



# **REPORT ON REGULAR RESOURCES**

**2018**

RESULTS FOR EVERY CHILD

**unicef**   
for every child

## Expression of thanks

UNICEF would like to thank and acknowledge its many public and private sector partners listed on the final pages of this report for their contributions to regular resources in 2018. These flexible core resources have enabled the organization to reach the most vulnerable and marginalized children, achieving results that would not otherwise have been possible.

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

**Cover:** Students attending class in a school in Boutal Bagara, a suburb of N'Djamena, the capital of Chad.



# FOREWORD

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All of the funding UNICEF receives from our donors and partners is vital to our mission. Every dollar brings us one step closer to reaching every child.

Within that constellation of support, regular resources play a unique role. These unrestricted, flexible funds – also known as core resources – allow UNICEF to respond quickly and effectively whenever and wherever the children and young people we serve are most in need or most at risk.

Regular resources once again proved invaluable in 2018, as UNICEF responded to 285 new and ongoing humanitarian situations in 90 countries. They are one of the keys to maintaining UNICEF's global presence in humanitarian situations, a hallmark of our efforts on behalf of the world's children – especially the most disadvantaged and marginalized.

But regular resources are not only useful for meeting the most urgent needs of children and adolescents in crisis. They also support UNICEF's wider mission: to help every child fulfil his or her potential.

That means providing access to nutrition, health care, safe water, sanitation, and hygiene. It means supporting quality education, from early learning to secondary education and skills training. It means helping to protect girls and boys from violence, abuse, and exploitation.

In 2018, UNICEF used regular resources to fund programming in all of those sectors and more.

Of course, there is still much work to do if we are to meet the ambitious goals of the UNICEF Strategic Plan 2018–2021 and, more broadly, the wide-ranging targets in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. To meet those goals and targets, UNICEF will need stable, predictable, and flexible resources like the ones that have funded the activities highlighted in this report.

While space does not allow a listing of all the programmes that have benefited from regular resources, the following pages feature a range of illustrative examples and detailed case studies from 2018. It is an impressive sampling, but it is just that: a tiny fraction of the results that UNICEF's country and regional offices have been working on to achieve around the world every day.

To do that work, we rely on the dedication of our staff and partners and the generosity of our donors. When donors understand the importance of regular resources and contribute accordingly, they ease the way for UNICEF to make the right interventions at the right time, with maximum impact.

Contributions to regular resources come to UNICEF from a variety of sources all over the world. They come from corporations and foundations, large and small, that have placed UNICEF at the centre of their philanthropic endeavours. They come from individuals at every income level, who continue to give what they can afford to advance the cause of children's rights. And they come from governments, non-governmental organizations, and others who share our vision, our values, and our commitment.

UNICEF is deeply grateful to all who contributed in 2018, and we look forward to their continued support. To serve the world's children as efficiently and effectively as possible, it is critically important to increase the level of regular resources in the funding we receive for our operations. It is no exaggeration to say that, in some situations, this is nothing less than a matter of life and death for children and young people.

Flexible, unrestricted funding can mean the difference between illness and health, malnutrition and nourishment, ignorance and education, mortal danger and safety, enduring poverty and sustainable development. I have seen that difference first-hand in my travels to UNICEF offices and programmes around the world in 2018.

As you examine this report – particularly the national case studies beginning on page 18 – I think it will become apparent to you, as well, that regular resources make a real difference to UNICEF and, in turn, to those we serve. Please read on for a deeper insight into the indispensable part these funds play in building a better life, and a more hopeful future, for the children of the world.



A handwritten signature in blue ink, which appears to read "Henrietta H. Fore". The signature is fluid and cursive.

**Henrietta H. Fore**  
UNICEF Executive Director





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# THE VALUE OF REGULAR RESOURCES

UNICEF contributors know the unique value of regular resources (RR), which is why they make their contributions without restrictions, trusting UNICEF to make the most of these funds. This unique UNICEF-donor partnership is what allows the organization to reach children who are in the greatest need and at the greatest risk. All UNICEF offices benefit from the allocation of these flexible resources – with the major share going directly to delivering life-saving programmes for children, and the balance helping to support the organization’s core structure, without which UNICEF would be unable to deliver on its vital mandate.



Ten-year-old Reem and her family are Syrian refugees who came to Jordan six years ago. She has just received her winter clothing kit from UNICEF and its partner Mateen.

## Why invest in regular resources?

There are as many reasons why UNICEF's partners should invest in regular resources as there are children in need.

First, the funds provide the maximum possible return on investment, going to where they are needed most. Second, such unrestricted funds give UNICEF the flexibility to innovate and respond quickly in emergencies, to do more for children rather than being limited by traditional models of support. Third, they give UNICEF's partners a cross-cutting stake in fulfilling the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), as these resources can be used across multiple sectors where a holistic and integrated approach can best serve the needs of children. Fourth, they contribute to increasing the sustainability, scale, and impact of UNICEF's activities. And not to be overlooked, regular resources give UNICEF's partners the opportunity to communicate about their support for every child, all the time, everywhere.

### Achieving the maximum return on investment

UNICEF seeks to maximize the return on investment for all its partners, which at the same time ensures that together they are achieving the highest possible results for children. Simply put, regular resources are the key to achieving the best return on investment. Economists agree that lessening restrictions on development aid generally increases its effectiveness, primarily by reducing transaction costs for partner countries and improving national ownership and alignment. A 2008 study by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development found that putting restrictions on funding generally decreases the value of a contribution by 15–30 per cent.

One of the ways that national ownership is achieved is through leveraging a government's domestic finances to achieve development goals. To this end, regular resources enable UNICEF to deploy its highly experienced global experts to provide advice and technical assistance to governments on how to develop policy and unlock domestic resources for development – a fundamental prerequisite for meeting national development targets. In Pakistan, for example, use of regular resources to provide expert support to the Government of Punjab led to its allocating \$20 million

of public resources in its Annual Development Programme 2018–2019. These funds went towards strengthening government capacity for water quality monitoring and reporting, and led to the inclusion of water, sanitation, and hygiene in the province's Economic Growth Strategy.

Another advantage is the ability to mobilize additional funding from the public and private sector through seed funding. Regular resources often provide the foundation for further intervention, acting as a catalyst for additional investments as well as to bring about important changes in legislation and policy. For example, use of core funds in Lesotho to improve delivery of adolescent-friendly youth services enabled financial and human resources to be leveraged from the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA). Following a pilot programme supported by regular resources, UNICEF then mobilized \$320,000 from SIDA for a four-year period to scale up the intervention to all districts.

### Enabling the most innovation, especially in emergencies

UNICEF recognizes that the speed at which global problems can escalate – from disease outbreaks to conflicts to natural disasters – makes it imperative for UNICEF to remain at the forefront of research and development of new products, technologies, and ways to structure supply chains and markets. Regular resources allow UNICEF to develop the most innovative solutions to the problems children face around the world.

For example, regular resources were used in Côte d'Ivoire in 2018 to pilot the production and use of bricks made from recycled waste to build a school, and showcasing this innovation to donors was instrumental in raising an additional \$4 million to scale up the project. Meanwhile, UNICEF's ground-breaking research into the enrolment of children in Islamic community schools helped the Government of Côte d'Ivoire to understand the magnitude of the situation and to develop a step-by-step approach to integrate Islamic schools into the national system.

Other examples of innovation include introducing the Primero open-source software platform in Indonesia to reunite children who had been separated from their families as a



result of earthquakes, and bringing UNICEF'S innovative UPSHIFT system to Tajikistan to enable marginalized youth in remote areas of the country to build skills and gain opportunities through social innovation and entrepreneurship.

### **Giving UNICEF's partners a cross-cutting stake in the SDGs**

Investing in UNICEF through core, unrestricted funding helps to achieve results at scale and to address interdependencies across all aspects of a child's development, supporting the achievement of all child-related Sustainable Development Goals. It is estimated that achieving the SDGs would unlock some \$12 trillion of market opportunities in health and well-being, urban development, energy and materials, and food and agriculture. In addition, 380 million new jobs could be created by 2030. Most of UNICEF's beneficiaries are vulnerable in more ways than one, and addressing several inequalities together is generally more effective than focusing on individual issues of health, education, protection, or water services separately.

As a case in point, regular resources given by UNICEF partners were used in Honduras to help the government implement its 'Parenting with Love' early childhood development strategy. UNICEF's support included health, nutrition, and education components underpinned by a strong communication campaign. Similarly, the flexibility of regular resources enabled UNICEF Indonesia to allocate funds to priority, cross-sectoral interventions (water, sanitation, health, nutrition, and child protection) in the early response phase to devastating earthquakes.

### **Facilitating sustainability, scale, and impact**

Because regular resources are not restricted to a specific intervention or country, they enable UNICEF to address the underlying causes of child vulnerability and how they relate to each other, even in remote, forgotten, and underfunded areas. By addressing the core of an issue rather than just its symptoms, UNICEF can achieve not only a better situation for children but also a better life that will follow them into adulthood – which in turn will provide the next generation of children with greater security.

For example, the UNICEF Emergency Programme Fund (EPF), supported by regular resources, enabled UNICEF in Syria to rapidly scale up its existing programme in East Ghouta in response to increasing levels of hostility and internal displacement. Without such resources this would not have been possible, and the humanitarian needs of a great many children would not have been met. Meanwhile, in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the EPF enabled UNICEF to launch the Ebola response and to help limit the spread of the disease beyond its initial area. EPF supported the organization's ability to scale up risk communication and community engagement, water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) programmes, infection prevention and control, child protection, and psychosocial care interventions, while ensuring the staff's safety and ability to operate immediately. Several innovative approaches were piloted and scaled up, including a nursery in Beni to care for young children whose mothers were receiving treatment.

### **Allowing UNICEF's partners to communicate about supporting every child, all the time, everywhere**

Partners recognize the hard-earned credibility of UNICEF's brand. As regular resources support all UNICEF programmes, giving such core resources allows UNICEF's donors to be part of everything the organization does. Indeed, UNICEF partners can claim they have a hand in each life changed and saved. Public and private sector partners can communicate about the value and impact of their support to taxpayers, other donor countries, the media, and various constituencies. Customers and employees of private sector partners can feel a personal involvement in shaping a better future for countless children who they know greatly need their support. They become a part of these children's lives. And in corporate communication, partners can choose from field content in any of the countries where UNICEF has a programme of cooperation with the government, while wider constituents and target audiences can be reached with a variety of messages and personal stories at any given reporting time.

## How RR funds have made a difference for children in 2018<sup>1</sup>



### Every child survives and thrives

In **Algeria**, a digital software – the Electronic Immunization File – was designed and deployed to 80 of 1,541 municipalities to strengthen the management and monitoring of immunization at the community level.

In **Honduras**, parental skills were strengthened in 64 poor municipalities, which ensured early childhood development for children from preconception to age 6.

In **Syria**, 11,000 children and mothers in Idleb and Aleppo received nutrition interventions, which prevented some 500 deaths associated with severe acute malnutrition and averted 2,400 children under 5 from becoming severely malnourished. In addition, 3,500 pregnant mothers were protected from becoming anaemic.

In **Niger**, 22,575 children suffering from severe acute malnutrition were treated through the provision of nearly 16,000 cartons of ready-to-use therapeutic food.

In **Papua New Guinea**, nutritional screening reached nearly 41,000 children (half of them girls); and up to 1,044 children (601 girls) received treatment for acute malnutrition.

### Every child learns

In **Côte d'Ivoire**, 317,000 pupils (including 140,000 girls) were reached by GPS mapping as part of a national strategy to integrate Islamic schools into the formal education system.

In **Brazil**, in response to the Venezuela crisis, UNICEF established 10 learning spaces, benefiting 2,268 children.

In **Papua New Guinea**, some 13,000 schoolchildren benefited from the provision of new toilet facilities, and nearly 112,000 people received information on good hygiene practices. In addition, child-friendly spaces were established, benefiting 4,818 children (2,170 girls); and 8,674 children (3,851 girls) benefited from restored education services.



### Every child is protected from violence and exploitation

In **Myanmar**, more than 13,000 adolescent girls and boys affected by emergencies were supported through life-skills and awareness-raising activities.

In **Indonesia**, in the wake of the earthquake-tsunami-liquefaction emergency, UNICEF provided family tracing and reunification for separated and unaccompanied children, as well as psychosocial support in child-friendly schools for 2,000 children.

In **Colombia**, UNICEF reached over 40,000 children and adolescents displaced in the Venezuela crisis, providing child-friendly spaces, WASH services in key migrant sites, funding for mobile health teams, and alternative education spaces for migrant children.

### Every child has a safe and clean environment

In **Syria**, approximately 185,000 internally displaced persons fleeing the hostilities in East Ghouta and Dar'a benefited from the provision of safe water, non-food items, and WASH facilities in collective shelters. Water systems were also restored, allowing nearly 187,000 people to access water in rural Damascus, Tartous, Idleb, and As Sweida. In addition, more than 6 million people in eight governorates benefited from water disinfectants.

In **Papua New Guinea**, UNICEF responded to a 7.5 magnitude earthquake – affecting over a half-million people (125,000 children) – by providing clean water for nearly 250,000 people.

### Every child has an equitable chance in life


In **Tajikistan**, 2,780 girls and boys acquired skills and developed their own innovative solutions to social problems in their communities through a social innovation curriculum at UNICEF-supported Adolescents Innovation Labs.

<sup>1</sup> These examples are country-level examples from case studies presented in this report.



# HOW UNICEF ALLOCATES AND SPENDS ITS REGULAR RESOURCES

Given the critical importance of regular resources for achieving results for children, UNICEF has established a clear process for allocating such resources to all country programmes globally. To ensure a consistent and strong presence in each country, the UNICEF Executive Board allocates \$850,000 per country office per year. This allocation is based on evidence of children's progress at the country level, measured by the following criteria: 1) under-five mortality rate; 2) gross national income per capita; and 3) child population.



A newborn baby at the hospital of Sibiti, in the south of Congo.



The Executive Board has established a target that least developed countries should receive at least 60 per cent of RR allocations to country programmes and that sub-Saharan African countries should receive at least 50 per cent of RR allocations to country programmes. This allocation of regular resources to each country programme allows country offices to kick-start their programmes and contributes to their core programmatic activities.

The largest proportion of RR funds – **Direct Programme Assistance** – supports base programming across the breadth of planning, delivery, and evaluation. Regular resources for Direct Programme Assistance are distributed at the country and regional level in four primary categories:

**Countries with UNICEF programmes of cooperation:**

These funds are allocated based on the three criteria described above. Every country is guaranteed a minimum allocation of \$850,000 each year until it achieves ‘high income’ status, based on a World Bank country classification, for two consecutive years.

**Strategic and innovative activities:** The Executive Board requires that 7 per cent of annual RR for programmes is set aside for flexible allocation by the Executive Director to support country programmes to, among other things, encourage excellence in one or more areas of UNICEF’s work and priorities, and to address gaps in funding required to meet the urgent needs of the most vulnerable children.

**Emergency Programme Fund:** While regular resources allocated through the above mechanisms can be used to support humanitarian programmes, country offices can also access the Emergency Programme Fund. The EPF is a revolving fund providing reimbursable loans to offices that require immediate financing of emergency programmes prior to receiving donor support. This timely and flexible funding allows UNICEF to scale up life-saving humanitarian action for children within hours of a disaster. In 2018, \$66.7 million was disbursed to 28 countries and two regional offices. Of this, more than \$46 million (68 per cent) supported offices to respond to severe emergencies – referred to as Level 2 and Level 3.

**Advocacy and programme development:** These allocations are central to ensuring UNICEF’s primary role in promoting and safeguarding the rights of children. They support global advocacy, programme development, strategic guidance, knowledge management, research and studies, evaluation of performance, and related activities.

The rest of the RR funds support UNICEF’s core structure and mission at the global, regional, and local level through its Institutional Budget. Approved by the UNICEF Executive Board, this is an expenditure for children that is not directly attributable to a specific programme but is funded by both regular resources and other resources.

**The Institutional Budget** is comprised of four cost classification categories:

**Development effectiveness:** This refers to activities that help to effectively deliver development results required to fulfil UNICEF’s Strategic Plan 2018–2021. Typically of a policy, advisory, and/or technical nature, the activities are not included in specific programme components in country, regional, or global programme documents.

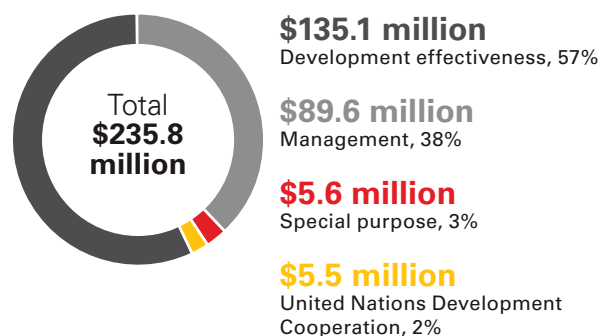
**Management:** These are activities concerning UNICEF’s executive management, including country representation, external relations and partnerships, fundraising, corporate communication, oversight and audit, legal affairs, corporate evaluation, information technology, finance, security, and human resources and administration.

**United Nations development coordination:** This category supports coordination of development efforts within the United Nations system.

**Special purpose:** This includes capital investment and costs not related to organizational management

The charts below show how UNICEF spent regular resources in 2018  
(USD million)

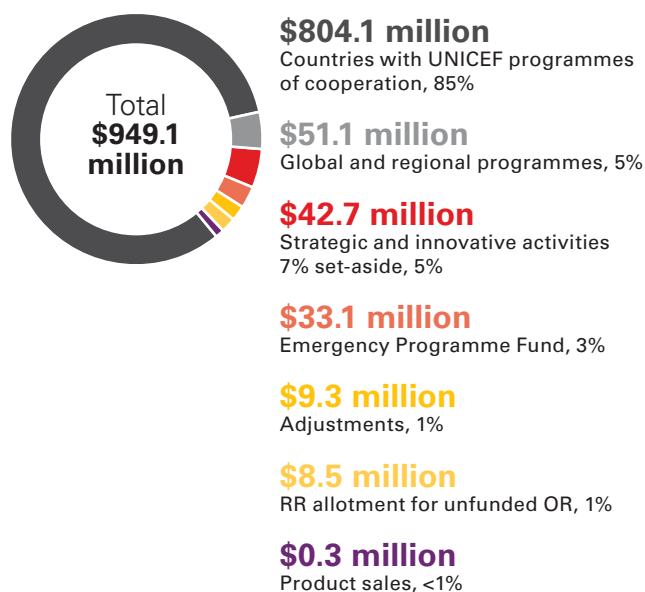
### RR expenditure institutional budget by category



### Total expenditure by fund type



### RR direct programme expenses by category



Our partnership with UNICEF contributes to saving the lives of children in crisis and achieving impact at scale. This is why some of the resources generated by our partnership support UNICEF's core funding needs. We understand the importance of flexible, unrestricted income, and we are proud to have helped UNICEF touch the lives of many children, with many different interventions, all around the world.

**Jun Fujiwara**

Corporate Partnerships and Global Charity Director, Louis Vuitton







## Strategic and innovative activities

Each year, the UNICEF Executive Director's 7 per cent set aside pool of regular resources is allocated to address the needs of the most marginalized and vulnerable children worldwide. In 2018, these resources were allocated to strengthen UNICEF's response in several programmatic areas, including implementing Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICSs), primary health care, the young people's agenda, ending violence against children, and polio eradication. More details are provided in the sections below.

### Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys

In 2018, \$12 million was allocated as direct support to country offices conducting MICSs and for both technological and methodological innovations.

## Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys 6

### The need

Problems that go unmeasured often go unsolved. That is why data at the household level are crucial for informing national and global decision making with the objective of improving children's well-being. And this is why UNICEF supports countries to collect data related to children and women through Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys, an international household survey programme. This programme is one of UNICEF's main tools for promoting children's rights around the world, helping the organization to monitor and analyse trends, equity, and progress in the many countries where the organization operates. In addition, the surveys cover 14 of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals, indicators for which UNICEF has been identified as the custodian or co-custodian agency. The latest round of MICSs is now generating data on 33 SDG indicators, representing close to half of the indicators that can be generated through household surveys. These surveys are generally funded by governments, partners, and UNICEF country offices. While the share of survey costs covered by governments has increased considerably over time, many countries still require additional funding support.

### UNICEF's response

In 2018, \$12 million was allocated as direct 'top-up funding' to country offices that were conducting MICSs, specifically to support the costs of surveys by the global MICS team as well as for innovations, both technological and methodological. These resources were used to provide technical support for quality assurance and capacity-building; to further improve survey implementation and access to data; and to begin high-frequency, mobile phone-based survey implementation. The support was particularly directed towards fragile states, where data needs are more pronounced.

The important need for countries to collect robust data in such situations is partly met through UNICEF support by using innovative methods in conjunction with MICS surveys. Another planned innovative methodology is the expansion of these surveys for monthly data collection by mobile phone, thereby generating data for crisis monitoring and, where applicable, opinion polling and longitudinal analysis of key indicators with a representative sample. Countries supported by UNICEF in 2018 include: Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Belarus, the Central African Republic, Chad, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Fiji, the Gambia, Georgia, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Iraq, Kiribati, Kyrgyzstan, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mongolia, North Macedonia, Pakistan (Sindh), Suriname, Tunisia, and Zimbabwe.





## The value of RR

Data and evidence collecting are central to advancing UNICEF's normative role in protecting child rights, and it is a role for which UNICEF has a unique comparative advantage. UNICEF's work to provide reliable data and to advance the evidence base on the situation of children is a core resource that the organization makes available to countries as a 'global public good', and it also supports these countries in strengthening their own capacity for gathering vital data that can improve the lives of children.

Regular resources are uniquely placed to further UNICEF's role in this area as they allow the organization to maintain its independence and technical integrity and the robustness of its programmes, which in turn generates the data that allow UNICEF to continue to innovate and prioritize on behalf of children.

Regular resources particularly support data-poor countries that are unable to invest in such activities and allow UNICEF to focus on core priorities rather than areas that might be defined by donor interest.

## UNICEF's partner voice

### BAGHDAD, Iraq, 21 December 2018 – UNICEF Iraq launches Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 6:

On 19 November, UNICEF – in collaboration with the Government of Iraq and partners – officially launched the sixth round of the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS 6) in Iraq. It was introduced after seven years of having no credible and reliable evidence on the situation of children and women in the country, the last survey having been conducted in 2011. During the launch of MICS 6, Dr. Al Alaak, Head of the MICS 6 steering committee and Secretary-General of the Council of Ministers, acknowledged the importance of data in planning, noting that the results of the survey will contribute to the improvement of women and children in Iraq through the provision of accurate information to decision and policy makers.\*\*\*

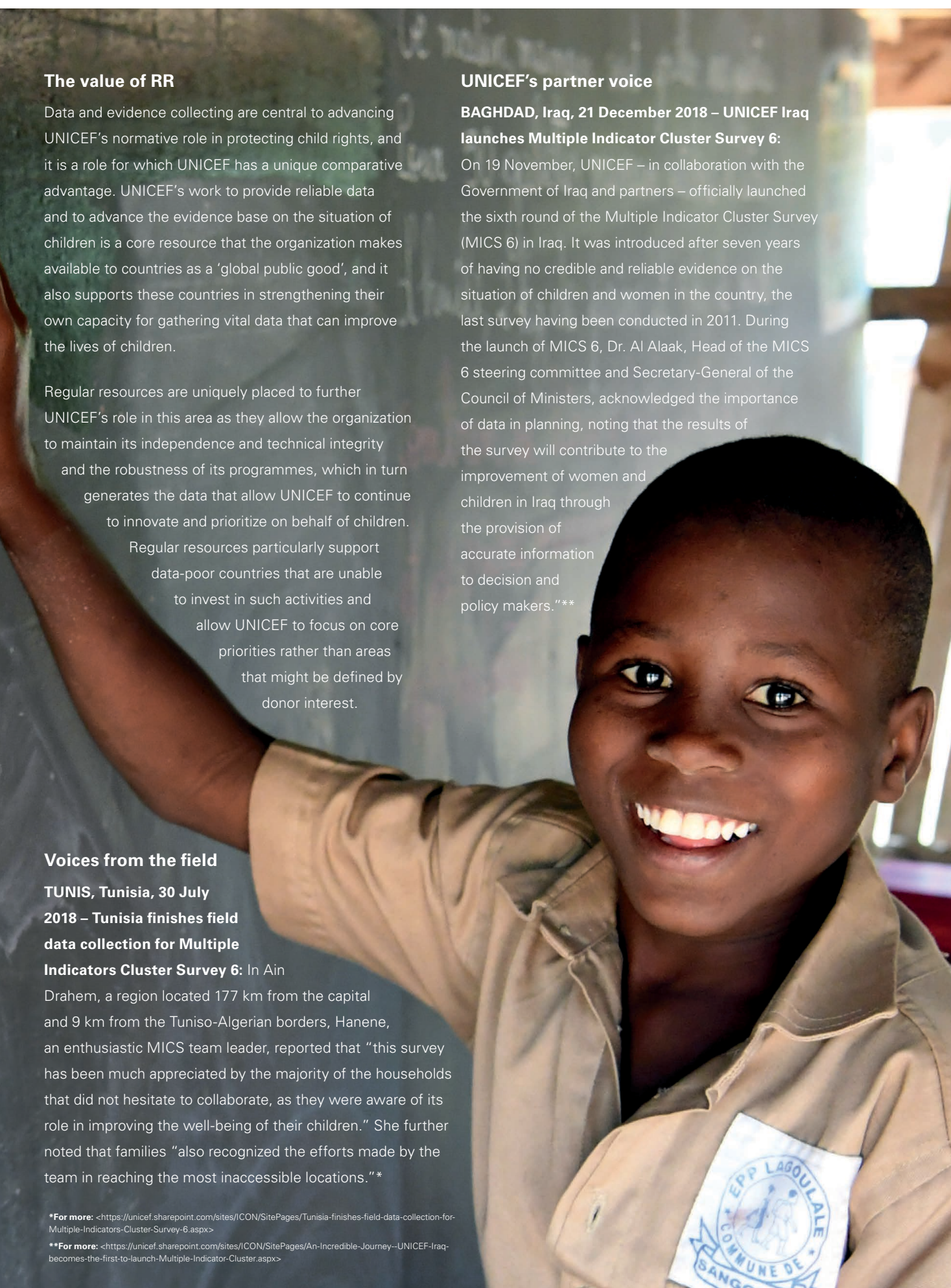
## Voices from the field

### TUNIS, Tunisia, 30 July 2018 – Tunisia finishes field data collection for Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey 6:

In Ain Drahem, a region located 177 km from the capital and 9 km from the Tuniso-Algerian borders, Hanene, an enthusiastic MICS team leader, reported that "this survey has been much appreciated by the majority of the households that did not hesitate to collaborate, as they were aware of its role in improving the well-being of their children." She further noted that families "also recognized the efforts made by the team in reaching the most inaccessible locations."\*

\*For more: <<https://unicef.sharepoint.com/sites/ICON/SitePages/Tunisia-finishes-field-data-collection-for-Multiple-Indicators-Cluster-Survey-6.aspx>>

\*\*For more: <<https://unicef.sharepoint.com/sites/ICON/SitePages/An-Incredible-Journey--UNICEF-Iraq-becomes-the-first-to-launch-Multiple-Indicator-Cluster.aspx>>



## Primary health care

In 2018, in the context of the 40th anniversary of the Declaration of Alma-Ata on the importance of primary health care, global health partners agreed to align their resources and technical support at the country level in a coordinated and coherent manner. Some of the activities pursued are proven strategies that have significantly improved maternal and child health and have been implemented at scale in fragile settings and other contexts where populations have been left behind. Still others are new activities for the 21st century. UNICEF's contributions to this initiative include bringing interventions for maternal, newborn, and child health, early childhood development (ECD), and nutrition closer to communities by integrating care packages and modifying their delivery by community health workers and supply chains. They also include capturing and using service and performance data; integrating water, sanitation, and hygiene in health facilities and improving sanitation at the community level; strengthening district health management, planning, and digital health; and mobilizing community youth participation through community dialogue and communication for development.

In 2018, approximately \$9.6 million was allocated to support six country offices and three regional offices to scale up their facility- and community-based child, maternal, and adolescent health programmes. This included integrating the programmes with nutrition, HIV, and ECD interventions, and developing and implementing health system strengthening plans at the country level in coordination with health partners in the Central African Republic, Chad, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, and Sudan.

## Generation Unlimited (GenU)

UNICEF has been programming for adolescent girls and boys for decades, but greater efforts are required to scale up gender-equitable approaches to enable a healthy, safe, informed, and empowered transition into adulthood. In this context, UNICEF is building a coalition to support a young people's agenda focused on every girl and boy by 2030 – whether they are in school, in training, or employed. Special focus is on the most vulnerable (particularly girls), the poorest, those with disabilities, young people on the move, and those in situations of armed conflict. Key areas of

focus for this initiative include secondary-age education, skills development and training, and girls' empowerment. The initiative is intended to leverage commitment, action, and resources from partners; in 2018, \$9.4 million was allocated for programmes and initiatives that can be taken to scale to achieve results for young people. Of this, \$3 million was allocated to a component of the Generation Unlimited business model to scale up solutions related to secondary-age education, skills for learning, employability/decent work, and empowerment, particularly for girls. The solutions include an alternative learning programme in Bangladesh; the innovative Techno Girl programme in South Africa; and technology-based upper-secondary education in rural communities in Argentina. In addition, \$2 million was directed to supporting U-Report – a mobile empowerment programme connecting young people all over the world through mobile phones and giving them access to information that can change their lives and influence their decisions. Funding was focused on reaching 28 million young people in 13 priority countries.

## End Violence Against Children Initiative

In 2018, \$8.2 million was allocated to 15 countries – Bangladesh, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Iraq, Jordan, Libya, Mali, Myanmar, Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, and Yemen – where spikes had been noted in child vulnerability. These are high-risk countries that face or have recently faced major humanitarian crises, rendering their populations – and especially young people – particularly vulnerable to sexual exploitation and abuse. UNICEF has engaged in these countries for over three years to accelerate protection from such abuse, and this initial investment has begun to take effect in terms of systems development, capacity-building, community engagement, and advancing inter-agency mechanisms.

## Polio eradication

Demonstrating UNICEF's strong commitment to global polio eradication, \$7.5 million was allocated to three countries, to address a funding gap for polio programming and to respond in a timely manner in these countries. These resources were devoted to supporting the procurement and distribution of vaccines, community-based vaccination, social mobilization, community engagement and technical assistance.

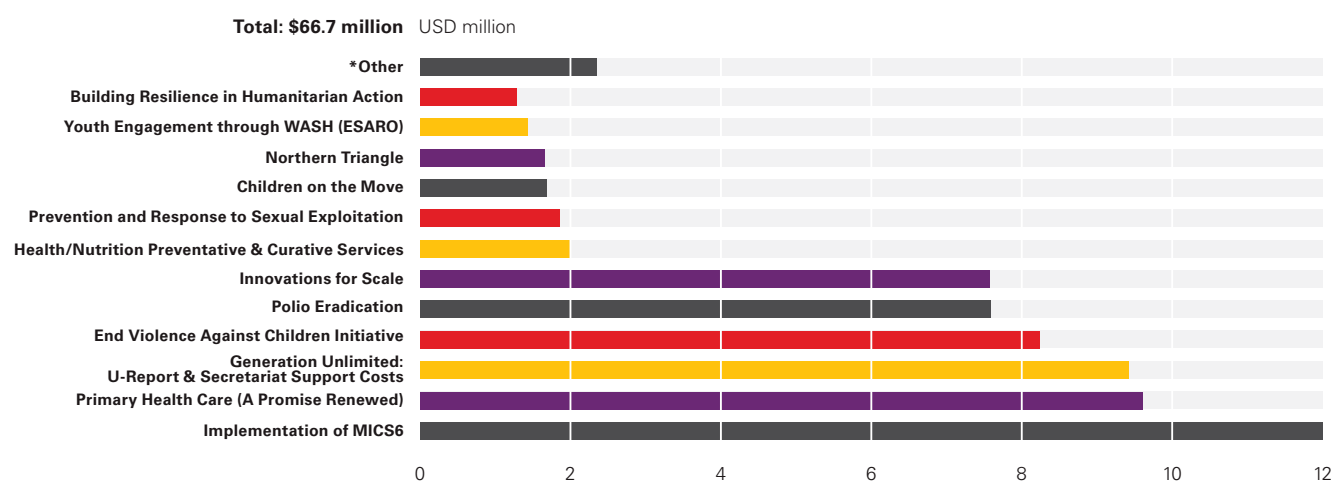


## Innovations for scale

To accelerate results for children, \$7.57 million was allocated in 2018 to identify innovations that strongly relate to the results framework of UNICEF's Strategic Plan and can have a transformative impact when scaled up in multiple

countries. These innovations include digital health to support institutionalizing community health; human papilloma virus vaccine + adolescents interventions; case management – Primero; a package of essential pneumonia interventions; and HIV point of care early infant diagnosis.

## Allocation of strategic innovative activities by key initiative (2018)



\* 'Other' includes allocations to: Kosovo special funding support, \$0.85 million; reintegration support for children returning from ISIL, \$0.55 million; young people's participation in the Alma-Ata 40th anniversary meeting, \$0.4 million; strengthening ECD programme scale up, \$0.3 million; and Alma-Ata (AA40) Conference, \$0.25 million.



## Emergency Programme Fund and key outcomes

**UNICEF's revolving internal Emergency Programme Fund facilitates timely response to emergency crises, including complex and protracted crises. The EPF generally makes reimbursable loans in anticipation of donor contributions to country offices. Financed by regular resources, in 2018 the EPF remained the quickest, most reliable, and most flexible source of critical humanitarian funding, and it is thus an integral component of UNICEF's response capacity.**

**In 2018, \$66.7 million was disbursed to 28 countries and two regional offices. Of this, more than \$46 million (68 per cent) supported offices to respond to major crises, internally identified as Level 2 or Level 3 emergencies, and 99 per cent was disbursed to country and regional offices within 48 hours of an official request. As the EPF is a revolving fund, the loan can be reimbursed until the end of the following year. As of March 2019, \$25 million (40 per cent) had been reimbursed.**

### Key outcomes

The EPF continues to be an indispensable funding instrument that enables country offices to scale up their responses to crises in a timely manner, as evidenced by the following countries.

In **Syria**, UNICEF received \$6.2 million to support water, sanitation, and hygiene, improve nutrition, and provide clothing to protect children from harsh weather conditions – benefiting some 185,000 internally displaced persons who had fled hostilities and were living in collective shelters. The EPF also enabled the restoration of water systems serving 187,000 people in rural Damascus, Tartous, Idleb, and As Sweida. In addition, water disinfectants were distributed across eight governorates supporting over 6 million people. UNICEF delivered nutrition interventions for 11,000 children and mothers in Idleb and Aleppo, prevented 500 child deaths from complications associated with severe acute malnutrition, averted 2,400 under-five children from becoming severely malnourished, and protected at least 3,500 pregnant mothers from becoming anaemic. Finally, UNICEF provided summer clothing kits to

18,000 children in collective shelters during the East Ghouta emergency response in June and July, and more than 13,000 children in Idleb and Aleppo received winter clothing to protect them from cold weather.



In **Indonesia**, UNICEF received \$4 million in EPF funds to facilitate an immediate life-saving response to the combined earthquake, tsunami, and liquefaction emergency in Central Sulawesi province, and to support the early response to the Lombok earthquakes. Approximately 1.9 million people were affected by these disasters, including over 600,000 children. The immediate response facilitated by EPF funding included family tracing and reunification for unaccompanied and separated children; psychosocial support through child-friendly spaces for 2,000 children; establishment of 200 temporary learning spaces and school-in-a-box kits; distribution of 15,000 family hygiene kits; toilet and latrine construction to accommodate 2,000 people; and access to safe drinking water for 30,000 people. EPF funding also supported UNICEF's efforts as cluster lead to bring in 21 supplementary surge staff from other locations around the country and globe, and to rent office space (as UNICEF had not previously been present in the affected area).

In **Papua New Guinea**, a 7.5-magnitude earthquake struck the Hela, Southern Highlands, Western Highlands, and Enga provinces, affecting over a half-million people, of whom around 270,000 (including 125,000 children) required immediate life-saving assistance. At the emergency's onset, the EPF allocation of \$1.5 million enabled the immediate provision of clean water to some 124,000 people. Functional toilets were provided to 13,000 schoolchildren, and another 112,000 people received information on good hygiene practices. In addition, child-friendly spaces benefited nearly 5,000 children (nearly half girls); nutritional screening reached 41,000 children (over 20,000 girls); 1,044 children (600 girls) were treated for



acute malnutrition; and education services were restored for approximately 8,700 children (3,850 girls).



In **Zambia**, \$1 million from the EPF supported critical interventions to reduce and contain the cholera outbreak that proliferated due to high poverty levels, inadequate water supply, poor sanitation and hygiene practices, and a lack of adequate access to primary health care. This was particularly the case in Lusaka, where cholera has long been associated with the unplanned settlements. Some 30,000 people received safe drinking water through water trucking and 75,000 benefited from the installation of 300 water tanks. In addition, two Cholera Kits for the treatment of 1,000 non-severe cholera cases were pre-positioned in Lusaka; and 1,500 health workers and community-based volunteers were trained, with the volunteers reaching 342,000 households with life-saving messages.

In the **Democratic Republic of the Congo**, the Ebola outbreak is continuing. To support UNICEF's response to this emergency, an EPF allocation of \$4.7 million was made towards the following activities: **(1)** Harmonization of the vaccination protocol to include children aged 1 year and above, and the counselling of 56,330 individuals eligible for vaccination. Paediatric advice was provided for case management in Ebola treatment centres, and the government received support to develop a clinical protocol for nutrition care. This contributed to a fall in mortality rates in the North Kivu/Ituri outbreak from 100 per cent in August to 30 per cent by December. **(2)** WASH services were provided in 636 health facilities, 905 schools, and 1,727 community sites in affected areas, resulting in 1.5 million people accessing safe water, hand-washing, and sanitation services. **(3)** Child protection activities focused on individualized mental health and psychosocial support, and targeted materials were provided to 1,094 families directly affected by Ebola and 8,539 Ebola contact cases. The response also focused on identifying

individualized and durable solutions for each of 497 identified orphans. In November, UNICEF created a nursery in Beni to care for 54 young children whose mothers were receiving treatment. **(4)** Nearly 4,900 teachers trained in Ebola prevention approaches have reached more than 105,000 students in affected areas. The protocol is also being used to train trainers in the education sector on Ebola preparedness activities in provinces not yet affected. In addition, \$2 million was disbursed from the EPF to neighbouring countries (including **Burundi, Rwanda, South Sudan, and Uganda**) to support Ebola preparedness and response activities.



In **Niger**, EPF allocations totalling \$1.5 million enabled the country office to purchase 15,652 cartons of ready-to-use therapeutic food to treat 22,575 children suffering from severe acute malnutrition and to avoid a national stock-out. The EPF also allowed the office to immediately activate a stand-by partnership established with ACTED, the leader of the Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) NGO consortium. A purchase order was also submitted for Non-Food Items kits for delivery through the RRM to 4,000 families affected by forced displacement in the regions of Diffa, Tillabery, and Tahoua. The loan allowed UNICEF to guarantee continuity of implementation of the RRM and to avoid interruption of the delivery of humanitarian assistance to affected populations.

In the **Central African Republic**, UNICEF received an EPF allocation of \$3.2 million in February to enable the contracting of new RRM partnership agreements with the mechanism's three implementing partners. Without the EPF, activities would have been interrupted, as critical funding from the RRM's major donors – the Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance and the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations – was only received in April and May. Consequently, the EPF allowed for the humanitarian surveillance system by the RRM and its three NGO partners



to continue in about 75 per cent of the country. Some 84 confirmed alerts led to 29 exploratory missions and 38 multisector assessments. As a result, 43 non-food item (NFI) distributions took place, reaching more than 237,000 vulnerable children and their families with essential household items to replace crisis-related loss and destruction. Thirty-three WASH relief operations – including rehabilitation of 143 water points, construction of 56 emergency latrines, and 216 group hygiene promotion sessions – benefited over 162,000 people. The RRM also successfully piloted voucher-based NFI fairs and unconditional cash transfers as alternatives to NFI distributions, and there are plans to further develop these approaches in 2019.



In **Cameroon's** north-west and south-west regions, a political crisis that started in October 2017 has escalated into a conflict, with schools, students, and teachers often coming under attack. To date, 93 villages have allegedly been partially or totally burned, with many children experiencing violence. This instability has led to the displacement of approximately 437,000 people, with many areas inaccessible to humanitarian actors. To respond to the needs of those affected by this crisis, \$1.3 million from the EPF was disbursed in April, enabling UNICEF to launch a health, WASH, and child protection response, with education activities in the West and Littoral regions. The EPF loan was complemented by funds received from other donors to support parallel communication for development activities, including the distribution of WASH kits and mosquito nets, the provision of psychosocial support to children, and community sensitization. In this way, UNICEF reached more than 47,000 people, prioritizing those who were newly displaced and newly accessible areas. In December 2018 an additional EPF loan of \$800,000 was received for programme implementation in the same regions following the crisis's L2

designation, and the country office is continuing to scale up its response in 2019.



In **Mexico**, an EPF allocation of \$500,000 was used to immediately respond to the needs of almost 10,000 people (including 2,337 children) from Central America who entered Mexico through its border with Guatemala in October. These funds allowed UNICEF to provide safe drinking water, oral rehydration salts, sanitation services and hygiene kits, as well as psychosocial support to children and adolescents on the move, and to protect migrant children from violence, exploitation and abuse in shelters and public spaces of temporary refuge. Humanitarian assistance was provided beginning from the south in Tapachula all the way to Tijuana, on the border with the United States. The EPF also supported work on case management and helped push the agenda of no detention and the provision of alternative care for children on the move.

A total EPF of \$4.15 million was allocated in **Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Panama, Peru, and Trinidad and Tobago** so UNICEF could rapidly scale up and meet the needs of 490,000 children requiring assistance due to the Venezuelan crisis (through UNICEF's Regional Office and directly to UNICEF Ecuador). In the Regional Office, the EPF contributed to enhancing technical expertise to the country offices, including through missions to support the response and to participate in joint initiatives with ministries and authorities throughout the region. The largest allocation went to **Colombia** (\$1.5 million), enabling UNICEF to reach over 40,000 children and adolescents on the move. UNICEF also provided child-friendly spaces, WASH services in key migrant sites, funding for mobile health teams, and alternative educational spaces for migrant children.

In **Ecuador** (\$725,000), the EPF enabled UNICEF to support cash-based interventions for families and children on the move, and installation costs for families with children who intended to stay in Ecuador. The funds also contributed to reaching more than 8,000 children in child-friendly spaces at the border, providing legal assistance for 589 children and their families, the provision of NFIs, and access to improved WASH services. In **Brazil** (\$750,000), in addition to funding nutritional assessments and WASH activities, the EPF supported the establishment of 10 learning spaces (benefiting some 2,300 children) and 14 child-friendly spaces (reaching some 3,300 children). In **Peru** (\$150,000), EPF funding enabled the

establishment of child-friendly spaces at border locations, and the provision of mental health and psychosocial support for more than 11,000 children. The funds also supported nutrition screening of nearly 4,000 under-five children. Finally, in **Panama**, \$95,000 from EPF, with complementary resources, enabled UNICEF to scale up WASH interventions by distributing hygiene kits and supporting the International Organization for Migration's Displacement Tracking Matrix Survey of Needs and Vulnerabilities, which provided critical information on the conditions of Venezuelan migrants in Panama and on the vulnerabilities and barriers that children and adolescents could be facing.

### Emergency Programme Fund allocation and reimbursement in 2018<sup>2</sup> (USD million)

Country	2018 allocation	Reimbursement to date	Non-reimbursable	Remaining loans
Burkina Faso	0.1	0.0	-	0.0
Burundi	0.5	-	-	0.5
Cameroon	2.0	-	-	2.0
CAR	3.2	3.2	-	0.0
Djibouti	0.3	-	-	0.3
DPR Korea	2.0	-	-	2.0
DR Congo	10.7	3.3	-	7.3
Ecuador	0.5	-	-	0.5
Haiti	6.0	0.0	4.0	2.0
India	1.0	0.7	-	0.3
Indonesia	4.0	-	-	4.0
Jordan	3.0	3.0	-	0.0
Kenya	0.9	0.4	-	0.5
Lebanon	5.0	5.0	-	0.0
Libya	1.3	0.0	0.1	1.2
Mali	0.1	0.1	-	0.0
Mauritania	0.5	0.5	-	0.0
MENA Regional	6.0	1.8	-	4.2
Mexico	0.5	-	-	0.5
Myanmar	2.4	-	-	2.4
Niger	1.5	0.8	-	0.7
Papua New Guinea	1.5	1.1	-	0.4
Rwanda	0.4	0.4	-	0.0
Sudan (South)	0.6	-	-	0.6
Syria	4.0	1.9	-	2.1
LACRO Regional	3.7	0.0	-	3.7
Uganda	0.6	0.6	-	0.0
Venezuela	2.0	-	-	2.0
Yemen	1.7	1.7	-	0.0
Zambia	1.0	0.5	-	0.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>66.7</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>37.5</b>

<sup>2</sup> Totals may not match due to rounding off.

# RESULTS FOR CHILDREN

Thanks to the availability and flexibility of regular resources, UNICEF was able to make great progress in 2018 in its continuous efforts to improve the lives of children everywhere, especially the most vulnerable. The flexibility of these 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.



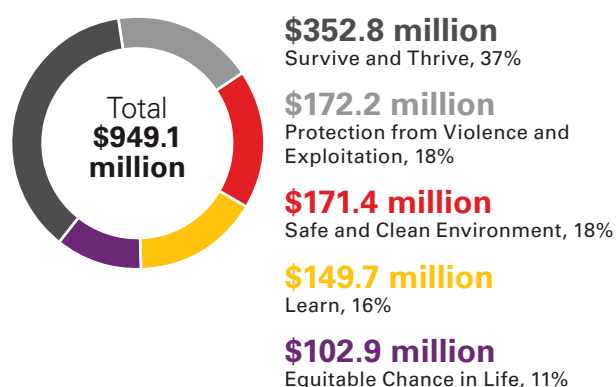
Mohammad, 6, in his kindergarten class in Za'atari Refugee Camp, Jordan.



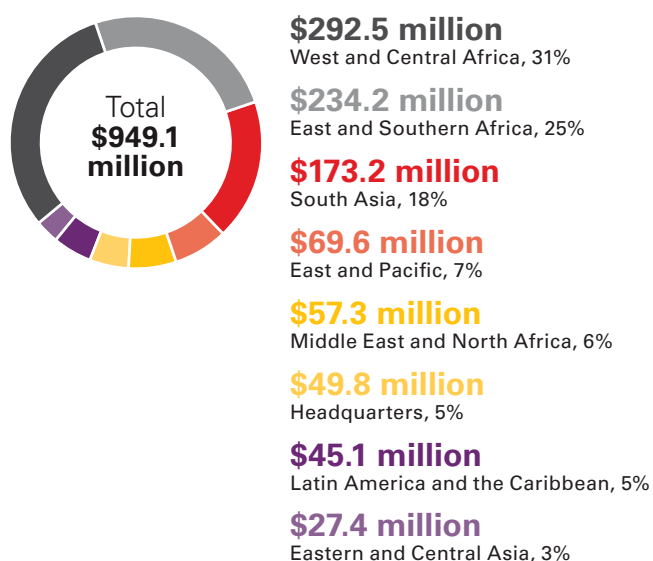
Life-saving and life-changing interventions spanned the **five goal areas** of the organization's **Strategic Plan 2018–2021**: every child survives, every child learns, every child is protected from violence and exploitation, every child lives in a safe and clean environment, and every child has an equitable chance in life. 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 emphasis on adolescents, girls, and women.

The following charts highlight the direct programme expenses by Strategic Plan goal area and by region.

### RR direct programme expenses by strategic plan goal area



### RR direct programme expenses by region



### Case studies

The following case studies are examples of UNICEF's worldwide achievements with the support of core resources. They have been selected based on several criteria, including high RR reliance (share of total programme costs funded by core resources) and by regional diversity. Of the selected case studies, three are lower-income economies, six are lower-middle income, and one is in the upper-middle and high income category.<sup>3</sup> Each case study demonstrates the direct benefits for children resulting from flexible funding.

**With its global mandate and reach, UNICEF enjoys high field capacity and legitimacy for the promotion of children's rights. This is the organization's unique comparative advantage in addressing children's issues worldwide.**

**Core resources are key to allowing UNICEF, and indeed other UN agencies, to provide sustained support to national priorities as countries progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals. These flexible resources make it possible to respond in a timely and effective way to crises, and to operate with high standards of accountability, quality, and transparency.**

**For the Government of Sweden, multi-year core funding is a modern way of working – moving away from project support to a trustful, flexible, and equal partnership. Such funding also reflects our support of UN reform, as well as our commitment to working together towards the realization of the UNICEF Strategic Plan 2018–2021, the broader Agenda 2030, and fulfilling our collective promise of “leaving no child behind.”**

**Peter Eriksson,**  
Minister for International Development Cooperation,  
Sweden

<sup>3</sup> World Bank Statistics.



Every child survives and thrives

ALGERIA

REDUCING ROUTINE VACCINATION DROP-OUT RATES

## The need

Algeria, the largest country in Africa, has a comprehensive health system and good immunization coverage, with 83 per cent of all children under 2 years of age fully immunized. However, securing affordable prices for recently introduced vaccines is a challenge, and it is also not easy to ensure the regular supply and distribution of vaccines throughout the country. Incomplete vaccination courses and the reluctance of some parents to vaccinate their children are other challenges to be met.

## UNICEF's response

To further decrease delays to or refusals of immunization, UNICEF mobilized an expert to help design digital software – the Electronic Immunization File (known by its French acronym DEVAC) – to strengthen the overall management and monitoring of immunization, building on information acquired at the communal level. DEVAC, which is currently being deployed in 80 of Algeria's 1,541 municipalities, links national administrative data to survey statistics on births, deaths, and vaccinations. Individual child records are included in a global database to enhance the management of immunization. In this way, DEVAC reinforces vaccine purchase and stock management, enables follow-up to adverse post-vaccination events, and provides timely notifications to parents about immunization appointments. In addition, parents receive automatically generated reminders by text message or email a few days before the scheduled date to bring their child to the vaccination centre. In the event of an adverse effect following vaccination, a report is sent directly to the Ministry of Health with information about the location and the batch of vaccine used. This initiative is expected to help reduce the immunization drop-out rate, which could be the cause of localized measles epidemics during the past two years. Using regular resources, UNICEF will also assist the Ministry of Health to leverage domestic resources so as to expand DEVAC gradually throughout the country.



## The value of regular resources

UNICEF's support for DEVAC clearly demonstrates that technology can radically enhance peoples' day-to-day lives and contribute to positive behaviour changes. Regular resources have permitted UNICEF to provide high level technical assistance over several years, and to build solid institutional confidence in an innovation introduced in a sensitive sector.

## Voices from the field

Nora is the devoted mother of two young boys, eager to protect them from all possible diseases. "I do not look at my children's immunization records as regularly as I should. SMS reminders will be very useful to stop me from being late." Fluent communication between health professionals and the public is seen as essential to ensure confidence in health recommendations. "I am happy that Algeria's health system is modernizing and helping parents take care of their children," adds Nora. By providing the technical support to develop DEVAC, UNICEF is helping to prevent the transmission of communicable diseases in Algeria, particularly in remote areas.

## UNICEF partner voice

***"I value the close cooperation between Algeria's health authorities and UNICEF, which has led to the development of DEVAC and is promoting a closer association of parents for increased immunization coverage using technological innovation."***

–Dr. Bouderbala Kheira, Department of Epidemiology and Preventive Medicine of Mascara, one of the pilot provinces



Every child survives and thrives

**HONDURAS**

A COMMUNITY-BASED EARLY CHILDHOOD STRATEGY

## The need

In 2012, Honduras' neonatal mortality rate (deaths of infants under 28 days) was 17 per 1,000 live births, while the infant mortality rate (deaths of infants under 1 year) was 24 per 1,000 live births and under-five mortality was 29 per 1,000 live births. Not surprisingly, neonatal mortality rates are higher among the poorest families in the poorest quintile, and where mothers had not completed primary school. Meanwhile, recent years have seen the Zika virus hit Honduras, with more than 32,000 cases reported in 2016 and 2017, leading to congenital Zika syndrome in 140 newborns. Although Honduras has developed a Comprehensive Care Road Map with defined standards to provide coherent services to children at various stages of childhood, implementation of the Road Map has proved challenging. Municipal Councils for Children have been established to help state institutions and NGOs deliver services, but the provision of these services is still limited.

## UNICEF's response

The Government of Honduras and UNICEF are implementing a National Public Policy for Early Childhood, centred on a community-based strategy known as 'Parenting with Love', which strengthens parental skills to ensure early childhood development in children, from preconception to 6 years of age. By the end of 2018, Parenting with Love had reached 64 poorer municipalities; and in 2019 it has already expanded to another 67 municipalities and is now being implemented in nearly half the country. UNICEF Honduras is providing technical and financial resources to develop children's potential to the fullest and has consistently supported the training curricula for parents and caregivers of children under 6, as well as volunteers and facilitators of the community strategy. In addition, a cross-sectoral Communication for Development Strategy on children under 6 years is being implemented in the poorest parts of the country. Already, 784 doctors, health promoters, and preschool teachers have been certified to facilitate early childhood development. To complement this, a communication strategy has begun in 64 municipalities where religious leaders and communicators transmit messages about pregnancy care, delivery, newborns, and the feeding of children under 2 years.



## The value of regular resources

Thanks to the availability of regular resources, UNICEF in Honduras is working with the government across a range of areas to develop an integrated programme to support children in their early years. The programme has leveraged existing human resources in the country to build the capacity of frontline professionals and parents to meet the health, nutrition, education, and protection needs of young children, and has contributed to meeting several of the Sustainable Development Goals. Finally, the use of regular resources has meant that the programme has the flexibility to adapt to the developing context in Honduras, such as the special needs of young children born with congenital Zika syndrome.

## Voices from the field

Dircia, the mother of a nine-month old, attributes many of her parenting skills to the booklet (*Catrachitos*) that health facilitators gave her as part of the Parenting with Love programme. "The instructions are very useful. I have learned to value my child, not to shout, but most important to give her a lot of love." Parenting with Love also seeks to improve infant and young child nutrition. Dircia says that in "the first six months, I only gave her maternal milk, as the leaflets recommend. Then I started giving her mashed fruit and vegetables and some rice as well. Now she has a good weight and height for her age."

## UNICEF partner voice

***"With the support of UNICEF, a communication strategy has been implemented aimed at changing parenting patterns and improving comprehensive care of infants and children in three departments of the country."***

—Oneyda Mora, Unit Director, Parenting with Love, Secretariat for Development and Social Inclusion





Every child survives and thrives

LESOTHO

MAKING HEALTH SERVICES MORE ADOLESCENT-FRIENDLY

## The need

Adolescents (aged 10–19 years) make up 18 per cent of Lesotho's population, and the challenges they face are particularly acute, given a context of widespread poverty. Here, 67.3 per cent of children aged 13–17 are deprived of multiple dimensions of well-being, such as health care, nutrition, education, safe water, housing, and information. Lesotho also has the second highest prevalence of HIV in the world, with a quarter of its population living with the virus. Unlike other age groups, there has not been a significant reduction in new infections among adolescents, and girls are particularly at risk. Every week, 28 adolescent girls and 7 adolescent boys contract HIV. Sexual and reproductive health services for adolescents and young people are not readily available despite many policies and guidelines that support their provision. Further, only a third of health facilities comply with existing policies and guidelines on adolescent-friendly health services.

## UNICEF's response

Supporting the Ministry of Health, UNICEF employed a three-pronged approach with NGO partners Skillshare and Sentebale to improve access to quality adolescent-friendly health services. First, young people have been empowered to consult with their peers, service providers, and other stakeholders at the community level to improve service delivery. Second, the capacity of service providers to respond to adolescent health challenges and to advocate for change at the district and national level has been significantly improved. Third, youth can now participate in Health Centre Committees and liaise with village health workers to increase demand for health services.

The intervention has led to adolescents having a real voice in decisions regarding services designed for their use. This has improved the quality of health care services for both adolescents and for the larger community, as well as for maternal and child health. Finally, the intervention is generating knowledge and putting adolescent issues at the forefront for action at the community, district, and national level. As a result, health worker knowledge on adolescent-friendly health services has increased from 35 to 75 per cent, and youth advocates' knowledge on their sexual and reproductive health rights from 30 to 72 per cent.



## The value of regular resources

Use of core funds for this intervention was essential as it enabled the leveraging of additional financial and human resources. Specifically, the intervention complemented work by UNICEF partners with the Global Fund in five districts to increase the demand of adolescents for health services and to build the capacity of service providers to deliver adolescent-friendly services. The use of \$60,000 from regular resources led to the mobilization of \$320,000 from the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency for a four-year period to scale up the intervention to all districts. At the national level, the intervention will enable the mobilization of political and domestic financial capital for adolescent issues.

## Voices from the field

Tiisetso Ratikane, aged 21, dropped out of school because his family could no longer afford to send him, but he was identified by his community and initiated into a youth programme created to monitor and ensure that the local health clinic provides services that are friendly for young people. "I want to lead a healthy lifestyle," says Tiisetso, "and that is why I also tested for HIV. I want other people to do the same and to go to the clinic to get this important information. We have quarterly and monthly meetings with the village health workers and health centre staff, where we present feedback from young people in our communities," he declares proudly.

## UNICEF partner voice

***"What's unique about the work Skillshare is doing with UNICEF, Sentebale, and the Ministry of Health is that we are putting into practice government guidelines and tools, and we are ensuring that these reach the people who use and consume the services."***

–Dickson Ndyabangi, Programme Manager, Skillshare Lesotho



## Every child learns CÔTE D'IVOIRE

BUILDING CHILDREN'S FUTURE WITH RECYCLED BRICKS

### The need

Abidjan (the 'economic capital' of Côte d'Ivoire) produces 288 tons of plastic waste each day, 90 per cent of which eventually pollutes low-income communities where improper waste management is responsible for 60 per cent of malaria, diarrhoea, and pneumonia cases in children – diseases that are among the leading causes of death. Although Côte d'Ivoire made primary education mandatory in 2015, more than 1.6 million children, mainly girls aged 6 to 15, are currently out of school. The major obstacles include poverty, long distances to schools, overcrowding, and the complete lack of schools in some areas. Further, some parents enrol their children in community schools, especially Islamic schools, but most of these do not follow the national curriculum, and thus more than 327,000 children may lack adequate opportunities to develop to their full potential.

### UNICEF's response

The Government of Côte d'Ivoire has developed a national strategic plan highlighting the need to construct 15,000 additional classrooms nationwide by 2020. However, this target faces financial limitations if traditional construction (cement bricks) is used. To this end, in 2018 UNICEF partnered with Colombian social enterprise Conceptos Plasticos to introduce and promote an innovative approach to environmentally-friendly construction, which transforms plastic waste into modular building bricks to construct sustainable classrooms while improving the environmental impact and creating ancillary benefits for plastic waste collectors (often women and youth). In addition to the pilot classroom, regular resources allowed UNICEF to leverage more than \$4 million from various donors to construct another 30 classrooms in low-income communities.

UNICEF Côte d'Ivoire has also supported the Ministry of Education to conduct GPS mapping of Islamic schools, identifying 2,402 schools hosting some 317,000 pupils, including nearly 140,000 girls. With support from UNICEF, 10 consultations were conducted at the national and regional level with the participation of all relevant ministries, local authorities, civil society, and religious leaders to develop a step-by-step approach towards a national strategy to integrate Islamic schools into the formal education system.



### The value of regular resources

Besides leveraging additional financial resources, regular resources enabled UNICEF Côte d'Ivoire to complete all the steps required to obtain political validation as well as to ensure the safety and acceptance of the innovative approach to construction by children and communities. Regular resources also paid for additional chemical and structural analysis to ensure the new structures' safety, and made it possible for UNICEF Côte d'Ivoire to release the upfront investment needed to kick off this game-changing project.

### Voices from the field

'My classroom is in poor condition,' laments Prisca Kangah, a 12-year-old girl from Sakassou, in the centre of Côte d'Ivoire. 'When it rains, we get wet. When it is warm and dry, it gets dusty. The wooden benches hurt, and we don't have toilets either. But I am hopeful,' she adds, 'because they have started building the new classrooms, and they look nice. I will be more motivated to come to class. Later, I would like to become a nurse.'

### UNICEF partner voice

***"Thanks to its credibility, its technical understanding of issues affecting children, and its network of solid professional relationships with both public and private actors, UNICEF is uniquely placed to play a pivotal role when it comes to driving structural change in the best interest of children."***

–Thierry Beccaro, UNICEF France Ambassador, upon a visit to Côte d'Ivoire

For more: <<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DtqsLDHuw3g>>



## Every child is protected from violence and exploitation

### MYANMAR

#### PREVENTING VIOLENCE AGAINST ADOLESCENTS

### The need

Myanmar has undergone rapid changes over the past decade, with gradual political and economic reform promoting economic growth and opening doors to the long-isolated country, now seen as an 'emerging economy'. And while reform has led to a reduction in poverty and increased access to education, it has not benefited the population equally. The country's long history of conflict has devastated certain areas and populations, with over 700,000 internally displaced persons and refugees affected by the Rakhine crisis alone. This complex and dynamic context is crucial to understanding adolescents' exposure to (and protection from) violence. Data show that Myanmar is the only country in the world where school violence and bullying are increasing for both boys and girls. Data also highlight that adolescents are more likely than adults to experience severe intimate partner violence and controlling behaviours, and to adhere to negative gender norms supporting violence.

### UNICEF's response

The elimination of violence against children is among the Sustainable Development Goals, and UNICEF is mandated to take the lead to assist governments to achieve that goal. To that end, UNICEF and the Government of Myanmar recently completed the mid-term review of the Association of South-East Asian Nations Regional Plan of Action on Ending Violence Against Children. In 2018, the organization and its local implementing partners assisted more than 13,000 adolescent girls and boys affected by emergencies through life-skills and awareness-raising activities. To sharpen even further the focus on preventing violence against children and adolescents, and to generate more sustained behavioural change, UNICEF has designed operational research to generate accurate and in-depth data on the social dynamics, behavioural patterns, and pathways to change related to the prevention and response to violence against children and women, with a focus on adolescents.



### The value of regular resources

Regular resources allowed UNICEF Myanmar to contract a consultancy to initiate a re-programming of activities for adolescent-targeted child protection in emergencies. Because emergency funding is short term and often has very service-outreach-oriented targets, it is difficult to fund operational research with the purpose of re-programming. Utilizing both nationally representative data and programme monitoring data from UNICEF-supported partnerships, this exercise included a series of evidence-generation activities intended to help better understand why violence against children occurs and what drives it. The evidence generated is being used to raise resources to further expand adolescent-targeted violence prevention activities in the country, and UNICEF hopes to continue generating evidence and create a deeper understanding of the issue to better inform future programming.

### Voices from the field

Set Nyi Aung is a lead facilitator of the UNICEF-supported study to address violence against adolescents and children. As he notes, "Before this violence against children exercise, our participants never had the space to think like this and to consider by themselves why this violence is happening. We have learned a lot from the participants in this study. We didn't know that this is happening in our environment, in our communities, and in our homes."

### UNICEF partner voice

***"As our work expands, the UNICEF reprogramming activity has allowed us to listen to and engage directly with young people from host communities and internal displacement camps, and it has guided our programming interventions."***

—Kelly Stevenson, Plan International Myanmar Country Director





## Every child lives in a safe and clean environment

### PAKISTAN

#### ENHANCING GOVERNMENT CAPACITY FOR SAFELY MANAGED WASH SERVICES

### The need

Punjab is home to about 110 million people, 55.6 per cent of Pakistan's population. In recent years, it has seen the country's most significant reduction in people practicing open defecation – from 25 million in 2008 to 13 million in 2018. To build on this success, the Government of Punjab has declared that the province will be open defecation free by 2022. The scaling-up of sanitation programming and a growing focus on ensuring sustainability in the SDG era have required strengthened political commitment and government capacity to legislate, plan, and budget for improved service delivery in the WASH sector.

### UNICEF's response

UNICEF has a longstanding partnership with the Government of Punjab and is well recognized for supporting the development of WASH planning and for assisting the government to improve water quality. Currently, UNICEF is supporting a review of the Punjab drinking water and sanitation policies, as well as a Communication for Development Strategy to reach communities in marginalized areas. The organization has actively supported an already enabling environment by helping to expand water and sanitation provision as part of the Punjab Economic Growth Strategy 2019–2023. Notably, the partnership between UNICEF and the government has leveraged \$20 million of public funds to strengthen the capacity for water quality monitoring and reporting as well as to support UNICEF's \$2 million commitment towards an open defecation free Punjab by 2022. Additionally, UNICEF's partnership is supporting the scaling-up of the Punjab WASH in Schools Programme to the whole province.



### The value of regular resources

In 2018, UNICEF supported the newly elected Government of Punjab to shape the WASH sector agenda by including WASH in the Punjab Economic Growth Strategy and a Joint Sector Review for target setting and costing of the SDGs. Thanks to regular resources, which in turn leveraged government resources, some 6.5 million people gained access to safe drinking water and more than 1.6 million to sanitation facilities. UNICEF has also invested regular resources to develop an integrated Social and Behavioural Change Campaign for WASH initiatives in the province, designed to promote the demand for safe drinking water and storage, the building and use of toilets, proper disposal of household waste, and hand washing with soap.

### Voices from the field

"We know the critical times for hand washing, and this is what we have taught our children," declares Jamila Akhtar proudly. According to this mother of three, "We learned them from a baji [community-based motivator] who visited our house. We have also constructed a latrine in our home, because going to the field was a hassle, and we did not like the lack of privacy. Now it will be convenient in every season, hot or cold!"

### UNICEF partner voice

***"UNICEF played a pivotal role in ensuring the integration of WASH into the overall strategic framework of the province, helping the government to reach millions of children with water, sanitation, and hygiene services."***

–Salman Yusuf, Additional Secretary, Housing and Urban Development, Government of Punjab



Every child has an equitable chance

TAJIKISTAN

EMPOWERING ADOLESCENTS TO TRANSITION FROM SCHOOL TO WORK

## The need

With an estimated population of 9 million in 2018, Tajikistan has a young multi-ethnic population, of whom about 70 per cent live in rural areas and 40 per cent are adolescents and youth. Young people, especially adolescent girls, have limited opportunities to gain education, knowledge, and skills that could lead to their social and economic advancement. In 2016, more than a half-million adolescents and young people (15–24 years) were not participating in employment, education, or training (NEET) – corresponding to a NEET rate of 30 per cent. Notably, the NEET rate among female youth is nine times higher than among male youth. In addition, opportunities for active civic engagement and youth participation in decision making are extremely limited in Tajikistan, especially for vulnerable groups of adolescents, including those from minorities, with disabilities, or in conflict with the law.

## UNICEF's response

UNICEF has supported government partners to develop an innovative programme to empower adolescents with skills and opportunities to participate in community life. The model seeks to ensure that more girls and boys have skills for employability and empowerment, all of them contributing to a more peaceful and prosperous future. In 2018, nine Adolescent Innovation Labs (AILs) opened in non-formal education centres in all five regions of the country. Through a social innovation curriculum, 2,780 adolescents acquired skills and developed their own innovative solutions to social problems in their communities. By 2021, an expanded network of these centres is expected to provide 21st century skills for up to 30,000 young people each year. In addition to the social entrepreneurship curriculum, a second skills-building programme is being introduced in the AILs based on the Adolescent Kit for Expression and Innovation, one of UNICEF's global best practices.

At the same time, UNICEF ran the UPSHIFT Youth Challenge on WASH with government partners, allowing adolescents to express their views on WASH problems in the country and to mobilize communities through their innovative solutions. Further, the organization launched the Generation Unlimited contest, which calls on young innovators across 16 countries around the world – including Tajikistan – to design solutions to improve education, skills development, and training for young people.



## The value of regular resources

UNICEF Tajikistan leveraged regular resources to expand its adolescent-focused interventions through integrated programming and by creating an enabling environment for skills-building and participation in the country's existing non-formal education system. Regular resources also allow UNICEF Tajikistan to contribute to core programmatic activities, such as empowering adolescents and youth to participate fully in all aspects of life and to quickly start implementing and delivering results on its core mandate, with the capacity and scale to reach vulnerable and marginalized children in the most remote areas of the country.

## Voices from the field

Seventeen-year-old Shakhzoda Ikromova, who attends school in the Rudaki district, offered feedback on her participation in one of the UNICEF initiatives. "I liked UPSHIFT very much, because before the training I did not think that even small problems could have big negative implications. When participating in the programme, I learned that we should always analyse the problem from various perspectives and look for innovative solutions. I also learned how to work in a team. I saw that each team member had something to contribute and realized that if we joined efforts we could make a real difference in our society. Now I'm confident that I am a problem solver and I am keen to make the world a better place to live in."

## UNICEF partner voice

***"UNICEF has been the first partner to understand the importance of additional education and has contributed to strengthening the Centres for Additional Education in Tajikistan."***

–Latofat Naziri, Deputy Minister of Education

## Humanitarian Action for Children<sup>4</sup>

# THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

## MEETING CHILDREN'S NEEDS IN THE CONTEXT OF AN EBOLA OUTBREAK

### The need

In 2018, two Ebola outbreaks affected the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The first, in Equateur province, led to 54 reported cases and 33 deaths. Just a week after this outbreak was declared over, a second outbreak was declared in North Kivu and Ituri provinces in the north-east of the country. By the end of December there had been 627 reported cases, including 334 deaths, and the outbreak was still ongoing. The case fatality rate stood at 61 per cent. Females have been disproportionately affected by the outbreak, with 62 per cent of cases, and 30 per cent of confirmed cases were children. It has become the second largest known Ebola epidemic in history after the 2014–2016 outbreak in West Africa.

### UNICEF's response

With \$8.375 million from the Emergency Programme Fund, UNICEF supported the joint response plan developed by the Ministry of Health and partners, with a particular focus on risk communication and community engagement, WASH and infection prevention and control, child protection and psychosocial care, nutrition, and education. The EPF funding contributed to interventions across multiple sectors, including facilitating early deployment of UNICEF personnel and supplies. Specifically, technical advice from UNICEF facilitated the harmonization of the Ebola vaccination protocol to include children aged 1 year and above as part of efforts to address the risk to children. The funding also allowed UNICEF to counsel 56,330 eligible individuals on the benefits and implications of Ebola vaccination. The organization provided expert paediatric advice for case management of children in Ebola Treatment Centres (ETCs), and it facilitated the development of a clinical protocol for the nutritional care of children and adults in the ETCs. These efforts contributed to a decline in the mortality rate in the North Kivu/Ituri outbreak from 100 per cent in August to 30 per cent by December. To prevent and control infection, UNICEF provided WASH services in 636 health facilities, 905 schools, and 1,727 community sites in affected areas in Equateur, North Kivu, and Ituri provinces.



### The value of regular resources

Regular resources provided by the Emergency Programme Fund enabled UNICEF to kick off the Ebola response and helped limit its spread beyond its initial area. This support facilitated a response to first needs; scaled-up risk communication and community engagement; and initiated critical WASH and other interventions – all while ensuring staff safety and immediate operationality. Thanks to these flexible resources, innovative approaches were piloted and scaled up, including the establishment of a nursery in Beni to provide care for young children whose mothers were receiving treatment. UNICEF has since opened similar centres in Butembo, Goma and Katwa.

### Voices from the field

"I'm angry because I already lost one mother," declared Stéphanie, aged 10. Her mother was killed two years ago in conflict, and Stéphanie and her sisters lived with their aunt until she died from Ebola. Now, her 18-year-old sister is their only caretaker. UNICEF helps children like Stéphanie and her sisters to get back in school: "I was given a uniform, a school bag, pens, and pencils. I will be in school again!"\*

### UNICEF partner voice

***"I was able to provide nutritional assistance to a baby whose parents were in the Ebola treatment centre. We were afraid they might not survive, but fortunately both parents recovered and were able to return home with a healthy baby."***

–Daniel Merusyhwa, Ministry of Health nutritionist, trained and supported by UNICEF

<sup>4</sup> Unless otherwise noted, all country-level statistics, including on the humanitarian situation and the UNICEF response, are derived from UNICEF humanitarian situation reports for 2018 and the respective country chapters in Humanitarian Action for Children 2019.

\*Read more: <<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xFxvkhkEMol>>



## Humanitarian Action for Children

# INDONESIA

## ENABLING AN IMMEDIATE LIFE-SAVING RESPONSE TO AN EMERGENCY

### The need

In late 2018, Indonesia experienced a series of natural disasters in the areas of Lombok, Central Sulawesi, and Sunda Strait. These emergencies – which occurred in August, September, and December, respectively – led to thousands of families losing their lives, homes, and access to services. In Lombok, 400,000 people (including an estimated 140,000 children) were directly affected, while Central Sulawesi saw an estimated 1.5 million people directly affected (including 525,000 children). In Sunda Strait, more than 40,000 people were displaced. Meanwhile, by 10 October, government figures indicated that approximately 5,000 children had been separated from their families in Sulawesi. Needs assessments identified health; clean water, sanitation, and hygiene; nutrition; recovery of infrastructure and public services; shelter; protection; food; education; logistics; and economic recovery as priorities.

### UNICEF's response

UNICEF immediately launched a Humanitarian Action for Children appeal for \$27 million to address the nutrition, WASH, health, education, and child protection sectors. By the end of 2018, almost 70 per cent of this amount had been raised, including a contribution of \$4 million through the RR-funded Emergency Programme Fund. Under the government's leadership and in partnership with local and international NGOs, the UNICEF response focused on life-saving service delivery and early recovery. During the first three months UNICEF prioritized WASH interventions, given the rise of makeshift and spontaneous settlements and the potential for a catastrophic outbreak of disease. At the same time, the organization worked to avert vaccine-preventable diseases, control malaria, manage newborn and childhood illnesses, improve nutrition and infant/young child feeding, and address cases of severe acute malnutrition. In addition, UNICEF strengthened the Ministry of Social Affairs' capacity for integrated child welfare services and supported the government's monitoring and coordination of education – providing access to quality education for school-aged children and adolescents, and psychosocial support to school children, school personnel, and parents/caregivers.



### The value of regular resources

Regular resources, made available through the EPF, provided UNICEF Indonesia with the flexible resources necessary to initiate immediate life-saving interventions in line with the organization's Core Commitments for Children. UNICEF Indonesia submitted its EPF request for \$4 million on 3 October – just five days after the Sulawesi earthquake, and two days after President Jokowi declared that the government was open to international assistance. The loan period of October 2018 – April 2019 also allowed for the seamless transition from response to recovery. Further, the flexibility of regular resources enabled UNICEF Indonesia to provide priority, cross-sectoral interventions in the early response phase (WASH, health, nutrition, child protection), and most importantly to immediately establish an operational presence in Central Sulawesi as well as support interventions in Lombok and the Sunda Strait.

### Voices from the field

In the days following the disaster, grieving families stuck posters on shop windows and lamp posts, pleading passers-by for any information of their missing children. Once electricity and telecommunication services were resumed, many posted their plight on social media channels. "It's a huge challenge to get a comprehensive picture of how many children are missing," noted Febraldi, team leader from the Ministry of Social Affairs deployed from Jakarta to coordinate protection efforts. With EPF funding, UNICEF supported the government to set up 12 posts in the affected areas for people to seek and offer information on missing children.

### UNICEF partner voice

***"Every time I see a child reunited with their family, it means a lot to me. In that moment, I feel like I am part of their family."***

–Sidik, one of the first social workers mobilized

## Humanitarian Action for Children

# SYRIA

## PROVIDING LIFE-SAVING WATER, SANITATION, AND CLOTHING

### The need

UNICEF partners estimated that in 2018, some 13.1 million people across Syria required humanitarian assistance, including 5.6 million children. East Ghouta, in the Rural Damascus governorate, has been subject to besiegement since the area first came under the control of armed opposition groups in 2012. In mid-February 2018, hostilities further escalated, causing civilian casualties, significant levels of displacement, and further damage to public infrastructure, including the health and water systems that were already limited. As the fighting intensified and exit corridors opened, people began to flee from the enclave; and at the height of the emergency an estimated 90,000 internally displaced persons, including 42,000 children, fled to collective shelters around Rural Damascus. On average, 3,000 displaced persons a day were arriving at the shelters, mostly children and women with very few belongings.

### UNICEF's response

As people fled the fighting in East Ghouta, UNICEF immediately deployed rapid response teams. At the exit points, mobile teams provided bottled water, primary health and nutrition, and child protection services. An estimated \$1.38 million from the EPF kick-started the overall emergency response, supporting about 30,000 people with WASH services and some 18,000 children with much needed clothing. By the end of April, the number receiving WASH services had grown to about 285,000. Meanwhile, the prolonged crisis left many families unable to provide basic necessities for their children, including adequate clothing, and in response UNICEF provided seasonal clothing kits, newborn baby kits, and blankets to over 103,000 children. Of the total East Ghouta response funding, the EPF accounted for 33 per cent of all WASH funding and 19 per cent of all non-food items.



### The value of regular resources

Regular resources were vital to fulfilling UNICEF's mandate of providing life-saving humanitarian assistance to the most vulnerable children across Syria in a principled and impartial manner. The RR-funded EPF allowed UNICEF to rapidly scale up the response in areas affected by increased levels of hostilities and high levels of internal displacement. Strict donor conditionality in some geographic locations and the heavy earmarking of funding posed challenges, but the flexibility and unrestricted nature of the EPF allowed UNICEF to serve vulnerable children and their families based on needs alone, regardless of who controlled the area in which they lived.

### Voices from the field

"The first few days at the shelter before the new latrines and showers were installed were really difficult," recalls Salma, a mother of three. "The queues to use the toilet were so long that children started relieving themselves in the open. I even bathed my children using a small bottle of water. We had been hiding in overcrowded basements without being able to bathe or change clothes for almost a month. I never thought that one day I would dream of showering," she adds with a wry smile.

### UNICEF partner voice

***"For years, people had been living in deteriorating humanitarian conditions. Our partnership with UNICEF has allowed them to access much-needed hygiene items and water sources, thus managing the risk of waterborne diseases."***

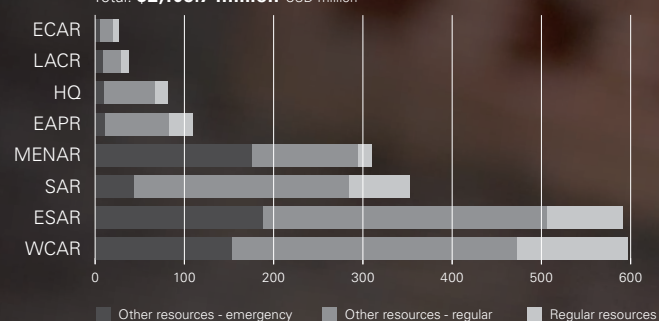
—Dala Maria Bachour, Programme Coordinator with a UNICEF-supported NGO

## Summary of programme expenses by region (2018)

The following charts show the relative share of regular resources, other resources-regular, and other resources-emergency expenses for each goal area of UNICEF's Strategic Plan 2018–2021.

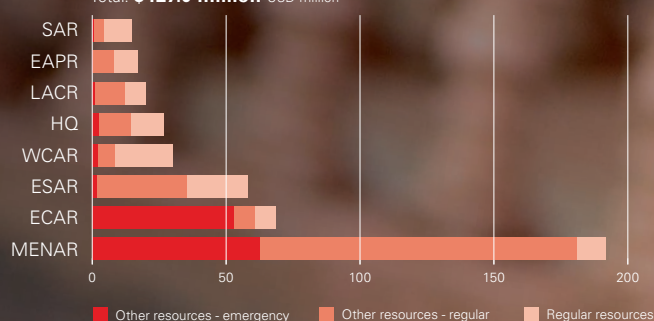
### Every child survives and thrives

Total: **\$2,105.7 million** USD million



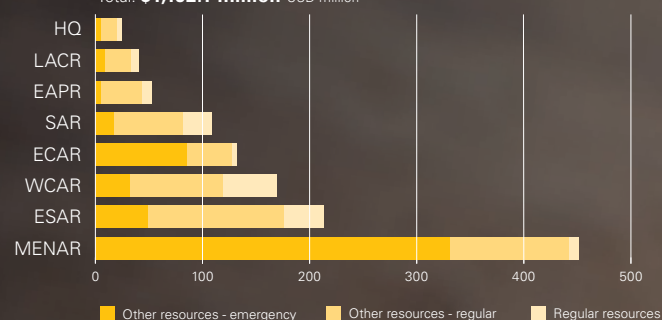
### Every child has an equitable chance in life

Total: **\$427.0 million** USD million



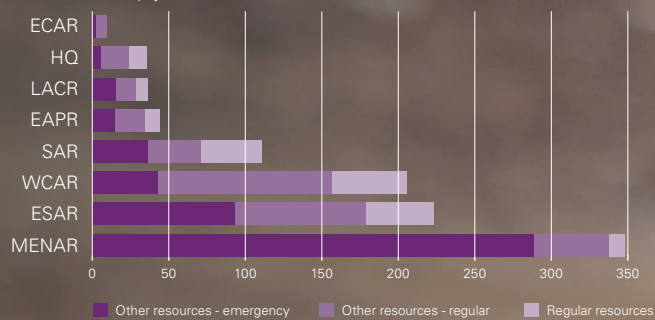
### Every child learns

Total: **\$1,192.1 million** USD million



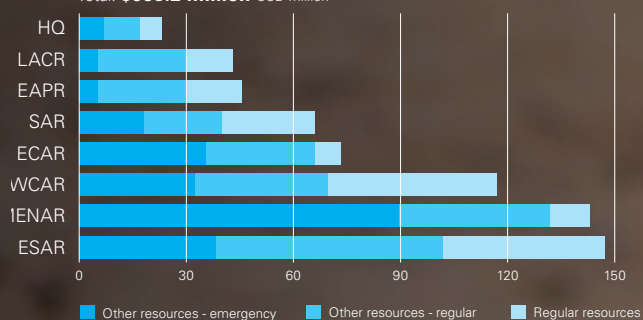
### Every child lives in a safe and clean environment

Total: **\$1,011.4 million** USD million



### Every child is protected from violence and exploitation

Total: **\$658.2 million** USD million



#### Regions

**EAPR** – East Asia and the Pacific Region; **ECAR** – Europe and Central Asia Region; **ESAR** – Eastern and Southern Africa Region; **HQ** – Headquarters Locations; **LACR** – Latin America and the Caribbean Region; **MENAR** – Middle East and North Africa Region; **SAR** – Southern Asia Region; **WCAR** – Western and Central Africa Region







# UNICEF'S PARTNERS IN 2018

UNICEF is 100 per cent voluntarily funded, with contributions from the public and private sectors. This means that UNICEF receives financial support from governments as well as individuals, corporations, foundations, and non-governmental organizations. Thanks to their generosity, over the past year UNICEF has been able to undertake numerous major efforts worldwide to address the many needs of children, including the most marginalized and difficult to reach.



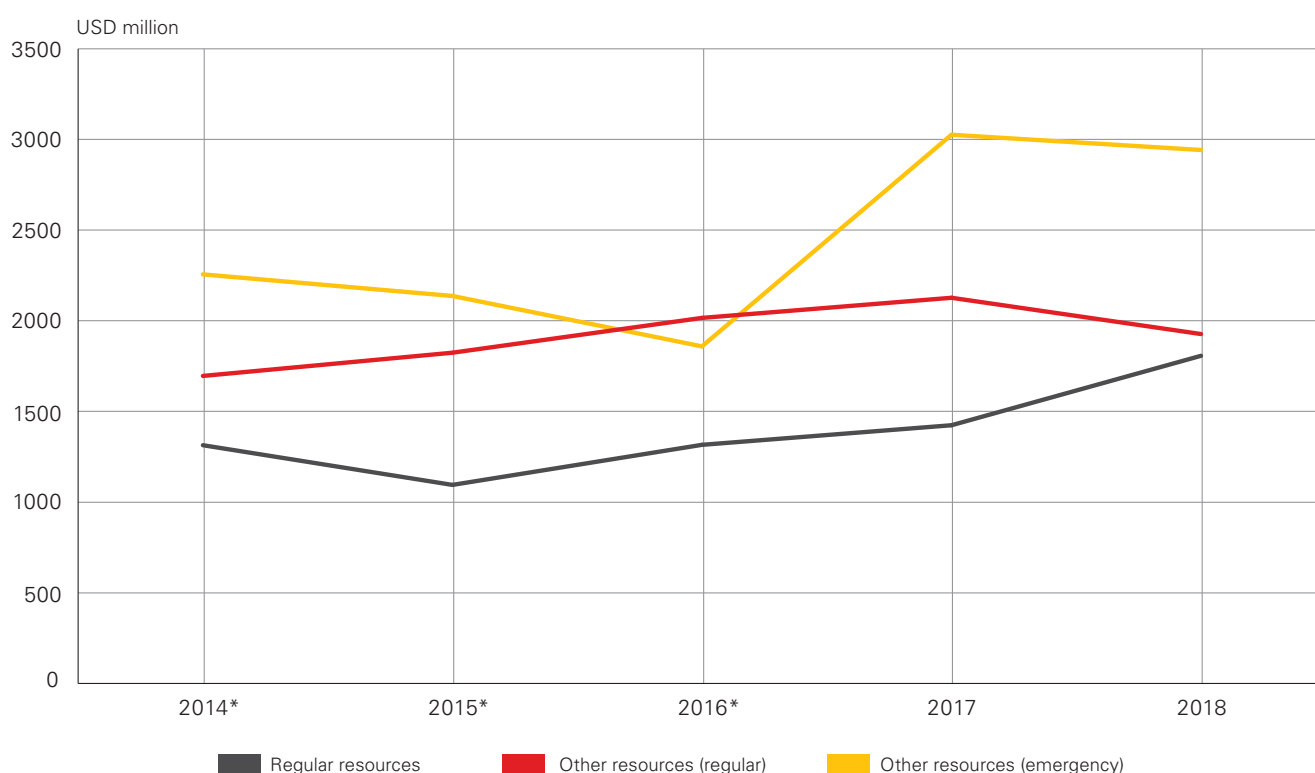
Children say goodbye to Norwegian Prime Minister Erna Solberg as she leaves a government primary and middle school at Nithora, Uttar Pradesh, India.

Total revenue in 2018 was \$6,676 million. Of this amount, regular resources accounted for \$1,807 million, while other resources totalled \$4,869 million, meaning regular resources made up 27 per cent of total UNICEF revenue. Since 2015, the volume of regular resources has grown significantly

in absolute terms; and as a proportion of total revenue, regular resources in 2018 was the highest since 2012.

This strong commitment from donors is critical to achieving the organization's global impact for children. Only in this way can it be declared that "no child is left behind".

## Revenue trend by funding type (2014–2018)



\*2014–2016 revenue figures have been restated to reflect UNICEF's 2017 revenue recognition policy

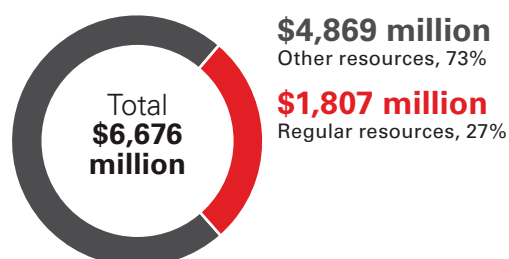
In 2018, 118 governments contributed 49 per cent of total regular resources (\$895 million) either directly to UNICEF or through intergovernmental organizations, while private sources contributed 41 per cent of total regular resources (\$739 million) and 10 per cent of other revenue (\$173 million). Notably, 88 per cent of private resources came from 33 National Committees – UNICEF's global network of national NGOs, which mobilize resources from millions of individuals and through partnerships with the private sector.

In developing countries where UNICEF has country offices, contributions are significant, with a further 12 per cent raised through the local private sector. In absolute numbers, the governments of Sweden, the United States and the United Kingdom, along with the private sector, through the National Committees of Japan and the Republic of Korea, were the largest contributors to regular resources in 2018, while the largest amounts in developing countries raised from the private sector were in Argentina and Malaysia.

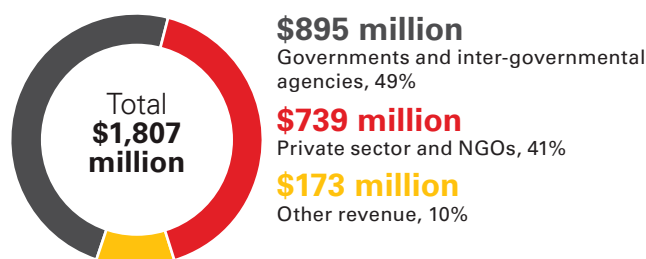


The charts below show how UNICEF raised regular resources in 2018\*  
(USD million)

### Revenue by type of resources



### Total RR revenue by source



### Top 20 partners to RR by partner contributions (2016–2018) (USD million)

#### Government regular resource partners<sup>5</sup>

Government	Regular resources		
	2016	2017	2018
United States	132.5	132.5	132.5
Sweden	117.0	84.5	92.6
Germany	10.9	16.9	57.8
Norway	52.2	48.0	53.3
United Kingdom	50.0	53.7	51.0
The Netherlands	32.9	20.1	35.3
Switzerland	23.1	23.9	22.6
Japan	17.3	19.0	18.9
Belgium	19.1	18.3	18.7
Australia	15.8	16.0	13.5
Canada	12.9	12.6	12.2
Denmark	18.1	12.5	9.1
Ireland	8.2	7.7	8.3
Finland	6.1	6.0	6.6
Italy	4.9	5.3	5.9
New Zealand	4.0	4.3	4.4
France	3.9	3.6	4.2
Republic of Korea	3.9	3.9	4.0
Luxembourg	3.0	2.8	3.2
Hungary	1.8	2.8	2.9

#### Private sector regular resource partners<sup>6</sup>

National Committee/ Country Office	Regular resources		
	2016	2017	2018
Japan	110.5	111.4	117.1
Republic of Korea	77.7	91.8	87.6
Spain	51.3	55.1	60.4
France	41.5	49.0	54.1
Sweden	39.8	42.7	44.9
Germany	36.6	44.7	44.5
Italy	39.5	36.0	37.8
Netherlands	44.1	40.7	37.7
United States	32.3	35.9	34.8
United Kingdom	26.0	21.2	23.8
Argentina	10.0	22.9	23.8
Malaysia	7.1	8.9	15.0
Belgium	10.7	9.9	14.2
Denmark	9.5	12.8	13.2
Finland	12.6	13.5	12.3
Hong Kong, China	13.3	14.1	11.9
Norway	8.6	9.6	10.8
Thailand	3.7	4.6	8.0
Canada	5.6	6.3	7.8
Poland	1.9	5.1	5.7

\*2018 RR includes \$47 million for specific management activities

<sup>5</sup> Government donor ranking is based on contributions (cash and in-kind) received.

<sup>6</sup> Private sector ranking is based on revenue amounts in order to be comparable to fundraising plans that are also revenue based. RR excludes other contributions.

## Regular resources in 2018

### Regular resource partners (USD thousands)

Partners	Regular resources			
	Public sector	Private sector		Total
	Government	National Committees	Other contributions	
Afghanistan	68	-	-	68
Andorra	30	161	-	191
Angola	217	-	-	217
Argentina	205	-	23,800	24,005
Armenia	117	-	-	117
Australia	(3,010)	4,308	-	1,298
Austria	1,257	3,675	-	4,932
Bangladesh	51	-	-	51
Barbados	196	-	-	196
Belgium	(1,134)	14,234	-	13,100
Benin	24	-	-	24
Bhutan	44	-	-	44
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	165	-	-	165
Brazil	1,620	-	4,808	6,428
Bulgaria	78	-	374	452
Cabo Verde	350	-	-	350
Canada	47,812	7,822	-	55,634
Central African Republic	44	-	-	44
Chad	54	-	-	54
Chile	77	-	5,404	5,481
China	1,850	-	2,504	4,354
Colombia	-	-	4,167	4,167
Comoros	70	-	-	70
Congo	748	-	-	748
Costa Rica	17	-	1	18
Côte d'Ivoire	13	-	-	13
Croatia	39	-	1,359	1,398
Cuba	10	-	-	10
Czech Republic	-	2,287	-	2,287
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	130	-	-	130
Democratic Republic of the Congo	318	-	-	318
Denmark	9,079	13,225	-	22,304
Dominican Republic	88	-	-	88
Ecuador	-	-	2,408	2,408
Equatorial Guinea	109	-	-	109
Estonia	170	-	-	170
Ethiopia	285	-	-	285
Finland	6,643	12,338	-	18,981
France	4,172	54,083	-	58,255
Gabon	89	-	-	89
Georgia	155	-	-	155
Germany	57,823	44,490	-	102,313
Ghana	149	-	-	149
Guinea	350	-	-	350
Guinea-Bissau	621	-	-	621
Honduras	26	-	-	26
Hong Kong, China	-	11,950	-	11,950
Hungary	2,923	355	-	3,278

Partners	Regular resources			
	Public sector	Private sector		Total
		National Committees	Other contributions	
Iceland	1,281	4,602	-	5,883
India	893	-	3,536	4,429
Indonesia	475	-	3,456	3,931
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	25	-	1	26
Iraq	49	-	-	49
Ireland	8,333	3,287	-	11,620
Italy	5,909	37,821	-	43,730
Japan	18,918	117,076	-	135,994
Jordan	803	-	-	803
Kazakhstan	227	-	-	227
Kenya	150	-	-	150
Kuwait	200	-	-	200
Kyrgyzstan	50	-	-	50
Lesotho	120	-	-	120
Liechtenstein	25	-	-	25
Luxembourg	3,183	993	-	4,176
Malaysia	291	-	15,041	15,332
Mali	34	-	-	34
Mauritania	21	-	-	21
Mexico	-	-	3,126	3,126
Monaco	30	-	-	30
Mongolia	112	-	-	112
Montenegro	19	-	-	19
Morocco	101	-	-	101
Myanmar	44	-	-	44
Namibia	120	-	-	120
Netherlands	35,274	37,718	-	72,992
New Zealand	150	1,629	-	1,779
Nicaragua	41	-	-	41
Nigeria	1,820	-	3	1,823
Norway	53,308	10,843	-	64,151
Pakistan	50	-	-	50
Panama	769	-	-	769
Peru	-	-	1,369	1,369
Philippines	47	-	2,987	3,034
Poland	-	5,701	-	5,701
Portugal	66	5,231	-	5,297
Qatar	8,000	-	4	8,004
Republic of Korea	3,978	87,582	-	91,560
Republic of Moldova	63	-	-	63
Romania	50	-	581	631
Russian Federation	1,000	-	30	1,030
Sao Tome and Principe	20	-	-	20
Saudi Arabia	1,072	-	-	1,072
Senegal	399	-	-	399
Serbia	51	-	357	408
Sierra Leone	423	-	-	423
Singapore	50	-	-	50
Slovakia	12	70	-	82
Slovenia	36	848	-	884
Somalia	440	-	-	440
South Africa	-	-	248	248



	Regular resources			
	Public sector	Private sector		Total
	Government	National Committees	Other contributions	
<b>Partners</b>				
<b>Spain</b>	576	60,397	-	60,973
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	16	-	1	17
<b>Sudan</b>	273	-	-	273
<b>Sweden</b>	294,354	44,867	-	339,221
<b>Switzerland</b>	60,718	3,164	-	63,882
<b>Tajikistan</b>	32	-	-	32
<b>Thailand</b>	568	-	7,975	8,543
<b>Timor-Leste</b>	100	-	-	100
<b>Togo</b>	26	-	-	26
<b>Trinidad Tobago</b>	15	-	-	15
<b>Turkey</b>	205	1,834	-	2,039
<b>Turkmenistan</b>	63	-	-	63
<b>Uganda</b>	469	-	-	469
<b>United Arab Emirates</b>	642	-	460	1,102
<b>United Kingdom</b>	121,819	23,821	-	145,640
<b>United Republic of Tanzania</b>	22	-	-	22
<b>United States</b>	132,500	34,821	-	167,321
<b>Uruguay</b>	145	-	2,968	3,113
<b>Uzbekistan</b>	310	-	-	310
<b>Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)</b>	-	-	15	15
<b>Viet Nam</b>	14	-	4	18
<b>Zambia</b>	258	-	-	258
<b>Other &lt; 10,000</b>	35	(61)	3	(23)
<b>Revenue adjustments</b>	(1,374)	-	636	(738)
<b>Sub-total</b>	894,460	651,172	87,626	1,633,258
<b>Other (Individuals)</b>	-	-	444	444
<b>Other revenue</b>	-	-	172,872	172,872
<b>Total</b>	894,460	651,172	260,942	1,806,574

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## Acronyms

<b>AILs</b>	Adolescent Innovation Labs
<b>DEVAC</b>	Electronic Immunization File
<b>ECD</b>	Early childhood development
<b>EPF</b>	Emergency Programme Fund
<b>ETCs</b>	Ebola Treatment Centres
<b>HIV</b>	Human immunodeficiency virus
<b>MICS</b>	Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys
<b>NFI</b>	Non-food item
<b>OR</b>	Other resources (restricted)
<b>RR</b>	Regular resources (unrestricted)
<b>RRM</b>	Rapid Response Mechanism
<b>SDG</b>	Sustainable Development Goal
<b>WASH</b>	Water, sanitation, and hygiene

## Collaborators

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