Annual report of the Executive Director, 2016

UNICEF Executive Board
Annual Session
13-16 June 2017
Presentation outline

1. Global situation of children
2. Highlights of results in 2016
3. Organizational efficiency and effectiveness
4. Expenditure
5. Lessons learned
6. Where to find out more
1. Global situation of children
Important progress for children

Number of children who die before their fifth birthday declined from 12.7 million in 1990 to 5.9 million in 2015

Stunting in children under 5 reduced by 41% between 1990 and 2015

Global polio cases reduced by 99% since 1988
The number of new HIV infections among children 0–14 years reduced by more than half since 2010

Primary school net enrolment rate reached 91 per cent in 2015, up from 83% a decade and half ago

2.6 billion more people have cleaner drinking water today than in 1990
BUT

...
Every year, an estimated 1.5 million deaths could be averted through vaccination.
Every two minutes, a 15–19-year-old is newly infected with HIV – two thirds of them girls

156 million children under 5 years of age are stunted

61 million primary school-aged children are out of school

1 in 10 girls have suffered sexual violence
are on the move – many fleeing violence, war, poverty and climate change

50 million children
2. Results by UNICEF in 2016
Highlights of results in 2016

In non-humanitarian situations

**working with our partners**

- 61 million children immunized against measles
- 870,000 children (aged 0-14) living with HIV receiving antiretroviral treatment*
- 10.5 million people accessing safe water
- 1 million children treated for severe acute malnutrition
- 15.6 million children received learning materials
- 12.3 million children registered at birth with UNICEF support
- 24 million children reached with a government cash transfer programme with UNICEF support
In humanitarian situations working with our partners:

- 24.2 million children vaccinated against measles
- 2.4 million children treated for severe acute malnutrition in humanitarian settings
- 28.8 million people provided access to safe water
- 7.1 million people accessing adequate sanitation
- 11.7 million children accessed basic education
- 3 million children received psychosocial support
- 1.4 million children benefitted from cash-based support
More on results in humanitarian situations


Reached almost 29 million people with safe water in humanitarian situations in 2016, 3.7 million in the Syrian Arab Republic alone.

Reached more than 162 million people with Zika prevention messages in 18 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean in the first 10 months of 2016.
89% average achievement rate for 2016 output-level milestones
Saving more lives for less money

Reduced the price of pentavalent vaccine by half in 2016 to US$0.84 a dose, average.

The vaccine protects against five child-killing diseases – including diphtheria, tetanus and hepatitis B – and will save an estimated 5.7 million children’s lives by 2020.
Saved some US$520 million on procurement of vaccines and other supplies for children in 2016, bringing total estimated savings for UNICEF and our partners to about US$1.5 billion over the past five years.

Helped bring down the average price of mosquito nets from US$5.50 in 2000 to US$2.34 in 2015. There was a 50.3% drop in malaria-related deaths during that period – and 6.8 million lives saved between 2001 and 2015.
UNICEF distributed more than 22 million mosquito nets in 30 countries in 2016.
Piloted new approaches such as the first use of humanitarian drones to accelerate the delivery of HIV test results in Malawi, and to use mobile phones to increase birth registration in Pakistan.
Helped reduce maternal and childhood mortality through our RapidPro mobile platform.

In Zambia, HIV-positive mothers in rural areas now find out if their child is HIV positive in half the time it used to take, critical for preventing transmission of HIV to their infants.
Bridged the digital divide to reach people off-line with educational and lifesaving information through our Internet of Good Things.

Available in more than 40 countries and with content in more than 20 languages, it reaches more than 1 million people a month.
3. Organizational efficiency and effectiveness
Higher-quality programmes through results-based management
Improved management of financial and human resources in pursuit of results
Coordination of the United Nations development system

Exceeded annual targets on organizational efficiency and effectiveness
UNICEF was rated overall as a “mature and confident organization whose systems, processes and behaviours are fit for purpose according to its mandate and mission” by the Multilateral Organization Performance Assessment Network in the 2015/2016 cycle.
4. Expenditure
Programme expense in sub-Saharan Africa and least developed countries each accounted for 62% of regular resources allocated to country programmes.
Direct programme assistance by outcome area and resource type, 2014, 2015 and 2016
5. Lessons learned
**Health**

Need to accelerate health systems strengthening, focusing on removing bottlenecks in local supply chain

Need to place greater focus on the quality of care through the training of health workers

Need to strengthen feedback mechanisms through community-facility linkages

---

**WASH**

Importance of sustaining behaviour change through continuous community engagement

Importance of strengthening the capacity of local private sector to provide affordable services
**Nutrition**

Need to strengthen approaches to addressing severe acute malnutrition and other forms of malnutrition in an integrated manner.

**Education**

Importance of reducing equity gaps through risk-informed education strategies.
Importance of investments in workforce strengthening in all contexts, especially as humanitarian crises continue

**Child Protection**

**Social Inclusion**

Need to further expand capacity for scaling up social protection in humanitarian contexts
**Humanitarian**

Need to strengthen resilient capacities and systems for health and social protection at the community level to respond predictably to public health emergencies.

Need to strengthen programming by better understanding the root causes of conflict.

**Cross-sectoral**

Importance of an evidence-based response that engages local communities.

Need to address gaps in country-level capacity which continue to limit the scope, quality, and scale of work on gender equality.
6. Reports for more information
Annual Results Report 2016
Humanitarian
Thank You