



unicef 

for every child

REPORT ON REGULAR RESOURCES 2017

RESULTS FOR EVERY CHILD

Cover: Muskaan Sheikh, a 17-year-old school drop-out, stands in front of her shanty in a suburb of Mumbai.

CONTENTS

FOREWORD	3
ACRONYMS	5
THE VALUE OF REGULAR RESOURCES	6
ABOUT OUR DONORS	8
HOW UNICEF SPENDS ITS REGULAR RESOURCES	12
STRATEGIC AND INNOVATIVE ACTIVITIES	15
EMERGENCY PROGRAMME FUND	16
RESULTS FOR EVERY CHILD	20
HEALTH	24
CASE STUDY 1: MOROCCO.....	24
HIV AND AIDS	25
CASE STUDY 2: TANZANIA.....	25
WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE	26
CASE STUDY 3: INDIA.....	26
NUTRITION	27
CASE STUDY 4: MYANMAR.....	27
EDUCATION	28
CASE STUDY 5: REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN.....	28
CHILD PROTECTION	29
CASE STUDY 6: BARBADOS.....	29
SOCIAL INCLUSION	30
CASE STUDY 7: NIGERIA.....	30
2017 REGULAR RESOURCE PARTNERS	32
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS	37

FOREWORD

Regular Resources are critical to UNICEF's mission, allowing us to respond quickly and effectively as we support the fundamental rights of children and young people everywhere.

In 2017, this flexible funding source — also known as core resources — once again proved invaluable. Working in more than 190 countries and territories, the organization responded to more than 300 emergencies in over 100 countries — a stunning statistic in and of itself.

But UNICEF does much more than respond to crises, as vital as this is. Rather, we seek to address the needs of every child — especially the most marginalized and disadvantaged — no matter how remote or difficult to access. UNICEF's hallmark is our global reach and presence, setting us apart from other organizations working on behalf of children.

For more than 70 years UNICEF has worked tirelessly to provide children and adolescents with the opportunity to realize their full potential. As this report documents, this includes providing access to nutrition and health care, to early learning and education, to safe water, sanitation, and hygiene, as well as providing protection from violence and abuse.

These vital services depend on the flexible resources outlined in this report, which includes a variety of illustrative examples and case studies that demonstrate what we do, how we do it, and how regular resources help us achieve these results. Each and every day, our offices and dedicated staff members are serving children's needs — improving and even saving their lives — thanks to the generosity of our donors, especially donors who realize the importance of providing the organization with unrestricted funding so that we can make the right interventions at the right time.

From every part of the world, corporations and foundations have made UNICEF an important part of their generous philanthropy. And individuals of every income level continue to give what they can afford, however modest or great — each dollar equally valuable in the eyes of millions of children and young people.

UNICEF is incredibly thankful for their support, which not only saves lives — but means the difference between sickness and health, malnutrition and well-being, ignorance and education, national poverty and national development, and so much more.

As you read the various sections of this report, it will become increasingly apparent that, while every contribution is essential to the work of UNICEF, flexible Regular Resources are indispensable both to the organization and to those we serve. It is our hope that, going forward, the readers of this report will better understand the way in which this funding is used, and the way it is making such a major difference for the children of the world.



Henrietta H. Fore
UNICEF Executive Director



ACRONYMS

AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
CAR	Central African Republic
CTP	Cash Transfer Programme
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
EAPRO	East Asia and the Pacific Regional Office
ECARO	Europe and Central Asia Regional Office
EPF	Emergency Programme Fund
ESARO	Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Office
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
LACRO	Latin America and the Caribbean Regional Office
MENARO	Middle East and North Africa Regional Office
ROSA	Regional Office for South Asia
ORE	Other Resources – Emergency
ORR	Other Resources – Regular
RR	Regular Resources
RRM	Rapid Response Mechanism
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
WASH	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Disclaimer: All 2017 revenue figures in this report are provisional and unaudited. All figures are expressed in US dollars. Dollar values and percentages have been rounded.

THE VALUE OF REGULAR RESOURCES

UNICEF's Regular Resources (RR) – also referred to as core resources – are un-earmarked and flexible funds, and as such remain invaluable in fulfilling the key mandates of the organization. As core resources, they support the bedrock of our development and humanitarian work worldwide, and they will continue to be critical as we address the needs of children by supporting States in realizing the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

- Regular Resources allow UNICEF to deliver on our core mandate of leaving no child behind, with the capacity and scale to reach the most vulnerable children in the most remote areas of a country.
- RR is the funding with the highest return on investment. UNICEF's vast network of partners and access to high-level government decision makers allow us to make critical investments in children, simultaneously advocating for children's rights, attracting further investment, and multiplying the impact.
- Whereas the majority of UNICEF's funding is restricted by geography or type of activity, core resources enable UNICEF and its government and private-sector partners to leverage additional funding for programmes that benefit children.
- Contributing to UNICEF core resources supports every programmatic area, has a positive impact on the many achievements of the organization, and contributes to the collective success in every life that is changed and saved.
- Core resources allow UNICEF to speed emergency assistance even before an appeal for donations can be launched, thus reaching countless children in immediate need – including in emergency situations that do not make the media headlines.
- Progress in reaching the global goals for children can never be made too quickly! The need is now, and the need is great. To this end, core resources support critical work on innovative approaches that can be scaled-up to result in lifesaving solutions and acceleration.

REGULAR RESOURCES ALLOCATION PROCESS

Currently, each country programme receives a minimum allocation of \$850,000, which is determined by the UNICEF Executive Board. The balance of available RR is then allocated based on the following three core criteria: (a) under-five mortality rate; (b) gross national income per capita; and (c) child population. The Executive Board has also 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. Therefore, because Regular Resources are allocated to each country programme, country offices can kick-start their

programmes, and this also contributes to their core programmatic activities. A large portion of Regular Resources is spent on delivering and implementing programmes for children, and the balance is expended to support the core administrative and operational structure of the organization, without which we would not be able to deliver on our mandate for children. Regular Resources by their nature provide UNICEF with the flexibility to prioritize allocation. The predictability of these resources has also allowed UNICEF country offices to plan and design programmes that provided greater results for children as outlined within the organization's Strategic Plan 2014–2017.



In 2017, these unrestricted funds continued to play a key role in helping reach the most marginalized children and those at greatest risk worldwide. UNICEF allocated Regular Resources to 122 country programmes,¹ as well as to three multi-country programmes, seven regional offices,² and four headquarter locations.³ Overall, 95 per cent of total RR was directly allocated to country programmes. Based on a Board-approved formula, UNICEF continued to meet the target allocation of at least 50 per cent of RR funding to sub-Saharan African countries and 60 per cent to the least developed countries.

Further, one of the main features of the allocation of Regular Resources is the decision by the Executive Board that 7 per cent of the available RR for programmes will be set aside to respond flexibly to the great diversity in country situations as well as to evolving needs and special circumstances.

¹ ESARO (21), WCARO (24), EAPRO (13 plus 1 Pacific Island countries), ROSA (8), ECARO (19), LACRO (24 plus 1 East Caribbean Multi-Country), and MENARO (13 plus 1 Palestine children and women).

² ESARO, WCARO, EAPRO, ROSA, ECARO, LACRO, and MENARO.

³ New York, Private Fundraising Partnerships-Geneva, Office of Research-Florence, and Supply-Copenhagen.



ABOUT OUR DONORS

In Islamabad, Pakistan, Mariya, 5, shows the ink mark on her little finger, which confirms that she has received a polio vaccine during a Polio National Immunization Day.

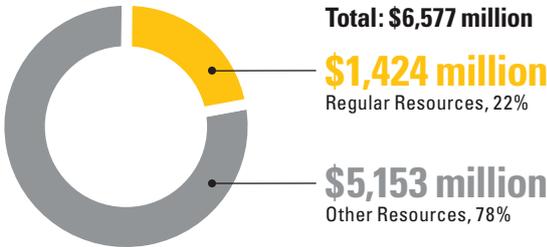
UNICEF is mandated by the United Nations General Assembly to lead in advocating, promoting, and protecting the lives and rights of children globally. As such, the organization is active in over 190 countries and territories, and works to ensure that every child has a fair chance in life, including the most vulnerable and excluded. UNICEF’s mission is guided by the Convention on the Rights of the Child and other universal human rights treaties⁴ as we work towards achieving the rights of children all over the world. The organization is voluntarily funded, with contributions from the public and private sector. Revenue from the private sector includes corporations and foundations, both large and small, and individuals of every income level who have made UNICEF a central part of their philanthropic giving. Thanks to their generosity, over the past year UNICEF has been able to take on numerous demands globally to ensure that no child is left behind.

With the invaluable support of Regular Resources, in 2017 UNICEF continued to support a wide range of activities critical to addressing the programmatic needs in support of achieving results for children, especially the most marginalized. Specifically, the organization continues to focus on seven primary outcomes: health; HIV/AIDS; water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH); education; nutrition; child protection; and social inclusion. At the same time, UNICEF addressed the key issues of humanitarian action, gender equality, and human rights – cutting across all seven outcomes.

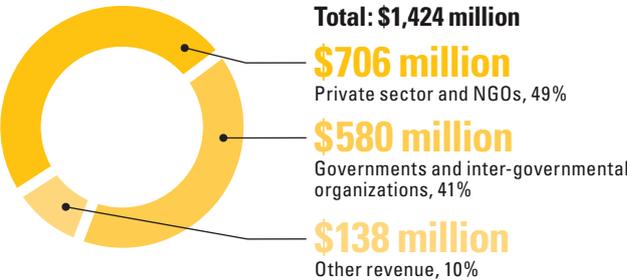
In 2017, UNICEF revised its accounting policy to recognize revenue in the year an agreement is signed, even for multi-year agreements. Total revenue in 2017 amounted to \$6,577 million, a significant 27 per cent increase compared to \$5,191 million in 2016.⁵ Regular Resources amounted to \$1,424 million, while Other Resources totalled \$5,153 million. Regular Resources represented 22 per cent of UNICEF revenue, and saw an overall increase of \$107 million (8 per cent) over 2016. However, the proportion of RR to total revenue fell from 25 per cent in 2016 to 22 per cent in 2017.

Also in 2017, 120 governments contributed 41 per cent of total Regular Resources (\$580 million) either directly to UNICEF or through intergovernmental organizations; while private sources, UNICEF country offices, and non-governmental organizations contributed 49 per cent of total RR (\$706 million) and 10 per cent of other revenue (\$138 million). Notably, 91 per cent of private resources came from 34 National Committees – UNICEF’s global network of national NGOs, which mobilize resources through fundraising and partnerships with the private sector. Significantly, the remaining 9 per cent was raised through UNICEF’s country offices. In absolute numbers, the Government of the United States and the National Committees of Japan and the Republic of Korea were the largest contributors to Regular Resources, providing a total of \$335 million.

REVENUE BY TYPE OF RESOURCES (2017)

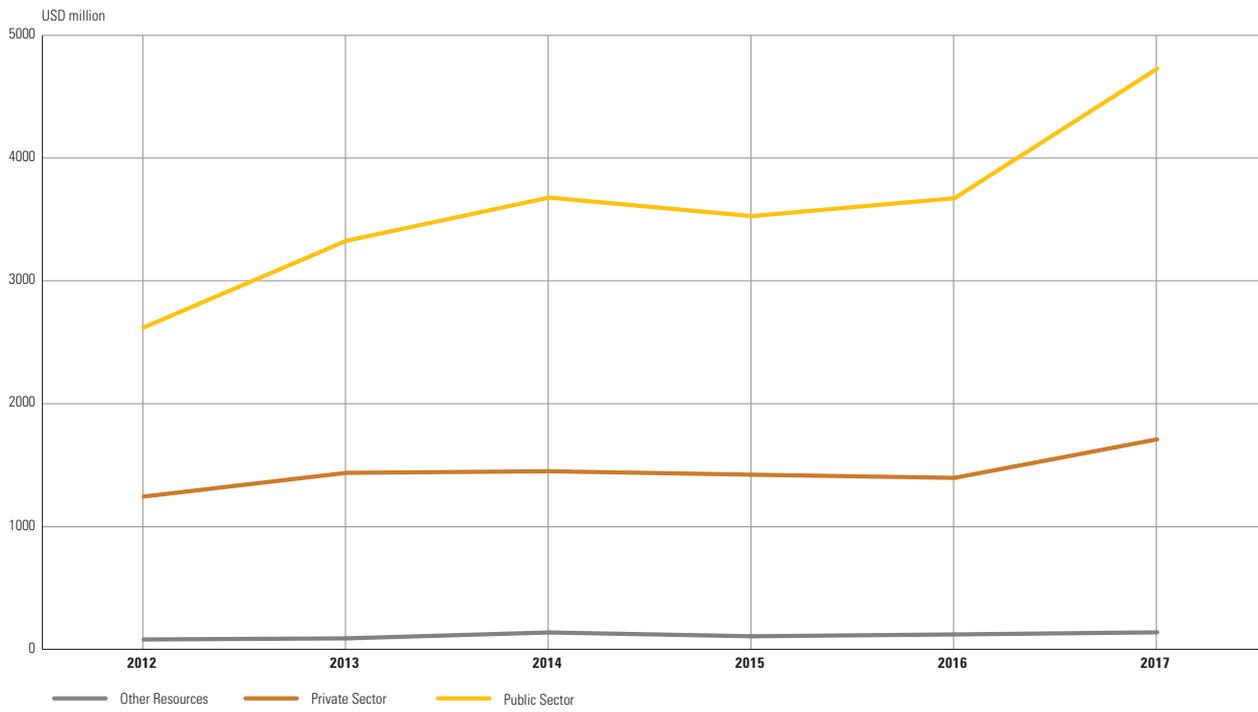


TOTAL RR REVENUE BY SOURCE (2017)

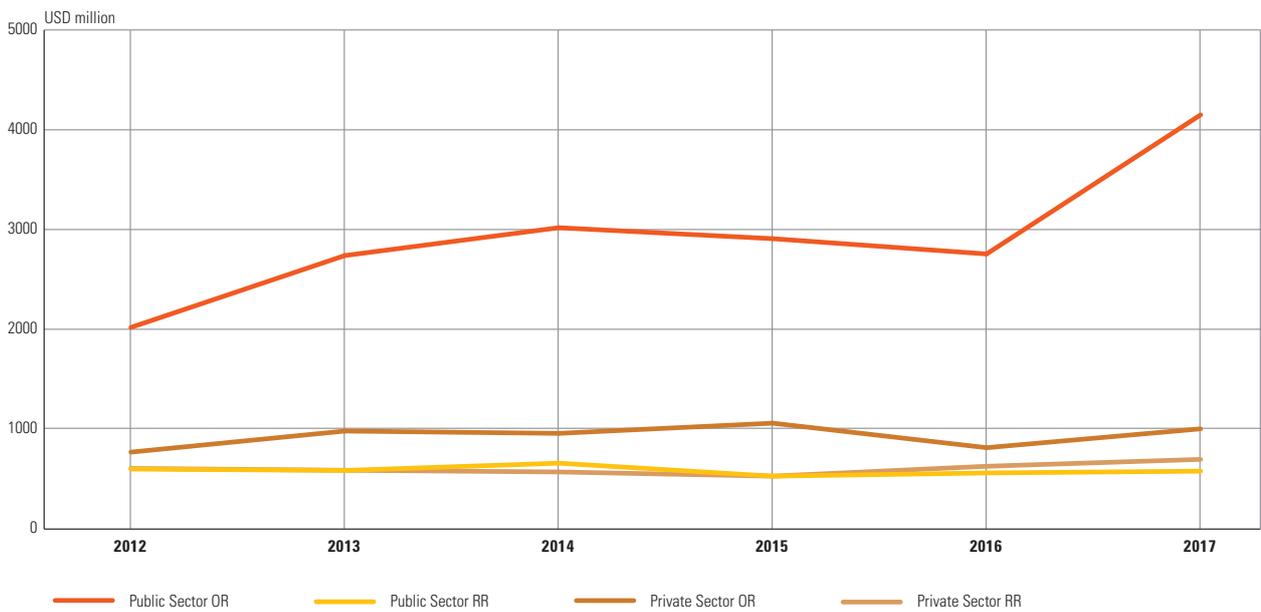


⁴ Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD).
⁵ 2016 revenue restated to reflect change in accounting policy for comparison with 2017.

REVENUE TRENDS BY TYPE OF RESOURCES (2012–2017)



PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTOR REVENUE TRENDS (2012–2017)



TOP 25 GOVERNMENT RR PARTNERS BY CONTRIBUTION RECEIVED (2016–2017)⁶

	COUNTRY / TERRITORY	RR (2016) (USD million)	RR (2017) (USD million)
1	United States	132.5	132.5
2	Sweden	117.0	84.5
3	The United Kingdom	50.0	53.7
4	Norway	52.2	48.0
5	Switzerland	23.1	23.9
6	Netherlands	32.9	20.1
7	Japan	17.3	19.0
8	Belgium	19.1	18.3
9	Germany	10.9	16.9
10	Australia	15.8	16.0
11	Canada	12.9	12.6
12	Denmark	18.1	12.5
13	Ireland	8.2	7.7
14	Finland	6.1	6.0
15	Italy	4.9	5.3
16	New Zealand	4.0	4.3
17	Republic of Korea	3.9	3.9
18	France	3.9	3.6
19	Hungary	1.8	2.8
20	Luxembourg	3.0	2.8
21	Nigeria	1.6	2.1
22	Jordan	2.0	2.0
23	India	0.9	1.8
24	China	1.6	1.6
25	Brazil	1.6	1.6

TOP 25 PRIVATE SECTOR RR PARTNERS BY REVENUE (2016–2017)⁷

	COUNTRY / TERRITORY	RR (2016) (USD million)	RR (2017) (USD million)
1	Japan	110.5	111.4
2	Republic of Korea	77.7	91.8
3	Spain	51.3	55.1
4	France	41.5	49.0
5	Germany	36.6	44.7
6	Sweden	39.8	42.7
7	Netherlands	44.1	40.7
8	Italy	39.5	36.0
9	United States of America	32.3	33.6
10	United Kingdom	26.0	21.2
11	Hong Kong, China	13.3	14.1
12	Finland	12.6	13.5
13	Denmark	9.5	12.8
14	Belgium	10.7	9.9
15	Norway	8.6	9.6
16	Canada	5.6	6.3
17	Australia	9.9	5.6
18	Poland	1.9	5.1
19	Portugal	3.9	5.0
20	Switzerland	5.6	4.6
21	Iceland	3.2	3.8
22	Ireland	3.1	3.4
23	Austria	2.7	3.3
24	Czech Republic	1.7	2.5
25	Greece	1.8	1.9



⁶ Government donor ranking is based on contributions (cash and in-kind) received.

⁷ National Committee ranking is based on revenue amounts in order to be comparable to fundraising plans that are also revenue based.



HOW UNICEF SPENDS ITS REGULAR RESOURCES

In South Sudan, Baraka, 5,
smiles outside his home.

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

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

- **Countries with UNICEF programmes of cooperation:** These funds are allocated based on a UNICEF Board-approved formula, which examines three key indicators affecting children: under-five mortality rate, gross national income per capita, and child population. A minimum allocation of \$850,000 is guaranteed to all countries each year until such time as they achieve 'high income' status. The status is based on World Bank country classification, and countries must maintain such status for two consecutive years.
- **Strategic and innovative activities.** The Executive Board requires that 7 per cent of the annual RR for programmes is set aside for flexible allocation by the Executive Director in support of country programmes to, among other things, encourage excellence in one or more areas of UNICEF's work and priorities, and to address funding gaps when responding to the urgent needs of the most vulnerable children.
- **Emergency Programme Fund.** In addition to the availability of Regular Resources allocated through the above mechanisms to support humanitarian programmes, country offices also call upon the Emergency Programme Fund (EPF). In 2017, \$70 million was allocated for the EPF, plus an additional \$28.09 million⁹ reimbursed funds as of mid-April 2018. This enabled \$84.7 million to be disbursed to 21 country offices and three regional offices. The EPF is a revolving fund that provides reimbursable loans to offices that require immediate financing of emergency programmes ahead of the receipt of donor support. Such timely and flexible funding allows UNICEF country offices to scale-up lifesaving humanitarian action for children within just hours following a disaster.
- **Advocacy and programme development.** These are allocations that are central to ensuring the primacy of UNICEF's role in promoting and safeguarding the rights of children. They support the organization's global advocacy, programme development, guidance on approved strategies, knowledge management, research and studies, evaluation of programme performance, and related activities.

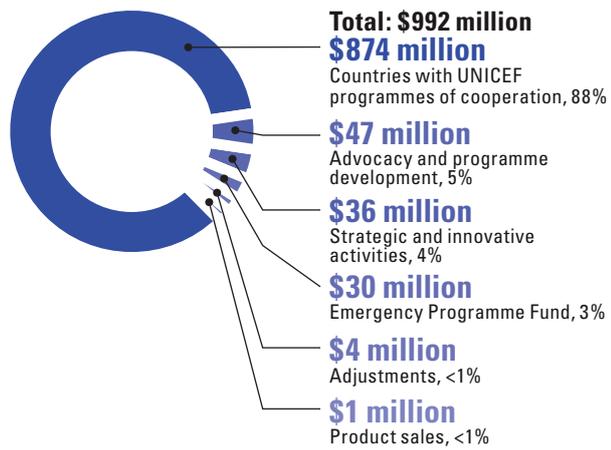
In addition to Direct Programme Assistance, **RR supports UNICEF's core structure and mission at the global, regional, and local level** through the organization's **Institutional Budget**. Approved by the UNICEF Executive Board, these are expenditures for children that are not directly attributable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

The Institutional Budget is comprised of four cost classification categories:

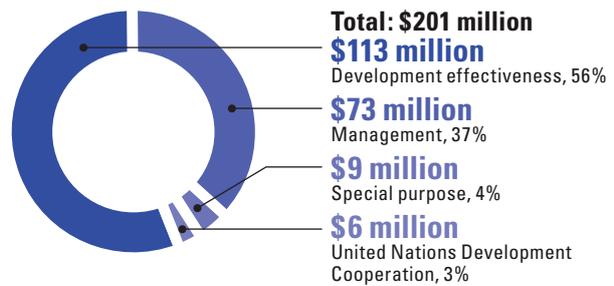
- **Development effectiveness:** This includes activities that contribute to the effective delivery of development results required to achieve the objectives of the Strategic Plan 2014–2017. These activities are not included in specific programme components in country, regional, or global programme documents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

⁹ A part of this reimbursement is against prior years grants, which amounts to \$6.6 million.

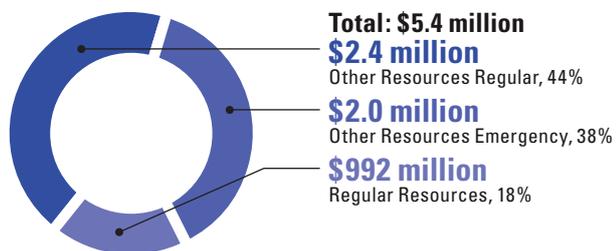
RR DIRECT PROGRAMME EXPENSES (2017)



RR EXPENDITURE: INSTITUTIONAL BUDGET (2017)



TOTAL EXPENDITURE BY FUND TYPE (2017)



STRATEGIC AND INNOVATIVE ACTIVITIES

Each year the UNICEF Executive Director’s 7 per cent discretionary pool of Regular Resources is allocated to address the needs of the most marginalised and vulnerable children worldwide. Specifically, in 2017 these resources were allocated to strengthen UNICEF’s response in protracted and underfunded crises, including the Rohingya crisis; to test and scale-up programme models addressing the needs of migrant children; HIV prevention and early childhood development in sub-Saharan Africa; and investments to accelerate programme results for UNICEF’s Every Newborn Action Plan as well as for child protection, social policy, education, and health and nutrition for adolescents in selected countries. The following summarises some of the categories where these discretionary resources were allocated.

TESTING AND SCALING-UP PROGRAMME MODELS

In 2017, this category included addressing the needs of migrant children in Latin America (protection and education interventions in El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Mexico); HIV prevention among adolescents (innovative approaches in sub-Saharan countries, Cameroon, Kenya, Lesotho, Namibia, Nigeria, Swaziland, and Ukraine); Early Childhood Development (as an entry point to leverage and strengthen engagement with the World Bank in Egypt, India, Mali, Thailand, and Uganda); preventing and responding to violence against children (implementation and scale-up of multisectoral programmes in Jamaica and Namibia); and the implementation of Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys to generate data for SDG baselines and for the UNICEF Strategic Plan 2018–2021.

A total of \$20.6 million was allocated for these interventions to test and scale-up various models designed to reach the most marginalized children and their families.

STRENGTHENING UNICEF’S RESPONSE IN PROTRACTED AND UNDERFUNDED CRISES

A total of \$16.5 million was allocated to scale-up the UNICEF response to protracted and/or underfunded emergencies in Sudan, Lake Chad crises countries, El-Nino-affected countries in southern Africa, and Venezuela. UNICEF country offices continued to reach the most marginalized, where the lack of access to services, food insecurity, nutrition crises, and health epidemics adversely affected children and their families.

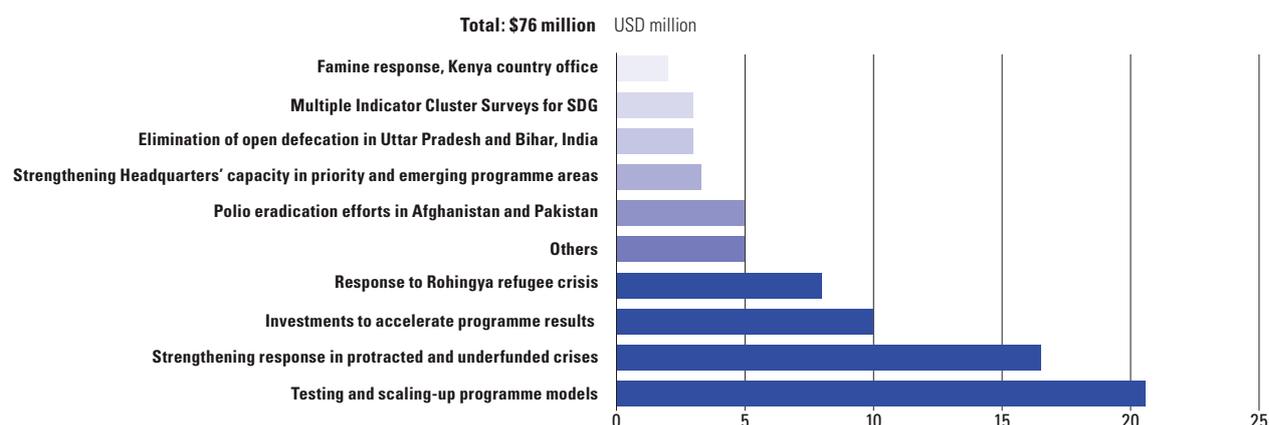
RESPONSE TO ROHINGYA CRISIS

In 2017, \$11 million in Emergency Programme Funds was allocated to support implementation of UNICEF Bangladesh’s Rohingya Response Plan, which targeted a population of 1.2 million (720,000 children) consisting of existing, newly arrived, and vulnerable host community people, with a total budget of \$76.1 million. The plan was based on the Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Action and was in line with the UN’s Inter-sector Coordination Group Rohingya Refugee Crisis Response Plan. Interventions included, among others, ensuring children with acute malnutrition received appropriate care; infant and young child feeding was accessed by affected women and children; communication for development activities were undertaken to provide women and children with relevant information on nutrition; effective leadership within the nutrition interagency coordination; lifesaving interventions through population/community-based activities; acute watery diarrhoea preparedness and response; high-impact preventive and curative interventions, including sufficient potable water; toilets and washing facilities that are culture-sensitive, secure, sanitary, user-friendly, and gender appropriate; and the necessary supplies to practice good hygiene, including menstrual hygiene.

INVESTMENTS TO ACCELERATE PROGRAMME RESULTS

A total of \$10 million was allocated to accelerate programme results for the Every Newborn Action Plan in Pakistan, Nigeria (reallocated to Guinea Bissau), and for the Maternal and Perinatal Death Surveillance and Response in Ethiopia. Results were also accelerated for adolescents in education, social policy, and health and nutrition programmes in Bangladesh, Côte d’Ivoire, and Tajikistan.

ALLOCATION OF STRATEGIC AND INNOVATIVE FUNDS BY KEY INITIATIVE (2017)



EMERGENCY PROGRAMME FUND

UNICEF's revolving internal Emergency Programme Fund benefitted 21 country offices, three regional offices, and UNICEF Headquarters, with \$88.5 million disbursed by the end of 2017. More than 60 per cent of these funds supported country offices to respond to Level 2 or Level 3 emergencies, including in Bangladesh, the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Iraq, Lebanon (Syrian refugee response), the Syrian Arab Republic, Yemen, and the Horn of Africa (Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia). Of the \$84.7 million disbursed to country and regional offices, 99 per cent was released within 48 hours from receipt of the official request. An additional \$3.7 million was disbursed to Headquarters for Emergency Response Team recruitment to support the organization's Supply Division in Copenhagen.

EMERGENCY PROGRAMME FUND UTILIZATION AND KEY OUTCOMES 2017

In Lebanon: EPF resources were released to support (1) the Min-Ila No Lost Generation cash-based programme, benefitting 44,554 children (20,940 girls/23,613 boys); (2) identification of 5,713 children aged 0–15 living in informal settlements for a one-time winter cash assistance of \$40 to help their households cope with the winter cold and related expenses; (3) 53,838 Syrian refugees with water services and 40,215 Syrian refugees with wastewater services from January to March 2018; and (4) critical child protection assistance and services to the most vulnerable children and women in Lebanon, including Syrian and Palestinian refugees.

In Iraq: UNICEF provided \$5 million in EPF funds to support access to WASH services, including the provision of safe drinking water through water trucking, appropriate toilet facilities and basic WASH services in camps, and improved WASH behaviour for 19,700 internally displaced families (approximately 120,000 individuals) living in four camps in southern Ninewa. Considering the critical funding gaps in responding to the crisis during the Mosul operation, the loan proved to be an extremely vital and successful intervention.

In Bangladesh: Renewed violence in Myanmar's Rakhine State, which began at the end of August, drove some 671,000 Rohingya – a long discriminated-against community – into Bangladesh. With this influx, existing basic services for refugees and host communities were overwhelmed. Due to limited funding, UNICEF advanced \$11 million from its internal Emergency Programme Fund to ensure a timely response and to allow for the scaling-up of humanitarian assistance. The most urgent priorities included the prevention of any increase in mortality and morbidity and of outbreaks of communicable diseases among refugees and host communities. Thanks to this funding, the refugees were provided with safe water, sanitation and washing facilities, severe acute malnutrition treatment, vaccination against preventable diseases; and preparedness for diarrhoea and cholera outbreaks.

As per the Executive Board decision of February 2015, the annual EPF ceiling was raised to \$75 million, to be met through the allocation of Regular Resources. At the beginning of 2017, based on the availability of Regular Resources, the initial approved EPF budget was \$50 million. To respond to the expanding needs of humanitarian crises, however, the Executive Director approved an additional \$20 million to the revolving fund. As a revolving fund, reimbursement of EPF loans can be made until the end of the following year; and of the \$88.5 million disbursed to country and regional offices, \$28.09 million were funds that had been reimbursed as of mid-April 2018. As UNICEF's quickest and most flexible source of funding for humanitarian response, in 2017 the EPF enabled multiple countries and regions to respond to sudden onset emergencies as well as to scale-up the response in protracted emergencies or underfunded crises.

In Myanmar: Rakhine is one of the most vulnerable States of Myanmar, with malnutrition rates above World Health Organization emergency thresholds, chronic poverty and underdevelopment, and restrictions on movements, thus inhibiting livelihood opportunities and limiting access to social services. Of special concern were reports of violence, discrimination, and exploitation, particularly against women and children. Renewed violence that began in August suspended or severely interrupted humanitarian activities across the country, and has likely affected the mental health and psychosocial needs of children and their families. While in central Rakhine the majority of UNICEF activities have resumed, in northern Rakhine there are still severe restrictions inhibiting the resumption of humanitarian efforts. Despite low funding and restricted access, however, UNICEF and partners still achieved significant results in 2017. The EPF allocation of \$2 million supported local authorities to respond to the needs of children and women in the sectors of child protection, education, health, nutrition, maternal and child cash transfer, and WASH.

In Somalia: The EPF allocation of \$6 million enabled UNICEF to scale-up its response to the acute watery diarrhoea/cholera outbreak, reaching some 340,000 children under five, and to prevent an outbreak of measles. By end of March the outbreak had spread to 12 of the country's 18 regions, with more than 20,000 cases reported – an 800 per cent increase compared to the same period the previous year. Due to the severe drought, the humanitarian situation was dire, with 6.2 million people facing acute food insecurity and 4.5 million estimated to be in need of WASH services. Reduced access to safe water contributed directly to malnutrition, and was the leading cause in the increase in cases of diarrhoea and cholera. Malnourished children were also particularly vulnerable to measles, with 3,359 measles cases reported by end of March. The increased provision of safe water along with improved sanitation and hygiene promotion were also made possible through the EPF.

In Latin America and the Caribbean: The Regional Office was provided with an automatic \$2 million EPF allocation as part of the activation of a Level 2 response to hurricanes, tropical storms, flooding, and landslides in Caribbean countries that occurred in September 2017. These funds have enabled UNICEF to provide urgent assistance to people in need, as more than 1 million children were estimated to have been affected. The EPF proved to be an essential funding tool for UNICEF's back-to-school campaign, and enabled affected children to have access to quality education.

In Haiti: In November, the EPF allocated \$2 million to the Haiti country office to respond to the ongoing cholera crisis, which has affected more than 800,000 people since 2010. These funds enabled UNICEF Haiti to address the crisis by maintaining a strong alert-response mechanism, which includes ensuring rapid community response, intensified hygiene awareness, and continued local authority and community engagement. Thanks to EPF funds, 51 response teams remained active in the three most affected departments of Ouest, Artibonite, and Centre.

In Mexico: The Mexico country office was provided with two successive EPFs in September and November, totalling \$1.1 million. These funds enabled UNICEF to initiate a humanitarian response following two strong earthquakes in September, which particularly affected the states of Oaxaca, Chiapas, Mexico City, Puebla, and Morelos – home to more than 7 million children. In particular, the funds provided much needed child-friendly spaces for protection activities, thus ensuring educational continuity through the construction of 480 temporary learning spaces as well as providing access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities.

Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC): UNICEF DRC has received a total allocation of \$10 million in EPF funding since the UNICEF Executive Director declared an L3 Emergency for the Kasai crisis, which triggered an initial automatic allocation of \$3 million. When the system-wide L3 activation was declared in early October

the country office had used the entirety of this first EPF allocation; it then received another allocation of \$2 million, and this was followed by a further \$5 million in mid-December.

Thanks to these EPF releases, the country office was able to: (i) strengthen its field presence in the Kasai region in Kananga and Shikora, and maintain its field presence in L3-affected areas, such as Bukavu, Kalemie, and Mbuyi Mayi; (ii) kick-start Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) activities and reach more than 20,000 households with multisectoral assistance in the areas of non-food items, WASH, health, and nutrition in the most affected areas; (iii) expand lifesaving activities in South Kivu, Tanganyika, and Kasai in the areas of WASH, health, nutrition, child protection, and education, including through the RRM; (iv) reach nearly 430,000 people with primary health services; (v) treat 11,100 children with severe acute malnutrition; (vi) provide more than 67,000 people with access to adequate WASH facilities/services; (vii) provide 17,300 children and their families with appropriate protection care; and (viii) strengthen cluster coordination with the deployment of roving WASH, nutrition, education, and child protection coordinators in support of the clusters in South Kivu, Tanganyika, and Kasai.

Central African Republic (CAR): UNICEF CAR received a total EPF allocation of \$2 million, which was used to maintain the continuity of the Rapid Response Mechanism through programme cooperation agreements with its three RRM partners in the country (Action contre la Faim/Action Against Hunger, Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development, and *Solidarité Internationale*) and for the provision of supplies. The EPF allowed UNICEF and partners to conduct 22 multisectoral assessments and exploratory missions, and to share needs assessments with the humanitarian community for further action. The funds also allowed UNICEF to reach some 40,000 persons with non-food items and to provide 17,500 highly vulnerable people with access to potable water and sanitation.



EMERGENCY PROGRAMME FUND ALLOCATION (2017)

COUNTRY	2017 ALLOCATION (USD million)	REIMBURSEMENT TO DATE (USD million)	NON-REIMBURSABLE (USD million)	REMAINING LOANS (USD million)
Afghanistan	4.8	2.4	-	2.4
Angola	1.3	0.3	-	1.1
Bangladesh	11.0	5.3	-	5.7
Central African Republic	2.0	-	-	2.0
Supply Division Copenhagen	1.3	-	1.3	1.3
Division of Finance & Administration Management	0.5	-	0.5	0.5
Division of Human Resources (Emergency Response Team)	0.2	-	0.2	0.2
Division of Communication	0.2	-	0.2	0.2
Democratic Republic of Congo	10.0	-	-	10.0
ESARO Regional Office	2.0	1.8	-	0.2
Ethiopia	5.0	-	-	5.0
Haiti	6.0	-	4.0	6.0
Office of Emergency Programmes	0.7	-	0.7	0.7
Iraq	5.0	4.4	-	0.6
Kenya	1.2	-	-	1.2
Lebanon	7.5	5.0	-	2.5
Madagascar	0.9	-	-	0.9
MENA Regional Office	2.0	1.5	-	0.5
Mexico	1.2	1.1	-	0.1
Myanmar	2.0	-	-	2.0
State of Palestine	0.6	-	-	0.6
Programme Division	0.7	-	0.7	0.7
Peru	0.3	0.3	-	0.0
Somalia	6.0	-	6.0	6.0
Sri Lanka	0.9	0.1	-	0.8
Sudan	3.1	0.8	-	2.4
Syria	7.0	5.6	-	1.4
TACRO Regional Office	2.0	-	-	2.0
Ukraine	1.0	0.4	-	0.5
Yemen	2.0	1.5	0.5	0.5
Grand Total	88.5	30.3	14.3	58.2





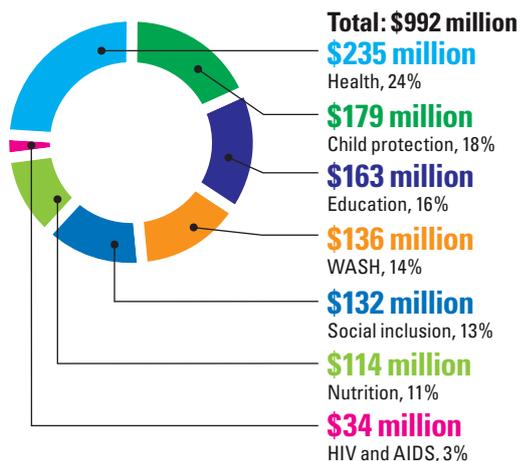
RESULTS FOR CHILDREN

In Iraq, children in the child-friendly spaces of the Baharka Camp attend language courses, sports, art, dancing, and other recreational activities.

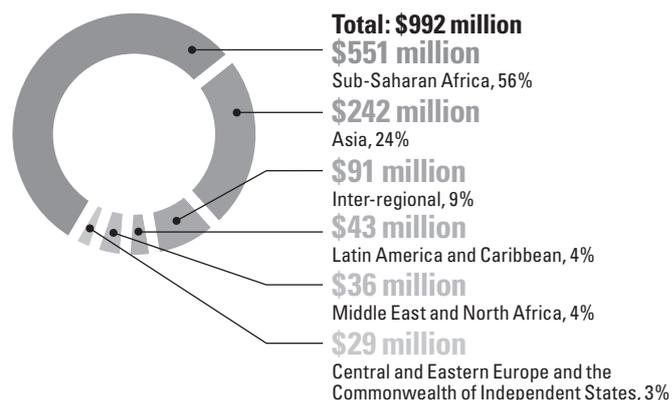
Thanks to the availability and flexibility of Regular Resources, UNICEF made great strides in 2017 in its continuous efforts to improve the lives of children everywhere, especially the most vulnerable. Lifesaving and life-changing interventions spanned the **seven key programme areas** of the organization's **Strategic Plan 2014–2017**: health, HIV/AIDS, WASH, nutrition, education, child protection, and social inclusion. It was only through the generosity of donors and their unrestricted giving that UNICEF was able to meet the critical needs of the most marginalized populations over the past year, with particular emphasis on girls and women.

The following seven case studies are illustrative of UNICEF's many worldwide achievements that have been supported by core resources. These have been selected based on high RR reliance (that is, the share of total programme costs funded by core resources) and by regional diversity. According to World Bank statistics,⁹ of the seven examples presented here, five are lower-middle income economies, one is lower income, and one is high income.

RR DIRECT PROGRAMME EXPENSES BY STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME (2017)



RR DIRECT PROGRAMME EXPENSES BY REGION (2017)



OUTCOME	CASE STUDY	COUNTRY	PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION	RR RELIANCE (2017)
HEALTH	1	Morocco	In Morocco, core resources were essential to the organization's efforts to promote child health, supporting low-cost, high-impact interventions in neonatal care.	76%
HIV AND AIDS	2	Tanzania	In Tanzania, core resources were critical to ensuring that international and national staffing capacity were at the necessary level for high-level advocacy and evidence generation, and to sustain programme support, using HIV as an entry point for adolescent development.	73%
WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE	3	India	In India, core resources enabled UNICEF to support the world's largest behaviour-change programme to create an open defecation-free environment, thereby reaching 130 million people with a total of 27.5 million new latrines.	58%
NUTRITION	4	Myanmar	In Myanmar, core resources were essential in serving the most vulnerable and hard to reach populations by ensuring that national policies holistically addressed the rights and needs of children, including for nutrition.	47%
EDUCATION	5	Republic of Uzbekistan	In the Republic of Uzbekistan, core resources supported an enabling environment for strengthening synergies among early childhood education policies and for the expansion of affordable and quality early childhood education services.	77%
CHILD PROTECTION	6	Barbados	In Barbados, core resources extended UNICEF's technical expertise and improved evidence generation to inform high-level advocacy on policy, legislative, institutional, and practice reforms as well as to reach the population at all levels with child protection messages.	64%
SOCIAL INCLUSION	7	Nigeria	In Nigeria, core resources played a major role in reducing child poverty and inequities, including gender gaps in education and access to health care in northern Nigeria.	81%

⁹ World Bank Statistics, June 2017.

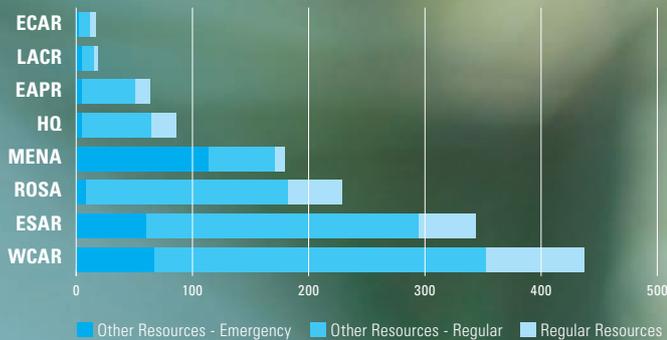


SUMMARY OF EXPENSES BY PROGRAMME AREA

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

HEALTH (2017)

Total: \$1,375 million USD million



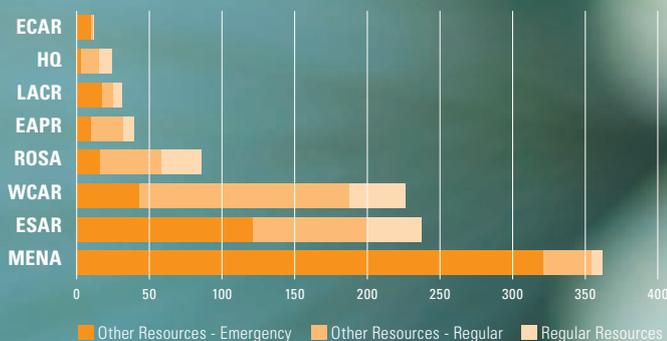
HIV AND AIDS (2017)

Total: \$84 million USD million



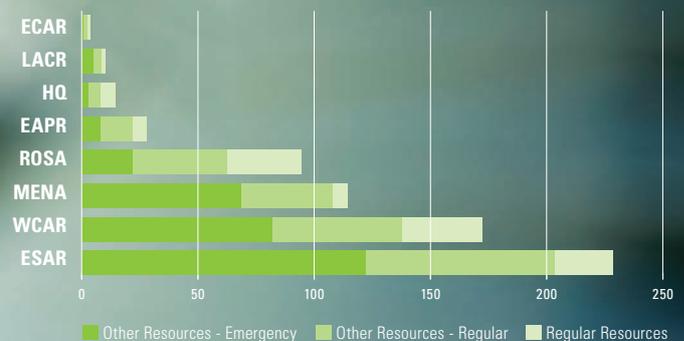
WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE (2017)

Total: \$1,018 million USD million



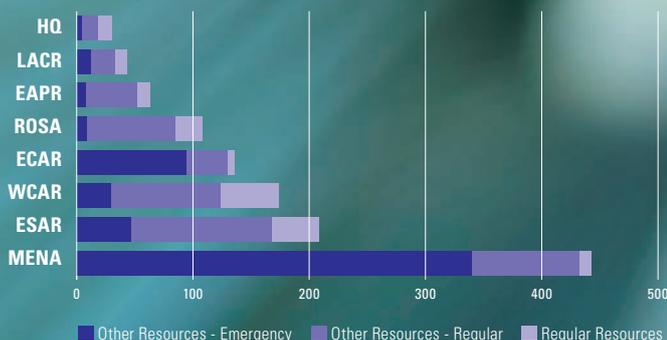
NUTRITION (2017)

Total: \$666 million USD million



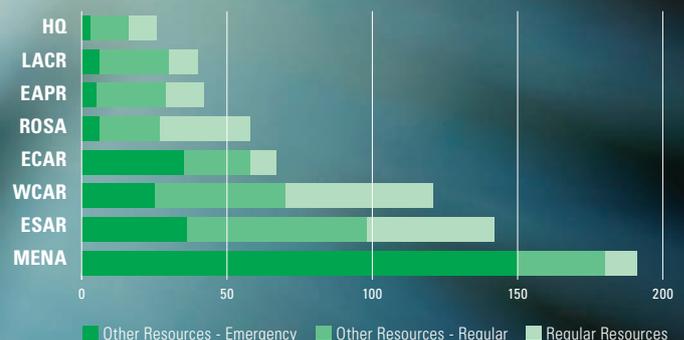
EDUCATION (2017)

Total: \$1,203 million USD million



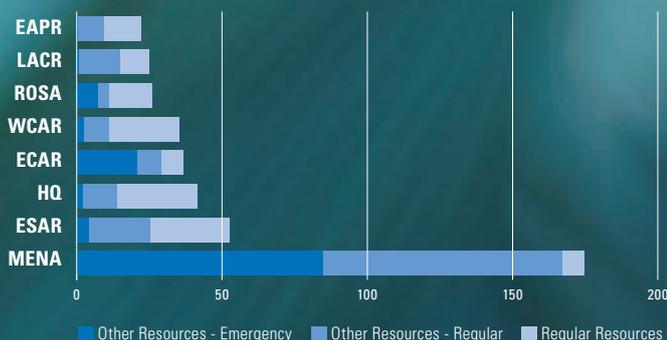
CHILD PROTECTION (2017)

Total: \$690 million USD million



SOCIAL INCLUSION (2017)

Total: \$413 million USD million



CASE STUDY 1: HEALTH

MOROCCO

LOW-COST, HIGH-IMPACT INTERVENTIONS IN NEONATAL CARE

“What makes UNICEF unique is its commitment to the reinforcement of national capacities and its advocacy for a culture of change. UNICEF works with many national institutions and civil society actors on the ground, and ensures the monitoring and evaluation of programme impact and sustainability.”

—MR. SERRAJ BOUZEKRI, HEAD, REGIONAL HEALTH OBSERVATORY, BENI-MELLAL KHENIFRA REGION

THE NEED

Morocco today is at a crossroad. While great progress has been made in child health and survival, the under-five mortality rate still stands at 27.6 per 1,000 live births, and neonatal mortality constitutes two thirds of these deaths. More than 20,000 children die every year before reaching their fifth birthday, and nearly 13,300 newborns lose their life within a few days after birth. Further, children in rural areas are at twice the risk of dying as children in urban areas, and infant mortality among the poorest quintile is 2.5-time higher than those from the richest quintile.

UNICEF'S RESPONSE

Historically, UNICEF has been involved in almost all areas of maternal and child health in Morocco, and as such virtually all national and international stakeholders operating in the country recognize child health as UNICEF's primary mandate. Over the last few years the UNICEF Country Programme has repositioned itself at the upstream level, maintaining its capacity to analyse issues from a central, local, and community perspective – tracking the effects of national policy on children while at the same time providing vital support for decentralization. The programme prioritizes the most disadvantaged regions, which are identified through data and analysis and in consultation with national and subnational actors. A broad range of partnerships, involving civil society organizations, the private sector, and other bodies and institutions, has allowed UNICEF to position itself as a partner of choice and as an advocate of equity and children's voices.

THE VALUE OF REGULAR RESOURCES

Regular Resources have allowed UNICEF Morocco to support its partners in achieving sustainable results for children and to continue to promote its equity agenda. These unrestricted funds have been essential in the organization's efforts to promote child health, education, and protection as well as to generate critical evidence-based research. These resources also contribute to our historical legitimacy and comparative advantages, thus enabling UNICEF Morocco to play a pivotal role in the effective implementation of country policies and programmes.

MOROCCO HEALTH PROGRAMME EXPENSES (2017)



Total: \$0.55 million

\$0.42 million

Regular Resources, 76%

\$0.13 million

Other Resources Regular, 24%



VOICES FROM THE FIELD

“Birth is always associated with hope. But how can one quantify the distance that separates a disadvantaged mother living in a rural community, giving birth in a poorly equipped health centre, from one who has the benefits of a modern hospital? I have watched as a health worker has struggled to keep a newborn warm, and have seen her relentless efforts to keep the child alive through its first difficult days. Returning to my office, I conveyed my observations to the UNICEF supply division in Copenhagen, and very shortly thereafter we received 15 incubators, 47 foetal monitoring instruments, 170 neonatal resuscitators, and 9 resuscitation and neonatal care training simulators – all paid for by Regular Resources.”

—A UNICEF Health Officer

CASE STUDY 2: HIV AND AIDS

TANZANIA

ADDRESSING HIV AMONG ADOLESCENTS AND YOUNG PEOPLE

“I am grateful for UNICEF’s important support in introducing the Cash Plus initiative. It is a new approach for addressing HIV and other vulnerabilities in adolescents, and project participants now better understand sexual reproductive health.”

—MS. AUDREY NJELEKELA, DIRECTOR, NATIONAL HIV RESPONSE

THE NEED

Tanzania is home to 1.4 million people living with HIV, including some 200,000 adolescents and young people. While the country has made progress towards achieving its vision of ending AIDS by 2030, in 2016 alone 55,000 new HIV cases were identified, 40 per cent of which were among those aged 15–24 years, and of these 80 per cent were girls. Given that the number of adolescents in Tanzania is expected to surge from 12 million to 30 million by 2030, HIV-prevention efforts among young people must urgently be scaled-up.

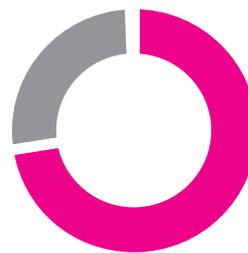
UNICEF’S RESPONSE

In light of the broad and deep impact of HIV in Tanzania, UNICEF emphasizes the need for children and adolescents to be at the centre of the national HIV response. In particular, in 2017 the organization worked to advance the generation of disaggregated data and to develop policy guidance, government plans, and such strategies as the new National Multisector Strategic Framework on HIV – which for the first time specifically prioritizes adolescents as a critical population group. At the same time, UNICEF has supported the scaling-up of high-impact strategies to enrol and retain adolescents in HIV treatment as well as to prevent new infections. Notably in 2017, UNICEF supported the government to develop and implement an adolescent-targeted initiative, Cash Plus, combining social cash transfers with access to health services.

THE VALUE OF REGULAR RESOURCES

UNICEF’s core resources for HIV were critically important to ensure international and national staffing for high-level policy advocacy, evidence generation, and sustained programme support. In addition, the flexibility of core resources enabled the country office to use \$83,700 to support the implementation of the Cash Plus project, which leveraged additional funding from the Oak Foundation and Irish AID for UNICEF.

TANZANIA HIV AND AIDS PROGRAMME EXPENSES (2017)



Total: \$2.13 million

\$1.53 million

Regular Resources, 73%

\$0.6 million

Other Resources Regular, 27%



VOICES FROM THE FIELD

In 2017, Halima volunteered to participate in the Cash Plus initiative along with 1,487 other adolescent girls and boys from 65 villages. All the young people were trained on basic health education, HIV prevention and treatment, business planning, financial responsibility, and other livelihood skills. Now 19, Halima recalls that she was only in middle school when she had to drop out in order to help support her family. As to the Cash Plus initiative, she notes that “my needs from this project are that I want to learn more, to gain something, to be a good business woman, to develop my place in society, and to stay healthy.”

CASE STUDY 3: WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE

INDIA

SUPPORTING AN OPEN DEFECATION-FREE ENVIRONMENT

“Strong sectoral understanding, contextual and factual analysis, the development and demonstration of pilot programmes with community engagement, and strong advocacy efforts distinguish UNICEF from other development actors.”

—ARADHANA PATNAIK, SECRETARY, DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION DEPARTMENT, GOVERNMENT OF JHARKHAND

THE NEED

Sanitation has been described as the most effective public health intervention that the international community has at its disposal. Breaking the faecal-oral pathway of disease transmission through safe sanitation is a fundamental intervention for health and human dignity. Faecal contamination is also an underlying cause of childhood stunting. Every year, some 117,000 under-five Indian children die of preventable diarrheal diseases caused by faecal contamination, and 38 per cent of all children are stunted.

UNICEF’S RESPONSE

Once a community becomes open-defecation free, ensuring proper usage and maintenance of toilets and hygiene facilities requires an enabling environment that supports consistent practice of the newly gained social norms and behaviours. For the past 15 years, UNICEF has invested in building the capacity of its water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) programme globally, and in India the organization is a key government partner thanks to its almost 70 years of dedicated work in the country. UNICEF’s experience has led to the understanding that the most effective way of changing habits is through continuous interpersonal communication, whereby trained motivators interact directly with households and communities, empowering them to analyse and define their WASH-related issues.

THE VALUE OF REGULAR RESOURCES

In 2017 alone UNICEF, in partnerships with the government, reached 130 million people with 27.5 million new latrines. Thanks to UNICEF advocacy and technical assistance supported by Regular Resources, the government prioritized the interpersonal communication component of the programme, resulting in a toilet usage rate in rural areas of 85–94 per cent – an outstanding achievement. Changing a habit that has been practiced for centuries requires continuous advocacy over time. Thus, UNICEF invested Regular Resources in a flagship cost and benefits study, which demonstrated that important economic and health benefits come with proper hygiene – benefits that have been widely quoted, including by the Prime Minister.

INDIA WASH PROGRAMME EXPENSES (2017)



Total: \$16 million

\$9.3 million

Regular Resources, 58%

\$6.7 million

Other Resources Regular, 42%



VOICES FROM THE FIELD

The *Gulabi Gang*, the world’s largest female vigilante group with over 20,000 members, has long been associated with the fight against the oppression of women and children in India, tackling such major issues as child marriage and gender-based violence. Many *Gulabi* teams now also focus on realizing an open defecation-free nation by the end of 2019. Access to toilets provides access to freedom, health, and dignity to women who often risk inclement weather, wildlife, and harassment when defecating in the open – especially at night. As a direct result of their efforts, entire communities have become open-defecation free within a short time.

CASE STUDY 4: NUTRITION

MYANMAR

REDUCING CHILDHOOD STUNTING

“Our Programme Cooperation Agreement with UNICEF Myanmar allows us to enable the people along the Myanmar-China border region of Kachin state – a marginalized ethnic population – to access primary health care interventions as well as water, sanitation, and hygiene.”

—SPOKESPERSON, HEALTH POVERTY ACTION

THE NEED

Almost a third of all children under five in Myanmar are stunted or chronically malnourished, with stunting rates as high as 41 per cent in some regions. Further, the poorest children are more than twice as likely to be stunted compared to children from the wealthiest households, and mothers with no education are more than twice as likely to have a child who is stunted compared to mothers with secondary education or higher. The main determinants of undernutrition in Myanmar include inadequate infant and young child feeding and care practices, inadequate maternal nutrition, poor sanitation and hygiene, chronic food insecurity, and limited access to basic social services, such as health care and education.

UNICEF’S RESPONSE

Addressing childhood stunting requires a multisectoral approach, which involves tackling the multiple underlying causes of malnutrition. UNICEF plays a unique and critical role in this area, given its technical and programming expertise not only in nutrition but in the key sectors of health, education, protection, and water, sanitation, and hygiene – all of which have an impact on nutritional outcomes for women and children. As a result, UNICEF has been able to ensure that national policies holistically address the rights and needs of children, including for nutrition. Given its wide involvement across sectors, UNICEF Myanmar has played a key role in leveraging its good relationships with stakeholders to support the government in convening multi-stakeholder dialogues to improve and better coordinate investments for nutrition.

THE VALUE OF REGULAR RESOURCES

Serving the most vulnerable and hard to reach populations is a challenge, especially considering that donor funding is usually short-term and focused on specific sectors and interventions. RR funding has enabled UNICEF to be highly responsive to the needs of women and children in difficult and evolving contexts, as it allows us to address any issues or programme gaps quickly, without need for new donor proposals or amendments. UNICEF is also able to use Regular Resources to support other essential interventions where donor funding is unavailable or limited, such as communication for development activities, which are critical to ensuring that caregivers have the knowledge, skills, confidence, and capacity to adequately care for their children.

MYANMAR NUTRITION PROGRAMME EXPENSES (2017)



Total: \$4.5 million

\$2.1 million

Regular Resources, 47%

\$1.2 million

Other Resources Regular, 26.5%

\$1.2 million

Other Resources Emergency, 26.5%



VOICES FROM THE FIELD

Ms. Lu Ra has been working at the Gaw Maw rural health centre for the past ten years. As she notes, despite the immunization and nutrition services that are now routinely available, “we have to remember that these people are still poor and life here is hard. Parents farm on mountains and sometimes have to leave their children with others for care.” Through its active participation in the Scaling-Up Nutrition network in Myanmar, UNICEF is working with other development partners to support the government and ethnic community-based organizations to address the structural and underlying causes of malnutrition, and will continue to strengthen and expand local partnerships with organizations such as Health Poverty Action.

CASE STUDY 5: EDUCATION

REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

SUPPORTING PRE-SCHOOL EDUCATION REFORMS

“The introduction of the Education Management Information System with support from UNICEF is expected to enable collecting qualitative and quantitative data from each pre-school quickly and objectively.”

—IRINA GROSHEVA, MINISTRY OF PRE-SCHOOL EDUCATION

THE NEED

Though Uzbekistan boasts near universal enrolment in general education, the early childhood education (ECE) enrolment rate is very low. With less than 30 per cent of children aged 2–7 attending any pre-school programme, a large majority of children entering primary school lack appropriate school readiness. In addition, significant disparities exist between urban and rural areas, among the various regions, and across the income strata. The most critical bottlenecks for ECE are fragmented and incoherent policies and a rigid education system, which inhibit the establishment of flexible and affordable quality alternative early learning arrangements.

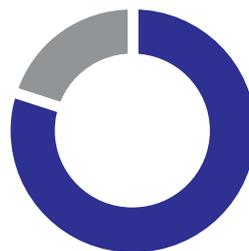
UNICEF’S RESPONSE

Respected by the government as a credible and resourceful knowledge partner, UNICEF is providing top-notch technical expertise for systemic education reforms as well as sharing international best practices. In 2017, UNICEF Uzbekistan collaborated with the Ministry of Public Education to conduct a comprehensive ECE policy review, determining the strengths and weaknesses of existing policies and providing recommendations for further programme revision. UNICEF has contributed to the development, validation, and publishing of an improved version of Early Learning and Development Standards, and is currently working towards its revision, incorporating it into the country’s new competency-based curriculum. In response to UNICEF’s continuous advocacy, the Government of Uzbekistan launched a five-year State Programme and Road Map for the development of pre-school education beginning September 2017, and established a new Ministry of Pre-school Education as of October 2017.

THE VALUE OF REGULAR RESOURCES

UNICEF Uzbekistan leverages Regular Resources to create an enabling environment for strengthening the synergies among ECE policies and for the expansion of affordable and quality ECE services. This includes providing technical support, strengthening the capacity of the government in developing a child-centred and competency-based curriculum, and improving the existing monitoring and evaluation systems. Regular Resources accounted for more than 60 per cent of the education sector funding in 2017, covering more than half of all ECE-related activities.

REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN EDUCATION PROGRAMME EXPENSES (2017)



Total: \$1 million

\$0.8 million

Regular Resources, 80%

\$0.2 million

Other Resources Regular, 20%



VOICES FROM THE FIELD

Parents play an important role in pre-school #11 in Bukhara, such as helping in classes by playing instruments during the music and dance lessons. Dilfuza Burkhanova, mother of two girls in the school, is excited about the new approaches being applied. “I decided to send my children here when I realized there were so many different activities,” she explained, adding that her daughters are now better able to interact and form friendships with other children in their neighbourhood.

CASE STUDY 6: CHILD PROTECTION

BARBADOS

KEEPING CHILDREN AND THEIR FAMILIES TOGETHER

“UNICEF’s work is not just at the level of policy but directly engages and affects the beneficiaries. There is also a level of flexibility that allows it to be more responsive to current needs.”

—ELIZABETH LEWIS, DIRECTOR, DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

THE NEED

The UNICEF Eastern Caribbean Area Office, based in Barbados, covers eight small island developing states and four British Overseas Territories. It is estimated that at least one of every five girls in the region is affected by sexual abuse, and that high levels of physical violence are experienced in homes, communities, and schools within the context of discipline, domestic violence, or bullying. Work is in progress to improve national responses to children who are at risk of harm. Several countries have passed laws and developed policies and plans of action for protecting children against abuse, neglect, and exploitation. While these efforts demonstrate genuine commitment to improving children’s protection, significant gaps remain in the current legislative, policy, coordination, and institutional arrangements.

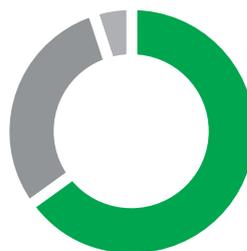
UNICEF’S RESPONSE

In partnership with the intergovernmental Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States Commission, UNICEF helps to develop and promote model legislation, policy frameworks, and partnership coalitions in line with international standards and best practices to promote national child protection systems. Evidence is generated, parliamentary and technical forums are convened, and monitoring and evaluation systems are enhanced. In Saint Lucia, for example, UNICEF’s periodic assessment of the child protection system has led to the drafting of new laws, the development of a national plan of action to guide child protection system reform, and a National Protocol for the Management of Child Abuse and Neglect. UNICEF also supports implementation of these systems through ongoing capacity-building, the promotion of behavioural change, and social surveys to track attitudinal changes.

THE VALUE OF REGULAR RESOURCES

The region’s limited overseas development assistance and child protection donor support make UNICEF’s core resources critical for achieving results for children across these twelve countries and territories. In the Eastern Caribbean, Regular Resources extend UNICEF’s technical expertise and improve evidence generation to inform high-level advocacy on policy, legislative, institutional, and practice reforms and to reach the populations at all levels with child protection messages. This advocacy work also informs systems strengthening and public finance for children

BARBADOS CHILD PROTECTION PROGRAMME EXPENSES (2017)



Total: \$2.01 million

\$1.3 million

Regular Resources, 65%

\$0.6 million

Other Resources Regular, 30%

\$0.1 million

Other Resources Emergency, 5%



VOICES FROM THE FIELD

As a high school counsellor for ten years, Ms. Dormillia Valcin-Henry knows quite well the importance of having a protocol for managing and responding to child abuse. As she explained, the Ministry of Education has a protocol in place for handling reports of abuse, but this is sometimes not followed. “The protocol is that if sexual abuse is reported to a teacher, the teacher must report it to me, or refer the student to report it to me, and I will refer the matter to the Department of Human Services. The department is overstretched and understaffed,” Ms. Valcin-Henry acknowledged, “but I feel if all systems work as they should, and when persons follow the protocol, it can help children to become better protected.”

CASE STUDY 7: SOCIAL INCLUSION

NIGERIA

REDUCING CHILD POVERTY AND INEQUITIES

“This Cash Transfer Programme (CTP) has led to a dramatic increase in girls’ enrolment in schools. In my school alone, with a population of 154, about 120 girls are here because of the CTP.”

—LUCKY OBASI, HEAD TEACHER, MUNYA LOCAL GOVERNMENT, NIGER STATE

THE NEED

In 2010, Nigeria’s national poverty rate stood at 62.6 per cent, with the rural poor representing nearly two thirds of that figure. Studies further revealed that poverty-related issues were the most important determining factor affecting access to education in the country’s Northern region. While national efforts to address poverty through social protection have existed for many years, interventions have remained fragmented. The interventions for poverty reduction were also largely subsumed under household poverty measurements, without a comprehensive study on state-level investment in social sectors affecting children.

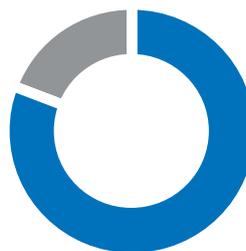
UNICEF’S RESPONSE

UNICEF identified the need for three main interventions: a policy framework to strengthen social protection; the provision of evidence on child poverty, disparities, and public finance; and short-term interventions to address financial barriers to accessing social sectors in some of the poorest rural areas. Under the leadership of the Ministry of Budget and National Planning, UNICEF supported the development of a National Social Protection Policy, which was approved in July 2017 and explicitly considers issues of people living with HIV and disabilities for improved social inclusion. UNICEF has also provided technical and implementation support to two cash transfer initiatives: a two-year unconditional cash transfer programme geared towards enhancing girls’ participation in primary education in rural areas; and a Maternal New Born Child Health and Nutrition Programme to address the financial barriers that prevent the utilization of subsidized and free health care by women and children in three northern states.

THE VALUE OF REGULAR RESOURCES

While donor funds provided the financial resources to be disbursed in the cash transfer programmes, Regular Resources funded the programme’s administrative costs, including the recruitment of specialized technical capacity for the cash transfer design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation. Regular Resources also funded the generation of evidence to inform the policy response to investment in children and the training of government officials to close knowledge gaps in this area. The expansion of UNICEF’s Social Policy team to include more field offices in the south of the country, entirely funded from Regular Resources, has also been vital.

NIGERIA SOCIAL INCLUSION PROGRAMME EXPENSES (2017)



Total: \$3.7 million

\$3.0 million

Regular Resources, 81%

\$0.7 million

Other Resources Regular, 19%



VOICES FROM THE FIELD

UNICEF’s support to the cash transfer programme has facilitated better access to health services as well as the enrolment, attendance, and retention of girls and boys in schools in a comparatively disadvantaged region of the country. As Charity, a mother of three and a cash transfer beneficiary, noted: “Lilian is my third child, but she is the only plump baby I have had. My other two babies were ill a lot and always crying. During Lilian’s pregnancy, I went to the health facility regularly and delivered in a hospital. I am so proud that I can have a healthy baby!”





2017 RR PARTNERS

A boy who accompanied his brother to the Presbyterian Hospital stands in a corridor in Mbuji-Mayi, Kasai region, Democratic Republic of the Congo.

REGULAR RESOURCES PARTNERS (2017)

(in Thousands US dollars)

PARTNERS	REGULAR RESOURCES		OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS*	TOTAL
	PUBLIC SECTOR	PRIVATE SECTOR	PRIVATE SECTOR	
Afghanistan	68	-	-	68
Andorra	28	256	-	284
Angola	220	-	-	220
Argentina	130	14,107	8,807	23,044
Armenia	117	-	-	117
Australia	48,718	5,622	-	54,340
Austria	1,264	3,343	-	4,607
Bangladesh	51	-	-	51
Barbados	196	-	-	196
Belgium	71,872	9,858	-	81,730
Benin	24	-	-	24
Bhutan	29	-	-	29
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	40	-	-	40
Brazil	1,619	1,347	3,150	6,116
Bulgaria	58	144	241	443
Cabo Verde	350	-	-	350
Canada	12,597	6,255	-	18,853
Central African Republic	73	-	-	73
Chad	54	-	-	54
Chile	77	1,634	1,547	3,258
China	1,650	728	1,389	3,767
Colombia	-	1,535	1,741	3,276
Comoros	70	-	-	70
Congo	748	-	-	748
Costa Rica	18	-	-	18
Côte d'Ivoire	13	-	-	13
Croatia	52	461	1,151	1,664
Czech Republic	-	2,500	-	2,500
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	130	-	-	130
Democratic Republic of the Congo	318	-	-	318
Denmark	9,658	12,778	-	22,436
Dominican Republic	88	-	-	88
Ecuador	-	608	1,041	1,649
Equatorial Guinea	109	-	-	109
Estonia	337	-	-	337
Ethiopia	293	-	-	293
Finland	5,972	13,522	-	19,493
France	3,609	48,983	-	52,592
Gabon	89	-	-	89
Georgia	155	-	-	155
Germany	16,912	44,745	-	61,658
Ghana	149	-	-	149
Greece	-	1,863	-	1,863
Guinea	350	-	-	350
Guinea-Bissau	621	-	-	621
Hong Kong, China	-	14,089	-	14,089
Hungary	2,796	358	-	3,154

* Contributions for specific management activities.

PARTNERS	REGULAR RESOURCES		OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS*	TOTAL
	PUBLIC SECTOR	PRIVATE SECTOR	PRIVATE SECTOR	
Iceland	1,289	3,832	-	5,121
India	1,787	-	2,900	4,687
Indonesia	164	869	2,321	3,354
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	26	7	-	33
Iraq	49	-	-	49
Ireland	7,684	3,446	-	11,130
Italy	5,313	35,961	-	41,274
Japan	19,018	111,382	-	130,400
Jordan	2,000	-	-	2,000
Kazakhstan	177	-	-	177
Kenya	150	-	-	150
Kuwait	200	-	-	200
Kyrgyzstan	50	-	-	50
Lao People's Democratic Republic	11	-	-	11
Lesotho	120	-	-	120
Liechtenstein	25	-	-	25
Luxembourg	2,772	1,059	-	3,831
Malaysia	363	6,681	2,192	9,235
Mali	109	-	-	109
Mauritania	21	-	-	21
Mexico	214	800	2,075	3,089
Monaco	27	-	-	27
Mongolia	125	-	-	125
Montenegro	19	-	-	19
Morocco	101	-	-	101
Myanmar	88	-	-	88
Namibia	120	-	-	120
Netherlands	274	40,706	-	40,980
New Zealand	254	1,201	-	1,455
Nicaragua	43	-	-	43
Nigeria	2,067	-	-	2,067
Norway	47,970	9,571	-	57,541
Pakistan	55	-	-	55
Panama	715	-	-	715
Peru	-	253	481	734
Philippines	49	813	1,355	2,217
Poland	-	5,068	-	5,068
Portugal	227	4,973	-	5,200
Republic of Korea	3,900	91,795	-	95,695
Republic of Moldova	60	-	-	60
Romania	125	16	-	141
Russian Federation	1,000	-	-	1,000
Sao Tome and Principe	20	-	-	20
Saudi Arabia	1,109	1	-	1,109
Senegal	61	-	-	61
Serbia	51	25	186	262
Sierra Leone	384	-	-	384
Singapore	50	-	-	50
Slovakia	12	75	-	87
Slovenia	31	887	-	917

PARTNERS	REGULAR RESOURCES		OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS*	TOTAL
	PUBLIC SECTOR	PRIVATE SECTOR	PRIVATE SECTOR	
Somalia	436	-	-	436
South Africa	-	-	474	474
South Sudan	191	-	-	191
Spain	584	55,120	-	55,704
Sri Lanka	36	-	-	36
Sudan	121	1	-	122
Sweden	84,528	42,664	-	127,191
Switzerland	23,016	4,648	-	27,663
Tajikistan	32	-	-	32
Thailand	511	3,022	1,616	5,149
Timor-Leste	100	-	-	100
Togo	26	-	-	26
Trinidad Tobago	15	-	-	15
Tunisia	18	-	-	18
Turkey	243	1,814	-	2,057
Turkmenistan	125	-	-	125
Uganda	469	-	-	469
United Arab Emirates	100	25	-	125
United Kingdom	53,691	21,175	-	74,866
United Republic of Tanzania	22	-	-	22
United States of America	132,500	33,574	2,330	168,404
Uruguay	72	1,613	1,376	3,061
Uzbekistan	310	-	-	310
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	-	-	37	37
Vietnam	34	-	-	34
Zambia	258	-	-	258
Revenue Adjustments	264	637	(30)	870
Other	-	1,074	-	1,074
Total	579,896	669,524	36,380	1,285,800
Other Revenue**				138,049
Total Revenue				1,423,850

Note: Numbers may not add up because of rounding.

* Contributions for specific management activities.

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



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