

# ANNUAL REPORT 2003



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

unicef 

# OUR PRIORITIES

**For 2002–2005 we are working to ensure that:**

**Every young child** gets every chance at survival and receives the essentials for the best start to life.

**All children** are fully immunized and protected from disease and disability.

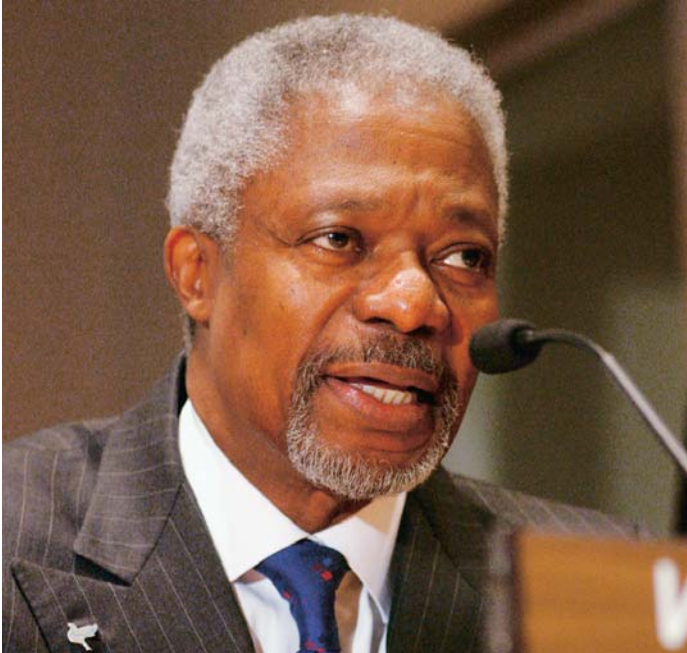
**Every boy and girl** completes a quality primary education.

**All young people** are given reliable information on HIV/AIDS prevention and that orphans and others affected by the disease receive support and care.

**Every child** is protected from harm, abuse and violence, both in times of peace and in times of conflict and emergencies.

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Collaboration has always been a driving force behind UNICEF's mission to see that all children enjoy their rights to health, education, equality and protection. As this *Annual Report* illustrates, UNICEF continues to build alliances with governments, donors, communities and children themselves to make this a world fit for children and, by extension, for all people.

This report summarizes the many steps being taken by UNICEF and its partners in their long-standing mission to decrease child mortality rates, increase school attendance and strengthen child protection laws. Readers will also see the ways in which UNICEF works with determination to protect children from abuse, exploitation and discrimination, and works to ensure that children's rights are neither abrogated by emergencies – such as wars or natural disasters – nor trampled because of gender, poverty or disease.

The well-being of children is not only a prerequisite for achieving the Millennium Development Goals, it is also a measure of our very humanity and global solidarity. Yet progress since world leaders adopted the Goals at the Millennium Summit in 2000 has been uneven. Let us all be more resolute, and more vigilant, as we strive to put the world on track to reach the Goals by the target date of 2015. There is a great deal of work to do if we are to fulfil our promises to this and future generations.

Kofi A. Annan  
Secretary-General of the United Nations

We begin each year with the hope that it will be a good one for children. Breakthroughs in medicine, rising school attendance and commitments to improve development give rise to a pragmatic optimism. End-of-year reflections identify successes. But they also highlight unresolved challenges.

The actions of adults, whether putting aggression over amity, profit over people, or terror over tolerance, often jeopardize children. This past year was no different. Armed conflict, pernicious terrorism, economic stagnation, intolerance and discrimination made it a difficult year for young people. Nature's unpredictable and cyclical disasters further devastated countless lives. And HIV/AIDS continued its relentless assault on families, communities and nations.

UNICEF joined other players in attempting to ameliorate the harsh realities experienced by children in 2003. From huge endeavours to small-scale projects, UNICEF collaborated with governments, donor agencies, non-governmental organizations, faith-based groups, communities and children themselves in an all-out effort to advance young people's rights. As a founding member of the United Nations Development Group, created by the Secretary-General as part of UN reform, we have joined other UN agencies to advance development at the country level.

The *Annual Report 2003* spotlights our medium-term strategic plan, UNICEF's blueprint for fulfilling the promises of the Millennium Development Goals. Pushing the Goals forward has been challenging, with detours and obstacles along the way. We began the year continuing our efforts to protect children from the effects of the war in Iraq and ended it by hitting the ground in response to a devastating earthquake in



the Islamic Republic of Iran. In between, we supported immunization drives, back-to-school campaigns and efforts to end hunger, child exploitation and the HIV/AIDS pandemic.

This report underscores the heroic efforts of so many to create a safe and healthy world for children and their families. I particularly salute UNICEF's fallen hero, Chris Klein-Beekman, who, along with other members of the United Nations family, lost his life in the August explosion in Baghdad. His ideals and commitment to children are his legacy.

UNICEF will not be deterred from working towards the day when every child stakes claim to the right to survival, protection and development. This *Annual Report* provides a glimpse of the steps and leaps taken by UNICEF and its partners to edge closer to that day.

Carol Bellamy  
Executive Director, UNICEF



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# INVEST

## IN THE EARLY YEARS

The first years of children's lives are the building blocks of their future. And while parents and families worldwide struggle to provide their youngsters with the essentials for them to survive and thrive, millions of young children fail to receive even the most basic care. Each year 11 million children do not make it to their fifth birthday. Those who do are often impaired physically, psychologically and intellectually – deprived of reaching their potential and depriving countries of their greatest resource.

This is not only tragic for children and their families, it is also short-sighted for human and economic development. Study after study confirms that investment in our youngest has exceptional returns.

### THE BEST START IN LIFE

UNICEF invests \$440 million in comprehensive care for young children to ensure a sturdy foundation on which to build a promising future.

Improving a child's odds begins before birth. Caring for infants means caring for their mothers. When a mother dies during childbirth, her surviving infant is up to 10 times more likely to die within two years than a baby who lives with both parents. The single most effective tool for reducing maternal mortality is emergency obstetric care. UNICEF wears many hats – advocacy, social mobilization, research and direct services – to

improve emergency obstetric care throughout the world. In 2003, UNICEF backed this life-saving care in some 3,400 health facilities in 80 countries.

UNICEF has partnered with Columbia University, New York, on Averting Maternal Death and Disability, a project that works with developing countries and international agencies to improve the availability, quality and utilization of emergency obstetric care. Our efforts have paid off. The Governments of Bangladesh, Bhutan and Nepal, for instance, are now committed to national emergency obstetric care programmes.

Antenatal care, ensuring that a pregnant woman receives proper nutrition and health services, is essential for a baby to have a chance to flourish. In Ethiopia, UNICEF supported supplementary feeding programmes in 35 districts that reached over 60,000 pregnant women, nursing mothers and malnourished children.

Some 50 million of the 132 million infants born each year go unregistered. Birth registration is a country's first formal commitment to a child, acknowledging the child as a full citizen. Unregistered children may be denied protection from abuse and exploitation, health care, education and other social services. Later in life they may be unable to get a passport, a marriage licence or even a formal job. Without fulfilment of their basic rights, poverty is likely their destiny. UNICEF

helped increase birth registration in 85 countries – up from 75 when our medium-term strategic plan was launched in 2001.

### A CHILD'S INVIOABLE RIGHT

What is more basic than the right to safe water and a latrine? Yet, a child dies every 15 seconds from diseases attributable to unsafe drinking water, deplorable sanitation and dreadful hygiene. Around 2 million children succumb to diarrhoeal diseases every year – 88 per cent directly caused by impotable water, poor sanitation and unhygienic environments. UNICEF remains a leader in bringing potable water, sanitation facilities and hygiene education to families and communities, helping to ameliorate these conditions in 91 countries.

Infant and maternal mortality dropped 25 per cent in parts of Guatemala as the provision of safe water and sanitation facilities took hold in 13 municipalities, a part of overall efforts to provide babies with good care. In the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, UNICEF and the Government carried out large-scale water rehabilitation projects and introduced cost-effective gravity water supply systems. Projects were completed or well under way in three counties, and begun in two new urban areas in the north-east where 45 per cent of young children and 35 per cent of mothers are malnourished. Some 2 million people now have access to safe water through chlorinated city supplies and 10,000 families through piped water.

### ESSENTIAL INGREDIENTS

Babies' chances of surviving and thriving jump when they receive adequate health care, sound nutrition, cognitive and physical stimulation and protection from harm. The recipe for a solid future includes all these ingredients, which is why UNICEF champions comprehensive early childhood programmes.

A network of UNICEF-supported non-governmental organizations in Peru promoted early care for children in the Amazon Basin and the Andes through the Good Start Project. These community-based programmes reached over 46,000 young children and 20,000 pregnant women, allowing families to provide their young with health care, nutrition, safe water and psychosocial stimulation.

Micronutrients are essential for providing the best start. Iodine deficiency can lead to cretinism, goitre and dwarfism, and can reduce a child's learning capacity. Globally the access to iodized salt has increased, demonstrating the power of private-public sector partnerships. An advocacy campaign for salt iodization supported by UNICEF, the Pan American Health Organization and the World Health Organization helped Bolivia increase its production of iodized salt from 65 per cent in 2000 to 85 per cent in 2003.

Breastmilk is the perfect nourishment for babies for the first six months of life. Alone it contains all the nutrients, antibodies, hormones and immune factors that a baby needs. If the drive for universal breastfeeding in the first six months of life is accomplished, an estimated 1.5 million lives could be saved each year. UNICEF teamed up with Yayasan Air Susu Ibu Indonesia, a non-governmental organization, to monitor the marketing of breastmilk substitutes in the Indonesian Provinces of Central Java, East Java, Jakarta, South Sulawesi and West Java. Armed with new technical information, 25 trained government and civil-society partners set out to identify violations of the International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes.

Parent education ensures that families understand the importance of nurturing and nourishing a child's mind as well as body. In Jordan, 14,000 mothers and fathers participated in the Better Parenting project. Each parent attended 16 sessions on caring for their youngest and giving them the best start to life.







The programme emphasizes good care for pregnant and breastfeeding women.

In the village of Kapolowe in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Lake Tshanga-Lele offers a gift of nutritional food to the villagers. It also provides a breeding ground for mosquitoes – a threat to the community, especially pregnant women, breastfeeding mothers and babies. For these groups, the malaria carried by the mosquito can cause severe anaemia and sometimes even death.

“Our theme this month is malaria,” says Mama Justine, a member of the *Nutrition à Assise Communautaire* or Community-Based Nutrition team, “and the use of bednets.”

Mama Justine and four other ‘mamas’ from Kapolowe – members of the nutrition team – lead discussion groups. Today they notice a pregnant woman and a new mother walking by. A team member urges them to hear about mosquito nets. She hopes to convince them that insecticide-treated nets can be lifesavers.

The teams, supported by the Government and UNICEF, provide nets to these high-risk groups through antenatal visits and follow-up immunization schedules. In addition to promoting net use, the teams encourage pregnant women to go to all scheduled antenatal visits where a full course of iron-folate supplementation is given.

The *Nutrition à Assise Communautaire* actually centres on the well-being of babies, especially on improving their nutritional health. To accomplish this, the programme emphasizes good care for pregnant and breastfeeding women. It stresses exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months, which helps to space pregnancies. The community team teaches women about the importance of adequate food and micronutrients during pregnancy. They also show families how to grow food efficiently and how to cook it nutritiously. All contribute to raising a healthy baby.

Designed to nurture young children, the *Nutrition à Assise Communautaire* has emerged as a paragon of maternal health care.



# PROMOTE

## IMMUNIZATION PLUS FOR ALL CHILDREN

More than 2 million young children die each year from diseases that could have been prevented by vaccines. Millions more face a life of debilitation because they have not been protected from the effects of preventable diseases. More than 30 million children are not immunized because vaccines are unavailable, health-care facilities are poor or nonexistent, or families are uninformed or misinformed. Immunization plus is essential if we are to reduce child mortality rates and improve the overall quality of life for those who survive.

### PREVENTION IS COST-EFFECTIVE

The price of a vaccine is affordable. The cost of illness and disability is incalculable. Financial prudence calls for all children to receive immunizations and vital micronutrients.

UNICEF spent some \$348 million on vaccines in 2003, providing this lifesaver to 40 per cent of children in developing countries. Millions of people were protected from measles, polio, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, tuberculosis, yellow fever and hepatitis B with vaccines that cost, on average, a mere 50 cents per child.

In a massive polio vaccination drive in India, more than 1.3 million volunteers and health-care workers went house-to-house, reaching almost every child under five.

The result of this colossal effort was a drop in polio cases from 1,556 in 2002 to 223 in 2003.

In December 2003, UNICEF launched a nationwide polio immunization campaign in the Islamic Republic of Iran. The propitious timing helped to protect many people from the disease in the aftermath of the earthquake in Bam later that month.

Some 14,000 volunteer health workers, supported by UNICEF, vaccinated 4 million children against polio before the war began in Iraq. UNICEF provided 25 million doses of vaccine and cold-chain equipment to restart routine immunization soon after the large-scale hostilities had ended.

To increase and sustain the demand for immunizing all young children, UNICEF joined the World Health Organization to shore up public confidence in the quality and safety of vaccines. UNICEF prepared guidebooks on working with religious groups and the media, and trained international and local journalists and health-care staff to promote immunization against child-killer diseases.

Measles kills nearly 1 million children each year. A nationwide measles vaccination drive took place in

Guinea in November. As part of the push to eradicate the disease, 3.5 million children between 6 months and 14 years of age were vaccinated.

UNICEF supplied seven boats, five 50-litre solar refrigerators and other supplies to save two ethnic groups in Peru from extinction. The Candoshis and Sharpas, living in the high Amazon, will be wiped out within the next decade if hepatitis B is not defeated. UNICEF is staving off this tragedy by ensuring that all infants are protected from this deadly disease.

In addition to the focus on children, UNICEF is vaccinating women of childbearing age against maternal and neonatal tetanus. Eliminating Maternal and Neonatal Tetanus, a partnership among many public and private agencies led by UNICEF, is operating in 52 countries where tetanus kills some 180,000 newborns and 30,000 mothers annually. It aims to eliminate tetanus by 2005.

UNICEF has joined the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, the World Health Organization and other partners in the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization. As a member of the Alliance, UNICEF urges global and local leaders to make immunization a top commitment. Executive Director Carol Bellamy chaired the Alliance in 2003.

### THE 'PLUS' IN IMMUNIZATION PLUS

UNICEF takes the opportunity to deliver other life-saving interventions when conducting immunization sessions. At a minimum, 'plus' means providing young children with vitamin A supplementation in countries where vitamin A deficiencies are prevalent. At least 100 million children suffer from vitamin A deficiency, compromising their immune system, making them susceptible to blindness and increasing their risk of death from measles or diarrhoea.

As part of the Vitamin A Global Initiative, a coalition of governments and UN agencies, UNICEF provided the vitamin to some 12 million children in the Democratic Republic of the Congo in February 2003. In Azerbaijan, a survey found that some 80 per cent of children under the age of five were vitamin A deficient and 25 per cent were severely deficient. In response, vitamin A supple-

mentation was included in the country's expanded immunization programme.

Malaria is a major cause of child deaths in Africa. The *Africa Malaria Report*, published jointly with the World Health Organization in April, reports that the mosquito-borne disease kills an African child every 30 seconds. Child mortality rates would be slashed by 20 per cent in endemic areas simply by having all children sleep under insecticide-treated mosquito nets. During vaccination drives, health-care providers may also hand out insecticide-treated mosquito nets as part of the Roll Back Malaria campaign.

UNICEF, the leader in buying and distributing mosquito nets, spent over \$18 million on nets and insecticide in 2003. Many of those nets reached children and their families during immunization initiatives. In the Gambia, where malaria is the number one killer of children under five, UNICEF backed a mass campaign that integrated the distribution of insecticide-treated mosquito nets. In an eight-day drive, over 94,000 mosquito nets were dipped in 787 villages, achieving 82 per cent coverage in the Lower River Division and 81 per cent in the Central River Division. The campaign reached 295,307 people, distributing 32,519 nets.





“Any act of help and care means a lot to them.”

Manuela Mustafovic, a 21-year-old Roma mother, never realized that her children needed vaccinations. In the town of Vranje, Serbia and Montenegro, Manuela was not alone in this belief. Many babies here did not see a doctor until UNICEF, the Serbia Health Ministry and the Public Health Institute formed mobile immunization teams. Before the teams showed up, most Roma – adult or child – didn’t even exist in the eyes of the Government because their births weren’t recorded. Without that certificate, they failed to qualify for health care, schooling or government assistance. Thanks to the project in Vranje, 3,816 children and 3,016 women were registered and 1,560 youngsters were immunized against child-killer diseases in 2003.

Mobile teams operate in eight regions, bringing immunizations, micronutrients and information to hard-to-reach populations – the majority of Roma descent. In addition to providing medical care, the project links families with social services, childcare and education.

This undertaking has succeeded because it brings comprehensive care to a central spot within the village – a school, an office, even a private home – where mothers line up with their young children for check-ups, injections, clothing, toiletries and snacks. The team also doles out advice to parents about keeping their babies healthy and accessing government entitlements.

Goranka, the project coordinator, knows that the young children have received life-saving treatment from mobile immunization teams, but she insists that the Roma families have given much in return. They have taught the professionals something about resiliency and gratitude.

“Most of them live in conditions that could hardly be called normal – without electricity, running water, in improvised shelters, without clothes or footwear,” says Goranka. “Any act of help and care means a lot to them.”



# ADVANCE

## GIRLS' EDUCATION

There are some 121 million primary-school-age children missing from the classroom – the majority are girls. This lost potential is immeasurable. The past year was particularly intensive as UNICEF accelerated efforts to get and keep girls in school, anchoring our work to ensure that all children secure their right to complete a quality primary education.

UNICEF committed \$233 million to promote girls' education and help countries get on track to meet the two Millennium Development Goals on education – gender parity in education by 2005 and universal primary education by 2015. At its current rate of progress, South Asia will not achieve universal primary education before 2020, the Arab States not until 2050. And without Herculean effort and resources, sub-Saharan Africa will not get every primary-age child in school until well into the next century.

### OPENING CLASSROOM DOORS

UNICEF actively collaborates with countries, donor governments and UN agencies in the African Girls' Education Initiative, working to remove gender bias and improve the quality of education in 34 countries. The Initiative, funded in part by the Government of Norway, focuses on countries embroiled in conflict or pummeled by HIV/AIDS.

Additionally, UNICEF intensified '25 by 2005', an acceleration strategy begun in 2002 aimed at jump-starting the

race to gender parity in education in 25 countries. It focuses on countries with low enrolment rates for girls, gender gaps in primary education of more than 10 per cent, more than 1 million girls out of school, those included in the World Bank's Education For All Fast-Track Initiative or devastated by conflict or HIV/AIDS. In countries as diverse as Afghanistan, Bolivia, Eritrea, Papua New Guinea and Yemen, UNICEF is going the extra mile with advocacy, funding, problem-solving and partnerships with local communities and national officials.

UNICEF collaborates with UNESCO on Education for All and contributes to the World Bank's Fast-Track Initiative. Additionally, we head up the UN Girls' Education Initiative, a team from 13 UN agencies working on gender parity in education.

### OUTREACH AND ACTION

UNICEF successfully mobilized high-level political action for girls' education – globally, regionally and nationally.

'Go Girls! Education for Every Child', an outreach campaign of '25 by 2005', partnered with Fox Kids in the 2003 international Fox Kids Cup tournament. Girls and boys under 13 years of age from such countries as Argentina, Bulgaria, Georgia, Panama, Romania and Turkey played in national football tournaments brimming with messages about girls' education. The Fédération Internationale de Football Association (FIFA) dedicated the 2003 Women's World Cup to UNICEF and

the 'Go Girls' campaign. FIFA advocated for girls' education through the Internet, video, print and stadium announcements. It also donated more than 600 sports-in-a-box kits to UNICEF to encourage girls' participation in sport.

The Global Campaign for Education organized 'Girls' Education: The Biggest Lesson Ever'. UNICEF and the United States Fund for UNICEF coordinated the event at the UN. An estimated 1.3 million people worldwide participated in this record-breaking class that focused on the urgency of getting girls in school.

UNICEF further advanced education parity through its flagship publication, *The State of the World's Children 2004*, which was devoted to girls' education and its relationship to all other development goals. Three other publications spotlighted the importance of educating girls – *Accelerating Progress in Girls' Education*, *Rebuilding Hope in Afghanistan* and *Girls' Education, Making Investments Count*.

In Bhutan, UNICEF trained teachers and constructed 30 gender-sensitive schools. In addition to reaching primary school girls, UNICEF and its partners are educating 4,000 school dropouts – 70 per cent of whom are women. A Chad-UNICEF programme of cooperation in education zeroes in on girls in 10 zones, identifying and enrolling out-of-school children and rallying support among stakeholders. Girls' enrolment in these 10 zones is now higher than the national average. Additionally, UNICEF's partnership with the national association of traditional chiefs is helping to overcome social and cultural barriers to girls' enrolment, such as early marriage.

UNICEF has been in the vanguard of the campaign to end school fees, a huge barrier in sending children – especially girls – to school. Kenya responded to the challenge by adopting free primary education policies in 2003 and school enrolment leapt.

#### **PENCILS, BOOKS, DESKS, WATER AND LATRINES**

Water, sanitation and hygiene are crucial to getting and keeping girls in school. While all schoolchildren suffer when schools have filthy or missing sanitation facilities, girls bear the brunt of unhygienic or non-existent

latrines. Lack of household water also keeps them away from the classroom because the laborious task of fetching water is usually delegated to girls. All children get sapped of nutrients, energy and the ability to learn if they are infested with water-borne parasites.

UNICEF has a strong presence in school-based water, sanitation and hygiene projects, supporting initiatives in 73 countries. We are active in the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH), School Sanitation and Hygiene Education (SSHE), and Focusing Resources on Effective School Health (FRESH) campaigns.

More than 87,000 children in Tajikistan – half of whom are girls – have access to safe water, latrines and hygiene education because UNICEF, the Ministry of Education and the Department of Rural Water supported school hygiene and sanitation projects. Some 80,000 schoolgirls in Pakistan benefited when UNICEF installed 1,380 handpumps in 780 girls' primary schools and trained over 2,000 teachers in hygiene education. Girls' enrolment soared when 100,000 people in rural communities obtained safe water sources, decreasing the time girls spent fetching water. Cases of water-borne diseases were also slashed, improving overall school attendance.







Around 6.3 million Bangladeshi schoolchildren read about Meena.

Fatima doesn't know how old she is. Her parents aren't sure when she was born; both are illiterate and poor. Yet Fatima has big dreams. She wants to become an engineer.

A decade ago in Bangladesh, her hope would have been a pipe dream. Now a determined Fatima has a chance to realize her goal because of a cartoon – Meena, a spunky role model for children.

"I told my parents that I want to be like Meena and go to school," says Fatima.

Meena is knocking down barriers. The failure to educate girls is one. Still going strong, she was created by UNICEF in the 1990s, the same decade that Bangladesh saw a 30 per cent increase in girls' enrolment in primary school. Certainly that's not solely Meena's doing. A resolute commitment to gender parity in education by the Government is the driving force behind this surge. Bangladesh, one of UNICEF's '25 by 2005' countries where efforts are being accelerated to ensure gender parity in education, is a stellar model of the power of political will.

The Ministry of Primary and Mass Education and UNICEF use Meena's popularity to change attitudes. Around 6.3 million Bangladeshi schoolchildren read about Meena. Old stereotypes and limitations are dropping by the wayside as demonstrated by Fatima's school attendance, a rising female student population and the National Girls Football team.

Meena is affecting male attitudes as well. Oli, an 11-year-old boy, is an avid fan of the cartoon. He recalls one of his favourite episodes when Meena and her brother Raju find two birds in a nest. The brother asks which bird is the girl and which one is the boy. Meena answers, "Don't worry, both of them will fly."



# OVERCOME

## THE ONSLAUGHT OF HIV/AIDS

HIV/AIDS is a young person's disease. Nearly 12 million 15- to 24-year-olds are living with HIV or AIDS and 2.5 million children under the age of 15 are also infected. Of the 5 million new infections in 2003, half were among the 15- to 24-year age group – almost two thirds were young women.

The pandemic has destroyed one generation in sub-Saharan Africa and threatens to take down another. There were 2.3 million deaths in the region in 2003 alone. Additionally, 26.6 million are infected and more than 11 million children have been orphaned by the disease. HIV/AIDS is on the verge of crippling other continents as well. More than 40 million people are living with the virus worldwide. Infection rates are growing exponentially in Asia, the Caribbean and Eastern Europe. Without heroic efforts to stop the spread of the virus, the global community faces an unprecedented catastrophe. The number of casualties from war and natural disasters will pale in comparison.

### PROTECTING THE ORPHANED GENERATION

The tragic legacy of the HIV/AIDS pandemic is an ever-growing orphan population. UNICEF took a leadership role and, with UNAIDS, developed a framework for meeting this burgeoning crisis. During 2003, UNICEF convened the Global Partners Forum on orphans and vulnerable children, a meeting of representatives from over 50 agencies. At the Forum, the partners recognized

that framework as a valuable tool for accelerating a worldwide response.

The care of orphans remains an overarching priority for UNICEF. During 2003, 36 country offices reported that national strategies for the protection and care of orphans were in place, with another 32 offices crafting such strategies. UNICEF supports programmes for children orphaned or made vulnerable by HIV/AIDS in 38 countries in sub-Saharan Africa.

UNICEF continues to push for orphans to remain in their communities. Yet kinship networks, the backbone of family care, have been destroyed. UNICEF and non-governmental and community-based organizations provide support to extended family members, from counselling to paying school fees, so they can remain a resource for their child relatives.

In Swaziland, Neighbourhood Care Points have been established to strengthen the weave of safety nets for orphans. In 2003, UNICEF and the World Food Programme backed 200 sites, ensuring that 6,500 children from child-headed and other vulnerable households received health care, nutrition and psychosocial services. UNICEF assisted non-governmental organizations in Zambia through the Children in Need of Special Protection Project. The initiative distributed 5,300 blankets and 50,000 mosquito nets to orphans and other

vulnerable children, and provided school supplies to 6,000 at-risk children.

### CHAMPIONS FOR CHILDREN

UNICEF calls for an all-out effort to protect children from HIV/AIDS. To further this, we published *Africa's Orphaned Generations*, a comprehensive look at the pandemic's catastrophic effect on families. Additionally, UNICEF, UNAIDS, the Kaiser Family Foundation and BBC World Service Trust launched a new website <<http://www.youthandhiv.org>>, providing data, research and multimedia tools for policy makers, journalists, academics and child advocates.

UNICEF, UNAIDS and the World Conference of Religions for Peace produced a booklet on HIV/AIDS to help religious leaders respond to the onslaught of this epidemic. UNICEF and UNAIDS also joined European Parliamentarians for Africa and the Parliamentary Network on the World Bank to create a booklet on HIV/AIDS for parliamentarians and other elected leaders.

In 2003, 'Kami' from South Africa's *Takalani Sesame* joined UNICEF as a Champion for Children. The HIV-positive muppet brings compassion to people living with the disease.

### PREVENTION IS THE BEST MEDICINE

There is no cure for HIV/AIDS. Prevention is our only weapon. Knowledge is our armour.

Some 80 per cent of HIV infections are transmitted sexually. UNICEF advocates for the ABCs of prevention: Abstinence – refraining from sexual relations; Being faithful – having sex in the context of a monogamous, committed relationship; and Condoms – using condoms correctly and consistently.

UNICEF teamed up with Sierra Leone's National AIDS Secretariat to reach 530 religious leaders nationwide, ensuring that information on HIV/AIDS is included in their sermons and other duties. Brochures on prevention were distributed to 4,000 youth congregations.

UNICEF supports programmes to prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS in 70 countries. In Rwanda, 63 per cent of HIV-positive mothers received antiretrovirals in 2003, up from 39.8 per cent in 2002.

In India, 60 per cent of women in 225 centres accepted voluntary counselling and HIV testing, and nearly 90 per cent of mothers who were infected with the virus took antiretrovirals along with their newborns.

As part of its prevention campaign in Cambodia, UNICEF funds two radio call-in shows that provide information about HIV/AIDS. 'Red Light, Green Light', a show produced by a women's non-governmental organization, deals specifically with HIV and reproductive health. UNICEF and MobiTel support an AIDS hotline that answers about 160 calls a day.

Reported HIV/AIDS cases grew by 25 per cent in Viet Nam in 2003. Over 40 per cent of these new infections were among 15- to 24-year-olds. UNICEF has helped implement the Buddhist Leadership Initiative. Monks and nuns now incorporate HIV/AIDS prevention and care programmes in temple activities.

UNICEF is also addressing HIV/AIDS in the workplace. A short video was produced by and for staff that encourages everyone to be tested, and to get treatment if infected.

### DEFEATING THE DISEASE

Pessimism is an easy response to the relentless grip of HIV/AIDS. Yet history has shown that indomitable resolve can conquer plagues. Already the world has been freed from smallpox. Polio is fast following suit. Pragmatic optimism is important medicine in our search for a cure.





“Initially the parents were very hesitant but are now very supportive of the programme.”

In India, students and teachers are talking about sex. The topic is not easily spoken about here, but such discussions have become part of the fabric of schools. An estimated 4.6 million people are living with HIV/AIDS in this country – nearly a quarter of them are between the ages of 15 and 19. The urgency to get the word out about preventing infection trumps social mores.

UNICEF and the Government have teamed up to stem the tide by introducing a school-based initiative – the AIDS Prevention Education Program. Activities promoting responsible and safe sexual behaviour are being implemented. Frank discussions about the causes and risks of the disease are incorporated into existing subject classes. Life skills, such as decision-making and dealing with peer pressure, are integral to the programme and fit easily into science, language and other courses.

“The sessions give us an opportunity to learn about all those things that no one else talks about,” says Zulfa, a student at Anjuman-e-Islam Girls’ School. She adds that she has learned that she needs to hold back on her relationship with boys.

“Today I have all the information on HIV/AIDS,” says Vinod, a young man who attends a night school. “I can prevent the disease and be safe.”

The AIDS Prevention Education Program has reached over 5 million students. With modifications that suit local sensitivities, it has been easily replicated throughout the country.

“Initially the parents were very hesitant but are now very supportive of the programme,” says Sheehnaz, a science teacher who leads classes. “Parents are often unable to talk to their children about these issues and are relieved that we fill that gap.”



# PROTECT

## CHILDREN FROM VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION

Countless children are exploited and exposed to violence every day. The extent of this atrocity is impossible to quantify as child abuse is the best kept secret. Physical and sexual abuse – within the family or without – dwells behind closed doors.

It is estimated that 2 million children are involved in prostitution or the pornography industry and some 180 million young people are involved in the worst forms of labour. About 1.2 million children are trafficked every year and 5.7 million have been forced into debt bondage or other forms of slavery. UNICEF and its partners are determined to identify and document the enormity of the problem. Additionally, we advance protective environments that prevent child abuse. These measures include school attendance, laws that punish those who exploit children, governments committed to protection, community awareness of the risks to children, media exposure of the problem and police and law enforcement agencies that are free from corruption.

UNICEF works with faith-based organizations to protect orphans in sub-Saharan Africa and to eliminate corporal punishment in the Caribbean. We collaborate with non-governmental organizations in Central Europe, the Middle East and South Asia to improve institutional care, dismantle the child sex industry and end hazardous child labour. Children have joined forces with

UNICEF, entering the public debate and the movement to stop these heinous acts. Some 3 million young people in Mexico gave testimony on violence and discrimination to a Children's Consultation. And in the Lao People's Democratic Republic, children became active partners in research on child rights.

UNICEF supports governments in creating national standards that conform to international guidelines on the protection of children who are not in the care of their family, including those in detention, prison, foster care, residential and institutional care. We are pushing countries to develop legal and practical measures for the elimination of trafficking, sexual exploitation, forced or bonded labour and the use of child soldiers. UNICEF is helping to design, fund and implement interventions and programmes that reduce physical and psychological violence against children, whether in the family, the community, in schools or other institutions.

### THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOUR

The term 'child labourer' often conjures up the image of a child toiling in a sweatshop. But it also entails trafficking, prostitution, pornography and participation in armed conflict. UNICEF has been at the forefront of exposing these abuses and rallying support to end these crimes. We have advocated for the ratification of the International Labour Organization Convention No. 182

on the Worst Forms of Child Labour since its adoption in 1999. The Convention has been ratified by 147 countries, up from 113 since the start of our medium-term strategic plan. In 2003, 80 country offices reported that governments had made public statements on child trafficking as compared to 64 in 2002 – an increase of 25 per cent.

Supported by UNICEF, Angola established procedures at high-risk border crossings and airports to identify people travelling with non-related children. In the Philippines, community-based education on the prevention of trafficking galvanized parents, volunteers, teachers, non-governmental organization leaders and local officials to push for the passage of the Anti-Trafficking of Persons Act. UNICEF and other child advocates have attacked the issue of the child sex trade on the demand side, pushing governments to criminalize and prosecute the ‘customers’ – a large number from Europe and the United States.

### CHILDREN IN ARMED CONFLICT

The casualties of war are often children. They can be killed as soldiers, displaced as refugees, disabled by landmines and separated from family because of chaos, parental death or kidnapping. UNICEF knows that a child’s right to safety and protection is not abrogated by adult hostilities and violence.

UNICEF and its partners champion the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict. In 2003, the Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers and UNICEF produced *Guide to the Optional Protocol on the involvement of children in armed conflict*. In Uganda, the Lord’s Resistance Army continues to abduct child soldiers. In 2003, UNICEF provided resettlement kits, job training and health care to some 3,500 children in eight reception centres for former abductees.

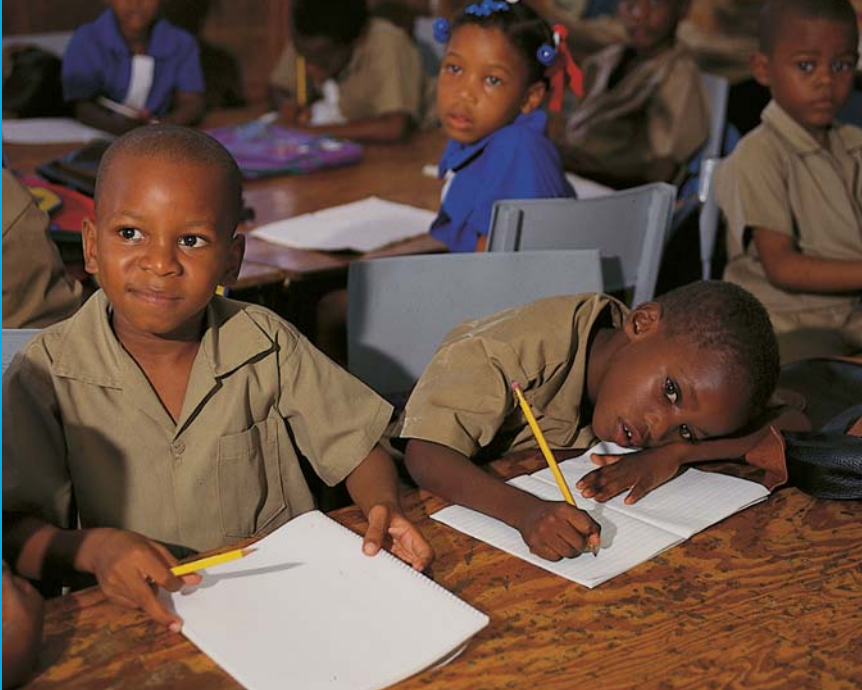
In Afghanistan, UNICEF provided non-formal education, vocational training and life skills to former under age soldiers and helped get schools running for all children affected by decades of war. In Georgia, UNICEF assisted a non-governmental organization, Golden Fleece, to

conduct computer classes and organize recreational activities for internally displaced children. And internally displaced young people were trained to educate other children about their rights and to advocate for the Convention on the Rights of the Child. In Sri Lanka, transit centres opened for child soldiers released by the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam to ease their reintegration into the community.

In Liberia, where between 10,000 and 20,000 children were recruited or abducted as soldiers, for sexual purposes or as labourers, displaced young people helped develop communication strategies to reach child combatants. In Colombia, UNICEF trained adolescents as play therapists. Under the guidance of psychologists, the teenagers work with children who have been victimized so that intolerance and brutality will not be bequeathed to the next generation.







“The biggest strength of the Initiative is . . . giving them a sense of belonging.”

Soon after his father was shot dead by gunmen, Joseph, the youngest of five children, took to the streets. Just nine years old, he worked the hardscrabble roads, wiping windshields for coins. When his take wasn't enough to buy a meal, he'd simply beg.

“I used to hustle on the road,” says Joseph, now 11. “I did not used to go to school.”

Joseph is one of 2,800 children – primarily boys – living on the street in Jamaica. The majority fall through the cracks of social services. The National Initiative for Street Children, supported by UNICEF since its inception in 1996, steps up, working with 7- to 14-year-olds who live rough. The goal is to repair their tattered egos and bring them into mainstream society. Getting them school-ready is essential.

The Initiative offers classes in remedial education, computers, music, art and crafts. It also provides them with breakfast and lunch, medical and dental care and hygiene education. The children are referred to the regular school system once their reading and math skills match the level of their peers.

“The biggest strength of the Initiative is building children's self-esteem through counselling,” says Kadian Donald, a 23-year-old staff member, “and giving them a sense of belonging and reuniting them with their families.”

UNICEF is active in Family Ties – an Initiative component that provides counselling and training to parents. Additionally it helps with job placements, which is crucial because family poverty is what usually drives children to the street.

Joseph credits the Initiative for getting him back home and helping him learn to read, write, “have good manners” and return to school. Once his goal was to just survive for another day. Today, he aspires to complete school so that some day he will land a job.

# EFFICIENCY AND EXCELLENCE BEHIND THE SCENES



## UNICEF provides vaccines to 40 per cent of children in developing countries.

UNICEF has been closely involved with inter-agency work on United Nations reform. We continue to be an active participant in the United Nations Development Group's Management and Programme Groups, Harmonization and Simplification task force and other sub-groups, including those related to Resident Coordinator issues, common premises/services and personnel policies. In 2003, UNICEF chaired the United Nations Management Group and the Harmonization and Simplification sub-group on Resource Transfer Modalities. UNICEF also continues inter-agency work to strengthen safety and security.

Financial and administrative management continued to build upon the progress made in systems integration and the solid information and communication infrastructure established in years past. Upgrades to the Programme Management System (ProMS) and the Financial Logistic System (FLS-SAP) have given UNICEF timely access to financial, supply and field human resources (HR) information, and have allowed the organization to consolidate data globally. The SAP-HR, a major initiative, was introduced to incorporate the human resource function with the Financial Logistic System. Additionally, we made significant headway in the implementation of corporate analytical reporting, which provides expenditure analysis in relationship to UNICEF's medium-term strategic plan and the Millennium Development Goals.

In 2003, our corporate brand was refined. A tool kit became available to staff in January, illustrating ways to apply the new design and to follow our standards. Workshops were held for National Committees and

UNICEF staff members in the field and at headquarters to fine-tune their understanding and application of the brand.

### SUPPLY OPERATIONS' UNPRECEDENTED YEAR

In 2003, UNICEF procured supplies valued at \$709 million excluding freight – a record increase of 32 per cent over the previous year. Offshore procurement processed by Supply Division alone was worth \$561 million. Additionally, there was over \$9 million of in-kind donations, mostly vitamin A.

UNICEF provides vaccines to 40 per cent of children in developing countries. Vaccines and immunization supplies remained our largest commodity group at \$347 million. For the second year in a row, educational supplies represented the next largest group at \$56 million, closely followed by medical equipment. UNICEF, the largest buyer of mosquito nets in the world, spent \$18 million on nets and insecticide.

The value of procurement for the Iraq crisis exceeded \$51 million, an unprecedented amount to be spent on a single emergency in one year. Supply Division, with the Iraq Country Office, the Regional Office and the Office of Emergency Programmes, pre-positioned supplies before the war, allowing for their delivery without major disruption.

Supply Division also supported UNICEF's response to crises in Ethiopia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Liberia and other countries. While no longer classified an emergency, Afghanistan continued to receive a vast amount of supplies. The first regional emergency warehouse



hub was opened in South Africa in October. The operation, managed in Copenhagen, was initially stocked with support from the United Kingdom's Department for International Development.

The volume of emergency procurement jumped in 2003, yet it did not hamper procurement operations for our regular country programmes. We created a policy on in-country logistics, including warehouse management, to improve efficiency.

Procurement services issued purchase orders worth \$139 million. The total value of new agreements was \$162 million, a record-setting level. Vaccines accounted for some 80 per cent of this value; however pharmaceuticals, nutrition and medical supplies jumped from 8 per cent in 2002 to 16 per cent in 2003. We partnered with the Mailman School of Public Health (Columbia University, New York) and the Governments of Bangladesh and Malawi for HIV/AIDS-related supplies and services. UNICEF also procured polio vaccines through the World Bank's 'buy down' mechanism in Nigeria and Pakistan.

In keeping with the United Nations reforms, Supply Division joined other UN agencies and public partners

to develop technical standards and ensure the procurement of quality supplies. As part of the '3 by 5 Initiative', which aims to treat 3 million people living with HIV/AIDS by 2005, UNICEF formed a new partnership with the AIDS Medicines and Diagnostics Service and United Nations Office for Project Services. UNICEF, the Inter-Agency Procurement Services Office, United Nations Development Programme, United Nations Population Fund and the World Health Organization submitted a joint procurement and supply management proposal to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. UNICEF also chaired the Inter-Agency Procurement Working Group. Supply Division published a printed catalogue, the first since 1997, and launched an upgraded online version, streamlining our work with suppliers and Procurement Services partners.

#### **CUTTING-EDGE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY**

UNICEF's innovative use of Information Technology not only simplified our work, it also led to a leadership role in the United Nations collaboration on Information Technology. We led the UN-wide forum on the Substantive Interest Groups on SAP and the Inter-Agency Telecommunications Group. We were active in establishing and supporting the United Nations

Development Group's Field Information Communication Technology (ICT) Harmonization Working Group.

We shared our expertise with agencies that are considering the implementation of Enterprise Resources Planning applications and also provided an improved field-level monitoring package, the DevInfo software, for use by all United Nations country teams to monitor progress towards the Millennium Development Goals.

In 2003, the UNICEF website was upgraded. A new content management system allows field offices to contribute to the site while complying with our corporate brand. Improved management of infrastructure and operations has provided greater risk control and cost containment across UNICEF's global operations. Increased connectivity linked 179 UNICEF offices worldwide in a secure network, expanded our Intranet and provided cost savings through our Voice Over Internet Protocol in over 80 locations. With our development of the 'Fly Away VSAT', a lighter, more easily deployable satellite, UNICEF can now respond rapidly to emergencies through efficient telecommunications. Our VSAT became the de facto standard for other United Nations agencies responding to emergencies.

For the second year in a row, UNICEF received the prestigious CIO 100 Award from *CIO* magazine. We were recognized for our resourcefulness and acknowledged for best practice in two Gartner Executive Programs publications.

### **DEDICATED AND COMMITTED STAFF**

UNICEF continues to recruit and deploy staff in ways that maximize their talents and expertise. We have instituted the Human Resources Change Plan to further enhance the effectiveness of human resources management. To this end, UNICEF has made learning and development for leadership, management, programme and operations a top priority. We shifted from traditional forms of staff development, such as workshops, to less conventional methods, such as online courses. This has given staff members the opportunity to build and hone their skills.

The Professional and Personal Development system was put in place to help agency employees match their goals with UNICEF's career opportunities, and to further develop their capabilities and competencies. Existing policies were modified and new ones were drafted to improve the quality of the personal and professional lives of staff. The model of succession management, developed in 2002 to establish a pool of best-qualified professionals before key posts became vacant, was implemented in 2003. The rotation policy was strengthened to encourage staff to experience geographically diverse posts, new jobs and different responsibilities.

Emergencies have presented staffing challenges, yet we have successfully risen to meet these demands. Human Resources handled the Iraq emergency efficiently and effectively with the recruitment and deployment of staff. Personnel received timely benefits, policy guidance and situation monitoring. Regrettably, the organization had to deal with the tragic loss of Chris Klein-Beekman who died in the August explosion at the United Nations compound in Iraq.



# 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.



“I think Pastoral da Criança saved my son’s life.”

Celina Candido took the advice of a well-intentioned neighbour and stopped breastfeeding her son José when he was just four months old. Unable to digest any food, he became weaker by the day. A friend told Celina to take José to Pastoral da Criança.

“I think Pastoral da Criança saved my son’s life,” says Celina, 19. “I took him to the centre and they told me it was because I gave him water with food too soon.”

Pastoral da Criança, a community-based organization, serves the poorest areas of Angola. The programme focuses on prenatal care, breastfeeding, nutrition, child development and health care. UNICEF provides financial and technical support.

Volunteers, who receive 40 hours of training, are the backbone of the programme. Because it is staffed by volunteers, Pastoral da Criança is cost-effective – one dollar helps one child per month.

Delfina Bernardo, a typical volunteer, works in a poor neighbourhood in Luanda. She gingerly navigates cratered roads, going house-to-house to bring vital lessons to mothers.

Once a month, Pastoral da Criança gathers the women and children to monitor the babies’ weight, pass on health and nutrition tips and give the mothers a chance to learn from each other. Some months over 200 mothers show up.

Celina credits Delfina for changing the course of her son’s future. José, now 11 months old, is robust and alert.

But for Delfina, a thriving infant is just the first step.

“For me, it’s not just about helping one sick baby,” she says, “but helping one mother who will protect the health of four or five of her babies and share her knowledge with other mothers.”

# NATIONAL COMMITTEES

UNICEF owes much of its visibility to the tireless work of 37 National Committees that represent UNICEF throughout the industrialized world (see page 50 for a list of committees). The National Committees cultivate relationships with key partners in the private sector, volunteers and over 6 million individual donors, raising nearly one third of UNICEF's income. Their advocacy on behalf of children is crucial to fulfilling the medium-term strategic plan and advancing the Millennium Development Goals.

For National Committees, it was a year of tradition and a year of firsts.

The Japan National Committee, which will celebrate its 50th anniversary in 2005, is the first Committee to have raised more than \$100 million in a single year for UNICEF. Additionally, it lobbied for the ratification of the two Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child – against sexual exploitation of children and the involvement of children in armed conflict.

The German National Committee commemorated its 50th anniversary in 2003 with hundreds of events, most significantly an exhibition created by children – the '1,000 wishes' campaign. The display travelled from Berlin to Rio de Janeiro to Tokyo to New York and will arrive in Athens in time for the summer Olympics.

For the first time, UNICEF's flagship publication, *The State of the World's Children 2004*, was launched in Europe. The Swiss National Committee organized and hosted the event, where UNICEF made the connection





between girls' education and the Millennium Development Goals.

The United States Fund helped UNICEF celebrate a milestone – 50 years of celebrity goodwill on behalf of children. The star-studded event in Los Angeles generated \$1.5 million.

Many National Committees have recruited their own celebrity goodwill ambassadors.

The Italian football great, Francesco Totti, turned laughter into aid by sharing half the profits from his best-selling joke book with UNICEF Italy. Another football legend, Luis Figo, joined UNICEF Portugal in raising awareness of the importance of girls' education. Actors Pierce Brosnan and Liam Neeson continue to give generously of their time to UNICEF Ireland. Robbie Williams was involved in the United Kingdom Committee's 'End Child Exploitation Campaign'.

Relationships with the private sector continue to grow. Spain and Switzerland partnered with mobile phone companies to raise awareness and funds. The Hellenic National Committee partnered with Diners Club, launching an affinity card that contributes to UNICEF's vaccination programmes, with no expense to the cardholder.

The media have been vital to the work and visibility of National Committees. The Czech Committee works with a national magazine, which has improved coverage of UNICEF initiatives such as birth registration and ending child labour. In Finland, a joint information and fund-raising campaign with the national broadcaster focused on refugees and internally displaced children in West Africa. Special attention was given to UNICEF's work towards getting children back to school in war-torn Liberia.

The Netherlands Committee launched an integrated multimedia campaign about children affected by war with a focus on Burundi. The fund-raising drive corresponded with the 20 November anniversary of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and raised 1,865,000 euros and brought in 19,600 new pledge donors.

The National Committees of Andorra, France, Italy, Korea, Slovenia and Spain produced and translated Kids Inclusive, a school kit promoting children's efforts to end discrimination and social exclusion, which reached more than 3 million children in industrialized countries. Child participation was also fundamental to awareness-raising by Committees in Belgium, Denmark, France and Spain.

In 2003, National Committees in Australia, Canada, Ireland, Sweden and the United Kingdom recruited thousands of donors to become 'Global Parents', who committed monthly donations to UNICEF. Pledge programmes are a mainstay of all the Committees.

National Committees' fund-raising for emergencies is critical. In 2003 over \$56 million was generated, with more than half going to our work in Iraq. On 26 December, just hours after a devastating earthquake levelled the city of Bam in the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Belgian Committee mobilized an aircraft to send tons of emergency supplies. Within days, National Committees had raised \$10 million for the country's children.

The Convention on the Rights of the Child drives the work of UNICEF and the National Committees. Advocacy work by Committees in Canada, Italy, Latvia, New Zealand, Poland and Slovenia drew attention to the Convention and reminded these countries of unfinished business as governments prepared the follow-up to the 2002 Special Session on Children.

**Sir Peter Ustinov.** UNICEF lost a friend and partner in March 2004. As we go to press, we want to acknowledge the important contributions of this great humanitarian. Sir Peter, an actor, writer and UNICEF Goodwill Ambassador since 1968, was a special friend to our National Committees. He actively supported them by participating in advocacy and fund-raising events and through media interviews. He worked tirelessly, taking every opportunity to remind the world of its obligation to children. Sir Peter once said, "It is our responsibilities, not ourselves, that we should take seriously."

# GLOBAL PARTNERS

Partnerships are the backbone of our work. To further our mission, UNICEF works closely with other United Nations agencies such as the International Labour Organization, Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations Development Fund for Women, United Nations Development Group Office, United Nations Development Programme, United Nations Division for the Advancement of Women, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, United Nations Population Fund, World Bank, World Food Programme and World Health Organization.

To strengthen relationships with long-term partners and to foster new collaborations, UNICEF created the Office of Public Partnerships in 2003. Its role is twofold: to establish and build upon global partnerships and to work within UNICEF to help us fully utilize our alliances.

Many of our collaborators are listed below.

## COMMUNICATIONS

AllAfrica.com, BBC World Service, China Central Television, Commonwealth Broadcasting Association, Dorling Kindersley UK, Fox Kids, OneWorld.net, Reuters *Africa Journal*, Sesame Workshop

## CORPORATIONS, BUSINESSES AND INDUSTRY

Aeon, Aventis Pasteur, Becton, Dickenson and Company, Caisse d'Épargne, Conad, Eastman Kodak, Électricité de France, ENI, European Salt Producers' Association, FTSE, GlaxoSmithKline, Honda Motor Company, InterContinental Hotels Group, ORC Macro/Measure DHS+, Pinault-Printemps-Redoute, Siemens

## FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS AND FOUNDATIONS

Ani and Narod Memorial Fund, Asian Development Bank, Banco do Brasil, Bank Handlowo Przemyslowy/ Polski Bank Kredytowy, Bernard Van Leer Foundation,

Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, Conrad N. Hilton Foundation, Elizabeth Glazer Paediatric AIDS Foundation, Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation, Human Security Trust Fund, ING Bank, Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction, Netaid.org Foundation, Step by Step Foundation, Third Millennium Foundation

## GLOBAL INITIATIVES, ALLIANCES AND PARTNERSHIPS

Consultative Group on Early Childhood Care and Development, Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition, Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization, Global Campaign for Education, Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, Global Movement for Children, Global Network for Better Care, Global Polio Eradication Initiative, International Baby Food Action Network, Inter-Parliamentary Union, Interagency Group on Breastfeeding Monitoring, Malaria Consortium, Measles Partnership, Multilateral Initiative on Malaria, Network for Sustained Elimination of Iodine Deficiency, Organization of the Islamic Conference, Roll Back Malaria Partnership, Safe Injection Global Network, Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council, World Alliance for Breastfeeding Action

## GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

Canadian International Development Agency, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (USA), Department for International Development (UK), Development Cooperation Ireland, Japan International Cooperation Agency, Norwegian Refugee Council, Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, Swiss Development Corporation, United States Agency for International Development, United States Agency for International Development Micronutrient Program

## HUMANITARIAN, SERVICE AND NON-PROFIT GROUPS

Amnesty International, CARE, Child Rights Caucus, China Salt Industry Association, Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers, Commonwealth Youth

Programme, Criança Esperança, ECPAT International, Education Development Center, Family Health International, Hague Appeal for Peace, Helen Keller International, Human Rights Watch, International Campaign to Ban Landmines, International Centre for Research on Women, International Committee of the Red Cross, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, International Council for the Control of Iodine Deficiency Disorders, International Organization for Migration, International Reference Centre for Water and Sanitation, International Rescue Committee, International Social Service, International Society for Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect, International Vitamin A Consultative Group, Kiwanis International, La Leche League International, March of Dimes, Médecins Sans Frontières, The Micronutrient Initiative, NGO Committee on the Rights of the Child, NGO Committee on UNICEF, NGO Group on the Convention of the Rights of the Child, Norwegian Church Aid, Open Society Institute, Plan, Oxfam, Population Council, Program for Appropriate Technology in Health, Quaker United Nations Offices, Regional Network for Children, Rotary International, Salt Institute, Save the Children, Soros Foundation, Women's Commission for Refugee Women and Children, World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts, World Conference of Religions for Peace, World Heart Federation, World Wildlife Fund, Youth Net

#### **SPORTS FOR DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE**

A.C. Milan, Asian Cricket Council, CONMEBAL, Fédération Internationale de Football Association, Fox Kids Cup, International Badminton Federation, International Olympic Committee, International Volleyball Federation, Manchester United, National Basketball Association, Real Madrid, 'Right to Play' campaign

#### **UNIVERSITIES**

Columbia University (USA), Imperial College London (UK), London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine (UK), Johns Hopkins University Center for Communication Programs (USA), Rollins School of Public Health at Emory University (USA), Tulane University (USA), Centre for International Child Health of University College London (UK), Division of General Pediatrics and Adolescent Health, University of Minnesota (USA)

## **THE POWER OF PARTNERSHIPS**

**Change for Good** is an ongoing alliance between UNICEF and the international airline industry. It has raised over \$50 million since 1991 by encouraging passengers to donate unused foreign currency to UNICEF. **British Airways** has contributed more than \$29 million since 1994, collecting \$2.7 million in 2003. **Aer Lingus** has given nearly \$5 million to UNICEF in the last five years. **Cathay Pacific** and **Quantas Airlines** have each raised over \$1 million in 2003. **Alitalia**, **All Nippon Airways**, **American Airlines**, **Finnair** and **Japan Airlines** also support UNICEF with in-flight collections.

**Check Out for Children**, a partnership with **Starwood Hotels and Resorts**, has helped UNICEF immunize over 500,000 young people, donating \$10 million since 1995. Check Out for Children directly financed a hepatitis B vaccination drive covering newborns and toddlers in Peru.

The **Cultural Olympiad**, an international organization created as a lead-in to the Athens Olympic Games in 2004, enabled UNICEF to immunize 1.4 million children in poor, hard-to-reach communities with a \$7 million donation. Special holiday greeting cards promoting goodwill and cross-cultural understanding were produced for the winter of 2003 and spring of 2004 to honour this partnership.

**IKEA** and UNICEF teamed up to end child labour in India. The five-year, \$1.4 million alliance focuses on prevention and elimination of child exploitation in the carpet belt of Uttar Pradesh. By the end of 2003, the UNICEF/IKEA initiative touched over 402,000 people in 200 villages.

# COUNTRY-LEVEL CORPORATE ALLIANCES

Corporations have joined forces with National Committees and country offices to raise awareness and funds for UNICEF. These alliances help to sustain many of our global initiatives.

UNICEF Australia's partnership with **JCDecaux**, transit advertiser **Buspak**, and the national financial newspaper **Australian Financial Review** launched an outdoor advertising campaign to spotlight UNICEF's 'Global Parent' programme.

In Japan, **Vodafone** donated funds to UNICEF from a mobile handset recycling promotion and from 'Charity Dial', a phone call donation programme. Also in Japan, the **Mitsubishi Motors Corporation** funds UNICEF programmes from the sales of its Grandis model. UNICEF Mongolia entered into its first corporate alliance in 2003 with **Monkhangai Group**, a retail and wholesale business. Monkhangai will donate 1 per cent of its net profit to UNICEF and has invited customers to 'round up' their bill for children's programmes in their country. In China, the **Canada China Business Council** raised funds for UNICEF. **Starbucks** placed donation containers earmarked for early childhood programmes in its Beijing and Tianjin stores.

UNICEF Ecuador and **ECUAVISA** jointly held the *Ninoesperanza Telethon* to promote children's rights. The telethon, broadcast in three major cities, received contributions from local corporations including **Banco de Guayaquil**, **Odebrecht**, **La Cemento Nacional** and **Kelloggs**. In Mexico, **Grupo Financiero Santander** encouraged customers making ATM withdrawals to allocate 10 cents for UNICEF's 'Every Child in School' initiative. In the United States, **Kimberly-Clark** contributed \$700,000, part of a four-year \$2.6 million commitment to help fund UNICEF's child-headed household programmes. The **Cartoon Network**, a division of **Turner Broadcasting System**, continued its multi-year support of the United States Fund's 'Trick-or-Treat for UNICEF' with over \$5.6 million in media support. **Procter & Gamble** helped provide the 'Trick-or-Treat for UNICEF' education materials for grades 7 to 12 and initiated a grant for UNICEF's education programmes in Iraq.

UNICEF France and **Biotherm** teamed up in the 'Life Springs from the Source' campaign to bring safe water to Benin and Cambodia. In France, UNICEF also coordinated multi-country alliances with **Ipsos** and **Relay**. UNICEF Spain joined **Energizer** to fight child labour and exploitation in Brazil, donating a percentage of its sales from Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Portugal and Spain. Also in Spain, **Amena**, the largest mobile operator in the country, launched a pledge drive among its 4,000 employees. Some 8,000 customers also participated in this initiative, adding funds and visibility to UNICEF. The mobile operator in Andorra, **Servei de Telecomunicacions d'Andorra** has dedicated a phone number for raising funds for UNICEF. The full cost of each call is donated to UNICEF. **Diners Club** launched its first affinity card in Greece, contributing 0.5 per cent of the value of cardholders' purchases to UNICEF's immunization initiatives. **The Dutch Postcode Lottery**, Netherlands' largest lottery for charities, gave over \$18 million to UNICEF in 2003. **Feyenoord**, a leading Dutch football club, gives annually to a UNICEF HIV/AIDS prevention initiative in Ghana, the 'Right to Know'. **Elite Hotels of Sweden** has raised money for UNICEF since 2002 by giving 40 cents for every guest donation.

In Switzerland, **Procter & Gamble** raised money for education projects in Chad. During the Iraq emergency, the company raised essential funds for UNICEF's response to the crisis. In 2003, UNICEF Switzerland and **Orange Communications** organized a UNICEF Day with the theme 'intercultural dialogue'. Net proceeds went to an education project in Viet Nam. Also last year, UNICEF Switzerland and **Lindt & Sprüngli** celebrated 10 years of partnering for children. The Slovak bank **Slovenská Sporiteľňa** has championed UNICEF programmes through direct sponsorship since 2001. In the United Kingdom, the **Vodafone Group Foundation** supports UNICEF's work against child trafficking in south-eastern Europe and has committed \$1.8 million over the next two years. In Portugal, **AIISTARS 03**, a football tournament, was organized to raise funds for UNICEF programmes. UNICEF Portugal launched an integrated fund-raising appeal, netting over \$1 million for the Iraq emergency.

# GOODWILL AMBASSADORS

**LORD RICHARD ATTENBOROUGH** (United Kingdom)

**EMMANUELLE BÉART** (France)

**HARRY BELAFONTE** (United States)

**JUDY COLLINS** (United States)

**MIA FARROW** (United States)

**WHOOPI GOLDBERG** (United States)

**ANGÉLIQUE KIDJO** (Benin)

**JOHANN OLAV KOSS** (Norway)

**TETSUKO KUROYANAGI** (Japan)

**FEMI KUTI** (Nigeria)

**LEON LAI** (Hong Kong)

**JESSICA LANGE** (United States)

**RICKY MARTIN** (Puerto Rico)

**SHAKIRA MEBARAK** (Colombia)

**SIR ROGER MOORE** (United Kingdom)

**NANA MOUSKOURI** (Greece)

**YOUSSOU N'DOUR** (Senegal)

**VANESSA REDGRAVE** (United Kingdom)

**SEBASTIÃO SALGADO** (Brazil)

**SUSAN SARANDON** (United States)

**VENDELA THOMMESSEN** (Norway)

**SIR PETER USTINOV** (United Kingdom)

**MAXIM VENGEROV** (Russian Federation)

**GEORGE WEAH** (Liberia)

Jessica Lange (top photo), Shakira Mebarak (middle photo) and Whoopi Goldberg (bottom photo) were appointed UNICEF Goodwill Ambassadors in 2003.



# RESOURCES



# INCOME\*

UNICEF derives its income entirely from voluntary contributions. The two primary sources of these contributions are governments and intergovernmental organizations; and non-governmental/private sector groups and individuals.

Total contributions to UNICEF in 2003 amounted to \$1,688 million, an increase of 16 per cent over 2002 contributions of \$1,454 million. This growth results from substantial increases in emergency contributions and the positive effect of the appreciation of some donor currencies in relation to the US dollar on recorded contribution values. After adjustments, \$1,680 million was recognized as income, compared with \$1,447 million in 2002.

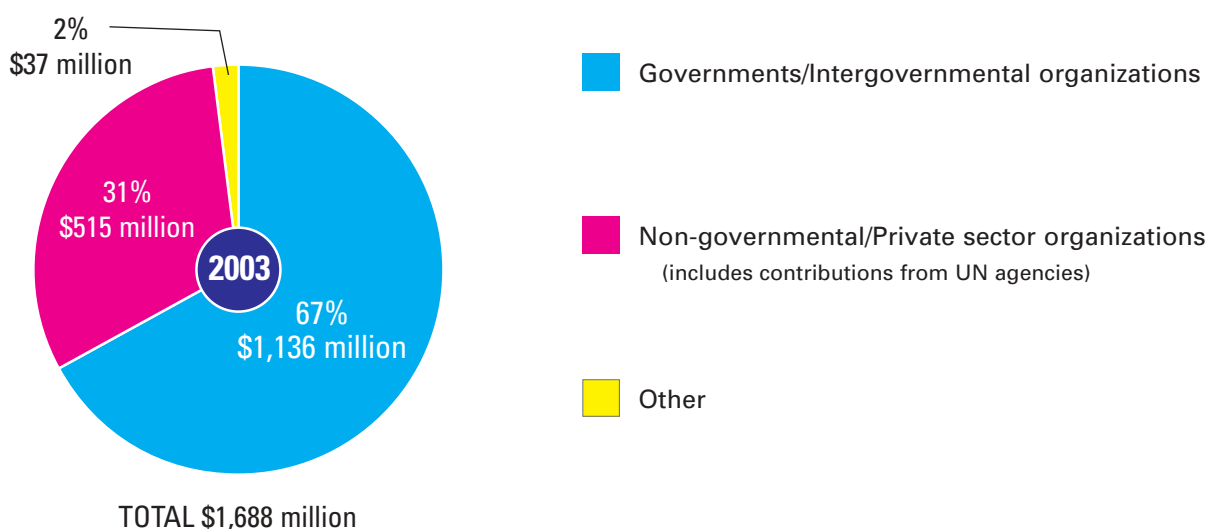
Contributions from governments and intergovernmental organizations accounted for 67 per cent (\$1,136 million) of total contributions. An additional \$515 million (31 per cent) was provided by non-governmental and private sector sources, while \$37 million (2 per cent) was derived from a variety of other sources, including

interest income. (See charts, 'Contributions to UNICEF by source', below, and 'Total UNICEF income by source of funding 2003', pages 44-48.)

## REGULAR RESOURCES ARE CRITICAL

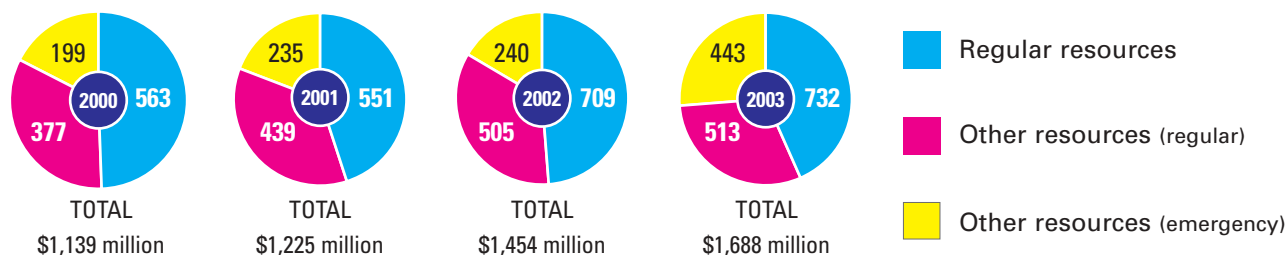
Regular resources are UNICEF's core funds; used for cooperative participation in country programmes approved by the Executive Board, programme support and management and administration of the organization. The organization depends on these funds to maintain its core capacity, which ensures an effective global presence to provide continuity in its work. UNICEF uses regular resources to assist countries in reaching the UN Millennium Development Goals. These resources support its crucial work in creating a world fit for children and in fulfilling its responsibilities towards the achievement of its medium-term strategic plan for 2002-2005 as approved by the Executive Board. Without a predictable and growing core budget, UNICEF's ability to exercise its mission coherently would be compromised and our ability to meet our mandate to assure the rights of all

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNICEF BY SOURCE (for 2003, in US dollars)



\*All dollars referred to are US dollars.

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNICEF 2000–2003 (in millions of US dollars)



children would be increasingly strained. Only from the position of a strong and effective core programme base can UNICEF effectively implement additional ‘other resource’ contributions from governmental and private sector donors.

Regular resources for direct programme activities are allocated to countries according to three criteria: under-five mortality rate – the probability of dying between birth and five years of age expressed per 1,000 live births; income level – gross national income per capita; and the size of the child population. (See chart, page 39, showing the distribution of regular resources by country.)

In 2003, total regular resource contributions to UNICEF were \$732 million, compared with \$709 million in 2002. After adjustments, \$724 million was recognized as regular resource income. This amount includes contributions from governments, net income from the sale of greetings cards and gift products, funds contributed by the public (mainly through National Committees for UNICEF), funds received from non-governmental organizations and through inter-agency agreements, and other income. (See charts above.) Regular resources amounted to 43 per cent of total contributions against the planned ratio of 46 per cent, primarily due to growth in ‘other resources’ emergency contributions.

### OTHER RESOURCES EXPAND UNICEF’S REACH

The second category of UNICEF resources, known as ‘other resources’, are funds restricted for specific purposes, programmes or projects, including those related to global priorities. These resources expand the reach of country programmes of cooperation and strengthen

UNICEF’s capacity to meet operational targets for the organizational priorities – girls’ education, early childhood development, immunization plus, fighting HIV/AIDS and child protection. UNICEF advocates for as few restrictions as possible on the use of other resources to reduce transaction costs and achieve more efficient and effective programme delivery.

Contributions to other resources totalled \$956 million (57 per cent of total contributions) in 2003. Of these funds, \$513 million (31 per cent of contributions) supported projects approved by the Executive Board for the extension of programmes funded by regular resources, and \$443 million (26 per cent of contributions) supported relief and rehabilitation programmes in emergency situations. The latter, also referred to as humanitarian assistance, has seen a considerable increase of \$202 million, or 84 per cent, in comparison with 2002.

In 2003, UNICEF formally introduced a new category of other resources: the thematic contribution. These contributions from donors support the achievement of results in specific thematic areas that relate to the organizational priorities listed above. Such contributions have fewer overall restrictions on their use, have simplified management with long-running thematic budget allocations at country level, and allow for consolidated reporting at thematic level, thereby reducing transaction costs. For 2003, thematic contributions amounted to \$29.6 million.

### GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTIONS

In 2003, governments and intergovernmental organizations contributed \$1,136 million to UNICEF (an increase of \$223 million, or 24 per cent, compared with 2002). Eighty-eight governments (31 high-income countries,



## COUNTRY PROGRAMMES: FUNDED FROM REGULAR RESOURCES

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'.

UNICEF cooperated with 158 countries, areas and territories in 2003: 46 in sub-Saharan Africa (ESARO and WCARO); 35 in Latin America and the Caribbean (TACRO); 35 in Asia (EAPRO and ROSA); 20 in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA); and 22 in Central and Eastern Europe, the Commonwealth of Independent States (CEE/CIS) and Baltic States.	<b>Afghanistan</b>		<b>Dem. People's Rep. of Korea</b>	<b>Lebanon<sup>3</sup></b>		<b>Russian Federation, Belarus and Ukraine</b>
	2003–2005:	\$27,260,000	2004–2006:	\$3,310,000	2002–2006:	\$7,467,000
Financed from funds for regional activities: in ESARO – Seychelles; in MENA – Libya.	<b>Albania</b>		<b>Democratic Republic of Congo</b>	<b>Lesotho</b>		<b>Rwanda</b>
	2001–2005:	\$3,445,000	2003–2005:	\$48,659,000	2002–2007:	\$14,147,000
* Includes additional regular resources allocated since the Executive Board first approved the funds.	<b>Algeria*</b>		<b>Djibouti</b>	<b>Liberia</b>		<b>Sao Tome and Principe</b>
	2002–2006:	\$5,662,000	2003–2007:	\$3,450,000	2003–2005:	\$10,309,000
<sup>1</sup> Covers Latvia and Lithuania.	<b>Angola</b>		<b>Dominican Republic</b>	<b>Madagascar</b>		2002–2006:
	2004:	\$5,537,000	2002–2006:	\$3,625,000	2004:	\$3,090,000
<sup>2</sup> Includes Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, the British Virgin Islands, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, and Turks and Caicos Islands.	<b>Argentina</b>		<b>E. Caribbean Islands<sup>2*</sup></b>	<b>Malawi*</b>		<b>Senegal*</b>
	2002–2004:	\$900,000	2003–2007:	\$7,500,000	2002–2006:	\$10,309,000
<sup>3</sup> UNICEF is providing assistance for Palestinian children and women for 2004–2005 in the following places: Jordan (\$400,000); Lebanon (\$700,000); Syrian Arab Republic (\$400,000); and Occupied Palestinian Territory (\$1,700,000).	<b>Armenia*</b>		<b>Ecuador</b>	<b>Malaysia</b>		<b>Serbia and Montenegro<sup>5</sup></b>
	2000–2004:	\$3,478,050	2004–2008:	\$3,912,000	2002–2004:	\$2,112,000
<sup>4</sup> Includes Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nauru, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.	<b>Azerbaijan*</b>		<b>Egypt</b>	<b>Maldives</b>		<b>Sierra Leone</b>
	2000–2004:	\$4,537,000	2002–2006:	\$10,779,000	2003–2007:	\$11,794,000
<sup>5</sup> Formerly Yugoslavia. Includes the Province of Kosovo.	<b>Bangladesh</b>		<b>El Salvador</b>	<b>Mali</b>		<b>Somalia</b>
	2001–2005:	\$62,613,000	2002–2006:	\$3,419,000	2003–2007:	\$22,770,000
<sup>6</sup> Includes additional regular resources allocated since the Executive Board first approved the funds.	<b>Belize</b>		<b>Equatorial Guinea</b>	<b>Mauritania</b>		<b>South Africa*</b>
	2002–2006:	\$3,010,000	2002–2006:	\$3,269,000	2003–2007:	\$4,515,999
<sup>7</sup> Includes additional regular resources allocated since the Executive Board first approved the funds.	<b>Benin</b>		<b>Eritrea</b>	<b>Mauritius (office closed end-2003)</b>		2002–2006:
	2004–2008:	\$9,426,000	2002–2006:	\$6,283,000	2001–2003:	\$3,905,000
<sup>8</sup> Includes additional regular resources allocated since the Executive Board first approved the funds.	<b>Bhutan</b>		<b>Ethiopia*</b>	<b>Mexico</b>		<b>Sudan</b>
	2002–2006:	\$4,390,000	2002–2006:	\$81,016,784	2002–2006:	\$23,690,000
<sup>9</sup> Includes additional regular resources allocated since the Executive Board first approved the funds.	<b>Bolivia</b>		<b>Gabon</b>	<b>Mongolia</b>		<b>Swaziland</b>
	2003–2007:	\$5,474,000	2002–2006:	\$3,100,000	2002–2006:	\$3,295,000
<sup>10</sup> Includes additional regular resources allocated since the Executive Board first approved the funds.	<b>Bosnia and Herzegovina</b>		<b>Gambia</b>	<b>Morocco</b>		<b>Syrian Arab Republic<sup>3*</sup></b>
	2002–2004:	\$1,881,000	2002–2006:	\$3,635,000	2002–2006:	\$4,823,000
<sup>11</sup> Includes additional regular resources allocated since the Executive Board first approved the funds.	<b>Botswana</b>		<b>Georgia</b>	<b>Mozambique</b>		<b>Tajikistan</b>
	2003–2007:	\$3,100,000	2001–2005:	\$3,380,000	2002–2006:	\$6,080,000
<sup>12</sup> Includes additional regular resources allocated since the Executive Board first approved the funds.	<b>Brazil</b>		<b>Ghana</b>	<b>Myanmar</b>		<b>Thailand</b>
	2002–2006:	\$3,705,000	2001–2005:	\$17,165,000	2001–2005:	\$4,689,000
<sup>13</sup> Includes additional regular resources allocated since the Executive Board first approved the funds.	<b>Burkina Faso</b>		<b>Guatemala</b>	<b>Namibia</b>		<b>The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia</b>
	2001–2005:	\$19,140,000	2002–2006:	\$4,639,000	2002–2005:	\$1,836,000
<sup>14</sup> Includes additional regular resources allocated since the Executive Board first approved the funds.	<b>Burundi*</b>		<b>Guinea</b>	<b>Nepal</b>		<b>Timor-Leste</b>
	2002–2004:	\$8,120,000	2002–2006:	\$11,966,000	2002–2006:	\$2,208,000
<sup>15</sup> Includes additional regular resources allocated since the Executive Board first approved the funds.	<b>Cambodia</b>		<b>Guinea-Bissau</b>	<b>Nicaragua</b>		<b>Togo</b>
	2001–2005:	\$15,583,000	2003–2007:	\$5,124,000	2002–2006:	\$8,131,000
<sup>16</sup> Includes additional regular resources allocated since the Executive Board first approved the funds.	<b>Cameroon</b>		<b>Guyana</b>	<b>Niger</b>		<b>Tunisia</b>
	2003–2007:	\$13,428,000	2001–2005:	\$3,275,000	2004–2007:	\$3,329,000
<sup>17</sup> Includes additional regular resources allocated since the Executive Board first approved the funds.	<b>Cape Verde</b>		<b>Haiti*</b>	<b>Nigeria</b>		<b>Turkey</b>
	2000–2004:	\$3,115,000	2002–2006:	\$9,868,000	2002–2007:	\$4,500,000
<sup>18</sup> Includes additional regular resources allocated since the Executive Board first approved the funds.	<b>CEE, CIS and Baltic States<sup>1</sup></b>		<b>Honduras</b>	<b>Oman</b>		<b>Turkmenistan*</b>
	2003–2005:	\$3,033,000	2002–2006:	\$4,260,000	2001–2003:	\$4,542,000
<sup>19</sup> Includes additional regular resources allocated since the Executive Board first approved the funds.	<b>Central African Republic</b>		<b>India</b>	<b>Pacific Islands<sup>4</sup></b>		<b>Uganda</b>
	2002–2006:	\$7,732,000	2003–2007:	\$150,394,000	2003–2007:	\$26,088,000
<sup>20</sup> Includes additional regular resources allocated since the Executive Board first approved the funds.	<b>Chad</b>		<b>Indonesia</b>	<b>Pakistan</b>		<b>United Republic of Tanzania</b>
	2001–2005:	\$12,204,000	2001–2005:	\$25,442,000	2004–2008:	\$37,793,000
<sup>21</sup> Includes additional regular resources allocated since the Executive Board first approved the funds.	<b>Chile</b>		<b>Iraq*</b>	<b>Panama</b>		<b>Uruguay</b>
	2002–2004:	\$1,800,000	2002–2004:	\$5,726,717	2002–2006:	\$1,800,000
<sup>22</sup> Includes additional regular resources allocated since the Executive Board first approved the funds.	<b>China</b>		<b>Islamic Republic of Iran</b>	<b>Papua New Guinea</b>		<b>Uzbekistan*</b>
	2001–2005:	\$60,349,000	2000–2004:	\$3,902,000	2003–2007:	\$8,607,000
<sup>23</sup> Includes additional regular resources allocated since the Executive Board first approved the funds.	<b>Colombia</b>		<b>Jamaica</b>	<b>Paraguay</b>		<b>Venezuela</b>
	2002–2007:	\$5,075,000	2002–2006:	\$3,020,000	2002–2006:	\$2,935,000
<sup>24</sup> Includes additional regular resources allocated since the Executive Board first approved the funds.	<b>Comoros</b>		<b>Jordan<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>Peru</b>		<b>Viet Nam</b>
	2003–2007:	\$3,399,000	2003–2007:	\$3,340,000	2001–2005:	\$20,324,000
<sup>25</sup> Includes additional regular resources allocated since the Executive Board first approved the funds.	<b>Congo</b>		<b>Kazakhstan*</b>	<b>Philippines</b>		<b>Yemen*</b>
	2004–2008:	\$4,879,000	2000–2004:	\$4,512,937	2004:	\$19,001,229
<sup>26</sup> Includes additional regular resources allocated since the Executive Board first approved the funds.	<b>Costa Rica</b>		<b>Kenya</b>	<b>Republic of Moldova</b>		<b>Zambia*</b>
	2002–2006:	\$3,030,000	2004–2008:	\$24,659,000	2002–2006:	\$18,198,000
<sup>27</sup> Includes additional regular resources allocated since the Executive Board first approved the funds.	<b>Côte d'Ivoire</b>		<b>Kyrgyzstan*</b>	<b>Romania</b>		<b>Zimbabwe*</b>
	2003–2007:	\$17,663,000	2000–2004:	\$4,310,000	2000–2004:	\$9,964,026
<sup>28</sup> Includes additional regular resources allocated since the Executive Board first approved the funds.	<b>Cuba</b>		<b>Lao People's Dem. Rep.</b>			
	2002–2006:	\$3,069,000	2002–2006:	\$7,618,000		

41 middle-income countries and 16 low-income countries) contributed \$403 million to regular resources in 2003, an increase of 10 per cent compared with the previous year. Contributions to other resources from governments and intergovernmental organizations amounted to \$733 million, an increase of 34 per cent compared with 2002.

The United States remained the largest government donor to UNICEF, providing a total of \$288 million. Its regular resources contribution was \$119 million (see chart, 'Top 20 government donors to UNICEF regular resources, 2003', page 43).

The United Kingdom became the second largest government donor, contributing a total of \$130 million, with \$28 million going to regular resources.

The four Nordic countries – Norway (ranked third in terms of total government contributions), Sweden (ranked fourth), Denmark (ranked eighth) and Finland (ranked eleventh) continued to be strong supporters of UNICEF by contributing \$113 million, \$103 million, \$36 million and \$18 million, respectively. In terms of regular resources contributions to UNICEF, Norway contributed \$46 million and retained its number two position, and continues to provide the highest per capita contribution to the organization.

Japan was the fifth largest donor government, contributing a total of \$101 million, of which \$23 million went to regular resources.

The contributions from the remaining government donors among the top 10 are: \$85 million (Canada, ranked sixth), \$74 million (the Netherlands, ranked seventh), \$34 million (Italy, ranked ninth) and \$28 million (Australia, ranked tenth) with contributions to regular resources of \$9 million, \$33 million, \$13 million and \$3 million, respectively.

The highest contribution to overall resources among intergovernmental organizations was \$31 million from the European Commission's Humanitarian Aid Office (ECHO). In 2003, UNICEF began expanding its partnership with the European Commission to address the links between relief, rehabilitation and development in post-conflict transition situations.

## NON-GOVERNMENTAL AND PRIVATE SECTOR CONTRIBUTIONS

Regular resource income in 2003 from non-governmental and private sector sources amounted to \$292 million, an increase of \$9 million (3 per cent) compared with 2002 results. In real terms, the growth was more significant because 2002 results included a one-time legacy income of \$56 million. Other resources income from these sources was \$223 million in 2003, an increase of \$24 million (12 per cent) over 2002. UNICEF National Committees are the main source of contributions in this category and were led by Japan (\$118 million), Germany (\$85 million), the Netherlands (\$45 million), Italy (\$50 million) and France (\$38 million).

In 2003, UNICEF continued fruitful partnerships with major foundations, including the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, the United Nations Foundation, Rotary International and the Hilton Foundation, raising nearly \$31 million. UNICEF continued to administer the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization/The Vaccine Fund Trust Account and is one of the four co-chairs of the Polio Advocacy Group, which has the goal of mobilizing and leveraging resources to combat polio within a partnership among Rotary International, the World Health Organization and the United Nations Foundation. About \$125 million was mobilized through the partnership, with an additional \$85 million provided directly to polio-endemic countries by a number of donors, including the World Bank and European Commission.



## PER CAPITA CONTRIBUTION\* TO UNICEF COMPARED WITH PER CAPITA INCOME

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

Donors	2003 total in US\$	Per capita contribution to UNICEF in US\$	GNI per capita in US\$
United States	341,800,926	1.17	35,060
Japan	220,294,008	1.73	33,550
United Kingdom	150,798,300	2.55	25,250
Netherlands	119,206,976	7.44	23,960
Norway	114,769,186	25.43	37,850
Sweden	110,408,944	12.45	24,820
Canada	101,179,817	3.24	22,300
Germany	91,909,193	1.12	22,670
Italy	83,168,985	1.45	18,960
France	50,033,691	0.84	22,010
Denmark	40,509,812	7.57	30,290
Switzerland	32,030,203	4.47	37,930
Australia	31,548,066	1.61	19,740
Spain	28,758,746	0.70	14,430
Finland	23,863,444	4.59	23,510
Ireland	20,321,099	5.20	23,870
Belgium	17,363,841	1.69	23,250
Greece	12,513,118	1.14	11,660
Portugal	5,327,816	0.53	10,840
New Zealand	5,029,733	1.31	13,710
Austria	4,121,597	0.51	23,390
Luxembourg	3,459,650	7.74	38,830

\* Includes contributions from government, National Committee and other private sector donors.

**Sources:** 2003 income figures from UNICEF. Per capita contribution is based on 2002 population figures from United Nations Population Division. GNI per capita 2002 from World Bank.

# EXPENDITURE

The Executive Director authorizes expenditure to meet recommendations for programme assistance approved by the Executive Board. The level of expenditure in any country depends on the speed of programme implementation.

In 2003, UNICEF's total expenditures, including write-offs, amounted to \$1,480 million, an increase of \$207 million over the \$1,273 million in 2002. Of these expenditures, \$1,382 million, or 93 per cent, went to country programmes of cooperation (\$1,227 million in direct programme assistance and \$155 million in programme support), \$87 million (6 per cent) was for management and administration of the organization, and about \$11 million (1 per cent) was for write-offs and other charges. (See chart below, 'UNICEF direct programme assistance by priorities, 2003'.)

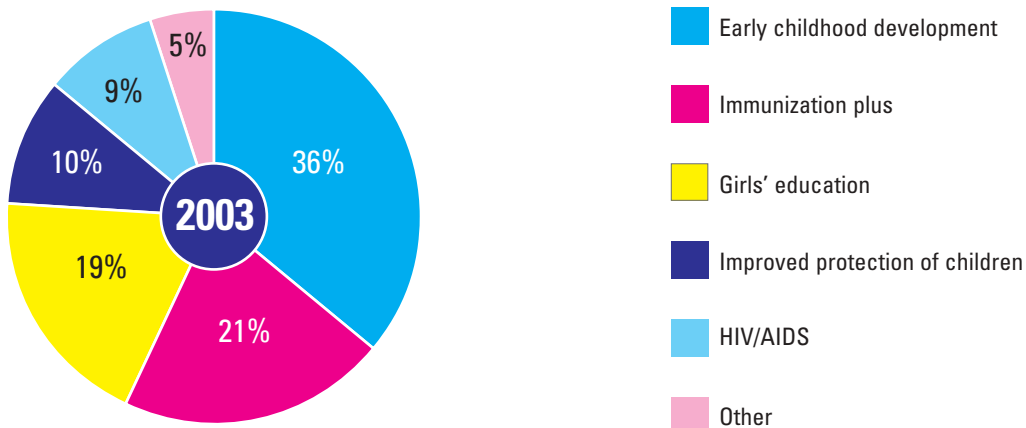
## BIENNIAL SUPPORT BUDGET 2002-2003

In 2001, the UNICEF Executive Board approved a Biennial Support Budget of \$477.9 million for 2002-2003.

In 2003, an additional supplementary support budget appropriation of \$8 million was approved to account for inflationary increases and to provide for additional expenditure related to security. UNICEF has continued to emphasize management excellence and the goal of maximizing resources for programmes by streamlining headquarters operations and focusing on cost savings in non-programme activities.

The Support Budget comprises two categories: programme support for country and regional offices plus a small part of headquarters operations that assists programme development and delivery; and management and administration, covering those parts of headquarters that handle executive direction, organizational policy, external relations, management of information and financial and human resources administration. As a proportion of total resources, management and administration has remained stable at 6 per cent of total expenditure.

## UNICEF DIRECT PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE BY PRIORITIES, 2003\*



\*Excludes programme support.

## TOP 20 GOVERNMENT DONORS TO UNICEF REGULAR RESOURCES, 2003

(in US\$ thousands)

Governments	Contributions to regular resources	Contributions to other resources	Total
United States	119,220	168,907	288,127
Norway	46,180	66,609	112,788
Sweden	36,294	66,680	102,974
Netherlands	32,734	41,304	74,038
United Kingdom	27,773	102,311	130,084
Denmark	26,890	8,909	35,800
Japan	23,400	77,593	100,993
Finland	13,578	4,777	18,355
Switzerland	13,333	3,547	16,880
Italy	12,571	21,098	33,669
Canada	9,184	76,099	85,282
France	8,570	3,414	11,984
Ireland	8,351	9,624	17,975
Germany	5,803	1,589	7,392
Australia	3,030	24,541	27,571
Belgium	2,856	7,127	9,983
Spain	2,170	1,083	3,253
Republic of Korea	2,100	4,810	6,910
Saudi Arabia	2,000	50	2,050
New Zealand	1,202	2,912	4,114

## TOP 20 NATIONAL COMMITTEE DONORS TO UNICEF REGULAR RESOURCES, 2003

(in US\$ thousands)

Committees for UNICEF	Contributions to regular resources	Contributions to other resources	Total
Japan	99,181	19,120	118,301
Germany	50,479	34,038	84,517
Netherlands	39,072	6,097	45,169
Italy	38,795	10,705	49,500
France	28,444	9,606	38,049
Spain	16,086	9,420	25,506
Greece	11,447	459	11,906
United States	10,068	24,827	34,896
Switzerland	8,849	6,301	15,150
Canada	7,960	1,927	9,887
Republic of Korea	6,079	1,354	7,432
Belgium	5,677	1,704	7,381
United Kingdom	4,754	15,960	20,714
Portugal	4,593	440	5,033
Sweden	4,545	2,890	7,435
Finland	4,171	1,337	5,508
Hong Kong	4,118	2,831	6,949
Denmark	3,188	1,522	4,710
Austria	2,312	519	2,831
Ireland	1,346	1,000	2,346

## TOTAL UNICEF INCOME BY SOURCE OF FUNDING, 2003<sup>1</sup>

COUNTRIES, AREAS AND TERRITORIES	GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTIONS		PRIVATE SECTOR CONTRIBUTIONS				TOTAL
	Regular Resources	Other Resources <sup>2</sup>	National Committees		Other Contributions		
			Regular Resources <sup>3</sup>	Other Resources <sup>2</sup>	Regular Resources <sup>3</sup>	Other Resources <sup>2</sup>	
Algeria	20,000						20,000
Andorra	19,253	112,789	149,682	144,360			426,083
Angola	2,000						2,000
Argentina					74,634	1,209,579	1,284,212
Armenia	7,000						7,000
Australia	3,030,300	24,540,864	1,056,912	2,919,990			31,548,066
Austria	1,093,569	196,629	2,311,986	519,413			4,121,597
Bahamas	1,600						1,600
Bangladesh						604	604
Barbados	4,000						4,000
Belgium	2,855,903	7,127,217	5,676,807	1,703,915			17,363,841
Belize	50,000						50,000
Bhutan	14,700						14,700
Bolivia		435,664			5,114		440,777
Brazil					1,481,804	4,789,324	6,271,128
Bulgaria	2,610		(38,159)				(35,550)
Cameroon	13,888						13,888
Canada	9,183,645	76,098,601	7,959,918	1,926,986		2,436,156	97,605,306
Cape Verde	1,500						1,500
Chile	62,000				50,490	217,185	329,675
China	1,167,050				83,449	316,003	1,566,503
Colombia					222,790	894,079	1,116,869
Costa Rica	9,257					111	9,368
Côte d'Ivoire		75,985					75,985
Croatia	1,000				222,678	62,757	286,435
Cuba	10,000						10,000
Cyprus					426,962		426,962
Czech Republic	185,850	33,330	273,381	55,080			547,641
Denmark	26,890,200	8,909,336	3,188,480	1,521,796			40,509,812
Djibouti	1,000						1,000
Dominican Republic					40,454		40,454
Ecuador					136,018	312,565	448,582
Egypt						246	246
El Salvador	26,000						26,000
Estonia	20,016	40	22,340				42,396
Ethiopia	50,018						50,018
Finland	13,578,189	4,776,889	4,171,397	1,336,969			23,863,444
France	8,570,025	3,414,242	28,443,870	9,605,554			50,033,691
Gabon						3,411	3,411
Germany	5,803,276	1,589,086	50,478,565	34,038,266			91,909,193
Gibraltar					20,890		20,890

## TOTAL UNICEF INCOME BY SOURCE OF FUNDING, 2003<sup>1</sup>

COUNTRIES, AREAS AND TERRITORIES	GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTIONS		PRIVATE SECTOR CONTRIBUTIONS				TOTAL
	Regular Resources	Other Resources <sup>2</sup>	National Committees		Other Contributions		
			Regular Resources <sup>3</sup>	Other Resources <sup>2</sup>	Regular Resources <sup>3</sup>	Other Resources <sup>2</sup>	
Greece	300,000	307,369	11,446,856	458,893			12,513,118
Guyana	3,074						3,074
Honduras	24,197	185,000					209,197
Hong Kong, China (SAR)			4,118,293	2,830,597			6,948,890
Hungary			488,002	70,300			558,302
Iceland	133,367		32,967				166,335
Indonesia	100,000				137,457	329,282	566,739
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	53,500				179,705		233,205
Iraq						200	200
Ireland	8,350,720	9,624,013	1,346,367	1,000,000			20,321,099
Israel	120,000		19,276				139,276
Italy	12,571,460	21,097,762	38,794,578	10,705,185			83,168,985
Japan	23,400,000	77,593,066	99,181,175	19,120,237			219,294,478
Jordan	14,124						14,124
Kazakhstan		10,000					10,000
Kenya					(2,498)		(2,498)
Lao People's Democratic Republic	5,350						5,350
Latvia			4,366				4,366
Lebanon					58,449	(6,468)	51,981
Lesotho	3,526						3,526
Liechtenstein	7,692	2,417					10,110
Lithuania		31,791	12,423				44,214
Luxembourg	675,637	914,622	1,130,019	739,371			3,459,650
Madagascar		160,734					160,734
Maldives	7,500						7,500
Mali	17,400						17,400
Malta					3,586		3,586
Mauritius	9,458						9,458
Mexico	214,000	36,707			(117,685)	984,086	1,117,108
Monaco	25,000				59,115		84,115
Mongolia	11,000						11,000
Morocco	4,393				140,946	27,428	172,767
Myanmar	1,933						1,933
Namibia	1,000					96,968	97,968
Netherlands	32,734,125	41,304,266	39,071,981	6,096,604			119,206,976
New Zealand	1,202,190	2,912,201	708,623	206,719			5,029,733
Nicaragua	5,000					2,802	7,802
Nigeria					207,829	75,338	283,166
Norway	46,179,758	66,608,524	1,091,496	889,409			114,769,186
Oman	55,000	88,350				38,669	182,018

## TOTAL UNICEF INCOME BY SOURCE OF FUNDING, 2003<sup>1</sup>

COUNTRIES, AREAS AND TERRITORIES	GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTIONS		PRIVATE SECTOR CONTRIBUTIONS				TOTAL
	Regular Resources	Other Resources <sup>2</sup>	National Committees		Other Contributions		
			Regular Resources <sup>3</sup>	Other Resources <sup>2</sup>	Regular Resources <sup>3</sup>	Other Resources <sup>2</sup>	
Pakistan	36,378					35,817	72,195
Panama	8,025	300,000			55,595	30,134	393,754
Paraguay					11,478	10,822	22,300
Peru					92,291		92,291
Philippines	44,502				100,077	507,207	651,786
Poland	20,000		(125,310)				(105,310)
Portugal	170,000	124,871	4,592,563	440,382			5,327,816
Qatar	10,000						10,000
Republic of Korea	2,100,000	4,810,000	6,078,715	1,353,750			14,342,465
Republic of Moldova	150						150
Romania	12,180						12,180
Russian Federation	500,000					15,395	515,395
Samoa	1,070						1,070
San Marino			5,365				5,365
Saudi Arabia	2,000,013	50,000			(288,155)	32,209	1,794,066
Senegal					78,847	199	79,046
Serbia and Montenegro					318,346		318,346
Singapore	50,000				46,500		96,500
Slovakia	11,521		116,985	8,601		19,846	156,953
Slovenia	21,466	72,143	963,558	208,337			1,265,505
South Africa	24,615	77,430			67,038	19,947	189,031
Spain	2,169,896	1,083,150	16,085,500	9,420,200			28,758,746
Sri Lanka	15,485	226,564					242,049
Sweden	36,294,000	66,679,956	4,544,733	2,890,255			110,408,944
Switzerland	13,333,320	3,546,624	8,848,991	6,301,267			32,030,203
Syrian Arab Republic	5,756					1,101	6,857
Thailand	208,826				134,478	2,092,078	2,435,383
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	2,500						2,500
Trinidad and Tobago	3,882						3,882
Tunisia	41,754				122,942	22,410	187,106
Turkey	119,998	100,000	409,780	325,000			954,778
United Arab Emirates	200,000						200,000
United Kingdom	27,773,495	102,310,529	4,754,326	15,959,950			150,798,300
United States of America	119,220,000	168,906,600	10,068,446	24,827,226			323,022,272
Uruguay					50,167	66,149	116,316
Venezuela					143,751	205,972	349,723
Viet Nam	27,418					2,731	30,149
Zimbabwe						153	153
Miscellaneous <sup>4</sup>	(136)				1,247,144		1,247,008



## TOTAL UNICEF INCOME BY SOURCE OF FUNDING, 2003<sup>1</sup>

COUNTRIES, AREAS AND TERRITORIES	GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTIONS		PRIVATE SECTOR CONTRIBUTIONS				TOTAL
	Regular Resources	Other Resources <sup>2</sup>	National Committees		Other Contributions		
			Regular Resources <sup>3</sup>	Other Resources <sup>2</sup>	Regular Resources <sup>3</sup>	Other Resources <sup>2</sup>	
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>403,330,365</b>	<b>696,475,361</b>	<b>357,485,253</b>	<b>157,624,613</b>	<b>5,612,687</b>	<b>14,852,494</b>	<b>1,635,380,773</b>
<b>UN system, intergovernmental and non-governmental contributors</b>							
AGFUND		40,000					40,000
Asian Development Bank		125,000					125,000
Columbia University, New York						1,703,774	1,703,774
Conrad N. Hilton Foundation						587,000	587,000
Council of Europe Development Bank		360,000					360,000
Enfants du Monde						414,010	414,010
European Commission Humanitarian Office		30,933,228					30,933,228
European Union		9,616,749					9,616,749
Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN)						63,566	63,566
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)						578,250	578,250
International Development Research Centre						3,574,511	3,574,511
Joint UN Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)						16,928,229	16,928,229
Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)						130,988	130,988
OPEC Fund		400,000					400,000
Plan						65,000	65,000
Program for Appropriate Technology in Health (PATH)						2,718,168	2,718,168
Rotary International						4,350,000	4,350,000
Tetsuko Kuroyanagi, Japan						999,530	999,530
UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations						242,432	242,432
UN Development Programme (UNDP)						377,722	377,722
UN Population Fund (UNFPA)						153,337	153,337

## TOTAL UNICEF INCOME BY SOURCE OF FUNDING, 2003<sup>1</sup>

COUNTRIES, AREAS AND TERRITORIES	GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTIONS		PRIVATE SECTOR CONTRIBUTIONS				TOTAL
	Regular Resources	Other Resources <sup>2</sup>	National Committees		Other Contributions		
			Regular Resources <sup>3</sup>	Other Resources <sup>2</sup>	Regular Resources <sup>3</sup>	Other Resources <sup>2</sup>	
UN Trust Fund for Human Security						3,484,361	3,484,361
United Nations Foundation						11,266,512	11,266,512
The Vaccine Fund, GAVI						2,503,200	2,503,200
World Bank						977,480	977,480
World Conference of Religions for Peace						300,000	300,000
World Health Organization (WHO)						642,684	642,684
Miscellaneous <sup>5</sup>	134,781				37,579	832,259	1,004,617
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>134,781</b>	<b>41,474,977</b>			<b>37,579</b>	<b>52,893,013</b>	<b>94,540,349</b>
Income adjustments to prior periods <sup>6</sup>	(8,488)	(5,299,261)			2,174,215	(1,934,228)	(5,067,762)
Other income							36,960,231
Less cost of goods delivered and other expenses <sup>7</sup>							(73,682,151)
<b>TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS</b>							<b>1,688,131,440</b>
Less items related to biennium support costs							(8,386,430)
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>							<b>1,679,745,010</b>

### NOTES:

<sup>1</sup> All contributions shown in US dollars; amounts have been rounded throughout.

<sup>2</sup> Includes funds for emergency programmes.

<sup>3</sup> Private Sector Division (PSD) income included.

<sup>4</sup> Miscellaneous income primarily consists of private sector income where the source is not individually identified.

<sup>5</sup> Miscellaneous income primarily consists of non-governmental organizations' income.

<sup>6</sup> Includes refunds and adjustments to income recognized in previous years.

<sup>7</sup> Cost of goods delivered and other operating expenses incurred by PSD, excluding commission retained by sales partners.

## **UNICEF EXECUTIVE BOARD**

*1 January to 31 December 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 and normally serve a three-year term.

### **OFFICERS FOR 2004:**

#### **President:**

H.E. Mr. Lebohang K. Moleko (Lesotho)

#### **Vice-Presidents:**

Mr. Mehdi Mirafzal (Islamic Republic of Iran)

H.E. Mr. Vsevolod Grigore (Republic of Moldova)

H.E. Mr. Eduardo J. Sevilla Somoza (Nicaragua)

Ms. Diana Rivington (Canada)

### **MEMBERS OF THE BOARD:**

*Terms of office expiring on:*

**31 December 2004:** China, Ecuador, Jamaica, Japan, Lesotho, Nepal, Norway, Russian Federation, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland

**31 December 2005:** Canada, Eritrea, France, Ghana, India, Islamic Republic of Iran, Nicaragua, Peru, Republic of Moldova, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

**31 December 2006:** Algeria, Austria, Bangladesh, Belarus, Burundi, Denmark, Djibouti, El Salvador, Italy, Lebanon, Malawi, Myanmar, Senegal, Sweden



# UNICEF AROUND THE WORLD

## HEADQUARTERS AND REGIONAL OFFICES

Headquarters, New York, USA  
 Regional Office for Europe, Geneva, Switzerland  
 Central and Eastern Europe, Commonwealth of Independent States and  
 Baltic States Regional Office, Geneva, Switzerland  
 Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Office, Nairobi, Kenya  
 West and Central Africa Regional Office, Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire  
 The Americas and Caribbean Regional Office, Panama City, Panama  
 East Asia and the Pacific Regional Office, Bangkok, Thailand  
 Middle East and North Africa Regional Office, Amman, Jordan  
 South Asia Regional Office, Kathmandu, Nepal  
 Supply Division, Copenhagen, Denmark  
 Innocenti Research Centre, Florence, Italy  
 Brussels Office, Belgium  
 Office for Japan, Tokyo, Japan

## NATIONAL COMMITTEES FOR UNICEF

ANDORRA	HUNGARY	POLAND
AUSTRALIA	ICELAND	PORTUGAL
AUSTRIA	IRELAND	SAN MARINO
BELGIUM	ISRAEL	SLOVAK REPUBLIC
CANADA	ITALY	SLOVENIA
CZECH REPUBLIC	JAPAN	SPAIN
DENMARK	KOREA	SWEDEN
ESTONIA	LATVIA	SWITZERLAND
FINLAND	LITHUANIA	TURKEY
FRANCE	LUXEMBOURG	UNITED KINGDOM
GERMANY	NETHERLANDS	UNITED STATES
GREECE	NEW ZEALAND	
HONG KONG	NORWAY	

## LOCATIONS OF FIELD OFFICES

### The Americas and the Caribbean

Antigua and Barbuda  
 Argentina  
 Barbados  
 Belize  
 Bolivia  
 Brazil  
 British Virgin Islands  
 Chile  
 Colombia  
 Costa Rica  
 Cuba  
 Dominica  
 Dominican Republic  
 Ecuador  
 El Salvador  
 Grenada  
 Guatemala  
 Guyana  
 Haiti  
 Honduras  
 Jamaica  
 Mexico  
 Montserrat  
 Nicaragua  
 Panama  
 Paraguay  
 Peru  
 Saint Kitts and Nevis  
 Saint Lucia



Saint Vincent and the  
Grenadines  
Suriname  
Trinidad and Tobago  
Turks and Caicos Islands  
Uruguay  
Venezuela

**Central and Eastern  
Europe, Commonwealth  
of Independent States  
and the Baltic States**

Albania  
Armenia  
Azerbaijan  
Belarus  
Bosnia and Herzegovina  
Bulgaria  
Croatia  
Georgia  
Kazakhstan  
Kyrgyzstan  
Latvia  
Lithuania  
Republic of Moldova  
Romania  
Russian Federation  
Serbia and Montenegro  
Tajikistan  
The former Yugoslav  
Republic of Macedonia  
Turkey  
Turkmenistan  
Ukraine  
Uzbekistan

**East Asia and the Pacific**

Cambodia  
China  
Cook Islands

Democratic People's  
Republic of Korea  
Fiji  
Indonesia  
Kiribati  
Lao People's Democratic  
Republic  
Malaysia  
Marshall Islands  
Micronesia (Federated  
States of)  
Mongolia  
Myanmar  
Nauru  
Niue  
Palau  
Papua New Guinea  
Philippines  
Samoa  
Solomon Islands  
Thailand  
Timor-Leste  
Tokelau  
Tonga  
Tuvalu  
Vanuatu  
Viet Nam

**Eastern and  
Southern Africa**

Angola  
Botswana  
Burundi  
Comoros  
Eritrea  
Ethiopia  
Kenya  
Lesotho  
Madagascar  
Malawi

Mauritius  
Mozambique  
Namibia  
Rwanda  
Seychelles  
Somalia  
South Africa  
Swaziland  
Uganda  
United Republic of  
Tanzania  
Zambia  
Zimbabwe

**Middle East  
and North Africa**

Algeria  
Bahrain  
Djibouti  
Egypt  
Iraq  
Islamic Republic of Iran  
Jordan  
Kuwait  
Lebanon  
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya  
Morocco  
Oman  
Occupied Palestinian  
Territory  
Qatar  
Saudi Arabia  
Sudan  
Syrian Arab Republic  
Tunisia  
United Arab Emirates  
Yemen

**South Asia**  
Afghanistan  
Bangladesh  
Bhutan  
India  
Maldives  
Nepal  
Pakistan  
Sri Lanka

**West and Central Africa**

Benin  
Burkina Faso  
Cameroon  
Cape Verde  
Central African Republic  
Chad  
Congo  
Côte d'Ivoire  
Democratic Republic of  
the Congo  
Equatorial Guinea  
Gabon  
Gambia  
Ghana  
Guinea  
Guinea-Bissau  
Liberia  
Mali  
Mauritania  
Niger  
Nigeria  
Sao Tome and Principe  
Senegal  
Sierra Leone  
Togo

# UNICEF AT A GLANCE

UNICEF was founded in 1946 as part of the United Nations.

We are the leading advocate for children's rights in the world, active in 158 countries and territories in 2003.

Our staff members number 7,200 and nearly 9 out of 10 work in the field.

Our advocacy and fund-raising are supported by 37 National Committees for UNICEF.

All our funds come from voluntary contributions, the majority from governments.

Our top three government donors (2003) are the United States, the United Kingdom and Norway.

Our top three donor countries per person (2003), including all contributors, are Norway, Sweden and Luxembourg.

The United States, Norway and Sweden are the top three government donors (2003) to UNICEF regular resources.

UNICEF won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1965, and again in 2001, when the organization shared in the Prize awarded to the United Nations and UN Secretary-General Kofi A. Annan.

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