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U.S. Fund for UNICEF

## UNICEF AT WORK WORLDWIDE

### A Brief Prepared for Clear Fund



Photo Credit: UNICEF © Roger Lemoyne

Children are at the center of UNICEF's work. For more than 60 years, UNICEF, the United Nations Children's Fund, has been saving children's lives worldwide. UNICEF is on the ground in 155 countries and territories where children's lives are endangered by poverty, natural disaster, and war. With partners including governments, international agencies, and national and local organizations, UNICEF achieves high-impact, cost-effective results for children. UNICEF is funded solely by voluntary contributions.

The following report and proposal summarizes UNICEF's priority programs and the results they have achieved for children worldwide, and illustrate the breadth and reach of UNICEF's work. A sampling of the impact of a grant shows what support can help us to achieve.

- **Child Survival** to dramatically decrease preventable childhood deaths (*page 2*)
- **Water and Sanitation** to bring clean water and adequate sanitary facilities (*page 3*)
- **Education** to ensure every child the right to go to school (*page 4*)
- **HIV/AIDS** to prevent, treat, and care for children and mothers affected by the epidemic (*page 5*)
- **Emergency Relief & Child Protection** to save children and shield them from harm in crises (*page 6*)
- **Impact of a Grant** what your support can help UNICEF to accomplish (*page 7*)

**Please refer to page 8 for information about UNICEF's finances and operations and page 9 for links to studies and publications about children's health.**

**Contact:** Shelley Emmer, Deputy Director for Foundation Partnerships  
U.S. Fund for UNICEF | 333 East 38<sup>th</sup> Street, NY, NY 10016 | 212-922-2515 | [semmer@unicefusa.org](mailto:semmer@unicefusa.org)

## CHILD SURVIVAL

**Every year, 9.7 million children under five die from preventable or treatable causes.** Most deaths result from respiratory infection, diarrhea, malaria, neonatal complications, and measles. Poor nutrition underlies more than half of all deaths. Problems also are caused by low vaccination rates, health of mothers before, during, and after pregnancy, lack of available health care, or because families do not know how to care for an ill child.

UNICEF's Child Survival Program delivers effective, low-cost health care interventions that can quickly and dramatically reduce deaths in children under five. Now being implemented in 25 countries in Africa, it includes the following components:

- **Immunization:** UNICEF immunization campaigns are an essential, highly affordable means of saving children's lives, and an effective way to deliver other vital health services. UNICEF immunizes 40 percent of the world's children against pertussis, childhood tuberculosis, maternal/neonatal tetanus, polio, measles, and diphtheria.
- **Newborn and Prenatal Care:** Increased access to skilled care during pregnancy, childbirth and the immediate postnatal period improves infant survival rates, as do timely treatment for infections and strengthened capacity of health professionals to care for newborns.
- **Infant and Young Child Health:** UNICEF promotes exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months of life, prevents and treats malnutrition with micronutrients like Vitamin A, and uses oral rehydration therapy and zinc supplements to manage diarrhea, pneumonia, dysentery, and infections.
- **Malaria Prevention and Treatment:** UNICEF distributes insecticide-treated bed nets for children under five and pregnant mothers, and supplies medicine to treat malaria during pregnancy and infancy.
- **Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission of HIV:** To protect children from in-utero HIV infection; pregnant women are tested and receive antiretroviral treatment, counseling and instruction on infant feeding and care of HIV-exposed and infected children.
- **Improved family and community care:** Child survival improves when mothers and communities practice preventive health care, respond to childhood illness, and provide early nurturing and stimulation.

### UNICEF IN ACTION

With UNICEF's assistance, **Rwanda** is working to improve child and maternal health. UNICEF supported the training of more than 300 health workers on a new treatment regimen for malaria, Rwanda's number one cause of child death. UNICEF assisted in a nationwide measles campaign, with Vitamin A supplementation, deworming, and mosquito nets distributed to 1.3 million children under-five. To improve maternal health, UNICEF helps train midwives, and educates communities on danger signs during pregnancy and advantages of delivering in health facilities.

In **Mozambique**, where poor nutrition is the underlying cause of nearly half of child deaths, UNICEF supports training health workers on treatment of malnutrition, and the use of Vitamin A to boost children's immunity. UNICEF worked on a tetanus vaccination campaign targeting over 1 million women of child-bearing age and educated communities to improve newborn care. To control the spread of AIDS, UNICEF is expanding services to prevent mother-to-child transmission and targeting 85,000 HIV-positive pregnant women for antiretroviral treatment.

In **Sierra Leone**, where under-five mortality is the highest in the world, neonatal tetanus accounts for 14 percent of newborn deaths. A UNICEF-supported campaign targeted 1.2 million women and 85,000 children for tetanus vaccines; children also received Vitamin A and deworming tablets.

#### REAL LIVES: SAWEBA



U.S. Fund for UNICEF © Mia Drake

Some 80,000 children under five die each year in Ghana, most from preventable diseases. Malaria is the leading cause, accounting for about 25 percent of these deaths.

Saweba lost her first child at 18 months to malaria. A year later her second child died from malaria too. "In my heart," she said, holding her new baby, "I worry that I will lose another child." As part of Ghana's national Maternal and Neonatal Child Survival Program, UNICEF assisted Ghana on its largest national child health campaign in November, 2006. UNICEF distributed 2.1 million long-lasting insecticide-treated bed nets free of charge for all children under two; millions of children were also immunized against measles and polio and given Vitamin A supplements.

Now Saweba has a bed net to protect her family. "I am so happy that my baby will not get malaria," she says. Another mother adds, "I hope every mother gets the same help. It has brought joy back into my life."

## WATER AND SANITATION

**More than 1.1 billion people do not have access to drinking water.** Forty percent of the world's population – 2.6 billion people – exists without basic sanitation. Children pay a heavy price for lack of clean water and sanitation, which create conditions for disease that claim the lives of more than 1.5 million children under five every year.

UNICEF works in more than 90 countries to improve water supply and sanitation facilities, prioritizing the poorest and most rural communities. UNICEF sponsors a wide range of activities including:

- **Community and household water and sanitation:** UNICEF promotes a range of low-cost, sustainable sanitation, water and hand-washing programs. Families participate in the design and choice of facilities, and are trained to maintain them. A key element of community programming is to educate children and families about how to adopt safe hygiene practices to ensure good health.
- **Water and Sanitation in Schools:** Access to clean and safe water and sanitary facilities have a special impact on education. UNICEF's school-based water, sanitation and hygiene facilities make schools healthier and more attractive to children. Girls are more likely to attend school when there is a private place for personal hygiene, or when they do not have to collect water, a chore exposing them to danger, and leaving them no time for education.
- **Emergency Water and Sanitation:** In emergencies, safe water and sanitation are critical to avoid deadly outbreaks of disease. UNICEF builds latrines, trucks water to disaster zones when supplies are disrupted, and supports drilling and hand pump installation to bring water to drought- and war-affected children.
- **Water Advocacy:** UNICEF works with governments to emphasize the need for national water quality standards and laws; to ensure that countries are prepared and equipped to rapidly respond to outbreaks of waterborne disease; and to institute hygiene awareness campaigns.

### UNICEF IN ACTION

In **Ethiopia**, UNICEF is supporting the construction of household latrines for 700,000 people to lessen children's risk of contracting waterborne disease due to floods and drought. UNICEF hygiene education and hygiene awareness programs are reaching 1.5 million people; and 1,000 government health staff are being trained on preventing and rapidly responding to water emergencies.

In southwest **Pakistan**, where floods in the summer of 2007 affected more than 2.5 million people, UNICEF immediately conducted a large-scale distribution of water purification tablets to prevent waterborne diseases, and worked with communities to reinforce safe hygiene practices. UNICEF-supported water tankering and restoration of water supplies benefited 220,500 people, and constructed latrines in flood-affected districts assisting 20,000 people.

In the **Democratic People's Republic of Korea**, to repair poor infrastructure, UNICEF piloted a water supply system that now serves 300,000 people. UNICEF provided access to clean water and rehabilitated sanitation facilities in schools and hospitals, reaching 80,000 people, and in 20 child care institutions, benefiting 10,000 children.

#### REAL LIVES: ROSIBEL



U.S. Fund for UNICEF © Abigail Quesinberry

Twelve-year-old Rosibel Gonzalez lives with her family in the village of La Horca in the mountains of Nicaragua. Until recently, she walked alone for over a mile through woods three times a day – at dawn, after school, and before bed – to collect a bucket of water from a creek. This creek was also used as a bathing place for livestock. Many villagers, including Rosibel's brother, became sick with cholera from the water, the only source close by.

UNICEF and the villagers installed a new solar-powered water pump and filtration system in La Horca. Now Maria Felix, Rosibel's mother, says she can worry a little less about her children. "Before we had the well," Maria said, "we had no choice. We had to ask our little girl to get water from the creek." The new system purifies from the ground and pumps water directly into the 35 houses in the community. With UNICEF support, new water systems and hand pumps provided clean water to more than 13,000 people Nicaragua's neediest regions last year.

Villagers say that having access to clean water means they no longer fear diarrhea and cholera, and their healthy children now put their energy into learning and playing.

When Rosibel thinks about the pump, a big grin crosses her face: "I am so happy because I don't have to walk with water on my head. Now the water comes to my house! Before, water gave me headaches. Now, it makes me clean and happy."

## EDUCATION

**Around the world, 115 million children are denied the right to an education.** Poverty, discrimination, or lack of resources combine to keep children out of school, the majority of whom are girls. UNICEF is committed to ensuring a quality education for all children, in all circumstances. UNICEF's educational priorities include:

- **Child-Friendly Schools:** Child-friendly schools are safe places free of exclusion or discrimination, and meet the circumstances and needs of each child. Schools offer modern curricula, textbooks, and interactive teaching-learning processes; are equipped with sanitary and hygiene facilities for girls; provide links to health and nutrition services increasingly needed by children affected by HIV/AIDS; and teach life skills and peace education.
- **Gender Equality and Equal Access to Education:** Investing in girls' education brings benefits not just to girls, but to entire nations. Girls and young women who receive some formal education are more likely to stay healthy and raise healthy, educated children. UNICEF supports schools that end gender inequality and instill respect for girls' rights, and advocates for national policies that institutionalize these interventions.
- **Early Childhood Development:** UNICEF's early childhood programs facilitate young children's cognitive, emotional, physical and social development, and provide them with the stimulation and learning needed to enter school on time, perform successfully, and develop high self-esteem. By providing child care for younger siblings, early childhood programs allow older children to attend school.
- **Education in Emergencies and Post-Conflict Situations:** UNICEF ensures that education continues for children living in emergency and post-conflict situations. UNICEF quickly restores learning by establishing safe learning spaces linked to other services, such as health, nutrition, and water and sanitation. Emergency education programs keep children in a sheltered setting, restore a sense of normalcy, and can help protect them from violence and abuse.

### UNICEF IN ACTION

The UNICEF-supported Back-to-School Campaign resulted in 4.2 million children in **Afghanistan** enrolling in school following the fall of the Taliban. UNICEF'S accelerated learning program has helped nearly 72,000 girls catch up on missed years of education, and more than 2,000 new community-based schools are serving more than 55,000 girls. UNICEF's national campaign to promote girls' education included working with 75,000 community religious leaders on girls' education, child rights, health and nutrition, HIV/AIDS, and child protection. Working with the Ministry of Education, more than 8,000 women teachers were recruited and a national system to train, and fairly compensate female teachers was developed.

**South Africa** has one of the highest HIV/AIDS rates of infection in the world; 90 percent of all children belong to the underprivileged majority. In the country's poorest provinces, UNICEF is increasing the number of child-friendly schools from 702 to 18,000. UNICEF is working with the Ministry of Education on a national education plan, including life skills programming in schools for 300,000 youth to reduce HIV vulnerability, and promote healthy living, with the goal of expanding the program nationwide.

In **Liberia**, recovering after a 14-year civil war, UNICEF's Accelerated Learning Program offers six years of primary education in three condensed years, enabling up to 500,000 children and youth to compensate for lost schooling. UNICEF is purchasing and distributing recreation kits and school supplies for more than 1 million children and 28,000 teachers.

### REAL LIVES: ZAKIRA



© UNICEF Afghanistan/2004/Nguyen

Eight-year old Zakira lives in Hussain Khel, a village north of Kabul, Afghanistan. Before 2004, the girls in her village had never been to school. Parents say lack of access, transportation, and security kept their daughters at home.

UNICEF has a simple philosophy: if children cannot get to school, the school must come to them. UNICEF and the Afghan Ministry of Education opened the first community-based schools in 2004, and within one year, 50,000 children between the ages of 7 and 12 were studying. Zakira heard about the school through the loudspeaker of the village mosque. "I ran home to tell my family that I am going to school."

UNICEF works with the local Department of Education to encourage village elders to mobilize communities to establish schools. Materials are provided by UNICEF, and the curriculum is recognized by the Ministry of Education.

In a room of her teacher's home, Zakira studies with 60 girls. Each day, she shows her lessons to her older sisters, aged 13 and 14. Their father fears for their safety and will not send them to school. "I share everything with them so they can have an education too." "It gives me joy," she says, "to help others."

## HIV/AIDS

**Globally, 2.3 million children are living with HIV.** In 2006, 380,000 children died from AIDS-related causes, and approximately 530,000 new infections occurred in children under 15, mostly through transmission during pregnancy, childbirth, or breastfeeding. Less than 10 percent of HIV-positive pregnant women receive services to prevent transmission of HIV to their infants and antiretroviral treatment for their own infections; less than 10 percent of HIV-positive children needing antiretrovirals get them. The 15.2 million children orphaned by HIV/AIDS need basic health care, education, and support that families often can no longer provide. Despite the magnitude of the pandemic, most adolescents and young people still do not know how to avoid the disease.

UNICEF is taking determined steps to halt and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS among children, adolescents, and young people through:

- **Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission:** Preventing infections is the most sustainable means of curbing the epidemic. UNICEF supports free, voluntary testing of pregnant women, then treatment and care of those testing HIV-positive, including antiretroviral medication, and counseling on infant feeding to dramatically lower transmission to newborns. UNICEF supports prevention services in 101 countries.
- **Pediatric Treatment:** Untreated, 60 percent of HIV-positive children die before their fifth birthday. UNICEF early diagnosis identifies HIV-positive children; antiretroviral medication, antibiotics, and health and nutritional care allow these children to survive into adulthood.
- **Protection, Care, and Support for Orphans and Vulnerable Children:** Children affected by HIV/AIDS lose loved ones to the disease, and are vulnerable to poverty, malnutrition, disease, and exploitation. UNICEF strengthens the ability of families and communities to protect and care for these children, and advocates against stigmatization and discrimination.
- **Primary Prevention:** Education and information reduces adolescents' vulnerability to infection. UNICEF increases young people's knowledge about HIV/AIDS, giving them skills to negotiate difficult situations and avoid risky behavior.

### UNICEF IN ACTION

**Swaziland** has the world's highest HIV prevalence rate. Approximately 69,000 children have been orphaned by AIDS, a number that grows by 10,000 annually. UNICEF supports Neighborhood Care Points, where community volunteers provide 33,000 young children with basic care, hot meals, and a place to play and learn. Care points also link children to health care and education. UNICEF plans to expand the number of care points from 625 to more than 1,400.

In **Rwanda**, UNICEF currently supports 19 prevention of mother-to-child transmission programs with services where pregnant women receive individual HIV counseling. UNICEF procures medical and testing equipment; provides counseling, testing, antiretroviral medication, nutritional assistance, and support groups. The program has reduced the rate of transmission to 3.8 percent.

**Belize** has the highest HIV rate in Central America. The UNICEF-supported Together We Can peer education program reaches young people in schools and high-risk urban areas. More than 5,000 children and youth have received information and education on developing life skills, coping with social pressures, and reducing vulnerability to HIV infection.

#### REAL LIVES: SANDE & MALUMBU



U.S. Fund for UNICEF © Giacomo Pirozzi

At thirteen, Malumbu Gondwe weighs only 46 pounds. Orphaned since the age of seven, he lived alone, scared, and dying of AIDS, until a caring neighbor brought him to a UNICEF-assisted hospital where he received antiretroviral drugs (ARVs) to give him a shot at survival. Because help came late, his chances of surviving are only 50 percent.

In Malawi, one of the countries most affected by HIV/AIDS, Malumbu's story is a common one. Fortunately, more and more children can hope to survive to adulthood because they are getting ARV treatment in time. Nine-year-old Sande Munthali lost his parents and sisters to AIDS when he was four, and has lived with his aunt, Maria Mwale, ever since. "When he was seven, the coughs, fevers, and pneumonia began. He was close to death," Maria remembers. Maria took Sande to a clinic where UNICEF provides ARVs, supplies, and equipment. Sande got the treatment he needed before the disease worsened. He has gained weight and is living the life of a healthy boy.

Right now, 40,000 children in Malawi have access to this treatment at UNICEF-supported health centers. More resources are necessary if UNICEF is to reach every child in need. "If we can treat children early, they will get better, go to school, get jobs, and become productive members of society," says Dr. Kebba Jobarteh, pediatric HIV/AIDS specialist at a UNICEF-assisted hospital in Lilongwe, Malawi. "It's not that complicated. We can do it."

## EMERGENCY RELIEF AND CHILD PROTECTION

**More than 2 million children have died as a direct result of armed conflict since 1990.** More than three times that number has been permanently disabled or seriously injured. More than 250,000 children serve as child soldiers. Many more have died from malnutrition and disease that result from emergencies. War and disaster increase the chance that children will be victims of violence, exploitation, and abuse, jeopardizing their survival, psychological well-being, and future development. UNICEF key actions to save children in emergencies include:

- **Health, Nutrition, and Water and Sanitation:** Measles, diarrhea, and malnutrition are major killers of children during humanitarian crises. Immunization is one of UNICEF's priority interventions in emergencies, together with vitamin A supplementation and therapeutic feeding. To avoid deadly outbreaks of waterborne diseases, UNICEF establishes safe drinking water and sanitation for local communities and displaced families.
- **Lifesaving protection:** Violence, abuse, and exploitation against children and women are disturbingly common during emergencies. UNICEF trains health care workers in psychosocial counseling to support victims; works to prevent the recruitment of children into armed groups; and assists in demobilizing those already recruited. Emergencies increase the risk of transmission of HIV/AIDS. UNICEF programs provide access to information, education for young people, and basic care for those affected by HIV/AIDS.
- **Emergency Education:** UNICEF constructs and rehabilitates schools to establish normal routines and protective environments for children living in areas of disaster and war, to provide a place for children to learn, play, and simply be children. UNICEF supports teacher training and provides teaching and learning materials, including school-in-a-box kits, which contain equipment sufficient for 80 students.
- **Family reunification:** Many humanitarian crises displace and separate families. UNICEF conducts tracing and reunification programs to bring separated children and their families back together.
- **Mine Risk Education:** Landmines and unexploded ordnance pose great risks to children fleeing conflict or returning home. Mine risk education is the most effective short-term solution to keeping children and women safe from the terrible consequences of landmines.

### UNICEF IN ACTION

In **Sudan's Darfur** crisis, an estimated 4 million people have been affected, half of them children. Despite continuing insecurity, UNICEF has immunized 1.3 million children against polio and 1.8 million against measles, and provided safe water to 1.1 million people in displacement camps last year. Some 125,000 children were able to attend school following construction or rehabilitation of 192 classrooms. In 2007, UNICEF plans to immunize 5.8 million children against polio and ensure that 3.7 million people have primary health care.

In **Democratic Republic of Congo** children have been deeply affected by nine years of brutal warfare. To counter the great risks to children's survival, UNICEF is planning to immunize 3.9 million children against measles, and 6 million against polio; distribute insecticide-treated mosquito nets to 1.5 million children and women; support feeding centers to treat 45,000 malnourished children and families; and assist in reintegrating 11,000 children released from armed groups.

In **Nepal**, ten years of conflict coupled with both flood and drought emergencies, has affected children of all ages. UNICEF is aiding an estimated 900,000 children and their families by rehabilitating health centers, distributing essential drugs and medical supplies, immunizing children, and providing therapeutic feeding for malnourished children.

### REAL LIVES: FATIMA



Photo © UNICEF/Iraq 2007

With medical infrastructure in collapse, many children in Iraq no longer receive routine immunizations. In spring 2007, 8,000 vaccinators worked across Iraq to immunize nearly 4 million children against the possibility of a deadly measles outbreak. Measles is highly contagious and often leads to death in children living in areas with poor health care and nutrition, as is the case in Iraq. UNICEF supported the campaign, contracting over 2,000 vehicles to transport vaccinators, providing safety boxes for syringes, and promoting the campaign among community leaders.

"I have been a vaccinator for 15 years but never in times as difficult as this," said Fatima (not her real name). On day one of the campaign, Fatima arrived at the health center and put enough vials in her vaccine carrier to immunize 100 children. "Our goal is for each of us to immunize 100 children each day," she said.

Tension can occur between the vaccinators and those they are approaching. "We don't know if they will welcome us or make trouble," explained Fatima. "We hope a mother will answer the door. We ask her if she has children between one and five, and we immunize them right at the doorstep." "Some of the mothers are afraid of vaccination and won't open the door. In these situations, I am persistent and unafraid because what I am doing is crucial for Iraq's future." Because of the courage and commitment of 8,000 vaccinators, Iraqi children under the age of five are given a simple chance at survival.

## SUPPLIES FOR CHILDREN

In 2006, UNICEF purchased \$1.2 billion worth of supplies to save and improve the lives of the world's neediest children. Last year, UNICEF procured 3 billion doses of vaccines for 40 percent of the world's children, distributed 641 million capsules of Vitamin A to 75 countries, and purchased 25 million mosquito nets to prevent malaria. Over 12 million children went back to school with UNICEF supplies. UNICEF follows a rigorous quality assurance process, while seeking the most cost effective supplies from around the world.



Insecticide-treated bednets protect against malaria, one of the greatest causes of death in children. UNICEF © Giacomo Pirozzi



A UNICEF school-in-a-box kit with learning supplies for eighty children and a teacher. © UNICEF



A boy in India is immunized against polio. UNICEF © Sandeep Biswas

## IMPACT OF A GRANT

A \$25,000 grant would be applied to general support. To give the Clear Fund an idea of the impact of a grant, the following list gives a sample of the kinds of supplies a grant could purchase. The number of each item is calculated based on a \$25,000 grant.

### Child Survival

**396,825 disposable syringes** for use during immunization campaigns.

**500 midwifery kits** containing basic drugs and supplies to facilitate safe deliveries of 25,000 infants.

**4,167 long-lasting insecticidal mosquito nets**, protecting families and children from malaria.

**Vaccines to immunize 1,470 children** against measles, polio, tetanus, whooping cough, diphtheria, and tuberculosis.

### Education

**141 School-in-a-Box kits** containing a full assortment of classroom and teaching supplies for 11,280 students.

**111 recreation kits**, each with individual and team sports equipment for up to 9,990 children.

### HIV/AIDS

**A year's supply of lower-cost pediatric liquid antiretroviral treatment for 138 children** who have HIV

**A year's worth of cotrimoxazole for 10,000 HIV-exposed infants**, to dramatically reduce fatal opportunistic infections.

**\$25,000 rapid diagnostic kits** providing older children and families with HIV test results in 20 minutes.

### Emergency Relief and Child Protection

**12 10,000-liter collapsible water tanks** used to store and distribute potable water.

**1,087 baby hygiene kits** with essential items – such as towels, shampoo, soap, toothbrushes, and toothpaste – for children in emergency situations.

**416,667 sachets of oral rehydration** salts to help children combat dehydration from acute diarrhea.

**102 emergency health kits** with basic drugs, medical supplies, and equipment to treat more than 102,000 people for three months.

*\* Estimated figures*

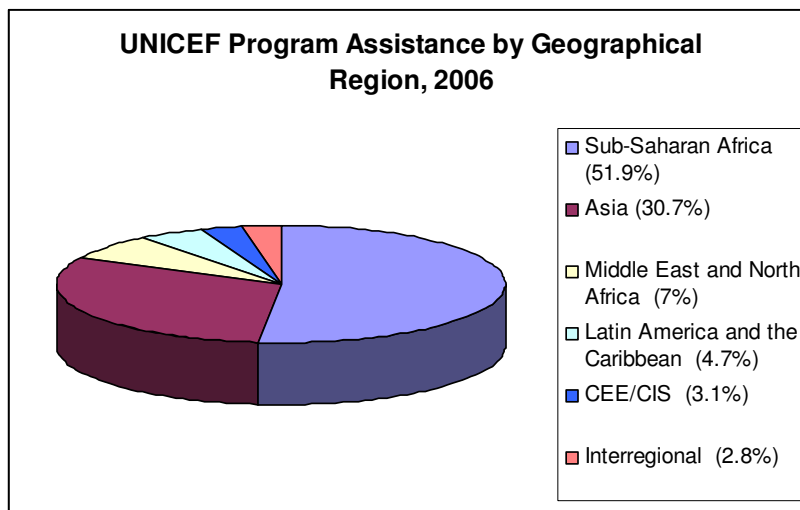
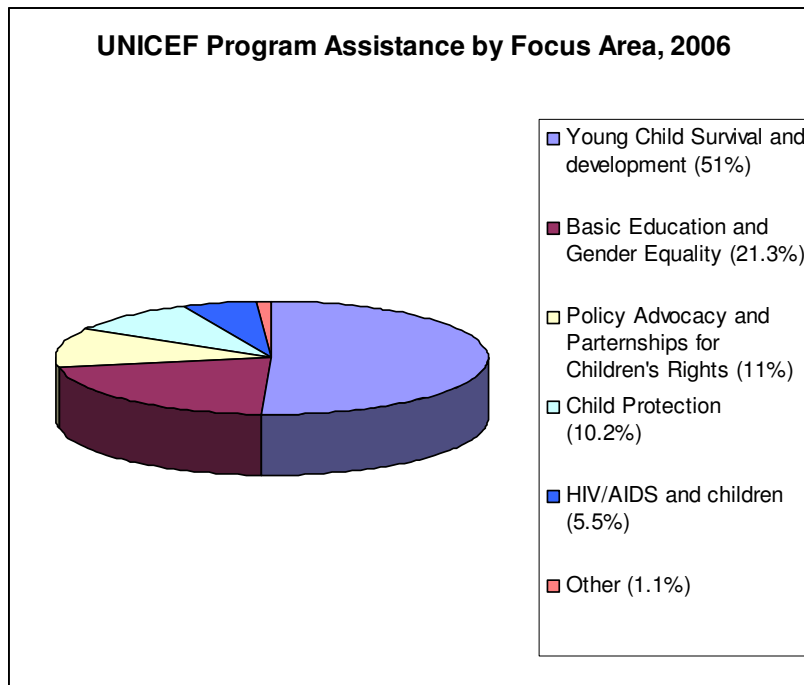
## UNICEF: FINANCES AND OPERATION

UNICEF has two funding categories:

- Regular Resources** are allocated to ongoing operations in 155 countries and territories based on the number of children under 18 years old, under-five mortality rates, and gross national income. After careful consultation with host governments, UNICEF prepares a memorandum of understanding detailing programs planned over a three to five-year period that respond to the most pressing needs of children. The memorandum specifies UNICEF's responsibilities, as well as those of the government and partner agencies. UNICEF focuses on the following areas: Young Child Survival and Development; Basic Education and Gender Equality; Policy Advocacy and Partnerships for Children's Rights; Child Protection; and HIV/AIDS.
- Other Resources** are restricted in their use and are contributed by donors for specific, board-approved purposes within the country program. These are subdivided into regular and emergency contributions.

In 2005, of UNICEF's \$2.2 billion budget, \$712 million was allocated for regular resources and \$1.485 billion for other resources (\$816 million for regular and \$669 for emergencies).

The following charts illustrate UNICEF spending by geographical region and program sector for 2006.





## UNICEF: DOCUMENTATION OF EFFECTIVE PROGRAMS

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UNICEF's work is based on research and collaboration with the world's leading medical and educational organizations and institutions. Listed below are links to several publications and studies that document the effectiveness of UNICEF's programs.

Press releases on latest drop in under-five mortality figures

[http://www.unicef.org/media/media\\_40855.html](http://www.unicef.org/media/media_40855.html)

[http://www.unicef.org/childsurvival/index\\_40850.html](http://www.unicef.org/childsurvival/index_40850.html)

Immunization

[http://www.unicef.org/publications/index\\_38256.html](http://www.unicef.org/publications/index_38256.html)

Nutrition

[http://www.unicef.org/publications/index\\_33685.html](http://www.unicef.org/publications/index_33685.html)

[http://www.unicef.org/publications/index\\_39468.html](http://www.unicef.org/publications/index_39468.html)

Vitamin A Supplementation

[http://www.unicef.org/publications/index\\_39363.html](http://www.unicef.org/publications/index_39363.html)

Water and Sanitation

[http://www.unicef.org/publications/index\\_35977.html](http://www.unicef.org/publications/index_35977.html)

Eliminating Maternal and Neonatal Tetanus

[http://www.unicef.org/publications/index\\_21831.html](http://www.unicef.org/publications/index_21831.html)

Management of Pneumonia

[http://www.unicef.org/publications/index\\_21431.html](http://www.unicef.org/publications/index_21431.html)

[http://www.unicef.org/publications/index\\_35626.html](http://www.unicef.org/publications/index_35626.html)

In addition, several articles and publications will be attached via e-mail, including studies published in Lancet, joint documents from UNICEF, WHO, and the Partnership for Maternal and Newborn Health.