



## General Assembly

Eleventh Session

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### Fifth Committee – Administrative and Budgetary Committee

This group focuses on the organization of the UN and paying for what the UN does. The members of this committee have to look at everything. They plan construction projects, create rules for UN employees and make sure there is enough money to pay for everything.

The general budget for the UN in 2016-2017 is US\$5.4 billion. All the members of the UN must pay a percentage of how much money they make as a country. The US pays the most. They provide 22% of the regular UN budget. The next four countries are Japan, China, Germany and France. The budget for Peacekeeping is separate from the regular budget. It is US\$8.27 billion. The permanent members of the Security Council pay extra for Peacekeeping. They pay extra because they are the ones that decide if a Peacekeeping Mission will happen.

This group meets much more than the other committees. They get together from September to December and also in March. In May they get together and just discuss the finances of UN Peacekeeping Missions.

### Agenda Item 122.H – Financial Reports: The United Nations Children’s Fund

#### Background

After World War II, millions of children were suffering in Europe. The United Nations created the UN International Children’s Emergency Fund (UNICEF) in order to meet this challenge in 1946. Maurice Pate, its first executive director, said “There are no enemy children.” UNICEF helps ALL children, regardless of their race, religion, or social group. UNICEF believes all children are born with human rights that cannot be taken away. There is hope for each and every child.

UNICEF has spent the last 70 years helping the world’s children. In 1959, the UN adopted the Declaration of the Rights of the Child. This helped convince the world that what UNICEF was doing to help children was an important thing to do. In 1965, UNICEF won the Nobel Peace Prize. UNICEF continued its work to help children and organized a World Summit for Children in 1990. At this World Summit world leaders discussed the best way to help grow and develop in peace.

All the money UNICEF receives is donated. Most of the money UNICEF receives comes from government donations. However, UNICEF also organizes campaigns in order to raise money. These are organized by the **National Committees for UNICEF**. These are non-governmental organizations set up in richer countries in order to promote UNICEF’s mission. In North America, one fundraising campaigns is Trick-or-Treat UNICEF and they also sell cards and products.

UNICEF works in in 190 countries and territories. Since the year 2000, UNICEF has saved the lives of 50 million children.

## Task

UNICEF needs to find a way to accomplish the following three goals:

- 1) Increase the amount of money that is donated to UNICEF's Regular Resources Fund.
- 2) Find better ways to bring humanitarian aid to people in emergency disaster situations.
- 3) Raise US\$500 million in order to meet its funding goals. This should be an international initiative that can be tailored for each region.

## Resources

UNICEF divides its money into three categories: *regular resources*, *other resources* and *emergency resources*. Money in *regular resources* can be used for anything. UNICEF decides how the money can best be used. They decide what would benefit the children they are helping the most. This is their preferred donation because they have more control over the money. It also allows them to pursue creative solutions which countries will not approve unless they are guaranteed it will work.

*Other resources* is money that has a SPECIFIC purpose. It has to be used for a project UNICEF is working on. The person or government donating the money says the money can only be used for that individual project. This allows people to choose where their money goes but it gives UNICEF much less freedom.

*Emergency resources* is money that UNICEF receives in order to help people during a disaster or crisis. For example, in 2016, UNICEF used US\$379 million to buy supplies for people involved in major crises around the world. If UNICEF did not have access to these funds they would not be able to act quickly enough in order to save lives. In a crisis organizations and governments need to move fast or the situation can get worse.

Donations to regular resources is only 27% of UNICEF's budget. UNICEF would like to see this increased 20% over the next four years. How can UNICEF convince governments, NGOs, private businesses, and individuals to donate more to *other resources*?

## Humanitarian Action

UNICEF spends most of the money it raises on humanitarian aid. Humanitarian aid is giving people the basics for survival: water, food, clothing, sanitation, shelter, vaccinations and basic education. This type of aid is offered after a disaster or during a conflict situation. UNICEF usually remains in a country, however, to help the communities affected build back their lives. They know that people need help long after a disaster is over. It takes time to rebuild and create working communities again. In 2016 UNICEF responded to 344 crises in 108 different countries.

Innovation is very important to improving how UNICEF reacts to problems. For example, UNICEF created an app for people to use in order to report cases of the Zika virus in Latin America. This helped get much needed information to the people who needed it most. UNICEF has also used drones to bring people their HIV status, giving them needed information in less time.

How can UNICEF and states become more innovative when it comes to responding to disasters and conflicts in the world?

Donations are important for UNICEF to continue its work. In 2016, UNICEF received US\$4.9 billion. 75% of that money came from the public sector. This means the money came from governments or international organizations. The rest came from private business, NGOs, and individuals. The five highest government contributors were the US, the UK, the European Commission, Germany and Sweden.

UNICEF has developed some creative ways of raising money. In 2007, UNICEF entered into a deal with the soccer team *FC Barcelona*. The soccer team would pay UNICEF 1.5 million euros in order to be allowed to display UNICEF's name and logo on their soccer jersey. It was the first time anything like this ever happened. Since then other teams have followed suit. In North America, most people are familiar with UNICEF Halloween boxes. These are boxes children take with them during Halloween in order to raise money for UNICEF. For 60 years UNICEF has been selling greeting cards. They are very popular and since then they have begun selling other branded products.

Raising money themselves will never be UNICEF's main way of getting money. However, if they raise their own money they can make the decisions about how it will be used. How can UNICEF raise US\$500 million in order to meet its funding goals? What is a fundraising campaign that could be launched internationally? How could the fundraiser be changed in order to appeal to individual regions?

## 2015 UNICEF Programme Costs by Theme

	Regular Resources	Other Resources	Emergency Resources	Total
HIV/AIDS	\$35,700,000	\$65,200,000	\$6,200,000	\$107,100,000
Social Inclusion	\$118,900,000	\$84,200,000	\$63,400,000	\$266,500,000
Nutrition	\$130,000,000	\$216,900,000	\$256,600,000	\$603,500,000
Child Protection	\$156,400,000	\$222,400,000	\$264,800,000	\$643,600,000
WASH	\$110,100,000	\$322,800,000	\$435,800,000	\$868,700,000
Education	\$157,800,000	\$521,600,000	\$321,100,000	\$1,000,500,000
Health	\$223,300,000	\$717,300,000	\$338,100,000	\$1,278,700,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$932,200,000</b>	<b>\$2,150,400,000</b>	<b>\$1,686,000,000</b>	<b>\$4,768,400,000</b>

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## Guiding Questions

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1. Research the history of UNICEF. How has your country been involved? How have the countries around you been involved?
2. UNICEF has 7 program areas: HIV/AIDS, Social Inclusion, Nutrition, Child Protection, WASH, Education and Health. Research three of these programs and explain how they work together to help the whole child develop.
3. UNICEF usually works in developing countries and raises money in developed countries. Therefore, people in developed countries do not see the work UNICEF does. How can UNICEF show people in developed countries that their work is important?
4. David Beckham is one of UNICEF's Goodwill Ambassadors. These are celebrities who represent UNICEF around the world or in their country. Research the role and how it works to support UNICEF. Who is your country's Goodwill Ambassador?
5. UNICEF focuses on children. However, how must parents be helped so that their children can have the best lives possible?
6. In the 1990s, UNICEF asked animation studios to make cartoons on the rights of children. Watch some of the videos here:  
  
<https://www.youtube.com/user/unicef/search?query=cartoons+for+child+rights>  
  
How are these videos effective at teaching children about their rights? Why is it important to make the rights and lives of children a priority?
7. Why might some countries want to be specific about where their money goes. Why would they donate to *other resources* instead of to *regular resources*?
8. Does the problem exist in your community?
9. Who is working on it? NGOs, not for profits, other groups or individuals?
10. Knowing about this problem, how does it impact your world view?
11. How could you make an impact on this issue through your life choices?

## Resources

Title	Hyperlink	How is it helpful?
<b><i>UNICEF Annual Report</i></b>	<a href="https://www.unicef.org/publications/files/UNICEF_Annual_Report_2016.pdf">https://www.unicef.org/publications/files/UNICEF_Annual_Report_2016.pdf</a>	UNICEF's annual report which explains everything they have done over the past year.
<b><i>70 Years for Every Child</i></b>	<a href="https://www.unicef.org/about-us/70-years-for-every-child">https://www.unicef.org/about-us/70-years-for-every-child</a>	An overview of the history of UNICEF.
<b><i>Barcelona Extends Deal with UNICEF</i></b>	<a href="http://www.independent.co.uk/sport/football/european/barcelona-extend-deal-with-unicef-which-sees-club-pay-charity-125m-a-year-8935126.html">http://www.independent.co.uk/sport/football/european/barcelona-extend-deal-with-unicef-which-sees-club-pay-charity-125m-a-year-8935126.html</a>	An Independent article about how FC Barcelona supports UNICEF.
<b><i>UNICEF Youtube</i></b>	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/user/unicef">https://www.youtube.com/user/unicef</a>	The official Youtube channel of UNICEF.
<b><i>Fact Sheet: Rights of the Child</i></b>	<a href="https://www.unicef.org/crc/files/Rights_overview.pdf">https://www.unicef.org/crc/files/Rights_overview.pdf</a>	A fact sheet on all the rights of children.
<b><i>NYT Articles About UNICEF</i></b>	<a href="https://www.nytimes.com/topic/organization/united-nations-childrens-fund">https://www.nytimes.com/topic/organization/united-nations-childrens-fund</a>	A list of New York Times articles about UNICEF.
<b><i>The Economist Articles About UNICEF</i></b>	<a href="http://www.economist.com/topics/unicef">http://www.economist.com/topics/unicef</a>	A list of the Economist articles about UNICEF.
<b><i>Trick or Treat for UNICEF</i></b>	<a href="https://www.unicefusa.org/trick-or-treat">https://www.unicefusa.org/trick-or-treat</a>	The US official page of the Halloween UNICEF fundraiser.
<b><i>UNICEF Goodwill Ambassadors</i></b>	<a href="https://www.unicef.org/people/people_ambassadors_international.html">https://www.unicef.org/people/people_ambassadors_international.html</a>	A list of all of UNICEF's International Goodwill Ambassadors.