

Annual Report 2016



Millions of lives transformed



UNFPA

Delivering a world where
every pregnancy is wanted
every childbirth is safe and
every young person's
potential is fulfilled



UNFPA Annual Report 2016

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From the Executive Director

Now more than ever, we must ensure that the marginalized, the forgotten—the ones often left behind—can exercise their fundamental human right to decide, free of coercion, discrimination and violence, when or how often to have children.

UNFPA, the United Nations Population Fund, is proud to have enabled millions of women of childbearing age to exercise that right and to have helped to nearly double modern contraceptive use worldwide from 36 per cent in 1970 to 64 per cent in 2016.

Increasing access to voluntary planning has not only empowered more women to make decisions about the timing and spacing of pregnancies, but it has also led to better health outcomes for women and has helped reduce maternal deaths globally from 532,000 in 1990 to 303,000 in 2016.

But the number of maternal deaths is still too high. We must get to zero. No woman should die giving life.

We know how to reach zero maternal deaths. But in many cases, resources are still insufficient to make sure every pregnant woman has at least four antenatal care visits, every birth is attended by skilled workers and life-saving medicines are available to everyone who needs them.

Without continued political and financial support from donor countries and renewed commitments from developing nations, we risk losing the momentum made towards saving mothers' lives, increasing access to voluntary family planning and achieving universal sexual and reproductive health and rights. We also risk falling short of our shared goal to leave no one behind as we move forward with the global sustainable development agenda.

In times of budgetary constraints, governments need to reassure constituencies that investing in UNFPA yields results.

This annual report shows how funds entrusted to UNFPA have enabled us to protect and promote the health and rights of millions of women and young people and enable them to realize their full potential.

The numbers in this report speak for themselves.

In 2016, for example, contraceptives supplied by UNFPA reached 20.9 million people, helped avert an estimated 11.7 million unintended pregnancies and nearly 3.7 million unsafe abortions and prevent an estimated 29,000 maternal deaths.

The returns on donor and developing country investments in UNFPA are quantifiable. But the more important measure of success is the survival, health and well-being of women and young people whose rights have been upheld and whose lives have been transformed as a result of our programmes in 155 countries and territories.

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Pregnancy by choice, not by chance



One-hundred seventy-nine governments agreed in 1994 that individuals have the right and should have the means to freely decide whether or when they want to start a family. Yet, an estimated 225 million women in developing countries are unable to exercise that right because they are not using, or have no access to, contraception.

Unmet demand for family planning translates into nearly 60 million unintended pregnancies annually in developing countries.

UNFPA, the United Nations Population Fund, is helping respond to the unmet demand and enabling more women to exercise their right to decide whether, when or how often to become pregnant. Increased access to contraception also leads to fewer abortions and reduces risks to women's health.

Contraceptive needs vary from woman to woman. Some prefer the pill, others may

prefer injectables or implants. And still others prefer condoms, which also reduce the risk of sexually transmitted infections, including HIV.

UNFPA helps countries provide reliable supplies of a full range of high-quality contraceptive options.

The majority of contraceptives provided by UNFPA are funded through the UNFPA Supplies programme, an initiative focused on increasing access to modern contraception in the 46 developing countries with the highest unmet demand. Donor countries and foundations together contributed \$77.2 million towards the initiative in 2016. Through the UNFPA Supplies Programme and the organization's regular family planning programmes combined, UNFPA provided nearly 7 million female condoms and nearly 268 million male condoms.

168,600,000

male condoms

34,852,080

doses of injectable contraceptives

21,350,104

cycles of oral contraceptives

5,400,000

female condoms

2,946,213

contraceptive implants

1,178,419

intrauterine devices

711,780

doses of emergency contraception

Contraceptives provided by UNFPA in 2016*

20,900,000 reached people

11,700,000 averted unintended pregnancies

3,680,000 averted unsafe abortions

29,000 averted maternal deaths

\$716,000,000 savings in healthcare costs

The UNFPA Supplies Programme funded, in 2016

Saving mothers' lives



Every day, 830 women die from preventable causes during pregnancy or childbirth.

UNFPA makes pregnancy and delivery safer in developing countries by building the midwifery workforce, increasing access to antenatal and emergency obstetric care and providing life-saving medicines and medical equipment.

In 2016, UNFPA, through its maternal health thematic fund, supported by donor governments, foundations and professional organizations, strengthened health care, particularly maternal and newborn health services, in 39 countries with high rates of maternal death.

The UNFPA Supplies programme in 2016 funded maternal health medicines, such as oxytocin and magnesium sulfate, to treat postpartum haemorrhage or hypertension during pregnancy.

UNFPA supports safe pregnancies and deliveries even in humanitarian settings, such as camps for refugees or internally displaced people or in the aftermath of man-made and natural disasters.

At the onset of a crisis, UNFPA provides an initial basic set of services to protect the lives of mothers and newborns, prevent and manage the consequences of gender-based violence and reduce vulnerability to HIV infection.



Impact of the maternal health thematic fund

15,638 women

underwent surgery to repair obstetric fistulas

5,200 midwives

trained

200 schools

of midwifery received textbooks and teaching materials

39 countries

bolstered midwifery education and regulation

10 countries

expanded comprehensive maternal health services for young mothers

11,400,000

people had access to sexual and reproductive health services and services to address gender-based violence

10,000

youth peer educators trained in sexual and reproductive health

2,488

health facilities with emergency obstetric care

741

facilities with clinical management of rape

485

safe spaces for girls and women

481

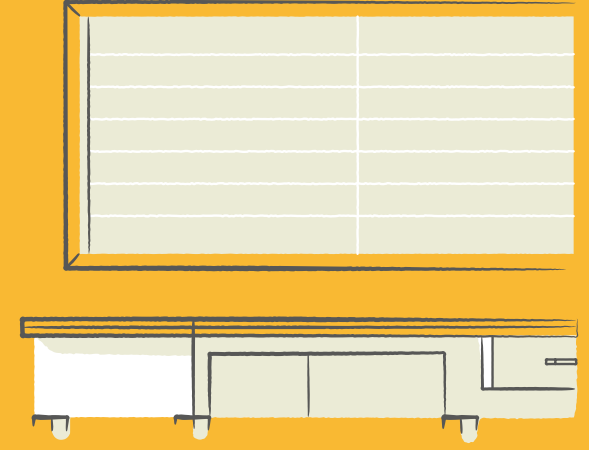
mobile maternal health clinics in 27 countries

Impact of UNFPA services in humanitarian settings in 2016

Empowering the next generation

Young people, ages 10 to 24, account for about 24 per cent of the world's 7.4 billion people.

UNFPA in 2016 helped millions of young people, especially adolescent girls, remain healthy and avoid pregnancy. UNFPA also helped protect them from harmful practices and enabled them to realize their full potential.



The UNFPA-UNICEF joint Global Programme to Accelerate Action to End Child Marriage aims to **stop child marriage in 12 countries** and protect the health and rights of girls who are already married. Between March 2015 and March 2016, the programme **empowered 65,000 adolescent girls with life skills, sexual and reproductive health information and access to services**. The programme also **raised awareness of 285,000 community members about girls' rights**.

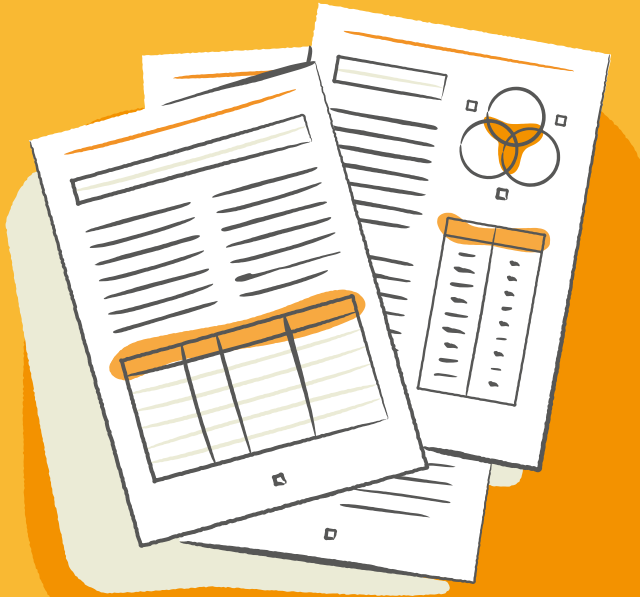
In Uganda alone, the programme has been shown to raise the likelihood that participating girls engage in income generating activities by 72 per cent, reduce teen pregnancy by 26 per cent and early entry into marriage or cohabitation by 58 per cent.

In addition, UNFPA contributed to the development of national strategies for ending child marriage in Burkina Faso, Mozambique, Uganda and Zambia.

In 2016, UNFPA programmes helped

23,000,000

adolescents gain access to sexual and reproductive health services



As a result of UNFPA programmes in 2016

730,000

girls and women received comprehensive services related to female genital mutilation

2,906

communities declared the abandonment of female genital mutilation

- 407 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births
- 56% of births attended by skilled personnel
- 23% of women married or in a union with an unmet need for family planning
- 4.4 children born to average woman in childbearing years (total fertility rate)
- 32% of population between the ages of 10 and 24

Africa, East and Southern

Young people make up the largest and fastest-growing share of the region's population. How governments in the region invest in their health, education and capabilities in the years ahead will determine whether the region will reap a demographic dividend.

A demographic dividend is the potential for economic growth that can result from shifts in a population's age structure, when the share of the working-age population expands relative to the non-working-age population.

A demographic dividend is linked to a demographic transition, which begins when child and infant death rates decrease in response to increased access to vaccines, antibiotics, safe water, sanitation and better nutrition. As couples realize that they do not need to have as many children to reach their desired family size, fertility rates then begin falling.

Investing in the human capital of the region's young people entails expanding access to sexual and reproductive health services, including contraception and HIV prevention. Nearly half of all new HIV

infections worldwide occur in the region, which is also home to more than half of all people living with HIV. An estimated 640 adolescent girls and young women in the region are infected with HIV every day.

About one in four women in the region has given birth before age 18. There is a one-in-15 chance that a girl in the region will die from pregnancy or childbirth-related complications.

Investments in the region are also needed to expand young people and women's access to contraception. About one in four women wants to prevent a pregnancy but is not using a modern method of family planning.

About one in two women in the region has experienced physical or sexual violence. In some countries, nearly nine in 10 women have been subjected to gender-based violence.



5,979

women underwent surgery to repair
obstetric fistulas

23

communities declared the abandonment
of female genital mutilation

15,000

maternal deaths
averted

1,600,000

unsafe abortions
prevented

5,400,000

unintended pregnancies
prevented

Impact of UNFPA
support in 2016

Estimated impact of contraceptives
provided by UNFPA in 2016

Saving mothers' lives

3,500 health workers

received training in integrating HIV and AIDS services into sexual and reproductive health services.

Midwifery in 10 countries

was strengthened because of UNFPA training programmes. The size of the midwifery labour force grew in eight countries.

2,000 health-care professionals

received training in providing emergency obstetric care, gender-based violence case management and the clinical management of rape in crises.

8 in 10 births

attended by skilled personnel in Botswana, Comoros, Namibia, South Africa and Swaziland.

Empowering the next generation

811,000 adolescents 17,000 teachers

who were not in school had access to comprehensive sexuality education through the Safeguard Young People programme.

trained through UNFPA and UNESCO programmes to deliver comprehensive sexuality education.

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_20245



80,000,000

condoms were made available to young people

14,000,000

youth received sexual and reproductive health messages through social media

1,500,000

adolescents and youth had access to sexual and reproductive health services

913,616

women and girls in humanitarian settings had access to reproductive health services to prevent and treat the effects of gender-based violence

445,000

survivors of gender-based violence received services in humanitarian settings

Includes core and non-core resources

Angola	1,992	Mauritius	79
Botswana	1,079	Mozambique	11,440
Burundi	5,448	Namibia	1,299
Comoros	782	Rwanda	4,169
Democratic Republic of the Congo	21,357	South Africa	2,179
Eritrea	1,605	South Sudan	17,474
Ethiopia	14,757	Swaziland	1,462
Kenya	14,115	Uganda	15,122
Lesotho	1,522	United Republic of Tanzania	13,163
Madagascar	5,864	Zambia	7,629
Malawi	8,214	Zimbabwe	13,259

Programme expenses in thousands of US\$

Country/territory programmes	164,010
Regional projects	16,924
Total programme expenses	180,934

Programme expenses by purpose in millions of US\$

Resources	Non-Core	Core	Total
Integrated sexual and reproductive health	87.4	36.3	123.7
	68.4 %		
Adolescents	18.4	7.0	25.4
	14.0 %		
Gender equality and rights	9.0	5.2	14.2
	7.8 %		
Data for development	4.0	11.6	15.6
	8.6 %		
Organizational efficiency and effectiveness	1.0	1.0	2.0
	1.2 %		