

Portfolio Overview

Sida's Support to UNICEF 2012

UNICEF is a key partner to Sida in development cooperation and humanitarian assistance. In 2012, Sida financed 27 contributions through UNICEF (so called Multi-Bi support), disbursing a total amount of 676 MSEK. In addition, Sweden's core support to UNICEF amounted to 480 MSEK, making Sweden the third largest donor in terms of Regular Resources. Overall, Sweden was the sixth largest government donor to UNICEF in 2012. By region, Africa was clearly the largest recipient of Sida's UNICEF funding in 2012, receiving roughly 57 percent. The largest contributions are found in the sectors of health, humanitarian assistance and democracy, human rights & gender equality. There were, however, Sida contributions to UNICEF's programmes and projects in most sectors.

Financial Overview

Between 2006 and 2012, Sida's annual disbursements to UNICEF have remained 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 the 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 ended, reflecting Swedish political signals at that time.

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 27 in 2012, while the

volume remains more or less the same. This trend is fully in line with Sweden's Strategy for Multilateral Cooperation, which aims for increased effectiveness through more flexible funding. However, moving towards less earmarking of funds is most visible at country level where soft earmarking in terms of thematic funding and non-earmarked support to country programmes are on the increase.

Geographical Distribution

Looking at the period 2008–2012, Africa is the region which has received the largest volume of Sida's support through UNICEF, followed by Asia and Latin America (chart 1). As shown in table 2, only Africa shows a strong increasing trend over the period, with a 60 percent larger share in

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.

2012 compared with 2008. This reflects well 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.

Latin America's share has remained rather stable during the period, whereas the contributions to Asia have decreased by 30 %. Support to UNICEF's global programmes has decreased with 50 percent, due to reasons explained above. It is worth noting that the support to Europe has been reduced to a minimum during the past two years. This situation reflects both Sida's strive for concentrating its portfolios of contributions, as well as the EU-agenda valid for Balkan and Eastern Europe. A long-term trend for Sida has been not to channel support to countries in this region through

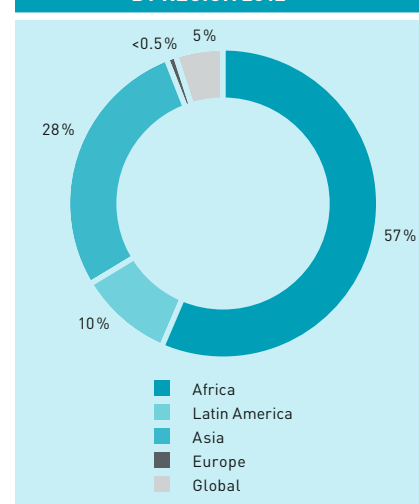
TABLE 1: SIDA ANNUAL MULTI-BI DISBURSEMENTS TO UNICEF, 2006–2012

Year	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total amount (MSEK)	651	666	651	705	503	748	676
No. of contributions	81	83	67	67	37	64	27
Average annual disbursement per contribution (MSEK)	8.0	8.0	9.7	10.5	13,5	11,6	25

TABLE 2: SIDA ANNUAL DISBURSEMENTS TO UNICEF 2008–2012 BY REGION, PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL AMOUNT PER YEAR

Region/year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Africa	35	44	42	55	57
Latin America	12	7	12	7	10
Asia	40	36	38	33	28
Europe	3	3	6	0*	0*
Global	10	10	2	5	5
Total	100	100	100	100	100

*0 = less than 0.5 per cent

CHART 1: UNICEF SUPPORT BY REGION 2012

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 Strategic Plan for 2006–2013 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 plan outlines the following focus areas; (1) the survival and development of young children, (2) basic education and gender equality, (3) HIV/AIDS and children, (4) the protection of children from violence, exploitation and abuse, and (5) policy advocacy and partnerships for children's rights. A new Strategic Plan for 2014–2017 is currently being drafted for adoption in September 2013.

implementing agencies, but strengthen the states' own capacities as possible future EU members.

The Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Afghanistan, Zimbabwe, Somalia, and Mozambique stand out as principal recipient countries in 2012 (table 3). This picture further confirms the strong focus on conflict and post-conflict countries.

TABLE 3: SIDA DISBURSEMENTS 2012; TEN LARGEST RECIPIENTS (COUNTRY, REGIONAL & GLOBAL LEVEL)

Country	MSEK	Percentage
DRC	78	12
Afghanistan	65	10
Zimbabwe	59	9
Somalia	55	8
Regional South of Sahara	50	7
Mozambique	40	6
Global Programmes	37	5
Mali	35	5
Cambodia	26	4
Regional West Africa	25	4
Other	206	30
Total	676	100

Thematic Spread

Predominant sectors in Sida's UNICEF portfolio during the past seven years have been humanitarian assistance and education respectively, followed by democracy, human rights & gender equality and health. However, an interesting shift in favor of the two latter areas can be noted for the past two years.

Support to humanitarian assistance has been rather stable during this period, while support to education shows a heavy decreasing trend. This reflects Swedish political priorities, resulting in the termination of rather large education programmes. Support to democracy, human rights and gender equality has increased steadily, with a clear peak in 2012. This may be explained by a new large support to a joint UN social protection programme in Mozambique, administered by UNICEF, as well as two big non-earmarked contributions to UNICEF's

country programmes in Zimbabwe and Mali categorized in this sector.

Funding directed to the health sector has doubled during the period, which corresponds well with UNICEF's own top priority world-wide for Child Survival and Development (including health, nutrition, HIV/Aids and water, sanitation and hygiene). The trend clearly reflects the Swedish Government's priority for promoting the prevention of vertical transmission of HIV, as expressed in the Regional Strategy for Africa. Furthermore, there has been a clear long-term trend of Sida's health support changing features from bilateral sector programmes to being channeled through multilateral agencies. This development may partly be explained by Sweden's increased focus on Africa, as well as on conflict and post-conflict countries, where weak and fragile states cannot provide sufficient institutional capacity for programme approaches.

There has also been quite a substantial increase in contributions to the sector of conflict, peace and security during the period, which is partly due to a contribution of global funding for protecting children from armed violence. Sida's increased involvement in post-conflict countries should also have contributed to this trend, e.g. in DRC and Colombia.

The funding of global programmes mainly went to UNICEF's focus area for protection of children from violence, exploitation and abuse. Support to the UNICEF Innocenti Research Centre is also included here. The "Other" sector includes the financing of Swedish Junior Professional Officers working for UNICEF. By the end of 2012, there were three Swedish JPOs working for UNICEF in Burkina Faso, Kenya and Cambodia.

TABLE 4: SIDA DISBURSEMENTS 2006–2012 BY SECTOR (PERCENTAGE)

Sida main sector	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Health	8	11	7	7	6	11	16
Education	31	30	35	28	26	18	11
Democracy, HR & Gender Equality	16	17	12	22	22	22	31
Conflict, Peace & Security	1	1	1	7	8	12	9
Humanitarian Aid	39	36	39	31	33	36	33
Sustainable Infrastructure & Serv	4	4	4	3	3.5	-	-
Agriculture and Forestry	-	-	-	0*	0.5	-	-
Other	1	1	1	1	1	1	0*
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

*] 0=less than 0.5 per cent

Concluding Remarks

The sectorial distribution of the portfolio reflects UNICEF's broad mandate and comprehensive areas of work. It also illustrates that UNICEF is a partner to Sida in several sectors. Furthermore, the trends described confirm Sida's confidence in UNICEF as an effective actor in the area of child protection, as well as a strong advocate for the implementation of children's rights.

An outstanding feature in the portfolio is the large share of humanitarian assistance. This 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 through the cluster approach¹. In order to strengthen UNICEF's humanitarian capacity, Sida provides additional technical support for emergency response through secondments from the Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency (MSB)².

Sida monitors the organisational development of UNICEF, in cooperation with the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, and maintains a close and continuous dialogue with UNICEF at headquarter level as well as in the field, including on humanitarian matters. Child protection is a main priority for Sweden in its global dialogue with UNICEF. A Swedish strategy for cooperation with UNICEF is being elaborated and will be disclosed after approval by a government decision.

¹ The cluster approach was designed to strengthen partnerships to ensure predictability, response capacity, coordination and accountability in key sectors of humanitarian response. Eleven clusters have been identified (www.unicef.org).

² This support amounted to a value of approximately 18, 8 MSEK in 2012, channeled via MSB.