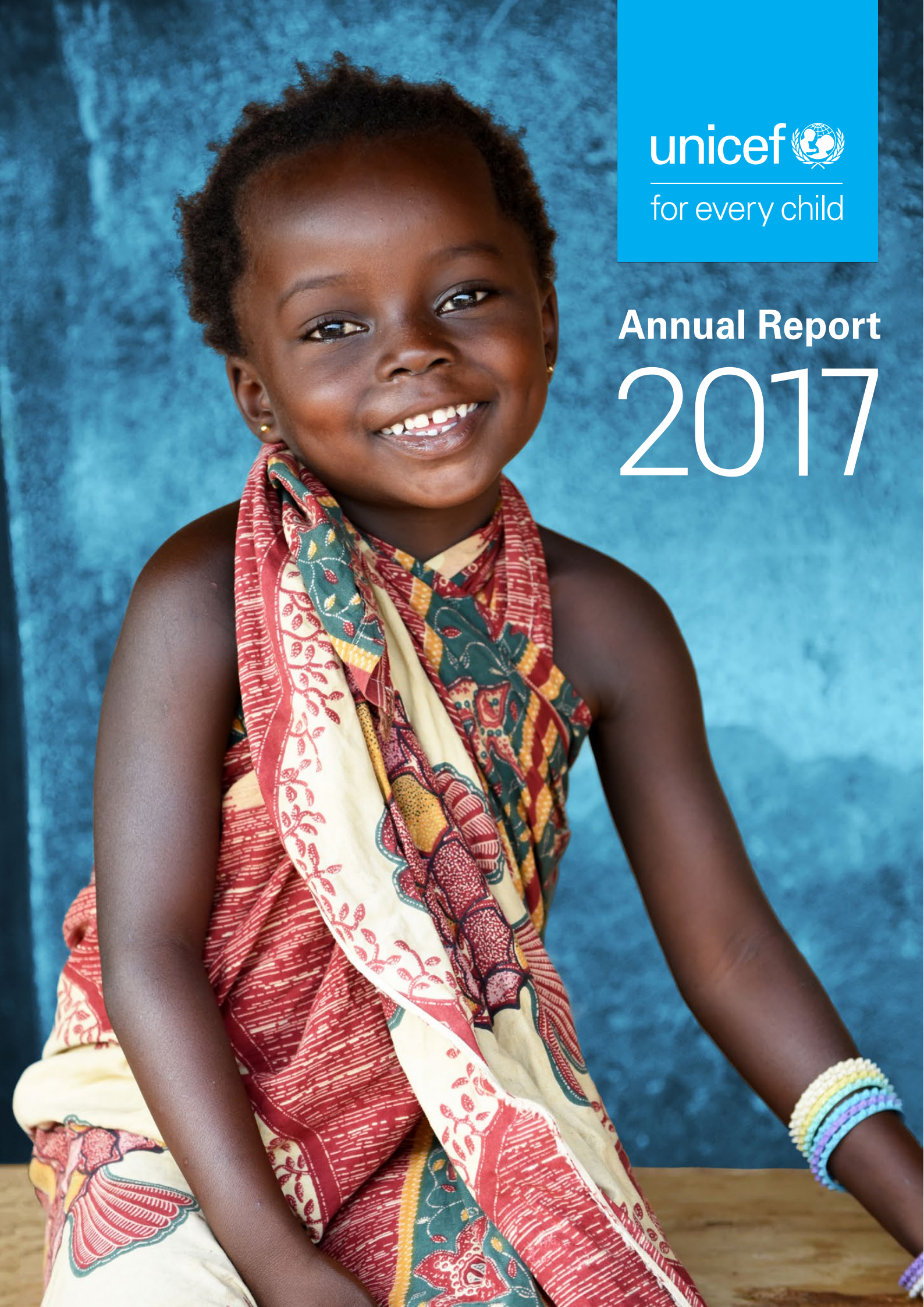




Annual Report 2017



Data in this report are drawn from the most recent available statistics from UNICEF and other United Nations agencies, annual reports prepared by UNICEF Country Offices and the Annual Report of the Executive Director of UNICEF presented to the Executive Board, 11–14 June 2018.

For any corrigenda found subsequent to printing, please visit our website at www.unicef.org/publications

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June 2018

FRONT COVER: Ebenise, age 4, sits in front of her house in Teko village, central Côte d'Ivoire, during a UNICEF-supported educational programme on water, sanitation and hygiene.

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PAGE 2: UNICEF Executive Director Henrietta H. Fore.

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Annual Report **2017**

MESSAGE FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

For Every Child, Opportunity

There is an ‘opportunity cost’ whenever we fail to seize an opportunity that is worth the investment of our valuable time and resources.

When we fail to invest in the well-being and fundamental rights of children and young people in need and at risk, the opportunity cost is too high to bear. It is tallied not just in dollars and cents foregone but in promising lives tragically cut short. In vibrant bodies and minds diminished. In families, communities and nations undermined.

Conversely, when children have a fair chance to grow up healthy, educated, protected and loved, we reap collective rewards that change lives as they change the world.

For more than 70 years, UNICEF has done whatever it takes to provide children and adolescents – especially the most disadvantaged – with opportunities to fulfil their vast potential. Opportunities for health care, nutrition, and safe water and sanitation. For quality learning and protection from harm. For inclusion in society, free from bias and discrimination.

We do this work because we believe in children’s rights. But we also want the world to benefit from the incredible opportunities offered by each new generation. Opportunities to tap fresh ideas that can solve daunting technological and environmental problems. To guide youthful energy and optimism, fuelling social and economic transformation. To build stability and peace in a time of turmoil and relentless change.

In 2017 – as the following pages demonstrate – UNICEF and its network of committed partners worked tirelessly to realize these opportunities. We responded to 337 emergencies in 102 countries ... reached 45 million people with safe water supplies ... treated more than 4 million children for severe acute malnutrition ... helped register 141,000 children on the move in 40 countries. And so much more.



During my first few months as Executive Director, I have witnessed first-hand the skill and dedication that UNICEF staff members bring to this effort every day. Many of them do so in some of the world's toughest places – from Rohingya refugee camps in Bangladesh to zones of protracted conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic, South Sudan, Yemen and beyond.

In a period of escalating attacks on aid workers, ensuring the safety of our community of courageous women and men is a top priority. And in a period marked by heightened scrutiny of aid organizations, upholding UNICEF's high standards of integrity and transparency in all that we do is essential.

There is much work to be done, of course. UNICEF will need stable, predictable and flexible support to carry out our ambitious new Strategic Plan for 2018 through 2021 and – looking further ahead – the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

The results we achieve will not happen by themselves. They will happen because of our generous donors and strong public-private partnerships. Such partnerships combine the science, innovation, market reach, and research and development of businesses with the influence and levers of governments and the hands-on experience of non-profits. Businesses, governments and non-profits know the value of supporting healthier, better educated and more prosperous populations.

Working jointly to realize our goals, we will also have to widen our focus. In recent years, the world has successfully rallied around the health and development of children in the first decade of life – significantly reducing preventable deaths among children under age 5, among other achievements. Those efforts will continue, but now we must do even more as children grow into adolescence and young adulthood.

We cannot in good conscience invest in the first years of children's lives and assume this will secure their long-term prosperity. Today's 1.2 billion adolescents present an important opportunity to make targeted and timely investments that can pay enormous dividends, for them and for us all.

To seize the moment, UNICEF is pursuing an agenda that calls for every young person to be in school, learning, training or employment in 2030. The agenda will encompass a range of partners – including governments, United Nations agencies, the private sector, academia, civil society and young people themselves. Together, we will co-create, fund and scale up innovative approaches to expanding digital and classroom education, and life and work skills.

This is an opportunity we cannot afford to miss. It is particularly critical for the most vulnerable, including girls, migrant and refugee children and those living through conflict and upheaval. It is a necessary response to a crisis of demographics ... a crisis of education ... a crisis of employment ... a crisis of girls' empowerment. Indeed, it is a calling of our time.

As a new member of the UNICEF family, I look forward to building on the achievements of our predecessors and bringing our common vision closer to reality. Today's young generation deserves nothing less than this: opportunity, for every child.



Henrietta H. Fore
UNICEF Executive Director



Teacher Samira Akter (back row, far right) stands with Rohingya refugee children in a UNICEF-supported learning centre at the Balukhali settlement in Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh. The influx of refugees from Myanmar's Rakhine State into Bangladesh accelerated after attacks on Rohingya people intensified in August 2017. As of late December, the Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG) reported that 655,000 Rohingya refugees had entered Bangladesh since the attacks. According to ISCG's rapid needs assessment, 58 per cent of new arrivals were children. These refugee children, as well as their peers in host communities, urgently need access to education. To provide them with learning opportunities, UNICEF and partners have trained teachers and constructed learning centres in refugee settlements and camps.

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Introduction

In 2017, UNICEF closed one chapter and prepared to open another. Working with partners in 190 countries and territories to protect the rights, lives, well-being and future of every child, the organization upheld its reputation as a global leader in both humanitarian and development contexts. And as its Strategic Plan for 2014 through 2017 concluded, UNICEF also looked back on four years of results achieved for and with children and young people – and looked ahead to new challenges on the road to achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.



Results achieved

During the period of the 2014–2017 Strategic Plan, UNICEF and partners achieved significant results that provided millions of children with the chance to live healthy lives and achieve their potential. The under-five mortality rate continued its dramatic decline; wild poliovirus cases fell to the lowest number in history; more children from the poorest households attended primary school; and fewer children were affected by stunting.

UNICEF also led an increase in global investment in early childhood development and contributed to an accelerated decline in child marriage.

These successes occurred even as conflict, disaster, fragility, instability and displacement threatened children's rights and lives.

Ongoing and escalating conflict in countries such as the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Myanmar, Nigeria, South Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen meant that children faced danger, malnutrition, illness and poverty. Cases of cholera surged and outbreaks of diphtheria, measles, Marburg virus, Ebola and plague strained national health systems. Education for millions of children was put at risk.

Against this daunting backdrop, UNICEF made steady progress. Because of UNICEF's work with partners, in 2017 alone:

78.6 million children were immunized against measles.

900,000 children under age 14 and living with HIV were provided with antiretroviral treatment.

12.5 million children received learning materials.

15.9 million children were registered at birth.

In emergency situations in 2017, UNICEF and partners provided:

4 million children with treatment for severe acute malnutrition.

32.7 million people with access to safe water.

8.8 million children with formal and non-formal education.

3.5 million children with psychosocial support.

Advocacy and engagement

UNICEF's Cause Framework marked its first full year of coordinating advocacy, public engagement, fundraising and communication efforts in 2017. The goal of the Cause Framework is to rally support and resources for the organization's programmatic and humanitarian work.

There were key achievements in all four of the Cause Framework campaigns: Every Child Alive! (focusing on child health and survival), Early Moments Matter (early childhood development), #ENDviolence (all forms of violence against children) and Children Uprooted (migrant and refugee children). These achievements included an inaugural World Children's Day celebrated in 161 countries; 5.4 million supporters endorsing the UNICEF Agenda for Action to protect migrant and refugee children; and digital communication networks that reached 1 billion people around the world and engaged more than 60 million people to take action for children and young people.

Safeguarding staff

Protecting children around the globe also requires safeguarding UNICEF staff, as well as workers from partner organizations. In 2017, protecting staff was a constant concern.

Emergency personnel responded to 337 crises in 102 countries. Restrictions and denial of access for humanitarian aid in conflict zones created operational and security challenges for these responders. In all instances, the safety of staff was of primary importance. But UNICEF also strove to enhance efficiency and effectiveness while supporting humanitarian and development reforms.

UNICEF maintained a commitment to transparency and accountability, as well. During a time of increased scrutiny of international organizations and charities, UNICEF remained one of the most trusted humanitarian organizations globally, and the most trusted children's organization.

Delivering through partnership

In 2017, UNICEF was called upon to do more for children – to be more efficient, more agile and more innovative.

By partnering with the private sector and deepening public-sector cooperation, UNICEF accelerated programmatic interventions and advocacy while driving new research, development and innovation.

As a result, UNICEF is actively involved in the 'frontier issues' that are changing the world, including biotechnology, cyberspace and artificial intelligence. Each new arena offers the promise of innovative solutions to the challenges of equitable development.

A new plan

In the final year of the 2014–2017 Strategic Plan, UNICEF also revisited the goals it set for the past four years and envisioned a new plan to deliver results for children and young people in the next four years. The result of this activity is UNICEF's 2018–2021 Strategic Plan – a framework aligned with the commitments of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and dedicated to reaching every child, especially the most disadvantaged.

To turn this new plan into action, UNICEF and partners must renew their efforts to reach the most disadvantaged children through urgent humanitarian action and long-term development efforts, and all points in between. This work could not be more urgent. For as the following review of achievements and challenges in 2017 shows, UNICEF's mission has never been more critical, nor its drive for results more determined.

UNICEF expenditure, 2017

(in millions of US dollars)

BUDGET CATEGORY

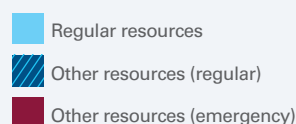
Development	5,297
Programme	5,148
Development effectiveness	149
Management	337
United Nations development coordination	7
Special purpose (including capital investment)	40
Other (including private fundraising and partnerships)	155
Total expenditure	5,835

NOTE:

Expenditure in this table is presented on a modified cash basis and reflects cash disbursements and internal obligation documents (such as purchase orders) created in 2017.

Direct programme expenses, 2017

(in millions of US dollars)



Total
\$5,449
million

By outcome area

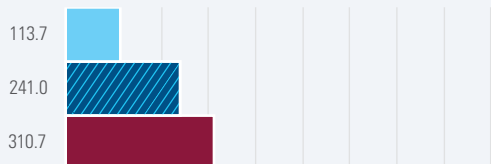
HIV/AIDS



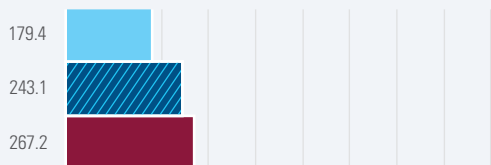
Social Inclusion



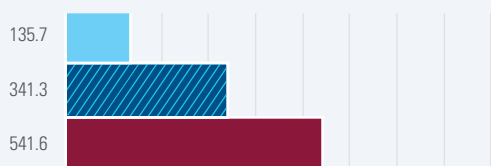
Nutrition



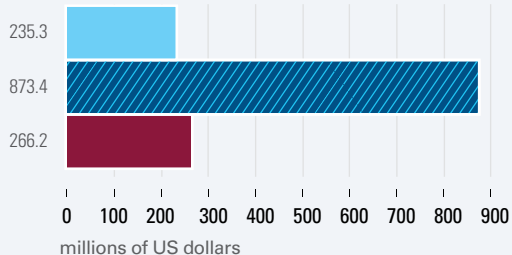
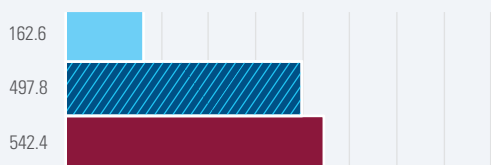
Child Protection



WASH



Education

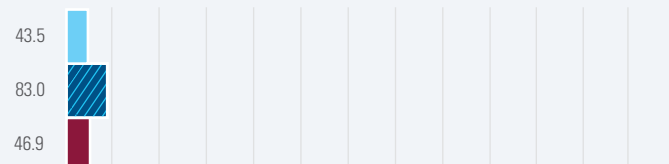


By region

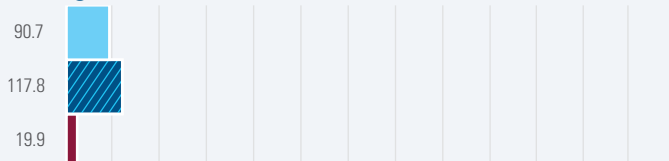
Europe and Central Asia (previously CEE/CIS)



Latin America and the Caribbean



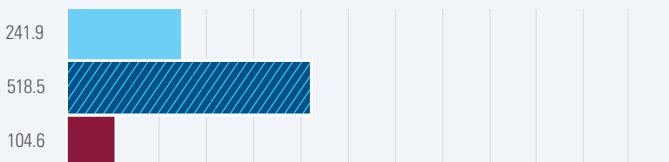
Interregional



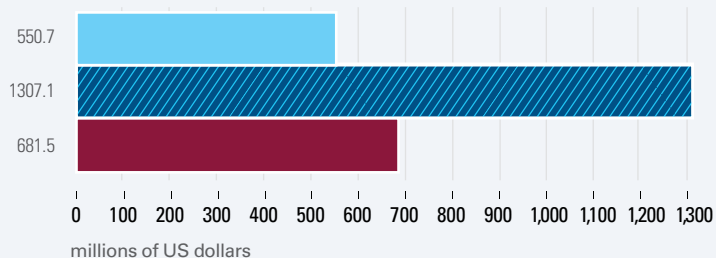
Middle East and North Africa



Asia



Sub-Saharan Africa*



* Programme expenses for Djibouti and Sudan are included under sub-Saharan Africa.

NOTE: Numbers may not add up because of rounding.

Results for Children and Young People

Operating in 190 countries and territories, including some of the world's toughest places, UNICEF and partners work day in and day out to reach the most vulnerable and excluded children and young people: to save their lives, to keep them safe from harm and to give them a childhood in which they're loved, protected, healthy, nourished, educated and able to fulfil their potential.

In partnership with national governments, United Nations partners, the private sector and civil society – and with the full participation of children and adolescents themselves – UNICEF is steadfast in its commitment to the vision of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: a world in which no one is left behind.

The following pages highlight the results that UNICEF and partners achieved in its priority programme sectors throughout 2017. In every sector, these results were aligned with the vision of the SDGs and UNICEF's own equity agenda, which aims to realize the rights of every child.

BELOW: Nine-month-old Danilo (in blue), who has Congenital Zika Syndrome and microcephaly, laughs as his brothers shower him with kisses inside their home in Guatemala City, the capital of Guatemala.

© UNICEF/UN0148747/Volpe





Muhammad (right) and his children, displaced from their home in Mosul, Iraq, leave the tent where they have purchased winter clothes in Hasansham camp, Ninewa Governorate. With support from the Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations and Germany's Bank for Reconstruction, UNICEF's Warm for Winter campaign provided aid to displaced families across Iraq in 2017. Children received warm clothing as well as thermal blankets, and pregnant women received packages of baby clothes. In lieu of clothing, thousands of parents like Muhammad also received vouchers to purchase children's winter items from distributors. Vouchers allow families to buy appropriate winter clothes that meet the unique needs of their children.

© UNICEF/UN048906/Anmar

Humanitarian Action

RESULTS IN 2017: UNICEF and partners...



Responded to 337 emergencies in 102 countries.



Reached nearly 33 million people with safe water in humanitarian settings.



Supported basic education for 8.8 million children in emergencies.

The humanitarian context

A year of cascading conflict plunged a record 350 million children and young people into humanitarian need in 2017. Natural disasters and the impact of climate change forced children from their homes and exposed them to violence, exploitation, malnutrition and disease.

During three months in 2017 alone, more than 300,000 Rohingya children from Rakhine State, Myanmar, fled their homes in the most rapid exodus of refugees since the 1994 Rwandan genocide. By the year's end, an estimated 720,000 children were living in refugee camps across the border in Bangladesh.

Protracted conflicts in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Lake Chad Basin and South Sudan also fuelled grave violations of children's rights. By the end of 2017, some 2 million Congolese children were suffering from severe acute malnutrition.

In the Caribbean, 357,000 children required emergency assistance in the wake of some of the strongest hurricanes in history. Flooding in Haiti affected many of these children, 4,700 of whom received care, or were reunited with family members, with help from UNICEF and partners.

@UNICEF ADVOCACY IN 2017: HUMANITARIAN ACTION

#ChildrenUnderAttack

Attacks against children in conflict areas reached shocking levels in 2017. UNICEF drew attention to the dangers children face in countries including Afghanistan, Cameroon, Myanmar, Nigeria, South Sudan, Somalia, Ukraine and Yemen in an end-of-year emergency alert. The alert argued that attacks against children cannot be the 'new normal' and called for them to cease.

Rising to the challenge

UNICEF's total humanitarian expenses in 2017 amounted to US\$2.86 billion – more than half of the organization's total expenses for the year and a testament to the importance of humanitarian action in building a sustainable future for every child. Some highlights of UNICEF's response follow:

- In the Syrian Arab Republic, UNICEF and partners provided 5.9 million people with access to safe water (which included rehabilitating war-damaged infrastructure) and trucked water to 3.2 million people – in addition to reaching more than 1 million children with education services.
- In Yemen, UNICEF-supported hygiene promotion and household water treatment helped reduce the impact of a cholera epidemic that affected more than 600,000 children.
- Across 13 countries in drought-stricken Eastern and Southern Africa, UNICEF provided emergency water supplies and built or rehabilitated urgently needed water and sanitation systems.
- In Bangladesh, UNICEF delivered US\$8 million in emergency supplies to Rohingya refugees fleeing violence in neighbouring Myanmar, and to their host communities. Child-friendly spaces and psychosocial support eased the trauma of refugee life for more than 133,000 Rohingya children and adolescents.
- In South Sudan, UNICEF and partners vaccinated 1.8 million children against measles, treated some 207,000 children for severe acute malnutrition and helped nearly 320,000 children gain access to education.

Throughout the year, results like these were replicated in many other humanitarian situations in which the lives and futures of children and young people were at stake.

@UNICEF partnerships in 2017: Humanitarian action

Reliable support from trusted partners is key to UNICEF's humanitarian response. In 2017, partners continued to play a vital part in strengthening the nexus between urgent humanitarian action and longer-term development work in countries dealing with serious and protracted crises.

The United States was the largest donor to UNICEF humanitarian operations, followed by the United Kingdom. Denmark made a multi-year commitment to flexible humanitarian funding, which was critical in UNICEF's response to emergencies in the Central African Republic, Mali, Somalia, State of Palestine and Yemen. In addition to a US\$73 million contribution towards humanitarian aid, the Government of Japan increased its multi-year contribution to UNICEF's

work in fragile and conflict-affected countries. This support is helping bridge the gap between humanitarian and development assistance in Afghanistan, the Kyrgyz Republic, Pakistan, the Philippines and Yemen.

The United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) also remained an essential component of the humanitarian system, allocating nearly US\$109 million in grants to UNICEF. A more robust CERF is critical to providing life-saving assistance to millions of children and their families, and UNICEF fully supports the Secretary-General's call to increase the fund to US\$1 billion.

UNICEF's ongoing humanitarian response in the Syrian Arab Republic and countries affected by the Syrian conflict received critical support from Norway,

which contributed US\$38 million to emergency education programmes in the region. This funding was instrumental in reaching 1.2 million children in the Syrian Arab Republic and neighbouring countries affected by the flow of refugees.

For its part as a champion of the No Lost Generation initiative for Syrian children and young people, the European Union released US\$237.5 million from the EU Trust Fund to support education and protection projects in Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey. Norway, another key donor to the Syrian crisis response, continued its support of the Education Cannot Wait platform, which was launched at the World Humanitarian Summit 2016 to provide agile education in emergencies. ●

Equity in emergencies

UNICEF has also continued to focus on reaching the most vulnerable – particularly girls, young children, adolescents, children with disabilities and other marginalized groups – in humanitarian contexts.

Over the past four years, for example, the number of UNICEF Country Offices reporting disability-inclusive humanitarian action increased sixfold. In 2017, UNICEF worked to mainstream disability programmes in its humanitarian response in countries such as Yemen, where outreach teams brought a cash transfer initiative to remote communities, the elderly and people with disabilities.

Because women and girls are likely to suffer compounded threats in any emergency, UNICEF scaled up its work on preventing and responding to sexual exploitation and abuse; to that end, humanitarian workers and partners in 16 countries received training. In addition, UNICEF and partners provided multi-sectoral support to 1.6 million children and women who had experienced or were at risk of sexual violence.

Training in how to address gender-based violence was part of UNICEF's response to the migrant and refugee crisis in European countries of destination, as well.

BELOW: Charlie Agustino, age 7, comforts his niece Maria John, age 2, who has been diagnosed with severe acute malnutrition and is undergoing treatment at the family's home in Juba, South Sudan. The treatment includes a weekly supply of ready-to-use therapeutic food provided by UNICEF.

© UNICEF/UN0152304/ González/Farran



@UNICEF ADVOCACY IN 2017: HUMANITARIAN ACTION

#FourFamines

In March 2017, UNICEF reported that 1.4 million children were at risk of death from severe acute malnutrition in four countries affected by famine: Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan and Yemen. The news came with an appeal for funding to provide health care, nutrition services, safe water, vaccinations and education. While the appeal focused on these four countries, the crises crossed borders and included the countries of the greater Lake Chad Basin, as well as Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda.

@UNICEF partnerships in 2017: Humanitarian action

In other humanitarian situations, Germany provided US\$4.8 million for access to learning centres for Rohingya refugee children in Bangladesh – as well as funding for WASH and education programming in Iraq and Yemen. Also in Yemen, UNICEF launched a US\$200 million cash transfer project, funded by the World Bank to help support and empower the most vulnerable households in the country. ●

@UNICEF ADVOCACY IN 2017: HUMANITARIAN ACTION

#RohingyaCrisis

One of the world's fastest growing humanitarian crises intensified in October 2017 when 2,000 to 3,000 Rohingya refugees a day – more than half of them children – were arriving at camps in Bangladesh. The crisis threatened children's health, nutrition, safety and education. UNICEF called on the world to make sure it did not steal their futures, too.

@UNICEF partnerships in 2017: Humanitarian action

In the corporate sector, UNICEF and the Garnier cosmetics company signed a three-year agreement to help children and families affected by emergencies. And 'Louis Vuitton for UNICEF', a partner in crisis response since January 2016, helped raise funds for humanitarian support in Jordan, Lebanon, Nigeria, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen.

Finally, in the wake of the 2017 earthquake in Mexico, the Barça Foundation contributed to UNICEF programmes to protect children from violence and ensure access to WASH facilities. ●

From early childhood to adolescence

Also in 2017, UNICEF increased its support for early childhood development in emergency situations. In December, the United Nations General Assembly adopted a resolution citing early childhood education as one of the measures needed to prevent violent conflict and foster social cohesion. As a next step, UNICEF developed early childhood education standards for dissemination in 2018.

At the same time, UNICEF responded to the particular needs of crisis-affected adolescents by equipping partners to deliver psychosocial support and engage with these young people in meaningful ways. For adolescents exposed to conflict and upheaval, such support can help unlock their potential as powerful agents for positive change.

In Nepal, for example, UNICEF supported resilience training for adolescents, tapping their potential to support disaster risk management and help rebuilding efforts in the aftermath of a devastating 2015 earthquake. In the Syrian Arab Republic, UNICEF and local partners involved young people in life-skills training, civic engagement activities and back-to-school programmes for children whose education had been disrupted by conflict.

Safe water plus education

The diverse nature of emergencies in 2017 contributed to UNICEF's largest-ever humanitarian effort in the water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) sector. UNICEF reached 32.7 million people with drinking water, 9 million with sanitation and 28.1 million with hygiene promotion.

In addition, WASH-in-schools initiatives increased school enrolment and retention in various crisis zones.

In the United Republic of Tanzania, UNICEF helped provide WASH facilities such as menstrual-hygiene rooms for adolescent girls in schools and child-friendly spaces, benefiting more than 91,000 Burundian refugees.

Beyond WASH, nearly 9 million girls and boys in emergency situations were able to access formal or non-formal basic education with support from UNICEF in 2017.

Supplies bring hope amid hardship

Delivering supplies and services to women and children affected by crisis is critical not just to save lives, but to sustain hope.

In 2017, UNICEF procured more than US\$553 million in supplies to deliver aid to 61 countries facing crises – supplemented by 16 direct deployments from UNICEF's Supply Division to 10 countries around the globe. One such direct delivery was to Yemen, where approximately 11 million children have been affected by conflict.

UNICEF also procured US\$112.2 million worth of nutrition products for emergencies during the year, making nutrition the largest component of its emergency supply operations.

RIGHT: Rohingya refugee children queue for aid at the Mainnerghona distribution centre in Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, in November 2017.

© UNICEF/UN0147302/Brown



Linking humanitarian and development work

To ensure that children affected by emergencies are not left behind, UNICEF advocated for better aid coordination and greater coherence between humanitarian action and development work in 2017. In large part, that meant strengthening accountability to – and engagement with – affected populations, and promoting their preparedness, resilience, empowerment and participation.

In the Gambella region of Ethiopia, for example, UNICEF designed and built a permanent water system to serve 250,000 South Sudanese refugees and their host communities.

In Bangladesh, UNICEF boosted engagement with Rohingya families by establishing feedback centres within refugee camps, which provided critical information on services and life-saving messages to 200,000 people.

Looking ahead

While UNICEF achieved strong results in humanitarian action in 2017, the organization and its partners also faced major obstacles.

Armed conflict, civil unrest and the targeting of humanitarian workers have made recent years the deadliest on record for the aid community. Parties to conflict frequently disrespect established norms and principles governing humanitarian action and requiring the protection of civilians during hostilities. These factors are often a roadblock to successful intervention.

UNICEF will continue to engage with sister United Nations agencies and others to forge a humanitarian system that is more responsive to country situations, better able to assess risk and prevent crisis, more strategic and efficient in its institutional arrangements – and, ultimately, more effective in supporting sustainable development over the long term.

@UNICEF ADVOCACY IN 2017: HUMANITARIAN ACTION

#ChildrenUprooted

Throughout 2017, UNICEF and partners drew attention to the 50 million children on the move around the world. Two reports, *Harrowing Journeys* and *Beyond Borders*, focused respectively on protecting children and youth on the move across the Mediterranean Sea and making the global compacts on migration and refugees work for uprooted children. Both reports highlighted the dangers facing migrant and refugee children – including trafficking and exploitation – and urged accelerated efforts to save and improve their lives.



Mothers sit with their newborn babies at the maternity health centre in Nassian village, north-east Côte d'Ivoire, waiting for the infants to receive basic vaccinations against yellow fever, rotavirus, measles, influenza, tetanus, hepatitis B and tuberculosis. The centre also provides families with insecticide-treated nets. Sleeping under a mosquito net is a simple measure to protect children and adults from malaria – yet many Ivoirian children still don't have access to nets and are at risk of illness or death from this and other easily preventable diseases. With help from UNICEF and the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, the Government of Côte d'Ivoire launched a campaign to distribute millions of mosquito nets across the country in 2017.

© UNICEF/UN061403/Dejongh

Health

RESULTS IN 2017: UNICEF and partners...



Supported the vaccination of 141 million children against polio in Africa, where not a single case of wild poliovirus was reported.



Ensured that more than 25 million live births were delivered in health facilities, accompanied by skilled birth attendants



Delivered health services to 15.2 million children and women in humanitarian emergencies.

Maternal and neonatal progress

Between 2010 and 2016, improved access to quality health care facilitated a steady decline in the global rate of child mortality, saving the lives of nearly 50 million children under age 5 who otherwise would not have survived.

Stillbirths and deaths within the first 28 days of life accounted for a disproportionate share of the under-five deaths that were not prevented, however. Indeed, the poorest and most marginalized children are the least likely to have access to life-saving neonatal interventions. UNICEF therefore continues working to make high-impact maternal and child health interventions more equitable.

In nearly 100 countries where UNICEF works, skilled birth attendants were present for 80 per cent of live births in 2017. There have been especially significant gains in Eastern and Southern Africa, where

coverage by skilled birth attendants nearly doubled from 2000 to 2016.

The total number of countries where at least 80 per cent of expectant women had access to four antenatal check-ups during their pregnancies reached 52 in 2017, up from 18 in 2013. Women benefited from fully functional emergency obstetrical facilities in 50 countries.

Also in 2017, UNICEF advocated with governments in 44 high-burden countries and territories to finalize action plans for dramatically reducing neonatal mortality and stillbirth. Twenty-four countries adopted a global tracking tool to identify needs and set targets for child-mortality reduction, bringing the total number of countries using the tool to 75.

This is the sort of acceleration required to achieve the SDGs on health – and, ultimately, to ensure that every child has a fair chance to survive, thrive and reach his or her developmental potential.

@UNICEF ADVOCACY IN 2017: HEALTH

#VaccinesWork

Immunization has led to a dramatic reduction in under-five deaths from vaccine-preventable diseases, saving millions of young lives – and UNICEF procures vaccines to reach 45 per cent of the world's children under age 5. As part of World Immunization Week 2017, UNICEF participated in efforts to reaffirm the safety and efficacy of vaccines for childhood illnesses.

@UNICEF partnerships in 2017: Health

The Government of Japan and UNICEF forged a vital partnership for universal health coverage in 2017. A US\$2.9 billion commitment by Japan to advance universal coverage will help UNICEF leverage its presence in sub-Saharan Africa, the Middle East and Asia, so that the most vulnerable children and their families can benefit from strengthened health systems.

Meanwhile, the Republic of Korea joined the Global Polio Eradication Initiative by providing US\$3 million for polio outbreak response and surveillance from 2016 to 2017.

A 2017 summit of experts, co-hosted by UNICEF, 'la Caixa' Banking Foundation and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, sharpened the global focus on pneumonia as a major killer of children under age 5 – and on the innovations needed to save their lives.

In another joint initiative, 'la Caixa' and UNICEF supported the development of community-level diagnostic devices to prevent child deaths from pneumonia. The first field trial of such a device, which can detect pneumonia by measuring a child's respiratory rate, was conducted in a hospital in Ethiopia. Further trials will take place in 2018 in Ethiopia and Nepal. ●

Defending a child's right to vaccination

Immunization averts an estimated 2 million to 3 million deaths every year. Robust vaccination programming remained a pillar of UNICEF's work on child survival in 2017.

UNICEF was once again the world's largest buyer of vaccines in 2017, procuring 2.44 billion doses. To improve access to immunization, UNICEF continued to strengthen supply chain systems and support the inclusion of new vaccines to fight childhood diseases, including the leading killers, pneumonia and diarrhoea.

Meanwhile, 2.9 million women of reproductive age received at least two doses of tetanus-toxoid vaccines through UNICEF-supported supplementary immunization activities in seven countries. Such coverage helped eliminate maternal and neonatal tetanus in 10 additional countries between 2014 and 2017, preventing an estimated 81,000 newborn deaths.

Polio immunization activities also continued apace. There were just 22 polio cases reported in two countries, Afghanistan and Pakistan, in 2017 – compared with 416 cases in eight countries four years earlier.

Focus on adolescent well-being

Beyond its interventions in children's early years, UNICEF has increasingly focused on the health of young people through the second decade of life. In 2017, for the first time, the organization took part in producing mortality estimates for children between the ages of 5 and 14. The data showed that injuries and non-communicable diseases accounted for half of those deaths.

Adolescent girls face higher risks of adverse pregnancy than adult women and require special attention. In 2017, 35 countries provided at least four antenatal visits for at least 80 per cent of mothers aged 15–19. Eighty per cent of live births to adolescents were attended by skilled birth attendants in 71 countries.

In addition, UNICEF, the United Nations Population Fund and the World Health Organization have partnered to advocate for increased governmental budget allocations towards reducing adolescent pregnancy. More than 100 countries have complied with this recommendation. In 2017, UNICEF also continued its cross-sectoral efforts to reduce adolescent HIV infection, and embarked on new research and resource allocation to address young people's mental health.

Health in humanitarian emergencies

Humanitarian emergencies stretched health systems and exacerbated inequities in health outcomes in 2017. In the Middle East, damaged health infrastructure made one in five children – some 24 million across the region – dependent on international assistance. UNICEF estimates that one in four children worldwide lives in a country affected by conflict or disaster.

The interventions carried out by UNICEF and partners in response to 337 crises in 102 countries during the year included efforts to ensure health-care access to around 15 million children and women. In the Syrian Arab Republic, for example, vaccinations protected more than 4.8 million children from measles.

BELOW: A woman holds her child near floodwaters in La Quinta, a rural community in Sullana District, 35 kilometres from Piura, Peru. In early 2017, a sudden and abnormal warming of Pacific waters, known as a coastal El Niño, led to deadly storms and floods that made health services difficult to access for vulnerable families and children in the area.

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@UNICEF ADVOCACY IN 2017: HEALTH

#EarlyMomentsMatter

The early years of life, and especially the first 1,000 days, offer a unique window of opportunity to provide children with the health care, nutrition, protection and interactive stimulation they need to thrive. As one of UNICEF's cornerstone campaigns in 2017, #EarlyMomentsMatter focused on providing the best start in life for every child.

In other areas affected by crises, UNICEF assisted the governments of the Central African Republic, Mali and Uganda in conducting mass prevention campaigns against meningitis A, and vaccinating 13.9 million people.

There were a record number of cholera outbreaks in 2017, particularly in conflict-affected countries where water and sanitation systems collapsed. With UNICEF support, 28 countries reported having comprehensive multi-sectoral plans for cholera preparedness.

Outbreaks of diphtheria, measles, Marburg virus and plague also threatened children's lives and strained health systems in many places during 2017, with population movements further

spreading disease. Coordinated actions quickly brought an Ebola outbreak in the Democratic Republic of the Congo under control (though another outbreak would follow in 2018), while Zika-prevention messages reached more than 90 million people in affected countries. And in malaria-prone areas affected by humanitarian crises, UNICEF provided long-lasting insecticide-treated bed nets to nearly 948,000 families.

@C4D in 2017

Communication for development in Ukraine

In Ukraine, the spread of myths and misinformation about vaccine safety set back immunization coverage in the past two years. In 2017, UNICEF launched a communication for development campaign providing regional health departments and qualified counsellors with information kits and other tools to educate parents about infectious diseases – and to increase trust in immunization. The campaign also featured a 'digital doctor' initiative that engaged parents online. ●

RIGHT: Minutes after delivery, a mother rests with her newborn infant in the recovery room at Al Quseya Central Hospital, Assuit Governorate, Egypt.

© UNICEF/UN0212241/Noorani



@UNICEF ADVOCACY IN 2017: HEALTH

#WorldPolioDay

Since 1988, the number of polio cases reported globally has dropped more than 99 per cent, down to 22 cases in 2017. But even as the world gets closer to eradicating polio, the threat still exists for children in a few endemic countries and in emergency settings. Though World Polio Day is observed annually in October, UNICEF works continually to bring life-saving oral polio vaccine to children in countries including Afghanistan, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan and the Syrian Arab Republic.





@UNICEF partnerships in 2017: Health

In 62 countries, UNICEF carried forward its work with Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance, to improve equitable immunization. Besides providing supply-chain, data and sustainability support, UNICEF helped roll out a cold-chain platform enabling countries such as Haiti to move towards a fully solarized system for preserving vaccines during transport.

UNICEF vaccination campaigns also received support from Amadeus, provider of technology solutions to the global travel industry, which has partnered with UNICEF since 2012. Together with Finnair, Iberia and Norwegian Air, Amadeus enabled UNICEF to raise US\$1 million through micro-donations in 2017. The funds went towards UNICEF's unrestricted regular resources as well as its Schools for Asia initiative and global vaccination programme. ●

LEFT: A community-based vaccinator marks a child's finger to show that she has been immunized in urban Peshawar, Pakistan, where UNICEF and partners have worked to improve routine immunization coverage.

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Fred Zake plays with one of his two daughters, Beyonce, age 5, as his wife Abasa Navassa Prossie looks on from their home in Kabale, western Uganda. After Abasa became pregnant with Beyonce, Fred accompanied her to a health centre to receive antenatal care. During the visit, he tested positive for HIV; Abasa was not infected. Staff at the centre gave the couple support and guidance on HIV prevention and treatment, and advised Fred on helping his wife during her pregnancy. Fred also receives advice and assistance from his church – and UNICEF works with faith-based organizations across Uganda to increase understanding and awareness of the care and stimulation children need for optimal development in their early years.

HIV and AIDS

RESULTS IN 2017: UNICEF and partners...



Helped bring the number of new HIV infections in children averted since 2010 to at least 1.6 million, based on the latest available data.



Galvanized support for a 'catch-up plan' to double the number of children on antiretroviral therapy (ART) in West and Central Africa between 2016 and 2018.



Ensured continued ART for more than 40,000 children and more than 46,000 pregnant women in humanitarian situations.

Transmission and treatment priorities

The roll-out of improved services to prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV has paid enormous dividends in recent years. In 10 of 21 high-burden countries in sub-Saharan Africa, at least 80 per cent of pregnant women living with HIV had access to ART by the end of 2017. This achievement builds on a remarkable halving of new infections among children under age 14 between 2010 and 2016, the latest year with available data.

In 2017, ART coverage for children and pregnant women in humanitarian situations also increased substantially. Many of them benefited from UNICEF's leadership in scaling up implementation of Option B+, a protocol in which all pregnant women are tested for HIV and, if positive, are started on ART.

But key challenges remain. For the estimated 2.1 million children aged 0 to 14 who are living with HIV, only 43 per cent receive ART – far lower than the percentage for mothers. In 2016, fewer than half of all infants born to mothers with HIV were tested by their second month of life, making it difficult to identify those born with HIV and those who acquired the virus from breastfeeding. Without this information, it is harder to link them to life-saving treatment.

And even as the international community continues supporting prevention and treatment for young children, many who survive into adolescence – especially the most disadvantaged and marginalized young people – face heightened risks of HIV infection.

@UNICEF ADVOCACY IN 2017: HIV AND AIDS

#WorldAIDSday

Every hour, 18 children are infected with HIV. This was one of the alarming figures showcased as UNICEF joined partners to mark World AIDS Day, 1 December 2017. In a statistical update, UNICEF showed that accelerated action was needed to meet targets for eliminating HIV transmission in children, reducing new infections in adolescent girls and young women, and increasing HIV treatment in children and adolescents living with HIV.

@UNICEF partnerships in 2017: HIV and AIDS

UNICEF worked on a range of HIV and AIDS initiatives with partners in 2017.

In Indonesia, for example, an HIV programme approach supported by the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, and piloted by UNICEF, expanded to three additional cities with a focus on key populations of adolescents and young people. In Lesotho, UNICEF and partners including the Elizabeth Glaser Pediatric AIDS Foundation supported training for 300 health-care workers; the training was aimed at scaling up infant feeding guidance to help improve HIV outcomes.

And the All In to End Adolescent AIDS initiative – spearheaded by UNICEF and UNAIDS – helped countries such as Namibia to better define adolescent indicators in their strategic plans to fight HIV and AIDS.

UNICEF and the United States President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief are working to achieve a generation free of HIV and AIDS through the Stay Free Partnership. This effort aims to meet the global target of fewer than 100,000 new infections per year among adolescent girls and young women by 2020.

Meanwhile, UNICEF and the United States Agency for International Development are working together to generate evidence supporting the integration of paediatric HIV testing and treatment into maternal, newborn and child health services. ●

Focus on West and Central Africa

In 2017, UNICEF focused considerable attention on the regional gaps that belie the global good news about reduced vertical transmission of HIV. West and Central Africa, where early infant diagnosis and access to effective retroviral regimens lag behind global trends, is one such region.

The African Union Summit endorsed a UNICEF-supported 'catch-up plan' for the region in July 2017, with the goal of providing an additional 120,000 children with effective ART. Twelve countries (Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea, Liberia, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal and Sierra Leone) have since adapted the initiative to develop national catch-up plans.

UNICEF also advocated for other priorities in the region – including closing the gaps in infant HIV testing and increasing entry points for testing children outside of programmes designed for the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV.

'Super-fast track' for young people

As HIV prevention and treatment improve, young children are living longer and surviving into adolescence. As a result, an estimated 2.1 million adolescents aged 10 to 19 were living with HIV worldwide in 2016 – 15 per cent more than in 2010. Yet in 2016, only one third of this cohort had access to ART.

Moreover, an estimated 260,000 adolescents between the ages of 15 and 19 were newly infected with HIV worldwide in 2016. Almost three quarters of those new infections were in sub-Saharan Africa, where 7 in 10 infections occurred among adolescent girls.

In 2017, UNICEF ramped up efforts to achieve the 'super-fast-track' targets for young people that it had set jointly with UNAIDS in 2015. The two agencies mapped the landscape of adolescent HIV prevention and care across 35 countries. The results of the assessment are expected to help partner governments improve policy, strengthen services and mobilize resources for adolescent HIV prevention, diagnosis and treatment.

Safeguards for adolescents at risk

The heightened vulnerability of adolescent girls to HIV is evident not just in sub-Saharan Africa but in every region. In 2017, UNICEF advocated for more social protection programmes to safeguard adolescent girls and young women at risk of HIV and AIDS. Many of these programmes provide cash transfers, which have been shown to lower HIV risk and vulnerability among adolescents – particularly girls.

Globally, the annual number of AIDS-related deaths among adolescents decreased by just 5 per cent between 2010 and 2016. Wide variations can be found across regions, but such global trends point to the need for UNICEF and its partners to do more, and quickly.

Otherwise, there will likely be little change in the current ranking of AIDS as the leading cause of deaths among adolescents in Africa and the second most common cause of death among adolescents worldwide.

HIV in emergencies

With another vulnerable population in mind, UNICEF has worked to ensure that HIV programmes continue to reach and serve people living with HIV or at risk of infection in times of crisis.

Antiretroviral coverage for pregnant women in humanitarian situations increased in 2017. In camps for internally displaced people and their host communities in Chad, 98 per cent of pregnant women with HIV received ART.

In Malawi and Zimbabwe, the integration of HIV testing into services provided at nutrition centres resulted in all children with severe acute malnutrition being tested for HIV. Of those found to be living with HIV in Malawi, 90 per cent were initiated on ART. The lessons learned from this experience have been adapted in other parts of the subregion.

@C4D in 2017

Communication for development in Brazil

Brazil has seen an alarming rise in the rate of HIV infection among young people between the ages of 15 to 24. In response, UNICEF has worked in collaboration with the MAC AIDS Fund – and in partnership with local, state and national institutions, NGOs and community networks – on a project known as *Viva Melhor Sabendo Jovem* (Youth Aware). The project uses mobile health units to bring essential services – including HIV testing and counselling – to populations that are vulnerable to HIV infection. For young people living with HIV, the mobile units also promote engagement with the health system. Indications are that the project has increased HIV testing and ART initiation rates among adolescents. ●

BELOW: An adolescent boy shows his support for stopping AIDS in front of a display booth set up by the National AIDS Programme at the Taung Pyone Festival in Myanmar's Mandalay Region.

© UNICEF/UN059872/Zar Mon





Workers make concrete fittings for latrines at the Balukhali refugee settlement in Cox's Bazaar, Bangladesh, where hundreds of thousands of Rohingya people arrived after escaping violence in neighbouring Myanmar in 2017. Expanding the provision of safe water, sanitation and improved hygiene for Rohingya and host community children has been UNICEF's top priority in the border region, amid concerns about possible outbreaks of diarrhoea and other waterborne diseases. UNICEF and partners have also focused on providing Rohingya children and young people with early learning and non-formal basic education – as well as supporting young refugees who have been traumatized by conflict, and addressing issues of gender-based violence.

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Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

RESULTS IN 2017: UNICEF and partners...



Reached 45 million people with improved water supplies.



Delivered improved sanitation for 22 million people.



Helped 50,000 communities become open defecation free.

Beyond basic services

According to the latest available data, 2.2 billion people do not have access to safely managed drinking water as defined by the SDGs. That's nearly a third of the global population unable to access water from a local source that is readily available and free of contamination. An even larger number of people – 61 per cent of the world's population – lack safely managed sanitation services.

This call for 'safely managed' services raises the bar for the international community. Beyond providing basic access, development agencies are now expected to address both the quality and sustainability of the services.

UNICEF took up the challenge squarely in 2017, expanding its water, sanitation and hygiene programming to exceed US\$1 billion in expenditures for the first time. The task now is to develop strategies that prevent slippage for those already on the ladder of WASH progress, while enabling those on the bottom rungs to move up quickly – reaching and surpassing the level of basic services.

@UNICEF ADVOCACY IN 2017: WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

#WorldWaterDay

UNICEF sounded the alarm about water scarcity in its 2017 report, *Thirsting for a Future: Water and children in a changing climate*.

The report showed that one in four children will live with water shortages by 2040, based on current trends. It examined the risks children face because of depleted water sources, how climate change will intensify those risks and how the poorest children bear the brunt of water scarcity.

@UNICEF ADVOCACY IN 2017: WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

#ClimateComic

A half-tree, half-human superhero with powers to save the planet captured the minds and imaginations of about 21,000 voters from 162 countries to win the inaugural UNICEF Climate Comic Contest, which launched in October 2017. Sathviga 'Sona' Sridhar, age 21, an artist from Chennai, India, created the winning superhero, TRé, and wrote a comic book for release on Earth Day 2018. Sridhar's work was chosen from entries submitted to the contest by nearly 2,900 young artists in 99 countries.

WASH in emergencies

The scale and complexity of emergency situations continued to present impediments in this sector in 2017, with restrictions on humanitarian access exacerbating the scale of need.

Nonetheless, UNICEF and partners reached more people than ever before with emergency WASH interventions, including more than 32 million provided with safe water, 9 million with improved sanitation and 28 million with hygiene promotion. More than half of all WASH spending by UNICEF in 2017 went to emergencies.

UNICEF and partners implemented large-scale responses in several ongoing crises, including those in the Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen, and in Eastern and Southern Africa. UNICEF also provided life-saving WASH support in response to cholera in Somalia, floods in Sierra Leone and the Rohingya refugee crisis in Bangladesh.

Building climate resilience

At the country level, UNICEF strongly promoted climate-resilient WASH programming in 2017 with advocacy, guidance materials and technical assistance. As a result, various government partners are integrating climate-resilience principles into their national policies and emergency preparedness planning.

Technologies such as drought-resistant deep boreholes and flood-resistant toilets are also becoming more common. Solar pumping systems are used increasingly in many countries, replacing diesel-powered pumps to provide piped water to off-grid communities.

UNICEF has worked in several countries – such as Ethiopia, Liberia and Somalia – to help address WASH needs arising from urbanization. In Zimbabwe, UNICEF supports large-scale water projects that focus on reaching poor urban and peri-urban households. In Mongolia, UNICEF advocacy and technical support have led to approval of a new water-tariff system benefiting the urban poor.

@C4D in 2017

Communication for development in Morocco

In three rural communities in Morocco, UNICEF provided support for more than 100 WASH information sessions in 2017. The sessions aimed to positively change behaviour in waste management, handwashing and menstrual hygiene. More than 4,000 students and school staff members in the communities also benefited from upgraded WASH infrastructure in their schools, complementing the hygiene and environmental awareness campaign. Similar campaigns were activated in Bhutan, Madagascar, the Philippines and the Pacific islands. ●



Mercia, a young mother, checks that her children are washing their hands properly outside their home in Nili District, central Afghanistan. Nili was declared the country's first open-defecation-free district in November 2017. People in its towns and villages had used the 'community-led total sanitation' approach to identify open areas that were used as toilets – and to encourage families without toilets to build latrines. Implemented properly, this approach can lead to entire communities giving up open defecation in a matter of months, contributing to a healthier environment for everyone. In 2017, UNICEF helped hundreds of local Afghan communities become certified as open-defecation-free.

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@UNICEF ADVOCACY IN 2017: WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

#MenstrualHygieneDay

UNICEF marked World Menstrual Hygiene Day, 28 May 2017, with continued efforts to raise awareness about the challenges that women and girls face because of menstruation. In much of the world, girls enter puberty without understanding what is happening to their bodies. Many do not attend school during their periods, and their educational achievement suffers. In response, UNICEF and partners have researched and developed a package of communication materials to teach girls and boys – and their teachers and parents – the facts about menstruation. This initiative is a component of the Wins4Girls project funded by the Government of Canada.

WASH in schools

To date, the only continuous source of global data on WASH facilities in schools has been the UNICEF annual reporting system, which shows the scale of work that remains to be done.

Across all reporting countries, just 60 per cent of schools supply adequate water and sanitation for their students. Furthermore, there is a persistent gender gap in school sanitation coverage. Millions of girls lack access to adequate menstrual hygiene supplies and facilities – an affront to their dignity, safety and empowerment.

UNICEF works through health and education systems to help bridge this gap. In 2017, UNICEF-supported WASH programmes in schools in 44 countries – twice as many countries as in 2014 – included information on menstrual hygiene management.

In Indonesia, for example, a comprehensive menstrual health and hygiene package is now fully institutionalized within the national School Health Programme, with relevant material incorporated into teacher-training curricula.

Another initiative, the UNICEF-designed Three Star Approach to WASH in schools is a model for cost-effective and equitable programming, with a focus on group handwashing to stimulate behavioural change. In 2017, the Three Star Approach launched in Guinea-Bissau and South Sudan, and expanded to Nepal, Pakistan, Uganda and other countries. With UNICEF support, the approach is being replicated in Guangxi Province, China, and has been endorsed by Jordan's Ministry of Education.

Meeting SDG targets

An estimated 892 million people are still practicing open defecation, exposing their communities to the risk of disease and ill health. Approximately 90 per cent of them live in 26 high-burden countries – defined as countries that have either more than 5 million people or more than 50 per cent of the population defecating in the open.

Much more needs to be done to meet the SDG target of ending open defecation by 2030. That is why UNICEF has developed the Game Plan to End Open Defecation, a framework to guide its work on this issue with national government and other partners – and to reach 'the furthest behind first.'

On this issue and many more involving WASH services, UNICEF has built on the momentum gained during the era of the Millennium Development Goals. However, progress will need to be accelerated to achieve the ambitious SDGs on water and sanitation. Even where trends are positive, quality and sustainability must be maintained to avoid any backsliding. That effort will require considerable resources.

UNICEF and partners will accompany countries and communities on this journey, deploying evidence and experience from around the world and developing innovative, successful WASH solutions to benefit every child.

RIGHT : Hinda Hussain Johal, 21, fills containers with clean water from a tank supplied by UNICEF and ECHO, the European humanitarian aid agency, at a camp for internally displaced people in Galkayo, Somalia.

© UNICEF/UN061116/Knowles-Coursin

@UNICEF partnerships in 2017: Water, sanitation and hygiene

UNICEF's WASH teams rely on the support of local public and private partnerships to achieve access to safe water and improved sanitation for all – including girls and women, people with disabilities and the poor.

The Government of Sweden is the leading multi-year contributor to UNICEF's global thematic fund for WASH, which benefits 81 countries and seven regions. Through this commitment, Sweden helped UNICEF provide 50 million people with improved water supplies and more than 40 million with improved sanitation in 2017. Swedish support was also critical to the delivery of

emergency water supplies in more than 100 countries.

Also in 2017, in a signal of South-South cooperation, the Government of Botswana contributed US\$100,000 to support the WASH and nutrition clusters operating under the Somalia Humanitarian Plan.

In the private philanthropic sector, Cartier Philanthropy continued the global partnership it commenced with UNICEF in 2014, supporting programmes in China, India and Madagascar. The partnership provides children and young people

with access to safe drinking water and sanitation, as well as quality education and programmes in disaster risk reduction.

UNICEF's global cause-related marketing campaign with the household cleaning brand Domestos raised funds for sanitation programmes for a sixth consecutive year in 2017. Since 2012, a partnership comprising Domestos, Unilever and UNICEF has helped more than 10 million people gain access to cleaner and safer toilet facilities. ●





In Ain Issa camp, north-eastern Syrian Arab Republic, a UNICEF nutritionist screens children for malnutrition by measuring their upper arm circumference. Most of the internally displaced families in the camp fled unrelenting violence in Ar-Raqqa city, 50 kilometres to the south. UNICEF and partners scaled up their response to meet basic needs at Ain Issa in 2017 by trucking safe drinking water daily to families in the camp and its surrounding communities, and distributing life-saving nutrition supplies and micronutrients for children. In addition, UNICEF has regularly distributed hygiene supplies and set up latrines and showers in the camp.

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Nutrition

RESULTS IN 2017: UNICEF and partners...



Led nutrition programmes in 120 countries, investing US\$665 million to deliver services that prevent and treat malnutrition in all its forms.



Supplied 553 million vitamin A capsules for children in 58 priority countries.



Treated more than 4 million children for severe acute malnutrition.

Nutrition as a global priority

Well-nourished children are the foundation of thriving communities and a more sustainable and prosperous future – the end goal of UNICEF's constant drive to improve maternal and child nutrition, and make nutritional support more equitable.

In every region, nations struggle to guarantee nutritious, age-appropriate and safe diets for all children. Despite impressive progress made over the years, the lives of 50.5 million children under age 5 are at risk from acute malnutrition, and another 150.8 million are chronically undernourished or stunted.

Many countries are facing a devastating triple burden of malnutrition that comprises stunting and wasting; vitamin and micronutrient deficiencies; and overweight and obesity. Some 42 million children are overweight in rich and poor countries alike. In Africa and Asia, the number of overweight

children is now on the rise, raising serious public health concerns.

To reach children whose health and development are compromised because they do not have nutritious diets – and to achieve the nutrition targets in the SDGs – UNICEF and partners are scaling up evidence-based interventions to prevent malnutrition among the children at greatest risk. They are also providing timely treatment for severe acute malnutrition and expanding nutrition programmes for adolescents and women.

@UNICEF ADVOCACY IN 2017: NUTRITION

#WBW2017

Breastfeeding benefits babies and mothers, but it also has the power to improve a country's prosperity through lower health-care costs and stronger, more able workforces. During World Breastfeeding Week 2017, the Global Breastfeeding Collective, co-led by UNICEF, called for greater investment in breastfeeding. The goal: to increase the global rate of exclusive breastfeeding among children under 6 months of age to at least 50 per cent by 2025.

@UNICEF ADVOCACY IN 2017: NUTRITION

#EatPlayLove

UNICEF and partners highlighted three ingredients of good parenting – proper nutrition, the stimulation that comes from activities such as play, and the gift of love – in early childhood development campaigns around the world during 2017. Through these activities, UNICEF consistently emphasized the importance of positive parenting, especially in early childhood.



ABOVE: UNICEF Nutrition Officer Marietta Mounkouro holds an infant in Yorosso District, Sikasso Region, Mali. Rates of stunting have declined sharply in the district, where ‘role model mothers’ in a community-based programme encourage nutrition practices such as exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months of a baby’s life.

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Scaled-up programmes

In 2017, the reach of UNICEF programmes to improve nutrition for infants, children, adolescents and women was growing around the world.

UNICEF supported the scale-up of treatment and care for children with severe acute malnutrition in 67 countries. With UNICEF support, more children were treated for severe acute malnutrition than ever before: 4 million in 2017, up from 2.7 million in 2014.

UNICEF made progress with infant and young child feeding programmes, as well. The number of countries providing pregnant women and caregivers of young children with counselling on optimal nutrition rose to 35 in 2017, up from 14 in 2014. In UNICEF-assisted areas of the United Republic of Tanzania, the proportion of villages in which trained

community health workers provided such counselling rose from 15 per cent in 2016 to 64 per cent in 2017.

Supported by the Government of Canada and Nutrition International, UNICEF is the world’s leading provider of vitamin A. In 2017, UNICEF procured approximately 553 million vitamin A treatments for children in 58 priority countries. As a result, 250 million children received annual supplements providing them with critical protection against the consequences of vitamin A deficiency, which can compromise immunity, especially in young children.

Also in 2017, the world moved a step closer to eliminating iodine deficiency, another threat to child health and cognitive development. More than 86 percent of households globally now consume iodized salt.

@UNICEF partnerships in 2017: Nutrition

Partnerships contributed extensively to UNICEF's work on improving child nutrition in 2017.

As a key financial and technical partner for UNICEF, the United Kingdom has supported UNICEF's nutrition interventions in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Yemen, two countries that experienced severe humanitarian crises in 2017.

Thanks to the increased commitment of the German Federal Foreign Office, which doubled its support between 2016 and 2017, UNICEF received critical funding for its emergency nutrition and child protection efforts in conflict-affected north-eastern Nigeria – and for malnutrition treatment in famine-stricken areas of South Sudan.

As the largest donor to UNICEF's global thematic fund for humanitarian action, the Netherlands ensured that the supply chain of ready-to-use therapeutic food was unbroken so that more than 14,000 children in Mali could be treated for severe acute malnutrition. And the Dutch National Committee for UNICEF joined forces with health and consumer organizations to advocate for better regulation and less marketing of unhealthy foods to children.

Programmes to improve the health and nutrition of pregnant women and newborn children saw fresh support from corporate donors, as well.

Takeda Pharmaceutical Company Ltd, for example, embarked on a five-year commitment in 2017 to help UNICEF reach 1.3 million mothers and their children in the first 1,000 days of life in Benin, Madagascar and Rwanda. Funded with 1 billion Japanese yen, the initiative will focus on improving the health and nutrition of pregnant women and newborn children by strengthening the health workforce, improving access to services in remote areas and building awareness in local communities.

In addition, the IKEA Foundation committed to addressing malnutrition in Aceh as part of a new partnership with UNICEF in Indonesia. ●

Tackling anaemia

In addition, UNICEF has renewed its focus on good nutrition in the second decade of life, which represents a critical part of the organization's Gender Action Plan.

From 2016 to 2017, the number of countries with a specified approach to tackling anaemia in adolescent girls rose from 41 to 56. The number of countries with a policy or plan for reducing anaemia in women of reproductive age increased from 79 to 89.

UNICEF supports iron and folic acid supplementation in all of these countries. Where the consumption of industrially milled grains is high, it also supports grain fortification with iron, folic acid and other nutrients.

Nutrition in humanitarian emergencies

Conflict, disasters, displacement and famine ravaged communities in Somalia, South Sudan, Yemen and other countries in 2017. Throughout the year, UNICEF worked in close collaboration with governments and partners to safeguard women's and children's nutrition in 66 countries experiencing emergencies. As leader of the Global Nutrition Cluster, UNICEF coordinated nutrition responses that reached more than 971 million people in emergencies around the world.

Challenges such as mass migration and the impact of climate change further complicated the delivery of nutrition services. But UNICEF anticipated and responded to nutritional needs in countries affected by crisis.

@C4D in 2017 Communication for development in Cameroon

In Cameroon, 32 per cent of children under age 5 suffer from stunting. In regions where the problem is acute, the proportion rises to more than 50 per cent. Yet breastfeeding mothers of malnourished children are often stigmatized, possibly preventing them from seeking health care and therapeutic treatment. In 2017, to combat the stigma, UNICEF Cameroon developed a communication for development strategy on empowering mothers to identify and address malnutrition. UNICEF also encouraged community engagement and home visits from health workers. ●

For example, when an influx of Rohingya refugees from northern Myanmar arrived in Bangladesh, UNICEF and the Government of Bangladesh mobilized the screening of more than 164,000 children for acute malnutrition. During the week-long campaign, 4,000 children were diagnosed with severe acute malnutrition, and 95 per cent of them were admitted for life-saving treatment and care. Health teams tracked supplies and service delivery in real time using mobile phones.

And because emergencies can strike in any place at any time, UNICEF invests resources and expertise in helping governments prepare for crisis. By the end of 2017, some 65 countries had incorporated an emergency risk management strategy into their nutrition plan or policy.

Partnerships and coordination

Nutrition challenges remain for children and young people worldwide as the scale and complexity of nutrition emergencies continue to increase.

As an organization with a global, regional and local presence, UNICEF has a network of partnerships contributing financial resources – along with expertise and capacity – to make a difference in nutrition for infants, children, adolescents and women.

UNICEF is an active member of 12 global nutrition initiatives. Through the No Wasted Lives coalition, for example, it has helped establish global research priorities in prevention and treatment of acute

malnutrition. UNICEF also plays a leading role in the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) movement, which supports national efforts to end malnutrition. The SUN movement has grown from 48 participating countries in 2014 to 60 countries in 2017.

With the launch of the Global Breastfeeding Collective, a partnership led by UNICEF and the World Health Organization, UNICEF has also helped define an investment case for breastfeeding. UNICEF's strategic advocacy for child nutrition and breastfeeding contributed to an increase in the number of countries reporting exclusive breastfeeding rates above 50 per cent – from 27 in 2014 to 35 in 2017.

Building the evidence base

Knowledge is an essential part of UNICEF's work in nutrition, and UNICEF is a vital partner in establishing a global evidence base in this sector. In 2017, the organization continued helping countries strengthen their national policies and frameworks for maternal and child nutrition. With support from UNICEF, 94 countries had nutrition sector plans in 2017, up from 22 in 2014.

The path to sustainable nutrition will be contingent upon the effectiveness of these partnerships and multi-sectoral actions – particularly in the links between food systems and health, education, water and sanitation, and social protection systems. Strengthening these links has never been more urgent.



Health workers check a girl during the monthly nutrition screening at a village health post in Nusa Tenggara Timur Province, Indonesia. Moderate and severe acute malnutrition are widespread among young children in Indonesia, and stunting is common. In partnership with the NGO Action Against Hunger, UNICEF has worked with the country's Ministry of Health to introduce an approach known as Community Based Management of Acute Malnutrition. The approach is designed to maximize successful interventions on behalf of children at risk – with a focus on mobilizing communities to see that children suffering from severe acute malnutrition are identified and referred for treatment.

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Maryam, age 13, waits for an English lesson to begin at a non-formal learning centre run by the British Council, a UNICEF partner, in Skaramagas, Greece. At a time of increasing distress for children and young people on the move in 2017, UNICEF supported the Greek Government's efforts to better monitor the situation of refugee and migrant children – including unaccompanied children – and provide them with stronger protection. Funding from the European Commission's Rights, Equality and Citizenship Programme supported these efforts.

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Education

RESULTS IN 2017: UNICEF and partners...



Supplied more than 12.5 million children and nearly 250,000 classrooms with learning materials.



Helped raise the proportion of the poorest primary school-age children attending school to 79 per cent.



Reached 8.8 million children with educational support in humanitarian situations.

Equity in education

The international community that ushered in the ambitious SDG targets for 2030 made a commitment to 'inclusive and equitable quality education and lifelong learning opportunities for all.'

In that spirit, UNICEF and partners continued to make equity in education a priority in 2017. But out-of-school children and young people were still disproportionately from the most marginalized and excluded populations. Marginalization begins early; roughly half of preschool-age children worldwide are not enrolled in early childhood education.

Even with 79 per cent of children from the poorest households now attending primary school, access to quality education is far from equitable for those who have disabilities; live in

remote areas; are from poor families or communities affected by conflict; or are girls. When these children do make it to school, their learning is often interrupted and the quality of their education is usually low.

For many of those whose lives would be most transformed by learning opportunities, education remains out of reach.

@UNICEF ADVOCACY IN 2017: EDUCATION

#WorldRefugeeDay

On the eve of World Refugee Day 2017, Muzoon Almellehan joined the ranks of UNICEF's Goodwill Ambassadors. The young education advocate began working with UNICEF as a 13-year-old in the Za'atari camp for Syrian refugees. Throughout 2017, she was an energetic spokesperson for education in emergencies and for uprooted children. At the G20 summit in Hamburg, Germany, Muzoon met with Chancellor Angela Merkel and other leaders, urging them to support education for migrant and refugee children.

@UNICEF ADVOCACY IN 2017: EDUCATION

#OutofSchool

With the help of Goodwill Ambassadors Muzoon Almellehan and Priyanka Chopra, UNICEF focused on education for children in emergencies during the September 2017 meetings of the United Nations General Assembly. In *Education Uprooted*, an advocacy brief, UNICEF asserted that children have a right to education whether they are refugees, migrants or internally displaced. In a media event involving 27 buses circling Manhattan, UNICEF highlighted the needs of the 27 million out-of-school children in 24 conflict zones.

Focus on learning

The good news is that around the world, more children than ever before (an estimated 160 million more than a decade ago) are going to school and staying in school. However, too many of these children are still not getting what they came to school for, and what their parents are counting on schools to deliver – the knowledge, skills and work habits necessary for lifelong success.

Around 250 million children of primary school age lack basic literacy or numeracy. And yet, an estimated 1 billion young people will enter the workforce in the next decade. Only 1 in 10 of them, in low-income countries, is likely to have the skills to succeed in the global economy.

For adolescent girls, specific barriers to learning include gender-based

violence, child marriage and sociocultural bias. Such barriers can adversely affect girls' self-confidence and their ability to finish school and make the transition from education to employment.

UNICEF is working to support the many governments that have signalled their commitment to universal access to education. For these governments, education policies must be designed to ensure that all children have quality learning opportunities providing them with the tools they need to fulfil their potential.

RIGHT: Atila Komaromi, born in 1999 with a disability, beams at the front of his 7th grade classroom in Becej, Serbia. UNICEF Serbia works to develop inclusive education policies and realize the right of all children to fulfil their potential.

© UNICEF/UN067183/Vas



The second decade

UNICEF seeks to help all children maintain access to education well into their second decade – and to support girls and boys who have never entered school, or have dropped out or fallen behind.

In 2017, UNICEF launched a framework for life-skills and citizenship education. The aim of the framework is to help governments develop relevant programmes anchored in national

education and training systems for all children and adolescents.

UNICEF has also included a module in its standard household survey that will directly assess the literacy and numeracy skills of children between the ages of 7 and 14. Data from the survey should be useful in identifying inequities and improving services for all children, including those who are out of school.

@UNICEF partnerships in 2017: Education

In the education sector, the partnership between UNICEF and the European Union remained strong and multifaceted in 2017. Since 2012, UNICEF's cooperative efforts with the Directorate-General for ECHO, the European humanitarian aid agency, have provided emergency education reaching more than 2.5 million refugee and displaced children and young people – including young refugees in Greece. In Turkey, UNICEF is implementing the largest ECHO-funded programme on education in emergencies through cash transfers.

In the Middle East and North Africa, nearly 22 million children are either out of school or at risk of dropping out. In 2017, UNICEF helped governments in the region determine how many children are out of school, what the barriers are and what effect existing policies are having on access to quality education.

In a wide array of countries, Educate a Child – a programme

of the Education Above All Foundation – remained a strong UNICEF partner in providing access to quality learning for out-of-school children of primary school age. And UNICEF worked with the Global Partnership for Education and the United Nations Girls' Education Initiative to help girls complete primary schooling and make a safe transition to secondary schooling in four sub-Saharan African countries.

The Government of the United Arab Emirates and the philanthropic organization Dubai Cares hosted a joint Early Childhood Development Technical Workshop in March 2017. The workshop was an opportunity to envision a new era for children, with advances in the science and evidence behind cognitive brain development. It featured an important discussion about how to expand political will and investments in support of early childhood programmes, policies and interventions.

In Oman, a new Autism Action Strategy – intended to facilitate the

inclusion of children with autism in formal schooling – gave UNICEF an opportunity to advocate for the integration of children with other disabilities as well. In Jordan, UNICEF developed several education programme goals for 2018–2022, including the expansion of Innovation Labs that allow more than 34,000 adolescents (56 per cent of them girls) to participate in a social innovation curriculum.

In the corporate sector, the LEGO Group and LEGO Foundation have partnered with UNICEF since 2015 to promote the importance of learning through play in children's early years. In 2017, the partnership supported a major policy shift in South Africa: the inclusion of play-based learning as a fundamental principle in the country's new early childhood development policy. ●



ABOVE: Girls and boys smile in front of a chalkboard at a local elementary school in Nalaikh District, Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia.

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@UNICEF partnerships in 2017: Education

Also thanks to LEGO, play boxes were distributed to refugee children to alleviate trauma and support learning. And because the LEGO Group aims to ensure safety for children both online and offline, the company's partnership with UNICEF included the global launch of a new child-safeguarding toolkit for the toy industry.

UNICEF and another partner, the Akelius Foundation, joined forces in 2017 to develop an innovative language-learning tool for children on the move, as well as out-of-school children in humanitarian and multilingual contexts. Meanwhile, UNICEF and the global financial company ING continued a joint, multi-year initiative to equip young people with the knowledge and skills they need to become more socially and financially independent. ●

New and traditional approaches

Technology and globalization continue to bring unprecedented opportunities and progress in the education sector. Learning materials beyond the traditional textbook, such as computers, tablets and smart boards, have the power to shape the way children interact with the world.

But unless these technologies are accessible and adapted to the needs of the most disadvantaged learners – and unless teachers are trained to use them – they do not advance the goal of universal quality education.

Lack of access compounds disadvantages faced by excluded children and young people in light of the demand for new skills and flexibility in the 21st century workplace. Some parts of the world, and some groups of children even in the richest countries, risk being left behind.

In 2017, UNICEF worked with at least 54 countries to develop educational materials using both traditional and high-tech approaches. In Nicaragua, for example, indigenous educators were trained in creating such materials from locally available natural resources. In Uganda, a tablet-based numeracy programme for out-of-school children offered the promise of improved learning outcomes.

Education in emergencies

A tested and reliable presence in providing education in emergencies, UNICEF is increasingly working to bridge the divide between humanitarian action and longer-term development work in this sector.

In 2017, the organization worked closely with host governments to provide more permanent education services for refugees. Supported by UNICEF and international partners, for instance, Lebanon's Ministry of Education chose to upgrade its national education system and infrastructure to integrate refugee children from the Syrian Arab Republic, rather than creating separate schools in the camps and informal settlements where refugee families live.

UNICEF also made its first disbursements from the US\$170 million Education Cannot Wait Fund, which is expected to provide education for 3.7 million children in emergency settings – half of them girls.

Overall, more than 750 UNICEF education staff in 155 countries worked to help strengthen education systems and better serve children and adolescents left behind due to disability, conflict, displacement and poverty in 2017. In each Country Office, UNICEF made the investment case for equity in education – joining parents, teachers and others in support of every child's entry into school and successful transition from primary to secondary schooling.

@UNICEF ADVOCACY IN 2017: EDUCATION

#SuperDads

To mark Father's Day 2017, celebrity dads joined with dads around the globe to shine a spotlight on the importance of fathers in the early years of a child's life. The Super Dads initiative emphasized the unique role played by fathers and mothers alike in shaping their babies' brain development for future success in education and employment.

@C4D in 2017

Communication for development in Jordan

With the influx of refugees from the neighbouring Syrian Arab Republic, overcrowding and tensions have affected school-age children in refugee camps and community schools in Jordan. In 2017, UNICEF collaborated with 17 partners on a campaign to reduce physical and verbal violence against schoolchildren. Introduced in the Za'atari refugee camp, the campaign was rolled out in schools, homes and communities. The effort included activities such as youth clubs, sports, art and music, and benefited 8,000 young people. ●



In May 2017, demobilized child soldiers from the militia of a traditional chief eat breakfast in a transit and orientation centre run by BNCE, the Catholic national children's bureau, and supported by UNICEF in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Located in Kananga, capital of Western Kasai Province, the centre provides opportunities for learning and skills development, among other services for children's rehabilitation and reintegration into their communities.

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Child Protection

RESULTS IN 2017: UNICEF and partners...



Supported the registration of almost 16 million births across 58 countries.



Reached approximately 3.6 million girls, boys and women in 59 countries with risk mitigation or direct support services addressing gender-based violence.



Helped identify and register 141,000 unaccompanied and separated children in 40 countries.

Leaving no one behind

The child protection sector is at a critical moment. Global commitments to address protection issues have reached an all-time high, not least because of the integration of relevant targets into the SDGs – which, in contrast to the Millennium Development Goals, address child protection issues directly.

UNICEF works to protect children and young people from violence, exploitation and harmful practices at multiple levels – from strengthening the capacity of front-line social workers and strengthening child protection systems to building knowledge, gathering evidence and developing innovative solutions.

In 2017, protecting the most vulnerable – the estimated 535 million girls and boys living in countries affected by humanitarian crises – remained UNICEF's most resource-intensive priority in this sector. It worked to protect children affected by emergencies in 81 countries.

In the course of the year, UNICEF supported the release and reintegration of approximately 12,000 children from armed forces and groups in 16 countries. UNICEF and partners also identified and registered 141,000 unaccompanied and separated children in humanitarian situations in 40 countries. More than 36,000 of them were placed in alternative care, and more than 19,000 were reunited with their families or caregivers.

To address the trauma of displacement and violence, UNICEF and partners provided psychosocial support – including child-friendly spaces and community- and school-based interventions – for around 3.5 million children in 2017. And UNICEF continued monitoring grave rights violations against children in countries such as the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Nigeria, South Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen.

@UNICEF ADVOCACY IN 2017: CHILD PROTECTION

#ENDviolence

UNICEF Goodwill Ambassador Priyanka Chopra has become a powerful advocate for children whose lives are affected by violence. In May 2017, she travelled to Zimbabwe to meet with children who survived sexual violence. In her personal communication from the trip, Chopra emphasized the urgent need to end all forms of violence against children.

@UNICEF ADVOCACY IN 2017: CHILD PROTECTION

#AChildisAChild

Nearly 50 million children are on the move throughout the world, often driven from their homes by conflict. For far too many, leaving home brings danger, detention, deprivation and discrimination. In 2017, UNICEF's Children Uprooted campaign reminded the world that whether a child is a migrant, a refugee or internally displaced, a child is a child.

BELOW: Syrian children gather at a temporary settlement in Lebanon, where their families have brought them for safety from the ongoing conflict in the neighbouring Syrian Arab Republic.

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Children on the move

Throughout 2017, migration and displacement threatened to overwhelm the capacity of the international community and refugee host countries. UNICEF responded, in part, by fostering common approaches and multi-partner initiatives involving refugees' countries of origin, transit and destination.

During the year, UNICEF helped at least 78 countries support children on the move, taking integrated action in child protection, health and education, social inclusion and other sectors.

UNICEF helped strengthen outreach and case management systems for migrant and refugee children in the Middle East and Europe, as well. As a result, more than 53,500 children, many unaccompanied or separated from their families, received direct services.

Strengthening national systems

At a global level, UNICEF works closely with partner governments to strengthen national child protection systems and, in particular, the role of the social service workforce. By the end of 2017, 142 countries reported having strengthened national child protection systems; at least 50 countries reported that their child protection systems offered both preventive and responsive services.

The number of countries with child protection legislation that is consistent with or better than international standards rose to 48 in 2017, a 45 per cent increase since 2014. UNICEF facilitated improvements in the quality and reach of the social service workforce in 78 countries, a 30 per cent increase over 2016.

The year also saw an increased emphasis on the role of civil registration in protecting children. In 2017, UNICEF supported the registration of almost 16 million births in 58 countries and partnered with governments in at least 33 countries to strengthen their civil registration and vital statistics systems.



Fighting child labour, FGM and child marriage

UNICEF-supported interventions reached 7.6 million children between the ages of 5 and 17 who were involved in child labour in 2017. At the same time, UNICEF and the United Nations Population Fund continued their collaboration on two major initiatives, the Global Programme to Accelerate Action to End Child Marriage and the Joint Programme to Eliminate Female Genital Mutilation (FGM).

During the year, nearly 870,000 girls and women affected by FGM benefited from health, education, welfare and legal services supported by UNICEF. There was also progress on the enforcement side, with approximately 325 arrests, 260 court cases and 106 convictions in seven countries, compared with only 71 arrests made in 2016.

In addition, UNICEF and partners have reached more than 2 million adolescent girls at risk of child marriage – including more than 940,000 in 2017 – with life skills and school

attendance support. And in a milestone vote supported by UNICEF in June 2017, the United Nations Human Rights Council adopted a resolution to end child marriage in humanitarian settings.

Ending violence against children

In the global policy arena, UNICEF and partners have played an unprecedented role – through the #ENDviolence campaign and other initiatives – in elevating the issue of violence against children.

By the end of 2017, more than 90 countries had national policies and action plans in place to address such violence. Ninety-three countries were implementing measures to prevent and respond to child sexual abuse and exploitation. The number of countries prohibiting corporal punishment (including in the home) rose to 53, with another 56 committed to achieving a legal ban. And 61 per cent of countries had adopted legal and policy frameworks to address violence in schools, compared with 37 per cent in 2014.

@UNICEF ADVOCACY IN 2017: CHILD PROTECTION

#WorldRefugeeDay

#MigrantsDay

UNICEF and partners marked World Refugee Day in June and International Migrants Day in December 2017. The observances highlighted a six-point Agenda for Action, which sets out ways to protect and provide services for children who have been uprooted from their homes. The Agenda for Action also offers a road map for placing children at the heart of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration and the Global Compact on Refugees – two documents expected to outline global, coordinated action in support of migrants and refugees.



LEFT: Seng, age 13, works on a road repair project in Kachin State, Myanmar, one of the many places where UNICEF seeks to protect child rights amid humanitarian emergencies, chronic poverty, discrimination and exploitation.

© UNICEF/UN061799/Brown

@UNICEF ADVOCACY IN 2017: CHILD PROTECTION

#BTSLoveMyself

The K-pop group BTS was a critical partner in UNICEF's efforts to draw attention to the #ENDViolence initiative. The BTS anti-violence campaign Love Myself coincided with the launch of the UNICEF report, *A Familiar Face: Violence in the lives of children and adolescents*, which provided critical guidance on child protection. The report presented up-to-date statistics and analyses regarding various forms of violence in different settings, from childhood through adolescence.

In nine countries with some of the world's highest rates of adolescent homicide, UNICEF has used community-based programmes to prevent armed violence.

Violence is also a threat to children in the digital realm. Rapid digitalization, while bringing a host of benefits, is increasingly exposing children to exploitation and abuse. In response, UNICEF has made online child protection a priority. The number of countries taking action to prevent and respond to online child sexual exploitation rose sharply from 17 in 2016 to 47 in 2017.

Fighting sexual exploitation and abuse

To strengthen protection against the sexual exploitation and abuse of children and young people, 16 UNICEF Country Offices in four regions

scaled up their support for reporting and investigation of allegations, as well as victim assistance, in 2017.

UNICEF also supported efforts by the United Nations to strengthen the global framework on sexual exploitation, with 72 Member States becoming parties to a voluntary compact that includes key commitments to protect children. The first United Nations Sexual Exploitation and Abuse Victims' Rights Advocate was appointed in 2017 to lead an integrated response to this global issue across the United Nations system.

@C4D in 2017 Communication for development in Bangladesh

In Bangladesh, which has the highest rate of child marriages in South Asia, UNICEF and partners activated a Raise the Beat campaign in 2017 – encouraging communities to resist and report child marriage, while rallying to protect the rights of girls. This initiative uses public service announcements, radio spots, social media and television to reach an audience of 50 million. Some 260,000 young people, including adolescents, have taken part in related theatre productions. Changes in the dimensions of child marriage will be tracked in real time throughout the campaign. ●

@UNICEF partnerships in 2017: Child protection

UNICEF collaborates on child protection with a range of international partners, including the Global Partnership to End Violence against Children, the Global Social Service Workforce Alliance, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the International Organization for Migration. In 2017, UNICEF also continued to play a part in the INSPIRE partnership to help achieve global SDG targets on ending violence against children.

UNICEF advanced strategic partnerships for child protection in humanitarian situations during the year, as well. This activity included UNICEF's leadership roles in the Alliance for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action and the Call to Action on Protection from Gender-based Violence in Emergencies, among other alliances.

Looking ahead, UNICEF is exploring innovations in the child protection sector, which receives reliable, flexible thematic funding from the Governments of Sweden, Norway and Spain, and various UNICEF National Committees. This investment enables UNICEF to help countries in all regions deliver strategic and direct child protection interventions to marginalized children, their families and their communities. ●



Adolescent girls attend a Karate class organized as part of a UNICEF-supported programme in Giridih District, located in India's Jharkhand state. The district has one of the country's highest rates of child marriage. UNICEF Jharkhand and the Jago Foundation have launched a pilot programme to make 65 villages in Giridih 'child marriage free'. Among other measures, the programme trains and empowers adolescents, engages with religious and caste leaders, encourages the formation of village child-protection committees and supports pledges by parents to end child marriage.

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At the Bellafarendi Health Centre in Timbuktu, Mali, mothers wait for weekly check-ins along with their children, who are being treated for malnutrition. The visits include weight monitoring and sessions on good health and hygiene practices. The centre also provides ready-to-use therapeutic food for the children – a necessity in an area where the child nutrition situation is critical.

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Social Inclusion

RESULTS IN 2017: UNICEF and partners...



Supported 58 countries in routinely measuring and reporting on child poverty.



Helped governments strengthen social protection systems and reach 182 million children with cash transfers.



Assisted 116 countries with enabling children and adolescents to define local, subnational or national development priorities

Impact of multidimensional poverty

UNICEF has long emphasized the need to reach the children who are farthest behind fastest. Fighting to pull every child out of extreme poverty is a bellwether for the equity agenda – and for progress towards the SDGs.

In 2017, UNICEF and partners reported that, beyond the 385 million children who are identified as living in extreme poverty, hundreds of millions more are affected by other factors constituting multidimensional deprivation. Accounting for lack of education, nutrition, health, safe water, protection and shelter, multidimensional poverty affects 689 million children.

To help break the intergenerational cycle of deprivation, UNICEF and partners help governments develop and implement policies to systematically address child poverty and exclusion. These programmes emphasize social protection and public spending on children to improve essential services, especially for the most vulnerable populations.

@UNICEF ADVOCACY IN 2017: SOCIAL INCLUSION

#EndChildPoverty

The Global Coalition to End Child Poverty, co-chaired by UNICEF and Save the Children, raises awareness about children living in poverty and supports global and national action to alleviate this problem. In 2017, UNICEF partnered with the coalition on a guide to help countries reach the SDG targets on reducing child poverty.



@UNICEF partnerships in 2017: Social inclusion

UNICEF's social policy team works to develop and strengthen partnerships at the country, regional and global levels, stimulating dialogue and government policies that guide legislative reforms and budgetary allocations affecting children and families.

Expanding social protection for the most vulnerable children – including those facing extreme poverty, gender discrimination, disability or statelessness – requires close cooperation with ministries of finance, parliaments, the World Bank Group, the International Labour Organization, the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, among others.

In 2017, UNICEF supported the League of Arab States in the preparation of the *Arab Multidimensional Poverty Report*, which found that a quarter of children in the 11 countries studied live in acute poverty. The report's findings have raised governments' awareness of the prevalence of child poverty and how best to address it.

At the same time, UNICEF and the Governments of Norway, Spain and Sweden continued their strategic partnership to tackle poverty and promote sustainable development focused on children's rights and needs. These countries' contributions to

UNICEF's global thematic fund for social inclusion reflect confidence in UNICEF as an effective partner and advocate.

The flexible, multi-year nature of global thematic support allows UNICEF to focus on long-term processes of policy, budgeting and programme design – towards the goal of making a lasting impact on the well-being of the most disadvantaged children. In the private sector, UNICEF received a US\$3.5 million grant from the H&M Foundation in 2017 to provide early childhood development programmes for children with disabilities. UNICEF has partnered with H&M since 2004 and the H&M Foundation since 2014. Together, the company and the foundation have contributed more than US\$40 million to UNICEF programmes.

Another partner, the global travel and tourism technology provider Amadeus, is providing aggregated travel data to UNICEF's innovation team. The goal: to develop an open-source platform using real-time information in humanitarian situations. In 2017, Amadeus also supported UNICEF's World Children's Day activities, Children on the Move campaign and Hurricane Irma response through its media and communications channels. ●

LEFT: Ashraf, age 16, a member of the Adolescent Club near Duaripara, Mirpur, in Bangladesh, sells vegetables and groceries – a business he started with help from a conditional cash transfer project supported by UNICEF.

© UNICEF/UN069629/Kiron

Social protection programmes

In particular, UNICEF has continued working with countries to expand the reach and impact of their social-protection cash transfer programmes, with special attention to marginalized children. In 2017, more than 182 million children were covered by ongoing cash transfer programmes, an increase of 3 million over 2016.

Direct aid was especially valuable for families in humanitarian emergencies – including displaced households – enabling them to weather the shock of conflict or natural disaster. For example, UNICEF partnered with the World Bank in 2017 to deliver cash transfers to more than 1.3 million of the most vulnerable households affected by the crisis in Yemen.

Other social-protection cash transfers supported by UNICEF benefited children with disabilities in Cambodia and pregnant women in Nigeria and Kenya – in the latter case, linking financial assistance to prenatal care.

At the global level, UNICEF and partners held an International Conference on Social Protection in Contexts of Fragility and Forced Displacement. Participants focused on lessons learned in using social protection systems to meet the needs of communities affected by crisis and improve linkages between humanitarian action and development work.

Public finance for children

In many countries, UNICEF's work is instrumental in addressing child rights issues through public expenditure on essential social services for the most vulnerable families. By generating evidence on the effectiveness, efficiency and equity of public spending, UNICEF and partners support the case for improved financing for health, education, nutrition, WASH and other services.

In Malawi, for example, advocacy efforts by UNICEF and partners contributed to a 23 per cent increase in public spending across key social sectors in 2017.

In Pakistan, UNICEF worked with provincial authorities to plan and budget WASH services by mapping the districts with poor indicators. As a result, Punjab Province launched an initiative aimed at reaching an additional 50 million people with safe drinking water by mid-2018.

@UNICEF ADVOCACY IN 2017: SOCIAL INCLUSION

#GrowingUpOnline

Digital technology offers children and young people tremendous possibilities and perils. In its flagship report, *The State of the World's Children 2017: Children in a digital world*, UNICEF pointed out that a lack of digital access has left the 29 per cent of youth worldwide who are not online – around 346 million individuals – even further marginalized. The report highlighted the benefits of digital technology for disadvantaged children, the gaps between digital haves and have nots, and the risks of real-world exploitation faced by children and young people online.

@UNICEF ADVOCACY IN 2017: SOCIAL INCLUSION

#NarrowingtheGaps

Children who grow up in poverty are nearly twice as likely to die before age 5 as children whose families have more resources. Most of these children could be saved with simple solutions. *Narrowing the Gaps: The power of investing in the poorest children* – a 2017 report updating UNICEF's equity agenda – showed that, on average, every US\$1 million invested in the health of the poorest children saves twice as many lives as equivalent investments in their better-off peers.

Gender-responsive social protection

Despite general progress towards gender equality around the world, the gender gap in human capital development persists. The gap opens in early childhood and widens as boys and girls grow up. It is exacerbated by exposure to humanitarian crises and other shocks.

UNICEF helps countries address gender inequities through government policies and programmes that provide more equitable access to resources and services. Eighty-seven countries reported having national social-protection plans that took gender into account in 2017 – up from 78 in 2016.

UNICEF also advocates for gender-responsive policies and family friendly social benefits such as child care, parenting support and parental leave. In 2017, these efforts took root in Argentina and Malaysia, where legislation on extended parental leave, child care and breastfeeding provisions in the workplace are under review or being implemented. In other countries, such as Bangladesh, UNICEF is working with the private sector to provide maternity benefits and child nutrition assistance to women engaged in semi-formal employment.

In its humanitarian programmes, UNICEF works on facilitating women's access to cash transfers and other services by addressing the barriers they often face. In Yemen, for example, women bank tellers and security guards have been employed to create a welcoming environment for female beneficiaries of a humanitarian cash transfer project.

Equity and disability

Children and young people with disabilities comprise one of the most excluded and invisible groups in many societies. They are often among the poorest members of the population; are at greater risk of maltreatment than their peers; and are less likely to attend school, access medical services, receive proper nutrition or have their voices heard.

In many low-income countries, only 5 per cent to 15 per cent of children with disabilities who need assistive technology can obtain it.

In 2017, UNICEF stepped up programming for children with disabilities. Its longstanding partnership with H&M and the H&M Foundation, for example, expanded to include a new emphasis on young children with disabilities. The project aims to reach 9,000 children with disabilities and 20,000 parents and caregivers by providing better access to inclusive early childhood services in Bulgaria, Peru and Uganda.

UNICEF also helped improve the reach of social protection to children with disabilities in Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia and Myanmar. In Cambodia, 7,500 people received disability allowances and the government developed new disability identification tools with assistance from UNICEF.



Stanislava, age 15, waters plants at a small group home for children with disabilities in Montana, Bulgaria, where she lives after spending years in state institutions for children. Now that she is in a family-type setting, Stanislava attends a mainstream school and is supported by teachers, social workers, psychologists, speech therapists and rehabilitators. Since 2000, Bulgaria has dramatically reduced the number of children living in institutions, and all large institutions for children with disabilities have been closed.

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Amina James, age 19, holds her baby in front of a chalkboard in Nsomba village, Mangochi, Malawi. Amina dropped out of school at age 14, after her mother died. Now she attends a UNICEF-supported literacy class for adolescent girls who are not in school. “I am so happy that I can now read and write,” Amina says. “My life has changed.” Across Malawi, as in many countries, girls are at higher risk of dropping out than boys due to financial constraints, early marriage, pregnancy and other factors. UNICEF Malawi is working to keep all children in school and improve girls’ education

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Gender Equality

RESULTS IN 2017: UNICEF and partners...



Reached 2 million adolescent girls with incentives to choose alternatives to child marriage.



Supported programmes to help identify, prevent and report sexual violence against children in 31 countries.



Helped provide access to safe spaces for nearly 62,000 women and girls in Lebanon, and access to services for more than 11,500 survivors of gender-based violence in Iraq.

Visible empowerment

The global movement to empower more girls and women has led to momentous progress: More governments than ever before are acknowledging the basic rights of girls and women and enshrining these rights in health, protection and education policies. UNICEF has been an important part of this change.

From 2014 to 2017, UNICEF and partners made substantial progress towards ending child marriage, advancing girls' secondary education, promoting gender-responsive adolescent health and addressing gender-based violence in emergencies. These are the priorities of the first UNICEF Gender Action Plan, which has brought attention to the interlinked forms of inequality faced by adolescent girls and helped

catalyse global and local investment and action.

That these pressing concerns of girls and women are a priority for the international community is clear in the adoption of multiple SDGs that align with the Gender Action Plan.

But despite such progress, girls are still more likely than boys to be illiterate, suffer sexual victimization and be out of school. For all the recent analysis of the gender wage gap and sexual harassment and assault in affluent countries, the underlying truth is that girls and women around the world face persisting disadvantages – and often dangers.

@UNICEF ADVOCACY IN 2017: GENDER EQUALITY

#FreedomForGirls

As part of International Day of the Girl 2017, UNICEF teamed up with NGOs around the world to promote a music video that featured girls dancing to the Beyoncé song 'Freedom'. The video drew attention to SDG targets on girls' education, child marriage, the impact of HIV and AIDS on girls and young women, and gender-based violence. Viewers were asked to share the video and tell the world what they consider to be freedom for girls.

@UNICEF partnerships in 2017: Gender equality

Safeguarding the health and development of girls and women is a central tenet of UNICEF's effort to promote gender equality and girls' and women's empowerment through its Gender Action Plan.

To that end, in 2017 the Government of the Republic of Korea committed US\$18 million – as the first instalment in a five-year initiative – to an initiative focusing on adolescent girls' health and education, including completion of secondary education.

UNICEF and partners also pressed their efforts to fight gender stereotyping about parental roles. In the Dominican Republic, a month-long *Super Papás* campaign involving 22 corporate partners raised public awareness about the importance of fathers' involvement and interaction with their children during their first 1,000 days and beyond. ●

Alternatives to marriage

Though global child marriage rates are on the decline, forced marriage and early pregnancy deny millions of adolescent girls the freedom to control their futures. One in five adolescent girls becomes a mother while still a child herself.

The Global Programme to Accelerate Action to End Child Marriage – launched in 2016 by UNICEF and the United Nations Population Fund – has helped galvanize action to reverse this harmful reality. In 2017, 64 UNICEF country programmes made a priority of ending child marriage, an increase of 44 programmes since 2014.

Understanding that education is the ideal alternative to early marriage, UNICEF employed a range of multisectoral strategies to promote secondary education for girls in 2017. These strategies included tackling gender-based violence in schools, supporting the construction of girl-friendly sanitation facilities in 50,000 schools and advocating curriculum reforms for gender-equitable instruction.

Between 2016 and 2017, with support from UNICEF, more than 2 million adolescent girls received assistance in the form of cash transfers, school materials and coverage of transport expenses. The support allowed girls to pursue alternatives to child marriage and mitigated the negative consequences for girls already married. With concerted effort and expanded political will, UNICEF aims to empower every adolescent girl to be in school, training or employment by 2030.

Advancing girls' secondary education

Overwhelming evidence shows that completion of secondary education can be a transformative force for girls and entire societies. But in regions such as sub-Saharan Africa, the Middle East and North Africa, and South Asia, gender-based inequities widen for girls when they reach secondary school age – resulting in myriad lost opportunities.

There has been progress in reversing this trend, however. Lower secondary school enrolment among girls is on the rise globally, and the proportion of countries where girls' secondary education is a budgeted government priority increased from 27 per cent in 2014 to 35 per cent in 2017. Meanwhile, 58 UNICEF country programmes were implementing action to advance girls' secondary education in 2017, compared with 30 in 2014.

In Madagascar, for example, cash transfers enabled 21,000 out-of-school girls to attend catch-up classes, including 5,000 in lower-secondary education. A presidential decree in Niger raised the compulsory age of schooling for girls to 16. And a pilot campaign encouraging parents in Morocco to allow their girls to complete lower-secondary education led to an immediate increase in school retention rates.

To promote girls' achievement, UNICEF and partners work to improve gender-equitable learning and support girls' transition from schooling to the workplace. Among other objectives, this means closing the gap in science, technology, engineering and mathematics fields, and scaling up market-based skills training and digital literacy.



LEFT: Elders and members of the Akorikaya and Naminaikal communities in Amudat District, Uganda, declare an end to the practice of female genital mutilation.

© UNICEF/UN065405/Ntabadde

Focus on reproductive health

While reducing early pregnancy is a key area of progress in UNICEF's work on gender equality, attending to adolescent mothers is equally critical.

So it is notable that the number of countries where girls aged 15 to 19 are able to deliver with the support of a skilled birth attendant has spiked, as has the number of countries providing antenatal care. These tangible improvements are fundamental to reproductive health rights for adolescent girls.

Other components of gender-responsive adolescent health emphasized by UNICEF in 2017 included anaemia reduction, menstrual hygiene management, HIV and AIDS prevention and elimination of FGM.

Addressing gender-based violence and more

Violence against girls and women goes beyond physical or sexual abuse. It also encompasses issues such as sex-selective abortion, exploitation and harmful traditional practices. For boys, it often takes the form of corporal punishment, bullying or socialization to become violent. In 2017, the gendered dimensions of violence against girls, boys and women emerged increasingly as concerns for international protection organizations – largely thanks to UNICEF's evaluative work on violence against children.

In the course of the year, UNICEF supported programmes in 31 countries to help young people identify and report sexual violence. Fifty-one countries improved their child-protection policies based on gender reviews assisted by UNICEF – more than double the number of countries in 2014.

UNICEF will continue to advocate for sex-disaggregated and gender-relevant data on violence against children, including discriminatory social and legal processes.

@UNICEF ADVOCACY IN 2017: GENDER EQUALITY

#ENDviolence

The publication of UNICEF's 2017 report, *A Familiar Face: Violence in the lives of children and adolescents*, highlighted the intersection of gender and violence. On social media channels, UNICEF shared information about that connection, including the fact that around 15 million adolescent girls aged 15 to 19 have experienced forced sex in their lifetime – and 9 million of them were victimized within the past year.

Innovation: Accelerating Results

UNICEF's Office of Innovation worked through its extensive network of partners from both the public and private sectors to coordinate its work and support its global team throughout 2017. The results achieved would not have been possible without the ideas, expertise, advocacy and financial support of government and development partners in 90 countries.

UNICEF partners in innovation included the Governments of Denmark, Finland and the Republic of Korea, and companies such as Arm, Atlassian, Facebook, frog design, Johnson & Johnson and Viber. Other supporters included the Aga Khan Foundation and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, the Rhodes University Biotechnology Innovation Centre in South Africa, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University – plus dozens of volunteer experts who generously donated their knowledge and time.

The following are highlights of the innovations spearheaded by UNICEF and partners during the year.

Venture Fund invests in the future

The UNICEF Venture Fund makes early-stage investments in technologies for children and young people developed by UNICEF Country Offices or companies in countries where UNICEF works. In 2017, the US\$14.4 million fund made 11 new investments in projects led by Country Offices, bringing the total number of funded offices to 37 – plus 9 new investments in start-up companies, bringing the total number of funded companies to 14.

These investments support innovative applications using a range of technologies, including drones, the Blockchain digital asset platform, virtual reality, augmented and alternative communications, artificial intelligence and mobile apps.

In South Africa, for example, the Venture Fund invested in Trustlab, which has used Blockchain to digitize 50,000 attendance records for more than 50 early childhood development centres. This effort will allow the authorities to match attendance to government subsidies, providing school-age children with access to the educational services they are entitled to receive.

The fund also backs research into ground-breaking new technologies to benefit children and adolescents. One notable example: the first humanitarian drone corridor, which opened in Malawi in 2017. All research and learnings underwritten by the fund are issued in the public domain.



ABOVE: Community members in Kasungu, central Malawi, gather to hear about unmanned aerial vehicle – or drone – technology. The Government of Malawi and UNICEF have launched Africa's first drone testing corridor to assess potential uses of the technology for humanitarian purposes.

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RapidPro for child health and nutrition

Digital health technologies enhance the quality and reach of vital health information and services for the most disadvantaged children and their families. UNICEF's digital health interventions are powered by RapidPro, an open-source platform that was operational in 51 countries in 2017.

In Indonesia, RapidPro helped monitor the rollout of an immunization campaign targeting 70 million children. In Uganda, the platform's digital tracking functionality – known as mTrac – assisted the government's Health Management Information System with real-time data on disease prevalence collected from community health workers. In Senegal, health workers trained in RapidPro built their own mobile service to coordinate life-saving emergency medical transportation and referral.

And in Burundi, the managers of a nutrition programme used RapidPro to track service utilization, supply stocks and distribution in real time.

Recognition for wearable tech in India

In 2017, UNICEF's Office of Innovation continued to support the winners of the Wearables for Good design challenge: Khushi Baby, a necklace that stores immunization records for children in the first two years of life; and SoaPen, a soap crayon that encourages handwashing.

In recognition of the potential for these wearable technologies, the team behind Khushi Baby won the Emerging NGO of the Year award from SPO India, a research and advocacy group, and the Near Field Communication Forum's honour for Best Mobile App of 2017. The team also won the year's Johnson & Johnson Gen H Challenge Grand Prize. The SoaPen team was named to the Forbes '30 under 30' list for health care and science.

Both solutions are now progressing to scale in India and beyond with the help of partners such as UNICEF India; Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance; and Johnson & Johnson – as well as local private-sector and government partners.

Drone testing in Malawi

Unmanned aerial vehicles, or ‘drone’-based technologies and services, have the potential to strengthen and accelerate many aspects of UNICEF’s work – including vaccine delivery, improved connectivity in hard-to-reach communities and aerial imaging for better preparedness and response in emergencies.

In June 2017, UNICEF’s Office of Innovation and the Government of Malawi launched a drone test corridor in central Malawi. The corridor is the first of its kind in Africa and one of the first in the world focusing on humanitarian and development uses.

UNICEF has partnered with the University of Virginia to train 30 Malawian university students in drone technology. Looking ahead, it is in talks to test drone transport in the Pacific Island state of Vanuatu and in the Central Asian subregion.

Handbook on urbanization

In 2017, the Office of Innovation completed work on a handbook, *Innovating for Children in an Urbanizing World*, which provides UNICEF and partners with a blueprint for designing and implementing technology-based solutions that improve the lives of children and young people – and advance equity – in rapidly urbanizing areas.

Such guidance is timely because cities are now home to more than half of the world’s population and generate more than 80 per cent of global gross domestic product. By 2050, more than two thirds of the population will reside in cities.

Insights from Magic Box

Magic Box is a collaborative platform made possible through the contributions of private-sector partners such as Amadeus, Google, IBM and Telefónica, who share their data and expertise to help track social indicators and create risk maps.

By harnessing real-time data through Magic Box, UNICEF can gain critical insights into the needs of vulnerable populations – and make more informed decisions about how to invest its resources in response to disasters, epidemics and other challenges. In 2017, UNICEF’s Office of Innovation grew the Magic Box portfolio with applications in 10 countries.

In Iraq, UNICEF partnered with the mobile telecommunications company Zain to develop methods for estimating poverty indicators based on data from mobile networks. In Brazil, Colombia, Liberia, Malawi and Mauritania, schools were mapped for connectivity status, providing data that should ultimately help improve the delivery of information, food and medical supplies.

In the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Central African Republic, UNICEF used Magic Box to develop a computational model simulating the spread of Ebola. This analysis led to a partnership between UNICEF and local telecommunications companies Airtel and Vodacom to provide real-time data on population movements – data that should enhance the reliability of future simulations and, in the process, help prevent outbreaks from spreading.

@UNICEF ADVOCACY IN 2017: DIGITAL FIRST

#Twiplomacy

UNICEF’s digital-first approach to communications and public advocacy – designed to bridge global and local issues affecting children and young people – has been successful on multiple platforms. In 2017, the Twiplomacy study conducted by the global communications firm Burson-Marsteller named UNICEF the “most effective international organization on Twitter.” And UNICEF maintained a vibrant digital presence as the most liked international organization on Facebook, the most followed and engaged international organization on Instagram and the second most followed international organization on LinkedIn.

Web-enabled child development

The UNICEF-supported Internet of Good Things (IoGT) platform provides free access to life-saving and life-improving information through all web-enabled mobile phones – from basic devices to smartphones – with an emphasis on the most disadvantaged and first-time users.

Between 2015 and 2017, the number of countries covered by the platform increased from 3 to 61. During 2017, 11 million users, 60 per cent of whom were between the ages of 13 and 24, accessed IoGT messages in 13 languages.

In South Africa alone, more than 1 million parents and caregivers took advantage of IoGT in 2017 to learn about supporting their infants' development and well-being. A survey conducted among these

users showed positive results, with 82 per cent saying they learned from the IoGT platform; 80 per cent feeling more confident thanks to the information they found; and nearly 50 per cent reporting subsequent behaviour change.

U-Report closes information gaps

U-Report is a free social messaging tool – created by UNICEF – enabling young people to help improve their communities and speak out on the issues that shape their lives. By the end of 2017, there were more than 4.6 million U-Reporters active in 40 countries.

UNICEF deployed U-Report in various humanitarian emergencies during the year. In the Caribbean region, the tool was used to deliver messages to more than 25,000 people affected by

BELOW: Adolescent girls and boys promote U-Report in Côte d'Ivoire, the 35th country to join the U-Report SMS platform enabling young people to voice their opinions, get vital information and serve as agents of change in their communities.

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Hurricane Irma. It also supported UNICEF's response to outbreaks of cholera in Nigeria, Zika in Latin America and Marburg virus in Uganda, as well as landslides in Sierra Leone and conflict in the Central African Republic.

In several countries, U-Report contributed to closing gaps in information and services available to girls and women. For example, 500,000 messages answered through U-Report provided information on menstrual hygiene management and sexual and reproductive health.

Gender Innovation Challenge

UNICEF's innovation and gender teams joined forces to launch a Gender Innovation Challenge in 2017. The challenge provided technical and financial support to UNICEF Country Offices working with children and

adolescents on creative ways to advance gender equality.

The result: a portfolio of 16 projects, including an effort under way in East Asia and the Pacific to create a mobile tracker app that provides girls with information about their menstrual cycles and other reproductive health concerns.

UPSHIFT scales up

The UPSHIFT programme, a promising approach to youth and adolescent development, builds on private-sector best practices of human-centred design to help disadvantaged and marginalized young people become social innovators and entrepreneurs.

Launched by UNICEF Kosovo* in 2014, the programme combines workshops with mentorship, materials and seed funding. It equips participants with the skills

and resources they need to identify problems in their communities – and to build solutions in the form of products or services. UNICEF partner ING has been supporting UPSHIFT since 2015.

In 2017, UNICEF's Office of Innovation took steps to scale up this initiative. A November workshop in Kosovo brought together UPSHIFT participants from 22 countries, such as Georgia, Guatemala, Indonesia, Jordan, the Sudan, Viet Nam and Zimbabwe. Over three days, they shared lessons learned and planned for the deployment of 'UPSHIFT 2.0' in more than 20 countries during 2018 and 2019.

** References to Kosovo should be understood in the context of United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 (1999).*

@UNICEF partnerships in 2017: World's Children's Day

A highlight of World Children's Day – organized by UNICEF and partners for the first time on 20 November 2017 – was the #KidsTakeover, in which children around the world replaced adults for one day in parliaments, corporations and news outlets, at UNICEF and in the United Nations General Assembly. The takeovers reminded the world to hear the concerns of children and adolescents, and help defend their lives, rights and well-being. World Children's Day 2017 activities spread the message in 161 countries.

Other highlights included a high-level event at the European Parliament under the auspices of its President, a children's interview with World Bank Group CEO Kristalina Georgieva, participation in the Junior Ambassadors programme of the New York City Mayor's Office and mobilization of the Nord Anglia Education international school system.

In addition, a World Children's Day Lesson Plan raised youth awareness about the promise of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. At the same time, the Group

of Friends of Children and the SDGs – an alliance of Member States of the United Nations – reaffirmed its commitment to child rights as an integral part of the SDGs.

Also on 20 November, the global fitness organization Les Mills – together with its 19,000 gym partners and 130,000 passionate instructors – cooperated with UNICEF to launch a global event known as Move the World. With the participation of celebrities, and with actions in multiple countries, the event raised more than US\$1 million. ●

Supplies: Delivering on Child Rights

Throughout 2017, UNICEF supplies were a lifeline for children lacking access to health care, nutrition, safe water, education and other necessities to which they have a right. In a year that saw a record number of children and young people in need of humanitarian assistance, UNICEF and partners also worked tirelessly to deliver vital supplies for those caught in conflicts, natural disasters, epidemics and extreme poverty.

BELOW: Workers carry boxes of ready-to-use therapeutic food for malnourished children, delivered by truck to the UNICEF storage facility in Maiduguri, Borno State, Nigeria.

© UNICEF/UN0119083/Sokhin

To ensure the global availability and local delivery of essential supplies for children, UNICEF procured US\$3.46 billion worth of supplies and services in 2017. This total included US\$1.44 billion worth of supplies delivered to 110 countries through Procurement Services, a development cooperation mechanism that provides access to essential supplies for governments and other partners.

In addition, UNICEF helped governments develop and implement operational strategies and tools to improve supply chain management, especially for their health systems – sustainably improving access to life-giving supplies for children.

UNICEF's supply strategies leverage competition, transparency, improved forecasts, special financing, innovative contracting and partner collaboration.

In 2017, these factors contributed to increased availability, stronger supplier bases and declining prices covering a range of commodities – from vaccines and medicines to freight and insurance services. They also contributed to an estimated US\$394.6 million in cost avoidance for the year. Cumulative savings since 2012 reached more than US\$2 billion.

The following are highlights of UNICEF's supply operations in 2017.



Rapid response to conflicts

Hundreds of thousands of Rohingya refugees – approximately 60 per cent of them children – fled violence in Myanmar and crossed the border into Bangladesh in the second half of the year. In response, UNICEF sent more than US\$8 million worth of emergency education, WASH and health supplies, including 7.9 million doses of vaccines, to aid the refugees and the surrounding host population.

Besides supporting the UNICEF Bangladesh Country Office in delivery of essential commodities, UNICEF's Supply Division chartered three supply flights and deployed additional logistics staff to refugee camps in Cox's Bazar and to Dhaka, Bangladesh.

Meanwhile, in the Syrian Arab Republic, humanitarian access to children and young people was repeatedly impeded during 2017. Nevertheless, UNICEF was able to deliver key emergency supplies. One such delivery went to the Idlib Governorate in response to a reported chemical attack.

In addition to a rapid-response delivery of antidote medications atropine and pralidoxime to Idlib, more than US\$59 million worth of emergency supplies – including ready-to-use therapeutic food (RUTF), high-energy biscuits, diarrhoeal disease treatment packs, emergency health kits and micronutrient powder – also reached communities caught in the conflict within the country.

Safe water and sanitation

Against a backdrop of climate change, large populations on the move and two major outbreaks of cholera in 2017, UNICEF procured US\$109.2 million in safe water and sanitation supplies.

Demand for hygiene kits rose dramatically, exceeding 3.5 million – an increase of more than 230 per cent over 2016. Nearly 1.7 billion water

purification tablets were procured, and more than 960 million were dispatched to respond to the cholera crisis in Yemen.

In the Kasai region of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, UNICEF procured US\$3.7 million in emergency supplies, including many WASH items, in response to a displacement crisis triggered by violence.

Child nutrition and therapeutic feeding

Of the US\$2.34 billion in life-saving supplies procured by UNICEF in 2017, there were almost US\$220 million worth of nutrition supplies – a 46 per cent increase over 2016.

The spike in the need for nutrition supplies came about primarily because of emergencies in Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan and Yemen. The supplies included 52,850 metric tons of RUTF, 55 per cent of which was sourced from UNICEF programme countries to treat children suffering from acute malnutrition. This sourcing is the result of a long-term strategy to develop local markets for RUTF, which originally had to be flown in from Europe.

UNICEF also procured more than 1.18 billion sachets of multiple micronutrient powder for home-based food fortification in 50 countries, and 554 million vitamin A doses – more than 80 per cent of which were received as an in-kind donation from Nutrition International.

Vaccines and related supplies

During 2017, UNICEF and partners planned routine immunization campaigns and responded to multiple outbreaks with six different vaccines. Overall, UNICEF procured vaccines to reach 45 per cent of the world's children under age 5.

These campaigns were critical not only in countries in crisis such as Yemen, but also in urban areas



and among children who were not previously identified as high-risk populations – like those affected by outbreaks of yellow fever in Brazil and plague in Madagascar.

As the procurement agency for Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance, UNICEF works closely with the Gavi Secretariat, the World Health Organization and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation to obtain vaccines and related supplies – including immunization devices, safety boxes and cold-chain equipment for vaccine preservation during transport. In 2017, these efforts resulted in 2.44 billion doses of vaccines procured for 102 countries, with a total a value of US\$1.32 billion.

Some countries that are in the process of transitioning from Gavi support could face short-term budget and technical difficulties in securing vaccines. In 2017, UNICEF focused on supporting these countries and strengthening their procurement systems to ensure an uninterrupted vaccine supply.

Learning and inclusion

The value of education supplies procured by UNICEF globally in 2017 was US\$72.4 million. In particular, significant needs for education supplies arose during the Caribbean hurricane response and the Rohingya refugee crisis in Bangladesh.

Overall in 2017, UNICEF shipped 28,000 recreation kits, 17,000 early childhood development kits, 52,000 standard classroom kits and 3,000 country-specific classroom kits to 64 countries.

In one example of using supplies to promote inclusion of the most vulnerable children and young people, UNICEF conducted a review of assistive educational products for those with disabilities and went on to procure behind-the-ear digital aids for children in Zimbabwe. The organization also field-tested an adolescent kit designed to give opportunities for self-expression to young people in countries affected by conflict.

ABOVE: In September 2017, families living in shelters in the immediate aftermath of Hurricane Matthew receive hygiene and dignity kits in Roseau, the capital of Dominica.

© UNICEF/UN0127075/Moreno Gonzalez

Partnership and Stewardship

For more than 70 years, funded entirely by voluntary contributions, UNICEF has worked to save and improve the lives of children and young people around the world. This history includes a proven record of partnership with both the public and private sectors – along with civil society and development organizations, other United Nations agencies, individual supporters and prominent advocates. The results UNICEF has achieved reflect the diversity and strength of these alliances, as well as a continuing effort to maximize resources through efficient and effective operations worldwide.

RIGHT: Claudia Rocca Ryan (far left) meets with students at a school programme in Sri Lanka that is assisted by UNICEF with support from the Ryan family. Ryan is one of the founding members of UNICEF's International Council, a new initiative that brings together influential philanthropic partners, magnifying their combined experience and influence to advance UNICEF's work for children and young people.



In 2017, UNICEF benefited from a 27 per cent increase in revenue over 2016, for a total of US\$6.6 billion. Of that amount, US\$4.7 billion represented contributions from intergovernmental organizations, inter-organizational arrangements and a total of 142 governments, setting a new record for public-sector revenue for the organization.

The three largest public-sector contributors to UNICEF were the United States, the United Kingdom and the European Commission.

UNICEF's revenue from all sources is divided into regular resources, which are unrestricted, and other resources, which are limited to specific programmes and themes. Because they are not earmarked, regular resources allow UNICEF to respond quickly to emerging challenges and invest in innovative solutions. In 2017, regular resources increased by 8 per cent.

Global thematic funds allow for long-term planning, sustainability and savings in transaction costs for both UNICEF and its resource partners. The largest public-sector contributors to thematic funding pools in 2017 were Norway, Sweden, the Netherlands and Denmark, while the largest private-sector contributors were the German Committee for UNICEF and the United States Fund for UNICEF.

Private-sector revenue overall – from UNICEF National Committees, individual donors, NGOs and foundations – set a record at US\$1.7 billion for the year.

While the impressive figures above demonstrate the generosity of UNICEF's resource partners, it is important to note that they include significant multi-year funding commitments that were made in 2017. Some of the actual revenue will be received to support programmes in subsequent years.

@UNICEF partnerships in 2017: Key support

The Government of the United States was the largest overall donor to UNICEF in 2017, contributing US\$815.3 million. In addition, the United States contributed the most resources for humanitarian response and was the largest funder of flexible regular resources.

The Government of the United Kingdom was the second largest overall contributor to UNICEF in 2017, providing US\$520.4 million in critical support for global programming in education, health, nutrition, and water, sanitation and hygiene. The United Kingdom was also the second largest contributor to emergency response funding and played an ongoing advocacy role on issues such as disability and gender. ●



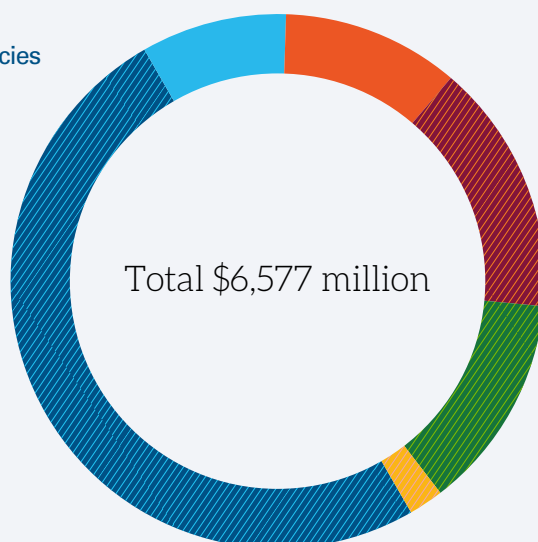
Total UNICEF revenue by source and funding type, 2017*

(in millions of US dollars)

Governments and intergovernmental agencies

Regular resources
\$580 = 9%

Other resources
\$3,290 = 50%



Private sector and non-governmental organizations

Regular resources
\$706 = 11%

Other resources
\$1,004 = 15%

Inter-organizational arrangements

Other resources
\$859 = 13%

Other revenue**

\$138 = 2%

* The figures for 2017 are provisional and are subject to audit.

** Other revenue includes revenue from investments, procurement and other sources.

NOTE: Numbers may not add up because of rounding.



Innovation, advocacy and education

Private-sector partnerships and philanthropy not only yielded important revenue but also advanced innovation, advocacy and education throughout 2017.

For example, UNICEF continued its long-term partnerships with the Change for Good® programme, the LEGO Group and LEGO Foundation, and Procter & Gamble, along with FC Barcelona.

Barça Foundation, the football club's charitable arm, contributes €2 million annually towards UNICEF initiatives fostering education through sport. The Barça-UNICEF partnership has provided more than 1.5 million children with access to quality education, sport and play, as well as HIV and AIDS programmes. The foundation also supported UNICEF's emergency response to the September 2017 earthquake in Mexico.

In Germany, the United Internet for UNICEF Foundation worked assiduously on behalf of children in need. As one of Germany's leading service providers, the United Internet company uses its web portals and mail services to draw users' attention and, under the umbrella of its foundation, boosts UNICEF's calls for humanitarian action. Since its launch in 2006, the foundation has contributed more than €40 million in donations and signed up approximately 12,500 pledge donors to UNICEF online.

Philanthropists and National Committees

November 2017 saw the launch of UNICEF's International Council of key influencers at United Nations Headquarters in New York. This new initiative brings together many of UNICEF's philanthropic partners, providing a platform to learn from their extensive combined experience and advance the organization's work.

At the International Council's inaugural symposium, founding members had practical conversations about taking the council forward to achieve a lasting impact for children. A key outcome was the decision to expand the platform to a wider group and reconvene in Florence, Italy, in November 2018.

Also in 2017, UNICEF continued to raise funds and awareness through its 34 National Committees. Additional financial support came from greeting card and licensing partners, including Belarto, Editor, Hallmark and Pictura, which collectively have contributed US\$43 million to UNICEF over the lifetime of the partnerships.

ABOVE: UNICEF India celebrated World Children's Day 2017 with the legendary cricketer and UNICEF Goodwill Ambassador Sachin Tendulkar, seen here in a group photo accompanied by Special Olympics children with whom he played a match.

© UNICEF/UN0146608/Vishwanathan2017

@UNICEF partnerships in 2017: Key support

UNICEF's third largest public-sector supporter in 2017 was the European Commission, which contributed US\$500.9 million.

The people and Government of Sweden are also effective partners for children, with a long track record of flexible and predictable funding for programmes to advance child rights. Sweden contributed US\$214.7 million in 2017, consolidating its rank as UNICEF's fourth largest government resource partner. As the fifth largest humanitarian donor, it contributed US\$55.5 million to support emergency response operations.

Norway is UNICEF's top public resource partner providing global thematic funding for education, having contributed more than US\$64 million in such funding in 2017. Norwegian support was instrumental in reaching more than 1.2 million children and young people in the Syrian Arab Republic and neighbouring countries, including Lebanon, where more than 450,000 benefited from educational opportunities. Norway also supported emergency learning in the Lake Chad Region and Nigeria.

The World Bank Group and UNICEF remain strong partners as well, both in countries affected by fragility, conflict and violence, and in other countries working with the International Development Association and International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. In 2017, the World Bank Group was UNICEF's fifth-largest resource partner, contributing US\$351 million, and signed its first Strategic Partnership Framework with UNICEF. The framework cemented collaboration on a range of areas – from investing in early childhood development and research on child poverty to social protection and the promotion of equity in access to basic services. ●

Partners in humanitarian action

UNICEF strives to enhance efficiency and effectiveness in all of its programmes and partnerships – and nowhere is this effort more important than in humanitarian action.

In 2017, humanitarian expenses amounted to US\$2.86 billion, or more than half of all UNICEF expenses. Resource partners responded generously to multiple emergencies, providing US\$2.1 billion in total revenue for targeted humanitarian appeals.

The United States continued to rank as UNICEF's largest government resource partner for humanitarian operations in 2017; it was also the largest contributor to flexible regular resources, which allow for an immediate response when crises strike.

In addition, UNICEF received nearly US\$109 million in grants from the Central Emergency Response Fund, an essential component of the humanitarian system and a valued and trusted partner.

Strengthening performance and efficiency

UNICEF made important strides in performance and efficiency during 2017. Operational efficiencies and new resources yielded US\$1.65 million in travel savings, for instance, while efficiencies from the Global Shared Services Centre – which centralized many of UNICEF's business functions – resulted in savings of close to US\$3 million. Supply chain strategies involving key commodities led to nearly US\$400 million in cost avoidance.

In 2018 and beyond, UNICEF will keep working to strengthen public- and private-sector partnerships for enhanced results. At the country level, it will continue partnering with governments and affirming their primary responsibility to guide national development and coordinate assistance. Improved coordination with other United Nations agencies will also be a priority, in the interest of accelerating progress towards the SDGs.

UNICEF extends its deepest appreciation to all the partners that provided financial resources and other support in 2017. Their commitments play an indispensable part in reaching the world's most vulnerable and disadvantaged children.

Top 30 resource partners by contributions received, 2017
(in millions of US dollars)

PARTNER	REGULAR RESOURCES	OTHER RESOURCES		TOTAL
		Regular	Emergency	
United States	133	164	519	815
United Kingdom	54	203	264	521
European Commission	–	285	215	500
Germany	17	116	234	367
World Bank Group - International Development Association (WBG-IDA)	–	351	–	351
United States (NC***)	35	261	44	340
Sweden	85	82	40	207
Norway	48	86	60	194
Japan	19	78	73	171
United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)*	–	–	141	141
Japan (NC)	111	9	13	133
Canada	13	70	49	131
Republic of Korea (NC)	99	23	2	124
Gavi, The Vaccine Alliance	–	120	–	120
Netherlands	20	58	25	103
Germany (NC)	44	16	35	95
Sweden (NC)	42	35	8	85
Spain (NC)	53	7	9	69
United Kingdom (NC)	14	35	18	67
United Nations Development Group joint programme	–	66	–	66
France (NC)	44	11	6	61
Netherlands (NC)	41	8	9	58
Denmark	13	24	18	55
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) **	–	27	25	53
Global Partnership for Education	–	52	–	52
Italy (NC)	35	2	3	40
Australia	16	4	20	40
Switzerland	24	5	11	40
Republic of Korea	4	28	6	38
Global Fund to Fight Aids, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM)	–	34	4	38

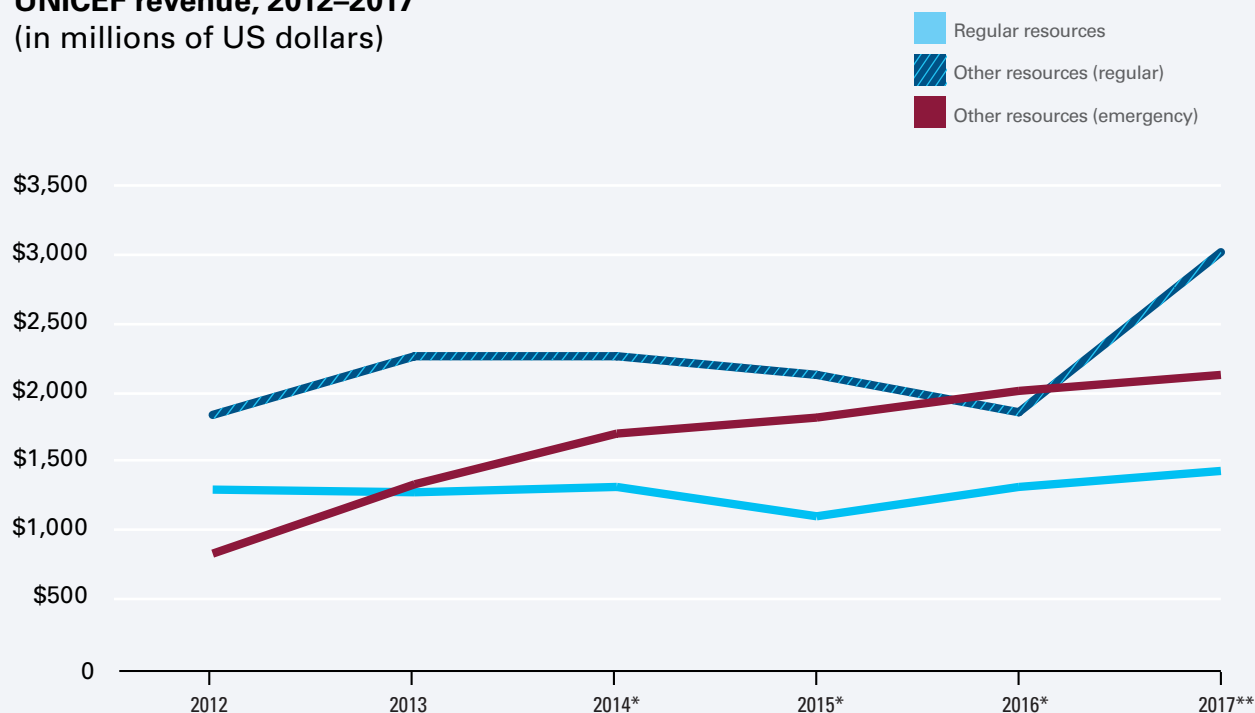
* Contributions from UNOCHA include \$109 million related to the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) and \$32 million related to other sources.

** Revenue from UNDP includes \$16 million related to the Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF) and \$37 million related to One Funds and Joint Programmes.

*** National Committee for UNICEF.

UNICEF revenue, 2012–2017

(in millions of US dollars)

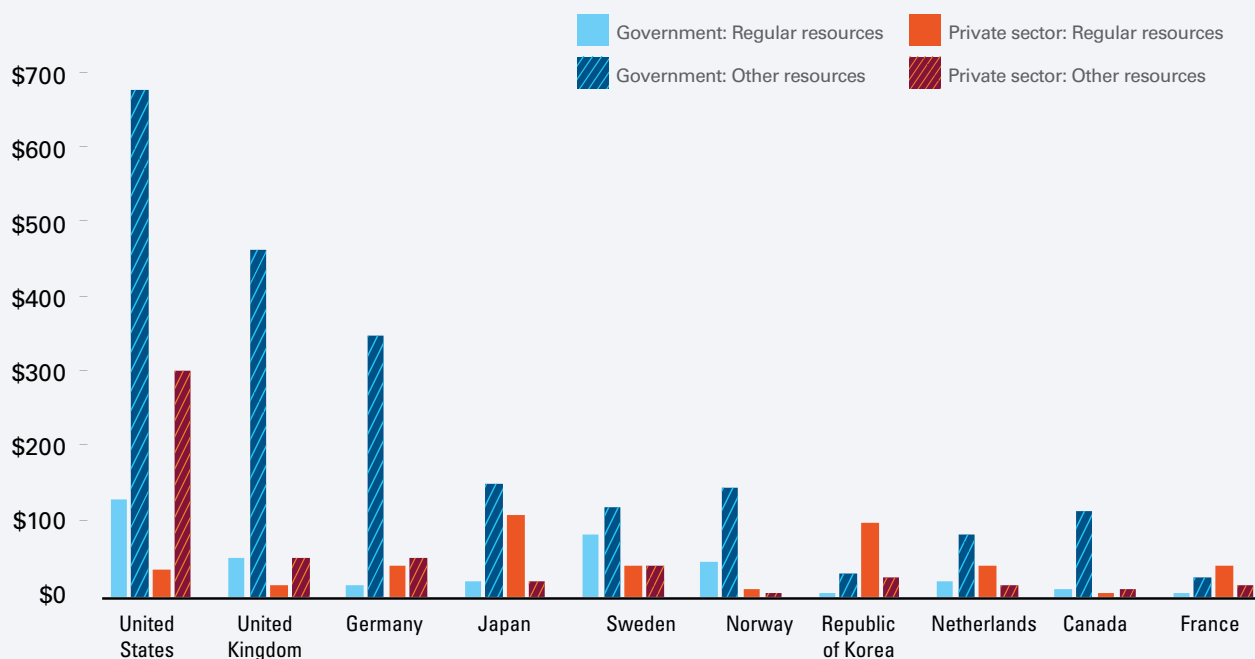


* 2014–2016 revenue figures have been restated to reflect UNICEF's 2017 revenue recognition policy.

** The figures for 2017 are provisional and are subject to audit.

Top 10 countries, contributions received by donor and funding type, 2017*

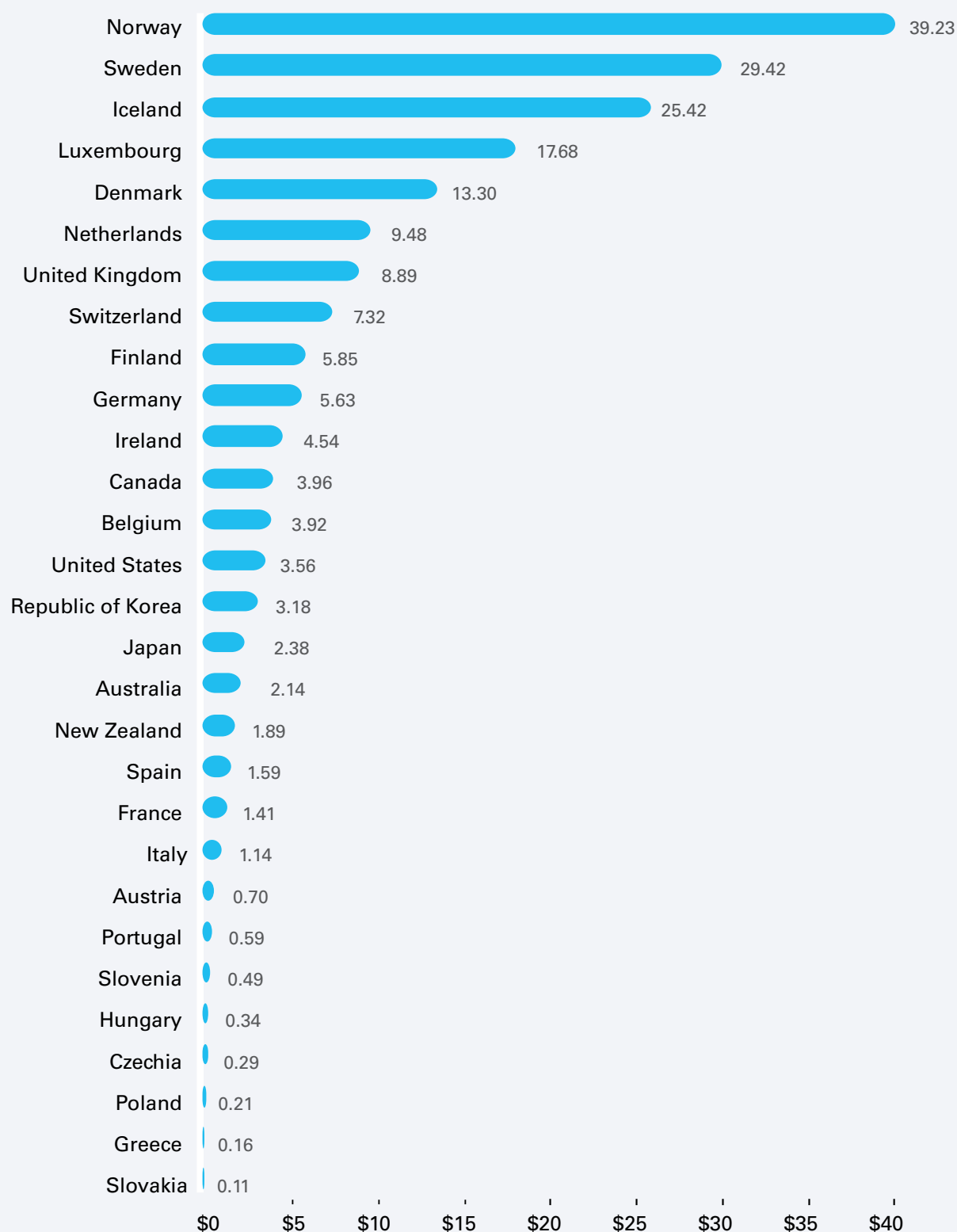
(in millions of US dollars)



* Includes contributions from governments and UNICEF National Committees; excludes intergovernmental, non-governmental, inter-organizational and pooled funds contributions.

Per capita contributions received by UNICEF, 2017*

Member countries of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC)
of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)
(in US dollars)



* Includes contributions from governments and UNICEF National Committees.

Thematic contributions received, 2016–2017 (in millions of US dollars)

OUTCOME AREAS	2016	2017
Health	12	16
HIV/AIDS and Children	8	13
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	31	33
Nutrition	3	17
Education	88	87
Child protection	18	27
Social inclusion	6	5
Gender equality	1	1
Humanitarian action	145	164
Total	312	363

Note: Numbers may not add up because of rounding.

Private foundations and major donors contributing \$100,000 or more to UNICEF programmes in 2017

The Ajram Family Foundation	The ELEVA Foundation	The J Van Mars Foundation	Ready 4 School Rwanda
AlAbdulla Family	ELMA Philanthropies	Japan Committee Vaccines for the	Michael Rosenberg
Alwaleed Philanthropies	Emirates Red Crescent	World's Children	The Rotary Foundation / Rotary
Mr. and Mrs. William F. Achtmeyer	The Enrico Foundation	Pasi Joronen	International
Sunita & Surinder Arora	Fatima Fund	Ms. M Kambara	SF Foundation
Auridis	FIA Foundation	Joe and Sarah Kiani	Barbara and Edward Shapiro
Big Lottery Fund	Fidelity Charitable Gift Fund	Peter Kim and Kathryn Spitzer Kim	H.H. Sheikh Mohamed bin Zayed
The Bill & Melinda Gates	Stefan Findel and Susan	Kiwanis International	Al Nahyan, Crown Prince
Foundation	Cummings-Findel	Kuwait Foundation for the	of Abu Dhabi
Susan and Dan Boggio	Fondation Botnar	Advancement of Science	H.H. Sheikh Moza bint Nasser
Charlotte and Peter Bolland	Fondation Espoir, under the aegis	Ms. Tetsuko Kuroyanagi	Al-Missned
Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Brinker	of Fondation de Luxembourg	Kwok Foundation	Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus W. Spurlino
Bruce and Jina Veaco Foundation	Fondation Pierre Bellon	LDS Charities	Tong Shumeng
Cathal Ryan Trust	Fundación Carlos Slim	Mr. Sang-Rok Lee	Amanda Staveley
The Charles Engelhard Foundation	Fundación Leo Messi	Tamar and Bob Manoukian	Mr. Jeff E. Tarumianz
Charlie and Moll Anderson Family	G. Barrie Landry and the Landry	Margaret A. Cargill Foundation	Ms. Tori Thomas
Foundation	Family Foundation	Ms. Sterling McDavid	Tides Foundation
Child & Tree Fund	John and Cindi Galiher	The Milagro Foundation	Ting Tsung and Wei Fong Chao
Children's Investment Fund	The Garrett Family Foundation	Megha and Aditya Mittal	Foundation
Foundation	Gebauer Stiftung	Frank M. Montano	The Tom Mikuni and Minnie Obe
Clara Lionel Foundation	George Lucas Family Foundation	The Morgan Foundation	Hirayama Charitable Fund
Clooney Foundation for Justice	GHR Foundation	Mr. and Mrs. Richard Moskovitz	Unitarian Universalist Congregation
Combined Jewish Philanthropies	Ms. Kaia Miller Goldstein and	NHH Aid	at Shelter Rock
Mark and Marian Deere	Mr. Jonathan Goldstein	National Philanthropic Trust	United Nations Foundation
The Derek A.T. Drummond Fund	Ms. Dorothy M. Goodykoontz	Nenäpäivä-säätiö	Vanguard Charitable Endowment
The Dietz Family Fund	Gratitude to the Water Foundation	Carrie D. Rhodes-Nigam and	Program
Dubai Cares	Hartog Foundation	Vishal Nigam	Mr. Robert J. Weltman
Mr. and Mrs. Steve Eaton	Hawk Foundation	Obel Family Foundation	William and Flora Hewlett
Edmond J. Safra Foundation	Salma Hayek Pinault	The One Foundation	Foundation
Educate A Child, A Programme of	Helaina Foundation	People's Postcode Lottery	Win-Win Compassion for Children
Education Above All Foundation	Mr. John A Herrmann	The Power of Nutrition	Ms. Christina Zilber
Elbert H., Evelyn J., and Karen H.	Mr. and Mrs. Dariush Hosseini	Qatar Charity	Zonta International
Waldron Charitable Foundation	Houssian Foundation	Radiohjälpen	
Mr. and Mrs. Michael R. Eisenson	IKEA Foundation	Randell Charitable Fund	

Corporate sector alliances contributing \$100,000 or more to UNICEF programmes in 2017

MULTI-COUNTRY ALLIANCES

ALEX AND ANI
Amadeus [Iberia LAE S.A. (Spain), Finnair (Finland), Norwegian Air Shuttle ASA (Norway)]
Arm Holdings
Belarto
Cartier Philanthropy
Change for Good® [Aer Lingus (Ireland), American Airlines (United States), Asiana Airlines (Republic of Korea), Cathay Pacific (Hong Kong, China), Cebu Pacific Air (Philippines), easyJet (United Kingdom), Japan Airlines, (Japan), Hainan Airlines (China), Tianjin Airlines (China), Qantas Airways Ltd. (Australia)]
Cubus AS
DLA Piper
Fundación FCBarcelona
Garnier
Gina Tricot
Groupe Editor
Gucci
H & M Hennes & Mauritz AB
H&M Foundation
Hallmark
Humble Bundle
ING
JANÉ GROUP
Kantar Group
Kimberly-Clark Foundation
"La Caixa" Banking Foundation
The LEGO Foundation
The LEGO Group
Les Mills International
Louis Vuitton Malletier
Marks & Spencer plc
Meliá Hotels International
MSC Cruises SA
Nordic Choice Hotels AS
Norwegian Air Shuttle ASA
Philips Foundation
Pictura
Primark Limited
Privalia Venta Directa S.A.
Procter & Gamble (Pampers)
Starwood Hotels & Resorts (now Marriott International, Inc.) (Check Out for Children®, Road to Awareness®, Make a Green Choice®)
Telenor Group
Unilever
Volvic
The Walt Disney Company

NATIONAL ALLIANCES

Argentina
Chubb Seguros Argentina
Banelco S.A.
Chevrolet
Australian Committee for UNICEF
MMG Ltd.
Belgian Committee for UNICEF
Umicore
Bulgaria
Happy Bar & Grill
Brazil
Petrobras
Samsung
Sanofi
AMIL
Celpe/BNDES
Fundação Itaú Social
Canadian UNICEF Committee
Teck Resources Ltd.
China
Haier Group
Porsche (China) Motors Ltd.
Tencent Foundation
Colombia
Grupo Familia
Dutch Committee for UNICEF
Nationale Postcode Loterij
Ecuador
Diners Club International
Finland
Nokia
France
Clairefontaine
Fondation Chanel
Fondation L'Oréal
Gémo
L'Occitane
Néo-Soft
German Committee for UNICEF
HUGO BOSS AG
United Internet for UNICEF Foundation
Hong Kong Committee for UNICEF
Chow Tai Fook Jewellery Company Ltd.
Asia Miles Ltd.
Sunshine Forever Limited
S.F. Express (Hong Kong) Ltd.
India
Exide Industries
Johnson & Johnson India
Indonesia
Philips Lighting Indonesia, PT
Italian Committee for UNICEF
Aspiag Services S.R.L.
Moncler

Japan Committee for UNICEF

AEON 1% Club Foundation
MUFG Bank, Ltd.
Consumers' Co-Operative Kobe
Consumers' Co-Operative Mirai
COOP SAPPORO
Co-op Deli Consumers' Co-operative Union
Fuji Television Network, Inc. (FNS Charity Campaign)
GSTV Co., Ltd.
Honda Motor Co., Ltd.
IDOM Inc.
ITOHAM FOODS Inc.
Japanese Consumers' Co-operative Union
Kao Corporation
SARAYA Co., Ltd.
Sugarlady Co., Ltd.
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation
Sumitomo Mitsui Card Company, Ltd.
U CO-OP Consumer Co-Operative Society

Korean Committee for UNICEF

BGF Retail
DFD Group
Korea Seven
Big Hit Entertainment
Lotte Giants
NXC Corporation
S.M. ENTERTAINMENT
WINIX
FASHION GROUP HYUNGI

Malaysia

BonusKad Loyalty Sdn. Bhd.
Mexico
Grupo Financiero Santander
Laboratorios Liomont
Yakult
International Zinc Association
Fundación Manuel Antonio Da Mota
Fundación Cinépolis

New Zealand Committee for UNICEF

Les Mills International

Norwegian Committee for UNICEF

KIWI Norge AS

Romania

JYSK Romania
Romgaz

Spanish Committee for UNICEF

Banco Santander
El Corte Inglés
Forletter
FOXY - Industrie Cartarie Tronchetti

Fundación Aquae
Fundación Iberostar
Fundación Nous Cims
Fundación Probitas
Iberia
RIU Hotels & Resorts
Tubacex

Swedish Committee for UNICEF

Brynäs Hockey
M-magasin
NCC AB
Svenska PostkodLotteriet

Swiss Committee for UNICEF

Roche Employee Action and Charity Trust
International Olympic Committee

Thailand

Central Food Retail Co., Ltd.
Sansiri Public Company Ltd.

United Kingdom Committee for UNICEF

ATP Tour
BT Group plc
Burberry Group plc
Ethical Tea Partnership
GlaxoSmithKline
London Stock Exchange Group Foundation
Manchester United Football Club
Twinings
VitalityHealth

United States Fund for UNICEF

Apple Inc.
Applied Medical
Avery Dennison Foundation
Becton Dickinson Pharmaceutical Systems
The Container Store
Facebook
Florida Panthers Hockey Club Ltd
Georgia-Pacific
Google
Hasbro
HSN
Johnson & Johnson, Inc.
L'Oréal USA – Giorgio Armani Fragrances
Pfizer Inc.
Prudential
Revive Missions
S'well Bottle
Target Corporation
UPS Foundation
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
Banco Occidental de Descuento

Top 20 National Committee donors, 2017 (revenue* in millions of US dollars)

COUNTRY	REGULAR RESOURCES	OTHER RESOURCES	TOTAL
United States	34	304	338
Japan	111	21	132
Republic of Korea	92	18	109
Germany	45	51	96
Sweden	43	43	86
United Kingdom	21	54	75
Spain	55	18	73
France	49	18	67
Netherlands	41	17	58
Italy	36	4	40
Switzerland	5	20	25
Denmark	13	10	23
Finland	14	9	22
Hong Kong, China	14	6	20
Canada	10	6	16
Belgium	6	10	16
Norway	10	5	15
Australia	6	6	12
Ireland	3	4	8
Poland	5	3	8

* National Committee ranking is based on revenue amounts in order to be comparable to fundraising plans that are also revenue-based.
Note: Numbers may not add up because of rounding.

Total UNICEF revenue by source of funding, 2017 (in US dollars)

OVERVIEW

	Regular resources		Other resources		Other Contributions***	Total
	Public sector	Private sector	Public sector	Private sector	Private sector	
1. Countries*	579,896,586	668,449,921	2,717,852,238	768,613,974	36,379,597	4,771,192,316
2. Intergovernmental agencies	—	—	571,972,035	—	—	571,972,035
3. Non-governmental organizations	—	1,070,039	—	235,271,945	—	236,341,984
4. Inter-organizational arrangements	—	—	859,188,039	—	—	859,188,039
5. Other revenue**	—	—	—	—	—	138,049,228
Grand Total	579,896,586	669,519,960	4,149,012,312	1,003,885,919	36,379,597	6,576,743,603

* Includes revenue from governments and UNICEF National Committees.

** Other revenue includes revenue from investments, procurement and other sources.

*** Revenue for specific management activities.

Note: Numbers may not add up because of rounding.

Total UNICEF revenue by source of funding, 2017, continued

1. DONORS

Countries*

Donors	Regular resources		Other resources		Other contributions **	Total
	Public sector	Private sector	Public sector	Private sector	Private sector	
Afghanistan	67,853	—	5,924,171	—	—	5,992,024
Andorra	27,852	256,485	25,682	306,131	—	616,150
Angola	220,000	—	2,449,305	—	—	2,669,305
Argentina	130,000	14,106,881	—	13,157,653	8,807,417	36,201,950
Armenia	116,590	—	—	—	—	116,590
Australia	48,717,511	5,622,391	21,391,710	6,406,017	—	82,137,629
Austria	1,264,346	3,342,568	1,559,973	838,772	—	7,005,659
Bangladesh	50,610	—	—	—	—	50,610
Barbados	195,575	—	—	—	—	195,575
Belarus	—	—	—	62,251	—	62,251
Belgium	71,871,949	9,858,031	12,019,524	6,419,865	—	100,169,368
Belize	—	—	500,167	—	—	500,167
Benin	24,124	—	—	—	—	24,124
Bhutan	28,553	—	—	—	—	28,553
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	40,000	—	225,000	74,457	—	339,457
Bosnia and Herzegovina	—	—	29,621	—	—	29,621
Botswana	—	—	100,000	—	—	100,000
Brazil	1,618,600	1,347,440	975,776	8,237,369	3,149,695	15,328,881
Bulgaria	57,500	143,943	228,289	899,472	241,330	1,570,534
Burkina Faso	—	—	245,863	—	—	245,863
Burundi	—	—	117,491	—	—	117,491
Cabo Verde	350,000	—	—	—	—	350,000
Cameroon	—	—	21,213,113	—	—	21,213,113
Canada	12,597,201	6,255,434	121,707,031	10,145,014	—	150,704,679
Central African Republic	73,237	—	6,040,817	—	—	6,114,054
Chad	54,160	—	6,374,361	—	—	6,428,521
Chile	77,000	1,633,994	—	1,232,787	1,547,012	4,490,794
China	1,650,469	727,857	3,073,551	10,380,412	1,388,517	17,220,806
Colombia	—	1,535,145	258,598	2,910,400	1,741,190	6,445,334
Comoros	70,000	—	—	—	—	70,000
Congo	748,450	—	1,332,589	—	—	2,081,039
Costa Rica	18,476	—	—	22,332	—	40,809
Côte d'Ivoire	12,600	—	34,753,166	—	—	34,765,766
Croatia	52,387	461,281	—	2,062,783	1,150,688	3,727,138
Czechia	—	2,499,678	228,854	831,725	—	3,560,257
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	130,070	—	—	—	—	130,070
Democratic Republic of the Congo	318,000	—	5,030,067	—	—	5,348,067
Denmark	9,657,566	12,778,090	37,016,193	10,133,593	—	69,585,443
Dominican Republic	88,000	—	—	221,328	—	309,328
Ecuador	—	607,954	—	4,187,160	1,041,477	5,836,591
El Salvador	—	—	—	22,547	—	22,547

Total UNICEF revenue by source of funding, 2017, *continued*

Donors	Regular resources		Other resources		Other contributions **	Total
	Public sector	Private sector	Public sector	Private sector	Private sector	
Equatorial Guinea	108,612	—	—	—	—	108,612
Estonia	336,961	—	1,127,013	—	—	1,463,974
Ethiopia	292,662	—	2,552,597	—	—	2,845,259
Finland	5,971,770	13,521,705	13,712,265	8,864,780	—	42,070,519
France	3,609,342	48,983,142	27,718,563	17,581,578	—	97,892,624
Gabon	89,452	—	—	—	—	89,452
Gambia	—	—	2,060,229	—	—	2,060,229
Georgia	155,000	—	25,000	—	—	180,000
Germany	16,912,264	44,745,280	483,484,505	51,360,047	—	596,502,095
Ghana	148,512	—	—	—	—	148,512
Greece	—	1,863,328	—	332,808	—	2,196,136
Guinea	350,000	—	21,399,479	—	—	21,749,479
Guinea-Bissau	621,000	—	—	—	—	621,000
Hong Kong, China	—	14,088,794	—	6,178,560	—	20,267,354
Hungary	2,796,153	358,086	—	168,646	—	3,322,884
Iceland	1,288,561	3,832,314	3,518,756	560,905	—	9,200,537
India	1,787,351	—	3,629,242	1,709,102	2,900,000	10,025,695
Indonesia	163,965	869,356	687,379	4,046,187	2,320,513	8,087,400
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	26,408	6,658	—	—	—	33,066
Iraq	48,785	—	—	—	—	48,785
Ireland	7,684,098	3,445,978	7,623,025	4,312,018	—	23,065,120
Israel	—	—	—	51,792	—	51,792
Italy	5,312,869	35,961,088	40,575,113	4,402,869	—	86,251,939
Japan	19,018,327	111,381,634	142,003,728	21,048,514	—	293,452,203
Jordan	2,000,000	—	—	—	—	2,000,000
Kazakhstan	176,970	—	185,000	—	—	361,970
Kenya	150,000	—	10,194,175	161,058	—	10,505,232
Kuwait	200,000	—	5,050,000	3,249,388	—	8,499,388
Kyrgyzstan	50,000	—	—	—	—	50,000
Lao People's Democratic Republic	10,700	—	—	—	—	10,700
Lesotho	120,000	—	250,000	66,740	—	436,740
Liberia	—	—	2,071,274	—	—	2,071,274
Liechtenstein	25,100	—	97,561	—	—	122,661
Lithuania	178	—	41,057	76,406	—	117,641
Luxembourg	2,771,967	1,058,620	7,388,953	2,196,055	—	13,415,594
Madagascar	—	—	938,122	157,106	—	1,095,227
Malawi	—	—	2,981,841	—	—	2,981,841
Malaysia	362,735	6,680,839	100,000	4,158,902	2,191,787	13,494,264
Mali	108,500	—	—	—	—	108,500
Malta	—	—	17,773	—	—	17,773
Mauritania	20,610	—	125,223	—	—	145,833
Mexico	214,000	800,014	15,419	4,862,083	2,074,795	7,966,310
Monaco	26,853	—	321,711	—	—	348,563
Mongolia	125,400	—	—	—	—	125,400
Montenegro	18,912	—	—	—	—	18,912
Morocco	101,107	—	—	—	—	101,107
Myanmar	87,756	—	—	—	—	87,756
Namibia	120,000	—	—	—	—	120,000
Netherlands	273,985	40,706,494	62,819,811	17,021,150	—	120,821,440

Total UNICEF revenue by source of funding, 2017, *continued*

Donors	Regular resources		Other resources		Other contributions **	Total
	Public sector	Private sector	Public sector	Private sector	Private sector	
New Zealand	253,757	1,200,770	517,635	2,703,785	—	4,675,947
Nicaragua	42,500	—	—	782	—	43,282
Nigeria	2,067,455	—	15,882,944	31,746	—	17,982,145
Norway	47,970,048	9,570,687	156,022,475	5,134,214	—	218,697,423
Oman	—	—	900,000	—	—	900,000
Pakistan	54,783	—	5,684,242	—	—	5,739,024
Panama	715,000	—	300,000	2,271	—	1,017,271
Paraguay	—	—	—	740,705	—	740,705
Peru	—	253,476	—	986,938	481,021	1,721,435
Philippines	48,941	813,011	—	3,263,758	1,355,019	5,480,728
Poland	—	5,068,220	1,617,287	2,594,423	—	9,279,930
Portugal	226,635	4,973,296	11,848	1,569,864	—	6,781,643
Qatar	—	—	—	34,623,970	—	34,623,970
Republic of Korea	3,900,000	91,794,726	53,545,377	17,681,147	—	166,921,250
Republic of Moldova	60,000	—	—	115,000	—	175,000
Romania	125,000	15,675	—	975,181	—	1,115,855
Russian Federation	1,000,000	—	1,400,000	15,537	—	2,415,537
Sao Tome and Principe	19,500	—	—	—	—	19,500
Saudi Arabia	1,108,768	663	50,000	6,244,823	—	7,404,254
Senegal	60,954	—	—	—	—	60,954
Serbia	51,000	24,661	—	430,118	186,185	691,965
Sierra Leone	384,000	—	2,610,767	—	—	2,994,767
Singapore	50,000	—	—	10,754	—	60,754
Slovakia	11,614	75,469	289,132	221,756	—	597,971
Slovenia	30,517	886,652	33,452	244,207	—	1,194,830
Solomon Islands	—	—	625,000	—	—	625,000
Somalia	435,700	—	—	—	—	435,700
South Africa	—	—	—	923,215	474,166	1,397,380
South Sudan	190,894	—	16,250,000	—	—	16,440,894
Spain	583,515	55,120,034	4,441,268	17,554,545	—	77,699,362
Sri Lanka	35,500	—	—	2,319	—	37,819
Sudan	121,400	591	—	—	—	121,991
Sweden	84,527,727	42,663,598	114,519,741	42,882,695	—	284,593,760
Switzerland	23,015,855	4,647,553	14,672,479	20,011,331	—	62,347,218
Tajikistan	32,400	—	—	—	—	32,400
Thailand	510,725	3,022,143	—	11,138,151	1,616,313	16,287,332
Timor-Leste	100,000	—	—	—	—	100,000
Togo	26,000	—	5,751,217	—	—	5,777,217
Trinidad and Tobago	15,000	—	—	—	—	15,000
Tunisia	17,778	—	—	—	—	17,778
Turkey	242,715	1,814,305	1,000,000	968,098	—	4,025,118
Turkmenistan	125,246	—	—	—	—	125,246
Uganda	469,000	—	—	1,041,148	—	1,510,148
Ukraine	—	—	—	473,001	—	473,001
United Arab Emirates	100,000	25,403	2,744,626	14,386,885	—	17,256,914
United Kingdom	53,691,275	21,174,887	484,895,706	53,865,291	—	613,627,160
United Republic of Tanzania	22,000	—	5,268,203	—	—	5,290,203

Total UNICEF revenue by source of funding, 2017, *continued*

Donors	Regular resources		Other resources		Other contributions **	Total
	Public sector	Private sector	Public sector	Private sector	Private sector	
United States	132,500,000	33,574,227	695,280,371	304,312,495	2,330,000	1,167,997,093
Uruguay	72,450	1,612,678	–	1,331,569	1,375,509	4,392,205
Uzbekistan	310,000	–	–	–	–	310,000
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	–	–	–	177,928	37,169	215,097
Viet Nam	34,254	–	–	–	–	34,254
Zambia	257,520	–	–	–	–	257,520
Zimbabwe	–	–	8,355,924	–	–	8,355,924
Other	29,945	599,569	–	350,936	–	980,450
Revenue Adjustments	233,672	37,125	-353,178	-9,515,371	-30,206	-9,627,958
Total	579,896,586	668,449,921	2,717,852,238	768,613,974	36,379,597	4,771,192,316

* Includes revenue from governments and UNICEF National Committees.

** Revenue for specific management activities.

2. INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES (Public sector)

Other resources	European Commission	568,643,280
	Islamic Development Bank	7,287,634
	UNITAID	776,617
	Revenue Adjustments	-4,735,495
Total		571,972,035

3. NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS (Private sector)

Regular resources	Other	1,070,039
	Subtotal	1,070,039
Other resources	The Alexander Bodini Foundation	60,000
	Alliance Côte d'Ivoire	89,407
	Clinton Health Access Initiative	1,424,446
	Education Cannot Wait Fund	22,325,571
	End Violence Fund	1,583,574
	Gavi, The Vaccine Alliance	154,863,111
	Global Fund to Fight Aids, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM)	42,943,127
	Nutrition International	11,774,219
	Partners in Health	171,000
	Other	893,815
	Revenue Adjustments	-856,326
Subtotal		235,271,945
Total		236,341,984

Total UNICEF revenue by source of funding, 2017, continued

4. INTER-ORGANIZATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS
(Public sector)

Other resources	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	5,201,277
	Global Partnership for Education	46,884,058
	International Labour Organization (ILO)	261,725
	International Organization for Migration (IOM)	78,081
	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)	21,259
	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	55,712,861
	Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG) on Violence against Children	40,000
	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)	865,483
	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women)	378,499
	United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS	3,000,000
	United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	8,826,928
	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	1,335,570
	United Nations Development Group joint programmes	65,938,902
	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)	143,228,953
	United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)	7,904,993
	United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security (UNTFHS)	318,702
	World Food Programme (WFP)	1,351,875
	World Health Organization (WHO)	459,783
	World Bank Group - International Development Association (WBG-IDA)	521,661,662
	Revenue Adjustments	-4,282,572
Total		859,188,039

5. OTHER REVENUE*

Total	138,049,228
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GRAND TOTAL

6,576,743,603

* Other revenue includes revenue from investments, procurement and other sources.

Note: Numbers may not add up because of rounding.

Top 20 partners to regular resources by contributions received, 2017
(in millions of US dollars)

COUNTRY	REGULAR RESOURCES
United States	133
Japan (NC*)	111
Republic of Korea (NC)	99
Sweden	85
United Kingdom	54
Spain (NC)	53
Norway	48
Germany (NC)	44
France (NC)	44
Sweden (NC)	42
Netherlands (NC)	41
Italy (NC)	35
United States (NC)	35
Switzerland	24
Netherlands	20
Japan	19
Belgium	18
Germany	17
Australia	16
United Kingdom (NC)	14

* National Committee for UNICEF.



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