

A young girl with brown hair in two braids, wearing a blue headscarf and a blue and white striped sweater, is looking over her shoulder towards the camera. She is holding a dark blue jacket. The background is a bright, hazy outdoor setting.

unicef 

for every child

REPORT ON REGULAR RESOURCES 2016

RESULTS FOR EVERY CHILD

Cover: A newly displaced woman carries a child at a check point in Qayyara, south of Mosul, Iraq.

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FOREWORD

Regular Resources are also known as core resources for a very good – and literal – reason: they are at the centre of UNICEF’s ability to deliver results for every child – especially those at greatest risk and in greatest need.

These flexible funds are given, without conditions or restrictions, by donors who trust UNICEF to use them how, when, and where we know they will have the greatest impact. We work to keep that trust every day – matching needs with resources efficiently and effectively.

When disasters strike, Regular Resources enable us to respond quickly, getting lifesaving help to children and families in need before formal appeals can be launched. They support our Emergency Programme Fund to address the needs of children affected by the growing number of emergency situations around the world – helping us close funding gaps and reach children in humanitarian emergencies that don’t make headlines.

And Regular Resources enable us to address the causes as well as the consequences of disasters – by helping us to respond to humanitarian emergencies in a way that builds long-term resilience, and to support development in a way that helps communities and families to weather future disasters.

We also invest these critical funds in developing innovations that can enhance our ability to reach the hardest to reach children, including improved technology, better data to identify disparities, and new products that yield long-term benefits for the children in greatest need.

The case studies included in the pages of this report illustrate just a few of the many ways we are using Regular Resources to save and improve children’s lives and to support their well-being: from expanding access to critical health services that are helping save the lives of mothers and newborns in Egypt ... to providing continued funding to engage young people in Nigeria in the fight to end adolescent HIV/AIDS ... to supporting the scale-up of efforts to eliminate open defecation in Kenya, where 45 out of 47 counties have now adopted community-led total sanitation programmes ... to investing in stronger systems and better case management to help child victims of sexual exploitation and abuse in Central African Republic.

Regular Resources also supported UNICEF’s response to protracted crises in Sudan and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. And these flexible funds sustained our work on acute humanitarian situations, such as the Zika outbreak in Latin America and the devastating drought in vast areas of Angola, Lesotho, Swaziland, and Zimbabwe.

In 2016 Regular Resources continued to be a catalyst for achieving results on behalf of the world’s children. In the area of emergencies alone, 24.2 million children were immunized against measles ... 2.5 million children were treated for severe acute malnutrition ... 11.7 million children accessed basic education ... and 3 million children received psychosocial support.

Results for children depend on resources – and flexible, unrestricted resources fuel all our efforts. That is why in 2016 we were grateful that Regular Resources totalled \$1.312 billion – an increase of 12 per cent from the year before. But it is also why we are renewing our call on our donors to increase their commitment to provide these critical funds. While our resources are growing, children’s needs are growing faster still.

In 2016 we also marked the first full year of working towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Agenda 2030 is an expression of a renewed global commitment to progress in every area of human need and hope. By definition, meeting the challenge of achieving the SDGs’ ambitious promise to “leave no one behind” means reaching every girl and every boy, in every society.

Reaching those most left behind children is at the heart of UNICEF’s work – and our donors make this possible. To our donors who put their trust in us in 2016 – and every year – we are deeply grateful. I hope that in reading this report you will recognize the impact of your funding in the lives of millions of children. And more, I hope you will read this report and reflect on the children we have not yet reached.

Every one of them has a right to a childhood. A future. A fair chance.

It’s up to all of us to help them realize that right.



Anthony Lake
UNICEF Executive Director



ACRONYMS

CEE/CIS	Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States
CLTS	Community-led Total Sanitation
DHR	Division of Human Resources
EPF	Emergency Programme Fund
ESARO	Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Office
GNI	Gross national income
IPHN	Integrated Perinatal and Child Health and Nutrition
IPSAS	International Public Sector Accounting Standards
IRT	Immediate Response Team
LACRO	Latin America and the Caribbean Regional Office
NC	National Committee
NGO	Non-governmental organization
ODF	Open-defecation Free
OR	Other Resources (restricted)
RR	Regular Resources (unrestricted)
SDG(s)	Sustainable Development Goal(s)
SPCRM	Social Policy and Child Rights Monitoring
UNSAS	United Nations System Accounting Standards
USD	United States dollar
WASH	Water, sanitation, and hygiene
WCARO	West and Central Africa Regional Office

THE VALUE OF REGULAR RESOURCES

RESULTS ACHIEVED WITH REGULAR RESOURCES IN 2016

- In **Egypt**, Regular Resources enabled UNICEF to introduce systems and tools for improving maternal, newborn, and child health services across the country. It further helped UNICEF sustain its technical support to the Integrated Perinatal and Child Health and Nutrition programme.
- In **Nigeria**, RR supported the launch of the “All In” initiative to end adolescent AIDS, with the goal of eliminating mother-to-child transmission of HIV. Nigeria is one of 25 countries to implement this initiative. Specifically, RR funds allowed UNICEF to implement an 18-month pilot that focused on providing comprehensive service delivery to adolescents living with HIV.
- In **Kenya**, RR was instrumental in supporting 263 villages in Isiolo county to be certified open-defecation free, which was made possible through the UNICEF-supported Community-led Total Sanitation approach.
- In **India**, RR strengthened government systems to improve nutrition programming across sectors, which has been instrumental in significantly reducing the prevalence of stunting in children under two years.
- In the **Eastern Caribbean Area**, Regular Resources supported 58 per cent of primary and 39 per cent of secondary schools across ten countries to implement “Positive Behaviour Management” strategies, promoting more constructive and productive disciplinary approaches in education.
- In **Kyrgyzstan**, RR assisted partners in establishing an enabling environment for child protection system reform, thus increasing the number of children who are growing up in a family environment rather than in state institutions.
- In **Myanmar**, RR funds helped to implement major policy-related initiatives to address the country’s high rates of child poverty and disparities.

In 2016, as in years past, core resources – also known as Regular Resources (RR) – continued to play a pivotal role in helping UNICEF to reach the most marginalized children worldwide. Because of their untied and flexible nature, core resources remain invaluable for UN organizations such as UNICEF as they seek to fulfil their core mandates. Indeed, RR funding will become all the more critical going forward as the organization embarks on the ambitious task of supporting member states to realize the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030.

In all of the 157 countries and territories where UNICEF works, the predictable, flexible funding from Regular Resources allows UNICEF country offices to plan for and design programmes that provide greater results for children, as outlined within the organization’s Strategic Plan 2014–2017. In light of this, each UNICEF country programme receives a minimum annual RR allocation of \$850,000, thus allowing it to contribute to a core set of programmatic activities that includes advocating for child rights, monitoring the situation of children, and building partnerships and coalitions, among other activities. Further, these core resources help UNICEF support programmatic and geographic areas that are not covered by earmarked resources, but that are a core part of the organization’s mandate.

Based on a Board-approved formula, UNICEF continues to meet the target allocation of at least 50 per cent of RR funding to sub-Saharan African countries and 60 per cent to the least developed countries. Specifically, in 2016 the share of Regular Resources allocated to sub-Saharan Africa was 63 per cent and to the least developed countries was 62 per cent.

In addition, each year the Executive Director allocates 7 per cent of RR to a range of innovative programmes. This includes initiatives to target the hardest to reach children in the most remote corners of the world, implementing programmes on the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse, promoting the welfare and education of girls, and fighting the scourge of polio and other pandemics.

When it comes to emergencies – both natural disasters and civil conflicts – core funding plays another critical role, enabling the organization to respond quickly and efficiently to mobilize staff and technical experts, to provide lifesaving medicines and supplies, and to establish schools and other ‘safe spaces’ for children. Humanitarian programmes in 2016 benefited from various sources of RR, including the organization’s \$75 million Emergency Programme Fund and allocations through the Executive Director’s discretionary RR fund.

Importantly, core resources also help to ensure the organization’s neutrality and independence, as the use of Regular Resources is not dependent on the wishes of individual donors, nor is UNICEF accountable for their use to the Executive Board and its Member States. These flexible funds also promote UNICEF’s role as a trusted partner to national authorities by ensuring host governments that they can rely upon UNICEF’s presence – and resources – to respond to the needs of all children, all the time.

THE BENEFITS OF REGULAR RESOURCES

- Regular resources allow for flexibility to allocate funds to children who are in the greatest need.
- Without sufficient core resources, UNICEF’s capacity to deliver results on programmes funded by other resources would be undermined.
- When disaster strikes, timely and flexible funding enables country offices to scale-up lifesaving humanitarian action for children quickly and effectively.
- Regular resources help facilitate investments in areas with long-term benefits for children, such as improved technology, disaggregated data, and innovative programmes and products.
- Regular resources make UNICEF more efficient in its programming and strengthen its role as the global knowledge leader for children, especially the most vulnerable.





ABOUT OUR DONORS

Kindergarten children in Ulaanbaatar's Nalaikh district share their smiles while receiving a lunch supported by UNICEF Mongolia's nutrition programme.

UNICEF derives its entire revenue from the voluntary contributions of governments and private donors, including corporations and foundations, both large and small, and individuals of every income level who have made UNICEF a central part of their philanthropic endeavours. Thanks to this exemplary generosity, the organization was able to undertake countless efforts over the past year to advance the rights and well-being of children throughout the world.

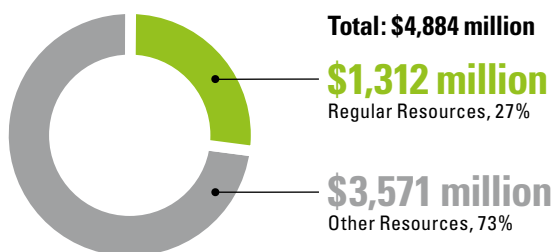
As in years past, UNICEF provided a range of critical services and support to children – including the most marginalized – wherever they may be found, and whatever may be their needs. With the support of Regular Resources, UNICEF was there time and again, ready to address such perennial issues as hunger, abuse, and disease as well as unforeseen emergencies, whether natural or human made.

For all these achievements, total revenue to UNICEF actually decreased from \$5,010 million in 2015 to \$4,884 million in 2016, representing a drop of 3 per cent (\$126 million).¹ Nonetheless, un-earmarked Regular Resources, which are so critical in providing the organization with much needed flexibility, amounted to \$1,312 million (27 per cent of total revenue), an increase of 12 per cent (\$138 million) compared to \$1,174 million in 2015.

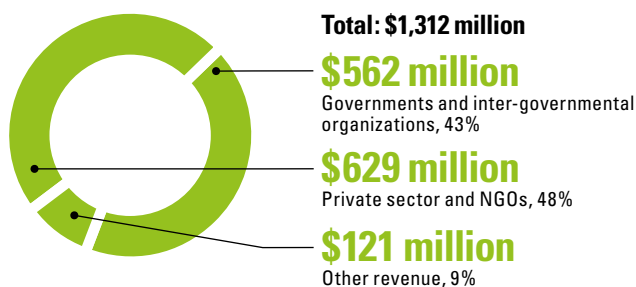
In 2016, 119 governments contributed 43 per cent of total Regular Resources (\$562 million), and 9 per cent (\$121 million) came from other revenue (which includes interest, procurement services, and other sources). Meanwhile, private sources, UNICEF country offices, and non-governmental organizations contributed 48 per cent (\$629 million).¹ Of this latter figure, 95 per cent came from 34 National Committees – UNICEF’s global network of national NGOs, which mobilize resources through fundraising appeals and ongoing relationships with partners. Significantly, the remaining 5 per cent was raised through UNICEF’s country offices. In absolute terms, the Governments of the United States and Sweden were the largest contributors of Regular Resources, with funding of \$132.5 million and \$117 million, respectively.

Although the amount of Regular Resources in 2016 grew in real terms over the previous year, it is important to note that the proportion of RR funding to total revenue has been below 50 per cent since 2000, a trend that is of great concern. Because RR funds are so critical to UNICEF’s work and mandate, the implications of this imbalance are far-reaching in terms of the organization’s ability to deliver comprehensive results for children – especially the needs of the most marginalized – across the globe.

REVENUE BY TYPE OF RESOURCES (2016)



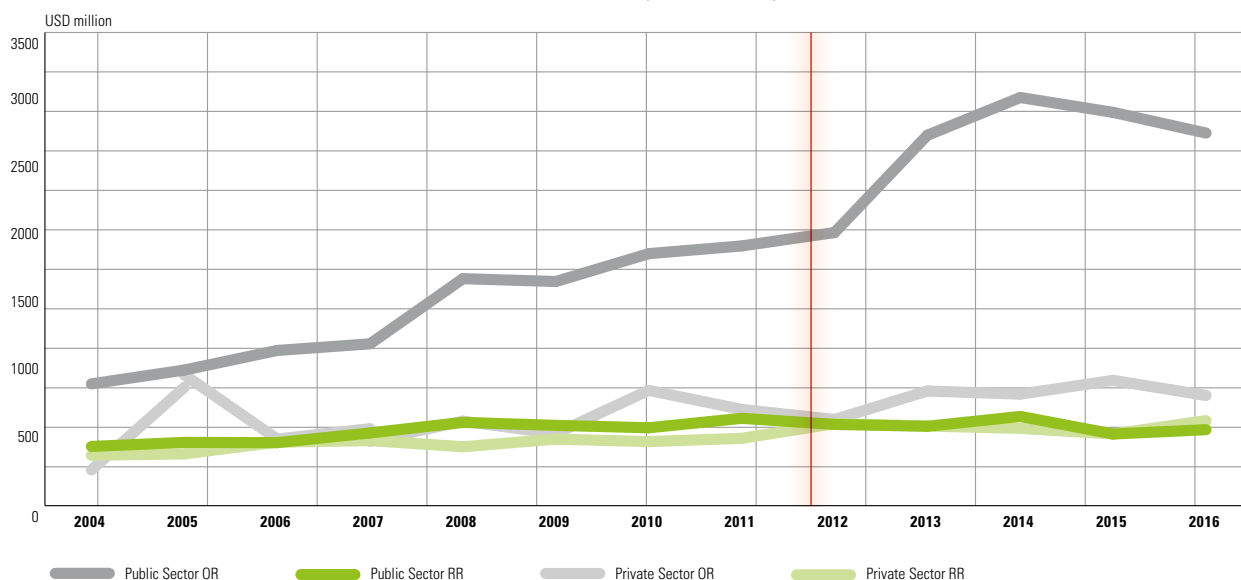
TOTAL RR REVENUE BY SOURCE (2016)²



¹ All 2016 revenue figures in this report are provisional and unaudited. All figures are expressed in US dollars. Dollar values and percentages have been rounded.

² *Other revenue* includes revenue from interest, procurement services, and other sources.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTOR REVENUE TRENDS (2007–2016)³



TOP 25 GOVERNMENT RR FUNDERS (2015–2016)

	COUNTRY	RR (2015) (USD million)	RR (2016) (USD million)
1	United States of America	132.0	132.5
2	Sweden	62.4	117.0
3	Norway	57.9	52.2
4	United Kingdom	60.4	50.0
5	Netherlands	21.3	31.3
6	Switzerland	28.6	22.8
7	Denmark	31.9	21.0
8	Belgium	19.4	19.0
9	Japan	18.2	17.3
10	Australia	14.7	15.8
11	Canada	13.0	12.9
12	Germany	9.5	10.9
13	Ireland	8.0	8.2
14	Finland	22.1	6.1
15	Italy	3.5	4.9
16	New Zealand	4.4	4.3
17	Republic of Korea	3.9	3.9
18	France	3.9	3.8
19	Luxembourg	3.0	2.9
20	Jordan	2.0	2.0
21	Hungary	1.0	1.8
22	Angola	1.7	1.7
23	Nigeria	1.6	1.6
24	China	1.6	1.6
25	Brazil	1.7	1.6

TOP 25 PRIVATE SECTOR RR FUNDERS (2015–2016)

	COUNTRY / TERRITORY	RR (2015) (USD million)	RR (2016) (USD million)
1	Japan	92.8	110.2
2	Republic of Korea	76.3	78.7
3	Spain	35.3	51.2
4	Netherlands	34.8	44.0
5	France	39.1	41.3
6	Sweden	31.4	39.5
7	Italy	18.3	39.2
8	Germany	33.6	36.5
9	United States of America	17.4	31.7
10	United Kingdom	21.4	25.8
11	Hong Kong, China	11.1	13.3
12	Finland	10.7	12.5
13	Belgium	11.4	10.7
14	Argentina	6.9	10.0
15	Australia	4.9	9.9
16	Denmark	10.4	9.5
17	Norway	8.1	8.6
18	Malaysia	7.2	7.1
19	Canada	3.4	5.6
20	Switzerland	6.7	5.5
21	Portugal	2.5	3.9
22	Thailand	9.4	3.7
23	Iceland	2.9	3.2
24	Ireland	2.6	3.1
25	Czech Republic	1.4	2.7

³ Limits on comparability: Effective 1 January 2012, UNICEF adopted the International Public Sector Financial Reporting Standards (IPSAS) to replace the United Nations System Accounting Standards (UNSAS), which had been in place since 1993. Through a General Assembly resolution, UN Members States requested all UN bodies to adopt IPSAS in order to enhance the quality of financial reporting by ensuring improved transparency, accountability, and governance. The change in accounting policy does not allow direct comparisons between figures from 2012 onward and figures prior to 2012, as it has implications for the timing of revenue recognition.

TOP 20 FUNDERS (2016)

COUNTRY / TERRITORY	DONOR TYPE	RR (2016) (USD million)
United States of America	Government	132.5
Sweden	Government	117.0
Japan	Private sector	110.2
Republic of Korea	Private sector	78.7
Norway	Government	52.2
Spain	Private sector	51.2
United Kingdom	Government	50.0
Netherlands	Private sector	44.0
France	Private sector	41.3
Sweden	Private sector	39.5
Italy	Private sector	39.2
Germany	Private sector	36.5
United States	Private sector	31.7
Netherlands	Government	31.3
United Kingdom	Private sector	25.8
Switzerland	Government	22.8
Denmark	Government	21.0
Belgium	Government	19.0
Japan	Government	17.3
Australia	Government	15.8





HOW UNICEF SPENDS ITS REGULAR RESOURCES

Students attend a public school in the Mangaize refugee camp, Niger.

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

Regular Resources for Direct Programme Assistance at the country and regional level are distributed among the following four primary categories:

- **Countries with UNICEF programmes of cooperation:** These funds are allocated based on a Board-approved formula, which examines three key indicators affecting children: under-five mortality rate, gross national income per capita, and child population. A minimum allocation of \$850,000 is guaranteed to all country programmes each year until such time as they achieve 'high income' status. The status is based on World Bank country classification, and countries must maintain such status for two consecutive years.
- **Strategic and innovative activities.** The Executive Board requires that 7 per cent of the annual RR for programmes is set aside for flexible allocation by the Executive Director in support of country programmes to, among other things, encourage excellence in one or more areas of UNICEF's work and priorities, and to address funding gaps when responding to the urgent needs of the most vulnerable children.
- **Emergency Programme Fund.** In addition to the availability of Regular Resources allocated through the above mechanisms to support humanitarian programmes, country offices also call upon the Emergency Programme Fund (EPF), a \$75 million revolving fund that provides reimbursable loans to offices that require immediate financing of emergency programmes ahead of the receipt of donor support. Such timely and flexible funding allows UNICEF country offices to scale-up lifesaving humanitarian action for children within just hours following a disaster.
- **Advocacy and programme development.** These are allocations that are central to ensuring the primacy of UNICEF's role in promoting and safeguarding the rights of children. They support the organization's global advocacy, programme development, guidance on approved strategies, knowledge management, research and studies, evaluation of programme performance, and related activities.

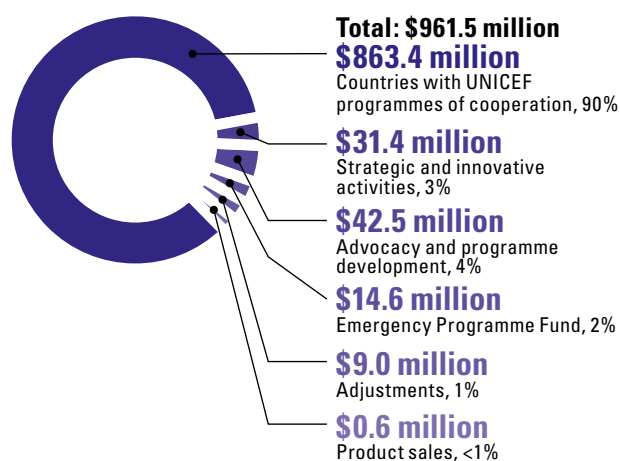
In addition to Direct Programme Assistance, RR supports UNICEF's core structure and mission at the global, regional, and local level through the organization's **Institutional Budget**. Approved by the UNICEF Executive Board, these are costs that are not directly attributable to a particular programme and are funded by both Regular Resources and Other Resources (OR).⁴

The Institutional Budget comprises four cost classification categories:

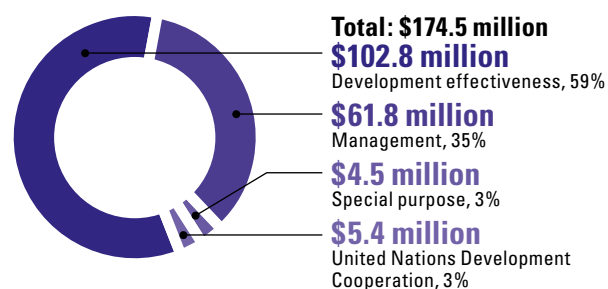
- **Development effectiveness:** This includes activities that contribute to the effective delivery of development results required to achieve the objectives of the Strategic Plan 2014–2017. These activities are not included in specific programme components in country, regional, or global programme documents and are typically of a policy, advisory, and technical nature.
- **Management:** These are activities pertinent to the executive management of the organization, including country representation, external relations and partnerships, fundraising, corporate communications, oversight and audit, legal affairs, corporate evaluation, information technology, finance, security, human resources, and administrative functions.
- **United Nations development coordination:** This category supports coordination of development efforts within the United Nations system.
- **Special purpose:** This includes capital investments and costs not related to the management activities of the organization.

⁴ Expenditure of UNICEF's Institutional Budget is calculated on a modified cash basis, whereas all other expense charts in this report use official IPSAS expense reporting. These different bases of accounting do not allow direct comparisons.

RR DIRECT PROGRAMME EXPENSES (2016)



RR EXPENDITURE: INSTITUTIONAL BUDGET (2016)



COUNTRIES WITH UNICEF PROGRAMMES OF COOPERATION

In 2016, \$863.4 million of RR direct programme assistance was spent in countries that received RR through the Executive Board-approved formula, using criteria of under-five mortality rate, child population, and gross national income per capita. Of this amount, \$218 million (25 per cent) was spent in middle income countries and \$645 million (75 per cent) in sub-Saharan Africa and least developed countries.

RR DIRECT PROGRAMME EXPENSES BY TOP 15 COUNTRIES IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA AND LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES (2016)⁵

COUNTRY	U5MR (/1,000 live births)	GNI/CAPITA (USD)	CHILD POPULATION (‘000)	TOTAL RR+OR (USD million)	TOTAL RR (USD million)	RR RELIANCE (%)
Sao Tome and Principe	47	1,570	94	1.3	1.0	84%
Botswana	44	7,880	856	1.1	0.9	81%
Cabo Verde	25	3,520	186	1.7	1.2	71%
Gabon	51	9,320	748	1.6	0.9	54%
Equatorial Guinea	94	13,340	383	2.6	1.2	45%
Togo	78	580	3,553	10.5	4.6	44%
Bangladesh	38	1,080	57,168	52.9	22.2	42%
United Republic of Tanzania	49	930	27,611	45.2	19.0	42%
Angola	157	5,300	13,598	22.7	9.2	41%
Benin	100	810	5,312	17.2	6.8	39%
Burkina Faso	89	710	9,475	36.3	14.3	39%
Gambia	69	450	1,051	4.4	1.7	39%
Lesotho	90	1,350	921	6.4	2.4	38%
Senegal	47	1,050	7,596	18.0	6.7	37%
Republic of Mozambique	79	630	14,589	45.4	16.5	36%

RR DIRECT PROGRAMME EXPENSES BY TOP 15 MIDDLE INCOME COUNTRIES (2016)

COUNTRY	U5MR (/1,000 live births)	GNI/CAPITA (USD)	CHILD POPULATION (‘000)	TOTAL RR+OR (USD million)	TOTAL RR (USD million)	RR RELIANCE (%)
Turkmenistan	51	8,020	1,791	1.3	1.1	87%
Uzbekistan	39	2,090	10,081	4.3	3.5	82%
Barbados	-	-	-	4.1	3.2	79%
Belarus	5	7,340	1,774	1.1	0.9	78%
Maldives	9	7,290	119	1.2	0.9	71%
Guyana	39	3,970	279	3.3	2.3	68%
Panama	17	10,970	1,275	1.6	0.9	60%
Republic of Moldova	16	2,550	777	2.0	1.1	58%
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	15	12,820	10,418	1.7	0.9	57%
Nicaragua	22	1,830	2,189	2.2	1.2	56%
Belize	17	4,510	140	2.1	1.2	55%
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	16	6,820	21,847	3.6	1.9	53%
Jamaica	16	5,220	821	1.7	0.9	53%
Costa Rica	10	9,750	1,308	1.3	0.7	52%
India	48	1,610	451,990	113.9	58.9	52%

⁵ Data presented in this table and the next (under-five mortality rate, gross national income per capita, and child population) are based on UNICEF Programme Instruction (CF/PD/PRO/2014-007).

STRATEGIC AND INNOVATIVE ACTIVITIES

Each year, the Executive Director approves a *7 per cent set aside* discretionary pool of Regular Resources allocated to programmes that meet the needs of the world’s most vulnerable children. In 2016 this included programmes to strengthen the prevention of and response to sexual exploitation and abuse across multiple regions (including the West and Central Africa Regional Office (WCARO) and the Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Office (ESARO)); to improve the capacity of UNICEF Headquarters in priority and emerging programme areas; to support the Global Partnership to End Violence against Children; and to improve nutrition programmes in South Sudan and the Comoros, among other initiatives.

PREVENTION OF SEXUAL EXPLOITATION AND ABUSE

Over \$4 million was allocated to ESARO, WCARO, and UNICEF Headquarters to respond to the ever-increasing number of cases of sexual exploitation and abuse in these two regions. Given the rise in such cases, UNICEF country offices continued to take on additional responsibilities, thus requiring a boost in staff capacity and funding. In 2016 an estimated 1,500 victims were supported and received holistic care, including psychological support, schooling, and vocational training. UNICEF also supported the establishment and deployment of a rapid response team to identify and verify abuse cases through field missions.

STRENGTHENING THE CAPACITY OF HEADQUARTERS IN PRIORITY AND EMERGING PROGRAMME AREAS

The Global Management Team reached an agreement in 2016 to strengthen staff capacity at UNICEF Headquarters in New York to more effectively respond to health crises, allocating an estimated \$400,000 to strengthen coordination, strategies, and information gathering in health emergencies. Specifically, the funds will permit the hiring of additional staff with the mandate to coordinate the cross-sectoral work on preparedness, response, and recovery for public health emergencies – including staff safety.

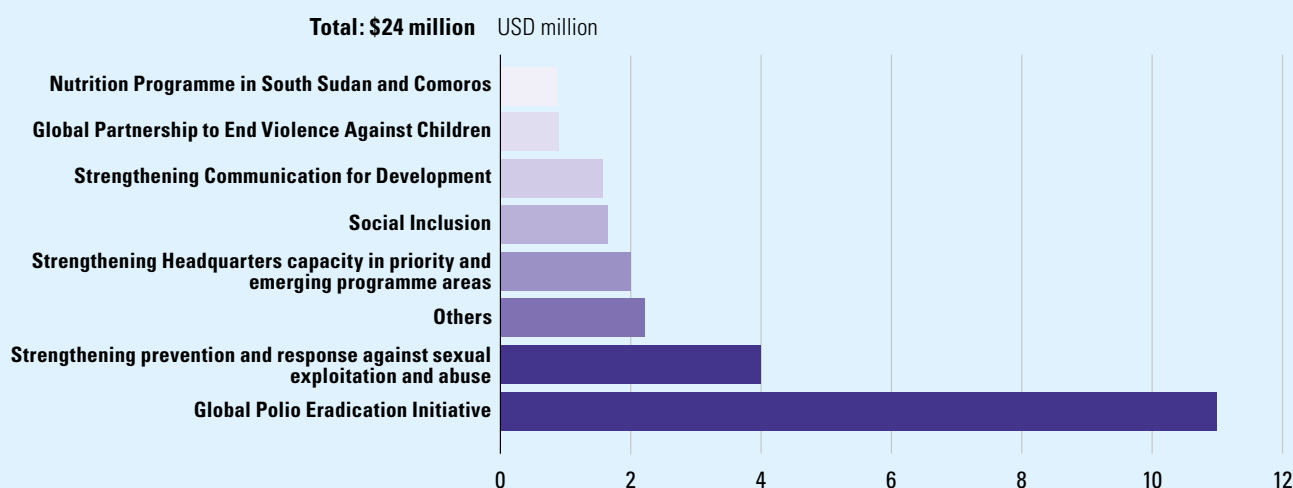
PREVENTING AND RESPONDING TO VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN

Tragically, an estimated 1 billion children worldwide experienced some form of violence and/or exploitation in the past year, and it is for this reason that the Global Partnership to End Violence against Children was formed. In 2016, UNICEF allocated \$800,000 to programmes focusing on preventing and responding to violence against children in Jamaica and Namibia. These unrestricted funds were used to implement multisectoral programmes involving the health, education, social welfare, and justice sectors to help prevent violence against children and to improve the referral pathways and support services for affected children.

NUTRITION PROGRAMME IN SOUTH SUDAN

The nutrition situation for children in South Sudan continued to deteriorate in 2016; and as a result of growing food insecurity and the country’s ongoing economic crisis, it is likely that the number of children suffering from severe acute malnutrition (SAM) may continue to rise. In the face of this emergency, the Executive Director has allocated \$800,000 to support partnerships in South Sudan in order to meet the growing nutrition needs. Among other activities, it is estimated that some 10,000 children suffering from SAM will be reached through integrated nutrition services in ten health facilities.

ALLOCATION OF STRATEGIC AND INNOVATIVE FUNDS BY KEY INITIATIVES (2016)



EMERGENCY PROGRAMME FUND

In 2016 the \$75 million Emergency Programme Fund (EPF) was instrumental in supporting timely responses to both natural and human-made disasters as well as scaling-up humanitarian action on behalf of children through 14 country offices worldwide. A total of \$22.6 million (88 per cent) of all EPF funds was disbursed to country offices as they responded to a variety of crises, including conflicts, epidemics, and climate-related emergencies. In addition, three regional offices received a total of \$3.1 million (12 per cent). Of the \$25.9 million disbursed by the end of the year, 98 per cent was released within 48 hours from receiving the official request, and \$0.2 million non-reimbursable loan was allocated to the Division of Human Resources.

EPF grant support ranged from addressing the Zika virus outbreak in Latin America and the Caribbean, to protecting children in the ongoing Europe migration crisis, to addressing climate-related emergencies. Specifically, in Latin America and the Caribbean some \$2 million was released to support 16 countries and the UNICEF regional office to strengthen the response to the Zika outbreak. In the CEE/CIS regional office, \$1 million

enabled UNICEF to scale-up its protection and services to the growing number of stranded refugee and migrant children and women. In Angola, Lesotho, Swaziland, and Zimbabwe, \$3.9 million in EPF loans were released to scale-up the response to a record drought, which brought severe food shortages to parts of those countries. As a result, an estimated 4.6 million children received support in the areas of nutrition, water and sanitation, health, protection, and education.

In Nigeria, about \$6 million helped the country office to meet immediate and crucial needs for the rapid scale-up of the emergency response in newly accessible areas of Borno State – a conflict area – initially providing essential services to some 400,000 people. Due to its flexibility, the EPF was critical in enabling the front-loading of staff recruitment in various technical areas of work. Without this EPF support, the Nigeria country office would have been unable to recruit and retain a much-needed surge in staffing.

In all these instances, the EPF was the first funding mechanism to support UNICEF country offices in addressing emergencies – before UNICEF received critical donor funds to respond to these crises.

EMERGENCY PROGRAMME FUND ALLOCATIONS (2016)

Seventeen offices received EPF loans totalling \$25.9 million at the end of 2016. Of this amount, \$12.7 million had been reimbursed by the end of 2016, and the outstanding balance will continue to be reimbursed in 2017.

COUNTRY	2016 ALLOCATION (USD million)	REIMBURSEMENT TO DATE (USD million)	REMAINING LOANS (USD million)
Angola	2.7	1.1	1.6
Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States Regional Office	1.0	1.0	-
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	1.0	0.2	0.8
Ecuador	2.0	1.0	1.0
East and Southern Africa Regional Office	0.2	0.2	-
Haiti	2.0	1.9	0.1
Kenya	0.7	0.3	0.4
Latin America and the Caribbean Regional Office	2.0	0.6	1.4
Lesotho	0.5	0.5	-
Niger	1.4	0.8	0.6
Nigeria	6.0	-	6.0
Pacific Islands	0.5	0.5	-
Paraguay	0.2	0.2	-
South Sudan	0.8	-	0.8
Sudan	3.5	3.5	-
Swaziland	0.5	0.1	0.4
Zimbabwe	0.8	0.8	-
Total	25.7	12.7	13.0
Division of Human Resources⁶	0.2	-	-
Grand Total	25.7	12.7	13.0

⁶ A non-reimbursable loan was provided to the Division of Human Resources for the Immediate Response Team in Nigeria.





RESULTS FOR CHILDREN

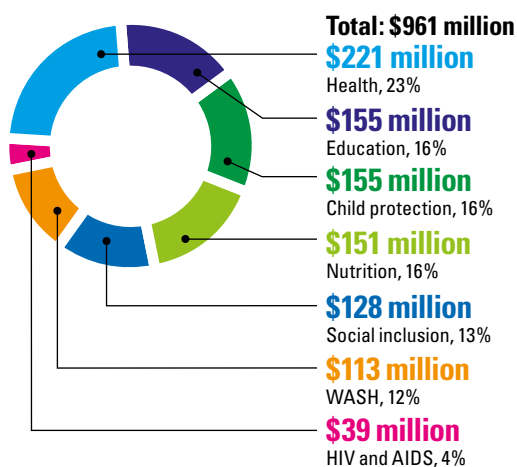
A child in Ethiopia carries heavy jerry cans of water to her home, a distance of four kilometres.

Thanks to the availability and flexibility of Regular Resources, UNICEF made great strides in 2016 in its continuous effort to improve the lives of children everywhere, especially the most vulnerable. Flexibility of core resources enables country offices to bridge the gap between humanitarian and development assistance, strengthening the nexus between the two, from service delivery to system building. Lifesaving and life-changing interventions spanned the seven key programme areas of the organization's **Strategic Plan 2014–2017**: Health; HIV/AIDS; Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene; Nutrition; Education; Child Protection; and Social Inclusion. It was only through the generosity of donors and their unrestricted

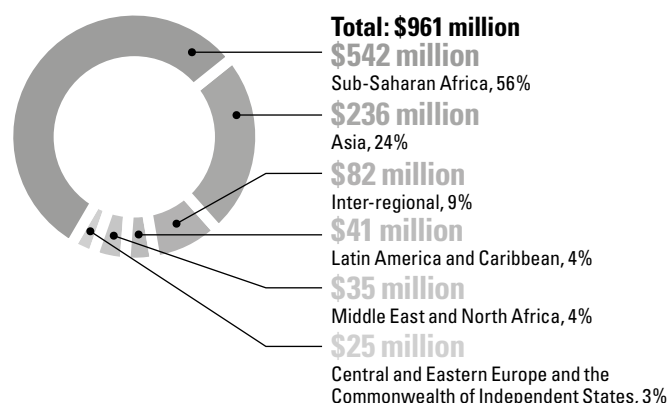
giving that UNICEF was able to meet the critical needs of the most marginalized populations over the past year, with particular emphasis on girls and women.

The following nine case studies are illustrative of UNICEF's many worldwide achievements that have been supported by core resources. These have been selected based on several criteria, including high RR allocations; high RR reliance (that is, the share of total programme costs funded by core resources); and regional diversity. Of the nine examples presented, seven are lower-middle income countries, one is a low income country, and one is a middle income country.

RR DIRECT PROGRAMME EXPENSES BY STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME (2016)



RR DIRECT PROGRAMME EXPENSES BY REGION (2016)

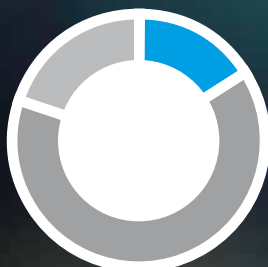


OUTCOME	CASE STUDY	COUNTRY	PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION	RR RELIANCE (2016)
HEALTH	1	Egypt	Improving the quality of and access to mother and child health services	31%
HIV AND AIDS	2	Nigeria	Involving young people in ending adolescent aids	78%
WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE	3	Kenya	Bringing health and dignity to every child through sanitation	57%
NUTRITION	4	India	Fighting malnutrition through a mission mode	65%
EDUCATION	5	Eastern Caribbean Area	Promoting positive discipline in classrooms	79%
CHILD PROTECTION	6	The Republic of Kyrgyzstan	Keeping children and families together	67%
SOCIAL INCLUSION	7	Myanmar	Reducing child poverty and inequities	98%
HUMANITARIAN ACTION	8	Central African Republic	Improving the case management of child victims of sexual exploitation and abuse	18%
	9	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Supporting children affected by floods	80%

SUMMARY OF EXPENSES BY PROGRAMME AREA

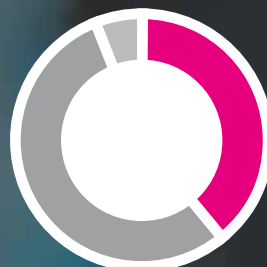
The following charts show the relative share of RR and OR expenses for each Strategic Plan Outcome, and the Emergency Programme Fund.

HEALTH (2016)



Total: \$1,388.0 million
\$220.9 million
Regular Resources, 16%
\$886.2 million
Other Resources Regular, 64%
\$280.9 million
Other Resources Emergency, 20%

HIV AND AIDS (2016)



Total: \$99.6 million
\$39.1 million
Regular Resources, 39%
\$54.9 million
Other Resources Regular, 55%
\$5.6 million
Other Resources Emergency, 6%

WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE (2016)



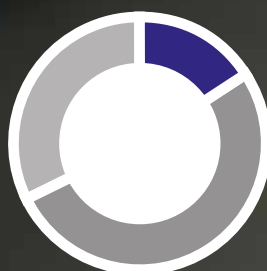
Total: \$948.0 million
\$113.2 million
Regular Resources, 12%
\$329.1 million
Other Resources Regular, 35%
\$505.7 million
Other Resources Emergency, 53%

NUTRITION (2016)



Total: \$622.8 million
\$150.7 million
Regular Resources, 24%
\$198.6 million
Other Resources Regular, 32%
\$273.5 million
Other Resources Emergency, 44%

EDUCATION (2016)



Total: \$1,094.9 million
\$155.0 million
Regular Resources, 14%
\$520.8 million
Other Resources Regular, 48%
\$419.2 million
Other Resources Emergency, 38%

CHILD PROTECTION (2016)



Total: \$607.7 million
\$155.0 million
Regular Resources, 26%
\$239.6 million
Other Resources Regular, 39%
\$213.1 million
Other Resources Emergency, 35%

SOCIAL INCLUSION (2016)



Total: \$333.3 million
\$127.6 million
Regular Resources, 38%
\$85.7 million
Other Resources Regular, 26%
\$119.7 million
Other Resources Emergency, 36%

EMERGENCY PROGRAMME FUND (2016)



Total: \$25.9 million
\$13.2 million
Non-Reimbursed (RR), 51%
\$12.7 million
Reimbursed (OR), 49%



CASE STUDY 1: HEALTH EGYPT

IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF AND ACCESS TO MOTHER AND CHILD HEALTH SERVICES

“We are proud of the great achievements of the Ministry of Health and Population, made with the technical and financial support of our partners, UNICEF and USAID.”

—DR. NAHLA ROUSHDY, HEAD, CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION FOR INTEGRATED PRIMARY HEALTH CARE, MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND POPULATION

THE NEED

Over the past 20 years Egypt has made significant progress towards the reduction of child mortality, but the under-five mortality rate has been plateauing over the past few years with persistent disparities. Currently, about 52 per cent of these deaths occur during the first month of life; and children and mothers living in rural Upper Egypt and urban slums still face challenges in accessing quality services. Rural Upper Egypt has a mortality rate nearly twice that of Lower Egypt (35 vs. 19 per 1,000 live births), and similar disparities exist based on wealth and education.

UNICEF’S RESPONSE

In 2012, UNICEF Egypt in partnership with the Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP) and the US Agency for International Development (USAID) launched the Integrated Perinatal and Child Health and Nutrition (IPHN) programme, with the aim of reaching 300,000 children under five years and 500,000 pregnant and lactating women; and in 2015, upon the request of the MoHP, the programme was expanded to reach approximately 3.5 million beneficiaries. Through IPHN, the Ministry introduced a number of systems, procedures, tools, and institutional arrangements that can be scaled-up to improve maternal, newborn, and child health services across the country, with a focus on the most disadvantaged areas. The IPHN experience has become a model for effective engagement between development partners and national counterparts, and was scaled-up by the MoHP to 1,200 villages through partnership with the World Bank to improve health care quality in all districts of Upper Egypt.

THE VALUE OF REGULAR RESOURCES

The availability and flexibility of Regular Resources enabled UNICEF to sustain its technical support to the IPHN programme from its inception through implementation, as well as to generate crucial evidence informing future planning. In this regard, in 2016 UNICEF carried out a gender analysis at service delivery points to determine how gender-based determinants affect access to and use of health services, resulting in specific recommendations. The organization also completed a study on effective neonatal referral systems, identifying the interaction between socio-economic determinants and access to neonatal care. Improvements in the performance indicators of health facilities and in behavioural changes were documented in the IPHN report launched by the MoHP and partners in early 2017.

EGYPT HEALTH PROGRAMME EXPENSES (2016)



Total: \$3.11 million

\$0.95 million

Regular Resources, 31%

\$1.32 million

Other Resources Regular, 42%

\$0.84 million

Other Resources Emergency, 27%



VOICES FROM THE FIELD

Hala is the mother of a six-month-old girl who is benefitting from services provided through the IPHN programme in a Family Health Unit in Manfalut. “I follow my daughter’s immunization schedule here at the unit,” says Hala, holding up a small card. “When we felt she was a bit underweight, I started to attend the nutrition awareness class every Tuesday. Now I know that because my daughter has turned six months she can eat boiled vegetables, like peas and potatoes, and can also consume fresh juices. When she turns one year I will be able feed her meat, liver, and bread. My daughter gets check-ups here, too, and I am now very pleased with her growth progress.”

CASE STUDY 2: HIV AND AIDS

NIGERIA

INVOLVING YOUNG PEOPLE IN ENDING ADOLESCENT AIDS

“UNICEF is unique in that it undertakes what could be described as evidence-driven interventions that arrests HIV prevalence at its root with tailored-made interventions.”

—GRACE WENDE, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, BENUE STATE AGENCY FOR THE CONTROL OF AIDS, AND PROJECT MANAGER FOR WORLD BANK FUNDING

THE NEED

With about 3.1 million people living with HIV, Nigeria has the world’s second highest HIV burden, including about 10 per cent of the global population of adolescents living with HIV (about 200,000). Alarming, most of these adolescents are not aware of their status and are therefore not receiving treatment. Only 4.6 per cent of male and 9.2 per cent of female adolescents aged 15–19 have ever tested for HIV, and of these only about half have received their test results. As the global lead for adolescent HIV programming in Nigeria, UNICEF is looked upon to provide the strategic guidance and coordination necessary to address the HIV crisis among young people.

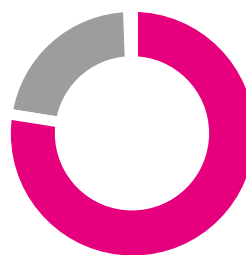
UNICEF’S RESPONSE

In 2015, UNICEF and its global partners launched the “All In” initiative to end adolescent AIDS worldwide, and Nigeria was one of the 25 countries selected to implement the initiative. The planned outcome for the Nigeria campaign is to eliminate mother-to-child transmission of HIV; to greatly reduce the transmission among particularly vulnerable women, children, and adolescents; and to provide the women, children, and adolescents who are currently living with HIV with the necessary treatment, care, and support. To realize these goals, UNICEF is actively involved in changing the social context by working with adolescents themselves as agents of change; sharpening the adolescent components of national programmes; promoting new and innovative approaches for scaling-up services; and providing advocacy, communication, and resource mobilization.

THE VALUE OF REGULAR RESOURCES

Regular Resources has been a major funding source for programming in Nigeria, and the reliability of such funding has supported the UNICEF country office to implement demonstration projects to strengthen systems and identify bottlenecks. Specifically, RR funds allowed UNICEF to implement an 18-month pilot that focused on engaging adolescents and young people, including those living with HIV, as “agents of change” – directly involving them in the design, implementation, and monitoring of services. Additional funds will ensure that UNICEF continues to lead the process of knowledge management and evidence-generation to influence resources mobilization and to scale-up and sustain the initiative.

NIGERIA HIV AND AIDS PROGRAMME EXPENSES (2016)



Total: \$8.19 million

\$6.37 million

Regular Resources, 78%

\$1.81 million

Other Resources Regular, 22%

\$0.01 million

Other Resources Emergency, <1%



VOICES FROM THE FIELD

Seventeen-year-old Philomena, from the village of Akpehe in central Nigeria, is one of many young people who have benefited from an adolescent-friendly mobile HIV-testing service, supported by UNICEF. As a result of this outreach project, Philomena says that she has acquired vital knowledge that has led her to make a positive behaviour change: “Before now, I would go for an HIV test at my family hospital, but I was never given the kind of information that I have received from the mobile service. Now I understand that I need to know my HIV status, and I will make sure my partner and I both go for HIV tests and also use a condom when I am not certain about his status.”

CASE STUDY 3: WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE

KENYA

BRINGING HEALTH AND DIGNITY TO EVERY CHILD THROUGH SANITATION

“UNICEF officers visit the villages and ask the right questions, identifying the gaps and finding the right solutions in consultation with their partners. Other agencies do not engage with us in the same way.”

—MR. GURACHA K. SARITE, PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICER, ISIOLO COUNTY

THE NEED

Approximately 3.3 million children in Kenya do not have access to a toilet, and thus have no choice but to defecate in the open. Nationwide, just 30 per cent of Kenyans has access to a safe and hygienic facility. The linkages between poor sanitation and children’s nutritional status are clear, and repeated episodes of diarrhoea and worm infection have been shown to lead to stunting. Good sanitation, however, is not just important for health alone, as it also brings countless social and economic benefits, such as preserving the dignity and safety of women and girls – especially in school.

UNICEF’S RESPONSE

The Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) approach was introduced to Kenya in 2009 to mobilize communities to take action themselves to eliminate the practice of open defecation. Further, CLTS is inherently equity focused as all households must have access to a toilet for the community to be declared open-defecation free (ODF). In Kenya, UNICEF has supported the Ministry of Health to develop a National Protocol to roll out CLTS across the country; and by the end of 2016 the CLTS approach had been adopted by 45 out of 47 counties. UNICEF also supported the Ministry to undertake a nationwide micro-planning exercise to determine the status of all 67,000 villages with regard to open defecation, and this database is facilitating the effort to reach the goal of an ODF Kenya by 2020.

THE VALUE OF REGULAR RESOURCES

In mid-2016, UNICEF identified the county of Isiolo as having the potential to make rapid progress towards becoming ODF, and the flexibility of RR funding enabled the organization to immediately open a dialogue with the county government. UNICEF invested approximately \$50,000 in the training of public health officers and community health volunteers as well as in the development of a county action plan, and the local government committed a further \$30,000 to these activities. As a result, all of Isiolo (263 villages) is now on track to be certified ODF by June 2017, making it the second county in Kenya to achieve this status.

KENYA WASH PROGRAMME EXPENSES (2016)



Total: \$5.98 million

\$3.40 million

Regular Resources, 57%

\$1.68 million

Other Resources Regular, 28%

\$0.90 million

Other Resources Emergency, 15%



VOICES FROM THE FIELD

Located approximately three kilometres from Isiolo, the village of Kilimani has a population of 2,160 people living in 320 households. In 2013 there had been an attempt to promote CLTS in Kilimani, but after the initial introduction by an NGO partner, there was no follow-up action. This is an issue that UNICEF has recognised as a problem area, and so has set up ‘sanitation hubs’ in the national ministry and in certain counties to provide quality assurance and monitoring support to all CLTS partners. In August 2016, Kilimani was included in UNICEF-supported CLTS activities led by eight community health volunteers. On their first visit they found that only 87 households owned latrines. Some three months later, however, after several follow-up visits, the village was certified ODF. Every household had access to and used a basic toilet and, further, the school and health post had facilities as well.

CASE STUDY 4: NUTRITION

INDIA

FIGHTING MALNUTRITION THROUGH A MISSION MODE

“UNICEF’s strong advocacy and technical assistance has been a major factor in operationalizing the activities of Nutrition Missions at the field level and in bringing visibility to the issue of malnutrition.”

—KAMRAN RIZVI, DIRECTOR GENERAL, STATE NUTRITION MISSION, UTTAR PRADESH

THE NEED

In 2006 the National Family Health Survey revealed that 48 per cent of India’s children under five years were stunted – a strong indication that the country’s economic growth had not translated into a nutrition dividend for all. In response, a number of states intensified efforts to address their high levels of undernutrition, including through the creation of State Nutrition Missions under the leadership of a Chief Minister. As a result, India has witnessed its fastest-ever decline in childhood stunting over the past decade, dropping to 38 per cent in 2016. However, with more than 46 million stunted children, even this rate is not enough to meet the Sustainable Development Goal of ending undernutrition by 2030.

UNICEF’S RESPONSE

To improve leadership and governance in the area of nutrition, UNICEF supports the formation of State Nutrition Missions or similar coordinating bodies within the government system to improve nutrition programming across sectors. Formed in 2005 with UNICEF support, the Maharashtra State Nutrition Mission was the first initiative by an Indian state to accord priority to addressing child undernutrition. As a result, the prevalence of stunting in children under two declined from 39 per cent in 2006 to 23 per cent in 2012. Further, the Mission approach brought quicker improvement in the nutrition outcomes of the most vulnerable children. Based on this success, Uttar Pradesh – which is at the centre of national and global efforts to fight child undernutrition – launched its State Nutrition Mission in November 2014, developed a road map for nutrition actions for the next eight years, and leveraged \$116 million to reach 1 million pregnant women and 1.4 million malnourished children. Today, Nutrition Missions or equivalent structures exist in eight of India’s 16 states.

THE VALUE OF REGULAR RESOURCES

UNICEF’s advocacy efforts and technical leadership have been major enabling factors in the establishment and functioning of the State Nutrition Mission system, and Regular Resources have provided the flexibility and sustainability to build the capacity of frontline providers to deliver these services to the most vulnerable children.

INDIA NUTRITION PROGRAMME EXPENSES (2016)



Total: \$18.9 million

\$12.3 million

Regular Resources, 65%

\$6.6 million

Other Resources Regular, 35%

\$0 million

Other Resources Emergency, <1%



VOICES FROM THE FIELD

Manisha is a supervisor with India’s flagship programme for early childhood development, the Integrated Child Development Services, and she currently supervises 40 Anganwadi (community-based early childhood development centres) in the Aurangabad district of Maharashtra state. After training, she became one of the nutrition pioneers working to improve the condition of the Anganwadi and to make her villages “malnutrition free.” Manisha’s focus on maternal and child nutrition has enabled her to attract attention to her agenda and to experiment with creative interventions; and her work on improving the Anganwadi by involving communities led to all 40 centres in Aurangabad meeting ISO standards. News of Manisha’s ISO-certified centres spread through the media, resulting in the scaling-up of ISO certification in other districts, such that today Maharashtra boasts over 10,000 ISO-certified Anganwadi.

CASE STUDY 5: EDUCATION

EASTERN CARIBBEAN AREA OFFICE

PROMOTING POSITIVE DISCIPLINE IN CLASSROOMS

“Significant resources and training are necessary to change mind sets and bring about necessary change. UNICEF funding, resources, and technical support continue to make this possible. Thank you!”

—MR. DAVID ANDREW, CHILD-FRIENDLY SCHOOLS FOCAL POINT AND SENIOR SCHOOL COUNSELLOR, MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, GRENADA

THE NEED

The UNICEF Eastern Caribbean Area Office, based in Barbados, covers eight small island developing states and four British Overseas Territories. While all these governments have invested in ensuring universal primary and secondary school access, inadequate attention has been paid to the quality of that learning experience and the impact of school policies on children’s learning as well as their emotional and behavioural outcomes. Of particular concern is the persistence of archaic disciplinary practices, as most of these countries still permit the use of corporal punishment. Boys are disproportionately affected, which contributes to their high drop-out rate – twice that of girls at the secondary level.

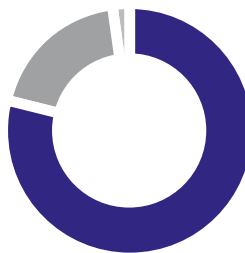
UNICEF’S RESPONSE

To change education policies and practices so as to ensure a safe and protective school environment requires the empowerment of stakeholders at all levels of the education system. As a critical first step, this includes the modelling of more proactive and positive disciplinary approaches to demonstrate their effectiveness. Also essential is an emphasis on enhanced parental engagement and student participation, as well as greater student-centred teaching and learning approaches. To these ends, UNICEF leadership has been instrumental in convening the various stakeholders, generating evidence, and securing the requisite political support needed to bring about policy changes that promote positive disciplinary approaches. In partnership with the University of the West Indies School of Education, UNICEF has fostered a focus on rights-based education and positive behaviour management in teacher preparation programmes – a critical step to ensure a continuous supply of properly trained teachers.

THE VALUE OF REGULAR RESOURCES

With the support of Regular Resources, 58 per cent of primary and 39 per cent of secondary schools in the ten participating countries have implemented “Positive Behaviour Management” strategies. In addition, 35 per cent of primary and 56 per cent of secondary schools now have functioning councils that facilitate dialogue among students as well as between students and school staff. Four countries have taken concrete actions to develop/update national disciplinary policies.

EASTERN CARIBBEAN AREA OFFICE EDUCATION PROGRAMME EXPENSES (2016)



Total: \$1.84 million

\$1.45 million

Regular Resources, 79%

\$0.35 million

Other Resources Regular, 19%

\$0.04 million

Other Resources Emergency, 2%



VOICES FROM THE FIELD

Atira Stephens and Khalil Patterson are students at St. Paul’s Government RC – one of the schools where UNICEF has been supporting the Ministry of Education in the tri-island state of Grenada to implement positive behavioural management approaches. Khalil explained that previously “things were rough for the teachers.” As Atira recalled, teachers often had to resort to using “the strap and suspension” as forms of discipline. Since the implementation of positive approaches to discipline, however, both students say they have seen changes in their peers’ behaviours as well as in the school’s approach to discipline. “I don’t see much fighting now,” says Atira, adding that she seldom sees her teachers using the strap, and that there have been no further suspensions.

CASE STUDY 6: CHILD PROTECTION

THE REPUBLIC OF KYRGYZSTAN

KEEPING CHILDREN AND THEIR FAMILIES TOGETHER

“We are grateful to the team of specialists from the UNICEF country office, which provides the government with vital support in the area of child protection.”

—H.E. MR. S. JEENBEKOV, PRIME MINISTER, KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

THE NEED

In Kyrgyzstan a large number of children are deprived of their right to grow up in a family environment, and are instead relegated to state institutions. Further, the conditions in these institutions are of serious concern, as are widespread abuse and neglect. Compounding the problem, about a third of these residents are children with disabilities. Although advances in legislation have been made, including a revised Child Code in 2012, shortfalls on the practical level and in financing and governance still need to be addressed.

UNICEF’S RESPONSE

UNICEF is the only agency with the credibility and mandate recognized by state authorities to monitor the national child protection system comprehensively; and it is considered the government’s primary partner in reducing the vulnerabilities of families with children and in supporting a family environment free from violence, neglect, and abuse. In an effort to initiate policies and programmes that centre on the rights of children, the UNICEF country office focuses on high-level advocacy of senior decision-makers. To this end, the organization has been highly successful in building alliances with parliamentarians, supporting civil society organizations, and leveraging the resources of other donors and partners to achieve the greatest possible results for the most vulnerable children.

THE VALUE OF REGULAR RESOURCES

In Kyrgyzstan, UNICEF’s core resources are primarily focused on extending its technical expertise and improving evidence-generation to inform policy advocacy for child protection. Moreover, thanks to Regular Resources, UNICEF has managed to assist key partners in establishing an enabling environment for child protection system reform. Further, the allocation of Regular Resources is a prerequisite for the effectiveness of reform, which also informs system strengthening and public finance for children.

THE REPUBLIC OF KYRGYZSTAN CHILD PROTECTION PROGRAMME EXPENSES (2016)



Total: \$0.94 million

\$0.63 million

Regular Resources, 67%

\$0.31 million

Other Resources Regular, 33%



VOICES FROM THE FIELD

On the outskirts of the city of Osh, 21 children aged 2–16 spend a few hours every week at the Buchur Day-care Centre for Children with Disabilities, where they work on improving their skills. To their parents, Buchur is a blessing. “Both my children have Downs’ syndrome,” one mother says. “My boy, who is eight, goes to a special school and can read four-letter words. My daughter is only four-and-a-half, but she can read letters and numbers.” The mothers are excited about bringing their children to the centre, watching them improve: an autistic boy who once sat at home all day now counts, reads letters, and plays with other children; a five-year-old girl with severe disabilities attends regular classes; and a child who could not walk is not only walking but playing and communicating with other children. Established by UNICEF, the day-care centre is now administered by city authorities and is funded by the local budget, ensuring its sustainability.

CASE STUDY 7: SOCIAL INCLUSION

MYANMAR

REDUCING CHILD POVERTY AND INEQUITIES

“The recent “New Vision, New Results for Children” conference once again proved UNICEF’s dedication to the children of Myanmar, and the policy recommendations that were made at this conference will become a significant platform for the emerging SDGs agenda in our country.”

—DR. WAH WAH MAUNG, DIRECTOR GENERAL, CENTRAL STATISTICAL ORGANIZATION, MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND FINANCE

THE NEED

UNICEF’s Social Policy and Child Rights Monitoring (SPCRM) programme in Myanmar seeks to address the country’s high rates of child poverty and disparities. For example, despite rapid GDP growth over the last five years (7–8 per cent), recent estimates suggest that close to 60 per cent of all children in Myanmar live in poverty. Further, it is estimated that there are close to 50,000 under-five deaths each year (among the highest rates in Asia) and that an estimated 3–4 million children aged 11–17 are out of school. In addition, stunting rates vary from 20 to 41 per cent among states and regions.

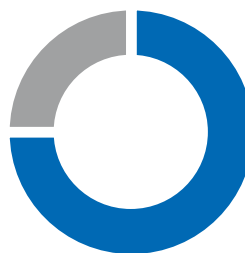
UNICEF’S RESPONSE

The SPCRM programme has implemented three important initiatives. First, UNICEF’s recent work on producing high-impact analyses on child deprivations and disparities has filled a major evidence gap on children in the country. Second, recent efforts have supported the development and progressive implementation of a national social protection system as a key instrument to address child poverty; and in 2016 the newly-elected government reconfirmed the centrality of social protection for vulnerable groups, especially children, and committed to introducing a seminal government-led Maternal and Child Cash Transfer programme in Chin State, an area with the highest rate of child stunting. UNICEF’s technical support and expertise also played a major role in helping the Department of Social Welfare leverage over \$10 million from a donor to finance the first two years of this programme. Third, SPCRM began a technical assistance project in 2016 to strengthen the public financial management of the Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief, and Resettlement – a key UNICEF partner.

THE VALUE OF REGULAR RESOURCES

Simply put, none of the results described would have been possible without Regular Resources. For example, the data/analytical work that helped Myanmar’s new government identify critical priorities for children was only possible due to the highly specialized technical capacity that was engaged using RR funds. Critically, a senior national position that has been vital in positioning UNICEF’s role and technical expertise in the country was entirely funded from Regular Resources.

MYANMAR SOCIAL INCLUSION PROGRAMME EXPENSES (2016)



Total: \$1.82 million

\$1.78 million

Regular Resources, 98%

\$0.04 million

Other Resources Regular, 2%



VOICES FROM THE FIELD

UNICEF’s support to the Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief, and Rehabilitation has led to a significant increase in its government funding, which – among other things – will enable the Ministry to address the issues that were raised by 400 young girls and boys at the country’s first-ever National Adolescents Conference, supported by UNICEF with funding from UNICEF Australia. Conference recommendations focused on creating children’s help centres; landmine removal and peacebuilding in conflict-affected areas; addressing drug abuse; improving school curriculum and facilities; and providing technical and vocational training. “This conference was an opportunity to spread a strong message on ending war and building peace,” affirmed Ma Kai Ja, a young leader. “Children and adolescents have to go to school even if there is conflict, as education will make a big difference in our country’s future.”

CASE STUDY 8: HUMANITARIAN ACTION

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

IMPROVING THE CASE MANAGEMENT OF CHILD VICTIMS OF SEXUAL EXPLOITATION AND ABUSE

“I appreciate working with UNICEF specifically because of its holistic response to better address the needs of child victims of sexual exploitation and abuse. The approach encompasses not only operational but also political and strategic aspects to improve the case management of those vulnerable children.”

—FATHER LEON, COORDINATOR, BETHANIE CENTER, CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

THE NEED

In 2016 more than 9,000 children – including 1,127 survivors of gender-based violence and more than 280 survivors of sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) – were in need of assistance in the Central African Republic (CAR). Violence against children and women is common in the country, and the protective environment is weakened by ongoing conflicts, negative social norms, and traditional harmful practices. Moreover, at the end of 2015 an independent panel mandated by the UN Secretary-General highlighted three major gaps in terms of SEA and children: (i) inadequate case management of child victims; (ii) lack of monitoring and evaluation; and (iii) poor coordination between the UN system and NGOs.

UNICEF’S RESPONSE

Over the past year UNICEF implemented three main strategies to address the identified gaps. First, it advocated the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to establish a two-level (strategic and technical) SEA Task Force. Second, UNICEF put in place an ‘Alert and Identification’ mechanism to better address cases of violence, sexual exploitation, and abuse. Finally, it implemented SEA capacity-building for its staff and partners. The two Tasks Forces met on a regular basis and included representatives of UN agencies, specific sections of the UN peacekeeping mission in the CAR, and representative of the Coordinating NGO Committee. As a result, coordination between the UN System and NGOs in the SEA sector was greatly improved.

THE VALUE OF REGULAR RESOURCES

Flexible funds allowed UNICEF to recruit new staff members and to bring on board technical expertise from the Regional Office and UNICEF Headquarters in New York, which greatly strengthened not only the staff of UNICEF CAR but also its partners. Thanks to this increased pool of expertise, the national protection programme was considerably scaled-up, and adequate and quality support could be delivered to children. Regular Resources also helped to address a priority of the UNICEF Gender Action Plan (2014–2017) by including in the programme specific support for marginalized girls who are victims of SEA.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC EMERGENCY PROGRAMME FUND (2016)



Total: \$9.5 million

\$1.7 million
Regular Resources, 18%

\$2.1 million
Other Resources Regular, 22%

\$5.7 million
Other Resources Emergency, 60%



VOICES FROM THE FIELD

Mondiez was abused when she was 17, and her suffering continued when members of her village bullied her. Severely depressed, she even tried to take her own life, but then everything changed. “One day I was approached by a person called a social worker who told me about a programme to help children who are victims of sexual exploitation and abuse. At first I did not really understand what he meant, but after a while I began to feel more confident. He introduced me to an organization called Women Lawyers to help me get access to health services. He also introduced me to a rehabilitation programme, including income-generating activities. Today I attend a sewing class and hope to become a professional seamstress. I would like to thank UNICEF because they helped me to give meaning to my life.”

CASE STUDY 9: HUMANITARIAN ACTION

DEM. PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

SUPPORTING CHILDREN AFFECTED BY FLOODS

“The immediate emergency response from UNICEF, with the provision of essential medicines and winter clothing, made a great contribution to saving the lives of some 45,000 under-five children severely affected by Typhoon Lionrock.”

—MR. KIM MYONG CHOL, DIRECTOR, DEPARTMENT FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, THE PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE OF NORTH HAMGYONG PROVINCE

THE NEED

The humanitarian situation in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) is characterized by chronic food insecurity and limited access to quality health and WASH (water, sanitation, and hygiene) services, which have resulted in pervasive undernutrition and other poor health outcomes. Further, recurring natural disasters such as flooding and drought have exacerbated existing vulnerabilities. Most recently, in August 2016 heavy rains from Typhoon Lionrock in North Hamgyong province resulted in widespread flooding and the destruction of infrastructure, livestock, and crops. Some 600,000 people, including nearly 45,000 under-five children and 19,000 pregnant and lactating women, were affected.

UNICEF'S RESPONSE

UNICEF DPRK co-led the UN inter-agency joint assessment mission and released pre-positioned nutrition, health, and WASH emergency stocks for 100,000 people. The organization also raised \$5 million for emergency response, and deployed a team of national and international personnel to provide technical assistance and to monitor the distribution and use of emergency supplies. Twenty temporary health clinics and 108 Community Management of Acute Malnutrition sites were established; and essential medicines and emergency health kits were provided to meet the needs of 600,000 people. Further, educational support was supplied through the provision of 530 emergency classroom kits and educational supplies for 1,500 school children; and spare parts to restore the water supply systems of 50,000 households were procured for installation in 2017.

THE VALUE OF REGULAR RESOURCES

In 2016 fundraising for the DPRK remained constrained, inadequate, and unpredictable due to the specific political context of the Korean peninsula. International economic sanctions, donor fatigue, and competing global humanitarian crises resulted in limited funding for humanitarian response in the country, with the programme only 27 per cent funded (\$7.4 million) in comparison to \$27.8 million in 2016. In this context, the flexibility of Regular Resources played a major role in bridging the funding gap in response to the North Hamgyong floods, and thus saving the lives of thousands of children. Notably, UNICEF received funding from the Governments of Sweden and the United Kingdom, and from the U.S. Fund for UNICEF.

DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA EMERGENCY PROGRAMME FUND (2016)



Total: \$1.0 million

\$0.2 million

Reimbursed (OR), 20%

\$0.8 million

Non-Reimbursed (RR), 80%



VOICES FROM THE FIELD

Choe Un Sim was one of the many people who saw her house washed away and thought it was the end. “My family lost everything,” she says, sitting in a newly built health clinic. “We didn’t have much food, and clean water was hard to come by.” Then her four-year-old son got very sick, to the point where he could not walk. “That’s when I took him to a health clinic,” says Choe, bouncing her now healthy son on her knee. “We were given Plumpy-Nut to feed him four times a day. As you can see, after nearly five weeks of treatment he is doing really well.”





2016 RR PARTNERS AND DONORS

In Darul-Uloom-Noorania Madrasa, India, students learn about the importance of routine immunization.

THANK YOU

We wish to thank the many national governments, individuals, corporations, foundations, and non-governmental organizations who have contributed so generously to UNICEF and, in so doing, have made such a remarkable difference in the lives of so many children worldwide. To all of you from everyone at UNICEF, we extend our sincere gratitude.

REGULAR RESOURCES PARTNERS AND DONORS (2016)

(in US dollars)

DONOR	REGULAR RESOURCES				TOTAL
	PUBLIC SECTOR		PRIVATE SECTOR		
	GOVERNMENT	INTER-ORGANIZATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS	NATIONAL COMMITTEES	OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS	
Afghanistan	70,256	-	-	-	70,256
Algeria	24,000	-	-	-	24,000
Andorra	27,723	-	366,594	-	394,317
Angola	1,660,000	-	-	-	1,660,000
Argentina	180,000	-	-	9,952,177	10,132,177
Armenia	116,590	-	-	-	116,590
Australia	15,801,354	-	9,915,710	-	25,717,065
Austria	1,158,096	-	2,682,126	-	3,840,221
Bangladesh	35,725	-	-	1,276	37,001
Barbados	185,000	-	-	-	185,000
Belgium	19,041,292	-	10,669,097	-	29,710,389
Benin	24,124	-	-	-	24,124
Bhutan	13,118	-	-	706	13,824
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	40,000	-	-	496	40,496
Brazil	1,618,600	-	-	1,360,963	2,979,563
Bulgaria	75,500	-	-	142,908	218,408
Burkina Faso	2,393	-	-	-	2,393
Cabo Verde	350,000	-	-	-	350,000
Cameroon	52,078	-	-	-	52,078
Canada	12,898,089	-	5,556,217	-	18,454,306
Central African Republic	60,775	-	-	-	60,775
Chad	3,830	-	-	-	3,830
Chile	77,000	-	-	679,642	756,642
China	1,629,018	-	-	646,098	2,275,115
Colombia	-	-	-	999,831	999,831
Comoros	70,000	-	-	-	70,000
Congo	748,450	-	-	-	748,450
Costa Rica	28,562	-	-	-	28,562
Côte d'Ivoire	12,600	-	-	-	12,600
Croatia	52,387	-	-	351,582	403,969
Czech Republic	-	-	2,731,338	-	2,731,338
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	130,070	-	-	-	130,070
Democratic Republic of the Congo	319,321	-	-	-	319,321
Denmark	20,956,020	-	9,490,204	-	30,446,224
Dominican Republic	88,000	-	-	-	88,000
Ecuador	5,000	-	-	-	5,000
Egypt	-	-	-	3,959	3,959
Equatorial Guinea	104,305	-	-	-	104,305
Ethiopia	311,751	-	-	-	311,751
Finland	6,084,071	-	12,540,677	-	18,624,748
France	3,869,625	-	41,267,279	-	45,136,903

DONOR	REGULAR RESOURCES				TOTAL
	PUBLIC SECTOR		PRIVATE SECTOR		
	GOVERNMENT	INTER-ORGANIZATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS	NATIONAL COMMITTEES	OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS	
Gabon	89,452	-	-	-	89,452
Georgia	158,500	-	-	-	158,500
Germany	10,868,976	-	36,471,042	-	47,340,018
Ghana	148,512	-	-	-	148,512
Greece	-	-	1,781,894	-	1,781,894
Guinea	350,000	-	-	-	350,000
Guinea-Bissau	621,000	-	-	-	621,000
Honduras	23,998	-	-	-	23,998
Hong Kong, China	-	-	13,294,463	-	13,294,463
Hungary	1,824,232	-	211,545	-	2,035,777
Iceland	875,000	-	3,223,611	-	4,098,611
India	943,352	-	-	37,691	981,043
Indonesia	164,385	-	-	659,629	824,014
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	53,099	-	-	665	53,764
Iraq	48,785	-	-	-	48,785
Ireland	8,213,208	-	3,094,598	-	11,307,807
Israel	100,000	-	-	-	100,000
Italy	4,945,995	-	39,180,843	-	44,126,838
Japan	17,338,522	-	110,223,855	-	127,562,377
Jordan	2,000,000	-	-	-	2,000,000
Kazakhstan	276,970	-	-	-	276,970
Kenya	150,000	-	-	-	150,000
Kuwait	200,000	-	-	-	200,000
Kyrgyzstan	50,000	-	-	-	50,000
Lesotho	120,000	-	-	-	120,000
Liberia	28,722	-	-	-	28,722
Liechtenstein	25,907	-	-	-	25,907
Lithuania	-	-	5,700	-	5,700
Luxembourg	2,906,022	-	837,348	-	3,743,370
Malaysia	362,735	-	-	7,130,266	7,493,001
Mali	108,500	-	-	-	108,500
Mauritania	20,610	-	-	-	20,610
Mexico	214,000	-	-	475,404	689,404
Monaco	27,933	-	-	-	27,933
Mongolia	83,391	-	-	-	83,391
Montenegro	18,912	-	-	-	18,912
Morocco	100,265	-	-	-	100,265
Mozambique	18,726	-	-	-	18,726
Myanmar	43,078	-	-	-	43,078
Namibia	120,000	-	-	-	120,000
Netherlands	31,333,777	-	44,025,879	-	75,359,656
New Zealand	4,319,534	-	1,002,398	-	5,321,932
Nicaragua	42,500	-	-	-	42,500
Niger	4,000	-	-	-	4,000
Nigeria	1,643,105	-	-	-	1,643,105
Norway	52,218,021	-	8,614,575	-	60,832,597
Pakistan	54,766	-	-	-	54,766
Panama	741,750	-	-	-	741,750
Peru	-	-	-	37,185	37,185
Philippines	50,958	-	-	801,133	852,091
Poland	-	-	1,933,658	-	1,933,658
Portugal	20,000	-	3,872,526	-	3,892,526

DONOR	REGULAR RESOURCES				TOTAL
	PUBLIC SECTOR		PRIVATE SECTOR		
	GOVERNMENT	INTER-ORGANIZATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS	NATIONAL COMMITTEES	OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS	
Republic of Korea	3,900,000	-	78,723,055	-	82,623,055
Republic of Moldova	60,000	-	-	-	60,000
Romania	50,000	-	-	13,524	63,524
Russian Federation	1,000,000	-	-	-	1,000,000
Sao Tome and Principe	19,500	-	-	-	19,500
Saudi Arabia	1,144,200	-	-	-	1,144,200
Senegal	107,829	-	-	-	107,829
Serbia	-	-	-	16,750	16,750
Sierra Leone	384,000	-	-	-	384,000
Singapore	50,000	-	-	-	50,000
Slovakia	-	-	61,617	-	61,617
Slovenia	30,375	-	749,081	-	779,456
Somalia	583,000	-	-	-	583,000
South Africa	95,000	-	-	326	95,326
South Sudan	189,348	-	-	-	189,348
Spain	-	-	51,227,261	-	51,227,261
Sri Lanka	15,500	-	-	-	15,500
Sudan	131,400	-	-	-	131,400
Sweden	116,968,664	-	39,546,848	-	156,515,511
Switzerland	22,805,936	-	5,520,039	-	28,325,975
Tajikistan	32,400	-	-	-	32,400
Thailand	462,636	-	-	3,674,967	4,137,603
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	51,000	-	-	-	51,000
Timor-Leste	100,000	-	-	-	100,000
Togo	26,000	-	-	-	26,000
Tunisia	20,875	-	-	-	20,875
Turkey	204,835	-	1,095,862	-	1,300,697
Turkmenistan	62,500	-	-	-	62,500
Uganda	469,000	-	-	-	469,000
United Arab Emirates	100,000	-	-	95	100,095
United Republic of Tanzania	22,000	-	-	-	22,000
United Kingdom	50,000,000	-	25,832,687	-	75,832,687
United States of America	132,500,000	-	31,719,730	-	164,219,730
Uruguay	72,450	-	-	1,383,968	1,456,418
Uzbekistan	310,000	-	-	-	310,000
Viet Nam	34,254	-	-	-	34,254
Zambia	257,520	-	-	-	257,520
Columbia University	-	-	-	11,265	11,265
Tetsuko Kuroyanagi, Japan (NGO)	-	-	-	886,997	886,997
Total Other Revenue ⁷	-	-	-	-	121,416,576
Revenue Adjustments	(2,699,986)	1,290	2,215,807	430,141	(52,748)
Grand Total	561,556,157	1,290	599,685,163	29,699,641	1,312,358,827

⁷ Total Other Revenue includes income from interest, procurement services, and other sources.



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COUNTRY/ TERRITORY	DONOR TYPE	RR 2015 (USD million)	RR 2016 (USD million)	INCREASE %
Italy	Private Sector	18,333,077	39,180,843	114%
Australia	Private Sector	4,865,867	9,915,710	104%
Czech Republic	Private Sector	1,392,574	2,731,338	96%
Sweden	Government	62,396,006	116,968,664	87%
United States of America	Private Sector	17,421,341	31,719,730	82%
Canada	Private Sector	3,352,529	5,556,217	66%
Netherlands	Government	21,324,355	31,333,777	47%
Spain	Private Sector	35,306,026	51,227,261	45%
Poland	Private Sector	1,355,362	1,933,658	43%
Italy	Government	3,485,839	4,945,995	42%

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