

# REPORT ON REGULAR RESOURCES 2013

RESULTS FOR CHILDREN



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# FOREWORD

In 2013, as humanitarian emergencies and development challenges escalated, and children around the world battled courageously to overcome them, UNICEF responded with a range of services and programmes.

Regular Resources were and are at the heart of our ability to reach those children most in need.

Unrestricted core resources – or Regular Resources – allow us to jump-start humanitarian response efforts; scale-up innovative projects that might not otherwise attract sufficient or timely donor attention; and provide us with the flexibility to allocate funds to underfunded programmes. Core resources not only enable UNICEF's efficient and effective management – they literally provide life and hope to millions of children every day.

Where are those children and their families?

Trapped in the deteriorating situation in Syria and the sub-region. Struggling to subsist in communities in the Philippines where a powerful earthquake and Typhoon Haiyan wrought havoc. Bearing the brunt of the tragedy in the Central African Republic.

In all of those places, and more, UNICEF was at work – delivering, with our partners, life-saving services to children and families to help ward off disease, prevent or alleviate malnutrition, provide protection, and enable learning opportunities.

2013 also saw UNICEF reinvigorate the effort to end violence against children. A new global initiative raised awareness and engaged people to take action in their communities and countries. And we continued to work hard to raise the profile of issues that are central to our focus on equity: the rights of children with disabilities and the rights of girls and women to be protected from harmful traditional practices such as female genital mutilation/cutting.

In all that we do, partnerships – with governments, civil society organizations, private companies and foundations, and non-governmental organizations – are critical to our success. We rely on these trusted partners to help us promote the rights of children, and to meet the urgent needs of children and families around the world.

But, equally, we rely on the support of our donors, without whom we could not honour our commitment to children.

To be most effective, UNICEF requires a steady and predictable flow of core resources. The 12 country programmes profiled in this report are a sample of those allocated core funds, including health, education and child protection interventions, policy initiatives, and humanitarian action for children.

We also know that we achieve the greatest impact when we reach the most marginalized and vulnerable populations – however difficult the task, however remote the location. In 2013, core resources brought us ever closer to that goal.

Thanks to core resources:

A baby in the Solomon Islands may now be born free of HIV because her mother had access to a rapid HIV test that allowed her to determine her status and get the drugs necessary to avoid passing on the virus to her child.

A toddler in Angola – where only one third of all children under-five have their births registered – will have the right to a name and an identity.

A six-year-old girl in a poor province of Viet Nam can now attend school as a proud full-time student. She no longer has to stay at home to care for her siblings and the family's livestock because her parents could not afford to send her to school.

But for all these successes, there are millions more children waiting courageously for our support. We must reach them. With your support, we will.

So, on behalf of all of us at UNICEF, thank you, the donor community, for providing us with the resources – especially core resources – that enable us to make a difference in the lives of the most disadvantaged children around the world.



**Anthony Lake**  
Executive Director  
UNICEF





# ACRONYMS

<b>ECD</b>	Early childhood development
<b>EPF</b>	Emergency Programme Fund
<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agriculture Organization
<b>EU</b>	European Union
<b>IFAD</b>	International Fund for Agricultural Development
<b>ILO</b>	International Labour Organization
<b>IPSAS</b>	International Public Sector Accounting Standards
<b>MDG(s)</b>	Millennium Development Goal(s)
<b>MoRES</b>	Monitoring Results for Equity System
<b>MTSP</b>	Medium-term Strategic Plan (UNICEF)
<b>NGO</b>	Non-governmental organization
<b>OR</b>	Other Resources (restricted)
<b>PAHO</b>	Pan American Health Organization
<b>PMTCT</b>	Prevention of mother-to-child transmission (of HIV)
<b>RapidFTR</b>	Rapid Family Tracing and Reunification
<b>RR</b>	Regular Resources (unrestricted)
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>UNAIDS</b>	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
<b>UNAMI</b>	United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>UNDPKO</b>	United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations
<b>UNFPA</b>	United Nations Population Fund
<b>UNHCR</b>	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations Children's Fund
<b>UNMAS</b>	United Nations Mine Action Service
<b>UNOCHA</b>	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
<b>UNODC</b>	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
<b>UNOPS</b>	United Nations Office for Project Services
<b>UNSAS</b>	United Nations System Accounting Standards
<b>USD</b>	United States dollar
<b>WASH</b>	Water, sanitation, and hygiene
<b>WFP</b>	World Food Programme
<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organization

# THE VALUE OF REGULAR RESOURCES

## FAST FACTS

- In most countries UNICEF is the government's partner of choice for addressing children's issues thanks to the organization's long-term presence. Core resources enable UNICEF to maintain this vital **continuity**.
- In partnership with government and civil society, UNICEF's role is to build and strengthen **policy and programme frameworks** that support children, and core resources are essential for driving this important work.
- Core resources fund many of the national and international **technical experts** that UNICEF relies upon to deliver results for children.
- Thanks to satellite offices, mobile units, and partnerships made possible by core resources, UNICEF reaches out to every part of a given country, delivering services **even in the most remote regions**.

### Core resources also help UNICEF:

- Understand the **root causes of inequity** and find innovative solutions to help the most vulnerable children.
- Address deadly **childhood diseases** and **malnutrition**.
- Promote **healthier lives** through water, sanitation, and hygiene campaigns.
- Change lives through **educational interventions**.
- Establish systems to **protect children** from violence, exploitation, and abuse.
- Rapidly respond to **emergencies**.

**Regular Resources (RR)** – also referred to as flexible or core resources – are critical to UNICEF's work in delivering results for children. Contributed with no restrictions on their use, these resources enable UNICEF and its partners to help **all children, especially the most disadvantaged**, to survive and grow to their full potential. Their unrestricted nature allows UNICEF to participate in both development and humanitarian assistance – promoting **equity**, supporting **innovation**, and **leveraging** partnerships and resources.

Core resources provide the flexibility that has proven essential in supporting UNICEF's **equity agenda**, which puts special focus on the needs and rights of the world's most marginalized children. The organization is committed to understanding the root causes of inequity and to finding solutions that will provide all children, particularly the most vulnerable, with access to the basic social services they deserve – including education, health care, proper sanitation, clean water, and protection from violence, exploitation, and abuse. As an example, in 2013 Regular Resources supported the Government of Belarus and local authorities in registering thousands of children with disabilities so that they, too, would benefit from these basic social services.

In addition, Regular Resources allow for **continuity**, enabling UNICEF to maintain its global reach and to drive key priorities in the effort to uphold the rights of every girl and boy, everywhere. The **flexibility** of these funds provides a **reliable flow of resources** that the organization relies on to fill critical gaps and to respond to emerging challenges. For example, UNICEF has supported the governments of the Pacific island countries – where the prevalence of HIV is steadily increasing – to develop a comprehensive programme of rapid HIV testing, prevention, treatment, and care services.

It is through its vast network of **in-country expertise** and **local and global partnerships** that UNICEF



reaches the most vulnerable children in some of the most remote areas of the world. In turn, this unique combination of expertise and partnerships allows UNICEF to **leverage additional technical and financial resources**, so that even children in countries out of the public spotlight are not overlooked. In Sao Tome and Principe, for example, UNICEF has signed a four-year agreement with the Pontifical Universidade of Rio, Brazil, to provide technical support in the development of a pre-school curriculum as well as a legal framework for pre-school education.

In today's world of **unpredictable emergencies** that threaten the lives and livelihoods of children and their families – including civil unrest and natural disasters – core resources allow UNICEF to rapidly mobilize the staff and funds needed to implement lifesaving programmes. UNICEF's **Emergency Programme Fund (EPF)**, for instance, is a \$75 million RR revolving fund that is available to country offices in the days and even hours following the onset of a crisis, without having to wait for a formal appeal to be launched or for additional resources to be mobilized. The Central African Republic, Mali, the Philippines, South Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, and Yemen were among the many countries that benefitted from the EPF in 2013.

In sum, **core resources create a foundation** on which UNICEF country programmes are built, and continue to grow, in the effort to reach every child – fairly and equitably – across the globe.

## ACTIVITIES SUPPORTED BY REGULAR RESOURCES IN 2013

In **Mali**, UNICEF responded to the country's nutrition crisis, which has been exacerbated by conflict and a delicate political situation. More than 5.7 million children under the age of five received vitamin A supplementation. Additionally, more than 92,000 severely malnourished children under five received life-saving therapeutic food – a peanut-based paste that provides sufficient nutrients for a child's complete recovery.

Over 15 UNICEF country offices – including some least likely to meet the Millennium Development Goals – are using RapidSMS (texting) to improve the efforts of frontline workers to generate real-time information. In **Nigeria**, for example, UNICEF trained government health workers on RapidSMS to track the distribution of insecticide-treated mosquito nets for the prevention of malaria. To date, the system has tracked the distribution of more than 30 million mosquito nets.

In **Yemen**, a country that has experienced political instability and chronic underdevelopment, UNICEF's child protection efforts have helped return more than 1,000 separated children to their families. Additionally, UNICEF and partners also provided 380,000 school children with access to basic education, including temporary learning spaces and early learning for young children.



# REASONS TO INVEST IN UNICEF

With unparalleled global reach, efficiency, and expertise, UNICEF delivers equitable and innovative solutions for children around the world – and around the clock. UNICEF is **the world's leading organization for children**, and aims to ensure that every child has an equal chance in life, that their needs are met, and that their basic rights are upheld. With core resources, the organization is able to attract the best national and international experts to design unique programmes that address the needs of the world's most underserved children. These unrestricted funds also allow us to shift resources quickly and easily whenever and wherever they are needed.

UNICEF develops innovative tools and initiatives, establishes strategic partnerships, and strives to reach all children with equity in its effort to promote the fundamental rights of every child, and to provide all children with the opportunity to grow up to be healthy and productive citizens.

UNICEF is active in **more than 190 countries, areas, and territories**, including over 150 field offices in the developing world and 36 National Committees in industrialized countries. This global reach enables the organization to:

- Deliver innovative ideas, technologies, and products to bring about better, more equitable results for children.
- Provide a variety of health, nutrition, and education services to the world's poorest children in the most impoverished communities.
- Work with local and global partnerships to pilot and then scale-up successful programmes.
- Respond before, during, and after crises with both immediate and ongoing assistance.

- Manage a global supply chain, with the ability to deliver essential medicines, goods, and services anywhere in the world – and to pack and ship them within 48 hours in cases of emergencies.
- Track progress in implementing UNICEF's programmes, make adjustments as needed to deliver the best results, and report on these results through robust monitoring systems.

UNICEF's work at the community, national, regional, and global level has saved and improved the lives of countless children, and it continues to create lasting positive change. In this report we have profiled a sampling of countries and programmes that demonstrate UNICEF's work on **equity, innovation, and leveraging** – none of which would have been as successful, or even possible, without unrestricted core funding.



# EQUITY

All children, everywhere, deserve to have a promising start in life, enabling them to survive and thrive. Yet there is growing evidence that the **gap between the most disadvantaged and the most advantaged populations** is on the rise, and that children are the most vulnerable members of society.

In its effort to serve the hardest-to-reach children, for the past several years UNICEF has been strengthening how it implements its programmes and how it monitors results. Through its **equity-based approach**, the organization focuses on the most marginalized communities, determines the bottlenecks in reaching these children and their families, and adjusts its programmes to deliver the best possible results. This approach has proven to be **cost-effective**, to **save lives**, and to **narrow disparities**.

Core resources provide the necessary flexibility for UNICEF country offices to allocate funding in a strategic manner so as to reach children and women with the greatest needs. In 2013, for example, UNICEF completed preparations for the fifth round of the **Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys** – household surveys that provide crucial data for monitoring the situation of children

and women – with more than 40 countries planning to participate.

Further, to systematically identify, track, and address bottlenecks that are impeding results for the most disadvantaged children, UNICEF's **Monitoring Results for Equity System (MoRES)** was implemented in more than 80 countries in 2013, a marked increase from 30 countries in 2012. In many countries MoRES is contributing to more strategic programmes. In the Chobe district of Botswana, for instance, the evidence obtained from MoRES enabled UNICEF to identify the lack of trained midwives as a bottleneck to providing antenatal care to newborns and their mothers. The issue was then rectified by delegating tasks to trained nurses, which increased antenatal care from 28 to 55 per cent.

## KEY RESULTS IN 2013

- Contributed to the release of new World Health Organization guidelines, recommending that immediate treatment be offered to all **pregnant women** and breastfeeding mothers living with HIV.
- Helped to provide and maintain **access to drinking water** for 24 million people, **sanitation** for 7 million, and **hand-washing facilities** for 13 million.
- Contributed to the improvement in the quality, reach, and child-sensitivity of **social protection systems** for the most disadvantaged in 104 countries.
- Treated more than 1 million children under five with **severe acute malnutrition** in the nine Sahel countries, as well as more than 457,000 children in the Horn of Africa.
- Today, 131 countries have full or partial policies in place to **remove cost** and other **barriers to primary education** for the most disadvantaged, up from 116 in 2010.



# INNOVATION

For over six decades UNICEF has **developed innovative solutions** to improve the lives of children and to create a lasting, positive impact on families and their communities. These innovations have included the Child-Friendly Schools model, which places the interests of the child at the heart of the education experience; product innovations that bundle such life-saving medicines as dispersible zinc tablets and dissolvable oral rehydration salts to reduce the incidence of diarrhoeal disease, which kills some 800,000 children under five every year; and long-lasting insecticide-treated mosquito nets to prevent malaria transmission. Today, UNICEF continues to make new and important innovative advances, and to build on this work to drive results.

Created in 2007, UNICEF's New York-based **Innovation Unit** works to position the organization as a thought-leader among academic, private sector, and non-profit partners. More recently, UNICEF has also developed an Innovation Unit in Copenhagen as well as a network of **15 Innovation Labs** around the world. In addition to working together, each of these units collaborates with external partners to identify and scale solutions to complex development challenges. For example, in 2013 the Uganda Innovation Lab established a **Rapid Family**

**Tracing and Reunification (RapidFTR)** programme, which allows for the real-time registration of children using a smart-phone or laptop. Originally created by New York University students in collaboration with UNICEF Child Protection colleagues, the process greatly accelerates family tracing and reunification efforts in crises and during ongoing recovery efforts, such as in South Sudan. RapidFTR was also deployed in the Philippines in the aftermath of devastating Typhoon Haiyan.

In addition, systems like **uReport** – an SMS (text-message)-based system that engages young people by providing them with Q&A on key issues of personal health and at-risk behaviours – is being used by more than 50,000 in Zambia to provide HIV-related counselling services. Yet another innovation is addressing the lack of female teachers in Nigeria's rural primary schools, which is contributing to a gender gap in enrolment and retention. In response, UNICEF initiated a **Female Teacher-Training Scholarship Scheme**, whereby local communities help recruit female students to undertake a three-year training course at the state college to earn their teaching degree. Begun in 2008–2009 with 674 candidates, the number has since grown to well over 3,000.

## KEY RESULTS IN 2013

- **Registered over 18 million births** in Nigeria over a 20-month period.
- Provided **antenatal care** to thousands of pregnant women across Rwanda.
- Mentored and supported more than 300 **youth entrepreneurship** projects in Kosovo.
- Supported innovations in **learning in emergencies** in Lebanon.
- Launched the "Global Design for UNICEF Challenge: First 72 Hours," which involved over 300 teams from every continent working on **solutions for emergencies**.
- Created a landmark partnership with Honghe Technology in China to create versions of the MobiStation – a new, **improved version of UNICEF's highly successful School-in-a-Box**.





# LEVERAGING RESOURCES

UNICEF's ability to reach the world's most disadvantaged children is dependent on key **partnerships**, and on the organization's ability to **leverage resources** from both private and public actors. In 2013, UNICEF increased its efforts to promote and strengthen key partnerships, leveraging resources in approximately 97 countries worldwide. These collaborations clearly demonstrate that effective and strategic partnerships have a major positive influence on the lives of children and their families.

In Indonesia, to give just one example, UNICEF partnered with the government and a local research institute to determine how to leverage child protection and social protection systems to better address children's vulnerabilities. As a result, the Government of Indonesia is now using the recommendations of this research as inputs for developing its National Mid-Term Development Plan for 2015–2019.

UNICEF forges alliances through policy and technical discussions, high-level advocacy, public campaigns, bilateral donor consultations, and global funding mechanisms, to name a few. And the organization makes strategic use of its global reach and many relationships to leverage maximum resources on behalf of children. These resources are **physical** (tools, materials, and technologies); **financial** (direct and indirect funding); **social** (network building and use of existing social and community networks); and **intellectual** (skills, knowledge, and competence).

## KEY RESULTS IN 2013

- In all, 89 per cent of UNICEF country offices reported **engaging with the World Bank**, a partnership that has leveraged significant resources, particularly in education, social protection, and data accumulation. This includes \$184 million channelled through procurement services, and \$55 million in direct programme funding.
- In Georgia, UNICEF **worked with the Ministry of Finance** to develop a long-term inclusive economic growth strategy – Georgia 2020 – which highlights the importance of investing in human capital, including investing in early childhood, to promote inclusive growth.
- Several partnerships were formed to strengthen the work around marginalized urban children, including with **Microsoft**, the **Ford Foundation's urban network**, and the **Cities Alliance**.
- In Ethiopia and India, UNICEF has worked with **civil society and sister United Nations agencies** to support the governments in developing national action plans to prevent child marriage.





# ABOUT OUR DONORS



A young child peers out of her family tent in the Domiz refugee camp, in northern Iraq.

**UNICEF derives its revenue entirely from the voluntary contributions of governments and private donors.** These consist of unrestricted

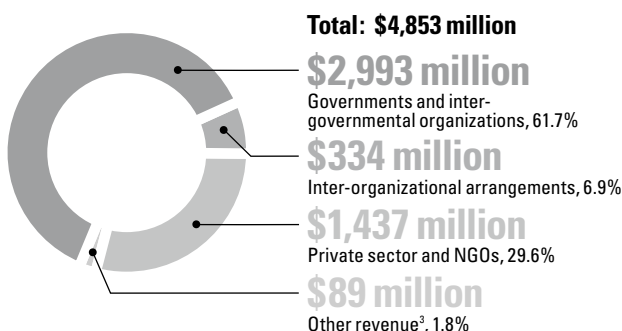
**Regular Resources (RR)**, core funds that are the organization's preferred type of revenue, and restricted **Other Resources (OR)**, which donors can direct to specific programmes according to their interests or priorities. Such unrestricted and restricted resources complement one another, and it is the balance between these two funding modalities that allows UNICEF to drive its agenda for children and to commit to predictable results. Specifically, Regular Resources enable the organization to invest in new programming, upon which many of its earmarked programmes are subsequently built. Further, the larger the share of these core funds, the lower are UNICEF's transaction costs and the greater are the organization's effectiveness and efficiency in reaching the most vulnerable.

A diversified donor base helps to reduce dependency on a limited number of funding sources and enables UNICEF to deliver more effective results for children. Such diversity is especially important in the current economic environment in which official development assistance budgets from traditional donor governments are under severe pressure. Today, the aid environment has become more crowded as well as increasingly complex, with both new donors and new funding modalities. These include emerging governments, foundations, global funds, multi-donor trust funds, and public-private partnerships. Many donors are also directing their funding to specific programmes in line with their own priorities. UNICEF, therefore, has an even greater need to secure and leverage additional core resources, as well as high-grade earmarked resources – global and local – from a broader funding base.

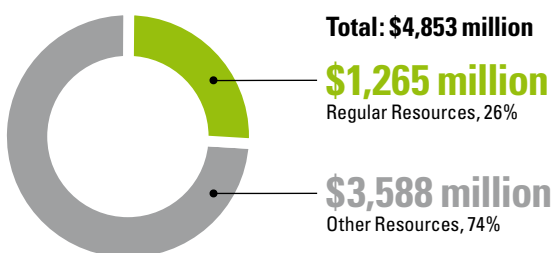
In 2013, UNICEF generated \$4,853 million in voluntary contributions and other revenue, an increase of \$908 million (23 per cent) over 2012, including \$1,265 million in Regular Resources.<sup>1</sup> In all, governments contributed \$2,993 million (61.7 per cent of total contributions) directly to UNICEF or through inter-governmental organizations, such as the European Commission, as well as \$334 million (6.9 per cent) through inter-organizational arrangements, which are government contributions to UNICEF through other United Nations agencies.<sup>2</sup> Private sources and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) contributed \$1,437 million (29.6 per cent).

This latter figure includes \$1,143 million (23.6 per cent of total contributions) from 36 National Committees – UNICEF's network of national NGOs – which mobilize resources through fundraising appeals and ongoing relationships with individuals, civil society groups, companies, and foundations, as well as through the organization's cards and gifts operations. A further \$121 million (2.5 per cent) in private sector revenue was raised through UNICEF country offices or provided directly to UNICEF Headquarters, and \$172 million (3.5 per cent) through global programme partnerships and other NGOs.

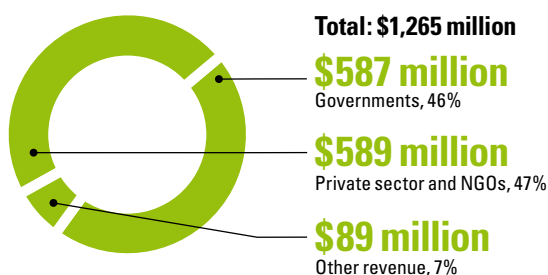
#### TOTAL REVENUE BY SOURCE (2013)



#### REVENUE BY TYPE OF RESOURCES (2013)



#### TOTAL RR REVENUE BY SOURCE (2013)



<sup>1</sup> All revenue figures in this report are provisional and unaudited. The increase of \$908 million is based on adjusted audited 2012 revenue of \$3,945 million. The 2012 Report on Regular Resources included a provisional unaudited figure of \$3,958 million. Further, UNICEF receives contributions from public and private sector donors, including contributions made in cash and made in kind. The 23 per cent increase over 2012 refers to contributions made in cash and received by UNICEF in 2013.

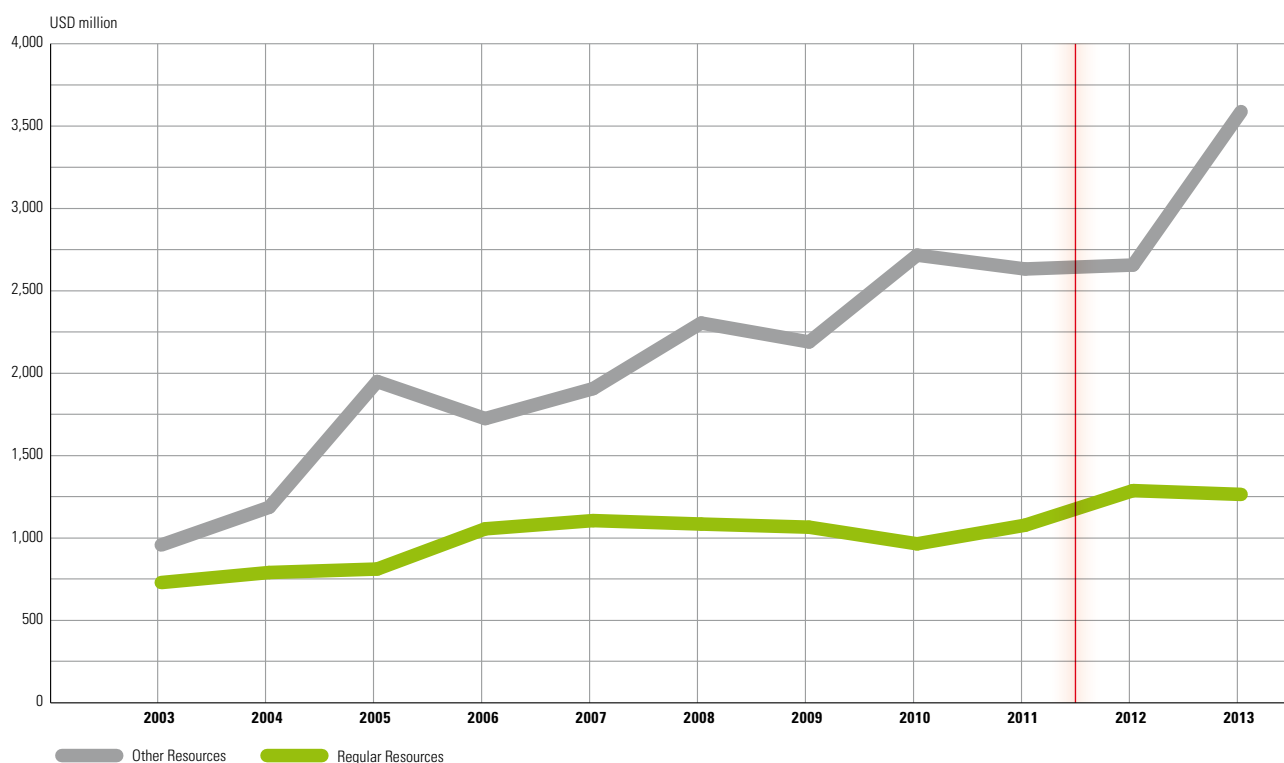
All amounts in this report are in US dollars. Dollar values and percentages have been rounded.

<sup>2</sup> Contributions from inter-organizational arrangements have come through the following sources: FAO, IFAD, ILO, PAHO, UNAIDS, UNAMI, UNDP, UNDPKO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UN Trust Fund for Human Security, UNMAS, UNOCHA, UNODC, UNOPS, UN Secretariat, UN Women, WFP, WHO, World Bank (including the Global Partnership for Education), as well as UN Joint Programmes where UNICEF is the administrative agent.

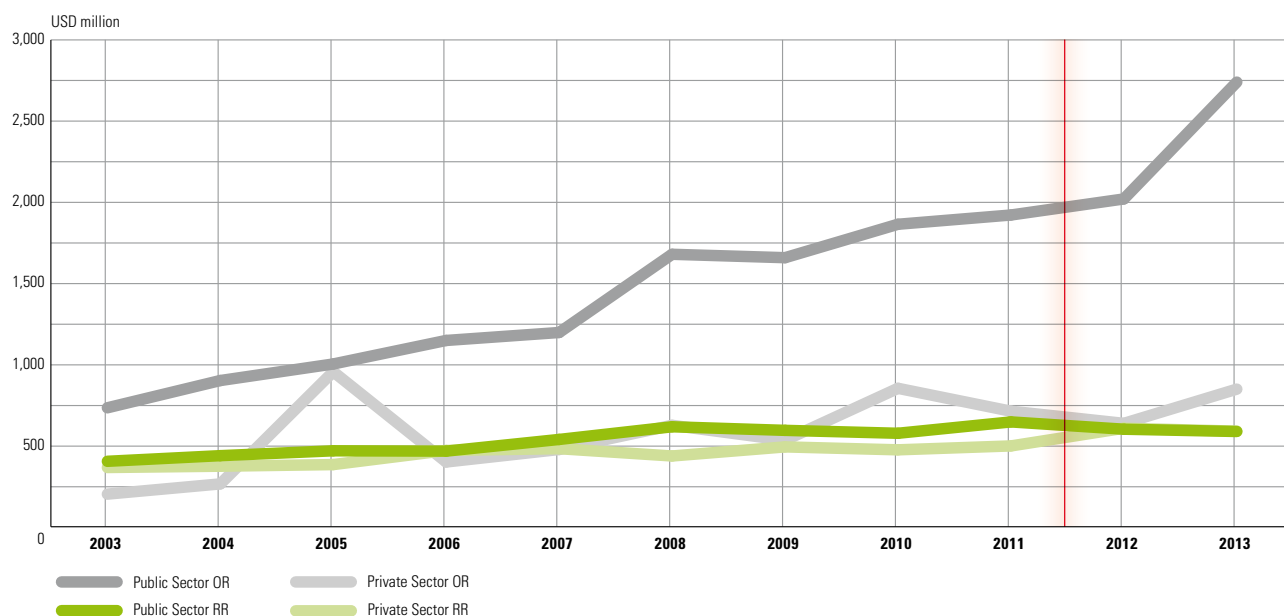
<sup>3</sup> Other revenue includes income from interest, procurement services, and other sources.

## REVENUE TRENDS BY TYPE OF RESOURCES (2003–2013)<sup>4</sup>

The significant increase in revenue over the past decade has been reflected in the organization's mounting achievements across the globe. Yet, there continues to be a widening gap between core resources (RR) and non-core resources (OR).



## PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTOR REVENUE TRENDS (2003–2013)



<sup>4</sup> Limits on comparability: Effective 1 January 2012, UNICEF adopted the International Public Sector Financial Reporting Standards (IPSAS) to replace the United Nations System Accounting Standards (UNSAS), which had been in place since 1993. Through a General Assembly resolution, United Nations Members States requested UN organizations to adopt IPSAS in order to enhance the quality of financial reporting by ensuring improved transparency, accountability, and governance. The change in accounting policy does not allow direct comparisons between figures in 2012 and later years, and figures prior to 2012, as it has implications on the timing of revenue recognition.

## TOP 20 DONORS: GOVERNMENTS, INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS, AND UNICEF NATIONAL COMMITTEES (2013)

Among the top 20 donors to UNICEF in 2013, 10 were governments, 9 were National Committees, and 1 was an inter-governmental organization. The ratio of RR to OR revenue varies considerably among these donors.

	DONOR	DONOR TYPE	RR (USD million)	RR (%)	OR (USD million)	OR (%)	TOTAL (USD million)
1	United Kingdom	Government	62.4	11%	493.0	89%	555.4
2	European Commission	Inter-governmental	-	-	431.4	100%	431.4
3	United States	Government	125.2	38%	200.2	62%	325.4
4	Japan	Government	22.7	9%	240.3	91%	263.0
5	Norway	Government	82.1	34%	159.2	66%	241.3
6	United States	National Committee	34.3	15%	193.1	85%	227.4
7	Sweden	Government	69.4	34%	137.0	66%	206.4
8	Netherlands	Government	44.5	25%	131.7	75%	176.2
9	Canada	Government	16.8	10%	144.7	90%	161.5
10	Japan	National Committee	106.7	79%	27.6	21%	134.3
11	Germany	National Committee	57.2	52%	51.9	48%	109.1
12	Republic of Korea	National Committee	70.0	80%	17.6	20%	87.6
13	Sweden	National Committee	40.3	46%	47.1	54%	87.4
14	Netherlands	National Committee	42.7	58%	31.1	42%	73.8
15	France	National Committee	47.4	65%	25.2	35%	72.6
16	Spain	National Committee	42.5	69%	18.8	31%	61.3
17	United Kingdom	National Committee	15.3	25%	45.6	75%	60.9
18	Germany	Government	8.7	15%	51.1	85%	59.8
19	Denmark	Government	31.9	54%	27.7	46%	59.6
20	Kuwait	Government	0.2	-	55.0	100%	55.2

## TOP 20 DONOR COUNTRIES (2013)

The following list shows the top 20 donor countries, aggregating public and private sector contributions.

	COUNTRY	PUBLIC SECTOR		PRIVATE SECTOR		TOTAL (USD million)
		RR (USD million)	OR (USD million)	RR (USD million)	OR (USD million)	
1	United Kingdom	62.4	493.0	15.3	45.6	616.3
2	United States	125.2	200.2	34.3	193.1	552.8
3	Japan	22.7	240.3	106.7	27.6	397.3
4	Sweden	69.4	137.0	40.3	47.1	293.8
5	Norway	82.1	159.2	4.7	8.5	254.5
6	Netherlands	44.5	131.7	42.7	31.1	250.0
7	Canada	16.8	144.7	5.1	11.7	178.3
8	Germany	8.7	51.1	57.2	51.9	168.9
9	Republic of Korea	3.2	23.3	70.0	17.6	114.1
10	France	4.4	12.5	47.4	25.2	89.5
11	Denmark	31.9	27.7	8.9	8.2	76.7
12	Spain	3.5	8.6	42.5	18.8	73.4
13	Australia	-	53.8	7.8	9.5	71.1
14	Switzerland	23.0	23.1	7.0	13.6	66.7
15	Finland	27.8	18.9	11.2	7.2	65.1
16	Italy	3.9	9.8	20.9	27.7	62.3
17	Kuwait	0.2	55.0	-	-	55.2
18	Belgium	13.9	20.6	11.9	8.7	55.1
19	Ireland	10.5	7.7	1.7	3.5	23.4
20	Argentina	0.2	-	5.5	16.4	22.1



**TOP 20 GOVERNMENT RR DONORS**  
(2012–2013)

	COUNTRY	RR (2012) (USD million)	RR (2013) (USD million)
1	United States	131.8	125.2
2	Norway	80.5	82.1
3	Sweden	70.0	69.4
4	United Kingdom	63.5	62.4
5	Netherlands	42.3	44.5
6	Denmark	29.1	31.9
7	Finland	21.1	27.8
8	Switzerland	21.6	23.0
9	Japan	17.3	22.7
10	Canada	18.0	16.8
11	Belgium	24.7	13.9
12	Ireland	11.0	10.5
13	Germany	8.1	8.7
14	New Zealand	4.5	4.8
15	France	1.3	4.4
16	Italy	-	3.9
17	Luxembourg	3.5	3.6
18	Spain	3.8	3.5
19	Republic of Korea	3.2	3.2
20	Jordan	-	2.0

**TOP 20 NATIONAL COMMITTEE RR DONORS**  
(2012–2013)<sup>5</sup>

	COUNTRY / TERRITORY	RR (2012) (USD million)	RR (2013) (USD million)
1	Japan	129.9	106.7
2	Republic of Korea	43.1	70.0
3	Germany	47.4	57.2
4	France	69.4	47.4
5	Netherlands	53.5	42.7
6	Spain	30.6	42.5
7	Sweden	34.8	40.3
8	United States	19.9	34.3
9	Italy	27.5	20.9
10	United Kingdom	17.8	15.3
11	Hong Kong, China	7.1	12.2
12	Belgium	8.0	11.9
13	Finland	13.3	11.2
14	Denmark	9.3	8.9
15	Australia	6.8	7.8
16	Switzerland	5.8	7.0
17	Canada	7.2	5.1
18	Norway	6.0	4.7
19	Austria	4.7	4.0
20	Portugal	3.2	3.0

<sup>5</sup> The remaining National Committees are: Andorra, Czech Republic, Estonia, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Poland, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, and Turkey.



# HOW UNICEF SPENDS ITS REGULAR RESOURCES

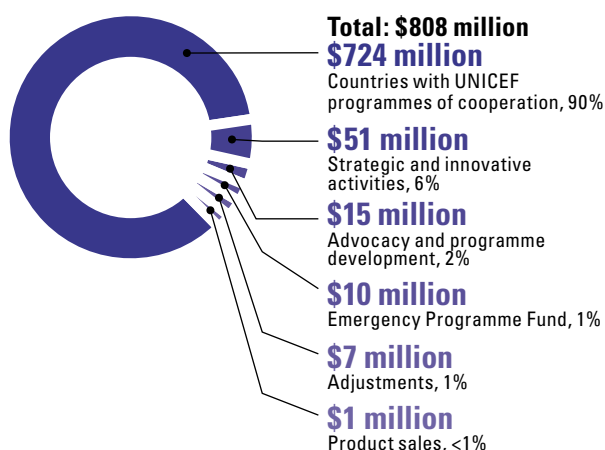


Elenita and nine members of her extended family live beneath a bridge in Urdaneta City, on the Philippine island of Luzon, having fled conflict in their hometown of Jolo in the island group of Mindanao.

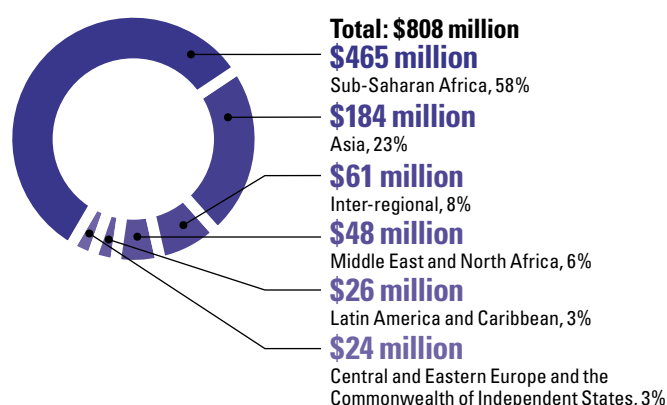
**UNICEF is guided by the fundamental principle that all children have equal rights.** With core resources, UNICEF can have a broader reach and a deeper impact in the most remote corners of the world, serving the most marginalized and excluded children. The flexibility of these funds enables the organization to help those children who need it most; to find solutions that are innovative; and to leverage strategic national partnerships.

The largest share of Regular Resources contributes to Direct Programme Assistance, which is spent by country and regional offices in cooperation with governments and other partners (e.g., local and international NGOs). These funds also support the global work of the organization, enabling UNICEF to reach children in more than 150 countries. The balance of RR funds supports the core structure and mission of the organization at the global, regional, and country level.

#### RR DIRECT PROGRAMME EXPENSES (2013)



#### RR DIRECT PROGRAMME EXPENSES BY REGION (2013)



## DIRECT PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE

In 2013, \$808 million in Regular Resources supported Direct Programme Assistance at the country and regional level, distributed among the following categories:

- 1. Countries with UNICEF programmes of cooperation:** These funds are allocated to UNICEF country programmes of cooperation based on three key indicators affecting children: under-five mortality rate, gross national income per capita, and child population.
- 2. Strategic and innovative activities:** At the discretion of the Executive Director, two funding windows are available to support strategic and innovative programmes.
- 3. Emergency Programme Fund:** In addition to the availability of Regular Resources allocated through the above mechanisms to support humanitarian programmes, country offices also call upon the Emergency Programme Fund, a \$75 million revolving fund that can be accessed to finance immediate emergency needs.
- 4. Advocacy and programme development:** These are allocations to support global advocacy, programme development, and the roll-out of UNICEF strategies.
- 5. Product sales (net revenue):** These are allocations of Regular Resources to country offices that generate additional RR through the sales of cards and products.
- 6. Revenue adjustments:** These are refunds and adjustments to revenue recognized in previous years.

## RR PLANNING LEVELS

The UNICEF Executive Board established the current system for determining country programme planning levels for Regular Resources in 1997. This system has provided a measure of consistency and predictability in funding that has helped country offices plan their programmes, while concurrently demonstrating to our donor partners that the organization's planning processes are robust and thoughtfully considered.

A number of principles guide the allocation of Regular Resources:

- RR planning levels are established based on the organization's strategic plans, which consist of planned financial revenue and expense estimates approved by the Executive Board.
- Allocations are needs-based and determined by applying three core criteria: under-five mortality rate, gross national income per capita, and child population at the country level.
- Abrupt changes in country allocations are to be avoided.
- RR is to be made available to offices to support sudden, increased funding needs.
- In allocating RR, UNICEF gives highest priority to the needs of children in low-income countries. Least developed countries should receive at least 60 per cent of Regular Resources and countries in sub-Saharan Africa should receive at least 50 per cent.<sup>6</sup>
- All countries are guaranteed a minimum allocation of \$750,000 until such time as they achieve 'high income' status based on World Bank country classification, and maintain such status for two consecutive years.<sup>7</sup>

<sup>6</sup> In 2013, 65 per cent of all UNICEF resources, including Regular Resources and Other Resources, were allocated to least developed countries and 63 per cent to sub-Saharan Africa, which includes Djibouti and Sudan.

<sup>7</sup> The current \$750,000 minimum allocation figure was approved by the UNICEF Executive Board in 2008.



## COUNTRIES WITH UNICEF PROGRAMMES OF COOPERATION

In 2013, \$692 million (87 per cent) of RR Direct Programme Assistance was designated for countries with UNICEF programmes of cooperation that were selected based on the Executive Board-approved criteria of under-five mortality rate, child population, and gross national income per capita.

### RR DIRECT PROGRAMME EXPENSES BY TOP 50 COUNTRIES, AREAS, AND TERRITORIES (2013)

COUNTRY / AREA / TERRITORY	U5MR (/1,000 live births)	CHILD POPULATION (‘000)	GNI/CAPITA (USD)	TOTAL RESOURCES (USD million)	REGULAR RESOURCES (USD million)	REGULAR RESOURCES (%)
Sao Tome and Principe	53	90	1,320	.8	.7	86%
Belarus	5	1,725	6,530	1.2	1.0	83%
Barbados	-	59	12,060	3.9	2.8	71%
Tunisia	16	3,048	4,150	1.6	1.0	63%
Turkmenistan	53	1,777	5,550	1.3	.8	63%
Equatorial Guinea	100	333	13,560	.9	.5	63%
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	18	21,774	4,520	2.6	1.6	62%
Gabon	62	731	10,070	1.4	.9	61%
Botswana	53	810	7,720	1.2	.7	60%
United Republic of Tanzania	54	24,516	570	33.0	19.1	58%
Maldives	11	120	5,750	1.5	.8	57%
Cape Verde	22	183	3,810	1.4	.8	56%
Costa Rica	10	1,403	8,740	1.4	.8	55%
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	7	440	4,690	1.5	.8	54%
Belize	18	132	4,180	1.3	.7	54%
Uzbekistan	40	10,046	1,720	6.1	3.2	52%
Panama	19	1,294	9,910	2.3	1.2	50%
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	15	10,289	12,470	1.5	.7	50%
Guyana	35	340	3,410	2.8	1.4	49%
Tajikistan	58	3,395	860	5.5	2.6	48%
Algeria	20	12,608	4,110	2.8	1.3	48%
Burundi	104	5,002	240	18.6	8.8	47%
India	56	434,782	1,530	90.1	40.7	45%
Montenegro	6	145	6,940	2.5	1.1	44%
Azerbaijan	35	2,556	6,050	2.5	1.1	43%
Paraguay	22	2,606	3,290	2.1	.9	41%
China	14	302,230	5,740	22.0	8.9	41%
Kosovo <sup>8</sup>	-	-	-	5.0	2.0	40%
Bulgaria	12	1,188	6,870	2.0	.8	40%
Honduras	23	3,370	2,070	2.3	.9	40%
Armenia	16	732	3,720	1.7	.7	39%
Benin	90	4,989	750	13.6	5.3	39%
Rwanda	55	5,846	560	26.4	10.3	39%
Egypt	21	29,801	3,000	8.2	3.1	38%
Chile	9	4,577	14,280	2.4	.9	37%
Ghana	72	11,424	1,550	27.7	10.3	37%
Burkina Faso	102	8,642	670	39.4	14.4	37%
Morocco	31	10,888	2,940	4.1	1.5	36%
Uganda	69	20,159	440	58.8	21.0	36%
Gambia	73	941	510	3.2	1.1	36%
Bangladesh	41	56,867	840	70.2	24.2	35%
Nigeria	124	85,406	1,430	164.8	56.8	34%
Pacific Island Countries <sup>9</sup>	-	-	-	16.9	5.8	34%
Comoros	78	346	840	3.3	1.1	33%
Myanmar	52	16,200	220	44.7	14.7	33%
Syrian Arab Republic	15	9,124	2,610	65.1	20.9	32%
Kazakhstan	19	4,887	9,730	3.5	1.1	32%
Jamaica	17	947	5,140	2.2	.7	32%
Niger	114	9,679	370	65.8	20.8	32%
Romania	12	3,954	8,420	2.4	.7	31%

<sup>8</sup> UNICEF activities in Kosovo under United Nations Security Council Resolution 1244 (1999).

<sup>9</sup> Countries in the Pacific islands include the Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, the Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Samoa, the Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu.

## STRATEGIC AND INNOVATIVE ACTIVITIES

Upon the recommendation of UNICEF's Allocation Advisory Committee, each year a portion of total Regular Resources is allocated at the discretion of the Executive Director to support government and civil society partnerships in strategic and innovative activities that help achieve the Millennium Development Goals.

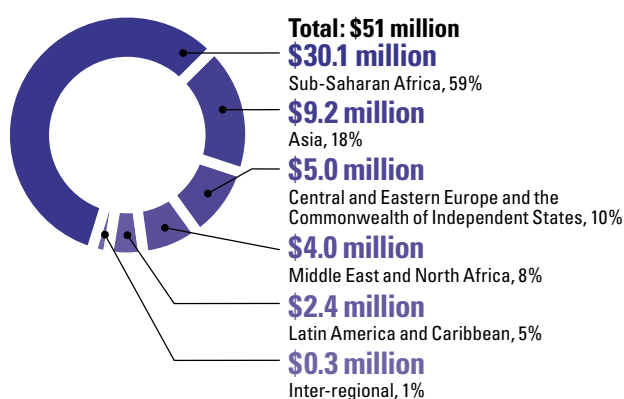
Two funding windows are available: 7 per cent of Regular Resources that are set aside to respond to evolving needs, to encourage innovation, and to promote UNICEF's equity agenda (*7 per cent set aside*); and Regular Resources that support programmes that have remained unfunded for more than one year (*RR for OR*).

Regular Resources in support of strategic and innovative activities enable country programmes to minimize wide fluctuations in funding and to allocate sufficient funds to programmes approved by the UNICEF Executive Board.

Maintaining a degree of funding stability strengthens results-based planning and the effective implementation of programmes. Country programmes also receive such funding to more closely monitor the removal of barriers and bottlenecks to the achievement of results for the most disadvantaged; and to fund emerging and critical opportunities in countries that are the furthest from achieving the objectives of the Millennium Declaration, the Millennium Development Goals, and UNICEF's strategic plan. Priority is given to high-burden countries and those with high inequalities that seldom receive other resources.

In 2013, a total of \$51 million was spent on strategic and innovative activities. The largest share, \$30.1 million, was spent in sub-Saharan Africa, followed by \$9.2 million in Asia, \$5 million in Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States, \$4 million in the Middle East and North Africa, and \$2.4 million in the Latin America and Caribbean region.

### EXPENSES OF STRATEGIC AND INNOVATIVE FUNDS BY REGION (2013)



### EXPENSES OF STRATEGIC AND INNOVATIVE FUNDS BY TOP 20 COUNTRIES (2013)

COUNTRY / TERRITORY	REGULAR RESOURCES (USD million)
Nigeria	8.5
South Sudan	2.7
Afghanistan	2.7
Chad	2.4
Ghana	2.3
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2.1
Kosovo <sup>10</sup>	1.6
Niger	1.6
Sudan	1.5
Yemen	1.0
Somalia	.9
Central African Republic	.9
Bangladesh	.8
Philippines	.7
Uganda	.7
Senegal	.6
Rwanda	.6
Indonesia	.6
Côte d'Ivoire	.5
Syrian Arab Republic	.5

<sup>10</sup> UNICEF activities in Kosovo under United Nations Security Council Resolution 1244 (1999).

## STRATEGIC AND INNOVATIVE ACTIVITIES SUPPORTED BY RR

Over the past year a number of UNICEF's strategic priorities and initiatives benefitted from the support of core resources. In the examples below, we have highlighted some of these key achievements.

### SOUTH-SOUTH AND TRIANGULAR COOPERATION

Core resources enabled UNICEF to strengthen programme design and implementation in a number of country offices by facilitating South-South learning and technical assistance. As an example, UNICEF helped expand Kenya's social cash transfer programme, whereby a small sum of money is given to impoverished families in an effort to alleviate household poverty. The programme will scale-up coverage to a total of 260,000 households by the end of 2014.

A total of 95 country offices reported engagement in South-South cooperation in 2013, including study tours, country exchange visits, and the sharing of such innovations as the **U-report** (a social monitoring tool using text messaging to engage young people) and the use of text messaging for birth registration. South-South cooperation is extremely important for UNICEF's work to accelerate development as it allows for an exchange of experiences and best practices, thus helping countries to learn from one another and to adapt successful strategies that improve the quality of life for their citizens.

### #ENDviolence AGAINST CHILDREN

With the support of core resources, UNICEF's work in child protection showed great progress in 2013. In its first six months, more than 60 countries from every region had formally launched the **#ENDviolence against children** initiative, which involved a public call 'to make the invisible, visible.' Further, the organization supported similar social media activities in over 190 countries.

In Côte d'Ivoire, for instance, UNICEF adapted its radio campaign with country-specific messages delivered in five indigenous languages, and as a result public service announcements were aired on 70 community radio programmes countrywide. Through this important global initiative, UNICEF aims to shed light on the horrors of violence and abuse that are often invisible, yet affect the lives of many millions of children.

### EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT

Again thanks to core resources, UNICEF continued to advance its work in early childhood development (ECD) and education in 134 countries. It is well known that the first three years of a child's life are a window of opportunity in terms of physical, cognitive, social, and emotional development. ECD is a cross-cutting issue that involves several crucial sectors that affect young children, including nutrition, health, education, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH). By promoting investments in the early years of childhood, **ECD is an 'equalizer'** – contributing to significant positive outcomes in later years and reducing inequities.

While an increasing number of countries are prioritizing ECD programmes, many children – especially the most disadvantaged – still do not have access to any early childhood education services. By supporting the national capacity of governments and other partners, UNICEF is helping to strengthen ECD and other education programmes in order to provide greater school access and completion rates for the most marginalized children; to improve the quality of schools; and to ensure that children affected by emergencies are able to continue their schooling. Importantly, ECD has also been identified as a major contribution to peacebuilding in conflict and post-conflict contexts.

### GLOBAL POLIO ERADICATION INITIATIVE

Core resources were particularly vital in supporting UNICEF's ongoing partnership with the Global Polio Eradication Initiative. In the Syrian Arab Republic, for example, UNICEF supported the **vaccination of 2.2 million children** under the age of five. In addition, the organization scaled-up its contributions to polio eradication programmes in the three remaining polio-endemic countries: Afghanistan, Nigeria, and Pakistan.

Over the last year, the organization's work contributed to reducing polio cases by 70 per cent in Afghanistan and 60 per cent in Nigeria. Furthermore, social mobilization networks tripled in these countries, to include more than 12,000 volunteers, with the biggest growth in Nigeria. These networks have helped countless families and communities to accept and understand the benefits of the vaccine, and thus increase vaccination rates and curb the spread of the disease.

### A PROMISE RENEWED

In 2013, core funds continued to support the initiative **Committing to Child Survival: A Promise Renewed** – an effort to ensure that no child is being denied his or her right to a healthy start in life. Since 2012, more than 175 governments have signed a pledge vowing to intensify efforts to accelerate steady declines in preventable deaths of mothers, children, and newborns. In this effort, UNICEF works with civil society to act and advocate for child survival; engages with private sector partnerships, which offer unique ways to advance this critical work; and strengthens the national capacity and accountability of governments.

In India, for example, UNICEF helped advocate for the integration of adolescent health in the national Call to Action to address maternal and under-five mortality among the country's vulnerable populations. As part of this initiative, UNICEF has also supported Bangladesh, Nepal, and Pakistan on a variety of programmes that help prevent the transmission of HIV from parents to their children.

## EMERGENCY PROGRAMME FUND

Timely and flexible funding is essential to UNICEF's ability to respond rapidly and effectively to sudden and emerging humanitarian crises. This is especially important early in an emergency, when the needs of children and women are most critical. Core resources enable the organization to invest these crucial funds in the days and even hours following the onset of an emergency, and thus avoid having to wait for the release of formal appeals or the receipt of new donor funds.

UNICEF responded to 289 humanitarian situations in 83 countries in 2013, including the complex emergencies in the Central African Republic, Mali, and the Syrian Arab Republic as well as Typhoon Haiyan in the Philippines. These responses covered crises of various nature and scale, including rapid onset emergencies, large-scale natural disasters, new and protracted conflicts, and chronic, underfunded 'silent' emergencies. For many of these countries, core resources were allocated through the Executive Board-approved formula to support their ongoing humanitarian programmes. Another source of core resources was provided through the Emergency Programme Fund (EPF), a \$75 million revolving fund that country offices can call upon when they need to respond quickly to humanitarian crises.

EPF funds are allocated over a two-year period, and 2013 was the second year of the 2012–2013 biennium. Funds are typically disbursed to country offices within 12 to 24 hours following a request to the Office of Emergency Programmes, and they are subsequently reimbursed as resources are mobilized. In cases where UNICEF offices are unable to raise adequate funding to reimburse their EPF grants, a decision whether or not to waive reimbursement can be made on a case-by-case basis after a careful analysis of the situation.

The Emergency Programme Fund has consistently proven to be an effective method for providing funds to UNICEF offices in a timely manner and allowing the organization to initiate its response to crises before additional donor funds become available. Today, the EPF remains the quickest, most reliable, and most adaptable source of emergency funding. It is, therefore, an integral component of UNICEF's response capacity.

The EPF is available to all UNICEF offices to support:

- Provision of urgent lifesaving assistance when fundraising is still on-going;
- Emergency needs when no inter-agency appeal has been launched;
- Participation in inter-agency assessment missions;
- Emergency staff and administration;
- Preparedness to promote rapid response to deliver on UNICEF's Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Action; and
- Information management and reporting on humanitarian performance.

## HUMANITARIAN CRISES SUPPORTED BY THE EPF

A wide variety of humanitarian responses were supported through the EPF in 2013, including the complex emergencies in the **Central African Republic, Mali, South Sudan**, and the **Syrian Arab Republic**, as well as the Bohol earthquake and Typhoon Haiyan in the **Philippines**.

By the end of 2013, 5.5 million children had been affected by the conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic, and funding was inadequate to meet the sharply increasing needs. As a consequence, more than \$24.5 million in EPF loans was provided to country offices in **Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon**, and the **Syrian Arab Republic** and to UNICEF's **Regional Office for the Middle East and North Africa**, thus enabling the organization and its partners to respond to the impact of the crisis.

The EPF also helped bolster an immediate response to two emergencies in the **Philippines**. The Bohol earthquake recovery was supported by \$1 million in EPF loans, while aid to the victims of Typhoon Haiyan was supported by \$4 million in EPF loans to the Philippines country office, plus an additional \$1 million allocated to UNICEF's Division of Human Resources.

In the **Central African Republic**, \$11 million in EPF loans, plus an additional \$1 million of EPF loans allocated to UNICEF's Division of Human Resources, allowed UNICEF to address the increasingly complex humanitarian and protection needs of children in that country.

## EMERGENCY PROGRAMME FUND ALLOCATIONS (2012–2013 BIENNIUM)

Thirty-two offices received EPF loans totalling \$108.5 million during the 2012–2013 biennium. Of this amount, \$67.5 million has been reimbursed to date.

COUNTRY / OFFICE	2012 ALLOCATION (USD million)	2013 ALLOCATION (USD million)	TOTAL ALLOCATION (USD million)	REIMBURSEMENT TO DATE (USD million)	CONVERTED TO NON-REIMBURSABLE LOANS (USD million)
Angola	2.3	-	2.3	2.3	-
Burkina Faso	-	.5	.5	.3	0.2
Cambodia	-	.2	.2	-	0.2
Central African Republic	.9	11.0	11.9	3.2	8.7
Chad	-	2.7	2.7	1.9	0.8
China	-	.5	.5	.5	-
Comoros	1.0	-	1.0	.5	0.5
Congo	.7	-	.7	.7	-
Division of Human Resources	-	2.0	2.0	1.8	0.2
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	-	2.1	2.1	1.7	0.4
Democratic Republic of the Congo	4.3	2.5	6.8	5.7	1.1
Office of Emergency Programmes	.3	-	.3	-	0.3
Iraq	-	8.6	8.6	.1	8.5
Jordan	9.4	6.0	15.4	12.4	3.0
Lebanon	4.6	2.0	6.6	5.5	1.1
Liberia	1.5	-	1.5	-	1.5
Madagascar	.5	-	.5	.5	-
Mali	2.1	1.5	3.6	3.6	-
Mauritania	.3	.7	1.0	.9	0.1
MENA Regional	1.0	2.0	3.0	1.8	1.2
Myanmar	.8	-	.8	.8	-
Niger	-	.3	.3	.3	-
Nigeria	-	.3	.3	.3	-
Pakistan	2.8	-	2.8	2.0	0.8
Peru	.2	-	.2	.1	0.1
Philippines	1.0	5.0	6.0	5.1	0.9
South Sudan	3.4	-	3.4	1.9	1.5
Swaziland	.2	-	.2	.1	0.1
Syrian Arab Republic	9.3	6.0	15.3	5.3	10.0
Turkey	2.2	-	2.2	2.2	-
WCARO Regional	5.0	-	5.0	5.0	-
Yemen	.8	-	.8	.8	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>54.6</b>	<b>53.9</b>	<b>108.5</b>	<b>67.3</b>	<b>41.2</b>







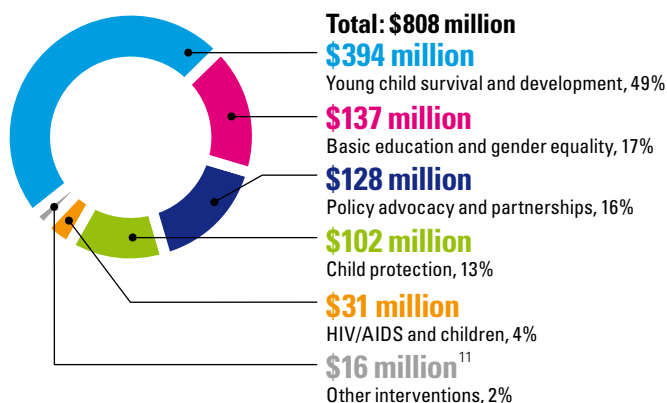
# RESULTS FOR CHILDREN



A child waits at a health centre in Kisangani, capital of Orientale Province in north-eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo.

In 2013, the organization's eighth and final year of the Medium-term Strategic Plan 2006–2013 (MTSP), UNICEF has made great strides in achieving its ambitious goals for the rights of children. Key objectives encompass a child's right to a healthy start in life, which includes access to basic health and nutrition, education, water and sanitation, and HIV and AIDS treatment and prevention, as well as to protection from violence, exploitation, and abuse. These objectives are further incorporated into five programmatic Focus Areas, each with well-defined key results and contributing to one or more of the Millennium Development Goals. UNICEF's work follows an integrated approach to programme implementation by which all critical aspects of a child's life are addressed, and the results yield sustainable gains for children, their families, their communities, and their nations.

## RR DIRECT PROGRAMME EXPENSES BY FOCUS AREA (2013)



## SUMMARY OF CASE STUDIES

The following 12 case studies provide a representative sample of UNICEF's worldwide achievements with the support of core resources. The cases were selected based on several criteria, including high RR reliance, which is the share of total programme costs funded by core resources; regional diversity; the overall size of the country programmes; and the extent to which countries have been profiled in earlier editions of this report.

Of the countries presented here, two are low income economies; six are lower-middle income economies; and four are classified as upper-middle income economies.<sup>12</sup>

PROGRAMME AREA	CASE STUDY	COUNTRY	PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION	RR RELIANCE (2013)
YOUNG CHILD SURVIVAL AND DEVELOPMENT	1	Honduras	Improving young child survival and development	51%
	2	Bhutan	Reducing inequities in maternal and newborn health care	47%
BASIC EDUCATION AND GENDER EQUALITY	3	Tunisia	Promoting equitable and inclusive education	51%
	4	Sao Tome and Principe	Creating strong foundations by investing in early childhood education	66%
HIV/AIDS AND CHILDREN	5	Fiji and Pacific Island Countries	Strengthening HIV testing and counselling services	52%
	6	Nigeria	Preventing HIV infection in children	80%
CHILD PROTECTION FROM VIOLENCE, EXPLOITATION, AND ABUSE	7	Angola	Advancing a development agenda through birth registration	59%
	8	Belarus	Reducing inequities for children with disabilities	97%
POLICY ADVOCACY AND PARTNERSHIPS FOR CHILDREN'S RIGHTS	9	Rwanda	Reducing poverty through community sensitization and social protection	86%
	10	Viet Nam	Improving institutions and services for children	53%
HUMANITARIAN ACTION	11	Central African Republic	Accessing water, sanitation, and hygiene in emergencies	EPF
	12	Philippines	Innovating for emergencies	EPF

<sup>11</sup> These include other interventions that country and regional offices implement in line with national priorities that may not fall under the MTSP framework or any of the five Focus Areas.

<sup>12</sup> 2013 World Bank country classification.







# FOCUS AREA 1

## YOUNG CHILD SURVIVAL AND DEVELOPMENT

### KEY RESULTS IN 2013

- With support from UNICEF, 13 more governments committed to the Scaling Up Nutrition movement.
- UNICEF supported 89 country development plans to include targets for expanding family and community care practices for children and mothers.
- With UNICEF support, exclusive breastfeeding rates have increased significantly (by 15 per cent or more) or have been consistently high (50 per cent or more) in 20 countries.
- In all UNICEF programme countries, coverage of vitamin A supplementation reached 70 per cent.
- In Sudan, UNICEF's mass meningitis vaccination campaign reached over 16 million people between the ages of 1 and 29.
- The organization's work contributed to the development of a comprehensive strategy to reduce stunting in 105 countries.
- Thirty countries have rolled out the community infant and young child feeding counselling package developed by UNICEF.
- A gender analysis was undertaken on water, sanitation, and hygiene in 20 per cent of UNICEF programme countries (up from 12 per cent in 2008).

#### EXPENSES BY TYPE OF RESOURCES: YOUNG CHILD SURVIVAL AND DEVELOPMENT (2013)



Total: \$1,992 million

**\$394 million**

Regular Resources, 20%

**\$936 million**

Other Resources Regular, 47%

**\$662 million**

Other Resources Emergency, 33%

## CASE STUDY 1:

# HONDURAS

### IMPROVING YOUNG CHILD SURVIVAL AND DEVELOPMENT

*“We are grateful to UNICEF for always finding innovative solutions to improve a child’s right to survive and thrive. Their work is crucial to improving lives of children in Honduras.”*

—MARÍA ELENA QUILODRÁN HAASE, GENERAL DIRECTOR, MINISTRY FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INCLUSION

#### THE NEED

Honduras remains one of the poorest countries in Central America, with 18 per cent of the population living below the poverty line. Despite efforts to improve children’s survival and development, child mortality has not been reduced over the last decade, with 23 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2012. And chronic malnutrition continues to affect some 300,000 children (23 per cent) under the age of five, jumping to 49 per cent in rural and indigenous areas. The effects of inadequate health care and nutrition in early childhood are clearly visible by the time children enter pre-school, with only 45 per cent of children between the ages of four and five currently enrolled.

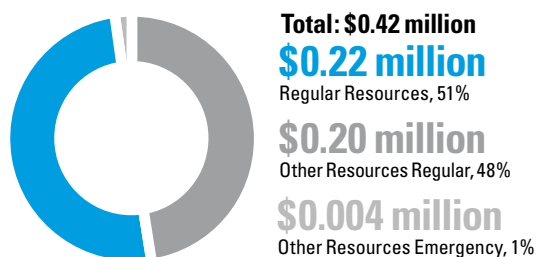
#### UNICEF’S RESPONSE

To ensure that children have the best start in life, UNICEF has been working with the Ministry for Social Development and Inclusion to put in place the National Early Childhood Register. The register acts as a central place to store and monitor all critical information of a child: full name, date and place of birth, and immunization and other health care services from birth to age six. The register also follows key growth monitoring and development indices, such as nutritional intake, early learning programmes, access to potable water and proper sanitation, pre-school education, and any other economic assistance the child or parents may have received.

#### THE VALUE OF REGULAR RESOURCES

With the crucial support of core resources, the Early Childhood Register system was first initiated in four poor rural municipalities of the Intibucá department, which has a mostly indigenous population. And it has since then been expanded to 28 municipalities countrywide. To date, more than 74,000 children have been registered through this system and have benefitted from the services made available to them. The Government of Honduras is now further expanding the register as a monitor for the services provided by all health centres in the country in an effort to reach the country’s most excluded and indigenous children.

#### HONDURAS CHILD SURVIVAL PROGRAMME (2013)



#### VOICES FROM THE FIELD

After hearing about the Early Childhood Register system, Lesli Aviles decided to take her three small children to a local health centre in her community of El Aguacate. As she explains, “This new system helps ensure that children in our community are registered at birth and provided with essential care and medicines. The health and growth of our children is also taken seriously through regular check-ups. I feel more confident about my children’s health now that I know that I have this kind of support from my community, and from UNICEF.”

## CASE STUDY 2:

# BHUTAN

## REDUCING INEQUITIES IN MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH CARE

*“The postnatal care home visit programme was found to be very useful in monitoring the health of both mother and child, especially for home delivery cases.”*

—**MS. UGYEN ZANGMO, SR. PROGRAMME OFFICER, REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH PROGRAMME, DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH, MINISTRY OF HEALTH**

### THE NEED

Improving the health and nutrition of mothers-to-be and providing quality reproductive health services are pivotal to addressing many underlying causes of newborn and child mortality. The lack of such interventions, as evident in Bhutan, can have detrimental effects on a child's life, where over 44 per cent of under-five deaths occur within the newborn's first 28 days. Complications are almost always linked back to the health of the mother. Although child survival can be improved with health interventions, in Bhutan growing disparities persist. For example, infant mortality is highest in the poorest wealth quintile (68 per 1,000 live births) and markedly lower in the wealthiest quintile (28 per 1,000 live births). This difference is also seen between urban and rural areas, where in the latter some 37 per cent of mothers deliver outside a health facility, contributing to a maternal mortality rate of 146 per 100,000.

### UNICEF'S RESPONSE

UNICEF delivers key service interventions with the knowledge that a large portion of newborn death and disease can be reduced with simple, low-cost interventions during delivery and in the vulnerable days and weeks that follow. To reach the most marginalized, UNICEF has extended its outreach to homes, including in remote areas, by having trained health workers visit mothers and their newborns with a package of essential postnatal care services within three to seven days of delivery. These community health workers also promote, inform, and educate households on essential family practices, such as proper diet and hygiene. In 2013, 665 home visits were conducted in Bhutan; and by year's end there was a reported drop in newborn deaths of 23 to 50 per cent in three of the lowest performing districts, and there were no maternal deaths at all reported during that period.

### THE VALUE OF REGULAR RESOURCES

With core resources, UNICEF was able to reach the most vulnerable mothers and their newborns – fairly and equitably – by ensuring that quality basic health were accessible to them; by encouraging households to increase the utilization of health services; and by advocating and supporting policy development for strengthening health systems.

### BHUTAN CHILD SURVIVAL PROGRAMME (2013)



**Total: \$0.78 million**

**\$0.37 million**

Regular Resources, 47%

**\$0.41 million**

Other Resources Regular, 53%



### VOICES FROM THE FIELD

**Durgi Uroan, a mother of two, lives in the Samtse district of Bhutan, one of the three districts that saw a steep decline in newborn deaths following UNICEF interventions. As Durgi, who received postnatal care, explains: “I delivered my baby at home because I live too far from a health centre. Since then, the health assistant has visited me many times, and my baby is growing up healthy. I hope that UNICEF will continue these home visits, especially for women who live far from the clinic, so that my friends can benefit from this programme, too.”**

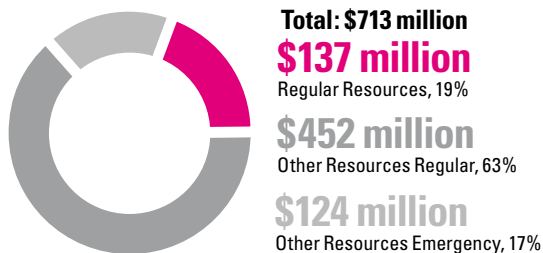
## FOCUS AREA 2

# BASIC EDUCATION AND GENDER EQUALITY

### KEY RESULTS IN 2013

- UNICEF supported 131 countries to establish policies on removing cost and other barriers to primary education, up from 116 in 2010.
- Sixty-eight per cent of UNICEF countries have established education plans to address gender disparities.
- UNICEF supported an additional 173,663 schools through the child-friendly schools initiative, globally reaching a total of 789,598 schools.
- The organization has helped at least half the primary schools in 87 countries to have adequate sanitation facilities for girls, compared with only 47 countries in 2008.
- The number of children in humanitarian situations that received support to access education includes more than 550,000 in Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic, and Turkey; 113,000 in Mali; and 124,000 in the Philippines.
- UNICEF assisted the development of education plans that address children affected by HIV and AIDS in 90 countries, compared with 66 countries in 2008.

#### EXPENSES BY TYPE OF RESOURCES: BASIC EDUCATION AND GENDER EQUALITY (2013)



## CASE STUDY 3:

# TUNISIA

### PROMOTING EQUITABLE AND INCLUSIVE EDUCATION

*“UNICEF is the one agency in Tunisia that does not impose their interventions. Rather, UNICEF is mindful of recommendations made by their partners so that the best decisions can be made in favour of the most vulnerable children.”*

—MS. ELHEM BARBOURA, MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, TUNISIA

#### THE NEED

Although access to basic education is guaranteed by law for all children in Tunisia, challenges related to equity and quality continue to affect school enrolment and retention rates countrywide. Since the revolution of January 2011, there has been a significant decrease in school performance, a higher rate of children repeating grades and dropping out of school, and a very weak pre-school system. Furthermore, Tunisia struggles to reduce socio-economic disparities between rural and urban areas, which are vast. A recent survey revealed that in poor rural areas only 17 per cent of children between the ages of three and five attend pre-school, compared with 60 per cent in urban areas. Similarly, only 13 per cent of children from the poorest households attend a nursery, compared with 81 per cent from wealthier homes.

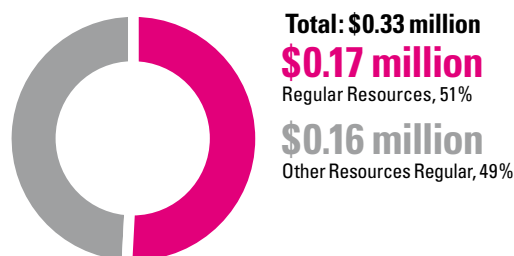
#### UNICEF'S RESPONSE

UNICEF has been supporting the government and partners in the ongoing effort to reduce disparities in the country's most impoverished regions, and much of this upstream work has involved improving national policies to reform the education system. Most recently, with technical and financial support from UNICEF, the government developed a comprehensive National Policy on Early Childhood Education designed to improve both the quality and access to early education for the most marginalized and excluded children.

#### THE VALUE OF REGULAR RESOURCES

In 2013, core resources enabled UNICEF to technically and financially support the development of a national policy for early childhood education, and to help plan the reform of the overall education system. This important work will ultimately help decrease the number of children who drop out of school; support additional policies to strengthen early childhood education; and assist targeted schools to adapt an inclusive approach to ensure the social integration of the most vulnerable children.

#### TUNISIA EDUCATION PROGRAMME (2013)



#### VOICES FROM THE FIELD

We met Hamza at a fish market in the centre of Tunis, the national capital, on a weekday afternoon, when he should have been at school. “I left school two years ago,” he quickly explained to us. It was clear, however, that Hamza dropped out of school so that he could work and help support his family. In Tunisia, close to 98 per cent of primary-school aged children are enrolled in school, but thousands drop out every year. It is hard to tell just how many children are in situations like Hamza's. Statistics have long been a sensitive – and censored – issue in Tunisia, and people are only now beginning to realise the extent of inequities in the country.



## CASE STUDY 4:

# SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

### CREATING STRONG FOUNDATIONS BY INVESTING IN EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION

*“Unlike any other partner, UNICEF focuses on supporting much needed policy reforms in early childhood education.”*

—**PROF. ANA LUCIA ZINK, DEPARTMENT OF PRE-SCHOOL EDUCATION, MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, CULTURE, AND TRAINING**

#### THE NEED

While Sao Tome and Principe has made significant progress in basic education, pre-school and other early education opportunities remain out of reach for many children. Sixty per cent of boys and 63 per cent of girls have access to early learning, and even these learn under difficult conditions. Some of the challenges include inadequate management, poorly trained teachers, and a lack of such basic resources as sufficient and age appropriate chairs and desks; pedagogical materials, including books, games, and toys; and separate latrines for boys and girls.

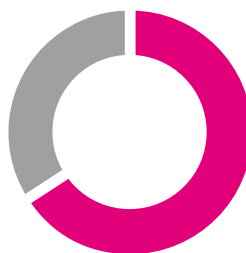
#### UNICEF’S RESPONSE

UNICEF has teamed up with the Ministry of Education, Culture, and Training to develop an equity-driven early childhood education strategy in the effort to help children develop and perform better when they enter primary school. Currently, UNICEF is focusing its work on seven pilot pre-schools, particularly on the establishment of specialized training for pre-school teachers; the development of a national pre-school curriculum; the development and provision of pedagogical materials; increasing knowledge about the importance of early childhood education and care; and improving the pre-school environment. The organization is also supporting the government to take the necessary steps to make pre-school education universal and inclusive, especially for the most marginalized children and children with disabilities.

#### THE VALUE OF REGULAR RESOURCES

It is because of the availability and flexibility of steady and predictable funds that UNICEF has been able to leverage technical and financial support for the development of a national early childhood education policy in Sao Tome and Principe, and for the improved quality of early childhood education overall. As an example, UNICEF has signed a four-year agreement with the Pontifica Universidade of Rio, Brazil, to provide technical support in the development of pre-school curriculum in Sao Tome and Principe, as well as the development of a legal framework for pre-school education.

#### SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE EDUCATION PROGRAMME (2013)



**Total: \$0.21 million**

**\$0.14 million**

Regular Resources, 66%

**\$0.07 million**

Other Resources Regular, 34%



#### VOICES FROM THE FIELD

**“UNICEF’s partnership with the Pontifica Universidade Catolica of Rio, Brazil, is highly innovative and needs to be widened to the whole country, involving parents and all those who are in charge of education,” says Helder Sousa Pontes, director of Jardim 1° de Maio Pre-school.**

**“This project demonstrates UNICEF’s unique ability to establish and leverage innovative partnerships with both the government and with other countries for the provision of key technical expertise to improve early childhood education policies and practices for our children.”**

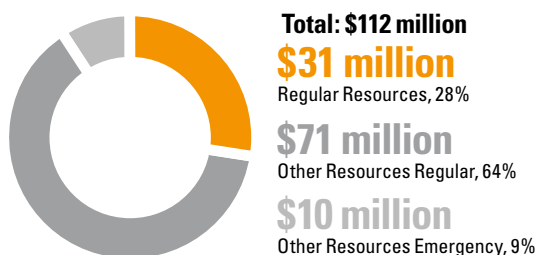
# FOCUS AREA 3

## HIV/AIDS AND CHILDREN

### KEY RESULTS IN 2013

- UNICEF's work contributed to the global community's first estimation of the number of adolescents between the ages of 10 and 19 living with HIV.
- The organization supported the release of new WHO guidelines, recommending that immediate treatment be offered to all pregnant women and breastfeeding mothers living with HIV.
- UNICEF contributed to the launch of the Double Dividend, which aims to align child survival and paediatric HIV efforts in sub-Saharan Africa.
- UNICEF's work contributed to the coordination of 33 organizations to support countries to achieve the targets of the Global Plan towards the Elimination of new HIV Infections among Children by 2015 and Keeping their Mothers Alive.
- The organization advocated placing children's needs at the forefront of the global AIDS response in the Children and AIDS Sixth Stocktaking Report, leading 20 governments to reconfirm their political commitment to address persistent inequalities in the treatment of children.

#### EXPENSES BY TYPE OF RESOURCES: HIV/AIDS AND CHILDREN (2013)



## CASE STUDY 5:

# FIJI AND PACIFIC ISLAND COUNTRIES

### STRENGTHENING HIV TESTING AND COUNSELLING SERVICES

*“UNICEF has helped Fiji strengthen its HIV/AIDS services in the effort to prevent parent-to-child transmission, and consequently many mothers today have happy stories to share of giving birth to HIV-negative children.”*

—DR. RACHEL DEVI, ACTING NATIONAL FAMILY PLANNING ADVISOR, MINISTRY OF HEALTH

#### THE NEED

In the Pacific island countries, the prevalence of HIV is steadily increasing. In 2012 there were 697 reported cases; and although this may seem low compared to a population of 2.3 million, the growing number of cases is of concern to UNICEF and the region's governments. In Fiji, for instance, communities are small, widely dispersed, and lack adequate HIV information and services. Across all the island countries challenges related to HIV/AIDS include inadequate health financing, poor service provider capacity, complex HIV-testing protocols, and a lack of rapid testing technology. Further, sexually transmitted infections, which increase the risk of HIV acquisition, remain widespread in the region.

#### UNICEF'S RESPONSE

UNICEF is the lead technical agency mandated to support the governments of the Pacific island countries in strengthening the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV.<sup>13</sup> Key initiatives include the introduction of rapid testing, particularly in remote and rural areas. And in partnership with the World Health Organization and the Secretariat of the Pacific Committee, UNICEF has facilitated the development of a sexually transmitted infection/HIV framework. This includes country-specific programme plans on HIV testing and counselling and targeted prevention, treatment, and care services. In each Pacific country, UNICEF supports HIV-prevention activities with a particular focus on high-risk areas.

#### THE VALUE OF REGULAR RESOURCES

Regular Resources were strategically invested to strengthen services for the prevention of mother-to-child transmission as well as health facilities at both the national and subnational level. RR funds were used in 2013 to procure HIV rapid tests, and to train service providers on quality and efficient HIV testing and counselling. These core resources also enabled UNICEF to invest in technical staff who could provide direct support to governments of the region.

#### FIJI (PACIFIC ISLANDS) HIV/AIDS PROGRAMME (2013)



**Total: \$0.98 million**

**\$0.51 million**

Regular Resources, 52%

**\$0.47 million**

Other Resources Regular, 48%



#### VOICES FROM THE FIELD

Nurse June Tavalia works in the Ruve clinic, located on the outskirts of Honiara in the Solomon Islands. Here, UNICEF works closely with the Ministry of Health on HIV/AIDS testing, counselling, and the use of rapid tests.

*“Before the rapid test,” explains June, “it took a very long time to receive results back from the lab. Mothers would have already delivered. Since the introduction of the rapid test, our work has become more efficient and meaningful. We can do both the pre-test and the post-test counselling at the same time, and mothers no longer have to wait for days, or months, before they see results. I enjoy my work, and I am happy to receive support and advice from both UNICEF and the Ministry of Health.”*

<sup>13</sup> UNICEF supports HIV/AIDS programmes in the following 14 Pacific island countries, with a primary focus on Kiribati, the Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu: the Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, the Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Samoa, the Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu.

## CASE STUDY 6:

# NIGERIA

### PREVENTING HIV INFECTION IN CHILDREN

*“Working with UNICEF has developed our capacity to identify bottlenecks and barriers not only to reaching women and children with HIV/AIDS services but with other interventions as well.”*

—LAWAL ABUBAKAR, DEPUTY DIRECTOR PUBLIC HEALTH, KADUNA STATE MINISTRY OF HEALTH

#### THE NEED

With an estimated 3.1 per cent of the population HIV-positive, Nigeria is one of the world’s highest HIV-burdened countries. Young people between the ages of 15 and 24, and especially women, are among the most affected. UNICEF estimates that around 10 per cent of all new infections occur as a result of mother-to-child transmission, affecting some 60,000 children annually. And at the end of 2013, only 12 per cent of all HIV-positive children below the age of 14 were receiving antiretroviral therapy. Although UNICEF has been supporting the prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) programme in Nigeria, much work remains to be done.

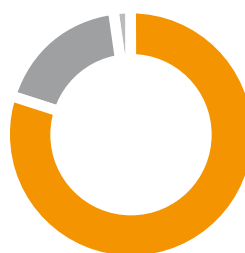
#### UNICEF’S RESPONSE

In 2013, UNICEF supported a bottleneck analysis in four of the highest HIV-prevalence states in Nigeria, looking at the overall health service system: its coordination and management, data monitoring, and community factors affecting the delivery of programmes and services. Numerous key strategies were identified, some of which include the need to increase the number of health facilities; properly train health workers; promote the uptake of preventative services through community mobilization; and strengthen coordination mechanisms to ensure that all partners are working on implementing one plan, with one coordination mechanism and one monitoring system. In this effort, UNICEF’s role has been to address programme management and oversight by strengthening the government’s capacity to lead, coordinate, and monitor the response of the PMTCT programme.

#### THE VALUE OF REGULAR RESOURCES

In 2013, Regular Resources enabled UNICEF to provide upstream, management, and coordination support to the government and other implementing partners at the state and national level on the prevention of mother-to-child transmission programme. UNICEF’s support for the programme’s management continues to be essential for a sustainable, quality, government-led response. By the end of the year more than 27 per cent of the country’s approximately 193,000 HIV-positive pregnant women were receiving PMTCT services.

#### NIGERIA HIV/AIDS PROGRAMME (2013)



**Total: \$4.44 million**  
**\$3.57 million**  
Regular Resources, 80%  
**\$0.78 million**  
Other Resources Regular, 18%  
**\$0.09 million**  
Other Resources Emergency, 2%



#### VOICES FROM THE FIELD

Joy was expecting her second child during the height of Nigeria’s HIV epidemic, and as a result of the epidemic the government put in place a programme recommending that all pregnant women receive HIV testing during antenatal consultations. It was at this time that Joy learned that she is HIV-positive.

“I was four months pregnant when I tested positive,” she explains. “I entered into the local prevention of mother-to-child transmission programme, supported by UNICEF, and immediately started taking antiretroviral drugs to ensure that I did not transmit the virus to my baby. Months later, my baby was born perfectly healthy, so I named her Miracle. I was so touched by the support that was offered to me that I now volunteer my time to provide advice and counselling to other young pregnant women on the importance of PMTCT services.”

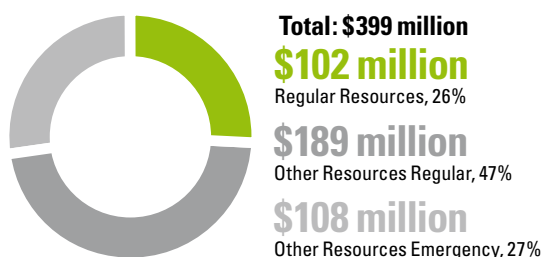
## FOCUS AREA 4

# CHILD PROTECTION FROM VIOLENCE, EXPLOITATION, AND ABUSE

### KEY RESULTS IN 2013

- Thanks to UNICEF advocacy, 123 countries now penalize all forms of sexual violence against girls and boys.
- A total of 166 countries have now ratified the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography.
- UNICEF helped initiate a global learning initiative to stop violence against children, with the engagement of leading child-focused foundations, academics, and United Nations agencies.
- In 2013, some 1,300 communities in eight countries made public declarations to abandon female genital mutilation/cutting, reaching an overall total of 11,500 communities in 15 countries.
- 2.5 million children in emergency situations had access to safe community spaces, learning spaces, and psychosocial support.
- UNICEF helped more than 7,300 children associated with armed forces or armed groups to be reintegrated into their families and communities in at least 10 countries.
- In four countries, 24,367 survivors (including 7,868 children) received psychosocial support and medical care for gender-based violence.
- UNICEF is supporting the implementation of action plans to address grave violations against children as part of the Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism on children in armed conflict in nine countries.

#### EXPENSES BY TYPE OF RESOURCES: CHILD PROTECTION FROM VIOLENCE, EXPLOITATION, AND ABUSE (2013)





## CASE STUDY 7:

# ANGOLA

## ADVANCING A DEVELOPMENT AGENDA THROUGH BIRTH REGISTRATION

*“Our partnership with UNICEF and the Ministry of Family and Women Promotion has been instrumental in the legalization process to help children obtain a birth certificate. Now, children and families have access to this service and can claim it as their right.”*

—SISTER ENEDIR, PASTORAL DA CRIANÇA

### THE NEED

In Angola, a developing country marked by thirty years of civil war, low birth registration has reached alarming proportions. Despite the abolishment of registration fees in late 2013, the national average for birth registration is only 56 per cent, leaving more than 4.2 million children under the age of eighteen unregistered. Only a third of all children under five are registered at birth, largely due to procedural delays and difficult access to registry offices. More alarming, however, is that most parents are not even aware of the process or of its importance, considering it a legal formality as well as a child's right; and in the absence of legal documents the rights and privileges of children are being eroded, creating loopholes for abuse and exploitation.

### UNICEF'S RESPONSE

UNICEF has been working with the government to scale-up birth registration countrywide, addressing both institutional gridlock and service delivery. As a result, in 2013 the government consolidated its approach to birth registration, placing it within the broader framework of civil registration and vital statistics. In addition, UNICEF's advocacy efforts led to the issuance of a presidential decree for the establishment of a national civil registration programme, which will ensure free civil registration and identification to all citizens until the end of 2016 – benefiting more than 8 million individuals. To further leverage this window of opportunity, UNICEF was able to secure a partnership with the European Union to help scale-up the implementation of this programme.

### THE VALUE OF REGULAR RESOURCES

Such dramatic progress in the realization of the right to a legal identity and the ensuing benefits would not have been possible without the support of Regular Resources, which were specifically used for policy design and advocacy at the ministerial and presidential level, and through the National Council for Children. These core resources also contributed to a communication campaign and social mobilization activities in support of birth registration.

### ANGOLA CHILD PROTECTION PROGRAMME (2013)



**Total: \$1.23 million**

**\$0.73 million**

Regular Resources, 59%

**\$0.49 million**

Other Resources Regular, 40%

**\$0.01 million**

Other Resources Emergency, 1%



### VOICES FROM THE FIELD

**Vitória Victor Artur Manuel is 38 and lives in Luanda with her nine children. To survive, she sells a homemade soft drink on the street, as well as garbage to a local waste management company. Thanks to UNICEF and a local faith-based organization, Vitória and her children just received their birth certificates. As she explains: “We were supported throughout the registration process, so that my whole family could obtain legal papers and status. With my national ID card, I have filed for my self-employment account, and now my children no longer go hungry.”**

## CASE STUDY 8:

# BELARUS

### REDUCING INEQUITIES FOR CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES

*“There is a lot to be done for children with special needs in Belarus, and we are very grateful to UNICEF for keeping this issue on top of the country’s education agenda.”*

—MR. VICTOR YAKZHIK, DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION

#### THE NEED

Children with disabilities are among the most marginalized and excluded in Belarus society, where more than 65 per cent of all children in government-led institutions have a disability. Most have been separated from their families due to neglect, drug abuse, or other socio-economic challenges, and they face the additional challenge of perception and stereotyping. For instance, UNICEF estimates that more than 68 per cent of parents are against letting their child attend kindergarten with children who are disabled. Thus, there is a great need to tackle societal norms and behaviours, as well as to find a short-term solution to support parents with disabled children. Discrimination and the lack of adequate policies restrict a child from realizing his or her right to a happy family environment.

#### UNICEF’S RESPONSE

UNICEF has been supporting the government and local authorities on improving access to integrated, community-based services for children with disabilities and their families. The aim is to reduce stigma and discrimination, to advocate for and assist in creating both legal and policy frameworks, and to improve the capacity of decision makers, parents, and service providers to deal with these children effectively and equitably. In 2013, UNICEF assisted the government and other partners to institutionalize respite care services in an effort to reduce the burden on parents and to provide counselling on child care, thus enabling a child to remain with the family. To date, more than 26,000 children with disabilities have been registered with the Belarus social protection system.

#### THE VALUE OF REGULAR RESOURCES

Regular Resources have proven crucial to UNICEF’s work with the Belarus Government and other partners to improve, develop, and test social services for families with disabled children, and for raising public awareness of the rights of children with disabilities. As a direct result of UNICEF technical support in 2013, more than 163 families benefited from these services, and TV and radio messages were broadcast nationally to promote the inclusion and integration of children with disabilities into society.

#### BELARUS CHILD PROTECTION PROGRAMME (2013)



#### VOICES FROM THE FIELD

**Seda Maluda is a mother of a 12-month-old boy, Vova, who is disabled. After learning about UNICEF-supported respite care services for disabled children, Seda enrolled her son in the programme. With a sigh of relief, she explains, “In the beginning, I didn’t trust to leave my child with anyone, but now I see that my child is respected and cared for, and the respite care services have been an enormous support to my husband and me. My life has gotten easier now that I can rely on this care for my child,” adds Mrs. Maluda. “I know that my son is being well cared for.”**

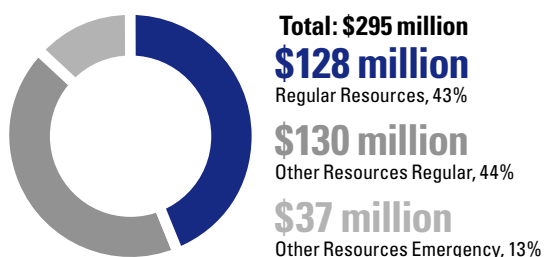
# FOCUS AREA 5

## POLICY ADVOCACY AND PARTNERSHIPS FOR CHILDREN'S RIGHTS

### KEY RESULTS IN 2013

- UNICEF supported the establishment of policies and programmes that build the capacity of children and adolescents to engage in civic action in 69 countries.
- In 97 countries, UNICEF leveraged resources and promoted the equitable allocation of national budgets for children.
- In more than 100 countries, UNICEF was directly engaged in social protection programmes, which play a vital role in strengthening the resilience of children, families, and communities, achieving greater equity and supporting national human and economic development.
- The number of countries in which UNICEF supported the most recent reporting processes of the Committee on the Rights of the Child increased to 137 (from 80 in 2005), and support on the reporting processes of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women increased to 61 (from 24 in 2005).
- UNICEF contributed to the meaningful participation of adolescent girls and boys in convention reporting processes – in 47 countries for the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and in 20 countries for the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.

#### EXPENSES BY TYPE OF RESOURCES: POLICY ADVOCACY AND PARTNERSHIPS FOR CHILDREN'S RIGHTS (2013)



## CASE STUDY 9: RWANDA

### REDUCING POVERTY THROUGH COMMUNITY SENSITIZATION AND SOCIAL PROTECTION

*“UNICEF’s partnership in providing advocacy, capacity-building, and technical assistance has been critical in the development of the Community Sensitization Manual.”*

—VINCENT GAHAMNYI, MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

#### THE NEED

Rwanda has made huge strides in poverty reduction and economic development over the last decade, and is one of a few sub-Saharan countries on track to meet the Millennium Development Goals. Economic growth has been consistently high and poverty reduction has been significant, declining from 57 to 45 per cent between 2005 and 2010. Despite such progress, however, poverty rates continue to disproportionately affect children, particularly the most vulnerable, and this in turn contributes to chronic malnutrition. Stunting, for instance, affects over 44 per cent of all children under the age of five.

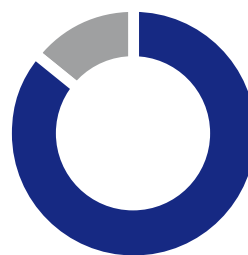
#### UNICEF’S RESPONSE

Given the country’s high rates of poverty and malnutrition, UNICEF has sought to position itself centrally within the social protection sector with a particular focus on child poverty and vulnerability. Based on evidence, UNICEF believes that the development of an effective social protection system will provide immediate as well as long-term positive outcomes for children and their households. To this end, the organization has provided support to a key pillar of the Rwandan Government’s flagship social cash transfer programme – the Vision 2020 Umurenge Programme (VUP) – for reaching the poorest populations and fostering an exit from poverty. UNICEF’s efforts to pilot comprehensive community sensitization and a capacity-building manual to accompany the programme has reaped dividends. The manual has been proven to increase the understanding and knowledge of the beneficiaries to make good use of the VUP funds and to take actions that improve not only their economic status but also the status of their children.

#### THE VALUE OF REGULAR RESOURCES

Regular Resources have allowed UNICEF Rwanda to leverage technical support and expertise at critical points in the development process, and to roll-out a vital community sensitization initiative. Specifically, these unrestricted funds have helped to build the capacity of national and subnational counterparts to ensure that programme benefits go to those most in need, and that they are well used. Importantly, RR funding allowed UNICEF to respond quickly to the government’s urgency to roll-out the manual training nationwide, to evaluate its effectiveness, and to update it accordingly.

#### RWANDA POLICY ADVOCACY AND PARTNERSHIPS PROGRAMME (2013)



Total: \$1.22 million

**\$1.05 million**

Regular Resources, 86%

**\$0.17 million**

Other Resources Regular, 14%



#### VOICES FROM THE FIELD

**“The most vulnerable populations in Rwanda are risk averse and are resistant to change. A large number of VUP beneficiaries also spend all of their transfer cash without regard for long-term goals, thereby perpetuating their poverty,”** explains Ms. Suzanne M. Balera, UNICEF VUP Coordinator (seconded to the government to support the programme). **“UNICEF’s support for community sensitization and the capacity-building manual was designed to help these vulnerable populations change their mind-set on poverty and to provide a useful, dynamic tool that empowers them to take actions that can lead to a better standard of living.”**

## CASE STUDY 10:

# VIET NAM

### IMPROVING INSTITUTIONS AND SERVICES FOR CHILDREN

*“The government is working hard to improve access to quality basic social services for all children, and we greatly appreciate the partnership of UNICEF in helping to build a strong planning, monitoring, and evaluation capacity.”*

—MR. NGUYEN THE PUONG, VICE MINISTER, MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND INVESTMENT

#### THE NEED

A third of all Vietnamese children are deprived of basic social services, hindering their opportunity – and their right – to be happy and healthy. Inequities are more prevalent in rural areas, particularly for minority ethnic groups, where poverty rates are as high as 66 per cent, compared with 12 per cent for the Kinh majority. Although the Government of Viet Nam has put in place a socio-economic development plan, the issue of social equity is still not sufficiently prioritized in comparison to other national priorities. For one, the plan lacks adequate data collection tools and methods, and there is also no established mechanism for citizen participation to ensure that services benefit the most vulnerable groups – children and minorities.

#### UNICEF’S RESPONSE

In partnership with the government, UNICEF has carried out a Public Expenditure Tracking Survey in the country’s poorest provinces, which has been used to track the flow of resources from the highest levels of government to service providers and beneficiaries, particularly poor minority families and children. The overall objective is to identify if and how vulnerable groups are benefiting from various services and programmes (such as the cash-transfer programme), and to see how these systems can be improved to best contribute to equitable development progress.

#### THE VALUE OF REGULAR RESOURCES

Core resources enabled UNICEF to support Viet Nam’s ongoing reform of social services and the overall socio-economic development plan to best benefit the most vulnerable children and minority families. UNICEF has been able to develop tools, guidance, and approaches that can be replicated in multiple provinces in the country and that can provide the needed technical support, when requested. The sustainability of Regular Resources has therefore meant that UNICEF can commit to a partnership with the government to ensure that the basic needs of children are met.

#### VIET NAM POLICY ADVOCACY AND PARTNERSHIPS PROGRAMME (2013)



Total: \$2.1 million

**\$1.1 million**

Regular Resources, 53%

**\$1.0 million**

Other Resources Regular, 47%



#### VOICES FROM THE FIELD

**Thi Cau is a Mong, one of the ethnic groups living in the poor province of Dien Bien in northern Viet Nam. Her family is a beneficiary of the government’s cash transfer scheme, supported by UNICEF, set up to ensure that poor, minority families can afford to send their children to school. Cau is one of 405 students in her province to have received a monthly allowance of 140,000 Dong (\$7).**

**“I feel proud Cau is now with us as a full-time student,” says Mrs. Tran Thi Hien, head-mistress of the local school. “Before, many girls did not go to school as parents kept them at home to take care of their siblings and attend to the cattle, and Cau used to be one of them.”**



# HUMANITARIAN ACTION AND POST-CRISIS RECOVERY

## KEY RESULTS IN 2013

- In the nine Sahel countries, more than 1 million children under the age of five with severe acute malnutrition were reached for treatment, as well as more than 457,000 children in the Horn of Africa.
- UNICEF vaccinated more than 4.5 million children against measles in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and more than 595,000 children in the Central African Republic.
- In the Philippines, access to safe water was restored for more than 200,000 people in Tacloban within a week of devastating Typhoon Haiyan.
- In the Syrian Arab Republic and neighbouring countries, more than 550,000 children were enrolled in learning programmes, and more than 940,000 now have access to psychosocial support.
- UNICEF advocated to stop and prevent grave violations of child rights in armed conflict, including in Chad, where UNICEF supported specific measures designed to remove children from armed forces and groups.
- UNICEF supported the establishment of the Monitoring and Reporting Mechanisms for the Syrian Arab Republic to document violations against children and to drive advocacy.

### EMERGENCY PROGRAMME FUND (2013)



## CASE STUDY 11:

# CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

### ACCESSING WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE IN EMERGENCIES

*“By providing water, hygiene, and sanitation in combination with education, UNICEF is addressing the core pillars of development in the Central African Republic – including in ignored and vulnerable areas.”*

—MARION CHATREFOUX, PROJECT DEVELOPMENT MANAGER, AGENCY FOR TECHNICAL COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

#### THE NEED

Violence in the Central African Republic has created a national emergency, straining access to safe water and destroying sanitation and hygiene services for many thousands of children. In the cities of Bangui, Bossangoa, and Bouar over 350,000 children have been displaced and are living without access to proper facilities. Families rely on surface water for drinking, as 70 per cent of communities have difficulty accessing potable water. Even in the largest urban areas, half of all water networks are not operational. And in areas where violence has forced people from their homes into crowded camps, there is only one latrine for an average of 1,200 people. Such unsanitary living conditions and the use of poor water sources significantly increase the risk of transmission of water-borne illnesses for children.

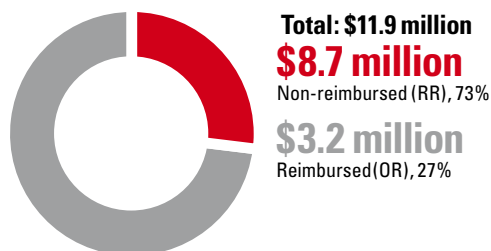
#### UNICEF'S RESPONSE

As the leader of the UN's WASH (water, sanitation, and hygiene) sector, UNICEF initiated a partnership with the national water supplier to rehabilitate both urban water networks and rural water points throughout the country to ensure an adequate and improved water supply to the 350,000 affected children in Bangui, Bossangoa, and Bouar. In March 2013, the organization also trained local partners on solid waste management for improved sanitation, and 770 tonnes of waste were collected and disposed of. In December 2013, UNICEF started constructing latrines in displacement camps to provide access to basic sanitation for over 100,000 people. Working in schools and other child-friendly spaces, UNICEF also provided training on personal hygiene and sanitation with a focus on hand-washing with soap to prevent diarrhoea and other hygiene-related diseases.

#### THE VALUE OF REGULAR RESOURCES

Regular Resources have enabled UNICEF to provide emergency water and sanitation interventions during a complex humanitarian situation in the Central African Republic. With the crisis affecting communities nationwide, these core resources have been essential in facilitating UNICEF field missions, providing on-the-ground support to projects, and expanding the impact of UNICEF programming. Through an important partnership with the government, UNICEF has also utilised these resources to provide crucial technical support to authorities in order to develop a national policy, strategy, and action plan on sanitation and hygiene.

#### EMERGENCY PROGRAMME FUND (2013)



#### VOICES FROM THE FIELD

**Suzanne Modjel, 76, is a widow who was forced to flee her village with her family to a camp for internally displaced people in Bossangoa. In October 2013 she entered the camp, which was a secured compound where all necessary sanitation and water services were already installed.**

**“When we arrived, we were warmly received by the priests who run the camp, but our lives were made so much easier thanks to the latrines constructed by UNICEF, including the hand-washing facility.”**

## CASE STUDY 12:

# PHILIPPINES

### INNOVATING FOR EMERGENCIES

*“In the wake of devastating Typhoon Haiyan, UNICEF used core resources and mobilized local staff to be among the first on the ground. This ensured strong collaboration with the government and local partners, which built on existing relationships.”*

—ABDUL ALIM, DEPUTY REPRESENTATIVE, UNICEF PHILIPPINES

#### THE NEED

Considered one of the most powerful and destructive storms ever recorded, ‘super typhoon’ Haiyan – locally known as Yolanda – caused widespread devastation when it struck the Philippines in November 2013. More than 14 million people were affected, including 5.9 million children, more than a quarter of whom became displaced. Children lost their homes, schools, friends, and family members.

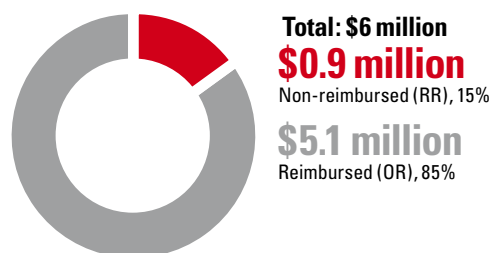
#### UNICEF’S RESPONSE

Within 48 hours, UNICEF was on the ground not only to provide essential supplies – such as clean water, sanitation and hygiene facilities, access to education, and health and nutrition aid – but also to protect children from harm. As part of the UN’s Child Protection Cluster, UNICEF helps identify, trace, and reunify unaccompanied, separated, and missing children, as well as provide children with safe spaces, recreation, and psychological and social support. To date, some 17,000 children have benefitted from 89 child-friendly spaces provided by UNICEF and partners in the typhoon-affected regions – a crucial effort given that approximately 3,200 schools and day care centres were damaged or destroyed, and other schools have been used as evacuation centres. Schools are a safe space for children and provide an important sense of normalcy, which is one reason UNICEF and partners are working hard to get all children back to school.

#### THE VALUE OF REGULAR RESOURCES

Core resources played a pivotal role in enabling UNICEF to respond quickly and efficiently within hours of Typhoon Haiyan, allowing the organization to bring in critically needed supplies and assistance. Funds were used to purchase water tanks, sanitation materials, medicines, and kits for child-friendly spaces, thus helping children and communities to take their first steps along the long road to recovery.

#### EMERGENCY PROGRAMME FUND (2013)



#### VOICES FROM THE FIELD

**“My children get scared when the weather turns bad,” says Vilma, mother of 13-year-old Jerome. “They cry and cry, and want to evacuate to an emergency shelter, even if it’s a small gust of wind, because they have flashbacks of the typhoon.”**

**To help children like Jerome and his siblings to recover from the trauma of Typhoon Haiyan, UNICEF has been working with partners to train teachers, day care workers, and education authorities to provide psychosocial support in the context of child-friendly schools. There is such a school just down the road from where Jerome and his family live, and it is here that he and his siblings learn key life skills, play with friends, and talk about their fears with experienced counsellors.**

# REGULAR RESOURCES PARTNERS AND DONORS (2013)<sup>14</sup>

(in US dollars)

DONOR	REGULAR RESOURCES				TOTAL
	PUBLIC SECTOR		PRIVATE SECTOR <sup>15</sup>		
	GOVERNMENT	INTER-ORGANIZATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS	NATIONAL COMMITTEES	OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS	
Andorra	97,998	-	90,119	-	188,117
Angola	1,660,000	-	-	-	1,660,000
Argentina	180,000	-	-	5,488,548	5,668,548
Armenia	116,590	-	-	-	116,590
Australia	-	-	7,782,661	-	7,782,661
Austria	1,532,568	-	4,009,764	-	5,542,332
Bangladesh	34,500	-	-	-	34,500
Barbados	189,000	-	-	-	189,000
Belgium	13,865,591	-	11,930,145	-	25,795,736
Benin	24,124	-	-	-	24,124
Bolivia	40,000	-	-	-	40,000
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3,698	-	-	-	3,698
Brazil	1,632,402	-	-	84,874	1,717,275
Bulgaria	67,500	-	-	35,292	102,792
Burkina-Faso	12,425	-	-	-	12,425
Cape Verde	350,000	-	-	-	350,000
Cameroon	95,900	-	-	-	95,900
Canada	16,814,088	-	5,100,440	-	21,914,528
Central African Republic	51,576	-	-	-	51,576
Chile	77,000	-	-	128,693	205,693
China	1,595,626	-	-	21,090	1,616,716
Comoros	70,000	-	-	-	70,000
Congo	748,450	-	-	-	748,450
Costa Rica	19,643	-	-	1,408	21,051
Côte d'Ivoire	12,600	-	-	-	12,600
Croatia	45,000	-	-	527,053	572,053
Cuba	10,000	-	-	-	10,000
Cyprus	6,750	-	-	457,408	464,158
Czech Republic	-	-	2,187,527	-	2,187,527
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	785,000	-	-	-	785,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	320,642	-	-	-	320,642
Denmark	31,920,611	-	8,920,623	-	40,841,234
Dominican Republic	88,000	-	-	93	88,093
Ecuador	-	-	-	200,677	200,677
Egypt	-	-	-	416	416
Estonia	77,922	-	2,696	-	80,618
Ethiopia	355,880	-	-	-	355,880
Finland	27,787,750	-	11,159,061	-	38,946,811
France	4,403,578	-	47,418,889	-	51,822,467
Georgia	155,000	-	-	-	155,000
Germany	8,662,446	-	57,235,466	-	65,897,912
Ghana	148,512	-	-	-	148,512
Greece	-	-	2,804,505	-	2,804,505
Guinea	350,000	-	-	-	350,000
Guinea-Bissau	621,000	-	-	-	621,000
Honduras	29,996	-	-	-	29,996
Hong Kong, China	-	-	12,231,452	-	12,231,452
Hungary	108,563	-	102,430	-	210,994
Iceland	660,873	-	2,120,866	-	2,781,739
India	806,780	-	-	30,021	836,801
Indonesia	204,962	-	-	297,099	502,061
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	109,542	-	-	78,725	188,267
Iraq	48,785	-	-	-	48,785
Ireland	10,472,548	-	1,745,906	-	12,218,454
Israel	100,000	-	-	-	100,000
Italy	3,926,700	-	20,888,422	-	24,815,122

<sup>14</sup> Provisional unaudited figures.

<sup>15</sup> Includes revenue from sales of cards and other UNICEF products and country office private sector fundraising.

DONOR	REGULAR RESOURCES				TOTAL
	PUBLIC SECTOR		PRIVATE SECTOR		
	GOVERNMENT	INTER-ORGANIZATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS	NATIONAL COMMITTEES	OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS	
Japan	22,722,303	-	106,654,403	-	129,376,706
Jordan	2,000,000	-	-	-	2,000,000
Kazakhstan	176,970	-	-	-	176,970
Kenya	150,000	-	-	247	150,247
Kuwait	200,000	-	-	-	200,000
Kyrgyzstan	50,000	-	-	-	50,000
Lesotho	120,000	-	-	-	120,000
Liechtenstein	26,455	-	-	-	26,455
Luxembourg	3,595,653	-	894,748	-	4,490,400
Malaysia	362,735	-	-	4,526,774	4,889,509
Maldives	120,000	-	-	-	120,000
Mali	108,500	-	-	-	108,500
Mexico	-	-	-	57,279	57,279
Monaco	10,430	-	-	-	10,430
Mongolia	105,391	-	-	-	105,391
Morocco	128,277	-	-	-	128,277
Myanmar	93,303	-	-	-	93,303
Namibia	121,000	-	-	-	121,000
Netherlands	44,502,600	-	42,730,236	-	87,232,836
New Zealand	4,830,900	-	1,833,865	-	6,664,765
Nicaragua	38,500	-	-	-	38,500
Nigeria	1,427,939	-	-	739	1,428,677
Norway	82,134,000	-	4,725,087	-	86,859,087
Panama	741,750	-	-	-	741,750
Peru	-	-	-	48,484	48,484
Philippines	58,703	-	-	825,379	884,081
Poland	-	-	418,116	-	418,116
Portugal	-	-	2,971,327	-	2,971,327
Qatar	100,000	-	-	-	100,000
Republic of Korea	3,200,000	-	70,044,216	-	73,244,216
Republic of Moldova	60,000	-	-	-	60,000
Romania	50,000	-	-	578	50,578
Russian Federation	1,000,000	-	-	588	1,000,588
San Marino	-	-	1,823	-	1,823
Sao Tome and Principe	19,500	-	-	-	19,500
Saudi Arabia	1,144,200	-	-	765	1,144,965
Senegal	239,500	-	-	-	239,500
Serbia	51,000	-	-	260,903	311,903
Sierra Leone	384,000	-	-	-	384,000
Singapore	50,000	-	-	-	50,000
Slovakia	13,405	-	41,873	-	55,278
Slovenia	30,400	-	1,116,704	-	1,147,104
Somalia	733,400	-	-	-	733,400
South Africa	216,625	-	-	-	216,625
South Sudan	253,350	-	-	-	253,350
Spain	3,536,112	-	42,466,333	-	46,002,445
Sri Lanka	15,500	-	-	10,177	25,677
Sudan	131,400	-	-	-	131,400
Sweden	69,395,071	-	40,308,800	-	109,703,871
Switzerland	22,975,890	-	6,996,004	-	29,971,894
Tajikistan	32,400	-	-	-	32,400
Thailand	248,710	-	-	2,315,546	2,564,257
Timor-Leste	100,000	-	-	-	100,000
Togo	26,000	-	-	-	26,000
Tunisia	25,316	-	-	-	25,316
Turkey	150,000	-	1,038,116	-	1,188,116
Turkmenistan	65,512	-	-	-	65,512
Uganda	469,000	-	-	-	469,000
United Arab Emirates	100,000	-	-	68,496	168,496
United Kingdom	62,415,519	-	15,336,655	-	77,752,174
United Republic of Tanzania	22,000	-	-	-	22,000
Uruguay	93,850	-	-	500,540	594,390
United States	125,168,000	-	34,304,666	-	159,472,666
Uzbekistan	310,000	-	-	-	310,000
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	-	-	-	3,082,269	3,082,269
Viet Nam	-	-	-	11,437	11,437
Zambia	257,520	-	-	-	257,520



DONOR	REGULAR RESOURCES				TOTAL
	PUBLIC SECTOR		PRIVATE SECTOR		
	GOVERNMENT	INTER-ORGANIZATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS	NATIONAL COMMITTEES	OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS	
Other	44,992	-	1,661	491,294	537,947
Revenue Adjustments	(37,279)	-	465,223	-	427,944
Subtotal	588,414,419	-	568,080,830	19,552,891	1,176,048,141
Intergovernmental organizations					
Revenue Adjustments	(1,015,273)	-	-	-	(1,015,273)
Subtotal	(1,015,273)	-	-	-	(1,015,273)
Non-governmental organizations					
Tetsuko Kuroyanagi	-	-	-	401,768	401,768
Other	-	-	-	1,723	1,723
Revenue Adjustments	-	-	-	553,416	553,416
Subtotal	-	-	-	956,907	956,907
Inter-organizational arrangements					
Other	-	4,750	-	-	4,750
Revenue Adjustments	-	93	-	-	93
Subtotal	-	4,843	-	-	4,843
Grand Total	587,399,146	4,843	568,080,830	20,509,798	1,175,994,617

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[www.intranet.unicef.org/geneva/fundraising.nsf/pageid/fund09a](http://www.intranet.unicef.org/geneva/fundraising.nsf/pageid/fund09a)

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[www4.intranet.unicef.org/geneva/fundraising.nsf/pageid/fund09a](http://www4.intranet.unicef.org/geneva/fundraising.nsf/pageid/fund09a)

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