



# ANNUAL REPORT 2008

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children

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Front cover photo:

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Grade 4 students learn about HIV prevention in a 'Window of Hope' after-school activity at Ehenya Primary School in the northern region of Oshana, Namibia.

Foreword photo, page 2:

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With support from the IKEA Social Initiative, UNICEF's largest corporate funding partner, students at Ban Pho Primary School in remote province of Lao Cai, Viet Nam, learn how to wash their hands.

**Note on source information:** Data in this report are drawn from the most recent available statistics from UNICEF and other UN agencies, annual reports prepared by UNICEF country offices and the June 2009 UNICEF Executive Director's Annual Report to the Executive Board.

**Note on resources:** All amounts unless otherwise specified are in US dollars.

# UNICEF Annual Report 2008

Covering 1 January 2008 through 31 December 2008

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# FOREWORD

In 2008, UNICEF released the latest data on annual deaths of children under five years old. The estimated number of under-five deaths fell to 9.2 million in 2007, from 9.7 million in 2006. The average annual rate of reduction in child mortality for the period 1990–2007 was 1.8 per cent.

Proven interventions were scaled up in child and maternal health, nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene, basic education, and gender equality. HIV testing and counselling were included in routine pregnancy screening for the first time in many countries. In a particularly notable advancement in support of accelerated efforts for young child survival and development, arrangements were finalized in 2008 for working more effectively with the World Bank and government partners through health-related procurement using resources from the International Development Association.

UNICEF and the World Food Programme partnered to supply ready-to-use therapeutic food to stave off malnutrition in the Horn of Africa. Along with the World Health Organization, UNICEF worked with the Malawi Ministry of Health to provide vitamin A supplementation to more than 2 million children 6–59 months old. And as part of the International Year of Sanitation, UNICEF coordinated the UN-Water Task Force on Sanitation and helped launch the first annual Global Handwashing Day – in which more than 200 million children in 82 countries participated.

UNICEF worked with governments, donors and advocates on campaigns to have more children attend school, to improve the quality of education and to advance the child-friendly school model. Through crucial partnerships with UNESCO, the World Bank and donor governments, and through its leadership of UNGEI, UNICEF assisted countries – including those in emergency situations and transition – in their advance towards fulfilling Millennium Development Goals 2 and 3: universal education and gender equality.

The push to increase young people's participation was showcased at the Junior 8 Summit in Chitose (Japan), the children's parallel meeting to the G8 Summit held in Tokyo; the World Congress III against Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents held in Rio de Janeiro; and the 17th International AIDS Conference in Mexico City. Young people remain actively involved in the *Unite for Children, Unite against AIDS* campaign. In many countries, in fact, HIV prevalence among 15- to 24-year-olds has declined, and in some places the decline is significant.



In 2008, as a vital member of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee's cluster framework, the organization responded to massive earthquakes, floods, hurricanes, cholera epidemics and drought. In all, UNICEF led or joined emergency responses in 78 countries during the year, reaching 15.2 million children with health care, 5.6 million with water, sanitation and hygiene interventions, 4.3 million with nutrition supplementation and half a million through protection initiatives.

The accomplishments of 2008 are even more significant in light of the global financial slowdown and the spike in food and fuel prices that took place earlier in the year. These global crises exacerbated an already tenuous situation for many children and their families. Through dynamic partnerships and tireless advocacy, UNICEF produced small and large victories for children.

In 2009, UNICEF will continue its unfailing support and protection of women and children by engaging all relevant actors – local communities, governments, world leaders – to unite for the best possible results for children.

A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to read 'Ann M. Veneman'. The signature is fluid and cursive, written over a white background.

**Ann M. Veneman**  
*Executive Director*  
*United Nations Children's Fund*

**“Poor painfully  
pay the price”**

**– Fiji Times, 15 January 2008**

**“Slipping on  
high oil prices”**

**– My SinChew (Malaysia), 20 January 2008**

**“Food crisis is depicted  
as ‘silent tsunami’”**

**– The Washington Post, 23 April 2008**

**“G8 finance chiefs ready for  
oil, food crisis talks”**

**– Tehran Times International Day, 14 June 2008**

**"Caribbean hardest hit by food, energy prices"**  
–Jamaica Observer, 11 July 2008

**"Attack on global poverty at risk"**  
–The Australian, 25 September 2008

**"Poor nations to tackle food, fuel prices"**  
–The Times (South Africa), 3 October 2008

**"Financial crash deepens food crisis"**  
–China Daily, 17 October 2008

**"For those making \$2 a day, it might get worse"**  
–Chicago Tribune, 14 November 2008





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**“Child mortality: Rage  
of a silent emergency”**  
–*Vanguard (Nigeria)*, 14 March 2008

## YOUNG CHILD SURVIVAL AND DEVELOPMENT

With slumping economies and rising commodity prices, women and children are often the first to be denied adequate nutrition and the last to receive health care.

The life situations of children and mothers were whipsawed by falling revenue and rising prices in 2008. In the face of debates about who and what to ‘bail out’, UNICEF remains true to the belief that the world can ill afford the loss of human potential when more than 9 million children die each year before reaching their fifth birthday. Most of these deaths could be prevented by investing in child survival and development.

### **Infants and mothers**

Trying to separate child survival from maternal health is like trying to separate a tree from its roots. Millennium Development Goal 4, to reduce the under-five mortality rate by two thirds, is inexorably connected to Millennium Development Goal 5, to reduce the maternal mortality ratio by three quarters. As it stands, progress in maternal and newborn health must be accelerated to meet the 2015 targets. In 2008, UNICEF worked with partners to scale up low-cost, high-impact child survival interventions by supporting integrated health-care services.

In the Congo, for instance, the Ministry of Health, Social Affairs and Family, in partnership with UNICEF and the nation's main religious institutions, established a national communication initiative, *Les gestes qui sauvent* ('Lifesavers') to teach caregivers and future mothers about the importance of nurturing young children. The initiative promotes simple, inexpensive practices to prevent the spread of diseases. Among the recommendations are exclusive breastfeeding for six months, sleeping under insecticide-treated mosquito nets and hand washing. In July, Warid, a private mobile telephone company, joined the partnership and developed *Téléphone qui sauve* ('Lifesaving telephone'), a free hotline that provides advice to mothers when their children are ill.

A victory for infants and mothers occurred in South Asia in 2008. Maternal and neonatal tetanus were eliminated in Bangladesh and in two states in India.

## Immunization campaigns

Reaching children via comprehensive vaccine and vitamin A supplementation campaigns remains cost-effective, as millions of lives are saved and human potential is developed. In 2008, UNICEF and its partners conducted immunization supplementation activities in 24 countries and Child Health Days in 50 countries.

UNICEF-supported measles campaigns reached 2.9 million children in Niger and about 35 million children in Pakistan. A combined measles and rubella initiative immunized every child from 9 months to 14 years old in Lebanon, which has the highest number of confirmed measles cases in the Middle East and North Africa region. With support from UNICEF and the World Health Organization, Iraq immunized nearly every child under five against polio. In 2008, UNICEF was inducted into the Polio Hall of Fame in recognition of its role as a founding member of the Global Polio Eradication Initiative.

## Nutrition

Soaring food prices can wipe out years of nutritional gains. When combined with

catastrophes, such as the Horn of Africa's ongoing drought, they can lead to acute child malnutrition, vitamin and mineral deficiencies, and death.

In Ethiopia, UNICEF purchased 4,830 metric tons of ready-to-use therapeutic food – Plumpy'nut – to stave off a massive disaster among the estimated 200,000 children with acute malnutrition. In Malawi, a collaborative effort by the Ministry of Health, UNICEF and the World Health Organization provided vitamin A supplements to more than 2 million children 6 to 59 months old and deworming to more than 1.6 million children 12 to 59 months old. And in Viet Nam, all children between 6 and 39 months old and all 6- to 59-month-olds in 18 poor provinces received two rounds of vitamin A supplementation.

## Advocacy

In addition to its work on the ground, UNICEF uses its stature, data-driven reports, communication campaigns and high-level meetings to rally leaders to invest in child survival and development.

UNICEF's leadership in water and sanitation was evident in the United Nations Year of Sanitation, which underscored the desperate conditions of the 2.5 billion people who live without adequate sanitation. UNICEF coordinated the UN-Water Task Force on Sanitation and helped launch the first annual Global Handwashing Day, in which over 200 million children in 82 countries participated.

UNICEF published *The State of the World's Children 2008* along with regional reports devoted to child survival, *Progress for Children* on maternal mortality, *Vitamin A Supplementation: A decade of progress* and *Sustainable Elimination of Iodine Deficiency*. UNICEF and numerous partners released *Countdown to 2015: Maternal, newborn and child survival* at the April Countdown 2008 Conference in Cape Town, South Africa.

Heroic efforts on the ground supported by results-based research have sustained gains in child survival and development despite crushing poverty, devastated economies and rising prices.



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# UNRAVELLING THE WEB OF CHILDHOOD MORTALITY

In Sierra Leone, nearly 1 in 6 babies die before reaching one year of age and more than 1 in every 4 fail to reach their fifth birthday. Maternal deaths are common – about 1,800 women die in childbirth per 100,000 live births. In contrast, a young woman in Sweden has a 1 in 17,400 lifetime risk of dying in childbirth. If she lives in Sierra Leone, that risk soars to 1 in 8.

The causes of this bleak situation are many. A decade-long civil war pummelled the country. Despite a return to peace in 2002, providing quality health care during the post-crisis recovery remains a challenge, because of limited access to free health services, high-impact, cost-effective interventions and dependable transportation. Chronic shortages of drugs, equipment, supplies and trained health professionals further exacerbate this deadly mix. Where trained staff is available, morale is often low because of poor pay and high stress.

Women's inferior status within families adds to high child and maternal mortality rates. Early marriage is the norm – about 56 per cent of girls marry before age 18 and 27 per cent before age 15. Female genital cutting is a long-standing tradition. Women have little say in family decisions, including when to seek health care for themselves and their children.

Global commodity prices compound the strain on child and maternal survival. Sierra Leone is extremely vulnerable to the current food price crisis, with households spending 52 per cent of their income on food. The international financial crisis has also weighed heavily on the country for two primary reasons – its dependence on foreign aid and many families' reliance on money sent by relatives living abroad, particularly in the United States and the United Kingdom.

Sierra Leone is meeting these myriad challenges with a multipronged response. The Government, with support from UNICEF, the United Nations Population Fund, the World Food Programme and the World Health Organization, launched the Reproductive and Child Health Strategic Plan in February 2008. Its goals are to strengthen child and maternal health and nutrition policies, integrate health and nutrition services for children under five and women of child-bearing age, and improve the values, attitudes, behaviours and practices of caregivers and communities towards child and maternal survival.

To support the plan, UNICEF and its partners conducted training on integrated child survival with 720 health providers in six districts and 1,200 community health workers in 10 districts. Additionally, 355 health staff members were trained in treating severe and acute malnutrition at the community level, and 67 outpatient therapeutic feeding sites were established in 13 districts. A nationwide, district-led Integrated Maternal and Child Health Week took place, providing vitamin A, deworming, tetanus vaccines and insecticide-treated mosquito nets, and broadcasting media ads on early childhood care. The first nationwide Emergency Obstetrics and Newborn Care assessment was completed in December.

UNICEF remains a steadfast partner in Sierra Leone's extraordinary efforts to create comprehensive maternal and infant health care so that pregnancy will be a time of celebration for women rather than a time of fear.





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**“Chalk and blackboards  
spell C-H-A-N-G-E  
in aid priorities”**  
*– Reuters AlertNet, 12 November 2008*

## **BASIC EDUCATION AND GENDER EQUALITY**

Education is often the first casualty of an economic downturn and with it goes a family's chance to emerge from poverty. The seeds of innovation to counter food and energy shortages are trampled when children are out of school. A UN inter-agency assessment in Pakistan, for instance, found that the proportion of severely food-insecure households increased to 28 per cent during the 2008 food crisis and that, in the poorest households, 70 per cent of expenditures went for food. The survey further discovered that households coped with the precipitous spike in food prices by taking their children out of school and putting them to work. Girls' education was especially hurt by price hikes.

Paradoxically, countries often cut back on education financing precisely when such investment is needed most. To counter that tendency, UNICEF supports the second and third Millennium Development Goals – universal primary education and gender equality – by convening partners around a commitment to achieving equal access to and universal completion of primary school. Progress towards fulfilling these goals is measured by more than numbers. Success also lies in empowerment of girls and young women through education, quality education for all, school readiness through early childhood development, and restoration of schooling during emergencies and post-emergency transitions.

## Universal primary education

The United Nations Girls' Education Initiative (UNGEI), coordinated by UNICEF, has been a powerful tool for increasing enrolment, attendance and completion of primary education by both girls and boys. UNGEI's work complements other education partnerships, such as the Fast-Track Initiative, led by the World Bank, and the UNESCO-led Education for All movement.

Nigeria's Girls' Education Initiative, launched in the state of Bauchi in 2008, has already produced remarkable results. Gross enrolment for girls soared 82 per cent, reducing the gender gap from 23 per cent in 2005 to 15 per cent in 2008. The initiative includes free school tuition for girls in three Nigerian states; student tutoring, mentoring and counselling; small grants to enhance a 'whole school' development plan; and training in implementing child-friendly schools.

## Quality education

Poor families will not sacrifice their children's labour if they perceive community schools as failing to prepare students for the future. Young people who are languishing in classes that do not engage them or provide them with the tools to succeed are unlikely to postpone adult responsibilities to finish their education. Schools must be more than warehouses for students. They must be child-centred, sensitive to their students' current needs and relevant to their later lives as adults.

The concept of child-friendly schools has been fully embraced by UNICEF, which has been providing technical support on standards to such countries as China, Myanmar, Rwanda and The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. Additionally, UNICEF has conducted impact and sustainability studies on school-based water, sanitation and hygiene initiatives. In 2008, UNICEF produced a comprehensive child-friendly school manual that spelled out ways to implement quality education that is both child-centred and engaging. Her Majesty Queen Rania of Jordan, UNICEF's Eminent Advocate for Children, has taken a prominent role in urging countries to improve education quality through child-friendly schools.

## Emergencies and transitions

During calamities, education can be a salve for trauma and a vehicle to jump-start reconstruction. UNICEF and the International Save the Children Alliance are

co-leaders of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee's cluster for education in emergencies.

In 2008, UNICEF provided Ecuador with emergency education supplies and technical support, ensuring that 20,000 children remained in school despite severe floods, and helped more than 100,000 children in Haiti after hurricanes damaged or destroyed their schools. In war-torn Darfur, the Sudan, UNICEF provided learning material for more than 168,000 children, of whom 44 per cent were girls. And after a devastating cyclone, Myanmar received UNICEF assistance to reopen 2,300 schools and 343 early childhood development centres, allowing 315,000 children to continue their education with minimum disruption.

## Advocacy

Changing attitudes may be the most challenging aspect of fulfilling universal education and gender equality. Overcoming entrenched beliefs, at times, is a Sisyphean task.

UNICEF is a leader in ongoing advocacy for early childhood development; free, compulsory and universal primary education; gender parity; and the inclusion of education in essential emergency responses. In 2008, a significant advocacy campaign was carried out in Benin, for instance, whose first lady presided over the 'All Girls to School' drive. The result was a boost in girls' enrolment by 20 per cent and boys' enrolment by 18 per cent compared to 2007.

UNGEI redoubled its efforts to spotlight gender parity and girls' education in national educational commitments by supplying technical support and serving as a source of centralized information and supporting data. The initiative also developed 'equity and inclusion' tools for emergencies, conducted gender analysis for the 2008 Education for All *Global Monitoring Report* and instituted a mapping exercise on adolescent girls' schooling with the Population Council.

The promises of all the Millennium Development Goals hinge on an educated population. Lost among the millions of children denied their education are some of the best and the brightest. Losing their talents is an awful price to pay – for the children, their countries and the world.





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## NO MORE FLATTENED CLASSROOMS

On 2 May 2008, Cyclone Nargis crashed into Myanmar, crushing buildings, flooding villages and shattering the lives of millions of people. After the tumultuous winds had subsided and the waters ebbed, 84,537 deaths were confirmed; about 800,000 people had been displaced and more than 4,000 schools destroyed.

Myanmar's disaster was one of several catastrophes in 2008 involving classroom buildings unable to withstand storms and other natural disasters. Just 10 days after the passage of Cyclone Nargis, China was shaken by a devastating earthquake that damaged more than 12,000 schools and killed thousands of children. In October, an earthquake rattled Pakistan, leaving about 300 schools in disrepair. Less than two weeks later, in Haiti, 100 schoolchildren and teachers died when their school collapsed, weakened by the pounding of hurricanes and tropical storms.

The right to an education and to receive it in a child-friendly school environment remains for every child following an emergency. School must be a refuge in times of crisis, a place where children can reclaim some sense of normalcy and begin to heal. Yet too often, shoddy workmanship and dangerous shortcuts produce schools that are death traps instead of havens. UNICEF, a leading advocate of safe, child-friendly schools, refuses to accept slapdash building construction, even in the rush to open schools in post-emergency situations.

In responding to the Cyclone Nargis emergency, UNICEF wasted no time in helping to provide life-saving interventions for survivors. Safe schools were among the top priorities.

A proponent of 'build back better', UNICEF used the Myanmar tragedy as an opportunity to raise child-friendly schools from the rubble and provide affected children with an education of better quality than previously available. To ensure that the new school year would begin, as scheduled, four weeks after the cyclone, UNICEF supported temporary safe learning spaces as replacement schools, using local materials and designs that could withstand wind and seismic forces.

The tactical decision to forgo quick fixes and to include local people in the planning and building of structures reflecting their culture and identity created a sense of community, which in turn ensured their commitment to maintaining and caring for the schools. Additionally, no preconceived ideas dictated what the schools should look like; instead, UNICEF made a careful analysis of the structures that had fallen and those that stood up to the cyclone. The result was a deliberate design that went beyond school as a place to learn to school as a centre for social improvement, community interaction and shelter.

The success of the emergency school response led Myanmar's Ministry of Education to ask UNICEF to build nine model schools. Soon, child-friendly schools will rise from the ruins. Future learning spaces will be attractive and engaging; they will include sports fields, courts for chinlone, a traditional Myanmar ball game, gardens and other features providing ample opportunities for children to learn and grow. Equally important, the schools will keep children safe when inevitably nature rages again.



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**"Childhood interrupted"**  
-The Hindu (India), 21 December 2008

## CHILD PROTECTION

The commitment of the Millennium Declaration to deliver children from armies, brothels, disasters, forced marriages, sweatshops and violence does not come with the caveat 'only during times of prosperity'. Protection for children is even more urgently needed during troubled times, when they are more likely to be abandoned, trafficked, put to work or auctioned off as child brides to ease their families' financial burdens.

The resolve to protect children is further compromised when developing countries have fewer resources available for social services and safety nets. At the same time, industrialized countries and donor agencies have watched their portfolios plummet, causing many to re-evaluate their financial pledges. Yet human-made and natural disasters

have not ceased, requiring Herculean efforts to aid abused, exploited and traumatized populations.

UNICEF is a leader in protecting children and families and a proponent of a protective environment at all times. In 2008, UNICEF's Executive Board approved the Child Protection Strategy, which moved the organization's focus to a more comprehensive approach to social and institutional change with an emphasis on prevention. UNICEF and its partners advocate enforcement of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, birth registration, juvenile justice reform, prevention of child abuse and exploitation, reintegration and protection of children living on the street, and systemic changes that shield children from harm.



Children are perhaps most vulnerable during crises, when an already threadbare social fabric is stretched even further. UNICEF has led or joined numerous emergency missions during 2008. The cluster approach, begun in 2005, is the primary mechanism to coordinate humanitarian operations. UNICEF is the cluster leader in nutrition, water, hygiene and sanitation and co-leader with the International Save the Children Alliance for education in emergencies.

## Conflict

Too often, children and families fall victim to human beings' failure to resolve differences peacefully. During 2008, Afghanistan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Iraq and the Occupied Palestinian Territory – already staggering under the weight of crushing poverty – continued to be hammered by the violence of ongoing armed conflict. UNICEF has convened inter-agency clusters to provide children and women with food, shelter, safe water, hygiene products, sanitation equipment, emergency education and psychosocial support.

New hot spots arose in 2008. In Kenya, neighbourhoods erupted in response to the disputed national election in December 2007. By the time calm was restored in late February, about 1,500 were dead and more than 400,000 displaced. During and immediately after the internecine battles, UNICEF was there with essential lifesaving supplies.

Georgia plunged into chaos when the country exploded in August, as armed conflict between Georgia and the Russian Federation left more than 150,000 people displaced. UNICEF coordinated a multi-agency response providing emergency shelter, food, health care, water, hygiene, sanitation and psychosocial assessments.

## Disasters

Natural calamities ravaged the lives of children and their families during 2008. UNICEF responded

to earthquakes in China and Pakistan, floods in Ecuador, India, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mozambique, Nepal and Zambia, cyclones in Madagascar and Myanmar, cholera epidemics in Guinea-Bissau and Zimbabwe, hurricanes in Haiti and drought in Ethiopia.

The massive earthquake in China killed 88,000 people and touched more than 120 million lives. UNICEF, the first UN agency on the scene, led the UN Disaster Management Team's response to the Wenchuan earthquake, providing supplies and psychosocial support to survivors.

In February, Madagascar was hit by two devastating cyclones, walloping two out of three people living on its east coast. For the first time, child protection measures were specifically included as part of Madagascar's response to natural disasters. This allowed UNICEF and its partners to enhance protection for both disaster-affected and non-affected children.

## Advocacy

In 2008, UNICEF joined in comprehensive campaigns to protect children. Interventions included: working on juvenile justice in the Sudan; promoting gun control in Jamaica; sponsoring Stand Up, Speak Out, a national campaign against child abuse in Zimbabwe; launching a major report on child trafficking in South Asia; and spotlighting the plight of Roma children in Albania via a high-profile visit by UNICEF's executive director.

In November, the Government of Brazil, ECPAT International, the NGO Group for the Convention on the Rights of the Child and UNICEF sponsored the World Congress III against Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents. This three-day event in Rio de Janeiro brought together 3,000 participants from 125 countries to assess and combat the prevalence of child trafficking, pornography, prostitution, rape and abuse.



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## THE MOST DANGEROUS PLACE IN THE WORLD

In 2008, violence exploded in Somalia, with civil strife churning to a point not seen since the early 1990s. In 2008 alone, 33 aid workers were killed and 26 were kidnapped. Among the dead were eight UN staff members and a long-serving UNICEF consultant.

Somalia, one of the poorest countries in the world, has also been hard hit by the global spike in food prices. Below-average crop production, high fuel costs, hyperinflation and a devastated market have caused prices of some foods to jump by 400 per cent. More than 3.25 million people need assistance, a 77 per cent increase since January 2008. An estimated 180,000 children are acutely malnourished.

Despite Somalia's dire circumstances, UNICEF and its global partners have made exceptional strides in improving the lives of children there and working to establish a strong protective environment.

As leader of the nutrition cluster, UNICEF coordinates the innovative work of 40 permanent partners. With malnutrition easily capable of worsening, 'blanket feeding' has been introduced as a preventive measure, providing ready-to-eat food, water and basic healthcare to more than 62,000 children in internally displaced persons camps in 2008.

During Child Health Days, two polio campaigns with added vitamin A supplementation reached 1.45 million children under five, and added deworming reached 1 million

children between the ages of two and five – more than 90 per cent coverage. Additionally, intrepid aid workers provided basic health care for 2 million displaced, conflict-affected or vulnerable people, brought down malaria prevalence among net users from 17 per cent to 6.9 per cent, reduced measles cases among children under five from more than 8,200 in 2003 to 416 in 2008, and increased the number of feeding centres from 138 to 235. Somalia has remained polio-free since March 2007 – a remarkable feat despite overwhelming odds.

UNICEF has also invested in leadership skills for Somalia's adolescents. Initiatives for young people included leadership training for 1,080 girls, media skills for 2,500 adolescents, and research and policy development for 73 young adults. Adolescent-led enterprises included media centres; *KOOR*, a youth magazine with a readership of 36,000; and a website, <[www.hellosomaliyouth.net](http://www.hellosomaliyouth.net)>, that posted over 800 articles written by Somalia's future leaders.

Perilous times have not deterred aid workers. They understand that the child saved today may well be the hope for peace and prosperity tomorrow.





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**“HIV/AIDS progress  
painfully slow”**  
– BBC, 2 June 2008

## HIV and AIDS

When economies plummet and costs rise, red ink can overshadow red ribbons.

The possibility that recent victories in the battle against AIDS might be overturned was not lost on advocates in 2008. They warned that a terrible toll in loss of life was around the corner if financial commitments fell victim to the global recession.

At the 17th International AIDS Conference, held in Mexico City in August, UNICEF's Executive Director led a session entitled 'Keeping the Promise: Unite for Children, Unite against AIDS', in which she underscored that success in treatment and prevention will be measured by lives saved. In October, Irish Aid and UNICEF sponsored the fourth Global Partners Forum on

Children Affected by HIV and AIDS in Dublin, bringing together 200 delegates from 42 countries. The forum called for a package of social services designed to tackle child poverty and assist households in countries where HIV and AIDS rage.

### Mothers and children

UNICEF and its partners have pressed for HIV testing and counselling to be included in routine pregnancy and delivery screening as well as for expanded access to antiretroviral drugs. Many nations are now taking an 'opt-out' approach to HIV testing, routinely offering it to all pregnant women – who may, however, decline it – as opposed to an 'opt-in' approach, which requires a pregnant woman to specifically request testing.

In South Africa, UNICEF is the driving force behind paediatric AIDS treatment and prevention of mother to child transmission (PMTCT). In 2008, UNICEF conducted a massive television, radio and print campaign to raise awareness, create demand for HIV-related services and reduce the stigma of seeking treatment to prevent HIV transmission to infants. Additionally, UNICEF worked with stakeholders to review national PMTCT guidelines to ensure that such precautions as testing, antiretroviral treatment and routine infant dried blood spot testing at six weeks, an essential step in early diagnosis of HIV-infected infants, were included.

In the Dominican Republic, UNICEF teamed with the Dominican Network of People Living with HIV/AIDS to train peer counsellors to implement 'rescue techniques'. Through home visits to pregnant women who tested positive but failed to return for their test results – 595 out of 1,370 HIV-positive women – counsellors successfully referred 521 to HIV units. Pre- and post-counselling was provided to 10,747 pregnant women.

## Adolescents and young people

There is good news concerning HIV and young people. In many countries, HIV prevalence has declined among 15- to 24-year-olds, and in some places the decline has been significant. Tempering this positive development, however, is the fact that girls and young women remain disproportionately vulnerable to HIV infection in sub-Saharan Africa, particularly in countries where prevalence is greater than 15 per cent. Their increased risk of infection is a consequence of inequality, which manifests itself in their exposure to multiple concurrent partners, intergenerational sex and gender-based sexual violence.

UNICEF has played an important role in lowering infection rates among 15- to 24-year-olds by working with governments to create core HIV-prevention interventions with a particular focus on adolescents most at risk, encouraging them to increase gender-sensitive information and services.

Youth participation anchors effective HIV-prevention initiatives. In Swaziland, for instance, young people led the way in a UNICEF-supported 12-day Walk the Nation campaign. Marchers trekked 200 kilometres – from border to border – to raise awareness, stopping along the way to educate, entertain and change attitudes about AIDS. Nearly 7,000 people participated.

In Nepal, UNICEF developed 'Saathi Sanga Manka Kura' (SSMK), or 'Chatting with My Best Friend', a nationwide radio show produced by young people for young people. The show reaches over 6.5 million people each week. Additionally, with UNICEF support, SSMK and the non-governmental organization Equal Access Nepal organized a 'friendly and inclusive' football match between celebrities and HIV-positive players on World AIDS Day. The live nationwide broadcast of this event emphasized tolerance and understanding about HIV and AIDS, with ticket revenue going to support children infected with HIV.

## Advocacy

UNICEF's global *Unite for Children, Unite against AIDS* campaign continues to be a powerful advocate for 'the missing face of the AIDS pandemic' – children. The campaign stresses the 'Four Ps': Preventing mother-to-child transmission; Providing paediatric treatment and care; Preventing infection among adolescents and young people; and Protecting and caring for children affected by AIDS.

In 2008, the campaign moved the AIDS agenda forward with three data-supported publications: *Children and AIDS: Second stocktaking report*, *Children and AIDS: Third stocktaking report* and *Children and AIDS: Country fact sheets*.

Whether engaged in direct work on the ground or advocacy on the world stage, UNICEF will not rest until an AIDS-free generation becomes a reality.



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## BATTLING COMPETING THREATS

Lost among the tragedies of Haiti – the highest infant and maternal mortality rates in the Western Hemisphere, chronic political instability, entrenched poverty and vulnerability to seasonal hurricanes – is the crushing HIV and AIDS pandemic. Haiti's adult HIV prevalence rate is high. Access to treatment for people who test positive is low, with 1 in 5 HIV-positive pregnant women receiving antiretroviral therapy and just 1 in 10 children.

Haiti has long been burdened by turmoil and impoverishment. The added weight of high food prices pushed the nation to the brink in 2008, causing it to erupt in street violence in April. Fierce tropical storms in late summer and early autumn devastated the country – houses under water, schools reduced to rubble, the country under siege.

Understandably, the humanitarian priority was to provide life-saving interventions. Yet while responding to the acute crisis, UNICEF, a lead agency in emergencies, also maintained efforts to stop the chronic onslaught of AIDS by steadily supporting the prevention of mother-to-child transmission, treatment of people infected with HIV, and AIDS prevention outreach to young people.

In Haiti's mountainous Central Plateau, the country's poorest region, people infected with HIV head to the Zanmi Lasante health facility, founded in the 1980s by Partners in Health, a Boston-based non-governmental organization. Supported by UNICEF, Zanmi Lasante ('Partners in Health' in Creole), provides free health care to the area's indigent population. Among its services is free comprehensive AIDS treatment, including antiretroviral therapy. Trained local workers administer the medicine – often door-to-door – and offer social support to people living with HIV. The original

clinic has grown into the Zanmi Lasante Sociomedical Complex, a full-service hospital with an adult and paediatric inpatient ward that treats children and women infected with HIV.

Treating people living with HIV and AIDS is complemented by UNICEF's efforts to prevent the disease, especially among young people. In Haiti, the majority of people between the ages of 15 and 24 do not have comprehensive knowledge about HIV. Recent surveys have also shown that young people in that age group are reporting an increase in sexual activity before age 15. This is a toxic combination.

UNICEF has actively supported HIV and AIDS awareness activities, reaching 400,000 adolescents and young adults. About 5,000 adolescents were tested for HIV in 2008, and 868 sought services for HIV and sexually transmitted diseases in UNICEF-sponsored clinics. An ongoing collaboration with the Lakay-Lakou project provided shelter, food, health services and education to more than 375 children living on the street. Caring for young people so vulnerable to violence, abuse and commercial sex helps strengthen their ability to protect themselves from AIDS.

Haiti remains a high priority for humanitarian aid. UNICEF remains committed to ensuring that the critical goals of AIDS treatment and prevention will not be casualties on the arduous journey to stability and calm.





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**“Public participation  
important for protection  
of children’s rights”**  
– *Panorama.am (Armenia), 12 April 2008*

## **POLICY ADVOCACY AND PARTNERSHIPS**

Behind the glorious victories for children, as well as the painful setbacks, is the less dramatic but nevertheless steady hand of policy, partnerships and budgets. Without solid data, the success of a bold initiative or the failure of a sure-fire plan would never fully be understood. Without negotiation upstream at the source of policies, the model programme at the local level might never be brought to scale. Without persistence in creating partnerships and building consensus, innovative ideas would be less likely to blossom into noble undertakings for children.

In many ways, the unglamorous work of research, numbercrunching, negotiation and advocacy is the foundation for advances in child survival, basic education, gender equality and child protection, as well as for putting

an end to the diseases that decimate communities. UNICEF continues to influence and monitor social and economic policies, legislative measures and budgetary allocations to help ensure that countries meet their commitments to children’s rights and gender equality under the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and other international agreements.

### **Strategic information**

UNICEF is a leader in data collection, analysis and dissemination, ensuring that development suppositions are corroborated by clear evidence.

In 2008, roughly 50 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 3 reports, UNICEF's household research tool, were completed. Governments and UN organizations use the survey results as a basis of comparison when setting or gauging progress towards international targets such as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). In addition to the household survey, UNICEF and the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs launched a project to determine the number of migrant children in all countries and provide an avenue to periodically update the data. A statistical survey module was developed and piloted in Albania and Ecuador to measure the impact of international migration on children who are left behind when one or both parents migrate.

UNICEF regularly analyses data for its flagship publications, *The State of the World's Children* and *Progress for Children*, as well as for other publications, including the UN Secretary-General's *Millennium Development Goals Report*.

Reliable data are disseminated through databases, such as DevInfo, the leading technical platform for MDG monitoring used by governments, UN agencies and others to make informed decisions on policy and budgeting for children. IraqInfo, a new user-friendly database, provides a wide range of current information on social development in Iraq. Additionally, UNICEF created a child mortality database, which details how annual infant and under-five mortality estimates are calculated and gives the background data behind them.

## Research and policy analysis

UNICEF remains the go-to agency for comprehensive research and analysis on the status of children and women.

In 2008, UNICEF's Innocenti Research Centre produced 12 publications, including Innocenti Report Card 8, *The Child Care Transition: A league table of early childhood education and care in economically advanced countries*; a policy review paper on climate change and children; and a publication on the role of law reform as it relates to CRC implementation. Along with UNICEF headquarters, seven regional offices and more than 40 country offices, the Centre worked

on the organization's ongoing *Global Study on Child Poverty and Disparities*.

## Advocacy, dialogue, influence

In 2008, UNICEF refocused its analytical work to examine the effect of the economic downturn and commodity price hikes on women and children. More than ever, advocacy and partnerships are necessary to ensure that poverty reduction, children's rights and gender equality are not lost in the clamour over financial system bailouts and business self-interest.

UNICEF uses its leadership to promote budget transparency and increase social safety nets. Social protection initiatives were pursued in 38 countries, up from 27 in 2007. These initiatives are proceeding in all regions, particularly across Africa. In Kenya, for instance, the Cash Transfer Programme for Orphans and Vulnerable Children jumped from 37 districts in 2007 to 47 in 2008, increasing household coverage from 12,500 to 60,000.

## Participation

Children and young people let their presence be known at the Junior 8 Summit, a parallel event to the G8 Summit in Tokyo (Japan), the fourth Global Partners Forum on Children Affected by HIV and AIDS in Dublin (Ireland), the international conference marking the 30th anniversary of the Alma-Ata Declaration on Primary Health Care in Almaty (Kazakhstan) and the World Congress III against Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents in Rio de Janeiro (Brazil).

In addition to high-profile conferences, children and adolescents continue to participate in public discussion and dialogue through regional, national and local community meetings and involvement in Voices of Youth, one of UNICEF's Internet sites for global communication. Youth opinion polls have been expanded in a number of countries as UNICEF elicits the views of adolescents to help inform policies and programmes. To further develop young people's abilities to influence decision makers, UNICEF works with young journalists to help them hone their reporting and writing skills.





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## VICTIMS NO MORE

Children and adolescents are often invisible in discussions of subjects that directly affect them. They may appear at conferences only as background noise in the form of statistics or illustrative anecdotes about the perils of being young and vulnerable.

At the World Congress III against Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents, held in Rio de Janeiro (Brazil) in November, nearly 300 young people between the ages of 12 and 18 were present, not as victims of violence but rather as survivors, advocates and leaders. The conference, like most UNICEF-sponsored events, gave them a world stage on which to voice their concerns and offer solutions to the myriad dangers they face.

The third World Congress expanded the purview of its predecessors from a focus on commercial sexual exploitation to one including other forms of sexual degradation, such as sexual abuse in the home, by religious leaders and by peacekeepers and armed groups in conflict zones. Besides prevention, other challenges included extricating young people from the clutches of perpetrators and helping survivors heal.

And who would know more about prevention and healing than adolescents? Sexual exploitation and abuse are disproportionately visited upon the young, especially girls and young women. While statistics on violence against children are frequently outdated and difficult to confirm because the abuse often goes unreported, estimates do exist. Research confirms that the explosion of sexual crimes against young people knows no boundaries.

Nearly 2 million children are trapped in the commercial sex industry worldwide. Across the globe, more than 60 million girls, some as young as 10, marry before they are 18. About

1.2 million children are trafficked each year – a statistic unchanged since 2000. Child pornography is on the rise, often downloaded from computers, and paedophiles lurk in young people's Internet chat rooms. Almost 40 per cent of the young people in Germany who were surveyed by the University of Cologne reported being confronted with online sexual content against their will. For adolescent girls that figure rose to 50 per cent. The HIV prevalence rate among young women between the ages of 15 and 24 in sub-Saharan Africa is up to three times higher than for males the same age, attributable to sexual abuse of girls.

World Congress III brought together nearly 3,000 people from governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, human rights groups, religious institutions and the private sector of 125 countries. Young people's involvement was up from a mere 17 at World Congress I and 100 at World Congress II. Adolescents joined in discussions, participated in panels, added recommendations to thematic papers and brainstormed ways that their involvement would continue after the conference at national, regional and global levels. Their imprint is on the Rio de Janeiro Pact, the outcome document of the conference, which raises the bar for preventing, prohibiting and prosecuting sexual exploitation of young people, unshackling its victims and supporting survivors.

Participation of children and adolescents remains a high card for UNICEF, trumping the old adage that children should be seen and not heard. At World Congress III, young people did not disappoint UNICEF's faith in them.





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**"UNICEF: Strategies needed  
to save children's lives"**  
– Scoop (New Zealand), 25 January 2008

## FRIENDS OF UNICEF

National Committees, celebrities and corporate partners have continued the important work of raising the profile of children in developing countries. This is particularly important in times of rising costs and sinking economies.

### Focus on children

National Committees for UNICEF – independent non-governmental organizations – raise funds for UNICEF and contribute to its worldwide visibility. Each National Committee has its own governing board and an external auditor who prepares yearly reports on the funds collected and their use. UNICEF receives approximately one third of its annual income from the collective efforts of its 36 National Committees. The French Committee for

UNICEF allocated \$1 million specifically for the protection of vulnerable children and their families after the massive earthquake in Pakistan's south-western Balochistan Province in October. Together with previous contributions made in the wake of this emergency, the funds totalled nearly \$6 million.

The Japan Committee for UNICEF received a \$1 million donation from the late Kihachiro Onitsuka, founder of ASICS Corporation, a multinational sporting goods company. Mr. Onitsuka made the contribution in honor of the late Ethiopian two-time Olympic marathon winner, Abebe Bikila, and earmarked the money for the Community-based Nutrition Programme in Tigray and Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Region in Ethiopia.



Supporting UNICEF's immunization campaigns, the Hellenic National Committee for UNICEF sponsored a fund-raising radio marathon with Greek radio stations. In addition to the €150,000 donated by listeners, the Greek Parliament, the Union of Municipalities and Communities of Greece and the Municipality of Athens contributed €60,000.

In 2008, the United States Fund for UNICEF marked World Water Day with its second annual Tap Project, a fund-raising initiative in which restaurants encourage patrons to donate \$1 for every glass of tap water they are served. Since its inception in 2007, participation has grown from 300 restaurants in New York City to more than 2,300 restaurants across the United States. All told, the Tap Project has garnered nearly \$1 million to fund safe water programmes in Belize, Côte d'Ivoire, Guatemala, Iraq, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Nicaragua.

The Netherlands Committee spotlighted UNICEF in the ING Amsterdam Marathon, whose name and logo were changed for the October event to 'ING Amsterdam Marathon for UNICEF'. Participants were asked to wear special blue UNICEF shoelaces in solidarity with the millions of children around the world not in school. The event raised €90,000 for an educational project in a hard-to-reach village in Ethiopia.

## **Panache and magnanimity**

Goodwill Ambassadors have been an integral part of UNICEF since 1954, when Danny Kaye was appointed the organization's first celebrity envoy for children. As a cynosure of all eyes, a Goodwill Ambassador can project a laser-like focus on children's needs.

In April 2008, Myung-Whun Chung, world-renowned conductor and the director of Radio-France's Philharmonic Orchestra, joined the UNICEF family as the latest Goodwill Ambassador. A longtime supporter of young people, he will use his music and fame to advance children's rights.

In August, Goodwill Ambassadors Lang Lang and Jackie Chan participated in UNICEF's Champions for Children reception in Beijing. The benefit, coinciding with the 2008 Olympic Games, raised money for survivors of the earthquake in China's Sichuan Province and for children affected by HIV and AIDS. Lang Lang also created an international foundation to nurture children's love of music. Young people between the ages of 6 and 12 will earn scholarships to top musical institutions.

Mia Farrow continued her tireless work for UNICEF, travelling from the Central African Republic to the Democratic Republic of the Congo to Haiti in 2008. Responding to emergencies in these countries, she used

her international recognition to rally support for health care, education and peace.

Angélique Kidjo remained on the forefront of girls' education as she travelled to Sierra Leone in September – just as the school year began. She visited a UNICEF-supported education project and a Mothers Club. The world music phenomenon spoke to the members of the 'Girls Tell Us Forum', a programme for girls who had dropped out of school because of poverty, child marriage, abuse and exploitation, and encouraged them to remain in school and to 'change the face of Africa'.

David Beckham also went to Sierra Leone in 2008, to focus on child survival. He visited a health clinic where children were receiving polio vaccines. He later travelled to a small village where insecticide-treated mosquito nets were being distributed and to a therapeutic feeding centre that supplies fortified milk and high-protein biscuits to children. The Goodwill Ambassador took time to hand out autographed footballs for the numerous children who were thrilled to see the acclaimed football hero.

In addition to Goodwill Ambassadors, UNICEF has other special representatives. Ishmael Beah, former child soldier, author and UNICEF Advocate for Children Affected by War, travelled to Jamaica to urge young people to turn their backs on violence. In November, he was one of six former child soldiers and activists who formed the Network of Young People Affected by War, a vehicle to give a voice to the countless children whose lives have been derailed by armed conflict.

Her Majesty Queen Rania of Jordan, UNICEF's Eminent Advocate for Children, has been an ardent defender of young people's rights. In 2008, she increasingly focused her global leadership on education and gender equality, and on World Day for the Prevention of Child Abuse in November, she spoke out against all forms of child exploitation.

## **Social responsibility**

UNICEF has a rich history of working with the corporate sector. Despite the economic challenges facing them, numerous corporations remained true to their responsibility to children. In 2008, more than 600 private companies and foundations demonstrated their commitment by sharing time, products, knowledge, expertise, strategic networks and funds with UNICEF.

Corporate partners included Barclays, BD (Becton, Dickinson), British Telecom, Fútbol Club Barcelona, Gucci, H&M, ING, Montblanc, Procter and Gamble, Starwood Hotels & Resorts and Volvic.

IKEA became UNICEF's largest corporate partner, with investments totalling \$75 million since 2001 and \$38 million in 2008 alone. UNICEF and the IKEA Social Initiative, formed in 2005, have collaborated to deliver tangible benefits and make lasting change for millions of children and women in Africa, Asia, and Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States.

Amway Europe's 'One by One Campaign for Children' contributed €1.2 million for 12 UNICEF projects during 2008. These endeavours support young child survival and development, basic education and gender equality. Since 2001, Amway Europe and its network of independent business owners have contributed close to €5 million through product promotion, sale of customized greeting cards, retail operations and employee-giving initiatives.

Change for Good®, an innovative partnership between UNICEF and the international airline industry established in 1987, has raised nearly \$88 million for UNICEF programmes. In 2008 alone, nearly \$8 million was raised through this alliance, in which airline personnel collect spare coins and bills from passengers and donate the funds to pay for life-saving materials and services for the world's neediest children. Most notably, British Airways reached the £25 million milestone.

UNICEF's main corporate partners made sound long-term investments in the next generation in 2008, despite the economic downturn. Their strengthened support helped UNICEF provide such basics as health care, nutrition, social protection, safe water and education for the world's children.

#### **NATIONAL COMMITTEES FOR UNICEF**

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

#### **INTERNATIONAL GOODWILL AMBASSADORS IN 2008**

Lord Richard Attenborough (United Kingdom)  
 Amitabh Bachchan (India)  
 David Beckham (United Kingdom)  
 Harry Belafonte (United States)  
 Berliner Philharmoniker (Germany)  
 Jackie Chan (Hong Kong, China)  
 Judy Collins (United States)  
 Myung-Whun Chung (Korea)  
 Mia Farrow (United States)  
 Roger Federer (Switzerland)  
 Danny Glover (United States)  
 Whoopi Goldberg (United States)  
 Angélique Kidjo (Benin)  
 Johann Olav Koss (Norway)  
 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)





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**"Software for hard times:  
System moves disaster aid  
beyond pencils and paper"**  
– *Boston Globe*, 4 August 2008

## BEHIND THE SCENES

UNICEF, a high-profile advocate for children, is buttressed by nearly invisible systems and dedicated employees. UNICEF utilizes cutting-edge information technology, well-oiled supply chains, sound financial and administrative management, and precise staff recruitment and positioning to further efficiency and excellence.

### Human resources

In 2008, recruiting and maintaining exceptional personnel remained a top priority. UNICEF cast a wide net in search of top-notch staff, expanding external employment campaigns. One such effort was the New and Emerging Talent Initiative, established to identify and develop staff from outside the organization to meet UNICEF's hiring needs. The Junior

Professional Officer (JPO) programme, sponsored by governments to provide a means for their nationals to acquire international development experience under the close direction of senior UNICEF officials, is also a vehicle for identifying a talent pool.

While bringing new staff on board is key, retaining and improving the skills of the existing job force are also essential. A Leadership Development Initiative for mid-level professionals has been rolled out in all regions. Additionally, the Management Assessment and Development Centre for senior management was launched in 2008 with 32 successful participants. Strategic learning for employees focused on education reform, health policy and financing, and social protection and budget policies.

Emergencies often require the internal redeployment of staff, external recruitment of consultants and standby arrangements with partners. In 2008, there were 268 staff members deployed to 40 countries, compared to 150 deployments to 56 countries in 2007.

The well-being of staff is of the utmost importance to the organization. Support services were provided to 128 staff members and dependants, including face-to-face counselling with 105 individuals following 66 'critical incidents'. Emergency support was provided to 19 offices. Crisis intervention skills workshops were held in Eastern and Southern Africa, and Latin America and the Caribbean, and peer support training was conducted in Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States, in the Middle East and North Africa, and at UNICEF headquarters.

## Information technology

Computer systems, software and networks for generating and distributing data help streamline UNICEF's work at headquarters and in the field. The information technology (IT) division supported new and ongoing projects throughout 2008, including supporting the Information and Knowledge Management unit, which was created in 2008 to strengthen UNICEF's capacity. IT bolstered information and knowledge management by implementing the next generation of messaging and email systems-based applications and devising a comprehensive Enterprise Content Management Roadmap, ensuring a technically sound, resilient and appropriate infrastructure for the dissemination of information.

UNICEF introduced *In Practice*, a new database on the UNICEF Intranet, to showcase innovations, lessons learned and good practices and to help country offices document their experiences. The site is a forum for up-to-date news, discussion and access to the *In Practice Newsletter*.

To ensure that information technology initiatives respond to UNICEF's priorities, the organization instituted an IT Review Board. This governance body, consisting of field and headquarters staff, reviews all UNICEF IT projects.

As an integral member of the UN's 'delivering as one' framework, UNICEF works proactively to resolve inter-agency bottlenecks in information and communications technology. In Mozambique,

for instance, a design for a UN-wide network was developed and will be implemented when the new 'UN House' opens. UNICEF has also participated in a multi-agency, umbrella Long-Term Agreement for the provision of telecommunications services over satellite networks in an effort to contain costs and improve service delivery.

During 2008, UNICEF increased remote access for all users and developed standardized telecommunications response kits for use in emergencies. The IT capacities continue to support all areas of the organization, including human resources, supplies, field offices and headquarters.

## Supplies

UNICEF remains a leader in the procurement and delivery of supplies. In 2008, the value of the goods procured was \$1.46 billion. Improved information management and supply pre-positioning with a new hub opening in Shanghai allows a more timely and predictable response.

UNICEF delivered 2.6 billion doses of vaccines to 80 countries. The organization also provided 508 million auto-disable syringes. To support polio eradication, UNICEF ensured the delivery of more than 2 billion doses of oral polio vaccine. In four endemic countries – Afghanistan, India, Nigeria and Pakistan – wild poliovirus transmission continues.

In support of the global Roll Back Malaria Initiative, UNICEF procured and distributed nearly 4 million rapid diagnostic test kits and over 19 million insecticide-treated mosquito nets to 48 countries. Additionally, the organization obtained and delivered 31 million artemisinin-based combination therapy treatments.

To help mitigate the effects of undernutrition, UNICEF supplied more than 800 million vitamin A capsules, an increase of nearly 31 per cent over 2007, in addition to 250 million deworming tablets and more than 10,000 metric tons of ready-to-use therapeutic food.

UNICEF procurement of HIV and AIDS commodities totalled \$68.7 million in 2008. Antiretroviral medication represented 81 per cent of the value, followed by HIV rapid diagnostic test kits at 16 per cent and sexually transmitted disease tests at 3 per cent. About 95 per cent of the antiretroviral procurement was for prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV.

During 2008, UNICEF supported 78 countries as part of emergency responses. The Supply Division sent staff members to help with crises in China, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Georgia and Yemen.

Demand for supplies and delivery was higher in 2008. Through strong partnerships, UNICEF has helped shape markets for essential supplies. The result is easier access, higher quality and lower prices. In-country supply chains have also helped critical commodities reach communities.

## Finances\*

UNICEF continues to safeguard the resources entrusted to it to carry out its mission of promoting children's rights to survival, development and protection. UNICEF's financial stewardship is based on accountability, efficiency and transparency. Income and expenditure are monitored to ensure that resources are used judiciously on programmes that deliver measurable results.

## Income

UNICEF derives its income entirely from voluntary contributions. Income is divided into 'regular' and 'other' resources. Regular resources are unrestricted in their use and are used to fund country programmes as well as programme support, management and administrative activities approved by the UNICEF Executive Board. Other resources are restricted to specific, board-approved purposes within country programmes. These are further subdivided into 'regular' and 'emergency' contributions.

Total income to UNICEF increased by 13 per cent, from \$3,013 million in 2007 to \$3,390 million in 2008, exceeding the financial plan for the year by \$299 million. This is attributable to increased contributions to other resources, both regular and emergency.

Income to regular resources decreased by 2 per cent, to \$1,085 million, and fell behind the 2008 plan by \$51 million, or 5 per cent. Regular resources from governments increased significantly – by \$78 million – but were offset by reductions in regular resources from the private sector by \$31 million and other sources by \$68 million. Contributions to other resources increased by 21 per cent to \$2,305 million and exceeded the plan by \$350 million, or 18 per cent.

Regular resources accounted for 32 per cent of total

income in 2008, a drop from 37 per cent in 2007. Other income during 2008 was \$108 million, most of which was generated from interest income. Despite the crisis that occurred in world financial markets, UNICEF was able to protect its investment portfolio and produce a healthy return.

A total of 107 governments contributed to UNICEF resources in 2008. The public sector, including governments, intergovernmental organizations and inter-organizational arrangements, contributed \$2,295 million – an increase of 17 per cent over the previous year. Broken down, \$616 million went to regular resources, \$1,057 million to other resources (regular) and \$622 million to other resources (emergency).

The United States Government contributed \$301 million and was the largest government donor. The largest intergovernmental organization contribution was \$152 million from the European Commission, including the Humanitarian Aid Office. The National Committees raised the largest portion of private sector thematic funding.

Public-private partnerships provided valuable financial support for UNICEF-assisted programmes and also gave strategic input in support of children's issues and in leveraging funding for children worldwide. The UN Foundation contributed \$51.2 million, the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation provided \$50.6 million, Rotary International gave \$41.4 million, the Canadian Micronutrient Initiative provided \$14.3 million, and the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria contributed \$7.3 million.

Thematic funds supporting focus areas of the medium-term strategic plan (MTSP), UNICEF's blueprint for helping governments achieve the Millennium Development Goals, decreased by 3 per cent, from \$209 million in 2007 to \$203 million. Of the five MTSP focus areas, education and gender equality received the highest percentage of thematic contributions. The public sector gave 68 per cent of all thematic funds. National Committees provided 86 per cent of the thematic funding for young child survival and development and 88 per cent of the thematic funding for HIV/AIDS and children.

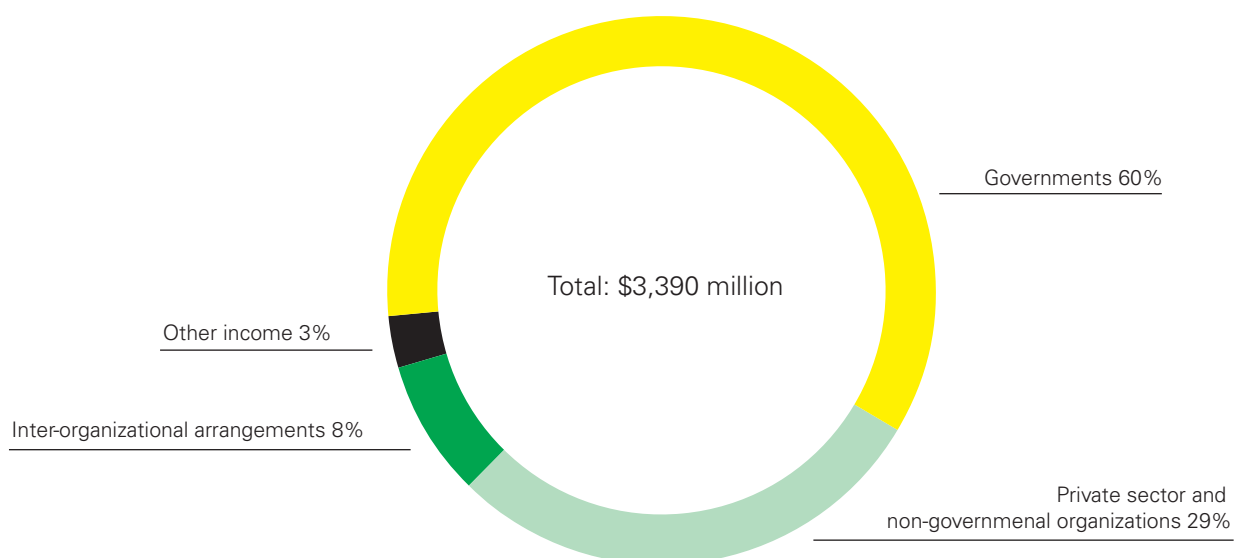
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\* Figures in some charts may not add up due to rounding.



## INCOME TO UNICEF BY SOURCE, 2008

(in millions of US dollars)



## TOP 20 GOVERNMENT AND INTER-GOVERNMENT DONORS

(in thousands of US dollars)

		Regular resources	Other resources		Total
			regular	emergency	
1	United States	127,955	97,784	75,663	301,402
2	United Kingdom	37,961	132,092	42,767	212,820
3	Norway	73,544	100,996	22,345	196,885
4	Netherlands	53,362	100,432	42,394	196,187
5	Sweden	71,896	58,777	39,064	169,736
6	Japan	15,706	75,097	62,472	153,275
7	European Commission	–	102,406	50,005	152,411
8	Canada	17,664	88,848	20,532	127,044
9	Spain	23,316	64,062	14,456	101,834
10	Denmark	37,579	18,224	24,612	80,414
11	Australia	21,793	39,667	18,860	80,320
12	Italy	17,699	6,785	17,485	41,968
13	Ireland	25,113	1,397	7,252	33,762
14	Finland	22,693	3,588	4,583	30,864
15	France	18,488	1,870	1,100	21,457
16	Switzerland	16,878	3,593	419	20,889
17	Germany	8,254	8,100	–	16,354
18	United Arab Emirates	100	10,838	3,000	13,938
20	Luxembourg	3,933	5,789	593	10,315

## THEMATIC CONTRIBUTIONS 2006–2008

(in millions of US dollars)

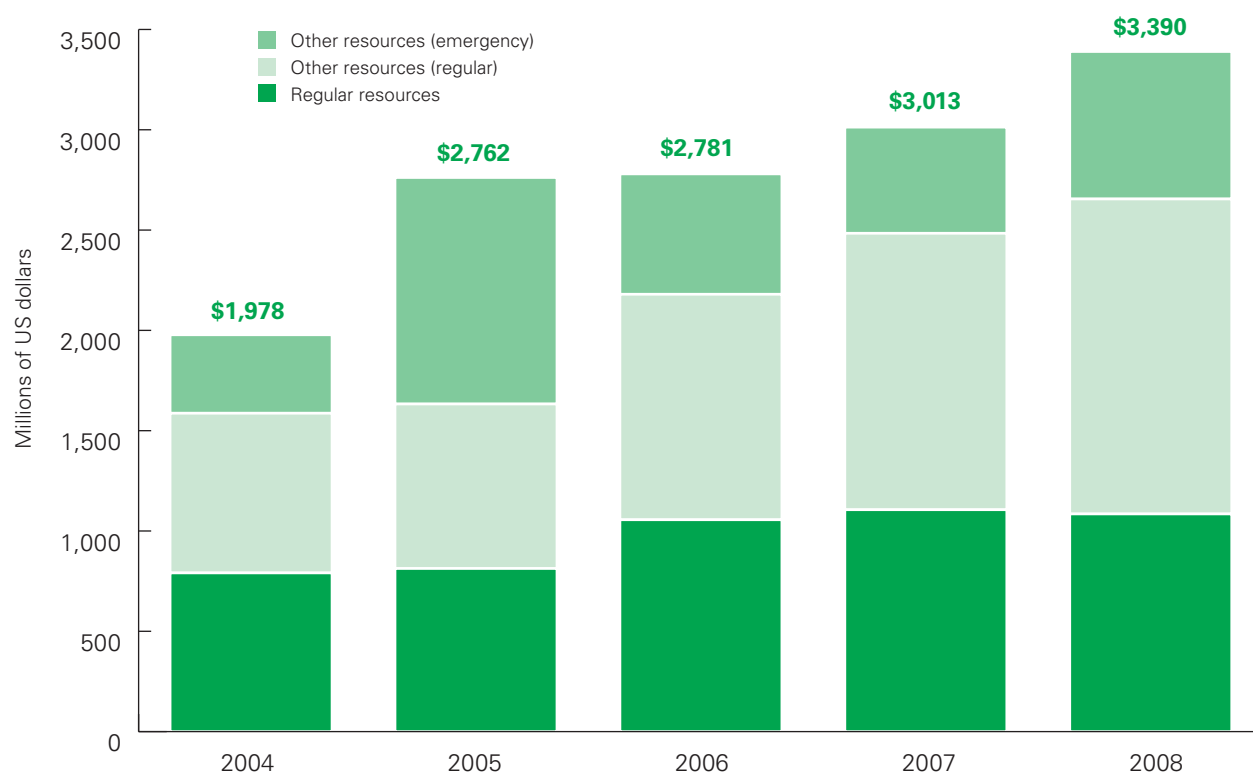
	2006	2007	2008
Young child survival and development <sup>1</sup>	14.7	13.1	18.8
Basic education and gender equality <sup>2</sup>	97.9	120.7	121.6
Child protection	25.7	38.8	36.0
HIV/AIDS and children	16.7	19.0	10.4
Policy advocacy and partnerships for children's rights <sup>3</sup>	6.9	17.7	16.1
Humanitarian assistance	144.3	84.4	140.1

<sup>1</sup> In previous medium-term strategic plan (MTSP) cycle 'Immunization plus'

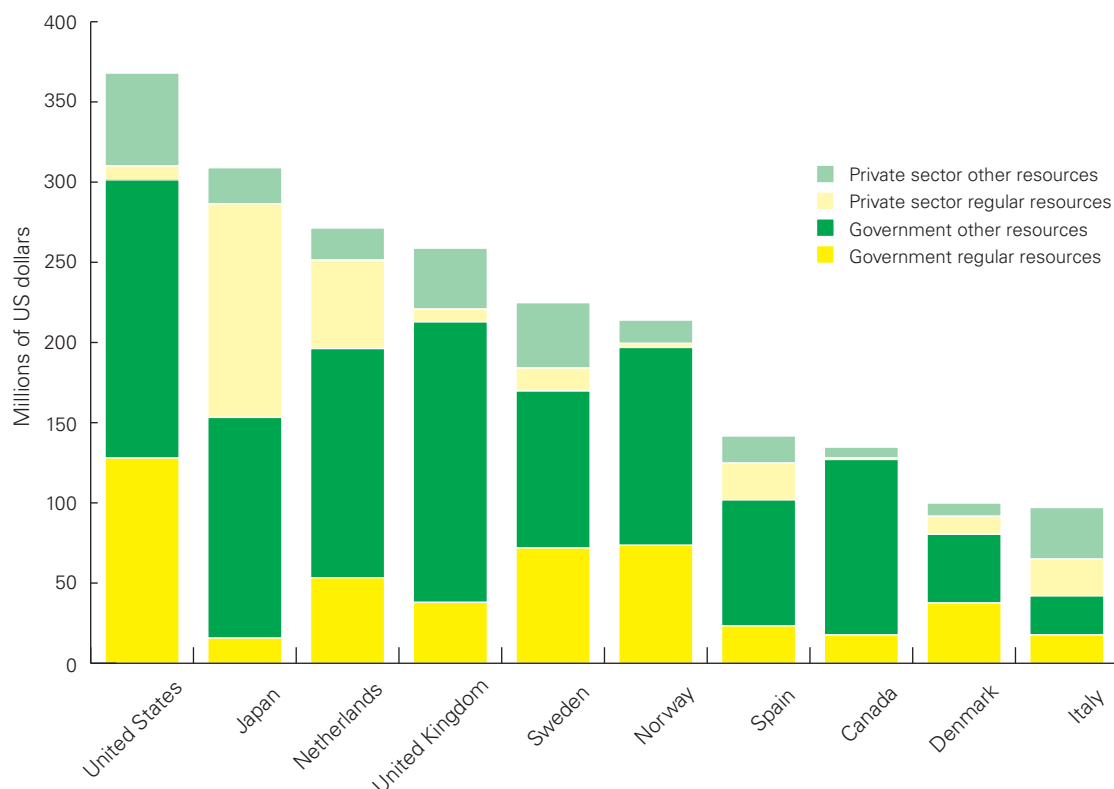
<sup>2</sup> In previous MTSP cycle 'Girls' education'

<sup>3</sup> Not in previous MTSP cycle

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNICEF, 2004–2008



## TOP 10 COUNTRIES BY DONOR AND FUNDING TYPE\*



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

## TOP 20 NATIONAL COMMITTEE DONORS

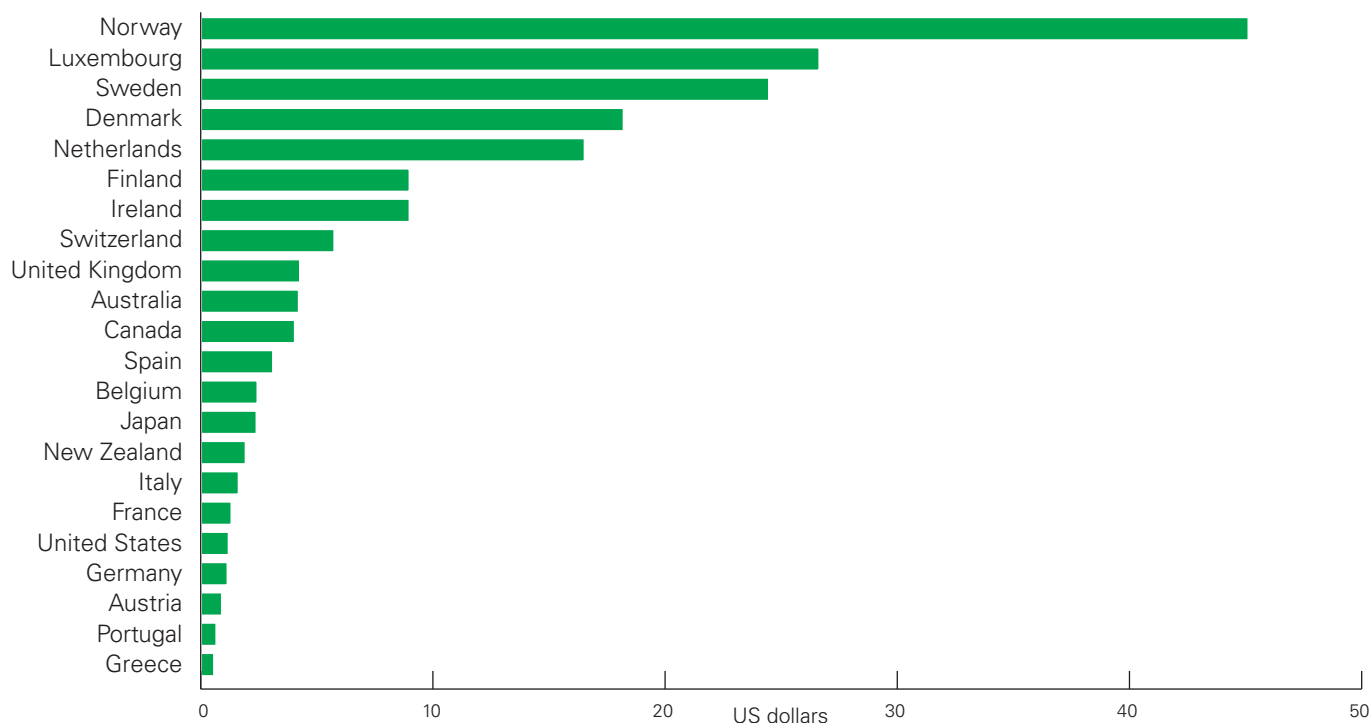
(in thousands of US dollars)

		Regular resources	Other resources		Total
			regular	emergency	
1	Japan	133,145	10,153	12,398	155,696
2	Germany	40,054	31,774	7,720	79,548
3	Netherlands	55,183	14,689	5,331	75,202
4	United States	8,674	42,042	15,849	66,565
5	France	38,035	15,059	7,877	60,972
6	Italy	22,970	24,367	7,798	55,135
7	Sweden	14,368	37,590	3,122	55,080
8	United Kingdom	8,042	28,982	8,945	45,969
9	Spain	22,956	12,542	4,359	39,857
10	Hong Kong, China	6,565	4,278	18,602	29,446
11	Switzerland	4,136	18,388	374	22,898
12	Denmark	11,249	6,008	2,212	19,468
13	Republic of Korea	11,694	4,004	2,000	17,698
14	Norway	2,542	13,891	639	17,072
15	Finland	12,581	3,618	701	16,900
16	Belgium	7,856	6,789	1,157	15,802
17	Australia	2,992	4,685	1,039	8,716
18	Canada	1,049	3,989	2,663	7,700
19	Portugal	5,065	1,782	–	6,848
20	Greece	4,910	1,008	–	5,918



## PER CAPITA CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNICEF, 2008\*

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 (2007) from OECD/DAC.

## Expenditure

The Executive Board approves regular resources for allocation to countries with which UNICEF cooperates based on three criteria: the country's under-five mortality rate, its gross national product per capita and the absolute size of its child population.

Total expenditure increased by 11 per cent, from \$2,782 million in 2007 to \$3,081 million in 2008. Expenditure on programme assistance rose from \$2,517 million in 2007 to \$2,808 million in 2008, an

increase of 12 per cent. Combined expenditure on programme support at \$167 million, management and administration at \$74 million, and centrally shared costs at \$10 million amounted to \$251 million, an increase of only \$1 million or 0.4 per cent compared to 2007, far below the planned level.

Of the five MTSP focus areas, young child survival and development received the highest programme assistance in 2008. Sub-Saharan Africa received the highest percentage of assistance among geographical regions.

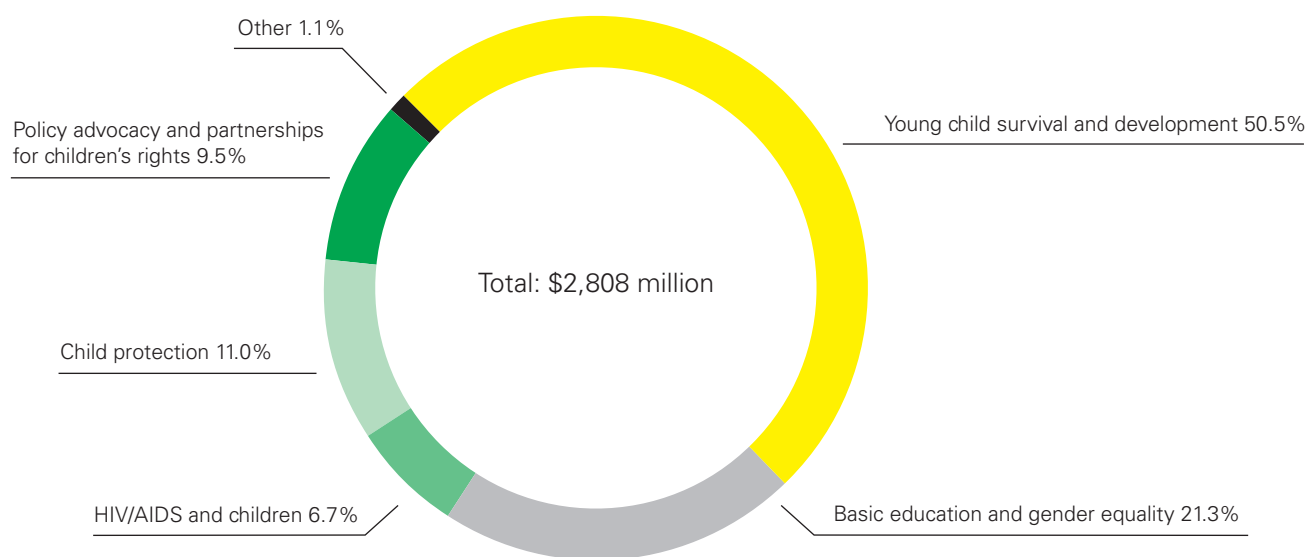
## TOTAL EXPENDITURE, 2008

(in millions of US dollars)

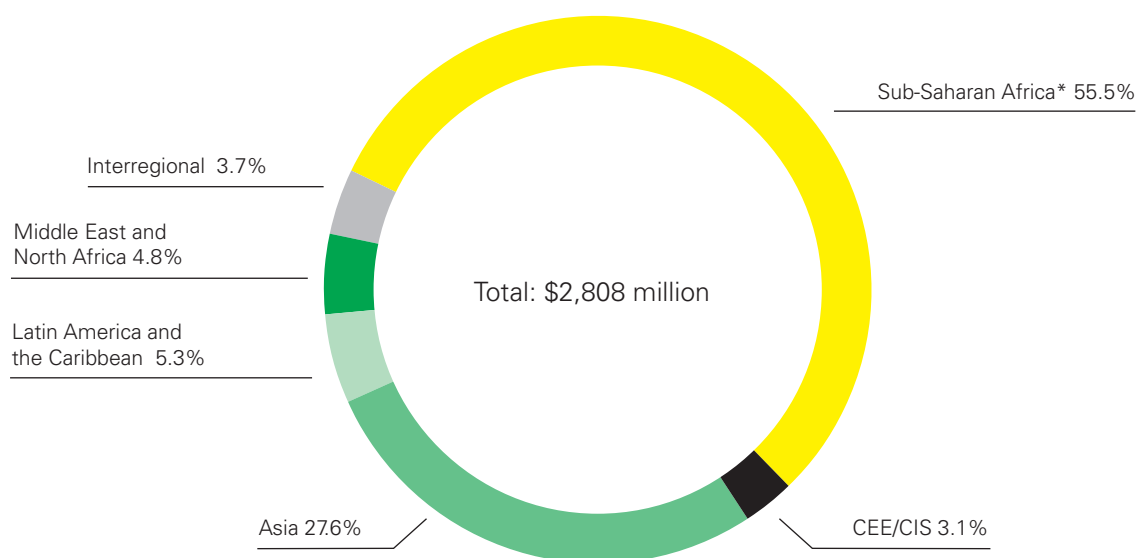
	Regular resources	Other resources (regular)	Other resources (emergency)	2008 Total	2007 Total
Programme assistance	746	1,316	746	2,808	2,517
Programme support	167	0	0	167	156
Total programme cooperation	913	1,316	746	2,975	2,673
Management and administration	84	0	0	84	94
Total expenditure (excluding write-offs and prior-period adjustments)	997	1,316	746	3,059	2,767
Write-offs	4	15	3	22	15
Total expenditure	1,001	1,331	749	3,081	2,782

Note: Total amount does not include support budget transfers that represent income taxes paid by UNICEF on behalf of the citizens of a government that contributes to UNICEF's regular resources.

## UNICEF PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE BY MTSP FOCUS AREA, 2008



## UNICEF PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE BY GEOGRAPHICAL REGION, 2008



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

## INTERNATIONAL AND CORPORATE ALLIANCES CONTRIBUTING \$100,000 OR MORE IN 2008

Global alliances		Colombia	Italy	Norway
Amway Europe		BBVA	Esselunga	Choice Hotels
Deutsche Post World Net		Ecopetrol	Ferrarelle	Scandinavia AS
Fútbol Club Barcelona		Fundación John Ramirez	Fondazione Monti dei Paschi di Siena	Cubus AS
Gucci		Fundación Saldarriaga Concha	Guardia di Finanza	Hydro Aluminium
H&M, Hennes&Mauritz AB		Home Center	Mediafriends	NorgesGruppen ASA
IKEA		Croatia	Richemont Italia	StatoilHydro
ING		T-Hrvatski Telekom	Japan	Peru
M-A-C AIDS Fund		Denmark	AEON	E. Wong S.A.
Montblanc International GmbH		Brøndby IF A/S	AEON MALL Co., Ltd	LAN Peru
Procter and Gamble		Coop Danmark A/S	AMUSE INC.	Poland
Stora Enso		Ecuador	B-R 31 ICE CREAM CO., LTD.	Grupa Hotelowa Orbis S.A.
Unilever		Banco de Guayaquil	Chiba Co-Operative Society	Portugal
Check Out for Children™ (Starwood Hotels & Resorts: Europe, Africa, Middle East, Asia Pacific and Mainland China)		Diners Club del Ecuador	Circle K Sunkus Co., Ltd.	Arbora & Ausonia
Change for Good®		Egypt	CONSUMERS CO-OPERATIVE KOBE	Companhia de Seguros Allianz Portugal S.A.
Aer Lingus		Coca Cola	Consumers' Co-Operative Sapporo	TMN - Telecomunicações Móveis Nacionais, S.A.
Alitalia		Mobinil	Consumers' Co-Operative Shizuoka	Russian Federation
American Airlines		Finland	CO-OPNET Business Association	Detskiy Mir - Centre JSC
ANA		Finnair Oyj	DANONE WATERS OF JAPAN Co., Ltd.	Spain
Asiana		Nokia Oyj	FCO-OP	Arbora-Ausonia
British Airways		France	Fuji Television Network, Inc.	Banesto
Cathay Pacific		Caisses d'Epargne	Hakugen Co., Ltd.	Caja Madrid
Finnair		Carrefour	Hiroshima Consumers' Co-Operative Society	Correos
JAL		Century 21	Honda Motor Co., Ltd.	Eroski
Qantas Airways		Clairefontaine	ITOHAM FOODS INC.	Fundación Caja Navarra
		Crédit Lyonnais	JAPAN POST BANK Co., Ltd.	Fundación La Caixa
		France Loisirs	KANAGAWA CONSUMERS' CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY	Renfe
		Groupe Chèque Déjeuner	Kyoto Consumers' Co-Operative	RTVE
		Mediaprism	MITSUBOSHI BELTING LTD.	Unide
		Rythm	Miyagi Consumers' Co-Operative Society	United Kingdom
		SC Johnson / Baygon	OJI NEPIA CO., LTD.	Barclays Bank PLC
		Temps L	Osaka Izumi Cooperative Society	British Telecom (BT)
		Total	RING BELL co., Ltd	Eastman Kodak Company
		Verbaudet	Saitama Co-Operative Society	FTSE Group (FTSE4Good)
		Volvic	SAKAE INDUSTRY Co., Ltd.	Manchester United Foundation Ltd. (United for UNICEF)
		Germany	Skylark Co., Ltd.	Orange
		Hugo Boss AG	Sugarlady Inc.	Taylor Nelson Sofres (TNS)
		Montblanc-Simplo GmbH	SUMITOMO MITSUI BANKING CORPORATION	Vodafone Group PLC
		Payback GmbH	SUMITOMO MITSUI CARD CO., LTD.	United States
		RWE Energy AG	TAKE ACTION! 2008 COMMITTEE	American Express
		Stiftung United Internet for UNICEF	Luxembourg	AMI Brands, LLC/Volvic
		Greece	Comercial Mexicana	BD (Becton, Dickinson and Co.)
		Diners Club of Greece Finance Company S.A.	Ferrero	First Data Foundation
		North Aegean Sea Canneries S.A.	Liomont	GE Foundation
		Gulf Area Office	Nextel	Johnson & Johnson
		Abraaj Employees Limited	Random House Mondadori	Kimberly-Clark Corporation
		The Big Ball	Santander	Merck & Co., Inc.
		Hong Kong, China	Netherlands	Merrill Lynch & Co. Foundation, Inc.
		Artistes 512 Fund Raising Campaign	Aqua for All	Microsoft Corp.
		Asia Standard International Group Limited	Djoser B.V.	Motorola Foundation
		Cash E-Trade Limited	Feyenoord Rotterdam N.V.	NVIDIA Foundation/ Silicon Valley Community Foundation
		Chow Tai Fook Jewellery	Nationale Postcode Loterij N.V.	Pfizer Inc.
		Circle K Convenience Stores (HK)	Wavin Group	Pier 1 Imports, Inc.
		Richemont Asia Pacific Limited	Nigeria	PriceWaterhouseCoopers LLP
		The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	Zenith Bank Plc.	Richemont North America, Inc./Cartier
		Victoria Educational Organisation		The UPS Foundation
		Indonesia		Turner Broadcasting System, Inc.
		ExxonMobil Oil Indonesia Inc.		Walsh/Valdes Productions
		PT Johnson Home Hygiene Products		Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
		Iran		Banco de Venezuela/Grupo Santander
		Damavand Mineral Water Co.		Grupo Tecniciencia Libros
		Par-e Ghoo Co.		
		Iraq		
		Nokia International		
		Ireland		
		Fyffes		
		Hostelworld / Web Reservations		
		Italy		
		A.C. Milan		
		Agos S.p.A		
		Calendario della Polizia		
		Confindustria CGIL CISL UIL		
National Committee/ Country office	Corporate donor			
Argentina	Banelco			
	Farmacity			
	Fundación Arcor			
	Grupo Carrefour			
	Nike			
	OCA			
Australia	The Wiggles			
Austria	PEZ International AG			
	Villach Klassik Gala GmbH			
Belgium	L'Oréal			
	Microsoft			
	TBWA			
Brazil	Banco Itaú			
	Companhia Energética do Ceará – COELCE			
	GlaxoSmithKline Brasil – GSK			
	Petrobras			
	Rio Grande Energia – RGE			
	Samsung			
	Veracel Celulose			
Bulgaria	Balkan News Corporation			
Canada	Belinda Stronach Foundation			
	Cadbury Adams Canada Inc.			
	Cara Operations Limited			
	Mindset Media			
	RBC Foundation			
	60 Million Girls Foundation			
	Unite With Art Productions			
China	FAW-VW Audi Sales Division			
	New World China Land Limited			
	Porche (China) Motors Limited			
	VW China Investment Co., Ltd. (Audi Beijing Office)			



## 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** 2006–2009	\$30,168,900	Democratic People's Republic of Korea* 2007–2009	\$4,828,927	Lao People's Democratic Republic 2007–2011	\$8,935,000	Russian Federation 2006–2010	\$4,805,000
Albania 2006–2010	\$3,375,000	Democratic Republic of the Congo 2008–2012	\$190,290,000	Lebanon** 2009–2009	\$600,000	Rwanda 2008–2012	\$39,375,000
Algeria 2007–2011	\$5,410,000	Djibouti 2008–2012	\$3,950,000	Lesotho 2008–2012	\$5,170,000	Sao Tome and Principe 2007–2011	\$3,300,000
Angola** 2009–2013	\$34,500,000	Dominican Republic 2007–2011	\$3,505,000	Liberia 2008–2012	\$18,850,000	Senegal 2007–2011	\$15,825,000
Argentina 2005–2009	\$3,000,000	Eastern Caribbean Islands <sup>1</sup> 2008–2011	\$12,800,000	Madagascar 2008–2011	\$34,892,000	Serbia and Montenegro** 2005–2009	\$2,688,000
Armenia* 2005–2009	\$3,511,000	Ecuador** 2009–2009	\$690,300	Malawi 2008–2011	\$30,144,000	Sierra Leone 2008–2010	\$19,473,000
Azerbaijan* 2005–2009	\$5,282,000	Egypt 2007–2011	\$13,195,000	Malaysia 2008–2010	\$1,500,000	Somalia 2008–2009	\$16,930,000
Bangladesh* 2006–2010	\$69,783,784	El Salvador 2007–2011	\$3,480,000	Maldives 2008–2010	\$2,202,000	South Africa 2007–2010	\$3,988,000
Belarus 2006–2010	\$3,260,000	Equatorial Guinea 2008–2012	\$3,680,000	Mali 2008–2012	\$59,840,000	Sri Lanka 2008–2012	\$4,000,000
Belize 2007–2011	\$3,060,000	Eritrea 2007–2011	\$8,925,000	Mauritania** 2009–2010	\$3,247,000	Sudan** 2009–2012	\$30,427,000
Benin** 2009–2013	\$23,107,500	Ethiopia* 2007–2011	\$120,159,000	Mexico 2008–2012	\$3,140,000	Swaziland 2006–2010	\$3,755,000
Bhutan 2008–2012	\$4,830,000	Gabon 2007–2011	\$3,075,000	Mongolia 2007–2011	\$4,535,000	Syrian Arab Republic 2007–2011	\$4,605,000
Bolivia 2008–2012	\$6,470,000	Gambia 2007–2011	\$4,870,000	Morocco 2007–2011	\$6,700,000	Tajikistan* 2005–2009	\$10,856,000
Bosnia and Herzegovina** 2009–2009	\$750,000	Georgia 2006–2010	\$3,370,000	Mozambique* 2007–2011	\$37,922,000	Thailand 2007–2011	\$5,000,000
Botswana 2008–2009	\$1,260,000	Ghana* 2006–2010	\$23,880,906	Myanmar* 2006–2010	\$52,383,246	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia 2005–2009	\$3,060,000
Brazil 2007–2011	\$4,620,000	Guatemala** 2009–2009	\$801,900	Namibia 2006–2010	\$3,335,000	Timor-Leste** 2009–2013	\$5,063,000
Bulgaria* 2006–2009	\$2,614,000	Guinea* 2007–2011	\$18,067,000	Nepal 2008–2010	\$20,214,000	Togo 2008–2012	\$16,050,000
Burkina Faso* 2006–2010	\$43,519,710	Guinea-Bissau 2008–2012	\$8,225,000	Nicaragua 2008–2012	\$4,160,000	Tunisia 2007–2011	\$3,320,000
Burundi** 2009–2009	\$7807,500	Guyana 2006–2010	\$3,345,000	Niger** 2008–2013	\$84,672,000	Turkey 2006–2010	\$5,045,000
Cambodia* 2006–2010	\$24,683,000	Haiti** 2009–2011	\$8,164,800	Nigeria** 2009–2012	\$152,960,400	Turkmenistan* 2005–2009	\$4,802,683
Cameroon 2008–2012	\$17,660,000	Honduras 2007–2011	\$4,495,000	Occupied Palestinian Territory <sup>2</sup> 2008–2009	\$8,000,000	Uganda* 2006–2010	\$64,311,653
Cape Verde 2006–2010	\$3,300,000	India 2008–2012	\$162,900,000	Pacific Islands <sup>3</sup> 2008–2012	\$27,500,000	Ukraine 2006–2010	\$4,775,000
Central African Republic 2007–2011	\$11,565,000	Indonesia 2006–2010	\$26,500,000	Pakistan** 2009–2010	\$28,683,000	United Republic of Tanzania* 2007–2010	\$51,506,000
Chad* 2007–2010	\$30,611,202	Iraq 2007–2010	\$8,436,000	Panama 2007–2011	\$2,000,000	Uruguay* 2005–2009	\$2,500,000
Chile* 2005–2009	\$1,949,966	Islamic Republic of Iran* 2005–2009	\$8,030,014	Papua New Guinea 2008–2012	\$7,150,000	Uzbekistan* 2005–2009	\$12,906,425
China 2006–2010	\$61,035,000	Jamaica 2007–2011	\$3,165,000	Paraguay 2007–2011	\$3,730,000	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)** 2009–2013	\$2,700,000
Colombia 2008–2012	\$4,450,000	Jordan 2008–2012	\$3,335,000	Peru 2006–2010	\$4,500,000	Viet Nam 2006–2010	\$20,000,000
Comoros 2008–2012	\$3,715,000	Kazakhstan* 2005–2009	\$5,057,000	Philippines* 2005–2009	\$13,246,000	Yemen 2007–2011	\$24,035,000
Congo** 2009–2013	\$5,634,000	Kenya** 2009–2013	\$41,269,500	Republic of Moldova 2007–2011	\$3,595,000	Zambia* 2007–2010	\$24,002,000
Costa Rica 2008–2012	\$3,000,000	Kyrgyzstan 2005–2010	\$5,562,000	Republic of Montenegro 2007–2009	\$1,803,000	Zimbabwe 2007–2011	\$11,115,000
Côte d'Ivoire** 2009–2013	\$31,140,000			Romania* 2005–2009	\$3,397,000		
Cuba 2008–2012	\$3,160,000						

UNICEF cooperated with 155 countries and territories in 2008: 44 in sub-Saharan Africa (ESARO and WVCARO); 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 2009 and approved by the Executive Board in 2008.

<sup>1</sup> 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 Turks and Caicos Islands.

<sup>2</sup> 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).

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

<sup>4</sup> Serbia and Montenegro (prior to Executive Board country programme approval for Montenegro for 2007–2009) included Kosovo, currently under United Nations administration (\$750,000).

# TOTAL UNICEF INCOME BY SOURCE OF FUNDING, 2008

(in US dollars)

Countries, areas and territories	REGULAR RESOURCES				OTHER RESOURCES <sup>1</sup>				Total
	Public sector	Private sector			Public sector		Private sector		
	Government	National Committees <sup>2</sup>	Other contributions <sup>2</sup>	Cost of goods delivered and other expenses <sup>5</sup>	Government	Inter-organizational arrangements	National Committees <sup>2</sup>	Other contributions <sup>2</sup>	
Algeria	24,000						21,802	45,802	
Andorra	88,501	353,693			364,207		779,252	1,585,653	
Angola							350,000	350,000	
Argentina	10,000		126,654				5,515,840	5,652,494	
Armenia	4,500						62,939	67,439	
Australia	21,792,827	2,991,543			58,527,122		5,724,103	89,035,595	
Austria	2,182,899	2,667,854			993,810		1,907,580	7,752,142	
Azerbaijan	15,000						90,000	105,000	
Bahrain	5,000							5,000	
Bangladesh	69,000				7,019,404			7,088,404	
Barbados	4,000							4,000	
Belarus							15,750	15,750	
Belgium	4,716,985	7,855,980			5,480,123		7,945,902	25,998,991	
Belize					150,002			150,002	
Bolivia	125,000				227,937		379,681	732,618	
Botswana					151,200			151,200	
Brazil			70,475		3,012,050		6,456,300	9,538,826	
Bulgaria	7,000						1,565,577	1,572,577	
Burkina Faso	4,540				530,565			535,105	
Cambodia							70	70	
Canada	17,664,300	1,048,770			109,379,606		6,651,580	134,744,255	
Chile	77,000		8,721				326,706	412,427	
China	1,289,715		260,203				5,553,184	7,103,102	
Colombia	400,000		185,079				2,809,732	3,394,812	
Costa Rica	16,490							16,490	
Côte d'Ivoire					10,200,000			10,200,000	
Croatia	33,000		585,417				1,894,767	2,513,184	
Cyprus	28,218		411,426					439,644	
Czech Republic	215,573	1,764,847			522,361		1,027,292	3,530,073	
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	72,763							72,763	
Denmark	37,578,600	11,249,001			42,835,812		8,219,085	99,882,498	
Dominican Republic			75,424					75,424	
Ecuador	22,254		151,064				854,971	1,028,289	
Egypt	147,451				743,584		373,338	1,264,373	
El Salvador	1,000							1,000	
Estonia	55,896	306,291			341,016			703,203	
Ethiopia	50,389							50,389	
Fiji							34	34	
Finland	22,692,900	12,580,998			8,170,623		4,319,304	47,763,826	
France	18,488,078	38,035,398			2,969,072		22,936,583	82,429,131	
Gabon					205,500			205,500	
Germany	8,253,981	40,054,336			8,099,718		39,493,656	95,901,691	
Gibraltar			15,126					15,126	
Greece	300,000	4,910,310			423,190		1,007,785	6,641,285	
Haiti	20,000						965	20,965	
Honduras	30,167							30,167	
Hong Kong, China		6,565,224					22,880,494	29,445,718	
Hungary	146,573	171,342					403,945	721,860	
Iceland		595,645			300,000		860,186	1,755,832	
India	886,160				1,913,968		1,534,122	4,334,251	
Indonesia	100,000		283,286				2,218,028	2,601,313	
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	55,005		227,529				169,716	452,249	
Ireland	25,113,476	3,680,340			8,648,097		1,662,495	39,104,408	
Israel	140,000							140,000	
Italy	17,699,160	22,970,445			24,269,338		32,164,851	97,103,794	
Jamaica	493							493	
Japan	15,705,783	133,144,861			137,568,816		22,550,693	308,970,153	
Kazakhstan	50,000							50,000	
Kenya			73,133				116,271	189,404	
Kuwait	200,000							200,000	
Lebanon							1,225,000	1,225,000	

Countries, areas and territories	REGULAR RESOURCES				OTHER RESOURCES <sup>1</sup>				Total
	Public sector	Private sector			Public sector		Private sector		
	Government	National Committees <sup>2</sup>	Other contributions <sup>2</sup>	Cost of goods delivered and other expenses <sup>5</sup>	Government	Inter-organizational arrangements	National Committees <sup>2</sup>	Other contributions <sup>2</sup>	
Lesotho	975								975
Liechtenstein	19,139				150,563				169,702
Lithuania		39,119			31,529				70,648
Luxembourg	3,933,436	1,180,730			6,381,883		769,154		12,265,203
Madagascar					4,663,813				4,663,813
Malawi	3,000								3,000
Malaysia	84,000				500,000			283,644	867,644
Mali	23,700								23,700
Mauritania	11,490								11,490
Mexico			227,660					4,926,641	5,154,301
Monaco	11,632		65,062		100,000				176,694
Mongolia	11,000				477,441				488,441
Morocco	81,797				181,380			39,801	302,977
Namibia	1,500							192,381	193,881
Nepal					156,220				156,220
Netherlands	53,361,555	55,182,744			142,825,610		20,019,673		271,389,582
New Zealand	3,538,458	752,724			2,900,941		1,016,013		8,208,135
Nicaragua	7,164							1,330	8,494
Nigeria			507,975					128,609	636,584
Norway	73,544,000	2,542,459			123,341,093		14,529,128		213,956,680
Oman					998,700			42,263	1,040,963
Pakistan	119,550								119,550
Panama	26,750		94,910		300,000			149,575	571,235
Peru			250,322					459,036	709,358
Philippines	60,798		79,359					1,377,144	1,517,301
Poland	200,000	693,843			220,096		2,427,313		3,541,252
Portugal	300,000	5,065,321			20,000		1,782,388		7,167,709
Qatar	100,000								100,000
Republic of Korea	2,800,000	11,694,034			5,606,346		6,003,803		26,104,182
Republic of Moldova	7,000				251,279				258,279
Romania	88,602							1,734,742	1,823,344
Russian Federation	1,000,000							1,496,956	2,496,956
Samoa	1,000								1,000
San Marino		8,222			43,807		77,488		129,517
Saudi Arabia	2,000,000				500,000			991,542	3,491,542
Senegal			63,383		81,389				144,772
Serbia	10,000		252,316					397,435	659,750
Singapore	50,000								50,000
Slovak Republic	12,937	208,610					254,009		475,556
Slovenia	32,000	1,976,669			101,149		859,236		2,969,054
South Africa	24,615							437,310	461,925
Spain	23,316,120	22,956,014			78,517,943		16,900,754		141,690,832
Sri Lanka	15,500								15,500
Sudan					8,356,963				8,356,963
Sweden	71,895,700	14,367,881			97,840,659		40,712,443		224,816,682
Switzerland	16,877,600	4,136,325			4,011,664		18,762,148		43,787,738
Tajikistan					605,400				605,400
Thailand	237,569		236,145					4,722,083	5,195,797
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	3,000								3,000
Togo	2,180								2,180
Trinidad and Tobago	15,000								15,000
Tunisia	44,078		93,121					119,931	257,130
Turkey	250,000	438,068			500,000		1,246,153		2,434,222
Ukraine								15,030	15,030
United Arab Emirates	100,000		162,560		13,837,627			684,385	14,784,572
United Kingdom	37,961,310	8,041,955			174,858,832		37,926,860		258,788,957
United States	127,955,100	8,673,939			173,447,136		57,891,267		367,967,442
Uruguay	20,000		93,163					568,676	681,839
Uzbekistan					299,000				299,000
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)			991,935					484,485	1,476,420
Yemen	9,954								9,954
Zambia								95,235	95,235
Miscellaneous <sup>3</sup>			1,501,502						1,501,502
Income adjustments to prior years <sup>4</sup>	(1,021,860)	6,769			(5,941,278)		(73,795)		(7,030,163)



Countries, areas and territories	REGULAR RESOURCES				OTHER RESOURCES¹				Total
	Public sector	Private sector			Public sector		Private sector		
	Government	National Committees²	Other contributions²	Cost of goods delivered and other expenses⁵	Government	Inter-organizational arrangements	National Committees²	Other contributions²	
Cost of goods delivered and other expenses⁵				(75,365,979)					(75,365,979)
Subtotal	615,731,026	428,912,302	7,092,951	(75,365,979)	1,269,214,305		401,638,824	50,883,027	2,698,106,456
Intergovernmental organizations									
African Development Bank					500,000				500,000
Arab Gulf Programme for United Nations Development Organizations (AGFUND)					105,000				105,000
Asian Development Bank					65,000				65,000
Council of Europe Development Bank					607,258				607,258
European Commission					152,411,414				152,411,414
OPEC Fund					1,010,899				1,010,899
Income adjustments to prior years⁴					(162,990)				(162,990)
Subtotal					154,536,582				154,536,582
Inter-organizational arrangements									
Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)						20,096,728			20,096,728
United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (UNCHS)						203,323			203,323
United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO)						373,067			373,067
United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM)						100,000			100,000
United Nations Development Group Office (UNDGO)						16,099,406			16,099,406
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)						83,048,793			83,048,793
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)						2,704,500			2,704,500
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)						113,750			113,750
United Nations Joint Programme						7,757,567			7,757,567
United Nations Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA)						114,550,287			114,550,287
United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)						27,000			27,000
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)						4,952,001			4,952,001
United Nations Secretariat						172,729			172,729
United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security (UNTFHS)						1,989,145			1,989,145
World Bank						4,800,754			4,800,754
World Health Organization (WHO)						4,009,570			4,009,570
Income adjustments to prior years⁴						(5,396,792)			(5,396,792)
Subtotal						255,601,829			255,601,829
Non-governmental organizations									
Ani & Narod Memorial Fund								75,000	75,000
Atlantic Philanthropies								750,000	750,000
Bernard Van Leer Foundation								198,612	198,612
Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation								50,553,876	50,553,876
Conrad N. Hilton Foundation								1,730,000	1,730,000
GAVI Alliance								3,364,884	3,364,884
Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN)								240,632	240,632
International Development Research								70,419	70,419
Micronutrient Initiative								14,313,567	14,313,567
Rotary International								41,370,090	41,370,090
Tetsuko Kuroyanagi, Japan			446					1,053,000	1,053,446
The Global Fund, Switzerland								7,266,700	7,266,700
United Nations Foundation Inc.								51,195,702	51,195,702
University of Notre Dame								1,500,000	1,500,000
Miscellaneous⁶			69,929					244,442	314,371
Income adjustments to prior years⁴								(626,840)	(626,840)
Subtotal			70,375					173,300,084	173,370,458
Other income									108,373,010
TOTAL INCOME	615,731,026	428,912,302	7,163,325	(75,365,979)	1,423,750,887	255,601,829	401,638,824	224,183,110	3,389,988,334
Less items related to biennial support budget									(17,448,095)
GRAND TOTAL									3,372,540,239

<sup>1</sup> Includes both Other Resources 'regular' and Other Resources 'emergency'.

<sup>2</sup> Private Fundraising and Partnerships Division (PFP) income included.

<sup>3</sup> Miscellaneous income primarily consists of private sector income for which the source is not individually identified.

<sup>4</sup> Includes refunds and adjustments to income recognized in previous years.

<sup>5</sup> Cost of goods delivered and other operating expenses incurred by the Private Sector Division, excluding commission retained by sales partners.

<sup>6</sup> Miscellaneous income primarily consists of income from non-governmental organizations.



## **UNICEF EXECUTIVE BOARD**

(The Executive Board year runs from 1 January to 31 December.)

UNICEF is governed by a 36-member Executive Board, an intergovernmental body that establishes policies, approves programmes and decides on administrative and financial plans and budgets. Members are elected by the United Nations Economic and Social Council for a three-year term.

### **OFFICERS FOR 2008**

President:

H.E. Mr. Anders Lidén (Sweden)

Vice Presidents:

H.E. Mr. Jorge Skinner-Klée/H.E. Mr. Gert Rosenthal (Guatemala)<sup>1</sup>

H.E. Mr. Hamidon Ali (Malaysia)

Mrs. Ami Diallo/H.E. Mr. Oumar Daou (Mali)<sup>2</sup>

H.E. Mr. Mihnea Ioan Motoc/H.E. Ms. Simona Miculescu (Romania)<sup>3</sup>

### **MEMBERS OF THE BOARD FOR 2008**

Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, China, Colombia, Croatia, Ethiopia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, India, Iran, Japan, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Myanmar, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Serbia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States, Zimbabwe

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<sup>1</sup>H.E. Mr. Gert Rosenthal succeeded H.E. Mr. Jorge Skinner-Klée on 1 April 2008.

<sup>2</sup>H.E. Mr. Oumar Daou succeeded Mrs. Ami Diallo on 3 June 2008.

<sup>3</sup>H.E. Ms. Simona Miculescu succeeded H.E. Mr. Mihnea Ioan Motoc on 2 May 2008.



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