



UNICEF

Humanitarian Action for Children **2013**

Overview Document

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COVER PHOTO: JORDAN, 2012

Children wash clothes, in Za'atari, a tented camp for Syrian refugees, on the outskirts of Mafraq, capital of the northern Mafraq Governorate. UNICEF assistance in the camp includes the provision of safe drinking water and the installation of permanent latrines, bathing facilities, wash basins, as well as mobile units containing these amenities.

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Countries included in the Humanitarian Action for Children 2013

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Final boundary between the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined.

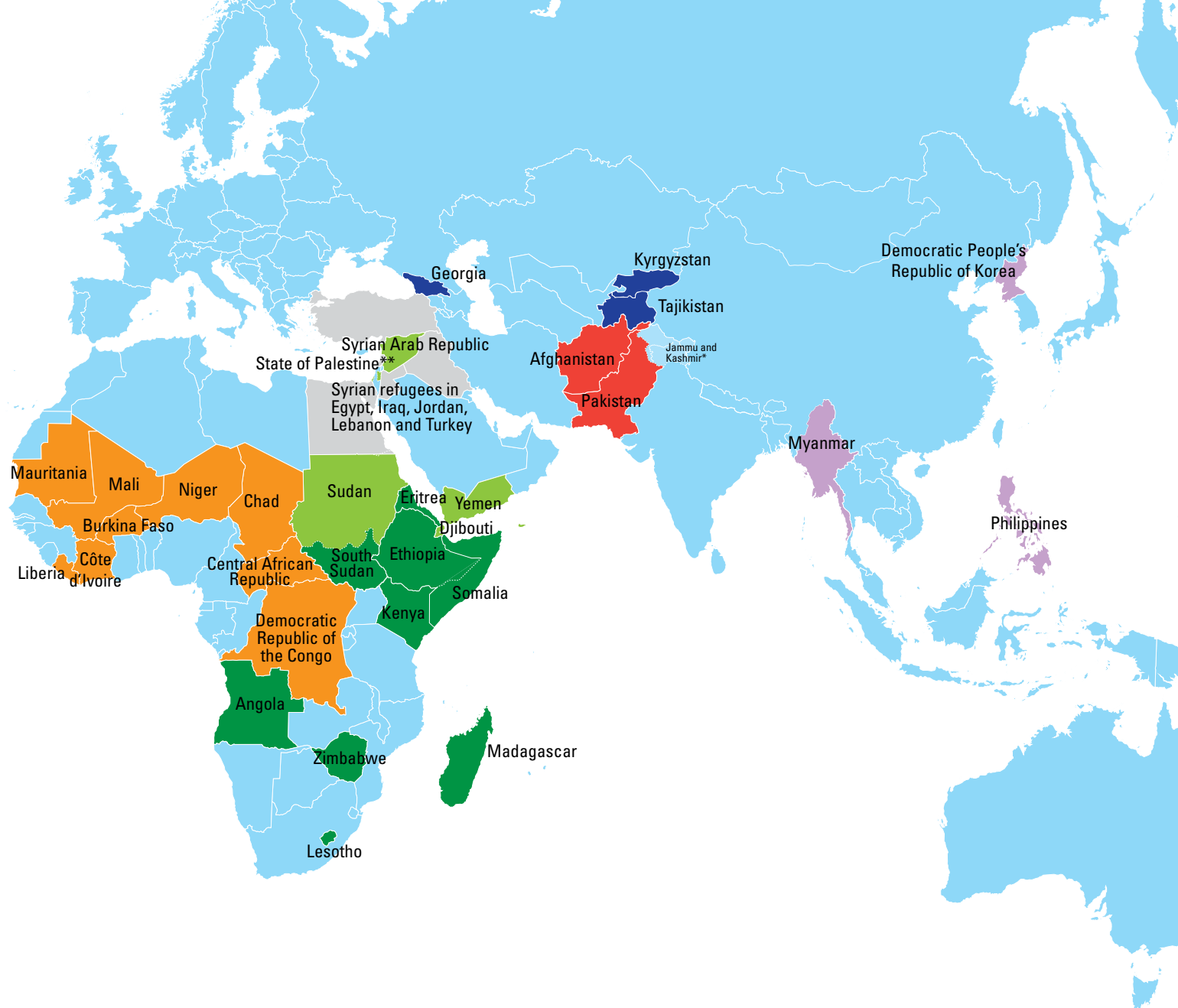
* Dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties.

** 'State of Palestine' was designated for use in all official United Nations documents as of 19 December 2012. It reflects General Assembly resolution 67/19.



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JORDAN, 2012
UNICEF Executive Director Anthony Lake observes children in their newly opened school, in Za'atari, a camp for Syrian refugees, on the outskirts of Mafraq, capital of the northern Mafraq Governorate.



Executive Director's Foreword

Humanitarian Action for Children 2013

At first glance, Fatima looked to be about 4 or 5 months old. In fact, she had just passed her first birthday. She was among the 126,000 children with severe acute malnutrition treated at one of 425 nutrition rehabilitation centres set up by Chad's Ministry of Health in 2012 as part of a Sahel-wide scale-up. Hundreds of thousands have been reached with life-saving assistance. Sadly, many others have not.

With each passing day, 14-month-old Rabab Mohammed Saleh's smile was becoming a little wider; her body growing a little stronger. She was at the therapeutic feeding centre of Al-Sabaeen Hospital in Sana'a, Yemen being treated for malnutrition. Rabab lives with her

single mother and 10 surviving siblings. Four have died. In Yemen, almost 1 million children are acutely malnourished; over a quarter of a million suffer from severe acute malnutrition and live, daily, in the shadow of death.

At the sprawling Za'atari refugee camp near the border between Jordan and the Syrian Arab Republic, 12-year-old Tabark had resumed classes at the new emergency school. Her dream is to become an Arabic teacher. Over 47,000 refugee children in neighbouring countries and 23,000 children inside the Syrian Arab Republic have benefited from emergency education programmes, while initiatives to

protect their psychological wellbeing have reached 32,000 children inside the Syrian Arab Republic and 42,000 in neighbouring countries. For too many children, though, education and protection become casualties of crisis.

These are just some of the hundreds of courageous children I have met during field trips in the last 12 months.

Humanitarian Action for Children 2013 highlights the challenges children such as Fatima, Rabab and Tabark face in humanitarian situations around the world. It identifies the support required to help these children survive and thrive. Most importantly, it shows the results our partners and we have achieved, and must strive to achieve, for children in need.

For example, in 2012 in partnership with national governments, civil society organizations and other United Nations agencies, UNICEF was projected to treat 850,000 of the estimated 1.1 million children under 5 with severe acute malnutrition across the Sahel, even as the conflict in Mali deteriorated and prompted a refugee crisis in surrounding countries. Increasingly, we try to do so with a 'resilience reflex', in ways that build the capacity of health centres and strengthen communities and families for the future. Meanwhile, in Pakistan, 109,000 children and women affected by flooding and insecurity were able to access protection, rehabilitative and recreation services, as well as life-skills education, through Protective Learning and Community Emergency Services (PLaCES).

Humanitarian response is no less important in those parts of the world that do not command media attention. In the Blue Nile and South Kordofan states of Sudan, conflict has driven over 210,000 people, over half of whom are children, across the borders into neighbouring South Sudan and Ethiopia, while an estimated 695,000 people have been internally displaced or severely affected. In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, where 2.4 million people are displaced, the number of severely malnourished children tops 1 million.

Globally, we continue to improve our ability to respond to humanitarian emergencies. We have established new standard operating procedures to guide UNICEF's efforts in the event of large-scale emergencies, as well as processes to better meet our cluster and sector coordination responsibilities in the broader humanitarian system. And we have

supported development of the Transformative Agenda within the Inter-Agency Standing Committee.

As we strive to deliver better results for those in desperate need, we are also mindful of the importance of measuring those results and identifying bottlenecks to greater progress.

These results are made possible through generous contributions from donors who continue to support UNICEF's humanitarian action even in times of fiscal austerity. Predictable and flexible funding supports programmes like the ones described above and enables us to act quickly wherever and whenever crises occur.

We can deliver results for children in challenging environments and complicated emergencies. Fatima can recover from severe acute malnutrition; Rabab's health will improve; Tabark can continue her schooling. Together, we can give all children in humanitarian situations the tools not only to recover but to realize their potential, nurture their talents and contribute to the growth of their nations.



Anthony Lake
UNICEF Executive Director



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PAKISTAN, 2012

Fahimada, 8, carries a small container of water through flood water back to her tent shelter, in Ranjhapur Village in Jacobabad District in Sindh Province. She collected the water from a nearby handpump.

UNICEF humanitarian action funding requirements for 2013

REGION/COUNTRY

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR 2013 (US\$)

CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE AND THE COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES

Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States Regional Office	2,500,000
Georgia	2,310,000
Kyrgyzstan	1,540,000
Tajikistan	1,872,500
TOTAL	8,222,500

EAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC REGIONAL

East Asia and the Pacific Regional Office	4,252,000
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	22,790,000
Myanmar	6,158,000
Philippines	23,609,000
TOTAL	56,809,000

EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA

Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Office	20,888,150
Angola	5,300,000
Eritrea	12,200,000
Ethiopia	49,487,000
Kenya	39,860,035
Lesotho	7,563,949
Madagascar	14,980,000
Somalia	140,961,023
South Sudan	88,427,962
Zimbabwe	4,590,000
TOTAL	384,258,119

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

The Americas and Caribbean Regional Office	1,600,000
Colombia	5,000,000
Haiti	11,650,000
TOTAL	18,250,000

REGION/COUNTRY

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR 2013 (US\$)

MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

Middle East and North Africa Regional Office	15,500,000
Djibouti	7,980,000
State of Palestine	17,280,000
Sudan	71,335,681
Syrian Arab Republic	61,400,000
Syrian refugees (Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq, Turkey and Egypt)	140,700,000
Yemen	81,333,795

TOTAL **395,529,476**

SOUTH ASIA

Regional Office for South Asia	4,910,000
Afghanistan	27,045,000
Pakistan	64,950,000

TOTAL **96,905,000**

WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

West and Central Africa Regional Office	30,250,000
Burkina Faso	22,226,485
Central African Republic	11,516,945
Chad	60,895,591
Côte d'Ivoire	16,470,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	134,560,000
Liberia	16,016,500
Mali	81,999,263
Mauritania	18,885,937
Niger	33,790,767

TOTAL **426,611,488**

GLOBAL SUPPORT **7,501,019**

GRAND TOTAL **1,394,086,602**



BURKINA FASO, 2012

Ramatou Tankouanou holds her malnourished daughter, 7-month-old Saamatou Bangou, during a growth-monitoring session at the health centre in Sector 1, a division of Fada N'gourma, capital of Est Region.

Summary

UNICEF's *Humanitarian Action for Children 2013* highlights the humanitarian situation faced by millions of children and women and the support required to help their families, communities and national institutions meet their basic needs, promote their well-being and provide them with protection.

UNICEF is appealing for almost US\$1.4 billion to assist millions of children, women and men by providing them with nutritional support, health care, water, sanitation, learning spaces and materials, protection services, shelter and information. This support is not only to provide lifesaving emergency interventions, but also to strengthen national preparedness systems and build resilience at community, subregional and national levels, so that avoidable illnesses and deaths are prevented and those affected are able to recover. In partnership with national governments, civil society organizations and other United Nations agencies, UNICEF works in some of the most challenging environments in the world to deliver results for millions of children and women threatened by natural disasters or complex emergencies. Despite challenges and constraints, sustained advocacy, political and financial commitment, and collaboration in 2012 resulted in achievements that need to be built upon and continued into 2013.

The past year saw the combined and cumulative effects of armed conflict, civil and political unrest, erratic and severe weather patterns, seismic activity, disease outbreaks and the global economic crisis lead to the death, illness, deprivation, displacement and distress of a significant number of children, women and men across the globe.

The same factors caused the destruction or further degradation of homes, hospitals, schools, roads and other public and social infrastructure, services and networks, preventing millions of children from receiving treatment for illness, drinking safe water, going to school or even playing. Some children were separated from their primary caregivers, while others fled, unaccompanied, to safer locations. Meanwhile many others were recruited by armed groups as soldiers and labourers. Whether affected by disasters or conflict, they suffered psychological and social distress in addition to physical suffering and harm. All too often, these new disasters and conflicts occurred in areas already battered by

successive economic, climatic, political and other security shocks, severely compromising the ability of caregivers to feed and protect their children, and fulfil their basic needs.

In order to prevent, address or overcome some of the consequences of these natural and human-made disasters in 2012, UNICEF initially appealed for US\$1,284,358,000. During the course of the year, as new crises occurred and ongoing situations deteriorated or improved, the overall requirements were revised, and by the end of October had increased by 14 per cent to US\$1,472,172,823. As of 31 October, US\$664,475,807, or 45 per cent of the required funds, had been mobilized. In addition, UNICEF received US\$19,573,247 from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) and other funding sources to address the unforeseen needs for countries that were not part of the *Humanitarian Action for Children 2012*, appeal, bringing the total of funding mobilized to US\$684,049,044.

For more information on individual country and regional appeals, and for updates, go to www.unicef.org/appeals.

The humanitarian situation

A range of natural disasters and conflicts continued to impact children's vulnerability in many countries in 2012, from nutrition crises across Africa, to the complex emergency in the Syrian Arab Republic, to chronic humanitarian situations across the globe.

Storms, floods and persistent droughts exacerbated food insecurity in some areas, causing loss of life, livelihoods and property and threatening children's right to education and protection. Targeted or indiscriminate violence – including sexual violence, abuse and exploitation – not only led to new or continued mass displacements within and across borders, but also left millions of others stranded in insecure and isolated locations, with little or no access to food, basic social services or humanitarian assistance. The outbreak or continued spread of infectious diseases affected all countries facing disasters, both natural and human-made.

The internal armed conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic is in its second year and has affected 2.5 million people, displacing 1.2 million internally and nearly 400,000 more across borders into Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey and Egypt. Countless homes, schools, hospitals and other essential infrastructure such as water and sanitation (WASH) systems have been either destroyed or severely damaged.

Meanwhile, food and nutrition crises again impacted millions of children. In the Horn of Africa and across the Sahel belt of West and Central Africa, an estimated 1.1 million children under 5 were at risk of severe acute malnutrition, and in Southern Africa, more than 6 million people were affected in Angola, Lesotho, Malawi and Zimbabwe. Food insecurity is chronic in many parts of Africa, allowing shocks to tilt vulnerable populations into crisis, and reinforcing the importance of strengthening community resilience. The concerted response to food insecurity in the Horn of Africa reduced the number of people in need of food assistance from 3.75 million to 2.1 million in Kenya and by 50 per cent in Somalia, though persistent failures in rainfall patterns have slightly increased the number of people needing food aid in Ethiopia. Undernutrition also remained a part of daily life in other parts of the world, including the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

And again in 2012, food crises were magnified by conflict. Armed conflict coupled with food insecurity in northern Mali affected more than

2.8 million people, including internally displaced persons and host populations, and caused a regional refugee crisis, creating additional burdens for vulnerable communities in Burkina Faso, Mauritania and Niger already affected by a food and nutrition crisis resulting from recurrent drought and food insecurity in the Sahel.

Continued and intensified conflicts also affected and displaced millions in Afghanistan, the Central African Republic, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Pakistan, Somalia, the State of Palestine, Sudan and Yemen, leading to internal displacement or the outflow of new refugees into neighbouring countries. Inter-communal violence erupted in Myanmar and South Sudan, leading to internal displacements. Peace talks and new peace deals forged in 2012 are yet to translate into real change for people in Colombia, Myanmar and the Philippines.

In many places, communities had to cope with multiple or repeated shocks, such as continued displacement and humanitarian needs in Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia; a third straight year of significant flooding in Pakistan; and disease outbreaks atop nutrition crises and conflict in the Sahel. At the same time, multiple natural disasters such as floods, landslides and earthquakes, coupled with extremely cold temperatures, affected several communities in the region of Abkhazia in Georgia and in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, increasing the number of food-insecure households and their level of vulnerability in areas already disadvantaged by isolation, low governance capacity and poor basic social service systems.

And as 2012 closed, humanitarian situations intensified in many parts of the world. In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the number of people internally displaced by fighting continued to rise. Communities in the State of Palestine were again recovering following violence in the Gaza Strip in November. And the Mindanao region of the Philippines was now responding to additional needs following Typhoon Bopha in early December.

Results for Children

In partnership with national governments, civil society organizations and other United Nations agencies, UNICEF has long worked to deliver results for children and women in humanitarian situations. Each year, the challenges faced by children in these contexts, and the support required to help them survive and thrive, have been presented in UNICEF's *Humanitarian Action for Children* funding document.

This year, the *Humanitarian Action for Children 2013* document goes a step further and also reflects recent increased efforts to make UNICEF's humanitarian action more strategic and results-based. Individual country chapters present achievements¹ from past contributions² against set targets and, where relevant, within cluster- or sector-wide results. Funding requirements are also presented against clear targets to the extent possible, based on international standards and UNICEF's Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Action.

The work to make UNICEF's appeals and reporting more results-based is in line with similar efforts to strengthen monitoring throughout the broader humanitarian system to

which UNICEF contributes. The organization has been a key contributor to this area through the Inter-Agency Standing Committee's Transformative Agenda – the ongoing effort of humanitarian partners to advance humanitarian reform.

UNICEF and its partners will continue to strengthen systems to be more results-based, to articulate humanitarian appeals based on needs, standards and targets, and to show what results have been achieved for children and women.

PHOTO: SOUTH SUDAN, 2012

Two boys who have been displaced by inter-ethnic violence play with a football, outside a UNICEF-supported child-friendly space that is housed in a tent, in Pibor Town, Pibor County, Jonglei State. The space provides recreational activities for over 200 children, serves as a temporary learning centre and also offers psychosocial support.





PHILIPPINES, 2012

People affected by Typhoon Bopha receive family hygiene kits and jerrycans at an aid distribution site in the flood-ravaged town of New Bataan, in Compostela Valley Province in Davao Region in south-eastern Mindanao. UNICEF and partners are distributing family hygiene kits and other relief supplies.

The response

UNICEF worked with partners in support of host governments and civil society to provide results for children and women through the delivery of programmes in nutrition; health; water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH); child protection; education; and HIV and AIDS. In many countries, UNICEF was also responsible for leading or co-leading clusters and areas of responsibility for nutrition; WASH; education; child protection; and gender-based violence.

Prominent among the results through October 2012 was the treatment of malnutrition (2 million children treated), including more than 700,000 severely malnourished who were reached as part of a Sahel-wide scale-up. Achievements also included the provision of vaccinations (38.3 million immunized), micronutrients and safe drinking water (12.4 million people provided with access to safe water for drinking, cooking and bathing); and basic child protection services (reaching 2.4 million children with a variety of services). Some 3 million children were provided with access to improved education, including through temporary spaces, and 1 million people were provided with access to HIV and AIDS testing, counselling and referral for treatment.

Children and women were reached through innovative approaches, such as the continued expansion of community-based interventions and improved coordination and collaboration among partners and sectors. Increased efforts to mobilize and train community members in detecting and referring malnutrition and child protection cases enabled more children to be treated and more child protection cases to be addressed. Where crises affected several countries, or spilled over into neighbouring states, cross-border strategies and subregional mechanisms were increasingly used, such as the approach to the three major cross-border cholera outbreaks in West and Central Africa. Additional results were possible through the use of pre-positioned stocks, which enabled some country offices to respond to emergencies in a timely manner, while in others, Colombia and Madagascar, for example, some of the emergency needs were met by the re-allocation of funds from regular programme resources. Closer partnerships and improved cohesion in programme planning, implementation and monitoring between sectors, coordination groups and organizations led to increased efficiency and to better and more timely delivery of services.

This was increasingly evident between the WASH and nutrition sectors in the Sahel; between WASH and health sectors in the response to cholera, including in Haiti; between WASH and education in providing toilets in schools; and in the provision of health, WASH and education services to child protection centres.

But humanitarian responses also faced significant constraints. Scarce resources meant prioritizing some sectors and services over others, compromising the ability to address child rights comprehensively. Sanitation services, hygiene promotion, improved education, health-care services and the launching of information campaigns to prevent HIV and AIDS or landmine injuries were severely compromised, with lack of funding given as the main, but not the only, constraint. People's ability to access humanitarian assistance was also hampered or denied, prevented at times by insecurity and at times by the physical challenges of poor infrastructure. Some of these challenges were also compounded by insufficient national and international commitment and political will. Weak implementation capacity and a lack of resources for local and international partners also compromised the ability to scale up effectively and adequately in some cases.

UNICEF response in 2012 included the following results:³

NUTRITION

2 million children were treated for severe and moderate malnutrition

HEALTH

38.3 million children were immunized

WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE

12.4 million people were provided with access to safe water for drinking, cooking and bathing

CHILD PROTECTION

2.4 million children were provided with child protection services

EDUCATION

3 million children were provided with access to improved education, including through temporary spaces

HIV and AIDS

1 million were provided with access to testing, counselling and referral for treatment

Overall funding trends

In 2012, humanitarian funding followed patterns similar to those of prior years, with the majority of income concentrated in a few high-profile emergencies, some encompassing several countries.

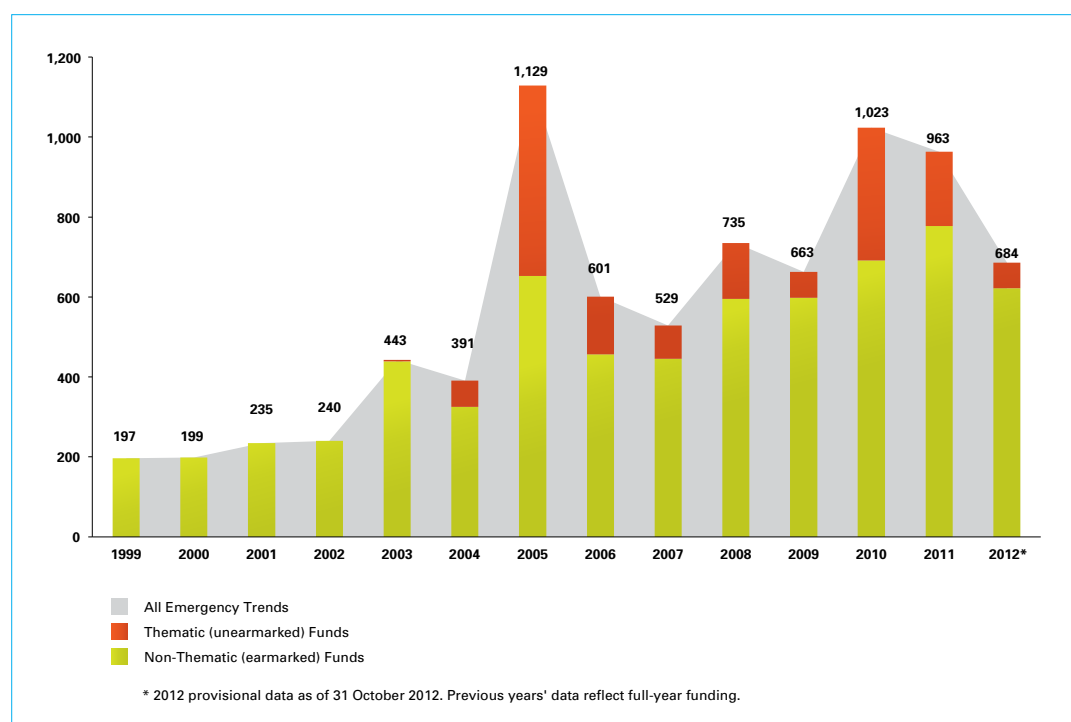
In 2012, UNICEF's funding requirements for humanitarian action totalled almost US\$1.5 billion. This included the requirements presented in the 43 country, regional and headquarters offices outlined in *Humanitarian Action for Children 2012*, in addition to one inter-agency flash appeal.

As of 31 October, UNICEF had mobilized US\$664 million against total appeal requirements from various donor governments, private institutions and individuals. An additional US\$19 million outside these appeals from CERF and other funding sources⁴ brought the provisional humanitarian income to US\$684 million. Although overall, the proportion of funds received compared to the amount requested was, at 45 per cent, relatively low, the proportion varied significantly from country to country, with some receiving more than the requested amount, half receiving less than 40 per cent and some receiving less than 10 per cent. Funding varied not only between countries, but also between sectors, forcing many components of a comprehensive response to the needs of children and women to go unfunded.

Again, much of the humanitarian contributions went to addressing the food and nutrition crises in Africa. Nearly 40 per cent of 2012 humanitarian funding was contributed to the Sahel crisis (US\$146 million across nine countries and the regional office) and the Horn of Africa response (US\$125 million), with the remaining 60 per cent directed towards UNICEF's other emergency operations.

The initial *Humanitarian Action for Children 2012* had a budget of almost US\$1.3 billion that was later revised to almost US\$1.5 billion. As shown in Figure 1.5, only Niger and the State of Palestine were fully funded in 2012. Most countries experienced funding shortfalls, with half of offices receiving less than 40 per cent of requirements. UNICEF country offices in Madagascar and Sri Lanka and regional offices for East Asia and the Pacific and Latin America and the Caribbean each received less than 10 per cent of their humanitarian funding requirements. In some cases, where funds were available, as in Afghanistan, their late receipt severely curtailed implementation time. And where limited funding was overcome to reach children and women, the assistance was not always sustainable. For example, in education and child protection, most

Figure 1.1: Emergency funding trend, 1999–2012



SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC, 2012

A girl, carrying jerrycans of water, walks past a pile of debris, on a street in Aleppo, capital of the north-western Aleppo Governorate. The city, which has been a site of prolonged fighting during the conflict, is experiencing frequent interruptions in its water supply.



of the children reached were reached through temporary learning structures and child-friendly spaces, while efforts to support durable structures and systems were limited by lack of resources.

All of these results were made possible by generous support from public and private sector donors, whose contributions enabled UNICEF to address the critical needs of children and vulnerable populations affected by humanitarian crises throughout the world. The largest proportion of humanitarian funding was received directly from government donors (53 per cent), while government funding via pooled funding mechanisms such as the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), Common Humanitarian Funds (CHF) and Emergency Response Funds (ERFs) provided 23 per cent of the total humanitarian contributions. National Committees for UNICEF provided 9 per cent of the funding – and their joint effort in social media helped focus attention on the looming crisis in the Sahel early in the year – while inter-governmental organizations such as the European Commission provided 15 per cent. Local fundraising through UNICEF field offices accounted for the remaining percentage (less than 0.5 per cent of the total funding received).

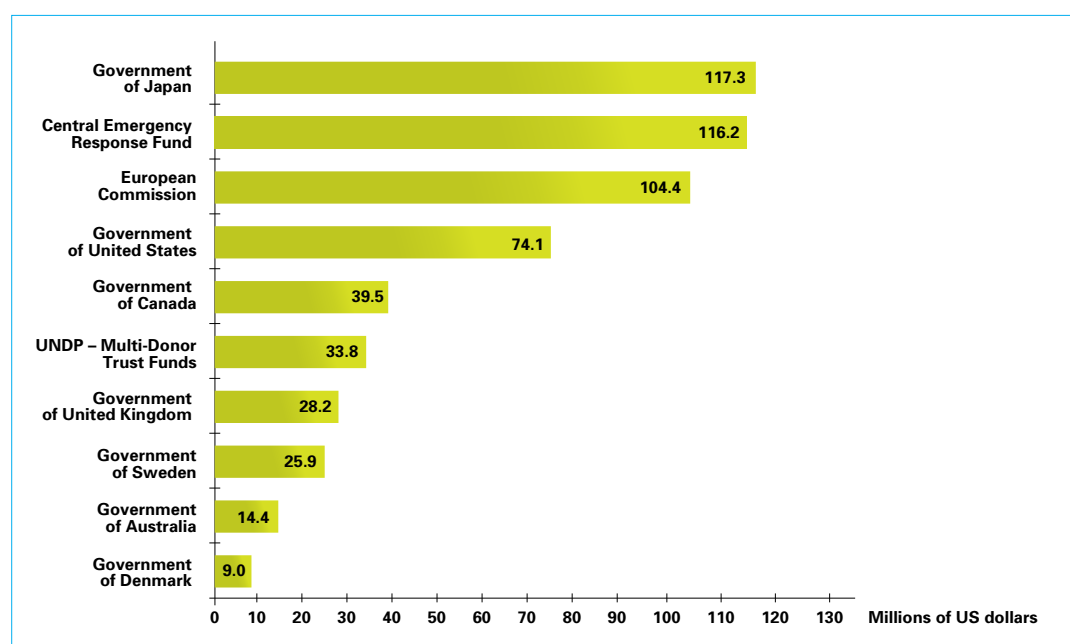
As of the end of October 2012, the Government of Japan was the largest source of UNICEF's humanitarian funding, with a total contribution of

US\$117.3 million. CERF was the second largest source, providing US\$116.2 million of humanitarian funding, and the European Commission was the third largest, providing US\$104.4 million. As of the end of October, the top 10 donors of humanitarian funding (shown in the chart below) accounted for approximately 79 per cent of the contributions received by UNICEF for emergency operations.

2012 thematic humanitarian funds

In order to respond quickly and most effectively to humanitarian crises, UNICEF seeks flexible, unearmarked resources to allocate to the areas of highest priority. Only 9 per cent of donor contributions for humanitarian action, or US\$63 million of the US\$684 million received by the end of October 2012, was provided in the form of 'thematic', or unearmarked, funding. Because it allows UNICEF the flexibility to respond where needs are greatest, thematic humanitarian funding is particularly crucial for large-scale emergencies that require sustained funding over a long period of time and/or that cover several countries – such as the Sahel and Horn of Africa responses – or that are consistently underfunded 'silent emergencies'. Flexible resources also allow UNICEF to apply innovative solutions to complex situations and integrate early recovery. Thematic funding further supports UNICEF in meeting its commitments to

Figure 1.2: Top 10 sources of humanitarian funds, 2012

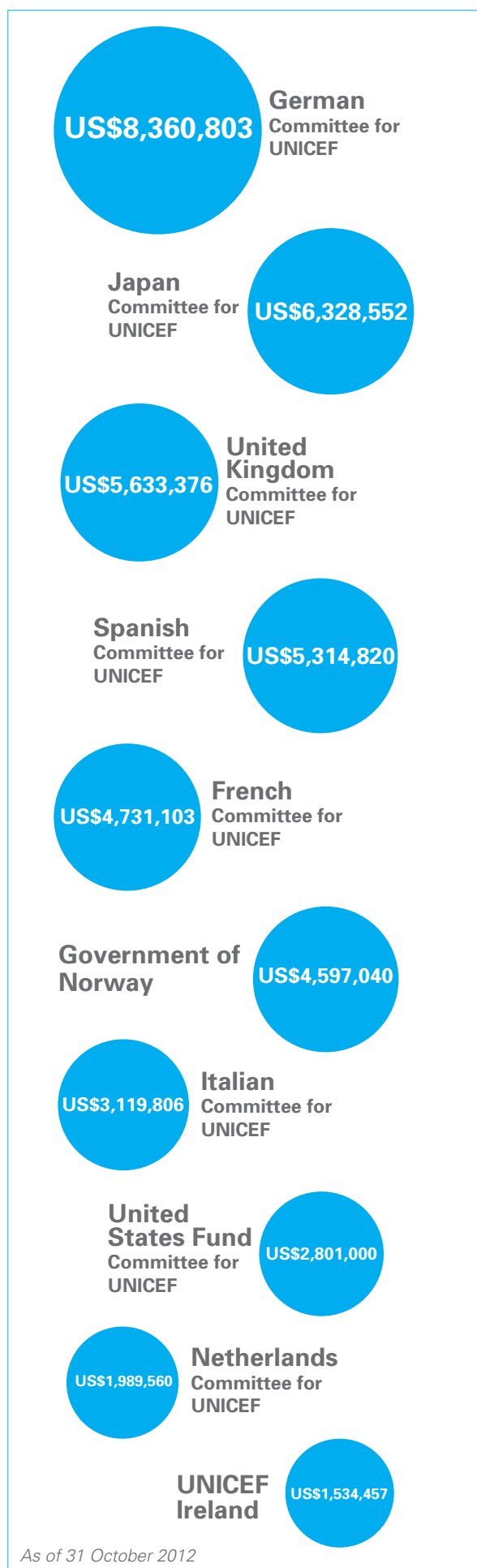


Provisional income through 31 October 2012.

Funding figures represent total contribution amounts, including applicable recovery costs, as issued to country offices. They do not reflect adjustments, which may be made in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) conditions.

Funding received for emergencies outside the HAC 2012 (mainly through the Central Emergency Response Fund) were for Angola, Burundi, Comoros, Congo, Ghana, Myanmar, Nepal, Paraguay, Peru, Sierra Leone and Uganda.

Figure 1.3: Top 10 donors - 2012 thematic humanitarian funds



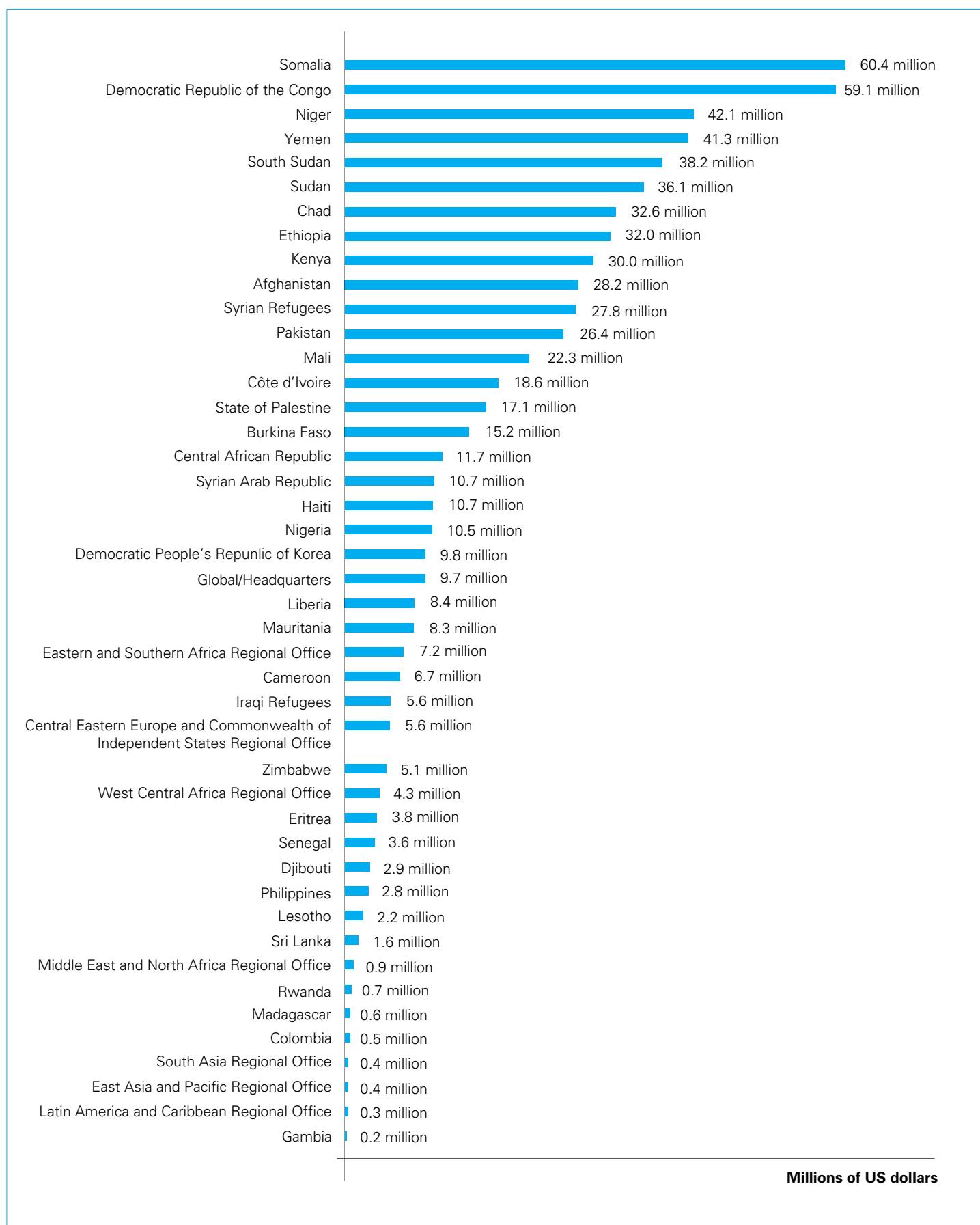
humanitarian reform by upholding its leadership responsibilities under the cluster approach. The proportion of overall humanitarian funding for 2012 represented by thematic humanitarian funding (9 per cent through the end of October) was significantly lower than it was in 2011, when it stood at 19 per cent for the year. It should be noted that two thirds (US\$122 million) of the thematic humanitarian funds received in 2011 were for the Horn of Africa response, while the remaining US\$65 million was provided for other emergencies.

The decline in thematic funding becomes even more evident when looking at the figures for 2010, when US\$332 million (or 32 per cent of humanitarian income) was received as thematic humanitarian funds. In that year, the majority of the thematic funding came in response to the crises in Haiti and Pakistan, showing the significant impact that media attention to large-scale emergencies has on raising flexible funding. It is evident that donors recognize the benefits of flexible funding for large-scale emergencies, and UNICEF would like to encourage them to consider contributing thematic humanitarian funds to other emergencies to provide the flexibility that is so crucial to effective humanitarian action.

In 2012, the top thematic donor was the German Committee for UNICEF, followed by the Japan Committee for UNICEF and the United Kingdom Committee for UNICEF. UNICEF would like to acknowledge all donors who provide thematic funding – particularly its national committee partners, who provided 76 per cent of the thematic funding received for 2012.

UNICEF continues to urge its donors to provide flexible humanitarian funding for all countries and at the global level. Next to regular resources, global thematic humanitarian funding is UNICEF's preferred funding modality. The amount received as global thematic humanitarian funding by the end of October (US\$1.5 million) represents only 2 per cent of the total thematic humanitarian funds received in 2012. Global thematic humanitarian funds allow the organization to prioritize and respond strategically to the needs of children worldwide. Using these funds, UNICEF can invest efficiently in new initiatives; meet its commitments to humanitarian reform, particularly its cluster leadership responsibilities; prioritize underfunded crises; and build capacity. These are undertaken with a focus on outcomes and sustainable results for children.

Figure 1.4: Contributions received in US\$

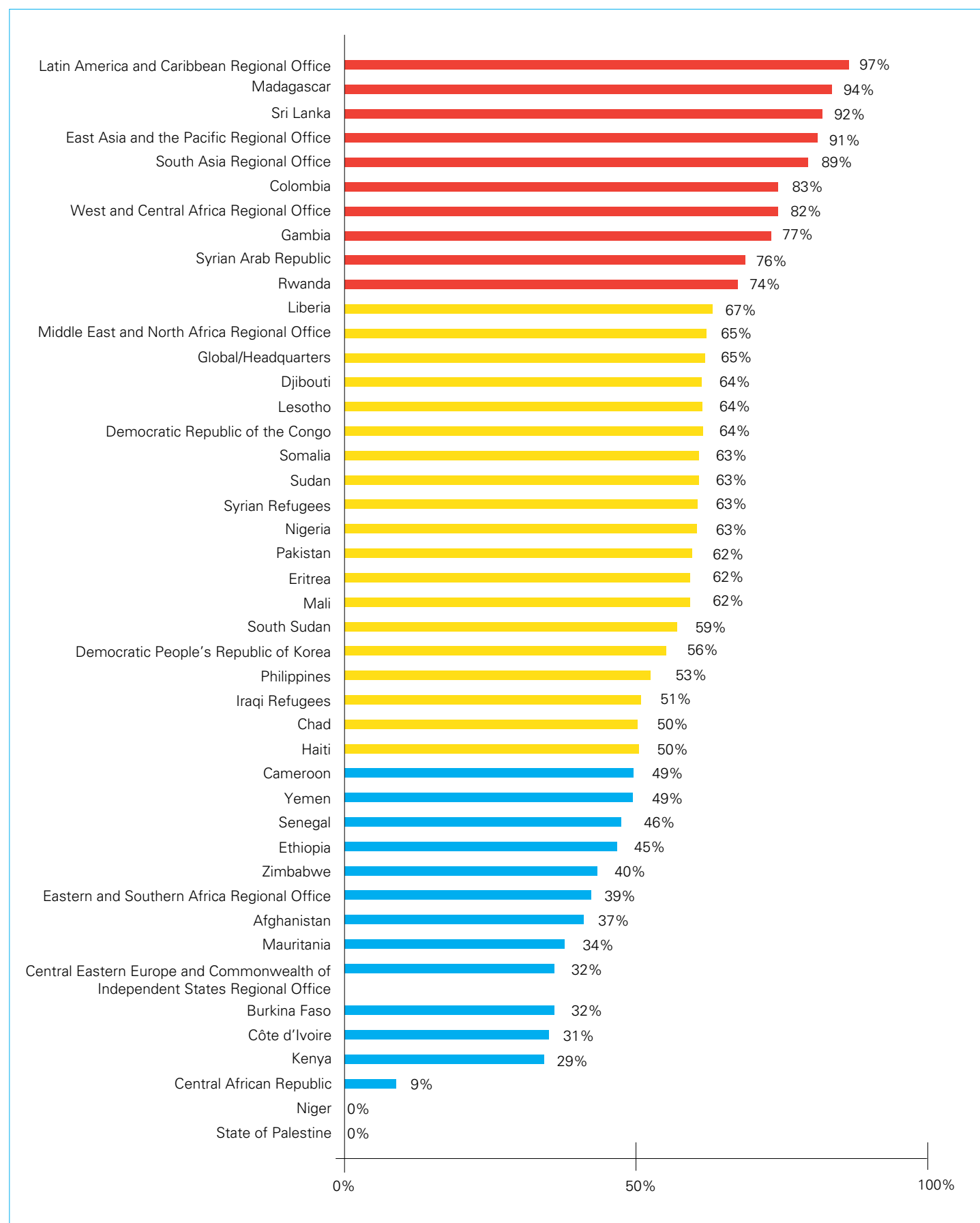


Provisional income through 31 October 2012

Funding figures represent total contribution amounts, including applicable recovery costs, as issued to country offices. These figures do not reflect adjustments, which may be made due to International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) conditions

Funding received for emergencies outside the HAC 2012 (mainly through the Central Emergency Response Funds) were for Angola, Burundi, Comoros, Congo, Ghana, Myanmar, Nepal, Paraguay, Peru, Sierra Leone, and Uganda

Figure 1.5 Funding shortfalls against requirements in percentage



Provisional income through 31 October 2012

Funding figures represent total contribution amounts, including applicable recovery costs, as issued to country offices. These figures do not reflect adjustments, which may be made due to International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) conditions

Funding received for emergencies outside the HAC 2012 (mainly through the Central Emergency Response Funds) were for Angola, Burundi, Comoros, Congo, Ghana, Myanmar, Nepal, Paraguay, Peru, Sierra Leone, and Uganda

2013 planned response

For 2013, UNICEF is appealing for nearly US\$1.4 billion to cover humanitarian needs described in this *Humanitarian Action for Children 2013* funding document. Taking into account the countries covered in regional chapters, UNICEF will be assisting children in 45 countries.

The bulk of the targeted results will come from ongoing responses to the larger protracted crises: the Syrian Arab Republic and the refugee response in neighbouring countries; the Sahel, notably the complex emergency inside Mali and the regional refugee crisis surrounding it; Somalia and the Horn of Africa; the ongoing fighting and nutritional crises in Yemen; the displacement and nutrition crises in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and its children's increasing vulnerability to lost schooling and threats of exploitation and abuse; and ongoing needs in Sudan, in particular education. The targeted results include responses to worsening crises that emerged late in 2012, such as the rising numbers of people internally displaced by the fighting in the Democratic Republic of the Congo; the humanitarian situation in the State of Palestine following violence in the Gaza Strip in November and the additional needs in the Philippines following Typhoon Bopha in early December.

The focus of response has also evolved. In 2013, the proportion of funding per sector has slightly changed from that of 2012, with requirements for nutrition interventions decreasing by 11 per cent, largely due to the improved food security situation in the Horn of Africa. This also accounts for the 40 per cent global reduction for livelihood programmes and cash transfers. Meanwhile, the requirements for WASH have increased by 30 per cent, largely because of the need to increase the number and quality of sanitation services in many countries to reduce open defecation and halt the spread of disease. The requirements for child protection have more than doubled, mainly because of an increase in the number of psychosocial support programmes but also to prevent child recruitment by armed groups and support those who are demobilized. In addition, given the increased number of armed conflicts, programmes to reduce the risk of injuries from landmines have increased. Requirements for HIV and AIDS programmes have fallen 35 per cent, as many costs have now been streamlined into all other programme budgets or are addressed through national development frameworks. Most HIV and AIDS programmes in

Humanitarian Action for Children 2013 are for communication, prevention, and testing and referrals.

Regional shifts in requirements have also occurred, with almost a third of the overall requirements focused on West and Central Africa because of regional responses to the crisis in Mali and the Sahel nutrition situation. Requirements for countries throughout the Middle East and North Africa now comprise more than a quarter of overall needs, because of increases in the Syrian Arab Republic and Syrian refugee responses and significant increases in requirements for Yemen. Meanwhile, needs for Eastern and Southern Africa have dropped considerably because of improvements in the food security situation in Kenya and Somalia, yet remain a significant proportion of overall needs because of a sharp increase for South Sudan, given the high refugee influxes from Sudan. There has also been a sharp decrease in needs for Latin America and the Caribbean (60 per cent) because of lower requirements for Haiti, which is now moving towards transitional and development programmes, while maintaining an emergency response capacity. Requirements for Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States have remained constant; however, in this year's appeal, Georgia (the Abkhazia region), Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan have stand-alone chapters to highlight their needs individually. Requirements for both South Asia and East Asia and the Pacific regions have decreased slightly, representing 7 and 4 per cent of global requirements respectively, with high priority given to preparedness planning, emergency response and community-based disaster risk reduction.

Because of the unpredictable context in which UNICEF and its humanitarian partners operate, these requirements are expected to be adjusted, both upwards and downwards, as new events occur, additional assessments are carried out and needs are met. Timely commitment and receipt of funds have been essential in the past, and the continued support of donors will be critical to ensure an effective and comprehensive response in 2013.

UNICEF and partners in 2013 will work toward the following results:⁵

NUTRITION

1.9 million children to be treated for severe acute malnutrition

HEALTH

39 million children immunized against measles, pneumonia, polio, meningitis, rubella, acute respiratory infections and/or tetanus

WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE

12.3 million people to have access to safe water for drinking, cooking and bathing

CHILD PROTECTION

3.5 million children (and women) to have access to child protection services (including family tracing and foster care for separated children, assistance for children demobilized from armed groups, services for victims of gender-based violence, psychosocial support and life skills programmes)

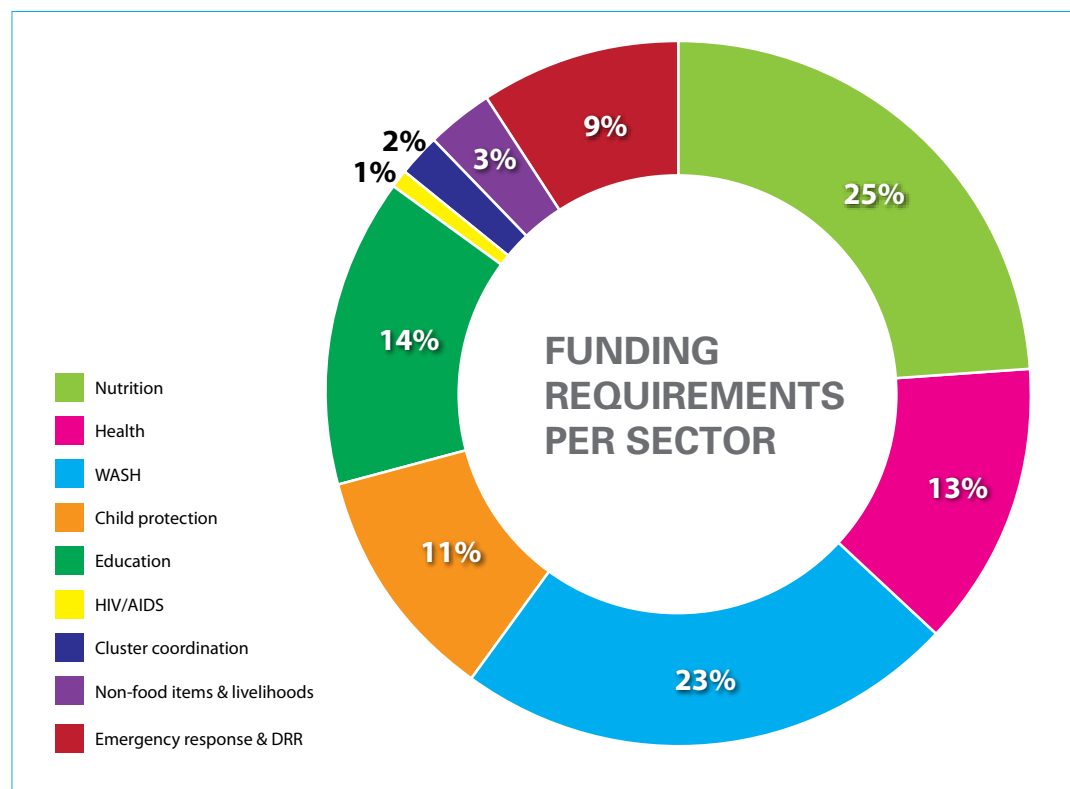
EDUCATION

6 million children to have access to improved education, including through temporary spaces

HIV and AIDS

292,752 people to have access to testing, counselling and referral for treatment

Figure 1.6: Total nearly US\$1.4 billion requirements by sector



Emergency preparedness and disaster risk reduction includes countries covered under regional chapters; the Democratic Republic of the Congo's multi-sector Rapid Response to Movements of Population (RRMP) mechanism; multi-sector refugee response in South Sudan; and global support.

Totals do not add to 100 per cent due to rounding



NIGER, 2012

Young children collect water for their families at a camp for Malian refugees in Niger.

Global support

Children and women are most affected by humanitarian situations. Complex emergencies and natural disasters worsen children's nutritional status; increase the risk of excess illness and death from common killers such as pneumonia, diarrhoea and malaria; strain already stretched water and sanitation systems worsened by poor hygiene conditions; increase the risk of disease outbreaks; interrupt learning; expose children to increased threat of violence, abuse and exploitation, including grave violations; and increase the risk of HIV infection.

Over the past six years, UNICEF has responded to an average of over 250 humanitarian situations annually, guided by its Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Action (CCCs). In partnership with national governments, civil society partners and other United Nations agencies, UNICEF works in some of the most challenging environments in the world to deliver results for millions of children and women whose rights are threatened by natural disasters or complex emergencies. The UNICEF programmes that lead this response in over 150 countries and territories are present before, during and after crises and leverage existing partnerships and programmes for response as well as for preparedness and resilience building. Though the bulk of UNICEF's US\$1 billion humanitarian expenditure⁶ occurs in the field, considerable support is provided by regional offices and headquarters (as described in the following illustration). This system enables UNICEF to mobilize its global resources in support of country-office-led responses to deliver results for children and women in all emergencies and fragile settings.

UNICEF's global architecture for humanitarian action provides the core infrastructure to support the field's response to: save and protect lives in accordance with the CCCs and humanitarian principles; strengthen national systems to build preparedness and resilience at the community level; and support sector and cluster coordination and good humanitarian partnership initiatives. Headquarters capacity and systems for programmes and operations underpin and complement regional support mechanisms so that country offices can deliver results for children and adapt to emerging challenges.

The main functions of this global architecture are:

- Headquarters has a role in providing overall strategic direction and guidance linked to the wider United Nations and policy guidance of the Executive Board, with responsibility for strategic planning, advocacy and oversight for the organization as a whole. Headquarters also provides leadership in developing UNICEF's global perspective by integrating the experiences and contributions of all parts of the organization and by ensuring that the global perspective informs planning, policy development and guidelines for management and quality assurance.
- Regional offices have a role as mechanisms for guidance, support, oversight and coordination of country offices within regions. This includes leadership and representation, strategic planning and policy development, country programme support, performance monitoring and administration.

Global support is coordinated by a dedicated team in UNICEF's Office of Emergency Programmes (EMOPS) as well as emergency focal points across headquarters divisions. EMOPS aims to strengthen UNICEF capacity to advocate for and assist children in emergency situations effectively and to provide policy, technical and operations support to field offices dealing with complex emergency situations. This includes development and implementation of systems and procedures, for example to strengthen organizational capacity for results-based monitoring in humanitarian situations jointly with regional offices. A global security team as well as a 24-hour, 7-day-a-week information gathering and dissemination operations centre (OPSCEN) and deployment mechanisms provide direct support to the field. Global policy capacity also supports UNICEF's ability to deliver humanitarian assistance consistent with humanitarian principles articulated in General Assembly resolution 46/182,⁷ including in conflict-affected or highly insecure environments, and to improve quality of response through knowledge management and use of innovations. This has included, for example, documentation and application of lessons from major emergencies such as those in Haiti and the Horn of Africa, to inform systems change and future responses. Headquarters is also central to mobilizing

Global architecture of UNICEF's humanitarian action



COUNTRY OFFICES

US\$1.4
billion

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

UNICEF's global response for larger emergencies and advocating for silent emergencies. It leads efforts to strengthen the organization's emergency-risk informed programming toward more resilient communities and hosts the global cluster coordination capacity for nutrition; water, sanitation and hygiene; education; and the child protection and gender-based violence areas of responsibility within the child protection cluster.

Global technical support is provided through dedicated emergency focal points in each programme area that develops policies, provides guidance and tools, and advocates and promotes evidence-based interventions to be practised in the field. These staff liaise with regional and country level technical staff to strengthen UNICEF's capacity to make strategic and appropriate decisions, while providing direct field support through capacity building, monitoring and surge support during emergencies.

The supply function is centralized in Copenhagen with supply hubs in Dubai, Panama and Shanghai, as well as others at regional levels, for the rapid mobilization and shipment of essential life-saving supplies during the first 24 to 72 hours of a crisis. In 2011 this included UNICEF undertaking one of its largest supply pipelines in its history for the Horn of Africa response. A dedicated emergency human resources unit coordinates surge deployment and recruitment for emergency countries, so UNICEF has the right people in the right place at the right time. Global stand-by partnerships also support the field with key additional human resources, technical expertise and direct services. Headquarters provides further support through focal points in evaluation, communication, resource mobilization, finance and administration, and information and communication technology. If the situation calls for a very large-scale response, like the Horn of Africa crisis, UNICEF can apply its Corporate Emergency Activation Procedure to mobilize resources widely across the organization and globe even more quickly than usual.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, 2012

Two children and a man, who is leaning against a bicycle, watch the gathering dusk, in the town of N'dele, capital of the northern Bamingui-Bangoran Prefecture. The town is home to a UNICEF-assisted transit centre for recently released former child soldiers.

Regional offices provide frontline backstopping, direction and advice for UNICEF country offices to prepare for and respond to emergencies. They provide direct programme and operational support through dedicated technical and cross-sectoral advisers, with increased capacity in emergency-prone regions. Regional office capacity is also critical in significant cross-border or regional emergencies, as seen recently in the Horn of Africa and the Sahel, as well as in promotion of nationally led adoption of standards for response to protect children in emergencies. The regional level also reinforces UNICEF country capacity for emergency preparedness, response and disaster risk reduction, while ensuring that programmes are 'risk informed'. Regional programme specialists therefore have a lead role in promoting evidence-based interventions, capacity building and direct support to country offices on programmatic issues, including implementation of the CCCs and building linkages between development and humanitarian programming. Regional offices also support inter-agency preparedness and contingency planning initiatives.

As part of its enhanced structure of accountability, UNICEF has strengthened its support mechanisms for large-scale 'Level 3' emergencies, which require an organization-wide response, as well as reinforcing the regional oversight and support role in 'Level 2' emergencies. This has included development of standard operating procedures.

UNICEF's global architecture relies on collaboration with other United Nations agencies and civil society organizations, so that humanitarian action collectively achieves stronger results for children. This includes the organization's contributions to the Inter-Agency Standing Committee's Transformative Agenda, an ongoing process to strengthen international humanitarian systems that builds on lessons from the 2010 responses in Haiti and Pakistan and has so far focused on leadership, coordination and accountability. UNICEF has made it a priority to support this agenda globally and by mobilizing the organization's resources to deliver in the field effectively. Doing this requires dedicated capacity.

This global humanitarian architecture supports rapid response, technical excellence, preparedness and accountability for the nearly US\$1.4 billion in humanitarian requirements in the field, as reflected in this *Humanitarian Action for Children* funding document. The cost of the support is roughly 2.2 per cent of UNICEF's overall humanitarian work, or US\$31.2 million annually.⁸ UNICEF continues to mainstream its humanitarian action as part of its core work and core resources,⁹ and more than half (US\$16.4 million) of the above cost is covered through its regular resources. Another US\$7.4 million has been raised to fill the necessary capacity for 2013. That leaves a funding gap of US\$7.5 million at the global and regional levels to support UNICEF's commitment to humanitarian action in the field and to deliver results for children.¹⁰ Providing sustainable global support to country offices requires secure and predictable funding.

¹ Results are through 31 October 2012.

² Results in the *Humanitarian Action for Children 2013* are achieved through contributions against this document, as well as resources from UNICEF's regular programmes where necessary.

³ 2012 results include HAC countries only; Humanitarian results covering all UNICEF responses will be available in 2013.

⁴ Funding received for emergencies outside the *HAC 2012* appeal (mainly through the Central Emergency Response Fund) were for Angola, Burundi, Comoros, Congo, Ghana, Myanmar, Nepal, Paraguay, Peru, Sierra Leone and Uganda.

⁵ 2013 targets include countries in the *Humanitarian Action for Children 2013*. Other country-targeted results will be added as needed.

⁶ In 2011 emergency expenditure amounted to US\$999 million from the Other Resources Fund.

⁷ General Assembly Resolution 46/182, Strengthening the coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance of the United Nations, 19 December 1991.

⁸ This does not include additional requirements in regional chapters of *Humanitarian Action for Children 2013*.

⁹ Another example of mainstreaming is the Emergency Programme Fund, which uses \$75 million over two years of UNICEF's own core resources as a revolving loan to support countries in response or underfunded crises.

¹⁰ The amounts do not total US\$31.2 million because of rounding.

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