

ANNUAL REPORT
2006



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UNITE FOR CHILDREN

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Note on source information: Data in this report are drawn from the most recent available statistics from UNICEF and other UN agencies, annual reports prepared by UNICEF country offices and the June 2007 UNICEF Executive Director's Annual Report to the Executive Board.

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



UNICEF ANNUAL REPORT 2006

Covering 1 January 2006 through 31 December 2006

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FOREWORD



In 2006, UNICEF received the Prince of Asturias Award, one of Spain's highest distinctions, in recognition of our humanitarian work on behalf of children. We were particularly honoured to receive this tribute in the year that UNICEF celebrated its 60th anniversary.

UNICEF has evolved over the past six decades from an organization responding to emergencies to a beacon for children in emergency and non-emergency situations alike. Today, UNICEF works to protect children's rights, while focusing squarely on results.

As the *Annual Report 2006* details, UNICEF – through integrated programmes, strong partnerships and determined leadership – is more accountable, more data-driven and more results-oriented than ever before.

During this reporting period, we convened a meeting of all UNICEF representatives in sub-Saharan Africa to evaluate programme initiatives particularly related to health outcomes, and to strategize ways to scale up successful projects, with a specific focus on integrated, community-based interventions.

UNICEF continues to strengthen its data collection at the country level. In 2006, we began conducting the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey every three years instead of every five years. Statistics and supporting documentation are also generated through the Demographic and Health Surveys and DevInfo software, which assist countries in monitoring their progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals.

In order to achieve results for children, UNICEF expanded and strengthened its partnerships. Global alliances help provide sustenance and basic health care to children and mothers. Sports clubs and leagues have joined UNICEF in promoting education and fighting AIDS. National Committees and Goodwill Ambassadors have helped focus the world's attention on children.

This review of 2006 highlights achievements made on behalf of the world's children. With a collective sense of urgency, it is possible to continue to make significant progress in fulfilling the Millennium Development Goals.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Ann M. Veneman'.

Ann M. Veneman
Executive Director, UNICEF



CHILDREN AND THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS



CHILDREN AT THE CENTRE

A delegation of 64 adolescents from the G8 countries – Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom and the United States – descended upon St. Petersburg (Russian Federation) in July 2006. For nearly two weeks, they grappled with pressing issues – education, HIV/AIDS, energy and tolerance. Nearby, leaders from the G8 countries also debated these topics.

On 16 July, Junior 8 (J8) delegates addressed world leaders at a G8 Summit for the first time, bringing to the table their suggestions for building a future of hope and peace. Their proposals, informed by young people from developing countries who had gathered at videoconferences in Bangkok, Cairo, Johannesburg and Mexico City, called for equal access to free, quality education, immediate action for children and young people affected by HIV/AIDS, urgent measures to protect the environment, and an end to violence and discrimination. The idealistic, energized teens devised specific projects that could bring their goals to fruition. They dismissed ethereal visions and instead called for concrete action and accountability.

This historic meeting, supported by the Morgan Stanley International Foundation and UNICEF, is emblematic of the way forward, where young people are key development partners and children are at the heart of the Millennium Development Goals. It also mirrors UNICEF's blueprint for achieving the promise of the Millennium Declaration.

As this annual report demonstrates, the road to achieving the Millennium Development Goals is strewn with obstacles – intractable poverty, ingrained gender discrimination, a paucity of basic sanitation and safe water, rampant disease and generations of illiteracy. But the review of 2006 also illustrates how steadfast determination, strong partnerships, smart investment and precise accountability carve out impressive inroads and models for sustainable development.





A STEADY EYE ON CHILDREN

Once a solid hunch, today it is an absolute certainty that children are central to achieving the Millennium Development Goals. Progress towards ending extreme poverty and its deadly effects can be accurately measured by monitoring the status of children. Midway through the first decade of the 21st century, there is cause for alarm, as young people throughout the developing world are in grave danger.

If the entire population of Seoul (Republic of Korea) died within one year, shock waves would reverberate throughout the world. Yet, the more than 10 million deaths each year of children under age five barely evoke a tremor. The fact that two thirds of these deaths are preventable makes this statistic even more tragic. Like a canary in an oxygen-deprived coal mine, the deaths of children across the globe are a stark warning that, at the current pace, the world will fail to meet the deadlines for the Millennium Development Goals.

Nearly 4 million infants do not survive their first month of life. Half a million women die in pregnancy each year, leaving countless infants and children motherless. One child in six is severely hungry. One in seven receives no health care. More than 1 billion people do not have access to potable water, and 40 per cent of the world's population live without basic sanitation. Some 115 million primary-school-age children do not attend school, with girls

disproportionately excluded. Even though vaccine-preventable diseases are on the decline, acute respiratory infections, malaria, diarrhoeal diseases, child and maternal undernutrition, unhealthy home environments and accidents cut down unfathomable numbers of children.*

HIV/AIDS continues to devastate communities, countries and continents. An estimated 2.3 million children are infected with HIV, millions more are affected due to parental illness, and 15 million have been orphaned. School systems have been decimated as qualified teachers and school administrators have fallen sick or died from AIDS.

Children continue to be disproportionately affected by war, whether recruited as soldiers or displaced and left homeless by armed conflict or other disasters, and they are frequently victims of violence. Young people are trafficked as chattel, fall prey to commercial sexual exploitation and are entrapped in the worst forms of labour.

The deadline for the Millennium Development Goals is rapidly approaching. The urgent need to meet time-sensitive benchmarks drives UNICEF's dedication to children, its commitment to efficiency and accountability, its recognition of the synergy of the goals themselves and its ongoing partnerships with the public and private sectors.

* All data throughout this report are based on the most recent available estimates.

THE BODY SHOP: BREAKING SILENCE

Sometimes the best-kept secret turns out to be the worst-case scenario. That is the situation for an estimated 275 million children worldwide who witness domestic violence. Often feeling alone, terrified and invisible, their childhood secrets are not accompanied by shared giggles and joyful whispers of innocence, but by panic, shame and the emotional scars of trauma.

For these hidden victims of household brutality, the effects of seeing their parents or caregivers battered, bruised and bullied can last a lifetime. For this reason, The Body Shop International, UNICEF and the Secretariat for the United Nations Secretary-General's Study on Violence against Children teamed up to shine a spotlight on a pandemic that is cloaked in secrecy.

The Body Shop International, the skin- and body-care retailer, has long championed humanitarian causes. In 2004, The Body Shop launched 'Stop Violence in the Home', an ongoing global campaign to raise awareness. Although documentation of the devastating effects of domestic violence on women has improved in recent years, far less is known about the damage done to children who witness the abuse. Consequently, The Body Shop looked to UNICEF when its focus turned to the smallest victims of this huge problem.

In August 2006, The Body Shop's 'Stop Violence in the Home' campaign was launched in 50 countries. Through more than 2,000 stores around the world and The Body Shop At Home businesses in the United States and the United Kingdom, the campaign raised awareness and funds to support local partners working to prevent domestic violence and to provide treatment.

Behind Closed Doors: The impact of domestic violence on children is a joint UNICEF/The Body Shop publication that

identifies a strong link between domestic violence and child abuse. Among child survivors of abuse, 40 per cent reported domestic violence within their homes. The report also reveals that children from violent homes often exhibit learning problems, limited social skills, aggression, low self-esteem, depression and anxiety, and are more likely to experience domestic violence later in life, as victims or perpetrators.

UNICEF distributes *Behind Closed Doors* through its National Committees and field offices. The Body Shop coordinates the campaign through its worldwide markets. The goal is to raise awareness and foster dialogue about this largely ignored pandemic – and to encourage governments to enact legislation that criminalizes domestic violence and establish programmes to help children recover. In addition to visibility, the in-store campaign's brochures and leaflets are used to raise funds for non-governmental organizations that work with child survivors of domestic violence.

"Thanks to the support of UNICEF and the passion and determination of The Body Shop store staff, the campaign has played a vital role in taking what is a very challenging and difficult issue from behind closed doors and out into society," said Christopher Davis, Global Campaigns Manager of The Body Shop International. "Creating *Behind Closed Doors* and launching the findings across the world gave the campaign a great profile and support – our ultimate objective of making a real difference, raising awareness and funds for children around the world."

The Body Shop and UNICEF are committed to achieving long-term results from the *Behind Closed Doors* campaign. And they are working together to pry open those doors behind which frightened children wait to be rescued.

MEASURING RESULTS

Good intentions do not substitute for measurable success. Analysis of data allows UNICEF to scale up programmes that are effective and invest in campaigns that will produce high returns.

UNICEF developed the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey in 1995 to generate precise data in a timely, cost-effective manner. This household survey is a key tool for monitoring progress towards the Millennium Development Goals. Survey results contribute to the accuracy and thoroughness of *Progress for Children*, UNICEF's series of 'report cards' on the Millennium Development Goals. The two reports issued in 2006 focus on nutrition, and water and sanitation.

A Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey in 2006 found the under-five and maternal mortality rates in the Central African Republic to be unacceptably high. The survey's results are helping to generate a proposal for a national child survival and development programme. In Niger, a Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey allowed the country to monitor its progress in decreasing under-five mortality and promoting exclusive breastfeeding by comparing figures from 2000 and 2006. And in Thailand, the 2006 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey is helping the government quantify educational disparities between the general population and ethnic minorities, migrant children and other vulnerable groups. The Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey is utilized



in 55 countries and, starting in 2006, will be conducted every three years, an increase from the previous five-year time frame.

In addition to the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, UNICEF generates data through Demographic and Health Surveys and has invested in the creation of DevInfo, software that can assist countries in monitoring progress towards the Millennium Development Goals and other development benchmarks. Solid data form the backbone of UNICEF's annual flagship publication *The State of the World's Children*, which is a vital resource for development specialists and child rights advocates.



POWER OF SYNERGY

UNICEF celebrated its 60th anniversary in 2006. Throughout its history, UNICEF has formed solid partnerships. In 2006, UNICEF strengthened long-standing collaborations and forged new alliances.

A group of UN organizations, including the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), United Nations Volunteers (UNV), the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and UNICEF set the stage for a pilot of 'One UN' in Viet Nam. These agencies will work as a team to avoid fragmentation and duplication of services. Viet Nam along with Albania, Cape Verde, Mozambique, Pakistan, Rwanda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Uruguay were trailblazers in this reform, with the aim of consolidating the UN organizations into a single presence in their work on the ground.

In May 2006, the executive directors of UNICEF and the World Food Programme made a joint visit to Panama, where they met with heads of country offices in the Latin America and Caribbean region to intensify common efforts to help eliminate childhood undernutrition and weaken the grip of AIDS.

The Millennium Development Goals are mutually reinforcing and drive UNICEF's commitment to cross-sectoral endeavours. For instance, Goal 4, reduce the under-five child mortality rate by two thirds, will not be achieved without also improving maternal health. In 2006, maternal health and child survival took on new meaning as UNICEF brought home-based antenatal and neonatal care to India's Onge tribe. One of four Stone Age 'Negrito' tribes in the Andaman District, the Onge has a population of just 105 people. Keeping mothers and babies alive is more than good health-care practice; it is a fight against extinction.



UNICEF's education programmes demonstrate the efficacy of sectors working together. Girls' education, for instance, is not the sole responsibility of educators. Girls remain out of school for myriad reasons. Improved water supplies, separate sanitation facilities, tighter security, school nutrition initiatives, elimination of fees and uniforms, and cash incentives for sending girls to school are all crucial if gender empowerment and ending gender disparity in education are to be realized.

In Indonesia, sector integration was integral to UNICEF's 'building back better' after the 2004 tsunami, and the first 2 of 367 permanent schools opened in Aceh Province in September 2006. By the end of the year, 10 schools were completed. The earthquake-resistant buildings are equipped with spacious, child-friendly

classrooms, lighting, furnishings, safe running water, separate toilets and outdoor sports fields. These elements coalesce to create schools that draw all children – girls and boys – to the classroom.

In August 2006, the European Union donated 3.7 million euros (\$4.7 million) to a UNICEF project to bring safe water and improved sanitation to 500,000 people in Zimbabwe who are infected with or affected by AIDS. This single largest donation to a UNICEF water and sanitation initiative in Zimbabwe underscores the importance of safe water and sanitation facilities to defend against AIDS-related illnesses. The project promotes hygiene, the construction of latrines in households and schools, nutrition gardens and the drilling of critical new boreholes.

THE STEADFAST GAZE OF CHILDREN

While UNICEF and its allies keep an eye on the status of children, young people are keeping their sights on the future. They have emerged as crucial players in development, actively involved in such international movements as *Unite for Children, Unite against AIDS*, the United Nations Girls' Education Initiative (UNGEI), the World Water Forum and *Unite for Children, Unite for Peace*.

In Angola, adolescents gathered in its capital, Luanda, during the Youth Music Festival on HIV/AIDS, the culmination of a *Unite for Children, Unite against AIDS* initiative. The partnership between UNICEF, Angola's Ministry of Education and Ministry of Health, UNAIDS, provincial governments, non-governmental organizations and young people, engages secondary school students in HIV awareness and prevention. As part of HIV/AIDS and Gender Clubs, students aged 9 to 18 took part in the campaign through reading, writing and drama. Throughout 2006, the clubs wrote and performed songs, culminating in representatives of 18 Angolan provinces competing in national finals on 3 December.

In Nepal, where political upheaval has disrupted everyday life, children have become crucial actors in UNGEI. In 2006, young people's voices continued to be heard during 'Welcome to School' rallies, encouraging parents to send their sons and daughters to school. Along with carrying placards and chanting slogans, children alerted the public to admissions deadlines and distributed cards urging parents to enrol their children in school.

At the Fourth World Water Forum in Mexico City in March, 110 young activists from 29 countries met with government ministers to share their solutions for the growing water crisis. The youngsters reaffirmed the 2003 Children's Water Manifesto and went further, challenging world leaders about the lack of

concrete follow-up. They reminded the adults that 400 million children do not have enough safe water and stated that failure to produce results "is killing our future." They ended their call to action with "We, the children of the world, are ready to work with you. Are you ready to work with us?"





**MANY ROADS,
ONE DESTINATION**



The Millennium Development Goals are intertwined like roots of a tree and together form a platform for a world free from poverty, hunger, disease, ignorance, inequality and violence. The goals cannot be achieved piecemeal.

Similarly, children cannot survive and thrive when the essential elements of their lives – family, nutrition, health care, education, safety and play – are fragmented.

CHILD SURVIVAL AND DEVELOPMENT

The major causes of infant and child mortality are pneumonia, diarrhoeal diseases, malaria and measles. In 2006, UNICEF and the World Health Organization released a landmark publication, *Pneumonia: The forgotten killer of children*, which identified pneumonia as the number one cause of all deaths of children under five. Pneumonia kills more children than AIDS, malaria and measles combined.

The Accelerated Child Survival and Development programme, supported by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) and UNICEF, reaches more than 16 million people in 11 countries in West and Central Africa where under-five mortality rates are high. Young children receive nutrition, immunizations, vitamin A supplements and oral rehydration for the management of diarrhoea. Exclusive breastfeeding in the first six months of life is promoted. Malaria is mitigated by offering insecticide-treated mosquito nets, antimalarial drugs and preventive treatment during pregnancy. Prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV is also an integral programme component. In 2006, Ghana expanded and adopted this holistic approach as national policy.



In South Asia, the Reaching Every District strategy continues to play a central role in improving young children's survival rates through increased nationwide use of diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis vaccines. Through community outreach, supervision, training, and data collection and monitoring, massive immunization campaigns have reached vast numbers of children. UNICEF has helped Afghanistan, India, Nepal and Pakistan train female volunteers to administer polio vaccines and promote immunization against maternal and child tetanus.

The infant mortality rate in Afghanistan is alarmingly high at 165 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2005. In a comprehensive immunization campaign conducted with the local Ministry of Public Health, more than 1 million children under age five were vaccinated against measles, and more than 700,000 women of childbearing age received tetanus vaccines during 2006.

In 22 countries tetanus toxoid supplementary immunizations were administered during 2006. Approximately 11.5 million women of childbearing age received first doses, and an additional 29 million women received second or third doses.

During 2006, Bangladesh, with the support of UNICEF and the World Health Organization, conducted the world's largest ever measles eradication campaign in just 20 days, vaccinating 33.5 million children between the ages of 9 months and 10 years.

Perhaps one of the more significant achievements of the integrated approach to child survival and development is the reduction in the number of polio-endemic countries. Egypt and Niger virtually eliminated poliovirus transmission in 2006. The remaining endemic countries, Afghanistan, India, Nigeria and Pakistan, have reduced the spread and geographical radius of polio through coordinated campaigns.

In Nigeria, for example, Immunization 'Plus' Days were held in high-risk states, offering the polio vaccine along with measles vaccinations, vitamin A supplements,

deworming medicines and insecticide-treated mosquito nets. The sweeping campaign was funded by the Canadian International Development Agency, the German and Swedish Committees for UNICEF, the Governments of Japan and Norway, Rotary International, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in the United States and UNICEF. As a result of the initiative, the percentage of Nigerian children not vaccinated against polio plummeted from 50 per cent in the first quarter of 2006 to 20 per cent in the third quarter.

Integration of services has resulted in previously unheard-of accomplishments. Malaria, the number one killer of children in sub-Saharan Africa, remains a formidable enemy. With financial support from the US President's Malaria Initiative, the World Bank's Global Strategy and Booster Program and the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, insecticide-treated mosquito net coverage jumped in 2006. Togo is approaching the 'Abuja Declaration on Roll Back Malaria in Africa' target of 60 per cent coverage, and Eritrea, Malawi, Mali, Senegal, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia are making steady gains. In addition, 68 countries adopted use of artemisinin-based combination therapy for malaria, with 42 countries using these medicines as a first line of defence – a major treatment policy shift.

The use of community health workers has improved care for pregnant women, newborns and young children by promoting attended births, immediate and exclusive breastfeeding and other safe practices. During 2006, home-based post-natal care programmes were initiated in Indonesia, Nepal, Somalia, South Africa, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Yemen. Community support networks and media campaigns have contributed to rapid increases in exclusive breastfeeding in Bolivia, Colombia, Lesotho and Madagascar.

The commitment to integrated, community-based early childhood programmes was further reinforced by advocacy and legislation. In September 2006, the Government of

Norway, the medical journal *The Lancet* and UNICEF jointly hosted in New York a symposium on child survival, which coincided with the UN General Assembly. Speakers, including the President of Afghanistan, H.E. Mr. Hâmid Karzai, H.M. Queen Rania Al-Abdullah of Jordan, the President of Madagascar, H.E. Mr. Marc Ravalomanana, and Norwegian Prime Minister H.E. Mr. Jens Stoltenberg, called for an infusion of investment in child health services.

In March 2006, the President of Chile, H.E. Ms. Michelle Bachelet, invited UNICEF and 13 other entities to participate in the

Presidential Advisory Council on Early Childhood Reform ensuring that all infants and toddlers receive wide-ranging care regardless of gender, ethnicity, social status or parental circumstances.

At the All-Africa Meeting of UNICEF country representatives, held in Dakar (Senegal) in November 2006, good practices and lessons learned from the Accelerated Child Survival and Development programme were shared, child survival plans of action and strategies were endorsed, and accountability mechanisms were bolstered.

BASIC EDUCATION AND GENDER EQUALITY

Primary school enrolment is on the upswing in many countries, as government leaders realize their countries' futures are directly tied to the education of their children. But far too many primary-school-age children remain out of school, about 115 million girls and boys.

Even with enrolment rates increasing, two other challenges exist – young people's failure to complete an education and gender disparity within schools. National data report higher enrolment rates than household surveys, which identify children enrolled in but not attending school. Young people are less likely to go to school if they are from poor households, rural areas or families in which mothers are not educated. UNICEF reaches out to excluded children through girls' education initiatives, campaigns to abolish school fees, efforts to reduce child labour, promotion of bilingual education for indigenous students and instructional opportunities for disabled children and young people affected by AIDS.



Success in school completion rates begins with school readiness. UNICEF has worked with Cambodia, China, Georgia and Uzbekistan to develop national school readiness standards, supported parental education initiatives and preschool programmes in the Islamic Republic of Iran, Moldova, Romania, Togo and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, and pushed for specialized education for children with disabilities in Belarus and Jamaica.

UNICEF supports child-friendly schools – places that are safe, healthy, stimulating, gender-sensitive and student-centred. By the end of 2006, 54 countries had adopted quality standards for primary education modelled after the child-friendly school blueprint.

Child-friendly schools – which incorporate potable water, clean, gender-segregated sanitation facilities and hygiene education – affect lives beyond the classroom. Students bring hygiene lessons home from school, changing behaviour within households. Water, sanitation and hygiene education allow girls to go to school. Central water sources free girls from the onerous and often dangerous task of fetching water. Gender-segregated facilities afford girls and young women privacy and alleviate parents' fears about the safety and dignity of their daughters.

In 2006, UNICEF expanded school water and sanitation coverage in 85 countries, up from 76 in 2004. In Cameroon, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Pakistan, for example, participatory hygiene education and safe, gender-segregated facilities have been included in national education guidelines. In India and Kenya, major studies on the impact and sustainability of school water, sanitation and hygiene initiatives were launched in 2006.

Girls' education remains a priority for UNICEF, with country offices reporting that

69 countries had national plans for reducing gender disparity, an increase from 59 in 2005. In 2006, Côte d'Ivoire developed a national girls' education acceleration strategy, Mali adopted specific measures for improving access to education for girls living in poor, rural areas and initiated gender-based teacher training, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo encoded universal access to primary education into its new constitution.

In 2006, school fees were abolished in selected grades in Sierra Leone, and in Lesotho free education was expanded to all seven primary grades. UNICEF supported scholarships and other financial incentives in Kenya and Liberia, and augmented scholarships in Guatemala's poorest municipalities to help keep girls in school.

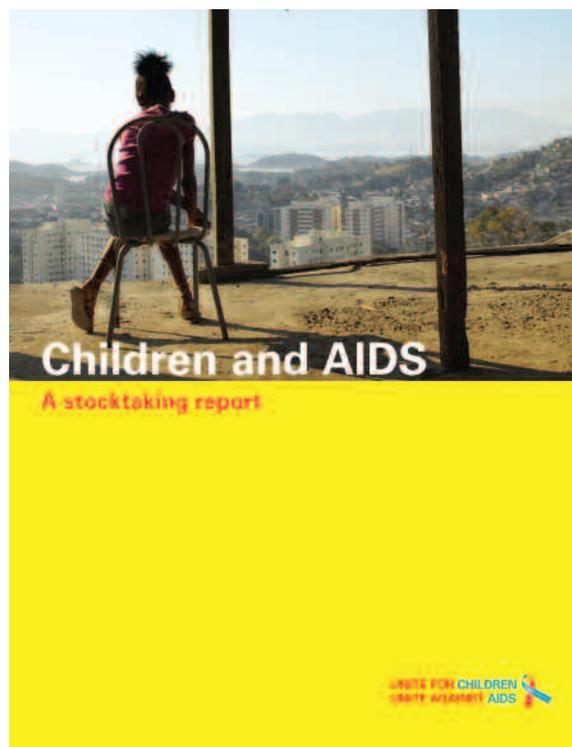
Furthering girls' education, the United Nations Girls' Education Initiative (UNGEI), a dynamic partnership between nearly three dozen UN agencies, donors, non-governmental organizations and other entities, expanded to include 36 countries. A two-year joint UNICEF-UNESCO Education for All plan was adopted in Turkmenistan. Joint basic and girls' education initiatives took hold in Egypt and Mozambique, and UNICEF technical assistance helped secure more than \$42 million for Kyrgyzstan, Moldova and Tajikistan and \$70 million for Rwanda, with a special focus on girls' education.

Non-formal education has been expanded for excluded and older children. In Bangladesh, for example, 50,000 urban children were admitted into 2,000 new learning centres as part of the Basic Education for Hard-to-Reach Urban Working Children project. Students between ages 10 and 14, mostly girls, participate in lively discussions and acquire basic life skills with the goal of breaking the cycle of poverty. In Myanmar, a national 'Let's Read' initiative engages young people who do not attend formal school in life skills training and HIV-prevention education.

UNITE AGAINST AIDS

Historically, there has been little to celebrate in the struggle against AIDS. But in 2006, some good news began to emerge. National survey data for 2005 from six of the most-affected countries showed a 25 per cent reduction in HIV prevalence among young people aged 15 to 24. In 11 of 24 countries that submitted reports, the percentage of girls engaging in sex before the age of 15 declined. And 15 of 24 countries in sub-Saharan Africa reported that the school attendance gap between orphans and non-orphans had declined. While it is currently impossible to determine the exact percentage of AIDS funding that was allocated specifically for children, global funds were expected to be \$9 billion in 2006, climbing from approximately \$4.7 billion that was available in 2003.

Despite some encouraging news, AIDS continues to wreak havoc across the globe, especially for children. In 2006, the focus continued on the 'Four Ps' – Prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV; Provide paediatric treatment; Prevent infection among adolescents and young people; and Protect and support children affected by HIV/AIDS.



Drug coverage to prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV was estimated to be no more than 9 per cent worldwide in 2005. Paediatric care of HIV-positive children lags behind the already limited rates of treatment of adults in most countries. To address this paucity of care for HIV-positive mothers and their children, UNICEF supported programmes for prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV in 91 countries. And in Angola, Botswana, Cambodia, the Central African Republic, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Niger and South Africa, UNICEF expanded prevention services for mother-to-child transmission of HIV.

To spur action for scaling up treatment of paediatric HIV, UNICEF and the World Health Organization hosted an expert consultation. Practitioners in the fields of paediatric HIV and child survival analysed scientific evidence and programmatic lessons to create the Paediatric Care, Support and Treatment Framework for national HIV and child survival programme managers and partners.

Unfortunately, plans of action do not necessarily lead to service delivery. Too often, this has been the case when it comes to protecting and caring for children orphaned or made vulnerable by HIV and AIDS. Yet, a few noteworthy initiatives have emerged. In Botswana, for example, 95 per cent of households affected by HIV and AIDS receive some form of external support. Kenya, Malawi and Mozambique have established cash transfer pilot programmes in their poorest areas. A 2006 survey of non-governmental organization initiatives in 28 countries in sub-Saharan Africa found that about 3.3 million orphaned and vulnerable children were receiving some type of assistance through education, routine health care, food, livelihood or psychosocial support.

In Malawi, Namibia and Zimbabwe, UNICEF helped build local capacity for the care of children affected by AIDS through a rights-based approach. The Zimbabwean Young People We Care project, for example, has galvanized adolescents to work alongside UNICEF's home-based health-care facilitators on visits to households affected by AIDS. While the staff provide primary care to the ill, young volunteers do household chores and lend psychosocial support to their peers who have lost their parents to AIDS.

UNICEF and the World Food Programme partnered in nutrition initiatives for orphans and vulnerable children in the Central African Republic, Lesotho and Mozambique. Communication campaigns in 60 communities in Belize advanced the concept of society's responsibility for the care of young people affected by AIDS. And in Angola, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and South Africa, UNICEF helped establish a surveillance system that identifies orphans.

In addition to country-level action, UNICEF produced *Children and AIDS: A stocktaking report*, which presents child-specific data.

This valuable resource emerged from *Unite for Children, Unite against AIDS*, the movement launched in 2005 to spotlight children as the missing face of AIDS. Through data-driven analysis, the publication takes stock of progress made in the first year of the campaign and attempts to answer the question, Are countries taking appropriate steps to create an AIDS-free generation?

HIV prevention among adolescents requires a multipronged strategy: youth-friendly health services, awareness campaigns, peer counselling and focused interventions in high-risk populations. Several countries integrated youth-friendly health services into existing health systems in 2006, including preliminary steps to incorporate youth-friendly health care in Azerbaijan and Moldova, and full programmes in Serbia. Uzbekistan adopted standards, and Kazakhstan and Sri Lanka began the process of developing norms.

In 31 countries, media and sporting events help spread prevention messages and safe reproductive health information through *Unite for Children, Unite against AIDS*.

By the end of 2006, field reports from UNICEF country offices indicate that HIV and AIDS education had been fully integrated into national secondary school curricula in 62 countries (42 per cent of those that responded) and were partially operational in 40 more. Azerbaijan, Brazil, Guinea and Indonesia included HIV and AIDS education for the first time in 2006.

On the global front, the 2006 High-Level Meeting on AIDS held at the United Nations in New York in June adopted the Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS, acknowledging the needs of children and women who are coping with the epidemic. And more than two dozen sessions at the XVI International AIDS Conference, held in Toronto (Canada) in August, were devoted to children and young people.



PROTECTION FROM VIOLENCE, EXPLOITATION AND ABUSE

Disasters, emergencies and trauma were no strangers to children in 2006. Armed conflict disrupted children's tranquility from Afghanistan to Sri Lanka to Sudan and beyond. Natural disasters ripped apart children's lives in Ethiopia, India, Nepal, Pakistan, Peru and the Philippines. Famine and floods crept across the Horn of Africa. And displaced persons languished in camps in such countries as Chad, Romania and Somalia. Young people toiled in the worst forms of labour, young women suffered the indignities of sexual harassment and discrimination, and girls and women endured the horrors of rape and sexual assault in nearly every corner of the globe. The UN Secretary-General's Study on Violence against Children released in 2006 documents the atrocities children experience on a daily basis.

Through it all, when disaster strikes, UNICEF is on the ground to provide basic services and attempt to transform crises into opportunities.

Life-saving supplies were brought to families living in Chad after fleeing the slaughter in Darfur (Sudan). Safe water, soap, blankets, vaccinations and high-protein biscuits will stave off disease and death until the displaced can return to their homeland. Some 2.1 million people displaced within Darfur were reached with essential health-care services, and 1.2 million children received polio vaccinations and vitamin A supplements. While basic supplies and services continue to sustain life in the camps, the children of southern Sudan have reached a crossroads. With three quarters of an estimated 8 million people in the area unable to read or write, the UNICEF-sponsored 'Go to School' campaign in 2006 beckoned children into classrooms so they can 'rise from the ashes' after two decades of war.

In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, where it is believed that between 8,000 and 11,000 children continue to be associated with armed forces and groups, UNICEF responded within 48 hours to violence that erupted in July in the eastern part of the country.



A convoy of trucks, escorted by armed UN peacekeepers, delivered biscuits, salt, beans, wheat, cooking utensils and plastic sheeting for shelter. Throughout 2006, UNICEF helped demobilize and reintegrate children used by armed groups and forces by providing education, recreation and counselling to former fighters, and counselling, medical care and vocational skills to girls and women who had been sexually exploited.

Within 24 hours after Java (Indonesia) was rattled by an earthquake, UNICEF was there to provide devastated communities with safe water, sanitation and hygiene kits. Within three days, children were playing and receiving psychosocial support in child protection centres, and less than two weeks later, students were being schooled in UNICEF-supplied tents.

At the beginning of the conflict in southern Lebanon in July 2006, UNICEF collaborated with the Lebanese Red Cross to deliver crucial

assistance to displaced children and families in hard-to-reach areas. Later on, UNICEF aided non-governmental organizations' mobile primary health and immunization clinics, and child-friendly recreation and psychosocial programmes. UNICEF also supported a major 'Back-to-School' drive and mine-risk education initiatives.

Turning catastrophe into triumph has been the goal of UNICEF's rebuilding process in countries ravaged by the 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami. Throughout India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Sri Lanka and Thailand, communities have 'built back better'. In the Andaman and Nicobar Islands of India, for example, doctors, nurses and *anganwadi* (childcare) workers, were trained in the Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illnesses strategies. UNICEF also helped establish a Sick Newborn Care Unit to provide tertiary care to infants. In Malaysia, trauma recovery work is conducted with children and adolescents through arts and leadership workshops.

In 2006, UNICEF appealed for \$1.2 billion to ensure the protection of women and children in 53 emergencies. Not quite half that sum was raised by November, leaving UNICEF to respond only to the most urgent needs of children and women in crisis. With a commitment to humanitarian relief reform, UNICEF has set out to better predict and respond to emergencies. Along with other agencies, UNICEF has implemented the 'cluster approach', a collaboration between service providers, in Côte d'Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Indonesia, Lebanon, Liberia, Somalia and Uganda. As longtime leader of the global cluster of UN agencies for nutrition, water and sanitation, and for common data services, and now as a partner in developing a global education cluster, UNICEF will continue to strengthen its humanitarian response and follow its Core Commitments For Children in Emergencies.

IKEA: EMPOWERING WOMEN, CHANGING CHILDREN'S LIVES

After a 90-minute drive to Ghanapur, a remote village in northern India, Mona Liss of IKEA United States felt as if she had stepped into a new reality. Liss and 25 other IKEA staff and UNICEF National Committee members from Austria, Canada, India, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States were met by more than 100 women clad in multicoloured saris. The visitors were given garlands of marigolds and embraced wholeheartedly.

Hardship is a way of life in a region with disproportionately high undernutrition rates, severe poverty, child labour and debt bequeathed from parent to child. But Liss soon learned that for the women of self-help groups in Ghanapur, reality is moderated by optimism, as the women are building a better future for themselves, their families and their children.

The self-help groups are a component of the Bal Adhikar project, an IKEA-supported initiative to prevent child labour in the state of Uttar Pradesh. As of November 2006, 1,613 groups had been established there, reaching 21,842 women. These groups provide women with a mechanism to control their financial resources, receive low-interest loans and generate savings. Women use these loans to repay unreasonably high-interest debts, to cover medical and household expenses, to send their children to school and to support income-generating projects.

In Ghanapur, one woman explained how the group collectively determined its most crucial priorities. Toilets with private washrooms were paramount. They pooled their resources and, with additional government funding, had 60 toilets built. This project, just one example of self-help group initiatives, empowered women financially and helped them realize their fundamental rights. The groups also provide shared platforms for increased awareness of birth registration, child nutrition, immunization, maternal health, and safe water and sanitation – and their vital relationship to children's rights.

The Bal Adhikar initiative, launched by IKEA and UNICEF in 2000, supports the Government of India's

commitment to prevent and reduce child labour. IKEA's support for this project translates into concrete action and a commitment to eliminate child labour from its supply chain.

Uttar Pradesh is home to an estimated 15 per cent of India's working children, and the carpet-weaving industry in this state produces more than 75 per cent of India's carpet exports. With the knowledge that child labour is one manifestation of a systemic cycle of poverty, debt and marginalization, the initiative aims to combat root causes – including poor women's reliance on their children to earn money – and to offer tangible alternatives.

The project also works directly with out-of-school children through 221 alternative learning centres. Since the informal education programmes began, some 9,300 children have acquired basic skills. IKEA also supports the government's immunization drives. With IKEA's funding, the government of Uttar Pradesh and UNICEF are providing 127,000 infants with immunization against the six most common childhood diseases.

The Uttar Pradesh project has continued to evolve, reaching 500 villages with a combined population of about 1.3 million. A third-party assessment of the project was completed in 2006, and UNICEF and IKEA are developing a five-year expansion strategy based on these findings.

IKEA has established a closely monitored code of conduct for all its suppliers. Utilizing its unique position to leverage change, IKEA has successfully raised industry standards and built trust within communities. In Uttar Pradesh, IKEA supported income-generating projects for women and encouraged suppliers to establish factories that provide good wages, benefits and job stability.

Over the past 10 years, IKEA has supported UNICEF programmes benefiting children and boosting their opportunities for learning in Africa, Asia, and Central and Eastern Europe, with donations exceeding \$25 million.



POWER OF PARTNERSHIPS



Behind the newborn in the developing world who takes that first glorious breath because a mother received prenatal care, there stands a traveller who tossed coins into the coffers of Change for Good®. Behind the infant who is born without HIV because of antiretroviral therapy, there stands a celebrity who pledged to *Unite for Children, Unite against AIDS*. Behind the girl who skips into a classroom for the first time because school doors now swing open for her, there stands an imam who proclaimed her right to an education. Behind the child who kicks a football instead of unexploded ordnance, there stands an athlete who rallied to *Unite for Children, Unite for Peace*.

Working with UNICEF are unsung heroes, striving for the day when all children have the opportunity and resources to fulfil their potential. Whether joined by global alliances, faith-based organizations, corporations or individuals, UNICEF's partnerships lighten the load and strengthen the accomplishments.

SPORTS FOR DEVELOPMENT

The roar of the crowd at sporting events may be acknowledging more than just the athletic achievements on the playing field. Many fans are applauding athletes, teams and leagues for their work for children. The world of sports has provided a crucial tool for supporting the Millennium Development Goals. Sports partnerships are used for advocacy, communication, brand-building, fund-raising and implementing programmes.



In 2006, UNICEF teamed up with the National Basketball Association (NBA) in the United States to create global public service announcements on AIDS awareness and prevention. As part of the league's social responsibility initiative 'NBA Cares', basketball stars participated in multilingual advertisements for *Unite for Children, Unite against AIDS*. The announcements focused on preventing mother-to-child transmission of HIV, preventing infection among adolescents and young people, and protecting and supporting children affected by HIV and AIDS.

UNICEF and the Fédération Internationale de Football Association (FIFA) joined forces to rally fans at the 2006 World Cup in Germany to *Unite for Children, Unite for Peace*. FIFA promoted the power of football to bring harmony and tolerance to communities, nations and the world, and invited fans to make a pledge to create a peaceful world for children. Just before kick-off at all quarter-final matches, team captains read a declaration against racism. Teams and officials also posed under banners that stated, "Say No

to Racism." Additionally, UNICEF-FIFA public announcements were broadcast on global MTV and ESPN networks, which drew many visitors to the UNICEF website.

The International Cricket Council took advantage of the high visibility of its Champion Trophy 2006 semi-finals to help 'run out' AIDS. To reduce HIV-related stigma, players and umpires wore red ribbons as a gesture of solidarity with people living with HIV and AIDS. Other public-awareness campaigns included a series of HIV education workshops for young people through the council's cricket programmes.

The Association of Tennis Professionals (ATP) and the newly appointed UNICEF Goodwill Ambassador Roger Federer produced 'Feder-bear' Beanie Babies that were sold during the fall and winter of 2006. Proceeds from the sales went to ACE (Assisting Children Everywhere), a partnership between ATP and UNICEF working to ensure health, education and protection for children around the world.

Futbol Club Barcelona (FCB), adopting the motto "More than a club, a new global hope for vulnerable children", announced a five-year partnership with UNICEF to protect children and young people during humanitarian crises and those affected by AIDS. The team will donate at least €1.5 million (\$2 million) every year. The first year's contributions will finance programmes in Swaziland designed to prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV, provide paediatric HIV treatment, prevent HIV infection among adolescents and provide support for children orphaned or made vulnerable by AIDS. The team also unveiled its new jersey, which features the UNICEF logo across the front. With 60 million fans, FCB will use its popularity to raise awareness about children and UNICEF.



CORPORATE ALLIANCES

There is a growing trend among corporations to adopt socially responsible business practices. Corporate philanthropy has extended beyond charitable donations to include social investments, reviews of core business practices as they relate to social value, and partnerships that will advance policies and practices for social development.

UNICEF recognizes and nurtures its affiliations with corporations. Together, corporate partners and UNICEF have mobilized resources, created programmes, developed policies, and designed and implemented advocacy initiatives and awareness campaigns.

In 2006, corporate partnerships and alliances raised nearly \$94 million for UNICEF. Through dedicated fund-raising and essential collaboration between UNICEF National Committees and country offices, corporate engagement takes root at the local level – touching children, families and communities.

Strongly committed to the power and promise of partnerships, UNICEF employs robust corporate sector guidelines and looks to create long-term strategic alliances with companies and organizations that share a commitment to, and affinity with, UNICEF's core values. UNICEF advocates for the corporate sector to invest in sustainable practices and projects that benefit children.

UNICEF works with an impressive array of private sector companies through wide-ranging activities, including the provision of cash or in-kind donations, strategic philanthropic investments, and exchanges of technical knowledge and expertise. The spectrum of involvement is as varied as the companies themselves – from galvanizing and harnessing the expertise of their networks, to extending



*making a difference
to children worldwide*

employee and customer contributions, to jointly developing programmes and initiatives, to publicizing and encouraging discussion about issues related to the health and well-being of children. Whatever the involvement, UNICEF does its best to create mutually beneficial relationships and to maximize resources and investments made on behalf of children.

Corporate partners support numerous UNICEF activities, including interventions in child survival, education, HIV prevention and humanitarian responses in emergencies. A sampling of industry's commitment to UNICEF includes a top financial firm that supports basic quality education and a leading logistics group that helps provide life-saving immunization.

For a partial listing of UNICEF's 2006 corporate alliances, see page 41.



PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS

Alliances across the public and private sectors generate funds, innovation and ambition. On the international front, three global public-private partnerships have bolstered efforts to improve the lives of children and their families: the GAVI Alliance, the Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN) and the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. National public-private partnerships, such as the Micronutrient Initiative in Canada, have also produced outstanding results for children and mothers in the developing world.

GAIN helps reduce undernutrition by providing funds for and technical advice on fortified foods and other mechanisms to boost nutrition. The partnership has brought together development agencies, governments, foundations and industries to help feed the hungry.

The GAVI Alliance, formerly known as the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization, provides vaccines to children in the developing world. In 2006, the GAVI Alliance supported two vaccines to weaken the grip of the biggest child killers. One prevents rotavirus, which causes diarrhoeal disease, and the other prevents

pneumococcus, a major cause of pneumonia, meningitis and sepsis.

The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria raises, manages and disburses money in the battle against three of the world's deadliest diseases. The Global Fund works with multilateral and bilateral organizations to direct resources to areas with the greatest need.

These three global partnerships are funding sources and do not work directly on the ground. Yet their contributions are felt throughout the developing world.

Global partnerships allowed thousands of vaccinators in Iraq to go from house to house to conduct polio immunization drives, reaching 4.8 million children. In 2006, more than 220 million children were vaccinated against measles. These alliances also touched the lives of some 26 million Nigerian children who were immunized against measles in a 2006 campaign. And as Uzbekistan's fortified flour programme works to improve the health of the 33 per cent of children under age five who are anaemic, a public-private partnership fuels the drive.

PARLIAMENTARIANS

The Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) is a staunch ally of UNICEF, helping to bring children's issues to the forefront. The main focus of this collaboration in 2006 has been the protection of children from violence, exploitation and abuse. In February, at the invitation of the Viet Nam National Assembly, IPU and UNICEF organized a seminar in Hanoi. Eighty members of Parliament from 13 countries in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations attended the seminar to discuss preventing trafficking and violence against children.

At the 114th Assembly of the Inter-Parliamentary Union in May 2006, the two organizations arranged a panel discussion

on children and AIDS. Parliamentarians were urged to break the silence about AIDS, to ensure comprehensive policies, legislation and adequate funding that includes children, and to support families and communities affected by AIDS.

The UNICEF Innocenti Research Centre, established in 1988 to improve the organization's research capability, informs the work of IPU and UNICEF through data-driven examples of what parliamentarians can do to protect children. With a new four-year agreement commencing in 2007, parliamentarians will have access to up-to-date information, research and guidance as they work to end the exploitation of children.



NATIONAL COMMITTEES FOR UNICEF

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

NATIONAL COMMITTEES

UNICEF is funded exclusively by voluntary contributions. The 37 National Committees are the lifeblood of the organization, collectively raising about one third of UNICEF's annual income. The Iceland National Committee for UNICEF, the newest committee, was acknowledged for enrolling more than 2 per cent of Iceland's population as regular contributors.

Raising money is just one of the vital activities of the National Committees. During 2006, the United States Fund for UNICEF arranged for CNN to visit Chad, Darfur (Sudan) and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The station broadcast *Killing Fields: Africa's misery, the world's shame*, in which journalist Anderson Cooper and Dr. Sanjay Gupta, chief medical correspondent for CNN, visited UNICEF programmes on the border of Chad and Sudan, as well as programmes in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

The Swiss Committee for UNICEF conducted a massive awareness-raising campaign about female genital mutilation/cutting in February and March 2006. They rallied the public with mailings, advertisements and media coverage to stop this harmful practice. Mobilization activities led up to a reading by Somali-born author Faduma Korn and a concert by singer and UNICEF Goodwill Ambassador Angélique Kidjo from Benin.

The National Committees have been the driving force behind *Unite for Children, Unite against AIDS*. Right from the start, they have been involved in every stage of the campaign. They participated in the core group and its steering committee and met with UN agencies, non-governmental organizations and donor governments. While the global campaign began in 2005, National Committees have since helped keep the momentum rolling. In 2006, the Danish Committee for UNICEF held a highly publicized *Unite for Children, Unite against AIDS* event, where H. H. Princess Alexandra of Denmark lent her voice to the chorus calling for action to end the epidemic. The Danish Committee enlisted the support of corporate sponsors, donors, goodwill ambassadors, the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs and others in the battle against AIDS.

In June, representatives of 18 National Committees met in Rabat (Morocco) to jump-start an education for development movement. The seeds for education initiatives were planted by participants and were to be followed up in their home countries. Delegates pledged to focus on children's accessing the right to education in both industrialized and developing countries.



YOUNG PEOPLE

Children and adolescents contribute to society in countless ways. With indefatigable energy, perseverance and idealism, young people are often the best collaborators in seemingly impossible tasks. Not afraid to ask tough questions or challenge the status quo, they prod adults to work a little longer, strive a little harder and dream a little deeper. And, for these reasons, UNICEF harnesses their energy in partnerships throughout the world.

A peek at the website Voices of Youth, a cyberspace forum for young people created by UNICEF, reveals the passion and insight of young people. Through an exchange of ideas and information, children from all parts of the world analyse issues of development and human rights. In 2006, the users of Voices of Youth came from 180 different nations, with more than 60 per cent from developing countries. The most active participants in online discussions were youths aged 15 to 19. The majority of the 30,000 young people involved in Voices of

Youth during 2006 were girls, who made up 55 per cent of the website users.

Young leaders are not only engaging in debate on the Web, many are also active in civic groups, faith-based organizations, schools and universities in support of UNICEF projects and goals. In Romania, 'The Fighters' is a network of young people who go out on the streets, or any place where adolescents gather, to talk about HIV prevention and work to end the stigma that often arrives with the diagnosis. Started by a young man who is HIV-positive, the work of The Fighters complements the AIDS-prevention programmes that UNICEF conducts in schools.

New Horizons, a UNICEF-supported project in Egypt, trains young women to educate their peers about such health issues as drug abuse, reproductive health, sexually transmitted infections, female genital mutilation/cutting and child marriage. A similar project, called New Visions, was developed for young men.

On the international scene, more than 1,000 young people from 80 countries participated in the XVI International AIDS Conference in Toronto (Canada). The young activists met at this biennial event to influence leaders and hold them accountable for keeping their promises to scale up treatment, care and prevention initiatives.

Children and young people were instrumental in the research for the United Nations Secretary-General's Study on Violence against Children, an investigation led by Brazilian human rights expert and professor Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro and supported by the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, UNICEF and the World Health Organization. Young people shared their experiences and views during the planning of the study in national and regional meetings. They also participated as researchers, data analysts and website builders for the investigation.



INTERSECTION OF PURPOSES

The challenges facing children in the developing world cannot be tackled by any one organization. UNICEF is bolstered by the strength of shared values and joint endeavours in the pursuit of a world fit for children. The road to sustained development is built by individuals,

civil society organizations, philanthropic foundations, faith-based organizations, academic and research institutions, children and young people. Each may arrive from a different path, but they are all striving for a common destination – a brighter future for all children.

CORPORATIONS JOIN FTSE4GOOD

Before corporate social responsibility became a catchphrase, the FTSE Group recognized that humanitarian principles and rising profits are not mutually exclusive. The index company, owned by the Financial Times and London Stock Exchange, made donations to UNICEF in lieu of holiday cards to its clients in 1996. The following year, UNICEF and the company teamed up to promote a fund-raising bond in Europe. The 'Zero Value Perpetual Coupon' raised in excess of \$670,000 for UNICEF projects in Latin America and the Caribbean.

But the *crème de la crème* of corporate responsibility emerged in 2001, when FTSE introduced the first global index series of ethical stocks, FTSE4Good. The launch of the new index series took principled business practices to the next level by establishing criteria that had to be met to earn a FTSE4Good designation. Responsible businesses are today defined as those that work towards environmental sustainability, develop positive relationships with stakeholders, uphold and support universal human rights, ensure good supply-chain labour standards, and repudiate bribery and corruption.

In addition to monitoring the practices of other corporations, FTSE recognized its own role in modelling ethical business standards and invited UNICEF to become the formal beneficiary of the index. The company contributes all licensing fees from FTSE4Good to UNICEF, as well as 50 pence every time investors access the FTSE4Good Index Series through a data vendor.

From inception of the index to the end of 2006, FTSE4Good raised a total of \$2.5 million for UNICEF. Contributions have funded water projects in Viet Nam and in Zambia, where 25 boreholes were built that serve nine schools and the surrounding communities of about 6,000 people, including an estimated 2,000 children. Currently, the company is supporting a two-year project in Guinea that is helping to protect more than 200,000 children and young women who are vulnerable to trafficking.

FTSE employees are encouraged to participate in UNICEF activities. Each year, they vote on which project to support among several presented to them by UNICEF. Many employees have visited UNICEF programmes in the field. Through the United Kingdom Committee for UNICEF, FTSE staff had an email dialogue with a girl from Guinea who had been displaced by war as a young child. Recently, a UNICEF Programme Officer from Guinea visited the FTSE office in London to give an update on the anti-trafficking project and the children it serves.

Today, about 40 per cent of eligible companies worldwide meet the FTSE4Good criteria, demonstrating that the requirements to be a good corporate citizen are challenging but achievable. The FTSE Group helps guide corporations to reach the designation through its Responsible Investment Unit, which engages with firms affected by the introduction of new standards to help them understand the changes and the requirements for compliance.

Mark Makepeace, FTSE Chief Executive and UNICEF Honorary Fellow, has been instrumental in encouraging other corporations to get involved with UNICEF. Makepeace joined other corporate chief executive officers on a recent UNICEF trip to Zambia, where he was able to network with his colleagues and discuss the importance of sustainable development for businesses.

"Working with UNICEF is an important part of FTSE's culture," said Makepeace. "All of our employees are involved not only in raising funds, but also in understanding and supporting its goals. FTSE encourages companies around the world to support UNICEF's campaigns, such as the dire need to address the disastrous effects of HIV/AIDS on children in southern Africa. We hope to encourage the business world to support the wonderful work being done by UNICEF."



OPERATIONS AND RESOURCES MANAGEMENT



Like the inner workings of a clock, keeping time while remaining out of view, UNICEF's people and departments bring supplies, information, data and accountability to its charge to protect and care for children.

In 2006, UNICEF met or improved upon many of the key programme management indicators established in the medium-term strategic plan for 2006–2009. As this text will show, by meeting concrete expectations and goals, UNICEF was able to streamline operations, tighten deadlines and strengthen accountability.

UNICEF closed its financial accounts and prepared its annual financial reports to donors earlier in 2006 than in any previous year. Also, significant progress was made in systems development and in adopting new technology, which contributed to UNICEF's overall efficiency.

As part of the UN reform process, UNICEF harmonized its cost-recovery policies with those of the United Nations Development Group (UNDG), allowing for easier planning and implementation of joint ventures and projects among partners – including both donors and programme countries. The harmonized approach for cash transfers is being implemented in countries, and a simplified method of transferring funds to partners is now available to all UNICEF field offices.

In keeping with the UN's goal of rectifying gender imbalance in the workplace, UNICEF's Executive Director appointed a Special Adviser for Gender and Diversity and conducted a first-ever Senior Staff Review and Rotation Exercise. The Executive Director also established a policy that one half of all organizational review committee members should be women. The gender balance of female staff at upper-level management has risen from 19 per cent in 2005 to 30 per cent by September 2006.





HUMAN RESOURCES

UNICEF has embraced the UN reform plan for coordinating human resources management among UN organizations. In partnership with the United Nations Secretariat and Executive Committee agencies (UNICEF, United Nations Population Fund, World Food Programme and United Nations Development Programme), the ability to share staff and have them transfer between agencies was bolstered. Staff recruitment campaigns were designed to fulfil medium-term strategic plan objectives and fortify UNICEF's ability to help countries advance the Millennium Development Goals.

Investment in technology improved staff recruitment at UNICEF. Some 44 per cent of staff hiring in 2006 was completed within 90 days, up from 17 per cent in 2005. For emergency posts, timely appointments rose from 55 per cent to 60 per cent during the same period. (The 60 per cent level of recruitment for emergency posts within 90 days represents fixed-term appointments only.) UNICEF is guided by its Core Commitments for Children in Emergencies, which specify that contingency staff be in place within six to eight weeks after an emergency. But in most instances, placement during emergencies occurs well before that.

Staff training and education remained paramount. In 2006, a total of 7,114 staff members completed various learning programmes, with more than 6,000 taking advantage of e-learning/self-learning approaches. More than 300 staff members completed a course on working in emergencies.

UNICEF collaborated with think tanks and leading universities, including Maastricht University (the Netherlands), for cutting-edge information in policy analysis. Through a collaboration between UNICEF and the World Bank, 103 government and agency staff members completed the 'Marginal Budgeting for Bottlenecks' course, which explored scaling up high-impact health and nutrition interventions.

Partnerships were cultivated with the London School of Economics, Institute for Development Studies and Oxford University, all in the United Kingdom, Economic Policy Research Institute and Institute for Democracy in South Africa, and the World Bank Institute to continue to improve the skills and expertise of the UNICEF staff in the future.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

UNICEF expanded its capacity through more advanced information technology. In 2006, a number of factors – including the threat of an avian influenza pandemic, UN Reform and UNICEF’s role as the data communications leader in emergencies – led to improved infrastructure.

Planning for an avian influenza pandemic and other potential emergencies was the impetus for developing a ‘work from home’ technical plan. In the event of a highly contagious pandemic, the structure allows staff members to communicate with headquarters, the field and other agencies from home or alternative office locations. This design enables multiple agencies to share network connections for such services as email or Internet access. The ability to continue operating in the midst of disaster will help ensure that children are not mass casualties of an expansive quarantine.

UNICEF has enhanced its emergency preparedness and response capabilities by building collaborative frameworks, procedures and infrastructure necessary for UNICEF to undertake the Inter-Agency Standing Committee leadership role in data communications for humanitarian responses. During 2006, significant achievements included enhancing telecommunication networks to support other UN agencies in emergencies, identifying activation and response procedures, testing inter-agency simulation exercises, activating UN clusters during crises in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Lebanon, establishing cluster support at New York headquarters and conducting training.

In 2006, UNICEF’s Information Technology Division helped improve emergency response during the Pakistan and Java (Indonesia) earthquakes, the Sudan/Chad and Somalia emergencies, and the crisis in southern Lebanon by providing information communications technology staff, equipment, technical support, and global inter-agency and interdivisional coordination.

DevInfo, the system that allows countries to monitor progress towards the Millennium Development Goals, added the EmergencyInfo database in 2006. The database enables users of handheld computers and personal digital assistants to quickly access data from affected areas and multiple sources.

UNICEF also fortified its internal information technology performance, achieving global network connectivity above 98 per cent for all regions in 2006.

UNICEF continues to enhance its visibility on the Internet by expanding its website. During 2006, 22 country and regional office sites were launched, bringing the total to 53. During October, Voices of Youth introduced the English and Swahili versions of ‘What would you do?’, an online AIDS-prevention game. And UNICEF’s website for *The State of the World’s Children 2006: Excluded and invisible* was honoured by the International Academy of Digital Arts and Sciences with a Webby People’s Voice Award.





SUPPLIES

UNICEF is a leader in the procurement of supplies for children and humanitarian interventions. In 2006, it collaborated with UN agencies, selected non-governmental organizations, the World Bank and the private sector for a total procurement of supplies valued at about \$1.2 billion. The organization also acquired about \$17 million worth of in-kind donations, such as vitamin A, BP5 (compact high-protein food), water and sanitation supplies, and other relief items.

The organization procured vaccines for 40 per cent of the world's children and antiretroviral medicines for 49 countries, and continues to be one of the world's largest buyers of mosquito nets and therapeutic food for children. UNICEF provided timely and essential commodities to ameliorate the effects of emergencies in 60 countries. And UNICEF produced educational supplies that helped more than 10 million children return to school in 2006.

Vaccines and related supplies made up the bulk of UNICEF's acquisitions, totalling \$564 million: \$495 million for vaccines, \$48 million for autodisable syringes and \$21 million for cold chain equipment.

Oral polio vaccines were purchased at a historic high of 2.3 billion doses to support global polio-eradication campaigns. Polio-eradication initiatives in Bangladesh and Nigeria alone required more than 70 million doses of the vaccine.

To help combat malaria, purchases of mosquito nets reached a record \$125 million, compared with \$84 million in 2005. Twenty-two million nets were purchased, more than 90 per cent of them long-lasting insecticidal nets. UNICEF procured nearly \$15 million worth of artemisinin-based combination therapy medications in 2006. Combined with \$6.8 million worth of malaria rapid test kits, these supplies helped UNICEF fight a fierce child killer.

During 2006, UNICEF procured and pre-positioned stockpiles of vaccines against meningitis to expedite the response in the event of an outbreak. When these deadly viral infections struck, more than 3.5 million children were vaccinated against meningitis and approximately 6 million against yellow fever, mainly in the West and Central Africa region.

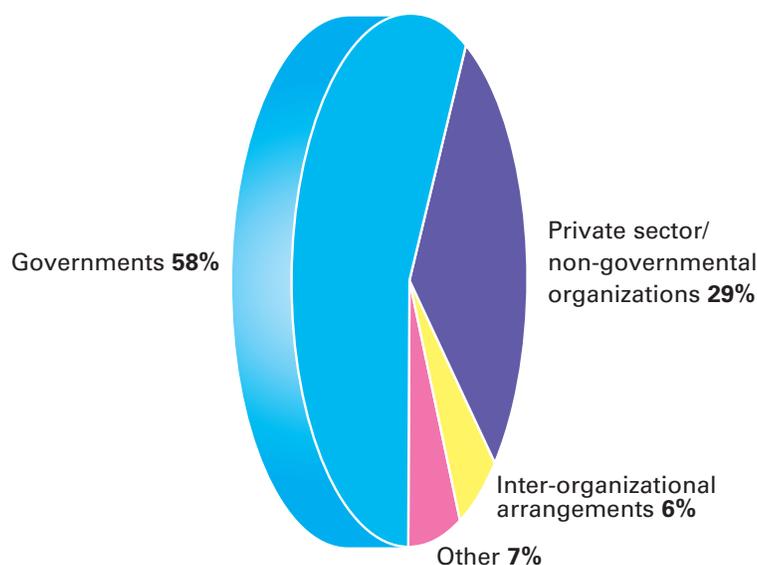
INTERNATIONAL GOODWILL AMBASSADORS WHO SERVED IN 2006

INCOME*

UNICEF derives its income entirely from voluntary contributions. Income is divided into 'regular' and 'other' resources. Regular resources are unrestricted in their use and are utilized to fund country programmes along with programme support, management and administration activities approved by the UNICEF Executive Board. Other resources are restricted in their use and are given for specific, board-approved purposes within the country programmes. They are further classified as 'regular' or 'emergency' contributions.

Total income to UNICEF increased by 1 per cent, from \$2,762 million in 2005 to \$2,781 million in 2006.

INCOME TO UNICEF BY SOURCE, 2006



Total: \$2,781 million

Income to regular resources increased by 30 per cent to \$1,056 million in 2006, and contributions to other resources decreased by 12 per cent to \$1,725 million. Regular resources therefore accounted for 38 per cent of total income, an increase from 29 per cent in 2005. Other resources accounted for 62 per cent of total income in 2006, a decrease from 71 per cent in 2005.

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

- Lord Richard Attenborough (United Kingdom, appointed 1987)
- Amitabh Bachchan (India, 2005)
- David Beckham (United Kingdom, 2004)
- Harry Belafonte (United States, 1987)
- Jackie Chan (Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of China, 2004)
- Judy Collins (United States, 1995)
- Mia Farrow (United States, 2000)
- Roger Federer (Switzerland, 2006)
- Danny Glover (United States, 2004)
- Whoopi Goldberg (United States, 2003)
- Angélique Kidjo (Benin, 2002)
- Johann Olav Koss (Norway, 1994)
- Tetsuko Kuroyanagi (Japan, 1984)
- Femi Kuti (Nigeria, 2002)
- Leon Lai (Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of China, 1994)
- Lang Lang (China, 2004)
- Jessica Lange (United States, 2003)
- Ricky Martin (Puerto Rico, USA, 2003)
- Shakira Mebarak (Colombia, 2003)
- Sir Roger Moore (United Kingdom, 1991)
- Nana Mouskouri (Greece, 1993)
- Youssou N'Dour (Senegal, 1991)
- Vanessa Redgrave (United Kingdom, 1995)
- Sebastião Salgado (Brazil, 2001)
- Susan Sarandon (United States, 1999)
- Vendela Thommessen (Norway, 1996)
- Maxim Vengerov (Russian Federation, 1997)

A total of 104 governments contributed to total resources in 2006, five fewer than in the previous year. Governments and inter-organizational arrangements contributed \$1,792 million, an increase of 16 per cent over 2005.

The United States contributed \$261 million and was the largest government donor. The largest intergovernmental organization contributor was the European Commission, which donated \$77 million.

There was significant growth in private sector contributions to humanitarian assistance in 2005 in response to the Indian Ocean tsunami in late 2004 and the earthquakes in Asia in 2005. As a result, in 2006, income from the private sector, including from non-governmental organizations, decreased by 31 per cent to \$799 million. 'Other resources regular' income also declined, but contributions to 'regular resources' increased by 38 per cent

from \$289 million to \$400 million as the fundraising focus shifted away from the tsunami and earthquake emergencies.

The largest portion of private sector contributions to UNICEF is raised by the National Committees. In 2006, the Japan Committee for UNICEF contributed \$134 million, the largest National Committee donation, followed by the German Committee for UNICEF at \$133 million.

With the exception of humanitarian funding, thematic funding increased by 40 per cent over 2005. Basic education and gender equality accounted for the largest percentage of thematic funding at \$98 million, or 61 per cent. The Government of Norway made the largest total thematic contribution at more than \$80 million. The largest increase was for Child Protection, which rose from nearly \$7 million in 2005 to close to \$26 million in 2006.

THEMATIC CONTRIBUTIONS, 2004–2006

(in millions of US dollars)

	2004	2005	2006
Policy, advocacy and partnerships ¹	-	-	7
Basic education and gender equality ²	61	89	98
Young child survival and development ³	13	5	15
Child protection	10	7	26
HIV/AIDS and children	5	8	17
Integrated early childhood development ⁴	4	7	-
Humanitarian assistance	66	476	144

1 Not in previous medium-term strategic plan (MTSP) cycle.

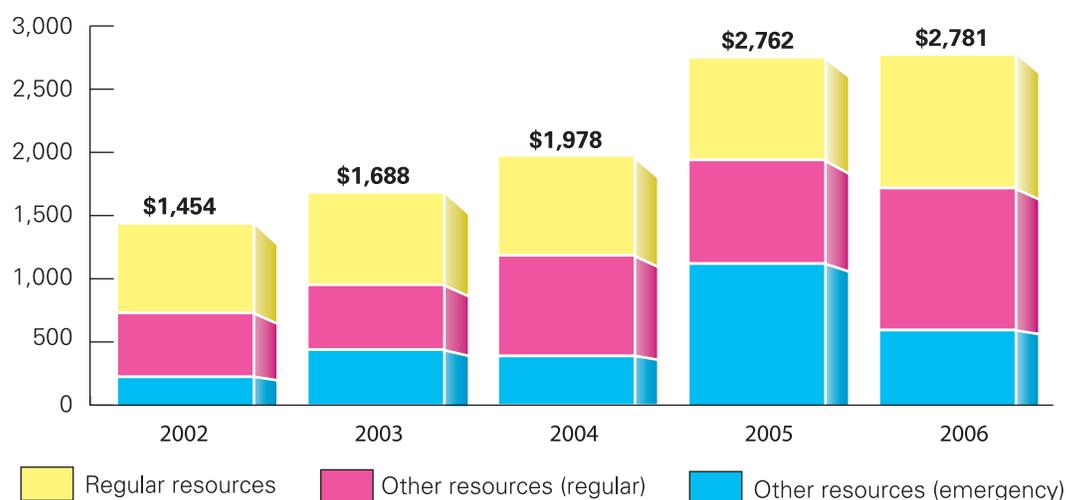
2 In previous MTSP cycle 'Girls' education'.

3 In previous MTSP cycle 'Immunization plus'.

4 Not in current MTSP cycle.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNICEF, 2002–2006

(in millions of US dollars)



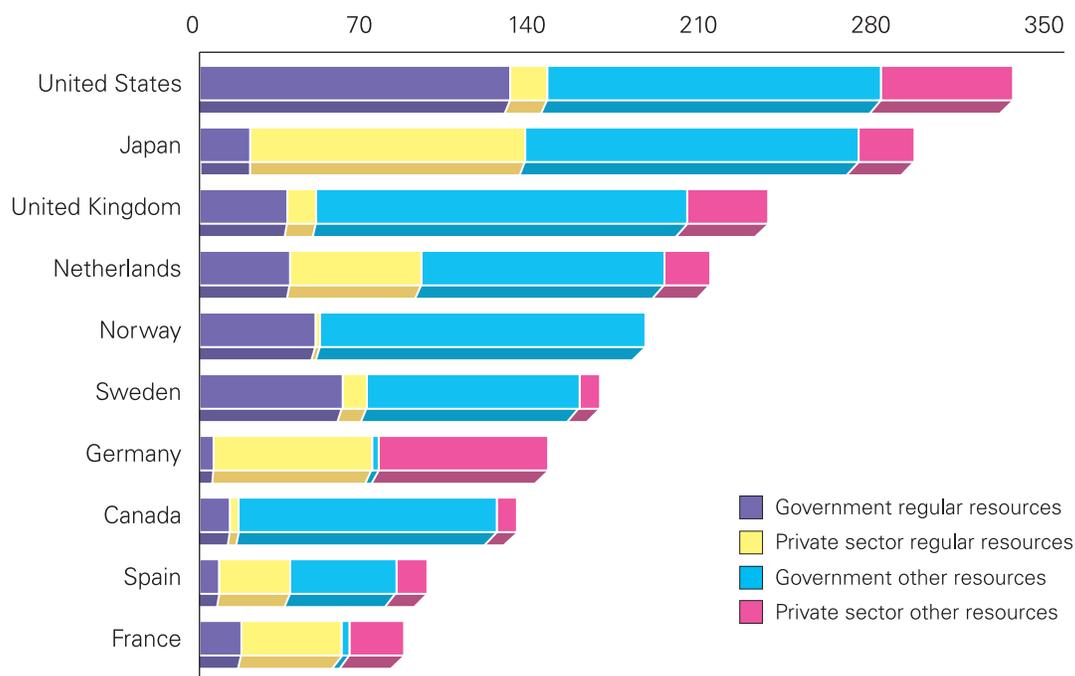
TOP 20 GOVERNMENT DONORS

(in thousands of US dollars)

		Regular resources	Other resources		Total
			(regular)	(emergency)	
1	United States	125,730	91,936	43,075	260,741
2	United Kingdom	35,547	124,707	25,443	185,698
3	Norway	46,928	110,577	21,116	178,621
4	Japan	20,500	100,451	34,448	155,400
5	Sweden	57,948	54,046	32,051	144,045
6	Netherlands	36,632	64,137	34,257	135,026
7	Canada	12,273	82,552	21,938	116,763
8	Denmark	30,902	5,200	17,525	53,626
9	Spain	7,895	29,575	13,402	50,872
10	Australia	6,079	21,240	22,096	49,415
11	Ireland	12,559	4,393	12,055	29,007
12	Finland	16,588	4,582	4,456	25,625
13	France	16,956	1,402	1,808	20,166
14	Switzerland	14,400	2,863	2,186	19,449
15	Italy	-	8,798	9,164	17,962
16	Belgium	3,628	5,813	2,582	12,023
17	Germany	5,702	-	2,643	8,345
18	Luxembourg	1,422	5,531	528	7,480
19	New Zealand	3,014	1,841	924	5,779
20	Korea, Republic of	2,500	-	2,229	4,729

TOP 10 COUNTRIES BY DONOR AND FUNDING TYPE*

(in millions of US dollars)



* Includes contributions from governments and the private sector, including UNICEF National Committees; excludes contributions from intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and inter-organizational arrangements.

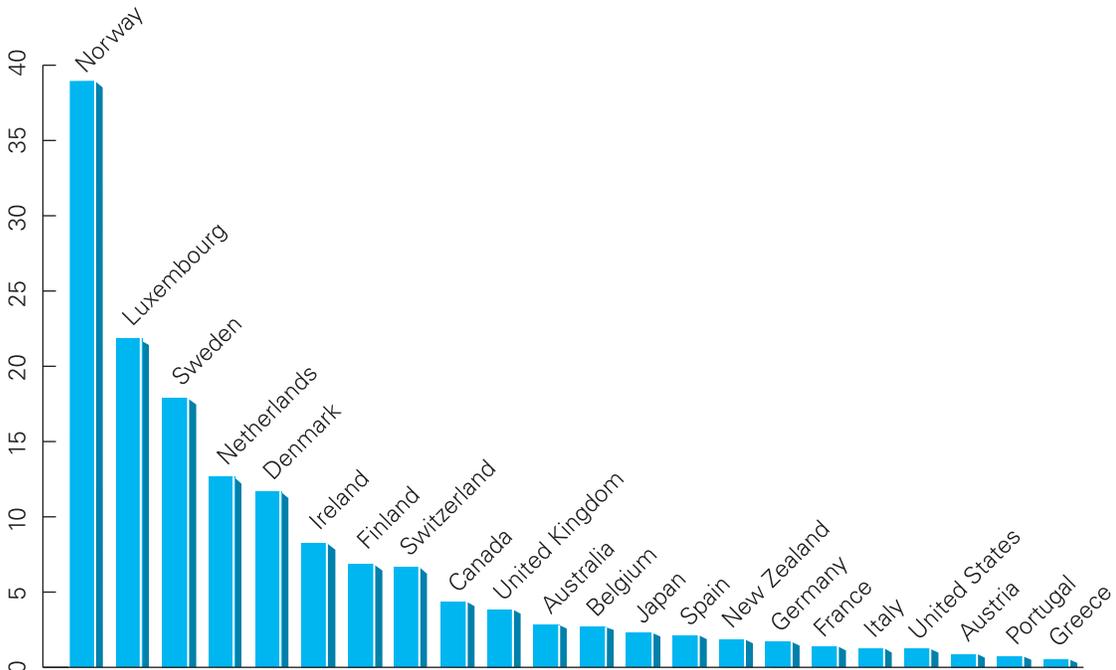
TOP 20 NATIONAL COMMITTEE DONORS

(in thousands of US dollars)

	Regular resources	Other resources		Total
		(regular)	(emergency)	
1 Japan	111,305	12,922	9,712	133,940
2 Germany	64,169	20,634	47,947	132,750
3 Netherlands	53,132	12,964	5,564	71,660
4 United States	14,989	35,743	17,746	68,478
5 France	40,509	14,734	7,413	62,656
6 Italy	33,418	10,197	10,593	54,207
7 United Kingdom	11,645	22,177	10,617	44,439
8 Spain	28,845	9,227	3,298	41,371
9 Sweden	9,783	4,335	3,927	18,045
10 Switzerland	9,542	4,781	1,933	16,256
11 Belgium	11,370	2,370	2,135	15,875
12 Korea, Republic of	11,816	2,161	700	14,676
13 Canada	3,544	4,155	4,014	11,713
14 Finland	7,603	2,179	757	10,539
15 Hong Kong, China (SAR)	6,758	1,401	2,168	10,328
16 Denmark	7,104	1,480	1,264	9,848
17 Australia	2,364	3,959	1,201	7,523
18 Portugal	5,149	802	992	6,943
19 Greece	4,325	-	974	5,299
20 Iceland	1,706	2,560	-	4,266

PER CAPITA CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNICEF*

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



* Includes contributions from governments, non-governmental organizations and the private sector, including UNICEF National Committees.

Source: Population figures (2005) from OECD/DAC.

EXPENDITURE

Regular resources are allocated for each country with which UNICEF cooperates, according to a formula agreed upon by the Executive Board and based on three criteria for each country: the under-five mortality rate, gross national product per capita and the absolute size of the child population.

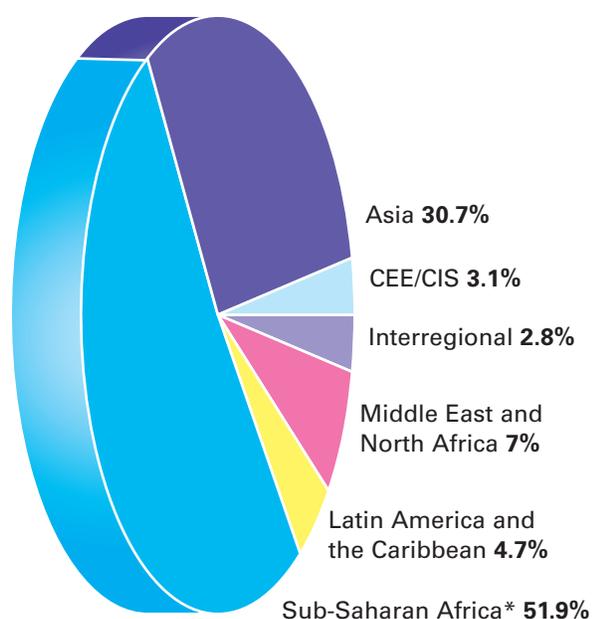
Total expenditure increased by 7 per cent from \$2,197 million in 2005 to \$2,343 million in 2006 (*see table on page 40*). Expenditure on programme assistance rose by \$153 million, an 8 per cent increase, to \$2,119 million. Combined expenditure on programme support at \$142 million and management/administration at \$76 million, including centrally shared security costs of \$11 million, decreased by 3 per cent to \$218 million.

TOTAL EXPENDITURE, 2006

(in millions of US dollars)

	Regular resources	Other resources (regular)	Other resources (emergency)	2005 total	2006 total
Programme assistance	533	913	672	1,966	2,119
Programme support	142	-	-	137	142
Total programme cooperation	675	913	672	2,103	2,261
Management and administration	76	-	-	88	76
Total expenditure (excluding write-offs and prior-period adjustments)	751	913	672	2,191	2,337
Write-offs	1	3	3	6	7
Total expenditure	752	916	675	2,197	2,343

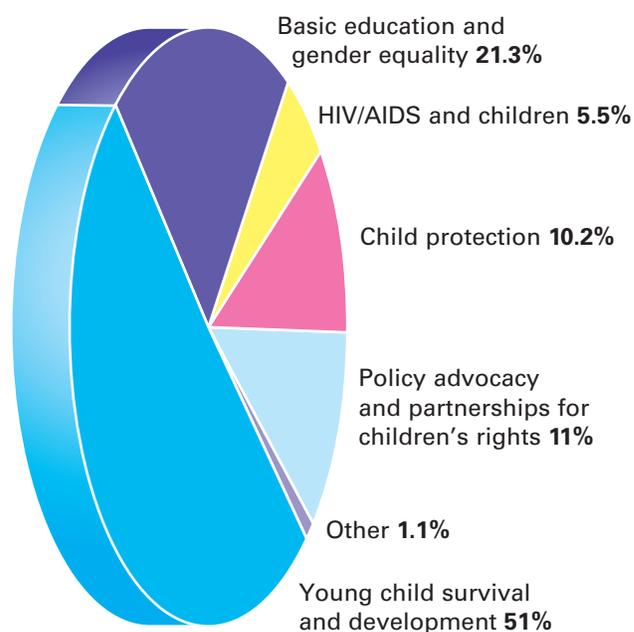
UNICEF PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE BY GEOGRAPHICAL REGION, 2006



Total programme assistance: \$2,119 million

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

UNICEF PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE BY MTSP FOCUS AREA, 2006



Total programme assistance: \$2,119 million

REGULAR RESOURCE FUNDING OF COUNTRY PROGRAMMES

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

Afghanistan* 2006–2008	\$43,106,000	Ecuador 2004–2008	\$3,912,000	Mexico** 2007	\$628,000	Sierra Leone* 2004–2007	\$18,330,750
Albania 2006–2010	\$3,375,000	Egypt** 2007–2011	\$13,195,000	Moldova** 2007–2011	\$3,595,000	Somalia* 2004–2008	\$26,930,000
Algeria* 2007–2011	\$5,410,000	El Salvador** 2007–2011	\$3,480,000	Mongolia** 2007–2011	\$4,535,000	South Africa** 2007–2010	\$3,988,000
Angola 2005–2008	\$22,584,000	Equatorial Guinea** 2007	\$736,000	Montenegro4** 2007–2009	\$1,803,000	Sri Lanka** 2007	\$800,000
Argentina 2005–2009	\$3,000,000	Eritrea** 2007–2011	\$8,925,000	Morocco** 2007–2011	\$6,700,000	Sudan** 2007	\$6,169,000
Armenia 2005–2009	\$3,405,000	Ethiopia** 2007–2011	\$119,750,000	Mozambique** 2007–2009	\$22,653,000	Swaziland 2006–2010	\$3,755,000
Azerbaijan 2005–2009	\$4,760,000	Gabon** 2007–2011	\$3,075,000	Myanmar 2006–2010	\$41,130,000	Syrian Arab Republic** 2007–2011	\$4,605,000
Bangladesh 2006–2010	\$60,490,000	Gambia** 2007–2011	\$4,870,000	Namibia 2006–2010	\$3,335,000	Tajikistan* 2005–2009	\$6,597,000
Belarus 2006–2010	\$3,260,000	Georgia 2006–2010	\$3,370,000	Nepal** 2007	\$6,738,000	Tanzania, United Republic of** 2007–2011	\$46,932,000
Belize** 2007–2011	\$3,060,000	Ghana 2006–2010	\$18,600,000	Nicaragua** 2007	\$862,000	Thailand** 2007–2011	\$5,000,000
Benin* 2004–2008	\$12,107,000	Guatemala* 2006–2008	\$3,648,000	Niger* 2004–2007	\$40,187,745	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia 2005–2009	\$3,060,000
Bhutan** 2007	\$966,000	Guinea** 2007–2011	\$17,000,000	Nigeria* 2002–2007	\$140,255,782	Timor-Leste* 2006–2010	\$2,325,000
Bolivia* 2003–2007	\$6,137,604	Guinea-Bissau* 2003–2007	\$7,010,000	Occupied Palestinian Territory² 2006–2007	\$4,000,000	Togo** 2007	\$3,210,000
Bosnia and Herzegovina 2005–2008	\$2,468,000	Guyana 2006–2010	\$3,345,000	Pacific Islands³ 2003–2007	\$14,737,596	Tunisia** 2007	\$3,320,000
Botswana* 2003–2007	\$3,204,949	Haiti** 2007	\$3,024,000	Pakistan 2004–2008	\$61,616,000	Turkey 2006–2010	\$5,045,000
Brazil** 2007–2011	\$4,620,000	Honduras** 2007–2011	\$4,495,000	Panama** 2007–2011	\$2,000,000	Turkmenistan 2005–2009	\$4,680,000
Bulgaria 2006–2009	\$2,464,000	India* 2003–2007	\$155,423,634	Papua New Guinea* 2003–2007	\$6,363,332	Uganda 2006–2010	\$42,880,000
Burkina Faso 2006–2010	\$33,745,000	Indonesia 2006–2010	\$26,500,000	Paraguay** 2007–2011	\$3,730,000	Ukraine 2006–2010	\$4,775,000
Burundi* 2005–2007	\$15,869,392	Iraq** 2007–2010	\$8,436,000	Peru 2006–2010	\$4,500,000	Uruguay 2005–2009	\$2,000,000
Cambodia 2006–2010	\$23,550,000	Iran (Islamic Republic of) 2005–2009	\$7,880,000	Philippines 2005–2009	\$11,570,000	Uzbekistan 2005–2009	\$9,271,000
Cameroon* 2003–2007	\$14,378,708	Jamaica** 2007–2011	\$3,165,000	Romania 2005–2009	\$3,385,000	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) 2002–2007	\$2,935,000
Cape Verde 2006–2010	\$3,300,000	Jordan* 2003–2007	\$3,405,000	Russian Federation 2006–2010	\$4,805,000	Viet Nam 2006–2010	\$20,000,000
Central African Republic** 2007–2011	\$11,565,000	Kazakhstan 2005–2009	\$4,920,000	Rwanda* 2007	\$7,875,000	Yemen** 2007–2010	\$24,035,000
Chad 2006–2010	\$18,445,000	Kenya 2004–2008	\$24,659,000	Sao Tome and Principe** 2007–2011	\$3,300,000	Zambia** 2007–2010	\$20,048,000
Chile 2005–2009	\$900,000	Korea, Democratic People's Republic of** 2007–2009	\$3,648,000	Senegal** 2007–2011	\$15,825,000	Zimbabwe** 2007–2011	\$11,115,000
China 2006–2010	\$61,035,000	Kyrgyzstan 2005–2010	\$5,562,000	Serbia and Montenegro⁵ 2005–2009	\$3,325,000		
Colombia* 2002–2007	\$5,241,456	Lao People's Democratic Republic** 2007–2011	\$8,935,000				
Comoros* 2003–2007	\$3,690,000	Lebanon** 2007	\$616,000				
Congo 2004–2008	\$4,879,000	Lesotho* 2002–2007	\$5,914,801				
Congo, Democratic Republic of the* 2006–2007	\$65,075,000	Liberia** 2007	\$3,770,000				
Costa Rica** 2007	\$601,000	Madagascar 2006–2009	\$26,241,000				
Côte d'Ivoire* 2003–2007	\$19,933,238	Malawi** 2007	\$7,536,000				
Cuba** 2007	\$632,000	Malaysia 2005–2007	\$1,500,000				
Djibouti* 2003–2007	\$3,876,517	Maldives 2003–2007	\$3,378,887				
Dominican Republic** 2007–2011	\$3,505,000	Mali* 2003–2007	\$37,840,758				
Eastern Caribbean Islands¹ 2003–2007	\$9,400,000	Mauritania* 2003–2008	\$7,921,000				

UNICEF cooperated with 155 countries, areas and territories in 2006: 44 in sub-Saharan Africa (ESARO and WCARO); 35 in Latin America and the Caribbean (TACRO); 35 in Asia (EAPRO and ROSA); 20 in the Middle East and North Africa (MENARO); and 21 in Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CEE/CIS).

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

** New country programme starting in January 2007 and approved by the Executive Board in 2006.

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

2 UNICEF is providing assistance for Palestinian children and women for 2006–2007 in the following places: Occupied Palestinian Territory (\$2,100,000), Lebanon (\$900,000), Jordan (\$500,000) and the Syrian Arab Republic (\$500,000).

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

4 On 3 June 2006, Montenegro declared itself independent of Serbia, and on 28 June 2006 it was accepted as a United Nations Member State.

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

TOTAL UNICEF INCOME BY SOURCE OF FUNDING, 2006¹

Countries, areas and territories	Government contributions		Private sector contributions				Total
	Regular resources	Other resources ²	National Committees		Other contributions		
			Regular resources ³	Other resources ²	Regular resources ³	Other resources ²	
Albania	1,000	-	-	-	-	16,058	17,058
Algeria	24,000	-	-	-	-	15,604	39,604
Andorra	38,160	215,260	187,608	523,534	-	-	964,561
Argentina	-	-	-	-	141,500	2,887,801	3,029,301
Armenia	3,500	-	-	-	-	-	3,500
Australia	6,079,040	43,335,634	2,363,621	5,159,797	-	-	56,938,093
Austria	1,466,052	1,706,586	3,072,965	1,016,731	-	-	7,262,334
Azerbaijan	8,543	207,632	-	-	-	-	216,175
Bahrain	-	1,000,000	-	-	-	-	1,000,000
Bangladesh	34,500	-	-	-	-	14,635	49,135
Barbados	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	4,000
Belarus	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	10,000
Belgium	3,627,570	8,394,986	11,369,885	4,504,794	-	-	27,897,235
Belize	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	50,000
Bhutan	14,700	-	-	-	-	-	14,700
Bolivia	-	-	-	-	-	59,850	59,850
Botswana	-	-	-	-	-	243,491	243,491
Brazil	-	99,745	-	-	1,165,831	5,380,306	6,645,882
Bulgaria	3,500	-	-	-	-	-	3,500
Burkina Faso	8,850	-	-	-	-	9,323	18,173
Burundi	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	1,000
Cameroon	-	-	-	-	-	55,302	55,302
Canada	12,272,715	104,490,342	3,544,109	8,168,611	-	-	128,475,777
Chile	77,000	83,847	-	-	89,480	831,029	1,081,356
China	1,216,508	-	-	-	181,919	1,388,889	2,787,315
Colombia	432,007	213,950	-	-	443,764	2,024,559	3,114,279
Costa Rica	26,541	-	-	-	-	-	26,541
Côte d'Ivoire	-	-	-	-	-	48,416	48,416
Croatia	21,000	-	-	-	542,076	669,339	1,232,414
Cyprus	22,890	-	-	-	729,893	-	752,783
Czech Republic	221,396	255,921	1,573,000	340,776	-	-	2,391,092
Denmark	30,901,500	22,724,492	7,103,980	2,744,019	-	-	63,473,991
Djibouti	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	1,000
Dominican Republic	-	-	-	-	79,033	21,395	100,429
Ecuador	-	-	-	-	182,125	1,121,898	1,304,023
Egypt	-	-	-	-	-	220,974	220,974
Estonia	22,690	66,117	33,856	17,639	-	-	140,301
Ethiopia	49,712	-	-	-	-	-	49,712
Fiji	-	65,000	-	-	-	-	65,000
Finland	16,587,620	9,037,299	7,603,463	2,935,751	-	-	36,164,132
France	16,956,006	3,210,020	40,508,570	22,147,762	-	-	82,822,358
Gabon	-	92,000	-	-	-	447,247	539,247
Georgia	1,999	-	-	-	-	-	1,999
Germany	5,701,797	2,643,145	64,168,661	68,580,980	-	-	141,094,583
Ghana	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	20,000
Gibraltar	-	-	-	-	26,797	-	26,797
Greece	300,000	77,642	4,324,583	974,250	-	-	5,676,475
Guinea	-	550,000	-	-	-	-	550,000
Guinea-Bissau	-	50,093	-	-	-	-	50,093
Guyana	21,128	-	-	-	-	-	21,128
Honduras	-	200,000	-	-	-	-	200,000
Hong Kong, China (SAR)	-	-	6,758,271	3,569,496	-	-	10,327,767
Hungary	24,967	-	564,059	405,461	-	-	994,487
Iceland	292,937	310,084	1,706,368	2,559,599	-	-	4,868,988
India	844,444	1,852,428	-	-	(1,049)	805,688	3,501,512
Indonesia	100,000	1,224,489	-	-	247,387	1,440,677	3,012,553
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	53,500	-	-	-	250,785	97,406	401,691
Ireland	12,559,198	16,447,939	2,337,298	1,695,798	-	-	33,040,233
Israel	60,000	-	6,550	10,000	-	-	76,550
Italy	-	17,961,857	33,417,868	20,789,538	-	-	72,169,263
Jamaica	80,704	-	-	-	-	-	80,704
Japan	20,500,000	134,899,659	111,305,207	22,634,310	-	-	289,339,175
Kenya	-	-	-	-	22,045	623,904	645,948
Korea, Republic of	2,500,000	2,228,578	11,815,638	2,860,779	-	-	19,404,995
Kuwait	200,000	-	-	-	-	-	200,000
Lao People's Democratic Republic	5,350	-	-	-	-	200	5,550

TOTAL UNICEF INCOME BY SOURCE OF FUNDING, 2006¹ (continued)

Countries, areas and territories	Government contributions		Private sector contributions				Total
	Regular resources	Other resources ²	National Committees		Other contributions		
			Regular resources ³	Other resources ²	Regular resources ³	Other resources ²	
Latvia	-	-	(77)	3,139	-	-	3,062
Lebanon	-	-	-	-	21,742	105,000	126,742
Lesotho	66	-	-	-	-	-	66
Liechtenstein	16,260	75,573	-	-	-	-	91,833
Lithuania	-	-	4,479	42,274	-	-	46,753
Luxembourg	1,421,796	6,058,534	1,454,516	900,767	-	-	9,835,613
Madagascar	1,000	-	-	-	-	19,015	20,015
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	92,466	92,466
Mali	18,400	-	-	-	-	-	18,400
Malta	-	-	-	-	221	-	221
Mauritius	9,621	-	-	-	-	-	9,621
Mexico	214,000	-	-	-	767,394	3,621,137	4,602,531
Monaco	30,000	35,000	-	-	65,120	-	130,120
Mongolia	-	508,978	-	-	-	10,000	518,978
Morocco	83,909	-	-	-	125,433	20,472	229,815
Mozambique	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	2,000
Myanmar	2,732	-	-	-	-	-	2,732
Namibia	-	-	-	-	-	1,052	1,052
Nepal	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	15,000
Netherlands	36,632,475	98,393,664	53,132,333	18,528,071	-	-	206,686,543
New Zealand	3,013,692	2,764,740	790,908	951,135	-	-	7,520,475
Nicaragua	6,000	-	-	-	-	1,575	7,575
Nigeria	-	-	-	-	845,130	290,329	1,135,459
Norway	46,928,250	131,692,816	1,838,862	108,488	-	-	180,568,416
Oman	-	500,973	-	-	-	118,172	619,146
Pakistan	137,790	-	-	-	-	27,004	164,794
Panama	24,075	300,000	-	-	64,776	55,539	444,391
Paraguay	-	-	-	-	-	9,382	9,382
Peru	-	-	-	-	230,278	153,475	383,752
Philippines	49,614	-	-	-	114,684	891,257	1,055,555
Poland	100,000	-	112,170	828,163	-	-	1,040,333
Portugal	200,000	477,814	5,148,865	1,793,678	-	-	7,620,357
Qatar	50,000	500,000	-	-	-	-	550,000
Romania	15,564	-	-	-	-	777,023	792,587
Russian Federation	1,000,000	-	-	-	-	612,398	1,612,398
San Marino	-	10,000	13,024	65,315	-	-	88,339
Saudi Arabia	-	475,000	-	-	-	2,773,809	3,248,809
Senegal	-	-	-	-	113,965	-	113,965
Serbia*	-	-	-	-	295,145	149,421	444,566
Sierra Leone	-	801,544	-	-	-	-	801,544
Singapore	50,000	50,000	-	-	1,690	-	101,690
Slovakia	11,848	-	71,664	121,307	-	-	204,819
Slovenia	25,000	52,977	1,599,534	869,889	-	-	2,547,400
South Africa	32,064	208,417	-	-	-	32,473	272,954
Spain	7,894,740	42,976,793	28,845,376	12,525,138	-	-	92,242,048
Sri Lanka	30,950	-	-	-	-	-	30,950
Sweden	57,948,000	86,096,671	9,782,798	8,261,912	-	-	162,089,381
Switzerland	14,400,000	5,048,671	9,542,139	6,714,187	-	-	35,704,996
Syrian Arab Republic	-	-	-	-	-	8,207	8,207
Thailand	177,814	-	-	-	237,603	2,614,236	3,029,653
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	6,000
Trinidad and Tobago	10,700	-	-	-	-	-	10,700
Tunisia	39,706	-	-	-	108,779	7,101	155,586
Turkey	120,000	100,000	448,293	626,127	-	-	1,294,419
United Arab Emirates	100,000	-	-	-	79,724	-	179,724
United Kingdom	35,547,480	150,150,699	11,644,561	32,794,019	-	-	230,136,759
United States	125,730,000	135,010,890	14,988,858	53,489,458	-	-	329,219,205
Uruguay	-	-	-	-	97,599	295,978	393,577
Uzbekistan	835	-	-	-	-	-	835
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	94,008	-	-	-	632,563	1,036,020	1,762,591
Viet Nam	13,709	-	-	-	-	-	13,709
Yemen	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	10,000
Miscellaneous ⁴	-	-	-	-	1,020,269	-	1,020,269
Income adjustments to prior years ⁵	55,402	(11,813,515)	7,394,040	(7,468,178)	-	-	(11,832,251)
Subtotal	465,719,523	1,024,120,980	460,577,902	302,794,513	8,923,701	32,146,531	2,294,283,149

TOTAL UNICEF INCOME BY SOURCE OF FUNDING, 2006¹ (continued)

Countries, areas and territories	Government contributions		Private sector contributions				Total
			National Committees		Other contributions		
	Regular resources	Other resources ²	Regular resources ³	Other resources ²	Regular resources ³	Other resources ²	
Intergovernmental organizations							
African Development Bank	-	500,000	-	-	-	-	500,000
Arab Gulf Programme for United Nations Development Organizations (AGFUND)	-	200,000	-	-	-	-	200,000
Council of Europe Development Bank	-	90,000	-	-	-	-	90,000
European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office (ECHO)	-	35,948,873	-	-	-	-	35,948,873
European Commission	-	77,021,382	-	-	-	-	77,021,382
OPEC Fund	-	2,100,000	-	-	-	-	2,100,000
Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)	-	6,000	-	-	-	-	6,000
Income adjustments to prior years ⁵	-	7,750,388	-	-	-	-	7,750,388
Subtotal	-	123,616,643	-	-	-	-	123,616,643
Non-governmental organizations							
Bernard Van Leer Foundation	-	-	-	-	-	27,219	27,219
Conrad N. Hilton Foundation	-	-	-	-	-	1,445,500	1,445,500
Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN)	-	-	-	-	-	898,326	898,326
Micronutrient Initiative	-	-	-	-	-	11,527,039	11,527,039
Rotary International	-	-	-	-	-	4,322,500	4,322,500
Tetsuko Kuroyanagi, Japan	-	-	-	-	431,000	431,000	862,000
GAVI Alliance	-	-	-	-	-	1,383,336	1,383,336
The Global Fund, Switzerland	-	-	-	-	-	11,994,102	11,994,102
United Nations Foundation Inc.	-	-	-	-	-	30,733,649	30,733,649
Miscellaneous ⁶	-	-	-	-	10,443	1,767,988	1,778,431
Income adjustments to prior years ⁵	-	-	-	-	-	(483,803)	(483,803)
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	441,443	64,046,857	64,488,300
Inter-organizational arrangements							
Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)	-	-	-	-	-	4,190,025	4,190,025
United Nations Development Group Office (UNDGO)	-	-	-	-	-	31,685,086	31,685,086
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	-	-	-	-	-	63,631,227	63,631,227
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	-	-	-	-	-	250,000	250,000
United Nations Joint Programmes	-	-	-	-	-	1,120,976	1,120,976
United Nations Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA)	-	-	-	-	-	56,956,541	56,956,541
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	-	-	-	-	-	3,535,491	3,535,491
United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security (UNTFHS)	-	-	-	-	-	4,689,383	4,689,383
World Bank	-	-	-	-	-	5,366,833	5,366,833
World Food Programme (WFP)	-	-	-	-	-	51,347	51,347
World Health Organization (WHO)	-	-	-	-	-	7,063,764	7,063,764
Income adjustments to prior years ⁵	-	-	-	-	-	(442,496)	(442,496)
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	178,098,178	178,098,178
Other income	-	-	-	-	-	-	190,010,178
Less cost of goods delivered and other expenses ⁷	-	-	-	-	-	-	(69,554,353)
TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,780,942,095
Less items related to biennial support budget	-	-	-	-	-	-	(13,092,576)
GRAND TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,767,849,519⁸

1 All contributions shown in US dollars; amounts have been rounded throughout.

2 Includes funds for emergency programmes.

3 Private Sector Division income included.

4 Miscellaneous income primarily consists of private sector income for which the source is not individually identified.

5 Includes refunds and adjustments to income recognized in previous years.

6 Miscellaneous income from non-governmental organizations for which the source is not individually identified.

7 Cost of goods delivered and other operating expenses incurred by the Private Sector Division, excluding commission retained by sales partners.

8 After adjustments related to support-budget transfers, 2006 income totalled \$2,768 million.

* On 3 June 2006, Montenegro declared itself independent of Serbia, and on 28 June 2006 it was accepted as a United Nations Member State. Post-cession, all income activities for both countries were handled through the UNICEF Belgrade office until the end of 2006.

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UNICEF EXECUTIVE BOARD

(as of January 2006)

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

OFFICERS FOR 2006

President:

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Vice-Presidents:

H.E. Mr. Iftekhar A. Chowdhury (Bangladesh)

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Mr. Dirk-Jan Nieuwenhuis (Netherlands)

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Terms of office expiring on:

31 December 2006:

Algeria, Austria, Bangladesh, Belarus, Burundi, Djibouti, El Salvador, Finland, Italy, Lebanon, Malawi, Myanmar, Senegal, Sweden

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Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Japan, Mozambique, Netherlands, Russian Federation, Ukraine

31 December 2008:

Burkina Faso, Colombia, Denmark, Guatemala, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Serbia, Switzerland, Turkey, United States of America

¹ H.E. Mr. Ernesto Aranibar Quiroga resigned on 31 January 2006 and was replaced by H.E. Mr. Javier Loayza Barea.

Published by UNICEF
Division of Communication
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New York, NY 10017, USA

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