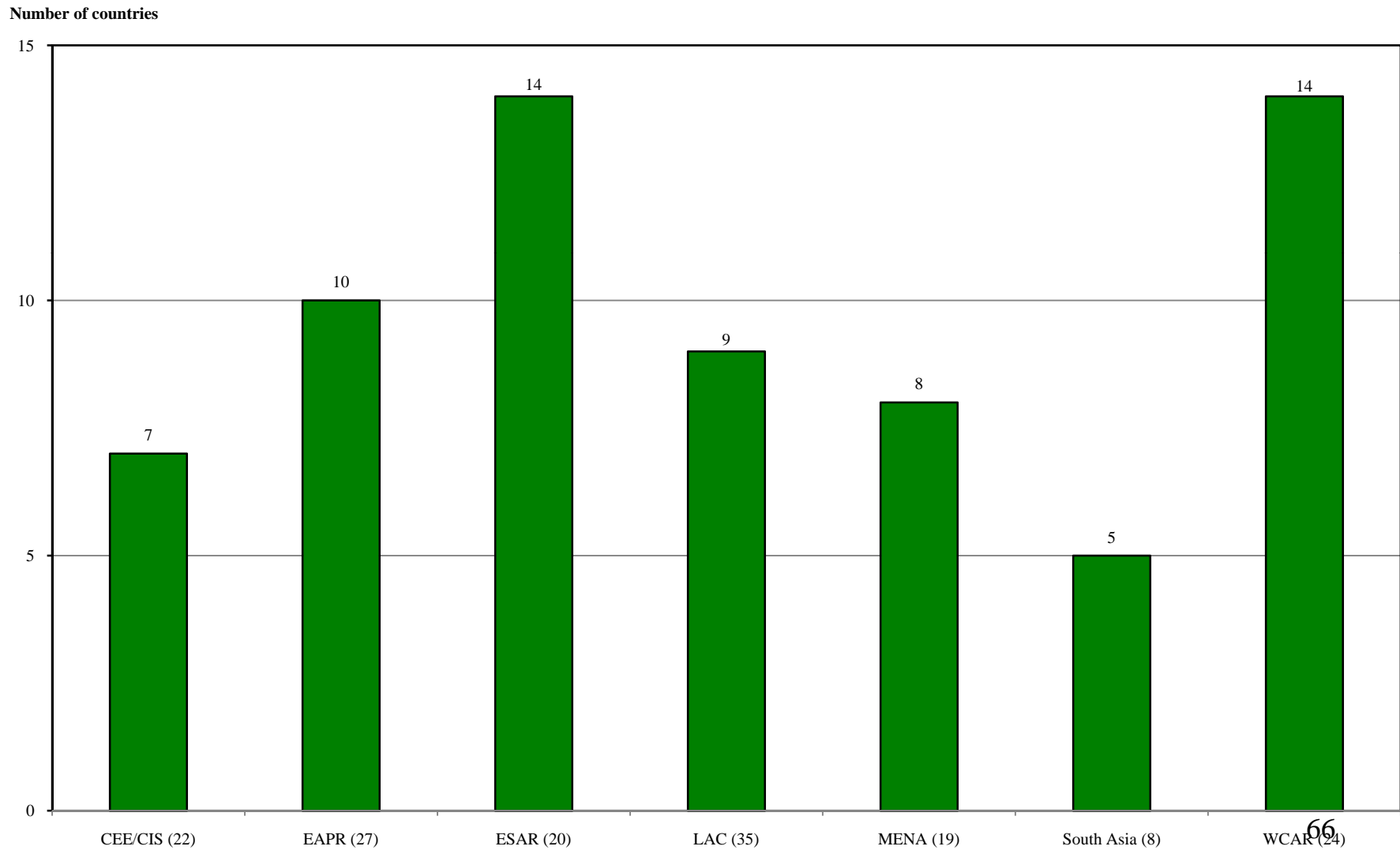
## Countries/organizations using DevInfo for monitoring and reporting

Number of countries



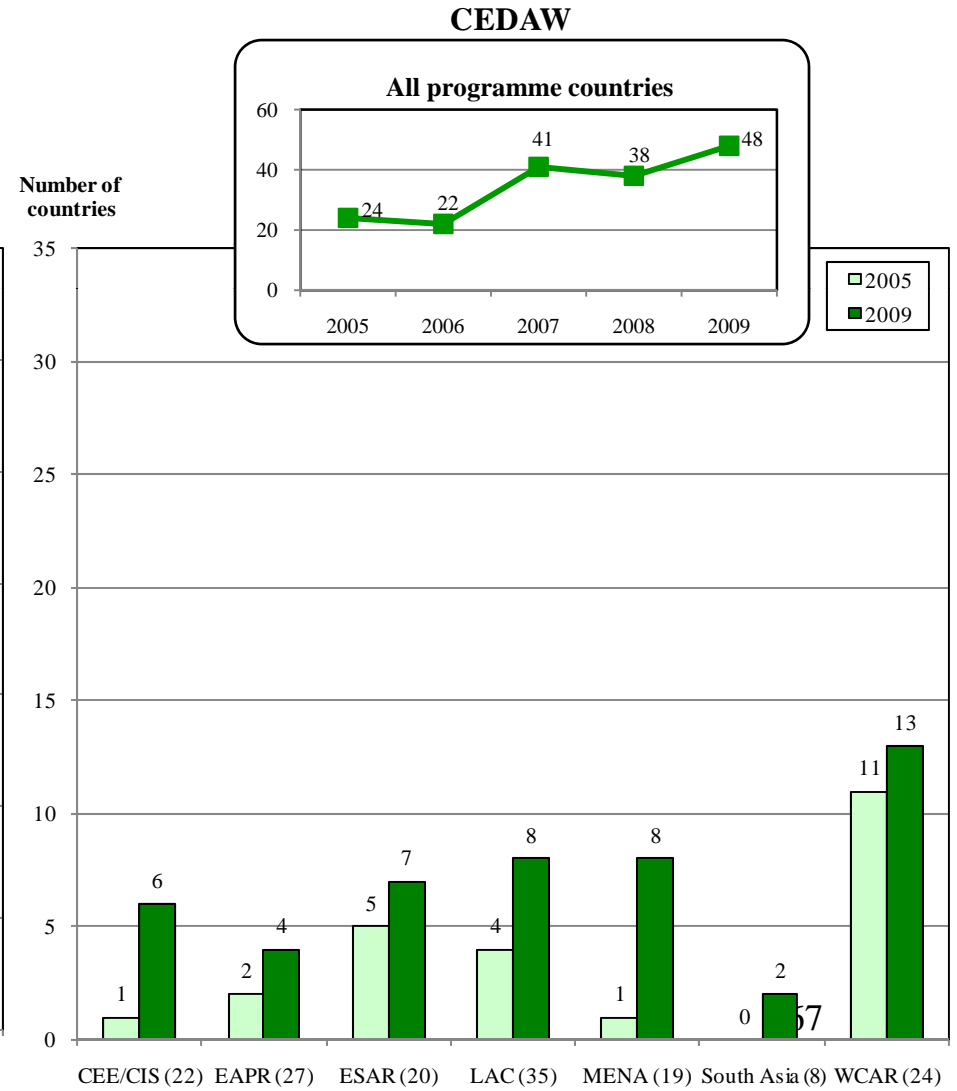
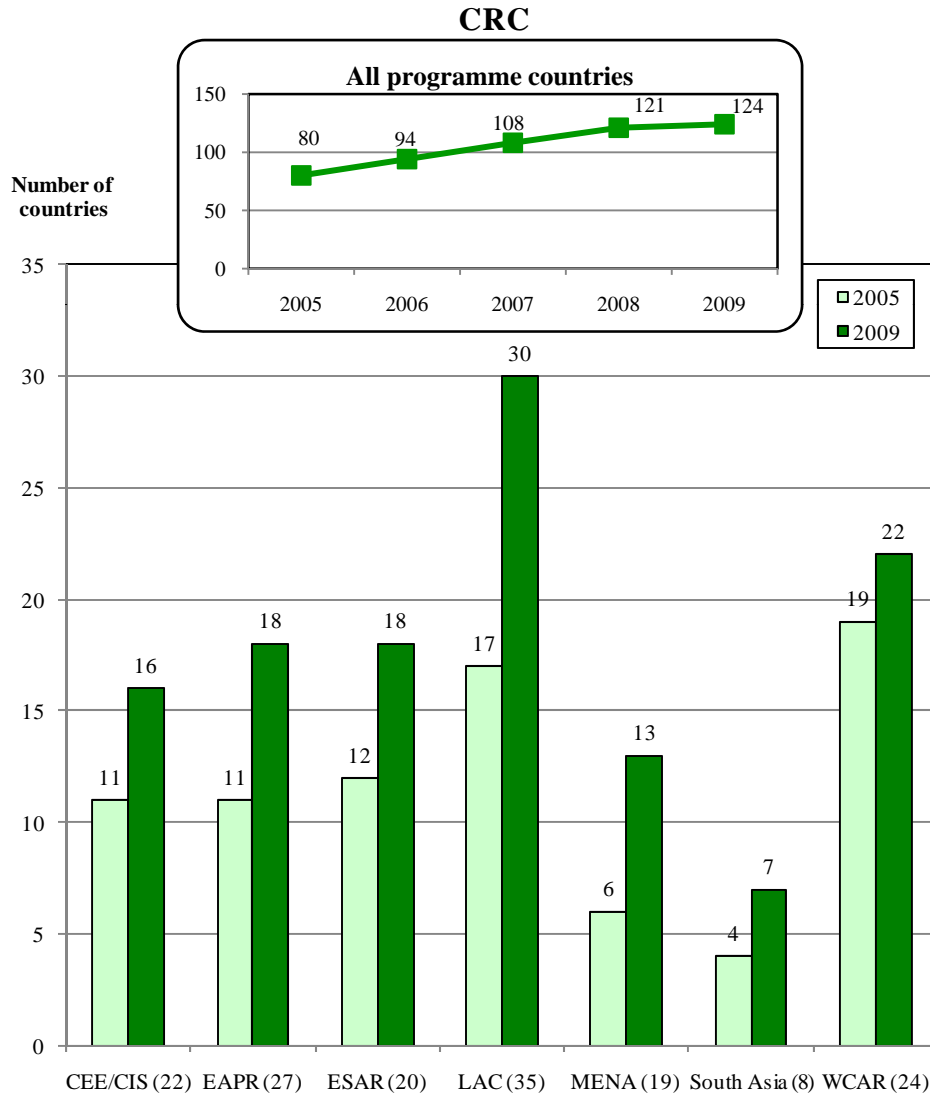
131 countries/regional organizations are using DevInfo as of the end of 2009, increasing from 1 in 2001.

## Countries with national household surveys in 2009



All programme countries (155): 67 (2009)

## Country programmes supporting the most recent CRC and CEDAW reporting process



Source: UNICEF country offices, 2009.

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

**Expected result:** Enhanced policy analysis with special consideration of  
**\$ 44.3 million** child poverty and disparities

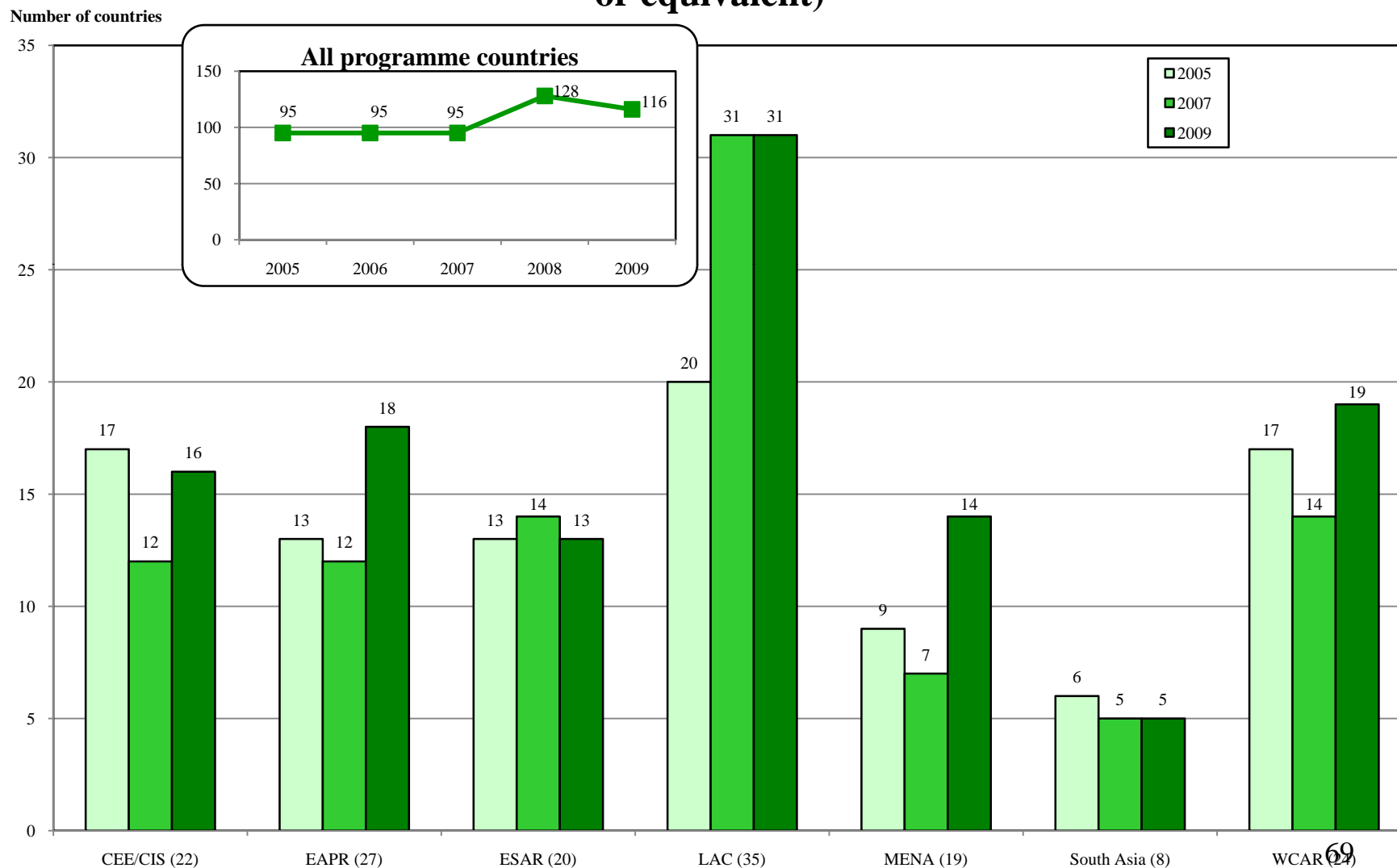
### Status

1. Enhanced quality of Situation Analyses (18), including influential Child Poverty and Disparity studies
2. Widespread support to child-aware policy-making based on evidence
3. 96 thematic studies supported in 2009
4. Global study on child poverty and disparities in progress in 48 countries

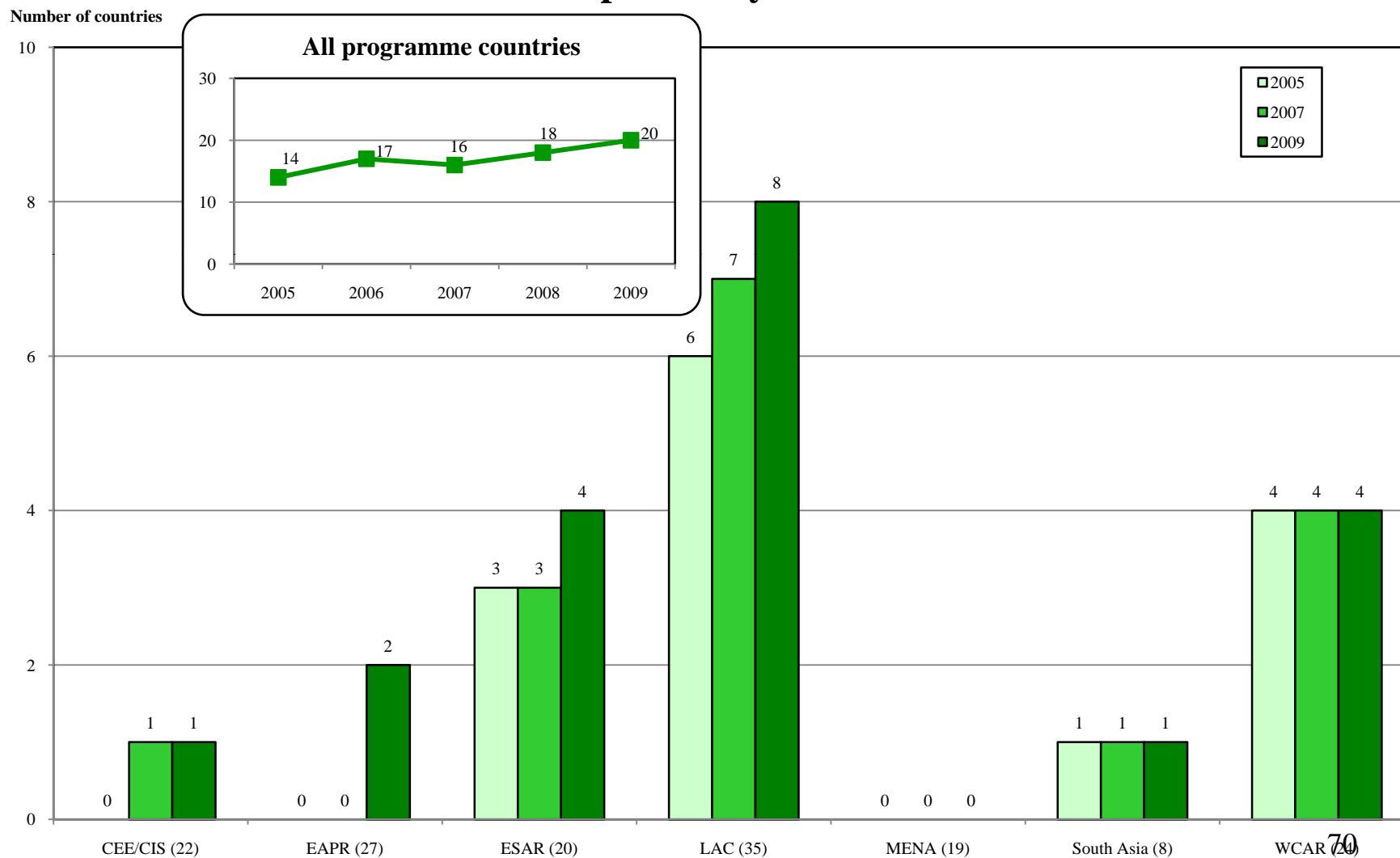
### Constraint

Limited prioritization and skills for supporting analysis of issues such as child poverty and social budgeting

## Countries that carried out or substantially updated the situation analysis of children's and women's rights in the past 5 years (SITAN or equivalent)



## Countries with a joint government-civil society system that monitors and analyses the national budget as a way of promoting improved resource allocations specifically for children and women



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

**Expected result:** Policy advocacy, dialogue and leveraging  
**\$51.1 million**

### Summary of Progress

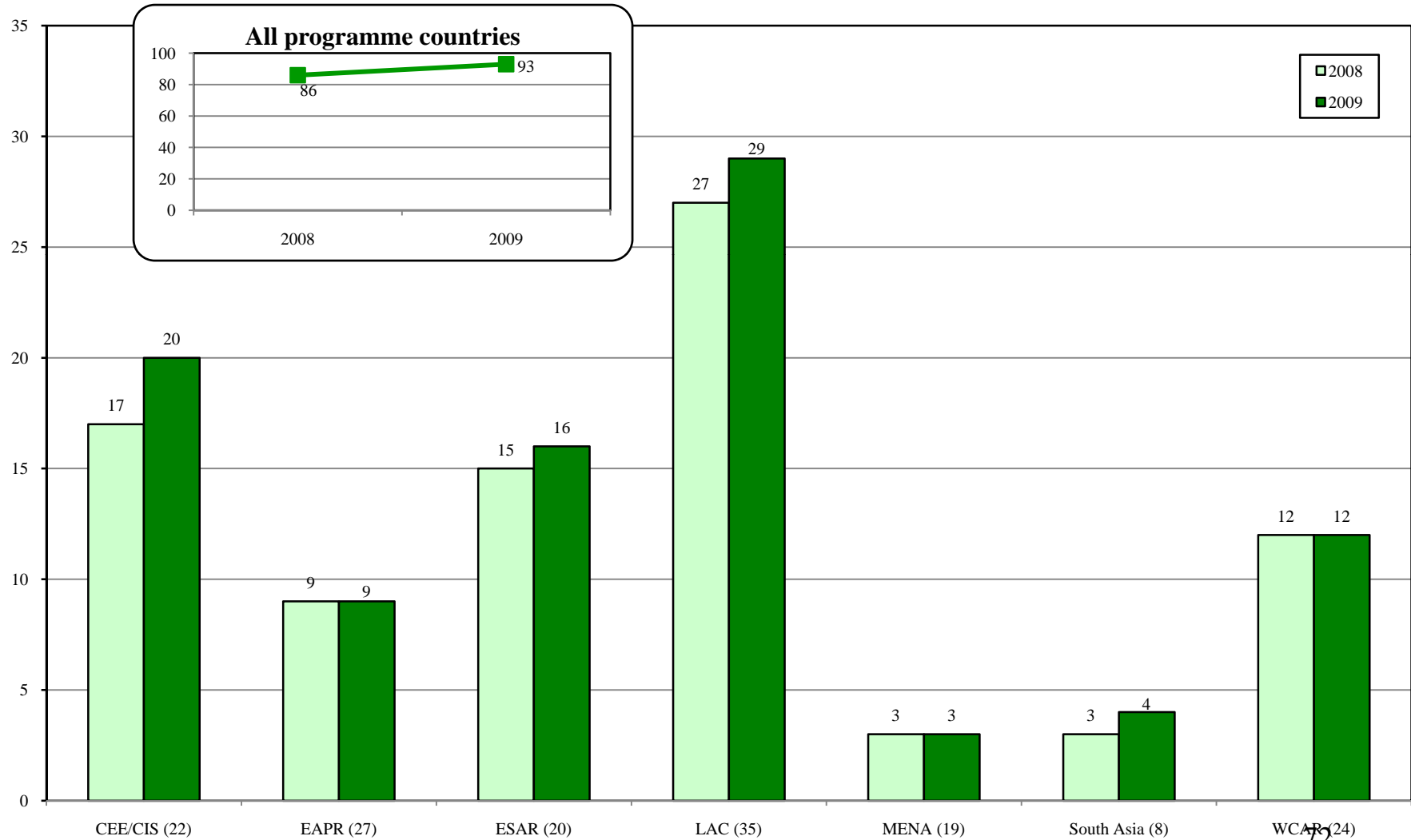
1. Support provided to analyze impact of economic downturn on children, and explore policy and programmatic responses
2. Models on social protection have been documented and advocacy initiatives supported for scale-up, in conjunction with ILO and other partners
3. Two-thirds of COs providing support and advice on regulatory, legal, institutional and financial reform.
4. UNICEF participated in 41 SWAp in 2009

### Constraint

Need to strengthen capacity of UNICEF Offices and partners at all levels to fully engage in policy dialogue in some sectors

## Countries where specific advice was given by UNICEF to government in the current year on regulatory, legal, institutional or financing reform\*

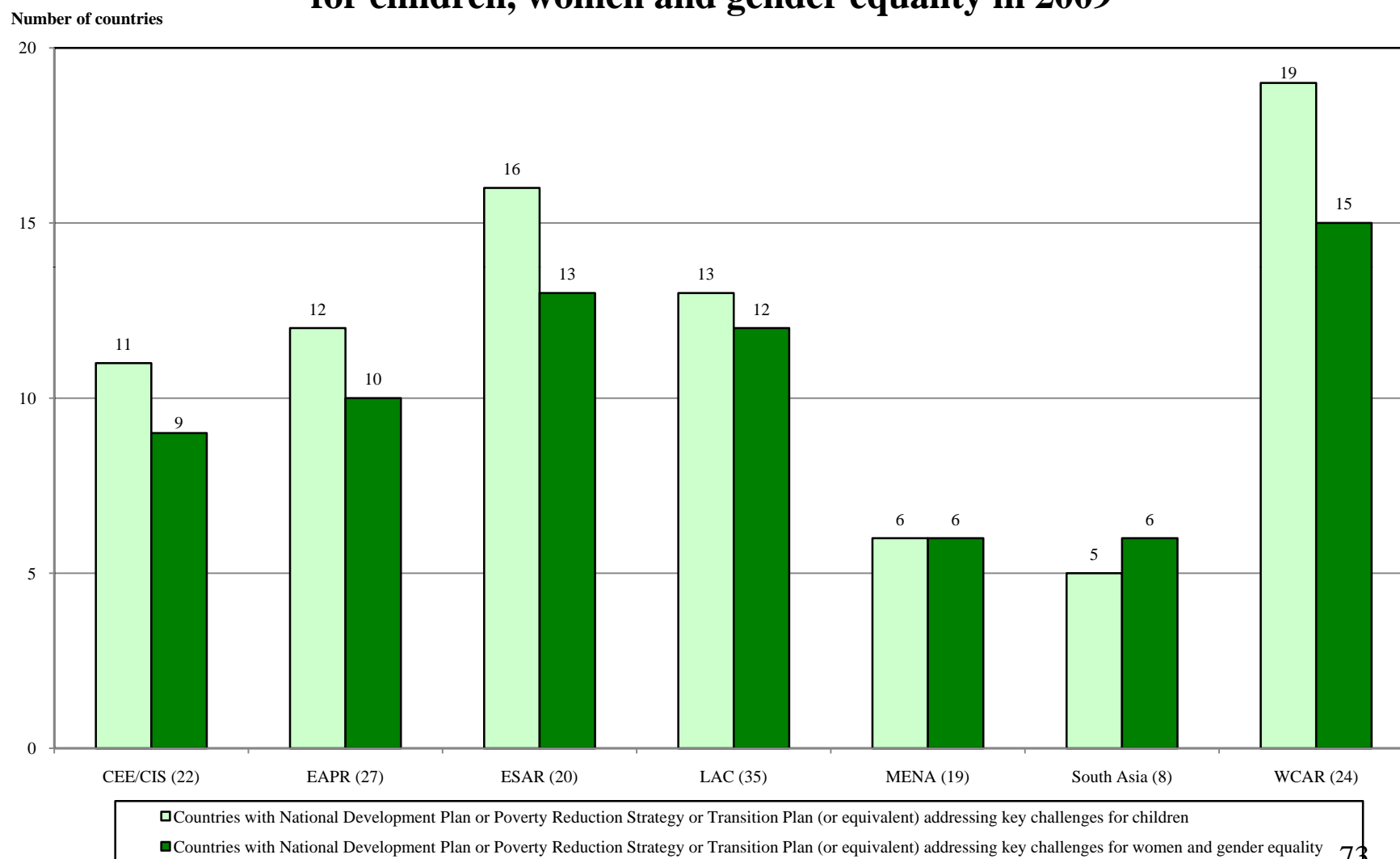
Number of countries



\* New MTSP indicator following midterm review of MTSP (E/ICEF/2008/19).



## Countries with National Development Plan or Poverty Reduction Strategy or Transition Plan (or equivalent) addressing key challenges for children, women and gender equality in 2009



**All programme countries (155): 82 (for children) and 71 (for women and gender equality)**

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

**Expected result:** Enhanced participation by children and young people  
**\$37.7 million**

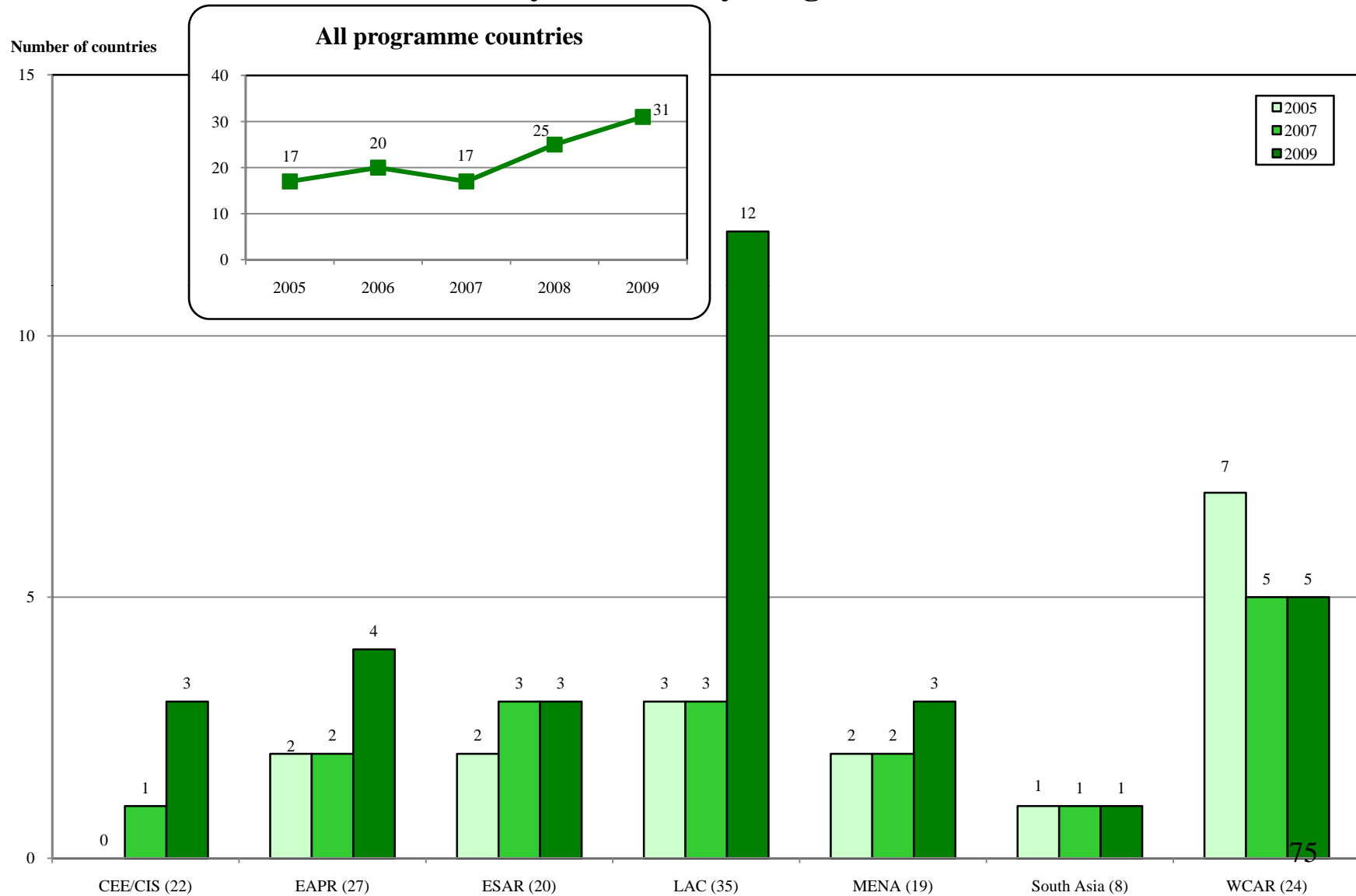
### Summary of Progress

1. Increased international recognition of the importance of child participation and increased global advocacy by adolescents and young people
2. 31 countries now using opinion polls or other tools to gauge children's views.

### Constraint

Challenge to institutionalize child participation processes in policies and programmes at local and national level - to move away from "one-off events"

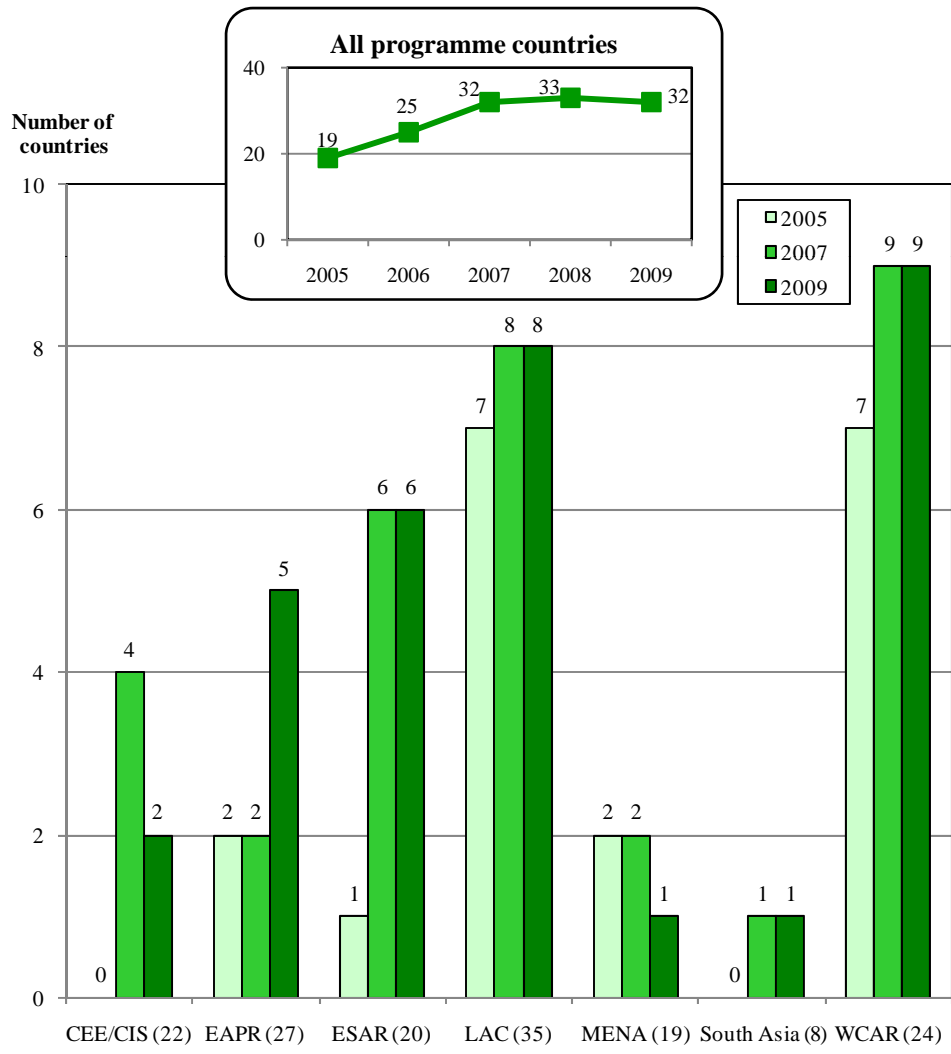
## Countries in which children's views on development issues are systematically sought



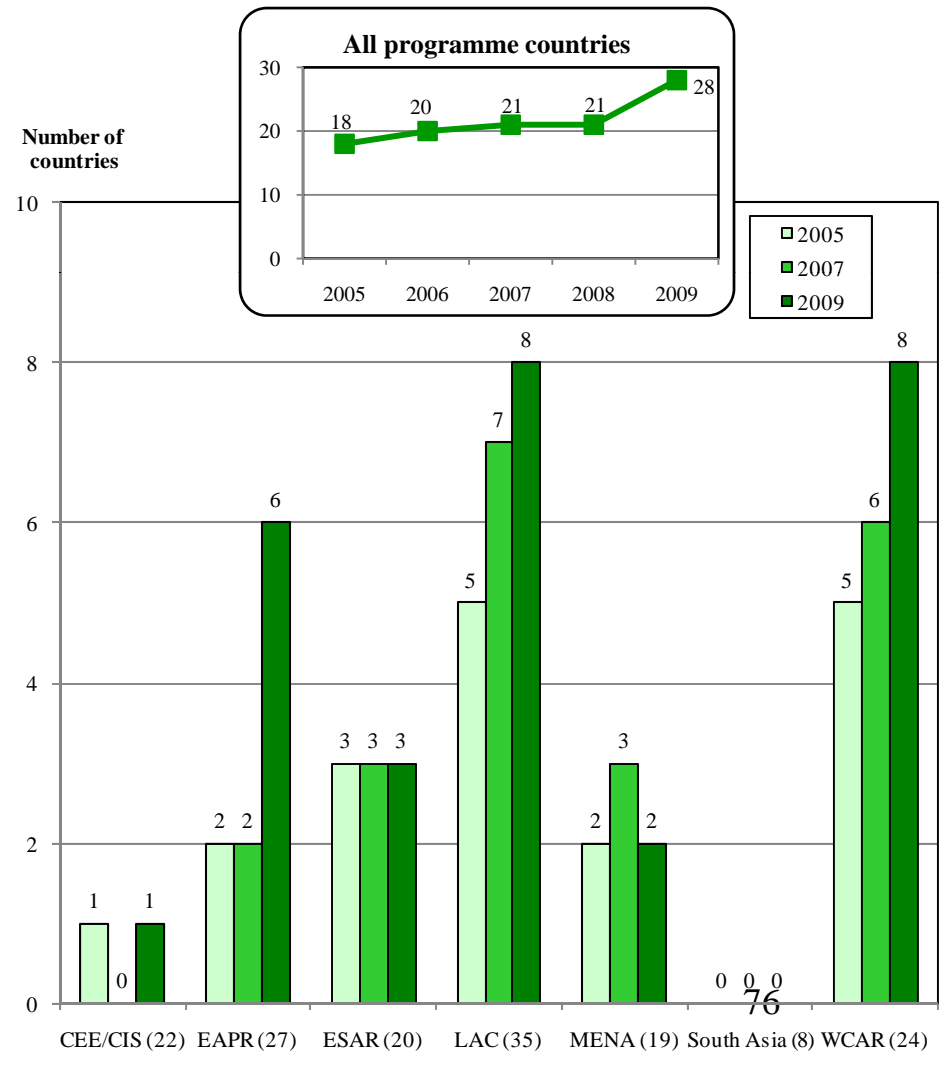
Source: UNICEF country offices, 2009.

## Countries with mechanisms for involvement of children and young people in policy development and/or programme implementation at the national and local levels

### At the national level



### At the local level



Source: UNICEF country offices, 2009.

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

### Ways forward:

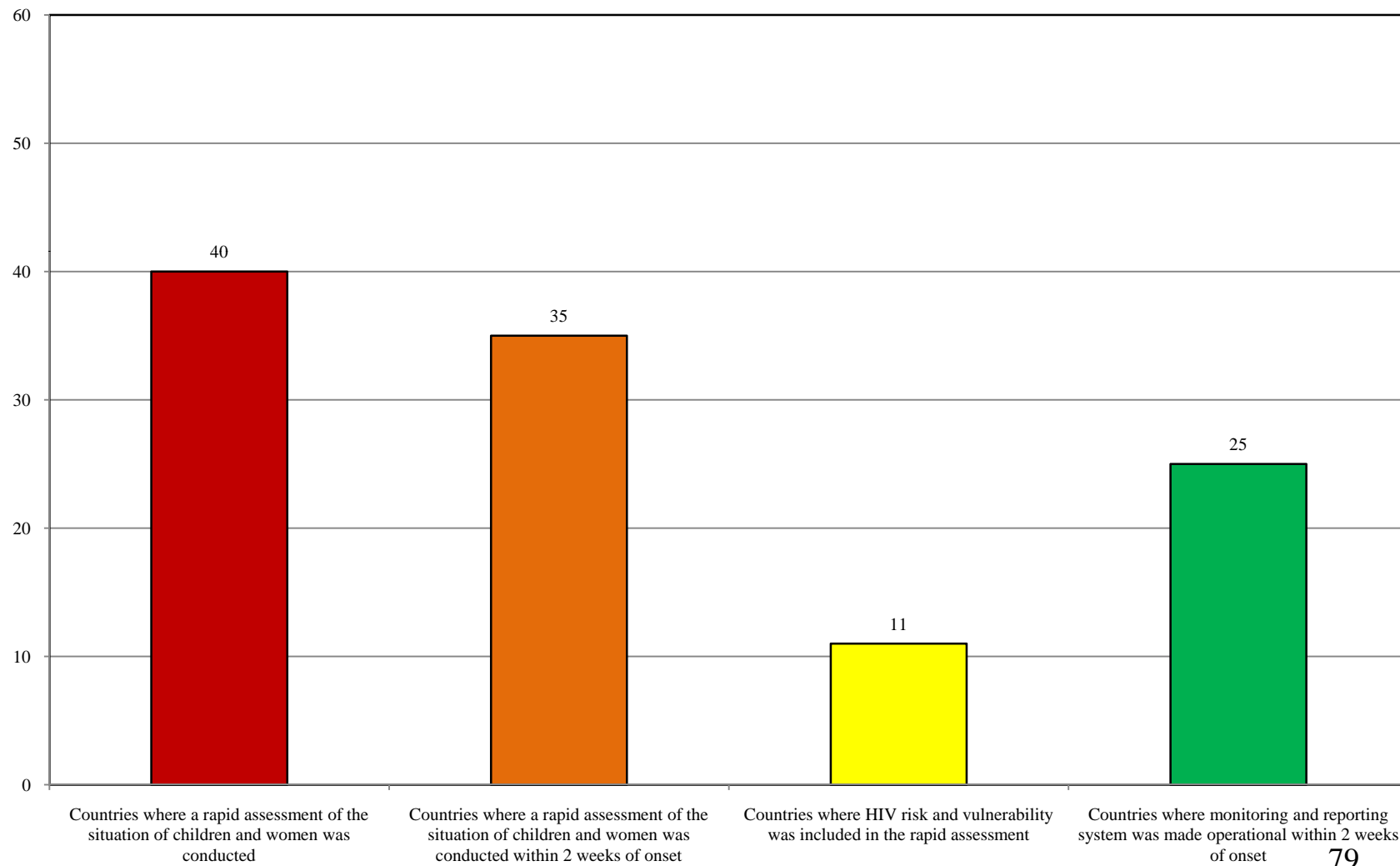
- Continue to support and build capacity for data collection, including through the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey and support further analysis and dissemination
- Improve statistical literacy for UNICEF leadership to work with partners at all levels through additional training
- Work closely with UN/other partners, to engage with policy-makers with a view to making families less vulnerable to economic and other shocks
- Enhance integration of human rights principles and action for gender equality in social and economic policy
- Advocate and support the elaboration of country-specific measures to advance national systems for child-sensitive social protection
- Develop support to improved governance (laws, policies and programmes) and civic action in the best interests of the child

## Special focus: Humanitarian action and post-crisis recovery

- Revised **Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Action** including preparedness and commitments to humanitarian reform
- Many countries that are making the least progress towards MDGs are in humanitarian, fragile or post-crisis situations (2009 covered about 80 countries) e.g. **Sudan, Somalia and Sri Lanka**
- **\$696 million spent** in ORE in 2009
- UNICEF must strengthen its **surge capacity**
- Increased insecurity:
  - Blurring between armed forces and humanitarian actors;
  - Shrinking humanitarian access
- UNICEF played a leading role in improving **UN Security Risk Management framework**

## Countries in emergency situations\*- rapid assessment and monitoring and reporting system, 2009

Number of countries

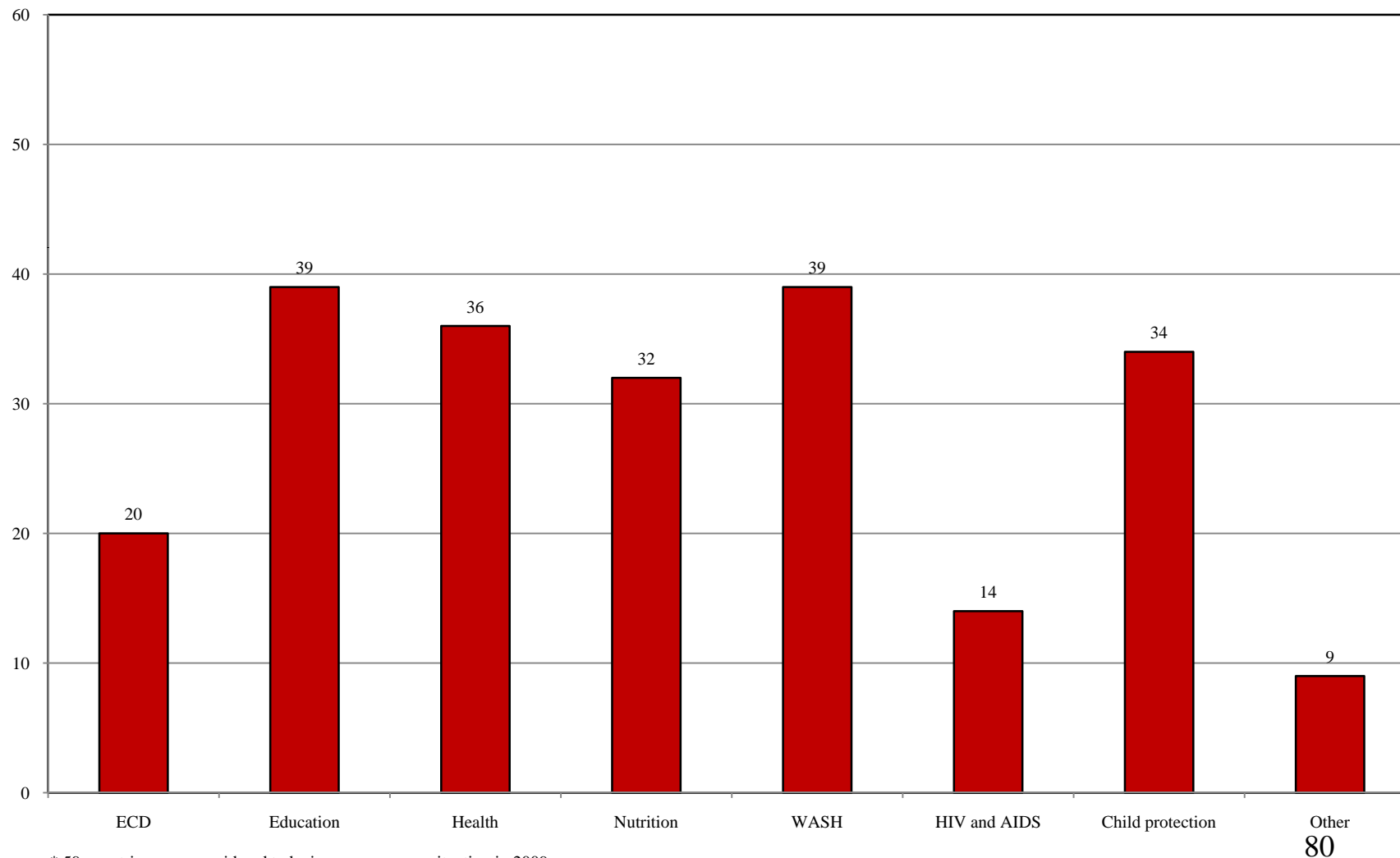


\* 59 countries were considered to be in an emergency situation in 2009.

Source: UNICEF country office annual reports, 2009.

## Countries in emergency situations\*- countries where specific interventions were implemented in 2009

Number of countries



\* 59 countries were considered to be in an emergency situation in 2009.



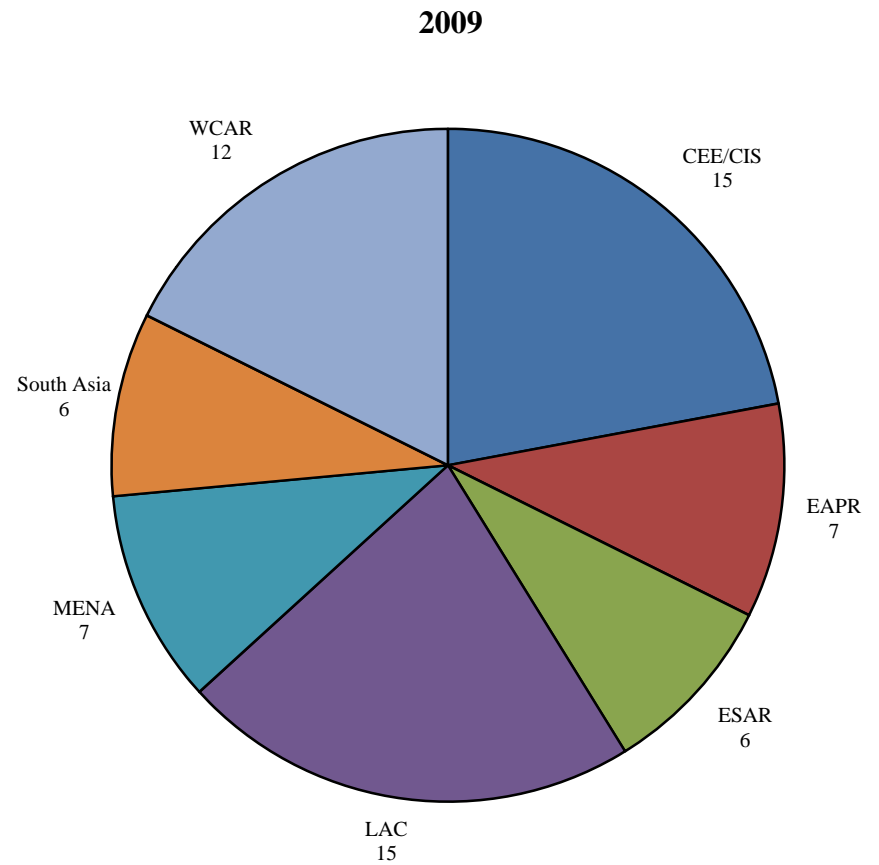
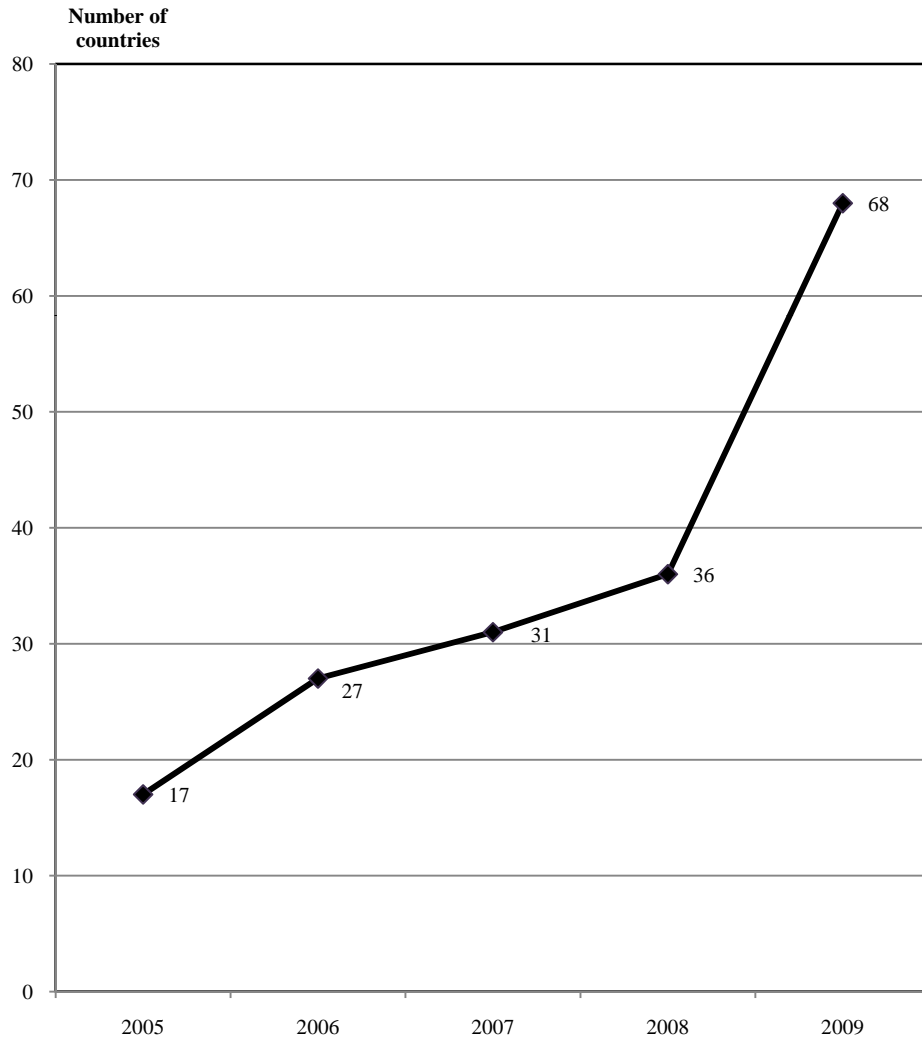
# Cross-cutting strategies

- Level of emphasis on human rights varies across the Focus Areas
  - Attention to marginalised and excluded groups is common
  - FA 4 (Child Protection) and FA5 (Policy Advocacy and Partnerships) show the strongest emphasis on promoting accountability and making links to international human rights standards and mechanisms
- Emphasis on Communication for Development to reach MTSP targets has increased
  - community based approaches to address scale and outreach
  - capacities remain limited

# Cross-cutting strategies

- Need to adopt a more systematic approach to national capacity development, including a broad range of actors for children
- Results Based Management enhanced through greater attention to performance monitoring
- Evaluations at country level require greater strategic focus and improved quality
- Knowledge management internally focused - shift to “knowledge for children’s rights”
- Greater flexibility in partnerships introduced through revised cooperation guidelines

## Country programmes for which a gender review or self-assessment had been conducted



**In total, a gender review or self-assessment has been conducted for 68 country programmes (55%) MTSP Target is 87 country programmes (70% by 2013)**

## Cross-cutting strategies (cont'd)

Indicator	2008	2009
% country offices with <b>annually updated Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan</b>	<b>87%</b>	<b>85%</b>
% new CPDs referring to <b>Observations of CRC and CEDAW</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
% new CPDs that meet <b>organizational standards for HRBAP</b>	<b>80%</b>	<b>84%</b>
% new CPDs that meet <b>organizational standards for Gender mainstreaming</b>	<b>44%</b>	<b>59%</b>
% country programmes for which a <b>gender review and self- assessment was undertaken</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>55%</b>
% CPDs that meet organizational standards for <b>Results-Based Management</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>84%</b>
% CPDs that include a <b>clearly articulated strategy for use of Communication for Development</b>	<b>53%</b>	<b>63%</b>

# Progress towards Greater UN-Coherence

## UNICEF contributed to the following results at the global level

- Simplified UNDAF guidelines, UNDAF Action Plans, common results reporting format and UNDAF Support package
- Improved management and accountability for the UN and RC System
- Progress in harmonized business processes, notably ICT and procurement
- Implementation of TCPR recommendations to increase UN coherence

## Highlights of support at regional and country level

- UNICEF Regional Directors fully active in Regional UNDG teams, with strengthened responsibilities to support improved country level results
- Regional QSA teams oversaw the development of 18 UNDAFs in 2009
- Stronger implementation of Cluster Approach in humanitarian situations
- UNICEF contributed the equivalent of 42 full-time staff members and \$2.6 million to the RC system at the Country Level
- Joint programmes increased by 22% to 231 between 2008 and 2009
- Elements of HACT are being implemented in 114 countries

# Progress towards Greater UN-Coherence

## Challenges:

- Management and Accountability System not yet fully internalized and implemented
- Despite progress in HACT more work is needed to strengthen implementation
- More clarity is needed on the definition and methodology for measurement of transaction costs

## Ways Forward:

- Focus on UNCT impact through upstream policy and capacity development, in support of achievement of MDGs with equity
- Accelerate harmonization of business processes
- Use the lessons learned from Delivering as One pilots to further strengthen joint programming and coherence
- Improve UNDG global and regional mechanisms to support UNCTs
- Reinforce programming and strategic focus through roll-out of the simplified UNDAF guidelines in 90 countries over the next three years

# Management and Operations

- Various initiatives (e-recruitment, e-performance assessment, new and emerging talent) have strengthened **Human Resource Management**; 43% of recruitment completed within 90 days (up from 25% in 2008); learning strategy aligned to organizational needs
- **Finance and Administration**: progress towards greater UN coherence including harmonizing rules and regulations, policy development process for IPSAS completed, simplified procedures have been introduced (contracts review, travel)
- **Supply** systems strengthened, “market shaping strategies” implemented, capacity enhanced in supply chain management, procurement services exceeded \$1 billion in 2009

# Management and Operations

- **Information and Communication Technology (ICT)** and processes enhanced to adequately support UNICEF's improved Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) and Enterprise Content Management/ Collaboration (ECM) systems. Containment of global transaction costs.
- **Risk management** strategies strengthened – new risk based audit a key component. Roll-out of training in Enterprise Risk Management initiated.



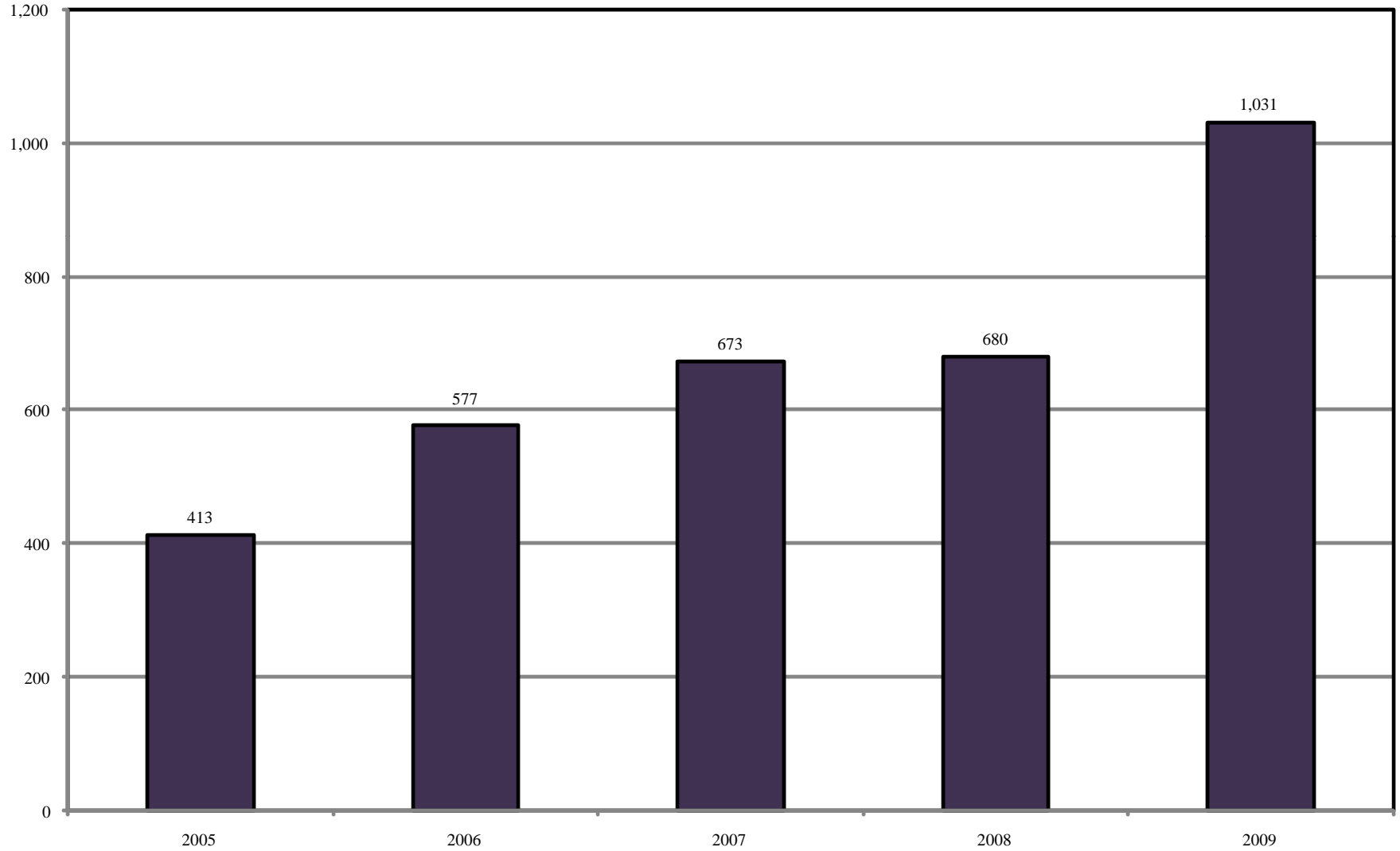
# Management and Operations

Indicator	2005	2009
<b>Finance</b>		
(i) Management/administration/programme support costs to total RR + OR	15.3%	14.2%
(ii) Management/administration/programme support costs to total resources including Trust Funds	15.3%	10.5% (2008-9)
<b>Risk management practice</b>		
% of audit observations closed by 1 July of following year	66%	64%
% complaints investigated and closed within six months	44% (2008)	90%
Number of offices with audit recommendations outstanding for over 18 m	12 (2006)	10
<b>Supply</b>		
% orders delivered at port of entry at or within agreed arrival dates	64%	81%
% rapid response orders shipped within 48 hours of sales order release	85%	90%
<b>Human resources</b>		
% recruitment actions completed within 90 days	17%	43%
% requests for surge capacity support met within 56 days	65%	76.50%
% women staff at P/L 5 levels and above, globally	36%	42%

Key Performance Indicators

# Value of procurement services

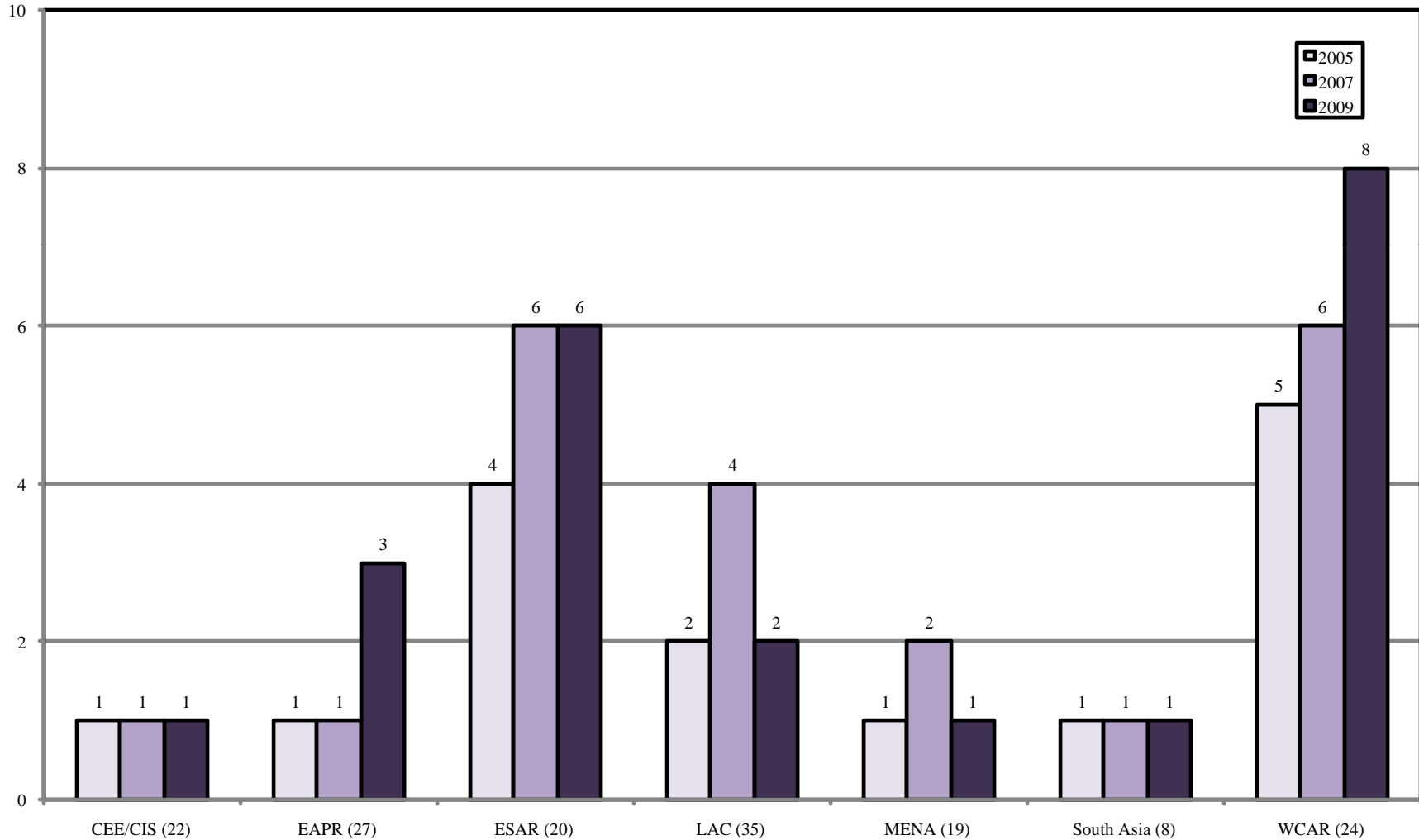
Millions of USD



Source: UNICEF HQ, 2010.

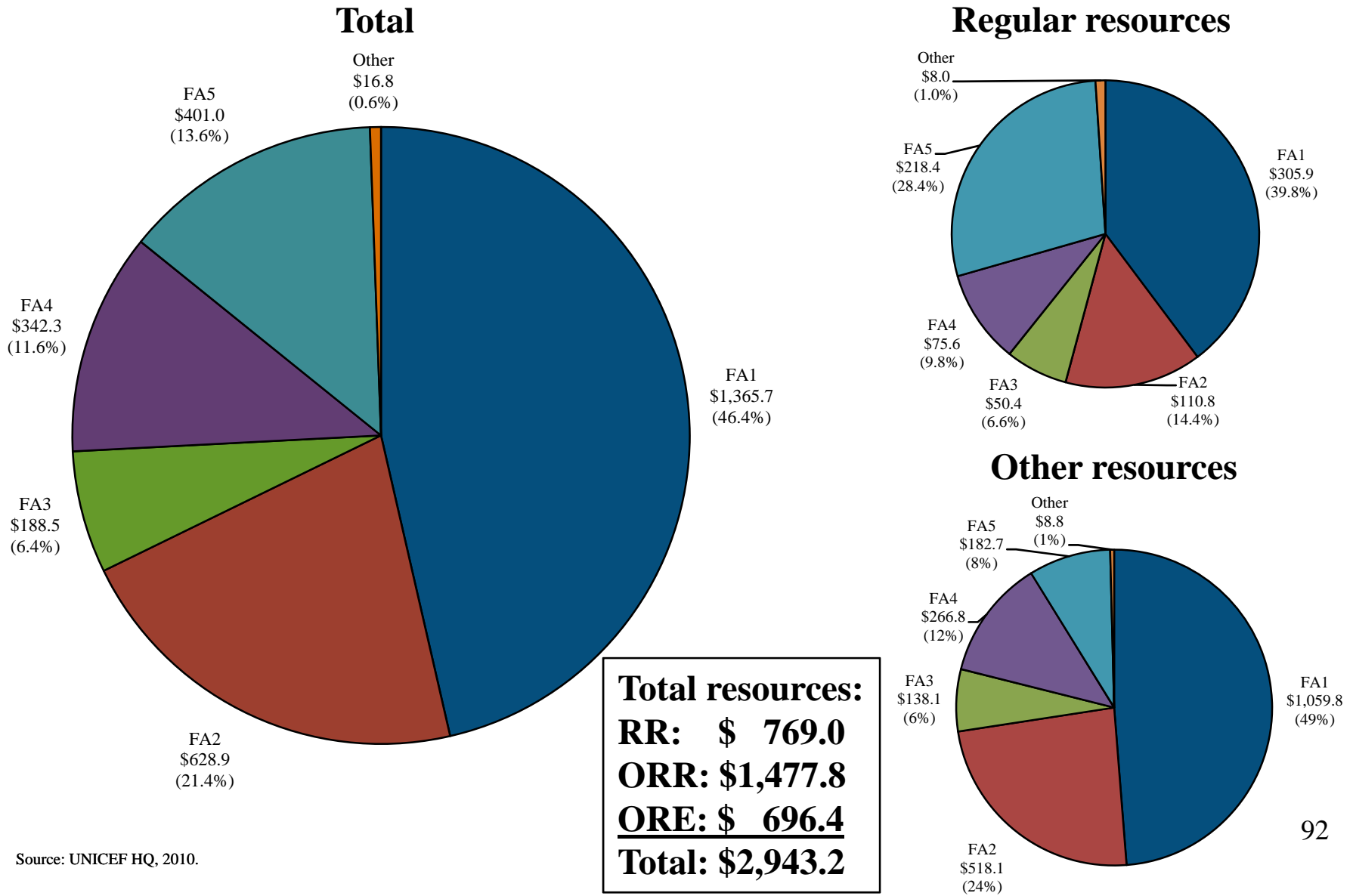
## Programme countries in which UNICEF supports national partners producing a plan to address shortages of essential commodities

Number of countries



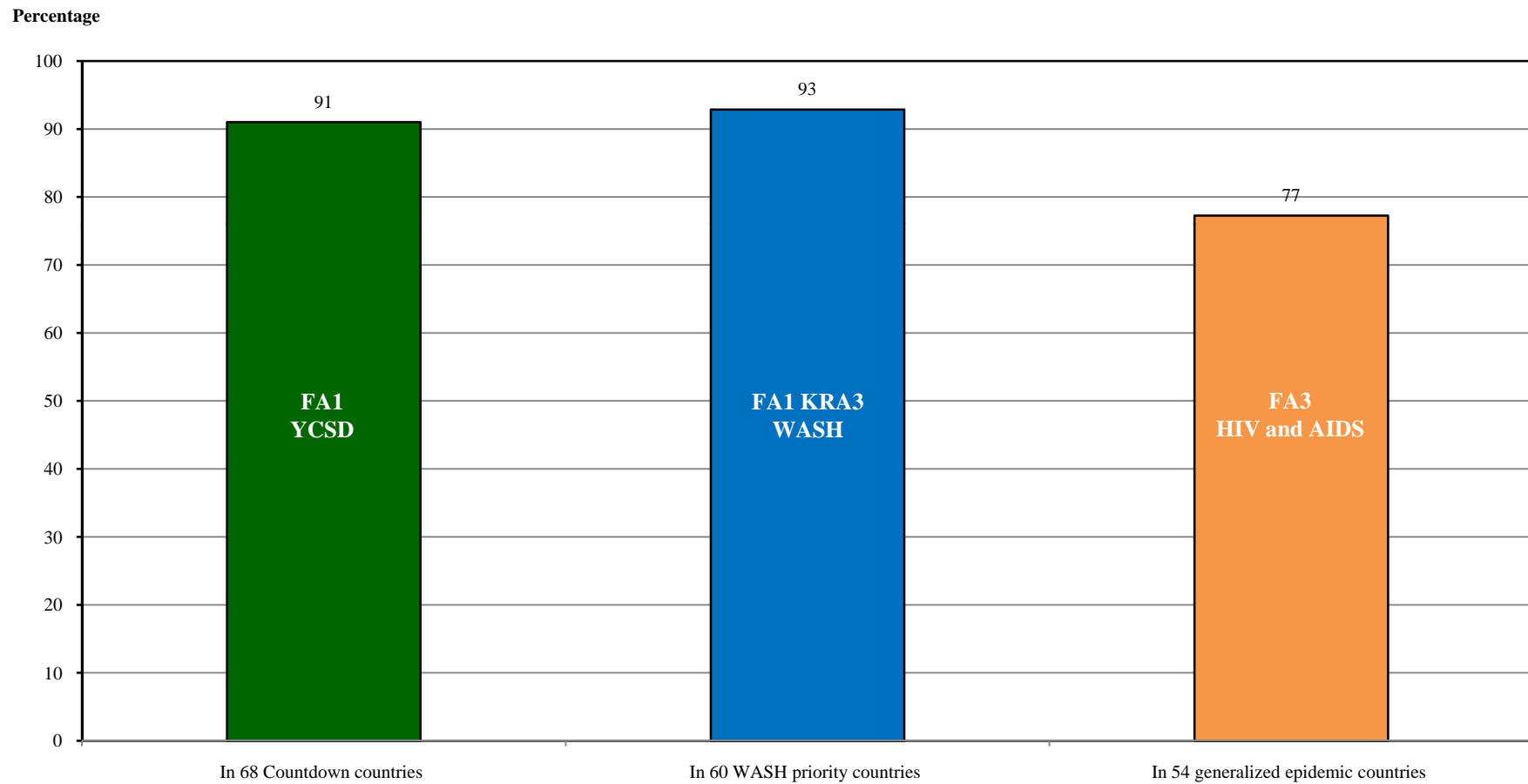
All programme countries (155): 15 (2005), 21 (2007) and 22 (2009) of which 13 are LDCs Target 2013: 37 LDCs

**UNICEF programme assistance by MTSP focus area, 2009 (millions of USD, %)**



Source: UNICEF HQ, 2010.

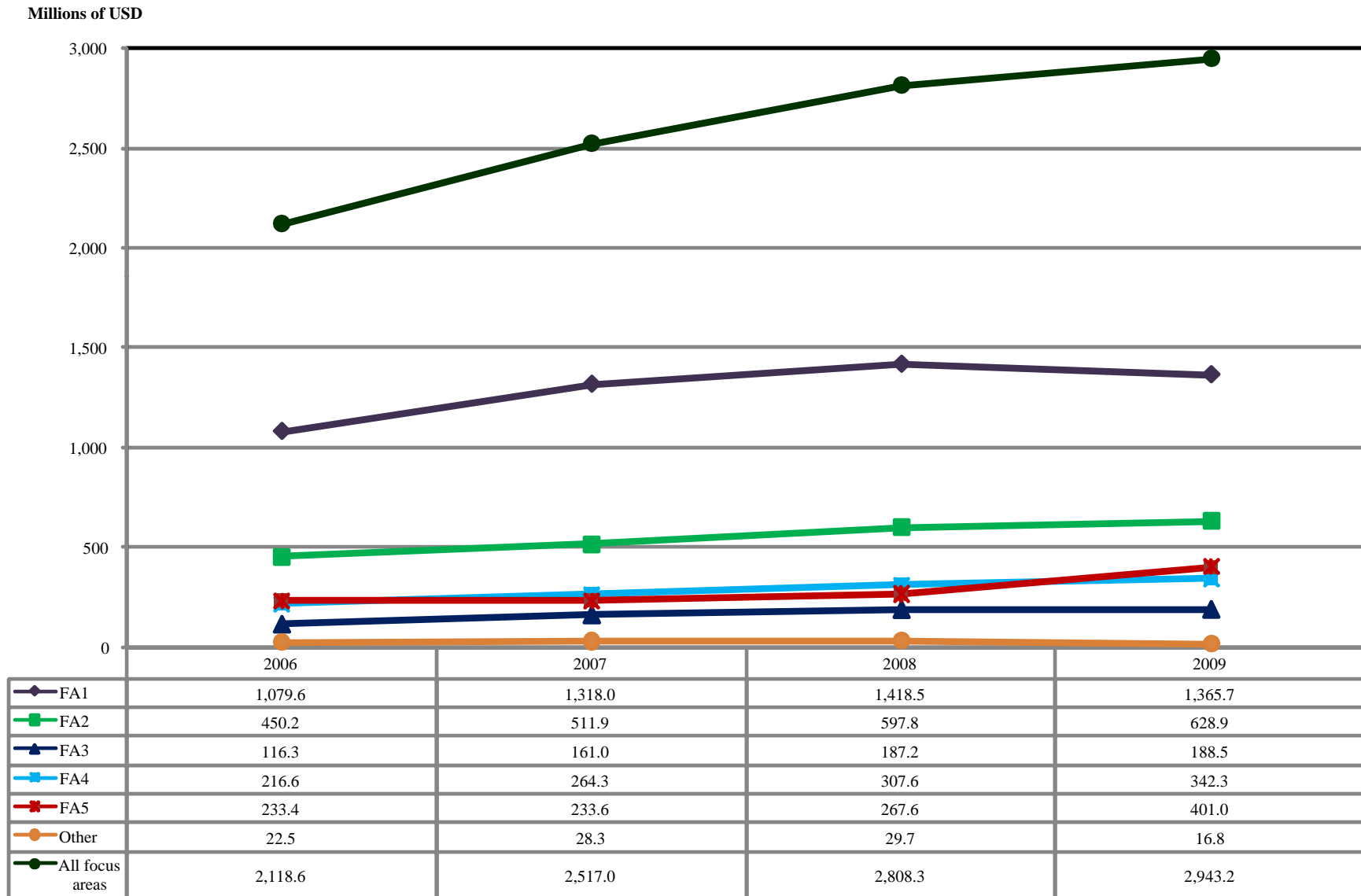
**Fig. 79: Priority countries and programme assistance, 2009**



Source: UNICEF HQ, 2010.

Programme expenditures

## Programme assistance by MTSP focus area, 2006 -2009 (millions of USD)

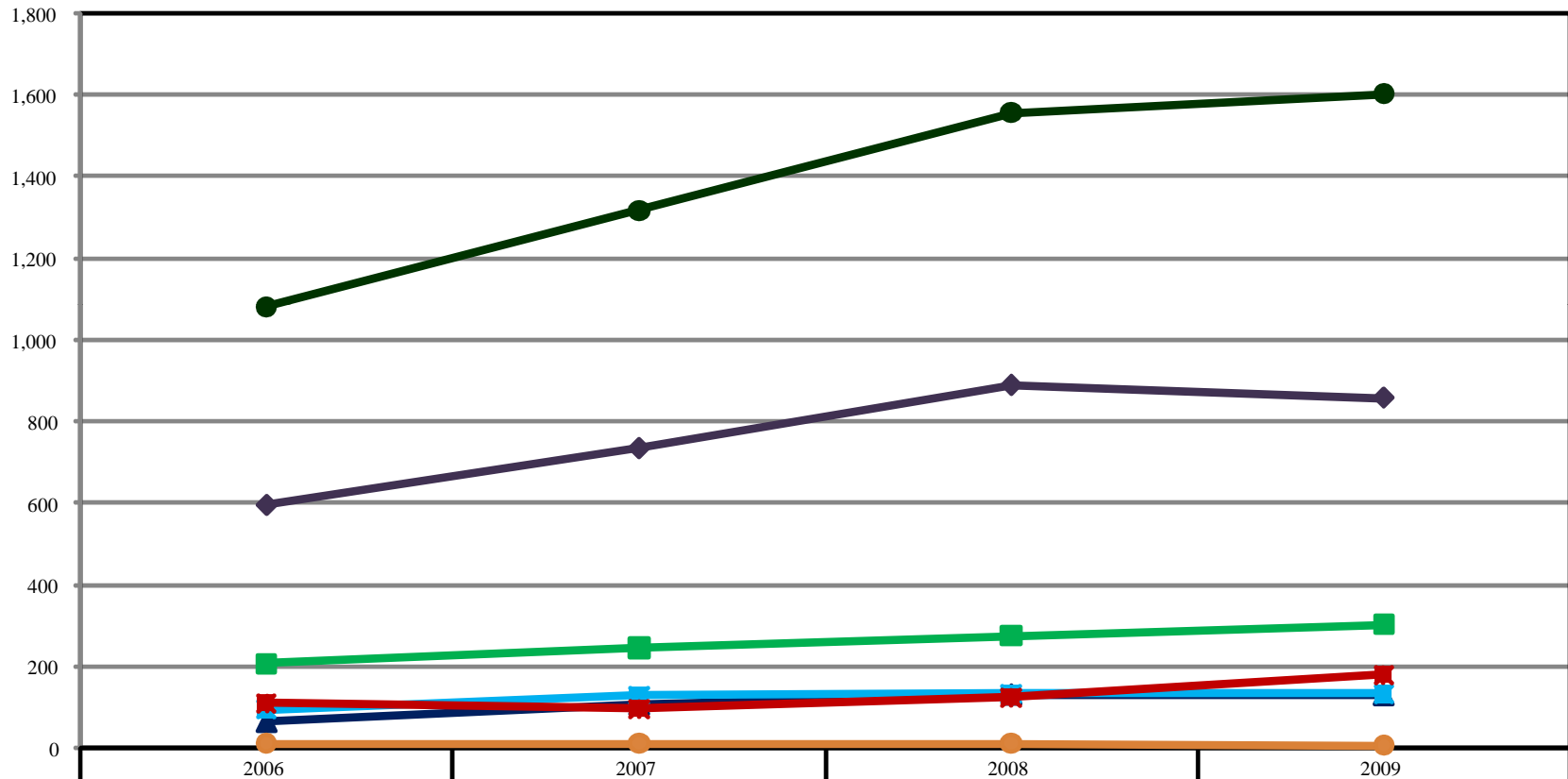


Source: UNICEF HQ, 2010.

Programme expenditures

## Programme assistance to 48 sub-Saharan African countries

Millions of USD

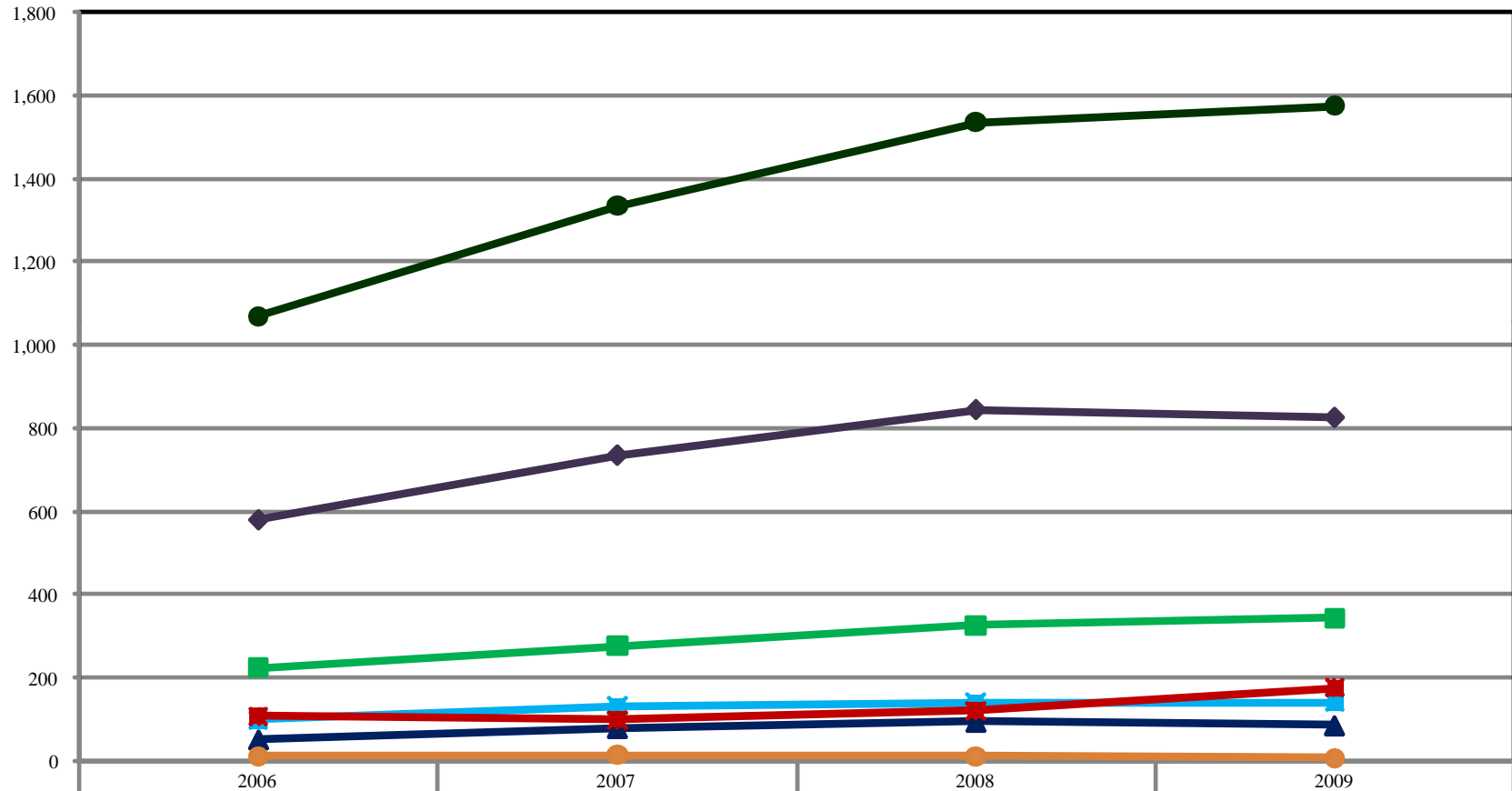


FA1	597.1	735.1	888.5	857.7
FA2	207.4	245.0	274.3	301.0
FA3	63.7	104.8	130.3	128.6
FA4	94.6	126.5	132.7	130.8
FA5	110.2	97.0	122.5	178.9
Other	8.6	9.3	9.5	6.0
Total SSA	1,081.6	1,317.7	1,557.9	1,603.0

Programme expenditures

## Programme assistance to 49 least developed countries

Millions of USD



◆ FA1	580.4	735.3	844.3	825.8
■ FA2	223.6	276.4	327.2	343.2
▲ FA3	51.4	79.0	94.0	85.5
■ FA4	97.5	131.7	138.7	139.0
■ FA5	105.8	98.3	120.3	174.6
● Other	10.8	13.7	11.3	5.4
● Total LDCs	1,069.5	1,334.4	1,535.7	1,573.7

Source: UNICEF HQ, 2010.



**Thank You**

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