



UNICEF ANNUAL REPORT 2012 SUMMARY

In 2012, UNICEF delivered results for children through collaborative relationships with a broad range of partners, including governments, the multilateral system, civil society organizations, the private sector and global programme partners.



A more equitable world for children

UNICEF implemented programmes that enabled children to realize their full potential and consolidated strategies to serve those left behind by development progress.

UNICEF remained committed to implementing results-based approaches and determined to be more efficient, effective, transparent and accountable. In the push towards achieving the Millennium Development

Goals (MDGs) and shaping the post-2015 development agenda, equity remained at the centre of UNICEF's efforts for children.

- A pioneering social media campaign brought together UNICEF offices and National Committees to raise awareness and much-needed funds for children and families affected by the drought and famine in the Sahel region of Africa.
- In 2012, UNICEF agreed to co-lead 5 of the 11 global thematic consultations on the post-2015 development agenda and is engaged in national-level consultations, advocating for the inclusion of children, equity, sustainability and acceleration of progress on the MDGs.

2012: A year of progress – a year of 'firsts'

JANUARY

India is declared polio-free, a mere three years after contributing to nearly half of the world's cases of the disease.

FEBRUARY

UNICEF Goodwill Ambassador Mia Farrow participates in the first-ever UNICEF Google Plus Hangout as part of her visit to Chad and the Democratic Republic of the Congo, focusing on polio eradication, children associated with armed forces or groups and sexual violence against children.

MARCH

The UN Commission on Life-Saving Commodities for Women and Children is launched with the aim of increasing access to life-saving medicines and health supplies for the world's most vulnerable people. UNICEF hosts the secretariat and, with the United Nations Population Fund, serves as vice-chair.

APRIL

UNICEF joins the International Aid Transparency Initiative, a network of organizations committed to promoting aid transparency.



Achieving results for the most vulnerable

UNICEF worked in 2012 to ensure a good start to life, quality education, a world free of AIDS and protection for every boy and girl.

The task of reaching children and families who have been left behind by development progress may seem monumental. But in more than 60 years since its inception, UNICEF has not shirked from arduous challenges.

- UNICEF supported community-based management of acute malnutrition in more than 65 countries and reached more than 1.9 million children under age 5 with life-saving treatment.
- In Libya, UNICEF provided support to the Ministry of Education, which conducted an assessment of all 4,800 schools in the country. The assessment enabled the collection of baseline data on the status of the education sector, which had been severely affected by the 2011 uprising.
- In Swaziland, UNICEF support contributed to an increase in the number of children (ages 0–14) initiated on antiretroviral treatment, with some 67 per cent receiving treatment by the end of 2012.
- With UNICEF support, approximately 29.5 million children were registered at birth in some 80 countries. UNICEF’s work in the Democratic Republic of the Congo prioritized birth registration and saw more than 350,500 children registered during 2012.



Addressing challenges, building resilience

UNICEF responded to 286 emergencies of varying scale in 79 countries in 2012, providing a broad range of assistance to children and their families in some of the world’s most challenging environments.

UNICEF continued to build resilience of children and families by empowering communities, strengthening the delivery of social services and safety nets, and developing people’s ability to better withstand and recover from shocks caused by natural disasters, conflict and other crises.

UNICEF responded promptly to weather extremes and natural disasters to avert mass casualties and used lessons learned from previous emergencies to prevent and mitigate the consequences of new emergencies. UNICEF remained a steadfast partner to countries that faced ongoing humanitarian emergencies.

- UNICEF and its partners assisted children and families affected by the conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic. UNICEF helped supply measles vaccines to more than 1.4 million children, deliver winter provisions, including medicines and non-food items to more than 263,000 people, and provide access to an uninterrupted education for some 79,000 affected children.
- In 2012, UNICEF’s work in humanitarian emergencies around the globe contributed to more than 18.8 million people gaining access to safe water for drinking, cooking and bathing.

2012: A year of progress – a year of ‘firsts’

<p>MAY</p> <p>UNICEF unveils its first-ever Social Protection Strategic Framework, which emphasizes a rights-based, equity-focused approach to social protection for all children and an agenda for action.</p>	<p>JUNE</p> <p>UNICEF joins the Governments of Ethiopia, India and the United States to launch <i>Committing to Child Survival: A Promise Renewed</i>. Over the next six months, representatives of 168 governments and more than 400 civil society and faith-based organizations pledge to save every child from a preventable death.</p>	<p>JULY</p> <p>UNICEF responds to a cholera outbreak in Mali, sending water, sanitation and hygiene kits to the north as part of its emergency response. Earlier in 2012, UNICEF undertook a prevention and response campaign to halt the spread of the disease.</p>	<p>AUGUST</p> <p>UNICEF launches the Innovate for Children website. The site profiles UNICEF’s network of innovation labs that facilitates collaboration to encourage dialogue and creative solutions to development problems.</p>
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Strategic partnerships for greater impact

The development landscape demanded the synergy and cross-cutting strategies that flow from vibrant partnerships.

In 2012, partnerships increasingly involved South-South cooperation and at country level were driven by national ownership and development plans for sustainability and appropriate scale.

UNICEF National Committees played a vital role in securing funds for UNICEF and in advocating for the rights of children, while the tireless efforts of global, regional and national Goodwill Ambassadors helped keep children's issues prominent in traditional and social media.

Whether UNICEF was partnering with local communities or multilateral organizations, the goal was to achieve results for all children, particularly the most disadvantaged – in a cost-effective manner.

- UNICEF convened the second Sanitation and Water for All High-Level Meeting at the World Bank in Washington, D.C. Thirty-five countries committed to improving access to sustainable sanitation for more than 300 million people and access to drinking water for more than 220 million people by 2015.
- Several National Committees worked with UNICEF to advocate for a European Union Recommendation on Child Poverty that would go beyond the monetary aspects of child poverty to cover adequate income support, access to quality services and children's participation.



New strategies, improved governance

UNICEF responded to the economic challenges of 2012 by maximizing resources to save and improve the lives of children.

By undertaking strategic business improvements, UNICEF realized considerable savings. UNICEF continued its push to ensure greater transparency and accountability in its operations. Evaluations helped to fine-tune strategies and measure the effectiveness of innovations, while audits reviewed a cross-section of UNICEF's activities, offices and functions.

- The value of supplies and services procured in 2012 exceeded \$2.4 billion, with services exceeding \$0.5 billion. Price reductions were achieved through several strategies aimed at establishing greater market stability, product availability and affordability.
- UNICEF undertook evaluations, analyses and studies in several areas of child protection and disseminated lessons learned from its response to the Horn of Africa crisis and real-time independent assessments in the Sahel.
- Twenty-nine audit and advisory reports were completed in 2012, with 236 recommendations related to governance, programme management and administrative and operational support.
- The Standing Committee on Policy and Research was established to provide a forum for coordinating and promoting evidence in UNICEF's programmes and policies.

2012: A year of progress – a year of 'firsts'

SEPTEMBER ... UNICEF hosts the first Forum of the Global Partnership on Children with Disabilities. More than 240 participants from more than 100 organizations hear directly from children living with disabilities.

OCTOBER ... At the first International Day of the Girl Child, UNICEF and its partners organize a high-level discussion on ending child marriage. The partnership calls for galvanized political will and dedicated resources so that girls can realize their rights and reach their potential.

NOVEMBER ... China is declared free of maternal and neonatal tetanus by the World Health Organization. Since 1999, UNICEF has worked with the Government on a Safe Motherhood Initiative.

DECEMBER ... UNICEF's social media presence grows exponentially throughout the year. By December, global followers include 2.3 million on Facebook and 1.5 million on Twitter, and there are 3.5 million views on UNICEF's YouTube channels.

Resources

UNICEF allocates resources based on an understanding of the priority needs of children and families.

In 2012, total expenditures were \$3,866 million. More than half of programme outlay in 2012 – \$1,566 million – was devoted to young child survival and development. Basic education and gender equality accounted for \$605 million. Fifty-seven per cent of programme expenditure was directed to sub-Saharan Africa, while 23 per cent of expenditure went to Asia.

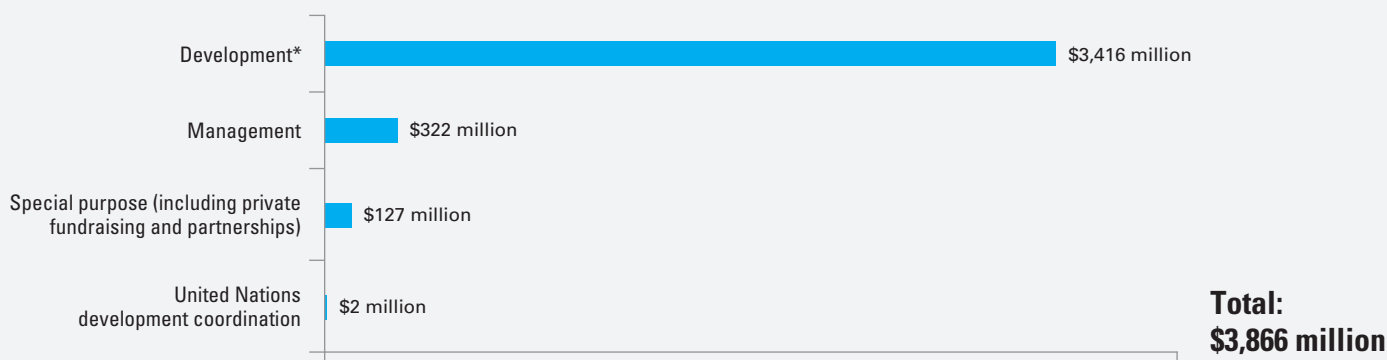
UNICEF derives its revenue from two primary funding sources: unrestricted regular resources and other

resources, which are restricted to specific programmatic themes. Total revenue in 2012 was \$3,958 million, including \$1,260 million in regular resources (32 per cent) and \$2,698 million in other resources (68 per cent).

Cash contributions received in 2012 rose by 8 per cent from the previous year. This underscores continued donor trust and confidence in UNICEF's proven ability to save and improve the lives of children.

UNICEF depends on the generosity and commitment of donors – both public and private – to help children survive and thrive.

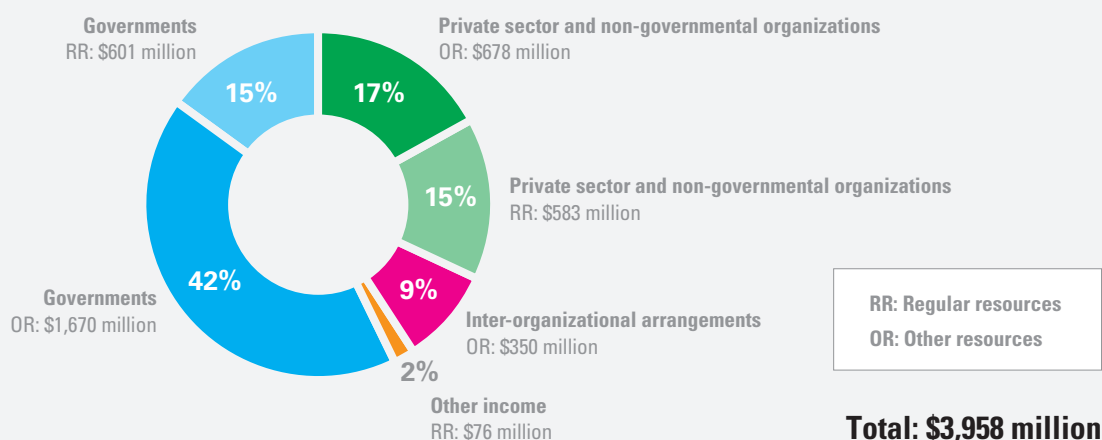
Total expenditure by nature of expenditure, 2012 (in US dollars)



* The budget category 'development' includes 'programme' (\$3,292 million) and 'development effectiveness' (\$124 million).

Note: The breakdown of expenditure by budget categories is presented on a modified cash basis and reflects cash disbursements and commitments outstanding at the end of the year. Total expenditure for 2011 was \$3,819 million. However, comparable 2011 figures within the above categories are unavailable, as new harmonized cost classification categories were adopted for 2012. Totals by budget category may not add up to \$3,866 million because of rounding.

Total UNICEF revenue by source and funding type, 2012* (in US dollars)



* In 2012, revenue was recognized in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS).



UNICEF BY THE NUMBERS 2012

\$3,958 MILLION
REVENUE

\$1,261 PRIVATE SECTOR
CONTRIBUTIONS
MILLION

\$779 RAISED BY THE
TOP 10 NATIONAL
COMMITTEE DONORS
MILLION

\$555 PLEDGE
INCOME
MILLION



\$3,866 MILLION
EXPENDITURE

\$2.4 IN
SUPPLIES
AND
SERVICES
BILLION PROCURED

155 COUNTRIES, AREAS
and TERRITORIES with
PROGRAMMES
OF COOPERATION



36

MEMBERS OF THE
EXECUTIVE BOARD

36

NATIONAL
COMMITTEES

200

NATIONAL

GOODWILL

32

GLOBAL

AMBASSADORS

14

REGIONAL

NEARLY **11,500** STAFF
at the end of 2012

2.3



MILLION

1.5



MILLION

FOLLOWERS

(global accounts)