

# UNICEF Humanitarian Action Study **2015**

A synthesis of UNICEF's response

For more information, please see the  
[Annual Results Report – Humanitarian Action](#)

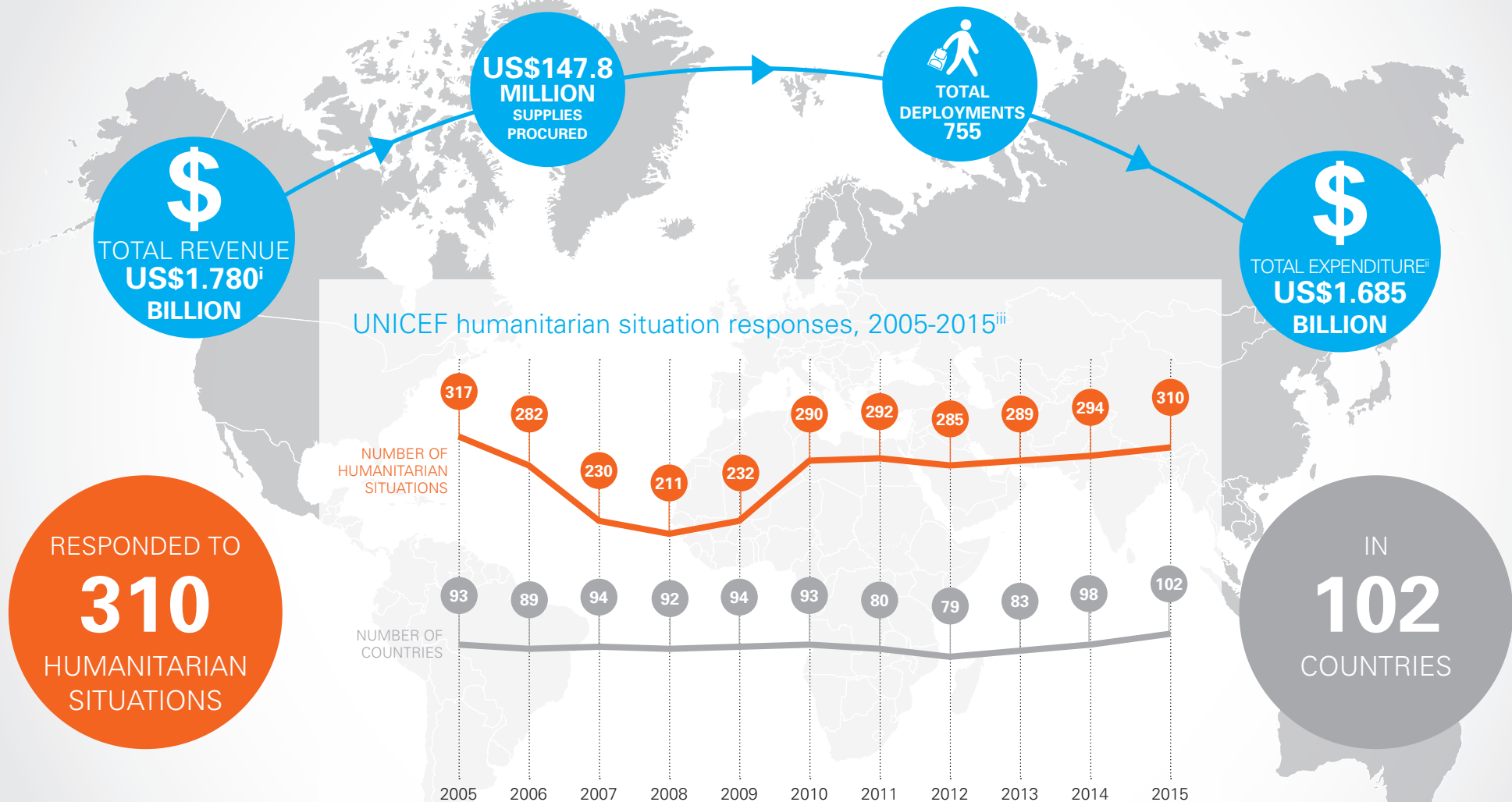


## **The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia**

On 2 October 2015 in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, children make their way to the Gevgelija reception centre for refugees and migrants, close to the border with Greece.

# Global response in 2015

In 2015, UNICEF responded to 310 humanitarian situations in 102 countries, the latter a record and comprising 65 per cent of UNICEF offices. The number of situations is the most since 2005, when UNICEF began surveying country offices. Since 2010, UNICEF has responded to an average of over 290 humanitarian situations in nearly 90 countries each year. Many of these are handled by UNICEF offices building off of preparedness measures already undertaken and using existing resources, highlighting the importance of UNICEF's presence before, during and after a crisis.



<sup>i</sup> This figure is based on ORE revenue received in 2015, which differs from ORE budget issued in 2015. Budget issued will normally exceed the revenue received, as UNICEF now releases budgets in full when a contract is signed with a donor, even though it may cover multiple years.

<sup>ii</sup> The gap in 2015 revenue and expenditure amounts is due to revenue being utilized over different calendar years. For example, a portion of the funding UNICEF received late in 2015 was carried forward to be used for activities in 2016.

<sup>iii</sup> Data collection methodology based on country office phone interviews for 2005, country office questionnaire for 2006-2009, and country office annual report questionnaire for 2010-2014.

This map is stylized and not to scale. It does not reflect a position by UNICEF on the legal status of any country or area or the delimitation of any frontiers. The dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the Parties. The final boundary between the Republic of the Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined.

# Type of response in 2015

97



**Natural disasters**  
(hydro-meteorological)

92



**Health crisis**  
(acute nutritional crisis,  
epidemic, influenza-  
human pandemic)

63



**Socio-political crisis**  
(acute economic crisis,  
conflict/civil unrest,  
human rights crisis)

36



**Other humanitarian situations**

22

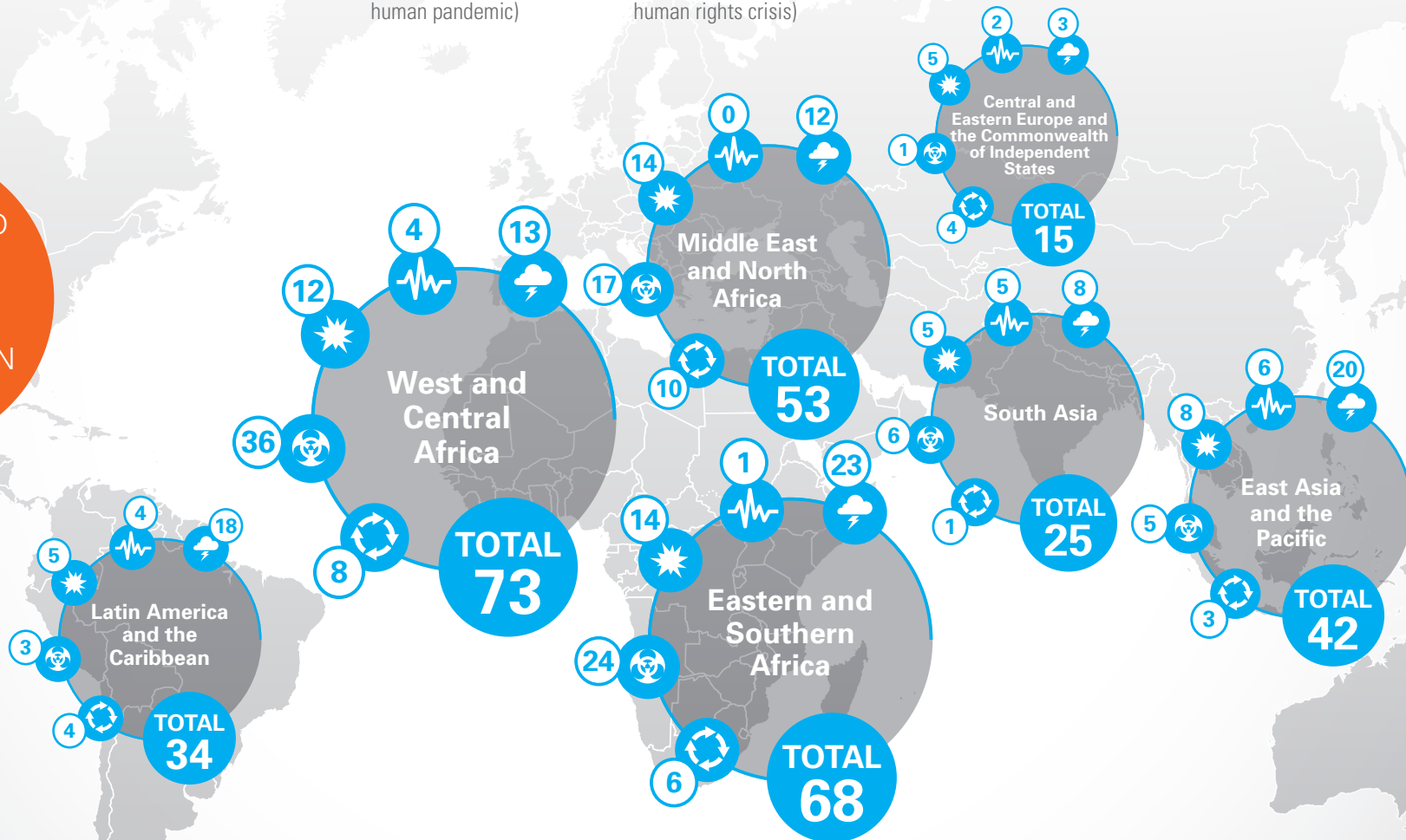


**Natural disasters**  
(geo-physical)

RESPONDED TO

**310**

HUMANITARIAN SITUATIONS



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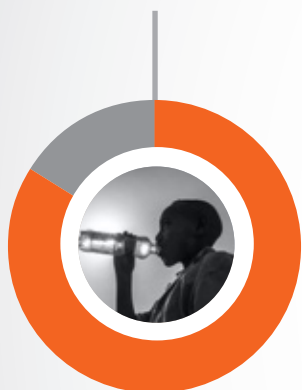
## Delivering humanitarian results for children

These are some of the key humanitarian results achieved against targets for children by UNICEF and partners in 2015. In some contexts, achievements were constrained by limited resources, including across sectors; inadequate humanitarian access; insecurity; and a challenging operating environments.

**25.5 million**

people accessed sufficient quantity of water of appropriate quality for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene

**84%**



**WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE**

**2 million**

children aged 6-59 months with severe acute malnutrition admitted to programmes for treatment

**65%<sup>i</sup>**



**NUTRITION**

**3.1 million**

children accessed psychosocial support

**97%**



**CHILD PROTECTION**

**23 million**

children aged 6 months – 15 years vaccinated for measles

**43%<sup>ii</sup>**



**HEALTH**

**7.5 million**

children (3-18 years old) accessed formal or non-formal basic education (including pre-primary schools/early childhood learning spaces)

**70%**

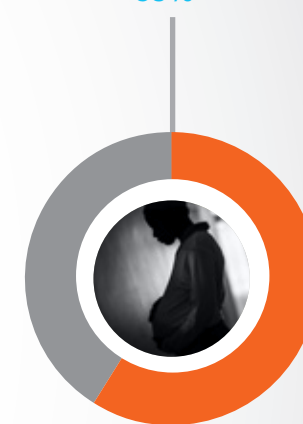


**EDUCATION**

**16,600**

HIV-positive pregnant women continued anti-retroviral therapy

**59%<sup>iii</sup>**



**HIV/AIDS**

<sup>i</sup> In countries where both humanitarian and development contexts exist, reporting of children being admitted for SAM treatment have not necessarily been distinguished by the contexts in which they were treated. As such, SAM cases within humanitarian contexts have often been reported within the development-related SAM indicator, making it appear as if fewer children have been reached in humanitarian contexts in 2015. This explains, in part, the decline in achievement against the target (compared to 2014).

<sup>ii</sup> Low achievement against the target can be attributed to a few factors. In addition to the near doubling of the target from 31 million in 2014 to 55 million in 2015, in some settings, following assessment of epidemiology, risk and population immunity (routine coverage/previous campaigns, etc.) there may be a deliberate decision to scale back the age range and limit the campaigns to children under 5 years instead of children aged 6 months to 15 years. In other cases there may have been logistical, financial or even political barriers to implementing a wide age range campaign and as a result the age range was scaled down. Other factors may also have impacted results.

<sup>iii</sup> This achievement increased from 53.5 per cent in 2014, which shows some progress towards the Strategic Plan target of 80 per cent by 2017.

# Results from key humanitarian responses

The map below highlights the key results achieved by UNICEF and partners in some of the major humanitarian responses in 2015<sup>i</sup>

## Refugee and migrant crisis in Europe

**81,000 children** reached in child-friendly spaces offering rest, play, psychosocial support, specialized child protection services and health referrals



**Ukraine:**  
**1.6 million people** gained access to safe water (exceeding target)



**Iraq:**  
**346,558 children** benefitted from the provision of learning materials (63 per cent of target)



**Afghanistan:**  
**160,160 children** aged 0-59 months affected by SAM admitted for treatment (exceeding target)



**Nepal:**  
**434,690 vulnerable people**, including persons with disabilities, older persons, widows, single women above 60 and Dalit children under 5 received an emergency top up to their regular social assistance grants.



**Haiti:**  
**127,000 people** in drought-affected areas supported with emergency water access interventions (exceeding target)



**Myanmar:**  
**146 children** were released from armed forces or groups and received medical support, formal education, vocational training and/or income generation support.



**Ebola response in Sierra Leone, Guinea and Liberia:**  
**3.7 million households** reached with interpersonal communication and skills training on Ebola across the three affected countries



**Syrian Arab Republic:**  
**278,000 children** accessed formal education (55 per cent of target)



**Nigeria:**  
**84,012 children** under 5 with SAM admitted to therapeutic feeding programmes (exceeding target)



**Central African Republic:**  
**41,584 vulnerable households** assisted with WASH interventions and non-food items through the Rapid Response Mechanism (exceeding target)



**Burundi:**  
**333,936 children** under 5 reached with measles vaccination during the Mother and Child Health Week (exceeding target)



**South Sudan:**  
**297,040 people** provided with access to appropriate sanitation facilities (exceeding target)



**Yemen:**  
**158,409 children** aged 6-59 months with SAM admitted for treatment (74 per cent of target)



**Syrian refugees in Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey and Egypt:**  
**630,000 refugee children** accessed formal education (exceeding target)

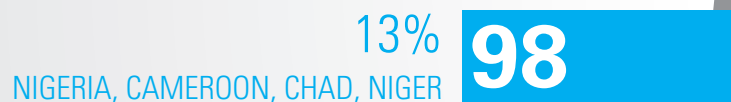
<sup>i</sup> In some cases, where emergencies were underfunded but targets were exceeded, non-emergency funds were re-programmed for emergency response.

# Emergency deployments



## DEPLOYMENT BY CRISIS:

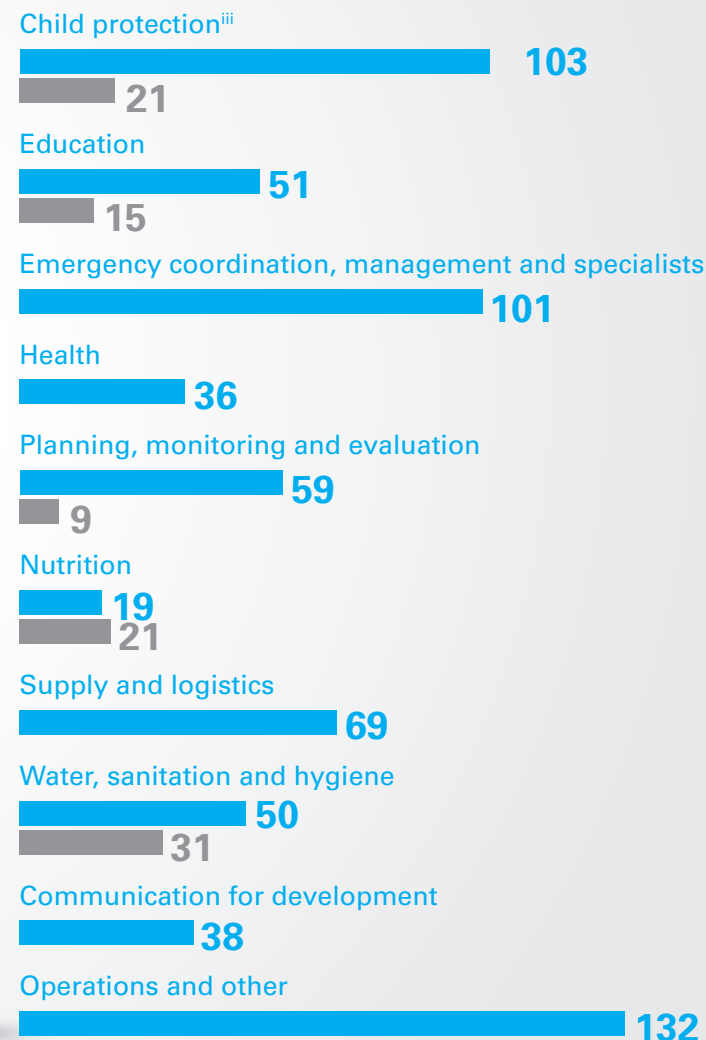


**TOTAL  
DEPLOYMENTS  
755<sup>ii</sup>**



## DEPLOYMENT BY FUNCTIONAL AREA:

 UNICEF 657  
 COORDINATION 96



<sup>i</sup> Does not represent 100% of the total number of surge deployments.  
<sup>ii</sup> This includes 201 field deployments provided through standby partners.

<sup>iii</sup> Child protection includes deployments for gender-based violence

# Standby Partners

201 deployments were undertaken in 2015, a significant increase from 2014 and returning to levels similar to 2012 and 2013, the highest deployment years to date. In 2015, partners provided UNICEF with a total of 25,689 days, or the equivalent of 70 full time staff working for emergency operations.

226

STANDBY PARTNERS  
DEPLOYED<sup>i</sup>

37

COUNTRY AND  
REGIONAL OFFICES

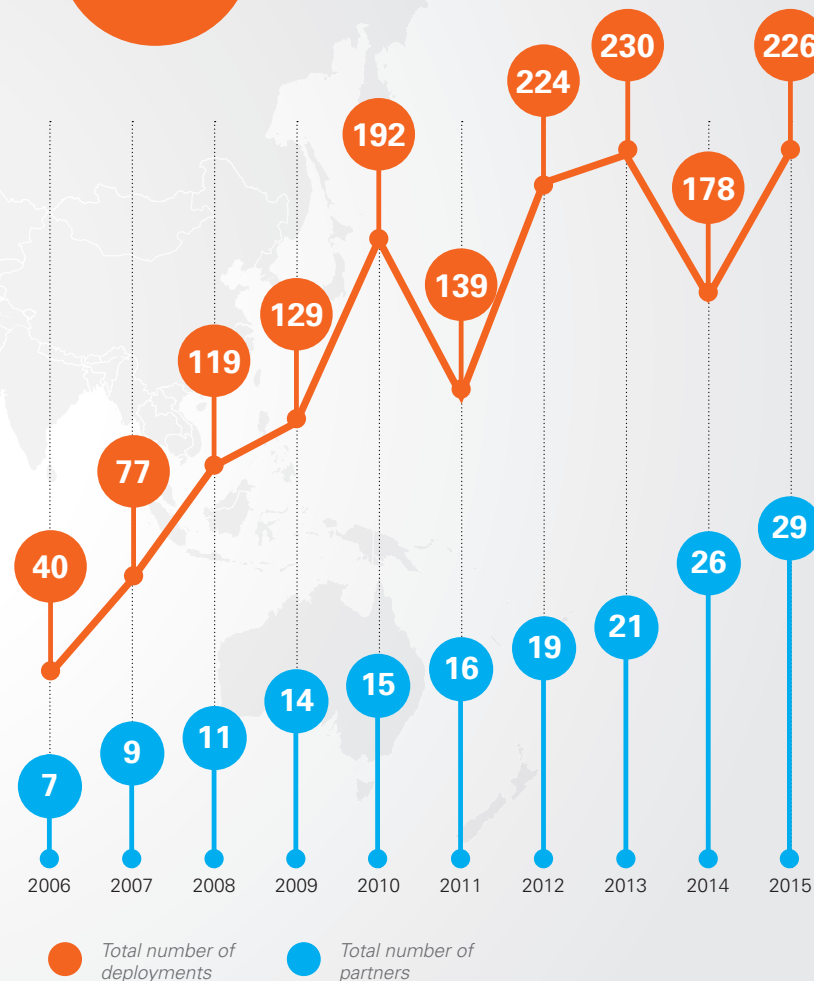
65%

SUPPORT TO LEVEL 2  
AND LEVEL 3  
EMERGENCIES

DEPLOYED IN THE  
FUNCTIONAL AREAS OF:



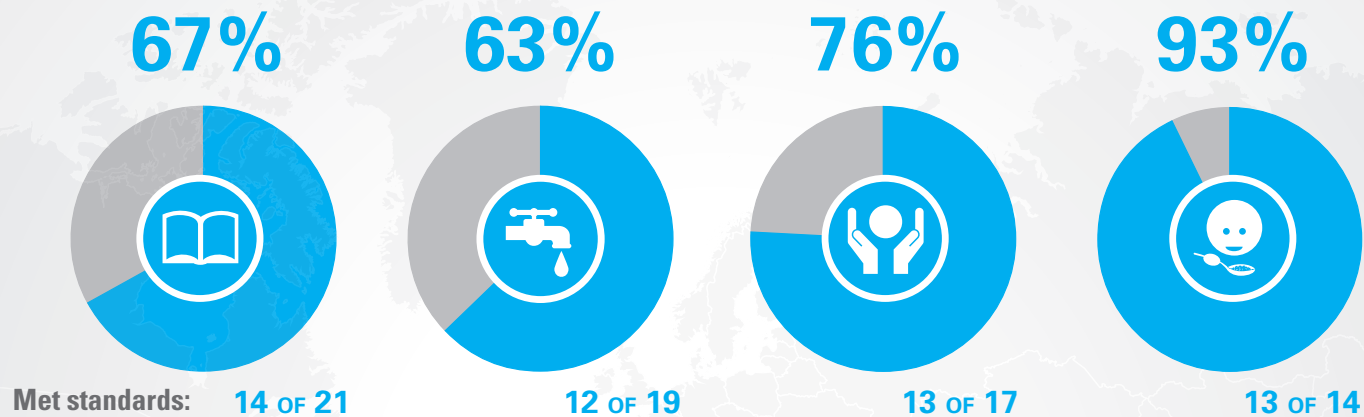
PARTNERS PROVIDED  
UNICEF WITH THE  
EQUIVALENT OF:  
**70**  
FULL TIME STAFF



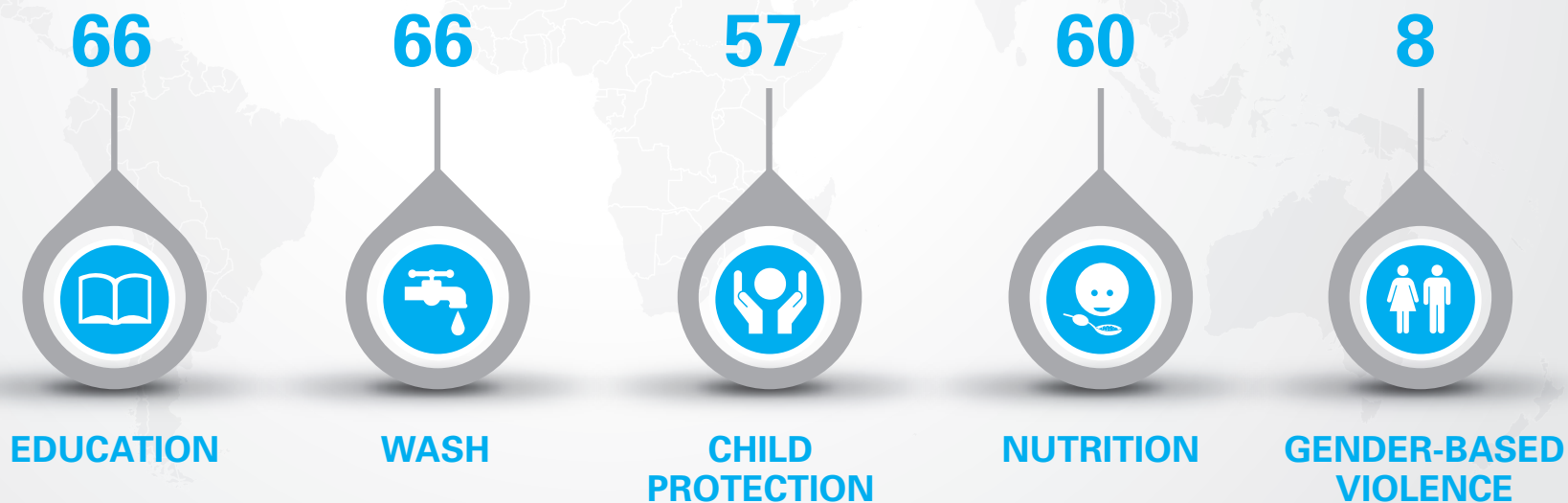
<sup>i</sup> This figure includes 25 deployments to HQ offices

## Coordination

Number of countries where cluster coordination mechanism meets CCC standards:<sup>i</sup>



Number of countries leading/co-leading sector/cluster:



<sup>i</sup> Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Action standards for coordination defined as: convening partners; establishing terms of reference for coordination; establishing cluster operational strategy/action plan; performance management system in place; sector coverage known from cluster reporting.

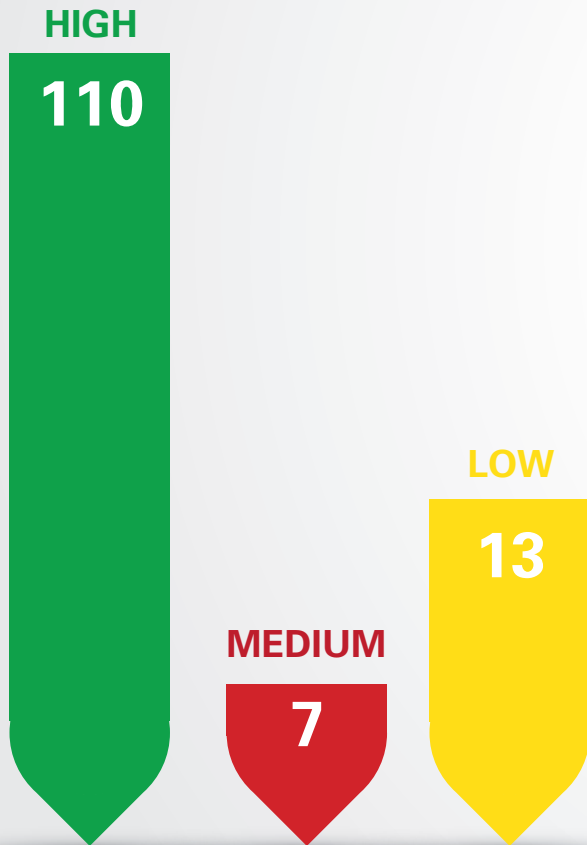


## Partnerships

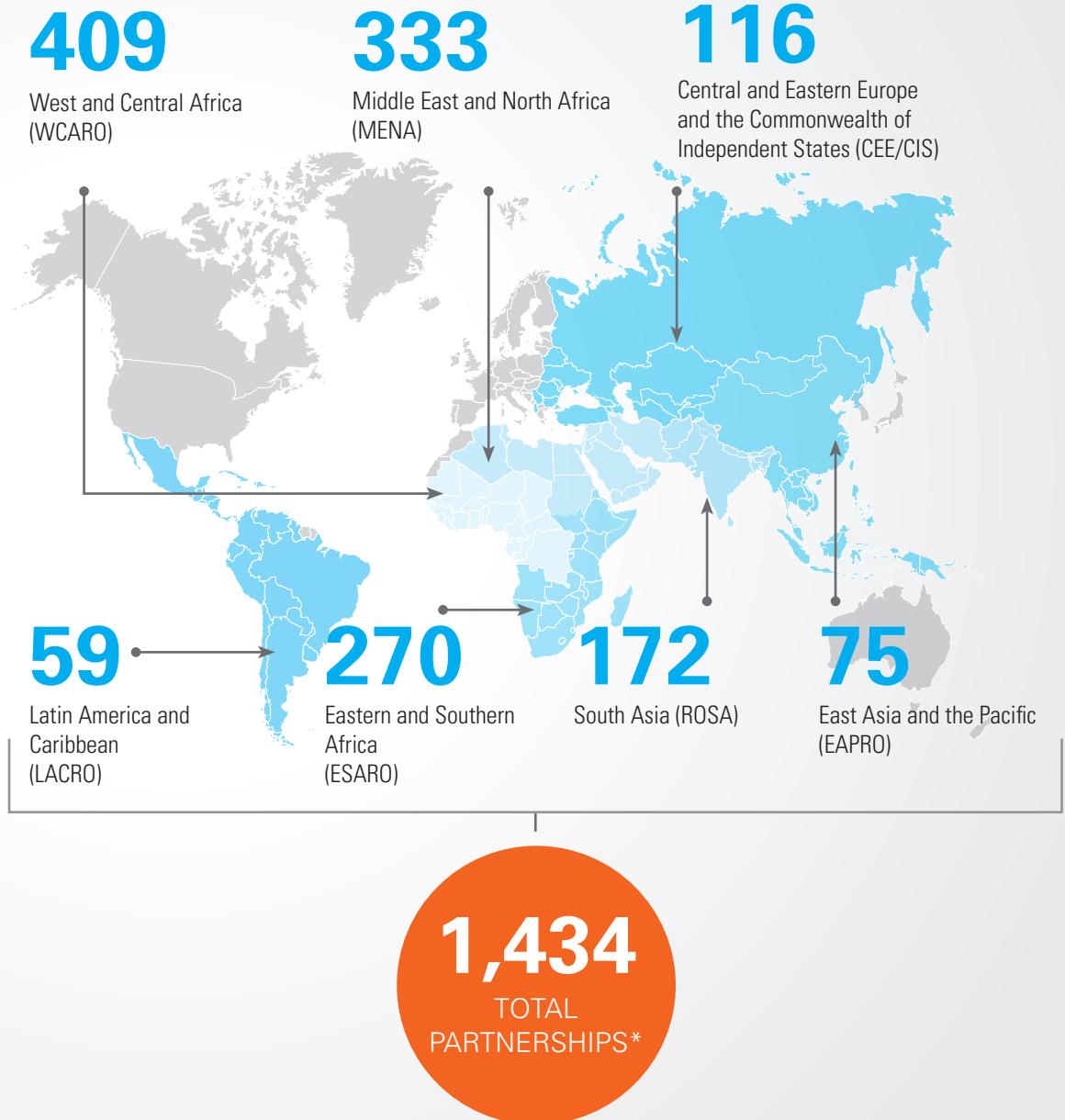
UNICEF works in partnership with national governments, civil society partners and other United Nations agencies in some of the most challenging environments in the world to deliver results for children and women. Below are the number of civil society partners for humanitarian programming as reported by country offices.

## Preparedness

Number of countries recording high, medium and low compliance with minimum standards of UNICEF's online Early Warning Early Action system as a proxy for preparedness.<sup>1</sup>



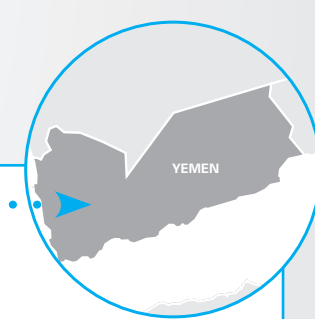
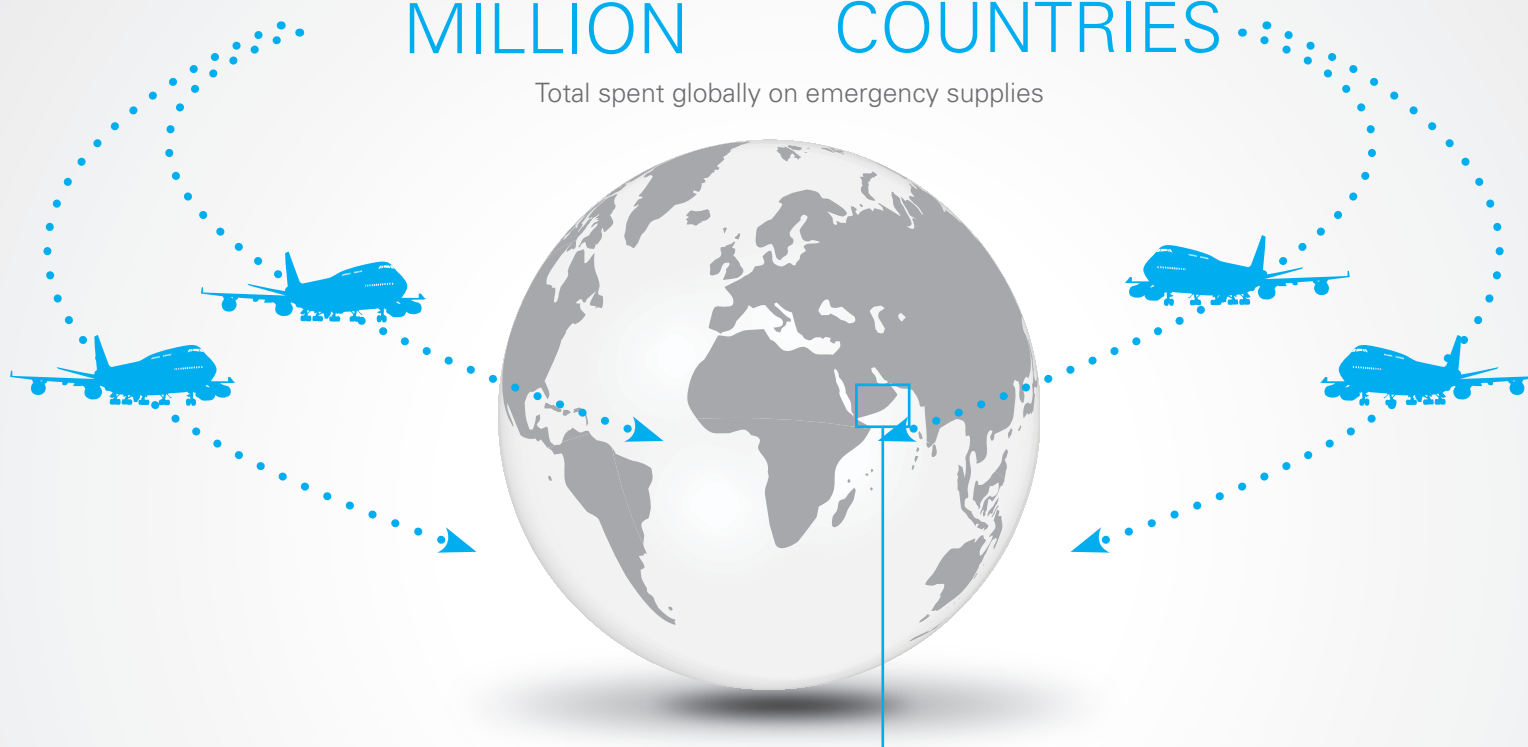
<sup>1</sup> UNICEF is developing a new, more rigorous system, with higher preparedness standards, which will, in future, provide a more robust measurement of readiness levels.



# Supplies

Grand Total: **US\$147.8** MILLION for **51** COUNTRIES

Total spent globally on emergency supplies



## Yemen response

GRAND TOTAL:  
**US\$19.7<sup>i</sup>**  
MILLION  
SUPPLIES SHIPPED

INCLUDING:  
**2,889**  
METRIC TONS  
IN  
INTERNATIONAL  
SHIPMENTS



**35**  
INTERNATIONAL  
FLIGHTS  
TO DJIBOUTI AND  
YEMEN



**50**  
INTERNATIONAL  
SEA SHIPMENTS  
TO DJIBOUTI AND  
YEMEN

KEY COMMODITY  
GROUPS  
(International and local)<sup>ii</sup>

EDUCATION



**US\$2.2**  
MILLION

MEDICINES



**US\$1.7**  
MILLION

NUTRITION



**US\$7.3**  
MILLION

WASH



**US\$1.3**  
MILLION

VACCINES



**US\$4.9**  
MILLION

MEDICAL SUPPLIES  
& EQUIPMENT



**US\$1.2**  
MILLION

SHELTER



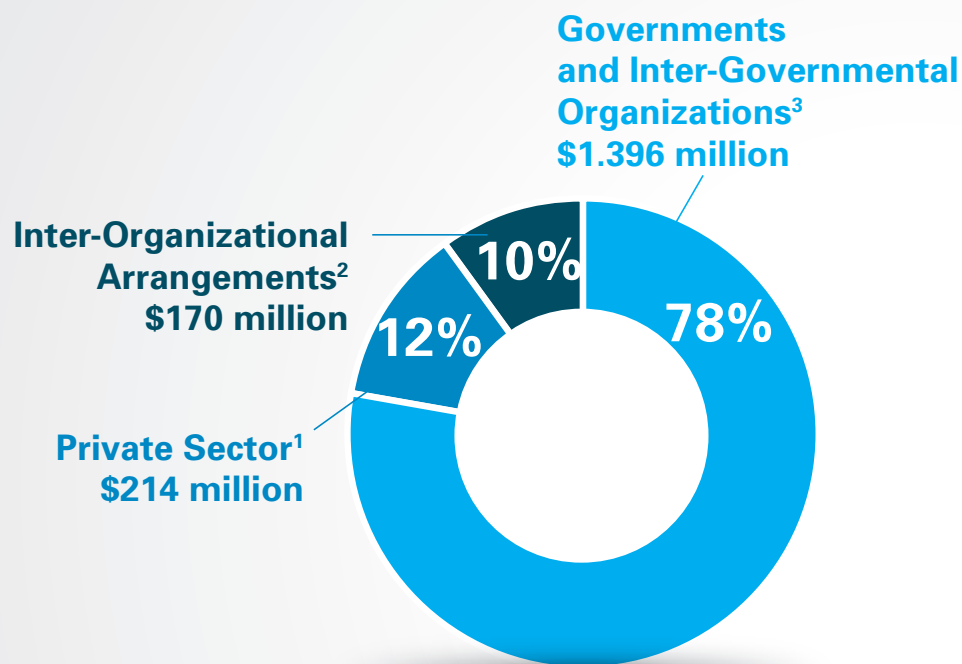
**US\$**  
**243,670**

<sup>i</sup> This is the total value of all supplies shipped to Yemen between April and December 2015.

<sup>ii</sup> The list of commodity groups is not exhaustive, but is meant to illustrate the key commodity groups with the highest supply value procured for the Yemen response. Total procurement included 81% international shipments and 19% local shipments.

## Resource Mobilization

2015 Other resources emergency (ORE) humanitarian revenue by type of donor  
in United States dollar



**Total humanitarian revenue: US\$1.780 billion<sup>iv</sup>, a 12.7% increase from 2014**

<sup>i</sup> Includes contributions from global funds, foundations, National Committees and country office private sector fundraising, individuals and NGOs.

<sup>ii</sup> Inter-Organizational Arrangements include Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Global Partnership for Education, International Labour Organization (ILO), International Organization for Migration, UNAIDS, UNHCR, UNDP, UN Women, UN Habitat, United Nations Mission for Ebola Emergency Response (UNMEER), UNOPS, UNOCHA, UNFPA, United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security (UNTFHS), World Bank, WFP, WHO as well as UN Joint Programme where UNICEF is the Administrative Agent.

<sup>iii</sup> Inter-Governmental Organizations that provided ORE in 2015 included the Asian Development Bank, European Commission, UNITAID and West African Health Organization.

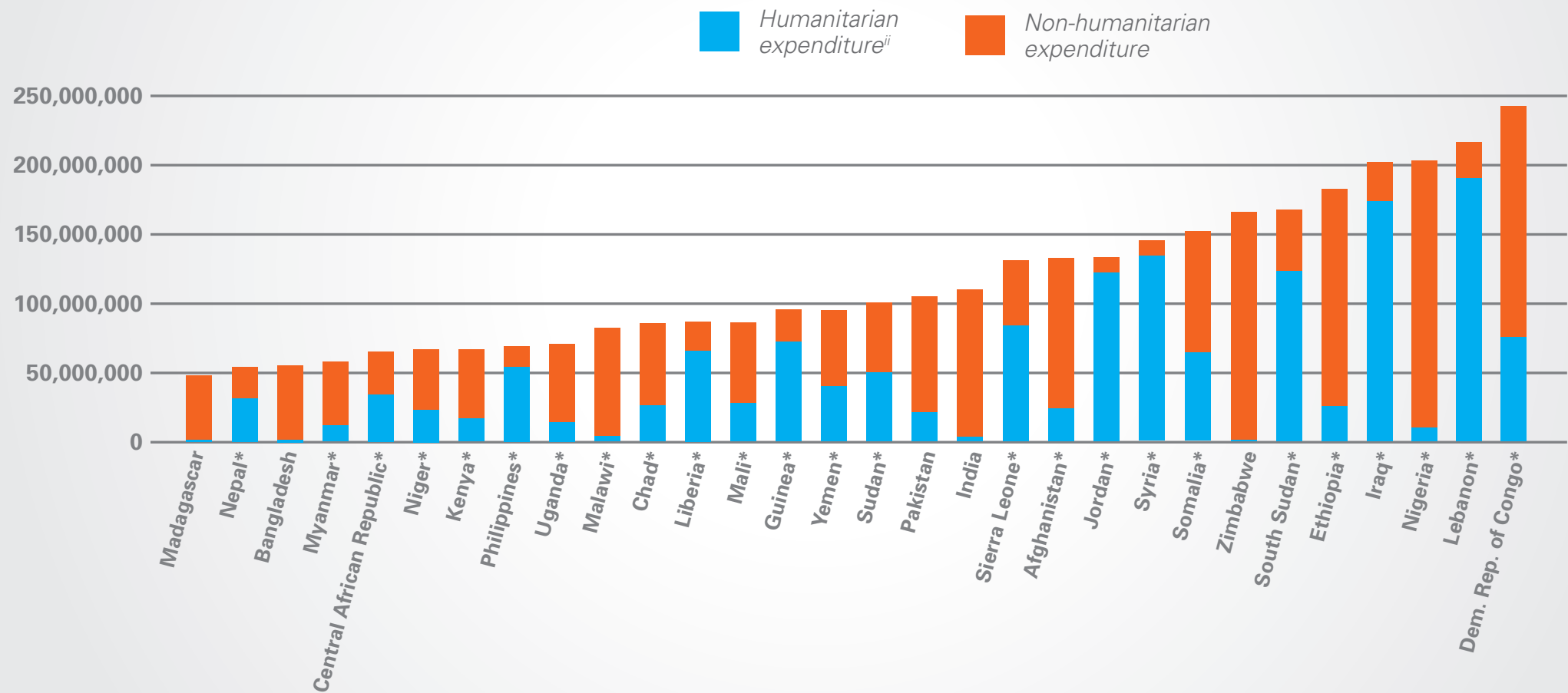
<sup>iv</sup> This figure is based on ORE revenue received in 2015, which differs from ORE budget issued in 2015. Budget issued will normally exceed the revenue received, as UNICEF now releases budgets in full when a contract is signed with a donor, even though it may cover multiple years.

## Top 20 Resource Partners

Top 20 resource partners to ORE, 2015

	Donor	ORE (US\$)
1	United States of America	508,830,904
2	Germany	197,956,631
3	European Commission	171,078,444
4	The United Kingdom	170,339,724
5	Japan	123,553,811
6	Central Emergency Response Fund (OCHA)	115,134,238
7	Canada	71,922,760
8	Netherlands	52,993,251
9	Kuwait	45,000,000
10	Multi-Donor Trust Fund (Common Humanitarian Fund)	38,483,032
11	United Kingdom Committee for UNICEF	32,557,168
12	United States Fund for UNICEF	30,713,631
13	Sweden	22,254,634
14	Japan Committee for UNICEF	19,312,034
15	German Committee for UNICEF	18,478,318
16	Norway	18,006,484
17	Saudi Arabia	17,300,865
18	Belgium	10,657,745
19	Spanish Committee for UNICEF	10,430,598
20	Denmark	9,274,414

Total ORE expenditure: US\$1.685 billion, a 40% increase from 2014<sup>i</sup>



Asterisks indicate countries with appeals in the Humanitarian Action for Children 2015.

<sup>i</sup> The gap in 2015 revenue and expenditure amounts is due to revenue being utilized over different calendar years. For example, a portion of the funding UNICEF received late in 2015 was carried forward to be used for activities in 2016.

<sup>ii</sup> Humanitarian expenditure is calculated as the sum of ORE and emergency-coded ORR and RR.