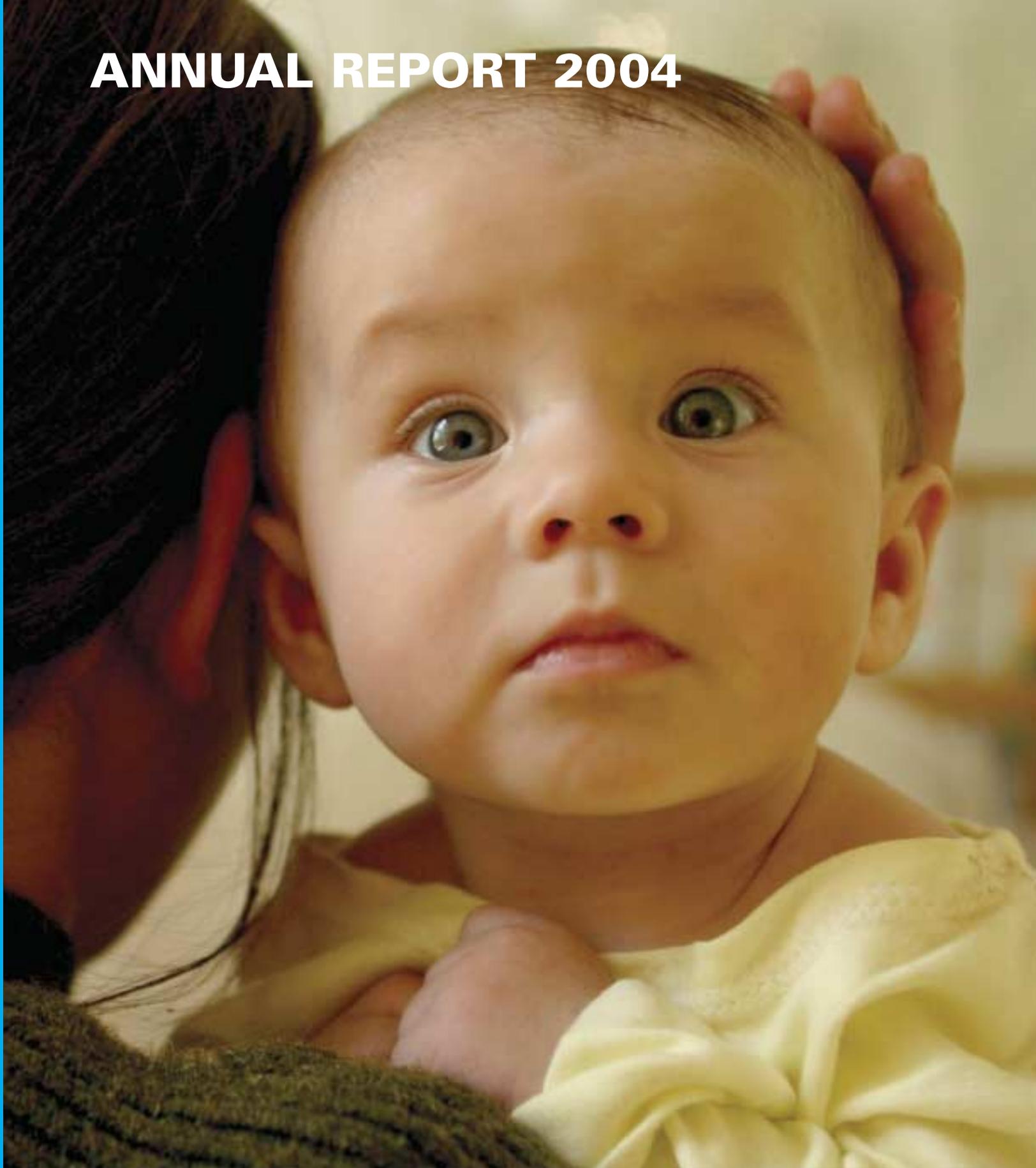


ANNUAL REPORT 2004



For every child
Health, Education, Equality, Protection
ADVANCE HUMANITY

unicef 

OUR MISSION

DEFEND children's rights, help meet their basic needs, ensure their survival and increase their opportunities to flourish.

RALLY political will to invest in the well-being of children.

RESPOND to emergencies and strengthen the ability of children and their families to handle crises, including armed conflict, natural disasters and HIV/AIDS.

ASSIST countries in transition to protect the rights of young people and to provide vital services to children and their families.

ADVANCE equal rights for boys and girls and encourage their full participation in the development of their communities.

WORK towards the human development goals adopted by the world community and the peace, justice and social progress enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations.

UNICEF is committed to the realization of the Millennium Development Goals and the creation of A World Fit For Children. Our commitments are shared by many, including governments, non-governmental and community-based organizations, faith-based groups, child advocates and children themselves. Our collaborations help turn promises into action.



UNICEF ANNUAL REPORT 2004

Covering 1 January 2004 through 31 December 2004

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THE WORST OF DESTRUCTION, THE BEST OF HUMANITY

“The response to the tsunami crisis is a clear statement of what humanity can achieve when the world comes together with a common vision.”

UNICEF Humanitarian Action Report 2005

It was a natural disaster of unprecedented scale that elicited a never-before-seen outpouring of support and concern worldwide. An estimated 300,000 people across Asia and eastern Africa were left dead or missing and hundreds of thousands more displaced after the devastating earthquake and tsunami in the Indian Ocean on 26 December 2004. Children accounted for more than one third of the casualties.

SWIFT ACTION ROOTED IN LONG-STANDING PRESENCE

UNICEF's swift and effective tsunami response was rooted in its long presence in or near all of the affected countries. Within weeks, some 350 staff members had been deployed to provide relief, 300 from within the affected countries themselves. UNICEF's priorities were keeping children alive, caring for those separated from their families, protecting children from exploitation and abuse, and getting children quickly back to school.

Designated as the lead UN agency in water and sanitation, child protection and education, UNICEF worked closely with partners to ensure service delivery. As it began assisting children on the ground, the organization mobilized its entire global

network (see opposite page to learn how the UNICEF National Committees supported UNICEF's efforts).

WHAT WE CAN DO FOR CHILDREN EVERYWHERE

Global response to the tsunami has shown what we can – and should – do for children everywhere. In 2004, children and women were driven from their homes in Sudan, chased by hurricanes in the Caribbean, held at gunpoint inside a school in the Russian Federation. Every day millions of children around the world face severe deprivations of their rights to survival and development as poverty, armed conflict and HIV/AIDS threaten them and future generations. Enhanced global commitment is needed for the millions of children who continue to die of easily preventable and treatable diseases... for the many more who go to bed hungry each night... for the millions who do not receive an education, or are at risk of physical or sexual violence.

UNICEF has programmes, structures and staffing in place in 157 countries and territories. In this *Annual Report* are details of how UNICEF worked with governments and other partners to help children survive and thrive in 2004.

With your support, we can work for ever more effective results for all children whose lives are a daily emergency of hunger, poverty, disease and rights denied. We should not have to wait for another tsunami to call us to action. Let us give all vulnerable children a chance for a better future now.

LOOK WHAT CAN BE DONE

UNICEF's National Committees set the example

The 37 National Committees for UNICEF are tireless advocates for children. They raise awareness for children; they raise funds for children; they involve children in their activities; they connect children to children all over the world.

They support UNICEF's priorities. For example, in 2004, early childhood development programmes received funds through a campaign of the Czech National Committee, which mobilized employees and clients of several companies. Committees in Norway, Luxembourg and the Netherlands raised money and awareness on behalf of UNICEF's efforts for a 'good start in life'. Others, like the Swiss National Committee, promote UNICEF immunization programmes. Fund-raising for HIV/AIDS programmes was launched by UNICEF National Committees in Canada, Ireland, Switzerland and the United States. These are only a few examples.

The National Committees also have a critical role in supporting emergency response – never more in evidence than after the Indian Ocean tsunami in late December 2004. By mid-April 2005, UNICEF had received \$486 million from government and private sources, two thirds of which (\$328 million) came from National Committees. For this reason we are highlighting the National Committee tsunami response in this year's *Annual Report*. (For multimedia highlights of National Committee work throughout 2004, visit the *Annual Report 2004 portal* at <www.unicef.org>.)

A WAVEAID concert raised funds for the **Australian National Committee** and other partners; it included eight hours of music by Midnight Oil, Powderfinger, the John Butler Trio, Kasey Chambers and The Waifs.

The **Belgian National Committee** encouraged Belgium's Ministry of Defense and Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation for Development to donate a relief flight to Sri Lanka via UNICEF's Dubai supply hub, carrying Goodwill Ambassador Axelle Red and 16 journalists. The trip's visibility helped raise more than \$20 million.

For the **Canadian National Committee**, UNICEF Canada Child Representative Bilaal Rajan, 8, launched the Canada Kids Earthquake Challenge, which raised around \$1.5 million for tsunami relief.

National Committees in the **Czech Republic** and **Israel**, by pushing for increased press coverage, charring media shows and organizing special events, doubled and even tripled fund-raising results for post-tsunami recovery needs.

The **Danish National Committee** put a twist on its regular on-the-street fund-raising by placing several goodwill ambassadors out on the streets to solicit donations.

Assisted by the **French National Committee**, at a Paris meeting addressed by UNICEF Deputy Director Rima Salah, all European Union education ministers spoke with one voice in support of UNICEF's efforts for children in the region. Funds collected in France (nearly \$68 million) provided 700 tent schools and school supplies for the children of Banda Aceh, Indonesia.

The **German National Committee** launched a text message fund-raiser with a mobile phone company at a special event at Brandenburg Gate in Berlin. UNICEF received \$3.60 for each text message sent with the key word 'UNICEF' to a specific number; over 150,000 messages were sent.

The **Hong Kong National Committee** met with Goodwill Ambassador Jackie Chan on 27 December. Chan donated close to \$65,000 and challenged the public to match his donation.

In Italy, *La Repubblica*, one of the largest Italian daily newspapers, sponsored a targeted fund-raising effort with the **Italian National Committee**. The paper gave UNICEF a full or half page of tsunami coverage every day until February 2005.

The **Lithuanian National Committee** sent an appeal letter to 500 corporations and to a popular newspaper, *Business News*, which published it free of charge.

The **Polish National Committee** launched a nationwide fund-raising campaign with the biggest newspaper in Poland, collected donations through an Internet campaign and engaged corporate partners, schools and universities throughout the country.

Spain's National Committee and other organizations joined forces with Spanish National Television (TVE) and aired a special two-hour programme, *United for Asia*, raising almost \$680,000.

The **United Kingdom National Committee** maximized its star power. Goodwill Ambassador David Beckham loaded relief supplies in UNICEF's warehouse in Copenhagen. Other celebrities helped out in the UK or in tsunami-affected countries.

The **U.S. Fund for UNICEF** linked up with MTV, which sold celebrity-autographed items in its store in New York. UNICEF also benefited from extensive free TV and radio airtime. The Committee raised over \$5 million from U.S. schoolchildren and non-governmental organizations.

AS KEY INTERNATIONAL DEADLINES FOR ACHIEVING GENDER PARITY IN EDUCATION APPROACH, UNICEF IS LEADING AN UNPRECEDENTED PARTNERSHIP THAT IS TAPPING INTO INTENSIVE, ALL-OUT METHODS TO GET MORE GIRLS INTO SCHOOL.

GIRLS' **EDUCATION**

On 16 June 2004, the Day of the African Child, children from 20 elementary schools in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, fanned out to take a census of their peers who were not in school. Most of the 500 out-of-school children identified cited prohibitive school fees, lack of school materials, or the need to do housework as reasons for being out of school. While the survey was local (echoed in the Islamic Republic of Iran, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Namibia, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland and Uganda), its strategy is global: identify the world's 115 million children not in primary school in order to get them into school and achieve the Millennium Development Goals of gender parity in primary and secondary education by 2005 and universal primary education by 2015. This is essential to achieving all other Goals.





The survey, organized by the Ethiopian Teenagers' Forum and supported by the Ministry of Education, was part of UNICEF's '25 by 2005' acceleration strategy to eliminate gender disparities in education at the primary-school level in 25 critical countries (among them Ethiopia) that account for about 64 per cent of out-of-school children worldwide.

QUANTUM LEAP

There is practically no problem in education that does not have a solution already tried and tested somewhere. At national and local levels, there is a high degree of expertise and experience in what works and what does not. Yet while the world as a whole is making progress in getting girls into school, a few regions, and certain countries within otherwise well-performing regions, are lagging behind – even far behind. In 2004, it became clear that a quantum leap was needed if the gender parity goal was to be reached in 2005.

The United Nations Girls' Education Initiative (UNGEI) has shown that it can be the leap forward that is necessary – and possible. Led by UNICEF, with increasing intensity in 2004 as the 2005 deadline approached, UNGEI is an unprecedented partnership in which every actor that can make a difference to girls' education at every level is at home and is encouraged to share ideas, coordinate programmes and work towards common goals.

IN THEIR OWN WORDS...

Wintana Tadesse

Wintana is a member of the Ethiopian Youth Forum (formerly the Ethiopian Teenagers' Forum). She helped organize and carry out the child-to-child survey.

"I go to Addis Ababa University, where I am a first-year student in computer science. I have three other sisters. My parents live in Addis Ababa. My father is employed. My mother is a housewife. I am 19.

"The Ethiopian Youth Forum was an idea that I always had but never thought

would be implemented. My friends first got involved, and I saw them being really active – addressing issues that affect youth. I was invited to their forums and saw how the children actively participated – and they actually made a difference, so I really wanted to participate.

"The child-to-child census was my first activity with the Ethiopian Youth Forum. My motivation was to address issues about education, youth and girls – to find out how many attended and how many did not. I participated in the survey

to find out how the youth, the children, felt about education – and why their friends were not being educated.

"My biggest motivation? When I was young my parents were financially secure. I was well educated. But I saw others who did not have the opportunity, and they had such a hunger for education. We had a maid who wished she could go to school but never got the opportunity. And I could see how much she wanted to learn, how much she wanted an education. I saw the youth forum and what the children were doing



UNGEI: MORE THAN THE SUM OF ITS PARTS

Girls' education is facing many challenges, from emergencies and HIV and AIDS to deepening poverty and persistent disparities. The complexity of the issues preventing girls from accessing school requires a diverse group of partners to address them. The UNGEI partnership encompasses UNICEF, the International Labour Organization, the World Bank, the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, the United Nations Development Fund for Women, the UN Development Programme, the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the UN Population Fund, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, the World Food Programme, the World Health Organization and the UN Development Group. Key partners include national and local governments, ministries of education, grass-roots organizations, and local and international NGOs, as well as key donor governments and agencies such as the Governments of Norway, Sweden, the United Kingdom and others. The Girls' Education Initiative provides all partners in a particular country a way to get together, discuss issues and solutions, coordinate efforts – and get girls into school.

The goal is to move girls' education forward at every level and in every setting.

and it was an opportunity to address those issues. I felt as if I had a chance to make a difference.

"Children being out of school is a big problem. Most of them cannot afford tuition. They don't have enough materials to go to school. Tuition is less than four dollars, and they still cannot afford that. If they want to learn, they have to go to the streets and work, even if they are young.

"Together with other members of the forum we prepared some questions and

printed more than 800 questionnaires. We sat down, [talked about] the issues, thought about the questions – what hindrances there were for youth to get the education they need. We distributed the questionnaires to 20 elementary schools, from second through seventh grade. We explained to the children how to fill out the forms and then collected them afterwards. There was even a picture that they had to draw at the back about their community, showing what hindrances there were when they went to school, and we explained that to them

and left it with the principals to distribute to the classrooms.

"Conducting the survey was exciting. The children were excited. They were happy to be involved. They were actually having a say in what was going on. It felt good delivering the message that youth can participate and can say something, and that they themselves were speaking of the problems. Even if those who weren't in school were not there, they had representatives at school, the students, to speak for them.

MAKING IT WORK

In 2004, the initiative supported regional focal points, created a Global Advisory Committee and developed a work plan. More importantly, consultative meetings or UNGEI launches were held in eight countries in Southern and Eastern Africa (Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Rwanda, South Africa, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania and Zimbabwe).

Sharing information is an important UNGEI role; to this aim, the initiative established a website (<www.ungei.org>) that documents achievements and remaining challenges. Intensified efforts around this initiative are an example of UNICEF's shift from small-scale interventions to supporting capacities in national systems.

IN ADDITION TO WORKING TO BRING DOWN THE BARRIERS KEEPING GIRLS OUT OF SCHOOL, UNICEF'S PROGRAMMES AIM TO IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF EDUCATION FOR ALL STUDENTS AND PROMOTE CHILD-FRIENDLY SCHOOLS. ANOTHER GOAL IS TO ENSURE THAT CHILDREN IN EMERGENCIES HAVE ACCESS TO SPACES TO LEARN IN AND MATERIALS TO LEARN WITH. SOME OF THE KEY ACTIVITIES AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF 2004 ARE LISTED ON THE FACING PAGE.

SUPPLY SPOTLIGHT

In 2004, we

- Procured education materials valued at \$71 million
- Distributed 11,000 school-in-a-box kits and 8,200 replenishment kits to 32 countries
- Designed special school-in-a-box kits for the Democratic Republic of the Congo: 46,000 kits for classrooms and 6,800 for teachers
- Provided assistance for over 5 million students and 17,000 schools in Iraq

"Most of the children said that they had maids who really wanted to go to school but they couldn't. Some said they had friends living in the streets wasting their lives because their parents couldn't afford to pay their tuition. And there were others who said they were too old to attend school, or other children who were shoeshiners who really wanted to go to school but never got the opportunity.

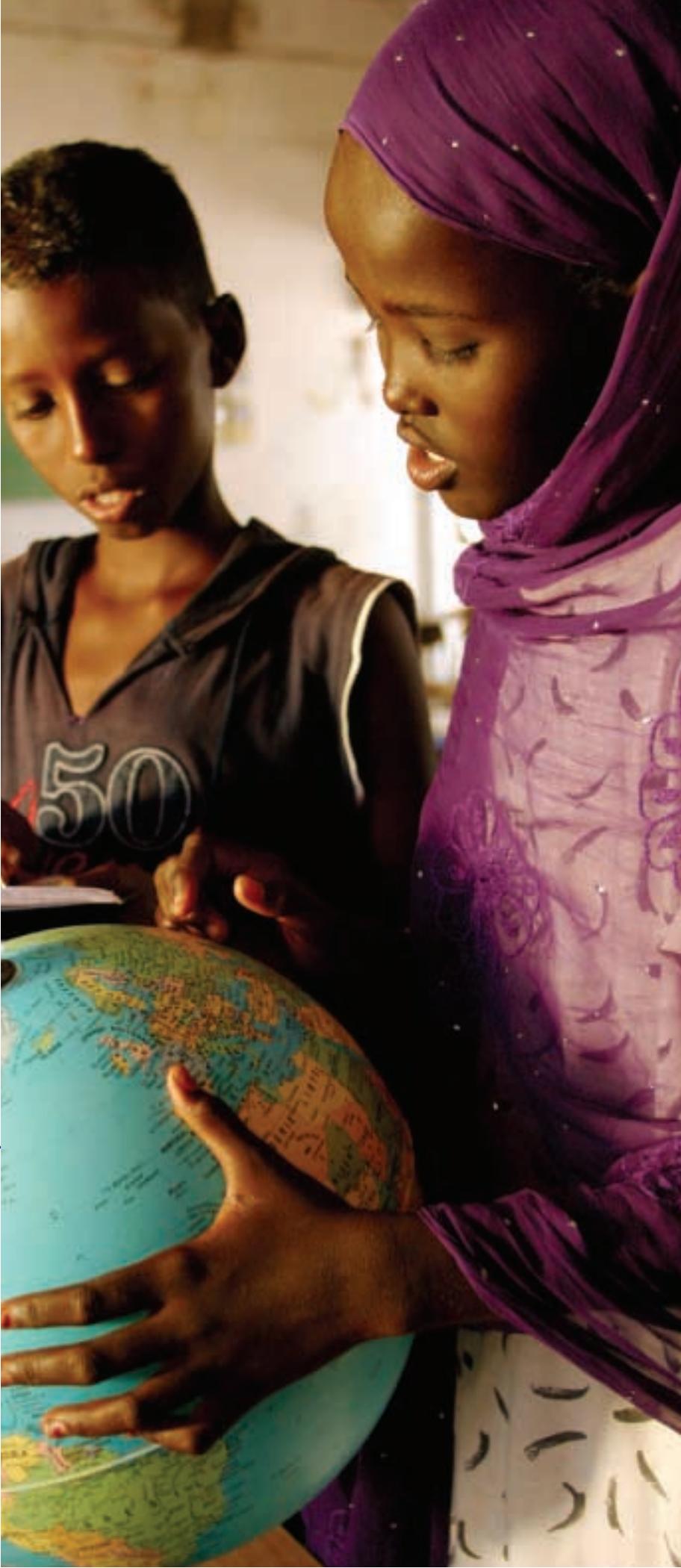
"[Before the survey] the children really felt that they did not have a say in these kinds of things. When we went there, presented the questionnaire and told them to fill out what the problems were,

they became aware that they had a say and that the issues would be addressed. That was the greatest impact.

"For myself, I delivered the message that children can participate and can tell their problems to us, youth. We are youth and we can relate more to youth than any other age group. I realized that I have an ability to create awareness. This felt good. I felt empowered.

"The child-to-child survey had a lasting impact – this issue was addressed and will be addressed by youth. We are not stopping here. We should do more of

these surveys – not just education but other issues as well. This survey changed the way that people – the children themselves – think about education. [Previously they thought,] if their parents couldn't afford [tuition], well, they couldn't afford it. After the census they realized that that was a problem – it is not something that just happens. The survey will have an impact because the children will start speaking up for themselves, for their rights. This will empower children to make a change in their lives. Children are the new generation, after all. They are the power of the country." ■



UNICEF works with partners at all levels to get more girls into school and to ensure that they stay in school and are equipped with the basic tools they need to succeed in later life. Some 2004 activities and achievements include:

Bangladesh: Created a partnership with the Asian Cricket Council in support of getting girls into school.

Bolivia: Organized school associations in 925 communities to help increase enrolment and decrease gender disparity in the rural Andean region.

Burkina Faso: Launched a survey to design an 'Essential Learning Package' of supplies and services that will attract children to school.

Burundi: Supported a back-to-school campaign for over 450,000 children.

Central African Republic: Reduced school fees by two thirds nationwide.

Chile: Approved a new law preventing the expulsion of pregnant girls from school.

Indonesia: Trained over 500 community leaders and school officials to undertake a census for tracking out-of-school children.

Kenya: Launched the WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All) campaign in 18 schools in Kwale and Nairobi, with 15,000 children participating in hygiene improvement activities.

Lesotho: Trained girls and boys as peer educators and formed support groups for orphans and vulnerable children through the Boys and Girls Education Movement (BGEM) clubs.

Liberia: Trained 12,000 teachers in emergency education strategies.

Malawi: Trained primary education advisers on 'joyful learning' who, in turn, trained first through fourth grade teachers.

Mozambique: Established child-to-child sanitation clubs in 16 schools in four municipalities, benefiting 12,000 children.

Panama: Increased enrolment of girls and boys into school in two indigenous reservations and in slums of Panama City.

Papua New Guinea: Held focus group discussions with parents, teachers and young girls who had dropped out of school about girls' participation in school.

Paraguay: Financed indigenous teacher training and food security training for families in indigenous communities.

Sierra Leone: Established 410 child-friendly community schools in rural areas for students ages 6–9 who may not be able to walk long distances to school.

South Africa: Created safe spaces and developed child-friendly environments in seven districts.

Sudan: Set up safe play areas for displaced children living in camps in Darfur.

Turkey: Trained over 50,000 volunteers as part of the expansion of the Haydi Kizlar Okula campaign to 23 new provinces. The campaign seeks to persuade parents to send their girls to school through house-to-house visits by volunteers.

Uganda: Established Girls' Education Movement (GEM) clubs in 165 schools in non-conflict districts of the central, eastern and southwestern regions.

Zimbabwe: Developed strategies for combating sexual abuse in and around schools.

DARFUR

Sudan

“At least half a million children are among those who fled, which gives us a hint at the scale of the disaster for children.”

Families are forced to flee homes reduced to embers. Girls and women venture out for firewood and are raped. Young people are maimed and traumatized by the loss of their limbs. Minors walk for hours to collect scarce water.... This is a snapshot of Darfur in 2004 – a region in conflict in western Sudan, with an already fragile population becoming more so by the day.

OVERCOMING LIMITS IN HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

Despite early evidence of widespread violence and population displacement, international humanitarian response to the emergency was halting in 2003 and early 2004. By the end of the year, the number of displaced persons had grown from an estimated several hundred thousand in January to more than 2 million.

The environment and needs on the ground in Darfur tested the emergency response capacity of humanitarian organizations working in the region, including UNICEF. Affected people were unreachable due to insecurity and remote locations. Poor infrastructure and inadequate operational capacity hampered relief efforts. During the first half of 2004, UNICEF, with a long-standing presence in Sudan, slowly expanded its work in Darfur and its assistance to people who had fled to Chad. Activating a new emergency response mechanism helped increase staffing levels, and by mid-year the organization was able to bring its experience fully to bear on the pressing needs of children. At

the same time, heightened international attention improved access, attracted additional organizations to the region and encouraged increased donor funding. By the end of the year, however, only 40–60 per cent of the affected population had received essential services.

A LACK OF PROTECTION TO HAUNT A GENERATION

Darfur, from the outset, was a ‘protection’ emergency. There were ongoing grave violations of the rights of children and women, including rape and militia attacks. Many babies born out of rape were abandoned.

Psychosocial support, especially to child victims of violence, was a priority. Some 650 teachers and others attended orientation sessions on psychosocial interventions. UNICEF provided child-friendly spaces and recreation activities and ensured that children separated from parents or caregivers were registered and referred to partners for assistance. Humanitarian workers and others were sensitized to recognize and respond to sexual and gender-based violence.

KEEPING CHILDREN HEALTHY

In an environment with maximal upheaval and minimal protection, strains on the health of the population were inevitable. UNICEF provided emergency health kits to health facilities and mobile teams and worked to provide 1.4 million people access to primary health care. More than 2 million children were vaccinated against measles in difficult conditions.

A major hygiene campaign helped head off outbreaks of diarrhoea and cholera. Safe drinking water was ensured for 1.1 million people through borehole drilling and provision of spare parts and training to repair hand pumps. Over 30,000 latrines were constructed. UNICEF provided food, equipment and vitamin and mineral supplements for feeding centres, and conducted nutritional surveillance and food surveys. People were given shelter and such non-food items as blankets, insecticide-treated mosquito nets and soap.

EDUCATING FOR THEIR FUTURE

Some 140,000 primary-school-age children caught up in the conflict were able to resume schooling through UNICEF’s efforts, and school enrolment rates in Darfur returned to the pre-conflict level of around 25 per cent. UNICEF also continued to advocate for girls’ education; girls constituted almost one half of the total enrolment in UNICEF-supported schools in Darfur.



BESLAN

Russian Federation

“Children must never be used for political purposes, and schools must never be degraded to places of violence. They must be preserved as safe havens for children to learn and play. If we don’t respect the sanctity of childhood, then we have nothing.”

The first day of September traditionally marks the beginning of the school year in Beslan, a small city in North Ossetia in the Russian Federation. The day is usually filled with joy and promise, students welcoming each other back and looking forward to the year ahead.

At School Number One, 1 September 2004 started this way but soon turned into a nightmare. That morning, around 35 heavily armed intruders entered the school and took everyone inside – an estimated 1,300 children, teachers and parents – hostage. The hostages were forced into a gymnasium rigged with dynamite and held with hardly any food or water.

‘NO’ TO CHILDREN AS WEAPONS OF WAR

UNICEF appealed at once for the immediate and unconditional release of the children, who were being used as human shields and weapons of war in gross violation of their rights and of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, as well as every other international standard and convention relating to children.

On 3 September, the gymnasium rocked with an explosion. The terrorists turned their guns on the hostages trying to escape through the broken doors and windows. When the chaos had subsided and the smoke had cleared, some 350 people were dead – more than half of them children – and nearly 700 more people were injured.

Surviving children were in a state of shock and suffered from intense thirst, hunger and smoke inhalation. Most had severe contusions, bullet and shrapnel wounds and injuries from the collapsed gymnasium ceiling. They were rushed to hospitals in nearby Vladikavkaz, where medical staff did their best to tend to the injured.

UNICEF responded within 12 hours of the explosion, sending essential drugs and medical supplies. Over



the following days, more medical supplies and such hospital equipment as bandages, syringes, medicines, mattresses, sheets, blankets and an artificial lung were delivered to the five hospitals treating the majority of the children.

EASING EMOTIONAL TRAUMA

The siege had left the children and their community with deep emotional trauma. It was important to address this psychosocial need and help children return to their normal lives as soon as possible. This task included getting the children back to school to provide them with a sense of routine and normality. Approximately 600 students from School Number One were accommodated in other schools in Beslan. These schools, as well as a psychosocial rehabilitation centre, an orphanage and a boarding school in Vladikavkaz, where more students were put up, received school supplies and toys to make them as welcoming and child-friendly as possible. An ongoing programme, run by the Ministry of Education of North Ossetia and the Vladikavkaz rehabilitation centre, with support from UNICEF, is providing counselling for the children and parents affected by the tragedy.

LOOKING TO THE FUTURE

The children of Beslan are now at the heart of an ambitious new project, developed in partnership with local authorities, educational institutions and communities in the region, aimed at bringing education for peace and tolerance to schools across the troubled Russian republics of the North Caucasus. The goal is to ensure another ‘Beslan’ does not occur.

ELEVEN MILLION YOUNG CHILDREN DIE EACH YEAR OF PREVENTABLE AND TREATABLE DISEASES. IN 2004, UNICEF SUPPORTED A NUMBER OF STRATEGIES TO REDUCE CHILD DEATHS, INCLUDING THOSE IN THE CRUCIAL FIRST MONTH OF LIFE.

E **EARLY** **CHILDHOOD** **DEVELOPMENT**

Around 4 million children die every year in the first four weeks of life. The fact that most of these deaths are preventable makes them unacceptable. The youngest lives can be spared by startlingly simple actions: exclusive breastfeeding, keeping newborns warm, preventing malaria and tetanus, and recognizing and treating illness early on. Stand-out initiatives are now getting these essential interventions into the homes and hands of the people whose children desperately need them – reaching mothers where they give birth, touching babies where they are born.





THE UNFINISHED BUSINESS OF THE 20TH CENTURY

Improving every child's chance at survival – no matter where they are born or in what circumstances – is the unfinished business of the 20th century. Since 2001, the Accelerated Child Survival and Development programme in West Africa has bundled critical interventions, such as routine immunization services, antenatal support for mothers and improved management of key childhood illnesses, and made them accessible to children and families in 11 countries with high under-five mortality rates. In demonstration districts in Benin, Ghana, Mali and Senegal, the package of services and activities has resulted in a 10–20 per cent decrease in the under-five mortality rate.

What has been missing is attention to newborns. Now, India – where a quarter of the world's neonatal deaths occur – is undertaking a major effort to improve child survival in the first hours, weeks and months of life. The programme builds on the Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses approach supported by UNICEF and the World Health Organization in many countries around the world.

Called Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illnesses, or IMNCI, the India programme is key to a comprehensive newborn and child health package aimed at all levels of care in 250 of the country's 602 districts. Reaching 1 million people, the IMNCI pilot equips health workers and semi-skilled community health visitors, called *anganwadi* workers, with basic knowledge and simple yet essential actions to save lives.

AROUND 4 MILLION CHILDREN DIE EVERY YEAR IN THE FIRST FOUR WEEKS OF LIFE. THE FACT THAT MOST OF THESE DEATHS ARE PREVENTABLE MAKES THEM UNACCEPTABLE.

IN THEIR OWN WORDS...

Young mothers in Osmanabad, India, benefit from the home visits of *anganwadi* workers and assistant nurse midwives, who teach them how to keep their babies alive and healthy during the fragile newborn period.

Vimal Arjun Shelke

Vimal is an *anganwadi* worker

"I carry out my routine duty like weighing the children, providing

food to children and counselling pregnant women.

"I was trained at a district training centre in Osmanabad in November 2004. Within 24 hours after the training, I started visiting newborn babies. The IMNCI [Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illnesses] training has entirely changed my approach. It has given me an opportunity to examine newborn babies and to counsel the mothers on newborn care.

"After my training, I now recognize pustules over a baby's skin as a sign of bacterial infection. So I counsel the mother and the family to seek immediate medical attention. I advise the mothers not to apply anything to the umbilical cord. It has been possible to lower malnutrition through exclusive breastfeeding and with frequent home visits. Now I feel empowered in handling young infant and childhood illnesses." ■



BETTER CARE, NEW ENTHUSIASM, EXTRAORDINARY REWARD

Anganwadi workers, typically women, keep lists of pregnant women in the villages they serve. While the women are pregnant, they encourage them to get two tetanus toxoid vaccinations. They see mother and child the day of the birth and when the baby is three and seven days old. During postnatal visits, they observe breastfeeding, encourage women to breastfeed exclusively, and weigh the baby. *Anganwadi* workers use simple forms to identify problems such as low birthweight, pneumonia and diarrhoea; they can provide oral antibiotics if there is sign of infection or refer the newborn to the primary health centre if infection appears severe.

Asha Dattatraya Pawar

Asha is a young mother living in Upla, Osmanabad

“My child was delivered normally at a [health post] in Upla. Its weight at birth was 1,750 grams. The assistant nurse midwife told me that the baby had low birthweight and had to be kept warm with shawls. I was to exclusively breastfeed my baby and was advised not to bathe it till it had gained weight. I exclusively breastfed my child and

protected it from cold by keeping it covered. I maintained cleanliness. Now my baby is healthy and weighs 3,500 grams.” ■

Sangita Rama Kale

Sangita is 22 years old and belongs to the Nomadic Tribe, which travels from village to village selling handcrafts

“I was pregnant for the third time. My eldest child, a daughter, was four and

a half years old. My second child died of congenital heart disease. During my third pregnancy the health workers [assistant nurse midwife and *anganwadi* workers] from the primary health centre used to examine me, take my weight and measure my abdominal girth. Once after an examination, the health worker told me that my abdomen seems to be very large and she suspected that I had multiple pregnancies. She referred me to the district hospital in Osmanabad for an ultrasound, where it was

In 2004, it became clear that this approach could assist India in achieving the Millennium Development Goal of reducing under-five mortality by two-thirds by 2015. In 2004, IMNCI was expanded in four initial states and introduced in three others, with plans to take the programme to scale in some areas by the end of 2005. Many organizations and governments are watching the evolution and expansion of the work, with an eye to adapting it to other regions and contexts.

PARTNERSHIPS FOR CHILD SURVIVAL

To strengthen work toward the day when child survival is a matter of course – not a distant goal – a new partnership is being formed to coordinate efforts of many donors, agencies and governments around maternal, newborn and child health.

UNICEF'S EARLY CHILD DEVELOPMENT WORK SEEKS TO EXPAND COVERAGE OF HIGH-IMPACT HEALTH AND NUTRITION PROGRAMMES TO TACKLE MAJOR CAUSES OF CHILD DEATHS, IMPROVE CARE PRACTICES AND INCREASE LEVELS OF BIRTH REGISTRATION. SOME ACTIVITIES AND ACHIEVEMENTS IN THIS AREA ARE HIGHLIGHTED ON THE FACING PAGE.

SUPPLY SPOTLIGHT

In 2004, we procured

- Some 7.3 million insecticide-treated mosquito nets including 4.3 million long-lasting nets
- Artemisinin-containing combination therapy (ACT) valued at \$7 million – about 11.6 million malaria treatments

confirmed that I was having twins. I received antenatal care and I took iron and folic acid tablets.

"I delivered twins. The next morning the *anganwadi* worker and assistant nurse midwife came to my home. They weighed the newborn twins. The boy weighed 1,750 grams and the girl 1,500 grams. They told me that the babies had low birthweight and needed to be referred to the civil hospital in Osmanabad. At the civil hospital the

babies were kept in an incubator for seven days and were discharged on the eighth day.

"After coming back to my village, the *anganwadi* worker and the assistant nurse midwife visited my babies regularly at home. They told me to keep the babies warm, not to give baths and to breastfeed exclusively. I followed their advice very religiously. By six months both babies had gained weight. Both also received their first

polio, BCG [anti-tuberculosis vaccine] and triple vaccination. It was difficult to believe that such small babies would survive, but it is now a fact." ■



Every child has a right to the best start in life. UNICEF and its partners work together to provide children and mothers with proper health and nutrition, safe water and basic sanitation, psychosocial care and opportunities for cognitive development. A few activities and accomplishments in 2004 include:

Afghanistan: Installed eight salt iodization plants covering 90 per cent of the needs of the country.

Angola: Approved a new water law and promoted female membership in water committees.

Argentina: Trained families in nutrition, child rearing, games and other areas of integrated early childhood development.

Bangladesh: Supplied take-home rations of blended food and information on health and nutrition to 400,000 children and pregnant and lactating women affected by severe flooding.

Bhutan: Trained traditional community practitioners on health, hygiene, population planning, early childhood care and development and HIV/AIDS.

Bosnia and Herzegovina: Trained health professionals on breastfeeding promotion and protection.

Brazil: Developed an integrated early childhood development kit for community health workers, community leaders and preschool teachers.

Burundi: Supplied 170 metric tons of therapeutic milk to therapeutic feeding centres, benefiting a total of 2,500 severely malnourished children per month; gave assistance to supplementary feeding centres reaching 35,000 moderately malnourished children per month.

Central African Republic: Provided three referral hospitals with 4x4 vehicles to use as ambulances.

Democratic People's Republic of Korea: Outfitted 2,000 nurseries to monitor the growth of young children.

Ghana: Raised awareness of iodized salt through schools in Northern Ghana; trained 3,600 teachers and provided them with iodized salt rapid test kits.

Iraq: Supplied water to 1,250,000 people through water tankers; improved water services for more than 10 million people.

Kazakhstan: Launched the Better Parenting Initiative to help communities and caregivers, especially those in poor rural areas, care for young children.

Kenya: Improved quality emergency obstetric care services in 61 health facilities.

Mongolia: Offered early childhood stimulation to hard-to-reach preschool-aged children in remote areas through mobile teachers.

Panama: Provided training in the maintenance and administration of 185 mini aqueducts in 220 communities in rural, indigenous areas.

Senegal: Successfully completed a pilot project on the community-based treatment of acute respiratory infections that resulted in 98 per cent of children under five with pneumonia receiving appropriate treatment by community health workers.

Serbia and Montenegro: Established mother-to-mother support groups to promote breastfeeding at the community level.

Yemen: Agreed to incorporate Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI) technical guidelines into the curriculum of health institutes.

IMMUNIZATION AGAINST POLIO – WITH THE GOAL OF ERADICATION – IS A CORNERSTONE OF THE PACKAGE OF ROUTINE IMMUNIZATIONS THAT SAVE CHILDREN’S LIVES. AFTER BEING TANTALIZINGLY CLOSE TO ERADICATING POLIO, GLOBAL EFFORTS WERE SET BACK BY A MAJOR OUTBREAK IN 2004 IN WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA. UNICEF WAS PART OF THE SURGE TO QUELL THE EPIDEMIC.

IMMUNIZATION PLUS

Polio is an incurable, highly infectious disease that mainly affects children under five. Although multiple doses of polio vaccine can give lifelong protection, vast numbers of unvaccinated children in Africa in 2003 and 2004 were like tinder waiting for a spark. As a result, wild poliovirus spread rapidly from Nigeria across West and Central Africa and into Sudan, paralyzing children in 12 previously polio-free countries. By the end of 2004, the region had more polio-affected countries than any other part of the world. Colossal efforts to stem the outbreak – to reach every child in 23 countries – provided an outstanding example of how it is possible to unite for children across borders, languages and cultures.





Several factors led to the accumulation of high numbers of unvaccinated children susceptible to polio infection in West and Central Africa in 2003 and 2004: low routine immunization rates in many countries or parts of countries; the suspension, due to a funding shortfall, of polio National Immunization Days throughout West Africa in spring 2003; and unfounded rumours about the safety of the oral polio vaccine in northern Nigeria and a subsequent halt in immunization there from July 2003 to July 2004.

As it became clear that polio was increasing in Nigeria and re-emerging elsewhere in the region, the Global Polio Eradication Initiative, spearheaded by the World Health Organization, UNICEF, Rotary International and the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, moved quickly to contain an epidemic that needlessly threatened children and put the goal of eradication at risk. Partners at all levels sought to improve population immunity in key countries and areas, reach all children under five with supplemental immunization activities, and rebuild people's confidence in immunization services in Nigeria and other countries in the region.

CRITICAL ADVOCACY

Enhanced advocacy was pursued with heads of state, ministers and governors throughout West and Central Africa, with special attention to Nigeria, the acknowledged epicentre of the polio epidemic. No effort was spared to address worries around the safety of the polio vaccine in that country. All levels and kinds of influence in Nigeria were brought into the discussion.

In June, the World Health Organization and UNICEF sent a joint letter to all ministers of health in the region to encourage their leadership in responding to the epidemic. UNICEF briefed the Organization of the Islamic Conference ambassadors meeting in Senegal, President Abdoulaye Wade of Senegal and religious chiefs influential in the region. Advocacy was also undertaken with the Economic Community of West African States and the African Union.

Polio partners sought out local leaders in Nigeria and Niger, including religious leaders; they also fostered inter-country encounters of religious and traditional leaders in Cameroon, Chad, Niger and Nigeria. This work culminated in the Pan-African Forum on Building Trust for Immunization and Child Survival with Religious and Traditional Leaders and the Media, held from 18–20 October 2004 in Dakar, Senegal.

IN THEIR OWN WORDS...

Gado Sabo

Gado Sabo is a traditional chief in Mayahi District, Niger

"Mayahi has 202 villages and over 172,000 people. I am responsible for the well-being of everyone.

"There used to be smallpox disease and many parents did not believe in the vaccination. But, look! I still have the smallpox vaccination mark on my

arm. I never got smallpox because my parents had me vaccinated. Now, we have ended smallpox around the world!

"This is a story I tell people in my district if they have doubts about the polio vaccine. I talk with them myself, but I also have over 30 'cavaliers'. I provide each cavalier with a horse. I tell them all about polio, its symptoms, consequences and the safe vaccine that prevents it. Then I send them out on

their horses to all the villages in Mayahi.

"In five days, the polio vaccination message is passed by my cavaliers to village chiefs and family chiefs who tell their families. My cavaliers also tell the town criers, who spread the word in the markets where everyone gathers. And we also speak about polio on the radio. If a health worker tells me that someone in a village mistrusts the vaccine, I go there myself and talk with them. Then



GAINING PUBLIC SUPPORT, PROVIDING TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Successful vaccination campaigns require informed parents. In Nigeria and elsewhere in the region, targeted communication plans were put in place, many using lessons learned principally from India, and also Afghanistan and Pakistan, three countries where polio is still endemic. In these countries, well-targeted social mobilization and intense monitoring of supplemental immunization activities helped the number of polio cases plummet by 45 per cent in 2004. Similar strategies were expanded in West and Central Africa throughout 2004.

Radio and TV spots in English, French and local languages were broadcast throughout Africa via international TV and radio, as well as national, private, community and UN peacekeeping mission radio stations. Several UNICEF Goodwill Ambassadors recorded television and radio public service announcements and gave interviews.

Affected countries also received technical assistance in identifying their requirements in terms of the vaccine, cold chain, staff and funds. UNICEF was responsible for the timely provision and distribution of oral polio vaccine; in 2004, the organization procured a total of 2.1 billion doses of vaccine, 511 million of which were used in West and Central Africa.

they believe, because the influence of traditional chiefs is even greater than that of doctors. We are very important for ending polio in Niger.

“There have been no new polio cases in Mayahi since 2002. This is because we are well-informed. People respect us when we explain why all our children should be vaccinated against polio. We just met for two days [17–18 April 2004] with over 80 traditional chiefs from Niger and Nigeria on polio. It was very good to

share our experiences and we learned a lot from each other.” ■

Nassirou Soumana

Nassirou Soumana is a truck driver and the father of 15 children in Zongo, Benin. Nassirou recounts how the Imam changed his mind about vaccinating his children against polio:

“I have changed a lot. In life, you must keep your common sense. He [the Imam]

convinced me. How could I not listen to a leader, to the voice of God? When he tells us to get our children immunized, we just do it, we never doubt his word. That is the way it is.

“Nothing will ever be like before. Come back to vaccinate them. Every year, my children are yours. And if some parents in this neighbourhood refuse immunization for their children, let me know. I can help you.” ■

VILLAGE TO VILLAGE, DOOR TO DOOR

As a result of tireless work by all partners, vaccination resumed in northern Nigeria in July 2004. In October, the world's largest synchronized vaccination campaign to date reached 80 million children under five in 23 countries in the first round. A second round in November also reached 80 million children, with additional rounds planned for 2005. Thousands of vaccinators, religious leaders, Rotary volunteers and others were part of the campaign. They travelled on horseback, on foot, by boat and by bicycle, village to village and door to door. They sought out every child. Their millions of steps helped protect children and reduce the footprint of a disease that will – someday – be history.

PROVIDING VACCINES AND ASSISTING GOVERNMENTS WITH IMMUNIZATION CAMPAIGNS ARE FUNDAMENTAL TO UNICEF'S WORK TO HELP CHILDREN SURVIVE AND THRIVE. OTHER CHILD SURVIVAL INTERVENTIONS (THE 'PLUS' IN IMMUNIZATION PLUS) ARE OFTEN LINKED WITH VACCINATION CAMPAIGNS. SOME ACTIVITIES AND ACHIEVEMENTS IN THIS AREA IN 2004 ARE LISTED ON THE FACING PAGE.

SUPPLY SPOTLIGHT

In 2004, we procured and distributed

- 2.8 billion doses of vaccine, worth \$374 million
- \$15 million in cold-chain equipment
- 2.1 billion doses of polio vaccine, valued at \$203 million

Sheikh Dahiru

Sheikh Dahiru is an Islamic religious leader in Bauchi State, Nigeria

"I was very happy to participate in this weekend's meeting of traditional and religious leaders on polio eradication in Niger.

"It's the first time that leaders from Niger and Nigeria like us have met to discuss polio. I think the meeting has been very successful. There's now more mutual understanding amongst

us about the danger of polio and the important role we can play in eradicating polio in our region. A big part of our role is communicating and mobilizing people about polio vaccination campaigns in Nigeria and Niger.

"Our efforts help raise awareness and understanding about the polio threat. We are important in the fight against polio because we are always in touch with our people, whether they live in cities or in villages. We talk with them

in person, in groups, and we also do many interviews, on radio, on television, in the newspapers.

"Today, many journalists are covering this meeting. In the past, vaccines were not considered a problem, but recently, there has been some mistrust about polio vaccines among certain people. That is why we decided today to call upon all media in the region to stop spreading false rumours about polio vaccines, as this only hurts our people." ■



UNICEF works with governments and partner organizations to provide routine immunization services along with other life-saving interventions (the 'plus'), such as vitamin and micronutrient supplementation, deworming and distribution of insecticide-treated mosquito nets to combat malaria. A few highlights from 2004:

Afghanistan: Vaccinated 3 million women against tetanus toxoid.

Armenia: Trained 1,300 immunization nurses on basic principles of immunization.

Belize: Produced and distributed information materials on immunization as part of the Immunization Week in the Americas.

Dominican Republic: Vaccinated 1.1 million young children jointly with Haitian authorities as part of the cross-border Immunization Week in the Americas.

Egypt: Carried out assessment of children missed during the September 2004 National Immunization Day; the purpose was to address the issue of a small but noticeable percentage of children missed in every polio immunization campaign.

Ethiopia: Adopted the artemisinin-containing combination therapy artemether-lumefantrine (Coartem®) as a new first-line treatment for non-complicated plasmodium falciparum malaria.

Gambia: Commissioned a cold room with fridge and freezer capacities of 27,000 and 15,000 litres, respectively, under the expanded programme on immunization.

Georgia: Provided measles vaccination and vitamin A supplementation for over 2,800 children aged 12 months to 15 years, including 715 Chechen refugee children, in the Pankisi Gorge.

Lao People's Democratic Republic: Reviewed vitamin A supplementation strategy and developed a plan to combine vitamin A supplementation and deworming tablet distribution.

Liberia: Distributed over 54,000 insecticide-treated mosquito nets.

Madagascar: Vaccinated close to 9 million children against measles and provided vitamin A supplements and deworming tablets to over 3 million children as part of the Reach Every District strategy.

Nepal: Promoted measles immunization as a human right through the mobilization of political parties, media and civil society using the human rights network; vaccination of over 5.3 million children in 35 out of 75 districts during the first phase of the country's measles elimination campaign.

Pakistan: Trained women health workers to provide vaccination and health care services.

Peru: Vaccinated Candoshi and Shapra ethnic groups against hepatitis B to save them from an epidemic threatening to cause their extinction.

Serbia and Montenegro: Immunized Roma and displaced children; registered previously unregistered children during the campaign.

Tajikistan: Mobilized civil society organizations to get measles messages to people in hard-to-reach areas during a mass measles campaign that reached 3 million children and young people.

Timor-Leste: Developed materials on immunization and vitamin A to raise awareness and educate the public.

HIV AND AIDS

THE OBSTACLES TO TREATING CHILDREN WITH HIV/AIDS ARE NOT SIMPLE TO OVERCOME. IN 2004, UNICEF AND ITS PARTNERS ACCELERATED EFFORTS TO PUT CHILDREN WITH HIV AND AIDS ON THE GLOBAL AGENDA.

La Maison Arc-en-Ciel (Rainbow House) is an orphanage situated in the hills above Port-au-Prince, Haiti, providing care to children affected by HIV/AIDS and antiretroviral medicine to those living with the disease. The centre, run by a local non-governmental organization and supported by UNICEF, is part of the agency's overall efforts to secure the right of children infected with HIV to adequate treatment. Although antiretroviral medicine can reduce sickness and death from AIDS, only an estimated 12 per cent of people with HIV/AIDS in developing countries who need this treatment are receiving it. For the 2.2 million children worldwide who are HIV-positive, prospects for receiving antiretroviral treatment are even slimmer than for adults.





Care, support and treatment for children with HIV and AIDS is limited for several reasons. Progression of the virus in children is not properly understood; testing and health care facilities for children are inadequate; antiretroviral drugs are often not available or not accessible; or if child-appropriate antiretroviral therapy is available it is costly, difficult to store and complicated to administer. Yet children have the same right to treatment as all others with the disease.

THE ENERGY TO PLAY

Arc-en-Ciel is one of two UNICEF-supported community-based programmes in Haiti that provide antiretrovirals; the other is in the north-west city of Port-de-Paix and is implemented by CARE. Both projects also provide testing, counselling, nutritional and medical assistance and psychological support through home visits. Arc-en-Ciel has a related outreach programme in the Port-au-Prince slum of Del Mar, where children, families and caregivers affected by HIV/AIDS receive support and care, including antiretrovirals. In 2004, Arc-en-Ciel was declared a model of best practice by UNAIDS; work is now under way to scale up this model and implement it in urban areas.

The focus is helping families and communities, the front line in assisting children affected by the virus. The results can be seen in the children. Children who receive medication have energy to play. They go to school. Many have hopes and dreams for the future. In short, they can be children again.

IN THEIR OWN WORDS...

Stephan

Stephan (not his real name) is 11 and has been living at La Maison Arc-en-Ciel in Haiti for six years. He is HIV-positive and is receiving antiretroviral treatment.

"I have been here six years. I don't like taking my medicine but I have to, because the nurse says so.

"I want to be a mechanic and make myself a large car. And then take an airplane to Brazil, Canada or Japan.

I know about these places from geography class – and television too. I want to go and make cars, play football, have a team." ■

Juliana

Juliana (not her real name) contracted HIV while still in her mother's womb. Now, at the age of 18, she lives in a house for children and youth with HIV/AIDS in the city of São Paulo, Brazil, where she

receives antiretroviral medicines and makes plans for the future.

"My sister and I lived with our mother until I was five. We were the youngest in the family. With time, my mother became very ill because she had AIDS. My sister and I suffered a lot because we witnessed her daily struggle but could do nothing to help.

"My mother started to worry about us and talked to a friend, asking her to take



DRAMATIC INCREASE IN ANTIRETROVIRAL PROCUREMENT

UNICEF procurement of antiretrovirals and testing and diagnostics materials increased substantially in 2004, totalling a value of \$26 million, compared to \$4 million in 2002. Some of these medicines were for UNICEF-supported projects, such as Arc-en-Ciel, but most were provided as a procurement service to organizations such as the Elisabeth Glazer Paediatric AIDS Foundation and the United Nations Development Programme. Another main recipient is the prevention of mother-to-child transmission 'plus' programme spearheaded by Columbia University, where in eight countries in southern Africa and in Thailand, children, their mothers and other members of the family receive all-around care as well as ongoing antiretroviral treatment. Over 80 per cent of all antiretroviral medicine and over 75 per cent of test kits procured by UNICEF in 2004 went to Africa.

care of us. In the beginning, we cried a lot because being apart from our mother was the worst that could happen to us. My oldest brother and my dad stayed home, as my mother got sicker and sicker.

"When I was 6 and my sister 5, the lady who took care of us said she could no longer have us around because the situation was getting tough. She said she would look for a supporting shelter. It was very difficult because we had

become very attached, she was very kind to us.

"In the meantime, I started to get very sick and had to be taken to the hospital. I was already 7 and stayed in the hospital because my situation was serious. I spent a year in the hospital, between life and death, and my sister was sent to the supporting shelter.

"I left the hospital after a year and was taken to the same shelter where my

sister was. I needed a wheelchair because I was really very weak. In that shelter I had many moments of happiness, lots of people helped me.

"I was given drugs, but wasn't taking them correctly and fell sick all the time. Every year I had to go to the hospital.

"One day I met a lady in the hospital who wanted to adopt me. My sister and I started to spend the weekends at her home. My sister wanted to be adopted,

Because effective treatment requires a continuous supply of medicines, UNICEF also established an emergency stock of antiretrovirals worth \$1.6 million, available to countries faced with medicine shortages.

UNICEF also supports the UNAIDS and World Health Organization '3 by 5' initiative, which aims to extend treatment to 3 million people in developing countries by the end of 2005. In November 2004, UNICEF co-hosted – with WHO – a technical consultation to review realities of access to antiretroviral treatment for children.

HIV and AIDS have had a profound impact on the realization of children's rights. Around 15 million children have been orphaned by HIV and AIDS, and millions more have been made vulnerable as the virus exacerbates poverty, armed conflict, ignorance and gender discrimination. Increasing treatment to children and mothers is only part of the massive scaling up that is required to respond effectively to the toll the disease is taking on children in so many places.

UNICEF PROGRAMMES AIM TO PREVENT HIV INFECTIONS AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE, PREVENT PARENT-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION OF HIV, AND PROVIDE SUPPORT, CARE AND TREATMENT TO ORPHANS, VULNERABLE CHILDREN AND FAMILIES LIVING WITH HIV/AIDS. A FEW ACTIVITIES AND ACHIEVEMENTS FROM PROGRAMMES AROUND THE WORLD ARE HIGHLIGHTED ON THE FACING PAGE.

SUPPLY SPOTLIGHT

In 2004, we

- Procured \$18.4 million worth of antiretroviral medicine
- Supplied HIV and AIDS-related test kits and diagnostic equipment worth \$2.9 million

but I didn't. So she went and I stayed in another shelter. Now she is in the second grade of secondary school and is really happy, but worries about my health.

"My mother is no longer alive, my dad moved away to Bahia, and I don't hear from my brother anymore. My sister is 17 and continues to live with the lady who adopted her.

"Last year I came across Tecer o Futuro [Weaving the Future, a programme supported by UNICEF to help children and adolescents living with HIV and AIDS]. I started to participate in meetings with young people and they helped me a lot.

"I am now 18. I am very happy because the house where I live is great and everybody is kind to me, but my goal

is to finish school, find a job and have my own house. I am in the third grade of secondary school. I'm trying to take better and better care of myself, I'm following my treatment, and my only concern is my future." ■



As an active participant in the global fight against HIV/AIDS, UNICEF is working with partners at all levels to stop the spread of the disease and to ensure care for children affected by it. Prevention of mother-to-child transmission is a priority. Some of the 2004 activities and achievements in this area are highlighted below.

Belarus: Expanded a network of regional youth press centres for training young journalists and developing information campaigns around HIV/AIDS.

Brazil: Produced guidelines and national plans for health policies addressed to adolescents living with HIV/AIDS.

China: Rolled out the nation's first paediatric AIDS care and treatment initiative; expanded HIV/AIDS peer education to over 3 million primary- and middle-school students in 10 provinces; supported the government in mounting a communication campaign directed at youth in every Chinese village.

El Salvador: Promoted free HIV testing for pregnant women, with special messages for male partners to take good care of pregnant women.

Eritrea: Trained 209 military personnel to raise HIV/AIDS awareness in 209 towns and villages, most of which are located in remote rural areas.

Indonesia: Conducted a large baseline survey in Islamic schools and communities to determine young people's knowledge, attitudes and practices.

Lesotho: Initiated a nutritional security project with the Food and Agriculture Organization and the World Food Programme for children affected by HIV/AIDS.

Myanmar: Expanded life skills training programme to reach 4,000 out-of-school youth aged 10–15 years. UNICEF supports life skills programmes in 79 other countries around the world.

Namibia: Launched Window of Hope, a school-based life skills HIV-prevention programme for children aged 10–14 years.

Occupied Palestinian Territory: Reviewed legislation and policies in relation to the human rights of children infected and affected by HIV/AIDS as part of a regional initiative.

Oman: Trained people living with HIV/AIDS as counsellors for an HIV/AIDS information and counselling hotline and as community outreach agents.

Pakistan: Trained over 250 religious leaders on HIV/AIDS after the launch of the first-ever HIV/AIDS Prevention Info Kit.

Philippines: Supported a large-scale MTV concert targeting tens of thousands of young people with prevention messages. A similar concert was held in Thailand.

Tanzania: Conducted an in-depth review of the effectiveness of school-based life skills education in reducing HIV transmission.

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia: Supported an anonymous SOS helpline giving youth advice and referrals for information on HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted infections.

Viet Nam: Piloted basic HIV/AIDS training in curriculum for selected new Buddhist monks and nuns as part of the Buddhist Leadership Initiative.

Zambia: Trained teachers and Parent and Teachers Association members on integrating HIV/AIDS and life skills education in sports and traditional games.

BAM

Islamic Republic of Iran

“Rebuilding the lives of these children is both an emergency effort and a long-term commitment. We’ll be there for both.”

When the earthquake struck Bam, Islamic Republic of Iran, on 26 December 2003, tens of thousands of children witnessed what no child should – their world crumbling around them. Some were left too traumatized to say their names or to identify their parents. The needs of Bam’s children were urgent and vast.

Some 30,000 lives were lost. Nearly 2,000 children lost both parents, and almost twice that number lost one. The natural disaster destroyed both of the city’s hospitals and all 23 of its health centres. Over half of Bam’s health workers were killed. Almost all of the city’s schools were destroyed, and many teachers and students were missing or dead.

LONG-TERM PRESENCE, EFFECTIVE RESPONSE

In planning and delivering emergency assistance, UNICEF was able to draw on its deep knowledge of the country – the organization has operated programmes for children in Iran almost continuously since 1962 and has strong partnerships with local, regional and international organizations.

The first supplies from UNICEF were on the ground within 48 hours, and work was soon under way to help many of the 80,000 survivors bury their thousands of dead and to provide them with life-giving water, medicines, equipment, tents and generators. UNICEF helped identify children who had been separated from their families and reunite them with surviving relatives.

After the immediate threats of injury and exposure, illness and disease, dislocation and separation had been dealt with, longer-term threats – pessimism and hopelessness, lack of confidence, depression and apathy – remained. So did UNICEF.

EDUCATION – URGENTLY AND FOR THE LONG TERM

A cornerstone of UNICEF’s commitment was advocacy for the right of all children in the affected areas to have access to education. As the lead United Nations agency in education in Bam, UNICEF coordinated the education activities of both governmental and non-governmental organizations.

Immediately after the earthquake, inflatable tents able to hold 50 schoolchildren each were sent in, as well as recreation kits and hundreds of schools-in-a-box. Less than one month after the earthquake, the first children returned to a government school, and the first of several UNICEF-supported temporary schools opened.

In conjunction with the government, UNICEF also launched a psychosocial support programme in four schools. More than 1,200 teachers were trained to identify and refer traumatized children for care.

Throughout 2004, the commitment remained. Adolescents received assistance to participate in pre-university courses, and teachers were trained to teach life skills in primary and middle schools. Early child care centres were established in and around Bam, along with recreational centres for children. One year after the emergency, massive rebuilding was still necessary. Many of the city’s 24,000 children were in prefabricated schools, often in split shifts. Mobile libraries were on the road, servicing 56 schools. Psychological support and water and sanitation programmes were ongoing.

FROM DEVASTATED TO CHILD-FRIENDLY

Reconstruction work has been rooted in the idea of child-friendly cities, an initiative that promotes sustainable, healthy and child-friendly environments. After more than a year of loss, upheaval and rebuilding, the children of Bam are reaping the benefits.



THE CARIBBEAN

“Thousands of children have suffered from these storms. Some have lost their lives, many have been injured, and thousands have seen their homes and schools destroyed.”

Natural disasters and man-made crises – floods, multiple hurricanes and political unrest – took a particularly heavy toll on the Caribbean in 2004. Children were among the primary victims, losing their homes and schools as well as whatever access they had to clean water and sanitation, health and social services.

Learning from each succeeding upheaval, UNICEF worked with partners to meet the challenges of the affected countries – especially the Dominican Republic, Grenada, Haiti and Jamaica – depending on the strengths of organizational networks in each country, agency cooperation and governmental infrastructure. The organization put its Core Commitments for Children in Emergencies into action over and over throughout the year.

KEEPING CHILDREN HEALTHY AND LEARNING

Keeping children healthy and getting them back to school required a strong network of partners ranging from UN agencies – such as the Pan-American Health Organization, the World Food Programme and others – to many international and local non-governmental organizations, including Save the Children and Action Against Hunger.

First-aid kits, emergency health kits and oral rehydration salts helped keep children healthy in Jamaica. In Haiti, damaged cold-chain equipment was replaced and nutrition and health kits were provided. Hygiene kits for children under five, as well as nutrition and health kits, were provided in the Dominican Republic. Medical facilities in Grenada also received health kits along with oral rehydration salts, water purification tablets and a trauma kit. People in many areas received water purification tablets.

Getting schoolchildren back to school was a challenge. In Grenada, Hurricane Ivan damaged or destroyed the country's 78 schools; schools-in-a-box from UNICEF and sport-in-a-box kits donated by the Fédération Internationale de Football Association (FIFA) were distributed; tents became temporary schools; damaged schools were rebuilt. In Haiti, a Back to School campaign focused on rehabilitating schools and providing school materials, including school-in-a-box kits. These emergency education kits also helped get kids back to school in Jamaica.



In the Dominican Republic and Grenada, the Return to Happiness programme used play, sports, theatre and storytelling to help children deal with trauma. In the Dominican Republic, World Vision was a key partner in this project. In Grenada, a counselling component was added to existing primary health services.

HAITI

The children of Haiti also had to contend with man-made crises. Political unrest at the beginning of the year unleashed a wave of violence affecting an estimated 3 million people, more than half of them children. The complexities and scale of the crisis posed a challenge to emergency response; the Core Commitments were tested.

To help get kids back to school, a Back to School campaign reconstructed schools and provided materials for more than 90,000 children and 2,000 teachers.

To help protect the most vulnerable children, those living on the street as well as domestic workers and those orphaned by AIDS, UNICEF supported vocational training, education and empowerment activities. Campaigns highlighting increased violence against women and girls provided information on where to get assistance.

To help children deal with the trauma of conflict, the government, private sector and international community provided scholarships to 15,000 schoolchildren from poor families in the most affected regions. Within this programme, more than 800 young people were helped to deal with trauma.

C CHILD PROTECTION

**HUMAN TRAFFICKING
WORLDWIDE HAS REACHED
EPIDEMIC PROPORTIONS
OVER THE PAST DECADE.
IN 2004, UNICEF AND ITS
PARTNERS WORKED TO
STRENGTHEN SOCIAL
AND LEGAL STRUCTURES
TO PROTECT CHILDREN.**

Trafficked children, women and men – whether taken by force or lured by promise of a better future – become commodities in a world of fear and exploitation. In Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States, where every country is a country of origin, transit or destination for trafficking, the Republic of Moldova is working to change the dynamic. UNICEF is partnering with the government, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and civil society groups to help deter child trafficking and protect its victims not only in Moldova but also region-wide.





Key to making lasting improvements for children is strengthening the core elements of a child's protective environment – the family and other caregivers, the community and governmental and societal institutions. The goal is to prevent trafficking as well as improve capacity to help children who were caught up recover and reintegrate into society.

FROM A COUNTRY TO A REGION

In 2004, the Government of Moldova, with assistance from UNICEF, finalized a national plan of action against trafficking in children. The same partnership saw to it that the country's law to prevent and combat trafficking in human beings, including a chapter on child protection, was enacted.

In 2003, at the request of the Task Force for Trafficking in Human Beings of the Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe, UNICEF developed the Guidelines for the Protection of the Rights of Children Victims of Trafficking, which set standards for protecting child victims of trafficking. All countries that are members of the Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe have adopted the guidelines, and, in 2004, Moldova integrated them into national policy and legislation.

As critical as establishing a protective legal framework is strengthening a country's capacity to implement its laws. In 2004, in partnership with the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, 150 Moldovan judges and prosecutors were trained in how to protect child victims of trafficking. To facilitate full implementation of the guidelines throughout the subregion, training modules are being developed for various professionals – lawyers, prosecutors, judges and law-enforcement officers – who are in direct contact with children.

IN THEIR OWN WORDS...

Lina

Anton was only two and a half when he and his mother, Lina (not her real name), were trafficked from the Republic of Moldova to Moscow to beg on the streets. They managed to return home after 18 months. Upon their return, a social services project for children and families at risk in Ungheni, supported by the organization Every Child – Moldova and UNICEF, helped Lina with her rehabilitation and reintegration into society.

Lina grew up in an institution without parental care. At an early age she married a man who beat her. She tells this story:

"Even when I was pregnant, my husband would beat me for no reason. On the fifth month of my pregnancy I went to the maternity hospital in Ungheni and stayed there until the birth of the child. [After] I didn't have a place to go to and I stayed with the child in the hospital in Ungheni for one year, then I was allowed to stay at another hospital – in Cornesti. But I couldn't stay there for long and I went to my sister's. I didn't have food or clothes for Anton."

All attempts to find a job failed. Finally, she

accepted the offer of a man who promised to get her a job sorting potatoes in the capital, Chişinău, on the condition she take Anton along with her. When she got to Chişinău she found out that she would be going to Moscow.

"Two days before leaving for Moscow we were confined in a house, together with four other women, who also had small children, some of them even in diapers. Only then did we find out that we were going to beg on the streets in Russia and we tried to run away."



UNICEF continues to support direct assistance to children and women in projects that can potentially be replicated by the government on a larger scale, such as the mother and child friendly wing of the Rehabilitation Centre for Victims of Trafficking in Chişinău. UNICEF also provides funds for the NGO Centre for Documentation and Children's Rights, which since 2003 has taught life skills to over 3,000 institutionalized children – more vulnerable to exploitation and abuse – to sensitize them to the dangers of trafficking. UNICEF works on reform of the child-care system and promotes deinstitutionalization throughout the region.

The escape plan did not succeed. The trip to Moscow was difficult.

“The traffickers would give us the IDs only at the customs, to present them to the customs officers. We tried to escape twice – once by jumping out of the train, the second time by telling the customs officers. Each time I was beaten in the train toilet.”

When she arrived in Moscow, she was made to beg on the streets and in the metro. Little Anton was used to evoke pity and more money.

“I was ashamed to beg and people would call me names, that’s why I would bring little money. In the evening ‘the owners’ would give us only hot boiled water and tell us that we hadn’t made enough money for food. Several times I went to the police office myself to ask them for help to return home. But the owner would pay money to the police and take me again into the street, after having beaten me and the child.”

Eventually, with the help of a passer-by, Lina ran away and found shelter in a

monastery. The abbess helped her get the necessary documents and return home to Moldova. ■

Monica

Monica (not her real name) was deceived and sold to a trafficking network from Moscow and forced to work as a prostitute. She managed to escape to Moldova and was helped by the UNICEF-supported mother and child friendly wing of the Rehabilitation Centre for Victims of Trafficking in Chisinau.

IT IS ABOUT PROTECTION

Trafficking in children can be seen as a cross-border crime, intersecting with the charged issue of migration. But from a human rights perspective, it is above all a problem of child protection, and should be reflected this way in bilateral and regional agreements. In 2004, in a necessary but not sufficient step, UNICEF helped get key child protection standards included in the Council of Europe's European Convention on Trafficking in Human Beings and in the European Commission's experts' report on protection of victims of trafficking. But much more remains to be done.

UNICEF also worked with other regional bodies addressing trafficking in 2004. The organization co-hosted the Southeast Asia Conference on Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes in Medan, Indonesia, in March 2004, which adopted a declaration on protecting children legally and socially from sexual exploitation and trafficking. UNICEF country offices also supported the signing of a regional memorandum of understanding, the Coordinated Mekong Ministerial Initiative Against Trafficking (COMMIT), by Cambodia, China, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar, Thailand and Viet Nam. In addition, 2004 saw the emergence of various codes of conduct relevant to the fight against human trafficking, such as the code of conduct for the North American travel industry against commercial sexual exploitation in sex tourism and the tourism code of conduct in Gambia.

PREVENTING TRAFFICKING AND ASSISTING ITS CHILD VICTIMS IS ONLY ONE ASPECT OF UNICEF'S WORK TO STRENGTHEN THE PROTECTIVE ENVIRONMENT AROUND CHILDREN. UNICEF WORKS TO PROMOTE RESPECT FOR CHILDREN'S RIGHTS AND THEIR PROTECTION IN NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL LAW, IN LINE WITH THE CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD. SOME OF THE KEY ACHIEVEMENTS AND ACTIVITIES OF 2004 ARE LISTED ON THE FACING PAGE.

"I don't want to remember, although this is something you never forget. It is unbelievable, but during six months I've been through hell."

Having grown up without much parental support, Monica relied on her siblings.

"After a while my brother and sister went to work in Chişinău. They sent me food sometimes, but they could not support me. This is why, after finishing school, I tried to find a job in Chişinău myself"

There an old acquaintance offered her a

better-paying waitressing job in Moscow. She left for Moscow with two other girls. When she arrived, her documents were taken away and she was put into a guarded two-room apartment with 15 other girls, most of them Moldovans between 13 and 17 years of age. The next day they put her to work.

"It was like a market, where clients could choose the girls they liked. The master threatened us that if we screamed or resisted, he would beat us to death. Sometimes we did not sleep for four

days, other times I was starving. In winter they forced me to drink alcohol in order not to freeze."

One day, Monica and a friend managed to escape.

"We took advantage of the fact that the guards were asleep when we returned from the clients in the morning. We took the money we gathered from the tips the clients gave us and ran away from there."

At great risk, they took a train to Odessa and then home to Chişinău. ■



Creating a protective environment for children is a priority for UNICEF. Many gains have been made by UNICEF in partnership with governments and organizations at all levels to protect children from violence, abuse and exploitation. Some activities and achievements in this area in 2004 are listed below.

Angola: Launched a nationwide mass media mine-risk information campaign for transport providers and passengers.

Azerbaijan: Ratified Convention 182 concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour and the Hague Convention on Intercountry Adoption.

Burundi: Supported demobilization and reintegration of nearly 3,000 child soldiers from the Burundian armed forces and from the Gardiens de la paix and six other armed groups.

China and Viet Nam: Supported the first-ever joint communication campaign against cross-border child trafficking.

Colombia: Completed destruction of official mine stockpiles (except those used for demining training).

Ecuador: Removed 176 children and adolescents from work in garbage dumps and provided assistance with their return to school or vocational training.

Egypt: Trained 60 Muslim religious leaders on the teaching of Islam regarding female genital mutilation and cutting.

Guatemala: Established local protection systems for child victims of abuse and exploitation in five municipalities.

Jordan: Supported the Arab Parliamentary Union in hosting a regional conference on child protection that called for a national parliamentary committee on child rights in all Arab countries.

Kenya: Provided legal assistance, social counselling and emergency support to 800 children who were abused or were in conflict with the law.

Liberia: Supported demobilization and rehabilitation of nearly 12,000 children associated with armed forces and groups.

Malawi: Launched a national code of conduct on child labour.

Mexico: Launched the Child Protection Handbook for Parliamentarians at the Inter-Parliamentary Union Conference.

Morocco: Established a national forum on the protection of children in conflict with the law.

Papua New Guinea: Launched a national birth registration campaign aimed at registering the births of all children. The campaign offered a three-month amnesty on registration fees and resulted in an increase in birth registration rates from 3 per cent to 25 per cent.

Romania: Adopted a complete legislative package and by-laws on child protection.

Russian Federation: Expanded the national child rights ombudsman's network.

Uganda: Drafted standards and guidelines for the care and protection of night commuters.

Zambia: Formed a partnership of civil society organizations working with vulnerable children and women, under the patronage of the First Lady, to raise awareness and mobilize local authorities and communities to fight sexual and gender-based violence.



BEHIND THE SCENES

In every aspect of its behind-the-scenes processes, UNICEF continues to safeguard the resources entrusted to the organization for the survival, development and protection of the world's children. Accountability is pursued through sound financial and administrative management designed to ensure efficient, cost-effective and transparent utilization of these resources.

In 2004, United Nations reform remained a critical action area. The organization continued its inter-agency work on UN reform through participation in the UN Development Group's management and programme groups, the harmonization and simplification task force, and other sub-groups, including those related to services and personnel policies, resident coordinator issues and common premises.

UN REFORM TOUCHES ALL AREAS

Within the UN reform plan, UNICEF worked with the UN Development Group to enhance staff well-being. A UN-wide, stepped-up response to HIV/AIDS in the workplace continued, and new communication materials were disseminated throughout the organization. In 2004, 71 country offices had a plan and a budget in place to put into effect the minimum standards on HIV/AIDS in the workplace, a marked increase from 46 offices the previous year. In other developments,

a joint counselling programme made strides in helping staff to better manage stress at both the field-office and headquarters levels.

UNICEF is also working closely with UN partners to integrate its infrastructure solutions, business systems and information technology services as the joint office approach is expanded in countries of cooperation. A landmark achievement in 2004 was the launch of DEVInfo, a system that monitors progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals. UNICEF led the development of this tool, and during the course of the year it was rolled out to all UNICEF field offices and UN country teams. DEVInfo is also available to governments and non-governmental organizations.

SUPPLIES

In the supply area, 2004 saw the launch of the UN Global Marketplace – a single window through which suppliers can register with 15 agencies in the UN system.

UNICEF procurement reached a total value of \$797 million in 2004 (excluding freight), a 12 per cent increase over 2003. The increase reflects higher procurement volumes for a range of commodities, including insecticide-treated mosquito nets, for which UNICEF is the largest buyer in the world (with a 61 per cent increase in procurement over 2003), pharmaceuticals (up 89 per cent), education supplies (an increase of 27 per cent), water and sanitation supplies (an increase of 24 per cent) and vaccines (up 8 per cent). One third of all



procurement is from developing countries. In 2004, \$102 million worth of supplies was funded by the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization.

Procurement services – where UNICEF acts as a buyer for external partners as a way of leveraging additional resources for children – amounted to \$223 million in 2004, 76 per cent of which was for vaccines. Pharmaceuticals as well as education and nutrition supplies also showed clear signs of growth.

Supply Division and UNICEF's Brussels office have been working together to strengthen the partnership with the European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office (ECHO), the third largest donor to UNICEF emergency resources. Supply Division is committed to fast-tracking the procurement of supplies for the European Union and ECHO; Supply Division and ECHO have also agreed to recognize UNICEF as a procurement centre for their 180 non-governmental organization partners.

UNICEF ships commodities to more than 90 countries worldwide.

HUMAN RESOURCES

In 2004, UNICEF pursued the use of simpler procedures, efficient technologies and automated systems for human resource management. More timely deployment of senior staff was made possible through the implementation of a succession management plan, and a new Emergency Response Team strengthened capacities, as did standby arrangements for rapid deployment of personnel. These measures proved to be effective, for example, in UNICEF's response to the Indian Ocean tsunami.

Building on progress from previous years, the Personal and Professional Development training programme known as 'P²D' has enhanced career development of staff members and reached about 60 per cent of UNICEF

staff. About 55 per cent of country-level professional staff also undertook training in programme processes in 2004, and electronic self-learning courses continued to increase familiarity with programme procedures and other areas of UNICEF's work.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

In 2004, UNICEF substantially enhanced its technical capacity to support emergency preparedness and response. In emergency telecommunications, UNICEF worked to reduce prices for Very Small Aperture Terminals (VSATs), a mobile satellite communication tool, and to establish standards for emergency inter-agency telecommunications.

In addition, business continuity was improved, with more robust backup connectivity and backup systems at headquarters. User mobility was enhanced through initiation of web mail, wireless connectivity and remote access to PROMS (Programme Manager System).

Simplification of PROMS and further integration with headquarters management systems has led to increased productivity and more timely availability of information globally. The system has been enhanced to provide better reporting functions, and field offices have increasingly exploited its planning capabilities.

Advances in UNICEF's Internet presence were also made, including improved search capacity for the UNICEF website, the relaunch of the French and Spanish websites, and the return of 'Voices of Youth', an Internet forum for youth.

In recognition of the organization's technical agility, UNICEF has received – for the third consecutive year – a CIO 100 award from *CIO* magazine, a publication targeted to chief information officers and other information executives.



PARTNERSHIPS FOR CHILDREN

Addressing the challenges facing children today requires a wide range of partners with a shared commitment to creating a world that is fit for children. UNICEF partners with public and non-profit organizations at all levels – global, national and local. We engage with the private and corporate worlds to harness their energy for children. We use the star power of our Goodwill Ambassadors to put the spotlight on children in all parts of the globe.

THE PUBLIC ARENA

Intergovernmental organizations, parliamentarians, faith-based organizations, youth organizations, sports organizations, academic institutions, communications entities and other members of the Global Movement for Children – these partnerships are the backbone of UNICEF's work. The following examples illustrate only some of the many partnerships we foster for children.

An intergovernmental meeting in West Africa

A high-level meeting of representatives from over 50 member and observer states of the International Organization of La Francophonie in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso served as a forum for the launch of *Towards a World Fit for Children*, a UNICEF report recognizing the need to place child survival, development and well-being at the heart of La Francophonie's vision for peaceful and equitable development.

Parliamentarians in Mexico City

In April 2004, UNICEF's Goodwill Ambassador Jessica Lange launched the *Handbook for Parliamentarians on Child Protection*, a joint UNICEF/Inter-Parliamentary Union report, at the Inter-Parliamentary Union's 110th International Assembly in Mexico City. The handbook provides practical ways for parliamentarians to use their political influence and the power of legislation, budgetary oversight and parliamentary inquiry to protect children from exploitation and abuse. An Arabic-language version of the handbook was launched at a December 2004 conference on child protection for Arab Parliamentarians in Jordan.

A faith-based coalition at the South Asia Inter-religious Council on HIV/AIDS

In partnership with UNICEF, the World Conference of Religions for Peace, the largest international coalition of representatives of the world's religions who are dedicated to peace, and a key UNICEF partner for 20 years, facilitated the inaugural meeting of the South Asia Inter-religious Council on HIV/AIDS.

A youth partnership with the Nigerien Scout Movement

Scouts with the Nigerien Scout Movement, with support from UNICEF, have received training on HIV/AIDS education, which they can then pass on to their peers. The Scouts also took part in the Pan-African Youth Forum on HIV/AIDS, March 2004, in Dakar, Senegal. The forum brought together 245 young people from 43 African countries.

Sports groups in the Occupied Palestinian Territory (OPT)

The Sports for Development project supported by the education, youth and sports ministries of OPT and by UNICEF, and funded by Fédération Internationale de Football Association (FIFA), Fédération Internationale de Volleyball (FIVB) and the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) expanded in 2004 to reach around 12,000 adolescents (half of them girls) through direct participation in sports teams in the West Bank and Gaza. More than 85,000 children benefit indirectly.

Cooperation between development organizations

In 2004, UNICEF drafted a memorandum of understanding with the international non-governmental organization Oxfam to strengthen cooperation in the provision of water supply, sanitation and hygiene promotion services in emergency situations. Its scope includes preparedness planning, rapid response and support to the transition from emergency to development programming.

Academic institutions in developing countries and the industrialized world

Partnerships are many and varied: A professor at the University of Natal, in South Africa, for example, has worked with UNICEF and in December 2004 chaired a forum convened by UNICEF and the World Bank on children orphaned and made vulnerable by AIDS. With Columbia University Mailman School of Public Health, UNICEF is the procurement partner for a prevention of mother-to-child transmission 'plus' project under way in nine countries.

Communications partners put children in focus

In 2004, UNICEF created seven documentaries for a British Broadcasting Company (BBC) World series on child health, *Kill or Cure*. Each documentary in the series was broadcast every day for a week.

CORPORATE ALLIANCES

UNICEF enjoys long-term relationships with many in the corporate community, receiving not only financial support but research and development assistance, technical knowledge, access to logistics networks and extensive communication channels. Some of the most recent initiatives of UNICEF's corporate allies are provided here. For more comprehensive information and a listing of all of UNICEF's major corporate alliances, visit the corporate partnerships portal of the UNICEF website.

In 2004, **American Express** and **Zatzi Catering Group** in the Czech Republic supported early childhood development programmes through the Good Start project.

Aqua for All (A4A) is a group of Dutch public and private companies that supplies funds, materials and expertise to support water projects. A partner since 2002, A4A contributed nearly \$340,000 for projects in Mali in 2004.

The Association of Toy Professionals in France launched The Toy and The Child campaign for early childhood development projects in southern China, pledging \$340,000 over three years.

Mexico's **Banco Santander Serfin** invited customers to donate one peso each time they withdrew cash from one of the bank's 1,800 ATMs, raising \$775,540 in 2004.

Change for Good, a long-term alliance with the international airline industry, has raised more than \$53 million in over 50 countries since 1991 by encouraging passengers to donate unused foreign currency to UNICEF. Passengers on **British Airways** have contributed more than \$34 million since 1994. On the 10th anniversary of the airline's partnership with Change for Good, 7 May 2004, Her Majesty The Queen visited Heathrow and launched the celebrations by unveiling a Change for Good-branded British Airways plane. **Qantas**, the first Change for Good partner, reached the AU \$10 million (US \$7.8 million) milestone mid-year. **Aer Lingus**, **Air Mauritius**, **Alitalia**, **All Nippon Airways**, **American Airlines**, **Asiana Airlines**, **Cathay Pacific**, **Finnair** and **Japan Airlines** also support UNICEF with in-flight collections.

Check Out for Children, a partnership with **Starwood Hotels & Resorts**, has raised over \$11 million since 1995 by encouraging guests to donate \$1 at checkout, enabling UNICEF to immunize over 600,000 children against childhood diseases.

The Citigroup Foundation contributed over \$600,000 for education projects in China, Indonesia and Peru.

In support of girls' education, **Clairefontaine-Rhodia** raised \$271,000 in 2004 through its back-to-school campaign, 'School is My Freedom'.

Cultural Olympiad, an international organization formed to celebrate the Olympic Games in Athens in 2004, helped immunize 1.4 million children by contributing \$7 million.

In 2004, the **GE Foundation** collected some \$1.5 million to support emergency relief worldwide through employee-giving and matching gift campaigns. It also awarded a two-year grant of \$1.2 million to support early childhood development in China and Mexico.

Grefusa, a family-run snack company in Spain that supports Morocco's health project Dar Al Oumouma: For a Risk-Free Maternity, donated over \$244,000 for the construction of rural health centres to offer good-quality care to pregnant women and newborns.

H&M and UNICEF Sweden announced a new international partnership in July 2004. The global fashion company will donate \$1.5 million over a three-year period toward UNICEF girls' education programmes worldwide and HIV/AIDS prevention programmes in Cambodia.

BRUM bear, a teddy bear introduced by **IKEA** in 2003, has raised over \$1.6 million for Children's Right to Play, a series of projects in Angola and Uganda.

The **Kimberly-Clark Corporation** renewed its support for UNICEF programmes in 2004, pledging \$2.6 million for children orphaned and made vulnerable by HIV/AIDS.

Optimedia Australia took UNICEF to Australia's television

audience in 2004, providing free media planning and buying and corporate promotional opportunities for UNICEF.

Orange Communications, a global telecom operator working with UNICEF since 2001, organized employee walk-a-thons in 2004 celebrating its 10th anniversary and raising \$137,000 for UNICEF.

In 2004, **The Pier** stores in the United Kingdom reached the milestone of raising over \$1.9 million through the sale of UNICEF seasonal greeting cards. The Pier also supported UNICEF UK's Growing Up Alone and End Child Exploitation campaigns.

The **Portuguese post office** and UNICEF developed an exclusive co-branded greeting card collection, selling over 2.8 million cards in more than 3,000 offices.

In April 2004, **Stora Enso**, UNICEF's first global corporate partner in basic education, entered into a five-year agreement to contribute \$2.5 million over the next five years.

Sumitomo Mitsui Card Co., Ltd has donated more than \$1 million through its affinity card programme since 1992. The company is also part of the Visa Japan Association, whose earning-points programme has raised \$2 million for UNICEF.

In celebration of her 30-year anniversary, **Sanrio's** international icon, Hello Kitty, conducted a series of activities for girls' education programmes, raising \$150,000.

INTERNATIONAL GOODWILL AMBASSADORS

Lord Richard Attenborough (United Kingdom, appointed 1987), **Amitabh Bachchan** (India, 2005), **Emmanuelle Beart** (France, 2002), **David Beckham** (United Kingdom, 2004), **Harry Belafonte** (United States, 1987), **Jackie Chan** (Hong Kong, China (SAR), 2004), **Judy Collins** (United States, 1995), **Mia Farrow** (United States, 2000), **Danny Glover** (United States, 2004), **Whoopi Goldberg** (United States, 2003), **Angélique Kidjo** (Benin, 2002), **Johann Olav Koss** (Norway, 1994), **Tetsuko Kuroyanagi** (Japan, 1984), **Femi Kuti** (Nigeria, 2002), **Leon Lai** (Hong Kong, China (SAR), 1994), **Lang Lang** (China, 2004), **Jessica Lange** (United States, 2003), **Ricky Martin** (Puerto Rico, U.S., 2003), **Shakira Mebarak** (Colombia, 2003), **Sir Roger Moore** (United Kingdom, 1991), **Nana Mouskouri** (Greece, 1993), **Youssou N'Dour** (Senegal, 1991), **Vanessa Redgrave** (United Kingdom, 1995), **Sebastião Salgado** (Brazil, 2001), **Susan Sarandon** (United States, 1999), **Vendela Thommessen** (Norway, 1996), **Sir Peter Ustinov**¹ (United Kingdom, 1968), **Maxim Vengerov** (Russian Federation, 1997), **George Weah**² (Liberia, 1997)

¹ UNICEF mourned the death of long-time Goodwill Ambassador Sir Peter Ustinov in March 2004.

² In 2004, George Weah stepped down as UNICEF Goodwill Ambassador after announcing his candidature for President of Liberia.

INCOME

UNICEF derives its income entirely from voluntary contributions. Total contributions amounted to \$1,978 million in 2004, a 17 per cent increase over 2003. After adjustments related to transfers to the support budget, a total of \$1,969 million was recognized as income, compared with \$1,680 million in 2003. (See *Contributions to UNICEF by source, below, and Total UNICEF income by source of funding, page 50.*)

CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNICEF BY SOURCE, 2004

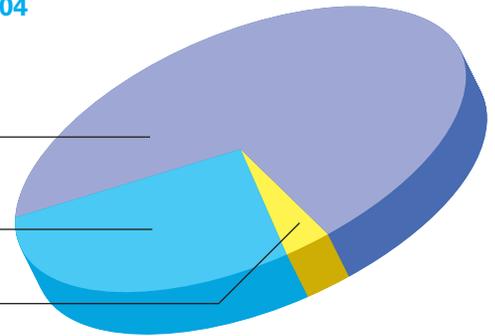
(in millions of US dollars)

Governments/intergovernmental organizations **68%**

Non-governmental/private-sector organizations
(includes contributions from UN agencies) **29%**

Other* **3%**

Total: \$1,978



*All amounts are in US dollars

*Other income includes interest income, miscellaneous income and currency exchange adjustments.

REGULAR AND OTHER RESOURCES

All contributions to UNICEF are divided into two categories. 'Regular resources' are unrestricted funds used for UNICEF's country programmes, programme support and management and administration of the organization, as approved by the UNICEF Executive Board. 'Other resources' are restricted in their use and are designated by the donor for specific programme purposes. They are subdivided into regular and emergency contributions.

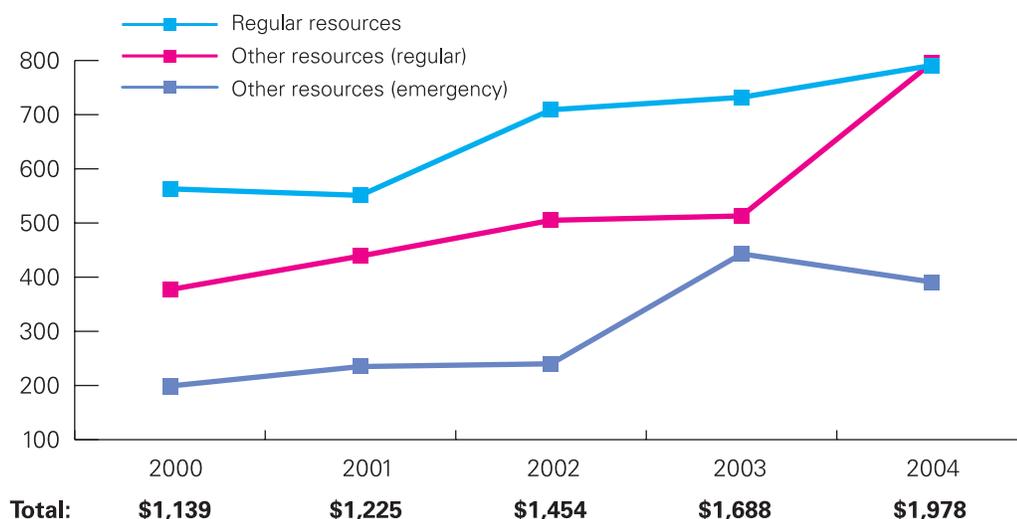
In 2004, total contributions to regular resources were \$791 million, of which \$782 million were recognized as income after adjustments. Contributions to other resources totalled \$1,187 million. Of this, \$796 million went to other resources (regular), while the remaining \$391 million went to support emergency relief work. Growth in UNICEF's income from 2003–2004 was due to substantial increases in contributions to other resources (regular) from both government and private sources.

In 2004, 40 per cent of total contributions went to regular resources compared to the planned ratio of 45 per cent. This ratio has continued to deteriorate over the past few years and is an unwelcome development. The organization depends on regular resources to ensure an effective global presence and provide continuity in its work. (See *Contributions to UNICEF, 2000–2004, page 44.*)

In 2003, UNICEF introduced a new designation within other resources – the thematic contribution – to support the five organizational priorities as well as humanitarian assistance. Thematic contributions permit long-running thematic budget allocations at the country level and allow for consolidated reporting by theme, which reduces transaction costs. For 2004, thematic contributions amounted to \$158 million – five and a half times their 2003 levels. (See *Thematic contributions, 2003–2004, page 44.*)

CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNICEF, 2000–2004

(in millions of US dollars)

**THEMATIC CONTRIBUTIONS, 2003–2004**

(in millions of US dollars)

Thematic area	2003	2004
Humanitarian assistance	3.5	65.7
Girls' education	20.1	60.9
Immunization plus	0.5	13.0
Child protection	3.4	9.6
Early childhood development	0.0	3.8
HIV/AIDS	1.5	4.7
Total	29.0	157.7

GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTIONS

In 2004, governments and intergovernmental organizations contributed \$1,339 million, an 18 per cent increase over 2003. Ninety-three governments (35 high-income countries, 41 middle-income countries and 17 low-income countries) contributed \$438 million to regular resources, an increase of 9 per cent over 2003. Contributions to other resources from governments and intergovernmental organizations amounted to \$901 million, an increase of 23 per cent compared with 2003.

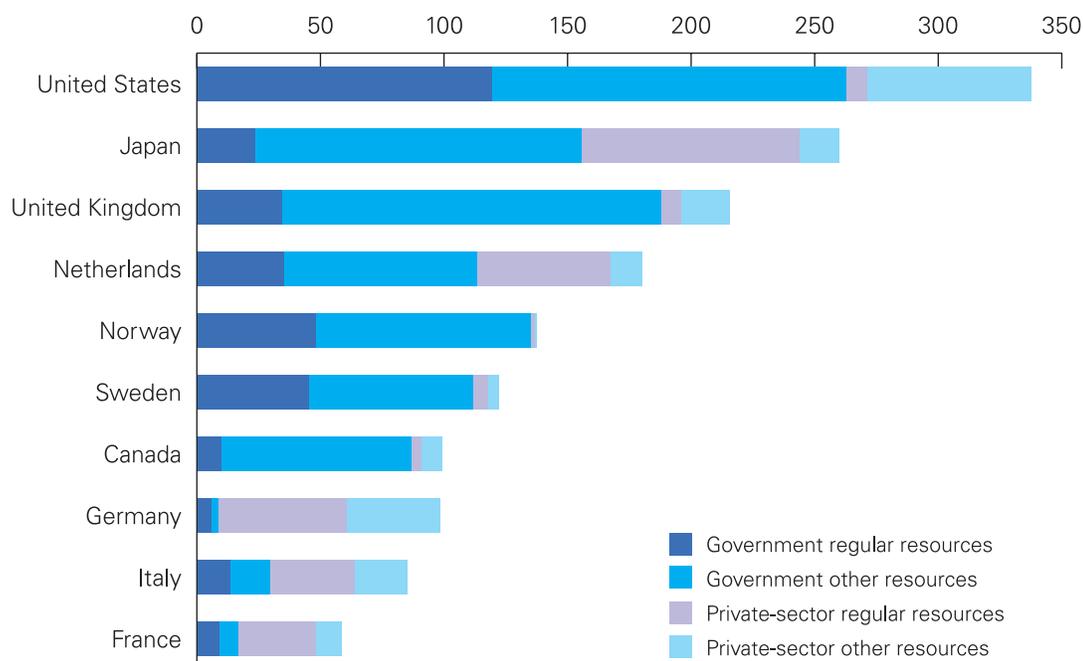
The United States was the largest government donor, with a contribution of \$263 million. The European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office (ECHO) was the largest inter-governmental contributor, giving \$49 million, all to other resources. Of this, \$31 million were allocated for emergencies. (See *Top 20 government donors and Top 10 countries by donor and funding type, on the facing page, and Per capita contributions to UNICEF, page 46.*)

TOP 20 GOVERNMENT DONORS

(in thousands of US dollars)

Donors	Regular resources	Other resources	Total
1 United States	119,292	143,490	262,782
2 United Kingdom	34,483	153,474	187,957
3 Japan	23,400	132,205	155,605
4 Norway	48,322	86,808	135,130
5 Netherlands	35,160	78,245	113,405
6 Sweden	45,135	66,462	111,597
7 Canada	9,926	76,779	86,705
8 Denmark	29,654	8,493	38,147
9 Australia	4,167	28,032	32,199
10 Italy	13,480	15,927	29,407
11 Finland	15,993	6,010	22,002
12 France	9,247	7,371	16,618
13 Switzerland	14,346	2,217	16,563
14 Ireland	9,951	4,207	14,158
15 Belgium	3,817	10,051	13,868
16 Germany	5,820	2,875	8,695
17 New Zealand	1,467	4,444	5,910
18 Spain	2,524	3,292	5,816
19 Luxembourg	1,085	2,173	3,258
20 Republic of Korea	2,100	1,000	3,100

TOP 10 COUNTRIES BY DONOR AND FUNDING TYPE*



*Includes income from government, National Committee, private-sector, and non-governmental contributors in the donor country.

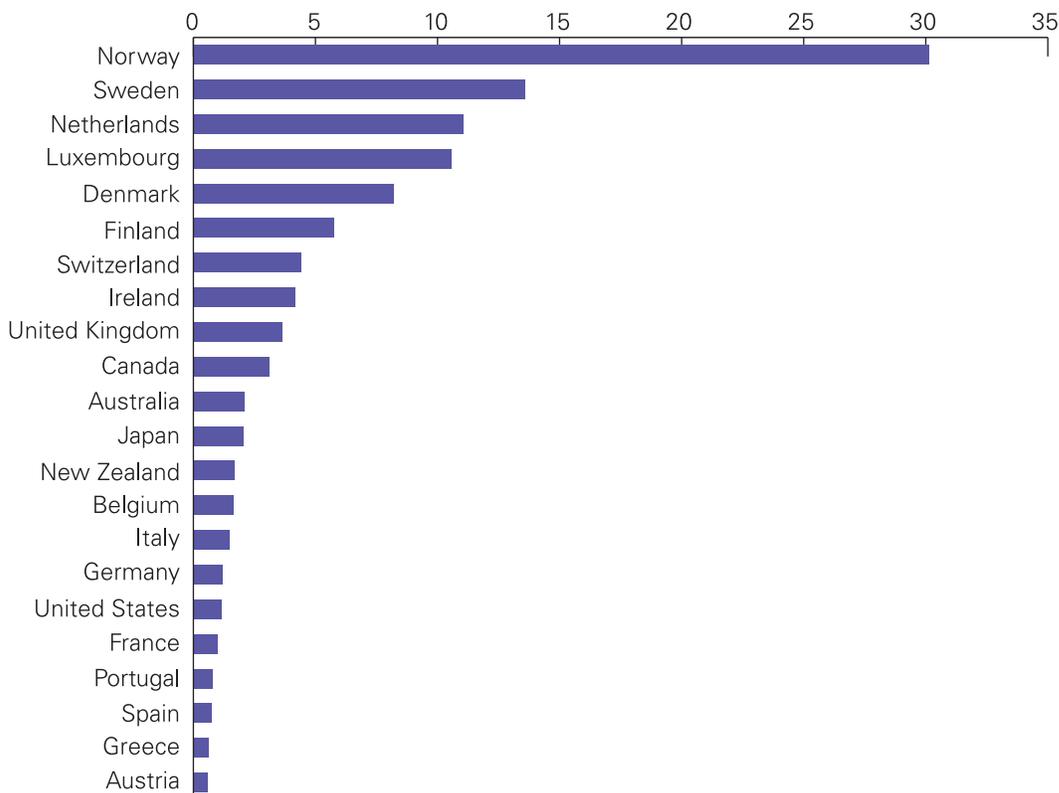
NON-GOVERNMENTAL/ PRIVATE-SECTOR CONTRIBUTIONS

Non-governmental, private-sector and inter-organizational sources contributed \$578 million to UNICEF in 2004. Of this, \$292 million went to regular resources, the same as in 2003. Contributions to other resources totalled \$286 million, a 28 per cent increase over the previous year. Most private contributions come to UNICEF through the National Committees. The Japanese National Committee raised the most funds in 2004, contributing \$103 million. *(See Top 20 National Committee donors, facing page.)*

The United Nations Foundation, Rotary International and the Global Fund for AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria were the top three non-governmental or inter-organizational contributors to UNICEF, followed by the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization (GAVI) and Canada's Micronutrient Initiative. *(For contribution amounts, see Total UNICEF income by source of funding, page 50.)*

PER CAPITA CONTRIBUTIONS* TO UNICEF

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



*Includes income from government, National Committee, private-sector, and non-governmental contributors in the donor country.

Sources: Population figures and GNI per capita (2003) from OECD/DAC.

TOP 20 NATIONAL COMMITTEE DONORS

(in thousands of US dollars)

Donors	Regular resources	Other resources	Total
1 Japan	88,026	15,182	103,208
2 Germany	51,831	37,782	89,613
3 Netherlands	53,797	12,882	66,679
4 Italy	34,312	21,616	55,929
5 United States	8,310	40,630	48,940
6 France	31,498	9,867	41,365
7 United Kingdom	7,695	19,785	27,480
8 Spain	17,133	10,093	27,226
9 Switzerland	9,956	5,944	15,901
10 Sweden	6,279	4,153	10,432
11 Australia	5,252	4,187	9,439
12 Canada	4,211	4,464	8,675
13 Republic of Korea	6,822	1,512	8,334
14 Finland	6,301	1,666	7,967
15 Portugal	5,715	1,401	7,116
16 Hong Kong, China (SAR)	4,222	2,675	6,897
17 Greece	5,405	1,283	6,688
18 Denmark	4,699	1,460	6,159
19 Belgium	1,330	2,053	3,383
20 Austria	2,747	379	3,126

EXPENDITURE

The Executive Director authorizes expenditures to meet recommendations for programme assistance approved by the Executive Board. In 2004, UNICEF's total expenditures amounted to \$1,606 million, \$126 million more than the 2003 level of \$1,480 million. (See *UNICEF total expenditure, UNICEF direct programme assistance by priorities, and UNICEF programme expenditure by geographical region, page 48.*)

Regular resources are allocated to countries according to a formula decided upon by the Executive Board and based on three criteria: under-five mortality rate, gross national income per capita and the size of the child population. (See *Regular resource funding of country programmes, page 49.*)

BIENNIAL SUPPORT BUDGET, 2004–2005

In December 2003, UNICEF's Executive Board approved the Biennial Support Budget for 2004–2005. This is the first support budget since 1996–1997 to show growth in real terms.

The support budget has two categories. The first is programme support for country and regional offices, with a small part for programme-related headquarters operations. The second is for management and administration, which cover headquarters functions including executive direction, organizational

policy, external relations, information management and financial and human resources administration.

The support budget also covers such items as mandatory costs related to security compliance and emergency preparedness, work around United Nations reform, additional actions to achieve programmatic results towards the medium-term strategic plan and Millennium Development Goals, and further improvements in global information technology systems.

UNICEF TOTAL EXPENDITURE, 2004

(in millions of US dollars)

	Regular resources	Other resources (regular)	Other resources (emergency)	Total
Total programme cooperation	563	586	359	1,508
Programme assistance	399	586	359	1,344
Programme support	164	-	-	164
Management and administration	92	-	-	92
Total expenditure, excluding write-offs and prior period adjustments	655	586	359	1,600
Write-offs	2	2	2	6
Total expenditure	657	588	361	1,606

UNICEF DIRECT PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE BY PRIORITIES, 2004

(excludes programme support)

Early childhood development **34%**

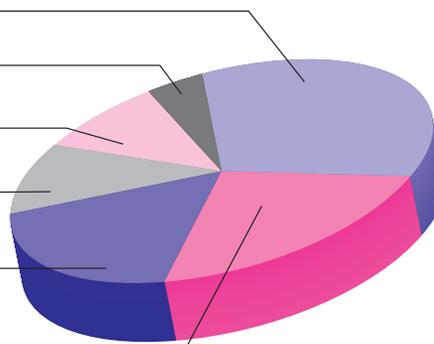
Other **4%**

HIV/AIDS **9%**

Child protection **10%**

Girls' education **21%**

Immunization plus **22%**



UNICEF PROGRAMME EXPENDITURE BY GEOGRAPHICAL REGION, 2004

West and Central Africa **20%**

Eastern and Southern Africa **24%**

Interregional **3%**

CEE/CIS and Baltic States **4%**

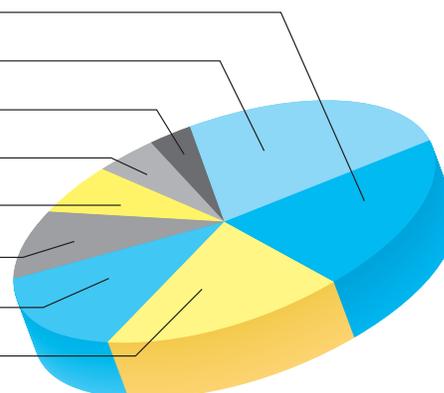
Latin America and Caribbean **6%**

East Asia and Pacific **9%**

Middle East and North Africa **16%**

South Asia **18%**

Total expenditure: \$1,344 million ^{a, b}



^a Excludes programme support costs amounting to \$164 million.

^b The percentage of programme expenditure in sub-Saharan Africa as a whole was 48 per cent.

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'.

Afghanistan	2003–2005:	\$27,260,000	Kyrgyzstan*	2005–2010:	\$5,567,000
Albania	2001–2005:	\$3,445,000	Lao People's Democratic Republic	2002–2006:	\$7,618,000
Algeria*	2002–2006:	\$5,662,000	Lebanon ³	2002–2006:	\$3,035,000
Angola	2005–2008:	\$22,584,000	Lesotho	2002–2007:	\$5,579,000
Argentina	2005–2009:	\$3,000,000	Liberia	2003–2005:	\$4,441,000
Armenia	2005–2009:	\$3,405,050	Madagascar*	2005–2009:	\$26,241,000
Azerbaijan	2005–2009:	\$4,760,000	Malawi*	2002–2006:	\$23,943,000
Bangladesh	2001–2005:	\$62,613,000	Malaysia	2005–2007:	\$1,500,000
Belize	2002–2006:	\$3,010,000	Maldives	2003–2007:	\$3,080,000
Benin	2004–2008:	\$9,426,000	Mali	2003–2007:	\$24,684,000
Bhutan	2002–2006:	\$4,390,000	Mauritania	2003–2008:	\$7,666,000
Bolivia	2003–2007:	\$5,474,000	Mexico	2002–2006:	\$3,430,000
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2005–2008:	\$2,468,000	Mongolia	2002–2006:	\$4,309,000
Botswana	2003–2007:	\$3,100,000	Morocco	2002–2006:	\$6,983,000
Brazil	2002–2006:	\$3,705,000	Mozambique	2002–2006:	\$36,288,000
Burkina Faso	2001–2005:	\$19,140,000	Myanmar	2001–2005:	\$33,010,000
Burundi	2005–2007:	\$10,908,000	Namibia	2002–2005:	\$2,584,000
Cambodia	2001–2005:	\$15,583,000	Nepal	2002–2006:	\$21,606,000
Cameroon	2003–2007:	\$13,428,000	Nicaragua	2002–2006:	\$4,509,000
Cape Verde	2005:	\$611,000	Niger	2004–2007:	\$25,024,000
CEE/CIS and Baltic States ¹	2003–2005:	\$3,033,000	Nigeria	2002–2007:	\$123,706,000
Central African Republic	2002–2006:	\$7,732,000	Oman	2001–2003:	\$1,500,000
Chad	2001–2005:	\$12,204,000	Pacific Islands ⁴	2003–2007:	\$10,000,000
Chile	2005–2009:	\$900,000	Pakistan	2004–2008:	\$61,616,000
China	2001–2005:	\$60,349,000	Panama	2002–2006:	\$2,100,000
Colombia	2002–2007:	\$5,075,000	Papua New Guinea	2003–2007:	\$5,367,000
Comoros	2003–2007:	\$3,399,000	Paraguay	2002–2006:	\$3,380,000
Congo	2004–2008:	\$4,879,000	Peru	2001–2005:	\$4,418,000
Costa Rica	2002–2006:	\$3,030,000	Philippines*	2005–2009:	\$11,686,000
Côte d'Ivoire	2003–2007:	\$17,663,000	Republic of Moldova	2002–2006:	\$3,565,000
Cuba	2002–2006:	\$3,069,000	Romania	2005–2009:	\$3,385,000
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	2004–2006:	\$3,310,000	Russian Federation, Belarus and Ukraine	2003–2005:	\$7,467,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2003–2005:	\$48,659,000	Rwanda	2001–2006:	\$14,147,000
Djibouti	2003–2007:	\$3,450,000	Sao Tome and Principe	2002–2006:	\$3,090,000
Dominican Republic	2002–2006:	\$3,625,000	Senegal*	2002–2006:	\$10,309,000
Eastern Caribbean Islands ^{2*}	2003–2007:	\$7,500,000	Serbia and Montenegro ⁵	2005–2009:	\$3,325,000
Ecuador	2004–2008:	\$3,912,000	Sierra Leone	2004–2007:	\$11,794,000
Egypt	2002–2006:	\$10,779,000	Somalia	2004–2008:	\$22,770,000
El Salvador	2002–2006:	\$3,419,000	South Africa*	2002–2006:	\$4,515,999
Equatorial Guinea	2002–2006:	\$3,269,000	Sri Lanka	2002–2006:	\$3,905,000
Eritrea	2002–2006:	\$6,283,000	Sudan	2002–2006:	\$23,690,000
Ethiopia*	2002–2006:	\$81,016,784	Swaziland	2001–2005:	\$3,295,000
Gabon	2002–2006:	\$3,100,000	Syrian Arab Republic ^{3*}	2002–2006:	\$4,823,000
Gambia	2002–2006:	\$3,635,000	Tajikistan*	2005–2009:	\$6,421,234
Georgia	2001–2005:	\$3,380,000	Thailand	2002–2006:	\$4,689,000
Ghana	2001–2005:	\$17,165,000	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	2005–2009:	\$3,060,000
Guatemala	2002–2006:	\$4,639,000	Timor-Leste	2003–2005:	\$2,208,000
Guinea	2002–2006:	\$11,966,000	Togo	2002–2006:	\$8,131,000
Guinea-Bissau	2003–2007:	\$5,124,000	Tunisia	2002–2006:	\$3,329,000
Guyana	2001–2005:	\$3,275,000	Turkey	2001–2005:	\$4,500,000
Haiti*	2002–2006:	\$9,868,000	Turkmenistan	2005–2009:	\$4,680,000
Honduras	2002–2006:	\$4,260,000	Uganda	2001–2005:	\$26,088,000
India	2003–2007:	\$150,394,000	United Republic of Tanzania	2002–2006:	\$37,793,000
Indonesia	2001–2005:	\$25,442,000	Uruguay	2005–2009:	\$2,000,000
Iraq	2005–2006:	\$3,872,000	Uzbekistan*	2005–2009:	\$9,271,000
Islamic Republic of Iran	2005–2009:	\$7,880,000	Venezuela	2002–2007:	\$2,935,000
Jamaica	2002–2006:	\$3,020,000	Viet Nam	2001–2005:	\$20,324,000
Jordan ³	2003–2007:	\$3,340,000	Yemen*	2002–2006:	\$19,001,229
Kazakhstan*	2005–2009:	\$4,926,000	Zambia*	2002–2006:	\$18,198,000
Kenya	2004–2008:	\$24,659,000	Zimbabwe	2005–2006:	\$3,850,000

UNICEF cooperated with 157 countries, areas and territories in 2004: 45 in sub-Saharan Africa (ESARO and WCARO); 35 in Latin America and the Caribbean (TACRO); 34 in Asia (EAPRO and ROSA); 20 in the Middle East and North Africa (MENARO); and 23 in Central and Eastern Europe, the Commonwealth of Independent States (CEE/CIS) and the Baltic States.

Cooperation in some countries was financed by funds for regional activities: Seychelles (ESARO) and Libya (MENARO).

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

1 Covers Bulgaria, Latvia and Lithuania.

2 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.

3 UNICEF is providing assistance for Palestinian children and women for 2004–2005 in the following places: Occupied Palestinian Territory (\$1,700,000), Lebanon (\$700,000), Jordan (\$400,000) and Syrian Arab Republic (\$400,000).

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

5 Includes the Province of Kosovo.

TOTAL UNICEF INCOME BY SOURCE OF FUNDING, 2004¹

COUNTRIES, AREAS AND TERRITORIES	Government contributions		Private-sector contributions				TOTAL
	Regular resources	Other resources ²	National committees		Other contributions		
			Regular resources ³	Other resources ²	Regular resources ³	Other resources ²	
Algeria	24,000	-	-	-	-	-	24,000
Andorra	23,864	334,883	190,487	329,654	-	-	878,888
Argentina	-	-	-	-	86,525	1,805,151	1,891,676
Australia	4,166,690	28,032,212	5,251,655	4,187,286	-	-	41,637,843
Austria	1,215,754	399,800	2,746,714	379,380	-	-	4,741,648
Azerbaijan	6,219	-	-	-	-	-	6,219
Bangladesh	69,000	-	-	-	-	8,452	77,452
Barbados	5,038	-	-	-	-	-	5,038
Belgium	3,816,780	10,051,058	1,329,723	2,052,986	-	-	17,250,547
Belize	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	50,000
Bolivia	-	47,369	-	-	-	39,950	87,319
Botswana	7,895	-	-	-	-	-	7,895
Brazil	-	-	-	-	1,178,558	4,890,086	6,068,644
Bulgaria	2,675	-	-	-	-	-	2,675
Cambodia	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	10,000
Canada	9,926,415	76,778,571	4,210,935	4,463,707	-	-	95,379,628
Cayman Islands	9,000	-	-	-	-	-	9,000
Chile	50,000	-	-	-	70,008	320,873	440,881
China	1,216,868	-	-	-	156,956	401,499	1,775,323
Colombia	-	-	-	-	475,049	1,047,606	1,522,655
Côte d'Ivoire	-	87,500	-	-	-	-	87,500
Croatia	-	50,589	-	-	286,476	204,509	541,574
Cuba	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	10,000
Cyprus	29,400	-	-	-	433,666	-	463,066
Czech Republic	320,190	38,966	597,606	165,149	-	-	1,121,911
Denmark	29,654,100	8,492,689	4,698,740	1,459,918	-	-	44,305,447
Dominican Republic	-	-	-	-	76,601	-	76,601
Ecuador	-	-	-	-	32,501	198,839	231,340
Estonia	24,000	38,452	(18,194)	-	-	-	44,258
Ethiopia	49,305	-	-	-	-	-	49,305
Fiji	-	16,000	-	-	-	-	16,000
Finland	15,992,645	6,009,767	6,300,639	1,666,119	-	-	29,969,170
France	9,247,340	7,370,912	31,497,762	9,867,240	-	-	57,983,254
Gabon	-	198,500	-	-	-	-	198,500
Georgia	1,562	-	-	-	-	-	1,562
Germany	5,820,079	2,874,587	51,831,045	37,781,660	-	-	98,307,371
Ghana	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	15,000
Gibraltar	-	-	-	-	23,919	-	23,919
Greece	300,000	67,843	5,404,732	1,283,150	-	-	7,055,725
Grenada	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	1,000
Guatemala	500	-	-	-	-	-	500
Guinea	-	-	-	-	-	12,750	12,750
Guyana	3,031	-	-	-	-	-	3,031
Haiti	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	10,000
Honduras	29,810	387,640	-	-	-	-	417,450
Hong Kong, China (SAR)	-	-	4,221,985	2,674,818	-	-	6,896,803
Hungary	48,404	-	298,973	15,421	-	-	362,798
Iceland	129,814	-	55,436	100,000	-	-	285,250
India	1,370,510	692,537	-	-	-	-	2,063,047
Indonesia	100,000	-	-	-	223,400	446,554	769,954
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	-	-	-	-	156,754	3,498	160,252
Iraq	-	-	-	-	-	127,309	127,309
Ireland	9,951,228	4,207,024	1,270,731	1,250,088	-	-	16,679,071
Israel	60,000	-	(13,187)	-	-	-	46,813
Italy	13,480,390	15,927,022	34,312,196	21,616,337	-	-	85,335,945
Jamaica	577	-	-	-	-	-	577
Japan	23,400,000	132,205,336	88,026,290	15,182,071	-	-	258,813,697
Jordan	-	-	-	-	-	3,463	3,463
Kazakhstan	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	10,000
Kenya	-	-	-	-	96,742	17,336	114,078
Kuwait	400,000	-	-	-	-	-	400,000
Lao People's Democratic Republic	10,350	-	-	-	-	-	10,350
Latvia	-	-	13,277	-	-	-	13,277

TOTAL UNICEF INCOME BY SOURCE OF FUNDING, 2004¹ (continued)

COUNTRIES, AREAS AND TERRITORIES	Government contributions		Private-sector contributions				TOTAL
	Regular resources	Other resources ²	National committees		Other contributions		
			Regular resources ³	Other resources ²	Regular resources ³	Other resources ²	
Lebanon	-	-	-	-	83,400	-	83,400
Lesotho	678	-	-	-	-	-	678
Liechtenstein	7,813	123,034	-	-	-	-	130,847
Lithuania	-	-	23,473	-	-	-	23,473
Luxembourg	1,085,364	2,173,106	1,182,892	315,893	-	-	4,757,255
Malaysia	168,000	-	-	-	-	8,887	176,887
Maldives	7,500	-	-	-	-	5,000	12,500
Malta	-	-	-	-	1,477	-	1,477
Mauritania	22,000	-	-	-	-	-	22,000
Mauritius	9,746	-	-	-	-	-	9,746
Mexico	214,000	11,079	-	-	412,809	1,699,639	2,337,527
Monaco	25,000	-	-	-	47,753	-	72,753
Mongolia	11,000	-	-	-	-	-	11,000
Morocco	-	-	-	-	240,552	44,259	284,811
Myanmar	1,800	-	-	-	-	-	1,800
Namibia	1,000	-	-	-	-	118,041	119,041
Nepal	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	15,000
Netherlands	35,160,315	78,244,755	53,796,837	12,881,887	-	-	180,083,794
New Zealand	1,466,674	4,443,735	612,238	238,139	-	-	6,760,786
Nicaragua	3,000	-	-	-	-	801	3,801
Nigeria	-	-	-	-	144,370	170,605	314,975
Norway	48,321,892	86,808,318	1,604,606	542,884	-	-	137,277,700
Oman	55,000	511,053	-	-	-	16,210	582,263
Pakistan	99,168	-	-	-	-	22,912	122,080
Panama	26,750	300,000	-	-	84,559	36,902	448,211
Paraguay	-	-	-	-	-	40,521	40,521
Peru	20,000	-	-	-	195,622	274,791	490,413
Philippines	35,222	-	-	-	91,807	657,128	784,157
Poland	20,000	-	190,161	-	-	25,372	235,533
Portugal	170,000	843,887	5,715,042	1,400,913	-	-	8,129,842
Qatar	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	50,000
Republic of Korea	2,100,000	1,000,000	6,821,874	1,512,250	-	-	11,434,124
Romania	11,756	-	-	-	-	-	11,756
Russian Federation	500,000	-	-	-	-	22,003	522,003
Samoa	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	1,000
San Marino	-	-	20,540	53,087	-	-	73,627
Saudi Arabia	-	-	-	-	229,128	131,719	360,847
Senegal	25,310	127,365	-	-	96,711	-	249,386
Serbia and Montenegro	-	-	-	-	65,506	19,426	84,932
Singapore	50,000	-	-	-	53,956	-	103,956
Slovakia	12,180	-	151,644	83,709	-	-	247,533
Slovenia	20,539	-	1,120,324	564,912	-	-	1,705,775
South Africa	30,878	210,887	-	-	-	6,148	247,913
Spain	2,523,873	3,292,384	17,132,691	10,092,849	-	-	33,041,797
Sri Lanka	15,475	216,138	-	-	-	-	231,613
Sweden	45,135,000	66,461,935	6,279,234	4,152,668	-	-	122,028,837
Switzerland	14,345,612	2,217,056	9,956,479	5,944,244	-	-	32,463,391
Tajikistan	-	-	-	-	-	25,000	25,000
Thailand	215,346	295,133	-	-	203,247	2,378,800	3,092,526
Togo	-	43,611	-	-	-	22,839	66,450
Trinidad and Tobago	2,700	-	-	-	-	-	2,700
Tunisia	30,579	-	-	-	157,587	9,906	198,072
Turkey	120,000	-	678,180	338,069	-	-	1,136,249
United Arab Emirates	100,000	4,923	-	-	-	1,351	106,274
United Kingdom	34,482,720	153,474,236	7,694,625	19,784,876	-	-	215,436,457
United States of America	119,292,000	143,490,339	8,310,453	40,629,913	-	-	311,722,705
Uruguay	-	-	-	-	86,795	232,151	318,946
Venezuela	47,004	-	-	-	183,672	252,944	483,620
Viet Nam	13,709	-	-	-	-	-	13,709
Yemen	9,998	-	-	-	-	-	9,998
Zimbabwe	-	-	-	-	-	137	137
Miscellaneous ⁴	1,662	-	-	-	3,133,824	-	3,135,486
SUBTOTAL	437,153,696	838,602,232	363,518,838	203,011,277	8,809,930	15,751,367	1,866,847,340

TOTAL UNICEF INCOME BY SOURCE OF FUNDING, 2004¹ (continued)

COUNTRIES, AREAS AND TERRITORIES	Government contributions		Private-sector contributions				TOTAL
	Regular resources	Other resources ²	National committees		Other contributions		
			Regular resources ³	Other resources ²	Regular resources ³	Other resources ²	
UN system, intergovernmental and non-governmental contributors							
AGFUND	130,000	-	-	-	-	-	130,000
Asian Development Bank	80,000	-	-	-	-	-	80,000
Columbia University, USA	-	-	-	-	754,967	-	754,967
Conrad N. Hilton Foundation	-	-	-	-	470,000	-	470,000
European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office	48,846,737	-	-	-	-	-	48,846,737
European Union	18,062,699	-	-	-	-	-	18,062,699
Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN)	-	-	-	-	1,250,000	-	1,250,000
International Development Research Centre	-	-	-	-	3,876,030	-	3,876,030
International Labour Organization (ILO)	-	-	-	-	52,554	-	52,554
Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)	-	-	-	-	4,989,938	-	4,989,938
OPEC Fund	500,000	-	-	-	-	-	500,000
Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)	24,631	-	-	-	-	-	24,631
Program for Appropriate Technology in Health (PATH)	-	-	-	-	450,223	-	450,223
Rotary International	-	-	-	-	7,311,400	-	7,311,400
Tetsuko Kuroyanagi, Japan	-	-	-	-	176,000	1,000,000	1,176,000
The Global Fund, Switzerland	-	-	-	-	4,682,032	-	4,682,032
The Vaccine Fund, GAVI	-	-	-	-	4,498,182	-	4,498,182
UN Development Programme (UNDP)	-	-	-	-	42,750	-	42,750
UN Trust Fund for Human Security	-	-	-	-	5,468,568	-	5,468,568
United Nations Development Group (UNDG)	-	-	-	-	2,563,484	-	2,563,484
UN Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)	-	-	-	-	44,400	-	44,400
UN Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	-	-	-	-	386,400	-	386,400
United Nations Foundation Inc.	-	-	-	-	19,757,430	-	19,757,430
UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)	-	-	-	-	3,350,682	-	3,350,682
World Bank	-	-	-	-	4,254,047	-	4,254,047
World Food Programme (WFP)	-	-	-	-	105,000	-	105,000
World Health Organization (WHO)	-	-	-	-	530,141	-	530,141
Miscellaneous ⁵	-	-	-	-	21,795	1,268,260	1,290,055
SUBTOTAL		67,644,067	-	-	197,795	67,106,488	134,948,350
Income adjustments to prior periods ⁶	485,499	(4,866,520)	-	-	863,026	(669,068)	(4,187,063)
Other Income	-	-	-	-	-	-	61,048,001
Less cost of goods delivered and other expenses ⁷	-	-	-	-	-	-	(81,203,975)
TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS							1,977,452,653
Less items related to biennium support cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	(8,913,426)
GRAND TOTAL							1,968,539,227

Notes:

- 1 All contributions shown in US dollars; amounts have been rounded throughout.
- 2 Includes funds for emergency programmes.
- 3 Private Sector Division income included.
- 4 Miscellaneous income primarily consists of private-sector income for which the source is not individually identified.
- 5 Miscellaneous income primarily consists of income from non-governmental organizations.
- 6 Includes refunds and adjustments to income recognized in previous years.
- 7 Cost of goods delivered and other operating expenses incurred by the Private Sector Division, excluding commission retained by sales partners.

UNICEF EXECUTIVE BOARD

(As of January 2004)

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.

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