

PARMO GLOSSARY OF TERMS

ACRONYM	NAME	DEFINITION
CAP	Consolidated Appeal Processes	<p>Coordination mechanism by which Interagency Standing Committee members, NGOs and increasingly donors and host governments come together to share analyses and to discuss and set common strategy and objectives for humanitarian assistance in a country or region. Major objectives of the process include avoiding duplication of mandates and multiple solicitations of donors. As part of the process, the participants jointly put together a document listing all the humanitarian needs in all categories of supplies (medical, food, shelter and so forth) and categories of assistance (e.g., emergency, reconstruction, development) of a particular country. Then an appeal is made to potential donors, who have the option to contribute to a specific phase or component of assistance. The appeal process remains open for the duration of the crisis or programme, and funds can be received (usually in a trust fund) on an ongoing basis. The funds are managed by a single authority (agency) which is designated at the time of the appeal.</p>
CCA	Common Country Assessment	<p>A country based process for reviewing and analysing the national development situation; and identifying key issues as a basis for advocacy, policy dialogue and preparation of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF); the findings from this exercise are described in a CCA document. A key function of the CCA is to support the development of national plans and strategies, which may include a poverty reduction strategy paper (PRSP) and sector programmes such as sector investment programmes (SIPs) and sector wide approaches (SWAPs).</p>
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women	<p>Adopted in 1979 by the General Assembly. It defines what constitutes discrimination against women and sets up an agenda for national action to end such discrimination. The Convention defines discrimination against women as "...any distinction, exclusion or restriction made on the basis of sex which has the effect or purpose of impairing or nullifying the recognition, enjoyment or exercise by women, irrespective of their marital status, on a basis of equality of men and women, of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural, civil or any other field."</p>

CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund (formerly Central Emergency Revolving Fund)	On 15 December 2005, the General Assembly adopted, by consensus, resolution A/RES/60/1241, upgrading the former Central Emergency Revolving Fund to the Central Emergency Response Fund. This Fund will ensure a more predictable and timely response to humanitarian crisis. The revamped Fund aims to achieve an overall target of \$500 million and will add to the current \$50 million revolving facility, a grant facility of \$450 million. This fund is administered on behalf of the Secretary General by the Emergency Relief Coordinator in consultation with humanitarian agencies and the relevant Humanitarian Coordinators. The UN agencies and their implementing partners will be able access this important multilateral Fund within 72 hours of the crises, enabling more lives to be saved in the earliest moments of a disaster when people are at most risk.
Cost Recovery		Funding policy under which a percentage charge is collected on supplementary funded programme expenditures to offset the absorption of overhead costs under general resources.
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child	The CRC spells out the basic human rights that children everywhere have: the right to survival; to develop to the fullest; to protection from harmful influences, abuse and exploitation; and to participate fully in family, cultural and social life. The four core principles of the Convention are nondiscrimination; devotion to the best interests of the child; the right to life, survival and development; and respect for the views of the child. Every right spelled out in the Convention is inherent to the human dignity and harmonious development of every child. The Convention protects children's rights by setting standards in health care; education; and legal, civil and social services. By agreeing to undertake the obligations of the Convention (by ratifying or acceding to it), national governments have committed themselves to protecting and ensuring children's rights and they have agreed to hold themselves accountable for this commitment before the international community. States parties to the Convention are obliged to develop and undertake all actions and policies in the light of the best interests of the child.
OECD/DAC	OECD/Development Assistance Committee	A specialised committee of OECD. Its Members have agreed to secure an expansion of aggregate volume of resources made available to developing countries and to improve their effectiveness. To this end, Members periodically review together both the amount and the nature of their contributions to aid programmes, bilateral and multilateral, and consult each other on all other relevant aspects of their development assistance policies.
EFA	Emergency Flash Appeals	A Flash Appeal provides a concise (ten page) overview of urgent lifesaving needs within one week of the onset of an emergency. It addresses acute needs for up to six months based on the best available information at the time of writing. The Flash Appeal may be developed into a Consolidated Appeal if the emergency continues beyond six months.

GAIN	Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition	A not-for-profit based in Geneva, GAIN disburses grant funds to developing countries, stimulating governments and markets, and building momentum to end vitamin and mineral deficiencies through the fortification of staple foods and condiments.
GAVI	Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization	The GAVI Alliance is a public/private Global Health Partnership committed to saving children's lives and protecting people's health through the widespread use of vaccines. Launched in 2000 to improve access to immunization for children in impoverished countries, the Alliance partners with governments in industrialized and developing countries, UNICEF, WHO, the World Bank, the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, nongovernmental organizations, vaccine manufacturers from industrialized and developing countries, and public health and research institutions.
GFATM	Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria	The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria was created to dramatically increase resources to fight three of the world's most devastating diseases, and to direct those resources to areas of greatest need. As a partnership between governments, civil society, the private sector and affected communities, the Global Fund represents an innovative approach to international health financing. The Global Fund's purpose is to attract, manage and disburse resources to fight AIDS, TB and malaria; it does not implement programmes directly.
GNI	Gross National Income	Comprises the total value of goods and services produced within a country (i.e., its Gross Domestic Product), together with its income received from other countries (notably interest and dividends), less similar payments made to other countries. For example, if a British owned company operating in another country sends some of their incomes (profits) back to UK, UK's GNI is enhanced. Similarly, a British production unit of a US company sending profit to the US will affect the British GNI but will not reduce it since it is not included in the first place. Recommended term to replace gross national product (GNP) in certain instances.
GRO	Geneva Regional Office	The Geneva Regional Office houses UNICEF's Private Sector Division and also serves as the regional office for the CEE/CIS region.
HAR	Humanitarian Action Report	UNICEF's Humanitarian Action Report (HAR) 2006 provides an annual overview of the agency's emergency assistance programmes within the context of UN-wide appeals. The report sets out the relief activities and the financial requirements of UNICEF for meeting the needs of children and women.

HRRBA	Human Rights Rights Based Approach	A rights based approach to programming means that development work is centered around the basic principles of human rights that have been universally recognised and which underpin both CRC and CEDAW: inter alia, the equality of each individual as a human being, the inherent dignity of each person, the rights to self determination, peace and security. Among human rights instruments, CRC and CEDAW are the most widely ratified and the most directly relevant instruments to the UNICEF mandate. A human rights approach to UNICEF programming also calls for more inherently integrated, cross-sectoral and decentralised activities, and for participatory approaches recognising that those we are trying to help are central actors in the development process.
IFF	International Finance Facility	Development financing mechanism proposed by the UK Government and discussed in 2005 to help meet the internationally agreed Millennium Development Goals. It would be using existing disbursement channels but would aim to allow for the frontloading of aid disbursements. It is based on an indebtedness scheme through which participating States securitize their increases in future official development assistance (ODA) on the bond markets.
IGOs	International Governmental Organizations	OECD term referring to NGOs that work in more than three countries
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals	Eight goals indicated by the United Nations Millennium Declaration in 2000.
MTSP	Medium Term Strategic Plan	This is the organizational plan of UNICEF which sets out the vision and core strategies for the organization's work during a period of time. The overall objective of the MTSP for 2006-2009 is to focus the capacities and organize the work of UNICEF to make a difference for children by supporting the national and international implementation of the Millennium Summit Declaration and pursuit of the Millennium Development Goals, and to ensure an effective UNICEF contribution to poverty reduction through advocacy and partnerships that generate sustained investments in children's survival, development and protection.
NatCom	National Committees	National Committees, autonomous nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), are recognized by their Governments and operate under formal relations with UNICEF. They vary in size, style and structure; some are nearly as old as UNICEF itself, and others have been formed within the last year. Of the top 15 donors to UNICEF, including governments, six are National Committees, some of which provided UNICEF with substantially larger contributions than their Governments.

NGO	Nongovernmental Organization	Any nonprofit organization group or institution motivated by humanitarian or religious values, usually independent of government, UN, and commercial sectors. In the USA they are sometimes called private voluntary organizations (PVO) or voluntary agencies (VOLAG). Similarly, there are also small local community organizations variously called community based organization (CBO), grassroots organization (GRO) or people's organization (PO), which are cooperatives, parish associations, mosque committees, women's groups, neighborhood associations, disability groups, peasant associations and workers organizations. The mission of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) is to mobilize and coordinate effective and principled humanitarian action in partnership with national and international actors in order to alleviate human suffering in disasters and emergencies, advocate for the rights of people in need, promote preparedness and prevention; and facilitate sustainable solutions.
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)	
ODA	Official Development Assistance	Grants or loans to developing countries and territories of the OECD/Development Assistance Committee list of Aid Recipients which are undertaken by the official sector with promotion of economic development and welfare as the main objective, and at concessional financial terms (if a loan, having a grant element of at least 25%). Technical cooperation is included. Grants, loans and credits for military purposes are excluded. Also excluded are aid to "Central and Eastern European Countries and New Independent States of the former Soviet Union" or "more advanced developing countries and territories" as determined by the OECD Development Assistance Committee.
ORE	Other Resources (Emergency)	Resources directed towards emergency programs, humanitarian relief.
ORR	Other Resources (Regular)	Earmarked funds that correspond to specific projects and initiatives.
PARMO	Public Sector Alliances and Resource Mobilization Office	The Public Sector Alliances and Resource Mobilization Office of UNICEF supports the Executive Director and coordinates UNICEF relations with donor Governments, Inter-governmental organizations, Global Funds, IFIs and inter-organizational funding mechanisms through liaison with Permanent Missions and capital cities. PARMO provides organization wide policy guidance, coordination and leadership in the preparation and implementation of fundraising strategies with emphasis on raising resources from public sector. Towards these ends, PARMO is dedicated to strengthen collaboration with UNICEF regional and country offices to explore and develop new modalities of funding.
RR	Regular Resources	The resources of UNICEF that are made up of untied (not earmarked) voluntary contributions. As opposed to "other resources" which are tied and often come from nongovernmental sources, as well as governmental sources.

SOWC	State of the World's Children	A UNICEF report published annually. The State of the World's Children 2006: Excluded and Invisible is a sweeping assessment of the world's most vulnerable children, whose rights to a safe and healthy childhood are exceptionally difficult to protect. The report describes in detail how these children poor, exploited and abused are being ignored, growing up beyond the reach of development campaigns and often invisible in everything from public debate and legislation to statistics and news stories.
Thematic contributions	Thematic Contributions	Thematic Contributions are donations earmarked for a certain "theme" area: There are three ways to make a thematic contribution: 1. unrestricted global thematic contribution 2. region specific thematic contribution 3. country specific thematic contribution
UNDAC	United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination Team (UNDAC)	The United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) team is a standby team of disaster management professionals who are nominated and funded by member governments, OCHA, UNDP and operational humanitarian United Nations Agencies such as WFP, UNICEF and WHO. Upon request of a disaster stricken country, the UNDAC team can be deployed within hours to carry out rapid assessment of priority needs and to support national Authorities and the United Nations Resident Coordinator to coordinate international relief onsite. Members of the UNDAC team are permanently on standby to deploy to relief missions following disasters and humanitarian emergencies anywhere in the world. The UNDAC team is responsible for providing firsthand information on the disaster situation and priority needs of the victims to the international community through OCHA.
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework	Established by Secretary General Annan as part of a reform programme, was to integrate all country level assistance provided by each UN programme and fund in order to achieve goal oriented collaboration, programmatic coherence and mutual reinforcement. As the common strategic framework for the operational activities of the UN system at the country level, the UNDAF provides a collective coherent and integrated UN system response to national priorities and needs within the framework of the Millennium Development goals (MDGs) and other commitments, goals and targets of the Millennium Declaration and the declarations and programmes of action adopted at international conferences and summits and through major UN conventions. The UNDAF emerges from the analytical and collaborative effort of the Common Country Assessment (CCA) and is the foundation for UN system programmes of assistance.
UNGEI	UN Girls Education Initiative	The United Nations Girls' Education Initiative is the Education For All flagship for girls' education and principal movement to narrow the gender gap in primary and secondary education by 2005. UNGEI works to ensure that by 2015, all children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete primary schooling and that by then, boys and girls will have equal access to all levels of education. UNICEF is the lead agency and Secretariat for UNGEI.