



## UNICEF Humanitarian Action Study 2016

A synthesis of UNICEF's response

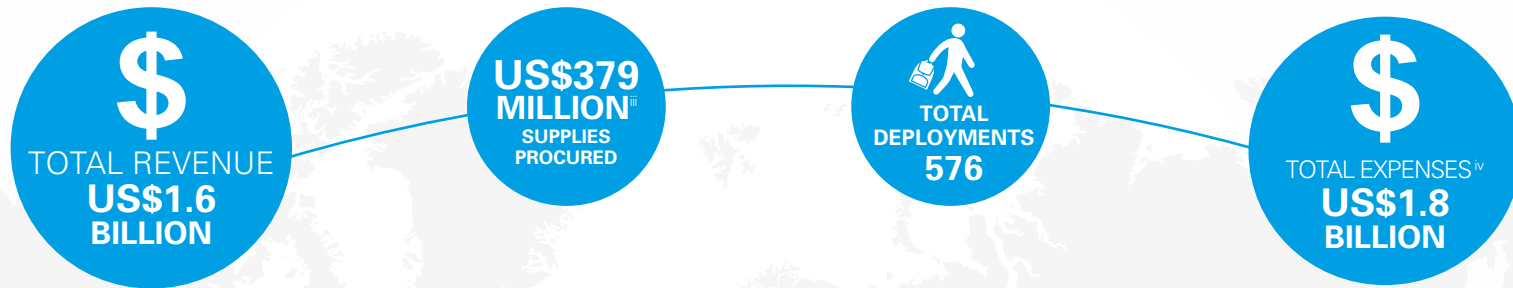
For more information, please see the  
[Annual Results Report – Humanitarian Action](#)

### South Sudan

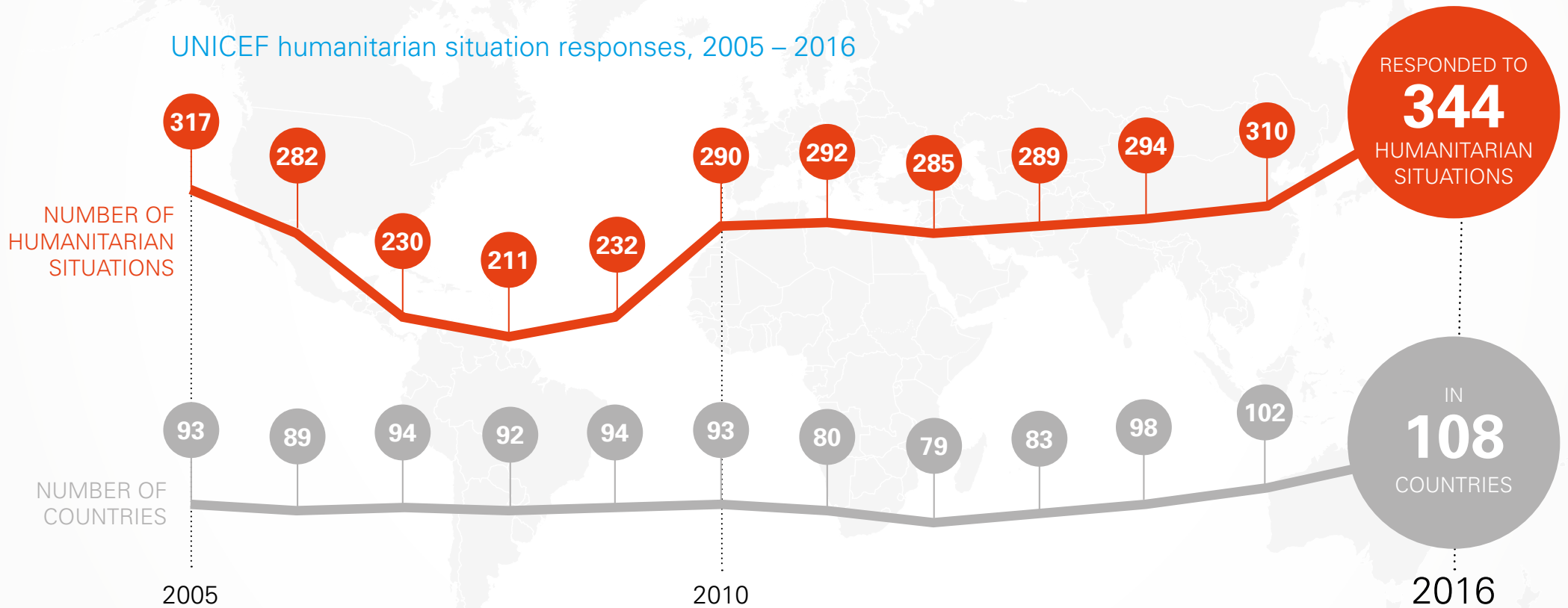
On 20 October 2016, Children learn how to wash their hands properly by UNICEF staff in the town of Kuach Unity State, South Sudan. UNICEF is assessing currently hygiene facilities in remote health facilities that they can access because there have been several confirmed cases of cholera in the region and because of renewed fighting humanitarian access is difficult.

## Global response in 2016

In 2016, 108 country offices<sup>i</sup> responded to 344 humanitarian situations, both the most ever since UNICEF began tracking in 2005<sup>ii</sup>. Since 2010, UNICEF has responded to an average of over 300 humanitarian situations in nearly 90 countries each year. The number of country offices responding is 37 per cent more than just five years ago (79 in 2012).



### UNICEF humanitarian situation responses, 2005 – 2016



<sup>i</sup> Does not include responses where UNICEF does not have a country office, such as in parts of Europe.

<sup>ii</sup> Data collection methodology based on country office phone interviews for 2005, country office questionnaire for 2006-2009, and country office annual report questionnaire for 2010-2016. Many of these are handled by UNICEF offices building off preparedness measures undertaken and using existing resources, highlighting the importance of UNICEF's presence before, during and after a crisis.

<sup>iii</sup> This is the amount of other resources-emergency funded supplies and does not include services and supply procurement via programme cooperation agreements or direct cash transfers with partners. Supplies delivered against emergency orders totalled US\$142.3 million (for 62 countries), of which \$111.3 million (78 per cent) was funded by other resources-emergency.

<sup>iv</sup> Expenses exceeded revenue due to revenue being utilized over several years, based on the grant agreement, while expenses covers actual utilization in the calendar year. This is especially true in the case of multi-year funding agreements.

# Type of response in 2016

**102**



**Natural disasters**  
(hydro-meteorological)

**15**



**Natural disasters**  
(geo-physical)

**118**



**Health crisis**  
(acute nutritional crisis, epidemic,  
influenza-human pandemic)

**78**



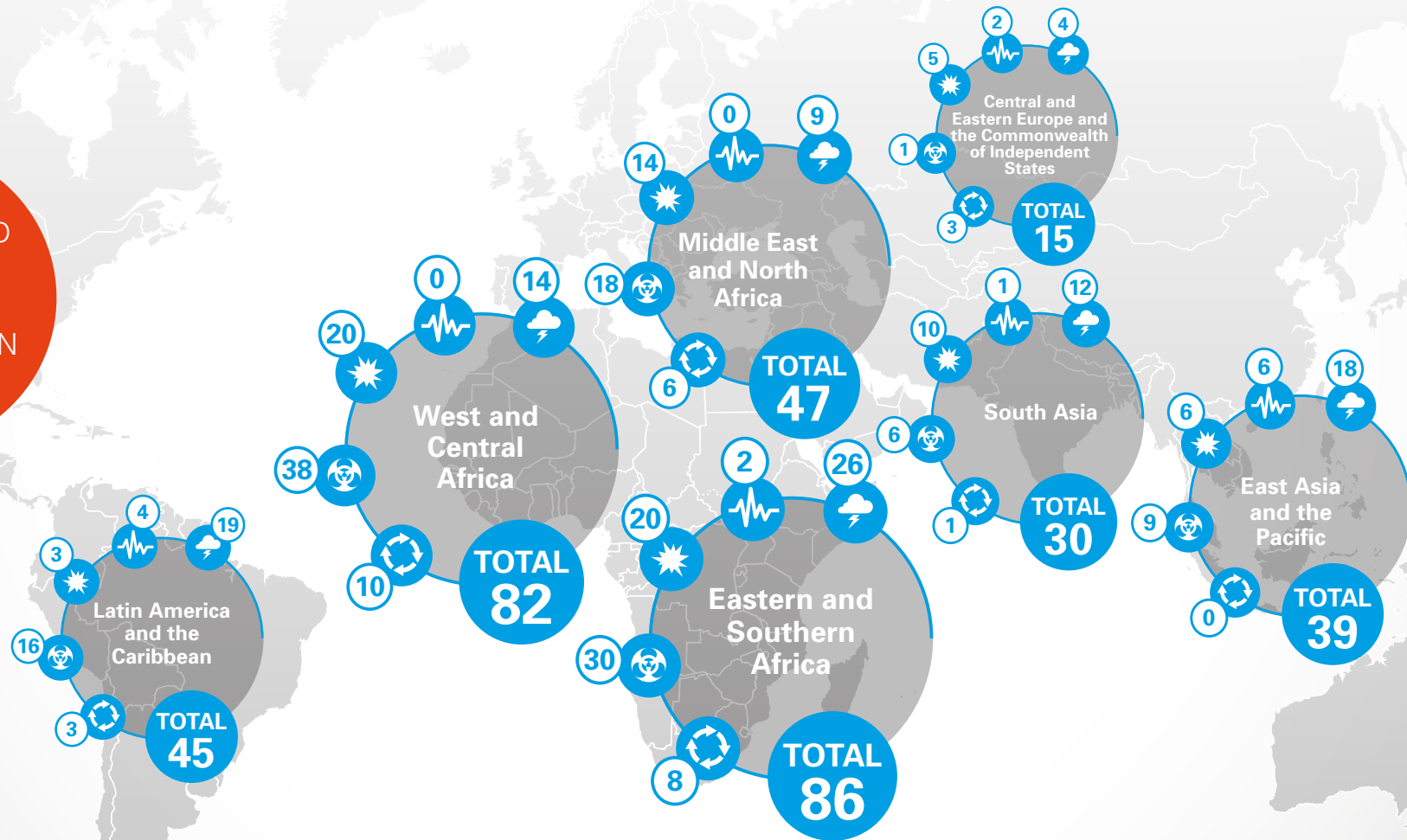
**Socio-political crisis**  
(acute economic crisis, conflict/civil  
unrest, human rights crisis)

**31**



**Other humanitarian  
situations<sup>1</sup>**

RESPONDED TO  
**344**  
HUMANITARIAN  
SITUATIONS



*This map is stylized and not to scale. It does not reflect a position by UNICEF on the legal status of any country or area or the delimitation of any frontiers. The dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the Parties. The final boundary between the Republic of the Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined.*

<sup>1</sup> Including but not limited to refugee response.



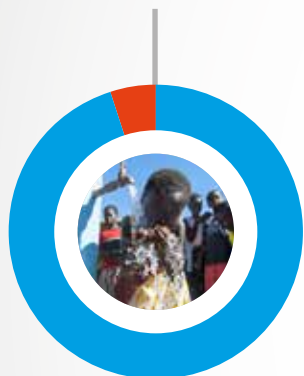
## Delivering humanitarian results for children

These are some of the key humanitarian results achieved as a proportion of the targets set by UNICEF and partners in 2016. In some contexts, achievements were constrained by limited resources, including across sectors; inadequate humanitarian access; insecurity and a challenging operating environments.

**28.8 million**

people accessed sufficient quantity of water of appropriate quality for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene

**95%<sup>i</sup>**

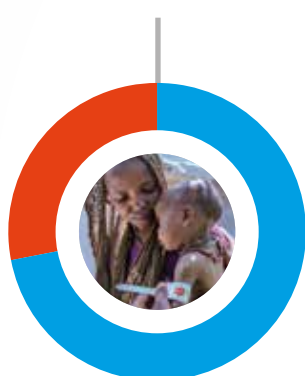


**WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE**

**2.4 million**

children aged 6-59 months with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) admitted to programmes for treatment

**72%**

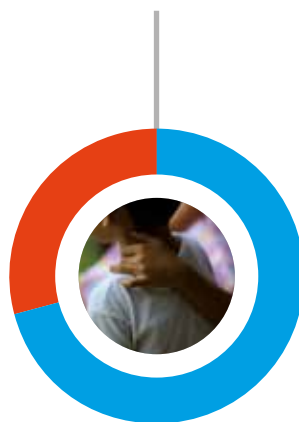


**NUTRITION**

**3.0 million**

children accessed psychosocial support

**71%**



**CHILD PROTECTION**

**24.2 million**

children aged 6 months – 15 years vaccinated for measles

**72%**



**HEALTH**

**11.7 million**

children (3-18 years old) accessed formal or non-formal basic education (including pre-primary schools/early childhood learning spaces)

**84%**

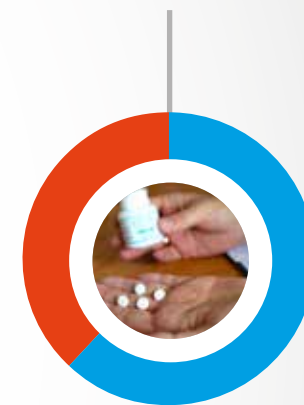


**EDUCATION**

**34,000**

HIV-positive pregnant women continued anti-retroviral therapy

**62%**



**HIV/AIDS**

**CASH-BASED TRANSFERS**



**1.4 million**

children benefitted from cash-based support

<sup>i</sup> This is a per cent of achievement against the target.

# Key results from humanitarian responses

The map below highlights the key results achieved by UNICEF and partners in some of the major humanitarian responses in 2016<sup>i</sup>.

## Refugee and migrant crisis in Europe

Nearly **96,000 children** received psychosocial support in the West Balkans and Greece (exceeding the target)



## Iraq:

Nearly **1.3 million vulnerable people** newly displaced by conflict received Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) kits containing drinking water, hygiene products and ready-to-eat rations within the first 72 hours of their displacement (56 per cent of target)



## Syrian refugees:

More than **19,000 vulnerable families** in Egypt, Jordan and Iraq received sustained cash assistance (77 per cent of target) and nearly **264,000 persons** received one-off emergency cash or cash voucher assistance in Turkey and Lebanon (81 per cent of target).



## Syrian Arab Republic:

More than **3.1 million children** (49 per cent girls) accessed learning opportunities (exceeding the target)



## Afghanistan:

Some **250,000 children** aged 6-59 months were vaccinated against measles (exceeding the target)



## Myanmar:

More than **249,000 people** affected by flooding and El Niño-related water shortages accessed safe drinking water (83 per cent of target)



## Yemen:

More than **237,000 children** under 5 treated for SAM (exceeding the target)



## Somalia:

More than **122,000 children** aged 6-59 months with SAM were admitted for treatment (exceeding the target)



## South Sudan:

Nearly **314,000 school-aged children** affected by conflict accessed education opportunities (97 per cent of target)



## Southern Africa El Niño/La Niña:

More than **112,000 children** aged 6-59 months affected by SAM were admitted for treatment in Angola, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland and Zimbabwe (61 per cent of target)



## Nigeria:

Nearly **6,000 unaccompanied and separated children** received support including registration, assessment, referral for services and interim care (71 per cent of target).



## Ecuador:

Some **64,000 people** accessed sufficient quantity of safe drinking water (71 per cent target) and 32,000 accessed basic sanitation facilities (80 per cent of target)



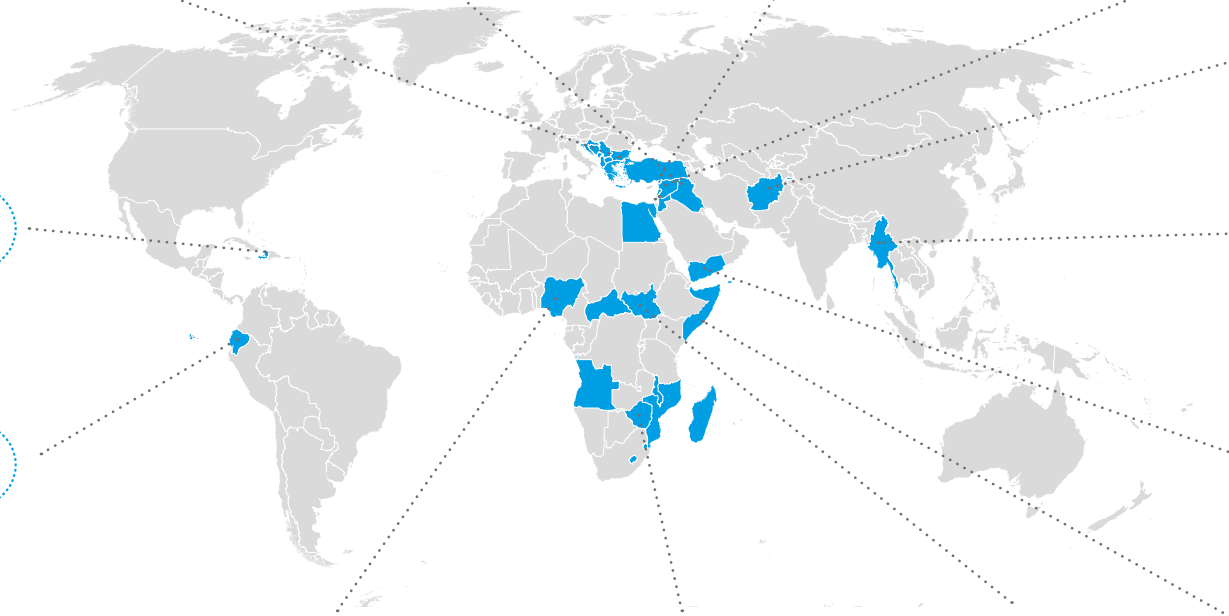
## Haiti:

Some **912,000 people** living in high-risk areas, including the hurricane zone, received cholera vaccine (exceeding the target)



## Zika:

More than **162 million people** in Latin America and the Caribbean received preventive Zika messages through mass, social and digital media communications campaigns (81 per cent of target)



<sup>i</sup> In some cases, where emergencies were underfunded but targets were exceeded, non-emergency funds were re-programmed for emergency response.

# Emergency deployments

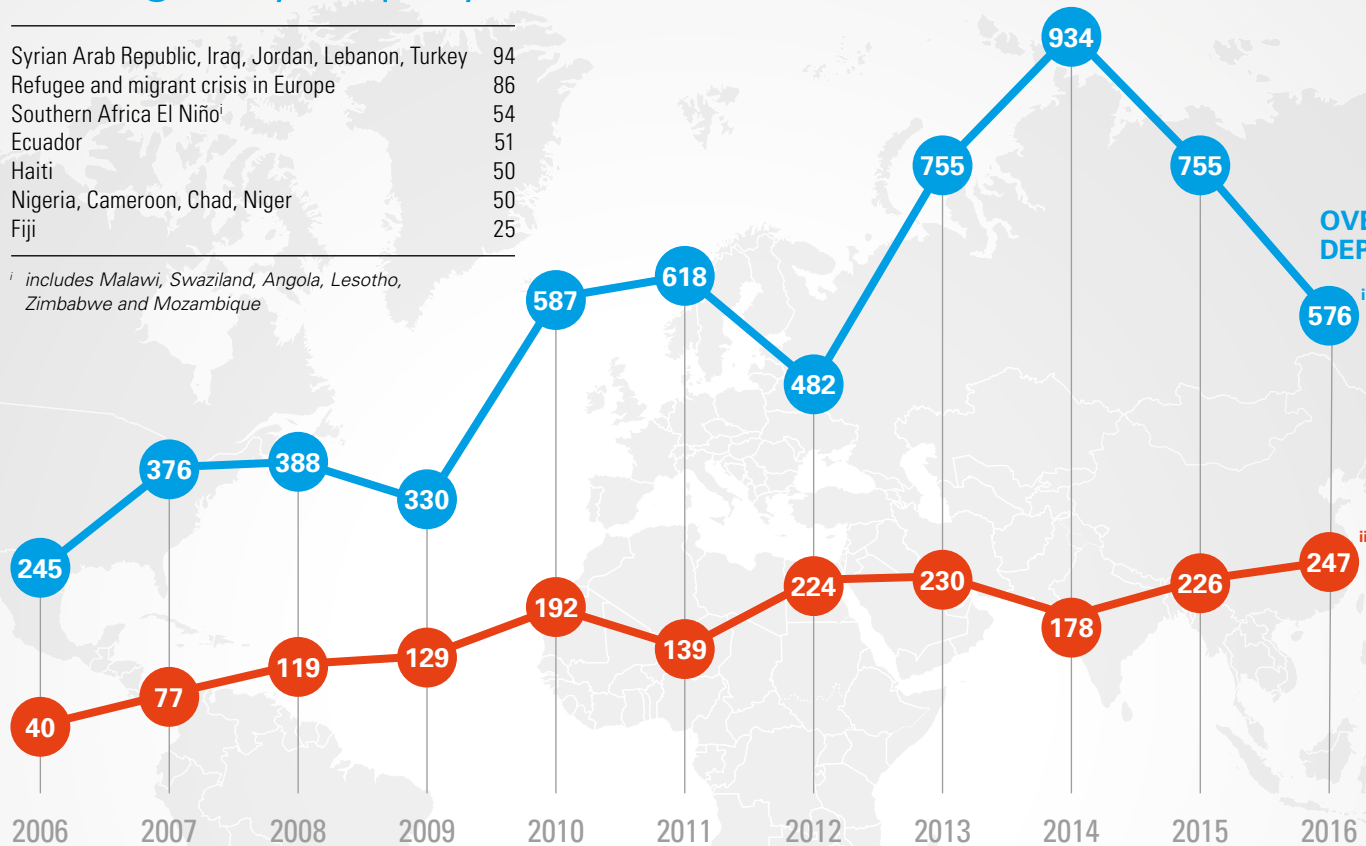
Syrian Arab Republic, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey	94
Refugee and migrant crisis in Europe	86
Southern Africa El Niño <sup>i</sup>	54
Ecuador	51
Haiti	50
Nigeria, Cameroon, Chad, Niger	50
Fiji	25

<sup>i</sup> includes Malawi, Swaziland, Angola, Lesotho, Zimbabwe and Mozambique

**30**  
STANDBY  
PARTNERS



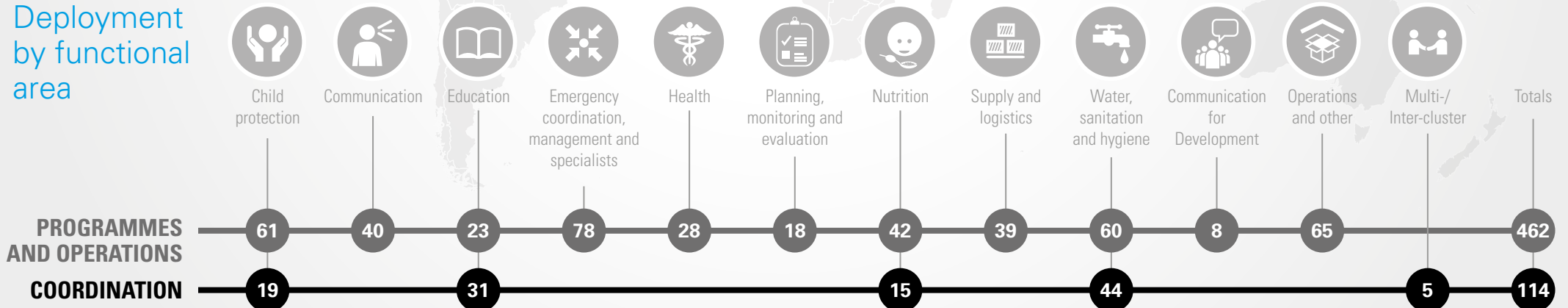
**STANDBY PARTNERS  
AND RAPID RESPONSE  
TEAM**



**OVERALL  
DEPLOYMENTS**



## Deployment by functional area



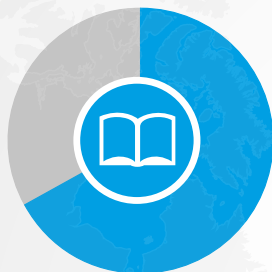
<sup>ii</sup> Deployments in 2016 do not include 92 missions of seven days or less, unlike previous years. Overall decrease was due in part to the activation of only one Level 3 emergency (Nigeria) during the year, as well as the protracted crises in the four other Level 3 responses (Iraq, South Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen), where human resources have moved beyond the surge phase into longer-term recruitments.

<sup>iii</sup> This included 161 standby and 69 rapid response team members deployed to the field to deliver on UNICEF's programme, cluster and operational commitments. Seventeen personnel supported headquarters functions.

## Coordination

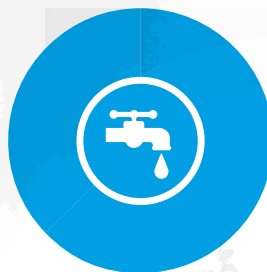
Proportion of countries where cluster coordination mechanism meets CCC standards:<sup>i</sup>

67%



Met standards: 10 OF 15

100%



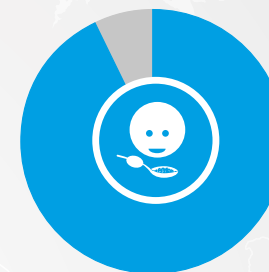
17 OF 17

93%



14 OF 15

93%



13 OF 14

Number of country offices leading/co-leading sector/cluster:<sup>ii</sup>

68



EDUCATION

72



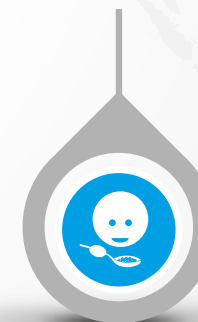
WASH

60



CHILD  
PROTECTION

63



NUTRITION

<sup>i</sup> Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Action standards for coordination are defined as: convening partners; establishing terms of reference for coordination; establishing cluster operational strategy/action plan; performance management system in place; sector coverage known from cluster reporting.

<sup>ii</sup> Twelve country offices reported leading the gender-based violence sector or cluster.

## Partnerships

UNICEF works in partnership with national governments, civil society partners and other United Nations agencies in some of the most challenging environments in the world to deliver results for children and women. Below are the number of civil society partners for humanitarian programming as reported by country offices.

## Preparedness

Number of country offices recording high, medium and low compliance with minimum standards of UNICEF's online Early Warning Early Action system as a proxy for preparedness. UNICEF in late 2016 issued a new Preparedness Procedure, which sets new minimum preparedness standards for all country offices beginning 2018. A new online platform will replace the existing Early Warning Early Action system, providing partial reporting on preparedness levels in 2018 for COs that will use it by December 2017 and full reporting in 2019.

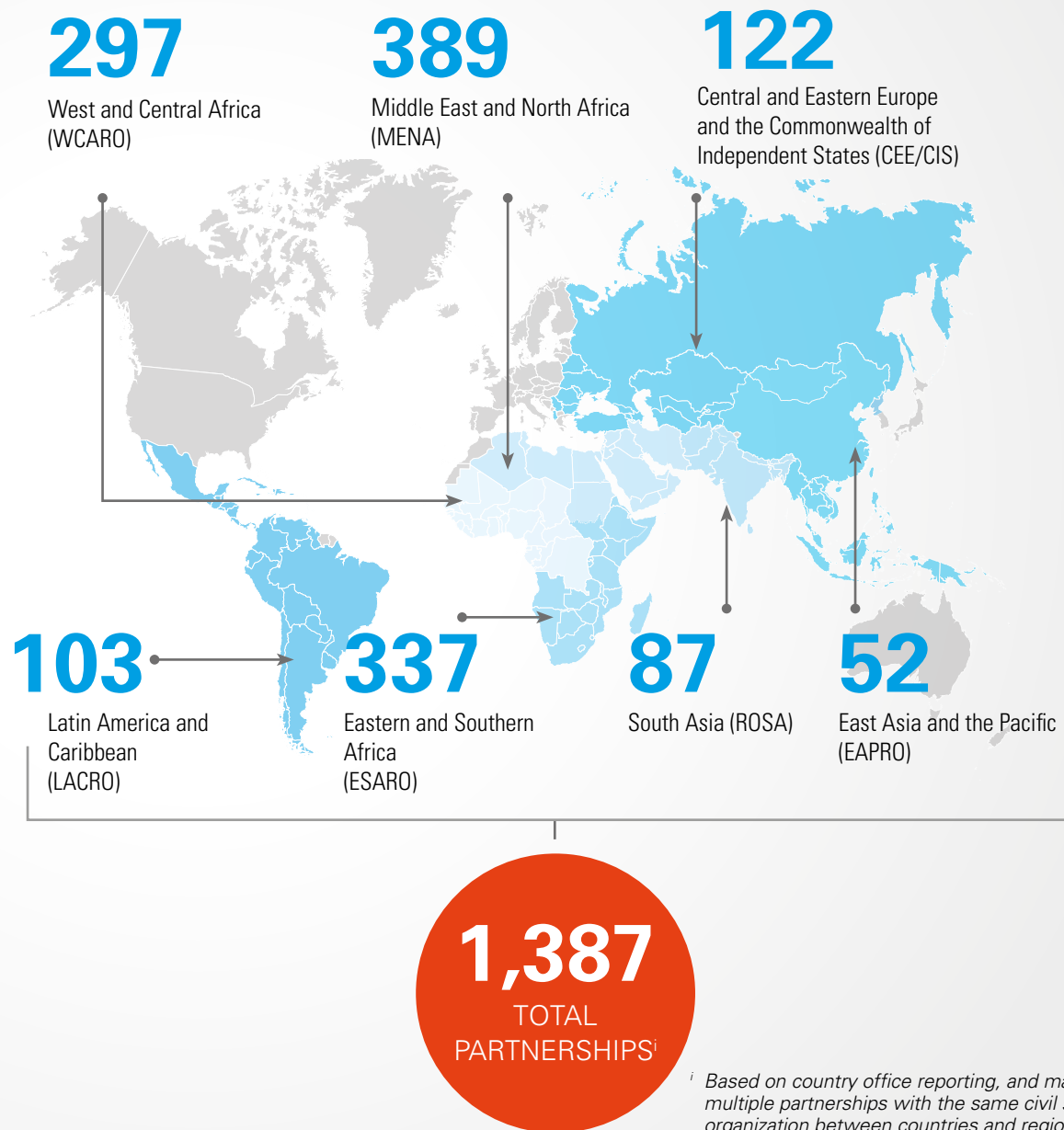
**HIGH**  
**113**

**MEDIUM**

**9**

**LOW**

**8**



<sup>i</sup> Based on country office reporting, and may reflect multiple partnerships with the same civil society organization between countries and regions.



## Resource mobilization

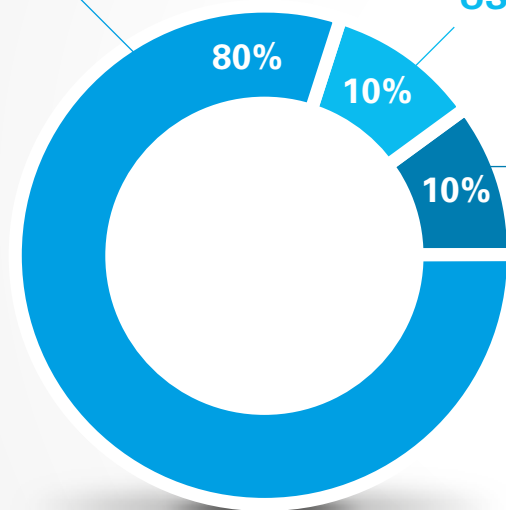
2016 total other resources – emergency humanitarian revenue by type of donor in United States dollar.

**Total humanitarian revenue: US\$1.6 billion<sup>i</sup>, an 8 per cent decrease from 2015.**

**Governments and inter-governmental organizations<sup>ii</sup>  
US\$1.313 billion**

**Private sector<sup>iii</sup>  
US\$159 million**

**Inter-organizational arrangements<sup>iv</sup>  
US\$167 million**



<sup>i</sup> This figure is based on other resources - emergency revenue received in 2016, which differs from other resources emergency budget issued in 2016. Budget issued will normally exceed the revenue received, as UNICEF now releases budget in full when a contract is signed with a resource partner, even though it may cover multiple years.

<sup>ii</sup> Inter-governmental organizations include: the European Commission, the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries and Unitaid.

<sup>iii</sup> Revenue from the private sector includes global funds, foundations, NGOs, UNICEF National Committees and UNICEF country office private sector fundraising.

<sup>iv</sup> Inter-organizational arrangements include: the Food and Agriculture Organization, the Global Partnership for Education, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the International Organization for Migration, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, the Pan American Health Organization, the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Development and Planning Organization, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, UNFPA, the United Nations Human Settlements Programme, UNHCR, OCHA, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the United Nations Office for Project Services, UN Women, the United Nations Secretariat, the United Nations Trust for Human Security, the United Nations Women's Guild, the World Bank, WFP, WHO as well as United Nations joint programmes where UNICEF is the Administrative Agent.

<sup>v</sup> Country-Based Pooled Funds are multi-donor humanitarian financing instruments established by the Emergency Relief Coordinator. They are managed by OCHA at the country level under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator. Donor contributions to each Country-Based Pooled Fund are un-earmarked and allocated by the Humanitarian Coordinator through an in-country consultative process. As of 2016, Country-Based Pooled Funds operate in 18 countries.

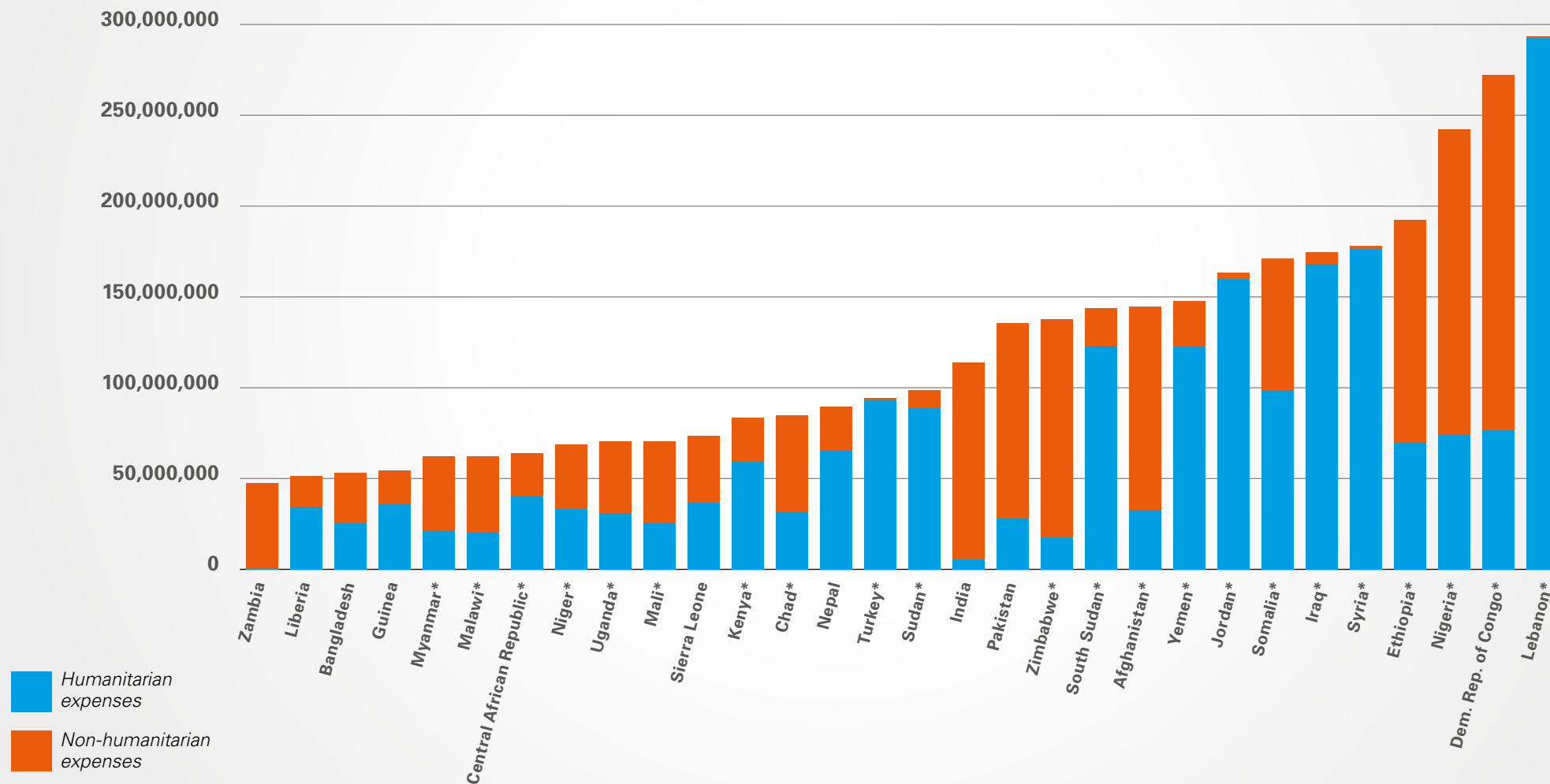
## Top 20 resource partners

Top 20 resource partners to humanitarian action, 2016.

	Donor	Total (US\$)
1	United States of America	405,457,804
2	Germany	192,498,199
3	The United Kingdom	175,826,261
4	Japan	124,370,000
5	Central Emergency Response Fund (United Nations)	104,360,525
6	European Commission	94,305,241
7	Canada	64,963,124
8	Netherlands	56,641,615
9	Country-Based Pooled Funds <sup>v</sup>	47,689,264
10	Norway	44,902,522
11	Sweden	36,517,969
12	United States Fund for UNICEF	35,982,365
13	German Committee for UNICEF	35,166,745
14	United Kingdom Committee for UNICEF	20,555,878
15	Saudi Arabia	16,800,000
16	Japan Committee for UNICEF	15,918,048
17	Denmark	14,040,975
18	France	9,579,704
19	Belgium	9,199,070
20	Italy	8,799,162

## Humanitarian expenses<sup>i</sup> were 52 per cent<sup>ii</sup> of all country-level expenses.

Total other resources – emergency expenses: US\$1.8 billion, an 8 per cent increase from 2015.



\* UNICEF country offices with Humanitarian Action for Children appeals in 2016.

<sup>i</sup> Humanitarian expenses are defined as the sum of all other resources – emergency expenses, Emergency Programme Fund expenses and all expenses from other resources – regular and regular resources that are tagged as humanitarian.

<sup>ii</sup> The 52 per cent is the proportion of expenses by country offices (excluding headquarters and regional offices) classified by each office as humanitarian.