

REPORT ON REGULAR RESOURCES 2014

ACHIEVING RESULTS FOR CHILDREN

Cover: On 11 March 2015 in Guinea, a girl looks up from writing in a notebook while attending class at the Mangalla school, in the town of Guéckédou, Guéckédou Prefecture. Because of the Ebola virus disease outbreak, schools across the country remained closed after the conclusion of the July-August 2014 holidays and finally reopened on 19 January 2015.

FOREWORD	3
ACRONYMS	5
THE VALUE OF REGULAR RESOURCES	6
RESULTS ACHIEVED WITH REGULAR RESOURCES IN 2014	6
IMPLICATIONS OF A REDUCED CORE RESOURCE BASE	7
KEY MESSAGES	7
ABOUT OUR DONORS	8
RR REVENUE	10
HOW UNICEF SPENDS ITS REGULAR RESOURCES	12
COUNTRIES WITH UNICEF PROGRAMMES OF COOPERATION	14
STRATEGIC AND INNOVATIVE ACTIVITIES	15
EMERGENCY PROGRAMME FUND	17
RESULTS FOR CHILDREN	20
HEALTH	22
CAMBODIA CASE STUDY: PROMOTING EQUITY IN MATERNAL, NEWBORN, AND CHILD HEALTH	23
HIV AND AIDS	24
ZAMBIA CASE STUDY: EMPOWERING ADOLESCENTS FOR HIV PREVENTION	25
WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE	26
HAITI CASE STUDY: INCREASING ACCESS TO AND USE OF WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE SERVICES	27
NUTRITION	28
CÔTE D'IVOIRE CASE STUDY: ADVANCING THE NUTRITION AGENDA	29
EDUCATION	30
YEMEN CASE STUDY: PROVIDING EDUCATION OPPORTUNITIES FOR MARGINALIZED OUT-OF-SCHOOL CHILDREN	31
CHILD PROTECTION	32
TAJIKISTAN CASE STUDY: PROMOTING COMMUNITY-BASED SERVICES FOR CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES	33
SOCIAL INCLUSION	34
BANGLADESH CASE STUDY: EARLY LEARNING FOR CHILD DEVELOPMENT	35
GENDER EQUALITY	36
BELARUS CASE STUDY: PROMOTING GENDER EQUALITY	37
HUMANITARIAN ACTION	38
SOUTH SUDAN CASE STUDY: INNOVATING FOR EMERGENCIES	39
2014 PARTNERS AND DONORS	40

FOREWORD

Now, more than ever, a substantial, predictable and growing flow of Regular Resources is essential to UNICEF's work. This is especially so as we contend with a growing list of emergencies – from the effects of multiple conflicts to Ebola and the devastation wrought by unexpected natural disasters.

Regular Resources support our Emergency Programme Fund, which enables us to act immediately during the crucial first moments of a crisis and to prevent or at least limit the impact of humanitarian emergencies.

Regular Resources help us fill important funding gaps, providing UNICEF the flexibility to reach the children in greatest need in communities that are out of the public spotlight, and deliver critical services to the most disadvantaged children and families. For example, in Chobe district in Botswana, a survey found that a lack of trained midwives was preventing newborns and their mothers from receiving the antenatal care they need. Regular Resources helped us increase the reach of this often lifesaving care from 28 per cent to 55 per cent.

Unrestricted Regular Resources also give us more flexibility to be innovative – in our management, and in programme work across our organization, especially in the field.

Regular Resources are supporting some of our most promising innovations – from our Rapid Family Tracing and Reunification initiative, which uses mobile technology to bring families back together in crises, to U-Report, which uses the same mobile technology to help hundreds of thousands of youth communicate directly with governments and each other.

Regular Resources must be at the heart of our work to continue translating UNICEF's Strategic Plan into concrete results for children, as we contribute to the post-2015 agenda and, of central importance, as we manage for results.

We know how much these resources mean to the children left behind in the march of progress: Their futures, and the futures of their societies, depend on that support.



Anthony Lake
Executive Director
UNICEF



ACRONYMS

AIDS	Acquired immune deficiency syndrome
CAR	Central African Republic
ECCD	Early Childhood Care and Development
ECD	Early childhood development
ELCDP	Early Learning for Child Development Programme
EPF	Emergency Programme Fund
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IPSAS	International Public Sector Accounting Standards
GBV	Gender-based violence
GNI	Gross national income
HIV	Human immunodeficiency virus
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MoRES	Monitoring Results for Equity System
NGO	Non-governmental organization
OR	Other Resources (restricted)
PPTCT	Prevention of parent-to-child transmission (of HIV)
RR	Regular Resources (unrestricted)
RRM	Rapid Response Mechanism
SUN	Scaling-Up Nutrition
U5MR	Under-five mortality rate
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDSS	United Nations Department of Safety and Security
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNMAS	United Nations Mine Action Service
UNOCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UNTFHS	United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
USD	United States dollar
WASH	Water, sanitation, and hygiene
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

THE VALUE OF REGULAR RESOURCES

RESULTS ACHIEVED WITH REGULAR RESOURCES IN 2014

- In **Bangladesh**, RR enabled the country office to work with the government to advance the prime agenda of providing young children with quality early learning and school preparedness.
- In **Cambodia**, Regular Resources enabled UNICEF to provide technical and financial support to promote the equitable coverage of quality health care for mothers and children.
- In **Côte d'Ivoire**, RR allowed UNICEF to play a leadership role as convener in the area of nutrition by delivering key nutrition interventions on behalf of the most vulnerable children and women.
- In **Haiti**, RR supported the National Sanitation Campaign launched by the UN Secretary-General and the Haitian Prime Minister.
- In **South Sudan**, even before additional donor funds could be mobilized, Regular Resources enabled UNICEF to respond immediately to the nutritional crisis by funding purchases of critical supplies.
- In **Tajikistan**, RR helped UNICEF raise awareness of the challenges faced by children with disabilities, including promoting community-based services for these young people across the country.
- In **Yemen**, UNICEF used Regular Resources to provide educational opportunities to more than 10,000 marginalized children – 80 per cent girls – most of whom had never attended school.
- In **Zambia**, RR funded a cost assessment to rapidly scale-up high-impact HIV interventions. Further, the government used the results of the assessment to leverage over \$5 million from the Global Fund.

In 2014 the United Nations Economic and Social Council adopted a resolution in which it stated that “**core resources**, because of their untied nature, continue to be the bedrock of the operational activities for development of the United Nations system.”¹ The resolution acknowledged the important complementarity between core and non-core resources, but highlighted a concerning imbalance between the two. The implications of this imbalance are far-reaching in that the relative decline in core resources limits the ability of organizations like UNICEF to fulfil their central mandate.

UNICEF's entire network of 157 country offices and territories as well as its regional and global offices benefit from the allocation of these core resources, also known as **Regular Resources (RR)**. The largest share of these unearmarked and unrestricted funds are spent on delivering programmes for children, with the balance used to support the core structure of the organization, without which we would not be able to deliver on our mandate. Country programmes invest their share of RR in response to the specific context and development priorities of the country concerned.

Underlying all of UNICEF's work is an organizational commitment to addressing the needs of the most excluded and hardest to reach children. The results achieved through **UNICEF's equity agenda**, which focuses the organization's programmes, operations, partnerships, innovation, and advocacy towards a vision of every child having a fair chance in life, would not be possible without Regular Resources. The flexibility that these resources provide has helped narrow equity gaps among children, and their continued availability and predictability will be critical to ensuring that we can build upon recent progress in the years ahead.

A flexible, predictable funding base – provided through Regular Resources – helps the organization achieve results for children, as outlined within UNICEF's Strategic Plan 2014-2017. Further, RR is critical for country offices as they plan and design programmes. All country offices receive a **minimum annual allocation**

¹ Resolution adopted by the Economic and Social Council on 14 July 2014, E/RES/2014/14, p. 3.

of \$850,000 in Regular Resources based on a Board-approved formula, with **least developed countries** receiving at least 60 per cent of total RR funding and countries in **sub-Saharan Africa** receiving at least 50 per cent. UNICEF remains accountable to the Executive Board, its Member States, and its donors on the use of these resources.

The UNICEF Executive Director has the discretion of allocating up to 7 per cent of RR to address priority needs. In 2014 these included programmes that promote **innovative solutions** that can have a lasting, positive impact on children's lives; **evidence-based initiatives** that improve the way in which data is gathered and analysed to better inform national policies on children's well-being; **early childhood development programmes** that ensure that all children get the start in life that they deserve; and health initiatives that seek to **free the world of polio forever**.

Core funding is also critical to safeguarding UNICEF's role as a **first responder in emergencies**. The organization benefits from its presence on the ground as well as from its ability to mobilize staff, technical experts, and supplies rapidly in response to humanitarian crises – including in situations of conflict and natural disasters. Humanitarian programmes in 2014 greatly benefited from Regular Resources, including the organization's \$75 million Emergency Programme Fund and exceptional RR allocations through the Executive Director's discretionary fund.

In addition, Regular Resources help to reinforce UNICEF's neutrality and independence by promoting the organization's role as a trusted partner to national authorities as well as to non-State actors; and they allow UNICEF to support programmatic and geographic areas that are not adequately covered by earmarked resources, but that are an essential part of the organization's mandate. For instance, the small African nation of Sao Tome and Principe, which ranked 142 out of 187 countries in the 2014 Human Development Index, relied on RR to cover 86 per cent of its total expenses.

UNICEF relies upon Regular Resources to continually strengthen systems and policies that **promote transparency and accountability**. This includes making investments in results-based management and performance monitoring tools, thereby increasing efficiency and effectiveness within the organization and advancing a results-based culture of programme planning and reporting. As UNICEF's public and private donors seek 'value for money', these systems and tools demonstrate how our work remains 'fit for purpose' in a changing environment and how we are translating donations into results for children. Reflecting the organization's efforts in this area, UNICEF is a signatory to the **International Aid Transparency Initiative**, underscoring our continuing commitment to releasing detailed programme and financial data to the public.²

² The International Aid Transparency Initiative can be accessed at aidtransparency.net. UNICEF's Aid Transparency Portal can be accessed at open.unicef.org.

IMPLICATIONS OF A REDUCED CORE RESOURCE BASE

- Decreases the percentage of unrestricted revenue allocated within the framework of the Board-approved Strategic Plan.
- Limits the organization's ability to deliver on its core commitments to children.
- Risks curtailing UNICEF's global reach and its ability to provide adequate support to the most marginalized and vulnerable children.
- Reduces the capacity of the organization to develop innovative solutions that can be scaled-up across the network of UNICEF country offices and beyond.
- Diminishes UNICEF's ability to provide leadership on children's rights worldwide – including in low, middle, and high income countries – because of a reduced in-country presence and capacity.
- Increases UNICEF's reputational risk by hampering its ability to effectively respond to the needs of children in humanitarian and development contexts.
- Threatens the continuity of long-term development programmes.

KEY MESSAGES

- Regular Resources help UNICEF deliver results for children across all the Strategic Plan outcome areas.
- Core resources are the foundation on which UNICEF builds programmes that transform the lives of children, with an equity focus on those who are most in need.
- When natural disasters or conflicts strike, core resources provide UNICEF with critically flexible funding that enable country offices to respond rapidly and to scale-up lifesaving humanitarian action for children within the first 24 to 48 hours.
- Given their flexibility, Regular Resources make UNICEF more efficient in its programming and help strengthen its role as the global knowledge leader for children, especially the most vulnerable.
- UNICEF puts RR to work in support of strategic and innovative activities that can be scaled-up for the benefit of children and their communities.
- Core resources enable UNICEF and its government partners to leverage additional funding for vital programmes on behalf of children.



ABOUT OUR DONORS

A young girl poses for a photograph in the Shabelle
IDP settlement in Garowe, Somalia.

The past year marked two significant milestones in UNICEF's history: the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the first year of the organization's new Strategic Plan. It was a year notable for its many successes in advancing the rights of children, including those hardest to reach and most in need, but also for the many challenges that the organization faced, including multiple humanitarian crises.

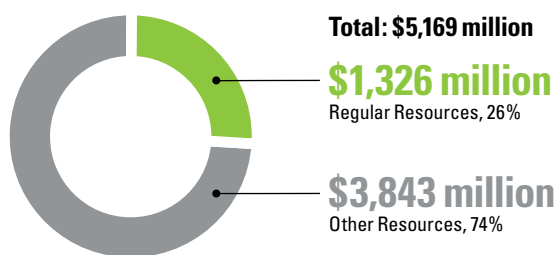
In 2014 our public and private donors and partners generously continued to support UNICEF in undertaking our work on behalf of the world's children. Notably, UNICEF derives its entire revenue from the voluntary contributions of governments and private donors, including corporations and foundations, both large and small, and individuals. It is both inspiring and humbling to see the enormous outpouring of support for the organization and for the millions of children and women who are in need.

Whether struggling to rebuild communities stricken by the Ebola crisis in Africa, helping children displaced by ongoing violence in South Sudan, or seeking to give children an education in the impoverished tea gardens of Bangladesh, UNICEF is there to provide support and guidance thanks to the generous contributions of our donors. And in 2014 our donors were indeed generous once again, allowing UNICEF to advocate, mobilize, and leverage resources and partnerships on behalf of children. Overall funding rose 6.5 per cent: from \$4,853 million in 2013 to \$5,169 million in 2014.³ Of this figure, 26 per cent was unrestricted Regular Resources (RR), the foundational resources upon which the organization's work is built; and 74 per cent was Other Resources (OR), which are funds earmarked for specific programmes and initiatives.

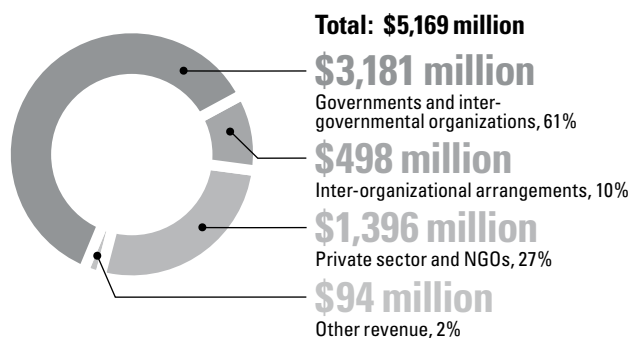
In all, 135 governments contributed 61 per cent of total contributions directly to UNICEF or through inter-governmental organizations; and a further 10 per cent was contributed through inter-organizational arrangements, which are government contributions to UNICEF through other United Nations agencies.⁴

Private sources and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) contributed a further 27 per cent of total revenue.⁵ This includes 22 per cent from 36 National Committees – UNICEF's network of national NGOs – which mobilize resources through fundraising appeals and ongoing relationships with individuals, civil society groups, companies, and foundations, as well as through their cards and products operations. Finally, 3 per cent was raised through UNICEF country offices and private sector revenue provided directly to UNICEF Headquarters, and 2 per cent through other NGOs.

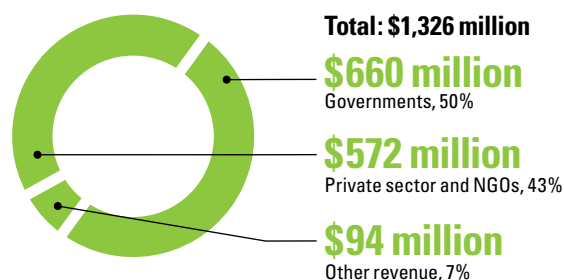
REVENUE BY TYPE OF RESOURCES (2014)



TOTAL REVENUE BY SOURCE (2014)



TOTAL RR REVENUE BY SOURCE (2014)



³ All 2014 revenue figures in this report are provisional and unaudited. All figures are expressed in US dollars. Dollar values and percentages have been rounded.

⁴ Contributions from inter-organizational arrangements have come through the following sources: Global Partnership for Education, IOM, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNDSS, UNEP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNMAS, UNOCHA, UNOPS, UNTFHS, UN Women, WFP, WHO, and UN joint programmes where UNICEF is the administrative agent.

⁵ There was a further 2 per cent of "other revenue" which includes revenue from interest, procurement services, and other sources.

RR REVENUE

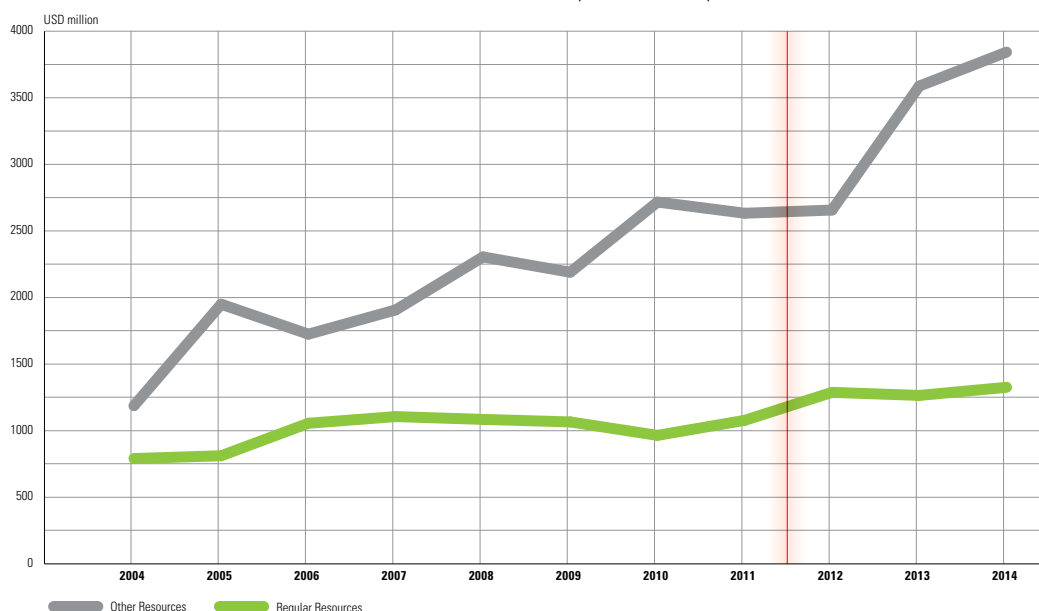
In the midst of last year's generosity, however, there is one important trend that cannot be overlooked. For while the overall contribution to UNICEF has continued to rise over the past decade – underscoring the organization's achievements across the globe – the percentage of flexible core funding that is available for some of our most critical work has actually been declining in recent years. This presents mounting challenges for the organization, as the flexibility of Regular Resources is critical to ensuring a broad-based and equitable allocation of resources that will maximize results for children worldwide.

In 2014 public and private sector donors contributed \$1,326 million in Regular Resources. While this represented a 5 per cent increase over 2013, contributions were negatively affected by exchange

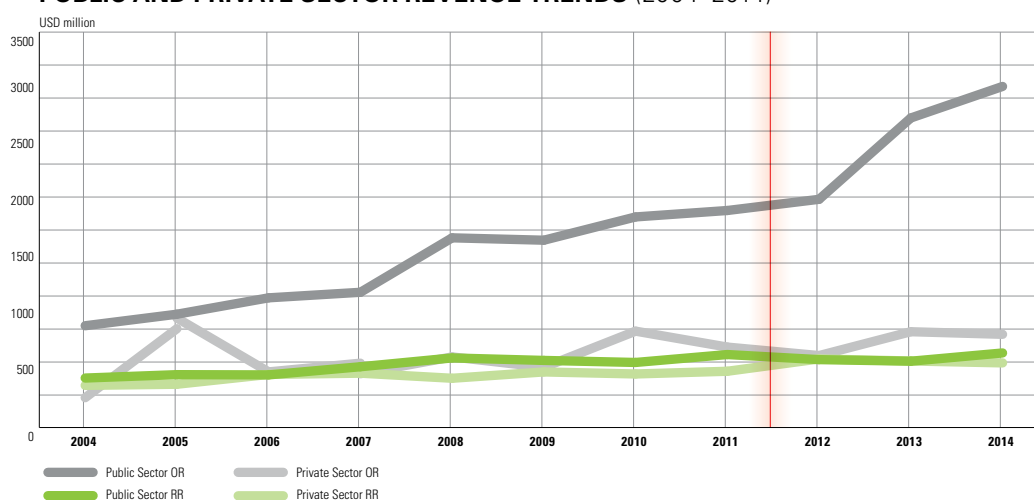
rate variations. For instance, private sector RR increased by \$51.5 million in non-adjusted terms over 2013, but the strengthened US dollar resulted in a drop of \$67.6 million against the planned budget, for a net decline in RR of \$16.1 million. Public sector RR increased by \$73 million, but the exchange rate resulted in a drop of \$12 million, resulting in a reduced net gain of \$61 million.

The widening gap between RR and OR funding, and the unforeseen effects of externalities such as exchange rate fluctuations, will continue to put pressure on UNICEF as we strive to pursue our ambitious mandate of safeguarding the rights of all children, especially the most marginalized.

REVENUE TRENDS BY TYPE OF RESOURCES (2004–2014)⁶



PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTOR REVENUE TRENDS (2004–2014)



⁶ Limits on comparability: Effective 1 January 2012, UNICEF adopted the International Public Sector Financial Reporting Standards (IPSAS) to replace the United Nations System Accounting Standards (UNSAS), which had been in place since 1993. Through a General Assembly resolution, UN Members States requested all UN bodies to adopt IPSAS in order to enhance the quality of financial reporting by ensuring improved transparency, accountability, and governance. The change in accounting policy does not allow direct comparisons between figures from 2012 onward and figures prior to 2012, as it has implications for the timing of revenue recognition.

TOP 20 DONORS: GOVERNMENTS, INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS, AND NATIONAL COMMITTEES (2014)

	DONOR	DONOR TYPE	RR (USD million)	RR (%)	OR (USD million)	OR (%)	TOTAL (USD million)
1	United States	Government	132.0	20%	540.2	80%	672.2
2	United Kingdom	Government	66.4	14%	423.4	86%	489.8
3	European Commission	Inter-governmental	-	-	355.3	100%	355.3
4	United States	National Committee	23.8	9%	245.7	91%	269.5
5	Norway	Government	72.2	36%	126.0	64%	198.2
6	Germany	Government	15.8	8%	177.9	92%	193.7
7	Sweden	Government	79.8	42%	111.3	58%	191.1
8	Canada	Government	14.7	8%	174.5	92%	189.1
9	Japan	Government	21.8	13%	152.2	87%	174.0
10	Netherlands	Government	33.2	23%	113.2	77%	146.4
11	Japan	National Committee	95.2	78%	27.2	22%	122.5
12	Australia	Government	58.4	49%	61.0	51%	119.4
13	Germany	National Committee	62.9	65%	34.3	35%	97.2
14	Republic of Korea	National Committee	72.4	80%	18.0	20%	90.4
15	United Kingdom	National Committee	14.9	17%	71.8	83%	86.7
16	France	National Committee	45.5	70%	19.9	30%	65.5
17	Sweden	National Committee	41.6	64%	22.9	36%	64.6
18	Denmark	Government	34.0	53%	29.8	47%	63.8
19	Netherlands	National Committee	40.6	65%	21.5	35%	62.1
20	Finland	Government	26.3	50%	26.8	50%	53.0

**TOP 20 GOVERNMENT RR DONORS
(2013–2014)**

	COUNTRY	RR (2013) (USD million)	RR (2014) (USD million)
1	United States	125.2	132.0
2	Sweden	69.4	79.8
3	Norway	82.1	72.2
4	United Kingdom	62.4	66.4
5	Australia	-	58.4
6	Denmark	31.9	34.0
7	Netherlands	44.5	33.2
8	Finland	27.8	26.3
9	Belgium	13.9	23.7
10	Japan	22.7	21.8
11	Switzerland	23.0	21.7
12	Germany	8.7	15.8
13	Canada	16.8	14.7
14	Ireland	10.5	10.9
15	New Zealand	4.8	5.2
16	France	4.4	4.7
17	Italy	3.9	4.1
18	Republic of Korea	3.2	3.9
19	Luxembourg	3.6	3.4
20	China	1.6	2.7

**TOP 20 NATIONAL COMMITTEE RR DONORS
(2013–2014)⁷**

	COUNTRY / TERRITORY	RR (2013) (USD million)	RR (2014) (USD million)
1	Japan	106.7	95.2
2	Republic of Korea	70.0	72.4
3	Germany	57.2	62.9
4	France	47.4	45.5
5	Sweden	40.3	41.6
6	Spain	42.5	41.5
7	Netherlands	42.7	40.6
8	United States	34.3	23.8
9	Italy	20.9	20.5
10	United Kingdom	15.3	14.9
11	Finland	11.2	12.6
12	Denmark	8.9	11.5
13	Hong Kong	12.2	7.7
14	Australia	7.8	7.3
15	Canada	5.1	7.0
16	Belgium	11.9	6.7
17	Norway	4.7	6.7
18	Switzerland	7.0	5.8
19	Austria	4.0	3.2
20	Portugal	3.0	3.0

⁷ The remaining National Committees are: Andorra, Czech Republic, Estonia, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Lithuania, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Poland, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, and Turkey.



HOW UNICEF SPENDS ITS REGULAR RESOURCES

Laboni Akter, 20, carries her four-month-old son in front of her house in Bhabnaganj, Thakurgaon.

Regular Resources support the global work of the organization, enabling UNICEF to deliver more programmes in more countries than any other organization working for children. The largest share of RR pays for **Direct Programme Assistance**, which encompasses the full breadth of UNICEF's activities – including the development, formulation, delivery, and evaluation of programmes for children.

Regular Resources for Direct Programme Assistance are allocated according to the following four primary categories:

- **Countries with UNICEF programmes of cooperation.** The overwhelming majority of Regular Resources are allocated to country programmes on the basis of under-five mortality rates, gross national income per capita, and child population, which ensures that most resources are spent in the least developed countries. These funds are allocated based on three key indicators affecting children: under-five mortality rate, gross national income per capita, and child population. A countries are guaranteed a minimum allocation of \$850,000 each year until such time as they achieve 'high income' status based on World Bank country classification, and maintain such status for two consecutive years.⁸
- **Strategic and innovative activities.** At the discretion of the Executive Director, up to 7 per cent of Regular Resources (*7 per cent set aside*) is available each year to support strategic and innovative programmes that respond to the urgent needs of the most vulnerable children.
- **Emergency Programme Fund.** Country offices can call upon the Emergency Programme Fund (EPF), a \$75 million revolving fund, which provides reimbursable loans to offices that require immediate financing of emergency programmes.
- **Advocacy and programme development.** These are allocations that are central to ensuring the primacy of UNICEF's role in promoting and safeguarding the rights of children. They support the organization's global advocacy, programme development, guidance on approved strategies, knowledge management, research and studies, evaluation of programme performance, and related activities.

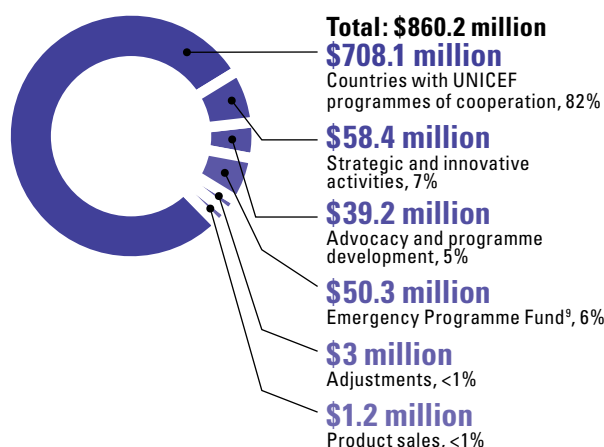
In addition to Direct Programme Assistance, **RR supports UNICEF's core structure and mission at the global, regional, and country level** – costs that are not directly attributable to a particular programme, but are necessary to support the organization's executive direction, country representation, external relations and partnerships, fundraising, corporate communications, oversight and audit, information technology, finance, security, human resources, and administrative functions. This share of core resources promotes the efficient and effective operations of UNICEF offices. RR also funds capital investments as well as activities related to supporting the coordination of development efforts among various United Nations agencies. Without this share of Regular Resources, the organization simply would not be able to function. In sum, unrestricted core resources enable UNICEF to maintain offices and technical expertise in virtually all corners of the globe and to implement its long-term development programmes while also positioning itself to be an effective first-responder in humanitarian crises.

In 2014, Regular Resources supported a wide range of initiatives throughout the organization. Every country office with UNICEF programmes of cooperation received its minimum RR allocation of \$850,000, with many others in least developed countries, sub-Saharan Africa, and middle income countries receiving considerably more. For some country offices, such as Sao Tome and Principe and Barbados, which spent \$1.3 million and \$3.8 million in Regular Resources, respectively, RR funding represented more than 80 per cent of their total resources. For others, such as Afghanistan and India, which each spent approximately \$47 million in Regular Resources, RR funding represented 50 per cent or less of total resources. In all countries, however, the allocation of Regular Resources had a significant impact on their ability to reach the most marginalized and vulnerable children.

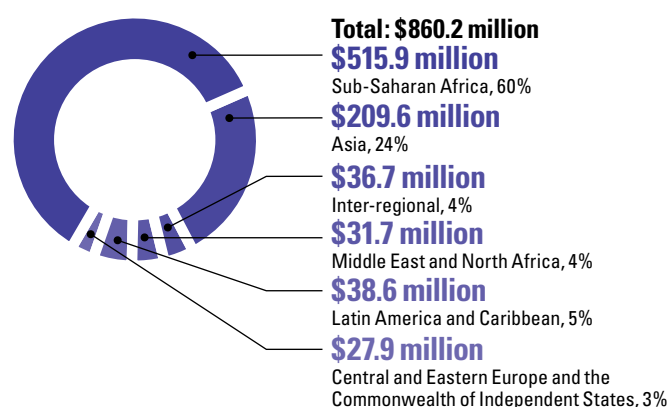
Notably, Regular Resources were especially critical in funding UNICEF's humanitarian response work in 2014, as it was the first year in which the entire Emergency Programme Fund of \$75 million was fully disbursed. Furthermore, it was the largest ever allocation of *7 per cent aside* funds to emergencies.

⁸ In 2014 the UNICEF Executive Board increased the minimum allocation figure from \$750,000 to \$850,000.

RR DIRECT PROGRAMME EXPENSES (2014)



RR DIRECT PROGRAMME EXPENSES BY REGION (2014)



COUNTRIES WITH UNICEF PROGRAMMES OF COOPERATION

In 2014, \$708 million (82 per cent) of RR was spent in countries that received core resources through the Board-approved formula. Of this amount, \$543 million (77 per cent) was spent in sub-Saharan Africa and least developed countries and \$165 million (23 per cent) was spent in middle income countries. The following tables are sorted by RR Reliance, underscoring the criticality of RR as a share of total resources to the delivery of results in many UNICEF country offices.

RR DIRECT PROGRAMME EXPENSES BY TOP 15 COUNTRIES IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA AND LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES (2014)

COUNTRY	U5MR (/1,000 live births)	GNI/CAPITA (USD)	CHILD POPULATION ('000)	TOTAL RR+OR (USD million)	TOTAL RR (USD million)	RR RELIANCE (%)
Sao Tome and Principe	31	1'320	90	1.5	1.3	86%
Cabo Verde	45	3'810	183	1.7	1.2	72%
Botswana	45	7'720	810	1.3	.9	65%
United Republic of Tanzania	16	570	24'516	36.1	20.4	56%
Angola	164	4'580	11'299	16.7	8.1	49%
Gabon	62	10'070	731	1.8	.8	45%
Equatorial Guinea	100	13'560	333	1.9	.8	42%
Bangladesh	41	840	56'867	56.8	23.5	41%
Burundi	45	240	5'002	25.2	10.0	40%
Burkina Faso	45	670	8'642	43.7	17.0	39%
Benin	41	750	4'989	14.9	5.6	38%
Togo	15	500	3'216	9.8	3.7	37%
Senegal	31	1'040	6'882	16.3	5.8	36%
Afghanistan	99	570	16'317	131.0	46.7	36%
Comoros	12	840	346	3.7	1.3	36%

RR DIRECT PROGRAMME EXPENSES BY TOP 15 MIDDLE INCOME COUNTRIES (2014)

COUNTRY	U5MR (/1,000 live births)	GNI/CAPITA (USD)	CHILD POPULATION ('000)	TOTAL RR+OR (USD million)	TOTAL RR (USD million)	RR RELIANCE (%)
Barbados	20	12'660	59	4.7	3.8	81%
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	16	12'470	10'289	2.5	1.8	72%
Guyana	36	3'410	340	3.3	2.3	69%
Azerbaijan	164	6'050	2'556	1.9	1.2	64%
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	18	4'520	21'774	2.1	1.3	61%
Paraguay	31	3'290	2'606	2.1	1.2	56%
Uzbekistan	16	1'720	10'046	7.3	3.9	53%
India	56	1'530	434'782	93.3	47.0	50%
El Salvador	16	3'580	2'378	2.9	1.5	50%
Armenia	164	3'720	732	2.6	1.2	45%
Tajikistan	15	860	3'395	5.2	2.2	42%
Algeria	20	4'110	12'608	3.1	1.3	41%
Morocco	31	2'940	10'888	4.6	1.9	40%
China	12	5'740	302'230	22.5	8.7	39%
Kazakhstan	19	9'730	4'887	2.9	1.1	38%

⁹ Emergency Programme Fund expenses include non-reimbursed loans (write-offs) plus any outstanding EPF loans, which are treated as "estimated expenses" of Regular Resources until they are repaid. The \$50 million in EPF expenses include adjustments made in 2014 for EPF loans issued in prior years. Product sales include expenses related to the sale of cards and products. Adjustments include refunds and adjustments to revenue recognized in previous years.

STRATEGIC AND INNOVATIVE ACTIVITIES

In 2014 the Executive Director's *7 per cent set aside* discretionary pool of Regular Resources was used to leverage country and regional initiatives to respond to the needs of the most marginalized children, including children affected by emergencies and children recruited by armed forces. Other efforts included eradicating polio, working with partners to end preventable child deaths, and gathering data to understand better the issues affecting the well-being of children and how best to address them.

EMERGENCIES

Last year the increasing scale and protracted nature of crises throughout the world demanded a greater response than ever before, and thus UNICEF required more resources than in the past. This response included an allocation of \$15.6 million in Regular Resources through the *7 per cent set aside* to respond to the immediate needs of the most affected children and women. In the **Central African Republic (CAR)**, for example, where decades of political instability and violent conflict have contributed to chronic poverty and deprivation, UNICEF devoted \$3.4 million in discretionary RR funding to meet critical needs. Further, there was an especially urgent need to respond to the devastating **Ebola outbreak** in three countries – **Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone** – totalling \$7.2 million in RR support; and \$5 million was provided to support emergency responses in **Cameroon, Gaza in the State of Palestine, Sudan, and South Sudan**. Underscoring the gravity of the situation on the ground in these emergencies is the fact that these discretionary core resources were provided in addition to more than \$55.7 million in RR allocated through UNICEF's Emergency Programme Fund.

REGIONAL SUPPORT

One million dollars in RR support was allocated to each of UNICEF's seven regions to fund key interventions across all Strategic Plan outcomes. In **Gaza in the State of Palestine**, for example, UNICEF and partners are focusing on rebuilding the lives of children and communities who have been affected by violence, including the restoration of damaged basic sanitation infrastructure, repairing and rehabilitating public schools, and providing school-based psychosocial support and essential paediatric medicines. In **Angola**, funds were used for piloting home visits to mothers and newborns who have been affected by HIV/AIDS and for the prevention of the disease's further transmission.

In **Ecuador** and **Nicaragua**, UNICEF continued its support for the **Committing to Child Survival: A Promise Renewed** initiative, which is tackling under-five mortality among the most vulnerable populations. Further, UNICEF country offices in **Gabon** and **Togo** utilized RR funds to help identify the most disadvantaged children and systematically address their needs, and in **Ukraine** the organization provided aid to conflict-affected children in hard-to-reach areas. Further, in such varied countries as **Bangladesh, Laos, and the Maldives** these critical funds enabled UNICEF to raise

awareness within families and communities about the negative effects of violence against children and to further strengthen child protection programmes.

INNOVATION

In 2014, UNICEF continued to promote innovative solutions that can have a lasting, positive impact on children's lives. Proven interventions – such as birth reporting through mobile technology and the use of simple text messages to link young users to resources and information related to HIV/AIDS – have led to new programme solutions that directly support children and women. To this end, over the last year alone the organization invested \$3.1 million to support its **Global Innovation Centre** in Nairobi and **Global Innovation Hub** in Uganda. Both centres provide invaluable services in monitoring and documenting innovative interventions that have the potential for making a global impact. Notably, the Innovation Centre allows UNICEF to act as an interface among innovators, organizations, and funding agencies, and also promotes important South-South collaborations with academia, research labs, private-sector companies, and international development partners.

CHILDREN, NOT SOLDIERS

With the support of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, UNICEF launched the Children, Not Soldiers campaign in March 2014. The overarching goal is to support programmes that prevent and respond to grave violations against children who are recruited and used by armed forces. This includes providing technical assistance and other support to governments that are taking measures to ensure their security forces become and remain child-free. A total of \$1 million in RR was allocated across several countries, including **Afghanistan, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Myanmar, the Philippines, Somalia, and South Sudan**.

MULTIPLE INDICATOR CLUSTER SURVEYS

The organization placed particular importance on the use of Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) in 2014 in an effort to improve the way in which data is gathered and analysed to better inform national policies on children's well-being. Having allocated \$2.9 million to support the implementation of surveys globally, UNICEF is now in a better position to monitor essential data on the situation of children and women, and thus

to develop evidence-based policies and programmes. The results of the surveys are crucial to the way the organization monitors the progress of a country towards achieving its national goals and overall global commitments. The MICS gather progress on a range of child-related issues, including child and maternal health, school enrolment and retention, attitudes towards child marriage, and breastfeeding/child nutrition, to name only a few.

EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT

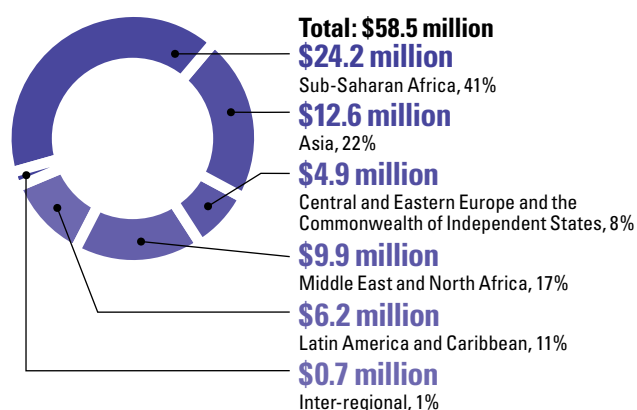
Widely regarded as one of the most powerful equalizers in the lives of children, early childhood development (ECD) refers to the crucial first phase of life in which a child experiences essential physical, cognitive, social, and emotional development. Thanks to core resources, UNICEF allocated a total of \$5.8 million to 106 countries to support ECD programmes, including work with governments to expand and deliver early learning services, to develop curricula and materials to improve existing services, and to deliver early learning programmes in humanitarian settings. In **Myanmar**, for example, UNICEF helped to improve the capacity of both school and community-based ECD teachers, resulting in the training of 1,270 teachers in developmentally appropriate practices. Going forward,

UNICEF will continue to advocate for early childhood care and development, including working with parents and communities, so that all children can get the start in life that they deserve.

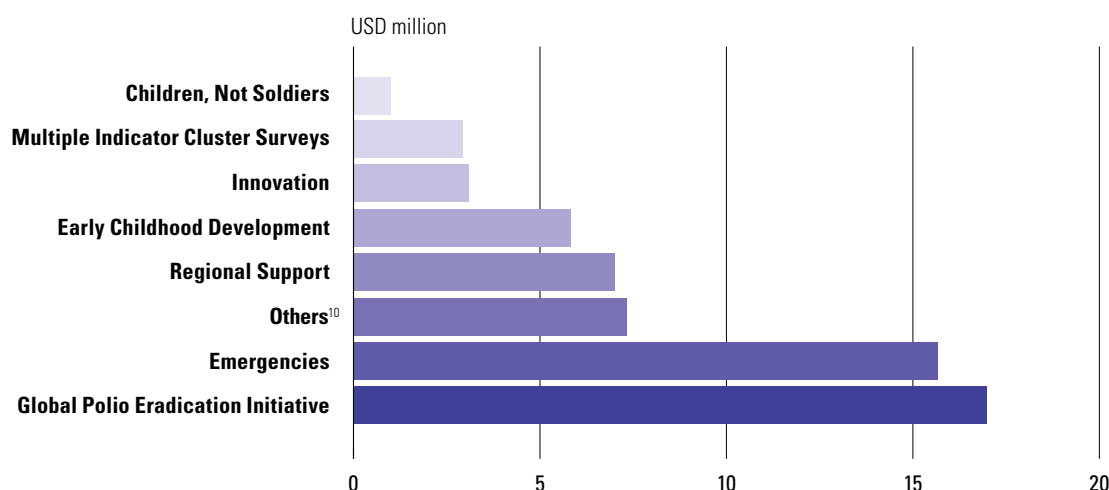
GLOBAL POLIO ERADICATION INITIATIVE

With a major allocation of \$17 million in Regular Resources to the Global Polio Eradication Initiative in 2014, UNICEF and its partners – including the World Health Organization, Rotary International, and the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention – have made substantial progress in their effort to free the world of polio forever by 2018. For example, outbreaks in **Central Africa** and the **Horn of Africa** appear to have stopped, and there have been no cases of wild poliovirus on the entire African continent since August 2014. Notably, **South-East Asia was certified polio-free** in March 2014 after marking three years without a single case – widely considered one of the greatest achievements in public health. In the last year, Regular Resources contributed toward the delivery of 1.7 billion doses of polio vaccine, an increase of 42 per cent over 2012. Despite this remarkable progress, however, the situation in **Afghanistan** and **Pakistan** has led to reversals in controlling the disease, and going forward UNICEF will be intensifying its support in these two countries.

EXPENSES OF STRATEGIC AND INNOVATIVE FUNDS BY REGION (2014)



ALLOCATION OF STRATEGIC AND INNOVATIVE FUNDS BY KEY INITIATIVES (2014)



¹⁰ Remaining funds supported programmes in Comoros, Equatorial Guinea, Haiti, Kosovo, Liberia, and Zambia.

EMERGENCY PROGRAMME FUND

During 2014, UNICEF responded to **294 humanitarian situations** of varying scale in 98 countries, with six crises (the Central African Republic, the Ebola outbreak, Iraq, the Philippines, South Sudan, and Syria) demanding the activation of the organization's highest 'Level 3' Corporate Emergency Procedure.

Leveraging UNICEF's internal systems to better respond to this humanitarian caseload continued to be paramount. One such instrument is the Emergency Programme Fund (EPF), a revolving internal fund that country offices have consistently relied upon to launch timely humanitarian action for children and to scale-up existing responses. In 2014 the EPF remained a highly reliable funding instrument for providing flexible funds to UNICEF country offices, with 93 per cent of allocations made within 48 hours, and for allowing the organization to initiate its crisis response even before donor funds had become available.

Allocations from the EPF are primarily made as **reimbursable loans** in anticipation of donor contributions to country offices. **Financed by Regular**

Resources, the EPF remains the quickest, most reliable, and most flexible source of humanitarian funding, and is thus an integral component of UNICEF's response capacity. Since 2008, \$431 million in EPF funding has proven indispensable in accelerating the provision of lifesaving services for children.

The Emergency Programme Fund is replenished every two years. In 2014, the first year of the new biennium (2014–2015), 39 EPF loans were released to 18 countries for a total of \$76.1 million. Of this amount, \$20 million had been reimbursed by the end of 2014. This means that **for the first time in the fund's history, the biennial allocation of \$75 million was completely drawn down in a single year**, with 88 per cent of the total amount disbursed to humanitarian action for children in Level 3 responses. Given that the needs of UNICEF country offices surpassed the EPF's biennium fund of \$75 million in 2014, a proposal was submitted to the Executive Board to increase the EPF ceiling from \$75 million *per biennium* to \$75 million *per annum*, and the Board approved the proposal in February 2015.

EMERGENCY PROGRAMME FUND ALLOCATIONS (2014)

Eighteen offices received EPF loans totalling \$76.1 million in 2014. Of this amount, \$19.5 million has been reimbursed, with a further \$56.6 million in outstanding loans, payable by the end of the current 2014-2015 biennium.

COUNTRY	2014 ALLOCATION (USD million)	REIMBURSEMENT TO DATE (USD million)	REMAINING LOANS (USD million)
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.1	0.1	-
Cameroon	1.0	0.5	0.5
Central African Republic	17.7	0.1	17.6
Chad	1.0	1.0	-
Ethiopia	1.0	0.5	0.5
Guinea	1.9	1.8	0.1
Haiti	2.0	0.9	1.1
Immediate Response Teams¹¹			
Cameroon, Liberia, Sierra Leone	0.25	0.01	0.24
Central African Republic	1.0	0.8	0.2
Iraq	1.0	-	1.0
Philippines	0.9	0.9	-
South Sudan	1.0	0.6	0.4
Iraq	6.0	-	6.0
Jordan	5.0	5.0	-
Liberia	6.2	1.8	4.5
Pacific Island Countries¹²	0.1	0.1	-
Philippines	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	3.5	-	3.5
South Sudan	17.8	3.7	14.1
State of Palestine	4.0	-	4.0
Sudan	2.8	0.3	2.5
Supply Division	0.3	0.3	-
Uganda	1.0	1.0	-
Ukraine	0.6	0.3	0.3
Total	76.1	19.5	56.6

¹¹ Immediate Response Teams are funded through UNICEF's Division of Human Resources.

¹² Countries in the Pacific islands include the Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, the Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Samoa, the Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu.

HUMANITARIAN CRISES SUPPORTED BY THE EPF

The EPF continues to remain an indispensable funding instrument that enables country offices to scale-up their response to crises in a timely manner, as evidenced by:

The Ebola epidemic: UNICEF is leading the subregional response against the Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) outbreak in the areas of social mobilization, establishment of community care centres, and addressing the child protection needs of children and their families. Through the EPF the organization rapidly commenced the provision of essential support and supplies to affected countries, including \$11.2 million in Regular Resources. This was in addition to \$7.2 million in RR provided through the Executive Director's discretionary *7 per cent set aside* fund, underscoring the gravity of the situation on the ground. As of mid-December 2014, more than 10,500 EVD-affected children had received UNICEF care and support in Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone.

Central African Republic: A \$17.7 million EPF allocation to CAR contributed to the provision of life-saving activities in areas of child survival, WASH (water, sanitation, and hygiene), disaster preparedness, nutrition, health, education, and the implementation of the regional Rapid Response Mechanism. In this way, the EPF contributed to UNICEF reaching nearly 24,700 children under five years with severe acute malnutrition; and of the children admitted for therapeutic care, an estimated 81 per cent fully recovered. Additionally, more than 268,000 children under five have been vaccinated against measles and 1.38 million children now have access to basic health services and medicines in affected areas.

Iraq: A \$6 million EPF allocation contributed to the immediate provision of potable water to about 760,000 people (half of them children); hygiene materials to over 466,000 people; and access to latrines to 68,000 people. In addition, over 38,000 children benefitted from expanded access to education, and over 13,000 benefitted from psychosocial support and access to recreational opportunities at child-friendly spaces, thus providing these young people with a sense of normality and strengthening their coping mechanisms. More than 2,000 cases of grave child rights violations were monitored, verified, and documented through a strengthened Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism, which is critical to informing evidence-based programming and advocacy.

South Sudan: The importance of the Emergency Programme Fund was evidenced in three critical areas in South Sudan during 2014. First, it enabled the country office to jump-start and scale-up operations; second, it helped prevent a deteriorating nutrition situation by facilitating the distribution of food; and third, it was instrumental in controlling a deadly cholera outbreak. In total, the South Sudan country office received \$18.8 million.

State of Palestine: A \$4 million EPF allocation contributed to the immediate education and protection needs of children in the State of Palestine, including a return to school through the disinfection of 26 government schools used as shelters during the conflict; providing teaching materials and aids to all 395 public schools; and providing psychosocial support and recreational activities to 230,000 children during the first week of school. Further, some 130,000 children in public schools (grades 1–9) received UNICEF school bags and supplies. Finally, in collaboration with the World Food Programme and the Ministry of Social Affairs, over 19,000 vulnerable school children were provided with e-vouchers for uniforms and shoes.

Ukraine: A \$550,000 EPF loan contributed to scaling-up the UNICEF response to the crisis in Ukraine; to strengthening coordination with partners, including the government; and to providing protection services to 380,000 people – a third of whom were children. UNICEF and its partners have increased the psychosocial assistance to approximately 20,000 children in the conflict-affected areas, and are providing lifesaving information to some 500,000 children and their families on risks posed by landmines and unexploded remnants of war.





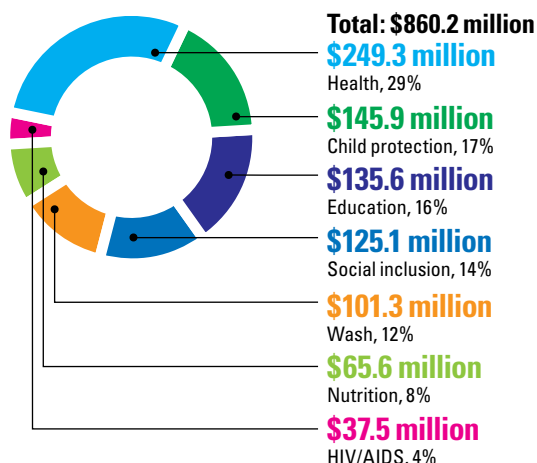
RESULTS FOR CHILDREN

On 29 April, a boy – an earthquake survivor whose home in Kathmandu, Nepal was destroyed – waits aboard a bus to be evacuated to a town where relatives live.

In 2014 all programmes and policies continued to reflect our commitment to putting children first. Interventions spanned the **seven outcome areas of the Strategic Plan, 2014–2017** in both development and humanitarian settings, including: Health; HIV and AIDS; Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene; Nutrition; Education; Child Protection; and Social Inclusion. Notably, in keeping with the organization's **focus on equity** and on **gender equality**, there continued to be a strong emphasis on the most marginalized and vulnerable populations, especially girls and women. The results of all these endeavours yielded measurable and sustainable gains for children, their families, their communities, and their nations.

The following nine case studies provide a representative sample of UNICEF's worldwide achievements that have been supported by core resources. These have been selected based on several criteria, including high RR allocations; high RR reliance, which is the share of total programme costs funded by core resources; and regional diversity. Of the countries presented here, four are low income economies, four are lower-middle income economies, and one is an upper-middle income economy.¹³ Each study demonstrates the direct benefits for children as a consequence of flexible RR funding.

RR DIRECT PROGRAMME EXPENSES BY STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME (2014)



OUTCOME	CASE STUDY	COUNTRY	PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION	RR RELIANCE (2014)
HEALTH	1	Cambodia	Promoting equity in maternal, newborn, and child health	50%
HIV AND AIDS	2	Zambia	Empowering adolescents for HIV prevention	51%
WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE	3	Haiti	Increasing access to and use of water, sanitation, and hygiene services	24%
NUTRITION	4	Côte d'Ivoire	Advancing the nutrition agenda	45%
EDUCATION	5	Yemen	Providing education opportunities for marginalized out-of-school children	14%
CHILD PROTECTION	6	Tajikistan	Promoting community-based services for children with disabilities	47%
SOCIAL INCLUSION	7	Bangladesh	Early learning for child development	94%
GENDER EQUALITY	8	Belarus	Promoting gender equality	92%
HUMANITARIAN ACTION	9	South Sudan	Innovating for emergencies	16%

¹³ 2014 World Bank country classification.

STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME 1: HEALTH

KEY RESULTS IN 2014

- 35 of 59 target countries have eliminated maternal and neonatal tetanus.
- UNICEF procured 2.71 billion doses of vaccines for 100 countries, reaching 40 per cent of the world's children.
- Support for measles elimination and rubella control in 15 countries covered more than 160 million children.
- 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 bed nets, up from 30 per cent in 2013.
- 34 countries mainstreamed disaster risk reduction and resilience, including climate change, into national health strategies and plans, up from 27 in 2013.
- 43 countries developed, budgeted, and implemented a communication plan for maternal, newborn, and child health by end-2014, an increase from 16 countries in 2013.
- In Malawi, with support from UNICEF, the government is training community health workers – called Health Surveillance Assistants – to treat women and children in homes or village clinics, resulting in record declines in under-five mortality. Deaths per 1,000 live births dropped from 245 in 1990 to 68 in 2013.
- UNICEF continued its work to eliminate maternal and neonatal tetanus by strengthening routine immunization and antenatal care services. Madagascar, for example, was declared 'tetanus free', and an additional 14 million women of reproductive age received tetanus vaccinations in seven other countries.
- The biggest polio success story in 2014 was in Nigeria, where the number of cases fell from 53 in 2013 to six in 2014, moving the country closer to the goal of being declared 'polio free' in 2015.

EXPENSES BY TYPE OF RESOURCES: HEALTH (2014)



Total: \$1,229 million

\$249 million

Regular Resources, 20%

\$730 million

Other Resources Regular, 60%

\$250 million

Other Resources Emergency, 20%

CASE STUDY 1: CAMBODIA

PROMOTING EQUITY IN MATERNAL, NEWBORN, AND CHILD HEALTH

“UNICEF is the one agency in Cambodia that focuses on achieving sustainable equity in accessing quality maternal, newborn, and child health services through innovation.”

—H.E. MAM BUN HENG, MINISTER OF HEALTH, CAMBODIA

THE NEED

Cambodia has made considerable progress towards achieving health-related Millennium Development Goals 4 and 5, including a decrease in neonatal, infant, and under-five mortality rates (now estimated at 18, 28, and 36 per 1,000 live births, respectively). Although such progress is promising, an important equity gap remains in certain maternal and child health outcomes, particularly between the richest versus poorest, urban versus rural, and educated versus less-educated. For example, while under-five mortality decreased by 14 per cent between 2005 and 2010, the rate of the poorest quintile remains at three-times that of the richest. Further, while an estimated 95 per cent of women are benefiting from antenatal care nationally, the figure is only 30 per cent in remote areas. In addition, adherence to antenatal care remains proportional to education levels, with mothers who have an education level above secondary school being more likely to adhere to the recommended four or more visits.

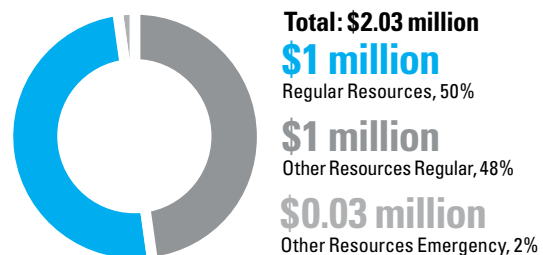
UNICEF’S RESPONSE

UNICEF has been supporting efforts of the Government of Cambodia and partners to reduce disparities in maternal and child health care. For example, qualitative and quantitative data analyses have helped to better understand the underlying reasons for these disparities and to develop efficient responses. Women and children living in remote areas in the north-east and those living in the urban slums of the capital were identified as most vulnerable, requiring both national and grassroots interventions to promote more equitable coverage of quality health care services. With technical and financial support from UNICEF, the government reviewed and adjusted its national guidelines on subnational health services delivery, integrating midwifery in the provision of outreach services, and it increased its contribution to the national equity fund – a financial mechanism that aims to enable more poor people to access basic health care.

THE VALUE OF REGULAR RESOURCES

In 2014 core resources enabled UNICEF to implement strategies that provide equitable coverage of quality health care for mothers and children. This vital work will help to further increase the number of children benefiting from adequate nutrition and health interventions, to support related policy development, and to ensure that the most vulnerable children and mothers are not overlooked.

CAMBODIA HEALTH PROGRAMME (2014)



VOICES FROM THE FIELD

“Everyone thought it was a good idea,” says Srey Ny’s mother. Two-month-old Srey Ny had a good start in life. She was delivered safely at home with a skilled birth attendant and was breastfed within the first hour after birth. However, two weeks later the little girl was crying often and her parents doubted that breastmilk was enough. That’s when they decided to buy a highly promoted breastmilk substitute that was available at the local market. But when they saw the high cost of formula milk, they instead purchased a cheaper option: diluted condensed milk.

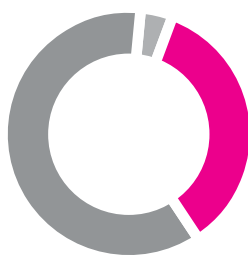
The consequences were almost fatal for their daughter. Srey Ny was admitted to hospital with severe acute malnutrition and complications. “Srey Ny received the care she needed and now we understand how important it is to feed her properly,” declares a much relieved mother.

STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME 2: HIV AND AIDS

KEY RESULTS IN 2014

- With the support of UNICEF and UNAIDS, non-physician health care providers in 19 of 22 Global Plan priority countries 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.
- In Indonesia, as a result of UNICEF interventions at the policy and service delivery level, a considerable increase in the number of pregnant women accessing prevention of parent-to-child transmission of HIV (PPTCT) services was recorded. Within the first eight months of 2014 more than 24,800 pregnant women were tested for HIV – representing 33 per cent of all pregnant women who appeared for an antenatal check-up in the three districts of West Jakarta, Surabaya, and Sorong.
- In Solomon Islands, 20 facilities used point-of-care testing to provide services for pregnant women and young people, with test results delivered instantly, and the sites reported that 100 per cent of pregnant women tested for HIV received their results.
- In partnership with the Global Fund, UNFPA, the Department of Health, and others, UNICEF Myanmar scaled-up PPTCT services to 84.5 per cent of the country – representing 279 of the country's 330 townships as well as 38 hospitals – and committed to eliminate HIV in all newborns. Further, UNICEF and the Global Fund increasingly supported point-of-care testing in communities, with the number of pregnant women who received HIV-testing during antenatal care rising to 430,000 in 2014, compared to 365,500 in 2013.
- In Chad, the Monitoring Results for Equity System (MoRES) led to better geographical targeting and coverage of services for prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV from 33 to 75 per cent between 2012 and 2014.

EXPENSES BY TYPE OF RESOURCES: HIV AND AIDS (2014)



Total: \$107.1 million

\$37.5 million
Regular Resources, 35%

\$65.6 million
Other Resources Regular, 61%

\$4.0 million
Other Resources Emergency, 4%

CASE STUDY 2:

ZAMBIA

EMPOWERING ADOLESCENTS FOR HIV PREVENTION

“Launched in 2012, the text messaging-based U-Report now services over 80,000 young subscribers, providing them with essential information on HIV and other behaviour issues, and today we are receiving countless messages from all over Zambia.”

—CHRISTINA MUTALE, CALL CENTRE MANAGER, COMPREHENSIVE HIV/AIDS MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME

THE NEED

In 2014, 13 out of every 100 Zambians aged 15–49 was living with HIV (15 per cent females, 11 per cent males), including urban and rural, rich and poor. There has been some progress in recent years, with some 800,000 people on antiretroviral therapy at the end of 2014, representing about 80 per cent of those who should be receiving treatment – which is similar to coverage in the United States. HIV treatment is lifelong; and although the annual cost has significantly declined over the years, the only way to reduce the number of people entering treatment is to reduce new infections. This is where there is even more good news: In Zambia, only around 4 per cent of adolescents aged 15–19 are living with HIV, and this rate has been declining.

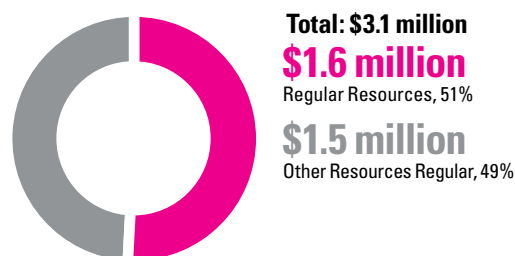
UNICEF’S RESPONSE

UNICEF is the lead UN agency, along with UNFPA, on addressing the challenging issue of HIV and young people in Zambia. With approximately 3.3 million adolescents aged 10–19 in the country, helping them to gain the information and skills they need to access HIV-prevention and treatment services is one of the main areas of UNICEF’s programme of cooperation with the Zambian Government. UNICEF has focused on equipping these young people, both in and out of school, with life skills and HIV-prevention information in order to adopt safer sexual behaviours. Specifically, the organization has supported the design and implementation of targeted campaigns – including a highly effective text-message information system (the U-Report) – to increase condom use and HIV testing, and to reduce the number of sexual partners, gender-based violence, and alcohol abuse.

THE VALUE OF REGULAR RESOURCES

Funding from Regular Resources significantly augmented progress in reaching all adolescents with proven HIV-prevention, care, and treatment services. The majority of RR was used to provide technical assistance to the government on addressing the issue of HIV and adolescents, and it was through this technical leadership that the government was able to undertake a cost assessment to rapidly scale-up a set of high-impact HIV interventions for adolescents. This was supplemented with a first-ever Adolescent Report Card for Zambia. Together, these two sources of strategic information were used by the government to leverage over \$5 million from the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria.

ZAMBIA HIV AND AIDS PROGRAMME (2014)



VOICES FROM THE FIELD

Twenty-year-old Josephine Namakau Pumulo lives in Lusaka, and has been participating in the UNICEF-supported Zambia U-Report programme since 2013. “It’s an innovative, free-of-charge, and youth-friendly text-messaging platform that allows real-time, two-way communication with trained counsellors on issues of HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted infections,” she explains. “You join the programme simply by sending the word ‘JOIN’ to the number 878 on any of Zambia’s three mobile networks. Once you do that, you start receiving text messages about HIV/AIDS and other matters that are important to young people, and you can send your own questions directly to the counsellors.”

STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME 3: WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE

KEY RESULTS IN 2014

- 13.8 million people gained access to improved drinking water, and more than 11.3 million to adequate sanitation in non-emergency settings.
- More than 19,000 communities – home to 9.3 million people – were certified as open-defecation-free.
- Over 10,500 schools received new or upgraded WASH facilities, including potable water points, hand-washing facilities, and separate latrines for girls and boys.
- 53 countries now have a national health strategy that includes community-based behavioural change programmes to promote hand-washing.
- 75 countries have established targets for providing access to safe drinking water to their remaining unserved populations.
- About 18 million people in humanitarian situations received access to safe water, 4.4 million were provided with adequate sanitation facilities, and 13 million practised appropriate hand-washing.
- 37 countries have national monitoring systems reporting on the equity of access to WASH services.
- In South Sudan, UNICEF provided 71 improved water facilities, reaching 226,500 people in need.
- In northern Mali, UNICEF private sector partners provided safe water to 70,800 people in violence-affected communities.
- In Madagascar, UNICEF developed and is helping scale-up an innovative approach to reduce open defecation in a region that has high open-defecation levels. The new approach is achieving unprecedented results by tailoring interventions to the local context.

EXPENSES BY TYPE OF RESOURCES: WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE (2014)



Total: \$727 million

\$101 million

Regular Resources, 14%

\$276 million

Other Resources Regular, 38%

\$350 million

Other Resources Emergency, 48%

CASE STUDY 3:

HAITI

INCREASING ACCESS TO AND USE OF WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE SERVICES

“UNICEF’s objective is to support the Haitian State to keep moving forward on the development path, and through its water and sanitation projects it is also promoting local governance.”

—CLERVIL HENRISSAINT, SOCIAL REPRESENTATIVE, NATIONAL DIRECTORATE FOR WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION, MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS

THE NEED

WASH (water, sanitation, and hygiene) services were already severely limited in Haiti before the earthquake of January 2010 and the subsequent cholera epidemic, with sanitation coverage of only 51 per cent in urban areas and 18 per cent in rural areas, and access to water at 83 per cent in urban areas and 48 per cent in rural areas – of which just 13 per cent of households had safe water access. Furthermore, 38 per cent of rural households practiced open defecation, thus increasing their vulnerability to water and sanitation-related diseases. In 2014 the cholera situation continued to improve, but water and sanitation coverage have remained low, negatively affecting child survival and development.

UNICEF’S RESPONSE

UNICEF is part of a high-level committee established by the Government of Haiti to formulate a national WASH strategy for 2016–2020, and the organization has been playing a major role in coordinating donors and key ministries, as well as supporting the government to develop water and sanitation technical guidelines. Launched in early 2014, these guidelines proved a source of valuable best-technical practices for all sector stakeholders, and were widely utilized by such partners as the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation and the Inter-American Development Bank, which have funded training sessions for the staff of the National Directorate of Water and Sanitation. Furthermore, UNICEF has supported the government to launch a national campaign to boost coverage of sanitation services in the country. In 2014, ‘WASH in schools’ was a primary UNICEF focus, defining standards to create and sustain a healthy school environment.

THE VALUE OF REGULAR RESOURCES

Regular Resources have been essential in supporting the National Sanitation Campaign launched by the UN Secretary-General and the Haitian Prime Minister in July 2014 with the aim of improving rural sanitation through advocacy, awareness-raising, and resource mobilization. UNICEF’s work with the government not only provided a framework for action but also engaged key ministries, which resulted in the definition of a community-based sanitation approach currently being taken to scale by other donors, including the World Bank. Regular Resources were also vital in responding to the country’s cholera epidemic.

HAITI WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE PROGRAMME (2014)



Total: \$12.0 million

\$2.9 million

Regular Resources, 24%

\$0.8 million

Other Resources Regular, 7%

\$8.3 million

Other Resources Emergency, 69%



VOICES FROM THE FIELD

We hike for four hours through the mountains and under the burning sun to reach the village of Perodin and to meet Dieula Pierre – one of the rare women to be elected president of a water committee in rural Haiti. Dieula was involved with Inter Aid, a UNICEF-funded partner, in the construction of sanitation facilities for the local school, a health care centre, and safe water facilities for the community.

“Children in Perodin have gained access to education and proper sanitation facilities due to Inter Aid interventions,” says Dieula happily. “And I am very hopeful that the government and partners will continue these projects for the good of the community.”

STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME 4: NUTRITION

KEY RESULTS IN 2014

- 27 of 98 countries with recent data (2008–2014) maintained an exclusive breastfeeding rate of 50 per cent or more (for the first six months of a child's life) 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 Breastmilk Substitutes and a designated body to carry out monitoring, up from 49 countries in 2013.
- 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.
- Almost 1.5 million caregivers received training in early childhood stimulation and development as part of UNICEF's Infant and Young Child Feeding in Humanitarian Situations initiative.
- 54 countries have joined the UNICEF-supported Scaling-Up Nutrition movement (13 of them since 2013), founded on the principle that all people have a right to good nutrition.
- With UNICEF support, 75 countries are providing lifesaving ready-to-use therapeutic food and essential drugs as part of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) management services.
- In the Democratic Republic of Congo, 250,000 cases of SAM were detected in a timely manner through the National Nutrition Surveillance and Early Warning System, which was expanded from 307 sites in 2013 to 518 sites in 2014.
- In Sudan, 6.5 million children aged 6–59 months received the recommended two doses of vitamin A supplementation in 2014 – with 99 per cent coverage.
- In Uganda, in response to increasing food and protection concerns, UNICEF supported more than 244,000 refugee and host community children with vitamin A supplementation and deworming.

EXPENSES BY TYPE OF RESOURCES: NUTRITION (2014)



Total: \$484.2 million

\$65.6 million

Regular Resources, 13%

\$173.5 million

Other Resources Regular, 36%

\$245.1 million

Other Resources Emergency, 51%

CASE STUDY 4:

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

ADVANCING THE NUTRITION AGENDA

“The Government pays great heed to UNICEF’s advocacy efforts for strengthening integration of programmes and policies in favour of children. This was taken into consideration in the current national development programme of our country, and we hope that it will be bolstered in the next programme with the participation of all stakeholders.”

—DANIEL KABLAN DUNCAN, PRIME MINISTER, CÔTE D’IVOIRE

THE NEED

In Côte d’Ivoire successive waves of political conflict and economic stagnation have not allowed the country to address its persistent chronic malnutrition problem for more than a decade. As a result, this nation of 23 million people has some 1 million children under five (more than 30 per cent of all under-five children) who are stunted, with rates reaching as high as 40 per cent in the poorest areas of the country. Recognizing the importance of nutrition for survival and development – including its long-term effect on cognitive development and learning ability – the Government of Côte d’Ivoire joined the Scaling-up Nutrition (SUN) movement in 2013, which has proven to be a turning point in the fight against stunting and malnutrition. SUN unites governments, civil society, the United Nations, donors, businesses, and researchers in a collective effort to improve nutrition. Countries collaborate with partners like UNICEF to implement programmes and mobilize resources to effectively scale-up nutrition and empower women.

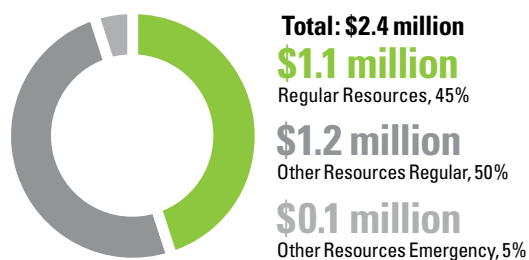
UNICEF’S RESPONSE

UNICEF and partners advocated with the government to embrace the SUN movement and to push the national nutrition agenda forward, resulting in a National Council for Nutrition. Technical support was also provided with key partners for the development of a multisectoral nutrition strategy that aims to scale-up evidence-based nutrition interventions to reach the most vulnerable. This process is critical to leveraging additional resources for nutrition. In terms of its own programme structure, UNICEF Côte d’Ivoire elevated the seniority of its Nutrition post, and the organization and partners continue to support the implementation of high-impact nutrition interventions in vulnerable areas.

THE VALUE OF REGULAR RESOURCES

The very significant nutrition progress achieved over the past two years would not have been possible without the support of Regular Resources. These flexible funds were used specifically for enhanced policy design, advocacy, and the delivery of key nutrition actions for the most vulnerable children and women. In 2014, Regular Resources enabled UNICEF to play a leadership role as convener in the area of nutrition, and allowed the country office to invest in a technical staff member who provides continuous and direct strategic support to the government.

CÔTE D’IVOIRE NUTRITION PROGRAMME (2014)



VOICES FROM THE FIELD

Victoire Traoré, who is pregnant with her fourth child and who lives in a crowded and poor urban neighbourhood, recently received a visit from UNICEF-supported community volunteers who promote breastfeeding in her community. “One day the volunteers knocked on my door and explained to me all the benefits that breastfeeding brings to my child, and especially the importance of not giving water to the baby during the first six months of life,” Victoire recalls. “They come regularly to chat with me, and they say that I should call them whenever I give birth and they will give me more advice on how to breastfeed the baby and what I should eat to ensure that I produce enough milk so the baby can have his fill.”

STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME 5: EDUCATION

KEY RESULTS IN 2014

- 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 UNICEF's child-friendly approach, up from 79 in 2013.
- 65 countries have well-functioning learning assessment systems, especially for early grades, up from 56 in 2013.
- 52 countries have effective early learning policies and programmes, up from 41 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.
- 8.6 million children in humanitarian situations accessed formal or non-formal basic education, a formidable increase from 3.6 million in 2013.
- In Syria, under UNICEF's Back to Learning initiative, the organization provided Early Childhood Development Kits to 38,100 pre-school children in 14 governorates.
- In Nigeria, UNICEF supported the increase of new community-based education and childcare centres from 25 in 2013 to 103 in 2014, with enrolment reaching nearly 12,300.
- In Bangladesh, UNICEF's support to life skills-based education through the Ministry of Education benefitted all 8 million secondary school students (approximately 40 per cent girls).

EXPENSES BY TYPE OF RESOURCES: EDUCATION (2014)



Total: \$826.2 million

\$135.6 million

Regular Resources, 16%

\$508.0 million

Other Resources Regular, 62%

\$182.6 million

Other Resources Emergency, 22%

CASE STUDY 5: YEMEN

PROVIDING EDUCATION OPPORTUNITIES FOR MARGINALIZED OUT-OF-SCHOOL CHILDREN*

“UNICEF is the only organization that has reached out to the most deprived children in Hajjah governorate with flexible programmes that address real issues preventing them from attaining education. Further, students in UNICEF-supported programmes are more likely to complete the learning cycle compared to other groups.”

—ADNAN AL-HEELAH, DIRECTOR-GENERAL, LITERACY AND ADULT EDUCATION ORGANIZATION, HAJJAH GOVERNORATE

THE NEED

Although Yemen has made much progress in expanding education coverage and increasing enrolment over the past decades, various challenges still limit access to education. The most significant of these include poverty, difficult geographical terrain, limited education infrastructure, poor management, under-trained teachers, distance to schools, and lack of female instructors. Of the country's 1.6 million out-of-school children, 66 per cent are from poor families and 87 per cent are from rural areas. In terms of gender, 34 per cent of all school-aged girls are out of school, compared to 13 per cent of boys. Further, Yemen has the lowest pre-primary gross enrolment rate among all low income countries, at less than 8 per cent.

UNICEF'S RESPONSE

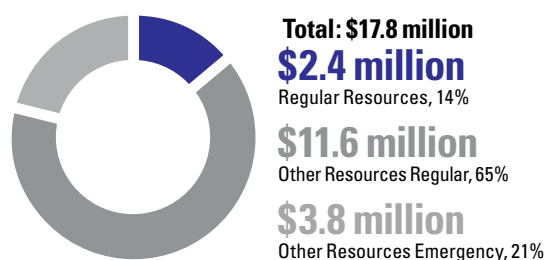
UNICEF has been working with the Ministry of Education and local partners to reach out to the most marginalized out-of-school children and to promote equitable access to education. Most recently, the organization has focused on a three-fold response: (i) supporting the Ministry to develop standards, guidelines, and training materials to make schools child-friendly, including promoting girls' education and addressing the needs of marginalized and disabled children; (ii) leading a study to profile out-of-school children, to analyse factors contributing to their exclusion, and to make specific recommendations for policy and programme development; and (iii) supporting pilot programmes that utilise flexible non-formal and community-based forms of education to reach remote villages and marginalized populations.

THE VALUE OF REGULAR RESOURCES

The availability of flexible Regular Resources has enabled the country office to continue its efforts to identify the most marginalized children, to design pilot programmes to provide them with access to alternative education opportunities, and to extract lessons learned to inform further programming and policy development.

UNICEF used RR funds in 2014 to provide education opportunities to more than 10,000 of Yemen's most marginalized children (80 per cent girls), most of whom had never been in school. Specifically, two modalities were tested: one for children aged 10–15 utilizing the existing accelerated learning programme for adolescents who have missed schooling; another for younger children through community-based satellite schools.

RYEMEN EDUCATION PROGRAMME (2014)



VOICES FROM THE FIELD

Twelve-year-old Eisha lives in a remote village where the nearest school is a two-hour walk away. “I had never been to school as it was dangerous for me to go there,” Eisha explains. But now Eisha and 35 other girls in her village are studying in a UNICEF-supported non-formal education class aimed at the most disadvantaged out-of-school children aged 10–15. “I can now read and write, and I can even solve math problems,” Eisha declares enthusiastically, “and I want to continue studying until I become a teacher.”

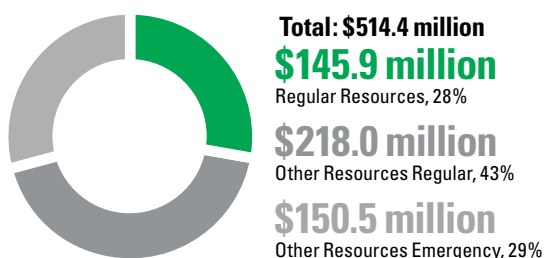
*This case study highlights results achieved in Yemen's Education programme prior to the start of the current crisis in late 2014.

STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME 6: CHILD PROTECTION

KEY RESULTS IN 2014

- 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 over the last 10 years.
- 4.5 million children aged 5–17 involved in child labour were reached with education and child protection interventions.
- By end-2014 corporal punishment in the home had been prohibited in 44 countries, compared with 34 in 2013.
- Of the victims of gender-based violence who UNICEF and its partners aimed to assist, nearly 433,000 women and children (primarily girls) received some form of multisectoral support.
- More than 33,000 unaccompanied and separated children in 22 crisis-affected countries were placed in alternative care, and almost 12,000 were reunited with their families or caregivers.
- 10,200 children associated with armed forces and groups were released, and the great majority were reintegrated with their communities or received appropriate care and services.
- In Madagascar, an equity-focused birth registration strategy was finalised and integrated in the 2015 national budget and public investment plan (2015–2018).
- In Mongolia, UNICEF supported the training of dormitory teachers to better provide for some 12,000 nomadic children who are attending boarding schools.
- In Serbia, a national survey on the prevalence of gender-based violence (GBV) and related training helped to raise GBV awareness among more than 2,500 teachers as well as 10,500 girls and 11,100 boys from 50 schools.

EXPENSES BY TYPE OF RESOURCES: CHILD PROTECTION (2014)



CASE STUDY 6:

TAJIKISTAN

PROMOTING COMMUNITY-BASED SERVICES FOR CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES

“UNICEF introduced community-based rehabilitation in the country, which has proven to be the best model and system, and which is also more cost-efficient and effective than institutions in ensuring that each child grows up in a family.”

—**MS. MUHABBATOVA SOIMA, HEAD, SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND STATE SOCIAL GUARANTEES, MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL PROTECTION**

THE NEED

According to official data, the disability prevalence rate in Tajikistan is approximately 2 per cent for adults and 0.8 per cent for children, considerably lower than the global rate, and thus indicating the probability of significant underestimation. Children with disabilities are among the most vulnerable groups in Tajikistan. They are unable to realise their full potential due to legal, social, structural, and institutional barriers, including limited access to education, day-care facilities, and adequate financial resources for themselves and their families. Common responses to children with disabilities are largely limited to institutionalization, abandonment, or neglect. According to the Ministry of Health and Social Protection, 25,000 children aged 18 and younger (0.8 per cent of all children in this age group) receive some form of disability assistance, and of these 2,000 are in residential care.

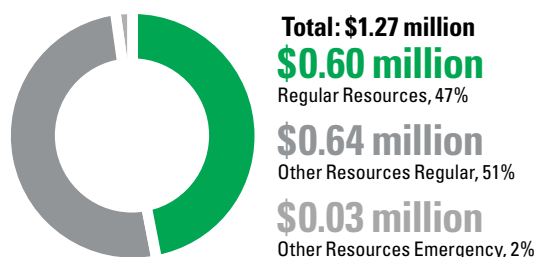
UNICEF'S RESPONSE

UNICEF has supported the government and civil society organizations in introducing community-based services and raising the awareness of communities and decision makers of the rights of children with disabilities and the importance of inclusion. In collaboration with local NGOs, in 2014 the organization carried out trainings to enhance the capacity and technical knowledge of day-care staff, including the identification, assessment, rehabilitation, and inclusion of children with disabilities in kindergartens and mainstream schools. In addition, local government officials were oriented on the importance of providing these children a family environment by supporting the community-based rehabilitation model. UNICEF has also supported and trained associations of parents of children with disabilities to establish a national coalition that works closely with local authorities and civil society so that the rights of these children to protection, development, and education are respected and realized.

THE VALUE OF REGULAR RESOURCES

Thanks to Regular Resources, UNICEF supported the Government of Tajikistan and implementing partners to oversee and coordinate services for children with disabilities. UNICEF provided the government and local partners with significant assistance in terms of augmenting their awareness and technical capacity in this area, thus further promoting community-based services for these young people throughout the country.

TAJIKISTAN CHILD PROTECTION PROGRAMME (2014)



VOICES FROM THE FIELD

In 2014, 14-year-old Malika began to attend a UNICEF-supported day-care centre in the remote district of Rasht. Born with cerebral palsy, Malika has difficulties walking and expressing her thoughts, and so she was never admitted to a mainstream school. Worse, within her neighbourhood community the child was a target of verbal harassment and bullying, to the point where Malika's mother was afraid to take her daughter out of the house.

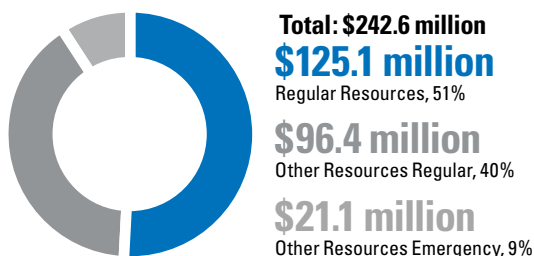
All that has changed, however, since Malika started attending the local day-care centre. There, she receives rehabilitation services provided by trained staff, enjoys basic learning, and plays with other children. Says her delighted mother: “I never thought that Malika could learn to read and write, and to have such happiness!”

STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME 7: SOCIAL INCLUSION

KEY RESULTS IN 2014

- 103 UNICEF country offices worked with partners to increase the focus of public investment on the most disadvantaged children.
- 40 countries reported having a policy and/or budgetary framework to address child poverty and disparities, and 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 the local, subnational, or national level.
- In Peru, UNICEF helped leverage more than \$80 million from public resources to improve access to and the quality of health care, nutrition, and education programmes.
- In Uganda, UNICEF further expanded its popular "U-Report," a text-messaging tool that reaches 287,000 young people with information on HIV/AIDS and other issues of concern, and that connects them to mentors, parliamentarians, other decision makers, and one another.
- In China, UNICEF and the Ministry of Finance carried out a study on public financing for migrant children, resulting in recommendations that have led to a rise in central government resources for education among all children in cities, regardless of a child's residential status.

EXPENSES BY TYPE OF RESOURCES: SOCIAL INCLUSION (2014)



CASE STUDY 7:

BANGLADESH

EARLY LEARNING FOR CHILD DEVELOPMENT

“Working with UNICEF on behalf of tea garden children and those in other neglected areas of Sylhet is a unique opportunity to serve the most deprived children in the country.”

—**MOHAMMAD NAZRUL ISLAM, REGIONAL MANAGER, BRAC, SYLHET**

THE NEED

Children growing up in the tea gardens of Sylhet, in northern Bangladesh, have limited access to education; and even if enrolled in school, the drop-out levels are high. Furthermore, only 5 per cent of these children attend pre-primary school, compared to 23 per cent nationally. Given that very few of the 124 tea gardens in Sylhet have a school, children often need to walk three to four kilometres to attend class. As the Government of Bangladesh now ensures pre-primary and basic education for all, some measures have been taken to address the needs of these children. Existing tea garden schools have been nationalized and new schools have been established, but access to early learning remains very limited.

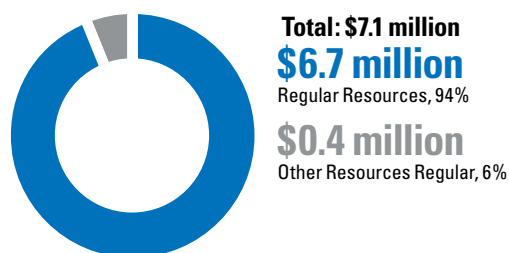
UNICEF'S RESPONSE

Since the 1990s, UNICEF has been working with the government on early learning and pre-primary education, and in 2009 the organization established an Early Learning for Child Development Programme (ELCDP), which now includes pre-primary educational standards, an operational framework, and a teacher-training module and guide. In 2012, a one-year pre-primary class was introduced in all government-run primary schools, adapting the ELCDP framework; and going forward UNICEF is supporting the government to implement a quality two-year early learning and pre-primary education system in partnership with national NGOs specifically to benefit hardest-to-reach children. Since 2006, UNICEF has reached more than 1.3 million children aged 4–6 with early learning and school readiness programmes in more than 10,000 pre-schools and early learning centres throughout the country.

THE VALUE OF REGULAR RESOURCES

The Government of Bangladesh has approved a comprehensive Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD) policy that places young children at the top of the national agenda, including providing them with quality early learning and school preparedness, but these policies and provisions are yet to be widely disseminated. In response to this need, UNICEF is using Regular Resources to work with the government and other ECCD stakeholders to share knowledge and experiences from practical field demonstrations and to widen the reach of these programmes nationally.

BANGLADESH SOCIAL INCLUSION PROGRAMME (2014)



VOICES FROM THE FIELD

Doyal Rajbar lives with his wife and two sons in Mathiura garden. All family members are illiterate, and Doyal is disappointed that no education centre has opened near his home. “I would send my boys to pre-school if there was one nearby. It would be a blessing for us if a centre opened here,” he declares.

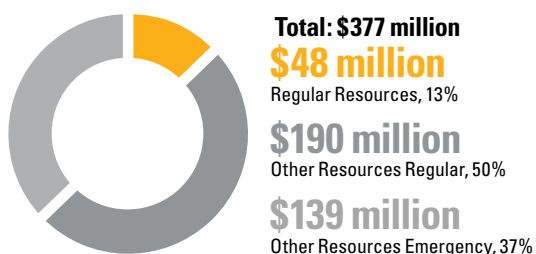
Little Sila, aged five, also lives in Mathiura garden, but she has attended an early learning centre, and her parents have already noticed that her ability to listen and follow instructions has improved. “Sila has become more patient and obedient since attending school,” notes her father, who says he now knows more about the value of education following discussions with Sila’s teacher. “Next year I will try to enrol Sila in primary school,” he says with conviction.

GENDER EQUALITY

KEY RESULTS IN 2014

- More than 430,000 girls and women in humanitarian situations received support for gender-based violence.
- 1.7 million girls and women affected by humanitarian crises were provided with menstrual hygiene management materials.
- 150,000 out-of-school girls were reached through the creation of 500 school clubs in Syria.
- 50,000 community health workers (75 per cent female) were trained in integrated community case management in Ethiopia, Ghana, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, and Niger.
- 300,000 girls in grade four were administered two doses of the human papilloma virus vaccine in South Africa.
- Advocacy by UNICEF and other partners contributed to the passage of the Marriage, Divorce, and Family Relations bill in Malawi, increasing the minimum marriage age without parental consent to 18 and outlawing child marriage in a country where half of all girls are married by their 18th birthday.
- UNICEF's co-leadership of the 2014 Girl Summit played a key role in gaining commitments to prohibit child marriage in such high-prevalence countries as Bangladesh, Nepal, and Niger – members of the 12-country global programme to end child marriage co-led by UNICEF and UNFPA.
- UNICEF worked with partners to develop appropriate indicators for all four targeted gender priorities currently being considered for the post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals: ending child marriage, promoting gender-sensitive adolescent health, advancing girls' secondary education, and addressing gender-based violence in emergencies.

EXPENSES BY TYPE OF RESOURCES: GENDER EQUALITY (2014)¹⁴



¹⁴ Gender expenses were calculated based on activities across all Strategic Plan outcomes that contributed principally or significantly to gender equality.

CASE STUDY 8:

BELARUS

EARLY LEARNING FOR CHILD DEVELOPMENT

"I am confident the survey we completed with UNICEF on the situation of children and women in Belarus will be of important practical use to the government and civil society by informing the subsequent planning and implementation of the country's social programmes."

—VLADIMIR I. ZINOVSKY, CHAIRMAN, NATIONAL STATISTICAL COMMITTEE OF THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

THE NEED

Belarus has made considerable progress towards achieving Millennium Development Goal 3 (gender equality), but various challenges persist. Notably, the stereotypical roles of fathers and mothers are still strong, with fathers having only minimal involvement in parenting. Among persons taking parental leaves, just 1 per cent are men, and only 68 per cent of children aged 36–59 months have benefited from their father's engagement in one or more activities that promote learning and school readiness. Among the main bottlenecks for gender equality in Belarus are the absence of a legal definition of discrimination; lack of specific legislation on counteracting domestic violence; lack of data to analyze the manifestations of gender inequality; and the absence of an holistic approach to transforming gender stereotypes.

UNICEF'S RESPONSE

The country office promotes gender equality through policy advocacy, evidence generation, transformation of gender stereotypes, capacity development of professionals and decision makers, and piloting of gender-sensitive services for adolescents. Notably, UNICEF assisted in the development of the National Plan on Ensuring Gender Equality (2011–2015) and the National Programme of Demographic Security (2011–2015). Further, UNICEF advocacy contributed to the revised Law on Social Services (2012), which stipulates that the government must provide respite care services for parents rearing disabled children, primarily mothers. Gender equality dimensions were also mainstreamed in most surveys and studies, providing valuable information on the reproductive behavior of women, the attitudes of men and women towards domestic violence, parental involvement in young children's development, and more.

THE VALUE OF REGULAR RESOURCES

In 2014 core resources enabled UNICEF to support the "Playroom without violence" campaign, focusing on violence against children and expanding access of adolescents and young people to gender-sensitive HIV testing and counselling. RR funds also supported a Time Use Survey (2014–2015) designed to analyze the distribution of unpaid work between women and men and its impact on women's employment opportunities and involvement in public life, as well as how men and women use their time for childcare depending on their age, marital status, and other variables.

BELARUS GENDER EQUALITY PROGRAMME (2014)



VOICES FROM THE FIELD

"When my younger daughter was born, the doctors said she was OK," recalls Ruslan Gaidai, father of two girls, Sophie (2) and Polina (7). But that was not the case, because Sophie was later diagnosed with a rare genetic disorder that affects the physical and intellectual development of a child. "I was scared and could not find any support," continues Ruslan. "That was when I turned to UNICEF. They sent me to their partnering health care institutions, where we finally received the help we needed."

Ruslan has taken the leading role in dealing with specialists and in attending rehabilitation sessions with Sophie, which is unusual among young men in Belarus. As he explains, "I understand how much my wife needs to rest, and I am happy to support her. It is also important that she spends time with Polina, as elder siblings often feel abandoned when parents are so involved with a newborn who has special needs."

HUMANITARIAN ACTION

KEY RESULTS IN 2014

- UNICEF responded to 294 humanitarian situations of varying degrees of emergency in 98 countries.
- 19,800 HIV-positive pregnant women continued to receive antiretroviral therapy.
- 22 million children aged 6 months to 15 years were vaccinated against measles.
- 3 million children accessed psychosocial support, including 600,000 Syrian refugee and host-community children in Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, and Turkey.
- Learning materials were provided to 2.8 million children in Syria.
- 2.3 million children aged 6–59 months were treated for severe acute malnutrition, including approximately 96,000 in Afghanistan, 143,700 in Somalia, and 93,000 in South Sudan.
- UNICEF mobilized more than 50,000 community volunteers, health workers, teachers, religious leaders, and young people to address key drivers of Ebola transmission by promoting safe behaviours in response to the crisis in Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone.
- In the Central African Republic, 238,000 displaced children under five were reached with measles vaccination.
- In Iraq, 160,000 children benefitted from school rehabilitation to minimum standards and the resumption of classes.
- In Papua New Guinea, UNICEF supported disaster risk reduction drills for select schools, to be rolled-out to all schools in future. As a result, over 8,000 children have been prepared for earthquakes, fires, and floods. In addition, emergency items for schools and families have been pre-positioned in all 22 of the country's provinces, ensuring that schools will remain open during times of disaster.
- In Ukraine, 60,000 people in conflict-affected areas were reached with safe drinking water.
- In Yemen, 1,274 separated or unaccompanied children were reunited with families or caregivers.

EMERGENCY PROGRAMME FUND (2014)



Total: \$76.1 million

\$56.6 million

Non-Reimbursed (RR), 74%

\$19.5 million

Reimbursed (OR), 26%

CASE STUDY 9:

SOUTH SUDAN

INNOVATING FOR EMERGENCIES

“The UNICEF Rapid Response Mechanism has been highly effective in providing critical water, sanitation, and hygiene interventions to vulnerable populations in hard-to-reach locations. Many of these locations had not been served since the beginning of the crisis, making the RRM a truly lifesaving programme.”

—PETER BIEL OTOANG, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, NILE HOPE DEVELOPMENT FORUM

THE NEED

In 2014 the lives of children in South Sudan were profoundly affected by the grave consequences of the conflict that broke out in Juba in December 2013, rapidly spreading to the states of Jonglei, Upper Nile, and Unity. Access to essential services was severely curtailed due to insecurity, large-scale displacement, destruction or closure of facilities, withdrawal of implementing partners, and relocation of social service providers. By March 2014 some 800,000 people were internally displaced, with 100,000 sheltered in UN bases. The vast majority, however, were scattered in rural and hard-to-reach areas. Even prior to the crisis the nutritional status of children under the age of five was extremely poor, with high levels of acute malnutrition, and the conflict further exacerbated that situation. The number of people classified as ‘highly food insecure’ nearly tripled – from 1.1 to 3.2 million – and estimates of severe acute malnutrition for the year doubled to over 222,000. It was estimated that if the nutrition response was not scaled-up, approximately 48,000 children aged 6–59 months would die in 2014.

UNICEF’S RESPONSE

The Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) was launched in March 2014 to provide immediate humanitarian assistance to affected populations beyond those housed in UN sites. With RRM teams comprised of technical specialists from the WASH, Health, Nutrition, Child Protection, and Education sectors, a massive nutrition programme – through both direct implementation and with partners – was prioritized. Throughout the course of the year, the RRM carried out 34 missions, reaching 603,000 people, including 127,000 children under five.

THE VALUE OF REGULAR RESOURCES

Even before additional donor funds could be mobilized, Regular Resources enabled UNICEF to immediately respond to the nutritional crisis in South Sudan by bringing in the necessary critical supplies and human resources. In addition, the flexible nature of RR allowed UNICEF to prioritize funding according to the most urgent programmatic needs. Notably, some 78,000 children under five were screened for malnutrition and 2,800 cases of severe acute malnutrition were admitted for treatment.

SOUTH SUDAN EMERGENCY PROGRAMME FUND (2014)



Total: \$17.8 million

\$14.1 million

Non-Reimbursed (RR), 79%

\$3.7 million

Reimbursed (OR), 21%



VOICES FROM THE FIELD

By the time the UNICEF RRM team arrived in Pagak, Upper Nile state, nine-month-old Jock Chabang was badly malnourished and suffering from severe dehydration. “He has been sick for two months, but now it has gotten a lot worse,” said the boy’s mother when she first arrived at a field clinic. “I heard a plane had come with help, so I decided to walk to the clinic and bring my son.” Immediately upon their arrival, Jock was examined by a UNICEF nutritionist and given lifesaving treatment, whereby he was quickly rehydrated and provided with therapeutic food. Jock’s mother was thrilled by the boy’s rapid improvement. “I am so grateful,” she declared. “Now I know he will live. This is a new beginning for him!”



2014 PARTNERS AND DONORS

Refugee children from South Sudan learn at a makeshift school at Kule Camp in Gambella region of Ethiopia 12 August 2014.

THANK YOU

It is difficult to find words adequate to thank the many national governments, individuals, corporations, foundations, and non-governmental organizations who have contributed so generously to UNICEF and, in so doing, have made such a remarkable difference in the lives of so many children worldwide. To all of you from everyone at UNICEF, we extend a truly heartfelt expression of gratitude, as well as our deep commitment to honour your trust – every day, and in all that we do.

REGULAR RESOURCES PARTNERS AND DONORS (2014)

(in US dollars)

DONOR	REGULAR RESOURCES				TOTAL
	PUBLIC SECTOR		PRIVATE SECTOR		
	GOVERNMENT	INTER-ORGANIZATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS	NATIONAL COMMITTEES	OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS	
Andorra	34,230	-	187,791	-	222,021
Angola	1,660,000	-	-	-	1,660,000
Argentina	180,000	-	-	6,175,492	6,355,492
Armenia	116,590	-	-	-	116,590
Australia	58,443,220	-	7,349,901	-	65,793,121
Austria	1,387,755	-	3,245,580	-	4,633,335
Bangladesh	34,500	-	-	-	34,500
Barbados	185,000	-	-	-	185,000
Belgium	23,727,648	-	6,731,943	-	30,459,591
Benin	24,124	-	-	-	24,124
Bolivia	40,000	-	-	-	40,000
Brazil	1,618,600	-	-	337,704	1,956,304
Bulgaria	67,500	-	-	121,667	189,167
Cameroon	179,772	-	-	-	179,772
Canada	14,660,633	-	6,982,560	-	21,643,194
Central African Republic	95,431	-	-	138	95,569
Chile	77,000	-	-	461,146	538,146
China	2,725,832	-	-	175,915	2,901,748
Colombia	-	-	-	215,441	215,441
Comoros	70,000	-	-	-	70,000
Congo	748,450	-	-	-	748,450
Costa Rica	14,477	-	-	1,178	15,655
Côte d'Ivoire	12,600	-	-	201	12,801
Croatia	52,387	-	-	444,301	496,688
Cuba	10,000	-	-	-	10,000
Cyprus	-	-	-	463,320	463,320
Czech Republic	-	-	1,897,982	-	1,897,982
Democratic Republic of Congo	320,642	-	-	-	320,642
Democratic Republic of Korea	795,021	-	-	-	795,021
Denmark	33,951,243	-	11,531,952	-	45,483,195
Dominican Republic	88,000	-	-	809	88,809
East Timor	100,000	-	-	-	100,000
Ecuador	-	-	-	173,071	173,071
Equatorial Guinea	20,148	-	-	-	20,148
Estonia	122,283	-	21,712	-	143,995
Ethiopia	306,509	-	-	50	306,558
Finland	26,265,390	-	12,623,946	-	38,889,336
France	4,694,648	-	45,542,601	-	50,237,249

DONOR	REGULAR RESOURCES				TOTAL
	PUBLIC SECTOR		PRIVATE SECTOR		
	GOVERNMENT	INTER-ORGANIZATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS	NATIONAL COMMITTEES	OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS	
Georgia	155,000	-	-	-	155,000
Germany	15,844,440	-	62,903,886	-	78,748,326
Ghana	148,512	-	-	-	148,512
Greece	-	-	2,156,717	-	2,156,717
Guinea	350,000	-	-	-	350,000
Guinea-Bissau	621,000	-	-	-	621,000
Honduras	29,198	-	-	-	29,198
Hong Kong, China	-	-	7,655,996	-	7,655,996
Hungary	111,834	-	161,461	-	273,295
Iceland	634,865	-	2,563,879	-	3,198,744
India	987,127	-	-	8,050	995,176
Indonesia	187,700	-	-	665,643	853,343
Iraq	48,785	-	-	-	48,785
Ireland	10,866,575	-	2,222,661	-	13,089,236
Israel	100,000	-	-	-	100,000
Italy	4,076,087	-	20,519,911	-	24,595,998
Japan	21,762,701	-	95,239,937	-	117,002,638
Jordan	2,000,000	-	-	-	2,000,000
Kazakhstan	272,595	-	-	-	272,595
Kenya	150,000	-	-	23	150,023
Kuwait	200,000	-	-	-	200,000
Kyrgyzstan	50,000	-	-	-	50,000
Lesotho	120,000	-	-	-	120,000
Liechtenstein	27,716	-	-	-	27,716
Luxembourg	3,401,361	-	2,484,827	-	5,886,188
Malaysia	362,735	-	-	5,749,112	6,111,847
Mali	108,500	-	-	-	108,500
Mexico	428,000	-	-	168,866	596,866
Moldova	60,000	-	-	-	60,000
Monaco	11,004	-	-	-	11,004
Mongolia	94,391	-	-	-	94,391
Montenegro	15,760	-	-	-	15,760
Morocco	101,678	-	-	-	101,678
Mozambique	9,500	-	-	-	9,500
Myanmar	49,336	-	-	-	49,336
Namibia	120,000	-	-	-	120,000
Netherlands	33,195,021	-	40,620,258	-	73,815,279
New Zealand	5,203,816	-	1,874,301	-	7,078,117
Nicaragua	42,500	-	-	-	42,500
Niger	4,000	-	-	-	4,000
Nigeria	1,362,646	-	-	-	1,362,646
Norway	72,184,793	-	6,684,325	-	78,869,118
Other	19,017	-	-	1,121,774	1,140,791
Pakistan	111,925	-	-	-	111,925
Panama	741,750	-	-	-	741,750
Peru	-	-	-	19,918	19,918
Philippines	55,039	-	-	750,698	805,737
Poland	-	-	445,001	-	445,001
Portugal	40,000	-	3,006,076	-	3,046,076

DONOR	REGULAR RESOURCES				TOTAL
	PUBLIC SECTOR		PRIVATE SECTOR		
	GOVERNMENT	INTER- ORGANIZATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS	NATIONAL COMMITTEES	OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS	
Republic of Korea	3,900,000	-	72,427,949	-	76,327,949
Republic of Uzbekistan	310,000	-	-	-	310,000
Romania	50,000	-	-	2,434	52,434
Russian Federation	1,000,000	-	-	79	1,000,079
Sao Tome and Principe	19,500	-	-	-	19,500
Saudi Arabia	1,144,200	-	-	9,606	1,153,806
Senegal	635,954	-	-	-	635,954
Serbia	51,000	-	-	134,027	185,027
Sierra Leone	384,000	-	-	-	384,000
Singapore	50,000	-	-	-	50,000
Slovakia	12,195	-	24,590	-	36,785
Slovenia	30,375	-	1,125,161	-	1,155,536
Somalia	733,067	-	-	-	733,067
South Africa	190,000	-	-	-	190,000
South Sudan	253,350	-	-	-	253,350
Spain	-	-	41,477,795	-	41,477,795
Sri Lanka	15,500	-	-	651	16,151
Sudan	131,400	-	-	-	131,400
Sweden	79,767,948	-	41,627,310	-	121,395,257
Switzerland	21,712,324	-	5,775,539	-	27,487,863
Tajikistan	32,400	-	-	-	32,400
Tanzania, United Republic of	22,000	-	-	-	22,000
Tetsuko Kuroyanagi (NGO)	-	-	-	340,281	340,281
Thailand	238,497	-	-	5,922,802	6,161,300
Togo	26,000	-	-	-	26,000
Tunisia	24,065	-	-	-	24,065
Turkey	150,000	-	875,167	-	1,025,167
Turkmenistan	62,500	-	-	-	62,500
Uganda	469,000	-	-	-	469,000
Ukraine	-	-	-	1,968	1,968
United Arab Emirates	100,000	-	-	4,175	104,175
United Kingdom	66,390,087	-	14,890,178	-	81,280,265
United States of America	132,000,000	-	23,841,813	-	155,841,813
Uruguay	93,850	-	-	1,080,377	1,174,227
Venezuela	-	-	-	572,968	572,968
Viet Nam	13,700	-	-	764	14,464
Zambia	257,520	-	-	-	257,520
Revenue Adjustments		102,903	-	-	102,903
Grand Total	659,833,529	102,903	546,720,709	25,124,645	1,231,781,787

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UNICEF
Palais des Nations
1211 Geneva 10
Switzerland

UNICEF House
3 United Nations Plaza
New York, NY 10017
U.S.A.

www.unicef.org
rrreport@unicef.org