

**UNICEF**

Humanitarian Action  
for Children **2014**

Overview

unite for  
children

unicef 



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On 15 December 2013, UNICEF Executive Director Anthony Lake (above right) administers a dose of oral polio vaccine to 2-month-old Winnoa Mae Oliva, who is being held by her mother, at the Rural Health Unit Office in the town of Guiuan in Eastern Samar Province, Eastern Visayas Region, the Philippines. Guiuan is among the areas worst affected by Typhoon Haiyan. UNICEF is working to re-establish the cold chain to deliver vaccines to more than 1 million children in typhoon-affected areas.

## Executive Director's Foreword

### Humanitarian Action for Children 2014

Rama, a girl of preschool age, saw her life turned upside down when her family was forced by the conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic to leave their home nearly two years ago. Since then, she and her mother and two younger siblings have moved every few weeks. Her father has been missing this entire time. Yet despite so much uncertainty, Rama was immunized against polio at a local clinic. She is among the 2.4 million children in her country whom UNICEF and partners plan to reach with life-saving vaccinations against polio, measles, mumps and rubella. But as the conflict wears on, there are more and more children like Rama.

Gwendolyn was born a week before Typhoon Haiyan flattened Tacloban, Philippines. The storm surge washed away her family's home and they took refuge in a shelter with some 300 families, where they were able to get water from the municipal system that the water district authority, UNICEF and other partners had repaired. The family also received a hygiene kit with bath and laundry soap, sanitary napkins, toothbrushes and toothpaste. Jhana, Gwendolyn's mother, felt fortunate that, for the first time since the storm, she could bathe her newborn. Life-saving interventions like these, crucial to warding off deadly diseases, became paramount in the wake of the typhoon, which left millions in desperate need.

In the Central African Republic, 19-month-old Dieu-Donné sat on a thin hospital bed watching his baby sister laugh. He is more than a year older than his sister, but barely bigger. In their country, access to nutritious food and medical care has been severely limited since the conflict there began in late 2012. Dieu-Donné is among the more than 13,000 children under 5 years of age who had received treatment for severe

## What is Humanitarian Action for Children?

Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) is UNICEF's global appeal, which highlights the challenges faced by children in humanitarian situations, the support required to help them survive and thrive, and the results that are possible in even the most difficult of circumstances. In recent years, the appeal has progressively moved online, where content can be updated regularly. As part of UNICEF's ongoing efforts to make its systems more strategic and results-based, the online HAC presents individual humanitarian appeals based on needs, standards and targets, while showing what results have been achieved for children and women. Appeals and results are updated regularly, based on the

country context. The HAC is in line with United Nations inter-agency Strategic Response Plans.



Visit the HAC website for more details and information:

[www.unicef.org/appeals](http://www.unicef.org/appeals)

acute malnutrition in the Central African Republic as of early November 2013. But security constraints continue to limit access to many more thousands like him.

In 2013 we saw no respite from the scale of crises impacting the lives of children like Rama, Gwendolyn and Dieu-Donné. *Humanitarian Action for Children 2014* highlights the situation of millions of children like these, the support required to meet their needs and the results made possible by the response of UNICEF and partners.

For example, by October 2013, UNICEF had helped enable 10 million people in Syria and more than 170,000 people in the Za'atari refugee camp in Jordan to have access to safe water. We have also worked closely with partners to emphasize our responses in education and child protection, to avoid losing a generation of Syrian children to trauma and lack of skills. In the Philippines, our immediate efforts restored water access for more than 200,000 people in Tacloban within a week of the typhoon. Across the globe, more than 2.7 million children accessed formal or non-formal basic education by October 2013 with UNICEF's support, despite being caught in humanitarian settings.

Globally, we continued to strengthen our ability to respond more quickly and efficiently to large-scale emergencies like these, in important part, by simplifying our response procedures. In 2013 alone, these procedures were activated three times, in January for Syria, in November for the Philippines, and in December for the Central African Republic. We also enhanced our support to complex emergencies, such as those in Mali and the Central African Republic.

Humanitarian action, which has always been core to UNICEF's mandate, is more prominent than ever in our new strategic plan for 2014–2017. We know that effective humanitarian action requires not only meeting people's immediate needs today, but also strengthening their abilities to cope with future shocks, and investing in children to make them more resilient.

Even as we continue to meet new challenges, we know we can do better. So, we are critically reviewing UNICEF's role in humanitarian action to meet emerging issues and take advantage of new opportunities.

UNICEF's humanitarian action remains centred on results, as evidenced by our country-level work and our strengthened monitoring systems. These results are made possible by the generous support of the donors and National Committees that have continued to support UNICEF's humanitarian action, even as needs increased worldwide.

Predictable and flexible funding supports programmes like the ones being accessed by Gwendolyn, Rama and Dieu-Donné, and enables us to act quickly wherever and whenever crises occur. This support enables children like Rama to find protection against disease. It means girls like Gwendolyn will survive their first weeks of life during a typhoon. And it helps a boy like Dieu-Donné recover from malnutrition and make the most of his childhood.

Children like these are not objects of our pity. Rather, they and their families deserve our utmost respect. They and their families are survivors, fighting – heroically – against the odds to stay alive and rebuild their lives.

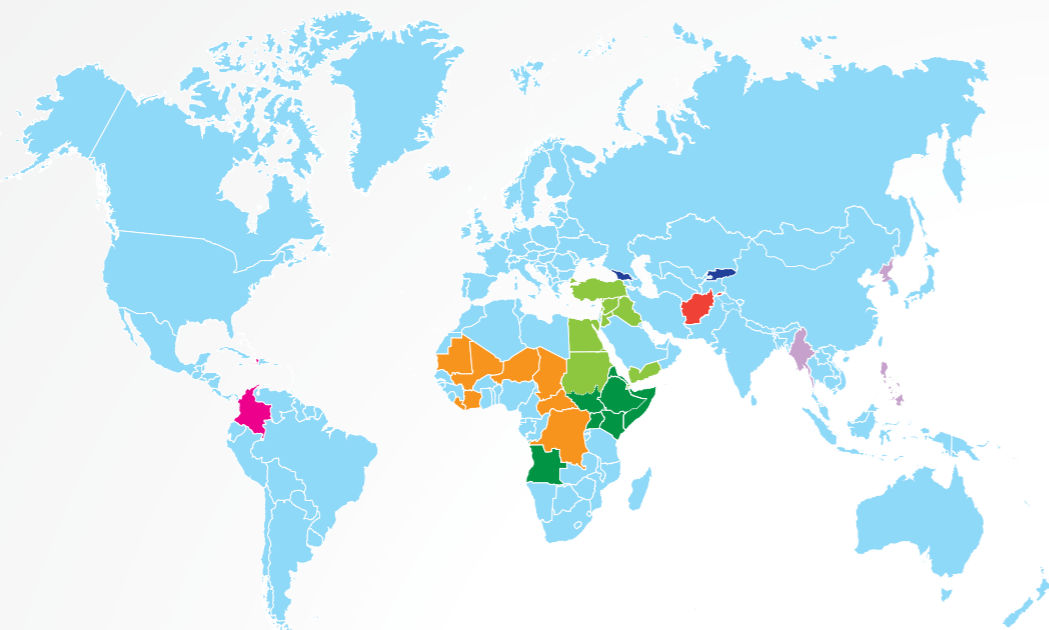
We are not offering these children charity. We are by their sides offering support in their brave struggle so that, one day, they can grow into strong, healthy and educated adults who can contribute fully to their own children's future – and the future of their countries.

A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to be 'Anthony Lake'.

Anthony Lake  
UNICEF Executive Director

## Funding required in 2014

This map is stylized and not to scale. It does not reflect a position by UNICEF on the legal status of any country or area or the delimitation of any frontiers. The dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the Parties. The final boundary between the Republic of the Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined.



Electronic users can click on each name to go to that office's online content.

Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States	US\$
Regional Office	4,606,200
Georgia (Region of Abkhazia)	2,525,000
Kyrgyzstan	1,285,200
Total	8,416,400

East Asia and Pacific Region	US\$
Regional Office	3,582,200
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	20,332,675
Myanmar	22,194,000
Philippines	144,629,816
Total	190,738,691

Eastern and Southern Africa Region	US\$
Regional Office	29,714,500
Angola	6,000,000
Eritrea	15,800,000
Ethiopia	31,126,000
Kenya	29,100,000
Somalia	155,137,406
South Sudan	74,176,450
Uganda	16,000,000
Total	357,054,356

Americas and Caribbean Region	US\$
Regional Office	3,500,000
Colombia	5,000,000
Haiti	42,366,400
Total	50,866,400

Middle East and North Africa Region	US\$
Regional Office	3,700,000
Djibouti	5,000,000
State of Palestine	14,294,000
Sudan	78,025,617
Syrian Arab Republic	222,192,134
Syrian refugees (Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey)	613,018,391
Yemen	65,000,000
Total	1,001,230,142

South Asia Region	US\$
Regional Office	39,933,213
Afghanistan	36,468,558
Total	76,419,771

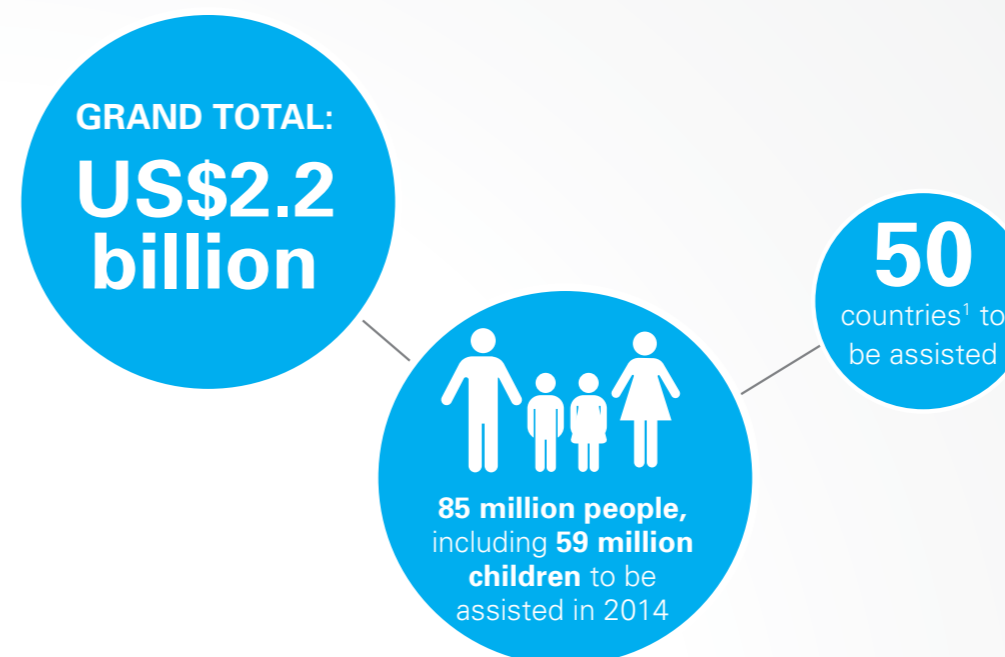
West and Central Africa Region	US\$
Regional Office	66,351,622
Central African Republic	62,000,000
Chad	62,500,000
Côte d'Ivoire	8,100,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	125,945,000
Liberia	9,194,500
Mali	74,646,500
Mauritania	21,354,756
Niger	38,900,000
Total	468,992,378

Global support	8,111,093
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>2,161,829,231</b>

## Planned results in 2014

The information below summarizes the global requirements for UNICEF humanitarian programmes, the total number of people and children to be reached, and the planned results in *Humanitarian Action for Children*.

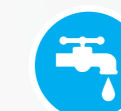
UNICEF and partners will work toward the following results in 2014:



**NUTRITION:**  
2.7 million children to be treated for severe acute malnutrition



**HEALTH:**  
19 million children to be immunized against measles



**WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH):**  
23 million children to have access to safe water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene



**CHILD PROTECTION:**  
2 million children to have access to psychosocial support

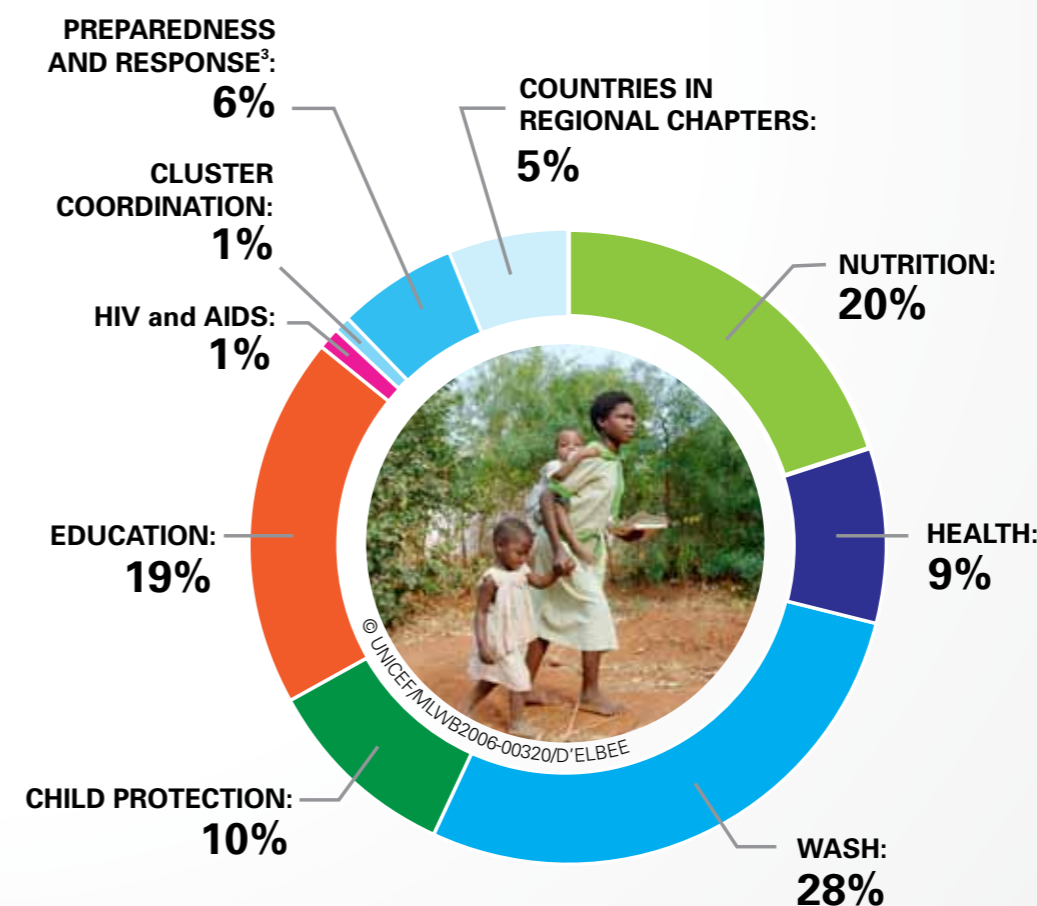


**EDUCATION:**  
6.9 million children to have access to improved formal and non-formal education



**HIV and AIDS:**  
174,000 people to have access to information, testing and treatment

Figure 1. Percentage<sup>2</sup> of total requirements per sector



<sup>1</sup> Includes countries in the regional chapters.

<sup>2</sup> Percentages do not total 100 because of rounding.

<sup>3</sup> This includes social protection, rapid response mechanisms and regional support in some cases, as well as global support.

# Children in crisis

The map below highlights the global humanitarian situation at the end of 2013 and some of the major crises affecting children and their families.

## Countries in Humanitarian Action for Children

### Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States

Georgia (Region of Abkhazia)  
Kyrgyzstan

### East Asia and the Pacific

Democratic People's Republic of Korea  
Myanmar  
Philippines

### Eastern and Southern Africa

Angola  
Eritrea  
Ethiopia  
Kenya  
Somalia  
South Sudan  
Uganda

### Latin America and the Caribbean

Colombia  
Haiti

### Middle East and North Africa

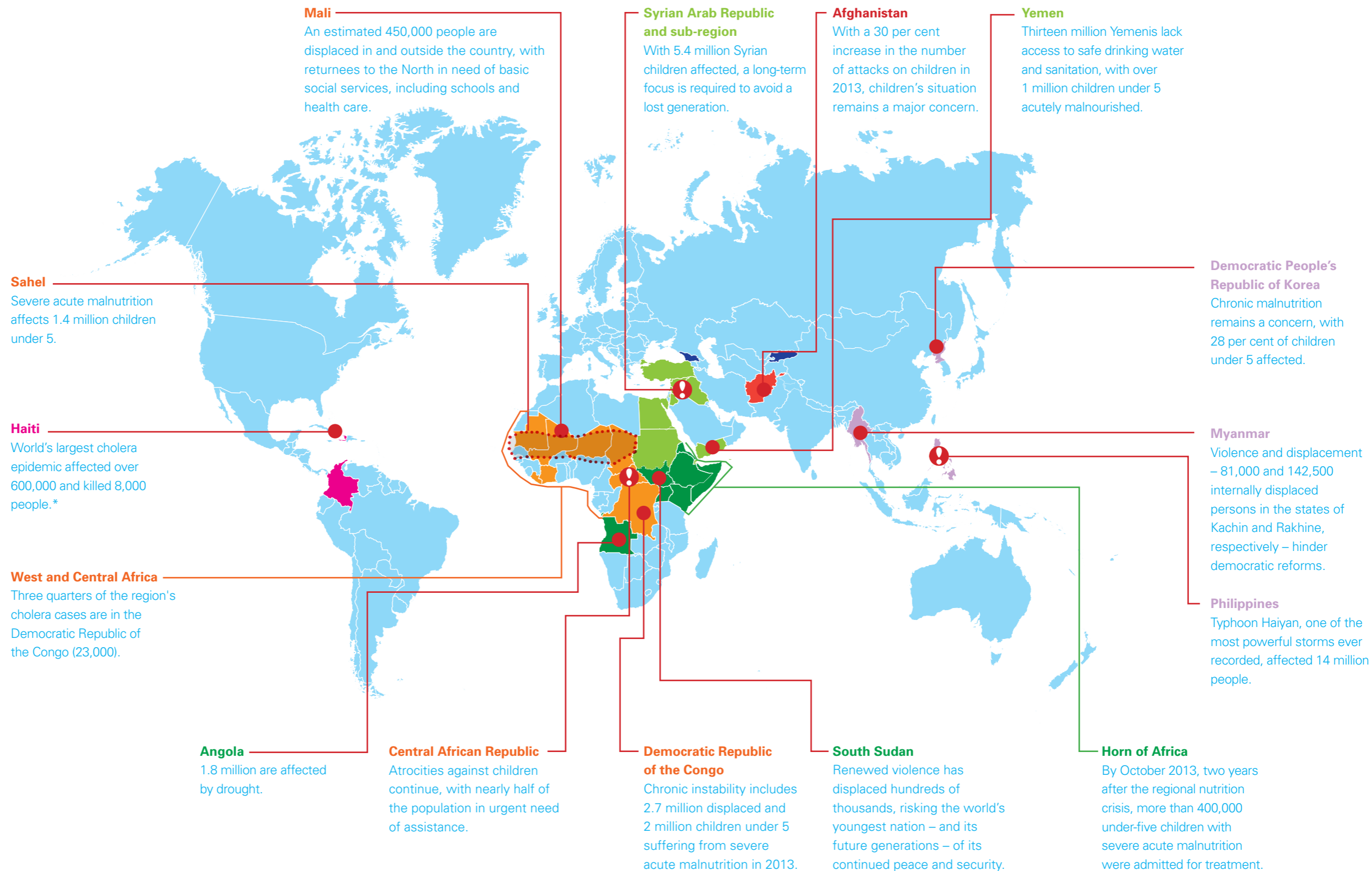
Djibouti  
State of Palestine  
Sudan  
Syrian Arab Republic  
Syrian refugees (Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey)  
Yemen

### South Asia

Afghanistan

### West and Central Africa

Central African Republic  
Chad  
Côte d'Ivoire  
Democratic Republic of the Congo  
Liberia  
Mali  
Mauritania  
Niger



! Considered a Level 3 emergency following activation of UNICEF's Corporate Emergency Procedure.

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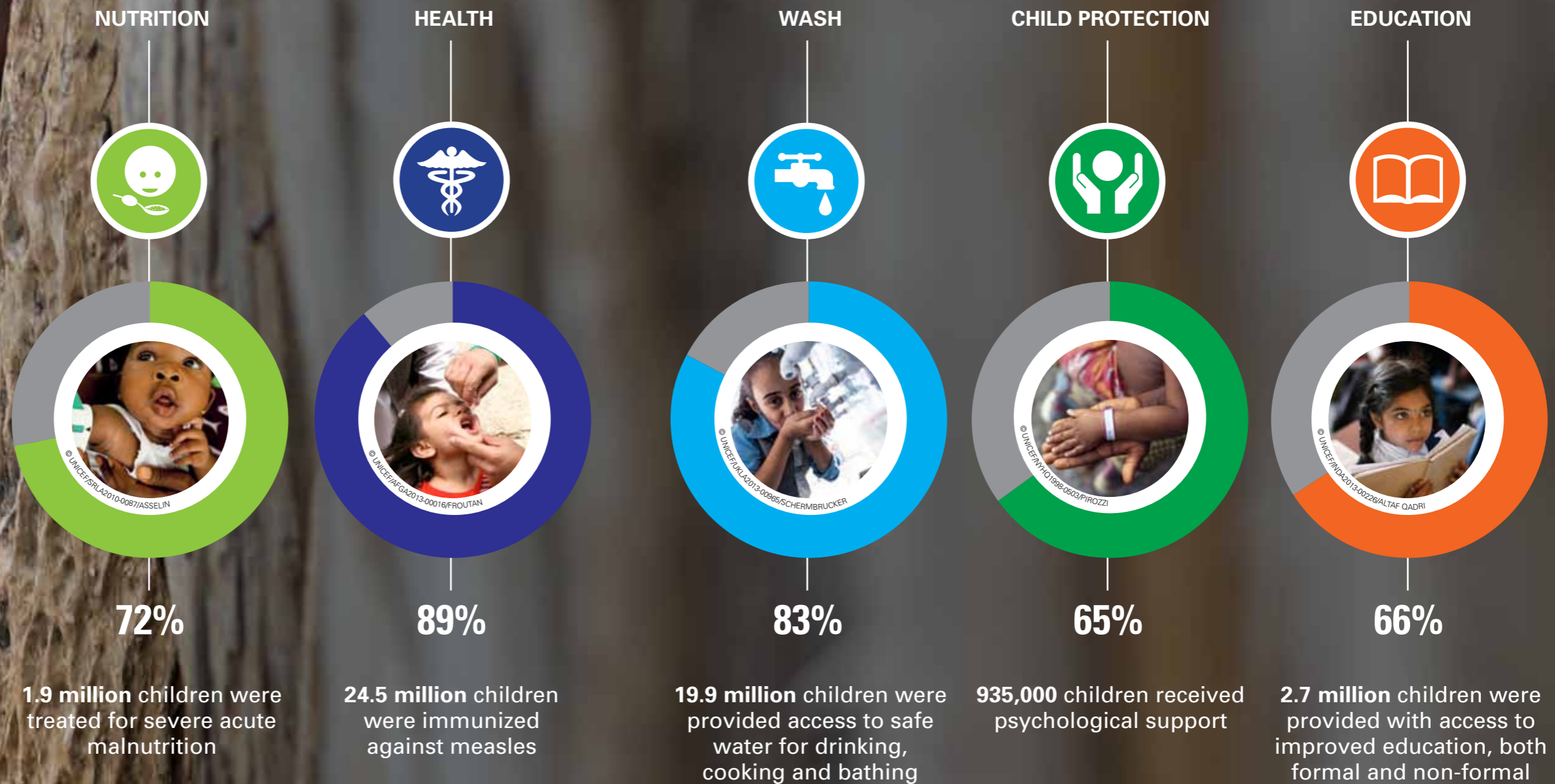
All figures come from online chapters unless noted.

\* Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, 'Overview of Global Humanitarian Response 2014', December 2013.

## Results achieved in 2013<sup>4</sup>

(through October)

The chart below captures some of the key results achieved against targets for children by UNICEF and partners through the first 10 months of 2013. In some contexts, achievements were constrained by limited resources, including across sectors; inadequate humanitarian access; insecurity and a challenging operating environment. See country funding levels on page 11. Further reporting on 2013 and throughout 2014 – including country-specific indicators – is available on the respective country web pages on [www.unicef.org/appeals](http://www.unicef.org/appeals).



<sup>4</sup> Targets and results are drawn from country chapters of *Humanitarian Action for Children* and situation reports, and cover the first 10 months of 2013. Results may differ from targets due to lack of resources per sector; changes in situation, needs and caseloads; inadequate humanitarian access or insecurity; or simply results surpassing initial targets or not being achieved. More information can be found in the respective country pages and situation reports at [www.unicef.org/appeals](http://www.unicef.org/appeals).

# Humanitarian funding in 2013

UNICEF approached record levels of humanitarian income in 2013; funding was concentrated in a few large emergencies, however, while other humanitarian situations remained underfunded or even unfunded. As of late October 2013, contributions to UNICEF's humanitarian programmes amounted to US\$1.03 billion, or 59 per cent of requirements. Despite this shortfall, the amount represents UNICEF's highest absolute income since 2005, following the Indian Ocean Tsunami in 2004.<sup>5</sup>

While humanitarian income for the crisis in the Syrian Arab Republic accounted for 40 per cent of contributions (US\$407.8 million), requirements were less than half funded in Mali and Somalia, among other countries. The Central African Republic, where UNICEF activated its corporate emergency procedure in December 2013, has also struggled for funding. Ten offices received 17 per cent or less of the required amounts, and

three offices received no funding at all. Funding also varied by sector, with limited or late funds for education or child protection in countries such as the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kenya and Mauritania.

Thematic funding, which has fewer restrictions than other resources and allows UNICEF the flexibility to respond where needs are greatest, accounted for only 5 per cent of humanitarian income.<sup>6</sup> Following extensive media coverage of Typhoon Haiyan in the Philippines, thematic funding increased and brought much needed flexibility to UNICEF's response. UNICEF encourages donors to contribute thematic funding to other emergencies as well.

<sup>5</sup> UNICEF's 2005 humanitarian income was US\$1.129 billion.

<sup>6</sup> Income for 2013 does not include income received for Typhoon Haiyan in the Philippines.

Figure 2. Top sources of humanitarian funds, 2013

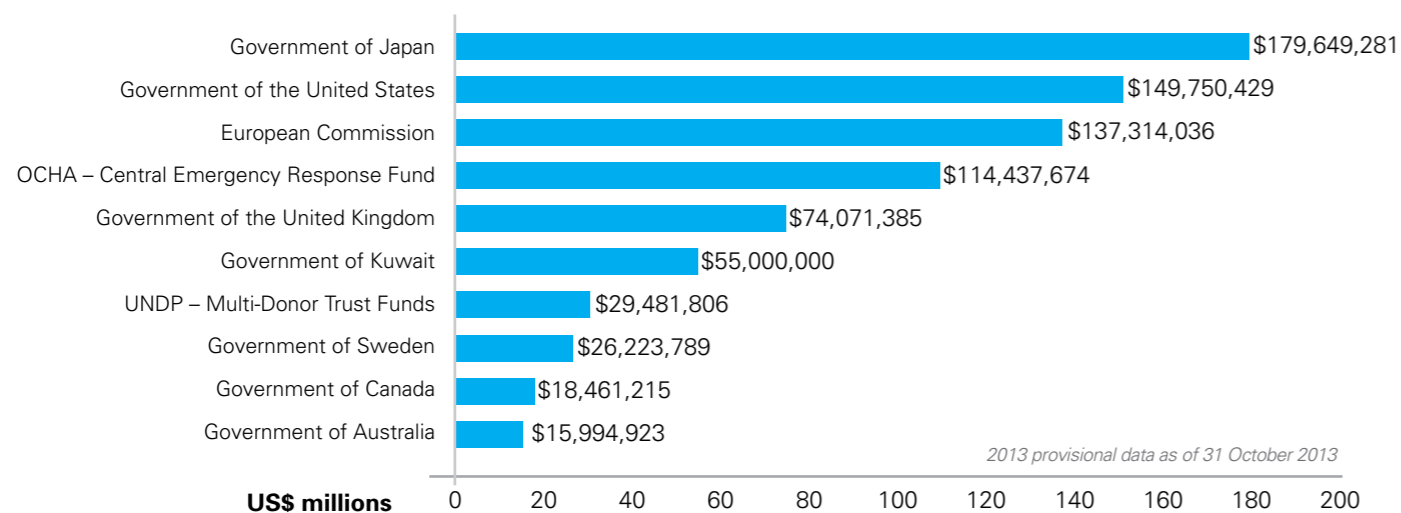
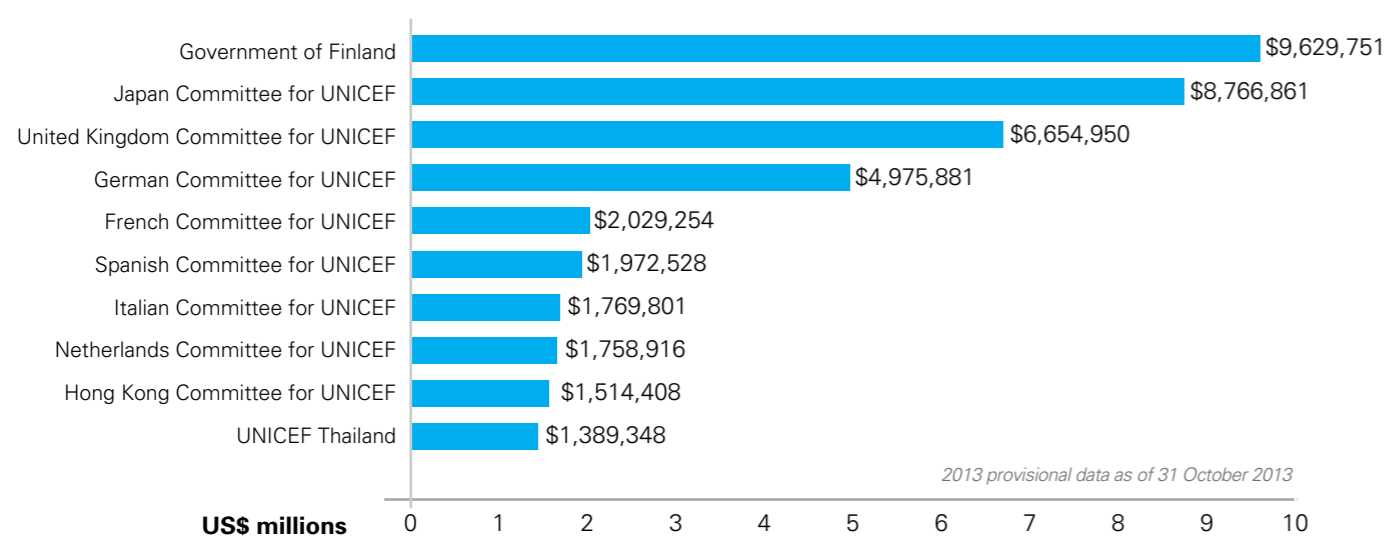
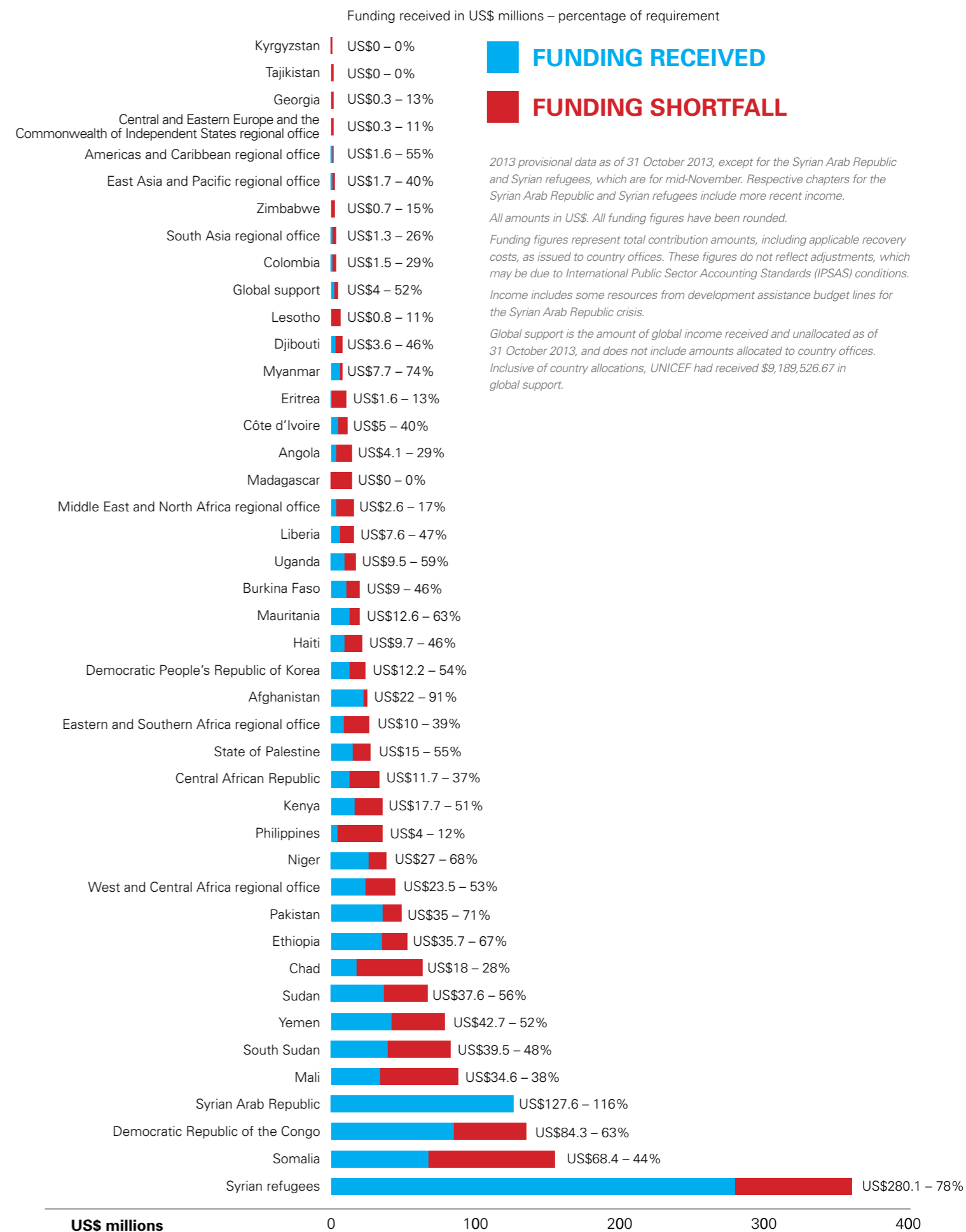


Figure 3. Top donors – thematic humanitarian funds, 2013



# Contributions and shortfalls in 2013





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**IRAQ, 2013**  
UNICEF worker Abduljabar prepares oral rehydration salts for four year old Ahmed. Ahmed lives with his brother and parents in a small room amongst five other families in the Domiz refugee camp in Northern Iraq.

## Global support to the field

### What is the global architecture of UNICEF's humanitarian action?

In partnership with national governments, civil society and other United Nations agencies, UNICEF delivers results for children in some of the most challenging environments in the world. UNICEF responds to more than 250 humanitarian situations each year. Leveraging existing partnerships and programmes, UNICEF teams are present on the ground before, during and after crises. The architecture that supports country-level humanitarian action is provided by UNICEF's seven regional offices and various headquarters divisions. These offices provide the core infrastructure to support field preparedness and response in order to save lives and protect rights; systematically reduce vulnerability to disasters and conflicts; and support sector and cluster coordination and humanitarian partnerships.

### What does the global architecture cost?

UNICEF's 2014 global humanitarian appeal is for US\$2.2 billion, its largest ever. Over 98 per cent of requirements will directly support field responses to diverse contexts such as cholera in Haiti, conflict in South Sudan and malnutrition in Mauritania. The global support for this response costs US\$34.4 million,<sup>7</sup> less than 2 per cent of the overall appeal. Nearly half of the cost (US\$16.8 million) will be covered through core, or regular resources. Another US\$9.5 million has been raised by early 2014, leaving a funding gap of US\$8.1 million.

### Why invest in global architecture?

Humanitarian action is central in the UNICEF Strategic Plan 2014–2017. UNICEF's headquarters divisions across the world and regional offices work to strengthen organizational systems and capacity based on knowledge gained from past experiences and engagement with the wider humanitarian system. Examples include the development of corporate emergency activation procedures for large-scale, 'Level 3' emergencies, drawing on prior experience from contexts like Haiti and Pakistan. These were activated three times in 2013 for crises in the Syrian Arab Republic, the Philippines and the Central African Republic. The organization also outlined steps in 2013 to enhance its response to 'Level 2' emergencies that require enhanced support, including procedures for simplification and fast-tracking human resource deployments and partnership agreements. Headquarters and regional office work in 2013 also focused on strengthening organizational capacity for results-based monitoring in humanitarian situations.

UNICEF contributes to the Transformative Agenda (TA) of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC), in particular by guiding developments on performance monitoring across the United Nations System, playing a key role in simulations to test the TA, and helping to define its protocols. UNICEF leads the nutrition and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) global clusters and co-leads the education global cluster. The organization also co-leads the child protection and gender-based violence areas of responsibility within the protection cluster. Global cluster capacity, including for information management, is ready to be deployed

upon activation of a 'level 3' emergency, as it was in November 2013 for the Philippines. UNICEF also contributed to the wider United Nations system through its role in the follow-up to the Secretary-General's Internal Review Panel on United Nations Action in Sri Lanka, co-leadership of the IASC task force on preparedness, and expanded work on risk management in high-threat environments.

Headquarters provides overall strategic direction and guidance, and is responsible for strategic planning, advocacy and oversight for the entire organization. Headquarters also leads the development of UNICEF's global perspective, based on experiences and contributions from all parts of the organization, to inform planning, policy and guidelines for effective humanitarian action. Global support is coordinated by a dedicated team in UNICEF's Office of Emergency Programmes (EMOPS), including a global security team and a 24-hour, seven-day-a-week Operations Centre (OPSCEN). Dedicated emergency focal points in each area of the Programme Division develop policies, guidance and tools, provide direct field support and technical assistance remotely or on the ground, and advocate for and promote evidence-based interventions for the field. The organization is also prioritizing and investing in strengthening the resilience of children, communities and systems to multiple shocks and stresses. The supply function is centralized in Copenhagen, with supply hubs located in Dubai, Panama and Shanghai for the rapid mobilization and shipment of essential life-saving supplies during the first 24 to 72 hours of a crisis. A dedicated emergency human resources unit coordinates surge deployment and recruitment for emergency countries, alongside global standby partnerships. Focal points in evaluation, communication, resource mobilization, finance and administration, and information and communication technology provide further support.

Regional offices provide guidance, support, oversight and coordination to country offices to prepare for and respond to emergencies, including leadership and representation, strategic planning and policy development, and performance monitoring and administration. Dedicated technical and cross-sector advisers provide direct programme and operational support, with increased capacity in emergency-prone regions. This includes strengthening country-level capacity, providing quality assurance and facilitating surge deployment. Regional office capacity is also critical during significant regional emergencies, as seen in the crises in the Syrian Arab Republic and throughout West and Central Africa. This capacity can enable the nationally led adoption of standards for protecting children in emergencies. Regional offices also support country-level (including inter-agency) capacity for preparedness, response and disaster risk reduction.

Looking ahead, UNICEF is also critically reviewing its role in humanitarian action to meet the challenges of the next five years amid diverse country contexts and an evolving environment of humanitarian needs and capacities.

<sup>7</sup> This does not include additional requirements in regional chapters of *Humanitarian Action for Children 2014*.

## Humanitarian Programme Support

**US\$22.4 million**

### Mobilize global support

- Systems and procedures
- Technical support

### Programmatic support

- Nutrition, Health, Water Sanitation and Hygiene, Child Protection, Education, HIV and AIDS
- Communication for Development, Early Childhood Development, Disabilities
- Resilience
  - National capacity development
  - Disaster risk reduction/preparedness
  - Peacebuilding

### Results-based management

- Needs assessment
- Performance monitoring
- Evaluation

### Policy and guidance

- Core Commitments for Children
- Equity (including gender)
- Protection of civilians (including children and armed conflict)
- Knowledge management
- Innovation
- High-threat environments
- Humanitarian advocacy

### Partnerships

- Inter-agency
- Transformative agenda
- NGOs, civil society, academia
- Integrated presences

### Global Cluster Coordination

- Field support
- Information management

## Operational Support

**US\$6.1 million**

### Supply and logistics

- Copenhagen and regional hubs
- Procurement
- Warehousing
- Logistical support

### Human resources

- Headquarters Emergency Unit
- Coordinating three models of deployment (internal, external, standby)

### Security/Operations Centre (OPSCEN)

### Communication

### Resource mobilization

### Finance and administration

### Information and communication technology



## Regional Support

**US\$5.9 million**

### Regional support

- Technical support (programmes and operations)
- Capacity building (emergency preparedness and response)
- Oversight and quality assurance
- Disaster risk reduction

### Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States

### East Asia and the Pacific

### Eastern and Southern Africa

### Latin America and the Caribbean

### Middle East and North Africa

### South Asia

### West and Central Africa



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## Country Level

**US\$2.2 billion**

- Afghanistan
- Angola
- Central African Republic
- Chad
- Colombia
- Côte d'Ivoire
- Djibouti
- Democratic People's Republic of Korea
- Democratic Republic of the Congo
- Eritrea
- Ethiopia
- Georgia (Region of Abkhazia)
- Haiti
- Kenya
- Kyrgyzstan
- Liberia
- Mali
- Mauritania
- Myanmar
- Niger
- Philippines
- Somalia
- South Sudan
- State of Palestine
- Sudan
- Syrian refugees (Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey)
- Syrian Arab Republic
- Uganda
- Yemen

Total cost:  
**US\$34.4 million**

Covered by core resources:  
**US\$16.8 million**

Covered by other funding sources:  
**US\$9.5 million**

Funding gap:  
**US\$8.1 million**



Further information on UNICEF's humanitarian action can be obtained from:

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ISBN: 978-92-806-4746-4

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February 2014

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**CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, 2013**

In a photograph taken by UNICEF Goodwill Ambassador Mia Farrow on 9 November, displaced children stand near tent shelters, at l'Évêché Catholic Mission, in the town of Bossangoa, capital of Ouham Province. The tents' tarpaulins bear the UNICEF logo.

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