

Portfolio Overview

Sida's support to United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) 2013

UNICEF is a key partner to Sida in development cooperation and humanitarian assistance. In 2013, Sida financed 31 contributions through UNICEF, disbursing a total amount of 969 MSEK. In addition, Sweden's core support to UNICEF amounted to 464 MSEK, making Sweden the third largest government donor in terms of Regular Resources. Overall, Sweden was the fifth largest government donor to UNICEF in 2013.

Financial Overview

Between 2006 and 2012, Sida's annual disbursements to UNICEF were rather stable, except for a large temporary drop of about 200 MSEK in 2010. This was caused mainly by a decrease in humanitarian assistance through UNICEF that year, due to a great focus on emergency response in Haiti and Pakistan, which required action of many different partners for effective coverage. In addition, contributions to global programmes in the area of education were phased out. A decision in 2013 to support UNICEF's global fund for Water, Sanitation and Hygiene has resulted in a sharp increase in total Sida disbursements to the organisation. As illustrated in table 1, there is a clear move towards fewer and larger contributions. Sida has reduced its contributions through UNICEF from over 80 contributions in 2006 to 31 in 2013, a trend fully in line with

Sweden's Strategy for Multilateral Cooperation, which aims for increased effectiveness through more flexible funding.

Geographical and Thematic distribution

Africa is the region which has received the largest volume of Sida's support through UNICEF, followed by Asia and Latin America (chart 2). This reflects Sweden's focus on Africa, as well as on fragile states, in which the UN family is considered to have comparative advantages for implementing activities.

The sectorial distribution of the portfolio reflects UNICEF's broad mandate and comprehensive areas of work. Predominant sectors in Sida's UNICEF portfolio during the past five years have been Humanitarian Assistance and Democracy, Human Rights and Gender Equality, followed by Education.

Definition of Multilateral and Multi-Bi Support (Core and non-Core contributions)

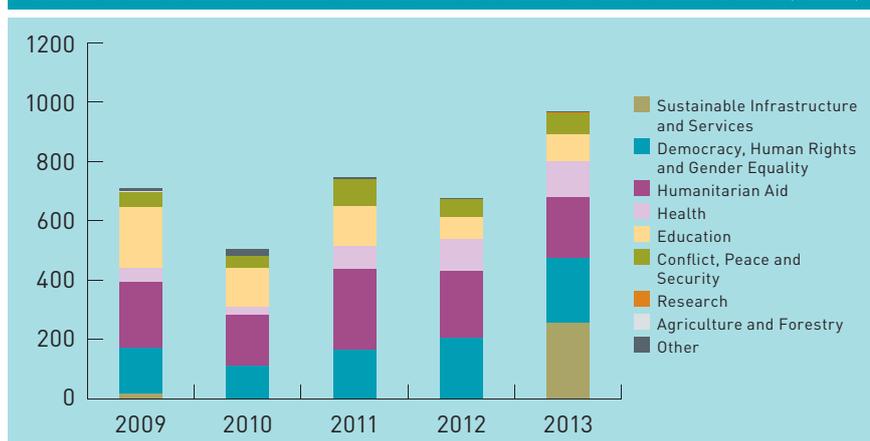
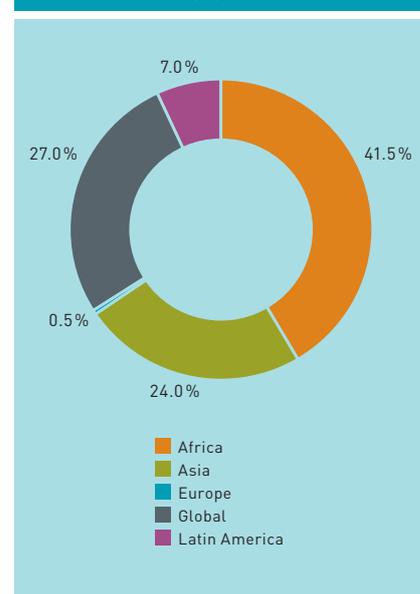
Contributions from Sida to UNICEF for programmes and projects are often entitled "multi-bi" (multilateral bilateral) support or earmarked, non-core contributions. These should be distinguished from non-earmarked contributions to the organisation's regular budget, usually called core support and also labelled "multilateral aid". The latter type of support is processed and decided upon by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

In recent years, increased support to Health can be noted, as well as to Sustainable Infrastructure in 2013 (through the new global support to Water, Sanitation and Hygiene).

The trend described confirms Sida's confidence in UNICEF as an effective actor in the area of child protection and a strong advocate for the implementation of children's rights. The large share of humanitarian assistance shows that Sida sees UNICEF as a key humanitarian actor at field level, with capacity to play a unique role for reaching out widely in difficult contexts and coordinate emergency response effectively. In order to

TABLE 1: SIDA'S ANNUAL DISBURSEMENTS TO UNICEF 2006-2013

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
No. of contributions	81	83	67	67	37	64	27	31
Total Amount (MSEK)	651	666	651	709	505	746	677	970

CHART 1: SIDA'S ANNUAL DISBURSEMENTS TO UNICEF BY SECTOR 2009-2013 (MSEK)**CHART 2: SIDA'S SUPPORT TO UNICEF BY REGION 2013**

UNICEF'S MANDATE AND STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

UNICEF's mandate is to advocate for the protection of children's rights, to help meet their basic needs and to expand their opportunities to reach their full potential. UNICEF is guided by the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and supports national and international implementation of the Millennium Summit Declaration and the pursuit of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

UNICEF's new Strategic Plan for 2014–2017 is based on a set of guiding principles and the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

It aims to ensure an effective contribution to poverty reduction through advocacy and partnerships that generate sustained investments in children's survival, development and protection.

The Strategic Plan outlines the following focus areas; (1) Health, (2) HIV and AIDS, (3) Water, Sanitation and Hygiene, (4) Nutrition, (5) Education, (6) Child Protection, and (7) Social Inclusion.

strengthen UNICEF's humanitarian capacity, Sida provides additional technical support for emergency response through secondments from the Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency. The sector named Other includes the financing of Swedish Junior Professional Officers working for UNICEF. By the end of 2013, there were three Swedish JPOs working for UNICEF in Burkina Faso, Kenya and Cambodia.

Sida monitors the organisational development of UNICEF, in cooperation with the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, maintaining a close and continuous dialogue with UNICEF at headquarter level as well as in the field. A Results Strategy for cooperation with UNICEF was adopted by the Swedish government on 19 June, 2014. It outlines Child Protection, Health, Education and Humanitarian Action as the priority focus areas for Sweden. Results based management, transparency and internal control are also stipulated in the Strategy as priority issues for Sweden in its global dialogue with UNICEF.

Results

Global Trends

The Convention on the Rights of the Child marks its 25th anniversary in 2013 and UNICEF notes important progress in the situation for children world-wide: the number of under-five deaths has fallen by nearly half, from 12.6 million in 1990 to 6.6 million in 2012; new HIV infections declined by 33 per cent between 2001 and 2012; the number of out-of-school children dropped from 102 million in 2000 to 57 million in 2011; more than 2.1 billion people have gained access to an improved drinking water source and 1.9 billion to improved sanitation over the last two decades; and 157 countries now have laws in place prohibiting violence against children.

During 2013, results reported by UNICEF include:

- Meningitis vaccination campaigns were conducted in three countries, where the Sudan campaign reached over 16 million people aged 1–29 years.
- In humanitarian situations, UNICEF helped to maintain access to drinking



UNICEF Zimbabwe/2014

water for 24 million people, and sanitation for 7 million. In development contexts, 4.3 million households gained access to improved drinking water.

- 123 countries now penalize all forms of sexual violence against girls and boys – an increase from 120 countries in 2012.
- UNICEF worked in 76 countries during the year to improve access to universal and free birth registration, contributing to the registration of 30.6 million new-borns.
- More than 7,300 children associated with armed forces or armed groups were reintegrated into their families and communities in at least 10 countries
- UNICEF's work on innovative solutions for the most deprived children has contributed successfully to the humanitarian field of action through the Rapid Family Tracing and Reunification system built to support real-time registration of children by using a smart-phone or laptop. Using this system has decreased the time for reunification from weeks to days.

Projects and Programmes

Swedish support to UNICEF's country programme in Zimbabwe has, among others, contributed to positive results regarding water, sanitation and hygiene

in the town of Rusape. In 2008, the town suffered acute water shortages as well as blocked and flooded sewer systems with recurrent diarrhea outbreaks and a cholera epidemic as consequences. Today, 90 percent of the town's approximately 30,000 residents have access to clean water and sanitation.

People First – Results at the Individual Level

The country programme in Zimbabwe also includes a social cash transfer programme designed to alleviate the impact of poverty among poor and labour-constrained households. The programme benefits households like Gogo Antonia Chirumbo's (64), who lives with her two grandchildren Reuben (11) and Jane Mary (12) in Nyabadze Village in Buhera district, Manicaland province. Gogo Chirumbo is one of the 5,270 households receiving the cash grants in the district. She has been single-handedly taking care of her two grandchildren as her husband died in 1998. With the 20 USD she receives every month, Gogo Antonia has managed to pay school fees for one of her grandchildren, buy school books, food and other basic commodities.