



ANNUAL REPORT 2009



UNICEF's mission is to:

Advocate for the protection of children's rights, help meet their basic needs and expand their opportunities to reach their full potential;

Mobilize political will and material resources to help countries ensure a 'first call for children' and build their capacity to do so;

Respond in emergencies to relieve the suffering of children and those who provide their care;

Promote the equal rights of women and girls, and support their full participation in the development of their communities;

Work towards the human development goals, and the peace and social progress enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations.

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LEADING THE UN MISSION FOR CHILDREN

In 2009, celebrations around the world marked the 20th anniversary of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC). Ratified by more nations than any other human rights treaty in history, this landmark international agreement sets forth commitments to children that have transformed a generation of policies and programmes. Marked advances in child survival, development, protection and participation have been the result.

Since its adoption by the General Assembly of the United Nations, the CRC has guided UNICEF's mission for children. The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) is the other essential reference point. As the only UN development and humanitarian agency wholly dedicated to children – assisting more than 150 countries and territories – UNICEF works closely with national and international stakeholders to mobilize broad support for the realization of all children's rights, as embodied in these two treaties. The achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) is central to this process.

The MDGs encapsulate the basic building blocks of human development. They aim to ensure that young children survive and develop through adequate health care and nutrition; that quality education is available to all; that prevention and care limit the spread of HIV and AIDS; that people can access clean water and basic sanitation; and that partnerships are forged to advance development and benefit the lives of children.

As the international community approached the 10-year review of progress towards the MDGs, advances could be seen through 2009 in reducing



child mortality, increasing the number of children in school and expanding supplies of clean water. Progress has been slower for extending sanitation services to rural areas and reducing the number of women who die in childbirth. Investments in health continue to be fragmented and ineffective in parts of the world. And there are still gaping disparities in progress across and within countries.

UNICEF's human rights approach shines consistent light on disparities, and it is reflected in campaigns to provide immunizations for all children, end pockets of child malnutrition and ensure that quality education starts from preschool. Collecting and analysing information on the situation of children is a part of these efforts, and UNICEF has become one of the largest sources of data for measuring MDG progress and shortfalls.

The global downturn is a call for action

The importance of UNICEF's mission for children was underscored in 2009, as the insidious effects of food insecurity and the economic downturn



spread, while conflict and natural disasters devastated many parts of the globe. Hardest hit by economic fallout have been poor households and children in the low- and middle-income countries in which UNICEF operates. The World Bank estimates that 130 million people were pushed into extreme poverty; another 64 million more people than would be expected without the economic shocks could join their ranks in 2010.

The downturn is putting enormous pressure on public and private resources, which may lead to reduced foreign aid from developed countries. Many developing countries may likewise be forced to tighten spending on human development investments, including for health care and education, which are fundamental to children's rights. Household budgets for food and other necessities have shrunk, forcing some parents to send their children to work instead of school. Some evidence suggests, moreover, that social and economic disparities could widen along the lines of income, gender and geographical location, increasing inequality and undermining stability. While economic growth rates are expected to improve in 2010, the unusual depth of the recession is predicted to continue to depress employment and government revenues in poor countries.

These challenges have arisen in already difficult times. Climate change poses threats to children and development, as natural disasters increase, global food security falters and access to water becomes more precarious. Rapid urbanization has brought half the world's population into cities and strained basic services. Demographic shifts are producing the largest cohort of young people in history. According to the World Bank, in 2007, 1.3 billion of the world's 1.5 billion people 12–24 years old were living in developing countries.

These trends come when the world could be building on decades of accomplishment for children and development; the strides being made towards achieving the MDGs are a recent example. Policymakers – whether working on legislation, social investments, macroeconomic strategies or budget allocations – are increasingly recognizing the centrality of children's rights to sustainable human development planning. New and accessible technologies are making a difference in everything from better vaccines to rapid data collection, which adds value to social services. These achievements provide room for hope – not complacency.



Coordinated responses to complex challenges

For UNICEF, the challenges and opportunities in the world today are a clarion call to renew and extend commitments to children. As is evident in this *Annual Report*, the organization has done much during the past year to strengthen its capacities to achieve results for children. It has sharpened its programmes and streamlined the business processes that underpin them. It has drawn on UN General Assembly guidelines and the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness to most effectively marshal human and financial resources and better assist countries in making sustainable, far-reaching development gains.



Tackling today's complex development concerns requires people and organizations to work together. The UN system, with its rich reserves of experience in all aspects of development, has made systematic progress throughout the past several years in integrating and coordinating the efforts of its different branches. Towards this end, UNICEF has played a leading role in increasing coordination among UN development and humanitarian organizations, starting with its active involvement in the One UN pilot country programmes in eight countries. As the most comprehensive form of UN coordination, the pilots cover all UN activities in a given country (*see panel*), while adhering to the principle that “no one size fits all.” Each pilot is closely tailored to the priorities of individual nations.

In 2009, 85 per cent of UNICEF country programmes were aligned with a United Nations Development Assistance Framework, up from 76 per cent the previous year. The Framework, decided in each country in close consultation with national partners, outlines a set of common development results that UN agencies seek to achieve in their individual programmes. A growing number of country offices have also embarked on UN joint programmes targeting specific development issues. UNICEF country offices took part in 231 of these initiatives in 2009, an increase from the total 190 joint programmes reported in 2008.

UNICEF also advanced UN harmonization on the global level in 2009 by extending its medium-term strategic plan to correspond with time frames at two sister UN agencies, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). A further extension to 2013 was made to coincide with changes in the timeline for the review of all UN development agencies reporting to the UN General Assembly. New programming guidelines for UN Country Teams stressed alignment with national systems and links to the MDGs. Interagency work on simplifying and harmonizing business practices established common information technology platforms, strengthened staff security, defined management standards and agreed on common procurement guidelines. Globally, more than 80 per cent of UNICEF supplies are now procured in collaboration with other UN agencies. In more than 100 countries, UN offices share at least one common service, such as banking.

The imperative of protecting investments in women and children in the face of the global economic downturn led UNICEF, in 2009, to coordinate responses with two other multilateral partners – the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank. UNICEF and IMF set up channels for closer engagement on monetary and fiscal policies with implications for children around the globe. Collaboration with the World Bank on health, education and social protection schemes brings UNICEF expertise to decisions on scaling up bank resources to confront economic crisis. An agreement on procurement services for bank projects is under way to channel up to \$400 million in additional resources to support children in 14 countries.

DELIVERING AS ONE UN

Under the Delivering as One framework, since 2007, eight pilot countries have been exploring how UN agencies can best align efforts and support governments in achieving the MDGs and other internationally agreed development goals. Progress to date is positive: Pilot countries report increased national leadership and ownership, with reduced initial transaction costs for governments. They also see the UN system working together in a more coherent, effective and relevant manner. Donors are encouraged, with the Governments of the Netherlands, Norway, Spain and the United Kingdom joining forces in 2009 behind the Expanded Window on Delivering as One, a multi-donor trust fund for regular, long-term funding. The UN and its Member States await the results of country-led and independent evaluations in 2010 and 2011 to build on what is learned and further strengthen joint programming and coherence in countries.

In 2009, UNICEF was actively engaged in all pilots. In Albania, it collaborated with the International Labour Organization (ILO) to set up model youth resource centres equipped to offer career guidance and counselling, along with skills training related to employment. The Joint Gender Programme, under the leadership of the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), successfully advocated for the inclusion of a quota for women in the Electoral Code; UNICEF followed up with outreach to young people voting for the first time on changes to the electoral system.

In Cape Verde, the UN country team supported the Government's development of a national roadmap to reduce infant, child and maternal mortality, and is working towards a new system to coordinate assistance for child victims of illegal immigration.

Joint efforts in Mozambique involving UNICEF, UNIFEM, UNDP, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and ILO are helping civil society organizations in 100 districts to develop new capacities to advocate for laws protecting women and children, including from domestic violence.

Collaboration in Pakistan between UNICEF and UNESCO as co-chairs of the UN Thematic Working Group on Education established baselines for learning achievements for students in grades 4 and 8, in line with a new curriculum. Joint support initiated by UNICEF, UNIFEM and UNFPA in Rwanda raised awareness among communities, children and youth on the gender-based law passed in April 2009, and also backed the development of the national strategic plan on HIV and AIDS.

In the United Republic of Tanzania, combined advocacy by UNICEF, UNESCO, ILO, WFP and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) persuaded the Government to make early childhood development a key education priority for 2010–2011. UN agencies have also come together to increase disaster preparedness through measures ranging from the pre-positioning of relief supplies to the strengthening of an integrated disease surveillance system in line with national commitments on responding to epidemics.

UNICEF and UNESCO have coordinated assistance for Uruguay to address violence in education centres through new tools that help teachers and families to identify and manage problems. In Viet Nam, after the Government called for greater attention to gender equality initiatives, the UN country team devised an action plan to bring gender aspects into all programmes and adopted gender criteria to guide funding decisions.

Regional multilateral organizations are also important collaborators. In Africa, the UNICEF Liaison Office to the African Union and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa was formally established in 2009. Working together, UNICEF and these organizations have finalized a system to monitor and report on education and begun focused advocacy to

urge countries to sign and implement the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child. With only five years left to achieve the MDGs, coordinated partnerships mean that people can act fast and act large. For children, who face lifelong consequences if their rights are not realized, this can make a world of difference.

CELEBRATING 20 YEARS OF ADVANCEMENTS IN CHILDREN'S RIGHTS

Even as, in November 2009, the international children's rights movement looked back across 20 years, the continued power of the CRC's core principles to motivate far-reaching commitments was evident. The anniversary served as a platform for Angola to incorporate child rights in a review of its Constitution; UNICEF also assisted a special session of Parliament by bringing in an expert from the Brazilian Parliament to advise on child-friendly provisions. In Rwanda, at the Fifth Children's Summit, President Paul Kagame announced the creation of a Children's Commission to stop violence against children. The Summit is a UNICEF-supported innovation that, each year, allows hundreds of children from across Rwanda to express their ideas to the highest national officials.

In Georgia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, parliaments chose to partner with UNICEF in creating child rights councils to monitor implementation of the CRC. UNICEF worked with the Government of Nicaragua to establish a national strategy to combat violence against children and supported efforts in Mauritania on child rights (see panel on page 8). To reinforce the messages of the Convention to a global audience, UNICEF's flagship report, *The State of the World's Children*, was devoted to examining the CRC's evolution and demonstrating how its promise can be extended to touch the lives of all children. The report underscored the timeless relevance and profound influence of the most widely endorsed human rights treaty in history.

The influence of the Convention's two Optional Protocols was also felt in 2009. Nearly 140 countries are a Party to the Optional Protocol on stopping the sale of children, child prostitution and child por-

nography. The Philippines, by early 2009, had not completely fulfilled its obligation to bring domestic legislation into compliance, particularly on child pornography. Building on widely disseminated research that revealed a lack of social awareness of the threat of child pornography, UNICEF joined government, non-governmental and corporate partners in launching two campaigns advocating legislation against child pornography: 'Silence Is Acceptance' and 'Action Speaks Louder than Words'. Media coverage drove home the campaigns' messages to the general public. These efforts bore fruit in November when the Philippines passed its first Anti-





Child-Pornography Act. The law takes an important stand against abuses fuelled by the Internet and the growth of child pornography rings across the world.

Further international support for the other Optional Protocol, on children in armed conflict, came in 2009 through UN Security Council Resolution 1882. The resolution tightens monitoring of violations of children's rights in conflict and establishes triggers for actions to stop them. UNICEF provided technical expertise to Council members as part of its advocacy for the resolution, which was unanimously adopted. An existing mechanism to track grave violations against children in armed conflict, set up under an earlier Security Council resolution, will be expanded, having already been applied in 14 countries. Advocacy has led to the release of children from armed groups – more than 12,600 children in 9 countries have been freed. Extended criteria will now be used to track violations by revealing incidences of maiming, killing, rape and other forms of sexual violence against children.

Translating principles into practice

The CRC is based on four guiding principles: non-discrimination; best interests of the child; right to life, survival and development; and respect for children's

views. In 2009, UNICEF continued its mission to advance the application of these principles in children's lives. Ecuador moved to correct disparities stemming from discrimination in its education system, for example, by finalizing the first part of its intercultural bilingual education programme, sponsored by the Government of Finland. UNICEF worked with researchers and teachers from indigenous communities to develop curricula, educational materials and guides for teachers that fully reflect the diverse languages and cultural norms of the nine distinct indigenous communities of the country's Amazon region. These activities will reach children previously excluded from the formal education system.

To respond to the specific needs of children with disabilities – who are less likely to be in school than other children – UNICEF, in partnership with the Government of Australia, developed a special module for the Child-Friendly Schools programme, now established in all seven regions in which UNICEF supports programmes. The module will help make education for this group of children more accessible and of higher quality. In Ukraine, the Government is using the DevInfo data system devised with UNICEF assistance to monitor a major new national plan for children that significantly boosts health-care funds for children with disabilities.

MAURITANIA: “NO” TO CORPORAL PUNISHMENT, SAY THE IMAMS

As in many countries, corporal punishment in Mauritania has traditionally drawn little condemnation. Instead, it has been considered an effective method for child discipline and education. Children like Ahmed, a student at a Koranic school in the Saharan city of Atar, used to be beaten several times a day. One strategy to start changing this situation is to enlist people who shape public opinion. The prominence of religious practice in Mauritania meant that a partnership with religious leaders to combat corporal punishment was in order.

In 2009, UNICEF approached the Imams’ and Religious Leaders’ Network for Child Rights to carry out a study on what Islamic texts actually say about punishing children. Overwhelmingly, the Imams agreed, based on their research, that Islamic doctrine prohibits violence against children. They issued a fatwa, a powerful religious decree, calling for people “to desist immediately and finally from beating children, regardless of the pretext.”

The fatwa described this step as important for “the child, the educator, the family and society.” It stressed that hitting children violates the tradition of the Prophet as well as Mauritanian law and is not supported by evidence from modern research on the damages caused to children by corporal punishment. To bring home these messages, the president of the Imams’ Network

convened 30 Imams, including some from Atar, to discuss how to ensure that the fatwa is upheld in homes, schools and communities. The fatwa reached four main regions in 2009 and continues to be disseminated.

The work with the Imam’s Network was one of a series of events UNICEF helped organize in Mauritania to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the CRC. An unprecedented number of partnerships were forged, linking the collective efforts of different government institutions, international donors, and national and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs). The resulting activities throughout 2009 made child rights consistently visible and cemented a foundation for future action.

The commemoration celebrated what has been accomplished so far for children in Mauritania, but it also shone a light on disparities and violations of rights and challenged everyone to strengthen their commitment to children. Other notable steps included the creation of a National Forum for Child Rights. A session of the Child Parliament – an important forum for children to voice their perspectives since 2007 – was held. A prayer in the central mosque in Nouakchott was followed by an animated discussion on how to make rights a reality in the lives of children. In one public television broadcast, the Minister of Social Affairs urged all Mauritians to express their respect for children. This growing chorus of voices is promising.

A strong commitment to children being able to develop was made when, with UNICEF support, five municipalities in Morocco became Child-Friendly Cities in 2009. The global Child-Friendly Cities initiative puts the CRC at the centre of local governance. Participating municipalities integrate children’s rights in policies, laws, programmes and budgets, and actively invite youth to be part of public policy decisions. Morocco became the first African country to join the initiative.

Encouraging more people to consider the best interests of children often starts with communication and knowledge to improve understanding. In Turkey,

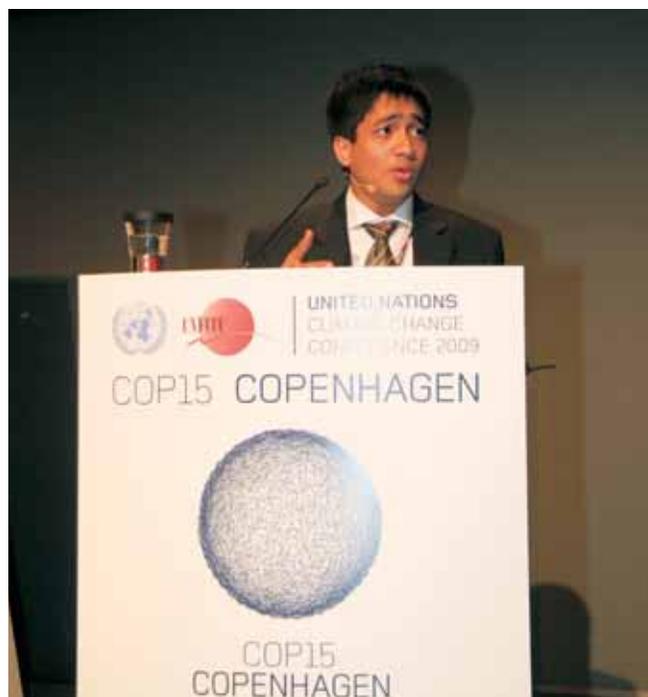
UNICEF directed its attention to a formative source of social attitudes – journalists – by working with seven universities in 2009 to integrate a child rights syllabus into their communications studies curricula. Developed through a partnership between the Dublin Institute of Technology and UNICEF, with input from the BBC, the syllabus represents one of the first opportunities for communications students to study human rights. As part of the training, students work directly with children on reporting stories. This approach has already caught on in neighbouring countries: universities in Georgia and Romania have plans to introduce the syllabus in 2010.

Advocate for the protection of children's rights, help meet their basic needs and expand their opportunities to reach their full potential. UNICEF's mission

Children heard in 2009

Children's right to have their views heard and to participate in decisions that affect them took on new urgency in 2009 through events galvanized by the economic and financial crises as well as international climate change negotiations (*see panel on page 10*). At the fifth Junior 8 meeting, supported by UNICEF to coincide with the Group of Eight (G8) summit in Italy, 14 of the 54 young people attending gathered to address Heads of State and Government. Their presence underscored the accountability of states in upholding human rights, which includes listening and responding to the diverse perspectives of their citizens. Youth representatives came from the G8 developed countries, plus Brazil, China, Egypt, India, Mexico and South Africa. Together, they developed recommendations for actions by leaders on climate change, the financial crisis, African development and education. One key message was that a time of crisis is not an excuse to overlook children's rights – since children will live with the consequences of any decisions made for decades to come. Compiled in the Rome Declaration, the recommendations were presented to leaders of the G8 as a whole.

Other initiatives brought young people into national political processes. The first 'Adolescents and Youth Forum' held in Kazakhstan was the result of collaboration between the Government and UNICEF. More than 2,500 young people, Government officials and representatives of civil society, the private sector and media gathered to consider actions on eight priority concerns, as identified by young people. These pertained to education, health services, healthy lifestyles, employment, psychosocial issues, stigma and discrimination, and leisure.

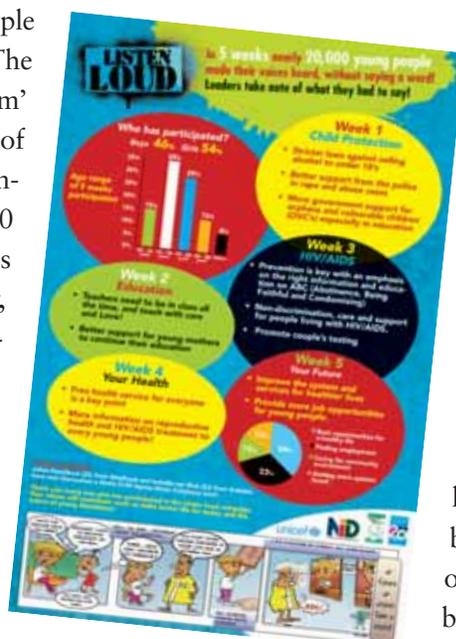


Youth ambassador Mohamed Axam Maumoon addresses experts and politicians.

In Namibia, the 'Listen Loud' campaign supported by UNICEF captured the 'votes' of youth through mobile phones – a low-cost, easily accessible method of communication. Votes were collected through free calls made to an interactive voice response system, tailored

with three different language options.

For five weeks before the national elections in 2009, and coinciding with the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the Convention, 20,000 young people defined their priorities in health, education and child protection, attracting wide media coverage. Children in Namibia have typically found limited opportunities to express themselves. 'Listen Loud' confirmed that they have much to say – and that adults will listen. The results of the campaign are being compiled into recommendations on child-friendly policies to be taken up by newly elected parliamentarians.



CHILDREN SPEAK TO THE WORLD ON CLIMATE CHANGE

The next 10 years could see up to 175 million children per year affected by climate-related disasters, according to Save the Children UK. International efforts to achieve the MDGs by 2015 could be at risk, particularly those targeted at reducing poverty, child mortality and morbidity and ensuring universal primary education. With so much at stake, UNICEF turned the 2009 global climate change talks in Copenhagen into an opportunity for children to articulate their perspectives in international debates.

A week before the global conference, the 164 children aged 14 to 17 selected previously, from 44 countries, gathered in Copenhagen for the Children's Climate Forum. Collectively, these youth representatives developed a declaration committing to make changes in their own lives and calling on governments to take action before it is too late. During the forum's closing ceremony, the children presented the declaration to the president of the conference, who agreed to distribute it to government representatives.

Eight youth ambassadors stayed on to participate after the forum. Addressing the assembled delegates, 15-year-old Mohamed Aham Maumoon from Maldives told them, "We are late, but not too late. Trust me, the best time to act is now."

Before the conference, UNICEF used its expertise in social networking technology to mobilize members of the United Nations Environment Programme's global youth network, Tunza, and the participants of the Forum and other youth networks. A dynamic webpage, <www.uniteforclimate.org>, was created, drawing inspiration from the fact that children and young people increasingly take their advocacy efforts online – from signing climate change petitions to text messaging-based campaigns and blogging. The site continues to serve as a virtual community. It functions efficiently even in low-bandwidth areas and allows children without Internet access to send text messages for specific campaigns.

The children's forum came about through the efforts of the Danish National Committee for UNICEF, in partnership with UNICEF and the city of Copenhagen. The city of Copenhagen assigned Danish host schools to each delegation of children, who undertook educational activities with fellow students. The participants in the Copenhagen conference are now 'youth ambassadors' able to advocate and educate other young people in their home countries.

MAKING THE BEST INVESTMENT IN HUMAN DEVELOPMENT: CHILDREN

Children's rights are integral to UNICEF's mandate and the broader achievement of human development. Vibrant, thriving societies emerge when people have unfettered capacities to pursue long, healthy and creative lives. Children are the foundation of this vision of development – investing in them produces some of the highest economic and social returns.

Around the world, the programmes supported by UNICEF help countries ensure that all girls and boys are nourished, healthy, educated, protected from harm and empowered to contribute to making choices that affect their lives. In 2009, the organization made progress on all of these fronts, despite the global economic situation.

Thriving in the earliest years

A pillar of UNICEF's work is fostering the survival and development of young children, from a mother's pregnancy through the first years of childhood. This is the time when deficiencies in health and nutrition pose particular dangers, given the potential for lasting mental and physical harm. UNICEF contributes to interventions aimed at reducing under-five mortality rates through proper nutrition, immunizations, quality health care, and clean water and sanitation to curb diseases.

Improving health systems and services is central to enhancing child and maternal health. Partnering with Egypt's Ministry of Health and Population, UNICEF supports a programme operating in four underprivileged governorates to strengthen the paediatric and neonatal skills of local health providers and establish community information systems on child health and nutrition. According to data from



local health facilities, between 2007 and 2009 better knowledge and higher service quality have increased the use of these facilities by 27 per cent, while under-five child mortality rates have declined. In addition, changes in family feeding practices have contributed to a sharp drop in the number of malnourished children.

In India, where stunting afflicts almost half of all children under age 5, UNICEF has assisted with the roll-out of national standards that guide efforts to reduce the prevalence of this condition, especially among children from socially excluded groups. In the state of Madhya Pradesh, almost all relevant local officials have been trained in the standards. The tracking and weighing of children – crucial to the detection of stunting – have increased in the state of Maharashtra, from 65 per cent in 2008 to 85 per cent in 2009.

Madagascar is another country with a high rate of stunting. UNICEF has assisted the Government there in setting up nutrition security sites in vulnerable urban centres and establishing an expanded national nutrition programme covering 300,000

SOMALIA: MALNUTRITION RATES DROP WITH THE RIGHT SUPPLIES

Somalia's long-standing conflict and lack of systems for governance or public services make providing humanitarian assistance a challenge. Factional fighting, looting and kidnappings are frequent. To deliver the supplies that children need to prevent undernutrition, UNICEF is relying on a network of local warehouses and partners for everything from customs clearances to handling services.

Special management measures were also particularly vital to prevent supplies from being diverted when, in December 2008, UNICEF began its first large-scale distribution of Plumpy'Doz by reaching children in Somalia. This latest generation of ready-to-use food provides high-quality protein, fats, vitamins and minerals to promote growth and immunity from disease. As it requires no water, it resists contamination and is easy to store and transport. After distribution began, rates of acute malnutrition in some areas either stopped what had been a steady increase or turned around and improved.

The country's conflict, coupled with drought, has meant that malnutrition remains consistently above the emergency threshold. In Eastern and Southern Africa, 8 per cent of children under five years of age suffer from moderate or severe wasting, but for Somali children the figure rises to 13 per cent. Other international estimates suggest a notably higher proportion of acutely malnourished children under five. Deteriorating security has increased malnutrition rates even more, depriving children not only of food, but also of safe water and health-care services.

UNICEF used Plumpy'Doz to reach 130,000 children between 6 and 36 months old in communities most vulnerable to malnutrition. The supplement is part of an integrated programme that involves purification tablets to make water safe and oral rehydration salts to stop the potentially lethal effects of diarrhoea. Three teaspoons of Plumpy'Doz three times a day complement other food sources to maximize the essential nutrients provided.

At the Jamalaaye camp for displaced people in northwest Somalia, UNICEF distributed Plumpy'Doz to 500 families. Many, like Kowsar Jama Mire, were from coastal communities where drought had led to particularly high child malnutrition rates. A mother of three, she came to the camp with her children after all her livestock died. She doesn't have a husband or a job. "Food assistance is my only source to feed my children," she says. "We had very little to begin with; then we lost everything."

An element of a strategy to prevent malnutrition, Plumpy'Doz is used for prevention, while UNICEF provides ready-to-use therapeutic food and technical support to treat severely malnourished children in community health facilities and through mobile health teams in Somalia, working in partnership with the Food and Agriculture Organization, WFP, the Ministries of Health and 36 national and international NGOs. An efficient division of labour means UNICEF leads efforts to stem severe acute malnutrition, while WFP supports the management of moderate acute malnutrition.

children under five. Efforts in Kyrgyzstan have focused on a province in which stunting is prevalent. A programme designed with help from UNICEF provides micronutrient supplements and has reached 98 per cent of targeted children. The Government is now scaling it up as part of a new national strategy.

Undernutrition – one manifestation of inadequate nutrition – remains prevalent in many parts of the devel-

oping world; around 200 million children under five suffer from stunted growth. Globally, more than a third of all deaths among children under five are related to undernutrition, a fact highlighted in a 2009 UNICEF report, *Tracking Progress on Child and Maternal Nutrition: A survival and development priority*. The report's findings drew attention to children's nutritional shortages at a series of high-level meetings on food security, including the World Food Summit.

Work towards the human development goals, and the peace and social progress enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations. UNICEF's mission

A healthy start

UNICEF helps national partners conduct child health weeks that reach large numbers of children, including in rural areas where they otherwise have little access to health services. At one go, children typically receive immunizations, nutritional screening and supplements, and deworming. Their caregivers may also learn about hygiene and be offered HIV testing and counselling. In 2009, UNICEF supported South Africa in holding its first National Child Health Week for providing a combination of vitamin A supplementation, deworming, catch-up immunizations and growth monitoring. In all, 3.3 million children were reached – 81 per cent of children between 1 through 4 years of age. Previously, only 39 per cent of children this age received vitamin A supplements, according to the Department of Health.

UNICEF is a major partner in the Global Polio Eradication Initiative and actively contributes to programmes in the four countries where polio remains endemic: Afghanistan, India, Nigeria and Pakistan. In Afghanistan, UNICEF worked with the Ministry of Public Health and WHO in 2009 to deploy locally recruited staff and health workers in a successful push to provide around 7.5 million children with polio vaccines. Training groups of local women to inform other women in their communities about

the importance of polio immunization contributed to high turnout during the campaign. Sustained advocacy among traditional and religious leaders in Nigeria led to 3 million immunizations among children in 2009. The number of polio cases in Nigeria's northern states, which are most affected by the disease, was the lowest ever reported.

Other vaccines are also essential. After the measles and rubella vaccine was introduced into the national immunization schedule in Tajikistan, UNICEF supported a mass immunization campaign in 2009, reaching more than 2.2 million children between the ages of 1 and 14. The Government agreed to a 30 per cent boost in public funds for vaccines; immunization coverage reached record levels. In Iraq, UNICEF helped conduct an emergency vaccination campaign to stop a severe measles outbreak that had spiralled into 30,000 cases. In four provinces, more than 600,000 children under five were immunized in 10 days, with only two cases subsequently reported. In Burundi, where UNICEF had provided vaccines and supported immunization, a survey conducted by the organization in 2008 and 2009 found no new cases of neonatal or maternal tetanus, which were then declared to have been eliminated.

Life free from AIDS

UNICEF advocacy has contributed to driving children's issues towards the centre of national and international efforts to combat HIV and AIDS (*see panel on page 14*). A generation of children living free from AIDS is now possible to imagine, as noted in the 2009 *Children and AIDS: Fourth stocktaking report* produced by UNICEF. Throughout the year, considerable international attention was given to preventing mother-to-child transmission of HIV. Collaboration with the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM) led to a boost in funding for accelerated actions in the 10 countries with the highest burden of HIV among pregnant women.



SOUTH AFRICA: A MOTHER'S GIFT OF LIFE, NOT HIV

South Africa has one of the highest rates of HIV prevalence in the world; AIDS is the leading cause of death among the country's people. Without systematic interventions, a significant number of HIV-positive women transmit the virus to their children before, during or after birth. According to the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), while HIV prevalence in adults has stabilized in South Africa, there is no evidence that infections among pregnant women accessing public health services are declining: More than 29 per cent tested HIV-positive in 2008.

These troubling statistics fuelled UNICEF advocacy for expanding efforts to reduce the risk of mother-to-child transmission during the formulation of South Africa's 2007–2011 National Strategic Plan on HIV and AIDS. The plan subsequently adopted the goal of universal prevention and care for women and children, aiming to bring mother-to-child transmission rates to below 5 per cent by 2011. National guidelines were also revised to encompass more comprehensive drug regimes, provider-initiated testing and early infant diagnosis.

Since then, UNICEF has assisted the Government in implementing the plan by expanding services known to have immediate impact. Active monitoring of mother-baby pairs through community health centres has become routine and new laboratory equipment is

in place to detect HIV in infants. By 2009, all districts and hospitals and more than 90 per cent of primary health care facilities were also providing a full package of services to prevent mother-to-child transmission, either directly or by referral. With the additional support of the UK's Department for International Development and the US President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, UNICEF helped develop district plans targeted at curbing transmission rates in 16 districts, of which 14 are high-prevalence sites. Nationally, nearly three-quarters of pregnant women with HIV are now receiving medication to reduce transmission risks. Two-thirds of around 100,000 children under age 15 in need were receiving anti-retroviral therapy in 2009, according to a government mid-year estimate.

Today, South Africa as a whole is on track to cut transmission rates in half to meet its 2010 target, as agreed at the UN's landmark 2001 Special Session on HIV and AIDS. New policies announced in 2009 aim to further prevent transmission by lowering thresholds for access to medication. Another part of accelerating the uptake of new services has been convincing people to use them. To complement its other initiatives, UNICEF collaborated with advertising firm Saatchi & Saatchi on a mass-media ad campaign that openly confronted stigmas surrounding HIV and AIDS and raised awareness of health-care options. It reached an estimated 19 million people nationwide. With more people coming to clinics, more young lives in South Africa can be saved.

In Mozambique, by the end of 2009, UNICEF was supporting nearly half of the 744 service sites equipped to prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV. In four regions of Russia, UNICEF assisted in establishing a model of comprehensive medical and social services for those pregnant women and new mothers most vulnerable to HIV; transmission rates subsequently dropped below the national average.

Diagnosing infections as early as possible can save the lives of infants. In Eastern and Southern Africa,

UNICEF is helping to intensify efforts to improve follow-up care for infants exposed to HIV. Collaboration between UNICEF and national partners in Swaziland to address early infant diagnosis led to conducting local laboratory tests for the first time in 2009. This involved training for health-care workers on how to manage paediatric AIDS.

UNICEF also backed the 2009 release of UNESCO's first *International Guidelines on Sexuality Education*, an important new resource for preventing HIV in

children. The guidelines specify what educators need to know to protect children from HIV. Long-running life skills programmes continue to foster HIV awareness among adolescents in a number of countries, such as the Democratic Republic of the Congo. In 2009, with UNICEF assistance, nearly 6,600 peer educators under adult supervision provided life skills training to more than half a million adolescents in the country.

Cleanliness is survival

Clean water and sanitation are fundamental to giving children the chance to survive and develop. Beyond the issue of its availability, water must be high in quality for water-borne diseases to be avoided. Inadequate sanitation spreads disease and degrades water quality – and one common result is diarrhoea. A report launched by UNICEF and WHO in 2009, *Diarrhoea: Why children are still dying and what can be done*, underscored that diarrhoea kills more children than AIDS, malaria and measles combined, despite the existence of inexpensive means to prevent and treat the condition.

Combating these problems often starts with simple, effective interventions such as hand-washing and basic toilet facilities. In countries such as Cameroon, Mozambique and Senegal, UNICEF has pioneered community-led sanitation programmes that empower people literally from the ground up, as they commit and learn to build and maintain their own toilets. UNICEF's support for the approach in Sierra Leone led to 169 villages being declared free of open defecation in 2009; the same year, all district health plans were revised to include community-led sanitation programmes.

Long-standing UNICEF advocacy in Paraguay has prompted the central government to channel resources towards water and sanitation for isolated indigenous communities in the semi-arid Chaco region. UNICEF helped local women develop a model for in-home water purification that consists of a bacteriological filter, while reviving indigenous ceramic arts. Five indigenous communities in the same region also formed a Sanitation Committee in 2009 that is able to make its voice heard by the central government.



In Liberia, through UNICEF-supported programmes, more than 200,000 people can tap into new and rehabilitated water points, and a household water treatment and storage strategy has been implemented in 185 rural and semi-urban communities. The Government approved a National Integrated Water Resource Management Policy in 2009, and a Water Supply and Sanitation Policy is in the works.

Quality education for all

More children are in primary school today than ever before, but there is much left to do to ensure the quality of the education they receive. Among children who do not go to school at all, deep-seated patterns of exclusion stemming from factors such as poverty, gender or conflict complicate efforts to reach them. Since all children have a right to education, UNICEF supports programmes designed to breach these discriminatory barriers.

The Child-Friendly School (CFS) model advocated by UNICEF has become a primary strategy behind the



organization's efforts to expand access to quality education. In CFS schools, children learn in an environment that is safe, healthy and protected. They are guided by trained teachers and assured that their rights and varied needs will be respected. China, which has been piloting the model in select counties, announced in 2009 that it would work towards eventual national application of CFS interventions. CFS indicators are expected to become a core component of the national school-quality monitoring system.

In Myanmar, UNICEF assisted in integrating the CFS model into reconstruction after the 2008 cyclone. Nineteen CFS schools were completed in 2009, with 30 more under construction. New construction provided room for innovation – UNICEF backed the introduction of a technology suitable for the local environment that reduces costs while maintaining quality. Among existing schools, UNICEF is supporting initiatives to extend water supplies to the estimated 25 per cent that lack this basic service and to develop data systems that highlight disparities in education access and quality.

In the Eastern Caribbean, broad social and legal acceptance of corporal punishment in schools has persisted. As part of a CFS programme, UNICEF partnered with teachers' unions and helped pilot an initiative in Barbados that encourages schools to adopt positive behaviour-management techniques. As these have proved effective, they have increasingly gained acceptance. By 2009, similar pilots were taking place in a

quarter of the schools in Antigua and Barbuda – where contracts between teachers and misbehaving students define alternative approaches to solving problems – and in Dominica and St. Lucia. Half the primary schools in these four countries are slated to institute positive behaviour-management practices in 2010.

Protecting children

Shielding children from violence, abuse and exploitation requires strong systems of mutually reinforcing policies, institutions, laws and judicial mechanisms. UNICEF maintains that these must be consistently available to all children and backed by social attitudes and behaviours supportive of children's rights, a case further made through the information gaps filled in 2009 by UNICEF's *Progress for Children: A report card on child protection*.

In 2009, Botswana approved the Children's Act, marking a major achievement. UNICEF had advocated for the law and provided technical inputs to help ensure that the sweeping new legislation would be firmly grounded in the active promotion of children's rights. The act sets the stage for rights-related changes in other legislation, including the Education Act, Inheritance Act and the Penal Code.

To better integrate children into national social protection systems, UNICEF worked with the Government of Nepal to introduce a cash grant for children from birth

to age 5. The grant applies initially to five districts where undernutrition rates are highest and to children from the marginalized Dalit community across the country. UNICEF is now helping national counterparts improve capacities for service delivery and monitoring in preparation for eventual expansion nationwide.

Inadequate registration systems result in many gaps and can close the door to civic and political rights for children and families. In Mozambique, UNICEF

worked with the Ministry of Justice to deploy mobile brigades and community mobilization tactics to raise awareness of the required birth registration procedures. More than 1 million children were registered in 19 districts in 2009.

Migration poses multiple challenges to child protection, many of them related to the dangers of separation from families and lost time in school. In Mexico, UNICEF helped government agencies develop

BOLIVIA: PROTECTING CHILDREN TESTIFYING IN COURT

A child, the victim of a crime, is now in a private room. Perhaps a couple of toys are in sight. Answering questions from authorities, police, doctors, lawyers, psychologists and others could cause further trauma. Here, though, the child begins to answer questions from a trained specialist – witnesses to the testimony observe from behind a one-way glass. A camera records the interview, but the child sees only one person, in a pleasant room with a large mirror on the wall.

Until recently in Bolivia, this was not the case. Social services and the legal system had not concentrated enough on protecting child victims and witnesses of crimes. There were no special procedures to collect evidence, and these children often suffered through multiple interviews, statements and hearings. With a growing national impetus to modernize the justice system, UNICEF seized the chance to support the introduction of reforms to benefit children and improve access to justice. Ongoing engagement with public prosecutors, child protection authorities, police, hospitals, judges and specialized NGOs had already opened discussion on how the judicial system had faltered in shielding children from harm.

In 2009, working with the Office of the Attorney General, UNICEF advocated for and then helped establish closed-circuit camera networks in seven special victim-protection units. So-called Gesell chambers there allow children to testify in private, more com-

fortable spaces outside of intimidating, formal courts. Training provided to prosecutors, judges, staff of the special protection units and NGOs has raised awareness of child-sensitive investigative and court procedures and equipped unit staff with special skills to interview children without inflicting trauma. New reference materials map how to identify psychological issues and write forensic psychological reports. All units have adopted the Attention Protocol, a multidisciplinary model that coordinates support for children by psychologists, social workers and public prosecutors, ensuring that a child is never left seeking justice alone.

For the training, UNICEF brought in an expert from Peru who could share similar experiences from that country. Child-friendly interview techniques there have been reinforced through central government policy. They have helped boost the reporting of crimes against children – which has climbed from 257 in 2007 to 994 in 2009, a clear demonstration of rising public confidence in the responsiveness of judicial services.

Aiming for similar results, Bolivia plans to add two more protection units in 2010, so that there will be a unit in each of the country's nine departments. Seven integrated justice centres specially designed to reach people in peri-urban and rural areas will include staff trained to conduct child-sensitive interviews. Other efforts will focus on teaching doctors to carry out forensic examinations on children humanely and sensitively, so that the judicial system protects the most vulnerable.



a child protection strategy for unaccompanied migrant children that included the placement of specialized child protection officers in the Migration Authority. A complementary programme in the Mexican state of Sinaloa has trained teachers to adjust for age-to-grade distortions that occur due to schooling disruptions. Children of migrant agricultural workers, who seldom moved beyond Grade 2, have begun reaching the 5th and 6th grades.

Special forms of protection must also be available to children in the judicial system, whether they are defendants, are serving time in custody, or have been victims or witnesses of crimes (*see panel on page 17*). In Georgia, UNICEF has been instrumental in successfully advocating for the reversal of a parliamentary decision that had reduced the age of criminal responsibility from 14 to 12. The number of convicted juveniles declined by a third in the first half of 2009, as compared to the same period in 2008. A new national strategy on juvenile justice, developed through a partnership between UNICEF and the Government, includes measures for the rehabilitation and eventual reintegration of children.

Supplying the world

Many of UNICEF's contributions to humanitarian and development interventions draw on its global supply network. With supply hubs strategically located in Copenhagen, Dubai, Panama City and Shanghai, UNICEF can quickly respond to emergencies, guaranteeing that children have life-sustaining therapeutic food, clean water and medicine.

In 2009, UNICEF purchased almost 3 billion vaccines, 8,000 metric tonnes of ready-to-use therapeutic food, 260 million deworming tablets and a year's supply of antiretroviral medicines for more than 780,000 people with HIV and AIDS. UNICEF supplies flowed into 68 countries affected by emergencies, an 18 per cent increase over 2008. Overall, the organization provided procurement services for 100 governments, including through partnerships with the GAVI Alliance, GFATM and the World Bank.

As a major global procurer of products for children, UNICEF can influence whole industries to improve availability, pricing and quality. In 2009, the development of a new global forecast system helped drive an 11 per cent drop in the price of therapeutic food. Collaboration with WHO and pharmaceutical manufacturers resulted in the production of anti-malarial and HIV drugs more suitable for children.

UNICEF has also embarked on a process of improving local delivery channels. In responding to the 2009 outbreak of conflict in northern Yemen, UNICEF banked on strong relationships with local suppliers that had items for water, sanitation and education stocked and ready for distribution. Government ministries are working with UNICEF to maintain regular storage of items essential for children's health and nutrition.

COMING TOGETHER AND MAKING THE CASE

In advocating for children's rights, UNICEF draws on a rich reserve of knowledge that can be used to make the case for change and help countries develop new capacities to define and act on their priorities. Partnerships are also fundamental to advocacy, because when people and organizations work towards a common purpose, they often achieve greater results than would be possible for any single organization acting alone.

UNICEF's partnerships take many forms and involve governments, other international organizations, civil society groups, the corporate sector, and prominent public figures. As a highly respected member of the UN system, UNICEF possesses the moral authority to convene diverse constituents within countries or across borders. They recognize that UNICEF, in all it does, speaks first for children.

Knowledge empowers advocacy

In many countries, UNICEF marshals knowledge of what works and what needs to be done for children in order to strengthen advocacy that seeks to unleash political commitment and public support. After UNICEF organized a 2008 seminar on secondary education for advocates from Argentina, Brazil and Chile, momentum grew through social mobilization and media coverage around a draft policy for low-income adolescents in Brazil. The continued political visibility of the issue led the Brazilian Congress, in 2009, to pass an historic constitutional amendment on mandatory and free schooling to children between the ages of 4 and 17. This should dramatically increase the availability of both preschool and secondary education.



UNICEF made a strong case to parliamentarians in Lesotho for assisting households that were caring for orphans and vulnerable children in 2009. This led to the launch of the Lesotho Child Grants Programme, which provides regular cash grants for children's health, nutrition and education needs. Through advocacy and targeted interventions supporting marginalized communities in arid and semi-arid districts of Kenya, UNICEF contributed to the Ministry of Education's decision to allocate around \$4.5 million more than in prior years to expand education in these areas.

In the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, UNICEF drew attention to a dramatic drop in exclusive breastfeeding and low rates of adequate nutrition among infants. A 2009 survey found that only half of all maternity facilities met baby-friendly hospital standards such as active support for breastfeeding. The Ministry of Health used this information to craft a comprehensive reform programme,

Mobilize political will and material resources to help countries ensure a 'first call for children' and build their capacity to do so. UNICEF's mission

including better monitoring of facilities, training for staff and a directive on universal compliance with baby-friendly hospital standards.

Social change can be set in motion through public policies and institutions, but it draws critical momentum from the broader social and economic environment in which people live. UNICEF's Communication for Development initiatives share information with a broad cross-section of people so they can learn and change their behaviours when these are inconsistent with children's rights.

In the Sudan, UNICEF convened a meeting of Imams in 2009 to discuss how to stop a harmful traditional cure for undernutrition that involves cutting open a child's stomach and applying traditional powders. The Imams agreed to promote therapeutic feeding and other services at community health centres. Admissions to the centres subsequently rose by 50 per cent. Mothers told health staff that they had come because of what they heard in local mosques.

New capacities for change

UNICEF advocacy gains in impact and sustainability when people cultivate new capacities to act for children. In Peru, working with local universities, regional governments, the United States Agency for International Development/Pro-Decentralization Program (USAID/PRODES) and the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, UNICEF backed the introduction of a diploma programme on public investments in human and child development. Designed to complement Peru's decentralization of government functions by retooling local officials' managerial and technical skills, the programme expanded to four regions of the country in 2009. The Ministry now plans to scale it up nationally.

In Burkina Faso, UNICEF collaborated with a group of humanitarian NGOs in helping the Government inte-

grate the Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transition survey into the national nutrition surveillance system. This ensures reliable annual monitoring of progress in reducing malnutrition. UNICEF worked with the Supreme Court of Justice, the Ministry of Interior and the Institute for Children and Adolescents in Uruguay to create indicators and systems of measurement for juvenile justice. These will offer the first clear picture of the scope of adolescent conflicts with the law, monitor institutional practices and law enforcement, and provide evidence for improvements in the judicial system.

Given its active presence in developing countries around the world, UNICEF is ideally positioned to foster the South-South sharing of knowledge and data – 89 country offices engaged in these activities in 2009. Serving as an intermediary, UNICEF helped a delegation of education officials from Bhutan meet with counterparts in Thailand to discuss curriculum reform; a Thai delegation subsequently travelled to Bhutan. The two countries agreed to expand cooperation and partnership between their education ministries on issues such as the integration of local culture and values into curricula. Timor-Leste has worked through UNICEF to reap benefits from experiences in



DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA: USING GRAVITY TO SAVE LIVES

For children under the age of five in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the lack of clean water and poor sanitation are among the leading contributors to deadly acute respiratory infections and diarrhoea.

Progress in solving the second problem has come through close collaboration between UNICEF and the Ministry of City Management. First, as part of a multi-year partnership, gravity-fed systems to supply water were developed and installed. These systems do not require hard-to-maintain pumps or use scarce electricity. Greater supplies of safer water and improved hygiene mean more children have the chance to live and grow.

The increased flow of clean water from the system also spawned increased wastewater, a problem for towns not equipped to manage it. Traditionally, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has taken a centralized approach to wastewater management that relies on pumps and electricity, but this has not always been effective. As an alternative, UNICEF introduced Ministry technicians to a decentralized wastewater treatment system that could be managed by local officials. Like the water supply systems, it uses gravity instead of electricity. The wastewater is treated through a series of processes.

UNICEF fostered acceptance of the new approach by encouraging a cross section of government officials to learn about it, including through a national conference and study trips abroad. They agreed on a pilot in the

county of Yontan. By 2009, the system was in place and serving 10,000 people. Aside from reduced reliance on electricity, an extra boost to environmental sustainability comes from the production of useful by-products, such as fertilizer for crops and biogas that can be connected to kitchens to cook food.

To further improve technical knowledge in operating and expanding the new systems, UNICEF assisted six engineers from the Ministry in attending a two-week training session in China organized by Beijing University of Science and Technology. Afterwards, participants reviewed the design of the Yontan system. Their decision then to adjust a component used in the final treatment stage to suit local requirements affirmed growing national willingness to embrace the technology. International donors have taken note: The system features in three wastewater management initiatives being funded by the European Union.

UNICEF's engagement with the Government has also opened opportunities to expand water and sanitation programmes to rural areas, where five projects were completed or initiated in 2009. UNICEF has also been advocating for the installation of hand pumps in areas where more complex systems are not feasible. New understanding of this more rudimentary but appropriate technology has already emerged from an official visit to study techniques used in India. By reaching rural areas and adopting a mix of technologies, the country is on the road to achieving greater access to safe water.

Bangladesh in closing gaps in the Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses, which can reduce infant and child mortality.

Among the Southern Cone countries of Latin America, UNICEF engaged experts from Argentina and Chile to meet with government officials and educators in Uruguay to share their experiences with policies aimed at reducing secondary school dropout rates. In the Andean region, epidemiologists and health specialists

from Ecuador are sharing their internationally recognized strategies to control dengue fever with counterparts in Bolivia.

In order to bridge policy gaps that result from limited knowledge, resources or capacities to collect data, many governments, other UN agencies, researchers and child rights advocates turn to UNICEF for assistance on statistics and analysis. In 2009, UNICEF provided support for data collection and analysis regarding the situation

of children and women in more than 70 countries. Findings on the multiple dimensions of child poverty from the organization's Global Study on Child Poverty and Disparities, begun in 2007 and carried out in 48 countries, have informed national planning and budgeting and influenced social protection initiatives and policy reform. Six reports were completed in 2009.

Multiple indicator cluster surveys (MICS), designed by UNICEF specifically to assess the status of women and children, have been conducted in 100 countries in all. The fourth round of MICS, launched in 2009, is expected to cover more than 50 countries. In Zimbabwe, the Multiple Indicator Monitoring Survey, an adaptation of the MICS, was conducted despite a period of turmoil and crisis. Nearly 13,000 households were surveyed, providing a store of solid information on women and children that now constitutes a baseline for early recovery and transition efforts. The process helped the Zimbabwe Central Statistics Office gain new capacities to work on issues specific to women and children.

Child rights advocates and researchers can access UNICEF data on children at <www.childinfo.org> or generate tables, maps and graphs tracking progress towards the MDGs on <www.devinform.org>.

Partnerships for a common purpose

UNICEF has been a preferred and valued partner of many organizations for years. To anticipate emerging trends, it adopted a strategic partnership framework in 2009 that places strong emphasis on defining partnership risks and benefits, increasing other collaborations and evaluating effectiveness. Partnerships at UNICEF can have diverse purposes, such as energizing advocacy, spreading knowledge and awareness, bringing children to the centre of policy decisions, realizing children's rights in the midst of emergencies, procuring vital supplies and mobilizing resources. But they are all forged around the notion of achieving advances in children's rights.

National partners, from governments to communities, are among UNICEF's most important collaborators, as



this report demonstrates. Work in countries is backed by many other kinds of partnerships. UNICEF participates in 77 global programme partnerships that draw on the collective contributions of international organizations, states, businesses and civil society groups. A prominent example is the GAVI Alliance, a health partnership involving the public and private sectors. UNICEF serves on the alliance's governing board, and in dozens of lower-income countries acts as the key conduit through which governments can access vaccine financing. In 2009, for example, UNICEF assisted the Government of Cambodia in expanding its immunization efforts through the procurement of GAVI-funded vaccines.

UNICEF has joined with the World Bank, WHO, UNFPA and national governments to develop strategic national plans for improving maternal and newborn health in three countries with high numbers of women dying during or soon after childbirth. Along with Rotary International, the Gates Foundation, WHO, the United Nations Foundation and the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, UNICEF led outreach in 2009 to engage the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the Islamic Development Bank and the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) as collaborators in accelerating polio eradication. A new initiative entails working with the Clinton Global Initiative and other partners to address sexual violence against girls.

Within countries and globally, civil society organizations continue to grow in importance as agents of transformative social change. In 2009, UNICEF

worked with a network of eight non-governmental and faith-based organizations to set up a system of neighbourhood care points in Swaziland. These deliver basic health, nutrition and education services, reaching 44,000 children in 767 locales. Since sports have proven effective in reaching adults and children, UNICEF has expanded its partnership with Special Olympics International to promote the inclusion of children and adolescents with intellectual disabilities in nine countries. In Kazakhstan, for example, corporate partners have collaborated with UNICEF and Special Olympics to make space for boys and girls with intellectual disabilities in community fitness programmes.

UNICEF is deepening its engagement with parliamentarians in backing child-friendly policies, budgets and laws. The Inter-Parliamentary Union has made public commitments to advocacy for children, and in 2009 it joined UNICEF in hosting a workshop for parliamentarians in Latin America and the Caribbean on eliminating violence against children. Participants came from 14 countries; each committed to taking seven actions to stop violence against children.

A strong belief in the power of partnerships and collaborative efforts is behind UNICEF's rich history of working with the corporate sector. UNICEF recognizes that corporate sector partnerships for children leverage the strengths of the business community, while corporate involvement continues to grow – from traditional philanthropic donations to concrete strategic social investments that address needs and effect lasting changes while fulfilling business interests.

Currently, UNICEF's largest corporate-sector partnership continues to be with IKEA, which contributed more than \$35 million for health, education and child protection initiatives in 2009. In the past decade, through its IKEA Social Initiative, the partnership has developed, delivering lasting changes in Asia, Africa and Central and Eastern Europe. The long-standing Change for Good campaign, in which 10 major airlines collect spare change from passengers on their flights, provided \$8.1 million. Despite the economic downturn, donations exceeding \$4.6 million flowed to UNICEF-supported education programmes in 2009 from ING group and its 113,000 employees.

UNICEF NATIONAL COMMITTEES

Andorra National Committee for UNICEF
Australian Committee for UNICEF Limited
Austrian Committee for UNICEF
Belgian Committee for UNICEF
Canadian UNICEF Committee
Czech Committee for UNICEF
Danish Committee for UNICEF
Estonian National Committee for UNICEF
Finnish Committee for UNICEF
French Committee for UNICEF
German Committee for UNICEF
Hellenic National Committee for UNICEF (Greece)
Hong Kong Committee for UNICEF
Hungarian National Committee for UNICEF
Icelandic National Committee for UNICEF
Irish National Committee for UNICEF
Israel Committee for UNICEF
Italian Committee for UNICEF
Japan Committee for UNICEF
Korean Committee for UNICEF
Lithuanian National Committee for UNICEF
Luxembourg Committee for UNICEF
Netherlands Committee for UNICEF
New Zealand Committee for UNICEF
Norwegian Committee for UNICEF
Polish Committee for UNICEF
Portuguese Committee for UNICEF
National Committee for UNICEF of San Marino
Slovak Committee for UNICEF
Slovenian Committee for UNICEF
Spanish Committee for UNICEF
Swedish Committee for UNICEF
Swiss Committee for UNICEF
Turkish National Committee for UNICEF
United Kingdom Committee for UNICEF
United States Fund for UNICEF

To eliminate maternal and neonatal tetanus, Procter & Gamble has contributed more than \$20 million since 2006 through its Pampers '1 Pack = 1 Vaccine' campaign, facilitating the procurement of around 200 million vaccines and creating awareness about the issue. A partnership with Futbol Club Barcelona was renewed in 2009 and continues to raise global awareness

INTERNATIONAL GOODWILL AMBASSADORS IN 2009

Lord Richard Attenborough (United Kingdom)
Amitabh Bachchan (India)
David Beckham (United Kingdom)
Harry Belafonte (United States)
Orlando Bloom (United Kingdom)
Berliner Philharmoniker (Germany)
Jackie Chan (Hong Kong, China)
Judy Collins (United States)
Myung-Whun Chung (Korea)
Mia Farrow (United States)
Danny Glover (United States)
Whoopi Goldberg (United States)
Maria Guleghina (Ukraine)
Angélique Kidjo (Benin)
Tetsuko Kuroyanagi (Japan)
Femi Kuti (Nigeria)
Leon Lai (Hong Kong, China)
Lang Lang (China)
Jessica Lange (United States)
Ricky Martin (Puerto Rico, USA)
Shakira Mebarak (Colombia)
Sir Roger Moore (United Kingdom)
Nana Mouskouri (Greece)
Youssou N'Dour (Senegal)
Vanessa Redgrave (United Kingdom)
Sebastião Salgado (Brazil)
Susan Sarandon (United States)
Vendela Thommessen (Norway)
Maxim Vengerov (Russian Federation)

and mobilize resources for children and HIV/AIDS. The club features the UNICEF logo on team jerseys and yields an annual funding commitment of €1.5 million. Other major corporate sponsors included AEON, Amway, Audi, Barclays, British Telecom, the Dutch National Postcode Lottery, Gucci, H&M, MAC, MSC Cruises, Montblanc, Starwood Hotels & Resorts, Unilever and United Internet.

A sustaining source of support for UNICEF has been its network of national committees. Operating in 36 countries, they raise significant funds and advocate for children's rights. In 2009, the Hellenic National

Committee – with cooperation from 80 television and radio stations – began a campaign to fight hunger and malnutrition that raised more than €1.2 million. The Swiss Committee celebrated its 50th anniversary, having contributed 778 million Swiss francs over the years. Despite the near collapse of the economy in Iceland, the committee there mobilized individual donors through the 'Global Parents' initiative to achieve a 20 per cent increase in its donor base.

To celebrate the anniversary of the CRC, the Hungarian National Committee deepened awareness of children's rights by speaking to nearly 2,000 members of Parliament and municipal governments. The Spanish Committee partnered with 20 UNICEF country offices and Spain's most influential Sunday magazine, *El País Semanal*, to produce a special edition devoted to child rights that featured photo portraits.

UNICEF's 29 international Goodwill Ambassadors are all prominent individuals from the arts and sports who communicate their passion for children to inspire political will and public support. In 2009, popular English actor Orlando Bloom and celebrated soprano Maria Guleghina joined their ranks. An array of ambassadors took part in marking the 20th anniversary of the CRC, including Amitabh Bachchan, Ishmael Beah, Leon Lai, Lang Lang, Ricky Martin, Nana Mouskouri and Youssou N'Dour.

Tetsuko Kuroyanagi was honoured for 25 years of dedicated service to UNICEF. Angélique Kidjo, Danny Glover, David Beckham, Mia Farrow, Vanessa Redgrave and Myung-Whun Chung lent their time and voices to a variety of child health and protection issues. Her Majesty Queen Rania of Jordan, UNICEF's Eminent Advocate for Children, actively continues to highlight the importance of education, especially for girls. The generosity of these ambassadors and advocates testifies to the powerful and enduring appeal of the mandate for children.

UNWAVERING IN OUR COMMITMENT TO CHILDREN IN CRISIS

UNICEF was founded to help children in humanitarian crises. While its strategies have evolved over the years, its commitment to relieving children in crisis has never wavered. Humanitarian action and post-crisis recovery responses cut across all UNICEF programme areas, from child survival to gender equality. In 2009, they reached more than 79 countries. UNICEF also responded to the H1N1 influenza pandemic. By year's end, 90 UNICEF country offices had taken steps to be able to respond to the virus.

The revised *Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Action*, forthcoming, reinforce the links among UNICEF's preparedness, response and early recovery actions in both protracted and acute situations. Underscoring international standards and results, the Commitments also reaffirm UNICEF's role in the 'clusters' that coordinate inputs from different UN and non-UN humanitarian partners. Globally, UNICEF leads clusters on nutrition and water and sanitation, and co-leads the cluster on education with the Save the Children Alliance. It is actively involved in joint actions related to child protection, gender-based violence (co-led with UNFPA), health, logistics and early recovery. UNICEF's presence in developing countries, supported by an efficient global humanitarian supply chain and a growing emergency surge capacity, allows it to immediately respond to diverse humanitarian needs.

An important instrument for planning and mobilizing emergency resources is UNICEF's annual *Humanitarian Action Report*. The 2009 version called for \$1.15 billion, just under half of which had been granted by the end of the year. The report in particular draws global attention to children and



women in protracted – and therefore less visible – emergencies. UNICEF provided assistance to children in all 36 of the countries covered in the 2009 report, with more than half the funds going towards five of the largest humanitarian operations, those in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Iraq, Somalia, the Sudan and Zimbabwe. Higher food prices and food insecurity due in part to climate change have made these interventions a matter of survival for millions of people. The Emergency Programme Fund, a revolving internal loan facility, remained a fast, flexible source of emergency funds that UNICEF country offices use to take immediate actions while funds from other sources are being put in place.

After the disaster, protection and security

The year 2009 was marked by the series of typhoons, floods and earthquakes that once again hit the Asia-Pacific region, disrupting the lives

SRI LANKA: IN A DELICATE TRANSITION, CHILDREN MUST SURVIVE

Early in 2009, as Sri Lanka's long-standing civil conflict flared into confrontation, people fled for their lives. At times they were hemmed in by gunfire and shelling and restricted from leaving the conflict zone. With the end of the conflict in May, the number of internally displaced persons peaked, including an estimated 28,000 children under the age of five, 93,000 school-aged children and 9,000 pregnant and lactating women.

In the upheaval, thousands of children were separated from their families, with the whereabouts of many still unknown. Others were maimed or killed. Among the 1,314 children formally identified by the Government and UNICEF as separated from their families as of December, 586 rejoined their families before the end of the year. Out of another 1,060 children formerly associated with armed groups, just under half reunited with their families. The rest were placed in rehabilitation centres, and UNICEF helped provide them with education, vocational training and psychosocial support.

In a situation of extremely limited access to conflict zones, UNICEF directed its efforts to the swelling camps, which housed more than 280,000 internally

displaced persons. Its leadership of joint humanitarian efforts to provide water and sanitation resulted in greatly improved access to safe services and minimized the spread of waterborne diseases. UNICEF and its partners tested water quality and brought in millions of gallons daily when existing supplies were found deficient. Latrines and bathing facilities were rapidly constructed and hygiene kits were widely distributed.

Close surveillance of nutrition and prompt actions once problems were detected brought undernutrition among children under five down by 55 per cent from May to December. UNICEF also distributed micronutrient supplements to 21,000 children and 2,700 pregnant women and supported a vaccination campaign for measles and polio for 27,000 children under five.

Education was an essential priority, with 80,000 displaced children able to continue to learn using school materials supplied by UNICEF.

As of mid-December 2009, more than 168,000 people were able to leave the camps, while others are waiting to return to their homes.

of nearly 10 million people, around 40 per cent of whom were children. Elsewhere in the world, flooding affected 75,000 people in El Salvador and sent 130,000 people – mostly women and children – in Burkina Faso to seek shelter in local schools.

Within a two-month span, a tropical storm and two typhoons slammed into the Philippines, displacing 700,000 people. UNICEF helped set up community child protection networks, mobilized volunteers to provide psychosocial services for 50,000 children and partnered with the Government to create family tracing services for separated children.

After two earthquakes shook Indonesia in September, impacting the lives of close to 1.3 million people,

UNICEF worked closely with the Government to vaccinate 141,000 children against measles, a common but easily preventable post-disaster threat, especially for children under five. Safe drinking water went to 50,000 families, while health workers and community members in five of the hardest-hit districts were rallied to disseminate information about safe feeding practices for children and infants. UNICEF's contributions to children in Samoa after a tsunami hit there included providing emergency measles-rubella vaccines and vitamin A supplements to 27,000 children.

As floodwaters began to subside in Burkina Faso, UNICEF quickly assisted with the launch of a back-to-school programme involving the provision of temporary school rooms, followed by the repair of around

Respond in emergencies to relieve the suffering of children and those who provide their care. UNICEF's mission

140 schools. School furniture was supplied for 30,000 children, and 250 teachers learned basic skills for psychosocial support. In El Salvador, UNICEF distributed bottled water, recreational kits, School-in-a-Box kits and personal hygiene kits. It is now working with 20 government agencies and NGOs to rehabilitate and rebuild hygiene and sanitation infrastructure.

Curtailing the harm from conflict

Some conflicts in 2009 ended, such as the confrontation in Sri Lanka (*see panel on page 26*); others continued to simmer or exploded with renewed violence, as happened early in the year in Gaza (*see panel on page 28*). Despite the continued intensity of these crises, UNICEF was able to continue providing support to different programme areas, including child survival, education and protection.

In early 2009, as drought and food insecurity had exacerbated the conflict in Northern Sudan, and as half a million children faced acute malnutrition, 16 NGOs, including six focused on nutrition, were banned from further operations there. UNICEF was immediately on hand to help fill the gaps, ensuring the continued running of temporary feeding and outpatient therapeutic

centres for more than 27,000 children. Polio vaccines were given to 6.4 million children under five, while a record 2.3 million insecticide-treated mosquito nets were distributed to protect around 4.6 million children from malaria.

In Yemen, where insurgency forced more than 175,000 people from their homes, UNICEF set up schools that serve as havens for safe learning for more than 2,000 internally displaced children in Al-Mazraq Camp. In 2009, early childhood development kits to stimulate learning and critical brain development for children under six were made available for distribution (*see panel on page 29*). Each kit accommodates 50 children. Emergency educational assistance in the Central African Republic, which has been shaken by the clashes between armed groups, has helped more than 100,000 children continue their education and has restored enrolment in schools to pre-crisis levels. In Zimbabwe, where ongoing instability has severely damaged public services, UNICEF worked with partners to promote hygiene and provide clean water as part of a successful push to curtail the 2008–2009 cholera outbreak.

Through community mobilization in Somalia, UNICEF engaged people in 386 localities in creating Child Protection Committees. These bodies act to stop violence and are backed by a network of knowledgeable outreach workers who help identify child survivors of violence and ensure access to medical, legal and psychosocial services. In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, UNICEF helped open child-friendly spaces – places that nurture children and allow them to play safely – for 115,000 children in camps for internally displaced persons. Partnerships with NGOs and the International Committee for the Red Cross assisted more than 2,000 unaccompanied children with aid and family reunification. Safe play areas have been set up in 22 provinces in Afghanistan that are plagued by land mines, and nearly 14,000 children and parents have benefited from mine risk education.



Sri Lankan students displaced by conflict receive a meal at a school.

Transitioning back to normal

UNICEF's humanitarian responses set the stage for recovery and the transition to normal development. In Burundi, civil war wound down in 2005, but large-scale shifts in populations of refugees and internally displaced persons continued. UNICEF, which provided humanitarian relief throughout the conflict, is now helping to set a new, better foundation for the next generation by bringing children back to school – more than 25,500 returnee children with disrupted educations participated in special catch-up classes in 2009. A campaign in three provinces with the lowest enrolment rates brought nearly 13,000 dropouts to

classrooms and enrolled more than 38,000 over-aged children in first grade.

In the wake of the 2008 earthquake in Sichuan, China, some 88,000 people were dead or missing. While China had the financial resources to recover, the government has used UNICEF expertise on children to put stronger social systems in place so that future disasters will not exact such a heavy toll. After providing initial emergency assistance to children in Sichuan, UNICEF partnered with the Ministry of Education to create an advanced child immunization database for immediate updates should disaster strike

OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN AUTHORITY: HELPING CHILDREN

By the end of the three weeks of fighting in early 2009 in Gaza, 350 children had been killed and 1,600 injured, and much of Gaza's infrastructure, including schools, health facilities and vital infrastructure for water and sanitation, had been damaged.

UNICEF was on hand to provide humanitarian support. It led the collective efforts of UN agencies on the ground to restore education, provide emergency water supplies and sanitation, maintain nutritional standards and protect children from further harm.

From the early days, UNICEF made sure that first-aid and emergency medical kits, essential drugs and water purification tablets flowed into Gaza. Emergency education supplies such as classroom tents and School-in-a-Box kits maintained some sense of continuity and normalcy for children. UNICEF and its partners were able to reach more than 200,000 school-age children.

UNICEF raised global awareness of the harm being done to children through extensive media coverage and advocacy. Attention was also raised by the visits of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, Radhika Coomaraswamy – who called for the protection of children – and UNICEF Executive Director Ann M. Veneman, as well as Goodwill Ambassadors Mia Farrow and Mahmoud Kabil.

UNICEF also extended psychosocial services, including in-depth counselling and structured recreational activities, across Gaza. Training reinforced the capacities of psychosocial workers to protect children and help them heal. Radio programmes and 200,000 leaflets designed for children warned of the risks of mines and unexploded ordnance left behind.

UNICEF water tankers ensured a steady supply of clean drinking water to 135 schools with 110,000 students, while desalination units were installed to rid water of dangerous concentrations of chlorides and nitrates. To thwart the risk of acute malnutrition, UNICEF worked through 53 health clinics for mothers and children to offer supplements of micronutrients and fortified food.

The quality and supply of teaching materials was improved through UNICEF's provision of math and science teaching kits. Programmes for vulnerable adolescents concentrated on supporting remedial learning, relieving stress and providing life skills-based education and opportunities to engage in civic activities. Through UNICEF's systematic advocacy with partner organizations, almost half the attendees were girls. More than a year later, the work continues.

EMERGENCY KITS NURTURE SKILLS FOR YOUNG CHILDREN

Early childhood is the most critical time in the development of children's brains. Young children caught in the emotional and physical disruptions of wars or natural disasters become vulnerable to damages that last a lifetime.

To reduce this danger, UNICEF in 2009 finalized and introduced the Early Childhood Development kit, tailored for children up to 6 years old. It helps young children regain a sense of normalcy. Designed to promote physical, emotional, social and mental development, the kit contains 37 different items, including games, colouring pencils, construction blocks and hand puppets.

UNICEF carefully selected and tested the contents to encourage children to use their minds and strengthen bonds with their caretakers and peers through creative play, drawing, storytelling and using numbers.

Acceptable across cultures, the kit does not contain any items that reinforce gender stereotypes or are designed specifically for girls or boys. A handbook guides caretakers in its use.

The Early Childhood Development kit, debuted in July, builds on and complements UNICEF's successful School-in-a-Box and Recreation kits. All three kits can be used in non-crisis situations to fill gaps in local resources. In a crisis, the kits ensure that the basic supplies children need are prepackaged and ready for delivery as part of a rapid education response.

In 2009, the kit made its way to children in places like Gaza and areas of Chad affected by the ongoing crisis in Darfur. It became part of UNICEF's response to cholera epidemics in Burundi and Zambia, the cyclone in Fiji and the tsunami in Samoa. UNICEF received 2,300 orders for the kits from 35 countries.



the quake-prone region again; in 2009, the central government began expanding the database nationwide. UNICEF has also assisted the Government in developing national guidelines on disaster-resistant school construction and on school safety plans and drills.

Five years after the tsunami that moved across parts of Asia and hit the eastern shores of Africa, recovery programmes have mostly concluded or been integrated

into national development strategies. In Maldives, local authorities are now managing the vacuum sanitation systems that UNICEF helped set up as a means of preventing the contamination of drinking water. The Government's Integrated Early Childhood Development Programme, developed at UNICEF's suggestion after the tsunami, was reaching 99 per cent of pre-school children by 2009.

PROMOTING GENDER EQUALITY AS A CHILD RIGHT

As gender inequalities must be tackled in each aspect of development, UNICEF has made gender-related actions central to all its programme areas. Building on the human rights framework of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), the organization engages with national governments and civil society organizations to prepare periodic reports to the CEDAW Committee, which monitors progress in realizing CEDAW. The committee's recommendations in turn inform national follow-up actions and UNICEF country programmes. Since 2008, all new country programmes have referred to CRC or CEDAW Committee guidelines.

In 2009, the UN General Assembly agreed to consolidate and scale up the work of the UN system on gender equality through a new gender entity equipped with the mandate, resources and personnel to be a prominent global advocate for women's human rights. As an active participant in the global consultations to create this organization, UNICEF has laid the groundwork for close collaboration with it, once it begins operating.

Historic highs: Girls in school

UNICEF is known for its long-standing leadership in advocating for the right of girls to go to school (*see panel on page 31*) and for scaled-up investments in girls' education. Over the past decade, the global share of girls out of primary school has fallen; in most countries, gender parity in primary school enrolment is on track. In 2009, worldwide advocacy continued through the United Nations Girls' Education Initiative, a global programme partnership led by UNICEF that galvanizes efforts to bring girls to school, and

UNICEF maintained its support of the School Fee Abolition Initiative, designed to address gender-based and other disparities in access to education.

Gender equality is integral to the Child-Friendly Schools (CFS) approach backed by UNICEF. In Cambodia, after piloting this concept in selected provinces, the Government in 2008 adopted it as a national policy covering all schools. As part of rolling out the policy in 2009, UNICEF conducted a study of the achievements of existing CFS schools – including significant strides towards gender equality – that should be scaled up in the national plan. The study, drawing on three years of data, confirmed that Cambodian girls in CFS schools are more likely to complete their education and to participate in student councils, often supported by special girls' counselling networks run by female teachers. UNICEF is working to strengthen capacities in countries to expand child-friendly schooling, placing particular emphasis on teachers.

Women teachers can be powerful role models for girls. A partnership in 2009 between UNICEF, state governments and colleges of education in four



Girls like Habiba, displaced by conflict in Pakistan, have access to primary school in the camps with UNICEF's support.

PAKISTAN: A CHANCE FOR AN EDUCATION

Habiba looks older than the other girls in her class. She doesn't know exactly, because many girls are not registered at birth in Pakistan, but she thinks she is about 12. Until she came to the Yar Hussain Camp after being displaced by conflict in the Swat Valley, she spent much of her time caring for her five younger siblings.

Habiba's family comes from a conservative society. Without a man to accompany the family – her father works in Dubai – her mother could not take the children to safety when mortar shells and bombs began exploding all around their home. She and her brothers and sisters spent two weeks huddled inside, finding refuge only once her father returned from abroad.

In the camp, Habiba started to explore a new world, that of a UNICEF-supported primary school. UNICEF made special efforts to reach girls like Habiba in the Yar Hussain Camp by sending trained social mobilizers from door to door to persuade families that all children should go to school. School routines also restore a sense of normalcy to young lives disrupted by conflict. In Pakistan's Northwest Frontier Province, where the Swat Valley is located, less than half of primary-school-aged children attend school; for girls, the figure is 38 per cent. Among women and girls over 15, only 27 per cent can read.

By the end of 2009, more than 3 million people uprooted by fighting in the Northwest Frontier Province and the Federally-Administered Tribal Areas had moved to camps for displaced persons or to host communities. Once they leave, UNICEF encourages girls to continue going to school as part of a broader push to educate girls. In non-conflict areas of the Northwest Frontier Province, UNICEF assisted in placing 460 female teachers and school managers in primary and secondary schools, recognizing that many families feel more comfortable sending their daughters to schools run by women. More than 30,000 girls in grades one to eight have continued their education as a result. In the province of Sindh, 376 girls' schools have reopened, staffed by 500 women teachers and accommodating 125,000 girls.

Nationally, UNICEF works with policymakers to make gender equality integral to education planning. New national standards on pre-primary education and on water and sanitation facilities in schools stand to benefit girls. UNICEF's work as a key member of the Gender in Education Policy Support Project ensures a consistent spotlight on gender. Through research to fill information gaps and assistance stemming from the formation of special gender units in the education system, progress is being made to allow girls to learn.

northern states in Nigeria began training almost 800 young women to become teachers. State governments sponsor women candidates to serve in remote rural areas and advocate for girls' education. The number of women sponsored will increase to 1,075 in the next academic session. Collaboration with the Ethiopian chapter of the Forum for African Women Educationists has produced plans to make training on gender equality an essential part of education for teachers.

A matter of survival

Women's well-being contributes directly to the well-being of their children (*see panel on page 33*). In 2009,

as Argentina faced an outbreak of dengue fever coupled with the threat of the H1N1 flu virus, the national health system's prevention and control measures faltered in issuing information to alleviate the public's concerns. With children under the age of five and pregnant women the most affected, UNICEF worked with the Ministry of Health and academic and scientific associations to circulate scientific evidence among government decision makers and the media. Mass dissemination of accurate public information, including on H1N1 risks for pregnant women, soon followed.

Child survival gains are under threat in countries most affected by HIV and AIDS, in part owing to

Promote the equal rights of women and girls, and support their full participation in the development of their communities. UNICEF's mission



the transmission of the virus from pregnant women to their babies. Almost half of children born with HIV will die by the age of two. In Zimbabwe, a UNICEF-sponsored Male Plus Champions campaign in four locations reached around 49,000 people with information on how to prevent mother-to-child transmission. Encouraging men to support their pregnant partners brought over 750 men to antenatal care sessions, while nearly 800 couples went for voluntary counselling and testing.

A combination of HIV testing, counselling and monitoring services works to empower women to make informed choices about their health and that of their children. In 2009, UNICEF partnered with women's groups in China to offer an integrated service programme. Among the women who participated in it, 60 per cent used early antiretroviral treatment to prevent mother-to-child transmission – compared to 30 per cent previously – and the rate of adherence to a drug regimen rose from 60 per cent to 95 per cent.

Sensitizing girls and boys to child rights and non-discrimination sets in motion new ways of thinking that diminish gender barriers as these children grow (*see panel on page 34*). In 2009, UNICEF partnered with the National Olympic Committee and the Benin Football Federation to hold a football tournament for a Child

Rights Cup with girls playing in a country where the sport is mostly male. During half-time and before and after the games, 600 children – including 200 girls – learned about the CRC and its principles in both French and Fon.

Stopping all forms of violence

A major part of UNICEF's work on gender involves combating the multiple forms of violence against women and girls and the gender discriminatory norms that feed these violations. UNICEF has contributed to the UN Secretary-General's UNiTE to End Violence against Women campaign, including by helping to draft its results framework, and it remains a committed partner in the UN Trust Fund to End Violence against Women. It is an active member of United Nations Action against Sexual Violence in Conflict, a consortium of 12 UN agencies dedicated to ending the widespread abuse of women and girls in times of war. UN Security Council Resolutions 1882 and 1888 were adopted in 2009 to reinforce this objective, including by making UN peacekeeping missions accountable for stopping sexual violence.

The imperative of ending gender violence has become more widely recognized in national legal systems in recent years. In Guatemala, UNICEF and its partners advocated and provided technical assistance for a law adopted in 2009 on sexual violence, exploitation and trafficking, with strong provisions on rape and child protection. To ensure enforcement, UNICEF is now supporting the training of judges, public prosecutors and police as well as the dissemination of information so that people are aware of their rights.

In many countries with deficits in services for women and children who have survived violence, UNICEF works with national partners to establish mechanisms for protection and prevention. Five new family support centres began operating in Papua New Guinea by the end of 2009, offering medical, psychosocial and

SOUTHERN SUDAN: FIGHTING MATERNAL MORTALITY, ONE MOTORCYCLE AT A TIME

Access to maternal and basic health-care services is difficult in many parts of the world. In Southern Sudan, vehicles are scarce and road networks remain damaged well after years of war. As most births take place at home, complications become fatal when women cannot be transported to health facilities in time. Over the lifetime of a woman in the Sudan as a whole, the risk of dying as a result of pregnancy or childbirth is 1 in 53. This figure is nearly three times the average for countries in the Middle East and North Africa. Other national estimates suggest that the risk is much greater for women in Southern Sudan.

In March 2009, through a partnership between UNICEF and the Government of Southern Sudan, a lifeline was extended to some pregnant women with the introduction of five motorcycle ambulances in the state of Eastern Equatoria. In these uniquely designed motorcycles, a pregnant woman reclines in a sidecar that has additional space for a health care worker or companion. Trained drivers chauffeur pregnant women from rural communities to the nearest health facility that provides emergency obstetric care services. They also accompany the mother and child home upon discharge. An added advantage is that local mechanics can repair the motorcycle ambulances, thus reducing maintenance costs.

The benefits for women in Southern Sudan are already apparent. No deaths were reported among the more

than 170 pregnant women who used the service in 2009. Community support has contributed to the success of the initiative. The telephone number to access the service has been posted on trees, broadcast on the radio and announced in churches. People offer their phones to call the ambulances. In some cases, neighbours help carry the pregnant woman to the nearest pickup spot when a motorcycle cannot reach the woman's home. The special motorcycles are also being used to assist children and adults in need of medical attention.

Southern Sudan's motorcycle ambulances were inspired by the Safe Motherhood Programme launched in 2005 in Malawi's Dowa District, which was expanded with UNICEF support. Ten motorcycles transported women from rural areas to the Dowa District hospital, where they could access free emergency obstetric care services. Within two years, the region had cut maternal mortality rates in half. When UNICEF proposed a similar idea in Southern Sudan in 2008, the Government readily agreed.

With the support of various donors that have noticed the initiative, UNICEF and the Government plan to scale up services and expand the programme throughout Southern Sudan's 10 states, ensuring that more women live to see their children grow.

legal services to an estimated 13,000 women and children. UNICEF has joined forces with 17 provincial hospitals and 6 district health centres to establish additional centres to cover all 20 of Papua New Guinea's provinces by 2012.

Female genital mutilation is a form of gender violence that causes dramatic and permanent harm to young girls. A joint UNICEF/UNFPA initiative now operates in 17 African countries to accelerate efforts to stop the practice. Burkina Faso, the Gambia, Somalia and Uganda joined the initiative in 2009. With UNICEF

support, members of the Ugandan Parliament, local governments and civil society have attended training in Senegal to learn about adapting strategies with proven effectiveness. In Somalia, three years of UNICEF's concerted advocacy in Puntland and Somaliland convinced 28 local communities to make collective declarations to abandon female genital mutilation. An estimated 98 per cent of Somali women between the ages of 15 and 49 have undergone this harmful practice.

Progress towards gender equality greatly depends on shifting the social norms and behaviours that perpetuate

discrimination. In 2009, the ‘Abuse, Just Stop It’ advocacy campaign reached nearly 4 million people in Zambia. It targeted five districts where gender-based violence is particularly severe and trafficking of both boys and girls for sex and forced labour is on the rise. Influential local leaders, the President of Zambia, NGOs and UNICEF came together to sway public opinion. The President referred to sexual and gender-based violence as second only to HIV and AIDS as a scourge on Zambian society and called for zero tolerance for perpetrators.



In Zhytomyr, a father holds his twin newborn babies to his chest.

UKRAINE: THE DUTIES OF MEN AND FATHERS

Gender equality has implications for men and women, girls and boys – one being that fathers should fully participate in raising their children. Since social conditioning can result in men knowing relatively little about how to be active fathers, or feeling discouraged in playing that role, UNICEF has supported the expansion of a novel solution in Ukraine: papa schools.

Papa schools began in the Vinnytsya Oblast in 2004, spurred by an engineer and father of a 12-year-old daughter, with Swedish support and UNICEF engagement. Volodymyr Martseniuk describes himself as a “normal guy” who objected to violence and saw a need to change something in society. His initial inspiration came from similar facilities in Sweden.

“At the beginning, they told us it was a disastrous idea,” says Volodymyr, because Swedish men lead very different lives. “However, our own experience shows that men are the same all over the world.”

Volodymyr started running six-lesson courses covering medical, financial and legal issues related to fatherhood and non-violent ways of settling family conflicts, as well as lighter but equally important subjects such as cooking and tidiness. Discussions on gender opened men’s minds to the fact that this is not a “dirty word,” but a chance for men and women to find new opportunities, including the chance to enjoy parenthood.

Papa schools modelled on Volodymyr’s initiative have now been founded in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Lithuania. In 2009, UNICEF put in motion a plan to extend them to the areas of Ukraine that suffered the brunt of the Chernobyl nuclear accident. Residents there also remain vulnerable to the narrow range of economic options of a long-marginalized region.

By the early part of the year, the first papa school began operating in the district of Zhytomyr, with work underway in four other districts. At each centre, men teach other men how to be skilful, caring and responsible fathers who can resolve family conflicts in non-violent ways. Fathers learn how to prepare baby food and register their children with the state. Since an earlier UNICEF study found that men in the area had limited knowledge of pregnancy, the centres also teach them what happens to women during and after pregnancy and how to assist in the birthing of their children.

Today the network covers 10 oblasts of Ukraine. UNICEF’s active involvement with these issues has spread changes beyond the papa schools. At the mother and child centre in Zhytomyr, when a woman has a Caesarean section and cannot hold the newborn immediately, practice emphasizes calling on the father to cradle the infant against his chest. This is good for the physical and mental health of the child.

TRANSFORMING BUSINESS SYSTEMS FOR ACCOUNTABILITY AND RESULTS

Today, UNICEF faces the challenges of a rapidly changing environment. Turbulence continues in the global economy. The impact of climate change and demographic shifts towards increasingly youthful populations will only grow over time. UNICEF's response has been a proactive one – a systematic transformation of how it does business.



Doing business better

In 2009, UNICEF extended its multi-year change management exercise to fully capitalize on its diverse resources and deliver better results for children. This entailed sharpening the design of UNICEF programmes to produce and capture measurable results; maintaining the highest standards of accountability while fostering judicious management of risks;

and streamlining operations to maximize efficiency internally and through effective partnerships.

Operating on the global front and in diverse national environments is a complex task, but integral to UNICEF's mission. The organization must have the strongest possible systems to manage its operations – whether to communicate with partners, distribute supplies, raise funds or hire staff – for two paramount reasons. The first is UNICEF's mandate for children, the complete expression of which depends on efficient management. The second is UNICEF's accountability to governments, businesses, foundations and individuals that support the organization through voluntary contributions.

and streamlining operations to maximize efficiency internally and through effective partnerships.

A major development in 2009 was the finalization of plans for the 2010–2011 roll-out of UNICEF's enterprise resource-planning system. Named VISION, it will permit up-to-the-minute, worldwide monitoring of core financial and programme results. This will help better coordinate work across UNICEF's global network of offices, reduce transaction costs and strategically manage emerging opportunities and risks.



The VISION system is being designed in anticipation of the eventual UN-wide adoption of IPSAS, or International Public Sector Accounting Standards. A related 2009 move towards UN coherence came through the preparation of the 2010–2011 budget which for the first time reflects common indicators adopted by UNDP and UNFPA. Some responsibilities for approving harmonized cash transfers – a programme-support mechanism used across UN agencies – were decentralized to country offices, introducing greater flexibility and responsiveness.

Other UNICEF business systems that have been reviewed and upgraded have included the contract review process, which has a new emphasis on appropriate risk management. An e-recruitment system for internal and external job candidates was online by the end of the year, to be complemented by an online performance appraisal system in 2010. Both systems are expected to speed the hiring of the most qualified staff and optimize the matching of people with positions. Information technology capabilities are being expanded to accommodate increased demand, while technological innovation continues to benefit children (*see panel on page 37*).

UNICEF revised its Programme Policy and Procedure Manual – the primary reference point for country programme guidance – in 2009. It advances UN-wide collaboration and support for national planning processes. Multi-year, rolling workplans for country programmes can now be more readily linked to national planning, budgeting and reporting cycles so that UNICEF's efforts better complement those of national partners. Twenty-six countries will begin piloting this approach in 2010, with global implementation on track for 2011.

In response to a comprehensive 2008 evaluation of UNICEF's support for gender equality, gender assessments were conducted in 68 country offices in 2009, up from 36 in 2008. UNICEF created a roster of gender experts to assist country offices in making gender equality a central programming goal, and it appointed a senior gender adviser to manage growing demands for programme resources in this area.



Maintaining high standards of accountability

At UNICEF, management to achieve results for children draws on systems of accountability that rigorously assess organizational decisions and provide evidence to justify or improve them. Towards that end, continued strengthening of evaluation and audit systems took place in 2009.

UNICEF's central Evaluation Office commissioned a number of independent evaluations on six core themes related to programme effectiveness, including humanitarian interventions. Other forms of monitoring and evaluation are built into country office programmes and regional office initiatives. A new evaluation policy went into effect to improve strategic planning of evaluations and ensure consistent uptake of recommendations. It features a tracking system for documenting managerial responses and follow-up actions that further strengthen accountability and transparency.

UNICEF's Office of Internal Audit works in accordance with the International Standards for the Professional Practice of Internal Auditing and the UN Uniform Guidelines for Auditing. In 2009, the Office introduced a new format for country office audits that moves beyond the traditional emphasis on compliance with internal controls. It highlights management dimensions and the informed management of risks, and allows audit conclusions to more readily feed into strategic management. The format facilitates disclosing audit results to UN Member States, a procedure that began in 2009 in response to a request from the US Government.

TIMELY DATA MAKING A DIFFERENCE TO CHILD SURVIVAL

How many children need vaccines? Which food supplements are running low? In situations where communications networks are limited or non-existent – as is the case in many crisis zones and poorer rural areas – information for such questions is still often recorded on paper. They are then sent by mail or carried by individuals to central locations where decisions are made. The time frame can be days, weeks or months.

In 2009, UNICEF moved to transform this laborious process with the touch of a button. It began broadening the use of RapidSMS, an innovative, open-source communications tool designed by UNICEF that relies on text messages. The system takes advantage of recent significant growth in active mobile phones in Africa, with almost 350 million subscriptions by 2008, noticeably higher than the figure for both the US and Canada.

UNICEF first piloted the use of RapidSMS in Ethiopia in 2008, when field monitors responding to a famine caused by drought needed to quickly and accurately direct relief supplies to people most in need. Through RapidSMS, their reports immediately and simultaneously reached UNICEF country, regional, headquarters and supply offices, strengthening coordination along the chain of people with essential roles in alleviating the crisis. Text messaging proved more efficient than paper, transmitting precise data in seconds.

This experience led to the development of a second RapidSMS initiative in Malawi in 2009. UNICEF partnered with the Government and Columbia University to devise a platform that transmits nutritional data from three growth-monitoring clinics to a central database. This allows UNICEF to access analyses and reports on individual children and provide instant feedback on their nutritional status and treatment needs. Piloted initially in three clinics, the system is now being scaled up for eventual application in 140 locations across the country.

UNICEF designed the RapidSMS system to manage some of the technical constraints still common in poorer developing countries. The database component operates on standard computers, and the software code is open source, so that anyone can use it to build tools customized to their needs. The system collects both quantitative and qualitative data to respond to varying types and sources of information.

Throughout 2009, six other countries started moving ahead with their own versions of RapidSMS. UNICEF has helped community health workers in Rwanda use the system to track the care of pregnant women. A new platform in Nigeria monitors the distribution of insecticide-treated mosquito nets to curb malaria and goods for polio immunization, while one in Somalia is being established to follow child survival activities. The promise of new technology now includes another powerful tool for children.

Sustaining resources for children

The tightening of public and private budgets due to the financial and economic crises made 2009 a difficult year for sustaining a trend of growth in resources through voluntary contributions. Total income was \$3,256 million, a 4 per cent decline from 2008, with 102 governments contributing to UNICEF resources during the year. A strong resource mobilization strategy helped to limit the drop as donor governments continued to support the organization in the midst of the global

economic downturn, testifying to the perennial value of UNICEF's mandate for children and its proven capacity for achieving it.

UNICEF resources fall in two broad categories. 'Regular resources' – the first category – are given without restriction and spent primarily on UNICEF-supported programmes, along with the operational functions that support them. These resources help support programmes in developing countries and enable UNICEF to carry out its mission to improve the lives of children and women. Regular resources accord most closely with the

provisions of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, especially the principles of alignment with programme country priorities and the simplification of international aid transactions.

The second category of UNICEF funds, called ‘other resources’, are supplementary contributions to regular resources. Other resources go towards designated programmes or more general thematic issues, with varying restrictions on how funds may be used. A significant subset of other resources is targeted for emergencies.

The global economic decline has affected development assistance in general. Contributions to UNICEF’s regular resources were down 2 per cent, to \$1,066 million, in 2009 as compared to 2008. Other resources overall saw a decrease of 5 per cent to \$2,190 million. Regular resources accounted for 33 per cent of total income in 2009, a slight increase from 32 per cent in 2008.

Other resources received for regular, non-emergency programme purposes and strategic priorities were nearly 3 per cent below 2008, at just more than \$1,527 million. Income from other resources for emergencies was down 10 per cent from 2008, at \$663 million, reflecting a year when natural disasters were relatively few in number and limited in severity. Funds from the UN’s Central Emergency Response Fund covered rapid responses and underfunded emergencies for a number of other countries without appeals. The Fund remained the largest source of contributions to UNICEF’s other resources for emergencies in 2009, providing \$94 million.

Thematic funding is one of the least restrictive forms of other resources and, for the five medium-term focus areas, these funds were up 13 per cent from 2008, to \$230 million. In engaging with donors, UNICEF has emphasized thematic funding as a preferred option for contributions to other resources. Thematic funds directly support the achievement of the goals of the medium-term strategic plan by allowing long-term planning and sustainability, as well as savings in transaction costs for both UNICEF and donors. In 2009, increases in funding for child protection demonstrated the effectiveness of making the case for children’s issues: resources grew 42 per cent from 2008, to \$51 million.

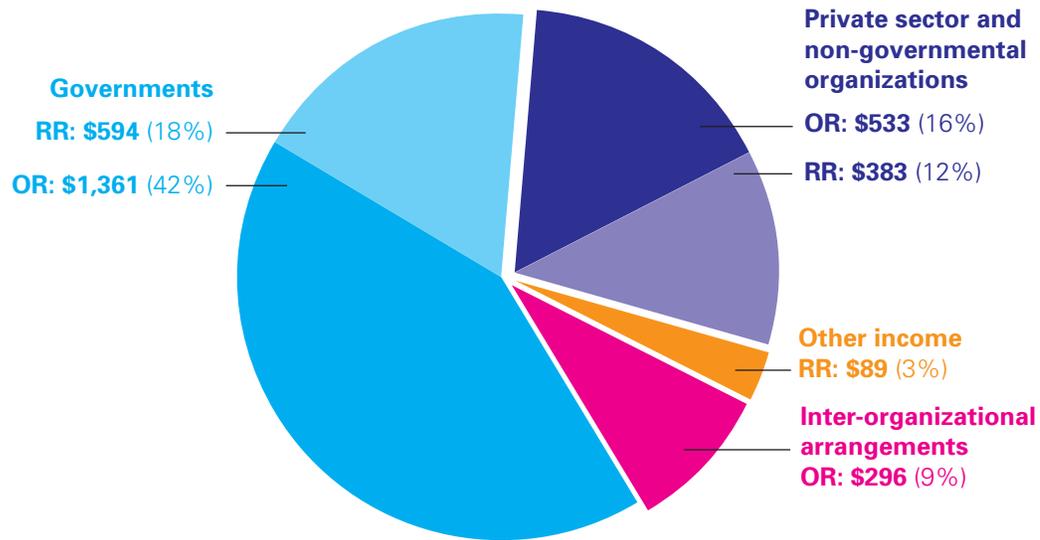


In 2009, UNICEF’s total expenditure increased 6 per cent from 2008, to \$3,298 million. Expenditure on programme assistance increased 5 per cent, to \$2,943 million, compared with the previous year. The year saw the bulk of UNICEF support continuing to go to initiatives in the child survival and development focus area and towards sub-Saharan Africa and Asia, where most of the world’s poorest people live. Resources are predicted to remain constrained through 2010. Even as the global crisis further constricts children’s access to food, health care and other basic rights, UNICEF will sustain its efforts to put children’s interests at the centre of aid and budgetary commitments.

UNICEF’s funding comes from its traditional donors: governments, inter-governmental donors, national committees, NGOs, funds and foundations, the private sector, individuals and inter-organizational arrangements.

Total income to UNICEF by source and funding type, 2009

(in millions of US dollars)



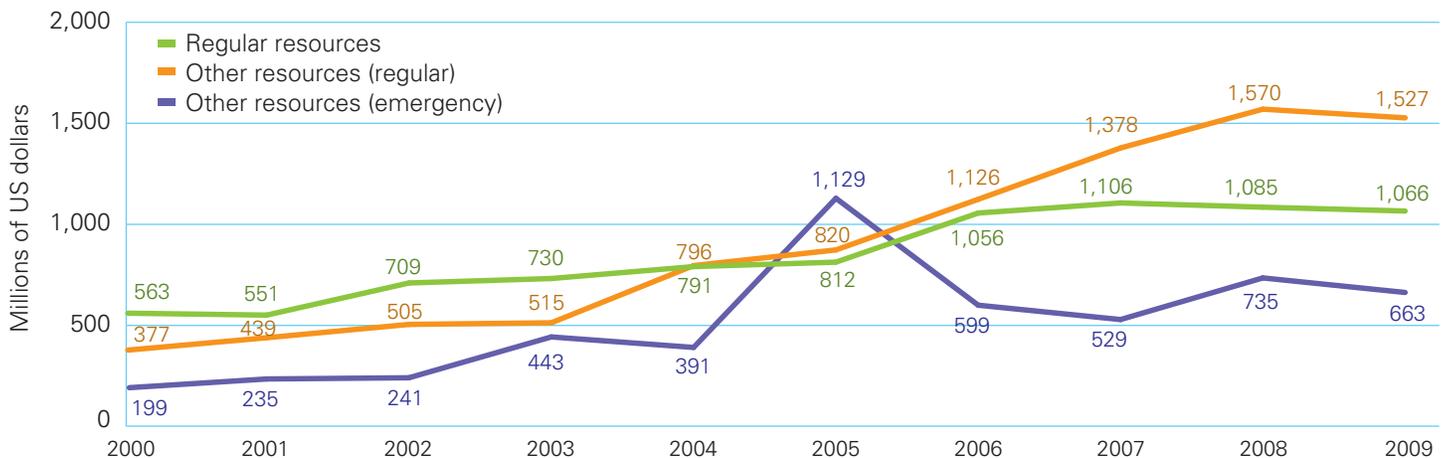
RR: Regular resources
OR: Other resources

Total \$3,256 million

NOTE: Gross regular resources income from governments includes income taxes paid by UNICEF on behalf of the citizens of a government that contributes to UNICEF's regular resources, reported through the expenditure table.

SOURCE: DFAM / Finance Section (Financial Statement I)

Contributions to UNICEF income, 2000–2009



Thematic contributions, 2007–2009

(in millions of US dollars)

	2007	2008	2009
Young child survival and development	13.1	18.8	22.1
Basic education and gender equality	120.7	121.6	128.5
Child protection	38.8	36.0	51.2
HIV/AIDS and children	19.0	10.4	14.8
Policy, advocacy and partnerships for children's rights	17.7	16.1	13.4
Humanitarian assistance	84.4	140.1	64.9

Top 20 government and inter-governmental donors, 2009

(in thousands of US dollars)

	Regular resources	Other resources		Total
		regular	emergency	
United States	130,000	96,072	73,395	299,467
Norway	69,930	115,085	14,070	199,085
Netherlands	46,419	119,501	24,916	190,836
United Kingdom	34,370	100,934	46,723	182,027
Sweden	72,393	69,257	29,398	171,048
Japan	15,443	91,842	57,166	164,450
European Commission	–	72,229	72,187	144,416
Canada	16,158	87,872	24,270	128,299
Spain	31,065	65,782	16,555	113,401
Australia	16,582	37,208	16,243	70,033
Denmark	30,911	13,182	18,408	62,501
Belgium	27,661	2,208	9,695	39,564
Finland	21,871	1,537	7,118	30,527
Italy	3,953	11,720	11,670	27,343
Switzerland	17,825	3,717	1,650	23,192
Germany	9,146	7,825	985	17,956
Ireland	10,763	4,906	647	16,316
France	12,788	239	1,336	14,363
Luxembourg	3,478	5,831	793	10,102
Republic of Korea	3,000	–	5,985	8,985

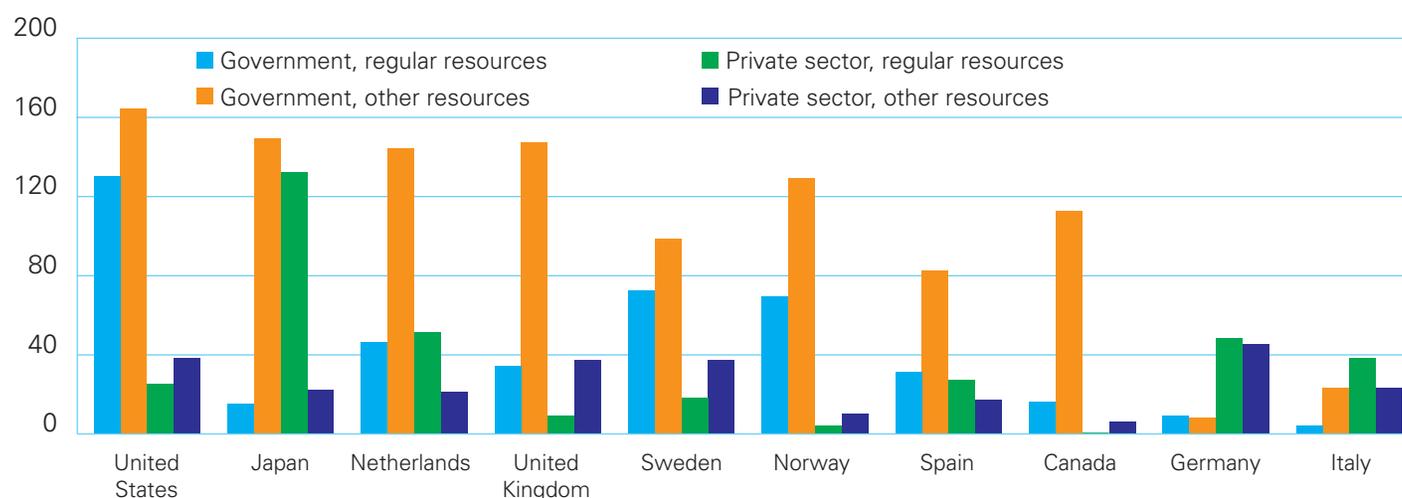
Top 20 National Committee donors, 2009

(in thousands of US dollars)

	Regular resources	Other resources		Total
		regular	emergency	
Japan	132,894	10,521	11,685	155,100
Germany	48,261	19,505	25,811	93,577
Netherlands	51,998	16,148	5,428	73,574
United States	24,999	32,095	6,633	63,727
Italy	38,033	19,462	3,937	61,432
Sweden	18,420	34,194	3,116	55,731
France	34,532	15,263	4,822	54,616
United Kingdom	8,877	32,170	5,621	46,668
Spain	27,123	14,366	3,475	44,964
Republic of Korea	18,377	4,838	600	23,815
Denmark	15,549	6,035	319	21,903
Switzerland	6,046	12,997	406	19,449
Belgium	7,226	8,319	949	16,494
Finland	10,361	4,105	865	15,332
Norway	3,896	10,837	34	14,768
Hong Kong, China	6,516	3,587	3,386	13,489
Greece	5,911	1,879	–	7,790
Portugal	4,683	3,008	–	7,690
Australia	2,475	4,930	172	7,577
Canada	507	4,087	1,967	6,560

Top 10 countries by donor and funding type*, 2009

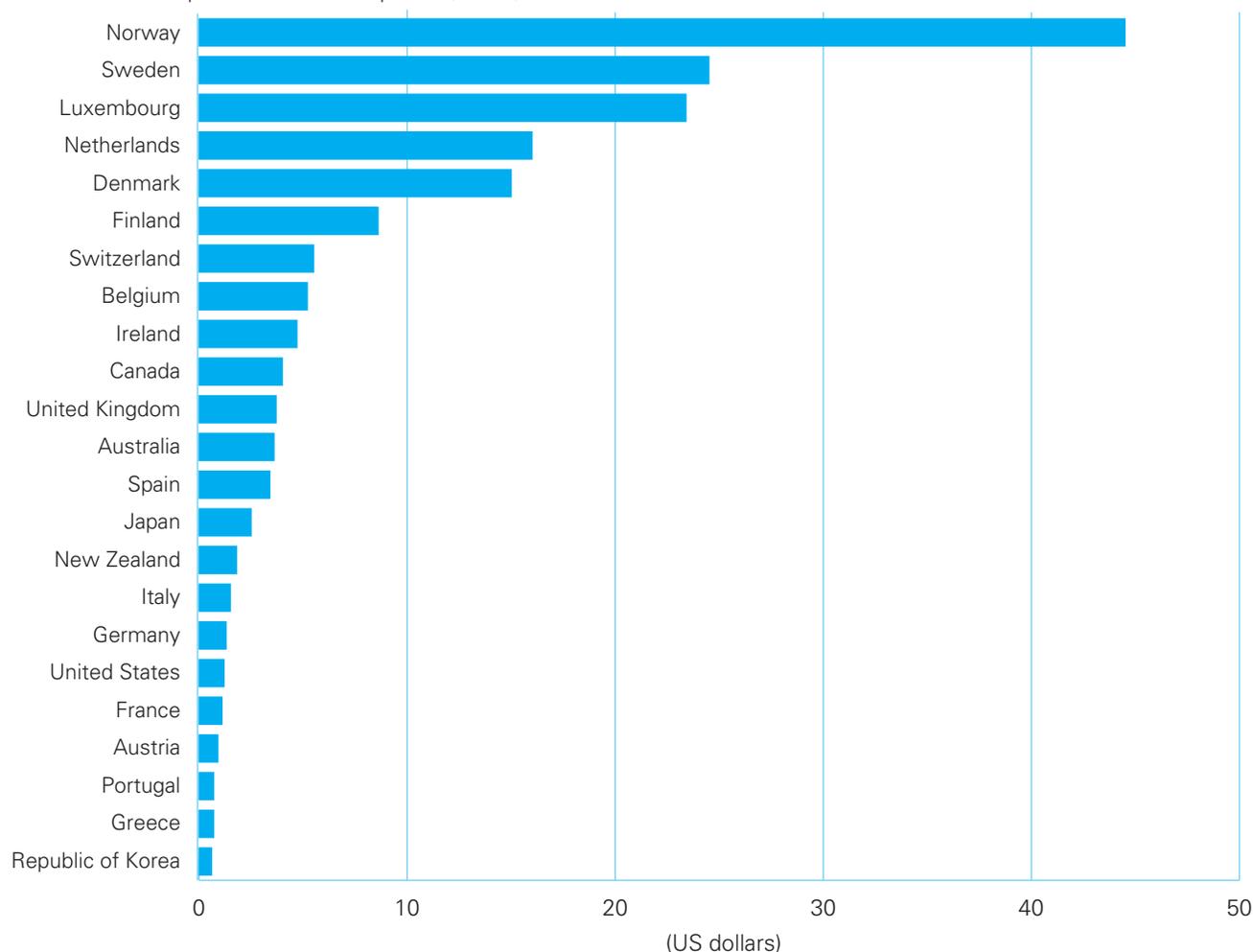
(in millions of US dollars)



* Includes contributions from governments and UNICEF National Committees; excludes intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and interorganizational arrangements.

Per capita contributions to UNICEF, 2009*

Member countries of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)



* Includes contributions from governments and UNICEF National Committees. Calculations based on population figures (2008) from OECD/DAC. Formal membership of the Republic of Korea began on 1 January 2010.

Total expenditure by resource and nature of expenditure, 2009

(in millions of US dollars)

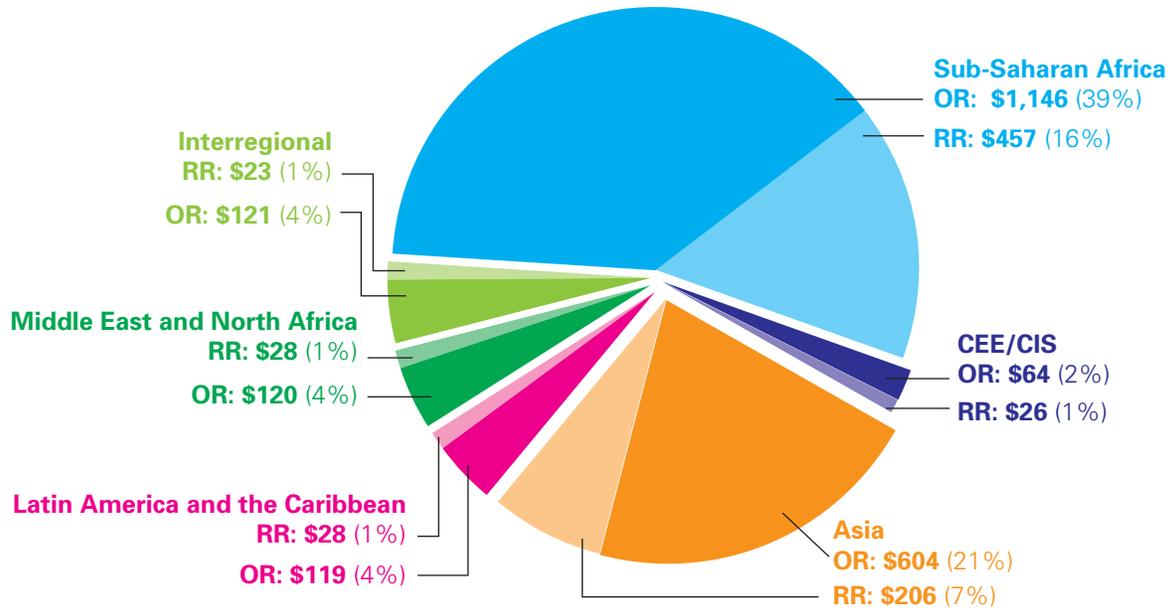
Type of expenditure	2009				2008
	Regular resources	Other resources		Total	Total
		regular	emergency		
Programme assistance	769	1,478	696	2,943	2,808
Programme support	201			201	167
Total programme cooperation	970	1,478	696	3,144	2,975
Management and administration	120			120	84
Total expenditure (excluding write-offs and prior-period adjustments)	1,090	1,478	696	3,264	3,059
Write-offs and provision for uncollectible contributions receivable*	-1	6	10	15	22
Support budget costs/reimbursement **	19			19	17
Total expenditure	1,108	1,484	706	3,298	3,098

Notes: * Write-offs are primarily related to uncollectible receivables from old expired contributions.

** Support budget transfers that represents income taxes paid by UNICEF on behalf of the citizens of a government that contributes to UNICEF's regular resources.

Programme assistance expenditure by geographical region, 2009

(in millions of US dollars)



RR: Regular resources

OR: Other resources

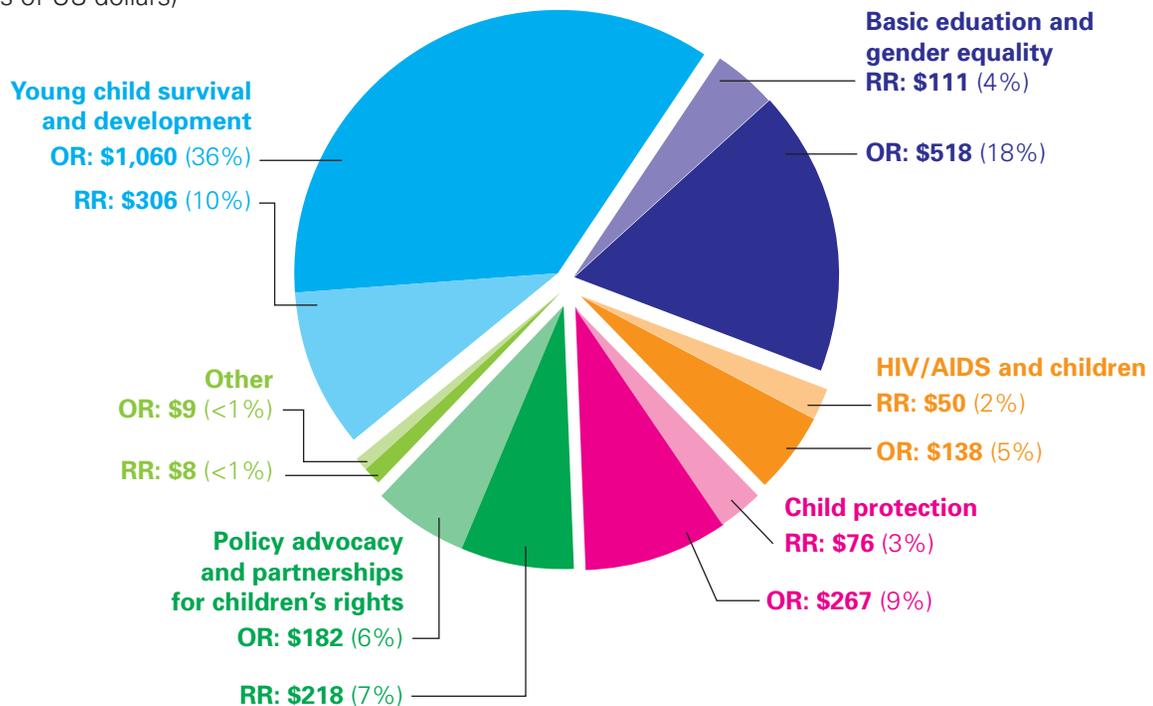
Total \$2,943 million

NOTE: Totals for the geographical regions may not add up to \$2,943 million or 100 per cent because of rounding.

* Programme assistance for Djibouti and the Sudan is included under sub-Saharan Africa.

Programme assistance expenditure by MTSP focus area, 2009

(in millions of US dollars)



RR: Regular resources

OR: Other resources

Total \$2,943 million

NOTE: Totals for the medium-term strategic plan (MTSP) focus areas may not add up to 100 per cent because of rounding.

International and corporate alliances contributing \$100,000 or more in 2009

Global alliances	
<p>Amway Europe Futbol Club Barcelona GUCCI H&M, Hennes & Mauritz AB IKEA ING M•A•C AIDS Fund Montblanc Procter & Gamble Unilever</p> <p>Check Out For Children™ (Starwood Hotels & Resorts: Europe, Africa, Middle East, Asia Pacific and Mainland China)</p> <p>Change For Good® Aer Lingus (Ireland) Alitalia (Italy) All Nippon Airways – ANA (Japan) American Airlines (USA) Asiana (Republic of Korea) British Airways (UK) Cathay Pacific (Hong Kong, SAR) Finnair (Finland) Japan Airlines (Japan) Qantas (Australia)</p>	
Colombia	BBVA Ecopetrol Fundación John Ramirez Home Center
Côte d'Ivoire	GlaxoSmithKline Beecham
Croatia	T-Hrvatski Telekom
Ecuador	DINERS CLUB NIÑO ESPERANZA ECUAVISIA
Finland	Finnair Oyj Nokia Oyj
France	Caisses d'Epargne Carrefour Century 21 Clairefontaine Rythm SC Johnson/Baygon Temps L Total Veolia Verbaudet Volvic
Germany	Brita Deutschland Deutsche SiSi Werke GmbH und Co. Betriebs KG (Capri Sonne) Dt. Post AG Gardena GmbH Hugo Boss AG Payback GmbH Siemens AG United Internet AG Volvic
Greece	DINERS CLUB OF GREECE FINANCE COMPANY S.A. ESTEE LAUDER HELLAS S.A. (MAC)
Hong Kong (SAR)	Chow Tai Fook Jewellery Co., Ltd. The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited
India	EXIDE INDUSTRIES LIMITED
Ireland	Fyffes Hostelworld.com Topaz Energy
Italy	AGOS SpA Calendario della Polizia Esselunga GDO Retail Fondazione Monti dei Paschi di Siena Richemont Italia
Japan	AEON AEON MALL Co., Ltd AMUSE INC. B-R 31 ICE CREAM CO., LTD. Circle K Sunkus Co., Ltd. Consumers' Co-Operative Sapporo CO-OPNET Business Association Fuji Television Network, Inc. HAKUGEN CO., LTD. Honda Motor Co., Ltd. ITOHAM FOODS INC. KANAGAWA CONSUMERS' CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY MITSUBOSHI BELTING LTD. OJI NEPIA CO., LTD. Omron Healthcare Co., Ltd. Ring Bell Co., Ltd. Skylark Co., Ltd. Sugarylady Inc. SUMITOMO MITSUI BANKING CORPORATION SUMITOMO MITSUI CARD CO., LTD. TAKE ACTION FOUNDATION The Bank of Tokyo- Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd. Volvic
Luxembourg	Cactus S.A.
Mexico	Banco Santander Comercial Mexicana Fundación Sabritas Laboratorios Liomont Nextel de México S.A. de C.V.
Netherlands	Aqua for All Content Djoser BV Dutch National Postcode Lottery Wavin Group
Norway	Choice Hotels Scandinavia AS Cubus AS Japan Photo NorgesGruppen ASA Rica Hotels AS Statoil Telenor Group
Peru	LAN Perú
Portugal	Arbora & Ausonia Companhia de Seguros Allianz Portugal S.A. TMN – Telecomunicações Móveis Nacionais, S.A.
Republic of Korea	Audi Korea (Volkswagen) Gangnam-gu Office Kookmin Bank (KB Card)
Slovak Republic	TESCO Foundation
South Africa	Total South Africa
Spain	Arbora & Ausonia Bancaja Banesto BBVA Caja Madrid Cajasol Fundación Caja Navarra Fundación Iberostar Fundación Juan Perán – Pikolinos Fundación La Caixa Grefusa La Sexta Unicaja
Switzerland	MIG Bank MSC Cruises Nationale Suisse
UK Committee for UNICEF	Barclays Bank PLC British Telecom (BT) Clarks Eastman Kodak Company FTSE Group (FTSE4Good) Kantar KPMG Manchester United Foundation Ltd. (United for UNICEF) Orange Samsonite Corporation Vodafone Group PLC
US Fund for UNICEF	Dell GE Foundation Johnson & Johnson Kimberly-Clark Corporation Merck & Co., Inc. Microsoft Corp. Pfizer Inc. Pier 1 Imports, Inc. Richemont North America, Inc./Cartier The Prudential Foundation The UPS Foundation The Western Union Foundation Turner Broadcasting System, Inc.
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Banco de Venezuela

National Committee/ Country Office	Corporate donor
Argentina	Farmacity Grupo Carrefour OCA S.A. Stateless Systems Sunrice
Belgium	Flemish Community Rotary Belgium
Brazil	Banco Itaú CELPA Companhia Energética do Ceará – COELCE Fundação Itaú Social Grupo Construbrasil Petrobras Rio Grande Energia – RGE Veracel Celulose
Canada	Cadbury North America The Webkinz Foundation
Chad	ExxonMobil
China	FAW-VW Audi Sales Division GlaxoSmithKline Biological Shanghai Ltd. Porsche (China) Motors Limited SAIC-Volkswagen Sales Co., Ltd.

Regular resource funding of country programmes

UNICEF's Country Programmes of Cooperation are approved by the Executive Board for multi-year periods and are funded from UNICEF's regular resources, the amounts of which are shown here. UNICEF expands on these programmes, including during humanitarian crises, with restricted funds known as 'other resources'. (All amounts are in US dollars.)

Afghanistan** 2010–2013	\$157,668,000	Cuba 2008–2012	\$3,160,000	Lao People's Democratic Republic 2007–2011	\$8,935,000	Russian Federation 2006–2010	\$4,805,000
Albania 2006–2010	\$3,375,000	Democratic People's Republic of Korea*** 2007–2010	\$5,678,000	Lebanon** 2010–2014	\$3,750,000	Rwanda 2008–2012	\$39,375,000
Algeria 2007–2011	\$5,410,000	Democratic Republic of the Congo 2008–2012	\$190,290,000	Lesotho 2008–2012	\$5,170,000	Sao Tome and Principe 2007–2011	\$3,300,000
Angola* 2009–2013	\$34,500,500	Djibouti 2008–2012	\$3,950,000	Liberia 2008–2012	\$18,850,000	Senegal* 2007–2011	\$19,531,000
Argentina** 2010–2014	\$3,750,000	Dominican Republic 2007–2011	\$3,505,000	Madagascar 2008–2011	\$34,892,000	Serbia and Montenegro**** 2005–2010	\$3,325,000
Armenia** 2010–2015	\$4,500,000	Eastern Caribbean Islands ¹ 2008–2011	\$12,800,000	Malawi 2008–2011	\$30,144,000	Sierra Leone* 2008–2010	\$25,036,000
Azerbaijan*** 2005–2010	\$6,199,000	Ecuador** 2010–2014	\$3,750,000	Malaysia* 2008–2010	\$2,000,000	Somalia*** 2008–2010	\$25,395,000
Bangladesh* 2006–2010	\$84,555,400	Egypt 2007–2011	\$13,195,000	Maldives 2008–2010	\$2,202,000	South Africa 2007–2010	\$3,988,000
Belarus 2006–2010	\$3,260,000	El Salvador 2007–2011	\$3,480,000	Mali 2008–2012	\$59,840,000	Sri Lanka 2008–2012	\$4,000,000
Belize 2007–2011	\$3,060,000	Equatorial Guinea 2008–2012	\$3,680,000	Mauritania** 2009–2010	\$3,608,000	Sudan 2009–2012	\$30,427,000
Benin* 2009–2013	\$23,100,000	Eritrea 2007–2011	\$8,925,000	Mexico 2008–2012	\$3,140,000	Swaziland* 2006–2010	\$3,830,000
Bhutan 2008–2012	\$4,830,000	Ethiopia* 2007–2011	\$159,109,925	Mongolia 2007–2011	\$4,535,000	Syrian Arab Republic 2007–2011	\$4,605,000
Bolivia (Plurinational State of) 2008–2012	\$6,470,000	Gabon 2007–2011	\$3,075,000	Morocco 2007–2011	\$6,700,000	Tajikistan** 2010–2015	\$12,012,000
Bosnia and Herzegovina** 2010–2014	\$3,750,000	Gambia 2007–2011	\$4,870,000	Mozambique**** 2007–2011	\$69,940,000	Thailand 2007–2011	\$5,000,000
Botswana** 2010–2014	\$3,750,000	Georgia 2006–2010	\$3,370,000	Myanmar* 2006–2010	\$71,013,708	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia** 2010–2015	\$4,500,000
Brazil 2007–2011	\$4,620,000	Ghana* 2006–2010	\$33,936,906	Namibia* 2006–2010	\$3,570,241	Timor-Leste 2009–2013	\$5,063,000
Bulgaria** 2010–2012	\$2,250,000	Guatemala** 2010–2014	\$4,230,000	Nepal* 2008–2010	\$20,402,000	Togo 2008–2012	\$16,050,000
Burkina Faso* 2006–2010	\$57,766,000	Guinea* 2007–2011	\$25,030,000	Nicaragua 2008–2012	\$4,160,000	Tunisia 2007–2011	\$3,320,000
Burundi** 2010–2014	\$49,325,000	Guinea-Bissau 2008–2012	\$8,225,000	Niger 2009–2013	\$84,672,000	Turkey 2006–2010	\$5,045,000
Cambodia* 2006–2010	\$30,189,000	Guyana 2006–2010	\$3,345,000	Nigeria 2009–2012	\$152,960,400	Turkmenistan** 2010–2015	\$5,058,000
Cameroon 2008–2012	\$17,660,000	Haiti 2009–2011	\$8,164,800	Occupied Palestinian Territory**** 2008–2010	\$12,000,000	Uganda* 2006–2010	\$66,634,653
Cape Verde 2006–2010	\$3,300,000	Honduras 2007–2011	\$4,495,000	Pacific Islands ³ 2008–2012	\$27,500,000	Ukraine 2006–2010	\$4,775,000
Central African Republic* 2007–2011	\$14,061,000	India 2008–2012	\$162,900,000	Pakistan* 2009–2010	\$35,058,000	United Republic of Tanzania* 2007–2010	\$74,735,000
Chad* 2006–2010	\$34,071,202	Indonesia* 2006–2010	\$27,097,000	Panama 2007–2011	\$2,000,000	Uruguay*** 2005–2010	\$3,250,000
Chile*** 2005–2010	\$2,699,966	Iran (Islamic Republic of)**** 2005–2010	\$9,431,014	Papua New Guinea 2008–2012	\$7,150,000	Uzbekistan** 2010–2015	\$19,734,000
China 2006–2010	\$61,035,000	Iraq 2007–2010	\$8,436,000	Paraguay 2007–2011	\$3,730,000	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) 2009–2013	\$2,700,000
Colombia 2008–2012	\$4,450,000	Jamaica 2007–2011	\$3,165,000	Peru 2006–2010	\$4,500,000	Viet Nam 2006–2010	\$20,000,000
Comoros 2008–2012	\$3,715,000	Jordan 2008–2012	\$3,335,000	Philippines**** 2005–2011	\$19,352,000	Yemen* 2007–2011	\$28,169,000
Congo 2009–2013	\$5,634,000	Kazakhstan** 2010–2015	\$5,322,000	Republic of Moldova 2007–2011	\$3,595,000	Zambia* 2007–2010	\$32,916,000
Costa Rica 2008–2012	\$3,000,000	Kenya 2009–2013	\$41,269,500	Republic of Montenegro** 2010–2011	\$1,500,000	Zimbabwe* 2007–2011	\$15,546,364
Côte d'Ivoire 2009–2013	\$31,140,000	Kyrgyzstan* 2005–2010	\$6,013,000	Romania** 2010–2012	\$2,250,000		

UNICEF cooperated with 155 countries, areas and territories in 2009: 44 in sub-Saharan Africa (ESARO and WCARO); 35 in Latin America and the Caribbean (TACRO); 35 in Asia (EAPRO and ROSA); 20 in the Middle East and North Africa (MENARO); and 21 in Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CEE/CIS).

* Includes additional regular resources allocated since the Executive Board first approved the funds.

** New Country Programme starting in January 2010 and approved by the Executive Board in 2009.

*** Extension of Country Programme by one year.

**** Extension of Country Programme by two years.

1. Includes Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, the British Virgin Islands, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, and the Turks and Caicos Islands.

2. UNICEF is providing assistance for Palestinian children and women for 2008–2009 in the following places: Occupied Palestinian Territory (\$4,200,000), Lebanon (\$1,800,000), Jordan (\$1,000,000) and Syria (\$1,000,000).

3. Includes the Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, the Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.

4. Serbia (2007–2010) includes Kosovo, currently under United Nations administration.

Total UNICEF income by source of funding, 2009

(In US dollars)

Donor	REGULAR RESOURCES					OTHER RESOURCES ¹				Grand total
	Public sector		Private sector			Public sector		Private sector		
	Government	Inter-organizational arrangements	National Committees ²	Other contributions ⁷	Cost of goods delivered and other expenses ⁸	Government	Inter-organizational arrangements	National Committees ²	Other contributions ⁷	
Algeria	24,000								36	24,036
Andorra	39,681		382,924			319,386		235,116		977,107
Angola						1,740,066				1,740,066
Argentina									6,690,193	6,690,193
Armenia	4,000								9,263	13,263
Australia	16,581,992		2,475,324			53,451,297		5,101,496		77,610,109
Austria	1,910,838		3,468,209			1,102,239		1,348,574		7,829,860
Azerbaijan	15,000									15,000
Bahamas	1,000									1,000
Barbados	4,000									4,000
Belgium	27,661,026		7,225,845			11,903,092		9,267,992		56,057,955
Belize						37,491				37,491
Benin									10,347	10,347
Bhutan	15,181									15,181
Bolivia	110,640									110,640
Bosnia and Herzegovina									78,315	78,315
Brazil				670,028		2,622,960			6,672,563	9,965,551
Bulgaria									115,572	115,572
Burkina Faso	4,280									4,280
Cameroon	2,237								152,927	155,165
Canada	16,158,060		506,500			112,141,183		6,053,593		134,859,337
Chile	70,000			68,607		116,844		654,190		909,641
China	1,216,499			288,012				2,711,969		4,216,481
Colombia				324,970				2,663,183		2,988,152
Congo						16,171				16,171
Costa Rica	15,754								62,566	78,321
Croatia	36,000			368,088					1,208,599	1,612,687
Cuba	20,000									20,000
Cyprus				790,455						790,455
Czech Republic	144,835		1,620,005			144,835		928,279		2,837,954
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	86,280									86,280
Democratic Republic of the Congo						2,432,799				2,432,799
Denmark	30,911,400		15,549,393			31,589,942		6,353,949		84,404,684
Dominican Republic				65,357						65,357
Ecuador				88,101					773,574	861,675
Egypt						699,422			17,921	717,343
Estonia	66,129					224,289		20,405		310,824
Ethiopia	49,831									49,831
Fiji									68	68
Finland	21,870,832		10,361,261			8,655,754		4,970,402		45,858,250
France	12,787,700		34,531,569			1,575,187		20,084,712		68,979,167
Gabon						110,000			100,320	210,320
Germany	9,145,598		48,260,838			8,809,910		45,316,337		111,532,682
Gibraltar				12,802						12,802
Greece	300,000		5,911,223			130,650		1,878,621		8,220,494
Guinea									10,000	10,000
Guyana	10,727									10,727
Honduras	30,167									30,167
Hong Kong, China			6,515,809					6,973,115		13,488,924
Hungary	137,424		392,924					238,602		768,950
Iceland	822,466		937,296			950,000		885,278		3,595,039
India						1,533,816			2,413,241	3,947,057
Indonesia	100,000			34,596					2,282,937	2,417,533
Iran (Islamic Republic of)				53,308					164,803	218,111
Ireland	10,762,535		2,908,294			5,553,427		1,345,371		20,569,627
Israel	100,000							65,410		165,410
Italy	3,952,560		38,032,653			23,390,289		23,399,226		88,774,728
Japan	15,442,574		132,893,944			149,007,630		22,206,026		319,550,174
Kazakhstan	50,000									50,000
Kenya				121,934					117,535	239,470
Kuwait	200,000									200,000
Lebanon	5,000								24,970	29,970
Lesotho	1,500									1,500

Donor	REGULAR RESOURCES					OTHER RESOURCES ¹				Grand total
	Public sector		Private sector			Public sector		Private sector		
	Government	Inter-organizational arrangements	National Committees ²	Other contributions ⁷	Cost of goods delivered and other expenses ⁸	Government	Inter-organizational arrangements	National Committees ²	Other contributions ⁷	
Liechtenstein	49,950					199,850				249,800
Lithuania								56,647		56,647
Luxembourg	3,477,701		1,053,247			6,624,223		314,488		11,469,658
Madagascar						1,692,312				1,692,312
Malawi	2,975									2,975
Malaysia	84,000			58,480		499,975			1,927,462	2,569,917
Mali	21,900									21,900
Malta	6,562									6,562
Mauritius	8,824									8,824
Mexico	214,000			530,797					2,565,018	3,309,814
Monaco	10,339			41,295		200,830				252,464
Mongolia	11,200									11,200
Morocco	80,000					237,780			27,263	345,043
Myanmar	1,480									1,480
Namibia	1,500									1,500
Nepal						89,452				89,452
Netherlands	46,419,100		51,998,124			144,416,784		21,575,785		264,409,793
New Zealand	3,333,360		646,301			1,938,993		1,753,399		7,672,053
Nicaragua	4,000								2,473	6,473
Nigeria				35,073		455,146			190,206	680,425
Norway	69,930,000		3,896,110			129,154,831		10,871,642		213,852,582
Oman						998,700			59,001	1,057,701
Pakistan	38,250								47,000	85,250
Panama	26,750			90,939		150,000			55,966	323,655
Peru				82,372					806,738	889,110
Philippines	49,603			122,292					2,228,301	2,400,196
Poland	200,000		717,216					1,938,961		2,856,177
Portugal	300,000		4,682,642			20,000		3,007,661		8,010,303
Republic of Korea	3,000,000		18,376,720			5,984,680		5,437,931		32,799,330
Republic of Moldova	1,000					412,069				413,069
Romania				2,097					1,015,638	1,017,735
Russian Federation	1,000,000								1,156,306	2,156,306
Samoa	1,000									1,000
San Marino			11,154			32,930		13,727		57,812
Saudi Arabia						500,000			457,852	957,852
Senegal				13,914		34,601				48,515
Serbia				170,667					479,456	650,123
Singapore	50,000					30,000				80,000
Slovak Republic	13,123					42,135		136,760		192,018
Slovenia	85,995		2,472,335			53,995		820,402		3,432,727
South Africa	20,000			52,377					806,389	878,766
Spain	31,065,090		27,123,013			82,336,348		17,841,157		158,365,608
Sri Lanka	15,500								749	16,249
Sudan						5,114,277				5,114,277
Sweden	72,393,075		18,420,393			98,654,967		37,310,183		226,778,618
Switzerland	17,825,400		6,045,920			5,366,880		13,403,174		42,641,374
Tajikistan						325,960				325,960
Thailand	232,358			75,569					6,068,930	6,376,857
Trinidad and Tobago	14,975									14,975
Tunisia	29,630			66,038					110,139	205,807
Turkey	200,000		387,840			160,000		1,030,687		1,778,527
Uganda									8,566	8,566
Ukraine									7,500	7,500
United Arab Emirates	100,000			18,003		7,879,136			723,318	8,720,457
United Kingdom	34,369,860		8,876,568			147,657,415		37,791,526		228,695,369
United States	130,000,000		24,999,322			169,466,798		38,728,122		363,194,243
Uruguay	21,400			70,143					585,022	676,564
Uzbekistan						999				999
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	50,000			979,606					678,288	1,707,895
Viet Nam	13,709								4,001	17,710
Zambia									96,911	96,911
Miscellaneous ⁵				2,120,307					47,320	2,167,627
Income adjustments to prior years ⁶	2,146,908		1,402,348	(36,371)		(8,556,236)		(1,605,593)		(6,648,943)
Cost of goods delivered and other expenses ⁴					(109,568,935)					(109,568,935)
Subtotal	587,788,264		483,083,263	7,379,855	(109,568,935)	1,220,434,508		347,099,164	47,090,906	2,583,307,025

Donor	REGULAR RESOURCES					OTHER RESOURCES ¹				Grand total
	Public sector		Private sector			Public sector		Private sector		
	Government	Inter-organizational arrangements	National Committees ²	Other contributions ³	Cost of goods delivered and other expenses ⁴	Government	Inter-organizational arrangements	National Committees ²	Other contributions ⁷	
Intergovernmental organizations										
African Development Bank						2,534,352				2,534,352
Asian Development Bank						4,629				4,629
European Commission						144,415,807				144,415,807
OPEC Fund						941,965				941,965
Secretariat of Pacific Community						247,782				247,782
Income adjustments to prior years ⁵	6,460,516					(7,364,965)				(904,450)
Subtotal	6,460,516					140,779,570				147,240,085
Inter-organizational arrangements										
Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)							4,262,697			4,262,697
United Nations Development Group Office (UNDGO)							5,817,018			5,817,018
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)							130,406,658			130,406,658
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)							619,900			619,900
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)							310,000			310,000
United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)							353,368			353,368
United Nations Joint Programme							15,061,756			15,061,756
United Nations Mine Action Services (UNMAS)							156,175			156,175
United Nations Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA)							103,998,087			103,998,087
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)							5,662,736			5,662,736
United Nations Secretariat							118,000			118,000
United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security (UNTFHS)							1,113,403			1,113,403
World Bank							17,042,473			17,042,473
World Food Programme (WFP)							255,000			255,000
World Health Organization (WHO)							16,810,834			16,810,834
Income adjustments to prior years ⁶		242,845					(5,700,428)			(5,457,582)
Subtotal		242,845					296,287,677			296,530,522
Non-governmental organizations										
Atlantic Philanthropies									445,000	445,000
Bernard Van Leer Foundation									450,355	450,355
Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation									45,453,685	45,453,685
GAVI Alliance									14,185,016	14,185,016
Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN), Switzerland									163,866	163,866
Micronutrient Initiative									10,928,052	10,928,052
Red Crescent Society									432,353	432,353
Rotary International									48,237,790	48,237,790
Tesuko Kuroyanagi, Japan				1,094,400					570,000	1,664,400
The Global Fund, Switzerland									6,273,024	6,273,024
United Nations Foundation Inc.									10,656,576	10,656,576
University of Notre Dame									1,168,605	1,168,605
World Vision									551,997	551,997
Miscellaneous ⁷				63,987					327,278	391,264
Income adjustments to prior years ⁶				580,863					(1,084,339)	(503,476)
Subtotal				1,739,250					138,759,257	140,498,507
Other income										88,542,308
TOTAL INCOME	594,248,779	242,845	483,083,263	9,119,104	(109,568,935)	1,361,214,078	296,287,677	347,099,164	185,850,163	3,256,118,448

Notes:

- ¹ Includes both other resources 'regular' and other resources 'emergency'
- ² Private Fundraising and Partnerships Division (PFP) income included
- ³ Includes income from Country Office Private Sector Fundraising
- ⁴ Cost of goods delivered and other operating expenses incurred by PFP, excluding commission retained by sales partners
- ⁵ Miscellaneous Income primarily consists of private sector income for which the source is not individually identified
- ⁶ Includes refunds and adjustments to income recognized in previous years
- ⁷ Miscellaneous Income primarily consists of income from non-governmental organizations

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