Evaluation of the UNICEF Level 3 response to the global COVID-19 pandemic

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Item 9: Evaluation of the UNICEF Level 3 response to the global COVID-19 pandemic

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Evaluation purpose, scope and approach



Objective and purpose: Provide an assessment of how UNICEF responded to the first-ever global Level 3 corporate emergency activation procedure and generate recommendations for better responding to future public health emergencies (PHEs)



Scope: Global Analysis, supported by a number of country-level case studies, covering the period January 2020–March 2022



Approach: Mixed methods; synthesis of evaluative evidence, combined with remote primary data collection

- Evaluation of UNICEF work in public health emergencies
- Evaluation of the UNICEF contribution to Access to COVID-19 Tools Accelerator ("ACT-A")

Overarching Findings

Overall, UNICEF was well positioned to meet the demands of COVID-19, although the level of preparedness planning varied across countries

- ✓ Enabling factors included: a) prior emergency response experience; b) mature decentralization structure; c) health emergencies staff member embedded within the World Health Organization (WHO); and d) familiarity with remote/flexible working arrangements
- ✓ UNICEF fully mobilized prior to the formal activation of the corporate emergency procedures on 16 April 2020
- ✓ It took UNICEF a few months to reach a cohesive narrative (beyond health) on its role and contribution to the pandemic
- ✓ Other UN agencies perceived that UNICEF's main focus was vaccine delivery, and "quiet" on other areas of the global response

Overarching Findings

- ✓ UNICEF made considerable investments in studies/analyses that contributed to enhance the global evidence base on the pandemic
- ✓ Yet, disaggregation by population groups was inconsistent, and analyses were not always converted into a more targeted programmatic response
- ✓ UNICEF demonstrated strong adaptive capacity on the ground, although the volume of guidance issued by UNICEF headquarters and regional offices was considered overwhelming
- ✓ UNICEF results in 2020–2021 included:
 - Expansion in Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE); Social Protection/cash assistance; Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS); education and malnutrition treatment
 - Nearly 1 billion doses of vaccines delivered to countries in 2021
 - Successful advocacy campaigns in areas of vaccine provision, schools re-opening and release of children in detention

Overarching Findings

- ✓ Gender, equity and Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) were corporately prioritized in strategic documents but saw uneven implementation
- ✓ Some delays in supplies delivery (particularly, PPE) generated reputational risk
- ✓ UNICEF played a critical strategic and operational role in global response efforts including the: a) Global Health Response Plan ("GHRP"); b) Access to COVID-19 Tools Accelerator ("ACT-A"), (including COVAX); and c) United Nations framework for the immediate socio-economic response to COVID-19 ("UN SERF")
- ✓ Territorial concerns affected some global-level partnerships in the area of vaccine delivery
- ✓ At country level, partnerships with Government and other UN agencies were strong and UNICEF expanded its cooperation with the private sector and civil society, by also leveraging new technologies



Overarching Recommendations

- 1. Develop a clear corporate narrative for the role of UNICEF in public health emergencies (PHEs)
- 2. Refresh the corporate narrative on the priority of COVID-19
- 3. Consider undertaking a functional review of the public health emergency capacity across UNICEF
- Build preparedness for public health emergency response across UNICEF
- Revisit the global ethos of partnership in vaccines in particular
- 6. Reassess supply chain and procurement requirements and procedures for PHEs
- 7. Intensify the focus on equity and gender in emergency response
- 8. Define and establish the corporate-level Knowledge Management and learning system for PHEs

