‘Harnessing knowledge to achieve results for children’: A PROGRESS REPORT

UNICEF Executive Board, Annual Session, 19 June 2013
Three strategic priorities

- Building the evidence base
- Putting countries at the centre
- Linkages across the organization
Building the evidence base:
New analytical tools and focused research initiatives

Tools for equity analysis

Filling global knowledge gaps

Research-led policy & advocacy

With as illustrative examples:

- Monitoring Results for Equity System (MoRES)
- Multiple Overlapping Deprivation Analysis (MODA)
- New models of ECD programme delivery
- Scaling up of high impact interventions for neonates
- Global Learning Initiative: Violence against children
- Innocenti Report Card 11 & 12
Putting countries at the centre:
Capturing the diversity of UNICEF research & its impact on policies and programmes
Support to the gathering and use of evidence

Building capacity to use research

- Recognition and support to high-calibre research. Annual ‘Best of UNICEF’

- Mapping and assessment of existing mechanisms for quality assurance of research

Institutionalizing quality assurance

- Guidance on Ethics for Research on Children; web resource; an international “Charter”
Forging the linkages

- Strengthen coherence, generate synergies
- Mainstream evidence and research into planning & management processes
- Office of Research up and running

- Standing Committee on Policy & Research
- ‘Evidence generation, evidence based policy dialogue and advocacy’ as key implementation strategy Strategic plan 2014-2017
- Earlier research cycle completed; new cycle launched.
- OoR modeling integrated approach Research/Knowledge Management
## Spending on research in 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National GNI/Capita</th>
<th>&lt; US$ 1,025</th>
<th>US$ 1,026 – US$ 4,035</th>
<th>&gt; US$ 4,035</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% Annual UNICEF Country Programme spent on ‘research and studies’</td>
<td>Ethiopia, Kenya</td>
<td>DR Congo, India, Nicaragua, Nigeria</td>
<td>Angola, Peru, Thailand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt; 5%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-10%</td>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>Armenia, Morocco</td>
<td>Kazakhstan, Montenegro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; 10%</td>
<td></td>
<td>Viet Nam</td>
<td>Brazil, China, Malaysia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Summarizing...

Progress achieved....

- Bringing research behind organizational priorities (equity drive; knowledge gaps; ...)
- Research recognized as clear and unified function within UNICEF
- Major re-commitment to evidence as core value
- Model of integrating knowledge management, research & communication

Same Strategic Priorities: Change in trajectory....

- A UNICEF ‘research agenda for children’
- Knowledge Management re-visited
- Increasing the return on investment in research
- New partnerships and innovations in knowledge sharing
‘Breakfast with UNICEF’

A PREVIEW!
Thank you!

Office of Research - Innocenti
For Follow-up discussion
MODA – Analyzing equity
Multiple Overlapping Deprivation Analysis

- Critical for programmes with multidimensional interventions (e.g. health, nutrition, education)
- Customized country-context
- Provides indications on how resource allocations can be most effective
- Powerful tool for advocacy and to increase equity
- Positions UNICEF as a vital and innovative partner

A robust comparison between countries on specific deprivations children

Considerable potential for building links data to policy
Deprivation headcount ratio (%) by indicator and dimension

How many children are deprived?
What are they deprived from?

The figures show the deprivation headcount for each dimension and indicator. The headcount ratio represents the proportion of children deprived in each dimension or indicator as a percentage of all the children of the respective age group with available data in that dimension or indicator. Children are considered deprived with respect to a certain dimension if they are deprived in at least one of the dimension's indicators.

Notes:
1. For a detailed description of each of the indicators and dimensions, see "Standard definition of indicators and country-specific application". More Notes

By Indicator

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Deprived (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Infant and young child feeding</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight for height (wasting)</td>
<td>71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skilled birth attendance</td>
<td>52.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DPT immunization</td>
<td>53.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distance to water</td>
<td>2.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drinking water source</td>
<td>34.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toilet type</td>
<td>76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overcrowding</td>
<td>16.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Floor and roof</td>
<td>31.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic violence</td>
<td>34.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Number of children deprived in a given indicator as % of children in the specified age group

By Dimension

Number of children deprived in a given dimension as % of children in the specified age group

Notes: 1. For a detailed description of each of the indicators and dimensions, see "Standard definition of indicators and country-specific application".