REPORT 2010

UNICEF HUMANITARIAN ACTION

Partnering for children in emergencies
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For more information on Humanitarian Action Report 2010, please refer to www.unicef.org/har2010
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COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES INCLUDED IN HUMANITARIAN ACTION REPORT 2010

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
As this Humanitarian Action Report goes to press, global attention is focused on the earthquake that has devastated Haiti. The media are full of graphic images of the shattered lives of Haitians—children, women, families and communities. Their desperate needs for water, sanitation, food, shelter and protection from violence, are evident for all the world to see.

UNICEF is hard at work with its partners to provide life-saving support, and the urgent need for longer-term investments in this impoverished country could not be clearer.

In the second half of 2009, a series of tropical storms battered the Philippines, causing flooding and mudslides. The storms resulted in loss of life, destruction and the displacement of hundreds of thousands of children and families to emergency shelters.

I travelled to the country to see the damage and to speak with victims and relief workers. A school I visited was serving as a shelter for more than 700 people—300 of them were children. There, I met a mother who was living in a classroom with her family, together with five other families. Crying, she explained that because of the flooding her husband had no work, leaving the family without money for food or medicine. What remained of their home was only accessible by boat and by wading through knee-high water. Her older children were guarding the house and their belongings, while the little ones, including the youngest—just 10 months old—were with her at the shelter.

Her story was a graphic reminder of why urgent assistance from the international community is essential to help people cope with emergencies and rebuild their lives in the aftermath of humanitarian crises.

Man-made and natural disasters are the ultimate test of the world’s commitment to children. They result in mass displacement, in the breakdown of social and economic systems and in increased vulnerability to disease and ill health. In camp settings, children are at high risk of being separated from their families and more vulnerable to sexual and other abuse, including trafficking, abduction and forced recruitment by armed groups or forces.

Too often, it is children who experience the worst consequences. In eastern parts of the Democratic Republic of the Congo—a region torn apart by years of conflict—it is estimated that more than half of all reported rapes between January and April 2009 were committed against girls under age 18.

In 2009, the world witnessed large-scale and repeated emergencies throughout Southeast Asia, escalation of emergencies in the Horn of Africa, and severe insecurity and constraints on access to populations in Afghanistan and Pakistan.

The search for innovative ways to meet the desperate needs of children and women caught up in emergencies will continue into 2010. Increasingly, partnerships and collaborative relationships play a key role in national and international humanitarian relief efforts. The special skills and combined strengths of a range of different organizations are essential to identifying and meeting the needs of millions of children whose lives have been dislocated by disaster.

Working with partners, UNICEF responds to more than 200 emergencies every year, from small-scale localized flooding to cross-border conflicts.

This latest edition of UNICEF’s Humanitarian Action Report highlights 28 of the most pressing crises. It explains how UNICEF is partnering with others to save lives and rebuild families and communities. And it appeals for US$1.2 billion to allow this lifesaving work to continue in a predictable, timely, and effective manner.

Ann M. Veneman
Executive Director, United Nations Children’s Fund
**UNICEF HUMANITARIAN ACTION FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR 2010**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REGION / COUNTRY</th>
<th>FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR 2010 (US$)</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA: regional support</strong></td>
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<td><strong>ASIA–PACIFIC: regional support</strong></td>
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<td><strong>TOTAL ASIA–PACIFIC</strong></td>
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<td><strong>MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA: regional support</strong></td>
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<td>Iraq</td>
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<td>Yemen</td>
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<td><strong>TOTAL MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA</strong></td>
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<td><strong>LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARRIBEAN: regional support</strong></td>
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<td>Colombia</td>
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<td>Haiti</td>
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<td><strong>TOTAL LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARRIBEAN</strong></td>
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<td><strong>CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE, COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES: regional support</strong></td>
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<td>Tajikistan</td>
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<td><strong>TOTAL CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE, COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES</strong></td>
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<td>Global support</td>
<td>29,000,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grand TOTAL</td>
<td>1,160,778,135</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

* As this Humanitarian Action Report goes to press, UNICEF emergency requirements for Haiti are being significantly revised and increased due to the devastation caused by the earthquake.
UNICEF HUMANITARIAN ACTION FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR 2010

UNICEF global and regional funding requirements for 2010

Global support for Humanitarian Action* 29.0
West and Central Africa 40.0
Middle East and North Africa 4.0
Eastern and Southern Africa 3.7
Asia - Pacific 1.9
Latin America and the Caribbean 1.8
Central and Eastern Europe, Commonwealth of Independent States 0.9

* Emergency funding requirements for response and operationalization of the cross-cutting UNICEF global priorities
Source: UNICEF headquarters and regional offices, end-2009.

UNICEF country office funding requirements for 2010

Sudan 166.4
Democratic Republic of the Congo 133.5
Pakistan 100.9
Zimbabwe 100.4
Ethiopia 68.7
Somalia 65.5
Uganda 64.6
Chad 50.4
Iraq 48.0
Occupied Palestinian Territory 28.2
Afghanistan 27.9
Eritrea 24.8
Sri Lanka 23.6
Kenya 23.1
Niger 19.2
Yemen 19.0
Myanmar 18.0
Philippines 17.9
Haiti 13.0
Central African Republic 12.3
Madagascar 11.5
Democratic People’s Republic of Korea 10.0
Burundi 7.7
Nepal 7.2
Colombia 6.0
Guinea 5.3
Tajikistan 4.0
Mauritania 2.5

Source: UNICEF country offices, end-2009.

For more information on Humanitarian Action Report 2010, please refer to www.unicef.org/har2010
PARTNERING FOR CHILDREN IN EMERGENCIES

Each year, the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) responds to more than 200 emergencies around the world, working with governments, civil society, communities, private companies and non-governmental organizations to meet urgent needs, protect children’s and women’s rights, and take decisive action to improve resilience, strengthen capacities and reduce risks. In nearly all of these emergencies, the organization’s response is based on existing programmes, partnerships and resources. Our mission, in both humanitarian and developmental contexts, is to promote and protect children’s rights, help meet their basic needs and expand their opportunities to reach their full potential.

UNICEF’s Humanitarian Action Report 2010 examines crises that require exceptional support — where urgent action is imperative to save lives, protect children against the worst forms of violence and abuse, and ensure access to water and sanitation, health care, nutrition and education. The 28 countries featured in the report include those engaged in the 2010 Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP) as well as countries in other protracted crises where high levels of chronic vulnerability, life-threatening undernutrition and limited access to basic services are compounded by localized emergencies, population movements or other obstacles to long-term recovery. Regional and global support — including the critical need for early warning and preparedness in advance of new crises — are highlighted in dedicated chapters.

In 2009, the world celebrated the 20th anniversary of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The most widely ratified human rights treaty in the world, the Convention affirms the fundamental rights of children everywhere, including in emergency settings. While significant progress has been achieved in realizing children’s rights to survival, development, protection and participation in the past 20 years, much remains to be done.

Ensuring that the Convention’s promise becomes a reality for every child will require even greater efforts in humanitarian settings, where complex environments complicate efforts to provide the services, protection, recovery and reintegration that are essential to fulfilling the rights of children, women and families.

Present in more than 150 countries, UNICEF has witnessed how such global threats as climate change, the 2008–2009 global financial crisis and economic downturn and food prices at historic highs have directly affected the lives of children. In response, UNICEF is actively developing new strategies and approaches, and partnering with communities, governments and civil society to strengthen local capacities and mitigate the impact of such threats on children and families.

Innovative collaboration remains crucial to realizing children’s rights, strengthening preparedness and emergency response, expanding access to essential services for those affected by disaster and conflict, and supporting recovery. For this reason, partnership is the overarching theme for Humanitarian Action Report 2010.

Country chapters highlight how UNICEF is working with civil society, government authorities, the private sector and donors to respond to emergencies, support recovery, build capacities and strengthen systems to protect children and women. The diversity and complementarities of UNICEF’s partnerships help foster innovation, broad learning, outreach, participation and effective programming for the ever-increasing number of children in need of assistance.

In the midst of profound global climatic and economic shifts, it is imperative that donors strengthen their commitment to support UNICEF in its mission to reach the tens of millions of children affected by humanitarian crises in the 28 countries represented in the report. Increased donor commitment will enable UNICEF and its partners to establish stronger systems of preparedness and support while ensuring that children remain at the forefront of policy debates and humanitarian action. In particular, UNICEF continues to welcome thematic humanitarian funds that facilitate responsive and efficient programming based on country-specific and global priorities.
THE EVOLVING CONTEXT OF HUMANITARIAN ACTION

A number of challenges are emerging that increasingly pose risks for children and women and threaten achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and other internationally-agreed development goals, particularly in humanitarian and post-crisis contexts. Major threats to further and faster advances on children’s rights include risks associated with climate change, global economic volatility, the changing nature of conflict and the widespread prevalence of sexual violence against children and women.

Most of the countries lagging furthest behind on MDG targets and indicators are experiencing or recovering from emergencies, or have a long history of humanitarian crises. Several of these countries are consistently among the nations with the weakest indicators for child survival, health and health care, nutrition, water and sanitation, education, and protection. In such settings, adequate funding and capacity to deliver humanitarian assistance are critical in advancing children’s rights and fostering sustainable human development.

Climate change

It is now generally accepted that climate change is likely to increase the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events, accelerate displacement and simultaneously undermine coping mechanisms and resilience of the most vulnerable populations. Compelling evidence indicates that many of the main killers of children – including acute respiratory infections, diarrhoeal diseases, malaria, other vector-borne diseases and undernutrition – are highly sensitive to environmental conditions that are likely to deteriorate as a result of climate change. Children in developing countries are already bearing the brunt of increasingly more frequent and more intense floods, storms and droughts, and this burden is estimated to worsen over time. It is estimated that during each of the next 10 years, 175 million children are likely to be affected by climate-related disasters alone.

In resource-stressed environments, greater competition for access to water, grazing land and other limited natural resources is leading to increased inter-communal clashes and cross-border tensions. Moreover, there is significant potential for existing conflicts to intensify and for new conflicts to be generated by escalating disputes over coastal boundaries, food security, availability of safe drinking water and population distribution. The risk of conflict in countries and communities facing resource constraints is often exacerbated by long-standing social, economic and political risks and disparities.

Adaptation to the impact of climate change has been identified as a global priority and articulated in the Copenhagen Accord of December 2009, with specific considerations for “adaptation action aimed at reducing vulnerability and building resilience… especially in those [countries] that are particularly vulnerable.” As a fundamental approach to humanitarian action, UNICEF is committed to the development of national capacities to reduce risk and strengthen resilience.

Economic threats: financial, food and fuel

Developing countries are particularly vulnerable to the combined effects of high global food prices and the lingering effects of the 2008–2009 global financial crisis and economic downturn. These events, combined with volatile and often elevated fuel prices in recent years, have exacerbated pressures on households already struggling to access basic and social services. Global economic turmoil is, in turn, about to squeeze fiscal and foreign aid budgets, heightening the risk of lower public spending on essential services for children and women.

In early 2010, there are some signs of a nascent recovery in the global economy. Nonetheless, the impact of the 2008–2009 global slowdown on the poorest and most vulnerable is likely to linger for some time, particularly if the recovery is sluggish or haltering, and developing countries face a weak export rebound, limited tax revenues and high levels of volatility and uncertainty in the provision of international aid.

Children and women have been especially hard hit as their families have struggled to secure food and other essential services. In 2009, it was reported that more than 1 billion people in the world were hungry – a rise of at least 100 million compared with 2008.

Humanitarian Action Report 2010 and field surveys report an alarming upward trend in child undernutrition, with many more poor families forced to reduce the quantity and quality of their food intake. In South Asia alone, an estimated 450 million people suffered from hunger in 2009 – around one quarter more than the regional average for the period 2004–2006. A pronounced decline in household income has undermined school attendance and ability to access health services among poor families. High food prices have further strained household budgets, raising the risk that vulnerable families may suspend their children’s education and resort to coping mechanisms to bolster family income. Some of these coping mechanisms – such as allowing children to engage in domestic service and the worst forms of child labour – can severely endanger children’s health, well-being and protection.
The overall effects of profound economic shocks can be devastating – pushing a family from chronic vulnerability to immediate humanitarian need overnight when an emergency occurs. For countries presently in, or recently recovering from emergencies, elevated food prices and fuel price volatility can exacerbate an already difficult situation. The sluggish global economic growth of recent years may have negative implications for poverty reduction over the medium term, and could increase the risk of tensions over resources and other vulnerabilities.10

"Prolonged drought resulting from climate change is impacting food production, resulting in increasing nutrition insecurity. If a child suffers from malnutrition, particularly under the age of two, she or he is likely to have lifelong diminished cognitive and physical development, contributing to an intergenerational cycle of poverty. The impact of disasters such as floods and typhoons is especially harsh on the most vulnerable populations, washing away homes, schools and health centres and impacting livelihoods."

Ann M. Veneman, Executive Director, UNICEF
Extract of remarks at launch of ‘Children and Climate Change’, 23 September 2009, New York

The changing nature of conflict

Conflict threatens children’s access to quality health care, nutrition, clean water and sanitation. It disrupts childhood when schools are closed or used to house displaced families; in some settings, educational institutions are also at risk of attack. Children are particularly vulnerable to violence and forced recruitment by armed groups. Women and girls are at great risk of abduction, trafficking and sexual violence, including the use of rape as a weapon of war; emergencies, in most cases, also exacerbate gender-based vulnerabilities.

The drivers of armed conflict are evolving, and now include such factors as climate change, demographic pressures and increased disparities in access to essential services and protection among population groups. Conflict situations are also increasingly characterized by protracted intra-state clashes that severely affect civilians, including mass internal displacement.

Renewed violence in post-conflict settings currently accounts for approximately half of all civil wars.11 As a result, protracted crises and transitional contexts require multiple and distinct approaches, creating further challenges for emergency response. In many contexts, humanitarian assistance in one part of the country must be carried out simultaneously with peace-building and development efforts in another. International agencies must be equipped to nimbly and effectively switch between these programme approaches.

The inter-agency operating environment in emergencies is becoming increasingly complex, including issues related to integrated UN presences. Integration offers important opportunities for the United Nations to strengthen its work in crisis and post-crisis countries, and expand resources and capacities. But integration also poses challenges to agencies and other participants to ensure that they employ a principled approach in all of their humanitarian actions.

Respect for key humanitarian principles has come under particular attack during the past decade, making it difficult to protect ‘humanitarian space’. In certain contexts, warring factions do not perceive UN agencies as neutral, and deliberate targeting of aid workers and UN staff has intensified. In 2009, more than 30 UN staff members, including some working for UNICEF, were killed in the line of duty during terrorist attacks in Afghanistan, Pakistan and other countries.12 The use of military personnel in delivering aid has further blurred the lines of humanitarian action, and has affected perceptions of the neutrality of humanitarian agencies such as UNICEF. Humanitarian space is also threatened by general insecurity and denial of access to affected populations by some government authorities.

Sexual violence against children and women

Sexual violence against children and women in any setting is a grave violation of their human rights. Emerging evidence is providing alarming insights into the widespread and pervasive nature of sexual violence against women and children. The issue of sexual violence is raised in a number of country chapters throughout the Humanitarian Action Report 2010, demonstrating the prevalence of this form of abuse.

"Sexual violence against children is a gross violation of their rights, a moral and ethical outrage and an assault on the world’s conscience."

Ann M. Veneman, Executive Director, UNICEF

In recent years, international concern over the growing incidence of sexual violence in emergency settings has
risen sharply. During the first days of an emergency, children are at heightened risk of being separated from their families and subjected to violence and abuse. They also face new risks as the emergency situation stabilizes and they are relocated to a camp setting. In these concentrated population areas, children are particularly vulnerable to sexual and other violence, trafficking, abduction and involuntary recruitment by armed groups or forces. In the eastern region of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, where it is estimated that more than half of all reported rapes between January and April 2009 were committed against girls under age 18, fighting forces continue to engage in sexual violence with impunity.13

The international framework to combat sexual violence in conflict saw important advances in 2009. The UN Security Council passed two groundbreaking resolutions — Resolutions 1882 and 1888 — condemning the use of sexual violence in conflict and sanctioning the establishment of a new special representative of the UN Secretary-General on sexual violence in conflict.14 Resolution 1882 specifically raises deep concern about the “high incidence and appalling levels of brutality of rape and other forms of sexual violence committed against children.”

It accordingly strengthens the monitoring and reporting mechanism on grave violations of children’s rights during conflict to require direct reporting on and response by parties that commit such violations of international law. Member States will require regular reporting and progress by all parties to a conflict that are found to be engaged in systematic violations.

The mechanism, established under Security Council Resolution 1612, requires reporting on six grave violations in conflict settings: killing or maiming children; recruitment or use of children as soldiers; attacks against schools or hospitals; rape and other grave sexual violence; abduction of children; and denial of humanitarian access. It is active in 14 countries highlighted in this report: Afghanistan, Burundi, the Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Iraq, Myanmar, Nepal, the Philippines, Somalia, Sri Lanka, the Sudan and Uganda.

UNICEF works with a wide range of partners at the country level to provide children and women who have been affected by conflict with a full range of services — health, psychosocial, protection, legal, and access to education, economic opportunities and skills building — and monitors and reports on violations of their rights.

**PARTNERING FOR HUMANITARIAN ACTION**

In its humanitarian response, UNICEF has always fostered strong partnerships. Such humanitarian collaboration aims at improving the quality of emergency response by UNICEF and its partners, especially at the national level. Partnership is essential to ensure delivery of vital support, services and protection, and it allows UNICEF to leverage diverse approaches as a force for achieving better results for children in humanitarian action. The organization’s approach to partnership is evolving, with a strong emphasis on adding value to collaboration based on innovation, transparency and results-oriented planning.

In June 2009, the UNICEF Executive Board endorsed a new Strategic Framework for Partnerships and Collaborative Relationships to reflect an institutional shift in how the organization works with a range of different partners. While maintaining a principal role in working in support of governments, UNICEF collaborates with other UN agencies, global public partnerships, donors, non-governmental organizations, the private sector, foundations, research institutes, universities and civil society organizations to advocate for policy change and deliver essential services to children. In humanitarian contexts, such partnerships are vital to ensure that children’s rights are promoted and protected, and that they receive assistance and care.

As a follow-up to the Strategic Framework, a conceptual shift is taking place throughout UNICEF, from working with partners as vendors for service delivery to engaging collaboratively with civil society based on shared objectives and risks, complementary approaches and mutual transparency. As of January 2010, a new partnership agreement format has been approved to bring this approach into all field operations. This is of particular importance to partnerships in humanitarian action.

UNICEF National Committees and the countries, communities and individuals they represent contribute up to one third of the organization’s global budget and advocate for children’s rights at the domestic and international levels. UNICEF also works directly with youth organizations to foster child participation, and ensure that children’s issues and voices directly inform policy development and decisions. Empowered governments, civil society organizations, communities and individuals are powerful agents in supporting children’s rights in emergency and other crisis settings.
Reducing future risks and assisting governments to avert potential disasters requires a strengthened focus on community safety and resilience, preparedness, response, recovery and capacity development. Emergency risk reduction is an effective and sustainable means of utilizing development financing, and stands in sharp contrast to the high direct costs of addressing humanitarian crisis and long-term recovery from armed conflicts and disasters.15

Specific partnering strategies aimed at reducing disaster risk are currently in process. One such strategy is being rolled out in Kenya, where UNICEF is partnering with local government and the Kenyan Red Cross to assess district-level vulnerability and capacity. In the area of water, sanitation and hygiene, UNICEF and partners are focusing on rainwater harvesting in drought-prone Eastern Africa, and on protecting wells and pumps from unseasonable flood levels in South Asia.

To reinforce the preparedness of staff members and partners in each country, UNICEF is scaling up a combination of emergency training, contingency planning and a decentralized, global early warning system through which country offices monitor ongoing threats and take early action to reduce risk and implement preparedness measures.

**Cluster leadership and partnership**

As a partner and a member of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC), UNICEF has focused considerable efforts on supporting humanitarian reform, an initiative that aims to improve predictability, accountability and leadership in humanitarian action.16 These efforts are based on a partnership approach that focuses on improving UNICEF’s capacity for effective implementation of the cluster approach at the global and country levels.

The organization is the global cluster lead for nutrition and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), and is co-lead for education with the Save the Children Alliance in the only cluster that has developed a model of NGO engagement in the leadership structure. UNICEF is also the focal point agency for child protection and for gender-based violence ‘areas of responsibility’ – co-leading with the United Nations Population Fund – under the broader Protection Cluster. The organization chairs the cross-cutting Mental Health and Psychosocial reference group, and is an engaged member in the Health, Logistics and Early Recovery Clusters.

By bringing together UN agencies, non-governmental organizations, other international organizations and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies to identify needs and gaps and establish standards for response, the cluster approach is improving coverage and predictability for affected populations. In several countries, governments have taken a very active role by adapting the approach to national structures.

UNICEF’s integration in the cluster approach has helped strengthen its capacity to meet the needs of children and women in humanitarian settings, broaden its partnerships, and expand its surge responses. It has also prompted the organization to address critical gaps in standards, tools and guidance, and is increasingly forming part of preparedness efforts in countries that are not currently facing a humanitarian emergency.

Finally, the cluster approach is fundamentally transforming the first line of emergency response as capacities are leveraged and strategies become increasingly complementary across the humanitarian community. The innovation and creativity generated by this shift have extended to broader evidence-based good practice and development of new inter-agency initiatives to jointly address operational and technical gaps.17

**Standby arrangements**

In conjunction with cluster leadership, UNICEF continues to strengthen its surge capacity at the onset of a humanitarian crisis through standby arrangements to deploy personnel for field-based response. UNICEF and its partners maintain a pool of operational resources – personnel, technical expertise, services and equipment – that can be deployed at short notice for rapid assistance. Although the standby arrangements were originally established to help fill critical, temporary staffing gaps at the field level, the partnerships themselves have brought about stronger collaboration on strategic advocacy, complementary planning processes and strengthened capacities among humanitarian organizations and within UNICEF.18

By the end of 2009, 17 organizations were included on UNICEF’s standby roster and 128 technical personnel had been seconded to emergency settings through standby partnerships.19 This represents more than 17,000 working days of staff support time in short-term deployments providing the best response possible during the first days following an emergency.

Standby partnerships have also provided key support as UNICEF continues to strengthen its cluster engagement and fulfil its responsibilities for leadership in a growing number of emergencies. For instance, the global WASH cluster deploys expert staff as part of a rapid joint response team whose members include Action Against Hunger, CARE and Oxfam. The team is trained by UNICEF and other WASH cluster members.
In 2010, UNICEF plans to work with its full complement of partners and stakeholders to reach tens of millions of emergency-affected children in the 28 countries featured in this report. Humanitarian Action Report 2010 highlights UNICEF’s engagement in countries and communities before, during and after an emergency, and explains how specific programmes and mechanisms strengthen humanitarian action. Each chapter outlines the critical issues for children and women, including core country data, key achievements in 2009 and planned humanitarian action for 2010, and associated funding requirements. To illustrate how this work is undertaken, each chapter also provides a snapshot of partnership in action.

Together with governments and other partners, UNICEF will continue to support quality needs and risks assessments to improve humanitarian action for disaster – or conflict-affected children. Capacity building in mitigation, preparedness and emergency response is an integral part of UNICEF strategy, as is support for transition from emergency to development by integrating early recovery approaches into response. In this context, the October 2008 partnership agreement of between the World Bank and the United Nations to strengthen their cooperation in crisis and post-crisis settings has substantial potential to harmonize action, and enhance national capacity for crisis prevention, response and recovery.

UNICEF’s ability to undertake humanitarian assistance is largely contingent on funding from donors. As the global economy begins a tentative recovery in 2010 following the 2008-2009 downturn, it is crucial that donors maintain or increase their aid commitments to protecting children and women in emergencies. Only through sustainable and adequate funding can UNICEF and its partners achieve better results for children, fulfil the promise of the Convention on the Rights of the Child for all children, and work towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals and other internationally-agreed targets on children’s rights – irrespective of the setting.

### Funding trends

Humanitarian Action Report 2010 outlines the priority needs for humanitarian action, identified from more than 80 countries every year. The report reflects the needs of Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP) countries and non-CAP countries but excludes Flash Appeals and any other ad hoc appeals that UNICEF issues during the year to respond to a sudden-onset emergency. The non-CAP countries include those ‘silent’ emergencies where high levels of chronic vulnerability and poverty, life-threatening undernutrition and limited access to basic services are often compounded by localized droughts or floods, communal violence, population movements and other obstacles to long-term recovery.

As illustrated in Figure 1.1, overall emergency funding to UNICEF amounted to US$572.4 million for the period January–October 2009, including funding received by the 36 countries in six regions featured in Humanitarian Action Report 2009. This funding reflects a decrease of 5 per cent from the 2008 level of humanitarian funding of US$600 million for the equivalent 10-month period (January 2008–October 2008). In 2009, UNICEF responded to 15 CAP

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**Figure 1.1: Emergency funding trend 1998 - 2009**

![Emergency funding trend 1998 - 2009](chart.png)

* As of 31 October 2009.

UNICEF’s humanitarian action report budget for the year 2009, which totalled US$1.15 billion, was only 39 per cent funded in the period January–October 2009. Of the total request, the CAP countries were 45 per cent funded, while the non-CAP countries were 33 per cent funded. For the equivalent period of 2008, the overall humanitarian action response budget was comparatively better funded at 44 per cent, but while the CAP countries were also comparatively better funded at 53 per cent, the non-CAP countries received only 29 per cent of funding.

In January–October 2009, Flash Appeals received only 47 per cent of their total 2009 funding needs, compared to the January–October 2008 level of 61 per cent.

In January–October 2009, the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) remained the largest source of humanitarian funding for UNICEF, contributing a total of US$89.8 million – US$52.2 million through the Rapid Response window and US$37.6 million through the Underfunded window. The United States of America was the second largest source of humanitarian funding to UNICEF, providing funding to Ethiopia, Iraq, Pakistan, the Sudan and the Syrian Arab Republic, among other recipients. With a 59 per cent increase in humanitarian funding for UNICEF compared to 2008, the European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office (ECHO) was the third largest donor in January–October 2009. Japan continues to be one of the largest and most consistent bilateral donors, providing US$57 million over the period. The top 10 donors of humanitarian funding, shown in Figure 1.2, accounted for 78 per cent of total humanitarian funds received by UNICEF for its emergency operations in January–October 2009.

Of the total humanitarian contributions of US$572.4 million received in the ten months to end-October 2009, only 9 per cent (US$52.7 million) was provided thematically. In both percentage and absolute terms, the January–October 2009 thematic funding level is half the amount received in the corresponding period of 2008. Thematic funding for January–October 2008 reached US$115 million, representing 19 per cent of total 2008 humanitarian contributions.

In January–October 2009, US$130.8 million (23 per cent of the total humanitarian funding of US$572.4 million) was received through humanitarian pooled funding mechanisms including CERF, Common Humanitarian Funds, Humanitarian Response Funds and Multi-Donor Trust Funds, administered by the World Bank. The CERF made up the largest portion, at US$89.8 million of the total humanitarian funding received, accounting for 16 per cent of the total other resources in emergencies (ORE), which represents a slight decrease from the January to October 2008 level of US$91.9 million. The value of non-humanitarian pooled funding – received from such sources as the Expanded ‘Delivering as One’ Funding Window for Achievement of MDGs, the Millennium Development Goals Fund, the One UN Fund and the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund – was US$42.7 million in January–October 2009, up 14 per cent from US$37.5 million in the corresponding period of 2008.

Thematic (non-earmarked) Non-thematic (earmarked)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<tr>
<td>Central Emergency Response Fund</td>
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<tr>
<td>United States of America</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC/ECHO**</td>
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<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pooled Funds</td>
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<td>Sweden</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Canada</td>
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<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* As of end-October 2009. ** European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office.
Government of Norway, the German Committee for UNICEF, the Government of Finland, the United States Fund for UNICEF, the United Kingdom Committee for UNICEF, the Netherlands Committee for UNICEF, the Italian Committee for UNICEF, the Spanish Committee for UNICEF and the Canadian UNICEF Committee.

UNICEF continues to welcome thematic humanitarian funds as they allow more responsive programming, based on country and global priorities. This type of funding further underscores donors’ commitment to the Good Humanitarian Donorship principles. Thematic contributions reduce transaction costs and simplify management of programme budgets at the country level.

The level of funding received determines UNICEF’s capacity to respond in an effective and timely manner. In Afghanistan, for example, 66 per cent of the calendar year funding request was met by end-October 2009, and up to 5,000 undernourished children under age five were treated in UNICEF-supported outpatient clinics and centres across the eight provinces most affected by drought and high food prices. A mass measles immunization campaign resulted in the vaccination of more than 3 million people. Combined vitamin A supplementation and polio vaccination campaigns reached 98 per cent of all children under five. Through the construction of water systems and installation of hand-pumps and sanitary facilities according to the Sphere project’s minimum standards in disaster response nearly one third of the estimated 1 million people affected by drought were given access to sustainable safe drinking water and sanitation. Together with the Ministry of Education, Save the Children and other partners, UNICEF supported the reopening of 214 schools, or nearly one third of the 651 schools that had closed by November 2008 because of threats and violence.

In Ethiopia, where requirements were 53 per cent funded during January–October 2009, UNICEF – working with the Government of Ethiopia, and national and international partners – was able to respond to the humanitarian needs of an estimated 6 million children in food-insecure areas throughout 2009. These efforts urgently require sustained efforts in 2010.

In Somalia – arguably one of the most difficult humanitarian operating environments – UNICEF has been able to work with more than 100 national and international partners to assist children and women through new and flexible approaches: In 2009, 1.8 million people received basic health services, and more than 50,000 children suffering from severe acute malnutrition were treated – double the number reached in 2008. The distribution of mosquito nets continued to expand, Child Health Days more than doubled immunization coverage in targeted locations, and the country remains polio free.

Emergency funding needs for 2010

In 2010, US$1.2 billion is needed to support UNICEF-assisted humanitarian action.22 Humanitarian Action Report 2010 includes 28 country-specific appeals, compared with 36 in 2009.23 As shown in Figure 1.3 below, the financial needs for emergencies in Asia have more than doubled. This is due to the addition of Pakistan and the Philippines to the 2010 report, as well as current disasters and ongoing conflict in Afghanistan.

The requirements for West and Central Africa have also increased, mainly as a result of acute emergency situations in Chad and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Both countries are facing internal and cross-
border violence, mass displacement and limited access to areas in humanitarian need.

**Eastern and Southern Africa** has the highest funding requirements. It is estimated that in 2009 alone, up to 24 million people were affected by drought, chronic food insecurity and armed conflict. In addition, the situation remains severe in Zimbabwe, with a nationwide cholera outbreak, a reduction in food security and the continued high prevalence of HIV and AIDS that has deepened the vulnerability of the country’s children and women.

The 2010 regional requirements for Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States, Latin America and the Caribbean, and the Middle East and North Africa remain similar to their corresponding levels in 2009.

UNICEF is grateful for donors’ strong support in 2009. We will continue to provide careful stewardship and effective distribution of the funds committed throughout 2010 to help meet life-saving needs, fulfill children’s and women’s rights, and take decisive action to improve resilience and reduce future risks.

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13. Information obtained from UNICEF’s Democratic Republic of the Congo country office; see the country-specific chapter on the Democratic Republic of the Congo in this report.
14. Note, for example, United Nations General Assembly, Sixty-First Session, ‘Rights of the Child’, Note by the Secretary-General A/61/299 as well as S/RES/1888, adopted by the Security Council on 30 September 2009; the strengthened Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism; and the appointment of a new Special Representative to the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict.
19. Includes non-governmental organizations such as Action Against Hunger, Auscare, CANADEM, CARE International, the Danish Refugee Council, Norwegian Church Aid, the Norwegian Refugee Council, DfAid UK, RedR Australia and Télecoms Sans Frontières; public institutions such as the Icelandic Crisis Response Unit, Irish Aid, the Swedish Rescue Services Agency, the Swiss Agency for Development Cooperation and the UK Department for International Development; and corporate partners such as Ericsson and Veolia Environment.
20. Unless otherwise specified, all data reflect the latest international estimates available at the time of going to press and are derived from The State of the World’s Children Special Edition Celebrating 20 Years the Convention on the Rights of the Child – Statistical Tables, accessible online at <www.unicef.org/publications/index_51775.html>.
21. Other Appeals include ‘Immediate Needs’ documents and inter-agency appeals (excluding CAPs and Flash Appeals). Where a crisis dictates funding in excess of the fund reprogramming limits and no joint appeal is issued, a brief ‘Immediate Needs’ document is issued by UNICEF within 24–72 hours after the onset of the emergency.
22. The total requirement for UNICEF at country, regional and headquarter levels includes a maximum recovery rate of 7 per cent. The actual recovery rate on contributions will be calculated in accordance with UNICEF Executive Board Decision 2006/7 dated 9 June 2006.
23. Angola, the Congo, Côte d’Ivoire, Djibouti, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Malawi, Mozambique, Timor Leste and Zambia had separate appeals/chapters in Humanitarian Action Report 2009. As needed, remaining funds required for these countries to respond to smaller-scale emergencies and support capacity building and early recovery have been included in the 2010 regional appeals.
GLOBAL SUPPORT FOR HUMANITARIAN ACTION

UNICEF aims to provide effective, predictable, and timely programmatic and operational support to humanitarian action. This core function is designed to ensure tailored, strategic and systematic support capacity regardless of the magnitude and cause of an emergency, or of any other situation that goes beyond national capacities and endangers the rights and well-being of children and women.

The organization’s humanitarian action encompasses risk reduction, including early warning and preparedness in development contexts, and rapid response to and recovery from humanitarian crises. With a focus on the long term and achieving results for children, UNICEF recognizes that humanitarian assistance provides a basis for greater national compliance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and for faster progress towards the Millennium Development Goals and other internationally-agreed development objectives.

In recent years, UNICEF and its partners have invested significantly in stronger emergency mitigation, preparedness, early warning mechanisms, and response and recovery systems. Steps have also been taken to fully integrate cluster responsibilities and accountabilities into UNICEF’s core functions at the country, regional, and headquarters levels. The dynamic and changing nature of the humanitarian context means that these systems and capacities will require consistent support and adaptation to ensure preparedness for future crises, and effective anticipation of trends for early action and recovery.

Advocacy and policy development

UNICEF will continue to engage actively in strengthening global norms, standards and policies for children affected by humanitarian crises and other emergency settings. This includes contributing to inter-agency processes of policy development and advocacy within the UN Security Council and other inter-governmental fora to strengthen international law and policies in relation to children and armed conflict, sexual violence in armed conflict, women, peace and security, and the protection of civilians.

Strategic country programming

As disasters and conflict are both humanitarian and development concerns, UNICEF has adopted a strategic approach towards risk reduction to prevent, mitigate, and prepare for disasters in all sectors, and through all phases of humanitarian action. The organization will continue to strengthen its policies and programming processes to ensure that country offices receive the guidance and support needed to implement a risk reduction approach as part of their country programmes.

UNICEF will continue to enhance early warning, preparedness and contingency planning efforts and strengthen country-level capacities. Technical support from both programme and operational specialists will be provided to those countries at risk of or affected by humanitarian crises. The organization will work with regional offices to strengthen capacity and adopt integrated approaches to risk mitigation, reduction and preparedness. This is particularly relevant for the sub-regional level, as disasters and conflict often transcend national boundaries, requiring integrated cross-border approaches to providing assistance, mitigation, risks reduction and preparedness.
Leveraging the capacity of national stakeholders is pivotal to address the evolving challenges of disasters and conflict, reduce the threats they pose to children, and ensure a more reliable response and sustainable recovery. UNICEF will continue to strengthen its work with country offices to support capacity development of government authorities – both at national and sub-national levels – and non-governmental and civil society organizations.

In this context, particular support will be provided to country offices in post-crisis settings, and to countries with protracted and complex emergencies, including simultaneous humanitarian and recovery operations. These challenging environments require humanitarian and development interventions that are adapted to, and take full account of, the prevailing political and security context.

**Knowledge management**

The systematic monitoring and analysis of the situation of children and women is critical to effective humanitarian action and post-crisis recovery. UNICEF will continue to invest in processes, systems and tools to provide timely, relevant knowledge on the situation of children and women and on the results of its humanitarian action.

An important element of improving capacity for humanitarian response is to build on lessons learned from previous crises. UNICEF will continue to contribute to developing a solid evidence base for programming, and will seek to strengthen the tools and country – level capacities for vulnerability and capacity analysis – with a special focus on children and women.

The organization will support the development of broader risk-reduction strategies and humanitarian response consistent with its *Core Commitments for Children in Emergencies*. It will also revise and implement a performance-monitoring system that contributes to national systems and capacities for monitoring at the sector/cluster level, in line with wider inter-agency accountability mechanisms.

**Enhanced response systems**

Through headquarter initiatives and support, UNICEF has enhanced its internal response systems in recent years to improve reliability and timeliness. These measures include:

- Expanded surge staffing, including internal deployments, rosters and stand-by agreements.
- A state-of-the-art warehousing facility in Copenhagen and decentralized network of pre-positioned supplies.
- Internal rapid response mechanisms to finance immediate life-saving efforts in the first 48 hours after a crisis and cover funding gaps until donor resources are released.
- Ongoing streamlining of partnership agreements with non-governmental organizations, including the revised Partnership Cooperation Agreement framework.

The solid progress made in each of these critical areas will be further refined through systematic application of new operational policies and systems, and strengthening of capacities at regional and country level.

**Cluster leadership and coordination**

UNICEF remains committed to further strengthening its cluster leadership and partnership roles as defined by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee. At the global level, UNICEF is the cluster lead agency for nutrition, WASH and education (co-lead with Save the Children Alliance), and the focal point agency for the child protection and gender-based violence (co-lead with UNFPA) working groups in the broader Protection Cluster.

UNICEF is an integral cluster member in the Health, Logistics and Early Recovery Clusters, and co-chairs the cross-cutting Mental Health and Psychosocial Support Reference Group. The organization will continue to work with cluster partners to build response capacity at both the global and country levels, develop standards, policies, and tools, and provide operational support. UNICEF recognizes that the cluster approach represents a key entry point for developing the capacities and systems of sector partners at the national level, and for strengthening the integration of risk reduction into preparedness, response and post-crisis recovery actions.
FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

In order to undertake the actions outlined above and provide the necessary global support for the initiatives reflected in the regional and country chapters of the Humanitarian Action Report 2010, UNICEF requires US$49 million in 2010. Through this investment, UNICEF will be able to maintain the institutional capacity to ensure consistent quality interventions, implement organizational strategic approaches, work with national governments in building consensus and engagement, provide technical support, strengthen predictable humanitarian action through clusters, and build capacities at a national level with partners and governments across all sectors of work. Figure 2.1 below shows the total requirements for 2010 by MTSP Focus Area, which reflects the basis for response and operationalization of the cross-cutting UNICEF global support priorities outlined above. Of the total requirement of US$49 million, approximately 40 per cent can be funded through existing revenue streams, leaving a shortfall of US$29 million.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Medium Term Strategic Priority– Focus Area</th>
<th>US$ millions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Young child survival and development</td>
<td>17.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic education and gender equality</td>
<td>10.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV/AIDS and children</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child protection from violence, exploitation and abuse</td>
<td>7.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy advocacy and partnerships for children’s rights</td>
<td>8.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sub-total</strong></td>
<td><strong>45.3</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indirect Programme Support Costs</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>48.5</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funded</td>
<td><strong>19.5</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unfunded</td>
<td><strong>29</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: UNICEF Programme Humanitarian and Transition Support Unit, end-2009.
Humanitarian needs are increasing across the Eastern and Southern Africa region as families face multiple crises including natural disasters, conflicts, epidemics, food insecurity and further erosion of their coping mechanisms and livelihoods. In 2009, 17 of the 20 UNICEF country offices in the region mounted an emergency response. Many countries in the region are suffering their third, fourth or fifth successive rains failure. Although the forecasted arrival of El Niño in some areas should ease the drought, this event brings with it increased risks of flooding and disease outbreaks, including influenza A (H1N1), and the likely further destruction of assets. The impact of soaring food prices and global economic instability across the region is an added concern.

**UNICEF EMERGENCY NEEDS FOR 2010**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>US$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Preparedness and Response</td>
<td>800,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>1,600,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene</td>
<td>300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>350,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,650,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Together with governments, United Nations agencies, NGOs and other partners, the UNICEF Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Office will further strengthen its emergency preparedness and response capacity in the region using the recently adopted United Nations disaster risk reduction framework as a guide, and also continue to support countries facing ongoing and/or potential new emergencies. In 2010 this support will include reinforcing technical assistance to those countries using the inter-agency cluster coordination mechanism to meet UNICEF’s commitments as cluster lead in the areas of water, sanitation and hygiene, nutrition, education, emergency and child protection. Following are the expected results of UNICEF’s emergency interventions:

**Emergency Preparedness and Response:** UNICEF will strengthen emergency preparedness and response in its 20 country offices in the region by providing training in emergency assessments and action plans, gap analysis, supply and human resources assessments and other tools to meet a minimal level of readiness. UNICEF will also support national capacity development in contingency planning, standard operational procedures and disaster risk reduction.

**Health:** Together with the World Health Organization and other partners, UNICEF will work to reduce the incidence of waterborne diseases and to improve access to essential health care among children and women in emergencies through continuous assessment, monitoring and deployment of technical support as needed.

**Nutrition:** UNICEF will strengthen capacity to respond effectively to ongoing and new nutrition crises among children under five and pregnant and lactating women by providing training and technical guidance to its 20 country offices in the region and its Nutrition Cluster leadership.

**Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH):** UNICEF will not only provide support to county offices to develop WASH preparedness and response plans but also direct technical guidance to WASH Cluster leads principally through training, making use of among other tools the UNICEF/OXFAM cholera training package.

**Education:** UNICEF will work with national education counterparts to minimize the disruption to schooling for students and teachers during emergencies through provision of training in preparedness and education in emergencies response. UNICEF will also provide technical guidance to Education Cluster leads.

**Child Protection:** Capacity support will be provided to country offices to further develop their child protection response, in part through the Child Protection Sub-Cluster mechanism. This will include response to the special needs of separated or unaccompanied children, orphans, children associated with armed groups or forces, and survivors of gender-based violence, psychosocial distress or exploitation.
UNICEF Humanitarian Action Report 2010

BURUNDI

CRITICAL ISSUES FOR CHILDREN AND WOMEN

After 16 years of crisis, significant strides have been made toward securing peace and development in Burundi, including the demobilization of the one remaining rebel group. The main challenges facing the country now are widespread poverty and unemployment, aggravated not only by the rapid population growth that followed the recent return of more than 500,000 Burundians from Rwanda and the United Republic of Tanzania, but also by floods and drought. Food security remains problematic, and the country has one of the highest rates of chronic malnutrition in the region. Access to safe water sources and improved sanitation is limited, and the most vulnerable communities face a constant threat of cholera, dysentery and malaria. The economic downturn has also increased child abuse and exploitation, and doubled school drop-out rates to 9 per cent in some of the hardest hit provinces. Moreover, 283,000 primary-school-aged children are not enrolled in school, leaving them vulnerable to a range of development all problems as well as gender-based violence.

PLANNED HUMANITARIAN ACTION FOR 2010

In 2010, together with the Government of Burundi and key partners such as the Burundi Red Cross, CONCERN, Gruppo Volontari Civile, the International Medical Corps, the International Rescue Committee, the Norwegian Refugee Council and other aid groups, UNICEF will help ensure that 550,000 children have access to health and nutrition care, safe drinking water, basic sanitation and hygiene facilities and educational opportunities, as well as protection and reintegration support. While continuing its preparedness to ensure life-saving and immediate response, UNICEF will also support risk reduction and prevention, and assume leadership of the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene and Education Clusters, and the role of coordinator of the Nutrition Working Group. Following are the expected results of UNICEF emergency interventions:

Health and Nutrition: UNICEF will contribute to the development of an effective nutrition surveillance system to monitor the nutritional status of children under five, and continue to support community-based case management of acute malnutrition. In partnership with the Government, UNICEF will implement a programme to facilitate access to essential emergency health care, to include emergency obstetric and newborn care services and malaria prevention interventions.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH): Access to safe water supply and sanitation as per Sphere standards will be made available for up to 20,000 persons in cholera-affected areas, through the construction and rehabilitation of water supply systems and sanitary facilities, including at schools and health facilities. Adequate hygiene behaviours will be encouraged in schools and host communities through regular promotion activities and provision of hygiene kits.

Education: UNICEF will coordinate emergency response and actively support preparedness of all partners in the Education Cluster. Focus will be on providing access to safe education environments for more than 400,000 most vulnerable emergency-affected children.

Child Protection: In the context of peace-building and the upcoming 2010 elections, UNICEF will work to strengthen the capacities of government ministries, NGOs and other caregivers to prevent, prepare for and respond to any type of violence, abuse and exploitation that might affect children in situations of crisis. Specific attention will be paid to the psychosocial component of the assistance, and the central role of community and grass roots child protection networks.

UNICEF EMERGENCY NEEDS FOR 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>US$</th>
</tr>
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<td>Health and Nutrition</td>
<td>3,050,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene</td>
<td>500,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>3,697,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>473,000</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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</table>
CRITICAL ISSUES FOR CHILDREN AND WOMEN

Poor and erratic rainfall characterized much of the first half of 2009 in Eritrea, a country located in one of the driest parts of Africa and where seasonal rains are vital for subsistence. The worsening drought situation has been compounded by the effects of high food prices which have impacted heavily on the coping mechanisms of many households, pushing an increasing number of people into displacements and forcing women and children to live or work on the streets. Undernutrition is rising sharply as a result, with admissions to therapeutic feeding centres as much as six times higher in 2009 than in 2008. The presence of landmines in Eritrea remains a major threat, with children accounting for around half of all casualties and fatalities caused by the detonation of unexploded ordnance.

UNICEF EMERGENCY NEEDS FOR 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>US$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Education</td>
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<tr>
<td>Child Protection</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mine Action</td>
<td>800,000</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>24,800,000</td>
</tr>
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</table>

PLANNED HUMANITARIAN ACTION FOR 2010

In addition to working to reduce levels of moderate and severe acute malnutrition and to meet the needs of over 1 million displaced and relocated persons, host communities and other vulnerable populations, UNICEF is planning to increase its preparedness to provide immediate response to emergencies in partnership with the Government of Eritrea, local administrations and United Nations agencies. UNICEF leads the Nutrition, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene and Education Clusters, and the Child Protection Sub-Cluster, and participates in the Health and Protection Clusters. Joint United Nations programmes will continue to address the needs of resettlement areas holistically. Following are the expected results of UNICEF emergency interventions:

**Health and Nutrition:** As cluster lead in nutrition, UNICEF will respond to the needs of over 1 million people, especially children and pregnant and lactating women, with therapeutic and supplementary feeding to prevent further deterioration in their already poor nutritional status. Blanket supplementary feeding, initiated in late 2009, will continue into 2010 in the three most drought-affected regions of Anseba, Gash-Barka and Southern Red Sea as a matter of priority.

**Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH):** The UNICEF-led WASH Cluster will tackle the problem of access to safe water and sanitation facilities among 80,000 people living in drought-affected areas and displaced resettlement communities by building and rehabilitating water supply systems, as well as by providing emergency supplies. The WASH Cluster will also improve the coordination of emergency preparedness in terms of response planning and in the pre-positioning of supplies.

**Education:** A total of 4,100 primary-school-aged children in two of the most affected displaced resettlement areas will have access to a safe, protected and child-friendly learning environment through the construction of classrooms equipped with sanitation and water storage facilities and the provision of learning materials to ensure resumption and continuation of their education.

**Child Protection:** UNICEF will focus on the needs of at least 2,000 children made vulnerable to exploitation and abuse by food shortages. Support will include the establishment of drop-in centres and several child-friendly facilities that offer psychosocial care, vocational training, family tracing and reunification assistance for separated and unaccompanied children.

**Mine Action:** UNICEF’s primary concern is for the safety of those currently living in some 480 areas contaminated by mines and unexploded ordnance. At least 180,000 students will have access to mine risk education, either in school or via community-based mobile teams. Mine or unexploded ordnance survivors, including children with disabilities, will benefit from increased levels of psychosocial support and vocational training.

For more information on Humanitarian Action Report 2010, please refer to www.unicef.org/har2010
CRITICAL ISSUES FOR CHILDREN AND WOMEN

Food security is expected to deteriorate further in 2010 as a result of the delayed start of the major rains in 2009, which normally fall between June and September, and the arrival of El Niño, which is expected during the last months of 2009. These phenomena follow several years of below-average rainfall and could trigger a chain of disastrous events — drought, insufficient harvests, flooding, population displacement and outbreaks of waterborne diseases. As a result of these environmental shocks, it is estimated that 270,000 children under five will require treatment for severe acute malnutrition. Conflict will likely also continue to affect five of Ethiopia’s Ogaden zones in the eastern Somali region. It is anticipated that in total, an estimated 220,000 children will have their education interrupted because of the combined effects of drought, floods and conflicts.

PLANNED HUMANITARIAN ACTION FOR 2010

While continuing to update emergency preparedness and response plans, UNICEF will work with the Government of Ethiopia, United Nations agencies and other partners to deliver a coordinated response to the humanitarian needs of over 6 million children who live in areas affected by drought, food insecurity and disease outbreaks. UNICEF will also provide leadership in the Nutrition, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene and Education Clusters, and will participate in the Health and Food Security Clusters, to ensure preparedness and delivery of emergency assistance and jointly identifying and responding to urgent gaps. Following are the expected results of UNICEF emergency interventions:

Health: As a longer-term goal, UNICEF will support capacity building of health systems at the national level, while providing preventive interventions and immediate response to outbreaks of infectious diseases, especially among the drought- and conflict-affected populations in the Afar and Somali regions. Access to essential services will increase in part through the operation of health, nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene mobile teams.

Nutrition: The UNICEF-led Nutrition Cluster will develop and roll out a nutrition surveillance system, which will provide timely information on the nutritional status of children countrywide. Essential child survival interventions will benefit 12 million children and 600,000 pregnant and lactating women while nutrition care services will be expanded to treat more than 70 per cent of children suffering from severe acute malnutrition.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH): Sufficient safe water according to Sphere standards will be made available for up to 285,000 drought- or flood-affected people through water tankering and the rehabilitation or construction of water systems, while between 5 million and 7.5 million people will benefit from acute watery diarrhoea preparedness and containment measures.

Education: An estimated 220,000 children who dropped out of school because of drought, flood and/or conflict will be able to resume their education at either newly constructed temporary learning spaces or rehabilitated schools, while their teachers will receive training in providing education in emergencies.

Child Protection: At least 15,000 vulnerable children in the worst-affected regions will benefit from child-focused social welfare programmes, providing referral case management systems for survivors of gender-based violence and access to health care.

HIV/AIDS: Crisis-affected communities will have access to a full range of HIV and sexual and reproductive health services, including services for survivors of sexual violence.
CRITICAL ISSUES FOR CHILDREN AND WOMEN

Four consecutive failed rainy seasons and persistently high food prices have severely impacted children and women in Kenya. During the course of 2009, the number of children suffering from acute malnutrition almost tripled; it is estimated that currently 242,000 children under five suffer from moderate acute malnutrition and a further 39,000 suffer from severe acute malnutrition. In total, some 3.8 million people – including 2 million children – now require humanitarian assistance to meet their basic food needs. Additional flooding, displacement and disease outbreaks are expected in early 2010.

PLANNED HUMANITARIAN ACTION FOR 2010

In 2010, UNICEF will work with the Government of Kenya, United Nations agencies and NGO partners to respond to the needs of up to 3 million children affected by ongoing and multiple emergencies in Kenya. UNICEF will continue to support the Government in sectoral coordination for emergencies (cluster functions) in water, sanitation and hygiene, nutrition, education and child protection, in line with the Core Commitments for Children. The focus will be on ensuring access to essential health and nutrition services, safe drinking water, appropriate sanitation and hygiene, education and an improved protective environment for children, as well as on strengthening humanitarian action efforts, linking preparedness to recovery and coordinating health and gender-based violence interventions. Following are the expected results of UNICEF emergency interventions:

Health: UNICEF will work to minimize the health impact of emergencies on children under five and pregnant and lactating women by supporting integrated outreach services, targeted vaccination campaigns, and the procurement and distribution of essential medical supplies and insecticide-treated mosquito nets.

Nutrition: High rates of acute malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies, and concomitant mortality and morbidity among children under five and pregnant and lactating women, will be addressed through improved access to therapeutic feeding centres and supplementary feeding programmes.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH): Reliable safe water supply and proper sanitation and hygiene facilities will be made available for emergency-affected people. Support will also be provided to 200,000 people displaced by the post-election violence or made vulnerable by political or resource-based conflicts.

Education: Up to 150,000 emergency-affected school-aged boys and girls will have improved access to a quality education in a safe learning environment that promotes protection and the mental and emotional well-being of learners through provision of essential school materials and the training of teachers in psychosocial support and life skills.

Child Protection: Together with the Department of Children’s Services and other partners, UNICEF will focus on developing child protection systems in areas prone to natural disasters and conflict, with specific emergency interventions for at least 50,000 vulnerable children.

Cross-Sectoral Preparedness and Coordination: Emergency preparedness systems to identify and protect the rights of children will be expanded through joint contingency planning and integration of cross-cutting issues such as HIV/AIDS, gender, human rights and the environment into emergency planning and response.
CRITICAL ISSUES FOR CHILDREN AND WOMEN

Nearly every year, Madagascar is hit by two or three cyclones due to its geographic location. These climatic hazards have been worsening in their impact, uprooting hundreds of thousands of people from their homes. In addition, since early 2009 the country has been gripped by a political crisis which has resulted in significant cuts in aid flows to the public sector. UNICEF now has serious concerns about the steady deterioration in the country’s capacity to cope, particularly in its capital city, Antananarivo. At the same time, the south of the country is suffering from irregular and erratic rainfall, which has adversely affected harvests. In 2009, this resulted in food shortages in an area of the country where 73 per cent of households are already considered chronically vulnerable and food insecure. In March 2009, global acute malnutrition rates reached 14.5 per cent in one of the worst affected southern regions. It is expected that food shortages caused by erratic rainfall will continue into 2010.

PLANNED HUMANITARIAN ACTION FOR 2010

In 2010, UNICEF together with the Government of Madagascar, United Nations agencies and other national and international partners, is planning to reduce the vulnerabilities of an estimated 238,000 children under five in the southern part of Madagascar and a further 300,000 people affected by cyclones in the north through the provision of emergency relief in line with the Core Commitments for Children. Emergency response will remain an integral part of the overall country programme strategy. Emergency planning, implementation and monitoring will continue across all sectors, with a special focus on preparedness, rapid response and early recovery. Following are the expected results of UNICEF emergency interventions:

**Health and Nutrition:** UNICEF will lead the Nutrition Cluster to provide immediate response to the high levels of acute malnutrition among at least 238,000 children under five in the south of Madagascar and 300,000 cyclone-affected people in the north. Essential health care and nutrition services will also be strengthened by improving the supply of essential drugs and by expanding outreach and immunization programmes.

**Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH):** As lead of the WASH Cluster, UNICEF will work to ensure access to safe water and sanitation and hygiene facilities for up to 300,000 cyclone-affected people and for 130 health centres in the south serving an additional 136,000 persons. This will be achieved through the rehabilitation of water supply systems, distribution of WASH kits, construction of sanitary facilities adapted to Sphere standards and hygiene education activities.

**Education:** UNICEF will lead the Education Cluster to ensure access to a safe learning environment for at least 100,000 children whose education has been disrupted by cyclones through the provision of temporary learning spaces as well as recreational materials.

**Child Protection:** UNICEF will lead the Child Protection Sub-Cluster to ensure that 50,000 children affected by cyclones and 60,000 children affected by the political crisis gain access to psychosocial support through the provision of over 20 child-friendly spaces, recreational activities and counselling services. The situation in Antananarivo will be monitored using Multi-Cluster Rapid Assessment methodologies, which will also be applied in other emergency-affected areas where necessary.

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**UNICEF EMERGENCY NEEDS FOR 2010**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>US$</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>Health and Nutrition</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
</tbody>
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For more information on Humanitarian Action Report 2010, please refer to www.unicef.org/har2010
CRITICAL ISSUES FOR CHILDREN AND WOMEN

With an estimated 3.6 million people in a state of humanitarian emergency and 1.3 million displaced, Somalia is burdened by violence and instability, extreme poverty, food insecurity and child protection violations. By August 2009, 19 per cent of children under five were acutely malnourished, with acute malnutrition rates in some areas reaching 27 per cent. Children are also increasingly being denied access to education as a result of school closures due to fighting, especially in Mogadishu.

Of those in need of urgent humanitarian assistance, 75 per cent are located in central and southern Somalia, both areas which are largely inaccessible because of recent escalations in violence. In the two northern zones, children and women are facing deepening drought, loss of livestock and the risk of undernutrition as the arrival of newly displaced populations into the region continues to place increasing strain on limited available resources.

PLANNED HUMANITARIAN ACTION FOR 2010

In 2010, UNICEF will work closely with government partners, United Nations agencies and NGOs to provide immediate emergency relief in line with the Core Commitments for Children in the areas of health and nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene, education and child protection to reduce the vulnerabilities of over 3 million displaced and conflict-affected people, including 1.5 million children, throughout Somalia. Following are the expected results of UNICEF emergency interventions:

Health: Together with the World Health Organization and partners, UNICEF will ensure a 90 per cent coverage of children under five (1.5 million) and a 70 per cent coverage of women of child-bearing age (1.2 million) with high impact health interventions through Child Health Day campaigns and by providing essential emergency drugs and other forms of support to maternal and child health facilities.

Nutrition: The UNICEF-led Nutrition Cluster will improve response capacity and coordination to ensure treatment for 270,000 acutely malnourished children and access to nutritional support programmes for more than 360,000 pregnant and lactating women.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH): As lead of the WASH Cluster, UNICEF will ensure sufficient access to safe water and sanitation as per Sphere standards for 1.2 million people through a combination of measures to include rehabilitation of water systems, construction of latrines, improved water management at the community-level and hygiene education in schools and homes.

Education: Around 100,000 children — including nearly 50,000 girls — will have increased access to a more equitable formal and non-formal quality education through the rehabilitation of learning spaces, provision of teaching and learning materials and training for teachers. The rehabilitated learning spaces will be furnished with separate and appropriate hand-washing and latrine facilities. UNICEF will continue to lead the Education Cluster for improved coordination of education in emergencies preparedness and response.

Child Protection: As the lead of the Child Protection Sub-Cluster, UNICEF will ensure that up to 150,000 children have access to psychosocial care and support services and that basic mechanisms to identify and respond to child protection issues are established in at least 300 vulnerable communities. UNICEF will also advocate against recruitment of children in armed conflict through the mobilization of communities, religious and political leaders and government entities and ensure that grave child rights violations are documented.

Shelter and Non-food Items: UNICEF will maintain emergency preparedness to provide adequate shelter and survival items to meet the needs of up to 90,000 newly-displaced people (some 15,000 households).
UNICEF Humanitarian Action 2010
UGANDA

CRITICAL ISSUES FOR CHILDREN AND WOMEN

At least 1.2 million people are in need of humanitarian assistance in Uganda. Drought and flooding in the northern, eastern and north-eastern regions, considerable internal displacement and the return of at least 300,000 Ugandans following the cessation of Lord’s Resistance Army activities, are leading to increases in undernutrition, abuse against children and women, school drop-out rates and in HIV prevalence. Maternal and under-five mortality rates are worryingly high. The influx of refugees from the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Sudan also continues as conflicts go unabated in these countries; children are especially vulnerable as they make their way into Uganda in search of refuge. Periodic outbreaks of epidemic diseases, especially those linked to poor water and sanitation, and heavy rains and flooding associated with El Niño events, are also making life extremely challenging for much of the population across large areas of the country.

PLANNED HUMANITARIAN ACTION FOR 2010

Through partnerships with the Government of Uganda, United Nations agencies and international and national NGOs, UNICEF will work to respond to the humanitarian needs of children and women living in displaced settlements or transit camps, in poorly serviced areas of the north and the Karamoja sub-region, and in disaster-affected areas. UNICEF will ensure access to health, nutrition and education, safe drinking water, appropriate sanitation and hygiene and protective environments for children. UNICEF will also continue to support appropriate preparedness for emergencies and to support early recovery-related interventions in line with the country’s transition from conflict to peace. Following are the expected results of UNICEF emergency interventions:

Health and Nutrition: UNICEF will provide preventive and curative health and nutrition services for an estimated 390,000 children under five and over 95,000 pregnant women in displaced camps, areas of return and emergency-affected regions, as well as paediatric AIDS care where appropriate. In the most food insecure regions, up to 12,000 children under five suffering from severe acute malnutrition benefit from treatment and improved nutrition surveillance using mobile phone SMS messaging and other rapid technology to disseminate data and inform decision-making.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH): Up to 500,000 people in areas of return, drought- and flood-affected regions and places experiencing waterborne diseases will have improved access to safe water supply and sanitation in line with Sphere standards through the construction and rehabilitation of water supply systems and sanitary facilities, including those in schools. Hygiene practices will be promoted in all areas benefiting from WASH interventions.

Education: UNICEF will improve access to a safe learning environment for up to 750,000 pupils in the north and north-eastern regions and among refugee communities through the expansion and enhancement of safety and health in schools, community mobilization for timely enrolment and retention, establishment of school clubs and systems that prevent, identify and address protection concerns, and through the provision of learning and teaching materials and training for teachers.

Child Protection: Approximately 230,000 children in emergency-affected areas of the north and in areas of expected displacement, where child protection mechanisms are limited or non-existent, will receive psychosocial and other forms of support. At least 1,500 children formerly associated with armed groups who have recently returned to Uganda and 1,000 unaccompanied minors from the Democratic Republic of the Congo will also have access to counselling and reintegration assistance.

HIV/AIDS: UNICEF will scale up Preventing Mother-to-Child Transmission services and 80 per cent of HIV-positive children will realize their right to HIV and AIDS care and treatment through community health outreach programmes. UNICEF will also provide HIV test kits, antiretroviral drugs and other consumables, and continue to support the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Gender and the Uganda AIDS Commission.

UNICEF EMERGENCY NEEDS FOR 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Humanitarian Actions (US$)</th>
<th>Recovery Actions (US$)</th>
<th>Total (US$)</th>
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<td>Health and Nutrition</td>
<td>6,000,000</td>
<td>15,000,000</td>
<td>21,000,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene</td>
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<td>Education</td>
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<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
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<td>HIV/AIDS</td>
<td>1,100,000</td>
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<tr>
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<td>20,400,000</td>
<td>44,200,000</td>
<td>64,600,000</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
CRITICAL ISSUES FOR CHILDREN AND WOMEN

Despite the formation of the new All Inclusive Government in February 2009 and the subsequent signs of a clear commitment to improving conditions for women, children and other vulnerable groups, the general situation remains fragile in Zimbabwe as the country seeks to transition out of a complex crisis to a political and economic recovery. In 2009, an 11-month nationwide cholera outbreak, a reduction in food security and a massive but silent HIV/AIDS pandemic further deepened the vulnerability of Zimbabwe’s children and women. These triggers came on top of ongoing suffering caused by events of recent years such as hyperinflation, political instability and the collapse of basic social services. An assessment conducted in May 2009 revealed high incidence of gender-based violence, highlighting the inadequacy of services for survivors, especially in terms of patient-friendly care, psychosocial support and post-exposure HIV prophylaxis.

PLANNED HUMANITARIAN ACTION FOR 2010

In 2010, UNICEF will work with the Government of Zimbabwe, international and local NGO partners, communities and other United Nations agencies to respond to the needs of at least 5 million people – including up to 3.5 million most vulnerable children and women. Support will target early recovery and transition-related interventions across the country in order to strengthen delivery of basic services, including those for health and nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene, education, child protection and HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment. Following are the expected results of UNICEF’s emergency interventions:

**Health and Nutrition:** UNICEF will continue to play a key role in the Health Cluster and to lead the Nutrition Cluster to secure a coordinated and effective response. Provision of essential medicines and medical supplies will benefit over 2 million women and children as will strengthening of nationwide nutrition surveillance, support for community-based case management of acute malnutrition, pneumonia and diarrhoea, and infant and young child feeding programmes.

**Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH):** Reliable access to a safe water supply and proper sanitation and hygiene facilities for up to 500,000 people and 200,000 schoolchildren will be provided through the drilling of boreholes and the rehabilitation of water points and sanitation facilities. Other measures to reduce the spread of waterborne diseases will include hygiene education and promotion campaigns. UNICEF will lead the WASH Cluster for improved coordination of humanitarian assistance.

**Education:** UNICEF will concentrate its efforts on providing access to education for up to 2.5 million children and will support the recovery of the education sector through Back-to-School campaigns and the procurement and distribution of teaching and learning materials. UNICEF will continue to co-lead the Education Cluster with Save the Children.

**Child Protection:** UNICEF will lead the Child Protection Working Group to ensure that some 1.4 million orphans and vulnerable children have access to a more protective environment through the development of a standardized package of support services and strengthened laws and policies that protect children in contact with the law, whether as victims, witnesses or offenders.

**HIV/AIDS:** UNICEF will work to prevent the transmission of HIV among 100,000 vulnerable children and youth, and to support treatment for 75,000 people living with HIV/AIDS through training, the provision of antiretroviral therapy, palliative care and counselling services and the distribution of home-based care supplies.

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**UNICEF EMERGENCY NEEDS FOR 2010**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>US$</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>38,100,000</td>
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<td>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene</td>
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<td>Education</td>
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<tr>
<td>Child Protection</td>
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<td>HIV/AIDS</td>
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</table>
UNICEF Humanitarian Action 2010

WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA
CRITICAL ISSUES FOR CHILDREN AND WOMEN

In addition to the countries in West and Central Africa that appear separately in *Humanitarian Action Report 2010* hereafter, additional funds are also requested within the region to address smaller-scale emergencies or post-conflict transitions in Benin, Cameroon, the Congo, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali and Togo. The current global financial crisis coupled with higher food prices, seasonal shortages of crops and reduced demand for raw materials are exacerbating acute malnutrition rates and jeopardizing any gains in human development in the region, especially among the poorest and most vulnerable people. Further, a number of countries in West Africa are increasingly facing challenges posed by climatic hazards, in particular flooding. With flooding comes outbreaks of infectious diseases such as cholera, measles, meningitis and polio, to which children are extremely susceptible without immunization or sufficient access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene. In other areas, drought is pushing up the number of army worms (a pest that can wreak havoc in crops) and locust infestations, contributing to food shortages and consequently widespread undernutrition.

PLANNED HUMANITARIAN ACTION FOR 2010

While the impacts of the global food and financial crises are expected to increase overall levels of undernutrition in the region, the UNICEF Regional Office is also planning for further displacement and influxes of refugees following anticipated drought, flooding and other climate shocks throughout 2010. UNICEF will partner with governments, United Nations agencies, NGOs and academic or technical institutions for the prevention of disease outbreaks and acute malnutrition among children through technical support for UNICEF’s cluster leadership accountabilities, emergency preparedness and response capacity building, and logistics and stockpiling of essential items. Following are the expected results of UNICEF emergency interventions:

**Health and Nutrition:** Preparedness for meningitis epidemics is vital for the region to reduce the risk of a large outbreak and its spreading to other countries. Due to the recurrence of this disease every year, the establishment of vaccine stocks and antibiotics are essential. Further, a mobilization strategy, combining prevention and treatment, implemented in the months before the hunger season will help to address the seasonal peak of acute malnutrition in the region. Health and nutrition interventions will be prioritized in Cameroon, the Congo, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia and Mali.

**Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH):** The Regional Office will continue to concentrate on cholera risk reduction and integrating WASH interventions into nutritional emergency responses. The UNICEF-led WASH Cluster will also ensure a quick and coordinated response to rapid onset emergencies with a specific focus on cholera outbreak control. Benin, the Congo, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia and Mali will include WASH activities as part of their emergency programmes.

**Education:** All 24 countries in West and Central Africa with UNICEF offices will benefit from participating in training programmes for frontline emergency responders and government education officials, as devised jointly by UNICEF, Save the Children and other partners. Country offices will also receive support for education in emergencies preparedness and response strategy development, while documentation and evaluations will provide model formats and resources for replication and adaptation within and outside the region. Additional emergency education activities will be undertaken in Cameroon, the Congo, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia and Mali.

**Child Protection:** UNICEF will strengthen the effectiveness of child protection mechanisms in protracted emergencies, post-conflict transition periods and emergency preparedness and response through improved coordination of child protection sub-clusters. Support will also be provided for the training of armed
forces in child protection (in collaboration with Save the Children), follow up of the United Nations Security Council Resolutions 1612 and 1882, and for cross-border meetings regarding gender-based violence. Additional activities will be undertaken in Cameroon, the Congo, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau and Liberia.

**HIV/AIDS:** In Cameroon, UNICEF will collect information on HIV/AIDS-related risks among refugees and will provide HIV prevention information and treatment to youth and pregnant women, where needed. Training in responding to gender-based violence in emergencies will also be provided for health centre staff and community volunteers. In Guinea-Bissau, UNICEF’s efforts will support expansion of voluntary HIV testing, counselling and Preventing Mother-to-Child Transmission services and peer education of adolescents and young people. In Mali, UNICEF will work to improve HIV prevention and services for those affected by emergencies, especially vulnerable adolescents and pregnant women, to include Preventing Mother-to-Child Transmission programmes, care and treatment for those living with HIV, and counselling and testing services for survivors of sexual violence.

**Emergency Preparedness and Response:** UNICEF country offices in the region will have improved emergency preparedness and response mechanisms through the development of a regional surge capacity for rapid deployment of experienced emergency staff and a Regional Emergency Rapid Response Fund. Additionally, UNICEF will provide support for strengthening national emergency preparedness and response capacities through UNICEF-led inter-agency emergency simulation exercises at the country level. UNICEF will also enhance emergency response capacity in the Central Africa sub-region, particularly emergency operations in Cameroon, Central African Republic and Chad, creating a supply hub for essential stocks.
CRITICAL ISSUES FOR CHILDREN AND WOMEN

The Central African Republic continues to suffer from years of conflict, which has impacted the lives of thousands of people, mainly in the northern regions of the country. It is estimated that at least a quarter of the population has been affected by the conflict. As of May 2009, there were approximately 122,600 displaced persons, 91,800 returnees and some 128,500 Central African Republic refugees residing in neighbouring countries, mainly in Cameroon and Chad. Delivering assistance to the northern area remains problematic due to road bandits and clashes between armed groups and government forces. Other challenges are frequent outbreaks of epidemic diseases (mainly in the north), rising prices of food and other essential commodities and limited resources to meet humanitarian needs.

PLANNED HUMANITARIAN ACTION FOR 2010

In 2010, while continuing its life-saving and immediate response in the northern zones affected by the conflict, UNICEF with the Government of the Central African Republic, NGO partners and other United Nations agencies, will respond to the humanitarian needs of more than 600,000 people in the conflict areas, including 240,000 children and those affected by malnutrition in the south-west region. The focus will be on ensuring access to health and nutrition, safe drinking water, appropriate sanitation and hygiene, as well as creating child-friendly learning spaces, access to education and a protective environment for children. UNICEF is also working to ensure that the capacity for emergency preparedness for rapid response is addressed. Following are the expected results of UNICEF emergency interventions:

Health and Nutrition: UNICEF will ensure effective Nutrition Cluster coordination and support the development of nutrition surveillance for children under five in hard-to-reach areas and malnutrition-prone zones. Essential health-care services and therapeutic feeding programmes, including outpatient feeding and community-based case management of acute malnutrition, will also be supported by UNICEF and partners at 55 health centres in the affected areas.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH): Adequate access to safe water and basic sanitation facilities will be available for up to 120,000 people through the construction of new water points and improved family latrines, and the rehabilitation of 300 existing water points, including those in schools and health centres. The UNICEF-led WASH Cluster will also promote safer hygiene practices and emergency preparedness.

Education: UNICEF will ensure that 240,000 children continue to attend school in crisis-affected areas in an environment conducive to quality learning through training of teachers and caregivers, provision of school kits, Early Childhood Development kits and textbooks, and improvements in school supervision.

Child Protection: Psychosocial and education support services will be provided for 40,000 vulnerable children in rebel-controlled areas through the creation of at least 20 new child-friendly spaces. Negotiation is ongoing for the release of nearly 500 children currently associated with armed groups or forces, who, along with 1,500 children formerly associated with armed conflict, will have access to reintegration services.

HIV/AIDS: UNICEF and partners will strengthen vulnerable communities’ ability to reduce their risk of exposure to HIV infection in emergency zones. This will include the development distribute to behaviour change communications on HIV prevention, care and treatment, which will be distribute to more than 200,000 children, adolescents, women and communities via schools, youth centres and health facilities.

UNICEF EMERGENCY NEEDS FOR 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
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</table>
CHAD

CRITICAL ISSUES FOR CHILDREN AND WOMEN

Chad continues to face an acute emergency situation due to internal and cross-border violence, mass displacement and limited access to areas in humanitarian need. In addition, uneven and below-average rainfall is jeopardizing future crops and leading to higher food prices and undernutrition. The widespread practice of recruitment of underage children into armed groups continues unabated as does the dissemination of unexploded ordnance, killing and maiming civilians, most of them children. Coping mechanisms for refugee, displaced and host communities are strained to almost breaking point, as acute malnutrition rate rise above 20 per cent in the worst-affected areas. Spillover from the conflict in Darfur and deteriorating security in the Central African Republic is also contributing to the crisis in Chad, swelling numbers of refugees living in camps or host communities to well over 300,000.

UNICEF EMERGENCY NEEDS FOR 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
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</table>

PLANNED HUMANITARIAN ACTION FOR 2010

Together with the Government of Chad, United Nations agencies, the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and NGO partners, UNICEF will carry out life-saving interventions to meet the immediate needs of 750,000 affected children, women and families, particularly in the eastern and southern regions of the country. Using integrated approaches, UNICEF will seek to enhance access to health and nutrition care, consolidate and expand achievements in water, sanitation and hygiene according to Sphere standards, and support access to education and protection, especially for those children associated with armed groups or forces. UNICEF will continue to lead the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene, Nutrition and Education Clusters, and the Child Protection Sub-Cluster, and closely collaborate with the World Health Organization on health issues and the World Food Programme on food security. Following are the expected results of UNICEF emergency interventions:

Health and Nutrition: UNICEF will respond to the immediate need for preventive and curative care for 120,000 children under five and 50,000 pregnant women living in refugee, displaced and host communities. Response will include the roll-out of the Accelerated Child Survival and Development strategy which combines catch-up immunization, malaria prevention, vitamin A supplementation and de-worming.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH): UNICEF will ensure access to safe water, sanitation and improved hygiene for several hundred thousand displaced people, returnees, newly-arrived Central African Republic refugees and those living in host communities in the east and south of the country. As leader of the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Cluster, UNICEF will work to improve the coverage and coordination of responses between the 12-plus national and international partners delivering water, sanitation and hygiene support.

Education: In leading the Education Cluster, UNICEF will spearhead efforts to ensure access to quality education for over 170,000 refugee children, while also improving learning environments through the construction of 200 semi-permanent school structures. The skills of teachers and preschool animators will be enhanced through training and schools will receive the necessary teaching, educational and recreational materials needed to provide a child-friendly environment conducive to learning and child development.

Child Protection: As leader of the Child Protection Sub-Cluster, UNICEF will scale up prevention, release and reintegration efforts to benefit children associated with armed forces and groups and continue to address protection challenges facing vulnerable and separated children.

HIV/AIDS: Access to HIV/AIDS awareness, voluntary counselling and testing services will improve for up to 10,000 pregnant women, HIV-positive mothers and infected children. Around 150,000 young people will receive information on HIV prevention via three new youth centres and an existing network of 22 youth centres in refugee camps, displaced persons sites and host communities.
CRITICAL ISSUES FOR CHILDREN AND WOMEN

The humanitarian community in the Democratic Republic of the Congo has been simultaneously confronting displacement and acute humanitarian need in five main locations: Ituri, North Kivu, South Kivu, the Uélé districts and the area along the Angolan border where Congolese citizens have been forcibly expelled from Angola. It is estimated that, in total, there are more than 2 million displaced people in the eastern part of the country, of whom over half are children. Currently undernutrition is a direct or indirect cause of 35 per cent of all deaths in children under five, and in excess of 400,000 displaced children do not attend school. A breakdown in the peace process, coupled with renewed hostilities in previous areas of conflict, has led to an increase in levels of sexual and gender-based violence against children and women; more than half of the rapes reported in the eastern provinces between January and April 2009 were committed by armed forces and rebel groups against women; more than half of the rapes reported in the sexual and gender-based violence against children and women; more than half of the rapes reported in the

UNICEF EMERGENCY NEEDS FOR 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Programme of Expanded Assistance for Returnees (PEAR)</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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</table>

PLANNED HUMANITARIAN ACTION FOR 2010

Together with the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, NGO partners, other United Nations agencies and the communities themselves, UNICEF will work to reduce the vulnerabilities of an estimated 1.8 million displaced, returnee and other disaster-affected people, including 990,000 children. UNICEF’s two flagship programmes in the country – the Rapid Response Mechanism and the Programme of Expanded Assistance for Returnees – will be deployed in three of the UNICEF-led clusters: Water, Sanitation and Hygiene, Education, and Non-food Items/Emergency Shelter. The UNICEF-led Nutrition Cluster will provide similar national-level standby response capacity for nutritional surveys and immediate response. These interventions will be complemented by large-scale emergency response within UNICEF’s other core areas of responsibility, including child protection, mine risk education and gender-based violence. In a country as vast as the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the primary challenge is access, especially in the eastern part where conflict continues to erupt. Following are the expected results of UNICEF emergency interventions:

Rapid Assistance Programmes: The Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) will continue to provide rapid multi-sectoral assessment information to the humanitarian community and emergency response in the form of non-food items/emergency shelter, water, sanitation and hygiene and education to over 1 million emergency-affected people. The Programme of Expanded Assistance for Returnees (PEAR), which provides a three-month package of essential household items and other forms of support, will expand in areas such as North Kivu where the influx of returnees is expected to increase but will be phased out, for example, in the Ituri district where the return process is coming to an end. However, PEAR will retain a link to the PEAR Plus recovery programme to target those areas already assessed and assisted by PEAR with a package of early recovery interventions, focusing on the rehabilitation of basic social services.

Health and Nutrition: As Nutrition Cluster lead, UNICEF will play a vital role in strengthening health-care provision for children and women in emergencies in a bid to reduce morbidity and mortality rates. In response to the extremely high levels of acute malnutrition, UNICEF will not only provide therapeutic feeding supplies and support for community-based case management of acute malnutrition, but will also coordinate surveillance and help partners provide an immediate response in areas with high levels of acute malnutrition.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH): Sufficient safe water and other WASH facilities meeting Sphere standards will be provided for displaced people in the eastern provinces. Measures to protect displaced and returnee communities made vulnerable to cholera and other waterborne disease outbreaks by poor sanitation conditions will also be implemented.

Education: A total of 300,000 conflict-affected children and youth will have improved access to a quality education in a safe and protective environment through the establishment of temporary learning spaces and the provision of education materials and psychosocial support. UNICEF will also focus on reducing gender inequality across all education activities.

Child Protection: UNICEF will continue to support government efforts to prevent the recruitment of children into the national armed forces and armed groups. In addition, UNICEF will advocate for the release of children associated with armed conflict and support their reintegration back into their families and communities. Psychosocial support and reintegration services will also be provided for separated or unaccompanied children, and child protection networks comprising NGOs, social workers, schools and community leaders strengthened.

For more information on Humanitarian Action Report 2010, please refer to www.unicef.org/har2010
CRITICAL ISSUES FOR CHILDREN AND WOMEN

Political instability and socio-economic hardship in Guinea deepened in 2009, leading to further waves of anti-government demonstrations and general strikes. The 28 September 2009 killings and widespread incidence of sexual violence against anti-government protesters during a rally in Conakry, the capital, further aggravated this fragile situation. A series of disasters, such as unusually severe flooding, have reduced harvests, leading to an increase in malnutrition. Prices of rice, sugar, oil and other basic foods are also on the rise in Conakry, creating more tension in urban areas as living standards continue their steady decline. The combination of poverty and constant hunger is driving young boys and girls to succumb to child trafficking and child labour, activities which often lead to forced sexual intercourse and other forms of violence and which deprives them of their chance to an education and prejudices their overall well-being and development.

PLANNED HUMANITARIAN ACTION FOR 2010

UNICEF will partner with the Government of Guinea, United Nations agencies and international and national NGOs for the provision of emergency relief in line with the Core Commitments for Children to reduce vulnerabilities of more than 2.2 million food-insecure children and who are most at risk of exploitation, especially in urban areas. UNICEF’s focus will be on ensuring access to health and nutrition, safe drinking water and appropriate sanitation and hygiene, with view to reducing the incidence of cholera and other waterborne diseases and improving the overall nutritional status of children. Throughout 2010, UNICEF will reinforce government and civil society capacity in emergency preparedness and response. Following are the expected results of UNICEF emergency interventions:

Health: Essential health care for up to 10,000 children and women at risk of waterborne disease outbreaks and other emergencies will be provided through sensitization initiatives for national and local preparedness and the pre-positioning of medical supplies and drugs. Emergency health preparedness and response measures will also be put in place to respond to other potentially fatal infectious diseases such as influenza A (H1N1).

Nutrition: Immediate response to the needs of 50,000 severely acutely malnourished children under five will be provided in collaboration with the World Food Programme thereby reducing the rate of severe acute malnutrition to below 10 per cent and improving the overall nutritional status of children. UNICEF will also support the Government of Guinea in the coordination of emergency nutrition responses as part of its role as co-lead of Nutrition Cluster with Save the Children.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH): To reduce the incidence of cholera and other waterborne diseases, up to 300,000 vulnerable people will receive reliable access to safe water and sanitation facilities, backed by hygiene promotion activities. Access to adapted sanitary facilities which ensure privacy and security of women and girls will be made available through the construction of 6,000 latrines that meet Sphere standards in areas identified by mapping analyses as high risk for waterborne disease outbreaks.

Education: Displaced and vulnerable children will return to, or enrol for the first time in, school through the construction of temporary learning spaces and the provision of basic school materials. Education authorities will be able to respond more effectively to education in emergencies as a result of training in preparing local contingency plans and emergency response, while teachers will receive training in HIV/AIDS prevention and peace education for use in schools.

Child Protection: Survivors of sexual and gender-based violence will be provided with legal assistance, psychosocial support and rehabilitation care. UNICEF will also reinforce government and civil society capacity in appropriate child protection measures for emergency situations, including the application of the United Nations Code of Conduct against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse in Humanitarian Settings.
UNICEF Humanitarian Action 2010

MAURITANIA

CRITICAL ISSUES FOR CHILDREN AND WOMEN

Unusually heavy rains in August and September 2009 coupled with several hikes in food prices are exacerbating chronic food shortages in Mauritania, particularly during the pre-harvest season (June to September). The country already suffers from high levels of poverty and food insecurity, as agricultural production covers less than half of the national food consumption. Furthermore, the flow of international aid into the country has slowed down following Mauritania’s latest political crisis which erupted in August 2008. Current estimates put the number of people at risk of acute malnutrition in the five most food-insecure regions at around 220,000, a figure which includes 165,000 children under five and 9,000 pregnant or lactating women.1 One of the main challenges will be to keep global acute malnutrition rates below 10 per cent in all the vulnerable regions by linking management of acute malnutrition with the prevention of stunting in children.

UNICEF EMERGENCY NEEDS FOR 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene</td>
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<tr>
<td>Education</td>
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<tr>
<td>Child Protection</td>
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<td>HIV/AIDS</td>
<td>50,000</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PLANNED HUMANITARIAN ACTION FOR 2010

In 2010, UNICEF will work with the Government of Mauritania, United Nations agencies and international and national NGOs to respond to the needs of 30,000 children with acute malnutrition in five food-insecure regions, as well as 10,000 people in flood-affected communities. Early recovery interventions for up to 20,000 returnees from Mali and Senegal, located mainly in the Brakna, Gorgol, Guidimakha and Trarza regions will also be a priority. As technical leader of the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene, Nutrition and Education Clusters, and the Child Protection Sub-Cluster, UNICEF will work with partners to provide access to essential health and nutrition services, safe drinking water and sanitation, education for displaced children and a protective environment for all children. UNICEF will also work with local partners to build preparedness to respond to national emergencies, which will include managerial capacity to handle future emergencies. Following are the expected results of UNICEF emergency interventions:

Health and Nutrition: UNICEF will ensure effective coordination of nutrition interventions and will support the development of a surveillance system for monitoring the nutritional status of children. UNICEF will also implement a national child survival and development programme to include treatment of severe acute malnutrition, promotion of infant and young child feeding, prevention of micronutrient deficiencies and routine immunization.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH): Access to safe water supplies and sanitation will be assured for at least 20,000 displaced persons, the majority of whom are children and women, through rehabilitation of wells and the construction of sanitation facilities in schools and households. Safer hygiene practices will be promoted in 25 schools and 25 communities.

Education: At least 3,000 primary schoolchildren, including those who are displaced or recently returned to resettlement areas, will resume their schooling in UNICEF-funded temporary classrooms and tents. Children will also be supplied with necessary learning and recreational materials.

Child Protection: Psychosocial support and access to basic social services will be provided for children subject to domestic abuse, exploitation or separated from their parents because of flooding or food insecurity. In coordination with the United Nations Development Programme, UNICEF will also provide mine risk education in the two regions contaminated by unexploded ordnance and assistance to those injured in accidents involving landmines.

HIV/AIDS: At least 10,000 vulnerable young people and women in flood-affected areas and returnee camps will be better informed about HIV/AIDS prevention through the distribution of behaviour change communications.

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1. CERF allocates US$ 2.2 million for emergency nutritional assistance in Mauritania’, Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, Press Release, 8 October 2009.
UNICEF Humanitarian Action 2010

NIGER

CRITICAL ISSUES FOR CHILDREN AND WOMEN

Niger continues to suffer a plethora of acute emergencies, including heavy flooding, seasonal cholera and meningitis outbreaks. In addition, although peace talks in May 2009 calmed a two-year insurgency in the northern part of the country leading to some resettlement, tensions remain. Another challenge will be the rehabilitation of infrastructure in a region hit by heavy flooding in September 2009 which displaced over 100,000 people. Acute malnutrition rates in most regions of Niger are above 10 per cent – higher than internationally recognized critical levels – and stunting affects almost one out of every two children under five.

UNICEF EMERGENCY NEEDS FOR 2010

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Sector</th>
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<td>Child Protection</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>19,248,200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PLANNED HUMANITARIAN ACTION FOR 2010

UNICEF will work with the Ministry of Health and other partners to reduce acute malnutrition rates and promote adequate health, nutrition and hygiene practices for up to 300,000 children. As an immediate measure, UNICEF will increase its emergency preparedness to respond to infectious disease outbreaks, floods and displacement by pre-positioning vaccines and other medical supplies and conducting preparedness training at the national and regional level. Following are the expected results of UNICEF emergency interventions:

**Health:** The medical needs of 10,000 women and children displaced by floods or conflict will be covered by a contingency stock. National emergency health preparedness will also be reinforced through the pre-positioning of vaccines for 1.3 million children, and medical supplies and drugs to treat those affected by meningitis and cholera. In case of an influenza A (H1N1) epidemic, communication tools will be produced and disseminated, in accordance with the national response plan.

**Nutrition:** UNICEF will continue to lead the Nutrition Thematic Working Group and work with the Government, NGO partners, communities and other United Nations agencies to bring the rate of acute malnutrition below 10 per cent and to reduce the prevalence of stunting. This will be done through improved case management of severe acute malnutrition – targeting 50,000 children or 60 per cent of all cases – and through prevention activities such as a blanket feeding for 250,000 children and promotion of infant feeding practices.

**Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH):** Sufficient safe water supply, sanitation facilities and hygiene kits will be available for up to 50,000 persons affected by floods or cholera outbreaks. The UNICEF-led WASH Cluster will also build sanitation facilities to ensure the privacy and security of women and girls, and conduct anti-vectorial spraying to reduce the prevalence of like malaria and meningitis.

**Education:** Children in the affected areas of northern Niger will benefit from access to a safe learning environment through reconstruction of the six schools destroyed in the September 2009 floods. UNICEF has already pre-positioned school kits and materials to build temporary learning spaces in the event of further displacement caused by floods or other disasters.

**Child Protection:** The well-being of some 8,000 children and youth made vulnerable through displacement will be enhanced through the setting up of safe spaces, the provision of psychosocial support, mine risk education and other forms of support. A further 10,000 children and women will be assisted through the provision of non-food items.
CRITICAL ISSUES FOR CHILDREN AND WOMEN

The Asia–Pacific region has an emergency profile that is characterized by natural disasters and civil/political unrest with pockets of armed conflict, straining access to and timely provision of humanitarian assistance and delivery of basic services for children and women. In 2009, the region saw the situation in war-torn and politically unstable countries worsen, further increasing the number of internally displaced people. In addition, flooding, which is often associated with the annual typhoon and cyclone season, has been unusually severe and is also devastating the lives of millions of people in the region. Paradoxically, the shortage of rainfall in other areas has led to drought and food insecurity. The Asia–Pacific region is also being affected by global events such as food and fuel price shocks and the threat of pandemic influenza, in addition to the presence of endemic diseases, like cholera and dengue.

UNICEF EMERGENCY NEEDS FOR 2010

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<tr>
<td>Support for Capacity Building in Cluster Areas</td>
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<td>Nutrition</td>
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<td>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene</td>
<td>300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
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<tr>
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<td>500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,900,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PLANNED HUMANITARIAN ACTION FOR 2010

In 2010, UNICEF’s Asia and Pacific Shared Services Centre (APSSC) will continue to provide support to country offices for emergency preparedness and response planning, as well as for capacity building activities, particularly in the four clusters that UNICEF leads globally to meet the challenges of securing reliable access to basic social services for women and children in the region. APSSC will also advocate for a special focus on children and vulnerable groups in all sectors. This will require actively partnering with regional government bodies, United Nations agencies and NGOs to promote the cluster approach through awareness-raising and inter-cluster missions at the country level, in addition to leading or co-leading the regional cluster networks for Water, Sanitation and Hygiene, Nutrition and Education (with Save the Children) and establishing one for Child Protection in Emergencies. Following are the expected results of UNICEF’s emergency interventions:

**Emergency Preparedness and Response:** At the onset of an emergency, direct support will be made available to country offices to ensure a coordinated humanitarian response. Pandemic preparedness and response will also be expanded through the use of programme communication to build capacity in the broader context of emerging diseases.

**Support for Capacity Building in Cluster Areas:** Working with partners, APSSC will provide support to country offices for emergency response through UNICEF’s increasingly recognized inter-agency cluster responsibilities.

**Nutrition:** In 2010, UNICEF will concentrate its efforts on strengthening capacity in community-based case management of acute malnutrition, cluster coordination and nutrition survey methods. UNICEF will also advocate for local production of ready-to-use therapeutic foods in the Asia–Pacific region.

**Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH):** Together with WASH cluster partners, UNICEF will focus on emergency preparedness in country offices and on improved response in emergencies through the development of inter-agency contingency plans and roll out of WASH packages for use during emergencies.

**Education:** Coordination of the UNICEF-led Education Cluster will be improved as a result of mapping and gap analyses for education in emergencies, development and sharing of education tools and standards, on-site and distance technical assistance, capacity building workshops and regular follow-up with cluster coordinators, emergency education specialists and government partners.

**Child Protection:** UNICEF will respond to child protection concerns in the region such as trafficking, gender-based violence and recruitment of children for armed conflict through support to countries reporting on the United Nations Security Council’s Resolutions 1612 and 1882 and improved coordination within the Protection Cluster to overcome operational constraints where the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees is not present.
CRITICAL ISSUES FOR CHILDREN AND WOMEN

One third of Afghanistan’s population is considered food insecure due to years of ongoing conflict, as well as increased fighting between government forces and rebel groups, floods in the Western and Northern Provinces, and an earthquake which hit the Eastern Province in 2009. The effects of the food, fuel and financial crises are also putting an estimated 1.2 million children under five and 550,000 pregnant and lactating women across the country at high risk of household insecurity, undernutrition, infectious diseases and livelihood vulnerability. Their situation is further exacerbated because of little or no access to essential health care, safe water or education or child protection services.

PLANNED HUMANITARIAN ACTION FOR 2010

In 2010, UNICEF will work with the Government of Afghanistan, United Nations agencies, NGOs and communities to respond to the humanitarian needs of an estimated 2 million people, particularly women and children affected and/or displaced by armed conflict and disasters. As lead or co-lead of the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene, Nutrition and Education Clusters, and the Child Protection Sub-Cluster, UNICEF will focus on providing access to essential health and nutrition care, safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene facilities, safe learning environments and stronger psychosocial support and protection networks for children. Emergency preparedness will be fully addressed within planning, and support for lasting recovery woven into all sectors of humanitarian response. Following are the expected results of UNICEF emergency interventions:

Health: At least 175,000 children (aged 6–59 months) and 90,000 pregnant and lactating women affected by conflict and disasters will be able to access improved health services, achieved through the strengthening of capacity at health facilities. The provision of essential drugs and insecticide-treated mosquito nets for malaria prevention will be among the main benefits.

Nutrition: The nutritional status of over 175,000 children aged 6–59 months and 80,000 pregnant and lactating mothers will improve as a result of de-worming, micronutrient supplementation and therapeutic feeding interventions. UNICEF will also undertake rapid nutrition assessments and support the promotion of improved infant and young child feeding practices. Awareness will be raised among the public about detection and prevention of diseases.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH): An estimated 1 million conflict- or disaster-affected people will have access to reliable and sufficient safe drinking water through the construction of water points, water tankering and the distribution of water purification materials. UNICEF will also help prevent outbreaks of waterborne diseases by providing sanitation facilities and hygiene education.

Education: The UNICEF-led Education Cluster will work with communities to re-open schools closed due to the conflict. Approximately 100,000 children and out-of-school youth in all provinces in Afghanistan will be able to resume their education through the reconstruction of school buildings destroyed by the conflict, the development of teaching and learning materials and sensitization of teachers to the need for psychosocial interventions.

Child Protection: UNICEF will enable the 28 provincial Child Protection Action Networks to expand their capacity to monitor and respond to the needs of children engaged in armed conflict or who have been unlawfully detained. In close collaboration with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the International Organization on Migration, the Red Cross and NGO child protection networks, UNICEF will strengthen existing referral systems for unaccompanied minors and separated children working and/or living in the border areas of Herat, Nangarhar and Nimroz Provinces.
CRITICAL ISSUES FOR CHILDREN AND WOMEN

The acute humanitarian needs of at least 3.5 million children and women are expected to become even more pronounced in 2010 as ongoing food shortages and assistance gaps are exacerbated by natural disasters, the global economic crisis and food aid budget cuts. Some 40,000 children under five become acutely malnourished each year and one third of women of child-bearing age currently suffer from anaemia, nationally a major cause of maternal deaths. The gradual deterioration and lack of maintenance of water and sanitation systems are contributing to diarrhoeal disease and acute respiratory infections, both of which are leading causes of child deaths across the country.

Although primary and secondary schooling is free and compulsory, persistent shortages of textbooks, school materials, fuel for heating and generally poor school infrastructure remain impediments to universal access to education.

UNICEF EMERGENCY NEEDS FOR 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>US$</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
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</table>

PLANNED HUMANITARIAN ACTION FOR 2010

In 2010, UNICEF and its partners will ensure a coordinated response to the needs of more than 3.5 million children and women, ensuring access to health and nutrition, safe drinking water, adequate sanitation and hygiene and educational opportunities. A Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey will be carried out in order to generate the data necessary to inform both policy and programme development. Following are the expected results of UNICEF emergency interventions:

Health: Support for essential health services will continue, benefiting 3.5 million children and women (900,000 children and 2.6 million women of child-bearing age) in accessible counties through provision of essential drugs, de-worming tablets and micronutrient supplements.

Nutrition: Given current trends in malnutrition, a nutrition surveillance system will be developed to monitor the status of children under five and to support community-based case management of severe acute malnutrition in especially vulnerable areas. UNICEF will continue providing multiple micronutrient supplements to pregnant and lactating women and behaviour change communications will further promote key caring practices such as exclusive breastfeeding, complementary feeding and hand-washing.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH): Provision will be made to ensure that a sufficient quantity of safe drinking water and proper sanitation will be available for up to 120,000 people, through the rehabilitation of damaged water supply systems and sanitary facilities, in particular those at schools and health facilities. Appropriate hygiene behaviours will be promoted in health centres, schools and host communities to ensure effective utilization of the rehabilitated facilities.

Education: UNICEF will continue to support hygiene and health promotion activities as well as improve the quality of education nationwide by providing technical assistance in areas such as setting standards for school readiness and development of new life-skills education materials and the construction of latrines. Children and an estimated 10,000 teachers and headmasters will benefit from teacher training activities and improvements to sanitation facilities. Continued support will be provided to the Ministry of Education and local authorities to improve emergency preparedness in the area of education. UNICEF is the only resident agency working in the education sector.
CRITICAL ISSUES FOR CHILDREN AND WOMEN

After Cyclone Nargis devastated parts of Myanmar in May 2008, some 1.2 million people in nine townships are still in need of humanitarian assistance. Although progress has been made in supporting the needs of those displaced by the disaster, economic hardship in the cyclone-stricken areas has decreased access to education and health and nutrition services. Securing sustainable livelihoods and improved shelter also remain key challenges. In addition, the slow pace of reconstruction of schools and health facilities means that too many children are still having to attend school in temporary structures, or worse still, are dropping out of school altogether.

PLANNED HUMANITARIAN ACTION FOR 2010

In 2010, UNICEF will partner the Government of Myanmar, United Nations agencies and township authorities in recovery efforts in line with the Core Commitments for Children in the areas of health and nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene, education and child protection to reduce vulnerabilities among the estimated 1.2 million people in nine remaining cyclone-affected townships. UNICEF will also undertake a national gap analysis to assess the level of emergency preparedness in each of these key sectors. As leader of the inter-agency Water, Sanitation and Hygiene, Nutrition and Education Thematic Groups, as well as of the Child Protection Working Group, UNICEF will work with partners to ensure improved coordination of humanitarian action and with the Government to develop national capacity for emergency preparedness and disaster risk reduction. Following are the expected results of UNICEF emergency interventions:

Health and Nutrition: UNICEF will continue to support revitalization of essential maternal and child health services, such as immunization and prevention and treatment of diarrhoea, pneumonia and malaria. All emergency-affected children under five, as well as 100,000 pregnant and lactating women, will benefit from an enhanced level of nutrition care resulting from improved case management and treatment of severe acute malnutrition, nutrition surveillance, micronutrient supplementation, and health and nutrition education.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH): The UNICEF-led WASH Thematic Group will work to provide home hygiene education and access to sufficient water and sanitation facilities at the household level for some 200,000 beneficiaries. The problem of water shortages during the dry season will continue to be addressed through pond construction and the distribution of ceramic jars for household rainwater collection.

Education: As the lead agency coordinating education recovery efforts, UNICEF will work with key partners to reduce the drop-out rate among 200,000 schoolchildren affected by Cyclone Nargis and to provide non-formal life-skills education to vulnerable children who are in need of special assistance.

Child Protection: Children and women affected by the disaster, either by family separation, exploitation or domestic abuse, will receive improved levels of psychosocial support through tailored communications, vocational training and a network of 158 community support groups. In all 158 disaster-affected localities, mechanisms and systems for reporting, monitoring and responding to violations against women and children will be strengthened.

UNICEF EMERGENCY NEEDS FOR 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>US$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>Health and Nutrition</td>
<td>6,000,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene</td>
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<tr>
<td>Education</td>
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</table>
CRITICAL ISSUES FOR CHILDREN AND WOMEN

Approximately 3 million people – including 1 million children – are estimated to be directly affected by Nepal’s increasingly volatile security environment, unusually severe flooding and recent wave of diarrhoea epidemics. Thousands of children are at risk of being recruited or re-recruited into newly emerging armed groups. Moreover, malnutrition, seasonal flooding, crop losses and the impact of the food, fuel and financial crises are affecting the nutritional status and education of children across the country. Already the health status of Nepalese children is extremely precarious as nearly half of all children under five are estimated to be suffering from chronic malnutrition. During the monsoon season, contaminated water and poor hygiene and sanitation conditions result in deadly outbreaks of diarrhoea and cholera in at least one quarter of the country, while emergency-prone districts of the terai have some of the country’s highest HIV prevalence rates.

UNICEF EMERGENCY NEEDS FOR 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<tr>
<td>Education</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV/AIDS</td>
<td>300,000</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>7,190,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PLANNED HUMANITARIAN ACTION FOR 2010

In 2010, UNICEF together with the Government of Nepal, United Nations agencies and international and national NGO partners, will provide emergency relief in line with the Core Commitments for Children to ensure essential health and nutrition care and access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene, education and child protection for an estimated 3 million people – including 1 million children – in 30 districts, or roughly half the country. UNICEF will also lead the Nutrition, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene and Education Clusters and the Child Protection Sub-Cluster, and co-chair the Emergency Health and Nutrition Working Group to plan for emergency preparedness and response in relation to flooding, earthquakes and civil unrest. As an immediate measure, UNICEF will pre-position supply items in order to facilitate a rapid response to critical needs in emergencies. Following are the expected results of UNICEF emergency interventions:

Health and Nutrition: In collaboration with World Health Organization and other cluster partners, UNICEF will support routine immunization campaigns. The nutrition situation in the most food-insecure districts will be monitored through surveillance and anthropometric surveys. Up to 3.7 million children under five will receive vitamin A supplementation and de-worming tablets while community-based case management of acute malnutrition will be expanded to reach a further 6,000 children. The capacity of health workers to provide infant and young child feeding support will also be enhanced.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH): UNICEF will strengthen preparedness and response capacity in 20 flood-prone districts and 25 districts prone to acute gastroenteritis through the identification of evacuation sites and installation of hand-pumps and latrines in readiness for occupation by internally displaced people. Water systems damaged by floods will be rehabilitated and relief items for hygiene, sanitation and water purification pre-positioned.

Education: Working with the Ministry of Education and Save the Children, UNICEF will concentrate its efforts on providing access to education for 50,000 conflict-affected children and on strengthening governance in 300 schools designated as ‘zones of peace’. Education partners will also be trained in education in emergencies in 20 vulnerable districts. Evidence-based data and information on the impact of the food, fuel and financial crises on education provision in Nepal will be collected and used to inform policy discussions.

Child Protection: The UNICEF-led Child Protection Sub-Cluster will improve national capacity to monitor, document and report violations of child rights and to prevent recruitment of children into armed forces or armed groups. Community-based reintegration services and psychosocial support will be provided as needed. Mine risk education will continue to be implemented with partners. Also, child protection kits will be pre-positioned.

HIV/AIDS: UNICEF will not only strengthen care and support for women and children affected by HIV/AIDS, but will also seek to reduce the spread of HIV during emergencies through the distribution of information on HIV prevention.
UNICEF Humanitarian Action 2010

PAKISTAN

CRITICAL ISSUES FOR CHILDREN AND WOMEN

It is estimated that more than 2.7 million people have been adversely affected by armed conflict in Pakistan during 2009. This includes the displacement of more than 1.4 million people due to fierce fighting between militants and government forces in the north-western part of the country. Those that have since been able to return home – once the government re-gained control of the area – face badly damaged infrastructure and have little or no access to basic social services; significant numbers are still living in temporary shelters. Elsewhere, in one of the poorest regions in Pakistan, ongoing conflict is leaving around 500,000 people vulnerable to crossfire and without sufficient health care, nutrition or education. All of these factors are contributing to high rates of malnutrition, typically around 10 per cent among children under five) and outbreaks of diarrhoea and acute respiratory infections, especially among children in displaced camps and host communities.

UNICEF EMERGENCY NEEDS FOR 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>US$</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
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<td>Nutrition</td>
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<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>10,000,000</td>
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<td>HIV/AIDS</td>
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<tr>
<td>Coordination</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PLANNED HUMANITARIAN ACTION FOR 2010

UNICEF will work with the Government of Pakistan, NGOs and United Nations agencies to respond to the needs of the 1.2 million displaced people still living in camps and host communities. In addition, UNICEF will support community-based early recovery activities for 1.7 million conflict-affected people, which will benefit an additional 1 million people in the areas of conflict. As lead of the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene, Nutrition and Education Clusters and the Child Protection Sub-Cluster, UNICEF’s focus will be on ensuring access to health and nutrition care, safe drinking water and sanitation facilities, a safe learning environment and strengthened child protection networks, especially for children at risk of recruitment or released by armed groups.

Following are the expected results of UNICEF emergency interventions:

**Health:** Vaccination campaigns will ensure immunization of 1.7 million children aged between 9 months and 13 years against measles in five vulnerable districts, while more than 1 million women of child-bearing age will be vaccinated against tetanus and benefit from improved access to maternal and child health care.

**Nutrition:** Community-based case management of acute malnutrition will be expanded to treat 211,000 children under five and 80,000 pregnant and lactating women. UNICEF will support the introduction of inter-agency surveys and surveillance systems in conflict-affected areas.

**Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH):** At least 200,000 conflict-affected persons in displaced camps and 1 million people in areas of return where restored access to WASH facilities has been highlighted as a pre-requisite for return are the primary targets for UNICEF’s support in this sector; the goal is to improve drinking water and sanitation provision through both investment in infrastructure and education to promote safer hygiene practices.

**Education:** Working in collaboration with the Department of Education, NGOs and parent–teacher associations, UNICEF aims to get 500,000 boys and girls back to school or enrolled for the first time. This will be achieved through rehabilitation of 5,000 primary schools equipped with appropriate learning materials and the training of 11,000 teachers in education in emergencies, both measures designed to improve learning environments and to deliver psychosocial support to children.

**Child Protection:** UNICEF will work to protect more than 200,000 children and women from abuse, exploitation, trafficking, separation and institutionalization by facilitating access to protective and reintegration services and by training staff of child protection centres and NGOs in psychosocial support.

**HIV/AIDS:** UNICEF will reduce vulnerability and exposure to HIV in camps and areas of return by screening women for HIV at Preventing Mother-to-Child Transmission sites and two specialist paediatric units.
PHILIPPINES

CRITICAL ISSUES FOR CHILDREN AND WOMEN

The Philippines has a population of just over 90 million, 48 million of whom live in areas prone to either disasters or conflict and where, on average, an estimated 850,000 people are recorded as being displaced each year by the Department of Social Welfare and Development. In 2009, due to both natural disasters and conflict more than a million people were displaced, including around 500,000 children. For these people, access to appropriate health and nutrition care, safe drinking water, sanitation and education, as well as overarching community-based child protection systems are urgently needed.

UNICEF EMERGENCY NEEDS FOR 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>US$</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
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<td>4,000,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
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<tr>
<td>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>3,200,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>3,500,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>HIV/AIDS</td>
<td>190,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>17,890,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In 2010, UNICEF will work alongside the Government of the Philippines, NGO partners, communities and United Nations agencies in order to continue emergency relief and recovery operations for more than 700,000 people displaced as a result of natural disasters in 2009 and the more than 300,000 people displaced by conflict in Mindanao. The preparedness and responses in 2010 will be guided by the Core Commitments for Children, focusing on the ongoing humanitarian needs of internally displaced people living in evacuation centres. UNICEF will work on ensuring access to health and nutrition services, safe water, sanitation and hygiene, a safe learning environment and child protection support. UNICEF will also work with cluster partners to maintain preparedness stocks and contingency planning for all scenarios, such as additional displacement or more durable solutions such as return or resettlement. Following are the expected results of UNICEF emergency interventions:

Health and Nutrition: Together with the Department of Health and the World Health Organization, UNICEF will provide immediate response to ensure access to essential health and nutrition care for over 150,000 children and pregnant and lactating women. Essential health-care services and supplies will be delivered via outreach mobile clinics. UNICEF will develop an effective nutrition surveillance system to monitor the nutritional status of conflict-affected children under five, support community-based case management of acute malnutrition and infant and young child feeding in emergencies, and ensure adequate coverage of micronutrient interventions.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH): Reliable access to safe water supply, proper sanitation facilities and hygiene promotion activities will be ensured for up to 120,000 conflict-affected persons in displaced camps, as well as for those affected by natural hazards. UNICEF, as co-lead of the WASH Cluster with the Department of Health, will also work with the Government to expand programmes to areas of return.

Education: UNICEF co-leads the Education Cluster which is committed to re-establishing access to safe and secure education for 54,000 disaster-affected and returnee children. This will be done, in partnership with NGOs, through the establishment of temporary learning spaces, repair of damaged schools and provision of learning materials, as well as training of teachers and day-care workers in psychosocial support and accelerated learning to help pupils reintegrate into the school system.

Child Protection: UNICEF and partners will build community-based systems to respond to a situation where over 150,000 disaster- or conflict-affected children are at risk of recruitment by armed groups, injury from unexploded ordnance and trafficking. Special assistance will be provided to separated and unaccompanied children, as well as to children at risk of recruitment for armed conflict or formerly associated with armed groups.

For more information on Humanitarian Action Report 2010, please refer to www.unicef.org/har2010
CRITICAL ISSUES FOR CHILDREN AND WOMEN

In 2009, the military phase of the 26-year armed conflict between the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam and the Sri Lankan Government ended. However, during 2009 alone, the conflict displaced over 280,000 people, almost as many as the estimated 300,000 displaced during the entire course of the protracted conflict. As of December 2009, one third of the newly affected population remains in camps, while two thirds have been able to return to their districts of origin. Returnees face an uncertain future, given that many of the areas of return are heavily contaminated by landmines and offer little in the way of infrastructure or basic social services. Both groups will be almost entirely dependent on humanitarian assistance for at least the next 6–12 months. Urgent support is required both to facilitate the resettlement of the internally displaced children and their families and to ensure basic services for those remaining in camps.

PLANNED HUMANITARIAN ACTION FOR 2010

In 2010, UNICEF and partners will not only support the resettlement process in the Northern and Eastern Provinces of Sri Lanka through the provision of emergency relief operations benefiting both returnees and host communities, but will also continue to provide basic services to those remaining in camps. Following are the expected results of UNICEF emergency interventions:

Health: In cooperation with the Government and cluster partners, essential health-care services will be established in poorly served areas; these will take the form of outreach mobile clinics equipped to deliver essential drugs, routine and catch-up immunization and micronutrient supplements. Damaged health centres in conflict-affected areas will be refurbished to deliver essential maternal and paediatric care.

Nutrition: The UNICEF-led Nutrition Cluster in cooperation with the Government will strengthen nutrition surveillance to monitor the nutritional status of conflict-affected children under five and support an integrated package of nutrition interventions, to include community-based case management of conflict-affected children under five and support an integrated package of nutrition interventions, to include community-based case management of acute malnutrition.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH): UNICEF and partners will ensure sufficient safe water supply and sanitation as per Sphere standards for up to 280,000 conflict-affected persons in camps and areas of return, through the construction and rehabilitation of water supply systems and sanitary facilities, including those in schools and health centres. Safer hygiene practices will be encouraged through hygiene promotion activities and distribution of hygiene kits in return communities, schools and camps.

Education: UNICEF will concentrate its efforts on providing access to a safe and secure learning environment for approximately 90,000 children in the returnee areas who have missed out on education due to the conflict and ensuing displacement. Children will benefit directly from the creation of temporary learning spaces, the refurbishment of damaged schools and the provision of learning materials, and indirectly from teacher training in psychosocial support, integration strategies and alternative education methodologies.

Child Protection: Children affected by the conflict will be provided with psychosocial support through the establishment of child-friendly spaces and strengthened community-based protection systems. Support will be provided to all vulnerable children, but especially those separated from their families or orphaned by the conflict. In cooperation with partners, an estimated 570 children previously associated with armed groups will be assisted through psychosocial, education and reintegration activities. Mine risk education will be provided to all returnees to minimize their risk of injury from mines and other unexploded devices.
UNICEF Humanitarian Action 2010

MIDDLE EAST
AND NORTH AFRICA
UNICEF Humanitarian Action 2010
MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

CRITICAL ISSUES FOR CHILDREN AND WOMEN

The Middle East and North Africa region faces a range of humanitarian concerns affecting children due to the combination of sharp economic disparities, increasing hardship and a number of protracted conflict situations – including those in Iraq, the Occupied Palestinian Territory and the Sudan – as well as several emerging conflicts, such as that which has recently affected parts of northern Yemen. Extremely high levels of internal displacement associated with these complex emergencies, for example, 2.7 million people in Darfur and 2.2 million people in Iraq, present a range of challenges. While the region as a whole suffered only a limited number of natural disasters in 2009, severe drought has led to nutrition crisis in Djibouti, where global acute malnutrition rates among children under five are approaching the critical level of 28.8 per cent in the worst affected areas, a stark reminder that emergency preparedness for rapid response across the region remains essential.

UNICEF EMERGENCY NEEDS FOR 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>US$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Preparedness and Response for UNICEF Country Offices</td>
<td>500,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Emergency Preparedness and Response for National Partners</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Analysis Tools for Advocacy</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Response in Djibouti</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,000,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PLANNED HUMANITARIAN ACTION FOR 2010

In 2010, UNICEF in the Middle East and North African Regional Office will continue to strengthen both regional and in-country capacity to prevent, prepare for and respond to crises affecting children in the region. Working with partners, the Regional Office will focus on facilitating immediate resource mobilization (supply, human and financial) for emergency response, as well as training and development of in-country capacity. This includes supporting country offices in their Inter-Agency Standing Committee global cluster lead accountabilities in the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene, Nutrition and Education Clusters, and the Child Protection Sub-Cluster. The following are the expected results of UNICEF emergency interventions:

Emergency Preparedness and Response for UNICEF Country Offices

- Critical Capacity Development for Preparedness: The capacity of country offices in the region to provide immediate and efficient humanitarian response will be improved through support to the emergency response and preparedness and contingency planning process, training in cluster coordination, emergency simulation exercises and the rapid deployment of experienced staff, particularly in sectors where UNICEF has sector/cluster leadership, as well as the roll out of performance monitoring tools in at least two countries of the region.
- Improved Analysis for Early Warning: UNICEF's capacity to identify possible threats to women and children and to accurately define trends and opportunities to conduct more effective advocacy and action will be expanded through collaboration with an external think-tank for production of analytical reports which will be integrated into Early Warning-Early Action systems.
- Sub-Regional Warehouse: Emergency preparedness and response capacity will be increased through the establishment of a road-accessible warehouse in a host country in the region with the capability to store enough humanitarian supplies for an initial response to 50,000 persons.

Emergency Preparedness and Response for National Partners

- Regional Training Centre: Opportunities for national partners (civil servants and staff of national organizations) to build their capacity for emergencies will improve through the establishment of a Humanitarian Training Centre located in a host country in the region. The Regional Office will also mobilize partnerships and stakeholders in preparation for the opening of the centre in 2011.
- Disaster Risk Reduction: Counterpart capacity to identify, assess and react to disaster risks will be expanded through strategic partnership with the League of Arab States, support to innovative programmes focused on risk reduction in schools and technical assistance to ensure integration of this critical approach in national plans and priorities in the region.

Analysis Tools for Advocacy

- The Children in Conflict Monitor: Reliable data about the impact of conflict on children and women’s rights will be increasingly available for use in advocacy as a result of clarifying indicators and improving data collection tools and methods for tracking change over time.

Emergency Response in Djibouti

- Emergency Needs: Targeted health and nutrition interventions will aim to contain and mitigate epidemics, illness and death, as well as address acute malnutrition in children under five. Water, sanitation and hygiene interventions will further expand to reduce waterborne disease, especially cholera. Children living and working on the streets and other vulnerable children will benefit from increased child protection support achieved in part through the integration of child protection measures into cross-sectoral programmes, including education.

For more information on Humanitarian Action Report 2010, please refer to www.unicef.org/har2010
UNICEF Humanitarian Action 2010

IRAQ AND VULNERABLE IRAQIS
IN THE SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC,
JORDAN, EGYPT AND LEBANON

CRITICAL ISSUES FOR CHILDREN
AND WOMEN

With some exceptions, the acute emergency phase of the Iraqi humanitarian crisis can be considered to be over. Nevertheless, pockets of extreme vulnerability remain. Investments within Iraq must shift beyond the distribution of relief items and small-scale rehabilitation, towards addressing more durable solutions for vulnerable communities including Iraqi families sheltering in neighbouring states. The total number of Iraqis currently residing in neighbouring countries remains unconfirmed and estimates vary between 0.5 and 1 million. Regardless of the numbers, all countries of asylum, have expressed challenges in coping with the influx. With growing economic hardship, and the legal status of many families uncertain, Iraqi communities outside Iraq are showing signs of distress as they increasingly find themselves unable to access productive livelihood opportunities and/or basic social services.

PLANNED HUMANITARIAN ACTION
FOR 2010

In partnership with government counterparts, civil society organizations, United Nations agencies, national and international NGOs and communities themselves, UNICEF will accelerate its efforts to respond to acute vulnerabilities of 4.5 million Iraqis, including over 2 million children, as well as the needs of the estimated 0.5–1.5 million Iraqis who are living in temporary shelters and host communities as refugees in four neighbouring countries, namely the Syrian Arab Republic, Jordan, Egypt and Lebanon. UNICEF will lead coordination efforts among partners in the areas of water, sanitation and hygiene and education and will also support inter-agency health, nutrition and protection interventions, and help ensure rapid response to the immediate needs of children created by sudden-onset crises such as disease epidemics, natural disasters or displacement. Following are the expected results of UNICEF emergency interventions:

IN IRAQ

In 2010, UNICEF is planning to increase access to all essential services for Iraqi children and pregnant and lactating women in a total of 18 locations identified as the most vulnerable or drought-prone. The focus will be on response and identification of durable solutions for 4.5 million Iraqis, including over 2 million children, in coordination with the Government, international and national NGOs and community-based organizations.

Health and Nutrition: UNICEF together with the Ministry of Health will provide sufficient rounds of measles vaccines and vitamin A supplements to ensure immunization and micronutrient fortification for 2 million children under five, as well as tetanus vaccines to protect pregnant women against maternal and neonatal tetanus. Malnourished children will also have improved access to therapeutic and supplementary feeding through technical and logistical support, nutrition surveillance and provision of fortified food supplies.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH): UNICEF will respond to the immediate needs of over 2 million children and their families for safe water and sanitation by supporting national partners, including the Ministry of Municipalities and Public Works, and international and local NGOs.

Education: The overall goal in 2010 is to meet the basic education needs of over 900,000 children in the most vulnerable communities in every governorate of the country. Access to education will be re-established through the creation of learning spaces and rehabilitation of existing facilities, along with supply of essential materials and furniture, improvements to WASH facilities and back-to-school campaigns.

Child Protection: UNICEF and partners will strengthen monitoring, reporting, prevention and response services for up to 3 million children, youth and women

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>IRAQ (US$)</th>
<th>SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC (US$)</th>
<th>JORDAN (US$)</th>
<th>EGYPT (US$)</th>
<th>LEBANON (US$)</th>
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<td>Health and Nutrition</td>
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<td>650,000</td>
<td>250,000</td>
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<td>9,801,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene</td>
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<tr>
<td>Education</td>
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<td>8,360,000</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>350,000</td>
<td>47,991,900</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

For more information on Humanitarian Action Report 2010, please refer to www.unicef.org/har2010
affected by the extreme forms of abuse and exploitation.

**HIV/AIDS**: UNICEF and the Ministry of Health will strengthen vulnerable communities' ability to reduce exposure to HIV infection, reaching up to 2 million children, young people and women with messages and materials to encourage behaviour change.

**IN THE SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC**

In 2010, UNICEF will focus on securing access to adequate health and nutrition services and to education for Iraqi refugees and asylum-seekers, as well as on creating a more protective environment for children in emergencies.

**Health and Nutrition**: Supply and distribution of vitamin A and other nutritional supplements, anthropometric equipment and other items such as growth monitoring cards, as well as the establishment of systems for nutrition surveillance, will enhance the nutritional status of all children. Targeted rounds of immunization and supervisory visits to vaccination sites will ensure 100 per cent immunization coverage of children under five and widespread adoption of safe vaccination practices.

**Education**: An estimated 50,000 Iraqi children will have improved access to a quality education through the implementation of the Child-friendly School initiative in 500 selected schools and training of approximately 2,500 teachers in child-centred teaching techniques. In addition, water and sanitation facilities at 145 schools and 10 Early Childhood Development centres will be upgraded to offer children a safer learning environment.

**Child Protection**: UNICEF will continue working with the Government of Jordan and NGOs to improve the well-being and resilience of approximately 3,000 Iraqi children by building the capacity of the Ministry of Education and national NGOs and civil society to identify, monitor, refer and care for children in need of psychosocial support.

**IN JORDAN**

UNICEF will focus on access to health, education and protection services for all vulnerable Iraqi children living as refugees or asylum-seekers in Jordan.

**Nutrition**: A nutrition surveillance system will indentify faltering of early growth and allow health and community workers to provide nutrition counselling where needed.

**Education**: Approximately 25,000 Iraqi children will have improved access to education through support to the Ministry of Education to accommodate the increased number of children in public schools in areas with a high concentration of Iraqis, the monitoring of the quality of education using performance indicators, and the deployment of cutting-edge computer technology to help the integration of vulnerable children into 14 additional public schools.

**Child Protection**: UNICEF will continue working with the Government of Jordan and NGOs to improve the well-being and resilience of approximately 3,000 Iraqi children by building the capacity of the Ministry of Education and national NGOs and civil society to identify, monitor, refer and care for children in need of psychosocial support.

**IN EGYPT**

UNICEF will concentrate its efforts on providing access to essential health services and sharing of best practices in infant care and young child feeding, psychosocial support and enrolment and retention in schools.

**Health and Nutrition**: Access to health care for up to 12,000 Iraqi refugees and asylum seekers will be improved through the creation of a network of health-care providers in areas with high concentrations of Iraqis. The importance of immunization, family care and breastfeeding will be reinforced as a result of the dissemination of information materials. Psychosocial support will also be provided for affected children and women.

**Education**: School attendance rates among 4,000 children will improve as a result of an increased availability of learning materials, training of school managers and teachers to better meet children’s specific educational and psychosocial needs, and support for the establishment of ‘catch-up’ classes for at-risk children.

**IN LEBANON**

**Education and Child Protection**: 2,000 Iraqis and vulnerable Lebanese in host communities will have improved access to education and to support for dealing with child labour and other forms of exploitation through community-based integrated programmes.
CRITICAL ISSUES FOR CHILDREN AND WOMEN

The Occupied Palestinian Territory is still reeling from the spill-over effects of years of conflict and from multiple political and economic crises in 2009, particularly in Gaza where January’s military incursions destroyed social services infrastructure and homes. Due to an Israeli blockade and an increase in restrictions on the movement of goods and people in and out of the Gaza Strip, families are increasingly finding themselves without reliable access to essential health and nutrition care services, safe drinking water or sufficient sanitation facilities, all of which are on the verge of collapse. The humanitarian needs of those living in East Jerusalem and the West Bank are also becoming more acute because of water scarcity as sources are closed off to establish settlements and military zones.

PLANNED HUMANITARIAN ACTION FOR 2010

In 2010, UNICEF will work with the Palestinian Authority, NGO partners and other United Nations agencies to respond to the increasing humanitarian needs of more than 4 million people, including over 2 million children. UNICEF will focus on facilitating access to essential health and nutrition services, safe drinking water, appropriate sanitation and hygiene, and education, as well as on reducing psychosocial distress. UNICEF will also promote a coordinated approach to emergency preparedness, strengthening of sector capacity and high level advocacy through its leadership of the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene and Education Clusters, the Nutrition and Child Protection Sub-Clusters, and the Mental Health and Psychosocial Support Working Group. Following are the expected results of UNICEF’s emergency interventions:

Health and Nutrition: UNICEF will provide immediate response to the high levels of micronutrient deficiency in children and will address the health care needs of neonates, high risk pregnant and lactating women as well as children under five. UNICEF’s goal is to build stronger national health systems that provide essential maternal, newborn and child health care.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH): The priority is to increase access to safe water and to improve sanitation facilities and hygiene practices in order to minimize the impact of poor water and sanitation on the health of communities and the environment through rehabilitation of water supply in schools, communities and health centres to benefit an estimated 200,000 people in the most conflict-affected areas.

Education: UNICEF will address the challenges faced by students in the most vulnerable and marginalized areas in accessing basic education services in their communities. In partnership with the Ministry of Education and Higher Education, UNICEF will work to strengthen national systems for quality education services.

Child Protection: UNICEF together with the Ministry of Social Affairs and NGO partners will respond to a situation where over 626,000 children and caregivers are vulnerable to violence, abuse and exploitation. UNICEF will continue to provide inter-agency leadership in implementing United Nations Security Council Resolutions 1612 and 1882 by strengthening monitoring, referral and reporting of grave violations of children affected by armed conflict.

Adolescents: UNICEF together with the Ministry of Youth and Sports, the Ministry of Social Affairs and NGO partners will provide remedial and recreational activities to an estimated 200,000 adolescents (girls and boys aged 13–18 years). The overall goal is to improve secondary school retention, reduce violence, enhance adolescent participation, raise awareness on healthy lifestyles and improve national youth policy.
CRITICAL ISSUES FOR CHILDREN AND WOMEN

There are currently an estimated 4.7 million people in Sudan who have been affected by the ongoing conflict in Darfur and approximately 2.7 million others living in displacement,\(^1\) including 137,000 who have been newly- or re-displaced in the first half of 2009 alone. Furthermore, in March 2009 the Government of Sudan revoked the licenses of 16 NGO partners, limiting the extent of humanitarian operations in Darfur. While advocating for the return of the expelled NGOs, remaining humanitarian actors have strived to meet the most urgent needs that were identified in a joint United Nations/Government assessment. Apart from the high profile situation in Darfur, flooding and drought are increasing the vulnerability of children and women in other locations, especially in the east where there is food insecurity, acute malnutrition, disease outbreaks and a lack of social services. Localized conflicts have also flared up, exacerbating the security situation in Southern Sudan. Elections in February 2010 and the border demarcation in transitional areas remain potential triggers for insecurity.

PLANNED HUMANITARIAN ACTION FOR 2010

While continuing to respond to the immediate need for humanitarian assistance in the most emergency-affected areas, UNICEF will support early recovery interventions to facilitate the return and reintegration of internally displaced people and refugees, especially children at risk, and reconciliation among communities. As lead or co-lead of the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Cluster, the Education Cluster (with Save the Children) and the Child Protection Sub-Cluster, and as co-chair of the Nutrition Cluster (with the World Health Organization), UNICEF will play a crucial role in the 2010 roll out of the United Nations cluster approach to strengthen the coordination and implementation of emergency response. Capacity building of national partners will be a prominent component across all sectors. Following are the expected results of UNICEF emergency interventions:

**Health and Nutrition:** UNICEF will provide immediate response to the extremely high levels of acute malnutrition through support for therapeutic feeding and other services. UNICEF and partners will also conduct campaigns for immunization against polio, measles, tetanus and meningitis and strengthen primary and emergency health-care services for an estimated 9.4 million vulnerable children and women. Distribution of long-lasting insecticide-treated mosquito nets and vitamin A supplements and other micronutrients will also continue.

**Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH):** Sufficient safe water supply and sanitation will be made available for up to 1 million displaced people in camps and

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resettlement areas across the Sudan. Safer hygiene behaviours will be encouraged in camps, schools and host communities through regular hygiene promotion activities and distribution of hygiene kits to 2.5 million people, including children.

**Education:** Some 425,000 conflict-affected and other vulnerable children and teachers will attend school in UNICEF-funded premises in North Sudan while in Southern Sudan the focus will be on improving access for some 2 million children (40 per cent girls) to primary school and accelerated learning programmes through the creation of temporary learning spaces and the provision of learning and recreational materials. Training will be provided for teachers, education officials and development partners working in education in emergencies to improve the response to children’s needs for psychosocial support, reintegration assistance and accelerated learning.

**Child Protection:** In North Sudan, up to 250,000 children and adolescents will receive psychosocial support through community-based protection networks, while 700 children released from armed forces or groups will have access to reintegration services. At least 60 per cent of separated, unaccompanied and orphaned children, 5,000 extremely vulnerable children affected by the conflict in Southern Sudan and all children released from the Sudanese People’s Liberation Army will be able to access psychosocial support, including services for survivors of sexual abuse. Across the Sudan, 550,000 individuals will learn about prevention of injury from unexploded ordnance through mine risk education in communities and schools.

**HIV/AIDS:** Behaviour change communications will encourage up to 1.3 million young people across the Sudan to adopt safer sexual practices and expanded Preventing Mother-to-Child Transmission programmes will provide 110,000 pregnant women with access to HIV testing, counselling and treatment services.

**Non-food Items and Emergency Coordination:** Around 1.6 million displaced people will benefit from the distribution of non-food items such as blankets, plastic sheeting, cooking sets, jerry cans and shelter. There will also be capacity building activities for community-based organizations and other partners in emergency preparedness.

**Communication and Advocacy:** Approximately 750,000 displaced people and returnees will have access to accurate and timely information to enable them to make informed decisions about their return options.
UNICEF Humanitarian Action 2010

YEMEN

CRITICAL ISSUES FOR CHILDREN AND WOMEN

Intensification of conflict in the northern governorate of Sa’ada in mid-August 2009 has led to a situation of acute humanitarian need that is expected to become more pronounced in early 2010 as a result of a continuous cycle of displacement, loss of livelihoods and further erosion of already stretched coping mechanisms. Women and children account for about 70 per cent of those affected. The conflict is spilling over to the neighbouring governorates of Al-Jawf, Amran and Hajjah where, as a result of damage to infrastructure and the forced withdrawal of humanitarian personnel from areas of fighting, access to basic services – health, nutrition, water and sanitation and education – is also becoming increasingly limited. This is leaving children and women in the conflict areas and those who are internally displaced extremely vulnerable. Tensions in the southern governorates of Abyan, Al-Dhale and Lhajj where opposition to the current regime is strongest, have also interrupted health and education service provision in these areas, to the detriment of the well-being of children and women in particular.

PLANNED HUMANITARIAN ACTION FOR 2010

In 2010, UNICEF will work together with the Government of Yemen, United Nations agencies and NGO partners to respond to the needs of more than 175,000 people displaced by the ongoing armed conflict in the north, as well as the hundreds of thousands of Yemeni people indirectly affected by conflict, including host communities who now have reduced access to water, food and basic social services. As leader of the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene and Nutrition Clusters and the Child Protection Sub-Cluster, and co-leader of the Education Cluster, UNICEF’s focus will be on ensuring access to health-care and nutrition, safe drinking water and appropriate sanitation and hygiene, as well as on creating educational opportunities and taking steps to build a stronger protective environment for children. Following are the expected results of UNICEF emergency interventions:

**Health and Nutrition:** Essential health-care service provision will expand to benefit around 180,000 children and 300,000 women living in displaced camps and host communities, mainly through outreach mobile clinics. The UNICEF-led Nutrition Cluster will develop an effective nutrition surveillance system to monitor the nutritional status of conflict-affected children under five and will support community-based case management of acute malnutrition.

**Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH):** Sufficient safe water supply and sanitation services, as per Sphere standards, will reach up to 70,000 persons in displaced camps and 60,000 people in host communities through the construction and rehabilitation of water supply systems and sanitary facilities, including those in schools and health facilities. UNICEF and cluster partners will also distribute hygiene kits and continue to promote safe hygiene behaviours in camps, schools and host communities.

**Education:** Around 305,000 conflict-affected and host community children will receive schooling in UNICEF-funded temporary learning spaces and rehabilitated schools. Teachers will receive training through local education authorities in psychosocial support, integration into school and accelerated learning programmes, improving capacity to respond more effectively to the needs of conflict-affected children.

**Child Protection:** Children affected by conflict will be able to access psychosocial support via child-friendly spaces and community-based protection networks, established in partnership with Save the Children. Family tracing and reunification services will also be provided for around 2,000 separated and unaccompanied children, while up to 110,000 persons will benefit from awareness-raising activities aimed at reducing exposure to conflict-associated risks, such as exploitation, violence and unexploded ordnance accidents.

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**UNICEF EMERGENCY NEEDS FOR 2010**

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<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
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UNICEF Humanitarian Action 2010
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

CRITICAL ISSUES FOR CHILDREN AND WOMEN

The region comprising Latin America and the Caribbean is extremely prone to natural hazards which can affect up to 10 million people yearly. In 2009, the El Niño phenomenon led to severe drought in Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua in Central America and in Bolivia and Paraguay in the Chaco region, resulting in serious food and nutrition emergencies. Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Guatemala, Haiti, Nicaragua, Peru and Uruguay were additionally subjected to torrential rains and flooding, while seismic activity destroyed infrastructure and damaged the livelihoods of hundreds of thousands vulnerable people in Costa Rica and Honduras. Hurricanes occurred along the Pacific coastline and in the Caribbean region, affecting El Salvador, Mexico and Nicaragua, and there are concerns that the return of El Niño could lead to an intense hurricane season in 2010. Children and women continue to be disproportionately affected by the series of severe hurricanes that struck Haiti in 2008, the effects of which have since been compounded by the global economic and food crisis. In Colombia, intensifying pockets of armed conflict are adding to already high levels of displacement and gender-based violence, especially against women and children. The region is also bearing the brunt of the influenza A (H1N1) outbreak; to date it has the highest number of reported cases in the world.

PLANNED HUMANITARIAN ACTION FOR 2010

In 2010, the UNICEF Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean will continue to work with UNICEF country offices, governments, United Nations agencies and NGOs on preparedness to respond to the humanitarian needs of children and women in emergencies. The Regional Office will also seek ways to improve mechanisms to ensure the delivery of vital immediate operational support and technical assistance to countries when large-scale emergencies overtake local capacities to respond. In addition, the Regional Office will strengthen advocacy for disaster risk reduction measures among governments and partners throughout the region, especially in the most emergency-prone countries. Following are the expected results of UNICEF emergency interventions:

Emergency Preparedness and Response: The Regional Office will continue to work towards improving the capacity of country offices, governments and partners to deliver quality emergency assistance to children and women in the core areas of water, sanitation and hygiene, education, nutrition, health and protection and to fulfil UNICEF’s cluster leadership responsibilities in these sectors. A harmonized ‘risk management’ framework to improve timely emergency response will be put in place by merging early warning and emergency preparedness, business continuity and national capacity building plans into a single process and an online planning tool.

Operational and Technical Emergency Support: The Regional Office will create a regional rapid response mechanism to be operational within the first 72 hours of an emergency. This will allow efficient delivery of supplies, quick technical staff deployment and rapid funds disbursement to support country response to sudden large-scale emergencies as needed. This regional operational mechanism will be based on partnerships and draw upon existing inter-agency mechanisms.

Disaster Risk Reduction: Advocacy for disaster risk reduction will be strengthened throughout the region, but specifically among the most disaster-prone countries, some of which have not yet initiated basic steps to reduce disaster-associated risks in vulnerable communities. Emphasis will be placed on working with national partners to enhance support for the implementation of disaster risk reduction measures, such as the building of disaster-resilient safe water and sanitation systems, and the development of improved nutrition early warning and response mechanisms.

UNICEF EMERGENCY NEEDS FOR 2010

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<th>Sector</th>
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<td>Operational and Technical</td>
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<td>Emergency Support</td>
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<tr>
<td>Disaster Risk Reduction</td>
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Humanitarian Action Report 2010 is going to press a few days after the devastating earthquake measuring 7.0 magnitude on the Richter scale struck Haiti on 12 January. This disaster, affecting an estimated 3 million people, has severe consequences for children and women already struggling for their right to the basic necessities of water, sanitation, education and protection from violence.

UNICEF anticipates that the emergency requirements for Haiti and the region detailed in this report will be significantly revised and increased as the scale of the devastation caused by the earthquake and its impact on children and women becomes clearer.

For more information on Humanitarian Action Report 2010, please refer to www.unicef.org/har2010
UNICEF Humanitarian Action 2010

COLOMBIA

CRITICAL ISSUES FOR CHILDREN AND WOMEN

Colombia’s 40-year long internal armed conflict, already one of the longest in Latin American history, worsened during 2009, increasing the seriousness of the country’s ongoing humanitarian crisis. Not only have armed attacks and fighting between the army and illegal armed groups multiplied, new armed groups have emerged in different regions, frequently resulting in the maiming and killing of civilians. In addition, in the first nine months of the year, over 350,000 people were displaced or affected by flooding, landslides or violent storms. Children, particularly those from marginalized populations such as the Afro-Colombians and indigenous peoples, are among those most severely impacted by these ongoing crises. Increasingly, they are victims of internal displacement and accidents involving unexploded ordnance, and are subject to recruitment by illegal armed groups for use in conflict or other forms of exploitation, such as gender-based violence.

UNICEF EMERGENCY NEEDS FOR 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health and Nutrition</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene</td>
<td>800,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>900,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>3,100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV/AIDS</td>
<td>200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>6,000,000</strong></td>
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</table>

PLANNED HUMANITARIAN ACTION FOR 2010

In 2010, UNICEF will respond to the humanitarian needs of 280,000 children and women affected by the internal conflict and natural disasters; this response will require the participation of nine United Nations agencies, international NGOs, the European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office, the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. UNICEF currently leads the Thematic Group on Basic Services on a rotation basis, together with the World Food Programme and the World Health Organization/Pan American Health Organization, and is responsible for leading the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene and Education Sub-Groups. Following are the expected results of UNICEF emergency interventions:

Health and Nutrition: In coordination with the World Health Organization/Pan American Health Organization, UNICEF will ensure access to essential health and nutrition care for 35,000 vulnerable children and women affected by natural disasters, forced confinement or displacement through the use of the Integrated Management of Childhood Illness strategy, and in partnership with World Food Programme, access to nutritional supplementation for 15,000 indigenous children in the Pacific region who have been displaced or are isolated from health services due to the armed violence.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH): UNICEF will ensure access to sufficient safe water and appropriate sanitation and hygiene facilities, meeting Sphere standards, for over 20,000 people affected by climate-related disasters, forced confinement or displacement through the repair of wells and water and sanitation systems in schools, health clinics and communities.

Education: Access to education in a safe learning environment will improve for a total of 10,000 children affected by disasters, forced confinement or displacement as a result of the creation of over 40 provisional schoolrooms, equipped with school kits and textbooks and rehabilitated WASH facilities designed to protect pupils from waterborne disease.

Child Protection: Over 200,000 children affected by disasters and/or by the armed conflict and at high risk of unexploded ordnance accidents or recruitment into armed groups will be given access to psychosocial support, life-skills education, vocational training and reintegration services through the establishment of child-friendly spaces and community-based protection networks. The UNICEF-led Child Protection Sub-Cluster will also develop a recognized system of signs to indicate schools as protected humanitarian spaces to prevent their use by legal or illegal armed groups.

HIV/AIDS: UNICEF and partners will strengthen young peoples’ ability to reduce their exposure to HIV infection in conflict or disaster-affected areas and displaced settlements through provision of information about HIV transmission and prevention.
For more information on Humanitarian Action Report 2010, please refer to www.unicef.org/har2010

CRITICAL ISSUES FOR CHILDREN AND WOMEN

The impact of the 2008 hurricane season has increased the vulnerability of children in Haiti where more than 4 out of 10 children are living in absolute poverty.¹ In the post-disaster period, the risks of undernutrition, school drop out and exploitation of children remain eminent, especially in families who can no longer afford to buy sufficient food to send their children to school. Prevalence of chronic malnutrition among children under five has reached over 25 per cent in most areas. Child abandonment is seemingly on the rise. There is growing concern that child trafficking and illegal adoptions are also becoming more widespread in Haiti, a country where it is estimated that around 70,000 children are in domestic service or other form of servitude.²

PLANNED HUMANITARIAN ACTION FOR 2010

Given the multiple challenges facing children and women affected by recurrent natural disasters, UNICEF’s primary objective will be to work with the Government and partners to prevent a rapid deterioration in the health and nutritional status of the most vulnerable during emergencies. As the lead agency for the Nutrition, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene and Education Clusters and the Child Protection Sub-Cluster, UNICEF will partner United Nations agencies and NGOs to reach at least 1.6 million children in affected areas. UNICEF will also re-double its efforts to improve legal frameworks to safeguard the most vulnerable and marginalized children. Following are the expected results of UNICEF emergency interventions:

Health and Nutrition: UNICEF will concentrate on improving access to quality basic health services through strengthening of routine vaccination, nutrition and reproductive health services for 500,000 pregnant and lactating women and 1.3 million children under five in at-risk areas. UNICEF will also coordinate and support the identification and treatment of moderately and severely malnourished children.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH): In areas affected by natural hazards, access to safe water supply and improved sanitation facilities will be available for up to 300,000 people, including 80,000 children in 200 primary schools. Sufficient safe water and hygiene kits for 25,000 people affected by an emergency will be pre-positioned in eight warehouses across the country.

Education: UNICEF will concentrate its efforts on providing access to free education for approximately 80,000 children, including 40,000 affected by potential emergencies. UNICEF will also work closely with the Government to consolidate progress made in 2008, and to improve the educational system through rehabilitation of infrastructure, institutional capacity building and improvements to the education policy framework.

Child Protection: Up to 35,000 vulnerable children, including survivors of violence, exploitation and abuse, in at-risk communities, the border areas and the zones affected by emergencies will have access to medical care, education and other forms of support. UNICEF, as coordinator of the Child Protection Sub-Cluster, will work with partners to reinforce in-country child protection mechanisms through institutional capacity building and the establishment of appropriate legal frameworks in collaboration with the Government.

HIV/AIDS: UNICEF will strengthen Preventing Mother-to-Child Transmission services to reduce vulnerability and exposure to HIV among unborn and newborn children. Provision will be made to treat at least 40 per cent of HIV-positive pregnant women currently living in high-risk areas.

². Demographic and Health Survey (EMMUS) IV, 2005–2006.
UNICEF Humanitarian Action 2010

CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE, COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES
CRITICAL ISSUES FOR CHILDREN AND WOMEN

The Central and Eastern Europe, Commonwealth of Independent States (CEE/CIS) region is prone to natural hazards, especially earthquakes, floods, avalanches, mudslides, drought and forest fires, all of which are impacting livelihoods and social infrastructure, especially in crowded urban areas. Particularly vulnerable are Central Asia, South Caucasus and Turkey, which lie in well-known seismic zones and are thus susceptible to major earthquakes. In countries such as Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan, an earth tremor or quake could cause dislocation and displacement of uranium wastes stored underground, thereby posing a serious health risk to the people living in those areas. Also, the recent global economic crisis is increasing poverty and reducing access to social services, especially among vulnerable women and children in the many transitional states in the region.

PLANNED HUMANITARIAN ACTION FOR 2010

UNICEF’s CEE/CIS Regional Office will focus on strengthening emergency preparedness and response capacity in UNICEF country offices and governments in the region through strategic partnerships and provision of technical support during emergencies. The Regional Office will also work to improve coordination of the UNICEF-led Water, Sanitation and Hygiene, Nutrition, Education and Child Protection Clusters and will continue to participate in the World Health Organization-led Health Cluster and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees-led Protection Cluster. As a recent member of the South Eastern Europe, Central Asia and Caucasus Group, UNICEF will further coordinate disaster risk reduction, especially in the context of climate change, with the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, the United Nations Development Programme/Bureaux for Crisis Prevention and Recovery and the World Meteorological Organization as partners. Following are the expected results of UNICEF emergency interventions:

Regional Surge Capacity: So as to be able to support country offices more effectively, the CEE/CIS Regional Office will maintain and enhance a core group of personnel with relevant language skills and expertise in emergency response so as to be able to support country offices in the region effectively. Within 72 hours of an emergency, UNICEF emergency-trained staff from neighbouring country offices will be deployed to the emergency site of the affected country, in order to support implementation of the Core Commitments for Children.

Emergency Preparedness and Response Planning: Together with United Nations agencies, NGOs, Red Cross and Red Crescent societies and government partners, UNICEF’s regional emergency team will focus on building preparedness capacity through training and emergency simulation exercises at the national level. UNICEF country offices and partners will also benefit from a new Early Warning–Early Action system that monitors potential emergencies as well as technical guidance in sectoral response, cluster approach modalities and business continuity planning.

Disaster Risk Reduction: The disaster risk reduction programme in Central Asia will be expanded to other parts of the region, especially to the South Caucasus and possibly Moldova and Turkey, to improve disaster preparedness and risk reduction in these vulnerable areas. Capacities at the country level will be upgraded through the training of UNICEF and partner staff and the sharing of information and lessons learnt among the different countries.
CRITICAL ISSUES FOR CHILDREN AND WOMEN

Increasing water, energy and food shortages, fallout from the recent global financial crisis and greater frequency of extreme weather events are collectively threatening the health, nutrition and overall development of children in Tajikistan. In May 2009, severe flooding and mudslides in two thirds of the country temporarily – and in some cases permanently – displaced thousands of people. On top of these disasters, remittances from the country’s diaspora declined by 35 per cent in the first six months of 2009 due to the global economic recession, reducing a vital source of income for many families. Given the weakened social infrastructure, a fragile economy, more frequent water and energy shortages and increases in heavy rainfall in some parts of the country and drought in others, an estimated 1.5 million people are currently at risk of waterborne or infectious diseases, undernutrition, disruption of education, and abuse or exploitation, all of which undermine their well-being and development.

UNICEF EMERGENCY NEEDS FOR 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
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<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>600,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
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<td>Education</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Child Protection</td>
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<tr>
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</tbody>
</table>

PLANNED HUMANITARIAN ACTION FOR 2010

While continuing its life-saving and immediate response to extreme weather emergencies, UNICEF together with the Government of Tajikistan and partners will support early recovery interventions to respond to the humanitarian needs of more than 200,000 vulnerable families, particularly those in hard-to-reach areas. As leader or co-leader of the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene, Nutrition and Education Clusters and the Child Protection Sub-Cluster, UNICEF will coordinate the efforts of partners to reduce the vulnerabilities of at least 100,000 children under five, 50,000 school-aged children and young people as well as 10,000 children in need of special protection measures. Following are the expected results of UNICEF emergency interventions:

Health and Nutrition: UNICEF together with the Ministry of Health, the World Health Organization, the World Food Programme and other partners will concentrate efforts on providing routine vaccinations, vitamin A supplements, essential drugs, basic and emergency health kits and oral rehydration mixes to children under five and pregnant and lactating women. Vulnerable women and children will also have access to fortified nutritional products, micronutrient supplements and therapeutic feeding where necessary. The promotion of appropriate infant and young child feeding practices will also benefit many families.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH): Access to sufficient safe water, sanitation and hygiene as per Sphere standards will be provided for the most at-risk women and children and for disaster-affected communities. The UNICEF-led WASH Cluster and its emergency assessment team, together with the Government’s water and sanitation agencies, will also focus on improving preparedness and response in emergency situations through the development of an early warning system and rapid assessments.

Education: UNICEF will support the Ministry of Education and the State Committee on Emergency Situations to ensure that at least 50,000 school-aged children affected by emergencies have uninterrupted access to education through the establishment of temporary learning spaces, rehabilitation of existing school structures and promotion of catch-up programmes. Adoption of standards on education in emergencies will also be promoted as will strengthened partnerships with parent–teacher associations. UNICEF will continue to co-lead the Education Cluster together with Save the Children to advance immediate and coordinated emergency response by the Government and international organizations in education.

Child Protection: UNICEF will work with key partners to protect the interests of 10,000 children with disabilities and/or deprived of parental care and who have been placed in residential care institutions, and to create a protective environment for up to 100,000 children living in areas where the unpredictable extreme weather conditions pose a threat to family settings, placing the children at greater risk of institutionalization.

HIV/AIDS: UNICEF and its key partners will support measures to ease the impact of the disruption of Preventing Mother-to-Child Transmission, paediatric AIDS and youth-friendly services for those affected by HIV/AIDS during emergencies.
ACRONYMS

APSSC  Asia and Pacific Shared Services Centre (UNICEF)
CAP   Consolidated Appeals Process
CEE/CIS Central and Eastern Europe/ Commonwealth of Independent States
CERF  Central Emergency Response Fund
ECHO  European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office
EMOPS Office of Emergency Programmes (UNICEF)
HAR   Humanitarian Action Report (UNICEF)
IASC   Inter-Agency Standing Committee (United Nations)
MDGs Millennium Development Goals
NGO   Non-governmental organization
PEAR Programme of Expanded Assistance to Returns
RRM   Rapid Response Mechanism
UN    United Nations
UNICEF United Nations Children’s Fund
WASH Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
PHOTO CAPTIONS

NHHQ – GLOBAL COORDINATION
© UNICEF/NYHQ2006-0535/Noorani
Girls sit outside a UNICEF-supported school in North Darfur State in Sudan. Through global partnerships and crucial donor support, UNICEF provides humanitarian assistance in some 200 emergencies every year. Page 11.

EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA
© UNICEF/NYHQ2006-0188/Kamber
A street in the Kibera slum in Nairobi, Kenya – the largest urban slum in Africa. An estimated 18.4 million people are in need of basic humanitarian assistance in the Eastern and Southern Africa Region. Page 13 and 14.

BURUNDI
© UNICEF/NYHQ1997-1321/Pirozzi
Children visit a UNICEF-supported health post in Ngozi Province. Conflict, widespread poverty and climate change are all contributing to increased food insecurity across much of the country. Page 15.

ERITREA
© UNICEF/NYHQ2008-1649/Pirozzi
A baby’s arm is measured during a growth-monitoring session in the Anseba Region. A fragile economy, frequent droughts and ongoing political instability are adding to chronic food insecurity among the country’s already vulnerable children and women. Page 16.

ETHIOPIA
© UNICEF/NYHQ2005-1286/Getachew
A girl rests under an insecticide-treated mosquito net in the village of Karo Duss. An estimated 270,000 children are expected to suffer severe acute malnutrition as a result of the combined effects of poor harvests, drought, flooding and conflict. Page 17.

KENYA
© UNICEF/NYHQ2006-0174/Kamber
Women carry provisions home from a feeding centre in the village of Raya in North-Eastern Province. The number of acutely malnourished children almost tripled in 2009, and 2 million children now require humanitarian assistance to meet their basic food needs. Page 18.

MADAGASCAR
© UNICEF/NYHQ2009-1250/Pirozzi
A toddler stands near debris in a poor neighbourhood in Antananarivo. Concurrent droughts, cyclones and political upheaval have displaced families, forced thousands to rely on unsafe water sources and exacerbated food shortages. Page 19.

SOMALIA
© UNICEF/NYHQ2009-0205/Ysenburg
Children and women queue outside a hospital in Jowhar. Half the population is estimated to require humanitarian assistance, but escalating conflict has limited aid access. Page 20.

UGANDA
© UNICEF/NYHQ2005-2020/Noorani
A girl carrying an infant passes soldiers en route to a shelter near Kitgum. Drought, flooding and displacement are affecting 1.2 million people and acute malnutrition rates among children are rising sharply. Page 21.

ZIMBABWE
© UNICEF/NYHQ2008-1798/Pirozzi
A boy orphaned by AIDS peers out the window of his home in Harare. The country remains highly fragile following an 11-month cholera outbreak, reduced food security, a severe HIV/AIDS pandemic and continuing political instability. Page 22.

WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA
© UNICEF/NYHQ2008-1312/Asselin
Jeanne Kahindo shelters 12 displaced people in addition to her own family in Goma, Democratic Republic of the Congo. Global recession, deep-seated poverty and increased food prices throughout the region are exacerbating already high malnutrition rates. Page 23 and 24.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
© UNICEF/NYHQ2008-1506/Holtz
Sisters queue to be immunized against measles at a hospital in Bossangoa. It is estimated that at least one quarter of the population of the Central African Republic has been affected by the country’s conflict. Page 26.

CHAD
© UNICEF/NYHQ2006-2891/Pirozzi
A community educator speaks about maternal and child health in Kueke Village. Cross-border violence and massive displacement have resulted in alarmingly high acute malnutrition rates, in excess of 20 per cent in some areas. Page 27.
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO
© UNICEF/NYHQ2008-1328/Holt
In Goma, a pregnant woman who was raped by soldiers attends a centre for survivors of sexual violence. In the eastern part of the country, girls are particularly vulnerable to abuse and violence at the hands of armed groups on all sides of the continuing conflict.

Page 28.

GUINEA
© UNICEF/NYHQ2009-2192/Kamber
A child with measles sits with his mother in a hospital in Conakry. Fewer than 10 per cent of Guineans have access to basic health services. Poverty, flooding and growing food insecurity are contributing to increasing political instability.
Page 29.

MAURITANIA
© UNICEF/2006/Pirozzi
A woman cradles her malnourished child in a hospital in Nouakchott. High food prices and chronic food shortages are elevating already high rates of acute malnutrition among children and women.

Page 30.

NIGER
© UNICEF/NYHQ2007-2868/Pirozzi
A malnourished child lies at a therapeutic feeding centre in the city of Maradi. Acute malnutrition rates in most parts of the country are above 10 per cent and stunting affects half of all children under five.

Page 31.

ASIA–PACIFIC
© UNICEF/NYHQ2009-0565/Ramoneda
A girl, one of the 1.4 million displaced by fighting, queues for food at the Chota Lahore Camp in Swabi District, Pakistan. In addition to the ongoing conflicts in Afghanistan and Pakistan, the region remains vulnerable to droughts and flooding.

Page 33 and 34.

AFGHANISTAN
© UNICEF/NYHQ2009-0999/Noorani
A girl attends class at a girls’ primary school in the north-western city of Herat. Two decades of war have destroyed much of the country’s infrastructure. Conflict and poverty continue to prevent children, especially girls, from attending school.

Page 35.

DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF KOREA
© UNICEF/NYHQ2007-358/Thomas
Rim Un Jong, 10, attends class at Jongpyong Primary School in the eastern province of South Hamgyong. Although primary and secondary schooling is free, deteriorating infrastructure and persistent shortages of textbooks and other materials are limiting access to education.

Page 36.

MYANMAR
© UNICEF/NYHQ2008-1714/Holmes
A woman carries a UNICEF hygiene kit in We Chaung Village in the Ayeyarwaddy River Delta. Some 1.2 million people still need humanitarian assistance after the 2008 cyclone and only 43 per cent of Delta residents have access to adequate sanitation facilities.

Page 37.

NEPAL
© UNICEF/NYHQ2009-0900/Sokol
A girl from the Dalit community stands outside as night falls in Mugu District. High food prices, seasonal flooding and ongoing insecurity are affecting the nutritional and educational status of children, nearly half of whom are malnourished.

Page 38.

PAKISTAN
© UNICEF/NYHQ2009-0685/Ramoneda
A boy sits with some of his belongings in Jalozai Camp in Nowshera District. In 2009, conflict between militants and government forces affected an estimated 2.7 million people, many of whom have little or no access to basic social services.

Page 39.

PHILIPPINES
© UNICEF/NYHQ2006-2132/Bito
A boy walks down the rubble-filled main street of Barangay San Isidro, Luzon Island, surveying the damage caused by a typhoon in 2006. Each year, an estimated 850,000 Filipinos are displaced by natural disasters and conflict.

Page 40.

SRI LANKA
© UNICEF/NYHQ2009-2135/Pietrasik
Women and children await medical attention at the Amanthanavelu Gramodaya Health Centre in Batticaloa District. The centre serves a population of 3,000, mainly ethnic Tamils affected by both the 2004 tsunami and decades of conflict.

Page 41.

MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA
© UNICEF/NYHQ2007-2302/Kamber
A displaced family sits in their tent on the outskirts of the
city of Suleimaniya in the northern Kurdistan region of Iraq. Protracted conflict and high levels of displacement in the region continue to take their toll on children. Page 43 and 44.

IRAQ
© UNICEF/NYHQ2007-2316/Kamber
A girl drags scrap metal through a street in Kirkuk. Although security has improved, ongoing violence and poverty continue to affect 4.5 million Iraqi people within the country and between 500,000 and 1 million Iraqi refugees in bordering countries. Page 45.

OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY
© UNICEF/NYHQ2009-0042/El Baba
Children walk amidst destroyed buildings in the refugee camp in Rafah, following the late-2008/early-2009 Israeli military incursion into the Gaza Strip. The destruction of infrastructure and an ongoing economic blockade continue to limit recovery. Page 47.

SUDAN
© UNICEF/NYHQ2007-0862/Cranston
A girl attends class in Juba, the capital of Southern Sudan. UNICEF continues to focus on improving education access in Southern Sudan, while supporting ongoing relief for 4.7 million people affected by conflict in the Darfur Region. Page 48.

YEMEN
© UNICEF/NYHQ2009-1732/Brekke
Families await tents and supplies at the entrance of the Al-Mazrak camp in the northern Haja Governate. Intensified fighting between government forces and rebel groups have displaced over 175,000 people, 80 per cent of whom are children and women. Page 50.

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN
© UNICEF/NYHQ2010-0021/LeMoyne
A boy recovers from a broken arm in Port-au-Prince, Haiti, an injury sustained during the January 12 earthquake that hit the country, already the poorest in the hemisphere. Complex emergencies continue in Colombia and Haiti, while climate-related crises have risen throughout the region. Page 51 and 52.

COLOMBIA
© UNICEF/NYHQ2009-1801/Markisz
A government social worker finds adolescent girls on the street late at night in a poor neighbourhood of Medellin. The country’s 40-year long conflict, deep-rooted disparities and high levels of violence continue to negatively affect children. Page 53.

HAITI
© UNICEF/NYHQ2010-0022/LeMoyne
Displaced children stand amidst makeshift tents in front of the damaged Presidential Palace, four days after the 12 January earthquake, in Port-au-Prince. The quake further devastated a country already in crisis. Page 54.

CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE, COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES
© UNICEF/NYHQ2008-0718/Volpe
An elderly woman and a child shelter inside a tent in a camp for people displaced by the current conflict, in the town of Gori in the eastern Shida Kartli region. Page 55 and 56.

TAJIKISTAN
© UNICEF/NYHQ2008-1783/Pirozzi
An injured child from Dushanbe, Tajikistan’s capital. Global economic recession coupled with worsening water, energy and food shortages have increased vulnerabilities for children in a country where half the population lives in poverty. Page 57.