

Annual Report 2015



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MESSAGE FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Fairness has always been at the heart of our work at UNICEF. It began when our organization was founded to provide life-saving aid to children whose lives had been ravaged by World War II.

It didn't matter then which country those children lived in or what role that country played in the war. What mattered was reaching the children at greatest risk and in greatest need.

Wherever they lived, whoever their parents were, whatever their circumstances.

The same principle guides our work today, and in 2015 we worked harder than ever to promote the rights and well-being of children everywhere ... and to promote a fair chance in life for every child – especially the children to whom that fair chance is most often denied.

Children left out and left behind because of who they are or where they live. Because they are poor or live in remote rural areas or urban slums. Because they come from countries affected by conflict and communities hit hard by climate

change. Because of their gender, race, ethnicity or disability.

The challenges we faced in this work were as great as they have ever been – because for millions upon millions of children, life in 2015 was anything but fair.

Violent conflicts threatened millions of children from Ukraine to the Syrian Arab Republic ... from South Sudan to the Central African Republic to the Sahel ... from Yemen to Iraq. These protracted conflicts and other crises helped drive the largest movement



of migrant and refugee children in almost 70 years – increasing the risks to their lives and life prospects.

The effects of climate change – diseases, droughts and floods that destroy food sources and livelihoods – further exacerbated risks to children and deepened deprivation for millions. Crushing poverty and widening disparities in health, education and protection undermined the lives and futures of millions more.

The pages of this report are filled with examples of these enormous challenges and the action UNICEF and our partners took in 2015 to meet them – as well as with hopeful stories about some of the children we are reaching.

Children like Fatima in Yemen, who was severely malnourished until a mobile health team locally known as a ‘rescue car’ arrived at her village and set up a temporary clinic to bring life-saving nourishment to children cut off by conflict.

Children like Jariatu in Sierra Leone, who lost her family to Ebola but is now being cared for by a young Ebola survivor, thanks to a cash transfer programme that is helping rebuild lives.

Children like Thu Zar Moe in Myanmar’s Rakhine State, whose chance for an education was once shattered by inter-communal violence, but who is now learning at a child-friendly centre for displaced families.

Children like Masotja in Swaziland, a teenager living with HIV whose health and hope were deteriorating until he joined a hospital-supported teen club where adolescents can go to learn more about how to cope with HIV and, just as important, to support each other.

Children like Khaled and Jolal in Iraq, two boys from different religions and ethnic groups who became fast

friends through a programme that fosters reconciliation by helping displaced children to mix with local young people.

Reaching these children and so many others like them is the right and fair thing to do. And it is not only a matter of fairness. It is also a practical prerequisite for building more stable, peaceful, prosperous societies. Children who are given a fair start in life – nurturing care, access to nutrition and basic health services, an education, protection from violence and exploitation – are more likely to fulfil their potential as adults and make their societies richer in every sense.

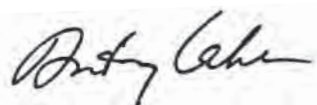
In September 2015, the global community recognized this critical connection – the basic link between greater equity and stronger societies – when it adopted the Sustainable Development Goals, which explicitly pledge to leave no one behind.

Together with our partners, UNICEF is already working to turn that commitment into concrete action. The generosity of our donors makes everything we do possible. We are immensely grateful for their support, and we will continue working to earn it – making the most efficient use of the funds entrusted to us in order to achieve the greatest impact in the lives of the children in greatest need and at greatest risk.

For in a world that often challenges our hope, we can best challenge hopelessness with results.

Results for children.

Results for every child.



Anthony Lake
Executive Director

“In 2015 we worked harder than ever to promote the rights and well-being of children everywhere ... and to promote a fair chance in life for every child – especially the children to whom that fair chance is most often denied.”

OPPOSITE PAGE: Executive Director Anthony Lake speaks with a schoolgirl during an event at UNICEF headquarters in New York.

INTRODUCTION

Every child has the right to a fair chance in life. Leaving no child behind is both a moral imperative and a strategic priority for the development of inclusive, sustainable and stable societies everywhere.

In 2015, UNICEF worked with partners around the world to make that fair chance a reality.

The year provided a renewed opportunity to build on past achievements with an eye towards reaching all children and narrowing persistent gaps in equity – specifically, gaps affecting children left behind despite overall progress made under the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) from 2000 through 2015.

The new Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), approved by 193 Member States of the United Nations in 2015, incorporate objectives that are specific to the health and well-being of children – including adolescents. The goals include targets for early childhood development, universal access to education, and protection of girls and boys from violence, abuse and exploitation. There are also targets related to ending harmful practices against children and promoting their legal identify through birth registration.

Together with an alliance of child-focused agencies, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children, other United Nations agencies and Member States, UNICEF advocated intensively for the child protection targets, which previously had not been integrated into the global development agenda.

ABOVE RIGHT: Jannat, age 7, from the Syrian Arab Republic, plays at a child-friendly space in Croatia.

CHILDREN AND YOUTH IN FOCUS

Serbia: Helping refugees and migrants weather the Balkan winter



As temperatures dropped and families continued their migration to Europe in search of safety and a better life in December 2015, UNICEF and partners worked urgently to provide support to migrant and refugee children and families fleeing conflict in the Middle East.

Chartered buses lined up at the Sid railway station and unloaded their passengers on the Serbian side of the border with Croatia. As people queued for police to check their papers, some of the youngest among them were particularly vulnerable to the winter cold, with temperatures only a few degrees above freezing. One boy, little more than an infant, sat on the ground wearing just one shoe. His other foot was bare.

In response to the refugee and migrant crisis, the European Union's Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection Department provided a grant of €2 million to insulate children from the worst extremes of weather and deprivation as they made their way through Serbia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

The grant helped procure winter essentials like clothes, footwear and blankets, as well as age-appropriate food for infants and children. UNICEF and partners used part of the grant to set up winterized child-friendly spaces, where children can relax and play in a warm, dry environment, as well as safe spaces where women can breastfeed their children in privacy. ●

The new global goals recognize the critical importance of promoting equity in access to child and maternal health care, proper nutrition, safe drinking water, birth registration, quality education and other essentials. By adopting the goals, the world's governments committed to a pledge "that no one will be left behind ... and we will endeavour to reach the furthest behind first." This approach mirrors UNICEF's perspective that sustainable development is achievable only if progress accelerates for the poorest and most marginalized children and families.

In pursuit of a more equitable world, UNICEF stepped up our response to both entrenched and new challenges in 2015.

The mass influx of migrants and refugees into Europe, in particular, underscored the need to respond

quickly to the shifting circumstances of children in all contexts, including countries of origin, transit and destination – and to protect their best interests at every stage. In this case, the crisis has reached the 'backyard' of high-income countries.

At the same time, UNICEF sought new ways to meet children's basic needs – for health, nutrition, water and sanitation, education and protection – in the most difficult circumstances and remote locations. That meant piloting new solutions at the country level and launching a Global Innovation Centre and Innovation Fund to nurture and scale up creative means of improving young lives and reaching the unreached.

On the humanitarian front, UNICEF and partners responded to major crises in Iraq, South Sudan, the

"In pursuit of a more equitable world, UNICEF stepped up our response to both entrenched and new challenges in 2015."

BELOW: An indigenous Guarani family collects water at a community tap in Totorenda, Plurinational State of Bolivia.



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PROGRAMME IN FOCUS

United Nations: Inspiring child and youth awareness of the global goals

In the lead-up to the United Nations General Assembly session that adopted the Sustainable Development Goals in September 2015, UNICEF joined with a group of child-centred civil society organizations to produce a 'child-friendly' version of the global goals – and to engage children in discussions about the new agenda and their vision for a better world. Partners in the effort included ChildFund Alliance, the Global Movement for Children in Latin America and the Caribbean, Plan International, Save the Children, SOS Children's Villages and World Vision. The child-friendly booklet – entitled *The World We Want: A guide to the goals for children and young people* – received wide praise from Member States and served as a key resource in the World's Largest Lesson, an international initiative to bring the messages of the global goals into schools. The lesson reached an estimated 500 million children in more than 160 countries. ●

Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen; health emergencies in Latin America and West Africa; earthquake devastation in Nepal; typhoons in the Pacific; droughts in the Sahel, East Africa and the Americas; and many more. Breaking down the barriers between short-term humanitarian action and longer-term development work, we focused on strengthening systems that provide critical services. In this way, we seek to help communities anticipate shocks and become more resilient when disasters strike.

In 2015, we also advanced our work on breaking down another set of barriers to equity and sustainable development: the ones that prevent girls and young women from realizing their full potential. UNICEF's Gender Action Plan 2014–2017 provides a framework for targeting gender-driven inequities. Besides mainstreaming gender across all programmes, the plan focuses on improving adolescent health, advancing girls' secondary education and ending child marriage, as well as addressing gender-based violence in emergencies. UNICEF also helped to raise the profile of gender issues in the final targets selected for the SDGs.

The vast majority of results UNICEF achieved in 2015 would not have happened without the close collaboration of our partners – including governments, civil society, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), foundations, the private sector, other agencies of the United Nations, local communities, and children and young people themselves. Our 34 National Committees, which work with UNICEF on behalf of child rights worldwide, remained key partners as well.

UNICEF relies on the generosity and dedication of our resource partners, who make programmes and results for children possible. Most of the revenue received by UNICEF in 2015 came from governments, but private-sector funds accounted for a growing proportion of the total.

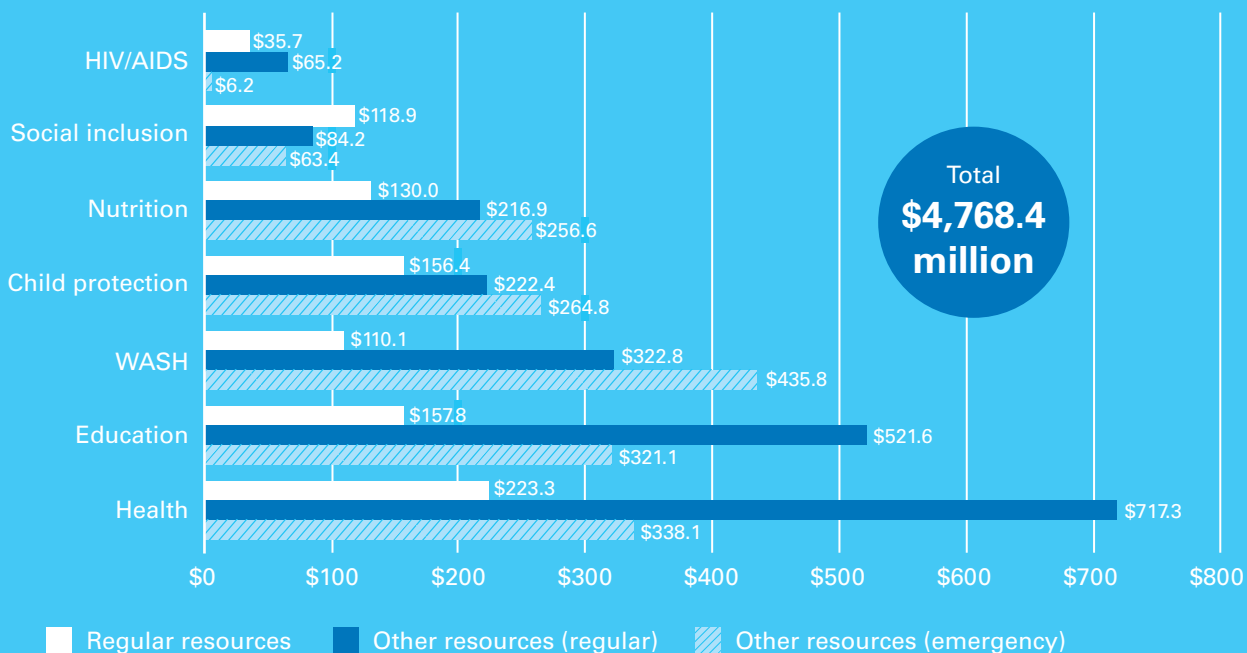
The commitments set forth in the SDGs and other international agreements reached in 2015 inspired new hopes worldwide. With those hopes came an even greater responsibility for UNICEF and our partners to turn commitments on paper into results on the ground for all children. This report highlights our efforts to do just that in a demanding year.

UNICEF expenditure, 2015 (in millions of US dollars)

BUDGET CATEGORY	
Development	\$4,675
Programme	\$4,546
Development effectiveness	\$129
Management	\$312
United Nations development coordination	\$6
Special purpose (including capital investment)	\$22
Other (including private fundraising and partnerships)	\$97
Total expenditure	\$5,112

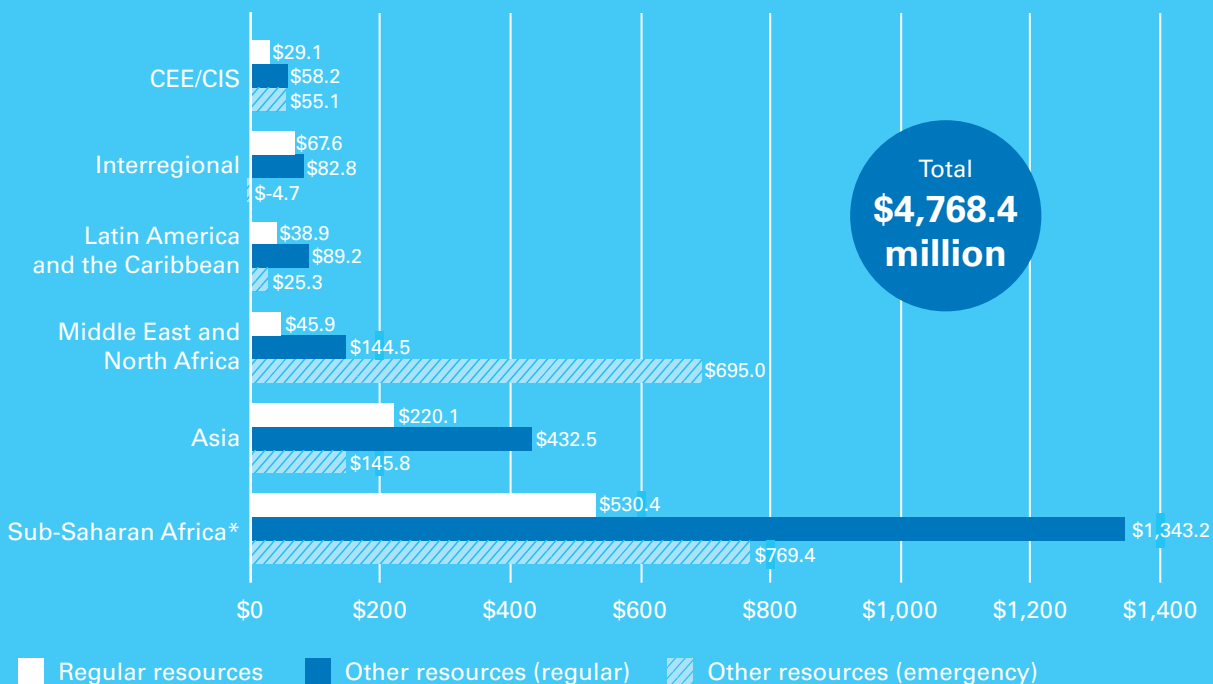
Note: The UNICEF expenditure by budget categories in this table is presented on a modified cash basis and reflects cash disbursements and internal obligation documents (such as purchase orders) created in 2015.

Direct programme expense by outcome area, 2015 (in millions of US dollars)



Note: Numbers may not add up because of rounding.

Direct programme expense by region, 2015 (in millions of US dollars)



* Programme expenses for Djibouti and the Sudan are included under sub-Saharan Africa.

Note: Numbers may not add up because of rounding.

1. HUMANITARIAN ACTION

When conflicts or natural disasters strike, children are always the most exposed and the most vulnerable – particularly the poorest and most disadvantaged children.

New and protracted emergencies took a heavy toll in 2015 – risking the survival, health, well-being and future of children around the world, including those in some of the most dangerous and hard-to-reach places.

In line with the Strategic Plan 2014–2017 and the Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Action, UNICEF collaborated with partners to provide assistance in 310 humanitarian situations across 102 countries in 2015, reaching millions of vulnerable children and their caregivers.

The Core Commitments constitute UNICEF’s central policy on how to uphold the rights of children affected by humanitarian crises. They provide a framework for humanitarian action.

The challenges in 2015 were significant, with nearly 250 million children affected by armed conflict

worldwide. Food insecurity continued to blanket the Sahel region in Africa, leaving millions of children at heightened risk of acute malnutrition, in addition to other deprivations in health and water, sanitation and hygiene. Entire villages and townships were crushed by earthquakes, including two massive quakes in Nepal, or washed away by tropical storms like Cyclone Pam in Vanuatu. Each calamity in its own way devastated children, robbing them of education, health, nutrition, protection and – in the worst cases – life itself.

Whether they involve armed conflict, brutal storms or ravaging drought,

“UNICEF collaborated with partners to provide assistance in 310 humanitarian situations across 102 countries, reaching millions of vulnerable children and their caregivers.”

BELOW: Children at a mother and child health centre run by UNICEF partner Swiss-Kalmo in the Bay region of Somalia.



“UNICEF’s commitment to equity and human rights for every child is the linchpin of our work on emergency preparedness and humanitarian action.”

BELOW: Noor, age 7, carries a box of winter clothing at a UNICEF-facilitated distribution in Al Rahma camp, Missan Governorate, Iraq.

these and other catastrophes have shown that there really is no clear dividing line between urgent humanitarian action and longer-term development work. A lack of adequate development often causes or exacerbates crises by leaving communities vulnerable and unprepared.

By the same token, robust development and emergency preparedness efforts can help mitigate the impact of future disasters. A joint study carried out by UNICEF, the World Food Programme and the United Kingdom’s Department for International Development in 2015 found that early investments in preparedness lead to efficiency gains – with a return of US\$2 for every US\$1 invested – and shorten response time.

When conflicts or natural disasters strike, children are always the most exposed and the most vulnerable – particularly the poorest and most disadvantaged children. UNICEF’s commitment to equity and human rights for every child is the linchpin of our work on emergency preparedness and humanitarian action.

After the acute crisis subsides, our goal is to ‘build back better’ so that all children will receive adequate nutrition, basic health care and quality education; communities will gain access to sustainable water and sanitation facilities, and durable infrastructure; and societies can build enduring peace while restoring and advancing human rights.



Complex emergencies

Acute crises placed millions of children and their families at risk in 2015, and some of the most dangerous situations required an organization-wide mobilization. UNICEF responded to four such situations – in Iraq, South Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen. In these and other crises, we provided emergency supplies, immunization, safe water and sanitation, shelter, education and child protection, including protection from gender-based violence. We also provided support to existing systems and institutions in order to prevent their collapse, rebuild their capacities and restore basic services for vulnerable children.

After five years of bloodshed, the conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic remains the largest humanitarian crisis in the world and has resulted in grave violations of human rights. By the end of 2015, about 13.5 million people within the country, including 6 million children, were in urgent need of life-saving assistance, and 6.5 million were internally displaced. More than 4 million people had already fled the country. Attacks on schools and hospitals, in particular, undermined access to services.

As a result, vast numbers of Syrian children lack proper access to health care, quality education, and safe water and sanitation, among other essential services. Inside the Syrian Arab Republic, at year's end, one third of children under age 5 were not immunized against killer diseases, and many schools had been destroyed or occupied by displaced people. Amidst desperate conditions and an eroding

protection environment, many Syrian children were also vulnerable to exploitation, abuse and coercion into armed groups, labour or, for girls, early marriage.

The situation in neighbouring Iraq deteriorated further during 2015, as conflict and violence escalated. Attacks against civilians persisted, and reports of abductions, sexual assaults and mass executions escalated. Humanitarian access became nearly impossible in some areas, and ethno-sectarian tensions seemed likely to compromise future reconciliation. More than 3 million Iraqis had been forced from their homes by the end of the year. Many of the displaced are children, and just 30 per cent of them attend school.

Already impoverished and fragile, Yemen became a full-blown humanitarian crisis in 2015. More than 21 million people – 82 per cent of the population – are in need of assistance. The conflict in Yemen has disrupted immunization drives and maternal, child and newborn health services, destroyed schools, disrupted water supplies and further imperilled child nutrition. Child protection concerns are mounting, with the conflict taking a significant toll on children's psychosocial well-being.

Also in the throes of violence, South Sudan entered its second year of armed conflict in 2015. Intensifying and expanding violence uprooted more than 2.3 million people, including some 1.7 million who were internally displaced and 645,000 who sought refuge in neighbouring Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan and Uganda.

Disasters, health crises and conflict

Other emergencies also required swift action in 2015. Natural disasters, including extreme weather events associated with climate change, flattened villages and wreaked havoc on people's lives. Severe Tropical Cyclone Pam barreled through the Pacific island state of Vanuatu in March, demolishing schools, health care facilities and water supplies, and traumatizing children and their families. Nepal lost more than 5,000 schools, while thousands more were damaged, when two earthquakes struck on 25 April and 12 May.

Floods, landslides and other natural disasters combined with unrest in Myanmar to create a critical situation in 2015, displacing hundreds of thousands of children from their homes. While most flood-affected children were able to return, they had limited access to basic services and remained vulnerable to violence, trafficking, abuse and neglect.

The Ebola outbreak – which raged throughout most of 2014 and into 2015 – continued to affect communities in Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone, while posing a threat to neighbouring countries. The epidemic took its toll on the countries' health and education systems, with doctors, nurses and teachers among the casualties. More broadly, Ebola threatened economic growth and development in already fragile, post-conflict environments. Although the epidemic has subsided, getting to zero cases remains a challenge.

The outbreak killed more than 11,000 people in all, with one out of five infections striking children. More than 18,000 children lost one or both parents or primary caregivers to Ebola.

After three years of armed conflict, thousands of children in the Central African Republic also

In the Syrian Arab Republic

13.5 m

people are in urgent need of life-saving assistance



6 m

are children

faced dire prospects. Under-five and maternal mortality rates were high, and one third of the country's primary school-aged children were not in school. Indeed, protracted tensions in a range of countries simmered and, at times, boiled over in 2015. Ongoing conflicts in Afghanistan, Burundi, Nigeria and Ukraine resulted in children being displaced, kidnapped, recruited by armed groups and maimed or killed by gunfire, grenades and unexploded ordnance.

More than 1 million people arrived on Europe's shores during 2015 in an almost unprecedented movement of population caused by conflicts and other root causes – a movement surpassing the one that followed World War II. Children represent an increasing proportion of the arrivals; towards the end of the year, one in every four arrivals was a child. Many of these children have reached Europe following arduous, dangerous journeys, primarily from the Syrian Arab Republic and other conflict-affected zones in the Middle East.

Migrant and refugee children are in need of specialized care and support, including efforts to safeguard child rights; protect unaccompanied and separated children; and provide crucial services such as shelter, warm clothing, child-appropriate nutrition, health care, counselling and opportunities for learning and play.

ABOVE RIGHT: A mother carries her child to receive medical treatment in Yemen.

CHILDREN AND YOUTH IN FOCUS

Yemen: Mobile teams provide nutrition and health care amidst strife



People call them the 'rescue cars'. Travelling across the country, often on roads fraught with danger, they provide a lifeline to displaced families and remote communities cut off from vital health services by violence across much of Yemen.

More accurately known as mobile health teams, the cars are staffed by health workers and community volunteers, with support from UNICEF. During 2015, the teams fanned out to reach areas where health services had broken down, providing screening and treatment for malnutrition and childhood diseases, vaccinating children and women, administering deworming medicine and offering support to pregnant and lactating women.

The parents of a young girl named Fatima will not forget the day a rescue car reached their village. The team climbed out of their vehicle and quickly took

their equipment and supplies into a house that would serve as a temporary clinic. One female health worker singled out frail Fatima, who was pale and listless. At age 4, she was the youngest of the family's children, and her belly was bloated. The child was weighed and measured. "This will help your daughter get better – she's severely malnourished," a member of the team told Fatima's father, handing him sachets of nutritious high-energy peanut paste – a ready-to-use therapeutic food – to augment her diet.

"My daughter's life was saved," her father later told UNICEF.

Even before the escalation of violence, Yemen had an alarmingly high rate of malnutrition among children under age 5. With life disrupted for so many, mobile interventions like the 'rescue cars' are even more critical. ●

UNICEF responds worldwide

Despite the startling scope of the year's crises, UNICEF and partners rose to multiple challenges in 2015. Our accomplishments in emergency situations included:

- Supplying 25.5 million people with safe drinking water
- Giving 23 million measles vaccinations to children between 6 months and 15 years of age
- Providing 7.5 million children aged 3 to 18 with access to formal or non-formal basic education
- Treating 2 million children aged 6 months to 59 months for severe acute malnutrition
- Providing psychosocial support to 3.1 million children.

UNICEF took these urgent measures and more – including the deployment of 755 emergency-response staff – to meet immediate needs in the field. But wherever possible, we also supported longer-term development, with an eye towards helping the most disadvantaged families and communities become more resilient in the event of future crises.

A variety of country-specific interventions reflected this approach. After the earthquakes in Nepal, for example, UNICEF and partners worked through the government's social assistance programmes to disburse cash transfers to approximately 400,000 poor and disadvantaged people in stricken

communities. More than 640,000 women and girls gained access to safe drinking water and sanitation, and 3,445 women's groups reached over 346,000 people with information on preventing gender-based violence, as well as available services. With additional support, police at 86 checkpoints intercepted 1,472 women and children from traffickers.

In the Sudan, UNICEF trained 233 community midwives who helped to improve access to maternal and child health services for 400,000 pregnant women. In the State of Palestine, the Post-Natal Home Visit Programme covered 49 per cent of all women in the post-natal period, reaching high-risk mothers and newborns. And in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia and South Sudan, 21,500 girls and women of reproductive age received dignity kits for menstrual hygiene management.

Also in South Sudan, with UNICEF's help, more than half a million people gained access to safe drinking water, and 1,755 children were reunited with their families and communities after being released from armed groups. We also worked with 20 centres across six South Sudanese states, reaching some 85,000 children and women with services to aid their recovery from sexual abuse.

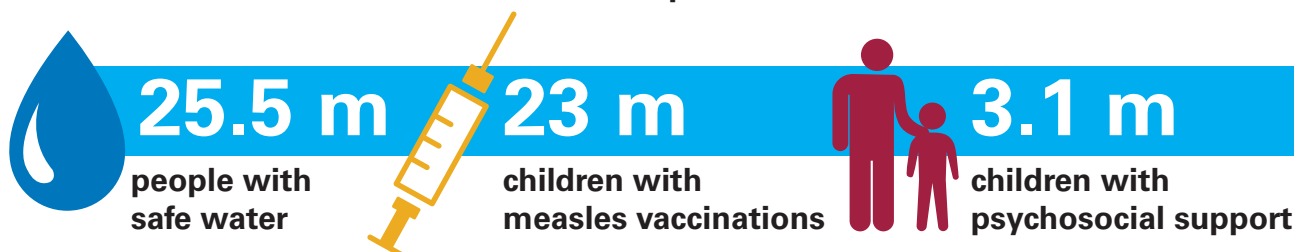
Inter-sectoral Rapid Response Mechanisms (RRMs) – set up by UNICEF and partners to deliver humanitarian aid quickly in difficult circumstances and hard-to-reach areas – proved essential in expanding life-saving interventions to more than 540,000 people in South Sudan,

including nearly 95,000 children. In the Central African Republic, UNICEF-supported RRMs distributed non-food items to more than 161,000 people and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services to nearly 69,000 – twice the number reached with such services in 2014. Amidst increasing demands in Iraq, millions more received RRM assistance.

In Myanmar, meanwhile, UNICEF helped expand life-skills training and access to non-formal education for more than 98,000 adolescents in the country's most inaccessible areas. In Nigeria, back-to-school campaigns enrolled over 170,000 new students. In Yemen, more than 22,000 out-of-school children (80 per cent of them girls) in the cities of Al Hudaydah, Hajjah and Ta'izz benefited from access to formal and non-formal education.

The power of education and awareness in combatting epidemics was clear as 3.6 million households in the three countries hardest hit by Ebola – Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone – received information and training on preventing the spread of the virus. In Guinea, Village Watch Committees composed of women, religious leaders, youth and representatives of traditional brotherhoods were engaged in the response to Ebola. They helped raise community awareness about the disease, identify cases early on, seek care for the ill and trace exposed family members. In Sierra Leone, UNICEF provided thousands of women and girls with services and support addressing the risks of sexual exploitation and abuse amidst the epidemic.

In humanitarian situations in 2015, UNICEF provided



UNICEF also supported the Ebola-affected countries in making the transition from emergency response to recovery, and building better health systems. At the heart of the effort were resilient community health worker programmes, strengthened disease surveillance systems and rapid treatment at the community level. In all three countries, we provided technical leadership in Communication for Development (C4D), which involves understanding people, their beliefs and values – and then engaging communities and listening to adults and children as they identify problems, propose solutions and act upon them.

UNICEF has a strong track record in harnessing the power of communication to promote child survival, development, protection and participation. Beyond the Ebola response, we have worked with partners to establish C4D platforms contributing to adolescent and youth engagement in peace-building. Through these creative platforms – including participatory theatre, video and radio – we have engaged with networks of children and young people in countries affected by acute conflict such as South Sudan and in post-conflict countries such as Côte d'Ivoire and Uganda.

In response to another challenge facing children in 2015, the migrant and refugee crisis in Europe, UNICEF and partners established a network of child-friendly spaces along the main route of population movement. In the process, we reached 81,000 children in Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia and Slovenia. These spaces were upgraded with mother and baby care facilities, which provided support and counselling to lactating mothers and reached nearly 18,000 babies.

In addition, 2,251 unaccompanied and separated children benefited from family tracing and reunification, psychosocial services and family-based care. UNICEF also provided continuous support to WASH infrastructure in the reception centres on the main route of population movement, including hygiene kits and information for arriving families.

The crisis in Europe represents a new type of emergency for UNICEF. It has required us to adapt to an extremely fluid humanitarian environment and provide assistance to children and their families on the move – some of whom spend only a few hours in transit and reception centres. Our partnerships with governments, NGOs, UNICEF

National Committees and other United Nations agencies (notably the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees) have allowed us to improve the quality of services through coordination and put children at the centre of the effort.

At the global level, UNICEF also continued to support the humanitarian system in 2015, promoting inter-agency cooperation through our leadership role in a range of programmatic 'clusters' – an approach designed to strengthen partnerships and coordination in key sectors of humanitarian response. We led or co-led clusters in 66 countries for WASH, 66 for education, 60 for nutrition, 57 for child protection and 8 for gender-based violence.

Our partners remained crucial to UNICEF's humanitarian programming as we worked closely with governments, civil society, international and national NGOs, first responders, local service providers and affected populations themselves. During the year, 29 stand-by partners provided UNICEF with a total of 25,689 days of support in 226 deployments – the equivalent of 70 full-time staff members working for emergency operations.

RIGHT: A worker unloads medical and other supplies from UNICEF at Sana'a International Airport, Yemen.



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CHILDREN AND YOUTH IN FOCUS

Nepal: Psychosocial counselling goes on the radio



© UNICEF/UNI183943/Panday

In May 2015, Pramod Dahal, the veteran anchor of Radio Nepal, announced the launch of a special new programme. At the time, Nepal was struggling to cope with the aftermath of the 7.8 magnitude earthquake that had struck the country a week earlier.

“We have never done anything like this before, and Radio Nepal feels really proud and emotional about it,” he said just before the programme, *Bhandai Sundai* (Talking, Listening), aired its first broadcast on a Sunday morning.

It was developed with support from UNICEF Nepal to give people the most updated information about the earthquake aid response – and to provide quake survivors with

an opportunity to ask questions and share their grievances, fears, trauma and concerns on the air.

Radio Nepal has the country’s largest listening audience, reaching more than 70 per cent of the population, from the cities to the most remote villages.

“I was so excited to hear children talk, and we all felt so good listening to them talk and sing,” said listener Bina Maharjan, age 19, from the Khokana neighbourhood in the Lalitpur district of Kathmandu Valley. More than 200 families in Khokana lost their homes in the earthquake. Bina added that many adolescents like her suffered from anxiety and fear in the aftermath of the disaster. ●

“At the global level, UNICEF continued to support the humanitarian system in 2015, promoting inter-agency cooperation through our leadership role in a range of programmatic ‘clusters’ in key sectors.”

ABOVE LEFT: Children and adults listen to the *Bhandai Sundai* radio programme in Nepal.

Assessments and analyses

In addition to on-the-ground interventions in 2015, UNICEF continued to provide assessments and analyses of humanitarian issues and emergency situations in the interest of supporting emergency preparedness, quick response and early recovery.

UNICEF regularly takes part in assessments within the framework of inter-agency Humanitarian Response Plans, which articulate a shared vision of how to respond strategically to the needs of affected populations based on Humanitarian Needs Overviews and other joint assessments. We have also been active in the inter-agency Post-Conflict Needs Assessment and Post-Disaster Needs Assessment processes, which promote integrated and comprehensive approaches to emergency response. And our country and regional offices, as well as headquarters divisions, conduct detailed analyses and assessments concerning humanitarian situations.

In one of the numerous appraisals of lessons learned in such situations, an analysis of UNICEF's response to the 2014–2015 Ebola outbreak in West Africa provided important information for future health emergencies. The analysis found a collective sense that UNICEF had contributed significantly to mitigating the outbreak – and that resource partners, governments and

ABOVE: Second-graders start their day at a post-earthquake temporary learning centre in Gorkha, Nepal.



communities reacted positively to our response. But participants also identified a number of challenges related to the flexibility of the response, the availability of data and the establishment of performance monitoring systems.

On another critical issue in 2015, UNICEF produced an analysis of the impact of conflict on education in 22 areas and countries. Released in January 2016, the analysis found that one in four children living in crisis zones was out of school, totalling nearly 24 million school-aged children. In a report entitled *Education Under Fire*, we analysed schooling in the Middle East – which until a few years ago was on the cusp of achieving universal education – and found that more than 13 million children were not able to attend school because of armed conflict.

UNICEF also made substantial contributions to *Call to Action on Gender-based Violence*

in Emergencies: Roadmap (2016–2020), a comprehensive report launched by 15 countries and 25 civil society organizations – and we played a crucial role, with partners, in incorporating the issue of gender-based violence in emergencies in multiple SDG targets. Together with the United Nations Population Fund, we disseminated the revised Inter-Agency Standing Committee's *Guidelines for Integrating Gender-based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Action*.

And in yet another report, *A Wake Up Call: El Niño's Impact on Children*, UNICEF warned of upcoming emergencies related to the cyclical warming of the Pacific Ocean that scientists say is exacerbated by climate change. In Latin America, El Niño is behind the region's worst drought on record. It imperils other regions as well, including Eastern and Southern Africa, and East Asia and the Pacific.

Funding for humanitarian action

Humanitarian revenue paid for more than one third of UNICEF's overall expenditures in 2015. Despite the generosity of resource partners, however, the year's enormous demands outpaced the level of funding.

During 2015, UNICEF received 58 per cent of the total funds requested in humanitarian appeals to

meet children's needs. The bulk of the year's humanitarian funding went to large-scale crises such as those in the Ebola-affected countries, as well as Iraq, Nepal, South Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic and neighbouring countries, and Yemen. Refugee crises in Eastern and Southern Africa, and West and Central Africa, were severely underfunded, and protracted crises in countries such as Afghanistan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Niger and Sudan also struggled to attract resources.

Despite funding constraints, UNICEF and partners generated wide-ranging results for children at risk. We made our presence felt, for example, with nutrition and measles vaccination campaigns in the Democratic Republic of the Congo; treatment of malnutrition in Ethiopia and Niger; and psychosocial support, explosive remnants-of-war decontamination and mine risk education in Afghanistan – among hundreds of other crisis-response efforts.

UNICEF and partners responded to these emergencies in keeping with our mandate to reach the children most in need. But taking humanitarian action that helps build more resilient families, communities and countries is also a top priority. For this reason, we are working to better bridge our development, emergency preparedness, risk reduction, humanitarian and peace-building efforts. This effort draws upon the sustainable development agenda and global agreements made in 2015 at the Third United Nations World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction and the 2015 Paris Climate Conference, also known as COP21. In addition, the consultations leading up to the World Humanitarian Summit in 2016 have highlighted various challenges.

In line with the expected outcomes of the summit and recommendations of the High-Level Panel on Humanitarian Financing, UNICEF is committed to making the concrete changes needed for a more robust and accountable humanitarian system. Our goal – and that of our partners – is a system that not only provides immediate, life-saving assistance for children and their families, but also invests in children's long-term needs and aspirations.

ABOVE LEFT: Friends Jolal and Khaled (third and fourth from left) join a football match in Iraq's Kurdistan region.

CHILDREN AND YOUTH IN FOCUS

Iraq: Building a team on the field and off



The two young men came from different parts of Iraq and had different religious and ethnic backgrounds. Speaking with UNICEF during a visit in September 2015, they couldn't even agree on who is the best football player in the world.

"It's Messi," said Khaled, while Jolal sadly shook his head. "Cristiano," he said firmly.

Jolal is from Mosul, while Khaled, a member of Iraq's Yazidi minority, is from Sinjar. In normal times, the two probably never would have met. But these are not normal times, and Jolal and Khaled are good friends.

The boys met at the Avdan Centre in Dohuk, in the Kurdistan

region of Iraq. The centre, built as part of UNICEF's No Lost Generation initiative and supported by a donation from the German Development Bank, is a place for displaced and refugee children to mix with local young people.

During 2015, more than 500 children attended the centre every week for activities such as swimming, music, drawing and football. Because football is so popular, the pitch is divided in half, with boys playing on one side, and girls on the other. The facility gives young people an opportunity to play and to learn – and to be part of a community. ●

2.

PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

Our programmes are informed by a commitment to position children at the centre of development and to work towards realizing the vision of a fair chance for every child.

unicef



As 2015 came to an end, UNICEF reached the midpoint of its current Strategic Plan, which covers the period from 2014 to 2017. This halfway point allows us to evaluate whether we are on track towards our overarching goal: to make sure that all children – beginning with the most disadvantaged – have the opportunity to survive, thrive and reach their full potential.

It gives us a chance, as well, to make any adjustments needed to keep the Strategic Plan aligned with major global pacts agreed upon in 2015 – especially the SDGs but also commitments from the Third United Nations World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, the COP21 climate-change meeting and the Third International Conference on Financing for Development.

The plan continues to provide an effective global framework for

UNICEF's work through 2017. The SDGs have generated momentum in several strategic areas, including early childhood development, birth registration, quality learning and school completion, gender equality, ending child marriage and integrating humanitarian action and development work. But as ever, our programmes are informed by a commitment to position children at the centre of development and to work towards realizing the vision of a fair chance for every child.

BELOW: Pupils look out from their classroom at the A.M.E. Zion School in Odoben, Ghana.



The Strategic Plan lays out UNICEF's work on behalf of children's rights to be healthy, to drink safe water, to learn, to be well-nourished, to receive social support and protection, to have access to HIV prevention, treatment and care, and to live free of gender-based discrimination, exploitation and violence. In support of those rights, UNICEF played a leading role in global and regional partnerships during 2015.

As the endpoint of the MDG era, which began in 2000, the year was a time to take stock of the progress that we and our partners have made – and the gaps that remain. We contributed to the evidence base for this assessment, providing a substantial amount of the data used to measure the MDGs' impact on children and to develop indicators for the new global goals.

The data show that the world has made notable progress under the MDGs. Yet huge disparities persist.

In 2015, despite dramatic gains in child survival, an estimated 5.9 million children still did not live to see their fifth birthday, with children from the poorest

households nearly twice as likely to die as those from the wealthiest. Globally, 2.4 billion people lacked improved sanitation, 40 per cent of them in southern Asia. Of the 2.6 million children under age 15 living with HIV, just one in three was receiving treatment, and AIDS remains the leading cause of death among adolescents in Africa – with adolescent girls facing especially high risks of infection. Despite advances in school enrolment, approximately 250 million children of primary school age (more than half of whom attended school) still could not read, write or do basic arithmetic, while 75 million children and adolescents had their education disrupted by crisis. And girls were still 2.5 times more likely than boys to be out of school in conflict situations.

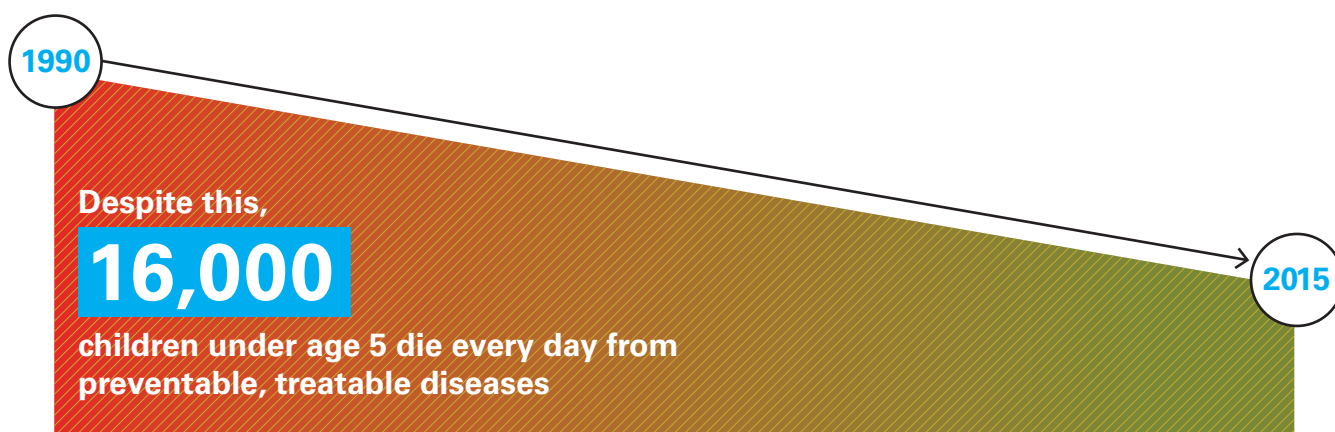
Furthermore, poor and disadvantaged children were disproportionately affected by humanitarian disasters in 2015 – particularly climate-change related disasters in Africa, Asia and the Pacific, as well as armed conflicts that left millions displaced and forced them to flee their homes and countries. At the same time, global economic conditions put recent development

gains at risk, threatening to derail attempts to break the intergenerational cycle of poverty and disadvantage.

Still, the events of 2015 offered the potential for transformative change and new opportunities for UNICEF to work with international partners, governments and communities – and young people themselves – in order to reach the most vulnerable children. Through the SDGs, the world looked towards a more equitable and peaceful future, albeit one that will escape our grasp if we fail to reach the most disadvantaged children.

The following pages highlight results achieved by UNICEF and partners during 2015 in the seven outcome areas of our Strategic Plan, plus cross-cutting results on gender equality. While the respective programme areas are divided up for purposes of planning and presentation, it is important to note that they intersect and complement each other extensively on the ground – just as humanitarian and development interventions as a whole are mutually reinforcing in the lives of children and families.

The number of children who died before turning 5 fell by more than 50 per cent worldwide between 1990 and 2015



CHILDREN AND YOUTH IN FOCUS

South Sudan: Preventing malaria, one net at a time



Jackline secured her baby tightly on her back with a piece of cloth and bent down to pick up a package on the ground in front of her. But this was no ordinary package. The 20-year-old mother of two had just collected two insecticide-treated mosquito nets from the Gurei Primary Health Care Centre on the outskirts of South Sudan's capital, Juba.

"I came because the bed net I have is worn out, and the mosquito season has begun," she said. At 6 months of age, her baby Sarah had already contracted malaria three times.

Jackline was among thousands of people who had gathered at the health centre in May 2015 to receive insecticide-treated nets that the Ministry of Health, the World Health Organization, UNICEF and other partners were distributing as

part of a Test, Treat and Prevent Malaria campaign.

The onset of the annual rainy season in much of South Sudan brings the heightened threat of malaria – one of the major killers of children under age 5. UNICEF responded in 2015 by supporting the prevention and treatment campaign, which provided long-lasting insecticidal nets to women accessing antenatal care at health facilities with their young children. The initiative also distributed medication and rapid testing kits.

In addition, UNICEF pre-positioned some 500,000 doses of antimalarial medication in locations around South Sudan. The availability of this medication expedited the prompt treatment needed to save children's lives, regardless of household income or location. ●

Health

Between 1990 and 2015, the number of children who died before their fifth birthday fell by more than half worldwide. Despite this achievement, 16,000 children under age 5 die each day, most from preventable and treatable diseases. Of all under-five deaths, 45 per cent occur in the first 28 days of life and can be prevented by quality maternal and newborn care. The rates of mortality are highest among children from the poorest households and from rural areas, and among children whose mothers lack education.

Some 60 per cent of maternal deaths and 53 per cent of newborn and under-five deaths happen in zones of conflict and displacement. In response, UNICEF has developed a guide for newborn care in emergencies and started a preparedness initiative for public health in crisis situations. In two regions, we provided training in emergency health to build the capacity of country offices. Our health strategy aims at building resilient and sound health systems and providing service delivery in a crisis context.

At the international level, UNICEF is part of the Global Health Cluster and the Steering Committee of the Global Outbreak Alert and Response Network. The purpose of the network is to see that the right technical expertise and skills are applied where and when they are needed most.

ABOVE LEFT: Jackline sits with her daughter under an insecticide-treated bed net in South Sudan.

“UNICEF is helping to tackle three of the deadliest diseases affecting the poorest children: malaria, pneumonia and diarrhoea.”

UNICEF is committed to accelerating progress on child survival and child health by working across sectors to address the risks children face throughout their lives – with an emphasis on the most disadvantaged. Working with adolescent girls who are pregnant or have given birth, for example, we aim to reduce early pregnancy and associated risks for young mothers and infants. We also support high-impact interventions for ending preventable maternal and newborn deaths and stillbirths at the country level.

By reinforcing and expanding the community platform for delivering essential treatment services to children, UNICEF is helping to tackle three of the deadliest diseases affecting the poorest children: malaria, pneumonia and diarrhoea. As of 2015, 28 countries in sub-Saharan Africa were implementing integrated Community Case Management (iCCM) for all three diseases, and more than 82,000 community health workers were trained in iCCM through UNICEF country programmes during the year.

Community-based health positions provide opportunities for women to serve as leaders and experts, break down gender stereotypes and provide life-saving services. Training more women as paid

and professionalized community health workers is one way that UNICEF is mainstreaming gender equality in both humanitarian and development settings.

In Cambodia, UNICEF helped strengthen outreach services and thus provide antenatal care for 90,000 mothers and children in hard-to-reach areas during 2015. In Bangladesh, we supported the development of national adolescent and reproductive health strategies, spotlighting teenage pregnancy. And in the Syrian Arab Republic, where nearly two thirds of hospitals have been destroyed or severely damaged as a result of armed conflict, we provided routine immunization, polio vaccines and health services to 4.18 million children and mothers.

In partnership with international and local NGOs, UNICEF helped recruit 18,500 religious youth and women in Kyrgyzstan to conduct community outreach in mosques. Subsequently, some 200,000 parents who were reluctant initially agreed to have their children immunized.

In Uganda, we continued to support eHMIS, the Ministry of Health’s electronic health information system – including mTrac, an SMS-based tool that enables the flow of relevant and timely health data into the national system. Having reached national scale in 2013, mTrac is accessible to more than 42,000 health workers. They use the tool to submit data via text messages on infectious diseases, maternal and neonatal deaths, and stock-outs of essential medicines. Another feature of mTrac is its anonymous hotline for complaints about delivery of health services.

Cambodia, India and Mauritania eliminated maternal and neonatal tetanus in 2015 through UNICEF-supported vaccination campaigns and stronger service delivery, while Nigeria was declared polio-free in September

after successful immunization drives backed by 350 million doses of oral polio vaccine from UNICEF. Although two countries, Afghanistan and Pakistan, have yet to eradicate polio, the world is on track to be certified polio-free by 2019.

The gender dimension was critical to achieving desired results in Pakistan’s polio immunization programme. Communications staff on the ground were trained in projecting vaccinators as protectors of the community, as were front-line polio workers – 72 per cent of them women – in 53 high-risk districts. The strategy alleviated suspicions and fostered acceptance of women’s role as community health workers. These efforts helped reduce the number of children missed by vaccinators from 500,000 in 2013 to fewer than 16,000 in 2015.

To preserve vaccines during storage and transport, UNICEF continued to support governments in strengthening cold chains, logistics systems and effective vaccine management processes. Overall, UNICEF procured \$2.27 billion in health-related supplies in 2015 – including 2.8 billion doses of vaccines that reached 45 per cent of the world’s children under age 5 in 95 countries.

Through its private-sector partnerships with Procter & Gamble, Pampers and Kiwanis International, UNICEF raised approximately \$15 million for child health initiatives in 2015 – including elimination of maternal and neonatal tetanus. And we contributed data and expertise to regional and global partnerships such as the Every Newborn Action Plan; the Ending Preventable Maternal Mortality working group; GAVI, the Vaccine Alliance; the Global Health Data Collaborative; the International Health Partnership; the Partnership for Maternal, Newborn and Child Health; and the United Nations Secretary General’s Every Woman Every Child initiative.

HIV and AIDS

Global efforts to stop the spread of HIV and AIDS continued apace in 2015, but progress remains mixed. While new HIV infections among children under age 15 fell by 58 per cent from 2000 to 2014 (the latest year for available data), only 32 per cent of children with HIV were receiving antiretroviral therapy (ART). AIDS remains the number-one killer of adolescents in Africa and the second-leading cause of death among adolescents worldwide. And despite the reduced incidence of new HIV infections in some regions, in others – including Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States, and the Middle East and North Africa – the epidemic continues to grow, especially among the most disadvantaged segments of the population.

Gender and other social and economic inequalities heighten the vulnerability of adolescent girls, in particular, to HIV. In sub-Saharan Africa, girls account for 7 in 10 new infections among those aged 15–19. More than 5,000 young women and girls, the vast majority of them in southern Africa, acquire HIV every week. Globally, 25 children under age 14 are infected with the virus every hour.

UNICEF is tackling this crisis through prevention and treatment interventions focused on both the first and second decades of life.

Interventions in the first decade involve treating mothers and women of childbearing age who are living with the virus. To that end, UNICEF and partners have focused on preventing mother-to-child transmission of HIV – or PMTCT – as part of antenatal and postnatal care. The majority of pregnant women living with HIV in low- and middle-income countries are being treated to prevent transmission to their babies.

Early detection is key to effective paediatric treatment, but less than

half of all infants are tested for HIV before they are 2 months old.

UNICEF advocates for early diagnosis, support and treatment for infants and mothers living with HIV. Contributing to the UNAIDS Global Plan to eliminate new infections among children and keep their mothers alive, we provided technical support and programme guidance to 22 priority countries. We also worked with governments on following the World Health Organization guidelines on providing antiretroviral therapy to all pregnant women living with HIV.

In Malawi, UNICEF helped strengthen uptake and retention of PMTCT services, early infant diagnosis, men's involvement in prevention efforts, and the recruitment of HIV-positive mothers as mentors. As a result, an estimated 85 per cent of the country's pregnant women with HIV were in treatment by the end of 2015, compared to 73 per cent in 2014. Many women initiated antiretroviral therapy during breastfeeding to prevent transmission of the virus, and 95 per cent of infants exposed to HIV received antiretroviral prophylaxis.

HIV and AIDS interventions in the second decade of life involve responding to the alarming rate of HIV infections among adolescents. Worryingly, UNICEF reported in November 2015 that the number of adolescent deaths from AIDS had tripled over the past 15 years. UNICEF, the Government of Kenya and other partners have responded by launching All In, a new action platform aimed at dramatically reducing new HIV infections and AIDS-related deaths among adolescents and young people by 2030. The All In initiative will engage, organize and empower adolescents as leaders and agents of change; improve data collection; encourage innovative ways to reach adolescents with essential HIV services; and see that the issue of HIV among adolescents becomes a central part of political agendas to spur action and generate resources.

CHILDREN AND YOUTH IN FOCUS

Swaziland: Teen club offers peer support to adolescents living with HIV

Masotja was born with HIV and is a member of the Baylor Teen Club, which he joined for peer support, at Hlatikhulu Regional Hospital in Swaziland. Before he enrolled in the club's clinic for children with HIV, Masotja told UNICEF, his health was deteriorating and he had no hope.

But all that has changed. Now Masotja regularly receives his antiretroviral therapy services from the Baylor clinic at the hospital. "When I first came to Baylor, I did not have many friends because I wanted to hide the fact that I was living with HIV," he recalled in September 2015. "Nowadays, it is very normal to say that you are HIV-positive."

At the teen club adjacent to the clinic, hundreds of adolescents meet monthly to learn how to cope with the disease, adhere to their treatment regimen and talk to others about HIV in Swaziland, which has one of the highest HIV prevalence rates in the world. Most of all, they support one another.

UNICEF partners with the Baylor College of Medicine to support teen clubs in Swaziland and provide a continuum of HIV care that continues into early adulthood – based on the conviction that all children, including adolescents living with HIV, have the right to grow into healthy and productive adults.

For his part, Masotja has learned to live positively with encouragement from his peers at the Baylor Teen Club. "Everything is possible," he said. ●

Life-saving information on HIV and AIDS is reaching adolescents through other innovative methods as well. Zambia uses U-Report, UNICEF's mobile-based communication platform for young people, to provide one-on-one HIV counselling. And in Zimbabwe, the U-Report platform supported 2015 World AIDS Day efforts, connecting U-Reporters and trained peer educators in a total of 2,576 cases that addressed HIV transmission, testing, prevention, treatment and other challenges faced by adolescents.

In our work on HIV prevention, UNICEF aims to reach young people at the highest risk – especially girls in sub-Saharan Africa, young gay, bisexual and transgender people, and intravenous drug users. Our emphasis is on proven prevention methods, such as male and female condoms, voluntary male circumcision, comprehensive sex education and pre- and post-exposure prophylaxis.

Guided by new data, UNICEF led a global consultation in 2015 on the role of pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) in averting new HIV infections. Participants considered the clinical, ethical and operational issues associated with administering oral PrEP among older adolescents in higher-risk populations who are sexually active.

HIV treatment is a critical intervention often neglected in times of crisis. In 2015, the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria gave UNICEF an emergency US\$3.7 million grant to secure a year's supply of life-saving ART for 8,000 children and their families – and 31,000 HIV tests for pregnant women – in areas not under government control in eastern Ukraine. In Sierra Leone, UNICEF supported a patient-tracing project to ensure ongoing treatment and support for people living with HIV during the Ebola outbreak.

ABOVE RIGHT: Haitian children carry drinking water from a newly established water point.

CHILDREN AND YOUTH IN FOCUS

Haiti: Fighting cholera with simple, cost-effective solutions



"In the past, many people here got very sick," Maria, 12, said in August 2015. "My friend got cholera. She almost died."

Maria lives in Saint-Michel-de-l'Atalaye, a village in Haiti's Artibonite department. While Haitians continued to endure a five-year-long cholera epidemic in 2015, Maria's experience and that of her village demonstrated the clear links between access to improved water sources and better health.

"Last year they built a real water system, where everybody can come and get water," Maria said, referring to a water point supplied by a new well in her village. "Since we have a water point, nobody has gotten cholera."

The persistence of cholera and other waterborne diseases in the country stems largely from the fact that more than 40 per cent of the Haitian population lacks access

to improved water sources, while over 70 per cent lacks access to improved sanitation facilities. Cost-effective and relatively simple interventions for clean water and hygiene – including water points like the one in Saint-Michel-de-l'Atalaye – can have a major impact on preventing these illnesses.

Following a quick emergency response and improved disease surveillance, Haiti has made significant progress in controlling the spread of cholera. Between 2011 and 2014, the number of cases reported to the Ministry of Public Health and Population dropped by more than 90 per cent. Still, the risk remains.

UNICEF and partners support the government-led National Cholera Elimination Plan, which relies on a combination of rapid response and long-term investment to address this acute health threat. ●

Water, sanitation and hygiene

UNICEF approaches water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) as an essential triumvirate for community health and well-being. Children and their families must have access to safe drinking water. Communities must do away with open defecation in favour of basic toilets. And good hygiene is key, especially handwashing with soap. Together, these measures help prevent the spread of infections and diseases, and reinforce each other.

Between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of the global population using improved water sources climbed to 91 per cent, passing the MDG target of 88 per cent. The proportion of the population with access to improved sanitation rose to 68 per cent from 54 per cent, and the proportion of people practicing open defecation fell to 13 per cent from 24 per cent. Despite these gains, 663 million people still use unimproved water sources, including unprotected wells, springs and surface water; some 2.4 billion people use unimproved sanitation facilities; and 946 million people still practice open defecation.

Working with the World Health Organization and other partners, UNICEF advocated for universal access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene to be included in the SDGs, with a focus on women and girls, to complete the unfinished business of the MDGs. We also formed strategic partnerships with major WASH initiatives around the world – including the global partnership Sanitation and Water for All – and continued supporting improvements at the country level. UNICEF led or co-led the humanitarian cluster response for the WASH sector in 66 countries, including in six complex emergencies in 2015.

WASH is inextricably connected to other sectors, including nutrition, health, education and gender. In

Nigeria, where overall indicators on child survival and development are low, UNICEF piloted an intervention in 29 communities across two states in which WASH committees were able to work with others involved in antenatal care, birth registration, immunization and nutrition. As a result of this multisectoral work, immunization rates increased and birth registration climbed by 450 per cent in the piloted communities.

Girls' education and WASH interventions are closely linked. Menstrual hygiene management, for instance, is a key component to getting and keeping girls in school. To reduce the social and physical hurdles for menstruating girls to go to school, UNICEF and United Nations Girls' Education Initiative teamed up in 2015 in a multi-country project funded by the Government of Canada.

In Mongolia, under the auspices of UNICEF and with support from Emory University in the United States, the non-governmental Center for Social Work Excellence researched the barriers that schoolgirls face. The research confirmed that a dearth of private bathrooms – and a lack of knowledge about menstrual hygiene – kept girls out of school. Subsequently, UNICEF teamed up with a national NGO and the Ministry of Education to develop and pilot menstrual-hygiene guidance materials for schoolgirls. We also supported the development of national norms for WASH in schools, which contained specific requirements related to girls' menstruation.

In three states in India, an estimated 394,000 adolescent girls from disadvantaged communities, along with their parents and community health workers, received information on gender norms and misconceptions related to menstrual hygiene. In Kenya, 127 schools in 14 counties benefited from a UNICEF-supported menstrual hygiene management programme and provision of

**UNICEF
helped
reach
more than**

70 m

**people with WASH
interventions in 2015**



gender-sensitive latrines, bathrooms, sanitary towels and training. In the Plurinational State of Bolivia, we supported a pilot project in 13 rural schools that yielded lessons on the roles of mentors for girls, strategies to foster positive social change relating to menstruation, and the use of affordable, recyclable sanitary napkins.

In Pakistan, UNICEF and partners distributed WASH kits in some of the areas most affected by drought in 2015. Each kit contained soap, a bucket, sanitary cloth for menstrual hygiene, and collapsible jerry cans for carrying water. The project used RapidPro, an open-source communication platform, to monitor its effectiveness via text messages from beneficiaries.

As a result of such efforts with partners around the world, UNICEF helped reach more than 70 million people with WASH interventions in 2015, including more than 45 million people in humanitarian crises. We provided direct support for improving WASH facilities and programmes in nearly 26,000 schools globally, more than doubling our reach in 2014. And we successfully advocated for 29 governments to include menstrual-hygiene management targets for WASH in their national education strategies. In all, UNICEF procured nearly US\$96.4 million in WASH supplies throughout the year.

“UNICEF interventions have made a difference in increasing exclusive breastfeeding rates in the context of both humanitarian action and development work.”

CHILDREN AND YOUTH IN FOCUS

Burkina Faso: Determined to reduce malnutrition rates



Heavy rains that fell the night before did not deter the women who arrived at the UNICEF-supported Pelatenga Health Centre in northern Burkina Faso. The health centre is located in a rural setting, and getting there poses many challenges. The women had walked or cycled on muddy paths to bring their babies for care and treatment.

One of them, Salimata, carried David, her 10-month-old son. While conducting a check-up campaign in her village, health workers had diagnosed David with severe acute malnutrition and other complications. He subsequently spent 17 days being treated at a health centre in another town, and was then enrolled in the malnutrition recuperation programme at Pelatenga.

As part of the programme, Salimata brought David to the centre once a week to have him

weighed, measured, checked and treated, and to participate in sessions on how to improve her son's nutrition. At this weekly check-up, the nurse gave David the all-clear and Salimata received 21 packets of ready-to-use therapeutic foods to give him during the week. The nurse also advised her to continue breastfeeding the baby.

Salimata said David was much healthier since he started receiving treatment, although he was still small for his age.

One major challenge is making sure that children like David do not fall back into malnutrition once they are deemed healthy enough to leave the recuperation programme. UNICEF works with the Government of Burkina Faso and NGO partners on outreach programmes, educating communities about using widely available local products that can help meet their children's nutritional needs. ●

ABOVE RIGHT: Salimata holds her 10-month-old son David at a health centre where he was treated for malnutrition in Burkina Faso.

Nutrition

UNICEF relies on a life-cycle approach to nutrition, highlighting prenatal and early childhood interventions and the critical role of other sectors such as WASH, health and food security in preventing malnutrition. Good nutrition starts in the womb, and its benefits can last a lifetime.

With the World Bank Group and the World Health Organization, UNICEF in 2015 released *Levels and Trends in Child Malnutrition*, a review of global trends from 1990 through 2014. It found that stunting prevalence had fallen from 39.6 per cent to 23.8 per cent globally – but that the total number of children affected by stunting in Africa had risen. Globally, an estimated 159 million children under age 5 suffered from stunting due to chronic malnutrition and 50 million from wasting due to acute malnutrition. Accentuating the role of inequity, low-income countries made the least progress in stunting reduction, and almost all children under age 5 who experienced wasting were in Africa or Asia.

To help narrow such equity gaps, UNICEF plays a convening role with governments and other partners working on both development and humanitarian action. Within the Inter-Agency Standing Committee – a forum of United Nations agencies and others providing humanitarian assistance – we serve as the lead agency for nutrition in emergencies. UNICEF is also a leader in Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN), a partnership that works across sectors, from the highest levels of government to local communities, to promote

the universal right to food and good nutrition. Ghana, a SUN member, has seen a decline in stunting prevalence from 23 per cent in 2011 to 19 per cent in 2014, the latest year with available data. Wasting prevalence among Ghanaian children is below 5 per cent, and the rate of severe wasting is 0.7 per cent. With UNICEF's support, more robust nutrition indicators have been incorporated into Ghana's district health system.

UNICEF interventions have made a difference in increasing exclusive breastfeeding rates in the context of both humanitarian action and development work. Thirty-two countries are now on course to meet the World Health Assembly target of more than 50 per cent of babies being exclusively breastfed for the first six months of life. In Kenya, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Thailand and Viet Nam, UNICEF has engaged the private sector, civil society and other partners to enhance workplace policies and promote breastfeeding.

In Jordan during 2015, UNICEF facilitated an infant and young child-feeding programme in refugee camps and host communities, providing safe and calm breastfeeding areas and a roving van to reach remote locations.

Worldwide, UNICEF procured more than US\$150 million worth of nutrition supplies in 2015. We worked with partners to support treatment of more than 2.9 million children with severe acute malnutrition. And we supported programmes in 25 countries to provide family counselling on infant and young child

feeding in at least 70 per cent of local communities.

UNICEF also recognizes that children's environments profoundly affect their nutritional status. In disadvantaged households, for example, adolescent girls and women are particularly susceptible to anaemia and may face discrimination in accessing nutritious foods. In 2015, we worked with 91 countries that crafted plans or policies to reduce anaemia among girls and women. In India, we partnered with the government to scale up weekly iron and folic acid supplementation for 2.5 million adolescent girls.

Unsafe drinking water can undermine child nutrition through diarrhoea, parasites or intestinal diseases. To overcome WASH-related challenges to good nutrition in 2015, we supported initiatives like a community-led total sanitation programme in Mali, which mobilized the residents of hundreds of villages to eliminate open defecation and its associated health risks. The villages participating in this behaviour-change effort increased access to toilets, and child growth indicators improved as a result.

In Mauritania, where rates of global acute malnutrition soared above the critical emergency threshold of 15 per cent in six out of seven regions, UNICEF and the Ministry of Health developed a multisectoral response plan. More than 18,000 children were treated for severe acute malnutrition, with a cure rate of 80 per cent. About 70 per cent of the children received nutrition kits and more than 500 benefited from psychosocial stimulation. Their families received essential information on household nutrition practices.

2.9 m

children with severe acute malnutrition treated



Education

Education is a fundamental right and one of the most wide-reaching and beneficial investments in development a society can make. It provides opportunities for children and young people to acquire important work and life skills, helps people overcome poverty and contributes to their health and well-being.

Yet education is facing stark challenges around the world. The substantial progress that has led to getting 100 million more children in school since 2000 has not kept pace with population growth – leaving 59 million primary school-aged children and 65 million children of lower secondary school age out of school as of 2013. Even for many of those in school, the quality of their education remains so poor that they are learning very little.

And children continue to be disproportionately denied their right to education due to income or gender disparities; or discrimination based on geography, ethnicity, disability or language; or because of conflict in their societies. In many settings, for example, the sexual violence and harassment that adolescent girls experience at school deters them from completing their secondary education.

To address these issues over the long term, UNICEF, UNESCO and other partners played a central role in advocating for equitable, inclusive education during discussions leading up to the adoption of the new global goals in September 2015. As a

result, SDG 4 incorporates a strong emphasis on equity, learning, early childhood development and inclusive education. UNICEF provided technical guidance, as well, on the indicators that will be used to track progress towards reaching the SDG education targets. Improved data, including disaggregated data on marginalized populations, will be crucial to effective monitoring.

To collect data on a range of education indicators – from student and teacher absenteeism to school infrastructure and functioning latrines – UNICEF has launched EduTrac, a mobile-based monitoring system. Implemented during 2015 in the Central African Republic, Malawi, Peru, Uganda and Zimbabwe, the system is in various stages of deployment from pilot to national scale.

Overall, UNICEF and partners supported improved learning outcomes and inclusive education in 156 countries through a range of interventions in 2015. This work combined policy advocacy with support for stronger education systems, direct provision of education services and efforts to build demand for services that will reach the most disadvantaged children.

Along with our partners, UNICEF supplied individual learning materials for 14.9 million children and education materials for more than 348,000 classrooms during the year. We also provided approximately 49,000 communities with training in school management and planning, school health or inclusive education.

UNICEF's work on education continued to give high priority to equity and learning, with particular attention to early learning, girls' education and education for children with disabilities and those from the poorest households – as well as education in emergencies.

Our evidence-based approach to programming for equity extended to supporting governments' development of national Education Management Information Systems, which provide disaggregated data on the most marginalized children. Such information is crucial to understanding and surmounting the obstacles these children face. We also contributed to building capacity at the national level, publishing 14 technical guides on how to make an education system more inclusive for children with disabilities and children from ethnic and linguistic minorities. And we worked in a number of countries to help address the problem of gender-based violence in schools.

Quality teaching and learning are essential to make sure that all children not only have access to education but also gain valuable knowledge and skills. In 2015, UNICEF supported the development of an early learning policy in Sri Lanka, guidelines on preschool education in Afghanistan and a new early childhood development plan in Malawi. To better measure learning outcomes, we developed a methodology for capturing data on early reading and numeracy skills among children aged 7–14 as part of a new module in UNICEF's Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey. This work

Along with our partners, UNICEF supplied



CHILDREN AND YOUTH IN FOCUS

Republic of the Union of Myanmar: The power of education to build a common future



Thu Zar Moe lives with her father and four siblings at Thea Chaung displacement camp, near Sittwe, the capital of Myanmar's Rakhine State. In 2012, her family fled their home in Ahnauk San Pya village because of intercommunal violence. Thanks to a temporary learning centre supported by UNICEF in the camp and run by the Lutheran World Federation, Thu Zar has benefited from non-formal primary education.

In 2014, the top students from the centre got a chance to go to a new government-run middle school nearby. Thu Zar's teacher said she was also likely to go to middle school – a major step on the path towards reaching her full potential.

In a village not far from the camp, 11-year-old Hlaing Oo's family struggles with poverty. A few years ago, Hlaing's parents left

Myanmar to work in neighbouring Thailand as migrant labourers. When they returned to Sittwe, they did not have the right paperwork to get Hlaing into the local school. Unable to attend regular classes, she joined a non-formal primary education scheme at Mingan School, supported by UNICEF and run by Myanmar Literacy Resource Centres. Hlaing completed the programme, and she has entered formal school as a Grade 6 student.

Although they belong to two different communities and live in different circumstances, both Thu Zar and Hlaing have similar hopes and dreams, and both see the value of education for their future. Education has the power to build on these shared dreams and to bring children together to secure a common future for Rakhine State. ●

supported life-skills workshops for about 13,000 adolescents, half of them girls. In Latin America and the Caribbean, we worked with the Global Business Coalition for Education on a campaign galvanizing action by students, communities, schools and the private sector to keep schools safe from armed violence.

UNICEF was also among a group of partners working in 2015 to develop a fund to better support education in fragile contexts. The Education Cannot Wait fund provides a timely opportunity to reform the financing and aid architecture for education in emergencies – and to close the funding gap of US\$8.5 billion for such work. It also has the potential to strengthen coordination in swiftly providing education in emergencies and to forge more links between humanitarian action and development work.

Throughout the year, UNICEF reports and analyses helped advance the case for equitable, inclusive education. In January, UNICEF and the UNESCO Institute of Statistics launched the global report, *Fixing the Broken Promise of Education for All*, which helps identify who out-of-school children are and the barriers they face. In January, we released *The Investment Case for Education and Equity*, a comprehensive analysis of inequality issues in education, as well as their causes and remedies.

Through these and other efforts, UNICEF and partners strove to strengthen access to education and quality learning as a key to both advancing children's rights and realizing the sustainable development agenda.

advances the effort to monitor education indicators in the SDGs, which encompass both school enrolment and learning outcomes.

UNICEF and partners also distributed learning materials to children in remote or conflict-affected areas. For example, in Lebanon, nearly

240,000 Lebanese and refugee children received school supplies for the 2015–2016 academic year.

Throughout 2015, a total of 7.5 million children in humanitarian situations targeted by UNICEF received education support. In the Syrian Arab Republic, we

ABOVE LEFT: Thu Zar Moe (right) with her family at Thea Chaung displacement camp in Myanmar.

“UNICEF worked at multiple levels to prevent and respond to violence against children, and to address the underlying factors that put them at risk.”

Child protection

In 2015, millions of children around the world remained subject to violence, exploitation, abuse and neglect. They faced sexual exploitation (including online exploitation), corporal punishment and bullying in schools and in the home, child marriage, female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C), child labour, gender-based violence in emergencies and recruitment into armed forces and armed groups. Still others, not yet victims, were at grave risk of being exploited and abused.

UNICEF worked at multiple levels to prevent and respond to violence against children, and to address the underlying factors that put them at risk.

In Uganda, we supported the national policy on violence in schools that the government had rolled out in 560 schools across 28 districts by the end of 2015. In Namibia, we backed school policies – including policies against bullying – that hold teachers and administrators more accountable and have reached 148 schools, affecting nearly 57,500 children. In Afghanistan, the UNICEF-supported Child Protection Action Network is now functioning in 31 provinces and 100 districts. In Georgia, we helped develop a child-assessment screening tool for use by social agents from the Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Affairs.

Although the world remains a dangerous place for children, 2015 was a year of remarkable achievements in child protection. In September, intensive efforts by UNICEF and many other children’s advocates culminated in the inclusion of child protection targets in the SDGs. This was especially significant because child protection was not covered by the MDGs.

Also in 2015, UNICEF established a groundbreaking global programme to build the capacity of governments,

civil society and the private sector in tackling online sexual exploitation through advocacy, partnerships, research and evidence-building. The programme will focus on 17 core countries across six regions.

The #WeProtect Children Online Global Summit, held in the United Arab Emirates in November, was a strategic opportunity to provoke deeper policy commitments on the issue of online sexual exploitation. The summit brought together leaders from the public and private sectors, law enforcement, international organizations and United Nations agencies to establish coordinated national responses to protect vulnerable children.

On another key issue, the First African Girls’ Summit on Ending Child Marriage saw more than 1,100 delegates from 30 African Union countries commit to accelerating the end of the practice. Complementing this effort, the UNICEF report, *A Profile of Child Marriage in Africa*, presented data trends and projections on child marriage across the continent

UNICEF supported various actions to end child marriage at the country level. In Ghana, we helped the government establish a Child Marriage Unit to coordinate national activities such as life-skills education and girls’ empowerment. We also supported initiatives to raise broader public awareness about this issue. In Mozambique, the first national entertainment-education radio drama, *Ouro Negro*, reached more than 1.2 million people with messages on girls’ rights. In the Niger, the national radio station Voix du Sahel broadcast a musical series conveying similar messages, and through partnerships with 10 local radio stations, the series’ coverage extended to an estimated 85 per cent of the population.

Globally, UNICEF supported advocacy efforts aimed at strengthening national plans or strategies to end child marriage in 30 countries. Nine

CHILDREN AND YOUTH IN FOCUS

Ukraine: Psychosocial support for children caught in conflict



In early 2015, the town of Debaltseve, positioned strategically in eastern Ukraine's Donetsk region, became a locus of conflict. After the hostilities ended, Zoya Ovcharenko, headmistress of the town's only operating kindergarten, and a specialist from the de facto Ministry of Emergency went from basement to basement, bomb shelter to bomb shelter, searching for small children hiding with their families.

"We even found newborn babies," she recalled. "We had no idea they were there."

Ten days later, 35 children had been offered places at the kindergarten. The school building had sustained heavy damages, with windows blown out and interior

walls pierced by shrapnel. But it was safe enough to welcome its young pupils.

The emotional state of the children was of far greater concern. In March, a mobile team of volunteer psychologists arrived on-site to work with them. It was one of three such teams operating with UNICEF in eastern Ukraine, where psychosocial support was a major component of the 2015 emergency response.

By June, with funding from the Swedish International Development Agency, UNICEF Ukraine was able to train more than 100 teachers and psychologists, and reach more than 11,000 children – including those at the kindergarten in Debaltseve. ●

countries now have costed action plans to achieve this goal.

On the issue of FGM/C, more than 2,000 communities across 14 countries declared an end to the practice in 2015, and there is a new global target to eliminate it by 2030 under the SDGs. Meanwhile, the Gambia and Nigeria passed legislation criminalizing FGM/C.

As part of the Children, Not Soldiers campaign, launched in 2014 by UNICEF and the Special Representative of the

Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, eight target countries – Afghanistan, Chad, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Myanmar, Somalia, South Sudan, the Sudan and Yemen – have now signed action plans with the United Nations to prevent the recruitment and use of children. (Chad completed the requirements of its action plan in 2014.)

In the fight against child labour, UNICEF provided a range of interventions during 2015. Among others, these included service

delivery, advocacy, social assistance programming, improved access to informal and formal education, and policy and legislative reforms. Our efforts reached more than 5.7 million children at risk of – or withdrawn from – child labour in 30 countries.

More than 9.7 million births were registered in 54 countries with support from UNICEF in 2015, and we made progress on national legislation to prohibit corporal punishment in the home, in schools, in alternative care and day-care settings, in penal institutions and as a sentence for criminal convictions. We also helped provide approximately 3.1 million children with psychosocial support.

Child protection was an important part of UNICEF's response to every major humanitarian crisis in 2015, including the large influx of child migrants and refugees – and especially unaccompanied and separated children – arriving in Europe from the Middle East and North Africa. UNICEF Country Offices in the western Balkans supported the establishment of child-friendly spaces in six reception facilities and transit locations. By the end of the year, some 81,000 children in the spaces had received emotional, stress management and psychosocial support, family reunification services, and recreational and basic education services.

While more must be done to address gender-based violence in the context of the European crisis, the work of UNICEF and partners in 2015 laid a foundation to expand these efforts. In all, we reached 57,515 children at risk of sexual exploitation and abuse by providing safe spaces and information about the risks associated with trafficking in Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Serbia.

ABOVE LEFT: Children play at a kindergarten in eastern Ukraine where a mobile team of psychologists visits.

Social inclusion

in the lead-up to the adoption of the SDGs in September 2015, UNICEF and partners advocated for child poverty reduction and social inclusion to be part of the global goals – because every child has the right to a fair chance in life, free of extreme poverty and discrimination, and because sustainable development depends on children being able to thrive as productive adults. As a result of such advocacy efforts and technical support, ending child poverty is identified as a target in the global goals.

As co-chair of the newly formed Global Coalition to End Child Poverty, UNICEF led workshops with Member States and development partners on the inclusion of child poverty in the SDGs. To help countries start measuring their progress towards ending child poverty, we conducted a first-ever child poverty and social protection mapping exercise with 157 Country Offices and 19 National Committees. In addition, we partnered with governments to address equity gaps in the design and implementation of their social safety nets and other systems, including gaps based on gender and disability.

At a workshop held in Dhaka, Bangladesh, in May 2015, UNICEF launched a three-year partnership with civil society partner BRAC International to support Communication for Development initiatives for inclusive education. By addressing harmful social norms and encouraging inclusion of the most marginalized children, such initiatives promote equitable access to education and quality learning outcomes for students from all backgrounds.

RIGHT: Ali, age 9, practices writing at a child-friendly space in Al-Takya Al-Kasnazaniya camp, Baghdad, Iraq.

UNICEF continues to push for adequate public investment in children, and for transparency, efficiency and equity in such spending. At the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, held in Addis Ababa in July 2015, we called on nations to turn their promises to invest in children into concrete action by supporting equitable public financing and child-focused budgeting.

A joint UNICEF-United Nations Development Programme study in Mexico examined whether public spending on children there was equitable. For the first time, human development among children and adolescents was disaggregated by sex, age, ethnic identity, geographical location and income level. The study is a model for other countries conducting national income surveys to improve the impact of public policy and spending on children, and on overall social development outcomes.

To help strengthen women's and children's participation in public decision-making, UNICEF's groundbreaking communication platform, U-Report, reached at least 1 million

active users in 2015. Through this mobile-based SMS tool, young people can voice their opinions, share information, connect with their leaders and help bring change to their communities.

In a further effort to enhance participation, UNICEF supported the 2015 implementation of the Integrated Community-based Participatory Planning process in Ethiopia. The process allows community voices – including those of women – to be heard and reflected in local development plans. In Burkina Faso, we continued to support the Common Gender Fund, which assists civil society organizations working to strengthen women's participation in decision-making bodies.

In terms of cash transfers – which provide the poorest households with social protection in the form of regular grants – UNICEF worked with more than 70 countries to design, implement and scale up such programmes in 2015. Rigorous evaluations have demonstrated the consistent impact of cash transfers on household poverty and well-being, with families' investments



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CHILDREN AND YOUTH IN FOCUS

Sierra Leone: Two Ebola survivors share a common bond and a common future



A cash-transfer programme supported by UNICEF in Sierra Leone has been helping Ebola survivors start over and build new lives. Among the beneficiaries are Jariatu, a young child who lost most of her extended family to the disease, and Emma, a young woman who became her caregiver in 2015.

“I never imagined taking care of a baby now or even in the near future. But how could I abandon her just like that?” Emma said. “I felt an instant bond.”

The US\$90 cash grants, provided in two instalments, are primarily meant to help start livelihood activities in support of children like Jariatu and their families or caregivers. The grants assist several different groups in Kambia, Port Loko, Pujehun and Moyamba districts, including Ebola

survivors and orphans, and children who have been sexually abused.

“We are supporting these children and their families because they are in real need,” said UNICEF Sierra Leone Child Protection Specialist David Lamin. “Not only do survivors need to replace many of their possessions destroyed when they tested positive [for the Ebola virus], but the death of parents often leaves children exposed to other vulnerabilities, including violence, exploitation and abuse.”

Emma, like most recipients of the cash transfers, used the first instalment to replace personal effects. She had more sustainable plans for the second instalment to benefit Jariatu. “I am going to use this one to start a small business,” Emma said, “so I can earn money to take care of her.” ●

often helping children to stay in school, improve their nutrition, avoid child labour and gain access to health care. Women and female-headed households are often the recipients, and evidence suggests that the grants can help them improve their social status, financial security and participation in the labour force.

In one successful cash-transfer effort during the year, Ghana expanded its Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) programme, reaching about 50,000 additional households. With support from UNICEF, Ghana also created LEAP 1000, which provides added assistance to households that include pregnant women and infants.

UNICEF partnered with governments to reach disadvantaged and displaced households with cash transfers in humanitarian situations as well. In Jordan, for example, we supported the launch of a child-centred cash grant programme among Syrian refugee families living in non-camp settings. Our coordination with an existing cash assistance initiative run by the United Nations refugee agency made the programme cost-effective and efficient. Over seven months, it reached some 56,000 girls and boys from 15,000 of the most vulnerable refugee families.

ABOVE LEFT: Baby Jariatu eats a meal at her new home in Sierra Leone after losing most of her extended family to Ebola.

Gender equality

The world made substantial progress on gender equality in recent years, including gains on gender parity in both primary and secondary school enrolment. Wide gaps in access to education persist for the poorest girls, especially in sub-Saharan Africa. In this and many other areas, however, gender-equitable results will require accelerated efforts.

Worldwide, more than a quarter of girls are still being married before they turn 18, and one fifth of girls become mothers before they reach that age. More than 60 per cent of new HIV infections are among adolescent girls aged 15–19. And gender-based violence is endemic, especially in emergency and settings.

In 2015, UNICEF and partners raised the profile of gender issues through local action and national policy advocacy – and by helping to lay the groundwork for the newly adopted SDGs, which place the empowerment of women and girls front and centre.

The SDGs include goals on ending violence against women and girls, and halting harmful practices such as child marriage and FGM/C. Goal 3, on health, encompasses targets on maternal mortality, sexual and reproductive health, and HIV and AIDS. Goal 4, on education, looks to the elimination of gender disparities at the secondary and higher levels, and in terms of learning quality. And Goal 6, on water, sanitation and hygiene, incorporates the particular needs of women and girls, such as menstrual hygiene management.

ABOVE RIGHT: Delfina, age 13, studies at her UNICEF-supported child-friendly school in Timor-Leste.

CHILDREN AND YOUTH IN FOCUS

Timor-Leste: Investing in girls' education



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In Lauana Groto, a dry, dusty village high in the remote hills of Timor-Leste, life is not easy for families. For adolescents like Delfina and Esperança, who are from the village, education offers hope for a better future.

A child-friendly school, constructed and equipped with support from UNICEF, is offering children and adolescents a safe, healthy and protective environment with the tools and facilities to learn better. Delfina and Esperança have seized the opportunity.

As of October 2015, UNICEF had helped build 59 child-friendly schools and was supporting

another 62 in Timor-Leste, all with learning materials and teacher training. Schools like this are part of the Timor-Leste Government's Eskola Foun (child-friendly school) initiative.

For Delfina, school is a place to shine. "I like going to school," she said. "I like mathematics, natural sciences, Tetum [the national language] and religious studies. I always get good grades in school – I'm number one in my class." Esperança thinks the new school building is helping her learn better. "I like school because I can learn many things and be smart," she said. ●

Beyond the SDGs, UNICEF continued working for gender equality in 2015 through both targeted initiatives and the mainstreaming of gender concerns across programme areas. Our efforts were guided by UNICEF's Gender Action Plan (GAP) 2014–2017, which provides a programmatic framework for initiatives targeting gender-driven inequities across the board. GAP priorities include ending child marriage, advancing girls' secondary

education, promoting gender-responsive adolescent health and addressing gender-based violence.

In line with the plan, UNICEF has supported the development of national adolescent and reproductive health strategies in Bangladesh, Kenya, Mauritania and Rwanda. We have also helped heighten awareness about HIV and AIDS prevention among adolescents, particularly girls, by collaborating with UNAIDS and other partners,

and by co-leading the global launch of the All In initiative to stop the spread of HIV and AIDS among adolescents.

Because they are closely linked, programming around each of the GAP priorities furthers UNICEF's results in all of them. For example, girls with secondary school education are six times less likely to marry as children, and therefore educating girls also helps to reduce child marriage. Similarly, girls who marry later are less likely to have a first pregnancy during adolescence, to suffer from sexually transmitted infections or to be subject to intimate-partner violence.

Partnerships were vital to UNICEF's gender-equality work in 2015, notably in our efforts to end child marriage. During the year, we supported the first African Girls' Summit on Ending Child Marriage in Africa, convened by the African Union and hosted by Zambia. We also joined forces with the United Nations Population Fund and several governments planning the Global Programme to Accelerate Action to End Child Marriage, set for launch in 2016. Focusing on 12 priority countries in sub-Saharan Africa, the Middle East and South Asia, the programme will promote proven strategies to prevent child marriage, such as increasing girls' access to education and health care services, providing more economic support to families, and strengthening and enforcing laws that establish 18 as the minimum age of marriage.

In 2015, 53 UNICEF country programmes made girls' secondary education a priority. One successful initiative in Northern Nigeria increased women's participation in leadership positions in school systems. In Afghanistan, adolescent girls in 200 schools benefited from improved safety and security through the UNICEF-supported construction or rehabilitation of separate latrines for boys, girls and

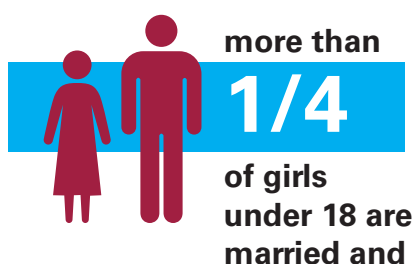
teachers, as well as water points and boundary walls.

The prevention of gender-based violence is a key factor in determining girls' attendance and retention in school. In 2015, UNICEF co-led the Global Alliance for Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience in the Education Sector, which advocates for safer girls' transportation to school.

On the issue of gender-based violence in emergencies – a growing concern as humanitarian situations proliferated – UNICEF worked with children and women at risk of abuse and exploitation in the Central African Republic, Croatia, Myanmar, Nepal, Serbia, Somalia, South Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and other countries affected by crisis and conflict. Meanwhile, approximately 2 million girls, women and boys in 39 crisis-affected countries received elements of an expanded package of interventions to prevent and respond to gender-based violence in emergencies. This number is up from about 433,000 in 2013, reflecting the increased number of humanitarian situations UNICEF addressed in 2015.

“Approximately 2 million girls, women and boys in 39 crisis-affected countries received elements of an expanded package of interventions to prevent and respond to gender-based violence in emergencies.”

UNICEF works to end child marriage because...



3.

**PARTNERSHIP, ADVOCACY
AND INNOVATION**

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In 2015, we worked closely with a variety of allies in the public and private sectors, civil society, foundations and the United Nations – as well as UNICEF National Committees.

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unicef



As the international community came together in 2015 to adopt a new set of goals aimed at building a better future for all people and for the planet, UNICEF and partners made sure that our call to action – for every child, a fair chance – reverberated in the halls of national capitals and at the United Nations.

All of the global goals for 2030 adopted by the General Assembly in September affect children’s lives in some way, with many of the goals and targets speaking directly to their health, nutrition, education, safety and well-being. The strong presence of child rights in Agenda 2030 reflects a growing recognition that sustainable development is impossible without accelerated progress for the most disadvantaged children and families.

UNICEF was part of the Group of Friends on Children and the SDGs that worked to influence the global goals. The partnership coalesced during intergovernmental negotiations on the Sustainable Development Agenda and the Third International Conference on Financing for Development. The group was instrumental in advocating for children’s rights during these consultations.

“The strong presence of child rights in Agenda 2030 reflects a growing recognition that sustainable development is impossible without accelerated progress for the most disadvantaged children.”

BELOW: Vaccinators conduct a UNICEF-supported campaign to immunize half a million children in Nepal.



With an open, inclusive and cross-regional membership of United Nations Member States, the Group of Friends was announced by the Permanent Representative of Pakistan and is co-chaired by the Permanent Representatives of Bulgaria, Luxembourg and Panama. NGO representatives, academic experts and children themselves are also regularly invited to attend meetings about children's issues convened by this platform for advocacy and communication. UNICEF serves as the group's technical Secretariat.

In 2015, we also worked closely with a variety of allies in the public and private sectors, civil society, foundations and the United Nations – as well as UNICEF National Committees engaged in child-centred advocacy, fundraising and education in 34 countries.

During the year, we expanded our collaboration with the World Bank, regional development banks and other international financial institutions; took part in more than 70 global programme partnerships in response to vital issues affecting children; and advanced South-South Cooperation through working partnerships within and across regions.

ABOVE RIGHT: Diane, a ninth-grader, studies by the light of a rechargeable lamp in Burundi.

CHILDREN AND YOUTH IN FOCUS

Burundi: Rechargeable lamps light the way to a fair chance for children



© UNICEF Burundi/2015/Nijimbere

For Diane, a secondary school student in Muzima village, located in rural Burundi, a new project has made studying at night a lot easier. The days of struggling to decipher her class notes already seem like a distant memory.

In April 2015, Diane and her younger siblings began using a rechargeable, long-lasting LED lamp as part of UNICEF's strategy to introduce safe, affordable and renewable energy sources into the most disadvantaged households. The rechargeable lamps make a big difference in villages like Muzima, where few families have access to electricity.

"Before, I used a kerosene lamp to study," Diane said. "There was a lot of smoke – you can see the

smoke stains on the ceiling. The smoke would get in my nose and would lead to coughing. Sometimes the flame would go out, and I would have a hard time finding a new match in the dark to light the lamp again. I have been using that kerosene lamp for my entire life, since I started primary school."

The ruggedly designed LED lamps are a simple but effective alternative, powered by pedalling a stationary bicycle that can recharge up to five lights in only 20 minutes. The machines and lamps are distributed through local village savings and loans associations, with the help of UNICEF partner FVS Amade. The earnings stay within the community, enhancing the sustainability of the project. ●

Advocacy and communication

Under the banner of child rights and equity, UNICEF's advocacy efforts in 2015 focused on issues ranging from the impact of climate change on children to the urgent need for greater investment in adolescent health and well-being. In addition, the advocacy agenda encompassed efforts to promote quality education and gender equality, and to end violence against children, child marriage, child labour and other abuses.

On climate change, our message to the COP21 conferees in Paris was that the disruptions caused by overall global warming lead not only to floods and droughts, but also to food insecurity, lost agricultural income, migration and other hardships for the countries and communities – and children – least equipped to cope with them.

In one advocacy effort that was also a model of UNICEF youth engagement, more than 120 young people from 11 countries conducted digital mapping of local climate trends and used the results to push for meaningful commitments at the Paris Climate Conference. Organized in tandem with UNICEF, the French National Committee and assorted country offices, the mapping took place between June and December.

On another issue, early childhood development (ECD), UNICEF urged governments and development partners to invest early, invest equitably and invest in results. ECD interventions involve not only education, but also health, nutrition and protection as well. Millions of children under age 5 need more opportunities for growth, stimulation and learning in their first crucial years.

In September, before the United Nations General Assembly adopted the SDGs, UNICEF convened a gathering of experts on early childhood. Dubbed a 'Meeting of the Minds' and hosted by Goodwill Ambassador Shakira Mebarak, the event aimed at advancing the case for investment in ECD, in the context of the global development agenda.

On these and myriad other issues at the national, regional and global levels, UNICEF served as a leading, credible voice for children throughout the year. We also implemented our Global Communication and Public Advocacy Strategy, which seeks, by 2017, to reach 1 billion people globally with messages about the world's most vulnerable children – and to engage 50 million people in taking positive action on their behalf.

On the digital front, more than 9 million people visited or interacted with UNICEF's web content in 2015, while our global fan base on social media stood at about 27.2 million at year end. That total comprised Facebook pages and Twitter handles from UNICEF headquarters, Regional and Country Offices, National Committees and Weibo accounts in China. The numbers positioned UNICEF as a leader in social media, in terms of not just the size of the base, but also the depth of user engagement.

On Twitter, a UNICEF video of Shakira covering John Lennon's song 'Imagine' at the United Nations General Assembly session reached 4.4 million people. The video followed up the #IMAGINE project, launched in late 2014, which invited people around the world to raise their voices with UNICEF and imagine a better world for children.

PARTNERSHIP IN FOCUS UNITLIFE: Innovative financing for nutrition in Africa

In 2015, UNICEF agreed to host UNITLIFE, a new financing partnership that will use revenues from the extractive industries sector to fight malnutrition in sub-Saharan Africa. The partnership is being championed by the Republic of the Congo, Guinea, Mali and Niger – with the support of Philippe Douste-Blazy, the United Nations Secretary-General's Special Advisor on Innovative Financing. It will tap into new revenue through national-level micro levies on oil and other commodities to finance nutrition interventions on the African continent. ●

In 2015, UNICEF also unveiled #FightUnfair, an initiative launched across social media channels and aimed at engaging millennials in advocating for child rights, fairness and equity. With a similar target group in mind, we introduced a platform for youth voices in the form of Twitter 'takeovers' in which young people made use of UNICEF's Twitter account for a day to raise awareness on the issues they care about the most. And we invited prominent young digital influencers – such as Christine Mi, aka Miologie, on Snapchat, and Maya Washington, on YouTube – to join us at the 2015 United Nations General Assembly session in New York and share the experience with their vast online audiences.





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Star power in service of vulnerable children

UNICEF Goodwill Ambassadors once again reached wide audiences in 2015, raising global awareness and issuing calls to action on the biggest challenges facing children.

Sports figures have long played a major role as Goodwill Ambassadors, and 2015 was no exception. In August, UNICEF announced that Novak Djokovic, the world's top-ranked tennis player, was signing on as an Ambassador for early childhood development. The year also marked football superstar David Beckham's tenth anniversary as a Goodwill Ambassador. He marked the occasion by launching 7: The David Beckham UNICEF Fund, a new initiative to help protect

ABOVE: UNICEF Goodwill Ambassador Orlando Bloom chats with a girl during a visit to Liberia.

children at risk. Ambassadors were instrumental in raising the visibility of our work in multiple emergencies during the year. Djokovic and Goodwill Ambassador Orlando Bloom, for example, made field visits to spotlight the needs of Syrian refugee children in Europe. Bloom also visited Nepal to publicize and help raise funds for the earthquake response by UNICEF and partners on the ground.

In September, Goodwill Ambassadors Shakira Mebarak and Angélique Kidjo represented UNICEF at the United Nations General Assembly session in New York, where the new global goals were adopted. Following an address from His Holiness Pope Francis to the General Assembly, the two singers delivered powerful performances before 100 Heads of State and Government, Messengers of Peace and other global leaders.

Beckham was on hand at the General Assembly session, where he joined United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, UNICEF Executive Director Anthony Lake and two young people from UNICEF Voices of Youth initiative, Noor Samee and Rodrigo Bustamante. They unveiled a unique digital installation, designed for UNICEF by Google, which brought the voices of youth worldwide to the event at United Nations Headquarters.

And in December, Goodwill Ambassador Katy Perry starred in a UNICEF video produced in advance of the COP21 meeting on climate change. The video featured Perry in a special 'weather report' highlighting the impact of climate change on children – particularly the most disadvantaged, who bear the least responsibility for this problem but will feel its worst effects. The video called for urgent action to change the forecast for the planet's future.

Knowledge and innovation

Beyond broader public engagement, UNICEF also maintained its role as a knowledge leader on children's issues, contributing to achieving results for children through global and regional research initiatives in 2015. More than 90 per cent of UNICEF Country Offices supported knowledge exchange through peer consultations, expert visits, conferences and study tours.

These efforts provided evidence on – among other issues – the importance of an equity dimension in the SDGs, as well as the effects of climate change and the impact of violence on the most vulnerable children.

Another key to driving results for children is UNICEF's emphasis on using innovative approaches to bettering young lives and accelerating progress for those who are hardest to reach. With the launch of the UNICEF Global Innovation Centre in May 2015, we stepped up our leadership and technical support for the roll-out of new solutions to the challenges facing millions of children worldwide. The centre aims to expand the application of these solutions – many initiated by our partners – across national and regional boundaries. UNICEF's Innovation Fund, also launched in May, provides resources to quickly assess, fund and replicate innovations that work at a smaller scale.

One such innovation is U-Report, UNICEF's mobile-based communication platform. Launched in Uganda in 2011, U-Report reached (and surpassed) a milestone of 1 million registered users worldwide in 2015.

In Liberia – where the free service was mobilized quickly in response to the Ebola outbreak – there are 63,000 U-reporters, with more than 61,000 recruited in 2015 alone. The country's U-Report Steering Committee has used the platform to

poll adolescents and young people on topics including education, violence, unemployment, and HIV and AIDS. The Committee uses this information to raise awareness and advocate for more equitable policies affecting children and youth.

The U-Report experience in Liberia provided a case study at a global consultation held in October, in preparation for the 2016 World Humanitarian Summit. Participants recognized it as a useful tool for real-time dialogue with affected populations during emergencies.

In November, UNICEF, Finland's Ministry for Foreign Affairs and the Finnish National Committee for UNICEF co-hosted the first Global Innovations for Children and Youth Summit in Helsinki, looking ahead to opportunities in the tech industry that will have the biggest impact on children in the next five years. The summit brought together approximately 500 representatives of private-sector, governmental and civil society organizations from dozens of countries.

In Myanmar, through a partnership with the Myanmar Computer Federation, we launched the Social Innovation Lab. The lab is a creative space bringing youth, academics, business experts and policymakers together to design fresh approaches to challenges affecting children's lives.

UNICEF's joint effort with La Caixa Foundation to fight childhood pneumonia was yet another partnership for innovation launched in 2015. The Spanish foundation is supporting a two-year initiative to pilot new diagnostic devices that can measure a sick child's respiratory rate to check for fast breathing, one of the telltale signs of pneumonia. Through this effort, UNICEF will run field trials of devices across different regions to assess their accuracy, usability, effectiveness and efficiency in the hands of frontline health workers.

“More than 90 per cent of UNICEF Country Offices supported knowledge exchange through peer consultations, expert visits, conferences and study tours.”

PARTNERSHIP IN FOCUS United States: Valued funding for core work, emergencies and more

The Government of the United States was the largest single donor to UNICEF in 2015, contributing a total of more than \$867 million – nearly \$200 million more than in 2014. This total included support for core operations around the world and US\$509 million in contributions for humanitarian assistance – an increase of \$198 million from 2014. The added funding helped UNICEF address the growing needs of children caught in protracted crises in Africa, Central Asia and the Middle East. Beyond funding, the partnership promotes dialogue and exchanges with United States public agencies and private-sector partners on new ways to meet children's needs through both humanitarian action and development expertise. ●

PARTNERSHIP IN FOCUS

Republic of Korea: Committed to education, health and innovation

The Government of the Republic of Korea is an increasingly important UNICEF partner in terms of its support for our work on education, maternal and child health, and innovation. The government provided its largest contribution in 2015 – over US\$44 million, an increase of more than 70 per cent over 2014. Demonstrating its commitment to education, the Republic of Korea hosted the 2015 World Education Forum in Incheon, sharing best practices and experiences in strengthening access to quality education for every child. Under the Korea International Cooperation Agency's Innovative Maternal and Child Health Initiative, funds from an airline ticket levy targeting global poverty eradication supported UNICEF programmes in Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania. The Republic of Korea is one of the core sponsors of UNICEF's Global Innovation Centre, which has identified and supported the scaling-up of innovations benefiting children in more than 50 countries to date. ●

Essential supplies and services

Supplies are a key to realizing children's basic rights. But to make the most of innovative products and other supplies, children and families must have ready access to them. This is true in both a development context and in humanitarian emergencies – especially in the poorest households in both low- and middle-income countries.

The total value of supplies and services procured by UNICEF during the year – including programmatic activities and procurement services to governments and other development partners – stood at more than US\$3.4 billion (based on released purchase orders created in 2015). There were some increases in the procurement of vaccine and education supplies, plus substantial growth in cold-chain equipment used to preserve vaccines during storage and transport.

Maintaining support for access to essential supplies is a challenge in the face of growing demand and a rapidly changing global landscape – one in which the majority of the poor live in emerging middle-income economies. To meet that challenge in 2015, UNICEF effectively responded to shifts in the flow of official development assistance from donor countries. In addition, we facilitated opportunities for countries to use concessional loans from development finance institutions to pay for the procurement of supplies.

Building on previous supply efforts, UNICEF focused on generating greater value for money. We

provided support and technical assistance to help governments build their supply chain and procurement capacity, and to move towards securing financial sustainability. Pre-financing mechanisms, for example, are helping governments manage funding delays that could otherwise lead to supply shortages. Targeted use of special contracting arrangements can accelerate the availability of needed supplies, help secure supplies at lower prices and generate significant savings for countries and donors.

The year saw continued savings and cost avoidance through price decreases, particularly savings achieved through special contracting arrangements and strategic cooperation with partners. Ultimately, such savings mean that more money is available to buy more products for children who need them. Of the US\$422.8 million in savings resulting from price decreases in 2015, US\$346 million was related to UNICEF procurement on behalf of national governments and other partners. The most substantial savings came from the large-scale procurement of rotavirus, inactivated polio and pentavalent vaccines, and long-lasting insecticidal nets.

UNICEF carried out more than 87 per cent of its 2015 procurement activities in collaboration with other United Nations agencies. Our strategic supply partners included the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation; GAVI, the Vaccine Alliance; the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria; UNITAID; the World Bank; and the World Health Organization.

\$3.4b

**total value of supplies and
services procured by UNICEF
during the year**





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PARTNERSHIP IN FOCUS

European Commission: Dialogue on education and health

UNICEF and the European Commission's Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development Agency (DG DEVCO) joined forces to organize the first Partnership Dialogue on Education and Health in October 2015. The dialogue reflected an expanding partnership between the European Union and UNICEF, and is expected to lead to continued regular exchanges on education, and health policies and programmes. In addition, the European Union Action Plan on Human Rights and Democracy for 2015–2019 incorporated guidelines mandating worldwide support for strengthened national child protection systems. ●

ABOVE LEFT: In Babylon Governorate, Iraq, a boy carries a Rapid Response Mechanism kit with essential supplies for his family.

4.

FINANCIAL STEWARDSHIP AND ACCOUNTABILITY

UNICEF is committed to maximizing the impact of every dollar on improving children's lives and realizing their rights.

unicef



UNICEF's income, which comes entirely in the form of voluntary contributions from the public and private sectors, totalled US\$5 billion in 2015. This level of support reflects our resource partners' continued trust in UNICEF's financial stewardship. Their generosity and commitment also signal confidence in our ability to effectively and efficiently meet the wide-ranging needs of children and young people around the world, especially the most disadvantaged.

Public-sector revenue received by UNICEF in 2015 – including contributions from 136 governments, as well as intergovernmental organizations and inter-organizational arrangements – totalled US\$3.46 billion, 6 per cent less than in 2014. Private-sector contributions from UNICEF

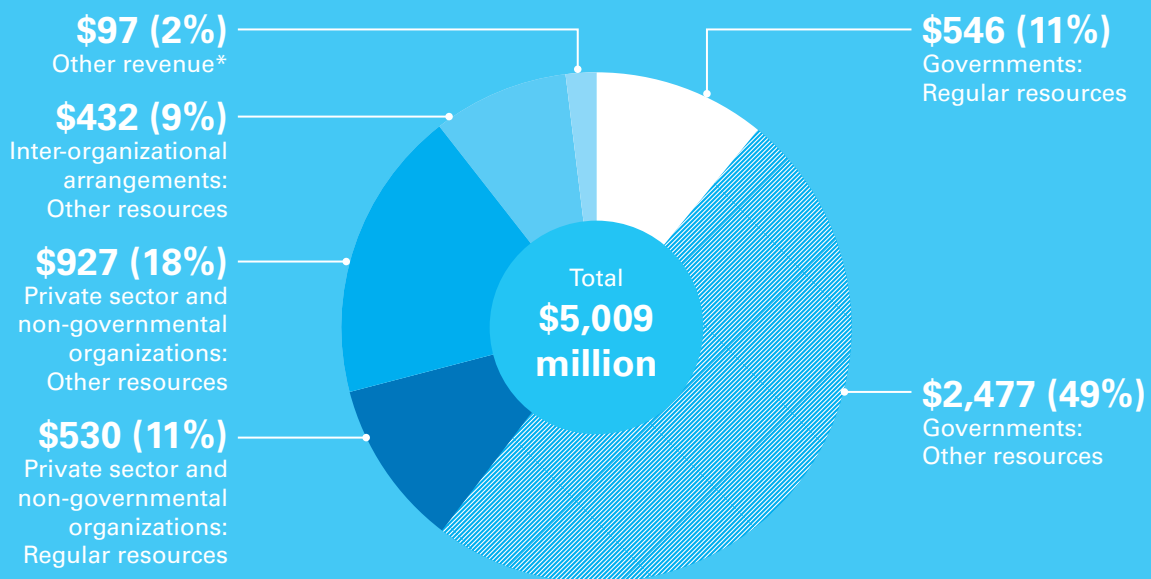
National Committees, individual donors, NGOs and foundations came to about US\$1.46 billion, up 4 per cent from the preceding year.

From a budgetary standpoint, UNICEF's income is divided into Regular Resources, which are

PARTNERSHIP IN FOCUS
End Violence Fund:
'Catalytic' investment in
child protection

UNICEF made a commitment in 2015 to chair the End Violence against Children Fund, established to support the Global Partnership to End Violence against Children, among other activities. The fund does not intend to replace existing financing at country or global levels, or to fund large-scale programmes. Instead, it aims to prove – through 'catalytic' investment – that evidence-based programming yields tangible results, and that an investment case can be made for national child protection programmes. ●

Total UNICEF revenue by source and funding type, 2015
 (in millions of US dollars)



* Other revenue includes income from interest, procurement and other sources.

unrestricted, and Other Resources, which are limited to specific programmes and themes.

In 2015, Regular Resources decreased by 11 per cent, to US\$1.17 billion, while Other Resources remained steady at US\$3.84 billion. Thus, Regular Resources stood at 23 per cent as a proportion of total revenue. By contrast, 15 years ago, Regular Resources represented approximately half of UNICEF revenue; since then, the proportion of this most preferred type of funding has been declining.

Revenue received for humanitarian assistance amounted to US\$1.78 billion in 2015, an increase of 13 per

cent over 2014. The increase resulted mainly from contributions for our responses to the Syrian refugee crisis and the Ebola outbreak in West Africa, as well as major emergencies in Iraq, Nepal, South Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen.

The scale and complexity of such widespread and protracted crises underscore the need for a broad resource base and flexible funding. The High-level Panel on Humanitarian Financing, appointed by the United Nations Secretary-General in 2015 to look into funding gaps, highlighted that point on a global scale. The panel concluded that the best way to deal with growing humanitarian needs is to address their root causes; target development assistance in situations of fragility; and invest in disaster preparedness and resilience, especially in the most vulnerable communities and countries.

For UNICEF, this conclusion bolsters the case for an increase in unrestricted Regular Resources, which are the foundation of our operations worldwide. Because they are not earmarked, such funds allow us to respond quickly to emerging challenges and invest in innovative approaches. They strengthen our efforts to build more equitable opportunities for the healthy development of every child in countries with large youth populations and high levels of poverty and child mortality. And they help break down the often limiting barrier of separate financing 'buckets' for humanitarian action and development work.

For example, Regular Resources support the Emergency Programme Fund, a revolving fund that enables UNICEF offices to get critical supplies and deploy personnel where they are needed even before humanitarian appeals can be launched. The fund was instrumental in maintaining the nutrition supply line in the drought-stricken Sahel region amid funding gaps

in 2015 – allowing the treatment of more than 84,000 severely malnourished children to continue without interruption.

Efficient, effective, transparent

Regardless of the sources or categories of income, UNICEF is committed to maximizing the impact of every dollar on improving children's lives and realizing their rights.

We have established a Field Results Group, for instance, to strengthen organizational systems for results-based management. Another major achievement, in 2015, was the opening of the Global Shared Services Centre in Budapest. The centre, which opened in September, serves various purposes – global finance, human resources, administrative and information technology – in a consolidated hub for cost savings and efficiency.

Meanwhile, efficiencies in contracting and procurement, particularly in the procurement of life-saving vaccines, netted savings of nearly US\$423 million in 2015 alone – and more than US\$1 billion from 2012 through 2015.

We have made strides, too, in promoting transparency and accountability. In fact, UNICEF is now ranked third out of 46 major organizations worldwide on the International Aid Transparency Index. The index also recognizes UNICEF as the organization that has made the most significant progress since 2013.

UNICEF extends a deep and heartfelt thank you to all the partners who supported our work in 2015. Your contributions made the progress outlined in this report possible – frequently against the odds – for the world's poorest and most disadvantaged children. Together, we have come closer to achieving our shared goal: for every child, a fair chance.

PARTNERSHIP IN FOCUS Luxembourg: Outsized support for the world's children

Luxembourg ranked third in 2015 in terms of per capita government contributions to UNICEF, at US\$12.40 for each inhabitant. The government both supports UNICEF's core programmes and provides thematic funding with multi-year contributions towards health, WASH, nutrition and education initiatives. Luxembourg has also supported UNICEF's humanitarian responses in South Sudan and Guinea through <emergency.lu>, a digital platform that can be deployed in the first hours of an emergency to fill communication gaps. And the small country has played an outsized role at the United Nations as co-chair – along with Bulgaria and Panama – of the Group of Friends of Children and the Sustainable Development Goals, an informal advocacy coalition of 47 Member States. ●

UNICEF revenue, 2007–2015*

(in millions of US dollars)



* Prior to 2012 and International Public Sector Accounting Standards adoption, UNICEF issued Financial Statements every two years.

Top 20 government and intergovernmental resource partners to UNICEF, 2015

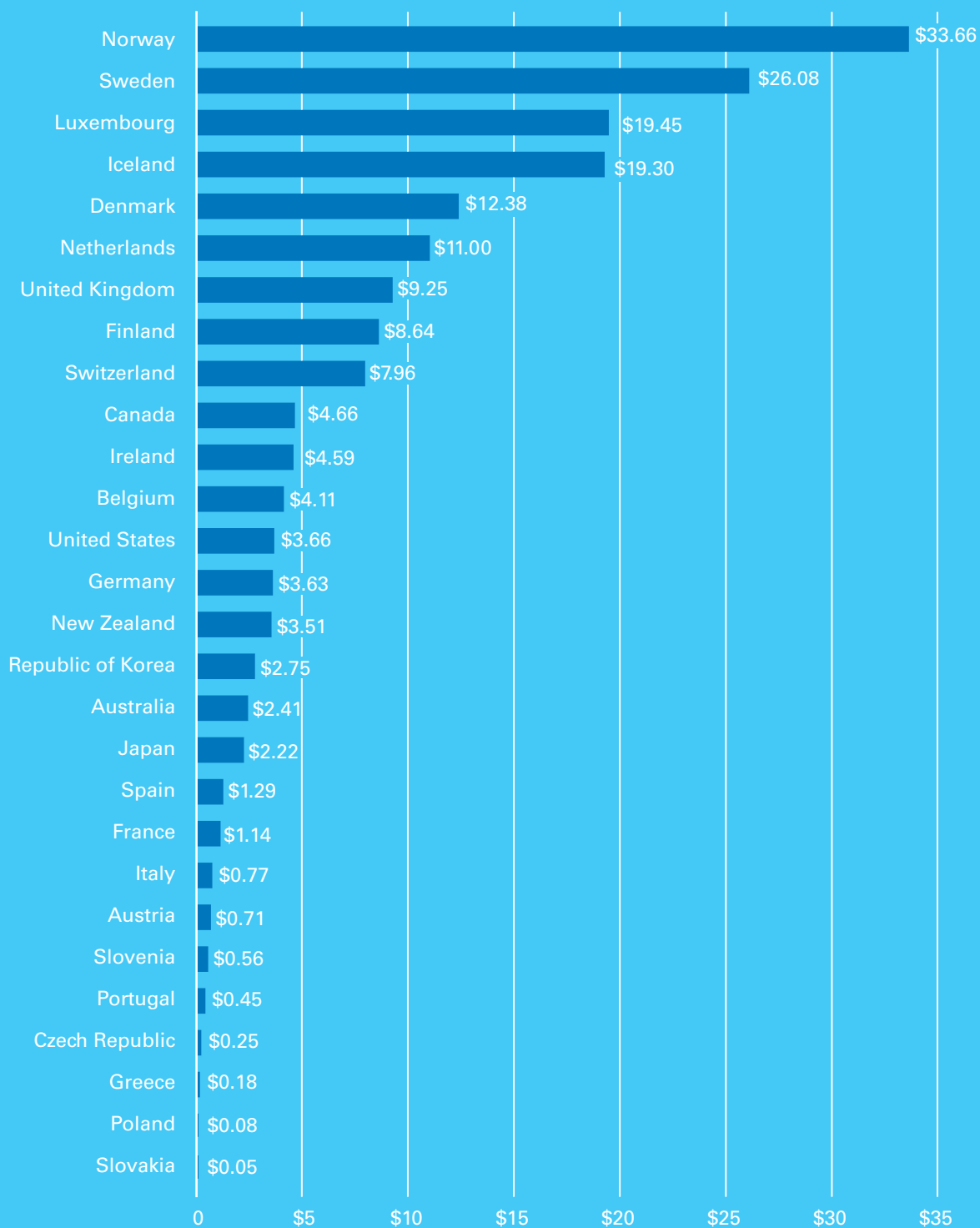
(in thousands of US dollars)

COUNTRY	REGULAR RESOURCES	OTHER RESOURCES		TOTAL
		Regular	Emergency	
United States	132,000	226,901	508,831	867,732
United Kingdom	60,355	281,464	170,340	512,158
European Commission	-	112,306	171,078	283,384
Germany	9,537	14,568	197,957	222,062
Sweden	62,396	89,220	22,255	173,871
Norway	57,870	84,673	18,006	160,550
Japan	18,231	18,744	123,554	160,529
Canada	12,970	69,650	71,923	154,543
Netherlands	21,324	57,102	52,993	131,419
Denmark	31,878	5,375	9,274	46,527
Australia	14,706	27,816	2,971	45,492
Kuwait	200	-	45,000	45,200
Republic of Korea	3,900	32,777	7,650	44,327
Switzerland	28,589	10,004	4,564	43,158
Finland	22,099	3,143	7,610	32,853
Belgium	19,355	551	10,658	30,564
Saudi Arabia	1,144	2,372	17,301	20,818
France	3,870	8,580	7,954	20,403
Italy	3,486	5,067	8,788	17,341
Ireland	7,965	4,380	4,085	16,429

Note: Numbers may not add up because of rounding.

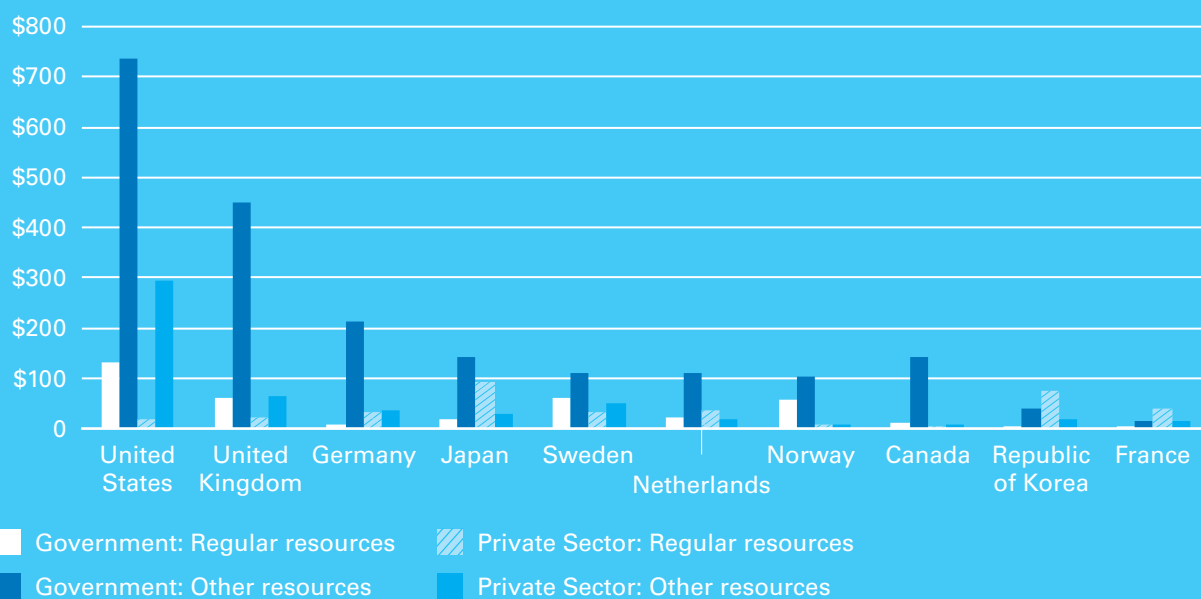
Per capita contributions to UNICEF, 2015*

Member countries of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)
(in US dollars)



* Includes contributions from governments and UNICEF National Committees.

Top 10 countries by donor and funding type, 2015* (in millions of US dollars)



* Includes contributions from governments and UNICEF National Committees; excludes intergovernmental, non-governmental, inter-organizational and pooled funds contributions.

Thematic contributions, 2014–2015 (in millions of US dollars)

OUTCOME AREAS	2014	2015
Health	18	15
HIV/AIDS and Children	12	7
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	20	49
Nutrition	5	10
Education	116	83
Child protection	22	18
Social inclusion	9	4
Gender equality	-	-
Humanitarian action	139	204
Total	341	390

Note: Numbers may not add up because of rounding.

Top 20 National Committee donors, 2015 (in thousands of US dollars)

COUNTRY	REGULAR RESOURCES	OTHER RESOURCES		TOTAL
		Regular	Emergency	
United States	17,421	262,454	30,714	310,588
Japan	92,769	8,380	19,312	120,461
Republic of Korea	76,252	11,219	6,461	93,932
United Kingdom	21,415	32,662	32,557	86,635
Sweden	31,439	41,196	9,091	81,727
Germany	33,625	18,836	18,478	70,939
Spain	35,306	9,338	10,431	55,075
Netherlands	34,839	10,887	8,699	54,425
France	39,141	8,436	5,418	52,995
Italy	18,333	3,405	6,999	28,738
Denmark	10,363	6,664	6,999	24,026
Switzerland	6,712	11,433	4,763	22,908
Hong Kong, China	11,115	4,876	4,196	20,186
Belgium	11,369	2,017	2,480	15,865
Finland	10,725	2,358	1,562	14,646
Norway	8,083	1,947	4,477	14,508
Canada	3,353	3,909	5,582	12,844
Australia	4,866	2,779	4,687	12,331
New Zealand	1,557	946	3,962	6,465
Ireland	2,567	1,717	877	5,161

Note: Numbers may not add up because of rounding.

Private foundations and major donors contributing \$100,000 or more to UNICEF programmes in 2015

A.P. Møller og Hustru Christine Mc-Kinney Møllers Fond	Elbert H., Evelyn J., and Karen H. Waldron Charitable Foundation	Isdell Family Foundation	Ms. Carrie D. Rhodes
ABBA The Museum/ABBA	Eleanor Crook Foundation	Japan Committee Vaccines for the World's Children	Mr. Sally Roberts and Mr. John Roberts
AJA Charitable Fund	The ELEVA Foundation	Joe Jarvis	Rockefeller Foundation
The Ajram Family Foundation	ELMA Philanthropies	Kiwanis International Foundation/ Kiwanis International	Mr. and Mrs. Richard Rogers
Al Khayyat Foundation	Elton John AIDS Foundation	Peter and Deborah Lamm	Michael Rosenberg
Moll Anderson	Emirates Red Crescent	LDS Charities	Rotary Foundation of Rotary International
Band Aid Trust	Eva Ahlström Foundation	Ms. Téa Leoni	Serena Simmons Connelly
Mr. and Ms. Paula H. Barbour	Lord and Lady Farmer	Penny and Paul Loyd	Barbara and Edward Shapiro
Eric and Kirsty Bendahan	Fatima Fund	Ivy Luk	Gowri and Alex Sharma
Big Lottery Fund	FIA Foundation	Malala Fund	Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus W. Spurlino
The Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation	Fondation Espoir	Bob and Tamar Manoukian	Stammach Foundation
Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Brinker	Fundación Carlos Slim	Charles, Jamie, and Lucy Meyer	Supin Moleejon Rojanapruet
Giuseppe Boccalatte	Fundación Leo Messi	Midler Family Foundation	Mr. Jeff E. Tarumianz
Susan and Dan Boggio	G. Barrie Landry and the Landry Family Foundation	Frantz Hoffmanns Mindelegat	Ting Tsung and Wei Fong Chao Foundation
Mr. and Mrs. Marc Bolland	George Lucas Family Foundation	Aditya and Megha Mittal	Mr. George Tometti
Dr. and Mrs. Peter Bolland	GHR Foundation	Gareth and Jo Morgan	Unite 4: Good
Daniel J. Brutto	GlobalGiving	Mr. Joseph T. Moynahan	United Nations Foundation
Cathal Ryan Trust	Dr. and Mrs. Karl A. Gschneidner	National Philanthropic Trust	Mr. Jeffrey Urbina and Ms. Gaye Hill
The Charles Engelhard Foundation	Mr. H. Stephen Harris, Jr. and Ms. Shigeko Ikeda	Nenäpäivä-säätiö	Varkey Foundation
Child & Tree Fund	Helaina Foundation	New Era Educational and Charitable Foundation	Jina and Bruce Veaco
Children's Investment Fund Foundation	Mr. Vince Hemmer	Novak Djokovic Foundation	Mr. Robert J. Weltman
Comic Relief	Hempel Foundation	Oak Foundation	Brad and Katherine Wickens
Conrad N. Hilton Foundation	The Herbert Simon Family Foundation	Christine M.J. Oliver	William and Flora Hewlett Foundation
The Danson Foundation	Mr. John A. Herrmann	Open Society Foundations	The Wilson Family Foundation
Mr. and Mrs. William Dietz, Jr.	The Hoglund Foundation	Operakällaren Foundation	Peter and Jan Winslow
Mr. and Mrs. Steve Eaton	Houssian Family Foundation	Mr. Omar Qaiser and Ms. Asyah Khan	Worldwide Charity for Children
Educate a Child (EAC), a programme of the Education Above All Foundation	IKEA Foundation	Relief for Distressed Children and Young People	
Mr. and Mrs. Carol Edwards	Impetus Foundation		

Corporate sector alliances contributing \$100,000 or more to UNICEF programmes in 2015

MULTI-COUNTRY ALLIANCES

Amadeus (Iberia LAE S.A. (Spain), Finnair (Finland), Norwegian Air Shuttle (Norway))

Belarto
Bestseller
Bulls Presstjänst AB
Change for Good® (Aer Lingus (Ireland), All Nippon Airways (Japan), American Airlines (US), Asiana Airlines (Republic of Korea), Cathay Pacific (Hong Kong, China), easyJet (United Kingdom), Japan Airlines (Japan), Hainan Airlines (China), Qantas Airways Ltd. (Australia))

Claire's Europe
Cubus AS
DLA Piper
Groupe Editor
European Club Association (ECA)
Environmental Mobile Control Ltd. (EMC)
Forletter

Futbol Club Barcelona
Gucci
H & M Hennes & Mauritz AB
H&M Foundation
Hallmark
Humble Bundle
ING

Kantar Group
Kimberly-Clark Foundation
The LEGO Foundation
LEGO Group
LINE Plus Cooperation
M.A.C AIDS Fund
Marks & Spencer plc
Meliá Hotels International
MSC Cruises S.A.
Nordic Choice Hotels AS
Phillips Foundation
Pictura

Privalia Venta Directa S.A.
Procter & Gamble (Pampers, Wella)
Star Wars: Force for Change
Starwood Hotels & Resorts (Check Out for Children®, Road to Awareness®, Make a Green Choice®)

Telenor Group
The UPS Foundation
The Walt Disney Company
Unilever (The Unilever Foundation and Domestos & Dirt is Good)

UNIQLO
Vertbaudet
Western Union Foundation

NATIONAL ALLIANCES

Argentina

ACE Seguros
Banelco
Carrefour
OCA
Procter & Gamble Argentina
Unilever Argentina (Ala)

Australian Committee for UNICEF

Commonwealth Bank of Australia
MMG Ltd.
International Cricket Council

Belgian Committee for UNICEF

Buy Aid
IZA
Umicore

Brazil

Ache Lab Farmaceuticos S.A.

Celipa
Fundação Itaú
Fundação Telefônica
Google Brasil
ICSS – International Center for Sports Security

Petrobras
TIM
Unilever Brazil

Bulgaria

Happy Bar & Grill
Piraeus Bank Bulgaria AD
Postbank

Canadian UNICEF Committee

JoMedia
Newalta Corporation
Pier 1 Imports
Teck Resources Ltd.

Chile

BHP Billiton

China

Chongqing Haier Home Appliances
China Hewlett-Packard Co., Ltd.
HNA Group Co., Ltd.
Porsche (China) Motors Ltd.

Colombia

Grupo Familia
Supermercados Olímpica

Danish Committee for UNICEF

Maersk Drilling

Dutch Committee for UNICEF

Den Haag
Djoser
KLM
Mercis
Schiphol Group
World of Delights Holding

Ecuador

Diners Club International

France

Clairefontaine
Domoti Temps L
Fondation Chanel
Gémo
Kindia
La Banque Postale
L'Oréal
Volvic

German Committee for UNICEF

BASF Stiftung
DEKRA SE
Deutsche Telekom AG
HUGO BOSS AG
PAYBACK GmbH
United Internet for UNICEF Foundation
WMF Group

Hellenic National Committee for UNICEF

Diners Club of Greece S.A.
Olympiacos F.C.

Hong Kong Committee for UNICEF

Crystal Group
Chow Tai Fook Jewellery Company Ltd.
Chow Tai Fook Charity Foundation Ltd.
K. Wah Group
New Land Development Ltd.

India

Exide Industries Ltd.
IDBI Bank Ltd.

Indonesia

PT Sumber Alfaria Trijaya Tbk (Alfamart)

PT Terrific International
UNILEVER Indonesia Foundation

UNICEF Ireland

Fyffes

Italian Committee for UNICEF

Agos
Energizer
General Assurances
UBI Banca

Japan Committee for UNICEF

AEON 1% Club Foundation
Consumers' Co-Operative Kobe
Consumers' Co-Operative Mirai
Consumers' Co-Operative Sapporo
Co-op Net Business Association
Fuji Television Network, Inc. (FNS Charity Campaign)

Gulliver International Co., Ltd.
Hiroshima Consumers' Co-Operative Society

Honda Motor Co., Ltd.

ITOHAM FOODS Inc.

Japanese Consumers' Co-operative Union

Kao Corporation

Miyagi Consumers' Co-Operative Society

Oriental Land Co., Ltd.

Osaka Izumi Co-Operative Society

Osaka Pal Co-op

Palsystem Kanagawa Consumers' Co-operative

SARAYA Co., Ltd.

Sugarlady Inc.

Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation

Sumitomo Mitsui Card Company, Ltd.

The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd.

U-COOP Consumer Co-Operative Society

Volvic

Korean Committee for UNICEF

Able C&C Co., Ltd.
Daehong Communications
Daehan Metal
E&B
Eider
Hansae
Shinsegae International
SPC Group
YG Entertainment

Norwegian Committee for UNICEF

IKEA (Norway)
KIWI Norge AS
Norwegian Air Shuttle ASA
Statoil
Varner

Mexico

Grupo Financiero Santander México, S.A.B. de C.V.
Laboratorios Liomont
Kimberly-Clark

Philippines

Johnson & Johnson

Romania

Kaufland
Romgaz

South Africa

Santam

Spanish Committee for UNICEF

Abanca
Banco Santander
BBVA
El Cortes Inglés
Eroski

Fundación Aequae
Fundación Bancaria La Caixa
Fundación Iberostar
Fundación Probitas
Industrie Cartarie Tronchetti Iberica, SLU
Orange Espagne S.A.U.

Swedish Committee for UNICEF

Brynäs Hockey
Gina Tricot
IKEA
Foretag for Malawi

Swiss Committee for UNICEF

Cartier Charitable Foundation
Roche Employee Action and Charity Trust
Julius Bär Foundation
Kiwani District Switzerland-Liechtenstein

Thailand

Sansiri Public Company Ltd.

Turkish National Committee for UNICEF

Elca Kozmetik Ltd. Şti
Carrefour SA

United Kingdom Committee for UNICEF

ARM Holdings
BT Group plc
Burberry
Clarks
EE Ltd.
England Footballers Foundation
Ethical Tea Partnership
ITP Trust
Kingfisher
London Stock Exchange
Manchester United FC
Twinings
Rangers FC

United States Fund for UNICEF

Al-Monitor
Alexander McQueen
Apple Matching Gifts Program
Applied Medical
Autonomy Capital
Barneys Inc.
Baxter International Foundation
Becton Dickinson Pharmaceutical Systems
Exxon Mobil Corporation
GE Foundation
Georgia-Pacific
Google Inc.
GP Cellulose
HSN, Inc.
Jamberry
Johnson & Johnson, Inc.
JP Morgan Chase Bank
Intel
L'Oréal USA – Giorgio Armani Fragrances
Mariner Investment Group, LLC
Medtronic Foundation
Microsoft Corporation Giving Campaign
NCR Foundation
PayPal Giving Fund
Pfizer Inc.
Prestige Fragrances Inc
Prudential Foundation
S'well
Target Corporation
Wells Fargo
Venezuela
Bancamiga

Total UNICEF revenue by source of funding, 2015 (in US dollars)

OVERVIEW

	Regular resources				Other resources				Total
	Public sector		Private sector		Public sector		Private sector		
	Government	Inter-organizational arrangements	National Committees	Other contributions	Government	Inter-organizational arrangements	National Committees	Other contributions	
Donor countries	545,989,290	–	499,307,753	30,135,179	2,193,924,018	–	648,765,827	164,924,893	4,083,046,961
Intergovernmental agencies	–	–	–	–	282,979,487	–	–	–	282,979,487
Non-governmental organizations	–	–	–	814,996	–	–	–	112,949,018	113,764,013
Inter-organizational arrangements	–	5,851	–	–	–	432,356,724	–	–	432,362,575
Other revenue	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	97,404,434
Grand Total	545,989,290	5,851	499,307,753	30,950,175	2,476,903,506	432,356,724	648,765,827	277,873,911	5,009,557,471

1. DONOR COUNTRIES

(Public sector: government)

Donor countries	Regular resources			Other resources			Total
	Public sector	Private sector		Public sector	Private sector		
	Government	National Committees	Other contributions	Government	National Committees	Other contributions	
Afghanistan	68,853	–	–	–	–	–	68,853
Andorra	28,002	–	–	84,896	320,579	–	433,476
Angola	1,660,000	–	–	–	–	–	1,660,000
Argentina	180,000	–	6,933,961	–	–	21,482,366	28,596,326
Armenia	116,590	–	–	–	–	102,694	219,284
Australia	14,705,882	4,865,867	–	30,786,452	7,465,360	–	57,823,561
Austria	1,111,111	2,329,670	–	1,472,635	1,095,345	–	6,008,761
Azerbaijan	19,833	–	–	80,025	–	–	99,858
Bahrain	–	–	–	–	–	13,300	13,300
Bangladesh	34,500	–	–	–	–	–	34,500
Barbados	185,000	–	–	–	–	–	185,000
Belgium	19,355,309	11,368,785	–	11,208,992	4,496,664	–	46,429,750
Belize	–	–	–	112,635	–	–	112,635
Benin	24,124	–	–	–	–	–	24,124
Bhutan	28,553	–	–	–	–	–	28,553
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	40,000	–	–	225,000	–	69,193	334,193
Brazil	1,618,600	–	1,031,536	–	–	11,001,189	13,651,325
Bulgaria	75,500	–	82,165	40,000	–	1,215,127	1,412,792
Burundi	–	–	–	627,330	–	–	627,330
Cabo Verde	350,000	–	–	–	–	–	350,000
Cambodia	–	–	–	122,681	–	–	122,681
Cameroon	92,900	–	5,184	–	–	–	98,084
Canada	12,970,376	3,352,529	–	141,572,710	9,491,052	–	167,386,668

Total UNICEF revenue by source of funding, 2015, *continued*

Donor countries	Regular resources			Other resources			Total
	Public sector	Private sector		Public sector	Private sector		
	Government	National Committees	Other contributions	Government	National Committees	Other contributions	
Central African Republic	110,050	–	–	–	–	–	110,050
Chile	77,000	–	446,927	(6,372)	–	2,492,505	3,010,060
China	1,629,038	–	319,712	–	–	10,205,492	12,154,242
Colombia	–	–	501,000	–	–	3,356,071	3,857,071
Comoros	70,000	–	18	901,771	–	–	971,789
Congo	748,450	–	–	2,249,858	–	–	2,998,308
Costa Rica	9,897	–	49	–	–	8,984	18,930
Côte d'Ivoire	12,600	–	–	7,331,170	–	–	7,343,770
Croatia	52,387	–	293,698	–	–	2,745,529	3,091,613
Cuba	10,000	–	–	–	–	–	10,000
Cyprus	–	–	66,026	–	–	–	66,026
Czech Republic	–	1,392,574	–	205,052	1,006,907	–	2,604,533
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	785,000	–	–	–	–	–	785,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	320,642	–	–	15,183,667	–	–	15,504,309
Denmark	31,877,930	10,363,416	–	14,648,999	13,662,525	–	70,552,870
Dominican Republic	88,000	–	573	–	–	159,456	248,029
Ecuador	–	–	285,052	–	–	2,824,461	3,109,513
Egypt	–	–	–	168,318	–	172,509	340,827
Equatorial Guinea	102,672	–	–	2,337,422	–	–	2,440,094
Estonia	345,530	16,325	–	409,955	–	–	771,810
Ethiopia	315,846	–	–	136,275	–	–	452,121
Finland	22,099,448	10,724,884	–	10,753,183	3,920,649	–	47,498,164
France	3,869,625	39,141,171	–	16,533,806	13,853,868	–	73,398,469
Gambia	–	–	–	521,500	–	–	521,500
Georgia	158,500	–	–	–	–	–	158,500
Germany	9,537,409	33,625,080	–	212,524,647	37,314,012	–	293,001,148
Ghana	148,512	–	–	–	–	–	148,512
Greece	–	1,381,901	–	–	580,624	–	1,962,525
Guinea	350,000	–	–	15,564,608	–	–	15,914,608
Guinea-Bissau	621,000	–	–	297,605	–	–	918,605
Hong Kong, China	–	11,114,615	–	–	9,071,293	–	20,185,908
Hungary	965,043	164,643	–	150,000	215,196	–	1,494,882
Iceland	738,332	2,902,373	–	1,747,337	401,082	–	5,789,124
India	979,105	–	56,227	189,570	–	10,818,814	12,043,716
Indonesia	285,033	–	630,247	–	–	5,289,264	6,204,544
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	52,371	–	601	–	–	–	52,972
Iraq	48,785	–	–	–	–	–	48,785
Ireland	7,964,602	2,567,045	–	8,464,847	2,593,839	–	21,590,333
Israel	100,000	–	–	–	227,636	20,000	347,636
Italy	3,485,839	18,333,077	–	13,855,468	10,404,611	–	46,078,995
Japan	18,231,209	92,768,993	–	142,298,275	27,692,069	–	280,990,547
Jordan	2,000,000	–	–	–	–	157,171	2,157,171
Kazakhstan	226,970	–	–	–	–	–	226,970

Total UNICEF revenue by source of funding, 2015, *continued*

Donor countries	Regular resources			Other resources			Total
	Public sector	Private sector		Public sector	Private sector		
	Government	National Committees	Other contributions	Government	National Committees	Other contributions	
Kenya	150,192	–	–	95,805	–	182,018	428,014
Kuwait	200,000	–	–	45,000,000	–	32,705	45,232,705
Kyrgyzstan	50,000	–	–	–	–	–	50,000
Latvia	–	–	–	21,786	–	–	21,786
Lesotho	120,000	–	–	–	–	–	120,000
Liberia	104,598	–	–	17,459,917	–	–	17,564,515
Liechtenstein	24,900	–	–	–	–	–	24,900
Lithuania	–	1,318	–	96,787	62,210	–	160,315
Luxembourg	3,036,287	1,523,057	–	4,389,173	2,722,625	–	11,671,142
Madagascar	–	–	–	1,000,000	–	44,563	1,044,563
Malawi	–	–	–	–	–	64,706	64,706
Malaysia	362,735	–	7,212,847	100,000	–	4,770,126	12,445,709
Mali	108,500	–	–	–	–	231,313	339,813
Malta	–	–	–	38,571	–	–	38,571
Mauritania	20,610	–	–	–	–	–	20,610
Mexico	214,000	–	387,294	104,562	–	45,076,925	45,782,781
Monaco	12,155	–	–	70,326	–	–	82,481
Mongolia	105,391	–	–	–	–	–	105,391
Montenegro	18,912	–	–	–	–	–	18,912
Morocco	99,883	–	–	–	–	–	99,883
Mozambique	17,979	–	–	–	–	–	17,979
Myanmar	–	–	–	–	–	44,745	44,745
Namibia	120,000	–	–	–	–	–	120,000
Nepal	–	–	–	7,200,000	–	610	7,200,610
Netherlands	21,324,355	34,838,564	–	110,095,129	19,586,433	–	185,844,481
New Zealand	4,363,636	1,557,041	–	4,968,019	4,908,183	–	15,796,880
Nicaragua	42,500	–	–	–	–	–	42,500
Nigeria	1,660,764	–	–	32,354,716	–	151,582	34,167,063
Norway	57,870,370	8,083,351	–	102,679,768	6,424,197	–	175,057,686
Oman	–	–	–	1,174,871	–	1,316	1,176,187
Pakistan	56,335	–	–	98,262	–	12,795	167,391
Panama	741,750	–	–	300,000	–	–	1,041,750
Paraguay	–	–	–	270,000	–	674,862	944,862
Peru	–	–	14,910	–	–	685,518	700,428
Philippines	53,832	–	779,182	–	–	4,534,951	5,367,965
Poland	–	1,355,362	–	–	1,765,998	–	3,121,360
Portugal	20,000	2,468,037	–	–	2,157,806	–	4,645,843
Qatar	–	–	–	500,000	–	15,700,653	16,200,653
Republic of Korea	3,900,000	76,252,905	–	40,427,186	17,680,185	–	138,260,275
Republic of Moldova	60,000	–	–	–	–	215,000	275,000
Romania	50,000	–	1,610	50,000	–	1,137,630	1,239,241
Russian Federation	1,000,000	–	–	3,800,000	–	28,784	4,828,784
Sao Tome and Principe	19,500	–	–	–	–	–	19,500
Saudi Arabia	1,144,200	–	45	19,673,362	–	76,100	20,893,707
Senegal	285,954	–	–	–	–	–	285,954
Serbia	51,000	–	27,222	–	–	592,533	670,755
Sierra Leone	384,000	–	–	7,624,374	–	–	8,008,374
Singapore	50,000	–	–	–	–	5,212	55,212
Slovakia	–	90,366	–	–	191,168	–	281,534
Slovenia	–	689,224	–	88,136	396,160	–	1,173,520
Somalia	733,000	–	–	–	–	–	733,000

Total UNICEF revenue by source of funding, 2015, *continued*

Donor countries	Regular resources			Other resources			Total
	Public sector	Private sector		Public sector	Private sector		
	Government	National Committees	Other contributions	Government	National Committees	Other contributions	
South Africa	210,697	–	801	43,403	–	1,234,106	1,489,006
South Sudan	189,348	–	–	–	–	–	189,348
Spain	–	35,306,026	–	4,589,497	19,768,862	–	59,664,384
Sri Lanka	15,500	–	–	–	–	–	15,500
Sudan	131,400	–	–	–	–	2,987	134,387
Sweden	62,396,006	31,439,249	–	111,474,665	50,287,672	–	255,597,593
Switzerland	28,589,365	6,712,344	–	14,568,226	16,196,198	–	66,066,134
Tajikistan	32,400	–	–	108,245	–	–	140,645
Thailand	564,083	–	9,357,804	1,000,000	–	7,695,911	18,617,798
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	–	–	–	–	–	10,372	10,372
Timor-Leste	100,000	–	–	31,500	–	–	131,500
Togo	26,000	–	–	–	–	–	26,000
Tunisia	38,323	–	–	–	–	–	38,323
Turkey	172,848	841,100	–	–	989,487	–	2,003,435
Turkmenistan	62,500	–	–	–	–	–	62,500
Uganda	469,000	–	–	–	–	72,009	541,009
Ukraine	–	–	825	–	–	390,330	391,155
United Arab Emirates	100,000	–	19,565	3,015,183	–	5,449,100	8,583,848
United Kingdom	60,355,030	21,415,136	–	451,803,365	65,219,449	–	598,792,980
United Republic of Tanzania	22,000	–	312	–	–	75,000	97,312
United States	132,000,000	17,421,341	–	735,731,601	293,167,422	–	1,178,320,364
Uruguay	72,450	–	1,147,183	–	–	1,956,169	3,175,803
Uzbekistan	310,000	–	–	–	–	–	310,000
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	–	–	–	–	–	1,939,788	1,939,788
Viet Nam	34,254	–	3,262	–	–	6,810	44,326
Yemen	–	–	–	–	–	13,200	13,200
Zambia	257,520	–	–	–	–	–	257,520
Zimbabwe	–	–	–	–	–	33,800	33,800
Other	23,112	224,629	529,343	–	–	850,114	1,627,198
Revenue adjustments	158,157	12,675,756	–	(180,922,734)	3,428,459	(1,203,576)	(165,863,938)
Total	545,989,290	499,307,753	30,135,179	2,193,924,018	648,765,827	164,924,893	4,083,046,961

2. INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES

(Public sector: government)

Other resources		
Asian Development Bank (ADB)		294,811
European Commission/ECHO		283,384,058
OPEC Fund		343,438
UNITAID		1,144,766
Revenue adjustments		(2,187,586)
Total		282,979,487

Total UNICEF revenue by source of funding, 2015, *continued*

3. NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

(Private sector: other contributions)

Regular resources	Tetsuko Kuroyanagi, Japan	814,996
	<i>Sub total</i>	814,996
Other resources	Alliance Côte d'Ivoire	548,280
	FOSAP	1,526,195
	GAVI Alliance	61,385,431
	Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition	30,602
	Global Fund to Fight Aids, Tuberculosis and Malaria	30,156,298
	Micronutrient Initiative	18,611,892
	Partners in Health	30,000
	Tetsuko Kuroyanagi, Japan	814,995.93
	The Alexander Bodini Foundation	60,000
	Other	90,758
	<i>Revenue adjustments</i>	<i>(305,433)</i>
	Total	113,764,013

4. INTER-ORGANIZATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

(Public sector: inter-organizational arrangements)

Regular resources	Revenue adjustments	5,851
	<i>Subtotal</i>	5,851
Other resources	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	1,235,901
	Global Partnership for Education	57,881,997
	International Labour Organization (ILO)	24,000
	International Organization for Migration	1,355,188
	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)	12,230,892
	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	530,199
	United Nations Development Group joint programmes	41,272,027
	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	107,298,515
	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women (UN Women)	1,442,821
	United Nations Human Settlements Programme – UN Habitat	50,925
	United Nations Mission for Ebola Emergency Response (UNMEER)	49,220
	United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)	12,042,016
	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA)	125,940,996
	United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	55,486,892
	United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security (UNTFHS)	697,301
	World Bank	667,660
	World Food Programme (WFP)	830,077
	World Health Organization (WHO)	18,047,182
	<i>Revenue adjustments</i>	<i>(4,721,233)</i>
	Total	432,362,575

5. OTHER REVENUE*

Total	97,404,434
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GRAND TOTAL

5,009,557,471

* Other revenue includes income from interest, procurement and other sources.

Note: Numbers may not add up because of rounding.



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LEFT: Sudiksha Paudel, 5, with her newborn sister at the Manthali UNICEF Shelter Home in Ramchhap District, Nepal, one of 22 shelter homes established by UNICEF for pregnant women, new mothers and their newborns in the districts worst hit by the 25 April 2015 earthquake and the quake that followed on 12 May.

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