

## FUNDING OF UNICEF HUMANITARIAN ACTION

UNICEF presents its Humanitarian Action Report every year to provide an overview of its humanitarian assistance programmes around the world. The needs outlined in this report represent UNICEF's programmes included in the 2005 UN Consolidated Appeal launched in November 2004 as well as its humanitarian work in a number of non-CAP countries.

The total requirement for priority action in 33 countries and 7 regions amounts to US\$ 762,953,813, including US\$ 186,851,596 for CAPs and US\$ 576,102,217 for non-CAPs.

UNICEF greatly values the continued collaboration with a range of humanitarian partners, including local authorities, donor governments, international and national NGOs, the UN system, National Committees for UNICEF and the general public. It is particularly grateful to the support extended by donors during 2004, which was not only limited to cash contributions, but also included secondment of emergency response personnel, organizational capacity-building, in-kind donations and other forms of assistance to enable improved response to children's needs in crisis situations. Our appreciation to the top ten donors who contributed substantial amounts to support our humanitarian interventions: Japan, United Kingdom, European Commission, United States, Netherlands, Canada, Sweden, German National Committee for UNICEF, Norway and Australia. UNICEF is grateful to the following OECD countries: Sweden, Norway, Netherlands, Canada, United Kingdom, New Zealand, Ireland, Australia, Finland and Denmark, who are the leading donors of humanitarian aid in proportion to their Gross National Income.

While a significant proportion of financial resources were received from government donors, the general public in the industrialized and middle-income countries – through the National Committees for UNICEF – plays an important role in financing our humanitarian response, especially in situations of natural disasters. For example, National Committees covered most of the appeal needs for earthquakes in Iran and Morocco, for the winter emergency in Peru and for the drought in Kenya.

At the global level, UNICEF is particularly grateful to the continued financial assistance of the United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DfID) which, since 1999, has greatly aided UNICEF in strengthening its emergency response capacities at the country, regional and headquarters levels. Starting in 2005, UNICEF and the European Community Humanitarian Aid department (ECHO) will also be working together to further enhance capacity in emergency preparedness and response. This contribution will complement the ongoing DfID programme of cooperation and will allow UNICEF to accelerate the development of effective crisis preparedness and rapid response systems. In addition, a number of UNICEF Regional Offices have received financial assistance from the Australian and Swedish governments to support emergency preparedness and early action in the countries in their respective regions.

Adequate funding of emergency preparedness activities is extremely important for rapid and effective humanitarian response by UNICEF, thus allowing it not only to prepare itself for an emergency response,

### **ECHO and UNICEF – working together to help children –**

The UN Children's Fund has had a long and fruitful working relationship with ECHO, the European Commission's humanitarian department. UNICEF is among ECHO's top five funding partners. In 2004, ECHO provided UNICEF with over 36 million euros for vital child-related projects in crisis zones throughout the world. As well as financing field projects, ECHO also provides thematic support to reinforce UNICEF's capacity to respond quickly and effectively.

With its mandate to assist the most vulnerable, ECHO pays particular attention to the needs of children in crises, making it a natural partner for UNICEF. In July 2004, ECHO adopted policy guidelines for children, aimed at ensuring that their needs are integrated into all its programmes. UNICEF was a valuable contributor to this document. For 2005, ECHO's strategy includes a specific focus on children's issues.

As an active and responsible donor, the Commission believes it is essential to fund its partners to provide integrated assistance for all emergency needs. Working with UNICEF and other aid agencies, it contributes to achieving the basic objectives of the Convention on the Rights of the Child:

- to diminish infant and child mortality,
- to ensure the provision of necessary medical assistance and health care,
- to combat disease and malnutrition through the provision of adequate nutrition and clean drinking water,
- to ensure adequate prenatal and post-natal health care for mothers, and,
- to ensure that children in crisis have access to education.

but also to contribute to inter-agency preparedness efforts. On its part, UNICEF has established two regional warehouses in Johannesburg and Dubai and plans another two this year in Panama and Bangkok in order to allow country offices involved in humanitarian action to rapidly procure relief items and expedite humanitarian response. However, field offices' ability to tap into these resources continues to be strained due to the lack (or late receipt) of funds.

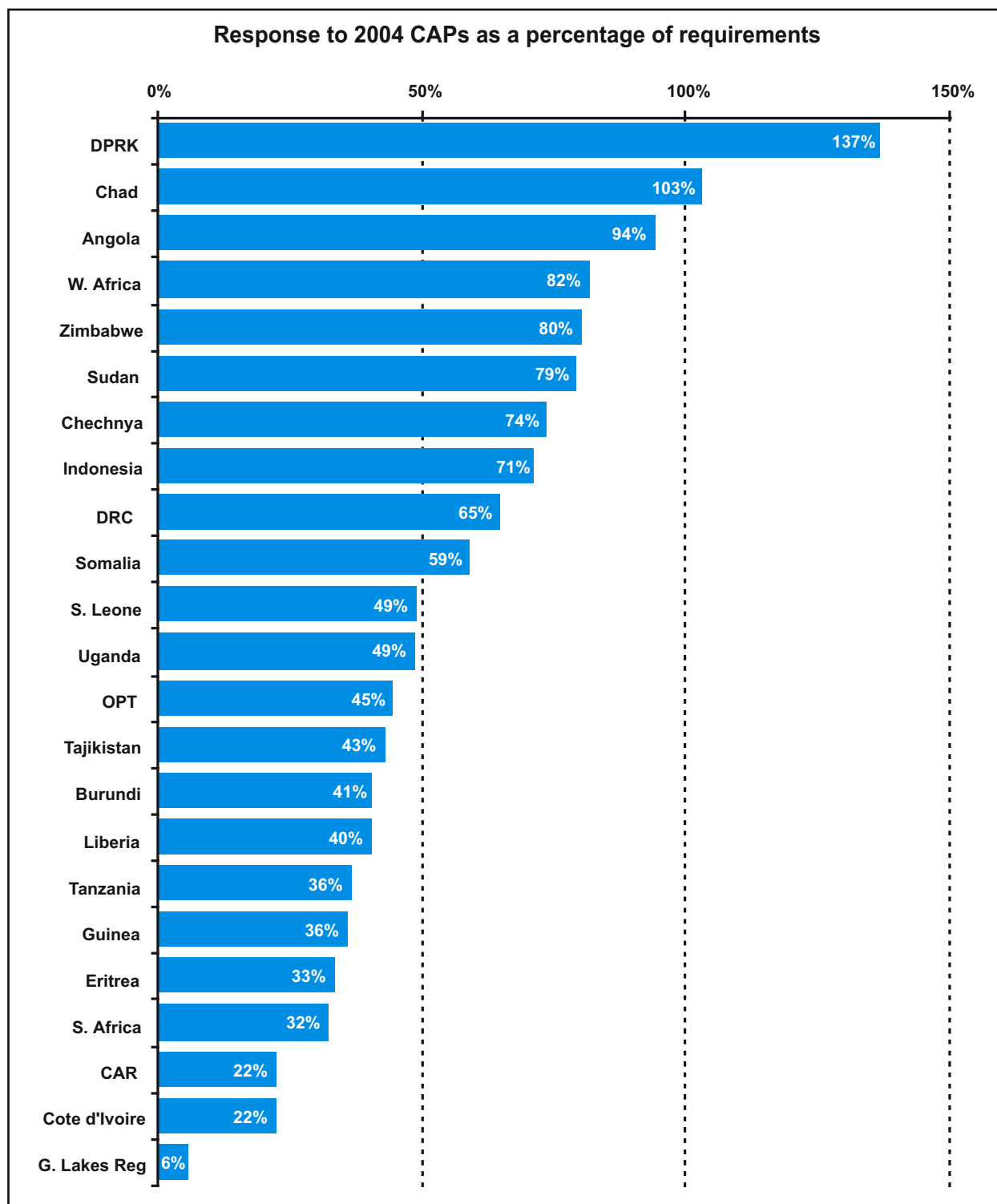
UNICEF humanitarian response is now guided by the revised Core Commitments for Children in Emergencies. These commitments have not only helped bring increased clarity within the organization in terms of emergency response, but have also informed partners about our actions in emergencies, thereby becoming more reliable partners in such circumstances. However, the ability to fulfill these commitments depends to a great extent on the availability of adequate resources to undertake actions in a timely manner.

UNICEF remains supportive of the Good Humanitarian Donorship Initiative and continues to work with donors as partners in many areas to help ensure the best possible response to children and women in crisis situations. In concrete terms, UNICEF, together with WHO, has led the inter-agency work to organize and analyze assessments more transparently across countries. The outcome assessment framework and matrix, which have been endorsed by all humanitarian agencies, are being piloted in Burundi and DR Congo.

The table below shows a detailed overview of the targets and receipts for the 2004 CAP as of 14 December 2004. The total funding received against the 2004 CAP requirements of US\$ 433.1 million was US\$ 262.7 million as of 14 December 2004.

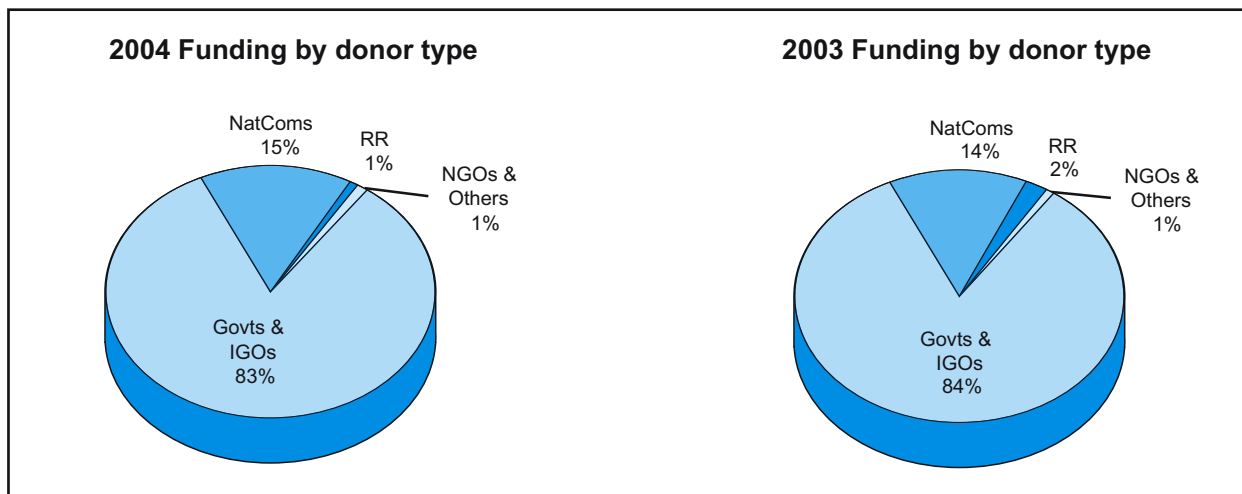
Country/Subregion	Target (US\$)	Total funding (US\$)	Per cent funded
Angola	10,917,350	10,285,590	94
Burundi	27,138,366	11,006,785	41
Central African Republic	3,857,727	864,310	22
Chad (Darfur)	10,735,976	11,072,349	103
Chechnya	6,265,200	4,613,844	74
Côte d'Ivoire	20,464,593	4,557,706	22
DPR Korea	14,803,960	20,247,055	137
DRC	37,249,771	24,070,087	65
Eritrea	13,694,674	4,560,393	33
Great Lakes Region	1,711,364	96,779	6
Guinea	4,469,972	1,611,864	36
Indonesia	5,040,700	3,584,605	71
Liberia	39,856,121	16,133,722	40
Occupied Palestinian Territory	13,838,000	6,168,680	45
Sierra Leone	11,897,000	5,834,422	49
Somalia	17,936,386	10,566,683	59
Southern Africa	34,570,250	11,154,504	32
Sudan (Darfur)	70,018,016	48,370,123	69
Sudan (Khartoum)	48,771,000	12,854,584	94
Sudan (OLS/Nairobi)		32,950,597	
Tajikistan	5,345,000	2,295,469	43
Tanzania, United Republic of	7,749,680	2,826,961	36
Uganda	14,327,804	6,952,433	49
West Africa	1,625,137	1,327,906	82
Zimbabwe	10,810,000	8,671,903	80
<b>Sub-total CAP</b>	<b>433,094,047</b>	<b>262,679,355</b>	<b>61</b>

As can be seen from the chart below, 10 CAPs were funded above 50 per cent while 13 CAPs remained funded below 50 per cent. This points to the fact that a number of emergencies remain forgotten or received very little attention.



Of the total 2004 emergency income, approximately 83 per cent came from Governments and Intergovernmental Organizations (IGOs), compared with 84 per cent at the same time in 2003 and approximately 15 per cent from UNICEF National Committees (same as in 2003). As at 14 December 2004, UNICEF received financial contributions from a total of 31 governments and IGO donors (down from 38 in 2003), 29 UNICEF National Committees (29 in 2003) and 16 other donors (up from 5 in 2003).

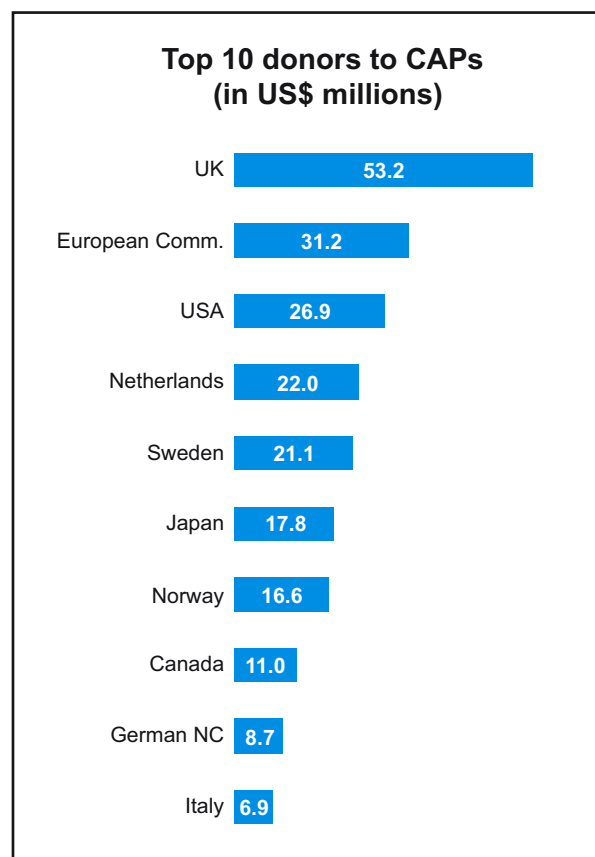
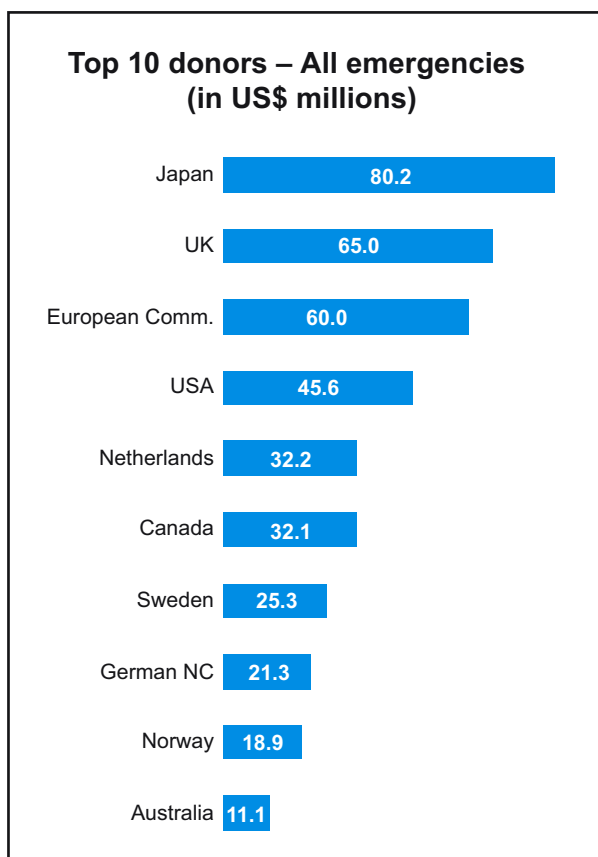
The charts below compare the percentage emergency contributions received in 2004 (as of 14 December 2004) and in 2003 by donor type.



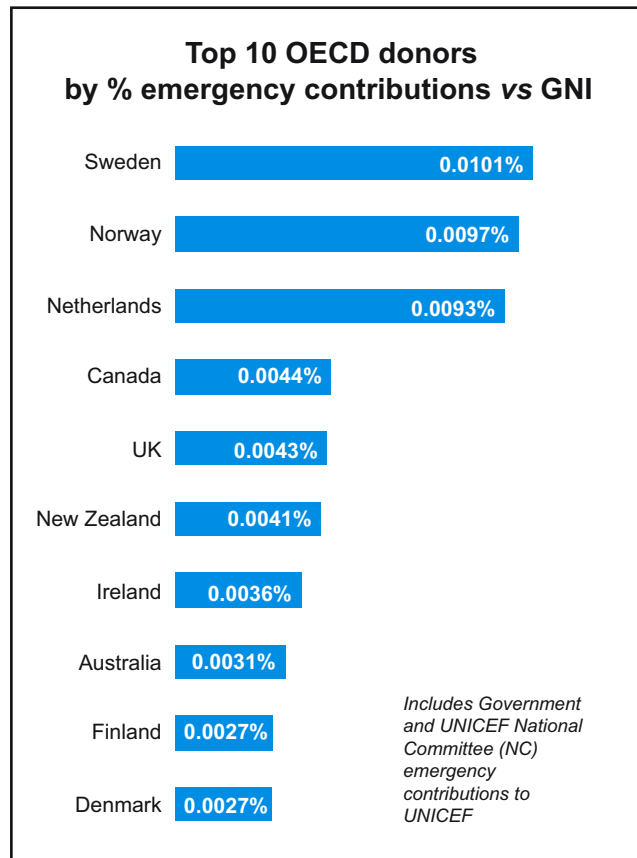
UNICEF is grateful to the 76 donors that supported emergency programmes in 2004 (same as in 2003), and is particularly appreciative of 20 donors who increased their support in 2004. While the majority of emergency assistance came from our traditional donors, there is a growing interest in humanitarian operations from donors in Africa, Asia, Eastern Europe, and the Middle East, a very encouraging development.

The graph below shows the top 10 donors for all emergencies in 2004.

The graph below shows the top 10 donors for the 2004 CAP.



The graph below shows the top 10 donors to all emergencies in terms of GNI.



During 2005, UNICEF hopes that donors will respond favourably to the humanitarian appeals included in this report in order to enable UNICEF to address the needs and rights of the most vulnerable children and women in the world. It also hopes that donors will continue to consider reducing the earmarking of contributions wherever possible – or consider channeling contributions as thematic funds to afford adaptability and flexibility to UNICEF’s humanitarian action in the ever-changing context of the humanitarian sphere.