

Annual Results Report 2017

Social Inclusion

HEALTH
HIV AND AIDS
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE
NUTRITION
EDUCATION
CHILD PROTECTION
SOCIAL INCLUSION
GENDER EQUALITY
HUMANITARIAN ACTION



UNICEF's Strategic Plan 2014–2017 guides the organization's work in support of the realization of the rights of every child. At the core of the Strategic Plan, UNICEF's equity strategy – which emphasizes reaching the most disadvantaged and excluded children, caregivers and families – translates this commitment to children's rights into action.

The following report summarizes how UNICEF and its partners contributed to social inclusion in 2017 and reviews the impact of these accomplishments on children and the communities where they live. This is one of nine reports on the results of efforts during the past year, encompassing gender equality and humanitarian action as well as each of the seven Strategic Plan outcome areas – health, HIV and AIDS, WASH, nutrition, education, child protection and social inclusion. It complements the 2017 Executive Director Annual Report (EDAR), UNICEF's official accountability document for the past year.

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Sara, aged 10 years, at home in Mosul, Iraq. Cash vouchers are a lifeline for families in Mosul: US\$40 per child, per month, helps cover daily needs. The critical element is that the families decide how to spend the money so that it fits with their specific needs. "I use the money for food," Sara's mother says. "This is the most important thing for the children because it helps them focus more on the classes. Who can learn on an empty stomach?"

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The social inclusion outcome of the UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2014–2017 encompasses UNICEF's efforts to provide all children with an equitable chance in life by helping tackle poverty and deprivation, and address discrimination and exclusion. This includes assisting governments to measure and address child poverty, and to strengthen their social protection systems by making them more child sensitive. It also encompasses efforts to improve the use of domestic resources for children, aiming to ensure that public expenditure for children is efficient, equitable and effective, as well as transparent. UNICEF's work on decentralization and local governance helps strengthen participatory mechanisms at local level and strengthen urban governance for children. UNICEF's efforts on human rights, non-discrimination and participation help address the structural causes of discrimination and poverty. Social inclusion in settings where there is a humanitarian crisis includes efforts around preparedness, the use of cash transfers for emergency response, and accountability to affected populations.

As this strategic plan period ends, it is evident that there have been significant advances around the world in support of reducing child poverty and discrimination. Economic growth and positive social policy trends have translated into steady declines in extreme poverty; an increasing number of governments in middle- and low-income countries have sought to introduce or increase social protection coverage, and in some cases to increase or improve the quality of social spending. UNICEF has sought to contribute to and build on these trends. The explicit inclusion of both children and social protection in Sustainable Development Goal 1 (SDG 1) provides an important platform for continued and greater emphasis on children as part of such policies. This is critical, given that (despite progress) 385 million children still live in extreme poverty (less than US\$1.90 per day) and 689 million children live in households deprived of nutrition, health care, education, or water and sanitation¹ – thus being denied, from early on, an equitable chance in life.

Meanwhile, economic growth and poverty reduction have not benefited all countries. Those affected by political instability, declining revenues from natural resources or environmental disasters were particularly at risk. Such continued challenges underscore the importance of UNICEF's continued efforts both to protect and improve the adequacy, efficiency, equity and effectiveness of social expenditure for essential social services for children.

Unprecedented levels of forced displacement and the resulting increase of children on the move were also dramatic features of the 2014–2017 period. Often invisible in poverty and other statistics, finding ways to identify and reach these children is a critical ongoing challenge, especially as both the impact of climate change and continued instability threaten to continue to uproot families.

Meanwhile, global agreements now reflect a consensus about the critical role of cash transfers and social protection systems. UNICEF has fully embraced these developments, which have and will continue to influence our work.

Greater acknowledgment of the equal rights of children with disabilities has been an important achievement, aided by greater data and evidence, as well as global policy and standards in this sphere, aided by UNICEF and other partners. However, the gap in overall outcomes between children with and without disability has increased, creating added urgency for focused attention to this issue.

While recent evidence suggests a narrowing of inequalities between countries, inequalities within countries remain entrenched and may grow. UNICEF is uniquely placed to work with governments to meet this challenge, with focused, cost-effective approaches in two key areas: working with governments to universally recognize, measure and report child poverty as part of SDG and national plans of action; and devising policies and programmes that reach children living in poverty. Across this report are examples of UNICEF's responses tailored specifically to address child poverty, from public finance for children to cash transfers for families in emergencies until governments can generate self-financed policy and programme change to make child poverty history.

Prioritizing social inclusion under a separate outcome in the UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2014–2017 allowed the organization to consolidate and invest over US\$1.2 billion along with the efforts of over 195 professional staff in 155 country offices, 7 regional offices, and headquarters to make substantial advances in support of greater equity for children. The key results achieved against the strategic plan goals are described in detail in this report and quantified in Annex 2.

UNICEF's work and key results in 2017

During the year, UNICEF and partners continued to make progress on social inclusion for children, with outstanding achievements against most targets across the five social inclusion technical programme areas. This summary provides an overview, with the full report looking in more detail not only at progress against plans, but also beyond the summary numbers to real examples that illustrate the changes in children's lives that resulted from this work.

In 2017, UNICEF's work on **child poverty** continued to advance. In the past four years, 29 more countries established routine, nationally owned child poverty measurement and reporting (58 countries in 2017, falling shortly of the target of 60 countries); 10 other countries

started using child poverty data in policy discussions (81 countries in 2017); and 9 more countries now address child poverty in their national development plan or legislation (25 countries as of 2017). Finally, four countries have a specific target on reduction of child poverty in their national development policy or legislation. Over the past four years, UNICEF's engagement in efforts to shape the global development agenda resulted in the explicit inclusion of children in the poverty goal and targets of the SDGs, as well as the increased focus of the new development agenda on both equity and accountability. UNICEF also co-founded The Global Coalition to End Child Poverty that has become a powerful initiative raising awareness about children living in poverty across the world and supporting global and national action to alleviate it. In partnership with the coalition, UNICEF also produced a guide document to help countries reach the SDGs on reducing child poverty.²

Well-designed **social protection** systems have a proven to have a positive impact on child poverty and well-being, and UNICEF's investment in helping countries improve and expand their social protection programmes contributes to impressive results. Between 2014 and 2017, the number of children covered by government cash transfer programmes has increased from 146 million to 182 million, and 14 more countries report having functioning national social protection systems (138 countries in 2017). By the end of 2017, eighty-seven countries reported having gender-focused elements in their national social protection strategy or plan, an increase from 40 in 2014 and exceeding the 2017 target of 50 countries. Over the past 4 years, 29 countries reported an improved capacity to develop, implement and finance social protection systems, and 69 countries have registered the positive impacts of social protection programmes on children's well-being.

Leveraging domestic **public resources for children** is at the heart of achieving results at scale. UNICEF's approach to this work became far more systematic over the strategic plan period. This included greater attention to the efficiency and equity of public expenditure, rather than focusing primarily on how much is spent on children. Sector and thematic approaches were emphasized, with country offices and global initiatives working to improve expenditure for children in health, education, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), nutrition and child protection. The importance of transparency and the availability of budget and expenditure data were likewise emphasized. Partnerships with those who lead on public finance work, including the World Bank, helped increase the impact of such efforts. In 2017, social spending on a per capita basis was maintained or increased in 77 UNICEF programme countries.

Over the past 4 years, UNICEF helped 21 programme countries strengthen their policy and/or budgetary frameworks that address child poverty (61 countries in 2017). This work has been increasingly taken up with considerable success in subnational contexts. For example, UNICEF India helped state governments improve

their overall investment in children following national decentralization reforms in 2014. In the state of Karnataka (population 64 million), this process resulted in an additional US\$104 million public investment in nutrition initiatives for children in 2017.

UNICEF's work on **decentralization and local governance** aims to strengthen participatory mechanisms at local levels and improve urban governance for children. Mechanisms for children and adolescents to participate in community decision-making also expanded: 116 countries report having participatory mechanisms in place to support children to influence local and national development agendas (up from the baseline of 92 countries and surpassing the 2017 target of 102 countries). Effective governance for children's rights also includes an emphasis on environmental sustainability: in 2017, sixty programme countries had a national policy on climate change or the environment that referred to children's rights (up from the baseline of 34 and surpassing the target of 50 countries). UNICEF helped an increasing number of countries set up planning and monitoring systems addressing risks at both national and subnational levels: 127 countries at national level, or 82 per cent, surpassing the target of 74 per cent), and 94 countries at subnational level, or 61 per cent, exceeding the target of 51 per cent).

UNICEF's work on **human rights** is at the core of the organization's mandate and has particularly focused on strengthening the strategic engagement of states with human rights mechanisms as part of the international accountability framework. It also provided technical support leading to several key General Comments which provide interpretation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child in light of the latest developments in children's rights. The focus on state accountability also led to increased efforts to strengthen the capacity of national human rights institutions in monitoring children's rights on the ground and providing access to remedies in case of violations.

UNICEF's work on social inclusion in humanitarian contexts over the strategic plan period reflects global trends. The organization's use of humanitarian cash transfers grew considerably (emergency-related direct benefits payments under the social inclusion outcome increased from US\$3.2 million in 2014 to US\$57 million in 2017), as did efforts to support the use of social protection systems in fragile contexts. UNICEF continued helping countries to include emergency prevention, preparedness and response in their social protection systems (46 countries in 2017, compared to 35 countries in 2014). In 40 countries, UNICEF supported humanitarian action in terms of strengthening social protection systems (compared to 24 countries in 2014). In Yemen, UNICEF, in partnership with the World Bank Group – International Development Association (IDA), delivered humanitarian cash transfers to over 1 million households, reaching nearly one third of the population. This life-saving support was provided in the context of violent conflict and associated nutrition and health risks. The initiative builds on key elements of the currently suspended national social safety nets in the country, thus supporting eventual return

to national social protection systems. At the global level, UNICEF partnered with the European Union, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Finland, Germany, the Swedish Agency for International Development Cooperation (Sida), the United Kingdom Department for International Development, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the World Food Programme (WFP) and the World Bank, to hold an International Conference on Social Protection in Contexts of Fragility and Forced Displacement, drawing participants from over 40 countries. The conference helped support World Humanitarian Summit Commitments by consolidating lessons learned on making use of social protection systems during crises to meet the needs of affected communities in ways that improve linkages between development and humanitarian work.

Looking ahead

The organization's priorities and targets of social inclusion are in the new UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2018–2021. Goal 5 – Every child has an equitable chance in life – mirrors commitments to equity in the SDGs: SDG 1 on poverty which incorporates children, multidimensional poverty and social protection; SDG 5 on gender equality; SDG 10 on reducing inequality; and SDG 16 on strengthened institutions. These commitments are crucial in the face of growing inequality and continuing conflicts. Income gaps are widening in low- and middle-income countries as well as in wealthy ones, threatening growth and social cohesion. Humanitarian crises exacerbate pre-existing inequities and disparities, and misdirect the energy and potential of adolescents and young people.

The new strategic plan captures and updates the social inclusion programme areas, building on the progress made, the new framework provided by the SDGs and the challenges that have arisen or come into clearer focus since 2013. Child poverty remains a critical overarching concept,

with further emphasis on multidimensional poverty and its utility in detecting and addressing inequity. UNICEF's work on public finance for children is explicitly recognized as a critical response to multidimensional child poverty overall, as well as an essential strategy to leverage resources for children across each goal area.

Social protection has been defined as a result in its own right, reflecting its prominence in the SDGs, the momentum towards improving social protection systems in many countries, and its clear proven potential to make a difference in children's lives. The global consensus on the need to bridge development and humanitarian work, together with growing use of cash transfers as a primary instrument of humanitarian response, have given further impetus to UNICEF's social protection work with growing emphasis on supporting countries to make their systems responsive to shocks, and to strengthen links with government systems when parallel cash transfer systems are needed for timely response.

The new strategic plan gives greater prominence to work on disability, adolescence and gender, defining results in all three areas. These will be important aspects of UNICEF's work on social policy, inclusion and governance under Goal 5, including both stand-alone initiatives and greater integration in the existing technical areas. Aligned with the 2030 Agenda, UNICEF will continue to support state accountability and particularly the role of national human rights institutions in supporting the implementation of children's rights on the ground.

Finally, the work under social inclusion on decentralization and local governance has grown in scale and complexity. Recognizing the critical role of local governments in environmental sustainability, this area of work is reflected under Goal 4, as well as continuing to be reflected under Goal 5, given the growing emphasis on the role of local authorities in poverty reduction, public financial management and social protection.

STRATEGIC CONTEXT

Global developments in the situation of children

UNICEF's work on social inclusion aims to improve children's lives by reducing child poverty and discrimination, prerequisites for improving child outcomes in education, health, nutrition and protection. These efforts must take account of and respond to key economic and political trends around the world which impact on children's well-being.

Ongoing humanitarian crises continued to fuel large-scale displacement, leaving more than 136 million people in need of immediate assistance.³ In the most rapid exodus of refugees anywhere since the Rwandan genocide, more than 300,000 Rohingya children fled Myanmar. Longstanding conflicts in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Nigeria, South Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen deepened in complexity and impact and led to further grave violations against children. Conflict and drought intersected to bring famine to parts of South Sudan and to push north-east Nigeria, Somalia and Yemen past the brink of famine. Cholera struck seven countries – most already ravaged by conflict.⁴ Yemen suffered the worst outbreak ever recorded, with nearly 60 per cent of cases among children.⁵ Children in fragile contexts such as these are twice as likely to die before the age of 5 years,⁶ they are less likely to be in school,⁷ and they are subjected to greater risk of child labour or, if they are girls, child marriage.⁸

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are not attainable if children affected by these crises cannot obtain the goods and services to survive and, eventually, gain the skills to build their lives. The protection, health, nutrition and education risks that these forced movements create for children are exacerbated by families' loss of assets and livelihoods, and children's lack of voice in their own communities. As the number of countries affected by conflict, protracted crises, climate-related shocks and migration grew, the international community turned its attention towards the ways in which social inclusion can buttress, and even augment, humanitarian action and development.

Global data on children living in multidimensional poverty were released in 2017, significantly increasing the visibility of this issue. Multidimensional child poverty can be measured in many ways, but generally considers how children are deprived in critical aspects of their lives, in areas such as nutrition, health, water, education, protection and shelter. The 2017 global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI), highlights that nearly two out of every five children, or 689 million children, are living in

multidimensional poverty (see Figure 1). Eighty-seven percent of these 689 million poor children grow up in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia, and half of all children in South Asia and two-thirds of children in sub-Saharan Africa are multidimensionally poor.⁹ Severe malnutrition remains the biggest contributor to child deprivations. Inadequate standard of living, such as low asset ownership and no access to improved sanitation and drinking water – also impacts millions of children under 18 years of age. Both multidimensional and monetary poverty measures underline the fact that children are significantly more likely to live in poverty than adults.

Addressing multidimensional child poverty is key to breaking the intergenerational cycle of poverty, and UNICEF focuses on generating evidence and advocating with partners in government to channel increased revenue streams into health, education and social inclusion programmes for the most vulnerable children. For example, in Malawi, overall public expenditure increased by 15 per cent in 2017, while spending on key social sectors increased by 23 per cent. Similarly, in Bangladesh, strong economic performance has led to commitments to broaden investments in children from 14 to 20 per cent of the national budget by 2020. In Guinea, economic growth has enabled UNICEF to campaign for a 3 per cent boost in budget allocations for health, from 5.2 per cent to 8.2 per cent.

UNICEF data suggest that the number children covered by social protection programmes globally is growing. However, only 35 per cent of children are covered by at least one social protection programme, with glaring disparities between regions: in Africa only 15.9 per cent of children are covered, compared with 66.2 per cent North and South America and 87.5 per cent in Europe and Central Asia.¹⁰ Barriers to social services also increase the degree of disadvantage for some of the world's most vulnerable children and youth, particularly when it comes to the global economy's demands for new skills and a high degree of flexible education.¹¹ SDG target 1.3 provides an overall framework for implementing national social protection systems for all (including children). Globally, this is an opportunity for UNICEF to support countries in expanding social protection systems that cater for children's needs.

Although the global economy grew, the surge was neither even nor universal. Moreover, many countries saw a decline in economic output, particularly those affected by political instability, declining revenues from natural resources or environmental disasters, such as Equatorial Guinea, South Sudan and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela. In those countries, UNICEF focused on protecting social expenditure and ensuring that the financing for children's essential

social services is maintained. In Guinea-Bissau, where a political crisis has hampered efforts to approve the national budget for a second consecutive year, UNICEF involvement protected health- and education-related investment, allowing for the payment of salaries and avoiding major setbacks in the provision of these public services.

Similarly, the economic situation also deteriorated in countries largely dependent on oil for their income. Following the steep decline in 2016, oil prices are recovering, but the earnings they generate in some programme countries remain insufficient to meet the demands of growing populations and social sector needs. For example, in Oman, expenditures on health, education and social services decreased by 4, 3 and 5 per cent, respectively, between 2014 and 2017.

An additional challenge was that protracted humanitarian crises continued to consume an increasing portion of much-needed yet declining official development assistance (ODA), leaving less for social development goals. Between 2013 and 2016, global ODA for humanitarian aid increased by around 43 per cent, while for social infrastructure and services it increased by only 0.7 per cent. This is particularly important for countries that rely on ODA for social development; in Côte d'Ivoire, for example, social sectors faced a decline of nearly 35 per cent in the availability of financial resources from ODA for social infrastructure and services.¹²

One of the most profound transitions of this century, however, is occurring because of climate change.¹³ Periods of climate-related stress, such as a drought, negatively affect the availability of food and fuel, social

programmes, markets and services – impacts which are disproportionately borne by children. UNICEF is increasingly prioritizing programming on climate change adaptation and engaging children and adolescents in dialogue on this topic.

Local governance and local governments continue to play an important role in sustainable development. Across the board, local actors contributed and committed to the Habitat III New Urban Agenda, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, and the United Nations Sustaining Peace agenda. At the same time, the 'Localizing SDGs' movement, led by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) and other stakeholders, increased its momentum. UNICEF increasingly engages local governments and other stakeholders at the local level to achieve results for children.

The SDGs contain ample reference to disability – in nine targets and related indicators – providing a needed entry-point to increase attention to children with disabilities, one of the most excluded and invisible groups of children today. International research has shown that they are at greater risk of maltreatment, and less likely to attend school, access medical services, receive proper nutrition or have their voices heard in society. For example, estimates suggest that in developing countries almost half of all children with disabilities are out of school– 42 per cent at the primary level and 56 per cent at the lower secondary level.¹⁴

In recent years, data and evidence about exclusion have grown, and inclusion policies and standards have been strengthened.

RESULTS BY PROGRAMME AREA

This chapter details the specific results achieved by UNICEF offices around the world through the five programme areas within the social inclusion outcome. In each area, UNICEF has documented impressive results and steady progress, with most of the 2017 targets being surpassed. Moreover, the value of social inclusion work for achieving results across the strategic plan has become increasingly apparent over the past four years. Efforts to address household-level financial, and sometime social, barriers through both child poverty and social protection interventions can directly improve demand for and access to better nutrition, health

care, education, and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH). Social protection evaluations routinely document impact on material well-being as well as on food security, education and access to health. Transitioning into the next strategic plan period, UNICEF is making maximum use of these synergies to support progress against the social inclusion goals.

The progress and challenges described in this report informed the development of the UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2018–2021 in ways that build upon the strengths of this work and can inform accelerated action in the future.

RESULTS ACHIEVED WITH THEMATIC FUNDS FOR SOCIAL INCLUSION IN 2017

Thematic funds have permitted UNICEF to leverage significant and sustainable change for the poorest children through social inclusion and policy work. The organization converts these catalytic investments – the average amount per supported country is US\$111,000 – into sustainable gains.

Recently recorded results directly supported by thematic funds include:

- Improved social protection coverage for the poorest children in Belize, Georgia, Lesotho, Namibia and Nepal;
- Successful efforts to identify and include marginalized children missing out on benefits to which they are entitled in Croatia, Montenegro and Serbia;
- Increased funding and access to early childhood development services in the Plurinational State of Bolivia;
- Analytical insight on vulnerable groups in Mali and Zimbabwe;
- Work on measurement and identification of child poverty in the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Turkey and Zimbabwe.

The flexible and multi-year nature of the global thematic support also gives UNICEF the ability to invest in longer-term processes of policy, budgeting and programme design, which have the potential to make a long-term difference to the most disadvantaged children. For example, in the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Lesotho, Maldives, Mongolia, Namibia and South Africa, work has started to improve budgeting and leverage public spending for children. In Colombia, Costa Rica, Mongolia, Sri Lanka and Tajikistan, funds were invested in generating evidence on monetary and multidimensional child poverty to underpin public policy responses. In Myanmar, UNICEF's ongoing support to capacity strengthening of the Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement, including on budget preparation expenditure tracking, has led to an almost 3-fold year-on-year increase in the budget allocation received by the Ministry in 2017/18, enabling effective implementation of key social welfare programs. In Nepal, evidence generation, technical support to government and policy dialogues led by UNICEF – made possible by thematic funds – resulted in the Government of Nepal committing to expand the Child Grant beyond the initially targeted group and allocating fiscal resources to reach an additional 125,000 children and reaching a total of 595,000 children under the age of 5 years, with plans to reach 1 million children by next year. In Belize, children supported by the expanded social protection programme have shown clear improvements in vaccination and school attendance. Social protection also improved for children in Georgia, Lesotho and Namibia.

These results show that social inclusion work is a cost-effective way of strengthening national systems, leveraging public spending and producing lasting results for children. They also illustrate the importance of thematic funding, which – even in small amounts – can catalyse change by providing partners such as governments with expert advice on policy options that can improve the situation of children.

UNICEF's work on social protection indirectly impacts migration by bolstering the economic situation of vulnerable households and building their resilience to cope with a range of shocks – from drought to health – including through cash transfers. The next step in this work is to ensure that national systems are ready for rapid and large scale-up to respond to major humanitarian events. Most recently, thematic funds helped support UNICEF's effort to bring together partners and governments to strengthen the use of social protection in contexts of fragility and forced displacement in a major international conference on this topic held in Brussels in September 2017. The event consolidated existing knowledge, spurring further action by governments, and development and humanitarian partners to make better use of social protection in crisis contexts.



Children eat their lunchtime meal at the Shining Star Nursery on Saint Kitts (Saint Kitts and Nevis). Through its Eastern Caribbean 2017–2021 multi-country programme, UNICEF’s Reaching the Unreached initiative brings care to poor children through private home-based early childhood centres.

Programme Area 1: Child poverty and social protection

CHILD POVERTY

Brief outline of the programme area

For children, living in poverty means their fundamental rights are denied, setting them on a trajectory of poor health and low educational achievement. It has devastating, lifelong consequences and serious implications for future generations and society. Assessing not only monetary but also multidimensional poverty is critical in order to respond to these multifaceted challenges. UNICEF aims for all governments to recognize child poverty as a national policy priority and protect children from its most devastating consequences.

UNICEF upholds countries’ efforts in measuring monetary and multidimensional child poverty and addressing it through policies, programmes and budgets, including through the allocation of increased public funds for the poorest children. It also encourages governments to use those funds more effectively by expanding social protection

systems for children and making them more sensitive to children’s needs, as well as by linking social protection and basic services for children.

UNICEF’s child poverty work comprises four broad domains, often undertaken in sequence:

- National measurement of child poverty in all its dimensions;
- Advocacy using child poverty measurement, where data exist but are under-used;
- Policy analysis and engagement to influence policies and programmes, where child poverty is recognized but not addressed;
- Integration of policies and programmes by developing national action plans equipped with resources to put them into practice, along with the achievement of SDG 1 on child poverty, where interventions are limited or fragmented.

2017 results in detail

Since 2014, UNICEF has played an instrumental role in increasing global attention to child poverty. Children are explicitly recognized in the targets and indicators of SDG 1

on extreme poverty, demonstrating a global commitment to monitor and address their plight. A Global Coalition to End Child Poverty, co-Chaired by UNICEF and Save the Children, was established and has supported global communication and guidance around child poverty and SDG 1. Together with the Coalition, OPHI released the first global numbers on children living in multidimensionally poor households (see Figure 1).

In 2017, fifty-eight countries reported routine nationally owned child poverty measurement and reporting (up from 48 in 2014, though falling slightly short of the 2017 target of 60). Of a larger group of countries that have child poverty measures, even if they do not reach the bar of national ownership, there has been a significant increase in the number of countries using child poverty measurements in policy discussions with governments (to 81, up from 71 in 2014). Twenty-five countries explicitly address child poverty in their national development plans or legislation (up from 16 in 2014). As of 2017, four countries have a specific target on reducing child poverty in their national development policy or legislation (see Figure 2).

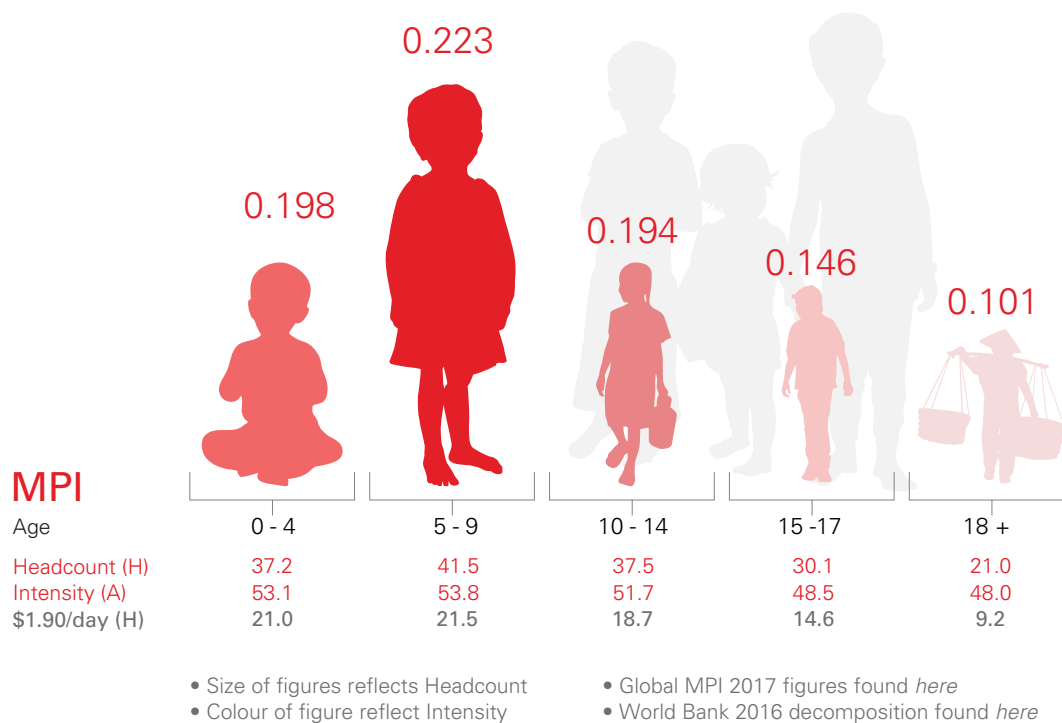
Expanding quality, affordable care for young children is an essential part of UNICEF's response to child poverty because it can free parents, especially women, to take up economic activities that contribute to household well-being, while also giving children a safe and nurturing environment. In 2017, it was reported that on average 42 per cent of

families in 57 UNICEF programme countries have access to affordable (free or subsidized and accessible) quality child care, thus surpassing the target of 30 per cent.

Measuring child poverty. Quality, routine, nationally supported measurement of child poverty builds knowledge and understanding of its scale, scope and equity dimensions, and sets a foundation for creating policies and programmes to reduce it. UNICEF provides technical advice to help countries report nationally owned baseline estimates on the number of children living in monetary and multidimensional poverty, as well as to apply them to national contexts as part of broader SDG monitoring efforts.

In 2017, UNICEF collaborated with national governments and statistical offices to produce new child poverty measures, studies or reports in Angola, Argentina, Botswana, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Iceland, Iraq, Kenya, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, the Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, Sri Lanka, State of Palestine, the Sudan, Swaziland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Tunisia, Ukraine, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. These reports both underpin national measurement of child poverty and support advocacy efforts to ensure national poverty reduction plans consider children, and they provide detailed and disaggregated data analysis that strengthens UNICEF's equity-focused programming.

FIGURE 1: New global numbers show children are over-represented in multidimensional poverty



Source: Oxford Poverty & Human Development Initiative, *Children's Multidimensional Poverty: Disaggregating the global MPI*, Briefing 46.¹⁵

In Argentina, for example, UNICEF, in partnership with the National Bureau of Statistics, published a report on *Monetary Poverty in Childhood and Adolescence in Argentina*.¹⁶ The improved methodology in the report highlighted that more than 6 million children and adolescents (almost 50 per cent of the child population) live below the poverty threshold, compared with previous estimates of 4 million.

In the very different context of Iraq, UNICEF, in close collaboration with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), produced the first multidimensional child poverty measure in east Mosul shortly after it returned to government control. The report demonstrated the feasibility of carrying out a rapid child poverty assessment based on humanitarian operational data, with a limited and practical number of child-focused questions – a breakthrough in methodology. In 2018, UNICEF will produce a note on this innovation so that other agencies can implement it in other fragile contexts.

The Middle East and North Africa region has generally produced a dearth of child poverty data, and is the only region without numbers of children living on less than US\$1.90 a day. In 2017, UNICEF took major steps forward, starting with a regional child poverty conference in Rabat, Morocco, which brought together 200 government officials and Middle East and North Africa experts to share methodologies, innovations and policy applications of multidimensional poverty measurement (see *Case Study 1*).¹⁷

The first global measures of children living in multidimensionally poor households were produced in 2017 using the MPI methodology. The numbers, developed by the Oxford Poverty & Human Development Initiative as part of the work of the Global Coalition to End Child Poverty, showed that 37 per cent of children are multidimensionally poor, compared with 21 per cent of adults. Furthermore, a much higher proportion of children live in multidimensional poverty (689 million) compared with extreme income poverty (385 million), highlighting that measures of children

CASE STUDY 1: ARAB STATES: FIRST REGIONAL ASSESSMENT OF MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY

At the request of the League of Arab States, the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for West Asia and UNICEF worked together to produce the region's first-ever regional poverty assessment, *Child Poverty in the Arab States*. The report, covering 11 Member States of the region (Algeria, the Comoros, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Mauritania, Morocco, State of Palestine, the Sudan, Tunisia and Yemen), was a first of its kind not only in being the first regional assessment of multidimensional poverty for children and adults, but also compiling in one report the two leading global methodologies of multidimensional poverty measurement – multiple overlapping deprivation analysis and the MPI. The study documents the prevalence and trends in multidimensional poverty in the Arab States, and provides a child angle to the analysis. The report was launched in the margins of the United Nations General Assembly in New York in September 2017, with child-focused analysis slated for release at the end of 2018. Key points:

- An estimated 29.3 million children (one in four) face acute deprivation and 52.5 million suffer from moderate poverty;
- The highest deprivation for children in the region is in housing (44.7 per cent), followed by health (44.1 per cent), nutrition (42.7 per cent), water (39.3 per cent), education (24.5 per cent), sanitation (22.3 per cent) and information (15.8 per cent);
- Poverty rates are higher for children in rural areas, those from households where the head has no or incomplete primary education, and those from households in the lower wealth quintiles;
- Based on national longitudinal surveys conducted between 2011 and 2014, countries for which comparable trend data are available exhibit significant reductions in the proportion of children with two or more deprivations.

Key recommendations of the report outline the criticality and urgency of investment in childhood, including through better access to education, equitable and child-sensitive social protection, and priority attention to malnutrition in the region, where obesity and under-nutrition coincide. The report also highlighted significant remaining data gaps, such as a full gender analysis, and deprivation faced by children in the second decade of life. It also found that survey instruments change so much over time that trend analysis is not possible for some dimensions and for some countries. Recent data sets were not available for countries in active conflict and populations on the move (internally displaced people and refugees).

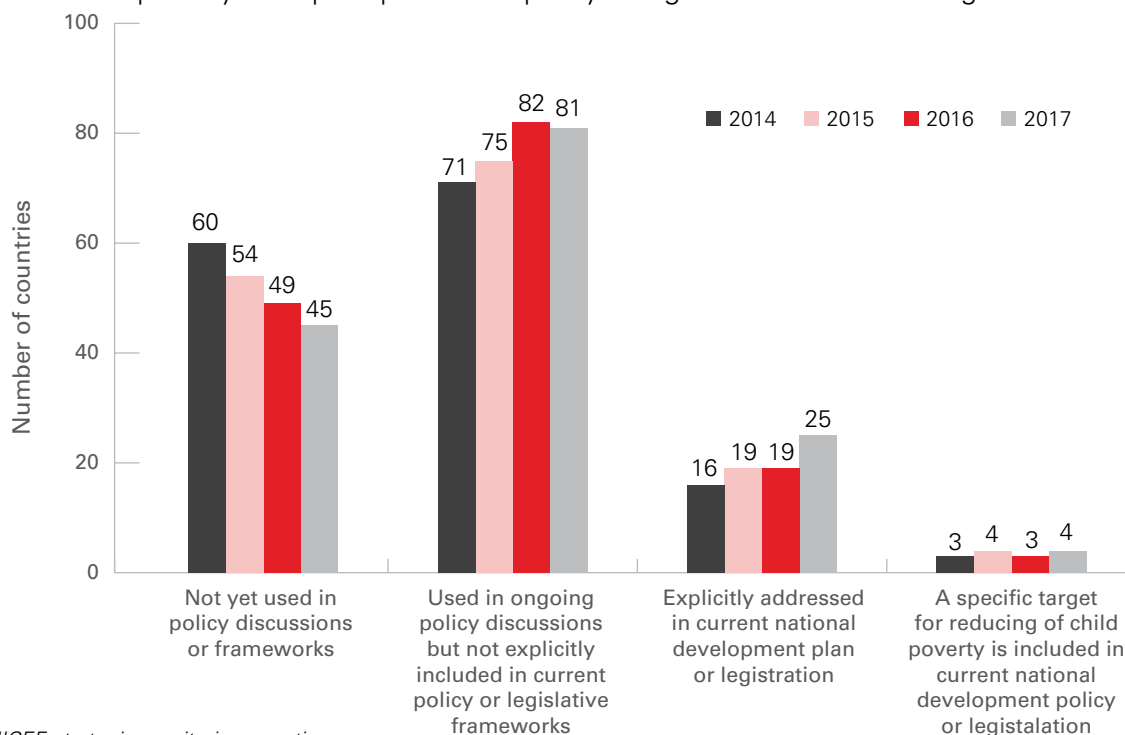
living under US\$1.90 a day exclude almost 300 million children who also experiencing poverty.

Child poverty policy advocacy. UNICEF-supported child poverty studies help raise decision makers' awareness about child poverty and its consequences, and promote social and economic policies that can make a difference. In 81 countries, UNICEF helped generate and disseminate new evidence on children and use it in active policy discussions on child poverty, as illustrated by the following examples.

- In Burkina Faso, recommendations from a child poverty and profiling study increased awareness of child poverty and triggered discussions between the government and partners on creating a national database to monitor child poverty in line with SDG 1.
- In the Eastern Caribbean countries, an analysis showed child poverty rates to be consistently higher than adult poverty. In Anguilla, the study resulted in a national commitment to include child poverty in its review of social protection programmes.
- In Guinea-Bissau, UNICEF, in partnership with UNDP, adopted a multidimensional approach that identified poverty dimensions and created an open public dialogue around SDG 1 between citizens and the government, highlighting significant demand from the rural population for more equitable and efficient public services.
- In Iraq, UNICEF released a new child poverty report that provided a comprehensive analysis of child poverty trends between 2007 and 2012, using data from the Iraq Household Socio-Economic Survey. The report found that 57 per cent of all those living in poverty are children; it was used to advocate for the inclusion of child-sensitive programmes in Iraq's National Poverty Reduction Strategy 2017–2021.
- In Lesotho, UNICEF, the government and development partners conducted six socio-economic studies, including a child poverty study, to provide policymakers with evidence to inform decisions towards child-sensitive programmes and budget allocations.
- In Myanmar, UNICEF produced a detailed child MPI and analysis, which highlighted correlations between deprivations and disparities across states and regions. For instance, Rakhine State has a substantially higher MPI (25.8 per cent) than its neighbouring states/regions and the national average (13.4 per cent). The data were used widely in policy advocacy.

Supporting policy change and integrating child poverty into national plans. An essential goal of UNICEF's work is to include child poverty in national development plans to underpin policy and programmatic action. UNICEF country offices report that in 25 countries, child poverty is explicitly addressed in current national development plans or legislation; and in 4 countries, a child poverty reduction target is included in the national plans (see *Figure 2*).

FIGURE 2: Is child poverty an explicit part of the policy or legislative framework of governments?



Source: UNICEF strategic monitoring questions.

- In Burkina Faso, UNICEF has been encouraging the government to ensure that the tax burden and fiscal revenue falls in line with the sustainable financing of child-sensitive social protection and addressing child poverty. In 2017, the findings and recommendations from a UNICEF-supported study resulted in an accountability framework and benchmarks – with an increase in tax revenue from 15.1 per cent in 2016 to 21 per cent in 2022 – built into a national plan of action. The plan fed into the priority actions of the Ministry of Economy, Finances and Development and the national Revenue Authority, and will contribute substantial domestic resources for the National Social Protection Policy.
- In Guinea, UNICEF, in collaboration with the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization, helped pilot a unique ‘child-friendly districts/communes’ strategy for universal coverage of health, nutrition, WASH, child protection and education in 40 poor and severely deprived rural communes. The full three-year pilot programme is expected to reach over 1.4 million people by 2020.
- In Kyrgyzstan, a new law was put in place on the basis of a child poverty analysis introducing universal transfers for young children (see *Case Study 2*).
- In Nigeria, community-based research by UNICEF identified poverty as a primary barrier keeping girls and boys out of school. In response, a cash transfer

CASE STUDY 2: KYRGYZSTAN: HELPING TO LEGISLATE DEFINITIVE BENEFITS FOR CHILDREN

In 2009, the Government of Kyrgyzstan created the Monthly Benefit for Poor Families programme, a means-tested cash transfer targeted to poor families with children.¹⁸ Although coverage at the beginning was relatively stable, the number of children receiving support started and continued to fall despite a persistently high level of child poverty. It was discovered that, because of age limits, 60 per cent of poor children were excluded from the social protection programme.

UNICEF aimed to support reform of the social protection system to make it more effective in reaching poor children, and to overcome problems faced by poor families with children in accessing the benefit. To achieve this, UNICEF set its sights on the development of legislation for a new child benefit system, with implementation to commence in April 2018.

Some key steps included:

- Evidence generation and advocacy with key stakeholders, including the Ministry of Labour and Social Development, Parliament and the Presidential Office, to provide a solid base for policy advocacy;
- A series of analyses on the current benefit, conducted by UNICEF in close cooperation with the Ministry of Labour and Social Development, including targeting effectiveness, barriers to access, and the impact of proposed reforms;
- Analysis on the cost of reforms, conducted by the Ministry of Labour and Social Development and the Ministry of Finance;
- Presentation of results to government partners and to Parliament, with the provision of credible evidence for a universal birth grant, a monthly benefit for all children from birth to age 3 years, and a monthly benefit for every child in a family with three or more children aged 3–16 years.

The law introducing the new benefit was passed in July 2017, and doubled the number of children benefiting from social protection. The structure also provided a simpler method of targeting that would address fraud and misadministration – another major government concern. However, following fiscal sustainability concerns expressed by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the government proposed a further review of targeting. UNICEF engaged in partnership with the European Union (EU), IMF and World Bank to keep the universal birth grant; reduce the categorical grant to the age of 18 months; and restore a means test for children aged 18 months to 16 years, while emphasizing the role that the categorical grant would play in overcoming the deficiencies of the current targeting approach.

The experience demonstrated that International Financial Institutions can have significant influence over government fiscal policy, with an impact on changes to social benefits, and that partnerships are critical. It also showed that continuous dialogue to communicate the rationale and reach stronger consensus on social benefits contributes to successful acceptance by policymakers and the public.

programme specifically designed to foster gender equality was implemented in selected schools in Niger and Sokoto states. Evaluations showed strong results, and both states committed funds to scale up the programme in 2017–2018; expansion is planned in two additional states (see *Case Study 3*).

- In Romania, UNICEF successfully advocated for a Minimum Package of Services, which is expected to improve the accessibility of health, social protection and education services among marginalized children and their families. The line ministries have adopted a cross-ministerial order translating the key principles of the Minimum Package into national legislation that requires at least one social worker, one community nurse and one school counsellor to be assigned to each community to support children and their families.
- In Vanuatu, legislators overcame historical concerns about monetary poverty and integrated child poverty reduction into the country's 2016–2035 National Development Strategy, joining Kiribati and Solomon Islands.

Challenges and constraints

Although governments show great willingness to measure child poverty, establishing uniform national approaches – particularly for multidimensional child poverty – has remained unreachable. A related complexity is the variety of methodologies available. While many fall in line with the SDGs, the term “national definition” may cause confusion.

UNICEF and partners have tried to address these challenges, including through the SDG guide *A World Free from Child Poverty*,¹⁹ but further identifying the benefits and pitfalls of the different methodological approaches to measuring multidimensional child poverty could result in less uniform national and global data.

Supporting national governments to monitor child poverty, and to address it, has proven a relatively inexpensive and potentially cost-effective way to contribute to better outcomes for children. Nevertheless, identifying even the limited funding needed for this work proves difficult, as law-makers tend to earmark resources for other sectoral areas. Liaising with governments – often with ministries of finance – to strengthen programmatic responses to child poverty demands technical skills in public policy analysis, economics and public finance. UNICEF is therefore conducting training and recruitment to strengthen these capacities among advocates in the coming years, bringing in external expertise to provide cutting-edge guidance.

The challenges of measuring and addressing child poverty remain particularly acute in countries affected by conflict, insecurity and war, where survey data, crucial to monitoring children's rights, remain limited. In 2017, major steps were taken to address these challenges through the innovative approach in Iraq of using data from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to rapidly produce estimates of child poverty, as described above. Building on this example, as well as continuing to explore innovations to fill data gaps in child poverty measurement and provide real-time information, will be crucial in the years ahead.





PHOTO: © UNICEF/UN0153293/CHAGARA

Meria and her granddaughter Estere making maize porridge. Meria has taken care of her three grandchildren alone since their father passed away. Through the social cash transfer programme implemented by the Government of Malawi, with support from UNICEF, Meria is able to buy livestock, food and school uniforms for her grandchildren.

SOCIAL PROTECTION

Brief outline of the programme area

Social protection measures, from cash transfer programmes to social welfare services, address child poverty in all its dimensions. UNICEF is a leading partner globally on social protection, working actively in more than 100 countries to have an impact on the lives of the most vulnerable. UNICEF's country engagement falls under the following areas:

- Generating evidence on child poverty and vulnerability, and how they interact with social protection programmes that aim to reduce poverty;
- Initiating and supporting national dialogue to refine a broad vision of social protection that translates into frameworks, laws and policies;
- Providing technical support to introduce or expand national cash transfer programming that includes core diagnostics, registries, monitoring and evaluation systems, and decentralized capacity development;
- Connecting participants in social protection programmes to information for child development, while increasing the uptake of nutrition, health and educational services;
- Promoting a case management approach by incorporating child-related data and information in social and beneficiary registries for cross-referrals and social care;
- Supporting enhancements to make social protection systems responsive to shocks, including climate change, natural disasters, conflict and displacement.

UNICEF also oversees social protection in fragile and humanitarian contexts, an area of work described in detail under Programme Area 5.

2017 results in detail

In 2017, the existence of functioning national social protection systems were reported by 138 country offices (up from 124 in 2014). UNICEF data indicate that approximately 182.1 million children were covered by cash transfer programmes, one of the most common and important forms of social protection – an increase from 146 million in 2014.²⁰ In partnership with the European Union (EU), World Bank, World Food Programme (WFP) and other agencies, since 2014 UNICEF has helped 29 countries to enhance their national capacity to develop, implement and finance integrated social protection systems.

In 2017, UNICEF continued to help countries expand coverage of their social protection programmes. In Argentina, UNICEF helped the government identify excluded children in specific areas prioritized by the Ministry of Early Childhood of Salta Province. The coordinated efforts of both provincial and national governments, backed by UNICEF, identified and enrolled 4,060 indigenous children, adolescents and pregnant women, who were eligible for social protection but not receiving it, into Argentina's Universal Child Allowance Program.

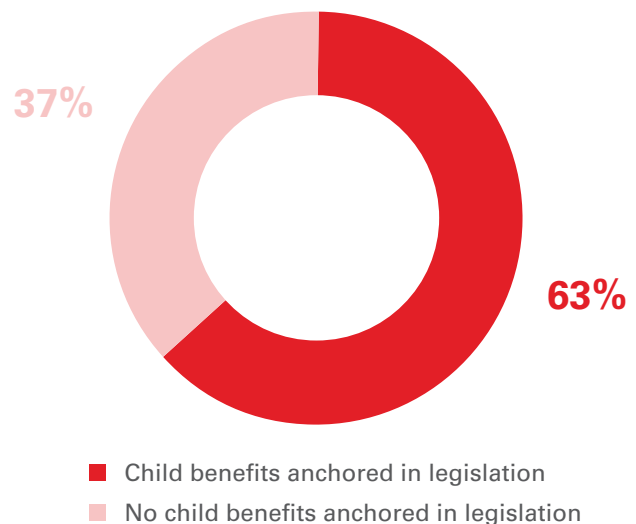
UNICEF's thematic funding helped to achieve results in a number of countries:

- In the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Maldives, Mali and Serbia, thematic funding supported national systems development;
- In Islamic Republic of Iran, Mali and Timor-Leste, UNICEF contributed to the development of national legislation and social protection policy frameworks;
- In Cabo Verde, UNICEF used child poverty analysis to design and develop social protection programmes;
- In Montenegro, UNICEF instituted social accountability and the participation of citizens in social protection programmes;
- In Ecuador, Tajikistan and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, UNICEF helped strengthen social protection systems.

National dialogues and social protection frameworks

In many countries, UNICEF country offices advanced national dialogue to renew and reaffirm government commitments to protect vulnerable populations and to strengthen the social contract between state and citizens (see Figure 3). UNICEF assisted Guinea-Bissau, India, Nigeria and South Africa in building consensus around more equitable distribution of resources and better targeting of those left behind. In Guinea-Bissau, UNICEF used child poverty data to facilitate a series of consultations around SDG 1 between the state, civil society and citizens. Participants spearheaded the formation of an inter-ministerial technical committee to craft a social protection road map with technical support from UNICEF, WFP and the World Bank.

FIGURE 3: Overview of child and family benefits anchored in national legislation



Source: International Labour Office.²¹

CASE STUDY 3: NIGERIA: SCALING UP CASH TRANSFER TO INCREASE GIRLS' SCHOOL AND HEALTH ENROLMENT

A UNICEF-implemented cash for education programme (funded by the United Kingdom Department for International Development) improved families' household economic situations and increased girls' school enrolment and attendance in two states, Niger and Sokoto, by 30.9 per cent. Based on the programme's success, 10 state governments replicated it with technical support from Educate a Child, the Global Partnership for Education and UNICEF. Under a project funded by Educate a Child, the cash transfer programme has been further expanded to Kebbi and Zamfara states, where 13,797 boys and girls are now in school.

Since 2016, UNICEF Nigeria has also been implementing a Maternal Newborn Child Health and Nutrition social protection programme. Aiming to improve health outcomes for poor rural women and children under 5 years old in Adamawa, Bauchi and Kebbi states, the programme addresses barriers that prevent access to subsidized and free health care. Specifically, it encourages antenatal and postnatal care, institutional delivery, birth registration and immunization of newborn babies. In 2016 and 2017, a total of 7,216 pregnant women signed up for the programme and 1,418 mothers and newborns received an institutional delivery.

The impact of cash transfers on health and educational outcomes for children and mothers has enabled UNICEF to lead efforts under the United Nations Development Assistance Framework. Through advocacy and evidence-based research, UNICEF and its partners helped the Government of Nigeria implement its National Social Protection Policy in July 2017. This policy explicitly includes specific interventions for children with disabilities, child care for young children so that parents (particularly mothers) can work, scholarships for children and adolescents to attend school, health care, and equitable inheritance laws.

UNICEF's technical guidance on social protection helped amend existing laws to improve coverage of vulnerable children in Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Djibouti, India, Madagascar, Nepal, Senegal, South Sudan, State of Palestine and Ukraine. In Cambodia, the Council of Ministers adopted the National Social Protection Policy Framework, with implementation slated for the end of 2018, under the Minister of Economy and Finance. Within the framework, the government identified as a priority a new cash transfer programme targeting pregnant women and children.

Financing for social protection

UNICEF has assisted countries to expand their financing and human resource capacity to deliver social protection programmes and services. In Angola, Burkina Faso, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea, South Africa, Sri Lanka and the United Republic of Tanzania, UNICEF also provided advocacy towards creating government policy focused on social protection. In Burkina Faso, for example, UNICEF engaged the government in analysing the tax burden and fiscal revenue to introduce a fund that created a registry system. The findings and recommendations from this 2017 analysis were also translated into an action plan that increased taxes on such items as cigarettes and alcohol to pay for the programme budget, including an accountability framework. The action plan, backed by the Ministry of Finance and Development and the National Revenue Authority, will utilize substantial domestic resources for this new national social protection policy.

Systems strengthening

In countries where social protection systems exist but are weak and fragmented, UNICEF helped identify gaps in implementation against set objectives. A team analysed the performance of social protection systems, the establishment of social registries and the development of decentralized service delivery, while integrating effective governance and evaluation systems.

UNICEF conducted social protection system assessments in Belize, Cameroon, the Dominican Republic, Lebanon and Sri Lanka. In Cameroon, UNICEF lobbied for the government to analyse discrepancies and inefficiencies in the coordination of its social protection system with different actors. The review revealed disorganized and unpredictable social protection programmes that covered only a small segment of the population. The UNICEF study therefore helped the government to devise a holistic and integrated approach to social protection under an entirely new policy.

UNICEF also supported Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, the Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, the Dominican Republic, Equatorial Guinea, the Gambia, Guatemala, India, Lesotho, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Nigeria and South Sudan in the creation of central administrative tools for social protection programmes. These tools included single registries, targeting surveys, payment monitoring and grievance mechanisms. In Nigeria, at the request of Office of the Vice President, UNICEF contributed to the analysis, design and inception of the Federal Cash Transfer Programme. Follow-up included drafting manuals on the implementation, procurement, financial responsibilities and co-responsibilities of the programme in Nigeria.

UNICEF supported Angola, Argentina, Djibouti, Egypt, Lesotho, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Senegal and State of Palestine in the design of cash transfer monitoring systems. In 2017, UNICEF stepped up its aid to the Government of Egypt's social protection intervention, the Takaful and Karama programme, with the objective of increasing its capacity to effectively reach the poorest families with children. A new monitoring system is being developed based on data collected during the targeting process, which produced profiles on beneficiaries and their socio-economic situation.

In Argentina, Azerbaijan, Ghana, Honduras, India, Nigeria and Ukraine, UNICEF supported decentralized capacity development and coordination mechanisms for a social protection system that was integrated for local service delivery. In Ukraine, UNICEF transformed the social protection system not only to deliver at the local level, but also to align with the rapidly decentralizing sectoral ministries. In close cooperation with the Ministry of Social Policy, UNICEF initiated the nationwide roll-out of social protection reforms at the municipal level, with a strong focus on case management.

Linking social protection with other services

UNICEF assisted countries in linking cash transfers with other social services: these included Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Comoros, Ethiopia, Ghana, Iraq, Jordan, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, South Africa, State of Palestine and Ukraine (see *Case Study 4*). In Kenya, a 2017 UNICEF-supported programme reached 30,745 pregnant women and lactating mothers in Kakamega County by coupling cash assistance with awareness about health check-ups. Since the programme started, the proportion of skilled deliveries has increased from 33.3 per cent in 2013 to 69 per cent in 2016, while the proportion of mothers attending four antenatal care visits has risen from 35 per cent in 2013 to 54 per cent in 2016. Programme monitoring also shows that the number of fully immunized children increased from 63 per cent in 2014 to 82.8 per cent in 2017.

UNICEF also worked in several countries, including Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia and Myanmar, to improve the reach of flagship social protection programmes to children with disabilities. In Cambodia, a disability

CASE STUDY 4: STATE OF PALESTINE: A HOLISTIC APPROACH TO ADDRESSING MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY

State of Palestine's national framework on poverty incorporates both the economic and social dimensions of vulnerabilities. In 2016–2017, UNICEF and WFP supported the Ministry of Social Development to design a new six-year Social Development Sector Strategy that incorporates the national guidelines. Consequently, the central focus of the Ministry reform was the introduction of a case management system – an approach advocated by UNICEF. Under this system, families classified as extremely poor are assigned a social worker who then conducts home visits to assess each client family's needs and establish a customized plan of care and support services.

The system is centred on a unified portal that links various databases within the Ministry of Social Development as well as with the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education and Higher Education, and other entities. The Government of Palestine reached a consensus with development partners, including the EU, UNICEF, WFP and the World Bank, to adopt case management as a part of the reform process. UNICEF is providing technical support to the Ministry of Social Development, with a focus on enhancing the unified portal and monitoring and evaluation capacity, especially as it relates to data analysis and evidence-based decision-making. Ultimately, UNICEF aims to improve the coverage and quality of social assistance and services provided to children and families living in poverty and deprivation.

allowance programme was rolled out to around 7,500 people with disabilities – about 10 per cent of them children. UNICEF technical support helped the government to fully utilize its allocated budget for this new programme in 2017, and to obtain a 30 per cent budget increase for 2018. UNICEF also helped the government design new disability identification tools that examine basic functions rather than relying on medical diagnoses. The new tools, coupled with the cash transfer scheme, will allow the government to assist more children with disabilities.

Efforts were also made to address gender discrepancies in cash transfer programmes. Depending on the country context, UNICEF worked on a range of interventions in

Argentina (paternity and maternity leave – transformative social protection), the Comoros, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Kenya (health visits for pregnant women), Lebanon, Madagascar, the Niger (cash transfers to female caregivers), Nigeria, Togo (inclusion of pregnant women, children and young mothers) and the United Republic of Tanzania to ensure that women and girls benefit equally from social protection systems and that their needs are fully recognized and addressed. In Nigeria, UNICEF-supported interventions in focus states led to an additional 23,655 girls benefiting from cash transfer programmes.

Regional events/community of practice

UNICEF's ongoing support to national capacity and South-South learning also includes strategic partnerships at the regional and global levels. The organization contributed to the operationalization of a regional social protection platform in West and Central Africa, with the participation of key regional partners: Action Against Hunger, Cash Learning Partnership, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), International Labour Organization (ILO), Oxfam, Save the Children, WFP and the World Bank. The virtual platform has facilitated information sharing among regional social protection agencies.

UNICEF also facilitated a Transfer Project workshop, 'The State of Evidence on Social Cash Transfers in Africa', in Dakar, Senegal, to showcase results from rigorous impact evaluations across the continent. The organization also documented and disseminated research for children in Africa: the third edition of *Knowledge for Children in Africa*,²² which summarizes the latest research being produced by UNICEF across the continents, was jointly produced by the Eastern and Southern Africa, West and Central Africa and Middle East and North Africa regional offices.

In the Eastern and Southern Africa region, UNICEF co-leads the Community of Practice on Cash Transfers in Africa, which is the main South-South platform for social protection practitioners in the region. It facilitates the sharing of experiences and lessons learned in social protection to help all partners function more effectively. And in the Middle East and North Africa region, UNICEF established a partnership with the International Policy Centre for Inclusive Growth to provide a mechanism for high-level technical support, analysis and policy advice to countries on child-sensitive social protection.

Challenges and constraints

Amid strong commitments to the SDGs and many countries' steady progress in expanding social protection, the appropriate level of domestic financing of social protection often lags due to weak political commitment and lack of government capacity. In addition, the existence of a variety of programmes, often coupled with ineffective subsidies, results in a lack of coordination, increasing fragmentation and inefficiencies in achieving desired results. Governments are also constrained by the inability to design and implement programmes that address child-specific deprivations.

Many countries still need basic technical assistance in scaling up integrated social protection systems. These include monitoring schemes, coordination mechanisms, single registries, and targeting and payment structures. While UNICEF is actively working in many countries to provide that support, further activities could help to realize the full potential of social protection systems, including promoting 'cash plus' (a type of cash transfer) and case management.

With around 65.6 million people forcibly displaced by the end of 2016, there is increasing pressure on social protection in crisis-affected countries, as well as host countries that have responded to the largest humanitarian crisis in 70 years. Many countries facing these challenges are middle-income and in some cases least-developed countries, which need increased funding and external technical support from donor communities.

In responding to these external issues, UNICEF also faces some internal challenges. Social protection is the largest area within social inclusion, including in terms of programme expenditure, and requires sophisticated and tailored expert support and engagement. Increased technical and managerial capacity, as well as resources, are needed to engage even more effectively with government counterparts and development partners. With social protection now a stand-alone result area in Goal 5 of the UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2018–2021, the demand from countries for more technical support and guidance will only increase, calling for greater support capacity at global and regional levels.



Borneo International Marathon, held on 7 May 2017, organised in partnership with UNICEF, aimed to encourage positive attitudes and social acceptance of children with disabilities through sport; and provide an opportunity for all children to engage with each other, learn to live together and respect one another. Over 10,000 people put on their running shoes and ran alongside hundreds of children with disabilities to promote a more inclusive society for all.

Programme Area 2: Human rights, non-discrimination and participation

Brief outline of the programme area

Promoting human rights, non-discrimination and participation comprises a large area of UNICEF's work to support the effective implementation of norms and standards related to social inclusion, addressing many structural causes of exclusion and poverty. Ensuring the protection and fulfilment of a child's rights requires bridging the implementation gap that often exists between international standards and measures taken at national level. It also requires UNICEF support to strengthen national mechanisms for improved state accountability, the empowerment of both state and non-state actors to access information and the provision of meaningful participation by communities.

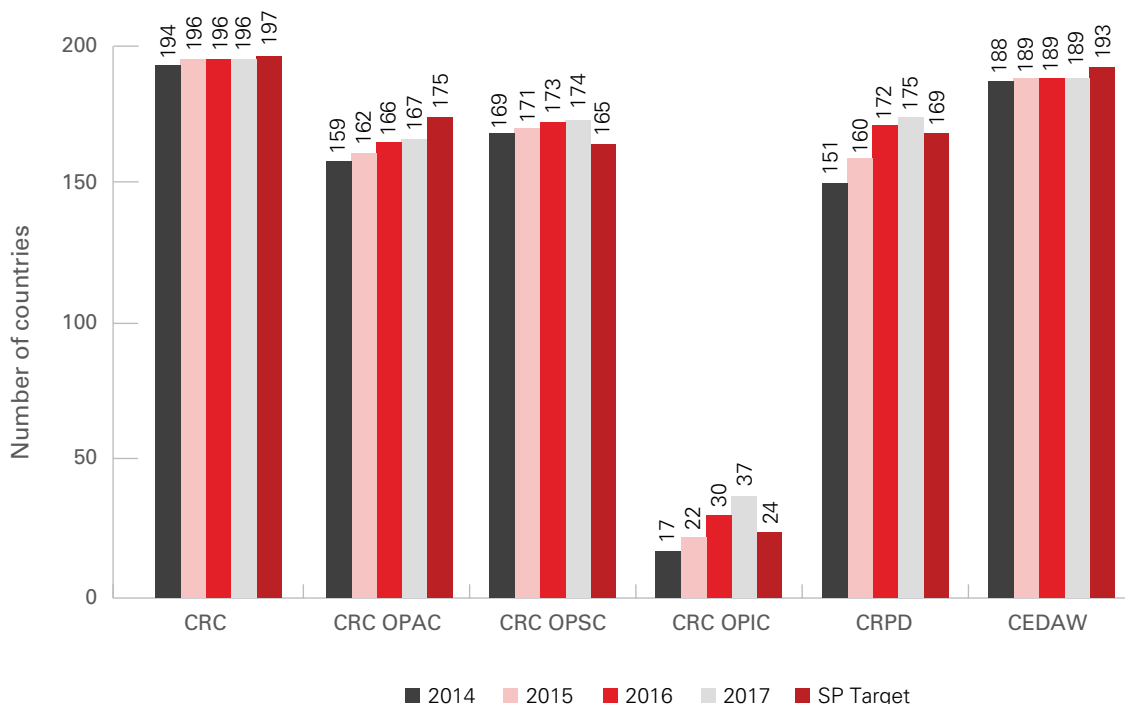
2017 results in detail

The final year of the UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2014–2017 saw a slower rate of ratification of the Convention on the Rights

of the Child and its Optional Protocols, Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women and Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), reflecting the high level of ratification already achieved. In 2017, the Central African Republic ratified the First Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict, and State of Palestine ratified the Second Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, bringing the total number of ratifications to 167 and 174 countries, respectively.

The First Optional Protocol is the only human rights instrument that did not reach the expected number of ratifications by 2017. However, it did show constant progress. Bosnia and Herzegovina signed this Optional Protocol on a communications procedure, and eight states ratified it (Brazil, Croatia, Cyprus, Liechtenstein, Panama, Paraguay, Switzerland and Turkey) bringing the total number of State Parties to 37. CRPD gained three State Parties (Fiji, Monaco and Suriname), ending the year with 175 signatories, exceeding the 2017 target of 172. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women did not receive any additional ratifications (see *Figure 4*).

FIGURE 4: Impact indicator: Ratification status of Convention on the Rights of the Child (and Optional Protocols), Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women and CRPD



Source: Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights Treaty Body Database.

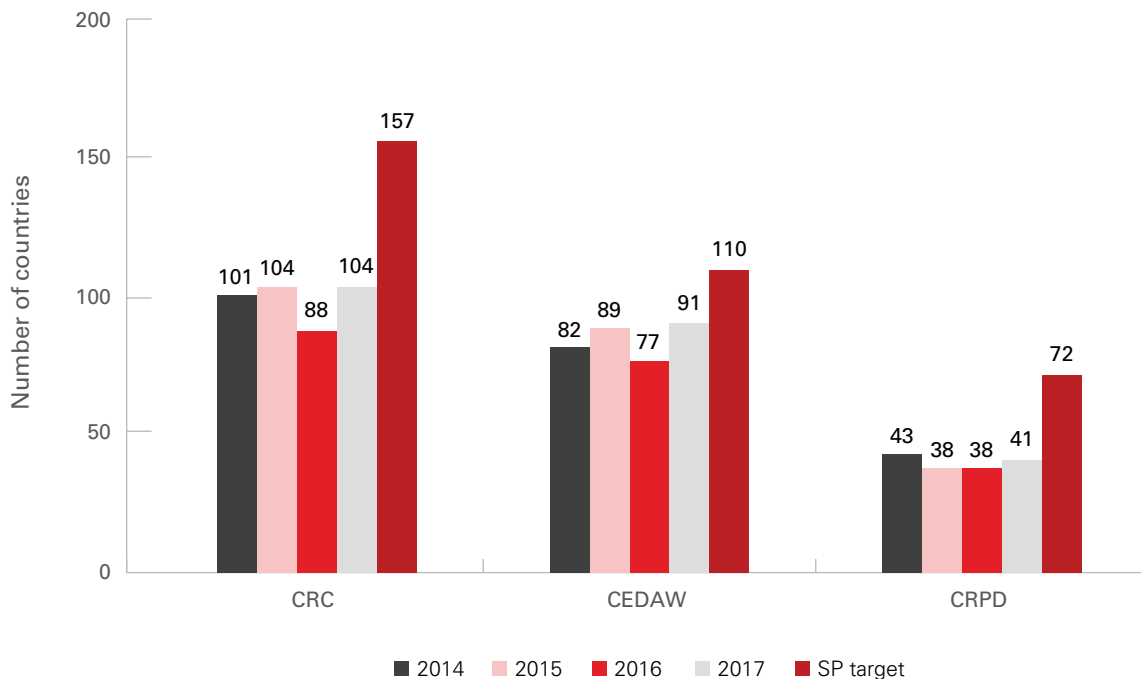
UNICEF assists State Parties to both fulfil their Convention on the Rights of the Child obligations and report on progress made. In 2017, UNICEF supported 13 State Parties in preparing and submitting their periodic reports, and provided information and views to the Committee. UNICEF facilitated the process of preparing Bosnia and Herzegovina's combined fifth and sixth periodic report to the Convention on the Rights of the Child by strengthening the capacity of government entities, such as the Federation Bosnia and Herzegovina, Republica Srpska and Brčko District, to report on children's rights before the Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees. In the Philippines, to support a participatory approach to recording, UNICEF facilitated coalitions with both the government and civil society organizations that include ongoing consultations with boys, girls and self-identified lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) children regarding the realization of their rights. Consequently, the civil society report will focus on children's views on violence in their homes, school and communities.

Country offices also reinforced reporting by governments and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) on the CRPD, and relayed UNICEF concerns and priorities to the CRPD Committee for seven programme countries. UNICEF also

joined United Nations Country Team efforts to provide information regarding United Nations programme countries undergoing the Universal Periodic Review process. This commitment was reflected in the growth in country offices reporting on disability-inclusive programming from 103 (80 per cent) in 2013, to 115 (89 per cent) in 2017.

Following the review process, UNICEF also helps governments that have ratified the key conventions to implement the recommendations issued by treaty bodies, as well as ensuring that they include the special procedures on children's rights in their drafting of constitutions and legislation. Data show continuous country-level legal reforms as a follow up to Convention on the Rights of the Child Concluding Observations (75 per cent of country offices), as well as Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (73 per cent of country offices) and CRPD (49 per cent of country offices). Figure 5 shows consistent progress in translating the concluding observations into necessary legislation over the strategic plan period, 2014–2017. While all activities fall below targets, it is important to note that legislative reform requires long processes, with some reforms not yet finalized by the end of the period.

FIGURE 5: Output indicators on revision of legislation and guidance in line with treaty body recommendation



Source: Strategic Monitoring Questions (SMQs) from the UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2014–2017.

In Argentina, a campaign to promote children’s rights resulted in children with disabilities living in 13 alternative care institutions in five provinces receiving the national disability certificate, a key entry-point to guarantee their access to rights (up from 50 per cent to 77 per cent). In the Sudan, UNICEF’s continued advocacy, technical and financial backing, and strong partnership with parliamentarians, helped translate Universal Periodic Review recommendations into amendments of the criminal law regarding children, legislation prohibiting female genital mutilation (FGM), and legislation setting the minimum age of marriage, all of which await final discussion and adoption.

To further safeguard national implementation of these obligations, UNICEF provides technical support for the development of General Comments by the Treaty Bodies – authoritative interpretations of the Conventions’ provisions, intended as guiding tools for State Parties. In 2017, UNICEF’s interventions led to the adoption of a Joint General Comment by the Committee on the Rights of the Child and the Committee on the Rights of Migrant Workers on the rights of children in the context of international migration, which aims at protecting and realizing the rights of children who are in particular situations of vulnerability.

Strengthened accountability measures for children.

During 2014–2017, UNICEF considered the reinforcement of accountability mechanisms for children’s rights as a central part of its work. The organization therefore continued to provide support to national human rights institutions, which contribute to independent monitoring of children’s rights on the ground. For example, UNICEF Honduras strengthened the capacity of the Ombudsperson’s Office (Comisionado Nacional de los Derechos Humanos de Honduras, CONADEH) to follow up on cases of human rights complaints affecting children. UNICEF and CONADEH – with support from the telephone company Milicom – also collaborated on a web-based database to track complaints on children’s rights violations. In parallel, UNICEF helped the national child protection agency (the Directorate for Children, Youth and Family) provide effective oversight of the state and civil society actors who deliver child protection services.

UNICEF partnered with the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions to map the work done by national human rights institutions across all regions on children’s rights, and to assess the challenges they face. This joint initiative identified the need to improve data disaggregation and collection of complaints submitted to national human rights institutions and national statistics offices, especially regarding children.

To improve data on children, UNICEF launched the Washington Group–UNICEF Module on Child Functioning in 2016 and incorporated it into the sixth Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS 6). Countries applying the module include the Central African Republic, Chad, Costa Rica, the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Gambia, Ghana, the Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mexico, Pakistan (regional), Sierra Leone, State of Palestine, Suriname, Togo and Tunisia. Other countries used it in household surveys: Belarus, El Salvador, Guatemala, Serbia (field test), Samoa, Uganda and Viet Nam. The module will improve evidence-based policy and programming for children with disabilities and enable global comparisons of childhood disability data.

Several countries have used statistics and other information to improve the situation of children with disabilities in 2017. Myanmar applied its situation analysis results to its campaign for the establishment of a national commission on the rights of people with disability, to inform the shadow CRPD report, and to advocate accelerating the creation of national registration and certification mechanisms for people with disabilities. Through UNICEF Jamaica’s collaboration with the Digicel Foundation, Jamaica added 391 children with disabilities to the National Registry for Persons with Disabilities and the Jamaica Council for Persons with Disabilities.

Communication for Development (C4D) has helped institute accountability to affected populations in humanitarian contexts. On the back of a microstudy on perceptions of the humanitarian efforts in Yemen, UNICEF is leading a community engagement working group to provide training on conflict sensitivity and appropriate responses to feedback/complaints, on monitoring community perceptions of humanitarian response, and on adopting mechanisms to address feedback/complaints. Lessons learned from this initiative will inform the development and testing of a technology-based community engagement mechanism in 2018.

In Bangladesh, in response to the Rohingya refugee crisis at Cox’s Bazar, a community engagement mechanism bolstered community participation in local governance decisions through social mapping, disaster risk assessment, bottleneck analysis and micro-planning for children. An evaluation conducted in early 2018 will help inform and improve UNICEF’s response to the ongoing emergency.

Beyond humanitarian contexts, real-time data have been used to stimulate dialogue and monitor local action plans for development. In Nigeria, for example, C4D led the process of recruitment and mobilization of U-Reporters nationwide, working through a strong partnership with the National Youth Service Corps. Nigeria’s 2.3 million U-Reporters (the highest number of any country globally)

provide valuable information from across the country on child survival, education, disease outbreaks, WASH, nutrition, education and HIV/AIDS. Data from U-Report were disseminated via television and in local newspapers to increase transparency, promote public demand for quality services and stimulate public debate.

Promoting the meaningful participation of children and adolescents. The UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2018–2021 advises partnering with children and young people as change agents as one of UNICEF’s change strategies. In this spirit, UNICEF has finalized its Programme Guidance for the Second Decade and initiated the creation of the ‘Interagency Guidelines for Programming with and for Young People in Humanitarian Settings’ to provide programmatic guidance for country offices. Adolescent participation, particularly by the most disadvantaged groups, lies at the heart of both documents.

The lack of an agreed framework against which to measure meaningful adolescent participation has been a major stumbling block for development practitioners. In light of the 2030 Agenda, donors and practitioners have expressed a strong interest in constructing universally applicable indicators. To capitalize on this momentum, UNICEF convened an inaugural expert group from across academia, United Nations agencies, donors and international NGOs to develop a conceptual framework that demonstrates the value and impact of adolescent participation.

To operationalize its Adolescent and Youth Engagement Strategic Framework, UNICEF has created a knowledge management platform to provide regional and country offices with a hub for information sharing. The organization also launched a series of webinars to introduce the framework to regional and country offices, provide global updates and share country offices’ good practices. The first webinar attracted 120 participants, and the series will continue quarterly in 2018.

UNICEF has been promoting the participation of children and adolescents, especially the most marginalized, through various approaches. In Brazil, for example, the Regional Electoral Court of Rio de Janeiro hosted a debate on social and political participation, during which adolescents – including indigenous and lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) – presented their perspectives on how to promote citizen participation. They also discussed the challenges and opportunities experienced by minorities. These forums resulted in a redesign of the civic education programme run by the Superior Electoral Court, as well as a guarantee that adolescents across Brazil will have access to it. In Viet Nam, and in relation to children with disabilities, UNICEF forged a new partnership with the Saigon Innovation Hub (SiHub) under the Ho Chi Minh City Government, based on the good practice of the UPSHIFT programme (*see Case Study 5*).

UNICEF hosted the Global Innovation Centre's Annual Board Meeting in Ho Chi Minh City in 2017, bringing together the UPSHIFT teams from Viet Nam, supporters and key partners, including SiHub and the UPSHIFT implementing partner, Viet Youth Entrepreneurs. This enhanced UNICEF Viet Nam's position as a trusted partner in social innovation (see *Case Study 5*).

UNICEF has utilized multiple C4D platforms to increase impact on issues such as child marriage, violence against children and children's rights. Media programmes have emerged as a key strategy for supporting the meaningful participation of children and adolescents. Youth-led radio programmes and youth listening groups provide platforms for children and young people to discuss local development issues as well as their rights. To facilitate this, UNICEF has trained young people in media production and partnership building with media entities. In Burundi, 95 community listening groups were held weekly, soliciting engagement on a range of topics such as cholera prevention, the importance of handwashing, breastfeeding and the use of insecticide-treated mosquito nets. In Mozambique, more than 1,600 children and adolescents have been trained as media programme producers and have created peer-to-peer radio and television programmes, addressing topics such as sexual and reproductive health, HIV prevention, child marriage and gender-based violence. The viewing figures for the television programme are significant, with 30 per cent of 4,600 respondents to a rapid assessment confirming that they had watched the peer-to-peer programmes.

Children's radio and online platforms engaged 75,000 children and youth in community dialogue in Zimbabwe, complemented by radio shows and radio listeners' clubs, as well as U-Report. In the Central African Republic, UNICEF supported 'Teenagers for Peace' as well as sports competitions, musical and theatrical competitions, public radio broadcasts, dialogues and advocacy meetings in pursuit of peace, dialogue and social cohesion.

School clubs also expand young people's citizenship. In Uganda, action plans cultivated in school clubs by pupils and teachers mobilize young people to engage in school- and community-led solutions to commonly identified challenges, and to report back on the delivery of government services. In Ethiopia, 80 school health and nutrition clubs engaged 120,000 students through the distribution of packages aimed at appropriate nutrition and hygiene. These packages, developed in four languages, include a guide to event organizing for club students, an activity and game book, and training materials for parent-teacher association members and school club coordinators. Monitoring of the initiative has indicated that students understand the key nutrition messages, and that they have communicated those messages to their families and community members.

Effective C4D strategies are based on both a clear understanding of social norms and beliefs, and evidence of which strategies work to address social barriers. In 2017,

CASE STUDY 5: VIET NAM: UPSHIFT AND YOUNG PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES AS AGENTS FOR SOCIAL CHANGE

Viet Nam has about 6.7 million people with disabilities, 1.3 million of them children. Literacy rates of people with disabilities are significantly lower than the average, and unemployment rates are significantly higher, in both rural and urban areas. But in urban areas, unemployment among people with disabilities is three times higher than the average – few people with disabilities, including youth, have stable jobs and regular incomes. Approximately 80 per cent of people with disabilities in urban areas and 70 per cent in rural areas depend on families, relatives and social allowances. Although inclusive education for children with disabilities is a key priority for the Government of Viet Nam, about 40 per cent did not attend school in the academic year 2016/17.

Through Ho Chi Minh City's Child Friendly Cities Initiative,²³ UNICEF has worked with local government, private sector, civil society and youth-led organizations to improve the situation of the most marginalized and vulnerable. It has modelled its intervention on the UPSHIFT programme, which combines social innovation training and workshops with mentorship and seed funding to identify problems in young people's communities and create entrepreneurial solutions. UPSHIFT achieves a positive impact on young people through teaching them twenty-first-century skills. It helps the wider community by challenging stigma and discrimination, as well as adding impact with products and services designed through the initiative.

UNICEF and EnableCode, a local coding company employing young people with disabilities, are jointly promoting UPSHIFT. Their aim is to develop a sustainable support model whereby interested companies can invest in UPSHIFT and employ capable people with disabilities in their businesses. Thematic UPSHIFT social impact workshops based on Ho Chi Minh City's situation analysis will be held every year. The various themes will create youth-driven public awareness, help marginalized adolescents and young people advocate with city government and with private sector leaders, and promote youth as agents for positive social change.

UNICEF and Western Sydney University initiated a global evidence review on C4D and adolescent participation with a specific focus on digital engagement. The review identifies how best to leverage adolescent and young people's digital media practices to engage them in social and behavioural change, as well as monitoring and reporting efforts. The review is part of ongoing efforts to conceptualize, define and measure participation within the current digital context.

Recognizing the need to accelerate results for adolescents across all sectors, the UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2018–2021 focuses intensely on adolescent development and participation, with ambitious results articulated for adolescents across all goal areas, as well as a dedicated result for their civic engagement under Goal Area 5.

Addressing socio-cultural practices and norms that impede social inclusion. Given the complexity of socio-cultural practices and social norms in relation to attitudes and behaviours, C4D has turned significant attention to identifying and addressing behavioural factors faced by marginalized groups. In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, for example, data from surveys and intervention evaluations among indigenous people highlighted their refusal of immunization and other preventive and curative health care for cultural and religious reasons; the lack of access to school, especially for girls living in poverty; and the prevalence of child marriage, which affected half of girls in the survey population. The findings were used in government advocacy, which resulted in a boost in the rates of routine immunization, improving the survival and health of indigenous children.

Capacity development on social and behavioural change has fostered strategies to address the needs and rights of excluded groups. In Albania, Roma children remain one of the most marginalized groups of children – about 40 per cent of young Roma children still do not have access to pre-primary education, and up to 40 per cent of Roma aged 6–14 years have never attended school. As part of the UNICEF initiative 'Every Roma Child in Kindergarten', teachers and parents held public meetings to share their experiences on integration of Roma children into early childhood education. In 2017, twelve regions of Albania established parent-teacher clubs to further the inclusion of Roma children in early childhood education.

A C4D campaign targeting Roma parents, which includes social media, home visits, journalist training and media messaging, has resulted in the enrolment of more than 1,300 Roma children in kindergartens and schools since 2014. An end-line study is planned for September 2018.

UNICEF has leveraged strategic partnerships and national programmes in several countries to address exclusionary social norms through social and behaviour change interventions. In the Congo, UNICEF has negotiated with the Ministry of Social Welfare to promote key family practices in health, protection and education for low-income families as part of a wider national cash transfer programme. In Nigeria, to counter vaccine resistance linked to rumours of a Western population-control agenda, UNICEF trained approximately 1,000 traditional and faith-based leaders, as well as volunteer community mobilizers, to conduct house-to-house visits in high-risk polio-endemic states. The organization also supported the airing of television and radio programmes demonstrating the administration of vaccines by local leaders. The initiative reduced non-compliance by approximately 50 per cent over six campaigns in 2017.

Continued action at global level on human rights, non-discrimination and participation. UNICEF reinforces social inclusion through strategic global-level contributions and partnerships. The United Nations Partnership to Promote the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, a Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) established by six United Nations agencies along with donors and civil society in June 2011, provides a unique funding scheme for disability-inclusive programmes. To date, it has allocated US\$21.5 million to 20 country-level joint United Nations programmes for policy reform, data enhancement, education and deinstitutionalization. In 2017, ten country offices submitted funding proposals to the MPTF to extend capacity development in ratification and implementation of the CRPD. Through a regional EU-funded Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance project, a new and promising partnership with the European Disability Forum facilitated a significant expansion of UNICEF's active role in the national disability agenda development in Albania, as well as data collection related to violence against children with disabilities in Montenegro.

Challenges and constraints

Despite widespread ratification of the key international human rights instruments and sustained efforts to translate them into relevant legislative and administrative frameworks, there remains a dearth of mechanisms to transform commitments into effective on-the-ground action. For example, although the will remains, support is still lacking to guarantee the independence or capacity of national human rights institutions to effectively monitor children's rights on the ground. The UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2018–2021 reflects the increased attention paid to the important role played by these human rights institutions.

Diminished access to robust, reliable and comparable national data on children with disabilities continues to challenge delivery of inclusive programmes and services. There remains a need for greater investment in the generation and use of data on disability to inform national legislation and public policies. Surveys such as Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), administrative tools such as Education Management Information Systems, and the disaggregation of SDG indicators by disability status could help to remedy this problem.

Stigma and discrimination against children with disabilities is one of the major drivers of their social or economic exclusion. Concerted interventions by C4D to address exclusionary social and cultural norms foster societal support for the inclusion of, and equal opportunities for, children with disabilities.

Since 2015, considerable progress has been made in enhancing C4D institutionalization, capacity and performance within UNICEF, as well as strengthening the organization's global leadership in the wider field of C4D practice. In 2017, the organization placed C4D advisors in regional offices to bolster technical support, and UNICEF is increasingly focusing on building the C4D capacity of national governments and other local partners. By addressing the beliefs and social norms that result in social exclusion, C4D supports preventative measures to ensure children's well-being. Continuing to make the integration, evidence generation, indicators, funding allocation and partner capacity development of C4D more systematic will enhance results across sectors.





Timbuktu, Mali, August 2017. At the Bellafarendi Health Center, Azaharatou Dicko holds her 13-month-old daughter, Farimata Dicko, who is being treated for severe acute malnutrition (August 2017). In Timbuktu, Mali, over 15 per cent of children suffer from acute malnutrition, a rate considered “critical” according to WHO. In Mali, UNICEF joined the government in continuing the implementation of UNITLIFE, an innovative financing mechanism launched in 2015 that uses a micro-levy on extractive industries to create cost-effective, scalable and sustainable solutions for maternal and child nutrition.

Programme Area 3: Public finance for children

Brief outline of the programme area

UNICEF’s Public Finance for Children (PF4C) programme seeks to influence and support the mobilization, allocation and utilization of domestic public financial resources for greater, more equitable and sustainable results for children. The PF4C *Global Programme Framework*,²⁴ launched in 2017, provides a classification of all PF4C activities undertaken by UNICEF, as well as a pathway of change for PF4C programming that can enhance the contribution of PF4C action to country programme objectives.

The UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2018–2021 further institutionalizes PF4C through the identification of strategic output- and outcome-level results, the achievement of which will lead to increased and uniform spending on

life-saving commodities and key services for the most vulnerable children. The inclusion of PF4C in the new strategic plan recognizes its prominence in achieving results for children in all areas, and UNICEF’s fundamental role in amassing domestic resources for children.

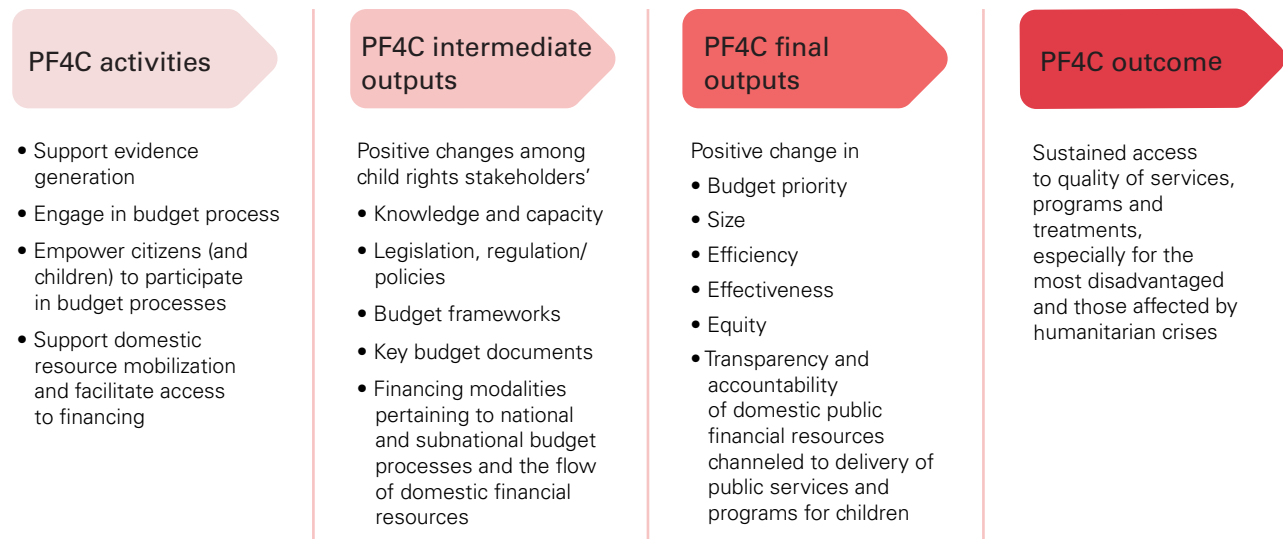
2017 results in detail

Against the backdrop of economic growth and expanded fiscal capacity, UNICEF country offices have made the case for a greater share of national budget spending on social services benefiting the most vulnerable children, as with Bangladesh where strong economic performance helped increase investments in children to 20 per cent of the national budget by 2020. But in some instances, economic growth has failed to translate into increased child-related social services, prompting UNICEF to use evidence-based advocacy for their greater prioritization in national budgets. In Romania, UNICEF lobbied parliament for a Minimum Package of Services to improve the accessibility of health,

social protection and education for marginalized children. In recession countries, where spending has been constrained, UNICEF provided evidence, forged partnerships and lobbied to protect and prioritize public expenditure on children, improving efficiency and equity.

UNICEF's PF4C work in 2017 also reflected improved identification of specific financial bottlenecks to sector results, which are then tackled through a set of complementary inter-sectoral activities that generate change (see Figure 6).

FIGURE 6: The pathway of change



Source: UNICEF²⁵

While the complexity of PF4C activities means that short-term results are rare, UNICEF's multi-year investments deliver timely interventions for children. For example, in 2016 UNICEF Thailand helped link the Child Grants Scheme with the financial management information system of the Ministry of Finance, strengthening its oversight and management functions. The resulting efficiency gains helped to scale up the scheme in 2017, tripling the number of beneficiaries to 400,000. In Zambia, where UNICEF helped the government to identify financial resources for expanding the Social Cash Transfers Programme in 2016, the number of beneficiaries doubled to more than 535,000 beneficiaries in 2017, with a 29 per cent increase in the transfer amount.

Partnerships with leading public finance management (PFM) actors are increasing, including with the EU, International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank. These relationships have proved critical to outcomes.

- In Belize, UNICEF continued to provide technical assistance to the government on reforms of the secondary education financing system, with the goal of ensuring greater enrolment and equity. As a result, public funding of secondary education institutions is now provided on the basis of the number of poor students, or number of students with disabilities. Over 3,000 students from these categories attend secondary schools that have benefited from this new funding modality.
- In Burundi and Lesotho, UNICEF, with the World Bank, conducted public expenditure reviews in health, and jointly influenced decisions regarding improved spending in the health sector.
- In the Philippines, UNICEF produced 'Equity in Public Finance Management: A Philippine case study', which advocates for fairness in evaluating funding proposals by government agencies to ensure public funds assist those with the greatest need, especially children. The government has now adopted and

committed to use the study for capacity development initiatives at the subnational level.

- In Senegal, UNICEF joined the World Bank in costing the impact of malnutrition, prompting an increase in budget spending on nutrition to the amount of US\$8.5 million.

UNICEF is uniquely placed to provide a child-focused lens through which to view partners' PFM activities that advance social development goals. For example, UNICEF has affiliated with the International Budget Partnership, supporting efforts in the Eastern and Southern Africa region to assist countries to improve their budget transparency and accountability scores through capacity-building, engaging civil society and supporting policy reform.

Such regional initiatives have also contributed to the goal of measuring and reporting on investments in children in the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean. For several years, UNICEF has been convening key stakeholders from government finance ministries and civil society to share their experiences in measuring the quantity and quality of child and adolescent social funding. As a result, several countries have embarked on making real-time budget information publicly available (Ecuador, Peru); have strengthened their programme-based budgeting in child-relevant sectors; and have used the data to strengthen the targeting, coverage and quality of their social services for children (Argentina, Chile).

Increased budget expenditure. Without adequate funding, even the best-designed social services and programmes are unable to achieve the quality or scale necessary to reach the most vulnerable children. To this end, UNICEF has continued to provide evidence, and has used it to advocate for increased budget allocations and expenditure on child-related social services and programmes. UNICEF-led capacity-strengthening of key social ministries for planning and budgeting, as well as its engagement in the national budget process, have also contributed to greater allocations for child-relevant sectors.

- In Guatemala, UNICEF contributed to the assessment and subsequent results-based budget for the health sector. This led to a 21 per cent increase in 2018 proposed allotments, aimed at improving primary health care services.
- In Madagascar, UNICEF generated evidence and produced an investment case for increased expenditure in education; advocacy around additional education spending resulted in increased allocations of US\$16 million in the budget for 2018.
- In Malawi, UNICEF produced budget briefs and assisted in nearly tripling the budget for the social cash transfer programme, enabling the inclusion of 7,900 additional households.

- In South Africa, UNICEF produced an investment case and supported the Department of Social Development to obtain additional funds to scale up care programmes for at-risk children. This resulted in an expansion of the programmes from reaching 1 million to 4 million children.
- In Zambia, where over 54 per cent of the population live below the poverty line, UNICEF conducted an analysis of the 2018 national budget submission with a focus on social sector allocations, followed by advocacy with the Ministry of Finance for a 30 per cent increase in spending for the poor – from US\$55 million to US\$72 million.

Improved efficiency of public expenditure for children.

In all country contexts, and especially in those countries with limited fiscal capacity, it is imperative that allocated resources are spent efficiently for improved service delivery (*see Case Study 6*). By supporting government ministries to track the flow of public funds directed to social services and by intensifying budget monitoring mechanisms, as well as the ability of relevant government stakeholders to use them, UNICEF PF4C programme activities effectively addressed inefficiencies in public spending for children.

- In Honduras, UNICEF carried out two studies on investment in education: one that analysed the efficiency of public spending in primary and lower secondary (grades 1–9); and another that estimated the investment needed between now and 2030 to close the access gap in primary and lower secondary education. The results and recommendation helped formulate the Strategic Education Plan up to 2030.
- In Namibia, UNICEF developed budget briefs and conducted a public expenditure review in education, which generated government action to address leakages in payroll – the biggest budget item for education – potentially generating savings for education improvement.

Enhanced effectiveness of public expenditure for children.

Obtaining maximum benefit from the public resources invested in child-related programmes is one of the key goals of UNICEF's PF4C work. UNICEF does this through a variety of interventions.

- In Armenia, UNICEF helped devise a cost-benefit analysis of the deinstitutionalization reform process. The country office used the finding to successfully advocate for reallocation of state funds towards more effective prevention programmes and the expansion of community- and family-based alternatives.
- In Burkina Faso, UNICEF conducted an analysis of national budget allocation and social spending for the past five years, which was used to advocate for more effective social spending in the Ministry of Finance.

CASE STUDY 6: MYANMAR: EXPANDING SOCIAL PROTECTION FOR CHILDREN

In Myanmar, very low government budget allocations to key social sectors have been a major obstacle to addressing the high rates of child deprivations (e.g., there are close to 50,000 deaths of children aged under 5 years each year, and an estimated 44 per cent of children aged 11–17 years are out of school). In 2014/15, health, education and social welfare combined received just 9 per cent of the total government budget (3 per cent of gross domestic product).

Since 2015, UNICEF Myanmar has focused on three initiatives to support domestic financing for key social sectors:

- Generating high-quality evidence on the inability of social sector budgets to address deprivations and disparities faced by children;
- Using evidence-based policy advocacy with a range of stakeholders – from political party officials to senior government officials and parliamentarians;
- Granting technical/capacity support to the Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement (MSWRR) to augment its PFM capacity.

Crucially, UNICEF Myanmar produced an evidence- and results-based budget that linked inputs to results, and created a framework to prioritize key programmes; a method of costing these programmes; and a way to introduce results-based narrative templates for these programmes. UNICEF's budget accompanied the standard MSWRR budget submission, and convinced the Ministry of Planning and Finance to accept its template when reviewing the MSWRR budget.

These efforts – complemented by technical support in other areas – led to an almost threefold increase in the budget allocations received by MSWRR in 2017/18, resulting in expanded coverage of key social programmes; the introduction of government-led, systems-based social cash transfers reaching children for the first time in Myanmar; the roll-out of a universal programme for pregnant women and children aged 0–2 years, with an expected 14,000 beneficiaries by February 2018; and the expansion of child protection services, including social work case management, to 26 additional townships in 2017/18.

- In Lesotho, UNICEF supported the government in producing a Public Expenditure Tracking Survey, Quantitative Service Delivery Survey and a Public Expenditure Review in Health, respectively highlighting areas to improve health outcomes with the efficiency, equity and effectiveness of public investment.

Improved equity in public expenditure. To promote a fair outlay in public budgets, UNICEF supports regular spending analyses and proposes effective solutions that lead to fairer resource distribution.

In Mozambique, UNICEF produced budget briefs and multidimensional poverty analyses used by the Ministry of Finance to revise the methodology of the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework so that it reduced geographical inequalities in budget allocations.

In Pakistan, UNICEF partnered with the Punjab Government to conduct a series of analyses on the equity of WASH services, aimed at aligning resource allocations with inequities/deprivations. The analysis provided evidence that the districts with the worst WASH indicators were those with the lowest budget allocations and expenditures. Based on the analysis, the Punjab Government developed equity-based resource allocation criteria. The application of the criteria led to a budget increase of 57 per cent (US\$2.8 million) in 2016/17 for WASH in Punjab (*see Case Study 7*).

CASE STUDY 7: PAKISTAN: PLANNING FOR WASH IN PUNJAB PROVINCE

In Pakistan, 53,000 deaths per year of children aged under 5 years are due to diarrhoea. Nearly half of these deaths happen in Punjab Province. Similarly, one third of children aged under 5 years in Punjab are stunted (33.5 per cent) and underweight (33.78 per cent). One of the possible determinants for these inequities was assumed to be the consistently uneven budget allocation between the water and sanitation subsectors over the years – more funds are allocated to developed districts to the detriment of less-developed ones.

To help the government address this problem, UNICEF country office supported the mapping of subdistrict- and district-based inequities in WASH services based on secondary data, followed by a district-level budgetary analysis. The evidence showed a positive correlation between poor resource allocations and poor WASH services, and also high diarrhoea and stunting levels in these locations. The results were shared with policymakers and national government agencies to request more funds and to integrate WASH into other development initiatives.

The country office approached the relevant national government departments and organized pre-budgetary seminars at the regional level within the provinces to mobilize stakeholder support for allocating funds to WASH activities. At the provincial level, the country office created WASH planning manuals to improve budgeting processes. The team also marked districts with limited allocations and poor WASH indicators, and lobbied strongly for increased funds.

As a result, the share of sanitation in the Punjab WASH budget has increased from 33 per cent in 2014 to 48 per cent in 2017, and the number of supported districts increased from 9 per cent in 2014 to 23 per cent in 2017. In late 2016, the Government of Punjab launched an open defecation-free programme in all its 36 districts, aiming for an open defecation-free Punjab by 2020. In addition, the Government of Punjab is implementing a *Saaf Pani* (clean water) initiative aimed at reaching additional 50 million people with safe drinking water by mid-2018.

Improved transparency and accountability. To enhance budget data availability and empower citizens (including children) and civil society to call for more transparent and accountable spending, UNICEF supports a variety of activities at national and subnational levels.

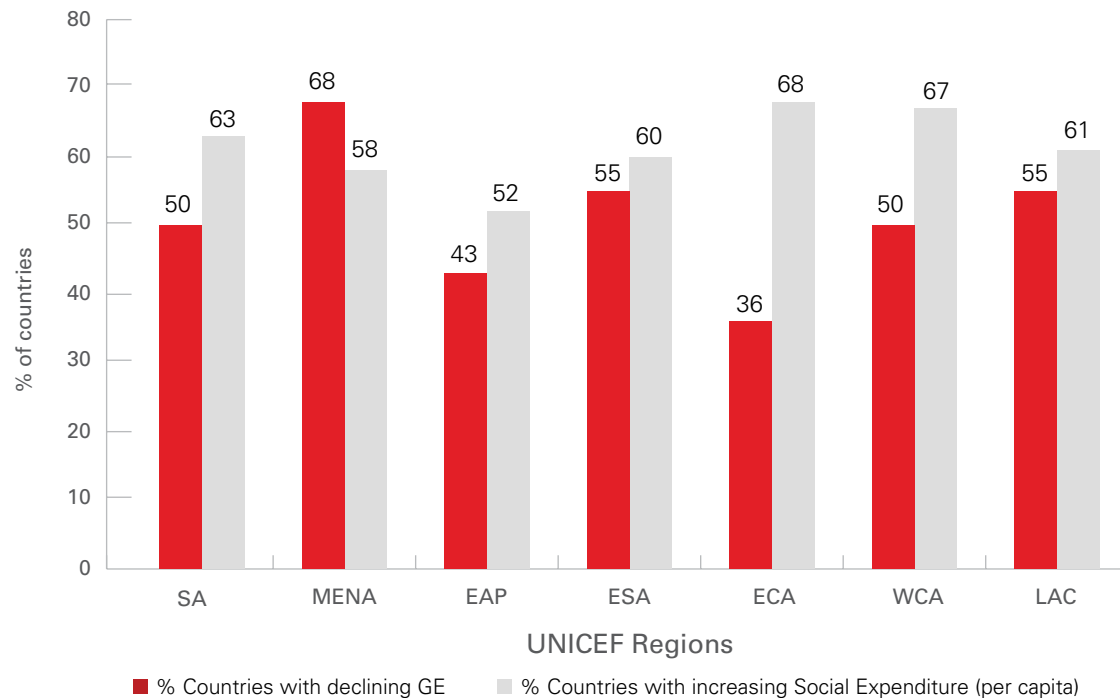
- In Zimbabwe, in partnership with the Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Local Government and UNDP, UNICEF invested in a budgeting planning, reporting and monitoring system to better track local revenues and expenditures for children.
- In Uganda, UNICEF produced the National Social Service Delivery Equity Atlas, which shows time trends and correlations between public spending and key sector outcomes. These were key milestones in budget transparency, impacting national programmes for children and vulnerable Ugandans.
- In Kosovo,²⁶ UNICEF supported the Ministry of Education and Ministry of Finance to develop guidelines and a methodology for public reviews of education spending for 2015/16. The published estimates will be used for annual reporting to the Millennium Challenge Corporation.

Emerging areas of work

At the outcome level, 77 country offices report that social spending on per capita basis is being maintained or increasing, exceeding the planned target of 50 countries. Similarly, in 2017, an additional 14 countries reported that they now have in place budgetary frameworks that explicitly address child poverty and disparities, bringing the total number to 61, exceeding the target of 60 (see *Figure 7*). The focus on equity in the new UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2018–2021 has generated a need to sharpen expenditure monitoring in key social services for children, with health, education and social protection singled out for the volume and distribution of public spending.

- In Guinea, UNICEF supported the Ministry of Health to mobilize US\$5 million through the World Bank Group's Global Financing Facility for reproductive maternal, neonatal, child and adolescent health.
- In Mali, UNICEF joined the government in continuing the implementation of UNITLIFE, an innovative financing mechanism launched in 2015 that uses a micro-levy on extractive industries to create cost-effective, scalable and sustainable solutions for maternal and child nutrition.
- In Mozambique, UNICEF, in partnership with the Dutch Government and the World Bank, conducted a feasibility study identifying the potential to create a US\$100 million Development Impact Fund targeting 30 small towns and increasing water access for roughly 450,000 people.
- In Indonesia, UNICEF utilized resources from Islamic charity funding for WASH-related programmes.

FIGURE 7: Regions where social spending on a per capita basis is being maintained or increasing



Source: UNICEF calculation based on data from IMF World Economic Indicators, UNESCO, WHO and World Development Indicators (WDI).
Notes: SA, South Asia; MENA, Middle East and North Africa; EAP, East Asia and Pacific; ESA, Eastern and Southern Africa; ECA, Europe and Central Asia; WCA, West and Central Africa; LAC, Latin America and the Caribbean.

UNICEF also worked on influencing ODA in donor countries, which contributed to improved targeting of development assistance towards child-relevant sectors. This has the potential to become an even more significant source of revenue for child-related programmes in developing countries.

- In China, an agreement with the Chinese Government enabled UNICEF to apply for funding to the recently operationalized South-South Cooperation Assistance Fund. Through diplomacy with the government, UNICEF's China Country Office secured a commitment of US\$11 million for proposed child programmes in Asia and Africa. Further discussions are under way.
- In Kazakhstan, UNICEF successfully advocated for the inclusion of child protection principles in the ODA that the government directs to other Central Asian countries.

Countries are increasingly resorting to horizontal exchange and South-South collaboration in PF4C. These tangible results range from improved capacity for planning and budgeting for children, to improved budget monitoring, transparency and accountability.

- UNICEF Burkina Faso provided technical support to UNICEF Gabon through training on child-inclusive public finance for parliamentarians, municipal authorities and senior government officials.

The training helped expand the national capacity for conducting in-depth public expenditure analyses to create policy dialogue around child-sensitive budgeting.

- In Mozambique, UNICEF led the creation of a network and online platform to facilitate exchange of budget-related information and experiences among Lusophone countries, specifically Brazil, Portugal, Sao Tome and Principe, and Timor-Leste – the only one of its kind that brings together countries with similar regulatory frameworks and information in Portuguese.

Partnerships to strengthen public finance in social change and equality. UNICEF's PF4C work has also contributed to the resilience of vulnerable communities regarding climate change and the effects of pollution. UNICEF has also lobbied for additional budget allocations towards people with disabilities, as well as for more gender-sensitive budgets and services (*see Figure 8*).

- In Cambodia, UNICEF provided technical support to the Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation to roll out a disability allowance programme to approximately 7,500 beneficiaries. The programme received 30 per cent increased funding for 2018.
- In Mongolia, UNICEF generated evidence to estimate the cost of pollution for children, using it to advocate

for environmental interventions and pollution-reduction schemes.

- In Nepal, UNICEF supported the integration of children’s perspectives in both formulating and funding of the National Disaster Risk Reduction Policy and Action Plan (2017–2030), as well as the Local Disaster Risk Management Plan and the Local Level Governance Bill 2017. The resulting plans contained specific references to children, and budget allocations for disaster risk management increased from 3 per cent to 18 per cent in local governments in the target districts over the course of 2017.
- In Timor-Leste, UNICEF coordinated with the Ministry of Education along with the Global Partnership for Education Secretariat and the World Bank to prepare an education sector analysis. The findings were used to assess gender equality issues in education, including learning outcomes, SDG implementation and public investments.
- In Swaziland, UNICEF supported the costing of the National Disability Plan of Action and the development of its monitoring and evaluation framework, slated for implementation in 2018.

Global monitoring. The global monitoring of public spending on essential services for children remains a key priority and challenge for UNICEF. Delays in country reporting of expenditures on health to global financial institutions (the IMF, World Bank and others) mean that data are unavailable for the post-2014 period for the majority of countries. Data on education-related spending

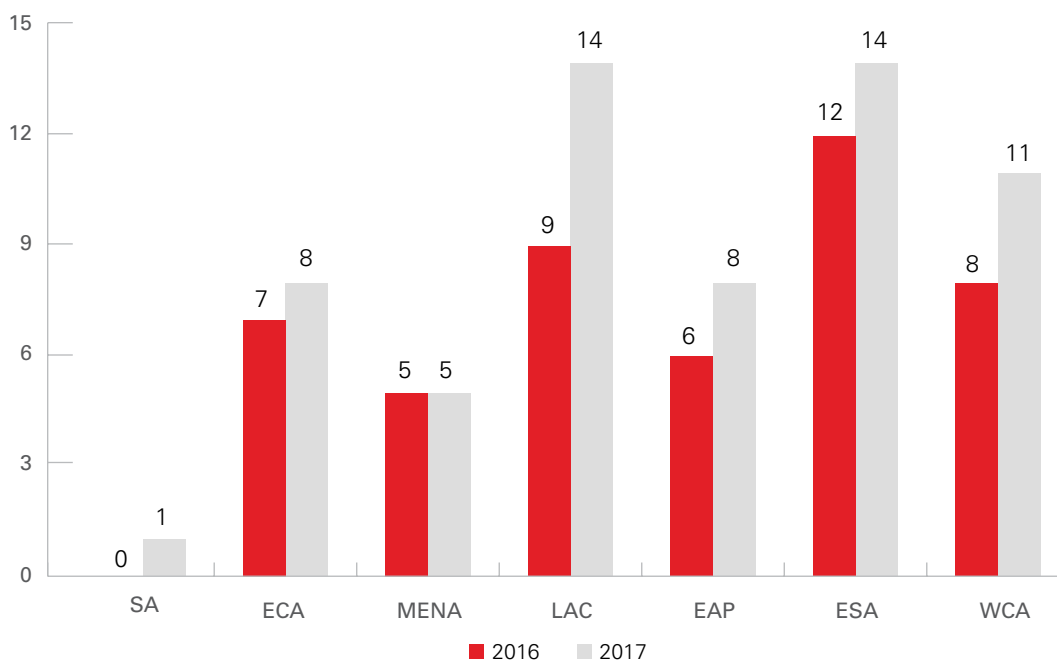
is similarly sporadic, with many countries failing to report disbursements after 2015. Global databases for some areas, such as WASH, nutrition and child protection, have still not been established. The monitoring of fairness in public spending depends on the availability of expense-related information, making it a demanding task.

Despite these issues, country offices made considerable progress in achieving the targets set in the UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2014–2017. As a result of stepped-up activities in securing country-level data through partnerships with national governments and NGOs, UNICEF country offices exceeded the targets for the outcome-level results.

Challenges and constraints

Despite the considerable progress and achievement of results for children, many countries still face enormous challenges in mobilizing domestic resources and deploying them effectively. These difficulties stem from protracted economic crises, as well as costs arising due to climate change, environmental disasters, political instability or commodity prices. A large share of increased ODA in 2017 was channelled towards ongoing humanitarian crises and refugee services in donor countries (increased by 24 per cent and 32 per cent, respectively).²⁷ As a result, ODA designated for reinforcing the economic infrastructure of developing countries has reduced by 3.2 per cent. Although these constraints objectively hampered the achievement of greater and more equitable spending on children, they also provided opportunities to learn from different circumstances and approach the problems with new insight.

FIGURE 8: Number of countries per region with policy and/or budgetary frameworks that explicitly address child poverty and disparities



Source: UNICEF Strategic Monitoring Questions (SMQs). Note: abbreviations as in Figure 7.



Dressed in traditional outfits, a group of youth use a smartphone to take a selfie outside a CGC (Community Management Committee) meeting in Assamo neighbourhood in Djibouti.

Programme Area 4: Governance and decentralization

Brief outline of the programme area

UNICEF's work in this area consists of three components: decentralization and local governance; engagement with legislative bodies and the private sector; and environmental sustainability.

In many countries, local governments, including urban municipalities, are responsible for a wide range of service delivery functions, making their decisions central to the coverage and quality of services and thus the overall well-being of children. UNICEF's engagement in decentralization and local governance is therefore an important part of achieving children's rights at the local level.

At the national level, parliamentarians play a significant role in supporting public accountability and promoting and monitoring children's rights. As part of its broader governance work, UNICEF seeks to engage with parliaments on children's rights legislation and budget decisions, as well as to strengthen their oversight role.

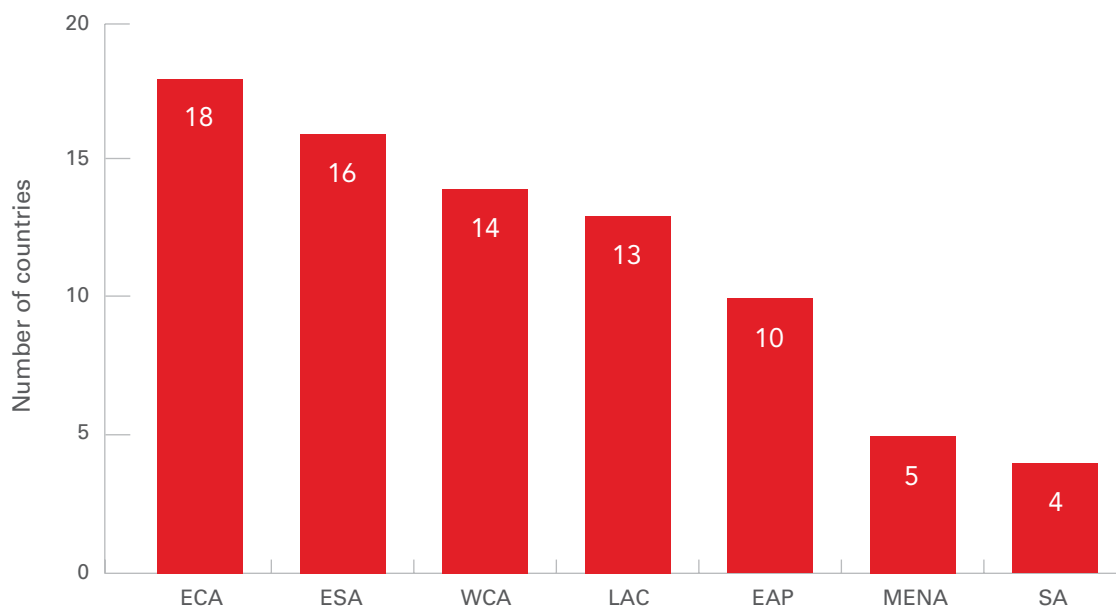
Because decisions on regulation and cooperation with the private sector affect the environment in which children live, as well as the quality and costs of essential services, UNICEF also engages with corporate entities and helps governments formulate and implement national children's rights business principles.

Effective governance for children's rights at both national and local levels also includes an emphasis on environmental sustainability. UNICEF engages in national policy dialogue and supports implementation of environmental policies, seeking to mainstream environmental sustainability within local government planning processes.

Key results in 2017

Making decentralization and local governance work for children. In 2017, eighty country offices reported decentralization and local governance initiatives – up from 65 in 2016 and 51 in 2011. UNICEF most frequently engages in decentralization and local governance activities in the Europe and Central Asia, Eastern and Southern Africa, West and Central Africa, and Latin America and the Caribbean regions (see *Figure 9*).

FIGURE 9: Number of country offices engaged in decentralization and local governance-related programming, by region



Source: UNICEF Results Assessment Module database.

Local participation and accountability. Participation and accountability comprise a key building block for child-responsive local governance. Participation by children and adolescents is not only a right in itself, but also a means by which children, adolescents and communities can negotiate and advocate for the realization of their rights. They do this through shaping local plans and budgets, or providing direct feedback on service delivery. Community participation can lead to better services, more responsive local policies and plans, and more effective use of local budgets in support of children's priorities.

In 2017, 116 country offices reported strong efforts by government counterparts and/or UNICEF partners to ensure children and/or adolescents define issues and priorities for development agendas at local, subnational or national levels. This figure has significantly risen from the baseline of 92 countries and exceeds the 2017 target of 102. In addition, 116 UNICEF country offices reported public engagement mechanisms to influence development agendas in local, subnational or national plans. While this number is below the set target of 134, it is nonetheless a significant improvement against the 2014 baseline of 89.

In 2017, country offices frequently supported community participation in key local governance processes, with a focus on inclusion of the most marginalized:

- In Cambodia, UNICEF rolled out nationwide guidelines on child-sensitive and equity-focused local planning. The new guidelines mandate participation

of marginalized and vulnerable groups, with a focus on women, youth and people with disabilities.

- In Ethiopia, the UNICEF country office supported 372 local governments in the implementation of integrated community-based participatory planning. The process enabled local governments to identify opportunities and challenges and to plan appropriate interventions.

Several UNICEF country offices focused specifically on supporting child and/or adolescent engagement in local governance.

- In Brazil, 1,902 municipalities enrolled in a new four-year Municipal Seal cycle (2017–2020). UNICEF Brazil and civil society organizations helped devise guidelines and provided technical assistance to local governments on organizing participatory processes with a focus on marginalized and vulnerable children and adolescents.
- In Nepal, UNICEF backed the adoption of the Local Level Governance Act, which legislates child/adolescent participation throughout local governance processes.

A few country offices engage in local accountability initiatives.

- In Zambia, UNICEF continued its partnership with Civil Society for Poverty Reduction on service delivery monitoring and budget tracking across 10 districts and 6 sectors (education, health, social

protection, water and sanitation, agriculture and infrastructure). Tracking is carried out by community members, including young people, women and men, including people with disabilities. In 2017, mobile technology was introduced to support real-time community feedback on services.

- In Ghana, UNICEF helped implement the District League Table, which provides a multisectoral, integrated assessment of Ghana's development over all of its 216 districts and serves as an important connection between citizens and the state. The District League Table helps policymakers to know which districts need support, and the places where there is impact.

To support UNICEF country offices in developing comprehensive mechanisms for child and adolescent engagement in local governance, UNICEF Headquarters created 'Child Participation in Local Governance: A UNICEF guidance note'²⁸ and four accompanying country office case studies. In addition, in 2017 UNICEF Headquarters completed a stock-taking exercise on the organization's engagement on social accountability, which found that its social accountability initiatives show strong potential for achieving results for children, particularly at the subnational level.

Local data and evidence. Local governance systems that are responsive to poor and disadvantaged children and their communities are founded on local data and disaggregated evidence about children's unique needs and preferences. UNICEF works on local management information systems, including administrative data, as well as monitoring and evaluation tools. In this area, UNICEF frequently utilizes innovations in information and communication technologies. In Zimbabwe, for example, UNICEF provided financial and technical support to the ministries of local government and rural development for the implementation of a platform that enables the tracking, monitoring and reporting of revenue and expenditures at the local level. The support included providing software, cloud licences and training on the software. 60 rural district councils are now using the platform.

Local resource allocation. This area focuses on improving child-focused public expenditure in local development plans, budgets and resource mobilization to reduce inequities in both access to, and quality of, social services. It also includes programming on community contributions for social services. Some examples of such work in 2017 are provided below.

- In Indonesia, UNICEF technical support to the Ministry of Villages resulted in a new Ministerial Decree for Village Fund Priorities for 2018 that diverts some government-provided village funds

from infrastructure development to a broad range of activities benefiting children. UNICEF is now supporting the Ministry of Villages to incorporate children's priorities into the technical guidelines for the village fund facilitation process.

- In India, UNICEF supported the roll-out of Gram Panchayat Development Plans in partnership with the Ministry of Panchayati Raj (which oversees local governance) and state governments. In Uttar Pradesh, a consortium of development partners was formed to provide support at the Gram Panchayat level. UNICEF's groundwork in Rajasthan influenced a state decision to mandate 40 per cent of social sector allocation to Gram Panchayat Development Plans.

Local service delivery. This area focuses on strengthening local governments' capabilities to advocate for the interests of the poorest and most vulnerable children and communities on the delivery of health, education and other services. This includes improving coordination between service providers, piloting one-window services, and supporting the expansion of local services through partnerships between local government and private sector and/or civil society actors (see *Case Study 8*).

In Bosnia and Herzegovina, UNICEF has been backing the implementation of integrated social protection and inclusion systems for children at policy and municipal levels since 2009. This cross-sectoral approach maximizes links between different sectors including education, health, social and child protection, finance and justice. By the end of 2017, integrated social protection and inclusion systems had been strengthened in 49 municipalities (34 per cent of the total).

In Lesotho, with financial resources from the EU, UNICEF continued its support to the Ministry of Local Government and Chieftainship Affairs and community councils (the lowest level of local government in Lesotho) in the establishment of citizen service centres. In 2017, through these centres, services such as immunization, routine infant health check-ups, malnutrition screenings, HIV testing, information about social assistance, and birth registration were delivered to an estimated 2,000 people living in remote areas. Since the inception of these centres in 2014, about 10.5 per cent of Lesotho's population have been reached through them.

CASE STUDY 8: ALBANIA: EXPANSION OF SOCIAL CARE SERVICES TO MUNICIPALITIES

Until recently, Albania did not have the policies, legal framework or capacities to develop social care services. Publicly funded social care services were limited to residential care and constituted a very small proportion (less than 5 per cent) of overall government spending on social protection. Most social services were provided by NGOs in a fragmented and non-standardized way, with 90 per cent of services concentrated in urban areas.

UNICEF helped develop the National Social Protection Strategy for 2015–2020, which – for the first time – articulated a long-term vision of the national social care services and helped develop the architecture and the legal, administrative and financial instruments for the system of social care. The efforts culminated with the approval of a new Law on Social Care Services in 2016, which makes local government units solely responsible for planning, delivering and monitoring social care services. The Law also requires municipalities to establish a dedicated social fund budget line.

In 2017, UNICEF assistance focused on translating the national political will into a wider local consensus and demonstrating the possibility of working with national partners to build the new system by undertaking gradual but steady steps. To test the capacity of local government units to oversee the new responsibilities assigned by the Law, UNICEF backed seven municipalities in creating social care services plans based on a standard planning toolkit. To build political will and bring on board all 61 municipalities, UNICEF helped the Ministry of Social Welfare and Youth design a ‘Social Pact for ImPact’²⁹ campaign, which outlines the responsibilities shared by central and local governments.

The Social Pact for ImPact Commitment was launched with donors and other stakeholders in a national event with the Prime Minister in March 2017, and has been signed by 90 per cent of all local government units. By signing, both central and local governments committed to implementing the Law on Social Care Services and to building the necessary structures and systems, developing social care plans, as well as financing and delivering social care services to vulnerable families and children. UNICEF considers the Social Pact for ImPact to be an innovative mechanism to initiate a constructive dialogue between central and local governments for the benefit of vulnerable children and families, rather than just a government appeal to local government units to translate national social protection policies into local actions.

Strengthening urban governance to support inclusive children’s rights. Through Child Friendly Cities initiatives, local governments commit to children’s rights, including through child participation, a child-friendly legal framework, a city-wide children’s rights strategy, a children’s rights unit, and children’s rights awareness-raising and advocacy. In 2017, fourteen UNICEF country offices (Belarus, Belize, China, Croatia, Gulf Area Office, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Mozambique, Senegal, South Africa, Turkey and Viet Nam) reported some type of child-friendly city/community initiative.

Engaging parliaments to promote children’s rights. In addition to the considerable number of offices working with parliaments around legislation, 25 UNICEF country offices reported advocacy efforts with parliamentarians on a range of children’s rights topics during 2017.

With the EU and the Joint Commission for Human Rights of the Parliamentary Assembly of Bosnia and Herzegovina, UNICEF launched the campaign ‘Every Child Needs a Family’ at a parliamentary conference on children without

parental care in October 2017. The campaign aims to raise awareness on every child’s right to grow up in a family environment, with a special focus on children aged under 3 years and on children with disabilities. It also intended to change social norms and attitudes supporting unnecessary family separation and the placement of children in institutions versus family-based alternative care models, and to introduce foster care as an alternative.

UNICEF Brazil worked to maintain a close relationship with Brazilian parliaments at federal and state levels, advocating and providing technical assistance to address gaps in the domestic legislation and to support the alignment of the legal framework with international human rights standards. UNICEF’s main priority was lobbying to maintain the age of consent for sexual relations, age of penal majority and age for work/child labour, which the government wanted to decrease. Other important issues voted on during 2017 included additional protection against gang rape, the design of a policy and existence of procedures for missing children, and an update of regulations on adoption and alternative care.



Adolescent Girls Dialogues organized by the Office of the First Lady in Uganda with support from UNICEF. The pictures show a cross section of different stakeholders in attendance and the adolescents who discussed issues affecting them, came up with solutions to the issues and how the different stakeholders can support them. The dialogues took place at Kyenjojo district headquarters in Western Uganda.

Engaging with the private sector to strengthen children's rights and business principles. In 2017, twenty-two UNICEF country offices reported engagement around children's rights and business principles³⁰ with particularly strong engagement in Latin America and the Caribbean (seven country offices) and East Asia and the Pacific (five country offices).

UNICEF Croatia developed and completed the first cycle of a comprehensive training programme on corporate social responsibility, focusing on integrating children's rights into their business processes. Representatives of 16 leading companies in Croatia attended the training. In addition, at the end of 2017, UNICEF convened a think tank on children's rights and corporate social responsibility, aiming to support the business sector's positive contribution to children's rights in the workplace, marketplace and community, as well as to advocate with government partners to improve Croatian policies related to corporate social responsibility.

With the beginning of its new Country Programme 2017–2021, UNICEF Brazil broadened engagement with

its existing corporate partners by promoting the children's rights and business agenda as a non-financial contribution to UNICEF's mandate. UNICEF Brazil commissioned a baseline study to obtain detailed information about these companies' levels of awareness and knowledge about the children's rights and business principles and about children's rights in general, in addition to their engagement in corporate social responsibility. UNICEF Brazil is already in negotiations with one company on integrating children's rights into its management policies and practices.

In 2017, thirty-seven countries (up from 26 in 2014) reported that their governments addressed the children's rights and business principles in their dealings with the private sector. But only 13 reported that the country's Chamber of Commerce addressed children's rights and business principles in guidance to the private sector.

Ensuring children's rights through environmental sustainability. In 2017, sixty programme countries reported a national policy on climate change or on the environment that refers to children's rights (up from 34 in 2014 and

surpassing the 2017 target of 50 countries). The number of countries where national policy in at least one key sector (water, health care, education) makes substantial reference to climate change or environmental sustainability rose to 110 (up from 74 in 2014).

UNICEF further formalized its commitment to addressing climate change and promoting environmental sustainability by incorporating climate, energy and environmental issues in Goal Area 4 of the UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2018–2021: Every child lives in a safe and clean environment.

Many UNICEF offices stepped up their engagement on climate change and environmental sustainability to bring about improved results for children. For example, 30 countries supported access to clean energy by health or school facilities, and 27 country offices supported the mainstreaming of environmental studies in education standards. In Mongolia, UNICEF conducted a public expenditure review on air pollution in the country and identified key priorities for engagement. The Government of the Philippines' National Youth Commission and Climate Change Commission co-organized, with the YesPinoy Foundation, a regional youth conference on Youth and Climate Action, which resulted in the creation of the Southeast Asian Youth in Climate Action Network and Asia Pacific Declaration on Youth and Climate Change.

UNICEF conducted climate landscape analyses for children in 15 countries to assess the baseline situation of climate, energy and environment issues affecting children. This process also helps country offices to identify opportunities to influence policies, programmes and partnerships as countries begin to systematically increase engagement on climate and environment issues.

UNICEF launched two global policy advocacy products in 2017: *Thirsting for a Future*³¹ on World Water Day, to bring attention to the increasing impact of water stress on children around the world; and *Danger in the Air*,³² which sheds light on irreversible and permanent damage that young children can suffer as a consequence of breathing toxic air.

For the occasion of the twenty-third annual Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP 23), held in Bonn, Germany, UNICEF organized a Climate Comic Contest. With its partners, UNICEF also contributed to several other events, including 'Youth Power the Planet: An Activate Talk', which showcased innovative and creative actions young

people are taking to address climate change. These were in addition to events on education, children's rights and climate change, and energy.

Throughout 2017, UNICEF offices took action to reduce their carbon footprint by undertaking energy and water audits, followed by investments in energy-efficient equipment and renewable energy systems. Additionally, offices started implementing projects that improve the accessibility of UNICEF premises for staff and visitors of all abilities. Following a joint workshop with private sector partners, UNICEF started a round of consultations to systematize both greening and accessibility efforts across the organization. UNICEF also purchased carbon credits to become climate neutral.

Challenges and constraints

Local governments are increasingly responsible for a range of services, including water, health and sanitation, but some lack the resources and capacity to effectively implement these services. Within UNICEF there is therefore stronger focus on subnational engagement to strengthen and advance this work. UNICEF is developing a series of programming guidance and technical notes. In 2017, the organization began development of Programme Guidance on Child Responsive Local Governance, which provides a unified approach towards local governance and decentralization in support of UNICEF's strategic goals. In addition, UNICEF Headquarters has developed a series of guidance notes to assist country offices in such matters as intergovernmental fiscal transfers (finalized in 2016), Child Participation in Local Governance (finalized in 2017), as well as a series of sector-specific guidance notes (expected in 2018).

In response to the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III), UNICEF further stepped up its work in the urban context, especially around the Child Friendly Cities model. However, the way country offices interpret and apply the model within the country contexts varies greatly and there is no longer a coherent approach across the organization. Evaluations have pointed towards issues around scalability and sustainability of the model and a lack of demonstrable results. In 2018, the local governance programme area will try to address this issue by providing evidence-based guidance for interested country offices.



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A child in Sana'a, Yemen (May 2017). Escalated conflict has exacerbated the already critical humanitarian situation in Yemen, where basic social services are on the verge of collapse, leaving millions of people without access to health care, safe water and adequate sanitation, as well as thousands of children out of school. Against this backdrop, UNICEF – supported by the World Bank Group – IDA – stepped in to provide humanitarian cash transfers to over 1 million households previously supported by the currently suspended Social Welfare Fund.

Programme Area 5: Social inclusion in humanitarian settings

- Strengthening social protection responses in fragile contexts, including before crises happen, in ways that promote positive outcomes and increase resilience.

Brief outline of the programme area

Social inclusion in humanitarian settings encompasses efforts related to each of the social inclusion programme areas, as they take place in fragile, emergency and risk-prone contexts. Interventions include:

- Working with national and local governments to improve preparedness, prevention and response to shocks and cumulative stresses, taking account of the most marginalized children and families;
- Peacebuilding efforts that promote young people's engagement and empowerment;
- Keeping vulnerable groups visible during emergencies by facilitating direct consultation with affected populations as part of humanitarian performance monitoring and accountability;

2017 results in detail

Improving preparedness, prevention and response.

UNICEF supported governments to meet their commitments to disaster risk reduction and mitigation, in line with the Sendai Framework and the wider 2030 Agenda. This included strengthening national-level policies and capacities, enhancing sector-specific disaster risk reduction capacities and plans, and reinforcing the creation of subnational and local government disaster risk reduction plans.

Based on the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and good practices in the region, in Kazakhstan, UNICEF devised a disaster risk reduction methodology with a focus on children's vulnerabilities. In 2017, two districts tested this methodology, as well as the capacities

of local government staff. UNICEF presented results at the local, national and regional levels in mid-2017, followed by recommendations for national level scale-up.

In China, UNICEF focused on the National Disaster Reduction Centre of China to improve its standards, with an emphasis on cross-sectoral collaboration and child-centred perspectives. The country office also accelerated the fulfilment of a child-centred disaster risk reduction model pilot programme in Sichuan to improve resilience building for children and community members. UNICEF provided technical training and information about disaster risk reduction to emergency front-line workers in Sichuan, as well as organizing a 'Disaster Risk Reduction Month' to improve awareness. This campaign reached approximately 235,000 students and 1,640,000 people in general, including through two summer camps designed to empower children and teachers through safety education in schools.

In 2017, historic flooding overcame several Indian states, with more than 2,102 casualties. UNICEF engaged Inter-Agency NGO mechanisms for early recovery of social sector services in line with the Core Commitments for Children in 11 states. On behalf of the United Nations Disaster Management Team, UNICEF supported social sector recovery planning and preparedness in the six worst flood-affected districts, including full resumption of critical sectoral services for 4 million people (1.8 million children). Government studies attributed the zero loss of life in 1,120 disaster-prone villages in six districts (2.8 million people including 1.29 million children) to community preparedness and mitigation measures, including the UNICEF 'Children – The Agents of Change' programme.

UNICEF Headquarters shared operational research conducted in three countries (Kenya, Nepal and the Philippines) on child-sensitive disaster risk reduction, and a related advocacy note, at the 2017 Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in Cancun. A technical guidance note on child-sensitive disaster risk reduction in a decentralization and local governance context is slated for publication in 2018.

Building peace and strengthening resilience. UNICEF approaches peacebuilding through three pathways: intensifying state-society relations through social service delivery; improving community relations and social cohesion through platforms for dialogue and mutual understanding; and cultivating individual peace capacities by reinforcing individual psychosocial needs and services geared towards well-being.

In Colombia, UNICEF transferred the methodology of the Somos Paz model of reconciliation and peacebuilding at field level to eight different partners, resulting in the successful application of Somos activities in three departments (Boyacá, Cundinamarca and Sucre), involving 2011 girls, boys and adolescents. UNICEF's promotion of this model, using music, culture, sports and communications techniques geared towards children, led

local counterparts to galvanize adolescents in the process of reconciliation among alienated youth amid widespread pessimism and political pressures. Eighteen different community-based projects through seven departments will bring the 2017 pilots to scale during 2018.

In El Salvador, three municipalities with high rates of violence and migration continued to operate a local violence-prevention strategy, and replicated the model in a new municipality in 2017. Two of these municipalities focused interventions on revitalization of safe spaces for 3,114 children (1,633 girls and 1,481 boys) and their families to foster participation in arts and sports activities that enhanced their skills in teamwork and/or conflict mediation.

In Bosnia and Herzegovina, UNICEF worked with UNDP, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and the United Nations Resident Coordinator's Office to create a Joint United Nations Programme, 'Dialogue for the Future: The Promotion of Coexistence and Diversity in Bosnia and Herzegovina' from 2014 to 2017. The second phase of the Dialogue for the Future programme aimed to reinforce social cohesion among young people through culture and education and ended in March 2017.

Extending humanitarian performance monitoring and accountability to affected populations. In 2017, UNICEF facilitated consultations with affected populations as a part of humanitarian interventions during planning preparedness, needs assessment, project design and implementation, response planning, distribution and/or service delivery, as well as monitoring and evaluation.

In the conflict-affected context of Yemen, with the support of up to 6,000 community volunteers, UNICEF ensured that the right assistance reached the right people at the right time. The volunteers used participatory approaches, such as focus group discussions, to serve as a bridge between the communities and UNICEF for information and feedback. They also connect with UNICEF through a WhatsApp group.

In the Syrian Arab Republic, UNICEF also worked with a local partner to use WhatsApp, complaints hotlines and post-distribution monitoring for community instruction. In Burundi, UNICEF consulted affected populations in all phases of the humanitarian response, including needs assessments, project implementation, monitoring and reporting. In Mali, UNICEF pursued efforts through NGOs and government parties to increase accountability to affected populations across all sectors and at various stages of the conflict.

In Lebanon, UNICEF responded to a protracted refugee crisis through two programmes that take the form of in-kind and cash assistance to cope with harsh winters. The child-focused humanitarian cash programme – based on feasibility studies and transparently communicated eligibility criteria – reduces household reliance on coping strategies that prove harmful to children.

Linking social protection and humanitarian action.

Social protection systems are typically designed to address distinctive needs and vulnerabilities; however, risk-informed systems can respond to acute as well as chronic necessities and burdens that result from covariate shocks. UNICEF's approach relies on influencing global, regional and national policy formulation processes and strengthening programmes at the country level. Some actions include:

- Development of shock-responsive social protection systems³³ where they do not exist, not in use or are weak. This entails using the opportunity of humanitarian cash transfers to develop nascent social protection systems;
- Maintenance and reinforcement of social protection systems where they may be out of use;
- Strengthening social protection systems by making them shock responsive by supporting governments to prepare systems to scale up in times of crisis or utilizing existing social protection systems to deliver UNICEF-funded humanitarian cash transfers.

In 2017, UNICEF continued helping countries to include emergency prevention, preparedness and response in their social protection systems (46 countries in 2017, compared to 35 countries in 2014). In 40 countries, UNICEF supported humanitarian action in terms of strengthening social protection systems (compared to 24 countries in 2014). In 2017, over 1 million people benefited from humanitarian cash transfers. Furthermore, in Yemen, UNICEF partnered with the World Bank Group – IDA to deliver cash transfers to over 1.3 million of the most vulnerable households, reaching nearly one third of the population, including many in humanitarian situations, by strengthening national social protection systems.

In some countries, UNICEF further expanded the breadth of its engagement on social protection in humanitarian contexts. In Lebanon, UNICEF made use of the national humanitarian cash transfer programme to influence the National Poverty Targeting Program. Similarly, in the Syrian Arab Republic, the cash transfer programme, which merged regular and unconditional cash transfers with professional case management services, led to a national government dialogue on integrated social services, which is likely to continue in 2018. In Turkey, UNICEF worked closely with the government to utilize some components of the existing social protection system to support the access of refugee children to education. This programme mirrors the existing social protection programme for Turkish children and places the national government in a strong leadership role in humanitarian response. In Myanmar, UNICEF played a critical role in influencing the government's expansion of the Maternal and Child Cash Transfer Programme throughout Rakhine State. UNICEF led the inter-agency

technical working group, comprising WFP, World Bank and a number of NGOs, to ensure the cash transfer programme maintains the principles of universality and inclusion while protecting beneficiary identity and information.

In Malawi, UNICEF increased its investments to strengthen the shock sensitivity of the existing social cash transfer programme. In partnership with the government, UNICEF established a vertical expansion of the programme in Balaka District for a timely scale-up during the 2017/18 lean season. In Madagascar, various actors undertook an assessment of the ways in which the social protection system responds to shocks, resulting in a road map to enhance the system. And as a part of the framework of the social protection technical and financial partners group, UNICEF supported the Government of Mali to make its social protection system adaptive by linking it with humanitarian response.

Efforts on linking social protection and humanitarian action gained further momentum in UNICEF's engagement at the regional and global policy levels. In September 2017, UNICEF, with donors and other United Nations agencies, held an International Conference on Social Protection in Contexts of Fragility and Forced Displacement, which gathered participants from more than 40 countries to consolidate lessons learned in designing and improving social protection systems. In the Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Office, UNICEF chairs the Regional United Nations Development Group–Regional Inter-agency Standing Committee – Southern Africa Social Protection Platform, providing oversight and strategic guidance on shock-responsive social protection and humanitarian cash coordination in priority countries (Lesotho, Madagascar and Zimbabwe). In the East Asia and Pacific Regional Office, UNICEF embarked on an Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) shock-responsive social protection project with other United Nations agencies (FAO, ILO, United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research and WFP).

Several knowledge management products on social protection in humanitarian contexts were developed in 2017: a regional guidance note on Resilience Oriented Social Protection in East Asia and the Pacific; a note on the use of social protection in El Niño response in the Eastern and Southern Africa region; and a tool to assess the preparedness of national social protection systems in the Europe and Central Asia region. In addition, UNICEF completed documentation of humanitarian cash transfer initiatives in the Europe and Central Asia and Middle East and North Africa regions, featuring Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey and Yemen. UNICEF also initiated documentation on the use of existing social protection systems to deliver humanitarian cash transfers in Turkey and Kyrgyzstan.

SNAPSHOT OF UNICEF'S WORK ON SOCIAL PROTECTION IN HUMANITARIAN CONTEXTS

Somalia: Developing risk-informed social protection systems where they do not exist

UNICEF, in partnership with WFP, carried out a six-month humanitarian cash transfer in two drought-affected districts of Somalia, which reached 18,753 households and complemented food security vouchers by covering the non-food portion of the minimum expenditure basket. UNICEF is working closely with the Government of Somalia and other development partners to initiate the development of nascent social protection systems, including a review of existing information management and cash transfer payment systems.

Yemen: Maintaining the social protection system through the Emergency Cash Transfer Programme

The protracted conflict in Yemen has resulted in the collapse of services, leaving an estimated 70 per cent of the population in need of humanitarian assistance. Against this backdrop, UNICEF – supported by the World Bank Group – IDA – stepped in to provide humanitarian cash transfers to over 1 million households previously supported by the currently suspended Social Welfare Fund. This strategy retains the character and elements of the Social Welfare Fund by using the existing beneficiary list. At the same time, UNICEF oversees investments for the future improvement of the Social Welfare Fund.

Eastern Caribbean: Using humanitarian cash transfers to strengthen social protection shock responsiveness

Following the widespread destruction caused by hurricane Maria in Dominica in September 2017, UNICEF partnered with the Government of Dominica and WFP to design a humanitarian cash transfer programme to respond to the needs of the hurricane-affected households. This programme is implemented by the Ministry of Social Services, Family and Gender Affairs and supports the vertical and horizontal expansion of the national Public Assistance Programme. The programme provided emergency child grants to 4,294 children. UNICEF plans to leverage this experience to continue working with the ministry to strengthen the social protection system in Dominica and to use this experience to influence investments by governments in strengthening social protection systems in other countries in the Caribbean. In 2017, discussions were initiated with governments in the British Virgin Islands and Antigua and Barbuda on strengthening shock responsiveness of social protection systems.

Challenges and constraints

UNICEF is a key partner in the global efforts to link social protection and humanitarian action, due to its strong presence in countries before, during and after emergency situations; its mandate to work in forced displacement; its strong relationship with national governments on social protection and disaster risk reduction and disaster recovery management; and its technical advantage in working across sectors to achieve children's rights. Despite these clear comparative advantages, however, UNICEF cannot effectively scale up efforts to join humanitarian action and

social protection at the global, regional and country levels due to a limited number of staff with appropriate skills/experience and insufficient financial resources.

In 2018, UNICEF will focus on deepening its engagement in shock-responsive social protection, while investing in knowledge products for external sharing and internal capacity-building. UNICEF will also advocate for the incorporation of more child-centred components into existing disaster risk reduction policies, as well as for the systematization of multisectoral coordination mechanisms for emergency preparedness.

FUTURE WORKPLAN

The work advanced under social inclusion in the period 2014–2017 will continue under the next UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2018–2021, with specific result areas outlined on child poverty, social protection, human rights, and urban and local governance. Growing attention to public finance for children across all sectors has led to increased investments from domestic resources towards strengthening national social services addressing the needs of all children.

The new strategic plan captures and updates the social inclusion programme areas, building on the progress made, the new framework provided by the SDGs and the challenges that have arisen or come into clearer focus since 2013. Child poverty remains a critical overarching concept, with further emphasis on multidimensional poverty and its utility in detecting and addressing inequity. UNICEF's work on public finance for children is explicitly recognized as a critical response to multidimensional child poverty overall, as well as an essential strategy to leverage resources for children across each goal area.

Social protection has been defined as a result in its own right, reflecting both its prominence in the SDGs, the momentum towards improving social protection systems in many countries, and its clear proven potential to make a difference in children's lives. The global consensus on the need to bridge development and humanitarian work, together with growing use of cash transfers as a primary instrument of humanitarian response, have given further impetus to UNICEF's social protection work with growing emphasis on supporting countries to make their systems shock responsive and to strengthen links with government systems when parallel cash transfer systems are needed for timely response.

The UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2018–2021 gives greater prominence to work on disability, adolescence and gender, defining results in all three areas. These will be important aspects of UNICEF's work on social policy, inclusion and governance under Goal 5, including both stand-alone initiatives and greater integration in the existing technical areas.

UNICEF will build on national human rights institutions that recognize children and adolescents as agents of change, including indigenous children and children with disabilities. UNICEF's role in social inclusion within fragile and humanitarian contexts also meets the commitments of the 2016 World Humanitarian Summit. These consist of increasing the use of cash transfers in emergency contexts, building links with existing social protection systems whenever possible, improving crisis prevention and response, and extending local governments' peacebuilding and disaster risk reduction programmes.

Child poverty and social protection

In line with the new strategic plan and the 2030 Agenda, UNICEF will back countries in establishing building blocks for tackling child poverty, such as routine multidimensional and monetary measurement, as well as national development plans and plans of action. The organization has increased its capacity for statistical management, as well as its reporting on child poverty. UNICEF also aims to empower routine evaluation in both fields through national statistical offices.

A second priority action clearly articulates the organization's policy and programmatic responses to child poverty. For monetary child poverty, this will require close integration of UNICEF's child poverty and social protection work, while underpinning the organization's presence in countries with clear monetary child poverty analysis. This includes work across sections in which financial barriers are impediments to the realization of children's rights. Regarding multidimensional child poverty, UNICEF has invested in developing links between child poverty analysis and public finance for children, also creating linkage between Programme Division and the Office of Research. The SDG 1 guide, *A World Free from Child Poverty*,³⁴ will serve as a key tool in the move from measurement to policy action, including in public finance and social protection.

To achieve the results and outcomes in the UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2018–2021 and the 2030 Agenda, UNICEF will focus on three areas at the global level: forming durable and strategic partnerships with key actors; providing expert technical support to regional and country offices; and developing and producing guidance and tools to advance social protection for children. Globally, UNICEF will advocate for a universal social protection system that caters for the needs of children and adolescents. UNICEF will also promote a more holistic approach to social protection that engages a social workforce to provide case management and cross-referrals to specialized services. At the regional level, UNICEF will build evidence and South-South knowledge exchange for cross-fertilization and learning.

Human rights, non-discrimination and participation

Following the direction of the UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2018–2021, the organization will focus on state accountability, looking at improved strategic use of the reporting process and engagement with human rights mechanisms to implement children's rights on the ground. The strategic plan also calls for reinforcing the capacity of national human rights institutions to monitor children's rights and facilitate access to remedies that address their violation.

To deliver disability-inclusive programmes at scale, UNICEF's organizational capacity needs technical expertise at all levels, as well as the allocation of sufficient human and financial resources for programme acceleration. Country and regional offices should prioritize technical and financial support for governments on disability data collection, disaggregation and analysis (surveys and administrative data), in both development and humanitarian contexts. The Programme Division will continue to provide technical support to enable countries to develop a normative framework and set standards for implementing practitioners, including both UNICEF staff and partners. The inclusion of 25 disability-related indicators across the five Goal Areas in the UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2018–2021 gives additional momentum to this agenda.

Public finance for children

In 2014–2017, UNICEF has seen a significant increase in public finance activities by country offices in all regions, across all contexts. Their experience has yielded not only tangible results for children in the different sectors, but also an extensive list of lessons on effective practices and potential pitfalls. A global analysis of country office PF4C activities, conducted as a part of the development of the PF4C framework, identified a set of successful practices that achieve results. These suggest that PF4C activities are most effective when they:

- Are implemented with a clear understanding of PFM gaps that inhibit results for children – not as stand-alone activities, but as a part of a broader set of strategic actions;
- Add value to the overall PFM system, such as building on existing PFM reforms by focusing on links to end results, using UNICEF's established relationships with sector ministries;
- Address PF4C-related barriers at the appropriate level – national or subnational – and at the appropriate stage (e.g., while budget allocation may occur at the central level, budget execution happens at the subnational level, hence a need to adjust programme activities accordingly).

These lessons have been transformed into a set of core principles, laid out in the PF4C programme framework, that will guide country offices in planning and implementing PF4C actions for the ambitious equitable spending goals outlined in the UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2018–2021. These goals have resulted from improved understanding of the importance of PF4C for the delivery of results in all other sectors.

The three core areas where equitable expenditure is to be measured and promoted in the new strategic plan are health, education and social protection. The PF4C framework puts forward several recommendations for successful implementation of PF4C activities, including improved cross-sectoral planning within UNICEF and with

government partners to facilitate joint monitoring and reporting, as well as to strengthen accountability. The success of UNICEF's interventions will also depend on a willingness for continuous investment in PF4C capacities, fostering partnerships with key global PFM decision makers, and enhancing the use of evaluation in programme design and reporting.

Decentralization and local governance

In the period 2014–2017, UNICEF increasingly engaged at the subnational level. Results Assessment Module data indicate that around 80 country offices engaged in local governance programming in 2017 (up from 57 in 2015 and 51 in 2011). *A Global Stocktake of UNICEF Engagement in Decentralization and Local Governance*³⁵ highlighted the results of this work for children. However, the stocktake also identified challenges, including opportunistic/ad hoc programming, isolated projects, problems with scale-up and sustainability, and difficulty in demonstrating results. Following the stocktake, UNICEF Headquarters supported country offices with a series of guidance notes, direct technical assistance and learning events. The stocktake also informed the Programme Framework on Child-Responsive Local Governance currently under development. The framework will guide country offices in planning and implementing local governance initiatives in both rural and urban contexts, thereby directly contributing to Goal 4 of the new UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2018–2021, the equity agenda under Goal 5, and sectoral outcomes under Goals 1–4.

Social inclusion in humanitarian settings

The 2014–2017 period has created a solid base for further growing UNICEF's work on shock-responsive social protection. In line with the new UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2018–2021, work on social protection in humanitarian settings will follow a dual strategy of building internal capacity and strengthening external engagement on the issue. Priorities for 2018 include:

- Development and dissemination of guidance on shock-responsive social protection and accompanying capacity-building efforts;
- Intensification and deepening of technical support to governments and other stakeholders;
- Consolidation of learning and documentation of experiences for sharing widely to contribute to the global agenda;
- Advance learning on 'cash plus' in crisis contexts to address gender inequalities, and to help prepare a generation of boys and girls to lead productive and dignified lives.



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Shirin Akhter (17 years old) belongs to an Adolescent Club near Dhaka, Bangladesh, through which she received a grant of 15,000 Taka (about US\$180) from UNICEF to start a business selling snacks and other household items. Akhter now earns 600–800 Taka daily (about US\$10), which she uses to help her family.

EXPRESSION OF THANKS

UNICEF expresses its sincere appreciation to all resource partners who contributed to its work on social inclusion in 2017, particularly those that were able to provide thematic funding. The flexibility of such funding provides for long-term planning and the sustainability of programmes, and allows UNICEF to offer strategic, technical, operational and programming support to countries in all regions for both upstream and decentralized work. Reflecting the trust that resource partners have in the capacity and ability of UNICEF to deliver quality support under all circumstances,

such funding contributes to positive change in the lives of marginalized children and communities, and has made possible the results described in this report.

Special thanks go to the governments of Norway, Spain and Sweden for providing consistent and generous thematic funding for social inclusion, as well as to UNICEF's top resource partners: the European Union, the governments of the Netherlands, Canada, USA, Italy and the United Kingdom, and the World Bank.

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

C4D	Communication for Development	NGO	non-governmental organization
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	ODA	official development assistance
EU	European Union	PF4C	public finance for children
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	PFM	public financial management
ILO	International Labour Organization	SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
IMF	International Monetary Fund	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
MENA	Middle East and North Africa	WASH	water, sanitation and hygiene
MPI	Multidimensional Poverty Index	WFP	World Food Programme

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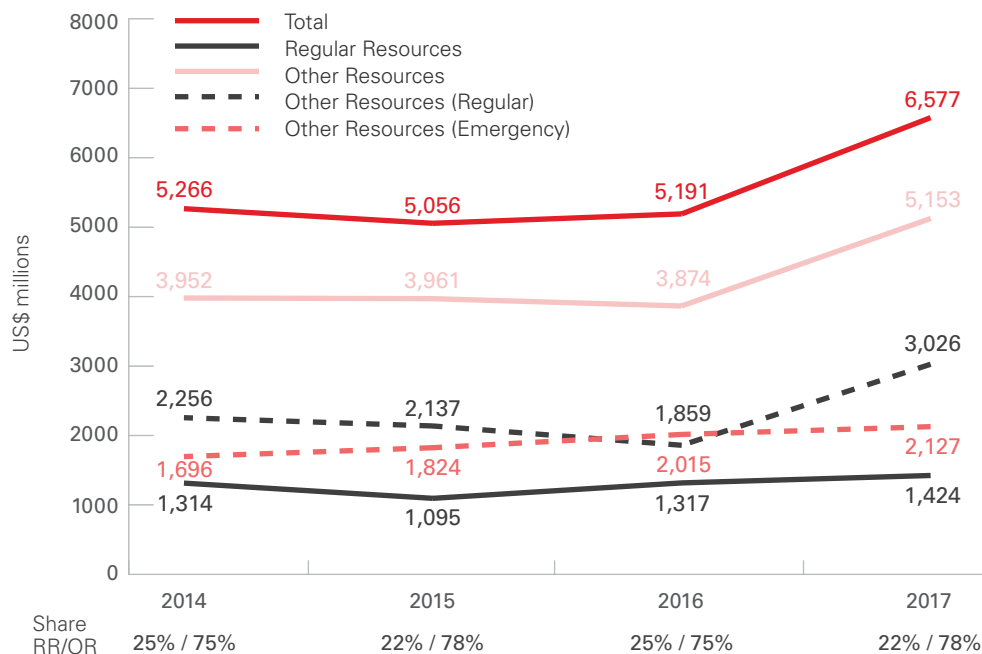
ANNEX 1: FINANCIAL REPORT*

Total revenue to UNICEF increased in 2017, especially in earmarked funds to specific programmes (other resources), which grew by 33 per cent over 2016, reaching an all-time high of US\$5.153 billion. This was largely due to the cooperation agreement signed with the World Bank Group – IDA for Yemen, and the revision of UNICEF’s accounting policy, which recognizes revenue at the date that an agreement is signed. Although regular resources also increased in 2017, by 8 per cent from US\$1.317 billion to US\$1.424 billion, they decreased as a proportion of total revenue to UNICEF to 22 per cent, down from 25 per cent in 2016.

Henceforth, revenue refers to the total amount committed in the year the agreement was signed plus any adjustments, while contributions refers to disbursements received in a particular year, inclusive of adjustments.

Contributions from other resources rose by 19 per cent over 2016, while contributions to the nine thematic funding pools grew more conservatively, by 16 per cent, from US\$312 million to US\$363 million. Thematic funding has declined to just 8 per cent of all other resources, from a high of 21% in 2010, but remains a critical source of revenue for UNICEF programme delivery.

FIGURE A1: Revenue by funding type, 2014–2017



* 2014-2016 revenue restated to reflect change in accounting policy for comparison with 2017.

Regular resources (RR): Un-earmarked funds that is foundational to deliver results across the strategic plan.

Other resources (OR): Earmarked funds for programmes; supplementary to RR and made for a specific purpose, such as an emergency response or a specific programme in a country/region.

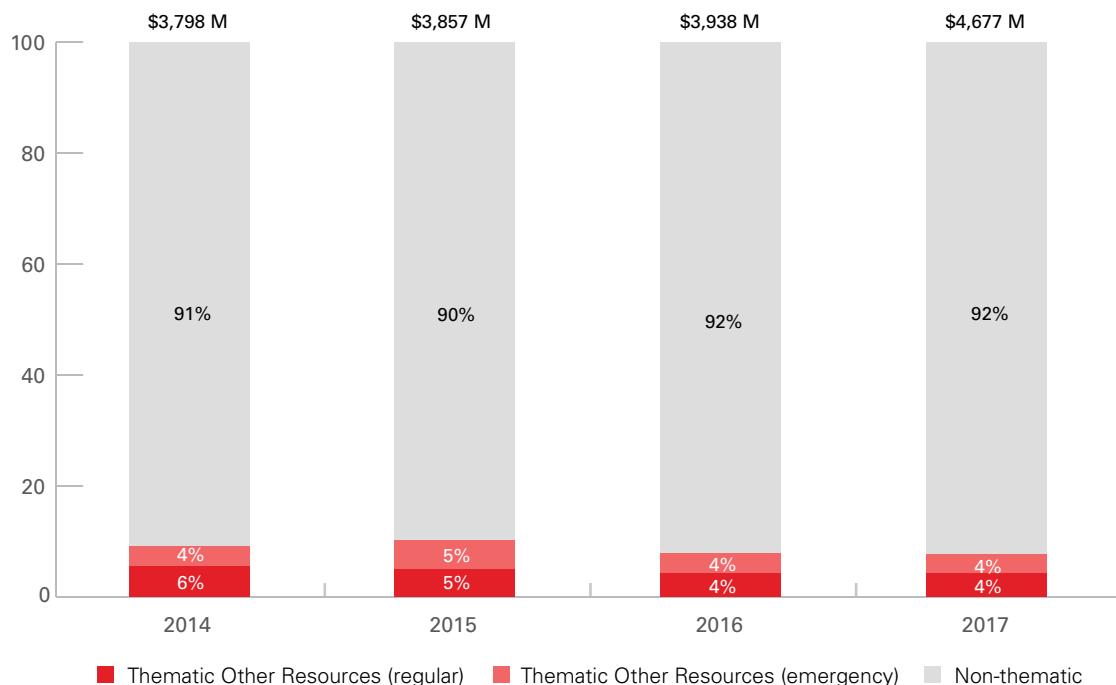
Other resources – regular (ORR): Funds for specific, nonemergency programme purposes and strategic priorities.

Other resources – emergency (ORE): Earmarked funds for specific humanitarian action and post-crisis recovery activities.

* All funding data as of 1 April 2018, pending audit and certification.

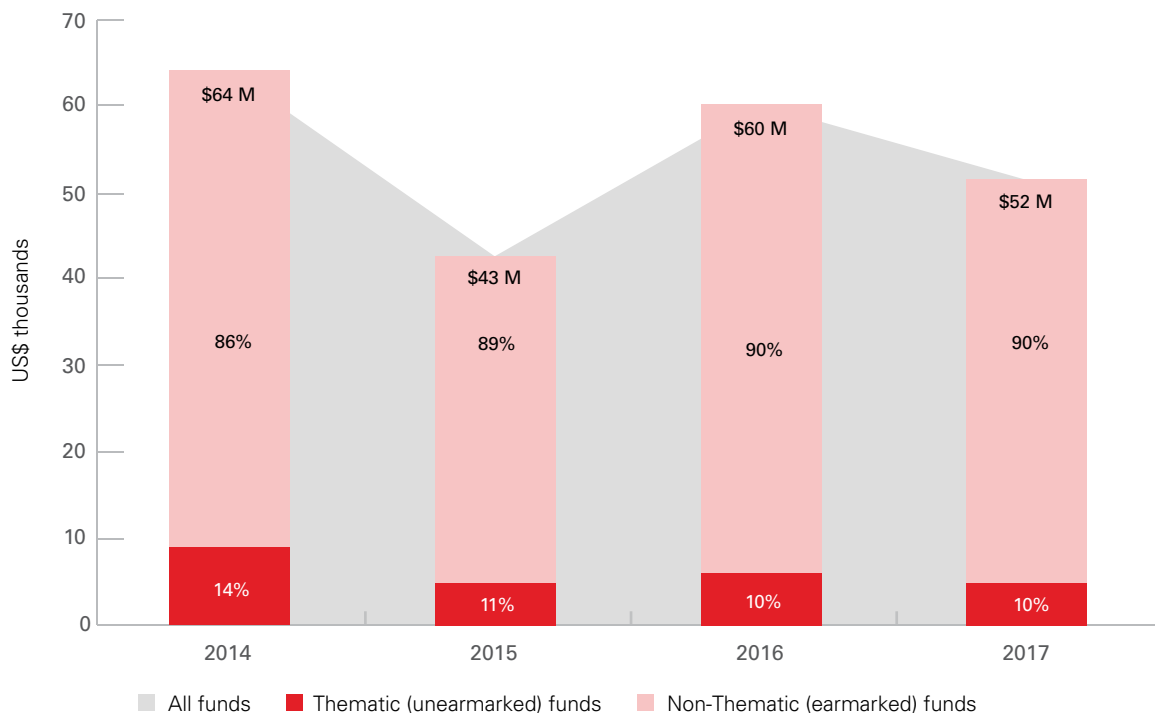
* Due to a change in UNICEF’s revenue recognition policy, revenue from 2014 onwards has been restated here.

FIGURE A2: All other resources contributions 2014–2017: Share of thematic funding



* 2014-2016 contributions received restated to reflect change in accounting policy for comparison with 2017.

FIGURE A3: Social inclusion other resources contributions, 2014–2017



* Regular resources are not included, since they are not linked to any one outcome or cross-cutting area at the time of contribution by a partner.

In 2017, partners contributed US\$52 million other resources for social inclusion, a 14 per cent decrease from the previous year. The top five resource partners to UNICEF social inclusion programmes in 2017 included the World Bank Group – IDA, funding through the United Nations Joint Programme, the Netherlands, the European Commission

and Sweden. The largest contribution was a cross-sectoral contribution received from the World Bank Group – IDA for response in Yemen (see 'Programme Area 5' for further details), followed by the Netherlands, for developing human capital in Rwanda, and the UN Joint Programme to accelerate action to end child marriage.

TABLE A1: Top 20 resource partners to social inclusion by total contributions, 2017

Rank	Resource partner	Total (US\$)
1	World Bank Group – IDA*	143,062,398
2	United Nations Joint Programme	9,933,198
3	Netherlands**	8,909,048
4	European Commission	5,922,313
5	Sweden	5,864,917
6	Canada	5,532,144
7	United Nations Development Programme	5,034,137
8	Swedish Committee for UNICEF	3,938,286
9	United States of America**	3,232,999
10	Norway	3,047,913
11	Italy	2,226,607
12	The United Kingdom	1,862,788
13	Ireland	929,293
14	Russian Federation	900,000
15	Spain	829,384
16	United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security	767,682
17	Switzerland	701,909
18	UNICEF Brazil	659,096
19	UNICEF China	625,186
20	United Kingdom Committee for UNICEF	533,618

Notes:

* Includes cross-sectoral grant not reflected in social inclusion contributions.

** Includes cross-sectoral grants SC170004 (Nutrition, WASH, Education and Social Inclusion) and SC150579 (Nutrition and Social Inclusion).

TABLE A2: Top 10 contributions to social inclusion, 2017

Rank	Resource partner	Grant description	Total (US\$)
1	World Bank Group – IDA*	Second Additional Financing for Yemen Emergency Crisis Response Project, Yemen	143,062,398
2	Netherlands**	Developing Human Capital, Rwanda	8,802,307
3	United Nations Joint Programme	Global Programme to Accelerate Action to End Child Marriage	6,544,719
4	Canada	Scaling-up Birth Registration, United Republic of Tanzania	4,045,155
5	Swedish Committee for UNICEF (IKEA)	Improving Adolescents' Lives, South Asia	3,938,286
6	European Commission	Social Protection, Lesotho	3,020,589
7	Swiss Committee for UNICEF	Social Inclusion Through Integrated Social Services at Community Level, Romania	2,822,244
8	Norway	Social Inclusion, Global Thematic Funding	2,371,917
9	European Commission	Children and Armed Conflict (CAAC), Colombia	2,148,022
10	United Nations Joint Programme	Support to Social Protection, Zambia	2,057,856

Notes:

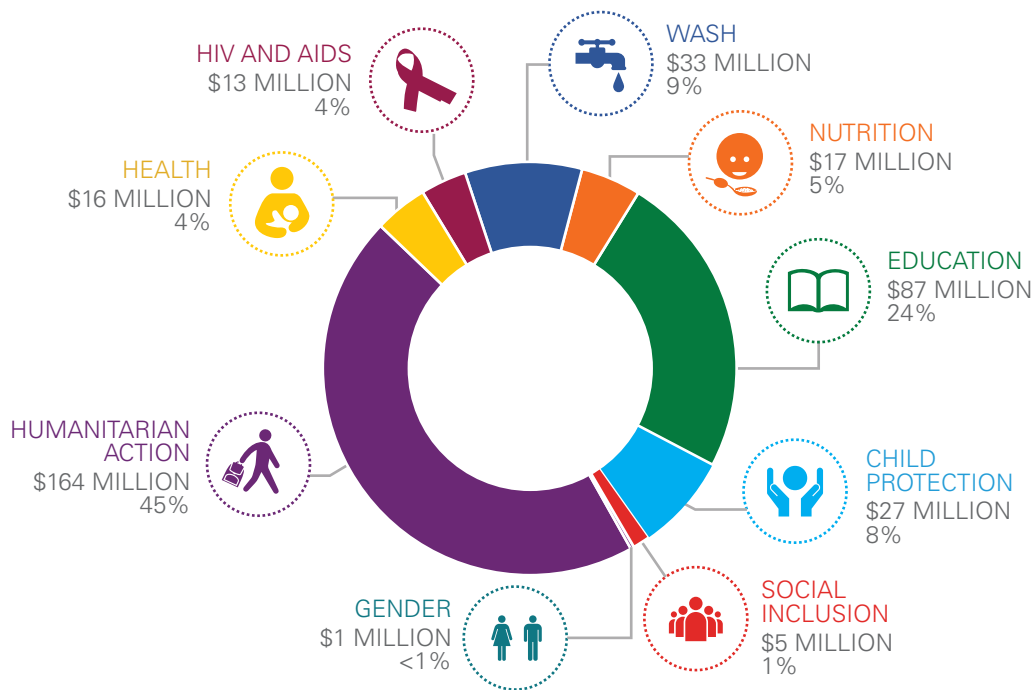
* Includes cross-sectoral grant which is not included in the 2017 total contributions for social inclusion.

** Cross-sectoral grant SC170004 (Nutrition, WASH, Education and Social Inclusion).

Thematic resources act as an ideal complement to regular resources. They are allocated on a needs basis, and allow for long-term planning and sustainability of programmes. With a funding pool for each of the strategic plan outcome areas as well as humanitarian action and gender equality, resource partners can contribute thematic funding at the global, regional or country level. Overall, these are the second most efficient and effective contributions, and have been invaluable for maintaining critical social inclusion programmes, particularly in conflict-affected contexts.

Overall contributions to the thematic funding pools increased from US\$312 million in 2016 to US\$363 million in 2017. The largest public-sector contributors to the thematic funding pools in 2017 were Norway, Sweden, the Netherlands and Denmark, while the largest private-sector contributions were facilitated by the German Committee and the United States Fund for UNICEF. A complete financial statement of thematic funding contributions and expenditures has been annexed to this report. For more information on thematic funding and how it works, please visit: <www.unicef.org/publicpartnerships/66662_66851.html>.

FIGURE A4: Thematic contributions by outcome area and humanitarian action, 2017: US\$363 million



Thematic funding contributions for social inclusion reached US\$5 million in 2017, an 11 per cent decrease over the nearly US\$6 million received in 2016. Ninety-three per cent came from government partners. Norway provided almost half of all entirely flexible funding received at the global level, followed by the Government of Spain. Sweden contributed generously at the country level to activities in Mali, Bolivia and Zimbabwe.

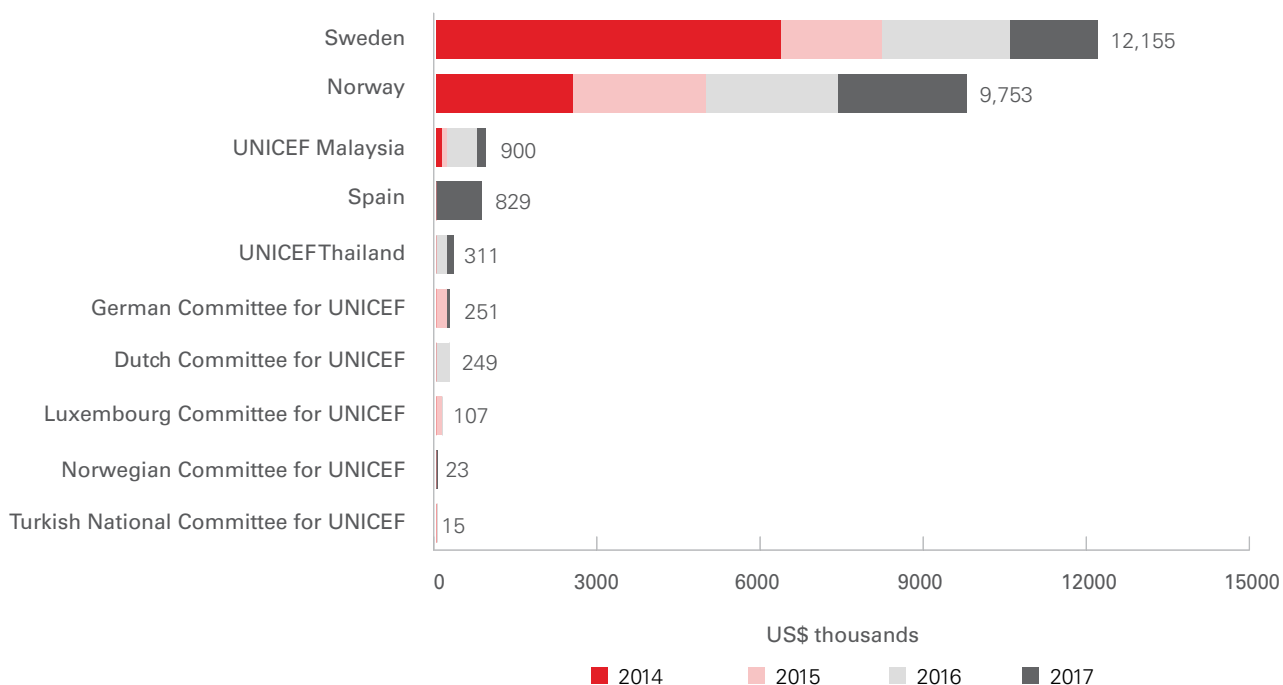
UNICEF is seeking to broaden and diversify its funding base (including thematic contributions), and encourages all partners to give as flexibly as possible. The number of partners contributing thematic funding to social inclusion increased from five in 2016 to seven in 2017, thanks to the generous support of the Government of Spain, and funding through the German and Norwegian Committees for UNICEF, which contributed directly to the programme in Brazil.

TABLE A3: Thematic funding contributions by resource partner to social inclusion, 2017

Resource partner type	Resource partner	Total (US\$)	Percentage of total
Governments 93.43%	Norway	2,371,917	46.11%
	Sweden	1,605,276	31.20%
	Spain	829,384	16.12%
National Committees 1.49%	German Committee for UNICEF	53,552	1.04%
	Norwegian Committee for UNICEF	23,274	0.45%
Field Offices 5.07%	UNICEF Malaysia	150,000	2.92%
	UNICEF Thailand	111,000	2.16%
Grand Total		5,144,403	100.00%

Grant numbers are provided for IATI compliance: SC1499070023, SC1499070017, SC1499070013, SC1499070003, SC1499070025, SC1499070026, SC1499070020, SC1499070022, SC1499070024.

FIGURE A5: Top 10 thematic funding contributions by resource partners for social inclusion, 2014–2017



Global thematic funds remain the most flexible source of funding to UNICEF after regular resources. The allocation and expenditure of all thematic funding contributions can be monitored on UNICEF's transparency portal open.unicef.org, and the results achieved with these funds against Executive Board-approved targets and indicators at the

country, regional and global level are consolidated and reported on across the suite of Annual Results Reports.

Specific reporting for country and regional thematic funding contributions is provided separately for partners giving at those levels.

PARTNER TESTIMONIALS

"Social inclusion is essential to fulfil the pledge of the 2030 Agenda to leave no one behind. Part of this work means ensuring that children's human rights are fulfilled and that boys and girls can grow up in a world free from discrimination, bias and poverty. It is about addressing the needs and rights of every child, including children with disabilities.

Norway supports UNICEF's work to put the issue of children's rights higher up on the international agenda. Children's rights are human rights. Norway firmly believes that human rights are the foundation for a free, just and peaceful world. Our commitment to human rights is reflected in our partnership with UNICEF and the funding we provide to the thematic area of social inclusion. Thematic funding enables UNICEF to work according to context and needs. UNICEF is in a unique position to work with governments and other partners to build capacity and involvement.

Member States have long agreed on what constitutes good funding modalities for the UN: core contributions, softly earmarked thematic support, and inter-agency funding mechanisms that promote collaboration. Unfortunately, there is still a dominance of strictly earmarked project funding. We get the UN that we fund, and funding must become a driver for change. Adequate, flexible and predictable funding must underpin the reformed UN. UNICEF is one of our major partners in global thematic funding, and we value our continuous and constructive dialogue. We also appreciate our excellent cooperation in the thematic area of social inclusion."

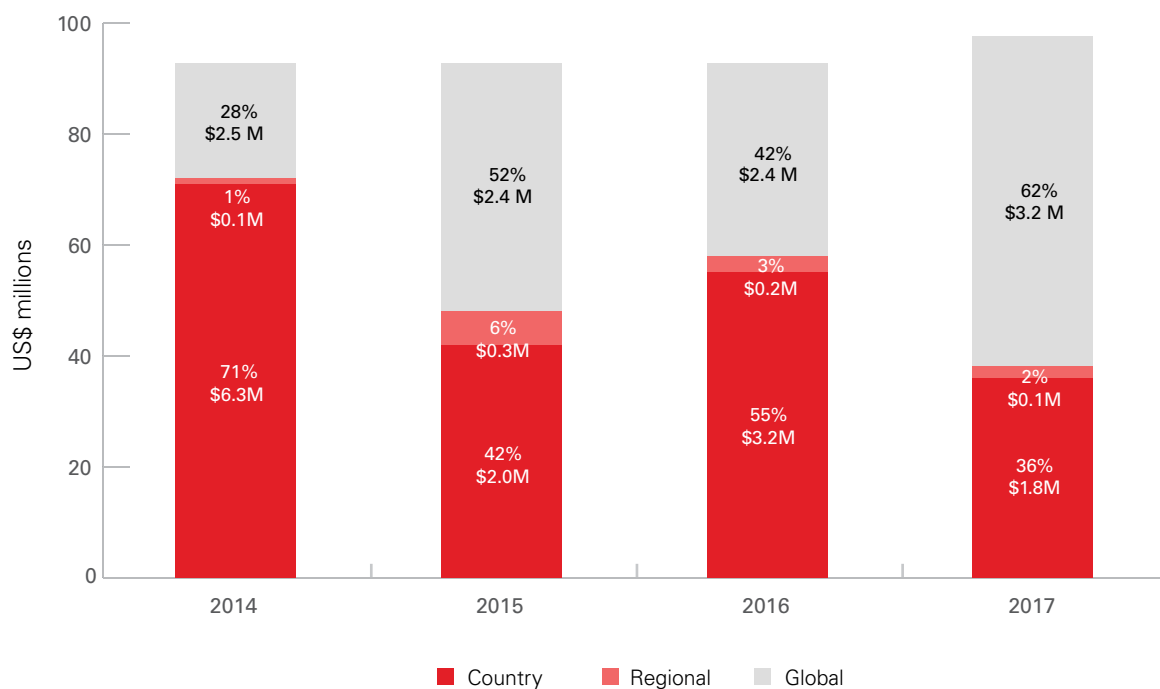
Nikolai Astrup, Minister of International Development, Norway

"As a strategic partner to the Government of Spain, UNICEF brings its extensive technical and programmatic expertise to tackle poverty and promote sustainable human development, focusing on children's rights and needs.

Importantly, the flexible and multi-year nature of the global thematic support allowed UNICEF to focus on longer-term processes of policy, budgeting and programme design, which will help in reaching the overarching goal of making a positive and lasting impact on the well-being of the most disadvantaged children. Through its flexibility, thematic funding also promotes innovation, sustainability and better coordination, and reduces transaction costs.

The significant social inclusion results achieved by UNICEF over the past four years make a compelling case for further investment in this area of work. The Spanish contribution to the social inclusion global thematic pool reflects the Government of Spain's confidence in UNICEF as an effective actor and strong advocate for the implementation of children's rights."

Fernando Garcia Casas, Secretary, Secretary of State for International Cooperation and for Ibero-America, Spain

FIGURE A6: Social inclusion thematic funding contributions at country, regional and global levels, 2014–2017**TABLE A4:** Allotment of social inclusion global thematic funding revenue to offices and programmes, by region, 2017

Region/country	Allotment (US\$)	Percentage of total allocation
Country Office	2,460,216.24	67%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	100,291.00	3%
Georgia	100,000.00	3%
Tajikistan	88,177.00	2%
Cambodia	100,000.00	3%
Fiji (Pacific Islands)	80,000.00	2%
Myanmar	171,371.12	5%
Timor-Leste	100,000.00	3%
Timor-Leste	73,891.00	2%
Vietnam	60,000.00	2%
Botswana	740.12	0%
Comoros	75,118.00	2%
Comoros	30,000.00	1%
Eritrea	49,999.00	1%

Region/country	Allotment (US\$)	Percentage of total allocation
Lesotho	30,000.00	1%
South Africa	50,000.00	1%
Swaziland	118,704.00	3%
Uganda	50,000.00	1%
Egypt	187,000.00	5%
Sudan	84,861.00	2%
Tunisia	56,842.00	2%
Bangladesh	60,000.00	2%
Bhutan	55,000.00	2%
Maldives	40,000.00	1%
Nepal	20,000.00	1%
Pakistan	70,000.00	2%
Pakistan	54,057.00	1%
Sri Lanka	50,000.00	1%
Belize	46,165.00	1%
Bolivia	30,000.00	1%
El Salvador	40,000.00	1%
Haiti	40,000.00	1%
Nicaragua	80,000.00	2%
Paraguay	40,000.00	1%
Venezuela (Bolivian Republic of)	40,000.00	1%
Benin	47,000.00	1%
Central African Republic	47,000.00	1%
Gabon	47,000.00	1%
Sao Tome and Principe	47,000.00	1%
Regional Office*	865,152.70	24%
ECA	51,226.43	1%
EAP, Thailand	51,226.42	1%
ESA, Kenya	51,226.43	1%
MENA, Jordan	38,591.71	1%
MENA, Jordan	51,226.43	1%
SA, Nepal	40,917.00	1%

Region/country	Allotment (US\$)	Percentage of total allocation
SA, Nepal	51,226.42	1%
LAC, Panama	38,591.00	1%
LAC, Panama	51,226.43	1%
LAC, Panama	388,468.00	11%
WCA, Senegal	51,226.43	1%
Headquarters	328,704.00	9%
United States	44,335.00	1%
United States	284,369.00	8%
Total	3,654,072.94	100%

*EAP, East Asia and Pacific; ECA, Europe and Central Asia; ESA, Eastern and Southern Africa; LAC, Latin America and the Caribbean; MENA, Middle East and North Africa; SA, South Asia; WCA, West and Central Africa.

TRANSPARENCY: Follow the flow of funds from contribution to programming by visiting <http://open.unicef.org>



EXPENDITURE

Note: Expenses are higher than the contributions received because expenses are comprised of total allotments from regular resources and other resource (including balances carried over from prior years) to the outcome areas, while contributions reflect only funds received from 2016 to the same.

In 2017, global expenses for social inclusion programming totalled US\$413.3 million, including funds used in a cross-thematic manner or to cover operational and other costs. This represents a substantial increase from the 2016 expenses of US\$330.6 million, and constitutes 8 per cent of UNICEF's total annual expenses for all outcome areas (see Figure A7).

Expenses vs expenditure

'Expenses' are recorded according to IPSAS standards and are accrual based. These are used for official financial reporting. 'Expenditures' are recorded on a modified cash basis. They are used for budget reporting, since they are aligned with cash disbursements and goods receipts (the way budgets are consumed).

FIGURE A7: Expenses by outcome area, 2017: US\$5.448 billion

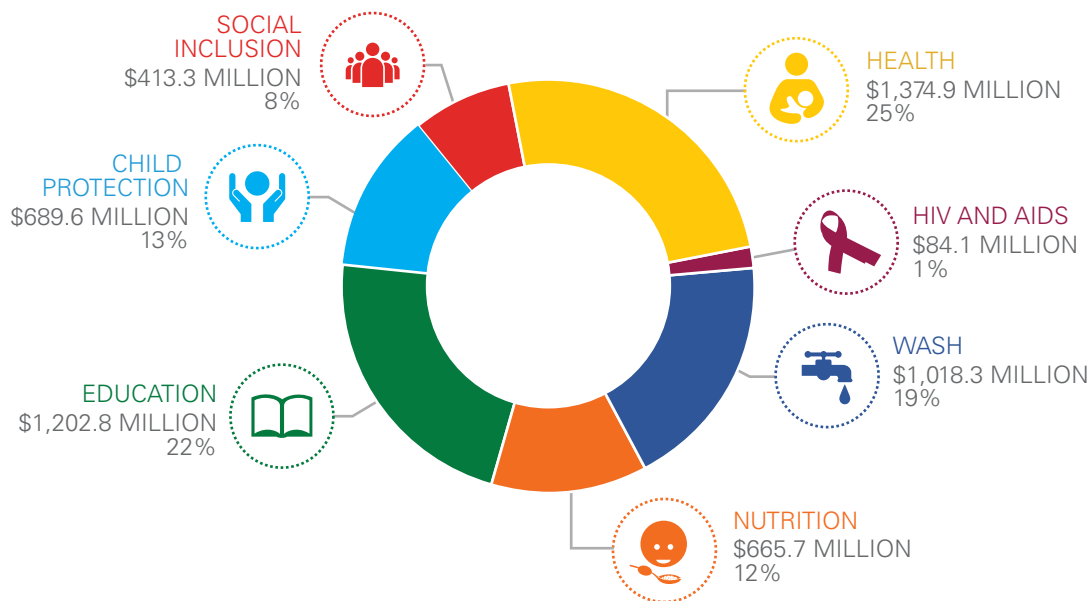


TABLE A5: Expenses trend for social inclusion by funding source, 2014–2016

Year	Other resources – emergency	Other resources – regular	Regular resources	Grand total
2014	21,112,189	96,414,231	125,071,950	242,598,370
2015	63,365,554	84,179,498	118,870,107	266,415,159
2016	119,744,556	83,305,045	127,572,671	330,622,272
2017	122,516,626	159,144,443	131,595,399	413,256,467
Grand Total	326,738,924	423,043,216	503,110,128	1,252,892,268

*Due to rounding, the totals may differ slightly from the sum of the columns.

In 2017, regular resources accounted for 32 per cent of total expenses for the social inclusion outcome, reflecting both the centrality of these interventions to UNICEF's country-level work and the challenges faced in raising other funding for this outcome area (compared with more traditional sectors). It is important to note, however, that the US\$122.5 million social inclusion expenses from the 'other resources – emergency' category constituted an increase of nearly 500 per cent in comparison with the US\$21.1 million spent in 2014, and represented 30 per cent of all social inclusion expenses in 2017. These figures point to the growing use of social protection and cash transfer responses in humanitarian crises. The trend of social inclusion expenditure by fund type is presented in Figure A8.

In 2017, the largest portion (42 per cent) of social inclusion expenses was concentrated in Middle East and North Africa: US\$174.2 million, compared with US\$84.6 million

in 2016. Of this amount, over US\$87 million was spent on social protection in Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen. A substantial increase in social inclusion expenses in Europe and Central Asia (from US\$17.2 million in 2016 to US\$36.7 million in 2017) reflects the increased investment in social protection and child poverty work in Turkey. Eastern and Southern Africa and West and Central Africa maintained a high proportion of expenses on social inclusion interventions, focused on social protection and child poverty work (US\$52.7 million in Eastern and Southern Africa, and US\$35.1 million in West and Central Africa). Expense patterns for social inclusion vary across regions, yet the highest proportion of resources was allocated to social protection and child poverty work: 72 per cent in Europe and Central Asia, 60 per cent in Eastern and Southern Africa, 52 per cent in Middle East and North Africa and 50 per cent in West and Central Africa. The regional breakdown of social inclusion spending is presented in Table A6 and Figure A9.

FIGURE A8: Expenses trend for social inclusion by fund type, 2014–2017: US\$1.252 billion

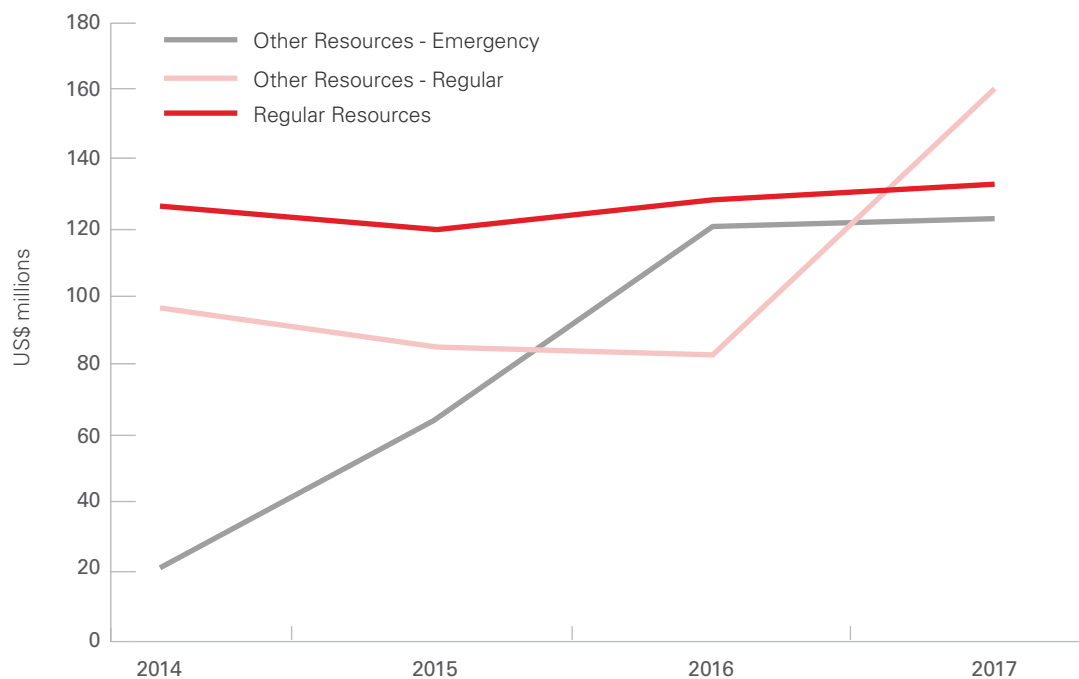
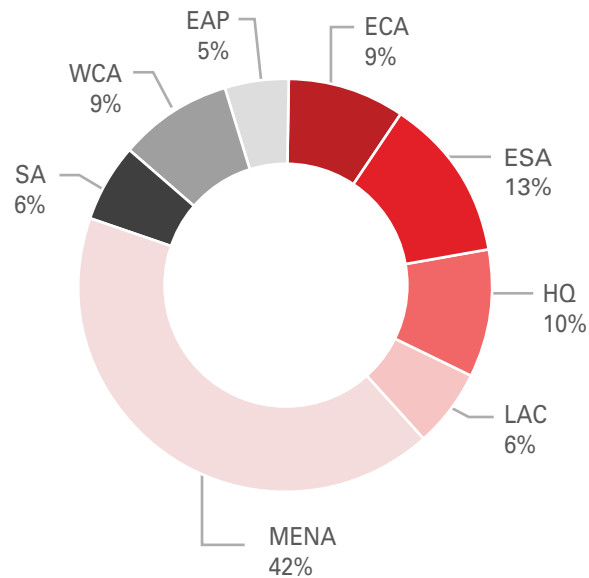


FIGURE A9: Expenses by region for social inclusion, 2017: US\$413.2 million



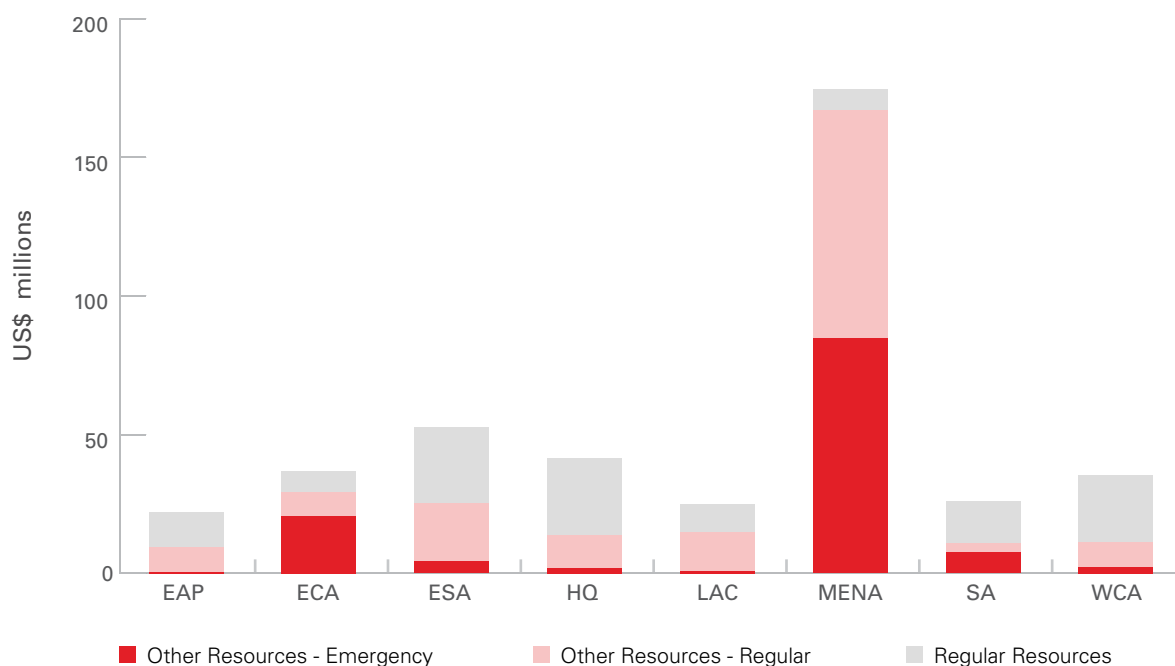
Note:

EAP, East Asia and Pacific; ECA, Europe and Central Asia; ESA, Eastern and Southern Africa; HQ, headquarters; LAC, Latin America and the Caribbean; MENA, Middle East and North Africa; SA, South Asia; WCA, West and Central Africa.

TABLE A6: Expenses for social inclusion by region and funding source, 2017

Region	Other resources – emergency	Other resources – regular	Regular resources	Grand total
East Asia and Pacific	439,228	8,814,671	12,889,596	22,143,496
Europe and Central Asia	20,680,075	8,503,467	7,530,026	36,713,568
Eastern and Southern Africa	4,227,133	21,111,101	27,345,652	52,683,885
Headquarters	1,980,854	11,841,810	27,571,346	41,394,010
Latin America and the Caribbean	766,837	14,084,239	9,928,384	24,779,460
Middle East and North Africa	84,647,697	82,407,184	7,508,742	174,563,623
South Asia	7,443,359	3,506,388	14,884,773	25,834,520
West and Central Africa	2,331,441	8,875,583	23,936,880	35,143,905
Grand Total	122,516,626	159,144,443	131,595,399	413,256,467

*Due to rounding, the totals may differ slightly from the sum of the columns.

FIGURE A10 : Expenses for social inclusion by region and funding source, 2017: US\$413.2 million*Note:*

EAP, East Asia and Pacific; ECA, Europe and Central Asia; ESA, Eastern and Southern Africa; HQ, headquarters; LAC, Latin America and the Caribbean; MENA, Middle East and North Africa; SA, South Asia; WCA, West and Central Africa.

In 2017, UNICEF supported social inclusion programming in 155 countries across all regions. Countries with the highest expenses related to the social inclusion outcome area are listed in Table A7.

TABLE A7: Top 20 expenses for social inclusion by country, 2017 (US\$)

Country	Other resources – emergency	Other resources – regular	Regular resources	Grand total
Yemen	5,287,948	75,822,270	1,715,772	82,825,990
Syrian Arab Republic	28,965,251	4,876	171,256	29,141,384
Jordan	22,496,084	3,765,090	411,294	26,672,469
Lebanon	19,981,837	534,907	91,659	20,608,403
Turkey	18,982,409	895,660	573,047	20,451,116
India		1,957,897	8,025,289	9,983,186
Nepal	7,036,893	615,286	1,769,174	9,421,353
Lesotho	1,550,656	4,860,694	452,655	6,864,004

Country	Other resources – emergency	Other resources – regular	Regular resources	Grand total
Brazil	50,876	5,027,310	1,004,855	6,083,042
Mozambique	842	3,519,171	2,474,795	5,994,808
Iraq	5,066,961	218,905	366,941	5,652,807
Ukraine	1,282,402	3,276,581	940,343	5,499,326
Ethiopia	(38,635)	129,506	4,733,801	4,824,672
Ghana	1,156	2,639,523	2,081,612	4,722,290
Sierra Leone	1,171,837	1,409,116	1,917,301	4,498,254
Somalia	2,206,912	1,561,569	362,656	4,131,138
Nigeria	805	715,580	3,021,523	3,737,908
Malawi	(546)	1,491,119	2,221,686	3,712,258
Chad	366,301	257,267	2,963,026	3,586,595
Kenya	15,225	849,312	2,629,628	3,494,165
Total top 20	114,425,214	109,551,638	37,928,313	261,905,166

*Due to rounding, the totals may differ slightly from the sum of the columns.

The child poverty and social protection programme area maintained the highest proportion of expenses within the social inclusion outcome, expanding from US\$80 million (33 per cent) in 2014 to US\$198 million (48 per cent) in 2017,

reflecting, among others, the increase in emergency-related direct benefits payments from US\$3.2 million in 2014 to US\$57 million in 2017.

TABLE A8: Expenses for social inclusion by programme area and funding source, 2014–2017 (US\$)

Programme area	Other resources – emergency	Other resources – regular	Regular resources	Grand total
Social exclusion – data and evidence	8,397,346	29,312,881	55,042,672	92,752,899
2014	874,251	4,185,355	8,800,839	13,860,444
2015	5,121,474	6,491,471	12,997,722	24,610,667
2016	1,459,571	8,312,455	16,291,824	26,063,850
2017	942,051	10,323,600	16,952,287	28,217,938
Social protection and child poverty	279,984,324	149,841,061	149,579,718	579,405,103
2014	13,799,020	32,142,716	34,468,835	80,410,571
2015	51,089,516	35,463,854	34,626,394	121,179,764
2016	103,939,465	36,731,490	39,087,294	179,758,249
2017	111,156,323	45,503,001	41,397,195	198,056,519

Programme area	Other resources – emergency	Other resources – regular	Regular resources	Grand total
Public finance and local governance	4,805,135	23,358,537	74,367,126	102,530,798
2014	986,241	6,439,703	18,791,077	26,217,020
2015	265,792	7,699,080	18,559,965	26,524,837
2016	2,605,960	4,790,960	20,841,523	28,238,444
2017	947,142	4,428,794	16,174,561	21,550,496
Policy advocacy – urban, civil society, parliament, environment	7,392,502	86,596,103	116,204,601	210,193,206
2014	1,544,680	28,040,970	27,449,107	57,034,757
2015	1,408,627	22,712,800	28,267,250	52,388,678
2016	2,506,570	21,551,963	28,964,557	53,023,089
2017	1,932,625	14,290,370	31,523,687	47,746,682
Human rights institutions	14,348,771	36,141,845	39,923,667	90,414,283
2014	1,308,978	11,700,806	13,189,805	26,199,589
2015	2,306,757	7,574,844	10,001,455	19,883,056
2016	7,010,500	7,914,894	9,388,592	24,313,986
2017	3,722,536	8,951,300	7,343,815	20,017,652
Economic and social policy general	11,810,847	97,792,790	67,992,343	177,595,980
2014	2,599,019	13,904,682	22,372,287	38,875,988
2015	3,173,387	4,237,449	14,417,321	21,828,158
2016	2,222,491	4,003,281	12,998,881	19,224,654
2017	3,815,949	75,647,378	18,203,853	97,667,180
Grand Total	326,738,924	423,043,216	503,110,128	1,252,892,268

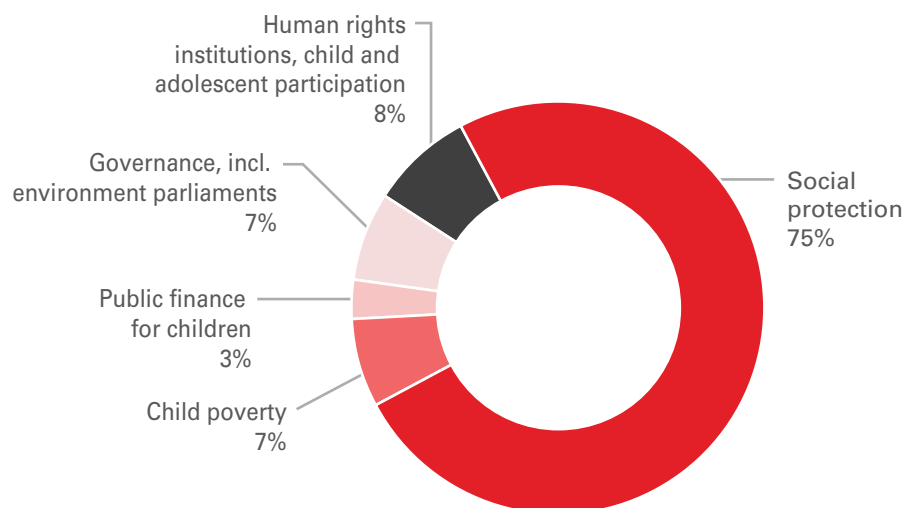
*Due to rounding, the totals may differ slightly from the sum of the columns.

The specific programme areas for the social inclusion outcome were only agreed upon in 2014. Therefore, the coding used by country offices to categorize expenses does not fully align with the final programme areas. To more precisely identify the type and cost of interventions in each social inclusion programme area, UNICEF conducted an analysis of expenses for specific actual areas of intervention during 2017. The main findings of this analysis are presented in Figure A11 and Table A9. Highlights include the following.

- The estimated cost of social protection interventions in 2017 was US\$141.3 million (compared with US\$113.7 million in 2016). This primarily covered direct benefits payments for cash or in-kind transfers (US\$65.8 million), 86 per cent of which was spent in humanitarian settings:
 - o US\$19.2 million in the Syrian Arab Republic, US\$17.5 million in Jordan, US\$15.7 million in Lebanon;

- o Another major humanitarian intervention in the area of social inclusion took place in Yemen, where UNICEF, in partnership with the World Bank Group – IDA, delivered humanitarian cash transfers to over 1 million households, reaching nearly one third of the population;
- o US\$32 million (double the amount from 2016) to support protection programmes with particular focus on Europe and Central Asia (US\$10.7 million) and Eastern and Southern Africa (US\$10.5 million).
- Another important dimension of UNICEF’s work focused on supporting countries to improve national policies, strategies, planning and legislation on social protection (US\$9.4 million).
- Globally, UNICEF spent US\$13.4 million on child poverty work in 2017, including efforts to improve the measurement and identification of child poverty, support to improving national policies and legislation, and work towards achieving global and regional goals. Additionally, over US\$18.9 million was spent on social exclusion data and evidence, primarily analytical work on vulnerable groups (US\$9.2 million). This investment reflects UNICEF’s intensified efforts to help countries achieve SDG 1.
- Global expenses on public finance work reached US\$6.3 million (a slight decrease from US\$8.3 million in 2016), mostly on support to strengthen budget planning and implementation, as well as monitoring and tracking of public expenditure.
- Expenses in governance and decentralization interventions totalled US\$13.4 million in 2017 (a slight decrease from US\$19.8 million in 2016) and included funding towards local government budget planning and management, corporate engagement for policy advocacy, and advancing transparency and accountability initiatives at subnational levels.
- Total spending on human rights, non-discrimination and participation work (US\$14.9 million) also decreased compared with the previous year (from US\$18.9 million). This spending focused on participation of children and adolescents, as well as marginalized and excluded groups, in intergenerational community dialogue and reporting on Convention on the Rights of the Child, Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women and CRPD.³⁶

FIGURE A11 : Expenses for specific social inclusion interventions (combined analysis), excluding funds used in a cross-thematic manner or to cover operational and other costs, 2017: US\$305.8 million*



* The global expenses data in the figure exclude funds used in a cross-thematic manner or to cover operational and other costs.

TABLE A9: Expenses for specific social inclusion interventions, 2017*

Programme area	Other resources – emergency	Other resources – regular	Regular resources	Total
Social protection	86,628,984	34,119,332	20,595,401	141,343,718
Child poverty	6,089,411	3,336,128	3,932,576	13,358,115
Public finance for children	68,412	1,791,316	4,428,561	6,288,289
Governance, including environment, parliaments	1,112,880	3,745,817	8,501,276	13,359,973
Human rights institutions, child and adolescent participation	3,348,860	7,013,814	4,505,983	14,868,657
Other interventions (including urban, civil society, parliament, environment, data and evidence, social and economic policy general)	2,686,261	84,505,202	29,438,313	116,629,777
Total social inclusion programme area expenses*	99,934,808	134,511,610	71,402,110	305,848,528
Social inclusion funds used in a cross-thematic manner or to cover operational and other costs	22,581,817	24,632,832	60,193,289	107,407,939
Grand total social inclusion programme expenses	122,516,626	159,144,443	131,595,399	413,256,467

* The global expenses data in the table exclude funds used in a cross-thematic manner or to cover operational and other costs.

*Due to rounding, the totals may differ slightly from the sum of the columns.

While no separate coding is available for the fifth programme area – social inclusion in humanitarian settings – a helpful approximation of spending in this area can be gleaned from the data on funding sources. With other resources – emergency funds comprising 30 per cent (or

US\$122 million) of the total social inclusion expenses, this suggests that a similar proportion of expenses could be classified in this programme area. Such work is currently mainstreamed across the other programme area categories.

ANNEX 2: DATA COMPANION

Visualizing achievements

Each achievement is expressed as a percentage and visualized through colour coding:



Green

Output level

Average achievement of indicators for the output is at or above 100%



Amber

Output level

Average achievement of indicators for the output is between 60% and 99%



Red

Output level

Average achievement of indicators for the output is less than 60%

Impact Indicator	Baseline*	2017 Target	2017 Update**
7a. Countries in which social protection systems have a positive impact on children's well-being	35	53	48
7b. Countries that have ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child and its Optional Protocols, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	CRC: 190 CRC OP1: 153 CRC OP2: 165 CRC OP3: 10 CEDAW: 186 CRPD: 141	CRC: 197 CRC OP1: 175 CRC OP2: 165 CRC OP3: 24 CEDAW: 193 CRPD: 169	CRC: 196 CRC OP1: 167 CRC OP2: 174 CRC OP3: 37 CEDAW: 189 CRPD: 175

7c. Number of children living in extreme poverty	550 million (2010)	447 million	385 million (2013)
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Outcome Indicator	Baseline*	2017 Target	2017 Update**
P7.1 Countries that expand the number of children covered by social protection systems	37 (2014)	52	38
P7.2 Countries with improved capacity to develop, implement and finance integrated social protection systems	32	50	16
P7.3 Countries in which social spending on a per capita basis is being maintained or is increasing	24	50	77

Output a

Enhanced support for disadvantaged and marginalized children and families to use social protection systems and participate in decision-making processes affecting them

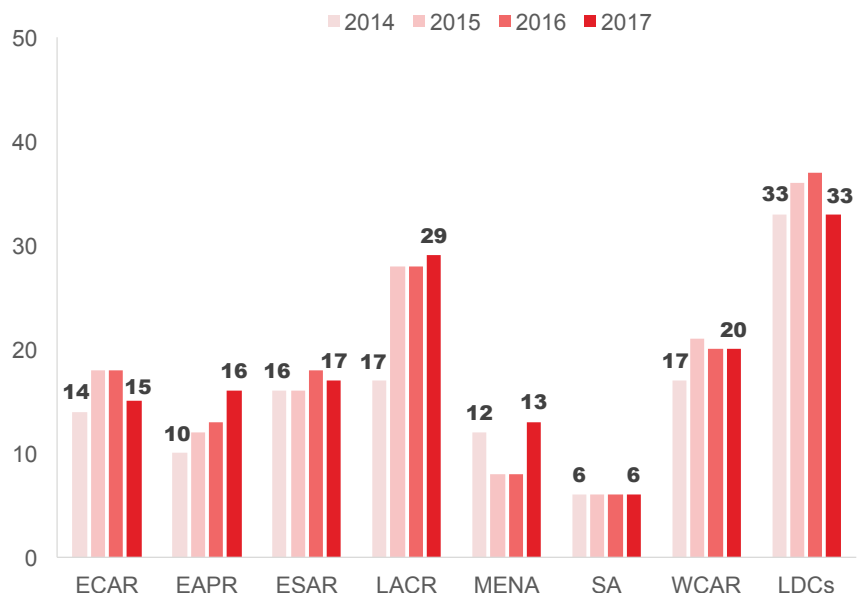
Average output achievement

105% 

P7.a.1

Countries with functional mechanisms for the participation of children to influence development agendas in the local, subnational or national plans that affect the most disadvantaged and marginalized

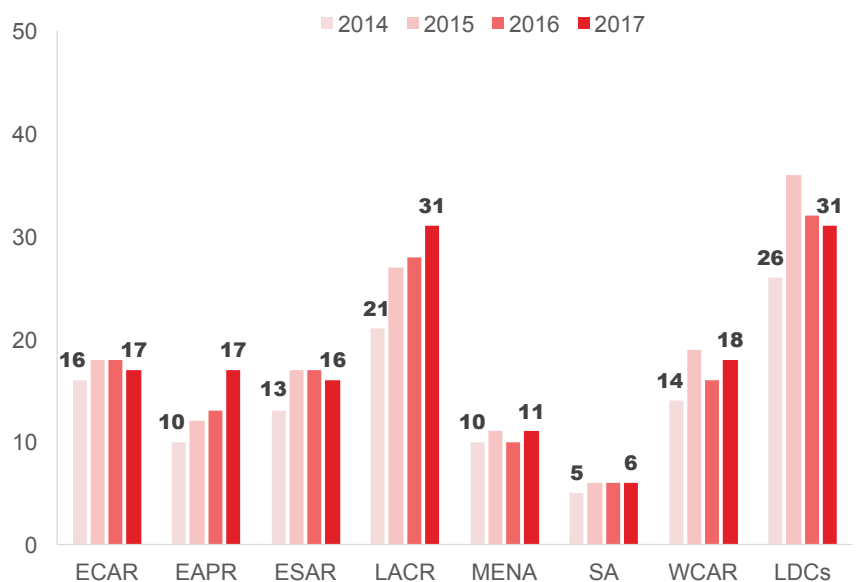
2014 Baseline	92
2015 Result	109
2016 Result	111
2017 Result	116
2017 Target	102



P7.a.2

Countries with functioning mechanisms for public engagement to influence development agendas in the local, subnational or national plans that affect the most disadvantaged and marginalized

2014 Baseline	89
2015 Result	110
2016 Result	108
2017 Result	116
2017 Target	134



Output b

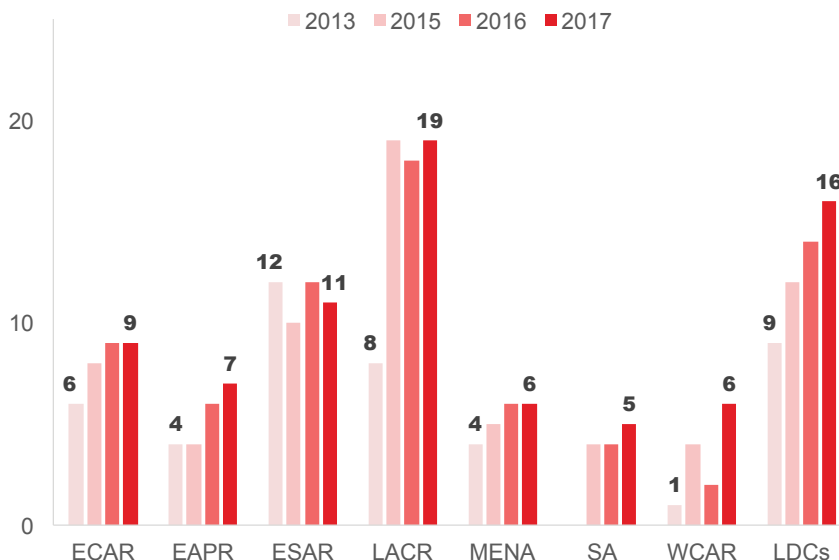
Increased national capacity to provide access to inclusive systems that protect children and adolescents from poverty and promote social inclusion

Average output achievement
107%

P7.b.1

Countries that track the effectiveness of social protection on at least one child outcome

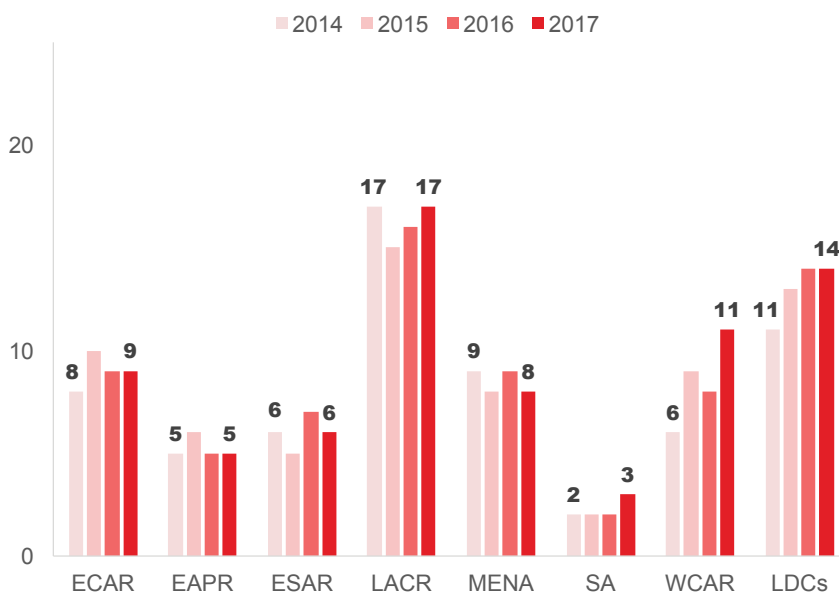
2013 Baseline	35
2014 Result	45
2015 Result	54
2016 Result	57
2017 Result	63
2017 Target	60



P7.b.2

Countries with large urban populations (1 million or more) that produce and use disaggregated data on the most excluded (e.g., urban poor/slums)

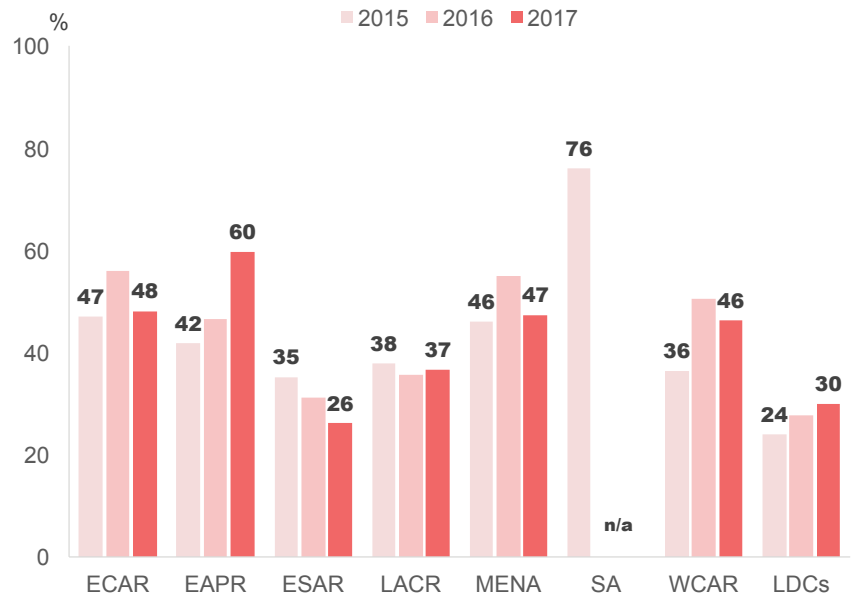
2014 Baseline	53
2015 Result	55
2016 Result	56
2017 Result	59
2017 Target	68



P7.b.3

Young children who have access to affordable (free or subsidized or reasonably priced and accessible to low-income families) quality child care

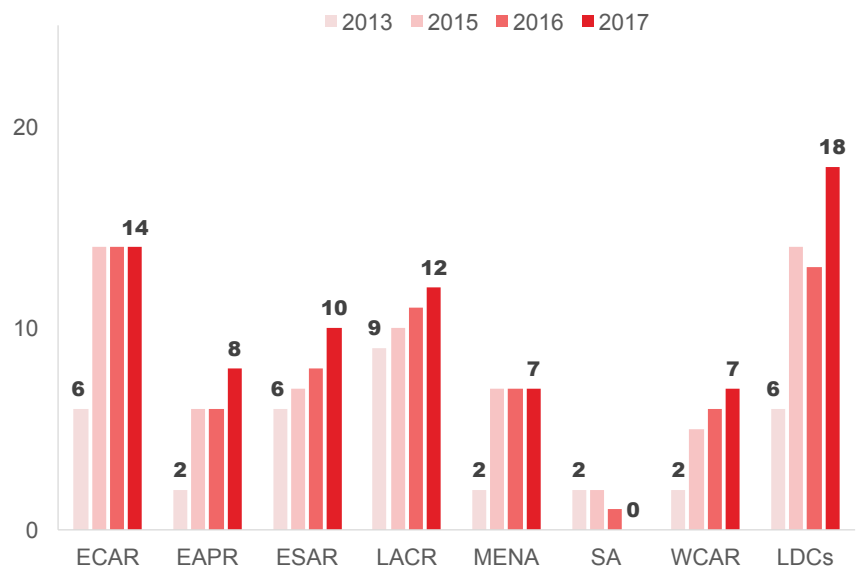
2014 Baseline	25%
2015 Result	41%
2016 Result	44%
2017 Result	42%
2017 Target	30%



P7.b.4

Countries that routinely monitor and report on child poverty

2013 Baseline	29
2014 Result	48
2015 Result	51
2016 Result	53
2017 Result	58
2017 Target	60



Output c

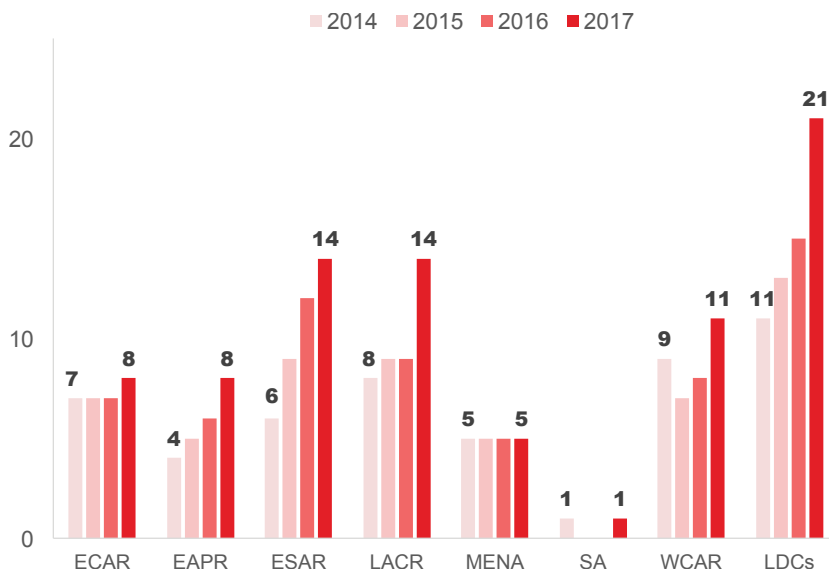
Strengthened political commitment, accountability and national capacity to legislate, plan and budget for inclusive social policies and social protection measures, including in risk-prone and fragile contexts

Average output achievement
111%

P7.c.1

Countries with policy and/or budgetary frameworks that explicitly address child poverty and disparities

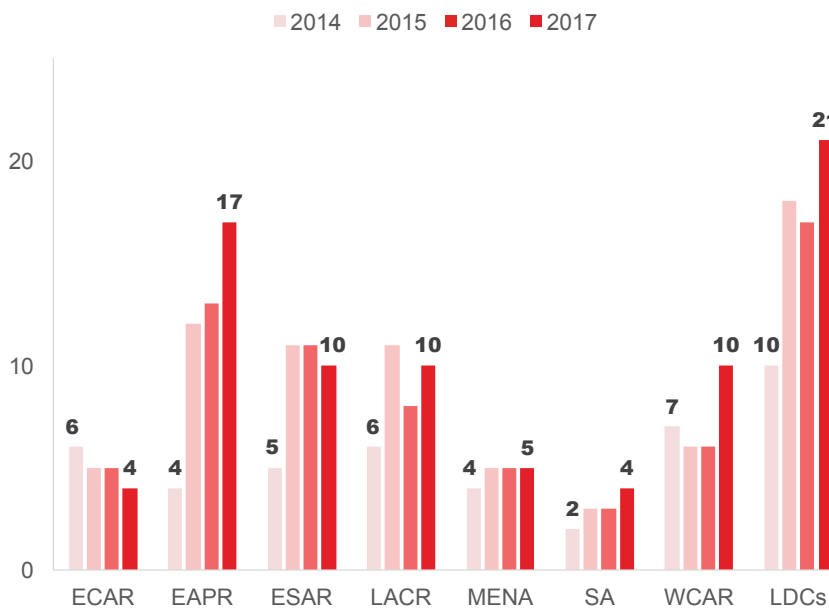
2014 Baseline	40
2015 Result	42
2016 Result	47
2017 Result	61
2017 Target	60



P7.c.2

Countries that incorporate children's rights in the policy discourse on environmental sustainability, including climate change

2014 Baseline	34
2015 Result	53
2016 Result	51
2017 Result	60
2017 Target	50



Output d

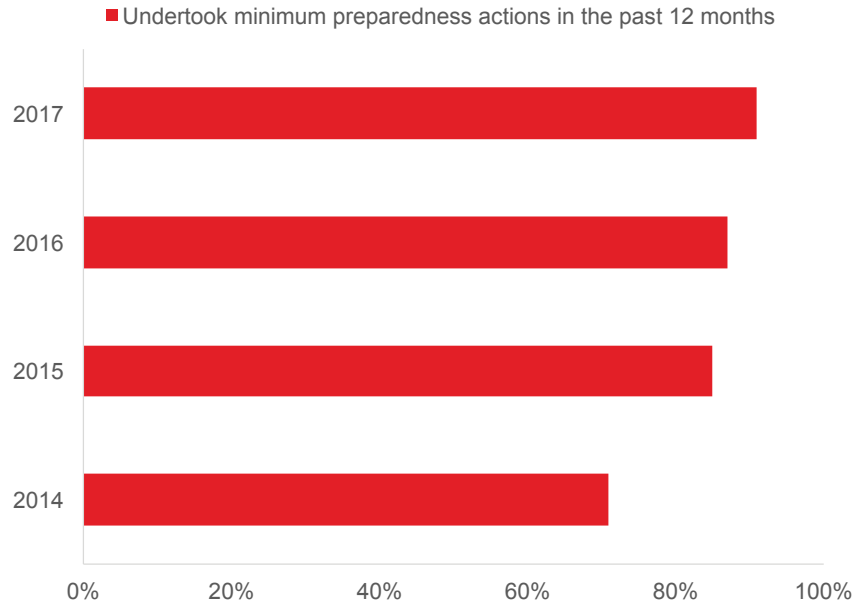
Improved country capacity and national systems to promote resilience and strengthen the response to humanitarian situations

Average output achievement
119%

P7.d.1

UNICEF country offices that have undertaken minimum preparedness actions in the past 12 months

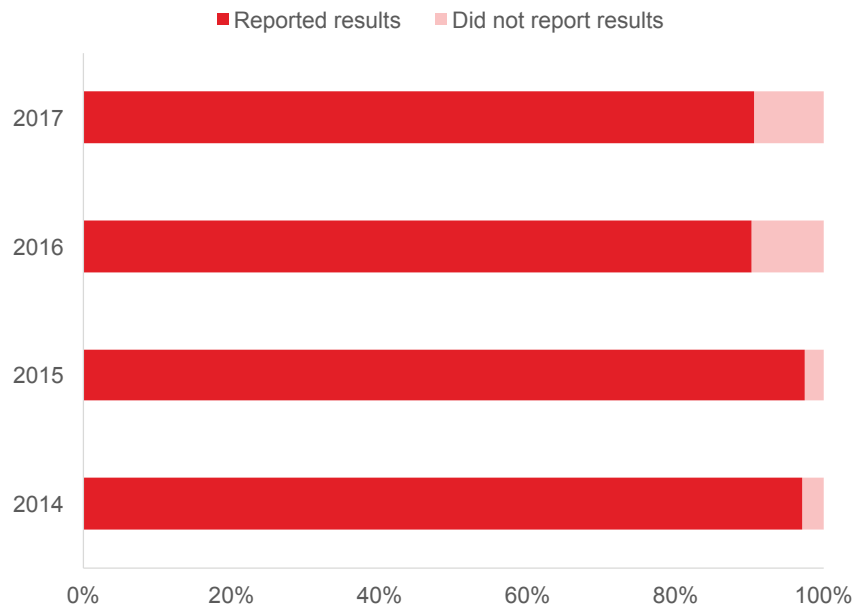
2014 Baseline	71%
2015 Result	85%
2016 Result	87%
2017 Result	100%
2017 Target	100%



P7.d.2

Countries in humanitarian situations with systems to monitor UNICEF humanitarian results

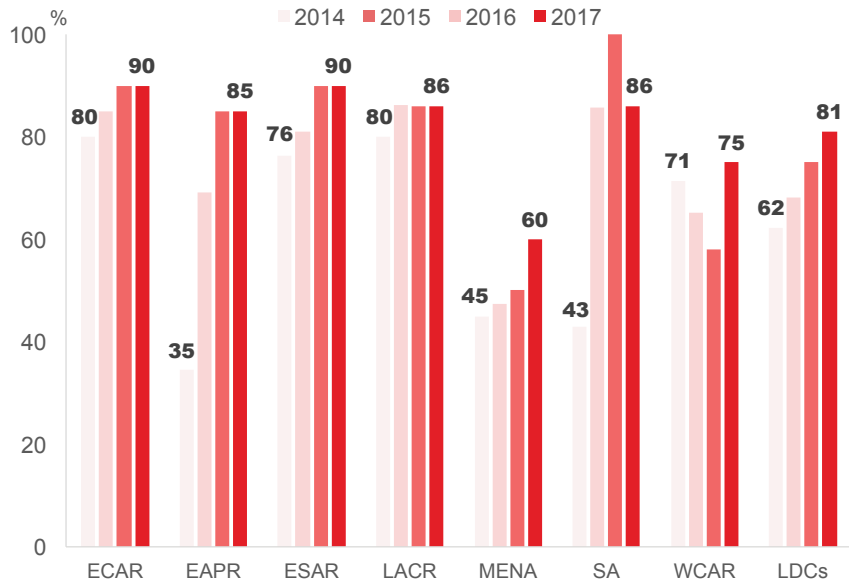
2014 Baseline	97%
2015 Result	98%
2016 Result	90%
2017 Result	91%
2017 Target	100%



P7.d.3 (a)

Countries with planning and monitoring systems that explicitly address risks at the national level

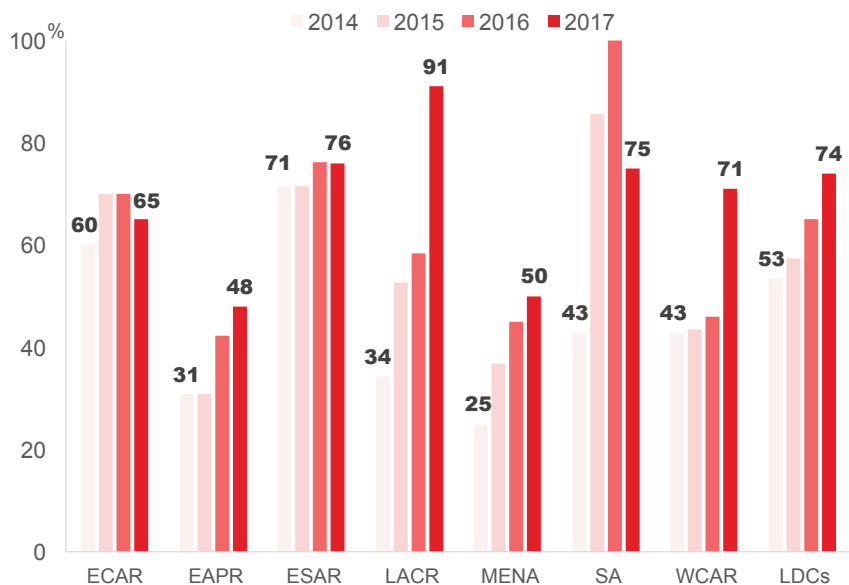
2014 Baseline	64%
2015 Result	74%
2016 Result	79%
2017 Result	82%
2017 Target	74%



P7.d.3 (b)

Countries with planning and monitoring systems that explicitly address risks at the subnational level

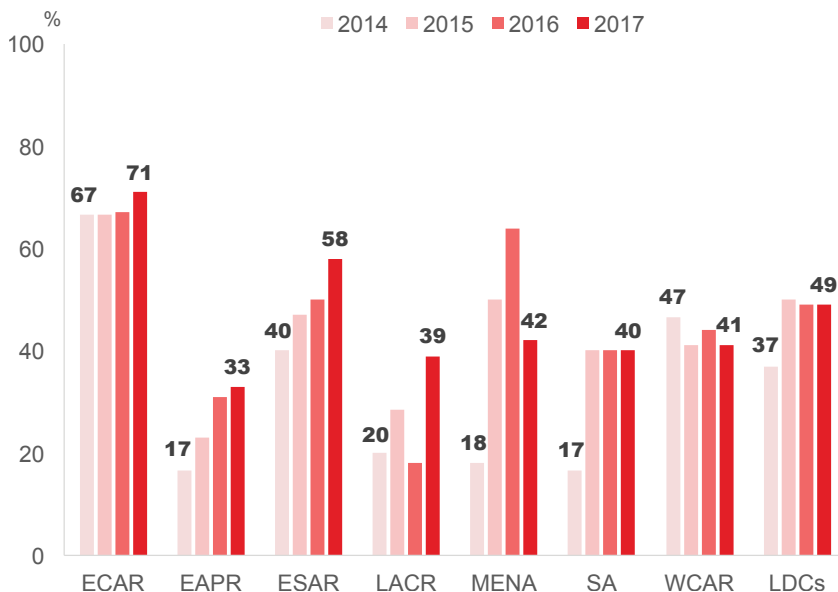
2014 Baseline	43%
2015 Result	52%
2016 Result	58%
2017 Result	61%
2017 Target	51%



P7.d.4 (a)

Countries in which humanitarian action has contributed to the development of social protection programmes/systems

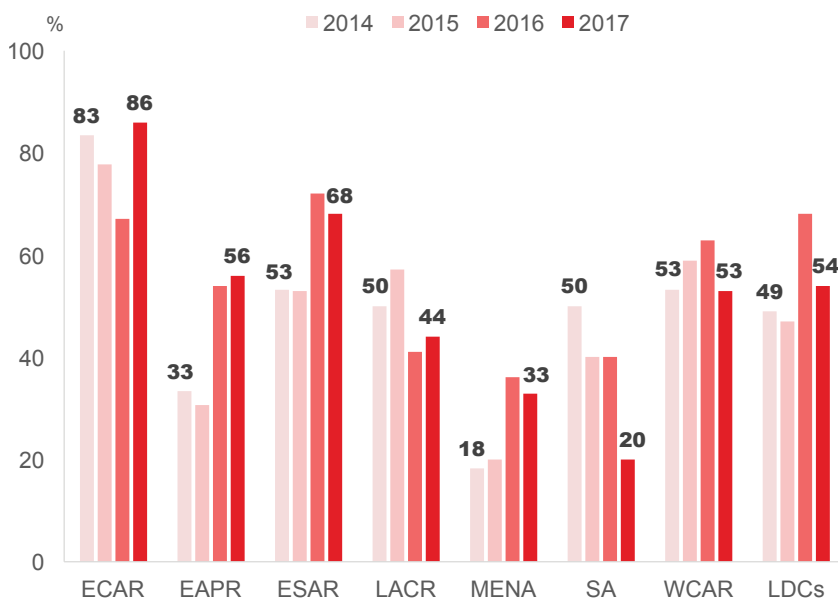
2014 Baseline	47%
2015 Result	49%
2016 Result	55%
2017 Result	53%
2017 Target	50%



P7.d.4 (b)

Countries in which UNICEF-supported social protection programming has contributed to humanitarian action responses

2014 Baseline	32%
2015 Result	41%
2016 Result	43%
2017 Result	46%
2017 Target	40%



Output e

Increased capacity of Governments and partners, as duty-bearers, to identify and respond to key human-rights and gender-equality dimensions of social inclusion

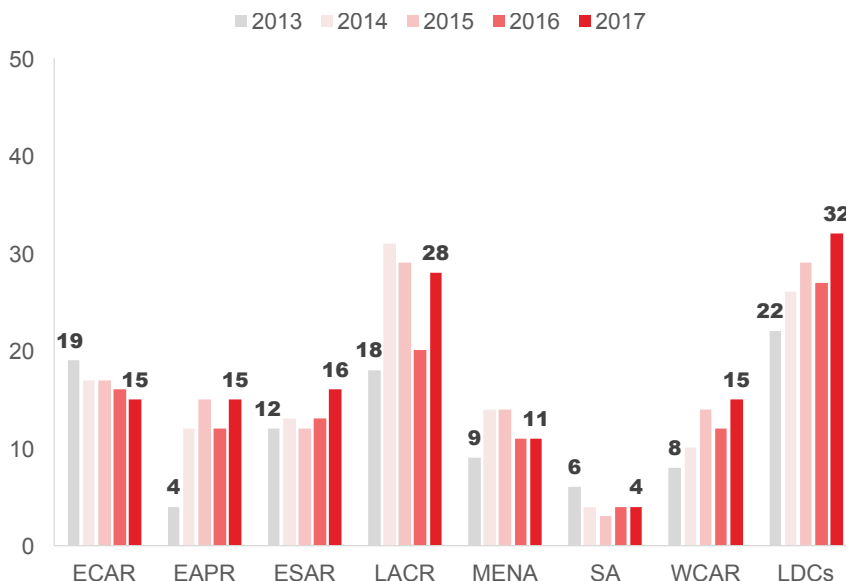
Average output achievement

71%

P7.e.1 (a)

Countries that have revised domestic legislation and administrative guidance in line with the concluding observations of the CRC Committee

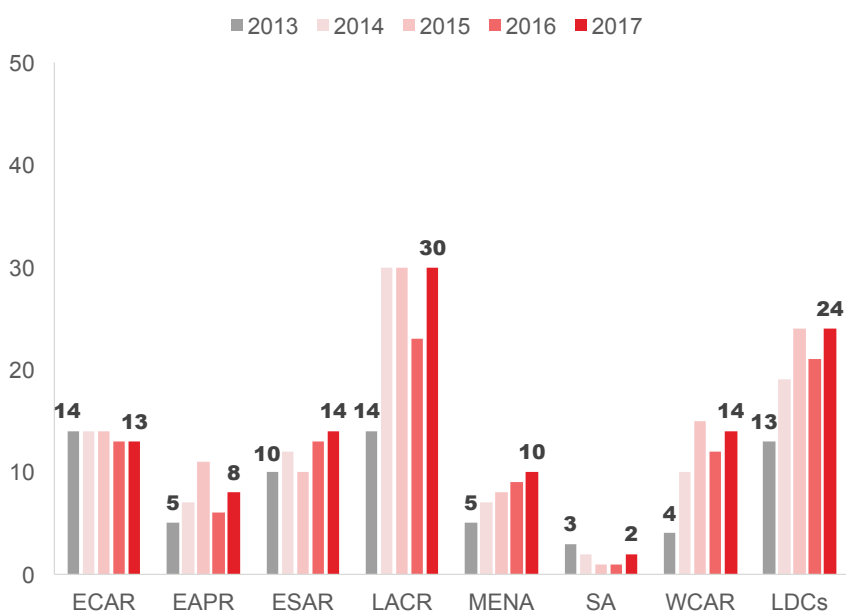
2013 Baseline	74
2014 Result1	101
2015 Result	104
2016 Result	88
2017 Result	104
2017 Target	157



P7.e.1 (b)

Countries that have revised domestic legislation and administrative guidance in line with the concluding observations of the CEDAW Committee

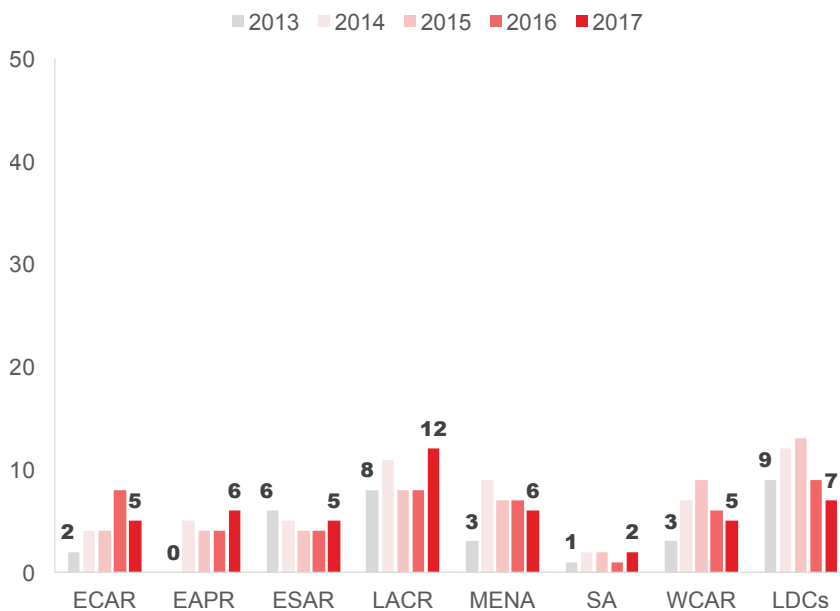
2013 Baseline	55
2014 Result	82
2015 Result	89
2016 Result	77
2017 Result	91
2017 Target	110



P7.e.1 (c)

Countries that have revised domestic legislation and administrative guidance in line with the concluding observations of the CRPD Committee

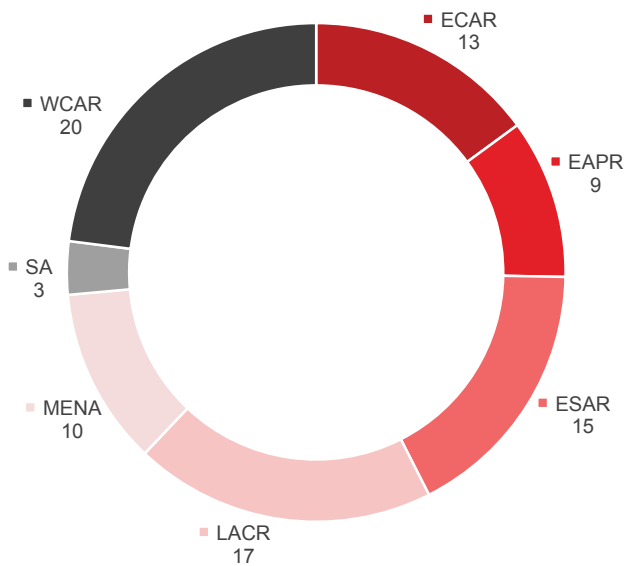
2013 Baseline	23
2014 Result	43
2015 Result	38
2016 Result	38
2017 Result	41
2017 Target	72



P7.e.2

Countries with a national social protection strategy or plan that includes elements focused on gender

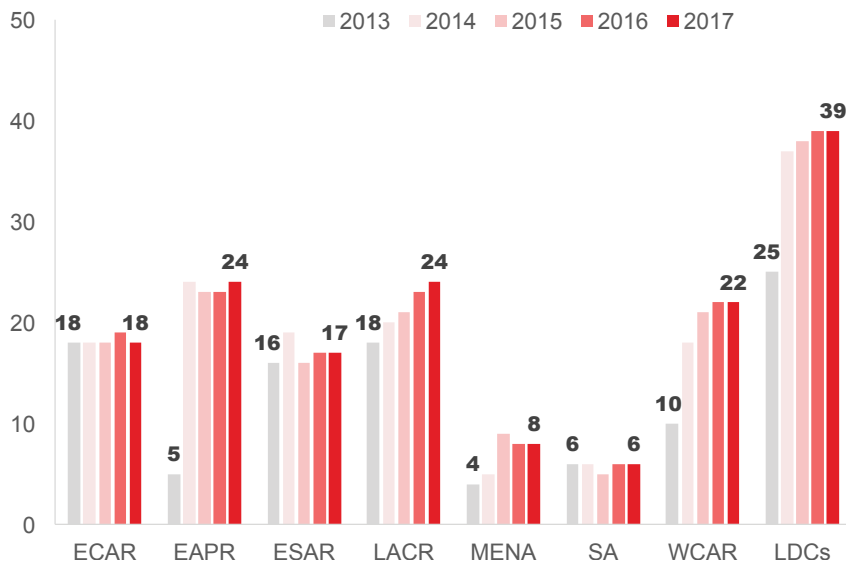
2014 Baseline	40
2015 Result	—
2016 Result	78
2017 Result	87
2017 Target	50



P7.e.3

Countries that have legal and paralegal services available to support children in claiming redress for violations of their rights

2013 Baseline	77
2014 Result	110
2015 Result	113
2016 Result	118
2017 Result	119
2017 Target	140



Output f

Enhanced global and regional capacity to accelerate progress towards social inclusion

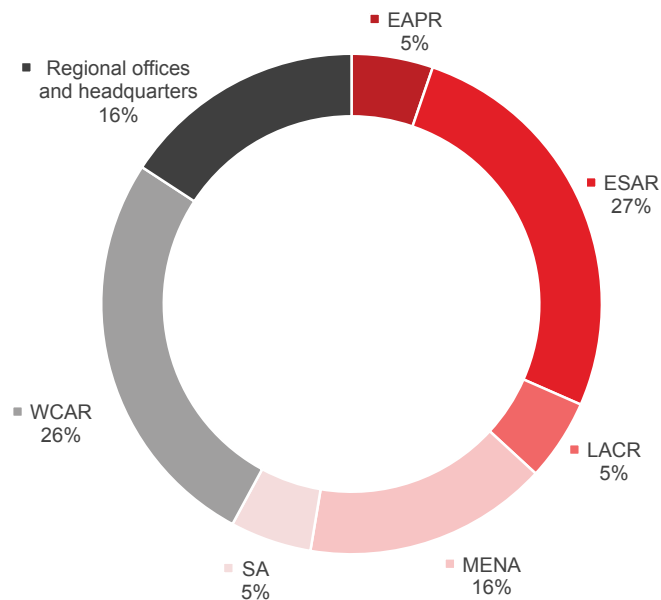
Average output achievement

47% 

P7.f.1

Peer-reviewed journal or research publications by UNICEF on social protection, social inclusion, social policy, child poverty and human rights

2014 Baseline	16
2015 Result	34
2016 Result	28
2017 Result	19
2017 Target	46



P7.f.2

Key global and regional social protection, social inclusion, social policy, child poverty and human rights initiatives in which UNICEF is the co-chair or provides coordination support

2013 Baseline	11
2014 Result	11
2015 Result	11
2016 Result	2
2017 Result	7
2017 Target	19

Global partnerships and initiatives

- Global Coalition to End Child Poverty
- Social Protection Floor Initiative (United Nations)

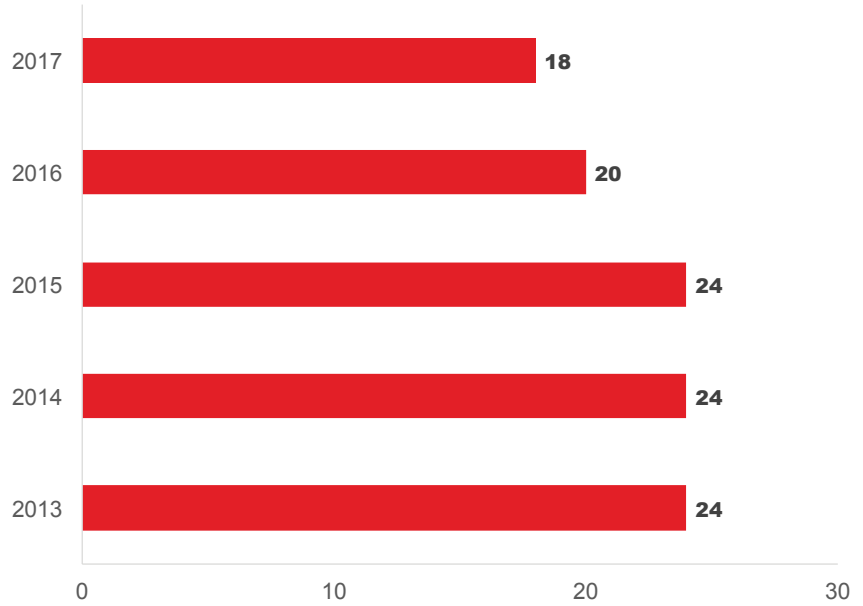
Regional partnerships and initiatives

- Regional Initiative on Budget Briefs (ESAR)
- Regional Initiative on Political Economy Analysis/Fiscal Space Analysis (ESAR)
- Regional Initiative on Publications Catalogue (ESAR)
- Regional Initiative on Transparency (ESAR)
- Regional Social Protection Platform in West and Central Africa

P7.f.3

Countries with national household surveys with disaggregated data on child-related indicators collected within the preceding five years

2013 Baseline	24
2014 Result	24
2015 Result	24
2016 Result	20
2017 Result	18
2017 Target	29



2017 THEMATIC FUNDS FINANCIAL STATEMENT

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2017 IN US DOLLARS

CONTRIBUTIONS

Donor	Prior Year(s)	2017	Cumulative
Czech Committee for UNICEF	148,540.79	0.00	148,540.79
German Committee for UNICEF	197,368.42	53,552.14	250,920.56
Government of Canada	168,633.06	0.00	168,633.06
Government of Japan	500,000.00	0.00	500,000.00
Government of Norway	23,218,364.34	2,371,916.51	25,590,280.85
Government of Spain	53,195,543.99	829,383.89	54,024,927.88
Government of Sweden	19,791,838.09	1,605,275.68	21,397,113.77
Korean Committee for UNICEF	2,846,382.96	0.00	2,846,382.96
Luxembourg Committee for UNICEF	106,726.98	0.00	106,726.98
Netherlands Committee for UNICEF	881,114.94	0.00	881,114.94
Norwegian Committee for UNICEF	0.00	23,273.86	23,273.86
Spanish Committee for UNICEF	479,861.03	0.00	479,861.03
Tetsuko Kuroyanagi	549,560.00	0.00	549,560.00
Turkish National Comm for UNICEF	15,037.59	0.00	15,037.59
Unicef-Argentina	1,014,454.00	0.00	1,014,454.00
Unicef-Malaysia	850,000.00	150,000.00	1,000,000.00
Unicef-Morocco	194.21	0.00	194.21
Unicef-Thailand	200,000.02	111,000.00	311,000.02
United Kingdom Committee for UNICEF	89,773.94	0.00	89,773.94
United States Fund for UNICEF	350,000.00	0.00	350,000.00
Vaccine Independent Initiative	5,000.00	0.00	5,000.00
Total	104,608,394.36	5,144,402.08	109,752,796.44

EXPENDITURES

Business Area	Prior Year(s)	2017	Cumulative
Afghanistan	115,521.48	(0.00)	115,521.48
Albania	614,201.46	53,984.47	668,185.93
Algeria	510,355.16	30,026.82	540,381.98
Angola	899,927.18	0.00	899,927.18
Argentina	325,520.01	0.00	325,520.01
Armenia	172,501.23	0.00	172,501.23
Azerbaijan	162,684.04	74,554.05	237,238.09
Bangladesh	10,500.99	0.00	10,500.99
Barbados	1,036,083.65	15,339.90	1,051,423.55
Belize	348,758.96	24,043.18	372,802.14
Benin	158,898.43	1,007.03	159,905.46
Bhutan	1,239,631.48	39,537.77	1,279,169.25
Bolivia	6,304,765.00	532,367.11	6,837,132.11
Bosnia And Herzegovina	391,354.67	(0.00)	391,354.67
Botswana	598,427.72	0.00	598,427.72
Brazil	1,173,592.80	43,119.34	1,216,712.14
Bulgaria	39,913.93	0.00	39,913.93
Burkina Faso	157,359.98	0.00	157,359.98
Burundi	536,281.73	0.53	536,282.26
Cabo Verde	53,471.68	0.00	53,471.68
Cambodia	3,667,732.27	42,738.09	3,710,470.36
Central African Republic	275,841.13	0.00	275,841.13
Chad	262,487.77	(0.00)	262,487.77
Chile	525,920.76	8.00	525,928.76
China	1,001,362.05	166,726.76	1,168,088.81
Colombia	691,037.68	5.44	691,043.12
Comoros	184,239.42	23,042.77	207,282.19
Congo	894,905.50	(0.00)	894,905.50
Costa Rica	549,226.77	258.38	549,485.15
Croatia	54,232.18	16,026.49	70,258.67
Cuba	634,842.20	0.00	634,842.20

Business Area	Prior Year(s)	2017	Cumulative
Data, Research And Policy	9,615,170.55	(570.68)	9,614,599.87
Democratic Republic Of Congo	52,286.59	0.00	52,286.59
Division Of Communication	265,217.83	0.00	265,217.83
Djibouti	425,631.99	(0.00)	425,631.99
Dominican Republic	618,948.08	0.00	618,948.08
Eapro, Thailand	1,457,355.19	171,957.68	1,629,312.87
Ecaro, Switzerland	1,894,162.76	70,834.69	1,964,997.45
Ecuador	754,343.27	50,853.32	805,196.59
Egypt	730,066.90	370,670.07	1,100,736.97
El Salvador	760,966.78	30,681.09	791,647.87
Equatorial Guinea	102,538.08	62,844.71	165,382.79
Esaro, Kenya	1,223,978.76	41,845.54	1,265,824.30
Ethiopia	535,688.11	(0.00)	535,688.11
Fiji (Pacific Islands)	605,679.91	54,628.53	660,308.44
Gabon	517,163.97	(7,091.06)	510,072.91
Gambia	157,482.80	0.00	157,482.80
Georgia	360,008.69	9,372.92	369,381.61
Ghana	1,147,555.88	0.00	1,147,555.88
Guatemala	778,384.33	25.97	778,410.30
Guinea	108,517.34	(0.00)	108,517.34
Guinea Bissau	137,022.60	20,449.34	157,471.94
Guyana	567,639.46	3,995.33	571,634.79
Haiti	155,016.63	38,964.14	193,980.77
Honduras	600,099.42	3,345.86	603,445.28
India	683,262.13	0.00	683,262.13
Indonesia	141,759.11	0.00	141,759.11
Iran	355,626.07	38,157.85	393,783.92
Iraq	211,499.27	0.00	211,499.27
Jamaica	560,566.44	(0.00)	560,566.44
Jordan	582,166.88	0.00	582,166.88
Kazakhstan	427,386.22	60,203.00	487,589.22

Business Area	Prior Year(s)	2017	Cumulative
Kenya	660,533.01	0.00	660,533.01
Kosovo	131,254.73	(0.00)	131,254.73
Lacro, Panama	2,448,776.81	48,134.58	2,496,911.39
Lao People's Dem Rep.	686,904.32	(0.00)	686,904.32
Lebanon	130,715.55	0.00	130,715.55
Lesotho	149,176.68	102,440.83	251,617.51
Liberia	602,063.08	(0.01)	602,063.08
Macedonia	526,381.02	20,856.58	547,237.60
Madagascar	266,389.09	0.00	266,389.09
Malawi	367,533.56	0.00	367,533.56
Malaysia	199,315.60	8,475.92	207,791.52
Maldives	486,566.42	30,574.41	517,140.83
Mali	1,400,699.08	1,166,390.71	2,567,089.79
Mauritania	470,290.34	(0.00)	470,290.34
Mena, Jordan	811,146.84	38,854.71	850,001.55
Mexico	304,519.39	0.00	304,519.39
Moldova	491,602.88	(0.00)	491,602.88
Mongolia	806,005.41	19,744.70	825,750.11
Morocco	797,862.63	(190.03)	797,672.60
Myanmar	287,301.16	16,371.31	303,672.47
Namibia	488,525.43	(0.00)	488,525.43
Nepal	743,957.57	49,714.23	793,671.80
Nicaragua	1,701,365.89	25,651.42	1,727,017.31
Niger	263,465.52	(0.00)	263,465.52
Nigeria	52,333.05	0.00	52,333.05
Office Of Research, Italy	156,316.07	0.00	156,316.07
Pakistan	356,481.07	18,026.00	374,507.07
Palestine, State Of	274,973.71	0.00	274,973.71
Panama	441,032.04	0.00	441,032.04
Papua New Guinea	233,293.91	12.16	233,306.07
Paraguay	660,647.52	23,618.38	684,265.90

Business Area	Prior Year(s)	2017	Cumulative
Peru	964,616.20	12,928.20	977,544.40
Philippines	320,202.59	0.00	320,202.59
Programme Division	1,059,012.35	68,646.31	1,127,658.66
Public Partnerships Division	0.00	4,052.66	4,052.66
Rep Of Uzbekistan	178,515.24	0.00	178,515.24
Rep. Of Turkmenistan	26,254.49	0.00	26,254.49
Republic Of Cameroon	136,090.95	39,781.12	175,872.07
Republic Of Kyrgyzstan	215,254.89	0.00	215,254.89
Republic Of Montenegro	390,755.14	29,755.77	420,510.91
Republic Of Mozambique	131,260.30	0.00	131,260.30
Romania	283,413.12	0.00	283,413.12
Rosa, Nepal	1,287,375.19	22,030.03	1,309,405.22
Rwanda	113,953.24	0.08	113,953.32
Sao Tome & Principe	139,376.83	39,537.23	178,914.06
Saudi Arabia	189,010.43	0.00	189,010.43
Senegal	504,613.41	(0.00)	504,613.41
Serbia	173,430.39	69,794.72	243,225.11
Sierra Leone	595,370.55	(0.00)	595,370.55
Somalia	281,404.81	(5.86)	281,398.95
South Africa	985,728.45	(0.00)	985,728.45
South Sudan	961,605.76	0.00	961,605.76
Sri Lanka	932,263.77	59,674.52	991,938.29
Sudan	189,009.80	0.00	189,009.80
Swaziland	350,426.06	(86.35)	350,339.71
Syria	104,982.54	0.00	104,982.54
Tajikistan	330,487.21	48,723.11	379,210.32
Thailand	201,885.55	0.00	201,885.55
Timor-Leste	579,035.68	74,128.51	653,164.19
Togo	541,485.23	5,350.19	546,835.42
Tunisia	339,885.82	40,349.86	380,235.68
Turkey	702,572.49	111,915.59	814,488.08

Business Area	Prior Year(s)	2017	Cumulative
Uganda	341,276.91	0.00	341,276.91
Ukraine	348,943.41	886.88	349,830.29
United Rep. Of Tanzania	322,273.42	0.00	322,273.42
Uruguay	578,691.23	0.00	578,691.23
Venezuela	409,550.36	13,692.72	423,243.08
Vietnam	262,518.24	0.00	262,518.24
Wcaro, Senegal	1,505,838.37	178,904.23	1,684,742.60
Yemen	534,894.30	0.00	534,894.30
Zambia	398,493.02	(0.00)	398,493.02
Zimbabwe	10,704,033.99	961,449.74	11,665,483.73
Total	96,137,992.46	5,434,139.64	101,572,132.10

SUMMARY

	Cumulative Contributions	Cumulative Expenditures	Thematic Funds Available
Total	109,752,796.44	101,572,132.10	8,180,664.35



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