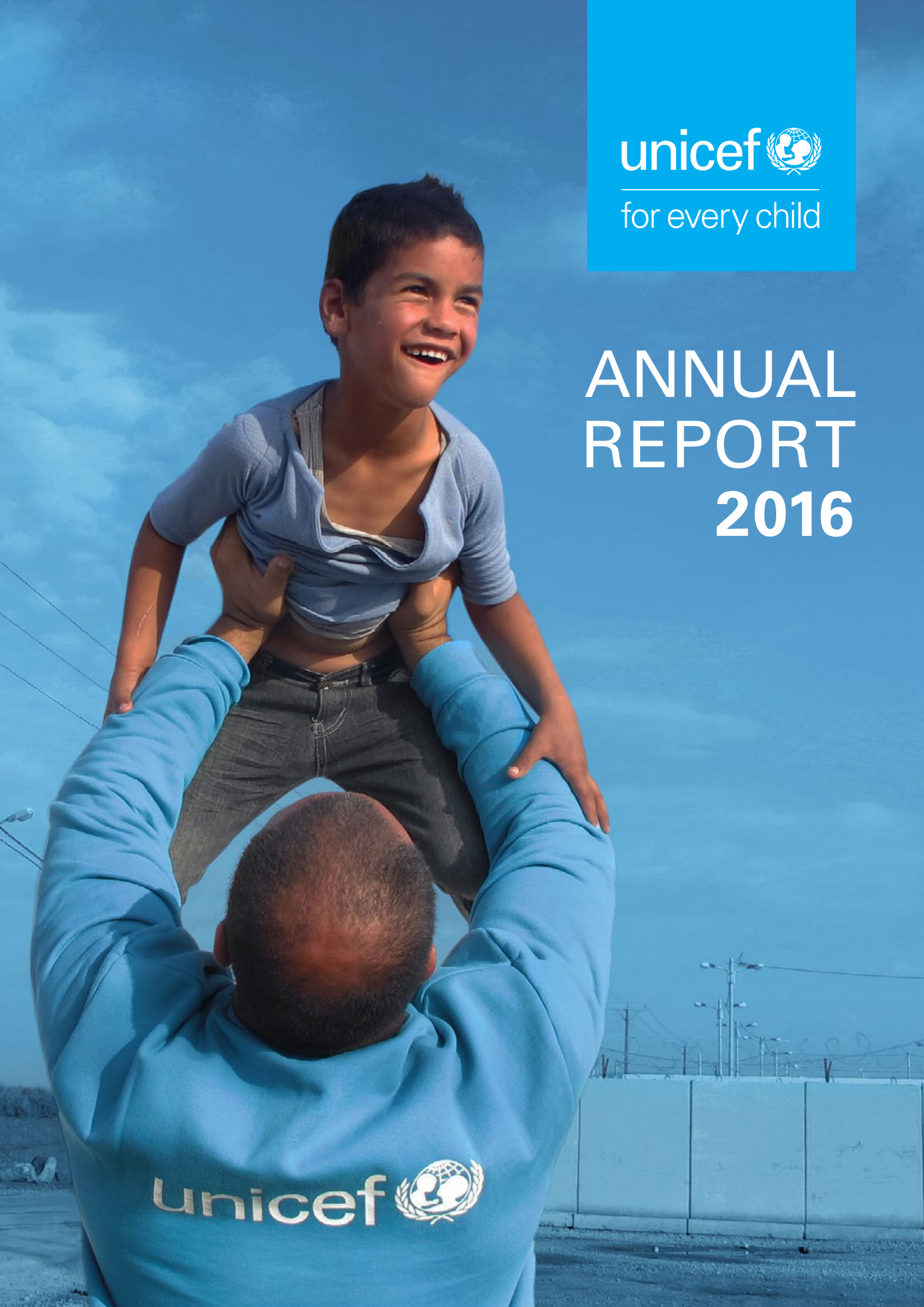

unicef

for every child

ANNUAL REPORT 2016

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, 13–16 June 2017.

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Front cover: A UNICEF staff member lifts a Syrian boy in the air at the Za'atari refugee camp in Jordan.
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UNICEF ANNUAL REPORT 2016

CONTENTS

Message from the Executive Director

Introduction

1. FOR EVERY CHILD, RESULTS

Humanitarian action 13

Health 21

HIV and AIDS 26

Water, sanitation and hygiene 30

Nutrition 35

Education 40

Child protection 45

Social inclusion 49

Gender equality 54

2. FOR EVERY CHILD, ESSENTIAL SUPPLIES

3. PARTNERSHIP AND STEWARDSHIP

MESSAGE FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

"In 2016, UNICEF and our partners focused relentlessly on results – helping deliver proven, lifesaving interventions to the children and families who need them the most."

Every year is important to UNICEF and to our core mission: working to achieve results for every child.

Whoever she is. Wherever he lives. Whatever the circumstances. No matter the obstacles.

But 2016 was important in some exceptional ways.

It was the year in which we marked UNICEF's 70th anniversary, looking back to celebrate and reflect on what we have learned – and looking ahead to apply those lessons to meet the challenges we face to reach every child.

In 2016, with approximately 535 million children living in countries affected by conflict, natural disasters, epidemics and other emergencies worldwide ... with nearly 50 million children on the move, more than half of them forcibly displaced ... and with around 385 million children living in extreme poverty and millions more experiencing discrimination and exclusion, those challenges are as great as any we have faced in our 70-year history.

2016 was also the first full year of working to make progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals. Agenda 2030 sets ambitious targets to eliminate extreme poverty and hunger, provide quality education for all, protect the planet and promote peaceful, inclusive societies – and to do so in a way that leaves no one behind.

By definition, this means we must reach the most disadvantaged, vulnerable and excluded children – every boy and every girl, in every society. In fact, there is no other way. Investing in reaching the farthest behind children will not only save lives – it will save futures. For by providing today's children with the services and support they need to make the most of their own lives, we give them the tools to help their own children fulfil their potential – breaking intergenerational cycles of poverty and deprivation, and building a more equal world.

In 2016, UNICEF and our partners focused relentlessly on delivering the results that save children's lives and futures – helping deliver proven, life-saving interventions to the children and families who need them the most … using our purchasing power to reduce the price of vaccines … reaching children in emergencies with critical support and learning materials to keep them from falling behind … advocating for the rights of children who are excluded because of their ethnicity, or their gender, or a disability.

As the pages of this report show, that meant immunizing more than 85 million children against measles and treating another 4.5 million for severe acute malnutrition. It meant helping provide access to safe water for nearly 29 million children and family members caught in conflicts and natural disasters. It

OPPOSITE PAGE: UNICEF Executive Director Anthony Lake stands with supporters of the Refugee Olympic Team that competed at the 2016 Summer Olympic Games in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

meant helping millions of migrant and refugee children with access to education and psychosocial support.

It also meant working with governments to strengthen health and other vital systems … working with partners in civil society and the private sector to develop innovations that can make it easier to reach the hardest-to-reach children and families … working with communities to identify problems and solutions to the barriers they face in accessing critical services … and working with children and young people to meet their needs and make their voices heard.

This report tells the stories of some of those children. Stories like that of Abdul, a seven-year-old Syrian boy who was able to attend school for the first time at a refugee camp in Jordan. Or Ganga, age 20 and nine months pregnant, who found comfort and prenatal care at a shelter in Nepal after losing her home to an earthquake. Or Joel, a premature baby from a poor family in Uruguay who received the nutritional support and health care he so desperately needed to survive. Or Savy, age 13, who got the attention and counselling she needed to begin reclaiming her life at a centre for trafficked children in Cambodia.

By helping change the lives of these children – and so many others – for the better, we are showing that progress is possible. That every life has an immeasurable value. And that, ultimately, the better, more equal world envisioned by the Sustainable Development Goals is not a naive hope, but a reachable reality.

Anthony Lake
UNICEF Executive Director

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INTRODUCTION

70 YEARS AND COUNTING

@UNICEF: ADVOCACY IN 2016

#FightUnfair.
UNICEF launches *The State of the World's Children 2016* in June. The flagship report makes the case for UNICEF's efforts to improve health and education for every child, regardless of background. In connection with the report, UNICEF Georgia releases a video on the stigma street children face. The video surpasses 140 million views on UNICEF Facebook pages in less than a week.

Seven decades ago, the world was recovering from a devastating world war. For millions of child survivors of that war, peace still encompassed a landscape of significant challenges and damaged futures. UNICEF was created to help those children – no matter who they were, no matter where they were from. The only thing that mattered for the nascent organization was achieving results for children in need.

Today, UNICEF's network, which spans the globe, offers innovative solutions and tested expertise, and is still getting results for the world's children – regardless of their background. The only thing that matters is helping the furthest from help, reaching the most left behind and including the most excluded.

Scaling up results in 2016

UNICEF has made an important impact over the years – particularly when measured by the gains of the past three decades – in areas such as child survival, primary education enrolment and access to safe water. In 2016, UNICEF scaled up its global results.

It was one of the most dangerous years to be a child in recent memory. Conflicts and crises around the world threatened and displaced millions. Millions more faced poverty, deprivation, violence, exploitation and discrimination. For its part, UNICEF responded to 344 humanitarian emergencies in 108 countries.

In all these emergencies, UNICEF played a lead role in coordinating the response by United Nations agencies, international non-governmental organizations and local partners to provide safe water and sanitation, nutrition and education. The organization's worldwide supply chain dispatched help accurately and speedily.

Just as important, in the aftermath of those crises, UNICEF remained on the ground to deliver. Through cross-sectoral protection, education, social inclusion and health interventions, UNICEF enhanced childhoods even as it helped save lives. Recognizing that disaster recovery lays the foundation for long-term development, UNICEF helped communities prepare for future crises and climate shocks, thus easing the path for children to fulfil their potential.

CHILDREN AND YOUTH IN FOCUS

No Fear of Snow: Shelter for two young refugees in Serbia

In 2016, the migrant and refugee crisis in Europe surpassed even the crisis that prompted the founding of UNICEF just after the Second World War. Throughout the winter of 2016, UNICEF worked to support refugees and both governmental and non-governmental partners providing shelter and relief.

In November, as temperatures dropped, Naedel, age 4, was already cold. "I don't have a jacket or boots. I don't have a winter hat on my head," she whimpered as her sister, Zorah, age 15, rummaged through a bag under the bed, searching for something warm to put on.

Naedel, Zorah and their two other siblings were staying in a reception centre in Sjenica, south-west Serbia. They were fed and housed along with 200 other refugees, but they lacked warm clothes. Their only shoes were summer clogs.

Then UNICEF arrived. Thanks to donations from the European Commission's Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection Department and the Government of Japan, UNICEF was able to distribute shoes and clothing. There was already a line when Naedel and Zorah arrived, and they watched in disbelief as children came away with new boots and sets of winter clothes.

Just moments before, they were looking for ways to spend the evening wrapped in something other than dusty blankets. Now they were the owners of warm blue boots, colourful jackets and winter pants. Forgetting her earlier concerns, the girls talked excitedly about the coming snow.

@UNICEF: ADVOCACY IN 2016

#ChildrensDay.
UNICEF Executive Director Anthony Lake calls Universal Children's Day "an annual opportunity to recommit ourselves to protecting the rights of every child." Lake cites "the uncomfortable truth" that the rights of millions of children are violated daily by violence, abuse and exploitation. By protecting their rights, he adds, we protect "our common future."

ABOVE LEFT: A child refugee receives warm winter clothing at a reception centre in Sjenica, Serbia.

@UNICEFinnovation 2016 #ENDviolence

A powerful short film featuring UNICEF Goodwill Ambassador David Beckham premieres in December, illustrating the brutal reality that physical and psychological abuse can mark children forever. The film's perspective is crafted from thousands of responses to a poll on violence conducted via U-Report, UNICEF's innovative text-messaging tool to amplify the voices of children and young people. ●

© UNICEF/UN041588/WILLIAMS

Innovation and partnerships

UNICEF continued to use cost-effective strategies to ensure that every possible dollar went towards services for children. As one of the world's largest buyers of vaccines, insecticide-treated mosquito nets and nutritional therapies, UNICEF's leverage helped bring down the costs of saving lives.

In support of these savings, UNICEF innovation teams and partnerships unveiled new technologies and products designed to reach the hardest-to-reach children and communities.

For example, the Magic Box Initiative – a partnership with Amadeus, Google, IBM and Telefonica – collects and analyses real-time data to improve emergency responses. The UNICEF RapidPro mobile platform continues to help reduce maternal and child-hood mortality, including in rural areas of Zambia, where HIV-positive mothers can now find out the status of their child in half the time it used to take. UNICEF's Internet of Good Things is bridging the digital divide in more than 40 countries, reaching more than a million people a month with offline education and life-saving information. Also in 2016, UNICEF piloted a humanitarian drone to accelerate HIV test result delivery in Malawi and a mobile phone birth registry in Pakistan.

A dedicated Innovation Fund is financing promising early-stage projects like these, and UNICEF's Global Innovation Centre is expanding the most effective initiatives.

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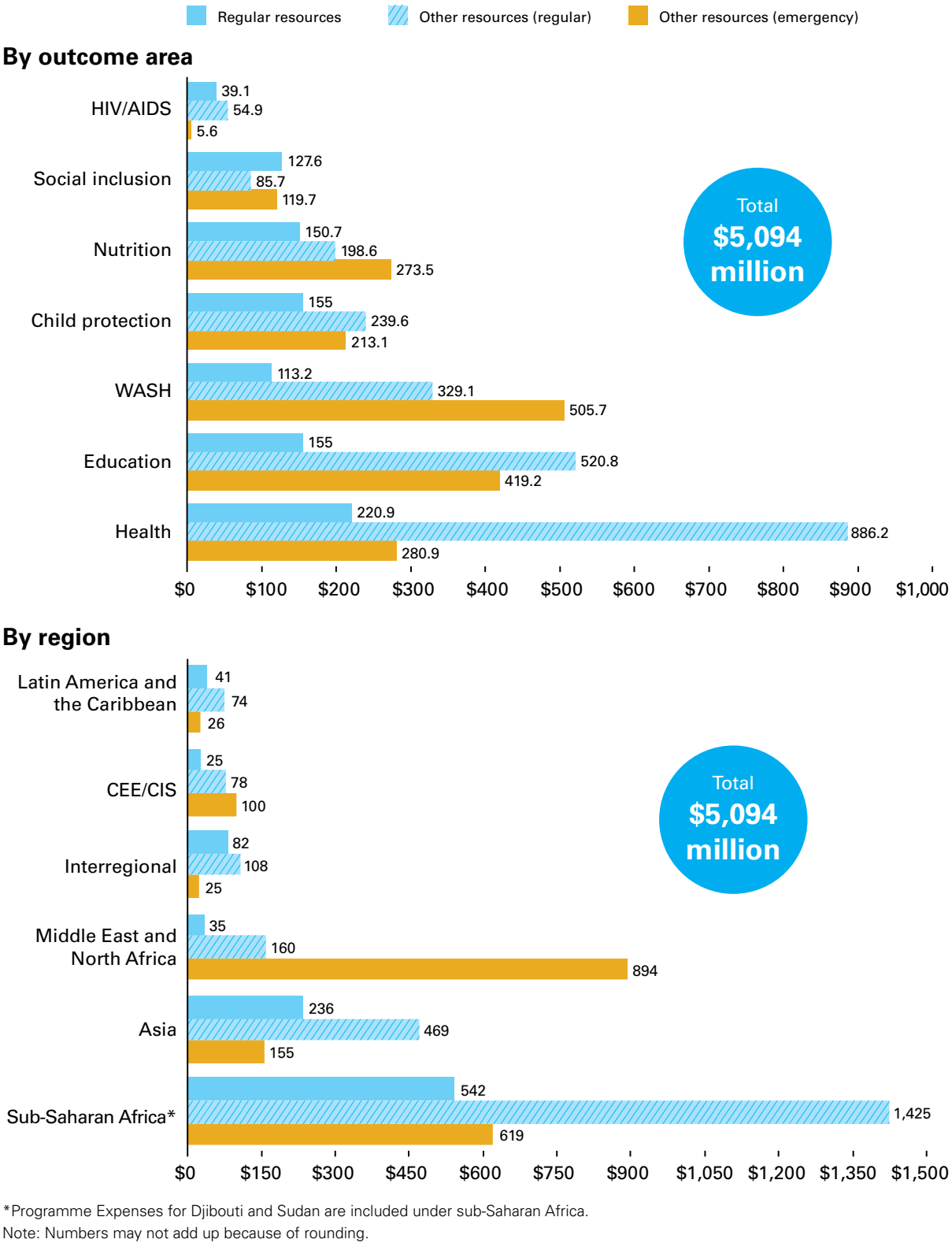
RIGHT: Women pull a large net out of the water at a UNICEF-supported fish cooperative in Gicumbi District, Rwanda.

Direct programme expenses, 2016
(in millions of US dollars)



*Programme Expenses for Djibouti and Sudan are included under sub-Saharan Africa.
Note: Numbers may not add up because of rounding.

@UNICEF: ADVOCACY IN 2016

#ForEveryChild.
In December, UNICEF marks its 70th anniversary with commemorative events and calls for a fair chance for every child. The celebration at United Nations Headquarters features some of UNICEF's best-known advocates – including Ishmael Beah, David Beckham, Orlando Bloom, Jackie Chan, Angélique Kidjo, Femi Kuti and Priyanka Chopra, who is introduced as the newest global Goodwill Ambassador.

Engaged and empowered

As an organization entirely reliant on voluntary contributions, UNICEF depends on governments, NGOs and the private sector to make its work possible. In turn, the organization's credibility, impartiality and record of results make it a valued partner.

UNICEF's research on issues affecting children routinely provides reference points for policy makers and advocacy professionals. An enormous presence on social media amplifies the organization's work to a growing global audience.

In addition, UNICEF has launched a new framework to bring together advocacy, communications, fundraising and public engagement efforts on critical issues affecting children – including refugee and migration issues, child survival, early childhood development and violence against children. The approach is already yielding positive results, reaching key audiences and motivating them to action.

For more information on efforts by UNICEF and its partners to generate public awareness and action on a range of issues affecting the world's most vulnerable children, see the '@UNICEF: Advocacy in 2016' items featured throughout this report.

Most important, in everything UNICEF does, it engages and empowers young people to have a voice in decisions that affect them. In 2016, the world's children and adolescents needed that support as much as ever – and UNICEF was there, 70 years on, still working to achieve results for every child.

© UNICEF/UN027455/VOLPE

RIGHT: Children of a migrant worker who returned home from the United States listen as adults converse in Quetzaltenango, Guatemala.

UNICEF expenditure, 2016
(in millions of US dollars)

BUDGET CATEGORY	
Development	4,790
Programme	4,655
Development effectiveness	135
Management	319
United Nations development coordination	7
Special purpose (including capital investment)	23
Other (including private fundraising and partnerships)	131
Total expenditure	5,270

Note: The UNICEF expenditure by budget categories in this table is presented on a modified cash basis and reflects cash disbursements and internal obligation documents (such as purchase orders) created in 2016.

ABOVE: A newborn girl smiles at her mother in a maternity clinic run by the International Rescue Committee, a UNICEF partner, in Bentiu, South Sudan.

1.
FOR EVERY CHILD,
RESULTS

A health specialist from UNICEF Ethiopia feeds nutritious porridge to a child at Kihen Health Post in the country's Tigray Region. The post provides health, nutrition, and water, sanitation and hygiene services to help strengthen support systems for children and families in the area.

© UNICEF/UN024905/SEWUNET

The world's children faced tremendous and, in some ways, unprecedented challenges in 2016 – especially the poorest and most vulnerable children who are always at the greatest risk in times of crisis and insecurity. Against this backdrop, UNICEF and its partners continued to deliver results in all of the programme areas identified in its strategic plan for 2014 through 2017.

More than 125 million people were in need of humanitarian assistance in 2016 as a result of conflict, displacement and natural disasters. The Zika virus threatened the well-being of women and children in 75 countries, and the El Niño weather cycle intensified drought in dozens of countries already suffering high levels of malnutrition and food insecurity. Armed conflict continued in Iraq, South Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic and elsewhere, and the global migration crisis reached proportions not seen since the Second World War.

UNICEF came into existence in the aftermath of that conflict 70 years ago. The crises that emerged or intensified in 2016 were a stark reminder that the need for the organization is as great as ever.

It was also the first full year for implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals for 2030, adopted by the international community in late 2015 – and for other wide-ranging global accords on disaster risk reduction, climate change and financing for development. Together with preparations for UNICEF's next four-year Strategic Plan, these agreements provided a framework for programmatic work in the years ahead.

BELOW: Women and children carry containers to fetch water in Zimbabwe.

© UNICEF/UN019020/MUKWAZHI

Progress and disparities

The world has already seen important progress for children. The number of children who die before their fifth birthday declined from 12.7 million in 1990 to 5.9 million in 2015. The proportion of undernourished children has fallen by almost half since 1990. The primary school net enrolment rate in low- and middle-income countries reached 91 per cent in 2015, while gender parity in primary education continued to improve. And the number of new HIV infections among children aged 0–14 years has declined by more than half since 2010.

Yet sharp disparities remain. Children in sub-Saharan Africa are 12 times more likely than those in high-income countries to die before age 5. Within countries, too, glaring inequities exist, with children from the poorest households more than twice as likely to be stunted and far less likely to complete school. In most countries, inequality is higher today than a generation ago, including in middle-income countries, where a majority of the world's poor children now live.

At the same time, approximately 535 million children live in countries affected by conflict, natural disasters, epidemics or other emergencies. Worldwide, 50 million children have been uprooted, including 28 million driven from their homes by violence and conflict. Millions more face violence, exploitation and abuse, including trafficking and sexual violence. Natural disasters and the impact of climate change are being felt all over the world.

Efficient and agile

In 2016, to meet these challenges and many more, UNICEF was called upon to do more for children, and to be more efficient, agile and innovative.

The following pages highlight the results that UNICEF and partners achieved in priority programme sectors throughout the year. In every sector, these results were aligned with UNICEF's equity agenda, which aims to realize the rights of every child, with accelerated progress for the most disadvantaged and excluded children and adolescents.

© UNICEF/UN017152/SHRESTHA

RIGHT: Children play in Gorkha District, Nepal, months after an earthquake destroyed their homes.

HUMANITARIAN ACTION

RESULTS IN 2016: UNICEF AND PARTNERS…

Responded to a total of 344 humanitarian situations worldwide, from conflicts to natural disasters to health emergencies.

Reached nearly 29 million people with safe water, sanitation and hygiene in humanitarian settings, including more than 1.2 million displaced people in Iraq.

Supported basic education for 11.7 million children in emergencies.

Challenges and resilience

It was a challenging year for vulnerable children affected by violence, upheaval and natural disasters around the world. By the end of 2016, nearly a quarter of the world's child population – an estimated 535 million children – lived in countries affected by conflict, natural disaster, epidemics or other emergencies. Their education was jeopardized, their future put on hold and, for many, their childhood taken away.

UNICEF and partners responded to 344 such humanitarian situations affecting children in 108 countries in 2016, the largest number of emergency responses since 2005. Interventions ranged from the immediate and urgent – providing safe water, nutrition and vaccination against disease – to longer-term assistance, helping displaced families recover and communities rebuild.

Major emergencies persisted in Iraq, Nigeria and the Lake Chad Basin, South Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen, testing UNICEF's ability to deliver essential services at scale amidst constant volatility. Simultaneously, UNICEF responded to an ongoing global migration and refugee crisis that has uprooted tens of millions of children and exposed them to risks of violence and exploitation.

The severity of natural disasters – such as a devastating earthquake in Ecuador and Hurricane Matthew in Haiti – also had an impact throughout the year. Linking humanitarian and development work, UNICEF invested in risk reduction and focused on strengthening community resilience to mitigate the impact of future stresses and shocks, including the impact of climate change.

@UNICEF: ADVOCACY IN 2016

#UkraineChildren. UNICEF launches a series of five short animations in February, depicting some of the challenges facing children affected by the conflict in eastern Ukraine. Conceived in collaboration with graphic design students at the City University of New York, the videos mark the second anniversary of that conflict, which has affected more than half a million children.

@UNICEF: ADVOCACY IN 2016

#NoLostGeneration. In March, on the fifth anniversary of the conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic, UNICEF releases a report on the 3.7 million Syrian children under age 5 whose lives have been shaped by violence, fear and displacement. The No Lost Generation initiative, launched by UNICEF and partners in 2013, continues working to restore access to learning for Syrian children.

Conflicts trigger migrant and refugee crisis

Acute crises displaced millions of families in 2016. UNICEF continued its response to the most dangerous and volatile situations, including efforts in and around north-east Nigeria, South Sudan and the Syrian Arab Republic.

In the protracted Syrian conflict, grave violations against children were the highest on record in 2016. Hundreds were killed by bombs and shelling. Some deaths might have been averted if the country's medical facilities and practitioners were not utterly depleted and subjected to attacks.

UNICEF and partners scaled up delivery of essential supplies to the most vulnerable populations and pressed for access to the hundreds of thousands of Syrians living under siege.

In Turkey, UNICEF helped the government expand a national cash-transfer programme for education to benefit 230,000 young Syrians and other vulnerable children. Critical funding for this effort came from the European Union, a champion of the No Lost Generation initiative to maintain education for children at risk in the region.

In Jordan, UNICEF helped strengthen another cash grant programme, with solid results: 95 per cent of recipient families reported that the grants were sufficient for their child-related expenses.

© UNICEF/UN011166/GEORGIEV

RIGHT: A child waits behind as refugee and migrant families walk near the Gevgelija transit centre in the Republic of Macedonia, on the border with Greece.

© UNICEF/UN057318/AL-ADIMI

Conflict and insecurity

In Yemen, protracted conflict has created a major humanitarian crisis. Of a reported 18.8 million people affected by the conflict in 2016, more than half were children. An estimated 1.6 million children were forced from their homes. More than 2 million children under age 5 were considered malnourished, with 462,000 acutely so. Adding to the burden placed on collapsed health, water and sanitation systems, an outbreak of cholera raged in the country late in the year.

In a March report, UNICEF highlighted the heavy toll of violence on the children of Yemen. On the ground, emergency teams provided water and sanitation for 4.5 million people and polio vaccinations for approximately 4.7 million children. Other emergency interventions included educational and psychosocial support, as well as cash transfers for the poorest families.

Violence and insecurity also intensified in Iraq, affecting 10 million people in 2016. Battles uprooted 85,000 in Fallujah and left at least 1 million people in the city of Mosul out of reach of humanitarian assistance.

UNICEF co-led the United Nations 'cluster' of organizations working on education in Iraq and supported water and sanitation services for 1.2 million displaced persons in the country – nearly half of them children. UNICEF provided learning supplies for more than half a million children. Some 5.8 million Iraqi children were vaccinated against polio, and about 32,000 received measles vaccines. UNICEF also supported newborn

@UNICEF: Support for humanitarian action

Reliable support from trusted resource partners is key to UNICEF's humanitarian response. In 2016, partners played a prominent role in establishing a nexus between urgent humanitarian action and longer-term development work in countries dealing with serious and protracted crises.

The United States of America was the largest donor to UNICEF humanitarian operations, followed by Germany, the United Kingdom, Japan and the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF). During the cholera outbreak in Somalia, CERF funds enabled UNICEF and its partners to reach a total of 390,000 people with hygiene promotion messages through radio spots, information, education and communication materials – as well as temporary access to safe water through distribution of water disinfection tablets.

The Government of Japan went beyond emergency relief, increasing its grant aid to UNICEF – a multi-year contribution – by more than US$30 million above the 2015 level. This increase helped bridge a growing gap between humanitarian and development assistance in Afghanistan, Haiti, Myanmar, Pakistan and Tajikistan. ●

ABOVE LEFT: A boy in Sa'ada, northern Yemen, sits in the rubble of his family's home, which was destroyed in the country's escalating conflict.

@UNICEF: ADVOCACY IN 2016

#YemenChildren.
UNICEF issues a detailed report, *Children on the Brink*, in March, outlining the precarious humanitarian situation in Yemen after a year of conflict. UNICEF and partners continue to provide nutrition, safe water and vaccinations for Yemeni children and women – despite violence, restricted access and funding shortfalls.

#BringBackOurGirls.
In April, two years after the abduction of hundreds of schoolgirls from Chibok, Nigeria, UNICEF releases *Beyond Chibok*. The report documents the alarming trends tied to Boko Haram attacks in Cameroon, Chad, Niger and Nigeria – including the sharp rise in the number of children involved in 'suicide' attacks in those countries in 2014 and 2015.

ABOVE RIGHT: Ganga Aryal (foreground) walks outside her family's shelter home in Nuwakot District, Nepal.

CHILDREN AND YOUTH IN FOCUS

Ganga's Story: A warm feeling in post-earthquake Nepal

On a foggy Friday morning in early 2016, Ganga Aryal, age 20 and nine months pregnant, sat next to a heater in a UNICEF tent shelter. It had been a few days since she had arrived at the Trishuli District Hospital, which was largely destroyed by the 7.8 magnitude earthquake that rocked Nepal almost a year earlier.

Immediately after the quake, UNICEF provided medical tents at damaged hospitals in the country's 14 most affected districts so that health-care services could continue. Later, UNICEF set up additional tents as temporary homes for pregnant women, new and lactating mothers and their babies.

The tent where Ganga stayed was warm and orderly, with about a dozen beds lined up side by side. UNICEF and the local National Public Health Association insulated the tents so that mothers and their infants would have a warm place to stay in the winter.

As a first-time mother, Ganga was nervous about giving birth. But in the tent, primary caregivers like staff nurse Laxmi Ghimire kept an eye out for her comfort and health. "This tent is a safe place," Laxmi said. Ganga concurred. "I have many worries," she admitted. "I worry about my home in the village, my family and when we will rebuild. But at least here in this tent I know my baby will be safe and warm."

home care services for more than 2,000 newborn Iraqi babies.

Another conflict, in South Sudan, was compounded in 2016 by a worsening economy and a fragile political situation, making humanitarian access increasingly dangerous and restricted. Nonetheless, UNICEF and partners secured essential services for millions of vulnerable South Sudanese children and women.

UNICEF-supported feeding programmes reached almost 219,000 South Sudanese children suffering from severe acute malnutrition. Nearly 314,000 children, 42 per cent of them girls, benefitted from a Back to Learning initiative to restore children's right to education despite the crisis.

The Lake Chad Basin

The violence and predations of the Boko Haram militia created a humanitarian emergency in the Lake Chad Basin, as 2.4 million people fled and dispersed across the Far North region of Cameroon, western Chad, south-eastern Niger and north-eastern Nigeria. UNICEF and partners scaled up emergency measures in nutrition, WASH, education and protection, tracking unaccompanied children and supporting safe recreational activities in the affected areas in 2016.

In Nigeria itself, aid workers reached previously inaccessible communities, only to find an acute humanitarian situation. Alarming rates of child malnutrition and an outbreak of polio were UNICEF's immediate priorities. Rapid-response therapeutic feeding programmes had an 86 per cent recovery rate for about 160,000 malnourished children admitted.

© UNICEF/UN028807/TREMEAU

LEFT: Artou, age 18, and her daughter find refuge after fleeing their home in the Lake Region of Chad.

@UNICEF: Support for humanitarian action

UNICEF's humanitarian response in the Syrian Arab Republic and neighbouring countries affected by conflict and refugee flows received key support from the European Commission-Directorate General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations, which supported education programmes for 230,000 vulnerable refugee children in Turkey, along with protection for their families.

Germany, another major contributor to the crisis response, donated US$45 million to pay teacher salaries in Turkey, providing access to schooling for more than 150,000 Syrian refugee children.

UNICEF also recognized the success of a new partnership in humanitarian action; since January 2016, the Louis Vuitton for UNICEF partnership has helped raise funds for humanitarian support in Nigeria and the Syrian Arab Republic, bringing hope to children who have endured the shocks and stresses of war and deprivation. ●

@UNICEF: ADVOCACY IN 2016

#ChildrenFirst.

In September, UNICEF issues a report, *Uprooted*, with new data about the situation of refugee and migrant children worldwide. The report notes that nearly 50 million children have been uprooted, with 28 million driven from their homes by conflicts and millions more migrating for a better, safer life – but facing further dangers in transit.

Coping with disasters

During 2016, El Niño – an extreme weather pattern resulting from variations in ocean temperatures – contributed to the worst drought in 35 years in much of southern Africa. The drought drastically reduced food security from Angola to Madagascar. In response, UNICEF delivered ready-to-use therapeutic foods throughout the region, along with support for health care and safe water.

The year's two deadliest natural disasters occurred in the Americas.

The 7.8-magnitude earthquake that struck Ecuador in April left hundreds dead and either damaged or destroyed thousands of homes, schools and health facilities. To stave off disease following the earthquake, UNICEF supported access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation facilities for affected households.

Then in October, Hurricane Matthew left 807,000 Haitians in need of life-saving assistance and 175,000 displaced. Haiti had already been suffering from an El Niño-induced drought, and UNICEF supported the government's response with emergency WASH services and cholera vaccinations. After the hurricane, UNICEF and partners redoubled emergency interventions to stem water-borne diseases, restore damaged schools and safeguard unaccompanied children. The hurricane response was an example of strong preparedness and prepositioning of emergency supplies.

© UNICEF/UN047288/BRADLEY

RIGHT: The founder of a school that is being rebuilt with UNICEF's assistance stands with children in Grand'Anse Department, Haiti.

© UNICEF/UN025188/TROPPOLI

Emergence of the Zika virus

One of the most urgent international health concerns in 2016 arose with the emergence of the Zika virus in Latin America. In February, the World Health Organization declared that the mosquito-borne virus – which causes severe deformities in unborn foetuses, notably microcephaly – was a public health emergency. New research finds that the Zika virus affects children beyond microcephaly, impairing their eyesight, hearing and physical and intellectual development.

By the end of the year, 75 countries and territories around the world reported cases of mosquito-borne transmission. The majority of these were in Latin America and the Caribbean, where thousands of children had been born with congenital malformations associated with Zika.

UNICEF and partners contributed to the fight against Zika on many fronts in 2016: supporting government responses; identifying mosquito-reduction techniques and personal protection strategies; and focusing on sexual and reproductive health issues surrounding transmission.

@UNICEFinnovation 2016
Real-time data on Zika

UNICEF activates its U-Report social messaging tool in Latin America and the Caribbean in response to the outbreak of the Zika virus. Its goals: to provide life-saving information to households in areas affected by the virus – which poses particular dangers for pregnant women and their unborn foetuses – and enable young people to report in real time on the situation in their communities. UNICEF uses such reports to improve access to information for vulnerable children and women, leading to the launch of the first virtual online Zika Information Centre in January 2017. ●

ABOVE: In Manabí Province, Ecuador, a pregnant woman rests under an insecticide-treated net intended to prevent infection by the Zika virus.

@UNICEF: ADVOCACY IN 2016

#ActOfHumanity.
UNICEF releases a series of animated films about the rights of refugee and migrant children, and young people around the world. These *Unfairy Tales* tell the true stories of children fleeing from conflict and danger. The films are part of #ActOfHumanity, an online campaign emphasizing that all children have the right to a fair chance in life.

#Imagine.
UNICEF launches the 'world' version of John Lennon's iconic song 'Imagine' to generate awareness and action on behalf of the 28 million children driven from their homes by conflict. Released in September, the video features celebrities and ordinary people who have uploaded their own versions of the song from every region of the world – plus the International Space Station.

Resources and results

Responding to humanitarian emergencies has been central to UNICEF's work ever since its founding seven decades ago. Today, as the world struggles to cope with protracted conflicts on many fronts, a historic migration crisis, challenging new epidemics and climate-induced disasters, UNICEF's emergency operations are at the heart of the organization's equity efforts, benefitting the most vulnerable and hard-to-reach children and adolescents.

In the face of so many crises, however, insufficient resources and inadequate humanitarian access limited the overall impact that UNICEF and its partners were able to make in emergency response during 2016. The contributions of myriad resource partners – including governments, UNICEF National Committees and corporate partners – were critical. But more predictable, more flexible and longer-term funding is essential to the success of future emergency operations.

© UNICEF/UN048991/GETMAN

RIGHT: A girl affected by conflict in Donetsk Region, eastern Ukraine, draws on asphalt during a UNICEF-supported celebration of International Children's Day.

HEALTH

RESULTS IN 2016: UNICEF AND PARTNERS…

Procured 2.5 billion doses of vaccines for children in nearly 100 countries.

Had helped save the lives of 48 million children through high-impact health interventions since 2010.

Declared that even one death is too many when it comes to preventable childhood diseases that can kill.

Protecting children with basic immunization

By the end of 2016, a steady decline in the rate of child mortality since 2000 had saved the lives of 48 million children who would not have survived to see their fifth birthday if the rate had remained level.

Robust immunization programmes and supplementary campaigns targeting the children most in need saved many of those lives. With the number of unvaccinated children having dropped below 20 million in 2015, UNICEF and partners doubled down on efforts to ensure more equitable preventive coverage as envisioned by the Global Vaccine Action Plan. UNICEF procured 2.5 billion doses of vaccines for children in approximately 100 countries in 2016, reaching almost half of the world's under-five children.

In partnership with Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance, and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, UNICEF also helped harness competitive market forces and reduce the average price of pentavalent vaccine by half. The vaccine protects against five child-killing diseases, including diphtheria, tetanus and hepatitis B.

UNICEF also supported supplementary measles and rubella immunization activities in more than 30 countries where the burden of childhood diseases – and the incidence of outbreaks – demanded vaccination catch-up and follow-up efforts. Likewise, 11 million women in 10 high-risk countries received supplementary vaccinations to protect them and their babies from maternal and neonatal tetanus, which is associated with unsanitary conditions during childbirth.

@UNICEF: ADVOCACY IN 2016

#AirPollution.
In October, UNICEF releases *Clear the Air for Children*, a global report on air pollution. The report finds that 300 million children live in areas where toxins in the air exceed international limits by a factor of six or more. It shows that children are uniquely vulnerable to this threat – and that poor children are at the greatest risk of respiratory diseases linked to air pollution.

@UNICEF: Support for child health

During 2016, UNICEF relied on contributions from the World Bank Group's International Development Association (IDA) and UNICEF supported national governments in expanding immunization coverage, improving nutrition and strengthening health systems in Egypt, Haiti, Mali and Yemen. IDA also enabled UNICEF and the World Health Organization to support a national campaign vaccinating 1.5 million Yemeni children against polio.

In the corporate sector, 'la Caixa' Banking Foundation joined forces with UNICEF to tackle child pneumonia mortality, the world's number one infectious killer of children under age 5. This collaboration – which commenced in late 2015 – seeks to advance the use of self-sustained and innovative pneumonia diagnoses by front-line health workers, and ensure children's access to proper treatment.

In its first year, the partnership yielded significant results. Among other outcomes in 2016, it supported the identification of diagnostic devices and developed a procurement strategy to ensure their scaled-up use. ●

Closing in on polio

The year 2016 saw the smallest number of children paralyzed by polio in history and the wild poliovirus on the verge of eradication. About three dozen cases occurred in small geographical areas of three countries: Afghanistan, Nigeria and Pakistan.

Key to UNICEF's polio eradication effort was the financial support of the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, Rotary International, the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and the Governments of Canada, Germany and Japan.

This support allowed UNICEF to deploy more than 17,000 full-time, community-based vaccinators – most of them female – in the parts of Pakistan with the highest remaining risk of polio.

Thanks to the vaccinators, these areas recorded the highest immunization coverage in the country's history. The proportion of children missed by polio vaccination campaigns fell from 25 per cent in 2014 to 5 per cent in 2016. The proportion of children missed by polio vaccination in Afghanistan had fallen to a comparably low level by the end of the year.

In July, for the first time in two years, polio cases were detected in Borno, Nigeria. UNICEF responded by supporting large-scale emergency immunization activities across the Lake Chad region. A total of 116 million children in Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, Niger and Nigeria were vaccinated. UNICEF combined the immunization effort with a range of humanitarian services, including screening for acute malnutrition, as well as distribution of vitamin A and zinc supplements, anti-parasite treatment and insecticide-treated nets.

UNICEF's Communication for Development strategy puts health workers, families and communities at the centre of such activities, building confidence and trust in polio vaccination in some of the world's most challenging and underserved areas.

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RIGHT: Salmane, held by her mother Hanane, receives polio vaccine at a health centre in Dosso District, Niger.

CHILDREN AND YOUTH IN FOCUS

Saving Joel: A premature baby gets early help in Uruguay

© UNICEF URUGUAY/2016/PENA

Born prematurely in late 2016, Joel came into the world in an impoverished area of Toledo, a small town in the Department of Canelones, Uruguay. The baby did not have an easy time at first. "He was born with low weight, 1.9 kilograms," explained Joel's father. "His lungs hadn't developed properly."

Joel's parents received aid from a local early childhood programme, Canelones Crece Contigo, which is supported by UNICEF. Run by the Canelones City Council since 2008, the programme assists vulnerable parents and their children, counselling and assisting them with health care, nutrition and other services.

Canelones Crece Contigo has helped increase the percentage of women receiving six or more prenatal check-ups and the proportion of children registered at birth in the community. It has also contributed to improved food security in Canelones households, as well as the wider adoption of parenting practices that enhance the cognitive development of young children. Because of the programme's success, the government decided to make it national, creating Uruguay Crece Contigo.

After his rough start, little Joel progressively drank more breast-milk and was growing at a regular pace. His parents hope that he will continue to grow up and develop as a healthy, happy child.

@UNICEF: ADVOCACY IN 2016

#VaccinesWork.
UNICEF announces a deal made with six vaccine manufacturers in October to halve the price of the pentavalent vaccine, which protects children against five potentially deadly diseases. Under the three-year arrangement, UNICEF will buy 450 million doses of the vaccine to send to 80 countries, including many receiving support through Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance.

#Pneumonia.
A UNICEF report in November points out that pneumonia and diarrhoea are responsible for the preventable deaths of 1.4 million children each year. The report illustrates a startling divide in mortality rates between the children who benefit from prevention and treatment measures for these illnesses and those who are left behind.

ABOVE LEFT: UNICEF staff meet with baby Joel and his parents at Crece Contigo in Canelones, Uruguay.

@UNICEFinnovation 2016
Wearable technology for child health

In partnership with the Government of India and the Udaipur District Health Society, UNICEF pilots Khushi Baby, a wearable pendant equipped with a digital chip. In its initial phase, the device is worn by infants to track their immunization status in the first two years of life. By making a medical history wearable, Khushi Baby enables community health workers to track children's health progress more efficiently and accurately. Plans call for rolling out the device across India and possibly expanding its use to other regions. ●

© Kushi Baby 2016

Fighting new epidemics

UNICEF and partners were on the front lines of the fight against Zika, a mosquito-borne disease that affected at least 75 countries in Africa, Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean in 2016.

UNICEF communication teams informed communities about how best to protect themselves against a disease with devastating effects on newborns – including microcephaly, birth defects and long-term disability. Cross-sectoral strategies, like Brazil's Network for Inclusion project, created strong networks for caregivers of children affected by the Zika virus. The project builds on existing health-care services in local communities and combines them with family-based interventions supported by UNICEF.

In addition, UNICEF contributed to interagency efforts for diagnostic, research and vaccine development, with an eye to eliminating Zika's ongoing risk for pregnant women and their children.

Separately, another terrible disease was finally brought under control in West Africa in early 2016. On January 14, the World Health Organization declared the end of the Ebola outbreak. UNICEF's West and Central Africa Regional Office played a key role in recovery plans for the affected countries: Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone. Providing technical assistance to build more resilient local health systems, UNICEF helped communities improve their preparedness for potential future epidemics.

One is too many

Even as the global health community celebrated success against Ebola and polio, easily preventable diseases such as pneumonia and diarrhoea remained the leading killers of children. In 2016, nearly one quarter of all under-five deaths were attributed to one of these diseases.

In a new report entitled *One Is Too Many: Ending child deaths from pneumonia and diarrhoea*, UNICEF cited the combined annual toll of these illnesses – 1.4 million deaths – as a needless tragedy and a "threat to the sustainable development of the world's poorest nations."

In just one example of the organization's commitment to the survival and well-being of the most disadvantaged children, UNICEF in the Democratic Republic of the Congo helped scale up community case management in provinces experiencing very high child mortality.

Beyond childhood

Meanwhile, UNICEF expanded its focus on children's second decade of life with improved strategies for reducing adolescent pregnancy and preventing HIV infection among young people. In Argentina, for example, where 14.7 per cent of babies are born to adolescent girls, UNICEF is working with the Ministry of Health to reduce adolescent pregnancies and build gender-based equity in health care.

In 2016, UNICEF continued its cross-sectoral collaboration to reduce AIDS-related deaths by 65 per cent and new HIV infections among adolescents by 75 per cent by 2020. Through All In – an action platform aimed at dramatically reducing new HIV infections and AIDS-related deaths by 2030 – UNICEF, UNAIDS and other partners are identifying equity gaps in the HIV response among adolescents and young people.

Inequity and insecurity

But despite progress, inequities persist: Today, 80 per cent of under-five mortality is concentrated in Asia and sub-Saharan Africa, with the latter region shouldering half of that burden. The new global challenge is to reduce stillbirths and the deaths that occur in the first 28 days of life. Nearly half of all deaths of children under age 5 occur in that initial month – the most vulnerable period.

Vulnerability is linked to conflict and insecurity as well. In 2016, one quarter of the world's children lived in war zones or disaster-stricken countries, amidst widespread violence, deprivation and displacement. These factors left them extremely susceptible to disease, hunger, multiple forms of abuse and with a severe lack of access to essential services.

The sheer number of people living in insecurity is emerging as a forceful ineq-uity beyond the well-known urban/rural, wealth and gender divides. This reality compels UNICEF to redouble its efforts to reach those who suffer most.

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LEFT: A midwife examines a pregnant woman at a health clinic near Moyamba, Sierra Leone.

@UNICEF: ADVOCACY IN 2016

#Immunization.
UNICEF and partners mark World Immunization Week in April to help refocus public attention on the importance of vaccination for all children. Despite great progress, 18.7 million babies – nearly 20 per cent – still do not receive a complete set of commonly available vaccines and are, therefore, vulnerable to life-threatening diseases.

HIV AND AIDS

RESULTS IN 2016: UNICEF AND PARTNERS…

Helped three countries become certified by the World Health Organization for achieving elimination of new HIV infections in children.

Supported delivery of antiretroviral therapy to 70 per cent of pregnant women and 49 per cent of children living with HIV.

Put HIV prevention among adolescents, children and young women on a fast track to ending AIDS.

Clear but uneven progress

The past six years have seen a marked improvement in the number of people with access to treatment crucial to controlling HIV and AIDS. In June 2016, 18.2 million people were using antiretroviral (ARV) drugs – more than double the number receiving ARV treatment in 2010.

Between 2000 and 2015, as many as 1.6 million HIV infections were averted in children under age 15 through concerted efforts to provide ARVs to pregnant women living with HIV, and to prevent mother-to-child transmission of the virus.

Most of this progress took place after the 2011 launch of the Global Plan to eliminate new HIV infections among children and keep their mothers alive. The United Nations Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and the Government of the United States co-chaired a global task team that developed the plan.

By 2015, about three quarters of pregnant women living with HIV were receiving ARV treatment, and 12 of the Global Plan's 21 priority countries were providing ARV coverage for more than 80 per cent of that population. However, only 49 per cent of children living with HIV in low- and middle-income countries were receiving this life-saving treatment. The situation was – and remains – even worse for adolescents. Very few know their HIV status, and there has been little progress in reducing new infections among adolescents.

CHILDREN AND YOUTH IN FOCUS

Teens Take Charge: A two-day forum on living with HIV in Kenya

© UNICEF KENYA/2016/OLOO

Sixty young people gathered in Nairobi in February 2016 to share their experiences as adolescents living with HIV. The UNICEF-supported national forum was organized by Women Fighting AIDS in Kenya (WOFAK) and brought adolescents from five counties together to discuss their common concerns.

William, age 19, was among them. "For me this was really something special," he said of the two-day forum. "It is often impossible for me to share with people back at home what I am going through because I am still not ready to tell some of them my status."

Dorothy Onyango, Executive Director of WOFAK, said meetings like this one encourage young people to live normal lives. "These adolescents are very talented," she said, "and we need to create an environment where they feel safe to showcase their gifts and excel just like any other child."

The participants used the opportunity to meet government representatives and give them feedback about HIV and AIDS services. "Health facilities must be made cool!" said, 19-year-old Brenda, after criticizing a facility with an intimidating atmosphere. "We need to walk into a health centre and feel at home by being served by young people like us, who understand us," she added.

The young people also called for inclusive spaces for adolescents living with HIV, adoption of sexual health lessons in the school curriculum and real participation in planning health-care strategies.

@UNICEF: ADVOCACY IN 2016

#WorldAIDSday.
Despite great strides made against AIDS to date, a stocktaking report released by UNICEF on World AIDS Day 2016 finds that new HIV infections among adolescents could rise – from 250,000 in 2015 to 390,000 annually by 2030 – if progress in reaching them stalls. AIDS remains a leading cause of death among adolescents, the report says, and adolescent girls are especially at risk.

ABOVE LEFT: Young people work on team building at the HIV forum in Nairobi, Kenya.

@UNICEF: Support for fighting HIV and AIDS

UNICEF maintained a leading role in a number of major partnerships involved in the fight against HIV and AIDS during 2016. Among them was All In, the global partnership to end AIDS among adolescents. UNICEF also worked with UNAIDS and other partners to develop a declaration on accelerating the fight against HIV and halting its spread by 2030. Adopted at the 2016 United Nations High-Level Meeting on Ending AIDS, the declaration incorporated targets for fighting AIDS among children and young women. ●

OPPOSITE PAGE: A mother holds her son, who is living with HIV, as she speaks with a doctor at a health centre in Dushanbe, Tajikistan.

Preventing vertical transmission of HIV

Prevention of mother-to-child transmission, a pillar of UNICEF's efforts to stop the spread of HIV and AIDS, has averted millions of infections and saved millions of lives. In 2016, Armenia, Belarus and Thailand received World Health Organization certification for eliminating vertical transmission of HIV from mother to child, following decades of progress and support from UNICEF and its partners.

Cuba had achieved elimination in 2015, and several other countries are on the verge of reaching that goal.

In South Africa, for example, paediatric infections have fallen sharply. Now the government has embarked on a 'last mile' agenda to eliminate them within five years. UNICEF is contributing to the effort with its RapidPro open-source application, which delivers real-time information to connect households and communities to prevention and treatment services.

But prevention of vertical transmission of HIV must remain a central focus everywhere. Although the number of new paediatric infections has declined, children are still at risk. As of 2015 – the last year for which a reliable estimate is available – at least 1.4 million pregnant women were living with HIV.

As long as gaps in access to services for pregnant mothers persist, children who could otherwise be protected will continue to be exposed to HIV. In 2015, the majority of the new infections among children under age 15 were contracted through vertical transmission.

Reaching adolescents at risk

Moreover, the progress made to beat back HIV and AIDS has not been equitably distributed. It varies from region to region, with sub-Saharan Africa faring worst. And adolescents, in particular, are being left behind.

Some 1.8 million 10- to 19-year-olds are living with HIV globally, and AIDS is one of the leading causes of death among adolescents. In fact, theirs is the only age group in which AIDS-related deaths are rising, not falling. Girls are more at risk than boys, making up 65 per cent of those affected.

Recognizing that the window of opportunity for the adolescent population is narrow, UNICEF – together with UNAIDS, the U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief and the World Health Organization – announced a plan in 2016 to put prevention of new HIV infections in 15- to 19-year-olds on a 'super fast-track.' Endorsed at the United Nations High-Level Meeting on Ending AIDS in June, the plan aims to eliminate mother-to-child transmission of HIV, reduce the rate of new HIV infections among adolescents and young women, and increase HIV treatment for both children and adolescents.

Under the banner 'Start Free, Stay Free, AIDS Free,' this framework highlights the targets set by UNAIDS to end HIV and AIDS in children, adolescents and young women by 2020.

National and community-led efforts

Beyond such global initiatives, national and community-led efforts will be vital to expanding awareness and access to HIV prevention and treatment. Throughout 2016, UNICEF engaged with countries around the world to help bolster local responses to HIV and AIDS.

Specific efforts included support for a national prevention of mother-to-child-transmission assessment in Myanmar, as well as help with securing emergency provisions of ARV drugs in Ukraine. UNICEF also worked with partners on AIDS education initiatives with broad social and health impacts. In Mozambique, for example, a youth-led SMS text-messaging platform with 64,000 users provided a forum for questions about HIV transmission and sexual and reproductive health.

No time for complacency

But even as such efforts continue – as UNICEF's seventh stocktaking report on the epidemic concluded in December 2016 – any sense of complacency towards HIV and AIDS could result in backsliding on the important progress made to date.

Overall financing for HIV response is stagnant or, worse, declining at the very time that it should be increased in order to end the epidemic once and for all. UNICEF continues to advocate for greater resources from donor countries, aid agencies and governments in countries with the greatest HIV burdens. Perhaps more important, its wide-ranging interventions continue to yield valuable lessons and results aimed at improving the lives of children and adolescents at risk of – or living with – HIV and AIDS.

@UNICEFinnovation 2016 Answers on HIV and AIDS

Throughout the year, UNICEF continues to build and expand its U-Report social messaging tool, designed to help adolescents and young people around the world speak out on issues that affect them. U-Report also allows its users to anonymously text questions about HIV and AIDS, and get the answers they need. In doing so, it provides a critical communication tool and information source, especially for youth at risk of HIV infection or other potential threats to their health and well-being. U-Report has some 3 million registered users in more than 30 countries. ●

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WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

RESULTS IN 2016: UNICEF AND PARTNERS…

Carried out their largest-ever humanitarian response programme for water, sanitation and hygiene, reaching 30 million people in emergencies.

Supported new legislation and policies on water and sanitation in Mongolia, the Niger, Rwanda, the Sudan and more than a dozen other countries.

Advanced progress against open defecation, with an additional 35.5 million people living in certified open-defecation-free communities since 2014.

@UNICEF: ADVOCACY IN 2016

#ClimateChain.
In a global online campaign initiated by UNICEF on World Water Day in March, people shared photos of themselves with arms outstretched, supporting united action on climate change to protect children's futures. The virtual #ClimateChain is completed when leaders meet in New York in April to sign the commitments their countries made at the Paris Climate Change Conference in 2015.

Access to improved water sources

In 2016, 10.6 million people gained access to safe water in communities and households where UNICEF supported ongoing water, sanitation and hygiene – or WASH – programmes. Tellingly, an even larger population, 28.8 million, gained water access in emergency situations for which UNICEF led the WASH response.

UNICEF also supported the construction and rehabilitation of WASH facilities in 7,138 schools across 71 countries, along with similar facilities at 1,654 health clinics in 44 countries.

Given these results – combined with results from the preceding two years – UNICEF and partners provided WASH support to more than 100 million people in both humanitarian and non-humanitarian situations from 2014 to 2016.

The largest non-emergency WASH programmes are located in sub-Saharan Africa, including the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia and Nigeria. In these countries and others around the world, WASH underpins UNICEF's overall results for children and its work to achieve many of the 2030 global goals, including those related to nutrition, health, education, gender equality, resilience and climate change. Accordingly, WASH programmes are aligned and increasingly integrated with UNICEF's efforts in other sectors.

But troubling disparities persist. In 2015, 663 million people, most of them poor and living in rural areas, did not have access to an improved drinking water source.

Sustainable solutions

With households worldwide already affected by climate variability, the WASH sector faces additional challenges. Climate change has a negative impact on water availability and quality, as well as the performance of sanitation systems. And the most vulnerable communities in low- and middle-income countries bear the brunt.

Consequently, UNICEF and its WASH partners have been closely studying fresh targets in the safe and sustainable provision of drinking water. Careful management and enhanced monitoring of water supplies are necessary to achieve universal and equitable access, as prescribed by the global goals for 2030.

UNICEF's safe-water initiatives in 2016 emphasized interventions for children and women within a broader agenda that includes protecting and restoring water sources and improving water quality by reducing pollution. By the end of 2016, 38 countries were implementing water safety plans at the community level, and 61 countries had integrated climate change and disaster risk reduction into WASH sector plans.

These strategies incorporate forward thinking about the sustainability of vital ecosystems for maximum economy and equity in water management.

© UNICEF/UN09052/LYNCH

LEFT: Girls from the Khmer ethnic group wash their hands as the day begins at Van Giao kindergarten in An Giang Province, Viet Nam.

@UNICEF: ADVOCACY IN 2016

#WaterIs.

During World Water Week in August, UNICEF notes that the lack of access to safe water disproportionately affects women and girls, who collectively spend as much as 200 million hours a day collecting this vital resource. The opportunity costs of collecting water are high – for example, reducing the time women can spend on other tasks and interfering with children's education.

@UNICEF: Support for water, sanitation and hygiene

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

The Cartier Charitable Foundation has been a UNICEF global partner since 2014. The foundation backs UNICEF WASH programmes in China, India and Madagascar with a grant of $6.7 million. It also supports quality education and disaster risk reduction efforts.

Domestos, the Unilever company's leading toilet cleaner brand, has partnered with UNICEF since 2012 to support global sanitation programmes. As of 2016, the partnership had helped more than 6 million people gain access to toilets through behaviour-change and capacity-building initiatives. UNICEF also worked with Domestos to raise awareness about the sanitation crisis globally – and UNICEF and Unilever were both involved in creating and developing the WASH4Work initiative to support business action towards meeting the 2030 global goal on universal access to water and sanitation. ●

ABOVE RIGHT: A young girl stands outside her family's house in Al Houd, Iraq.

CHILDREN AND YOUTH IN FOCUS

Mission to Al Houd: Water and the promise of life in a ghost town

© UNICEF IRAQ/2016/BEHN

In October 2016, just two days after Al Houd, south of Mosul, was retaken by Iraqi forces, a UNICEF mission delivered water and hygiene supplies to the town's 1,500 families.

It was an off-road convoy, due to heavily mined roads, and the desert sky was black with the smoke of burning oil fields. At the end of the road was an even eerier sight: a ghost town. It seemed that the population of Al Houd had fled or remained in hiding.

Once the convoy reached the town centre, representatives of UNICEF's local partner, the Women Empowerment Organization, were on hand to help unload drinking water, hygiene kits and water buckets. At last the citizens of Al Houd appeared, eager to pick up supplies of safe drinking water.

The route back led through Al Qayyarah, a town that looked a lot like Al Houd when it was retaken two months earlier but had come back to life. Shops were open and people were out – including Zainab, a single mother who had walked to Al Qayyarah from Al Houd with her four young daughters. She recalled two years of terror for her family before concluding, "I want to go home, to my family, and put my children back in school."

It's a hope that is shared widely, no doubt, by Zainab's friends and neighbours in Al Houd.

Community approach to sanitation

Within the WASH sector, sanitation trends are improving, but an estimated 2.4 billion people worldwide still were not using improved sanitation facilities in 2015.

UNICEF supports a community approach to total sanitation. National and subnational programmes taking this approach had a significant impact on millions of people in 2016, as 33,800 communities gained open-defecation-free status.

WASH projects that UNICEF supported in 2016 put an emphasis on social inclusion for marginalized children and families as well. In Viet Nam, for example, rural sanitation programming was extended to benefit more ethnic minorities, using messaging and awareness campaigns to achieve better health and hygiene outcomes.

And UNICEF's extensive direct support for the construction of WASH facilities in schools and health clinics often included toilet and washing facilities for children with disabilities. In the Lao People's Democratic Republic, more than 24,000 schoolchildren benefitted from newly accessible WASH facilities. In Ghana, approximately 68,000 students were provided with disability-sensitive facilities. In Fiji, a post-cyclone 'build back better' campaign installed accessible sanitation and handwashing facilities for the first time in many of the country's schools.

© UNICEF/UN012689/SOKHIN

LEFT: Students drink water on their first day back at a cyclone-damaged school in Viti Levu, Fiji.

@UNICEF: Support for water, sanitation and hygiene

Sweden, the leading resource partner of UNICEF WASH programmes in 2016, provided generous funding to help UNICEF advance its agenda on gender and disability rights in the sector. Sweden also supported UNICEF's partnership efforts with the private sector aimed at increasing capacity to provide water and sanitation solutions in humanitarian situations.

Another key partner, the United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID), has had a long and close relationship with UNICEF on WASH initiatives. That relationship was further strengthened in 2016 through coordinated action on the Sanitation and Water for All partnership and the World Health Organization/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation. In addition to reaching more than 5 million people with water, sanitation and hygiene in 12 countries, DFID's support created an important platform for developing new ways of working on value for money, results reporting, sustainability, system strengthening and evaluation. ●

@UNICEFinnovation 2016
Real-time monitoring, rapid response

UNICEF leverages real-time data to strengthen its response to the urgent water and sanitation needs of children and families at risk. In Ethiopia, for example, smartphone-based monitoring in drought-affected areas produces current data on failing water points, triggering the early allocation of water tankering and other emergency measures to maintain the local supply of safe water. UNICEF also uses real-time data to monitor the status of water sources in drought-prone areas of India and Zimbabwe. ●

WASH in emergencies

In the aftermath of Hurricane Matthew, UNICEF, with support from key partners such as Fútbol Club Barcelona, worked with the Government of Haiti to battle a cholera outbreak. During the response, more than 300,000 individuals, including approximately 126,000 children, were provided with clean water on a daily basis.

In the Syrian Arab Republic and other countries affected by crisis in the region, UNICEF and partners reached more than 14 million people with improved and sustained access to safe drinking water and sanitation. In South Sudan, emergency WASH teams provided 742,000 people with water and 252,000 with sanitation. In Iraq, WASH teams reached more than 1.2 million displaced people with water and sanitation services.

These were just a few of the hundreds of humanitarian actions that made 2016 the largest year ever for UNICEF's emergency WASH response programmes. In total, the organization spent US$506 million in humanitarian situations to provide 28.8 million people with access to safe water and 7.2 million with improved sanitation.

In 2017 and beyond, UNICEF plans to continue working for WASH results in humanitarian situations while also improving its ongoing work in this sector. At the same time, it will move in new directions. In line with a new WASH strategy developed in 2016, UNICEF will invest in more climate-resilient WASH systems and behaviours, increase its presence in urban areas and expand its collaboration with private-sector partners worldwide.

BELOW: Young people in Haiti receive safe water provided by UNICEF and partners, together with the national government.

© UNICEF/UN047278/BRADLEY

NUTRITION

RESULTS IN 2016: UNICEF AND PARTNERS…

Saw the number of chronically malnourished children worldwide drop to a new low, while redoubling efforts to reach those left behind.

Successfully treated 3 million children for severe malnutrition, and vowed to double that number per year by 2020.

Supported the distribution of micronutrient powders that reached 8.3 million children.

Reaching the unreached

Good nutrition is one of the greatest investments to be made in improving global welfare. Nutritious diets fuel children's growth, drive brain development, strengthen learning potential, enhance productivity into adulthood and pave the way to a more sustainable future.

Even as chronic malnutrition was recorded at its lowest level among children in history in 2016, the number of children who are still suffering from either stunting or wasting is alarming. Approximately 155 million children worldwide are stunted in growth. Another 52 million are threatened by wasting, including 17 million who suffer from severe wasting. That's why nearly 60 countries have joined the Scaling Up Nutrition movement since 2010.

'From the first hour'

Among the global goals adopted by United Nations Member States in 2015 is the elimination of preventable child deaths by 2030. As a starting point, UNICEF and partners have shone a spotlight on the importance of infant and early childhood feeding.

It is well established that allowing a newborn to breastfeed within the first hour of life is key to ensuring that the infant will thrive. Yet current data show that less than half of all newborns are put to the breast immediately after birth.

A 2016 UNICEF report – *From the First Hour of Life: Making the case for improved infant and young child feeding everywhere* – pointed out that immediate breastfeeding must become more commonplace. Among other findings, the report showed that in some regions, skilled birth attendants were not supporting mothers' breastfeeding within the first hour after delivery.

@UNICEF: ADVOCACY IN 2016

EarlyChildhood. UNICEF and the World Bank Group inaugurate an alliance in April to make early childhood development a priority for policymaking and public spending at the national and global levels. Their objectives: country-led investments and community-level engagement in quality nutrition – as well as early stimulation and learning, and protection – for every child.

@UNICEF: Support for nutrition

Partnerships contributed to UNICEF's efforts to improve child nutrition throughout 2016.

In the Niger, for example, UNICEF supported a package of high-impact nutrition interventions in partnership with the European Union and various non-governmental organizations. The interventions included counselling on infant and young child feeding in 20 districts and the training of more than 13,700 community health volunteers.

Both UNICEF and the World Food Programme (WFP) partnered with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in 2016 to adopt a community-based Joint Resilience Strategy. The strategy aims to reduce the impact of shocks by enhancing productive livelihoods, increasing access to basic services and providing predictable safety nets. UNICEF and WFP are also scaling up a joint, cash-based initiative targeting 60,000 households in regions severely affected by drought. Through this coordinated approach, UNICEF complements WFP food vouchers with monthly cash transfers.

At the global level in 2016, UNICEF remained active in partnerships such as Scaling Up Nutrition, a growing movement that supports country-level efforts to end hunger and malnutrition by 2030. ●

Infant and young child feeding

As a champion of immediate and exclusive breastfeeding for at least the first six months of an infant's life, UNICEF has supported the Breastfeeding Advocacy Initiative. The global initiative provides a platform for advancing policies and investments in support of improved infant and young child feeding.

In 2016, 41 countries reported exclusive breastfeeding rates of more than 50 per cent among infants younger than 6 months of age. In one of those countries, Burkina Faso, mothers' support groups discuss feeding practices, hygiene, homestead food production activities and early childhood development. Between 2015 and 2016, the number of pregnant and lactating women in these UNICEF-supported groups increased from about 70,600 to more than 166,000.

Beyond exclusive breastfeeding, good nutrition requires that children be introduced to their first foods, known as complementary foods, after the first six months of life.

© UNICEF/UN024912/SEWUNET

ABOVE RIGHT: A mother breastfeeds her six-month-old son at the Kihen Health Post in the Tigray Region of Ethiopia.

CHILDREN AND YOUTH IN FOCUS

A Silent Emergency: South Sudan families struggle to feed themselves

In 2016, a silent emergency stalked South Sudan. Hundreds of thousands of children were estimated to be severely malnourished in the country. For a child with severe acute malnutrition, death from illnesses such as malaria or pneumonia is up to nine times more likely than for a healthy child.

UNICEF treated more than 200,000 children during the year, partnering with local health workers to provide families in the most remote locations with basic nutrition screening and therapeutic feeding.

One therapeutic feeding centre could be found in Aweil, northern South Sudan, where child malnutrition rates are the highest in the country. Women and children gathered in the shade under an enormous tree. The children were weighed and received the high-calorie, peanut-based paste critical to saving young lives.

Athill, a 28-year-old mother of six, had brought her twins in for a check-up. At 8 months of age, the twins weighed almost the same as newborn babies. The boy weighed just 4 kilograms, and the girl a little over 3 kilograms. Athill and her family had not eaten since the preceding day.

Back at home, a 45-minute hike from the feeding centre, Athill set down her children's supply of therapeutic paste for the week. "I don't have any food to give them apart from the paste," she said. "If I could afford to feed them, they wouldn't be malnourished."

@UNICEFinnovation 2016
SMS messages on nutrition and health

In Nicaragua, the Ministry of Health implements the Soy Contigo (I'm With You) initiative with support from UNICEF. To improve communication with excluded populations in the country's South Caribbean Coast region, Soy Contigo sends SMS messages conveying nutrition and health information to pregnant women and their family members. As of October 2016, community members in Bluefields municipality have received more than 30,000 SMS messages counselling them on topics like breast-feeding, child-rearing and early warning signs of complications during pregnancy. ●

ABOVE LEFT: A child is screened for malnutrition at a health centre in Aweil, South Sudan.

@UNICEF: ADVOCACY IN 2016

#StopStunting. UNICEF's South Asia Regional Office launches a special series, 'Stop Stunting in South Asia', in the international journal *Maternal and Child Nutrition*. The series offers evidence that stunting is holding back the development of South Asian children and nations. It features papers by global experts in maternal and child nutrition, and explores the linkages between nutrition and sanitation.

Treatment for malnutrition

Achieving the global goals on child health and well-being also demands a renewed and coordinated effort to protect children from severe acute malnutrition (SAM) – first through prevention and also, wherever needed, with effective treatment.

In both emergency and non-emergency settings in 2016, 3 million children were successfully treated for SAM by UNICEF and partners, representing a recovery rate of 88 per cent.

Also in 2016, UNICEF, Action contre la Faim and other partners launched a new initiative, No Wasted Lives, to galvanize action in scaling up treatment for childhood malnutrition. The first target for the initiative is to double the number of children treated for SAM, to 6 million per year by 2020, by reducing costs for treatment and increasing the political will to address this vital issue.

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The nutrition agenda

While the figures on wasting and stunting are always cause for concern, fresh data on the number of overweight children have raised another red flag for global nutrition.

According to a report released by UNICEF, the World Health Organization and the World Bank in 2016, there were 41 million overweight children around the world in 2015 – an increase of more than 10 million since 2000. This spike will need to be addressed as part of the overall nutrition agenda for countries across the socio-economic spectrum, including low- and middle-income countries.

UNICEF worked on another agenda item, micronutrients, to improve policies for the provision of vitamins and essential nutrients, while supporting micronutrient supplementation and fortification for the children and women most in need. According to the latest global figures for 2016, 273 million children from 6 to 59 months of age received two annual doses of vitamin A supplements in priority countries.

UNICEF continued to support national programmes and policies to prevent iron-deficiency anaemia as well. The number of countries reaching children with micronutrient powders tripled between 2011 and 2016, increasing from 22 to 65. These programmes reached more than 10 million children, including 8.3 million with UNICEF support, in 2016.

Help for every child

UNICEF's nutrition initiatives continued to prioritize the most disadvantaged children in 2016. Of the millions of children screened and treated for SAM through UNICEF partnerships, 2.3 million were in humanitarian crisis zones. In South Sudan alone, UNICEF-supported therapeutic feeding programmes reached 50 per cent more severely wasted children under age 5 in 2016 than in 2015.

When a severe drought struck Ethiopia, children in the most difficult-to-reach communities were disproportionately affected. But the government's response incorporated UNICEF-supported mobile health and nutrition teams, maximizing effectiveness and securing a national health equity strategy targeting the most marginalized communities.

UNICEF and its humanitarian partners also worked to support the collapsing health system in Yemen and to increase food and nutrition security in newly accessible areas of north-eastern Nigeria in 2016.

As these and other challenges demonstrate, the goal of eliminating childhood malnutrition by 2030 will require a concerted global effort. UNICEF is committed to working with its many partners to build on the progress made to date in achieving nutrition results for every child.

@UNICEF: ADVOCACY IN 2016

#BestStartInLife.
The UNICEF Country Office in Uganda launches a campaign in September, in partnership with top national media outlets, raising awareness about the lasting significance of nutrition, stimulation and other factors in early childhood. The Best Start in Life initiative coincides with the government's adoption of an integrated strategy on early childhood development.

OPPOSITE PAGE: Children gather inside an *anganwadi* centre providing nutritional assistance in Andhra Pradesh, India.

EDUCATION

RESULTS IN 2016: UNICEF AND PARTNERS…

Supplied more than 330,000 classrooms with learning materials and promoted equitable, inclusive education in 155 countries.

Reached 11.7 million children with education support in humanitarian situations.

Strengthened education systems, resulting in 52 per cent of countries having quality early learning programmes, compared to 31 per cent in 2013.

@UNICEF: ADVOCACY IN 2016

#EducationForAll.

In January, UNICEF releases an analysis showing that almost one in four children living in conflict zones is not in school. Out of 109 million children of primary and lower secondary-school age in 22 countries affected by conflict, nearly 24 million are not getting an education. Deprived of basic skills and literacy, they are at risk of losing their futures.

OPPOSITE: A young girl looks out a classroom window at Lich Primary School, within the United Nations Protection of Civilians site at Bentiu, South Sudan.

Quality education for all

The inequities of life for the most disadvantaged and vulnerable children are readily apparent – from the lack of regular vaccinations to the daily insults of social exclusion.

In the classroom, those disparities are stark. More than 121 million children of primary and lower secondary-school age are out of school worldwide, and an estimated 250 million children are failing to learn because of a lack of access to quality education.

The Sustainable Development Goal for education calls for the international community to "ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all" by 2030. Within this broad agenda, UNICEF continues to focus on the educational needs of the most marginalized, recognizing that exclusion is driven by poverty, conflict, gender, ethnicity, disability and child labour.

Improved learning outcomes

A year after the adoption of the global goals, UNICEF and its partners are promoting, funding and facilitating improved learning outcomes and equitable, inclusive education. At the regional and global levels, UNICEF maintains a leadership role in major efforts – including SDG4/Education 2030, the Global Partnership for Education and the United Nations Girls' Education Initiative – aimed at strengthening education systems.

In addition, the Education Cannot Wait fund was launched in 2016 to mobilize resources for continued learning by children living in emergencies and protracted crises. The fund takes a collaborative approach to keeping crisis-affected children and adolescents in school, generating fresh energy and new strategies for the delivery of education in some of the world's most dangerous humanitarian situations. UNICEF is the temporary host of this initiative.

Through programmes implemented in 2016, UNICEF and partners provided learning materials to 15.7 million children, equipped more than 330,000 classrooms with education supplies and trained nearly 39,000 school communities in management, planning or inclusive education. UNICEF identified access to pre-primary education as a critical and promising intervention to 'level the playing field' for all children, regardless of their social or economic circumstances.

Education in emergencies

In recent years, millions of children who have not been in school have also been deprived of a home. Climate change, economic crises, rising inequality and natural disasters are pushing people to make homes in new countries, often against their will and without ready access to formal learning opportunities. Today, more than half of all refugees worldwide are children.

UNICEF's commitment to education for every child means increasing its support for the growing number of children affected by humanitarian crises. In 2016, that entailed working with partners to support basic education for 11.7 million of these vulnerable children. Education was part of the emergency response in a range of countries in crisis, from the Central African Republic to South Sudan to Ukraine.

In the Syrian Arab Republic, where nearly one in three schools is unusable or destroyed, UNICEF's education interventions benefitted almost 3.5 million schoolchildren. Still, more than 1.7 million children were denied access to basic education.

@UNICEFinnovation 2016
Data inform key decisions

UNICEF offices in several countries – including Burkina Faso, Lesotho and Papua New Guinea – work with governments on embedding mobile apps into education systems to inform decisions on access to quality learning. In Sierra Leone, where real-time data reported via SMS messages aided the response to the Ebola outbreak in 2015, UNICEF supports the collection of data on critical school-level indicators to guide policy and programming. In Uganda, 10,000 citizen-reporters in 37 districts contribute local data to an integrated 'dashboard' used by the Ministry of Education and Sports. ●

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@UNICEF: ADVOCACY IN 2016

#EmergencyLessons.
The European Union and UNICEF launch a social media campaign in May supporting access to education for children affected by emergencies. In a related development, Education Cannot Wait – the first international fund for education in emergencies, hosted by UNICEF – is announced at the first-ever World Humanitarian Summit, held in Istanbul, Turkey.

#WorldsLargestLesson.
The Kingdom of Morocco is one of 22 countries reporting on their national processes for meeting the Sustainable Development Goals. Its report is informed by a UNICEF Morocco-led youth consultation that drew heavily upon the World's Largest Lesson – developed by UNICEF and partners to inspire the next generation to take action on the global goals.

ABOVE RIGHT: The Malek brothers, from a Syrian refugee family, prepare to start school in Jordan.

CHILDREN AND YOUTH IN FOCUS

The Brothers Malek: Back to school for three young Syrian refugees

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It was the end of August 2016, and the excitement was palpable. Abdul Malek, age 7, was about to attend school for the first time. His older brothers Hamzah and Bakr went to school briefly before their family left home in Dera'a, in the Syrian Arab Republic, and for a short time after they arrived here in Jordan. But they had not seen a classroom since.

"I missed my friends, I missed my teachers and I just missed learning a lot of things," said Bakr, age 10. "Now I cannot wait to start school again."

The boys' mother, Wafa'a Malek, said they had arrived three years earlier and settled in Irbid, north of Amman. Her husband decided to go to Germany via Turkey so that he could get a job and take care of the family.

While Wafa'a's sons did not have access to formal education, she sent them to a youth centre that was supported by UNICEF and run by the Islamic Charity Centre Society. But now Abdul, Bakr and Hamzah had been enrolled in school under a massive campaign by the Government of Jordan.

Dubbed 'Learning for All – Back-to-School' and backed by UNICEF, the campaign rolled out through media channels and door-to-door outreach. It encouraged parents and caregivers of all children – regardless of their nationality or status – to get them enrolled.

"I want to become a doctor so I can help people," Bakr said on the eve of his return to school. "But I also know I will make a lot of money."

The early years

While funding challenges persist, there is also increased global awareness of the outsized impact of early learning on children's cognitive development and future prospects. Early learning opportunities are essential to improving learning outcomes and tackling social inequities.

Twenty-seven per cent of UNICEF programme countries reported that more than a quarter of young children from the poorest households were enrolled in early childhood education in 2016. The number of countries reporting effective policies and quality early learning programmes increased from 31 per cent in 2013 to 52 per cent in 2016.

In Uganda, for example, children are eligible for a free year of pre-primary school as part of an integrated early childhood development (ECD) policy adopted by the government in 2016. UNICEF Uganda launched a major campaign to promote ECD through media channels and social mobilization.

In China, effective advocacy and new governmental guidelines have made early childhood learning a high priority. At integrated ECD sites supported by UNICEF in four provinces, developmental delays reportedly saw a reduction of 37 per cent attributable to the intervention between 2013 and 2016.

UNICEF emphasized early education in emergency contexts, as well. When Fiji and the Pacific islands were hit by a tropical cyclone in February 2016, for instance, UNICEF distributed 332 kits to early childhood centres and kindergartens, reaching more than 13,000 young children to ensure continuity in their learning and development.

Inclusive, equitable systems

On the other end of the education spectrum, UNICEF addressed the gaps in school enrolment and attendance for older students by supporting the expansion of secondary education to rural areas – and to populations of adolescents no longer enrolled in formal schooling.

All these interventions and many more are at the heart of UNICEF's mission to make the benefits of education more equitable across the board. In fact, UNICEF and partners pursued equitable education targets in 155 countries in 2016. With a focus on building learning assessment systems, child-friendly school standards, non-formal education and bilingual instruction, the organization backed efforts to identify and remove barriers to learning for the most marginalized children.

UNICEF continued to call for increased data, awareness and dialogue to improve education opportunities for children with disabilities. In Egypt, UNICEF supported the enrolment of 1,326 children with disabilities into 120 mainstream public schools and equipped those schools with inclusive learning resource rooms. In Serbia, parents of disabled students in 17 educational facilities received peer support and mentoring by teachers on individual education planning.

@UNICEF: Support for education and early learning

As one of UNICEF's top resource partners for thematic funding, Norway contributed approximately US$80 million in 2016, 89 per cent of which was allocated to education – with a focus on education in humanitarian settings.

The Government of Germany provided nearly US$50 million to the Reaching All Children with Education initiative in Lebanon and about US$15 million to support Zimbabwe's Education Development Fund, in addition to supporting access to schooling for Syrian refugee children.

With support from the European Union Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syria Crisis (also known as the 'Madad' Fund), UNICEF assisted more than 320,000 children and adolescents in Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey, as part of the No Lost Generation education initiative.

Among corporate supporters, H&M Foundation provided a grant of US$5.3 million that will help provide 480,000 children in Myanmar with quality primary and lower secondary education.

In its second year, UNICEF's partnership on early childhood development with the LEGO Group and LEGO Foundation established an online training platform for 150,000 teachers and other practitioners in South Africa. The LEGO Group was also instrumental in developing an industry-first digital child safety policy. ●

@UNICEF:
Support for education and early learning

Through their long-standing Power for Youth programme, ING and UNICEF have reached close to 100,000 children with innovative learning, financial literacy and skills development. The partnership has also helped strengthen systems and services for more than 10 million adolescent girls and boys. ●

Girls' education

In 2016, fully one third of all UNICEF programme countries officially recognized girls' secondary education as a priority and budgeted accordingly for more gender-responsive education systems at the national, subnational and school levels.

UNICEF also enabled more than 334,000 girls to gain access to education in Iraq. In Pakistan, it supported District Plans focused on breaking down gender barriers in 60 districts across two provinces. And UNICEF provided more than 24,000 girls in Nigeria with cash transfers so they could pay school fees.

Quality education for girls and boys alike remains central to UNICEF's vision of inclusion, even as it addresses daunting challenges such as urbanization, migration and climate change. Stronger data, innovation and partnership will be at the core of this work – as will UNICEF's commitment to the simple idea that every child has the right to learn.

BELOW: Sjud, age 11 (centre), and friends return to class in a rehabilitated school that was damaged by conflict in Ramadi, Iraq.

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CHILD PROTECTION

RESULTS IN 2016: UNICEF AND PARTNERS…

Addressed protection issues affecting 4.6 million children and women in humanitarian situations in 53 countries, and reached millions more with mine-risk education.

Reunified more than 21,000 unaccompanied and separated children with their families and helped place many others in alternative care.

Reached 13 million people through awareness campaigns about protecting children from online sexual exploitation.

The young face of the migrant and refugee crisis

As the pressures of violence, exploitation and armed conflict in Africa and the Middle East grow, so do the numbers of people crossing borders – and posing a challenge to the humanitarian system to keep pace.

By 2015, nearly a third of all children living outside their birth country were refugees. Nearly 50 million children – 1 in 45 children globally – were on the move, lacking social stability, educational opportunity and physical security. In transit and destination countries, migrants and their families faced discrimination, poverty and social marginalization.

Nearly 388,000 refugees and migrants who arrived in Europe in 2016, many by boat in Mediterranean Sea crossings. Almost half of those who entered Italy and Greece were women and children. A significant number of the children were unaccompanied; 92 per cent of those who arrived in Italy by sea were alone or separated from family members.

UNICEF provided various services to the youngest migrants: identifying and referring those most at risk; facilitating reunions with families and providing for alternative care; helping displaced children stay in school; delivering psychosocial support and health care; advocating for humane solutions to detention; and supporting better integration of child migrants into local education systems.

@UNICEF: ADVOCACY IN 2016

#BringBackOurChildhood. A UNICEF report confirms that years of violence by Boko Haram militia forces have left 1.4 million children displaced and 1 million in Africa's Lake Chad Basin. Released during the run-up to the United Nations Summit for Refugees and Migrants in September, the report appeals for a stepped-up response to the situation.

@UNICEF: ADVOCACY IN 2016

#ReplyForAll.
In June, with an urgent appeal for laws to better protect children, UNICEF Malaysia unveils a digital campaign showing how social media and chat apps are used to groom them for sexual abuse and exploitation. Produced with national partners, the campaign takes place in the context of the global #ReplyForAll initiative to raise awareness about online risks among adolescents – and empower them to protect themselves and their peers.

#ENDviolence.
Children join leaders at the United Nations in July to launch End Violence Against Children – The Global Partnership, an alliance and fund dedicated to ending violence against children in a world where a child dies as a result of violence every five minutes. UNICEF Executive Director Anthony Lake serves as founding co-chair of the partnership's board.

Protection in conflict zones

The fact that so many parents choose the danger and uncertainty of migration is testament to the harsh circumstances in their home communities. A failed harvest or seasonal drought caused by climate change can be the deciding factor for poor and vulnerable families wondering whether to stay or go.

One of the leading causes of the migrant and refugee crisis, the largest since the Second World War, is armed conflict and violence. An estimated 250 million children live in countries or areas affected by conflict.

As part of the inter-agency model of 'cluster coordination' in emergency situations, UNICEF led child protection efforts in 60 crises in 2016, and served as the cluster lead for gender-based violence in 12 emergency situations. Together with partners, UNICEF protection teams in conflict zones registered more than 21,000 children separated from their families and reunited them with their parents or other caregivers. Nearly 33,000 separated children were provided with alternative and foster family care.

UNICEF and partners also provided psychosocial support to more than 3 million children in emergencies, while some 4.6 million girls, women and boys in humanitarian situations across 53 countries received assistance and services for gender-based violence.

Efforts to end child recruitment resulted in twice as many children being released from armed forces and groups in 2016 as in the preceding year. Of the more than 21,000 children released with UNICEF's help, more than 11,000 were reintegrated with their families and communities – receiving medical care, psychosocial support and counselling, and family tracing and reunification services – as well as education and vocational training.

RIGHT: A child washes his hair with soap while taking a bath at a United Nations site for the protection of civilians in South Sudan.

CHILDREN AND YOUTH IN FOCUS

Savy's Return: A safe environment for trafficked children in Cambodia

On a sunny morning in north-western Cambodia, near the border with Thailand, a group of children were busy learning in the outdoor classrooms run by Goutte d'eau ("drop of water"), a non-governmental organization supported by UNICEF.

One of the children – Savy (not her real name), age 13 – had been staying with Goutte d'eau for a year. Child traffickers took her from her home when she was 7 years old. She was born with a physical disability that prevented her from walking easily, and the traffickers took advantage of that, forcing her to beg on the streets of Bangkok for five years.

Goutte d'eau is one of the organizations sought out by the Cambodian authorities to serve formerly trafficked children like Savy who have been repatriated from Thailand. Classes and activities at the centre are tailored for these children, who have suffered extreme exploitation.

When Savy arrived at the centre, social worker Kim Veth recalled that the girl had been away for so long, she didn't understand her native Khmer language. Savy "still doesn't remember where her hometown is," she added.

Like many survivors of child trafficking, Savy was very quiet at first. But the staff consistently engaged her in singing, dancing, creating handicrafts and attending class. Gradually, she started opening up and took crucial steps forward. She told a visitor that she wants to become a Khmer language teacher at a secondary school when she grows up.

@UNICEF: Support for child protection

UNICEF collaborates with a range of global partners, including the Global Social Service Workforce Alliance, to strengthen national child protection systems. During 2016, the organization advanced strategic partnerships on various child protection issues in both humanitarian and non-humanitarian situations.

On issues of violence, for example, UNICEF worked with the Global Partnership to End Violence against Children. On birth registration and statelessness, it worked with the Coalition on Every Child's Right to a Nationality, which it co-led with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. And on coordination and standard setting for child protection in all humanitarian contexts, UNICEF was active in the Alliance for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action.

In a year marked by a massive global migrant and refugee crisis, UNICEF strengthened partnerships on migration with the United Nations refugee agency, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and UNICEF National Committees in migrant and refugee destination countries. It also took part in an anti-trafficking partnership with IOM and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. ●

ABOVE LEFT: The Goutte d'eau centre in north-western Cambodia tailors activities for children who have suffered extreme exploitation.

@UNICEFinnovation 2016
U-Report poll on bullying

In a poll conducted via U-Report, UNICEF's text-messaging tool for adolescents and young people, two thirds of the 100,000 respondents in 18 countries report that they have been victims of bullying. Millions of children and adolescents experience school violence and bullying in some form every year – harming their physical, mental and emotional health. The U-Report poll is part of UNICEF's effort to fight bullying and other forms of abuse. ●

@UNICEF: ADVOCACY IN 2016

#ChildrenUprooted.
In August, UNICEF issues a 'child alert' about the thousands of Central American children each month who risk being kidnapped, trafficked, raped or killed as they move northward, seeking refuge from gang violence and poverty. UNICEF asserts that they should not be detained, except as a last resort, and should have access to health care and other essential services.

Ending violence against children

In December, UNICEF released a video featuring Goodwill Ambassador David Beckham as part of the End Violence Against Children campaign. Produced in collaboration with UNICEF UK, the video was viewed online more than 18 million times.

UNICEF worked with 124 countries during the year to prevent and respond to violence against children by – among other objectives – strengthening the justice sector and law enforcement, and supporting child protection practitioners (including social workers, teachers and health workers). In addition, UNICEF backed the expansion of much-needed services to children affected by violence and bolstered the ability of communities and children themselves to identify risks and report violations.

At the global level, UNICEF offered technical assistance for *INSPIRE: Seven Strategies for Ending Violence Against Children*. The World Health Organization, UNICEF and other partners developed this multi-sectoral programme guide promoted by the Global Partnership on Ending Violence Against Children.

Safeguarding children's rights

UNICEF has long supported free, universal birth registration to safeguard children's rights and protect them from violations. In 2016, UNICEF extended its country-level support for birth registration by 30 per cent over 2015 levels.

The year also saw further progress in reaching girls and boys at risk of, or withdrawn from, child labour. UNICEF supported child labour interventions to assist approximately 7.5 million children worldwide.

Also in 2016, UNICEF continued working with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) towards eliminating female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C). This focused on enhancing the policy environment to end FGM/C, expanding the availability and use of quality services for victims, and addressing social norms behind the practice. More than 2,900 communities in 16 countries declared the abandonment of FGM/C, as did 10,080 families in Egypt. Worldwide, approximately 8.5 million people now live in communities covered by such declarations.

UNICEF supported initiatives to end child marriage in 42 countries in 2016. In 12 of those countries, UNFPA and UNICEF launched the Global Programme to Accelerate Action to End Child Marriage, which targets adolescent girls at risk of – or already in – early marriages.

Protection online

An area of growing concern for UNICEF is the abuse and exploitation of children online. Through surveys, data collection and initiatives such as the Global Kids Online partnership, researchers are investigating how the estimated 1 billion children and adolescents who use the Internet navigate their digital world.

A 2016 global opinion poll of more than 10,000 18-year-olds from 25 countries found that over 80 per cent of them believe children are at risk of being sexually abused or manipulated online. UNICEF is helping governments, civil society and the private sector to implement strategies and programmes to better protect children in a digital world, while still allowing them to benefit from information and communication technologies.

SOCIAL INCLUSION

RESULTS IN 2016: UNICEF AND PARTNERS…

Completed, together with the World Bank, the first-ever global assessment of the number of children living in extreme poverty.

Supported social protection cash transfer programmes – including transfers for refugees and migrants – that benefitted more than 179 million children in 2016.

Won a commitment by governments at the World Humanitarian Summit to address emergency preparedness and prevention within their social protection systems.

The impact of child poverty

With an end to child poverty established as one of the Sustainable Development Goals for 2030, UNICEF took the opportunity to support Member States in addressing this critical issue in 2016.

Evidence shows that the impact of poverty on children can be devastating and lifelong, with implications for future generations and society in general. As UNICEF stated in its flagship report, *The State of the World's Children 2016,* progress towards all of the 2030 global goals will be made faster and more cost-effectively through equity-focused approaches that target the most disadvantaged – who are deprived of healthy childhoods due to a number of factors such as their place of birth, race, ethnicity or gender, or because of poverty or disability.

Measuring and addressing extreme poverty

UNICEF worked with governments around the world – 53 of which regularly monitor child poverty levels – to ensure that child poverty is reported and becomes an integral element in national action plans.

At the global level, UNICEF and the World Bank estimated that almost 385 million children are living on less than the international poverty threshold of US$1.90 per day in 89 countries. This estimate is the first significant global measure of children living in extreme poverty. Released in the report, *Ending Extreme Poverty: A focus on children*, the figures show that children are twice as likely to live in extreme poverty as adults.

@UNICEF: ADVOCACY IN 2016

#EndPoverty.
UNICEF and the World Bank Group release a briefing note, *Ending Extreme Poverty: A focus on children*, which finds that children in low- and middle-income countries are more than twice as likely as adults to live in extreme poverty. Globally, the October briefing note states, almost 385 million children were living on less than US$1.90 per day in 2013.

@UNICEF: Support for 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.

Leading global travel technology provider Amadeus has partnered with UNICEF since 2012 to foster inclusive development involving the world's most disadvantaged children. In 2016 alone, Amadeus enabled UNICEF to raise close to US$1 million through its micro-donation engine. These funds went towards UNICEF's unrestricted regular resources as well as the Schools for Africa and Schools for Asia initiatives, and the global vaccination programme.

In addition, Amadeus is providing aggregated travel data to UNICEF's Innovation unit to develop an open-source platform that uses real-time information for humanitarian responses in emergency situations. ●

CHILDREN AND YOUTH IN FOCUS

After the Cyclone: Thriving in Vanuatu despite disaster and disability

On a hot summer day in July 2016, Tamanu, a bright and bubbly five-year-old, revisited the house where she lived in Vanuatu before it was destroyed by Tropical Cyclone Pam, the category 5 cyclone that struck the small island state in 2015.

Her home was not the only thing Tamanu lost to the storm. Her early intervention playgroup, run by the Vanuatu Society for People with Disability (VSPD), was badly damaged as well.

But it takes more than a cyclone to stop this determined group. With funding and supplies from UNICEF, the early intervention playgroup actually expanded in 2016. It is reaching out to four cyclone-affected communities to provide badly needed care, development and support services for children like Tamanu.

The VSPD programme helps children with disabilities to learn, grow, play and develop at their own pace, with the support of their families and specialized teachers, including dedicated volunteers. The playgroup also offers opportunities for children to subsequently integrate into the mainstream schooling system, as Tamanu and nine of her peers were able to do.

Now Tamanu is enrolled in a community kindergarten and is thriving. "I love school," she said. "I like singing, painting … and playing with my friends."

Despite the devastation wrought by Cyclone Pam, the VSPD programme is stronger than ever.

At the national level, UNICEF Country Offices reported child poverty data in 102 countries and published new child poverty studies or reports in collaboration with national authorities in at least 18 countries – providing crucial data on the poorest and most vulnerable children.

Making public resources work for children

Throughout 2016, UNICEF Country Offices continued working to help governments improve public investment in children and adolescents. This involved both the amount of funding allocated and how efficiently and equitably it is spent, so that even the most disadvantaged children benefit from services and programmes that are essential to their survival and development.

In all, 47 Country Offices contributed to policy or budgetary frameworks that improved resource allocation for addressing multidimensional child poverty.

UNICEF also focuses on decentralization and local governance to strengthen participatory mechanisms benefitting children at the local level. In 2016, 108 programme countries reported that they had participatory mechanisms in place, engaging the most disadvantaged households and influencing local and national development agendas.

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@UNICEF: ADVOCACY IN 2016

#FairnessForChildren.
In April, UNICEF's Office of Research – Innocenti, based in Florence, Italy, releases *Fairness for Children*, a 'report card' on inequalities affecting children in 41 high-income nations. The study focuses on the gap between children at the bottom and those in the middle of the income scale – noting that the risks of poverty are shifting towards young people.

#ThisAbility.
A UNICEF video shows FC Barcelona and the Spanish Paralympic blind football team meeting for a soccer match (with the Barça players blindfolded) to celebrate the power of inclusive sport. Produced with support from the International Paralympic Committee and released in September, the video reflects the 10-year partnership between UNICEF and the FC Barcelona Foundation.

LEFT: Shushmita, age 7, washes her face in the common space her family shares with nine other families in Dhaka, Bangladesh.

OPPOSITE PAGE: In Vanuatu, five-year-old Tamanu plays in the ruins of her house, which Tropical Cyclone Pam destroyed.

@UNICEFinnovation 2016 #TeamUNICEF

Ahead of the August 2016 Olympic Games and Paralympic Games in Rio de Janeiro, UNICEF Brazil invites people around the world to get active for children through Team UNICEF – a physical activity app that unlocks corporate donations to UNICEF. The challenge attracts more than 33,000 registered participants in 153 countries. ●

© UNICEF/UN029325/Mesquita

OPPOSITE PAGE: A woman whose husband migrated to find work in Libya rests with two of their six children at home in Matameye Department, Niger.

Global efforts to narrow the gaps

Poverty is not limited to children living in the most deprived areas of the world. In fact, most children living in poverty are in middle-income countries.

In a UNICEF report card released in 2016, high-income countries were graded on child well-being. The report examined gaps in projected health, education and life satisfaction to present an overview of persistent inequality.

UNICEF presented a set of recommendations for high-income countries that were not so different from the solutions offered for low-income countries: Set policies that prevent the poorest households from falling further behind; offer equitable public financing and child-focused budgeting; and reduce gaps in educational achievement.

Social protection programmes

Social protection systems keep millions of people out of poverty worldwide and make a positive impact on children's lives across a range of indicators. Cash transfers for social protection, in particular, work by putting more money into the hands of the poorest households, strengthening local markets and creating a stream of social benefits.

UNICEF worked with several governments in 2016 to increase such public investments in children. Thailand expanded its child-support grant programme to benefit children up to 3 years of age, for instance. Madagascar launched its first national cash transfer programme, targeting 117,000 children in 39,000 households. And Indonesia made substantial strides in extending cash transfers to the most vulnerable families.

Globally, 179 million children benefitted from cash transfers in 2016 – 24 million more than in 2015. UNICEF also supported social protection measures for the poorest and most vulnerable populations in fragile and conflict-prone countries. Emergency-related direct benefit payments reached US$51.2 million for the year.

Leaving no one behind in emergencies

In May 2016, UNICEF and partners secured a commitment by governments at the World Humanitarian Summit to address emergency preparedness and prevention within their social protection systems. Under a 'grand bargain' concluded at the summit, participants supported the increased use of cash assistance in emergency response, together with expanded efforts by governments and development partners, to strengthen social protection systems.

Under the bargain, local communities should gain greater control over preparing for, responding to and recovering from emergencies.

At the national level, UNICEF worked with 49 countries in 2016 to include emergency prevention, preparedness and response in their social protection systems – and with 56 countries to improve accountability to affected populations. With such support, countries are increasingly incorporating disaster and conflict risks into their planning and monitoring systems.

Protecting migrants and refugees

One of the biggest challenges for governments in this era of escalating migration is ensuring that people on the move are extended the same protections as the citizens of the host countries. UNICEF continuously supports the integration of internally displaced persons, refugees and returnees into existing social protection systems.

Ongoing humanitarian crises in 2016 continued to fuel large-scale displacement, with serious consequences for children and families.

In Turkey, host to more refugees than any other country, UNICEF worked with the government and partners to design an Emergency Social Safety Net for vulnerable women and children granted temporary protection status. To supplement the safety net, UNICEF supported the government's expansion of the existing national cash transfer programme for education – allowing Turkey to help an additional 230,000 refugee children.

Jordan, another major host country for refugees, expanded its cash transfer programme to cover 56,000 girls and boys from 15,500 refugee families. Ninety-five per cent of the families said they were in a better position to pay their child-related expenses because of the grants.

@UNICEF: ADVOCACY IN 2016

#GlobalKidsOnline.
The Global Kids Online project – part of a joint effort by UNICEF, the London School of Economics and Political Science, and the EU Kids Online network – issues a November report on the benefits and risks of Internet use by children and adolescents in Argentina. The project makes flexible assessment tools freely available worldwide for research on children in a digital age.

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GENDER EQUALITY

RESULTS IN 2016: UNICEF AND PARTNERS…

Reached 1.7 million people in 12 countries through community outreach and advocacy aimed at eliminating child marriage.

Worked with approximately 4 million women and children in humanitarian situations to address gender-based violence.

Supported 91 countries placing adolescent girls first in national health strategies.

@UNICEF: ADVOCACY IN 2016

#EndFGM.
A UNICEF report published in February finds that at least 200 million girls and women alive today have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting. On the International Day of Zero Tolerance for Female Genital Mutilation, UNICEF and the United Nations Population Fund reaffirm their commitment to end the practice by 2030.

Empowerment of women and girls

Gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls are firmly enshrined in the global goals adopted by United Nations Member States in 2015, and in UNICEF's own Gender Action Plan for 2014 through 2017.

In 2016, UNICEF continued to emphasize women's and girls' equality and empowerment in all of its operations, with notable progress in the health and education sectors. UNICEF Country Offices evaluated their programme results with an eye towards reducing the inequities that vulnerable and marginalized women and children face – especially those living in poor communities, rural areas and urban slums.

At the national, subnational and local levels, UNICEF supported actions to reduce child marriage and other harmful practices such as female genital cutting. The organization worked to expand services for marginalized adolescent girls and championed governments' inclusion of more women in policy-making and programming. UNICEF also facilitated ministerial reviews to ensure that women and girls were equitably considered in governmental decisions and that they benefitted fairly from publicly provided social services.

Focus on adolescent health

In 2016, UNICEF supported 91 countries in making health care for adolescent girls a top priority in their national budgets. Country Offices provided evidence and technical assistance, and promoted policy debates, advocating gender equity as a key element for the success of adolescent health programmes and strategies.

Because HIV/AIDS is now a greater risk for adolescent girls than for boys, UNICEF also encouraged UNAIDS priority countries

to review their HIV policies in order to devise differentiated responses and new monitoring and evaluation tools specifically targeting girls. UNICEF played a leadership role in expanding access to treatment for pregnant women living with HIV in 22 priority countries.

Iron deficiency and the anaemia it causes are another health concern that disproportionately affects girls. Left unaddressed, anaemia has devastating consequences for children's physical growth, mental development and school performance. In 2016, UNICEF partnered with national and state governments in India to provide iron and folic acid supplements to 85 million schoolchildren and 23 million out-of-school adolescent girls.

Girls' education

The thrust of UNICEF's agenda for girls' education involves expanding their opportunities from primary into secondary education. One third of all countries worldwide recognized secondary schooling for girls as an education priority in 2016 and included it in their national budgets – up from 27 per cent in 2015. To further advance gender equality, UNICEF is helping 12 target countries accelerate educational services for marginalized adolescent girls.

In Tajikistan, adolescent girls in UNICEF-supported secondary schools have formed peer groups to resist socio-cultural barriers and stay in school. In Afghanistan, the Girls' Access to Teacher Education project, backed by UNICEF, enrolled 718 girl students in teacher education in 2016 and gave them support in the form of scholarships and mentoring.

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@UNICEF: ADVOCACY IN 2016

#EndChildMarriage.
On International Women's Day in March, UNICEF debuts a video entitled *A storybook wedding – except for one thing*. It brings attention to the fact that every year, millions of girls under age 18 are forced into marriage, ripping away their right to a childhood. Produced with Bridal Musings, an influential wedding blog, the video garners some 31 million views online.

LEFT: A student sits in her primary school classroom in Kimbirila-Sud, near Odienné, Côte d'Ivoire.

@UNICEF: Support for gender equality

In the public sector, Luxembourg – a longtime UNICEF supporter and one of the first contributors to its Gender Thematic Fund – continued to be a strong advocate for gender equality in the international arena in 2016. This advocacy was consistent with the government's past support for the rights of girls and women, including the successful adoption of a gender action plan by the Council of the European Union when Luxembourg held the council's presidency in 2015. ●

@UNICEF: ADVOCACY IN 2016

#GlobalGoals.
Hosted by UNICEF in September, the first annual Global Goals Awards honour three recipients for advancing gender equality: Rebeca Gyumi, a Tanzanian lawyer and activist against child marriage; Yusra Mardini, a young Syrian swimmer who saved fellow refugees from drowning in the Mediterranean; and DoctHERS, a women's and girls' health organization in Pakistan.

ABOVE RIGHT: Batula Sid Barakow (centre) talks about the harm caused by female genital mutilation/cutting.

CHILDREN AND YOUTH IN FOCUS

Batula's Choice: A practitioner becomes an anti-cutting activist in Somalia

© UNICEF SOMALIA/2016/TAXTE

Batula Sid Barakow has been working as a traditional birth attendant for a quarter-century. Because of her experience and reputation, many families have asked her to carry out female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) on their daughters.

This practice is deeply rooted in Somalia, which has one of the world's highest rates of FGM/C. "Fathers believed their daughters won't be married if they're not cut," Batula recalled in December 2016. "Mothers and grandmothers were the ones who brought the girls to me, so that they can check the virginity of their daughters," she said.

Although she conducted the procedure many times, Batula ultimately decided it was wrong. In fact, she became an activist against cutting. This turnabout resulted from a workshop she attended in Mogadishu. Held by the Community Care Programme, the workshop was part of UNICEF's work with local partners in Somalia to educate communities about gender-based violence and how to prevent it.

For 15 weeks, participants in the programme built awareness about human rights, tolerance and justice. Through dialogue and discussion led by trained community members, they arrived at some solutions to the myriad problems of violence against women and girls. UNICEF and partners then helped them translate these solutions into concrete action.

In Batula's case, that meant ending her involvement with genital mutilation and urging others to do the same. "As a mother, it really pains me to see women suffering because of my past mistakes," she said. "I will make sure that none of my granddaughters will go through such pain."

Gender dimensions of water and sanitation

UNICEF and partners focus on dignity, safety and health for girls and women by advocating better menstrual hygiene management in humanitarian crisis response, as well as in school strategies for improved water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH).

As a result of these efforts, 30 countries adopted menstrual hygiene targets in their schools in 2016, while 1.3 million girls in 7,183 schools gained access to WASH facilities. Such interventions are pivotal to girls' ability to complete their education. At the same time, 3.2 million women and girls benefitted from improved facilities supported by UNICEF in emergency settings.

Ending child marriage

While girls face disproportionate challenges globally, socio-cultural practices like child marriage exacerbate gender inequities. Millions of underage girls are forced into marriage every year. A key cross-sectoral priority of UNICEF's gender plan is ending child marriage wherever it occurs.

To that end, UNICEF supported community outreach and advocacy efforts aimed at eliminating child marriage in 12 target countries during 2016, reaching 1.7 million people. In the course of the year, 22 countries adopted national plans to end the practice.

UNICEF's communication tools, particularly in the digital realm, also proved effective in the fight against early marriage. In March 2016, a UNICEF video on the topic went viral, garnering more than 31 million views online and widely sharing the message that early marriage is a serious violation of a child's rights.

Staying the course

Throughout 2016, UNICEF continued expanding its internal capacity to address gender issues at the headquarters, regional and country levels. Gender priorities were embedded in human resources, programme planning, results monitoring and other core systems, and these efforts will be maintained over the long term.

As the organization's Gender Action Plan approached its final full year of implementation, UNICEF channelled resources to take gender programming to scale and demonstrate results. To build on the positive impact achieved to date, the plan requires staying the course – not only through 2017 but also in the ensuing years.

@UNICEF: ADVOCACY IN 2016

#DayOfTheGirl.
On the International Day of the Girl in October, UNICEF and partners point out that investing in progress for the world's 1.1 billion girls under age 18 – and improving their health, education and safety – is good not only for them but also for society at large. However, gaps in disaggregated data on girls and young women constrain many countries' capacity to support them.

@UNICEFinnovation 2016
Mobile health apps for moms

In South Africa, UNICEF supports the scale-up of MomConnect, an SMS-based programme providing vital information to improve health-care access, coverage and quality for mothers and their children. As part of UNICEF's RapidPro mobile services platform, MomConnect enhances the ability of female health workers to access information electronically and answer incoming health queries from women with prepared, accurate responses. A mobile health app to improve quality of care provided by midwives is launched as well. ●

2.
FOR EVERY CHILD,
ESSENTIAL SUPPLIES

Children wearing backpacks supplied by UNICEF walk home after school at the Minawao refugee camp in Northern Cameroon. Conflict and violence in north-east Nigeria have triggered widespread displacement and a severe humanitarian crisis in the region.

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Throughout 2016 – a historically difficult and dangerous year for children – UNICEF and its partners mobilized the strategic thinking, technical capacity and ingenuity necessary to deliver critical supplies and integrated services where and when they were needed most. Achieving significant savings through market influence and strategic focus, UNICEF maintained its reputation as the lead agency in delivering cost-effective, high-quality supplies for vulnerable children and families.

Following are highlights of UNICEF's extensive supply operations in 2016. These activities spanned a wide spectrum, from urgent humanitarian action to forward-looking support for sustainable development. What they had in common was an underlying imperative to reach every child in need or at risk.

Rapid delivery in emergencies

Although UNICEF procures most of its supplies and services for ongoing programmes, humanitarian situations test its capacity to deliver supplies quickly and effectively. For all rapid-onset emergencies in 2016, UNICEF made initial deliveries ready for pick-up within 48 hours and supplies arrived at entry points in receiving countries within 72 hours.

BELOW: Families carry supplies from UNICEF and the World Food Programme at a distribution point in eastern Mosul, Iraq.

© UNICEF/UN044152/KHUZAIE

@UNICEFinnovation 2016
#UNICEFinnovate

In February, the UNICEF Innovation Fund invites technology start-ups to apply for support in developing new approaches to the pressing problems of vulnerable children in low- and middle-income countries. The Fund focuses on products and applications geared towards improved learning and youth participation; real-time data on children's well-being; and increased youth access to services and information. ●

In total, UNICEF procured more than US$379 million worth of supplies with emergency funds – including supplies to help address major crises in the Central African Republic, Iraq, South Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen. In addition, UNICEF dispatched emergency nutrition supplies and polio vaccines to Nigeria; essential supplies for households affected by Hurricane Matthew in Haiti and by a 7.8 magnitude earthquake in Ecuador; urgently needed yellow fever vaccine to Angola and the Democratic Republic of the Congo; and critical support for child refugees and migrants in Europe.

Freight forwarders and partners supported the successful transport and distribution of supplies procured by UNICEF. Free cargo space provided by the UPS Foundation for airlifts to Ecuador, Haiti and South Sudan – and by Panalpina Air Freight for supply delivery to Chad – supplemented the emergency response.

Safe water and sanitation

Amidst increasing demand in vulnerable communities, UNICEF procured US$108.2 million in water, sanitation and hygiene supplies in 2016. Among many other items, these supplies included nearly 1.5 billion water purification tablets, and flocculation and chlorination sachets capable of treating 35 billion litres of water, as well as more than 1 million hygiene kits.

Meanwhile, with an eye on environmentally sustainable solutions, UNICEF conducted a global review of the procurement and use of solar-powered water pumps. The review confirmed the versatility and efficacy of these technologies.

Supplies for child and maternal health

Even as it responds to emergencies, UNICEF fast-tracks the procurement of life-saving vaccines and other health supplies and services around the world. Total health-related procurement amounted to US$2.2 billion in 2016.

More than half of the total, or US$1.6 billion, was for vaccine procurement. That translates into 2.5 billion vaccine doses, reaching 45 per cent of the world's children under age 5. Together with Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance, and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, UNICEF also used its leverage to halve the price of pentavalent vaccine – protecting young children against five deadly but preventable diseases.

Such price reductions provide savings for donors who fund immunization in the poorest countries, and for governments of lower-middle-income countries that self-finance their vaccine procurement. In 2016, the total amount of savings reached US$588 million.

In addition, UNICEF continued to offer market leadership through international consultations with vaccine manufacturers and partners, including a consultation on diagnostic tools and development of a vaccine for the Zika virus.

Other health supplies procured by UNICEF included 691.3 million safe-injection syringes for immunization, 41.3 million insecticide-treated nets to protect children and families against malaria, and US$160.6 million in pharmaceuticals. The latter amount included US$49.5 million for antiretroviral medicines to prevent and treat HIV and AIDS.

Child nutrition and therapeutic feeding

UNICEF procured a total of US$151 million in nutrition-related supplies in 2016, while increasing local procurement of ready-to-use therapeutic food (RUTF) for the children most in need.

Localized sourcing reduces inequality and promotes economic development in low- and middle-income countries – not only in terms of nutrition supplies but also in all other programme sectors.

Fifteen years ago, for example, the world's supply of RUTF came from a single European manufacturer. UNICEF worked with partners and local manufacturers to establish a wider supply source in countries with high rates of child malnutrition. In 2016, 18 manufacturers provided UNICEF with 33,330 tonnes of RUTF, 56 per cent of which originated from suppliers in programme countries.

UNICEF also procured 1.2 billion sachets of multiple micronutrient powders and distributed 429 million doses of vitamin A supplements.

Learning and inclusion

In the education sector, UNICEF procured US$83.8 million worth of supplies in 2016. Among other items, it delivered nearly 119,000 education kits (comprising kits for recreation and early childhood development, plus standard and country-specific classroom kits). The kits were shipped to 63 countries.

And UNICEF's commitment to inclusion was reflected by the addition of accessibility-friendly items – such as magnifying glasses, inflatable play balls with bells inside, and braille materials – to its education kits.

UNICEF supplied numerous school construction and rehabilitation projects as well. In fact, UNICEF-supported construction in all programme areas – from education to child protection, health, nutrition, and water and sanitation – experienced record growth in 2016. Most construction projects took place in countries experiencing emergencies, or in post-conflict environments.

LEFT: Samiullha, age 2, smiles after being treated for severe acute malnutrition at Indira Gandhi Children's Hospital in Kabul, Afghanistan.

3. PARTNERSHIP AND STEWARDSHIP

UNICEF Goodwill Ambassador Liam Neeson (centre) and UNICEF Jordan Country Representative Robert Jenkins (right) greet children on a market street in the Za'atari refugee camp in Jordan, near the Syrian border. Za'atari is the largest such camp in the country.

© UNICEF/UN038479/HERWIG

Funded entirely by voluntary contributions, UNICEF has a strong history of collaborative efforts with both governments and the private sector – along with individual supporters and prominent advocates, including Goodwill Ambassadors. The results outlined in this report were made possible by a diverse range of partners who seek a fair chance in life for every child. The breadth of the organization's work is testimony to the strength of these alliances.

UNICEF received total revenue of nearly US$4.9 billion from its resource partners in 2016. Public-sector revenue amounted to US$3.32 billion – including contributions from governments, inter-governmental arrangements, international financial institutions, and United Nations partnerships. Private-sector contributions from UNICEF National Committees, private companies, individual donors, non-governmental organizations and foundations came to about US$1.45 billion.

The top five public-sector resource partners in 2016, by revenue, were the United States of America, the United Kingdom, the European Commission, Germany and Sweden. The top five National Committees were those in the United States, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Germany and Sweden. In terms of per capita contributions for the year, Norway, Sweden, Luxembourg, Iceland and the Netherlands topped the list.

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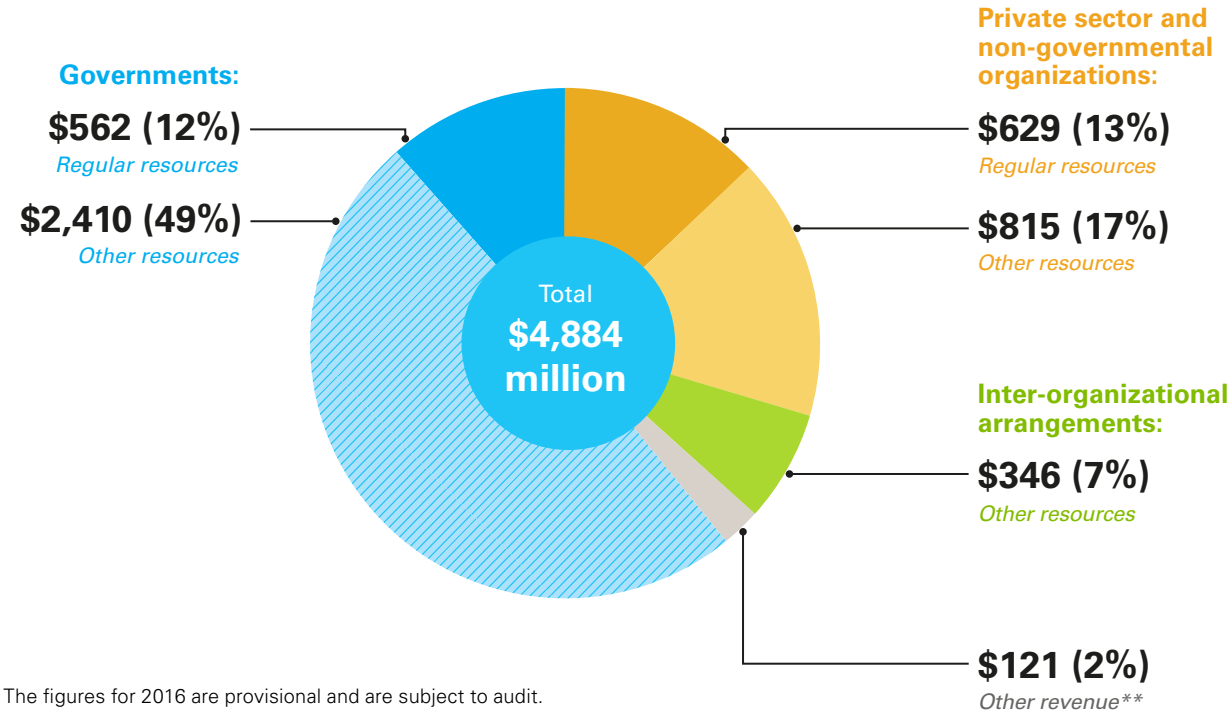
@UNICEF: ADVOCACY IN 2016

#BillionBrains.
In November, the Third High-Level Meeting on South-South Cooperation for Child Rights in Asia-Pacific convenes officials from 26 countries in a region that is home to 1 billion children. Organized by the Government of Malaysia and UNICEF, the meeting highlights the vast potential of those children to help the region achieve the global goals by 2030.

LEFT: Malak, age 4, waits in line during an aid distribution in Iraq.

Total UNICEF revenue by source and funding type, 2016*
(in millions of US dollars)



* The figures for 2016 are provisional and are subject to audit.

** Other revenue includes income from interest, procurement and other sources.

Note: Numbers may not add up because of rounding.

@UNICEF: ADVOCACY IN 2016

#EarlyMomentsMatter.
In October, *The Lancet* publishes a commentary by UNICEF, the World Health Organization and the World Bank Group to introduce a special issue on early childhood development. The commentary notes that an estimated 250 million children under age 5 in low-income and middle-income countries risk falling behind due to adversities in their formative years.

Flexible, predictable funding

From a budgetary standpoint, 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. In 2016, Regular Resources stood at 27 per cent as a proportion of UNICEF's total revenue. This represented an increase of 4 per cent over 2015 and, it is hoped, indicates an upward trend for the future.

Because they are not earmarked, Regular Resources allow UNICEF to respond quickly to emerging challenges and invest in innovative solutions. Such flexibility helps break down the often-limiting barrier created by separate financing streams for humanitarian action and development work. A flexible, predictable funding base, provided through Regular Resources, helps the organization achieve results for the most vulnerable children.

The Government of Sweden doubled its contribution of this type of funding in 2016, making it the second-largest contributor to Regular Resources, behind the United States. The third-largest contributor came from the family of UNICEF National Committees, specifically Japan – a testament to the private-sector support that UNICEF's mandate generates.

Support for humanitarian action

The scale and complexity of the crises facing the world's children today underscore the need for a broad resource base.

In 2016, UNICEF's resource partners generously responded to multiple emergencies by providing US$1.6 billion in total revenue for humanitarian action. The United States continued to rank as the largest government donor to UNICEF humanitarian operations, while the Netherlands was the largest government to do so through highly flexible thematic funding.

In addition to earmarked resources destined for emergencies in 2016, UNICEF used its unrestricted Regular Resources to support humanitarian action. For example, UNICEF's Emergency Programme Fund, a revolving loan facility, released $26 million to 14 Country Offices and three Regional Offices to rapidly prevent or respond to crises.

Private-sector resources

In the private sector, UNICEF works closely with multinational corporations, national companies and small- to medium-sized businesses to identify, design and implement alliances that leverage the strengths of business on behalf of the world's children. In turn, UNICEF helps companies strengthen their commitment to the communities in which they operate, and achieve greater social responsibility.

© UNICEF/UN042459/ERGEN

LEFT: A Syrian boy forms a line with other children at the temporary education centre in Nizip-1 refugee camp in Gaziantep, Turkey.

@UNICEF: Support for the world's children

The United States was the largest overall donor to UNICEF in 2016, contributing US$658.6 million. In addition, the Government of the United States contributed the most resources for humanitarian response and was the largest funder to UNICEF's flexible Regular Resources, which provide the foundation for its operations.

UNICEF relies on United States leadership in the exchange of technical ideas and knowledge as well. It works closely with technical partners in government agencies such as USAID and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

The people and Government of Sweden are also longtime champions for children, engaging with UNICEF across a wide range of activities – from overall development cooperation to humanitarian action. In an unprecedented move, Sweden doubled its contribution to UNICEF's Regular Resources in 2016, making it the second largest government resource partner in terms of those unrestricted funds.

@UNICEF: Support for the world's children

Sweden is a leader in thematic funding for UNICEF, through which the country gave significantly to water, sanitation and hygiene, child protection and other programmes. Swedish support has allowed UNICEF to advance gender and disability rights with regard to water and sanitation, and to respond to humanitarian needs in countries in crisis such as the Syrian Arab Republic.

UNICEF and the World Bank Group (WBG), meanwhile, have committed to stronger and more systematic collaboration through the development of a new Strategic Partnership Framework. The partnership focuses on investments in early childhood development; data, research and policy work; and improved service delivery and social protection for every child – including adolescents, and refugee and migrant children.

UNICEF and WBG have also reached a breakthrough in leveraging resources from the International Development Association for operations in fragile and crisis-affected states. And WBG helped UNICEF support country-level results in immunization, health-system strengthening and nutrition in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, Haiti, Mali, Nigeria and Yemen in 2016. ●

By working with UNICEF, companies support long-term programmes and emergency relief efforts alike, and help to advocate for issues that are vital to children.

In 2016, UNICEF celebrated anniversaries with two of its best-known and longest running private-sector partnerships. Change for Good® – supported by Aer Lingus, American Airlines, All Nippon Airways, Asiana Airlines, Cathay Pacific, easyJet, Hainan Airlines, Japan Airlines and QANTAS – has raised US$150 million globally in 25 years of operation. Meanwhile, Fútbol Club Barcelona, a valued partner for 10 years, renewed its commitment to UNICEF through 2020 and will be providing €2 million annually to the partnership.

UNICEF continued to raise funds and awareness through its 34 National Committees, which account for up to one third of overall funding. Financial support also came from greeting card and other product sales carried out in partnership with Hallmark, Editor, Pictura and Belarto.

Strengthening performance

To make the most of its resources, UNICEF has adopted results-based management practices driven by its strategic objectives. It has also focused persistently – and successfully – on achieving efficiency and transparency in its processes. UNICEF ranked third out of 46 major aid organizations worldwide in the 2016 Aid Transparency Index.

As one of the largest buyers of supplies for children, UNICEF saw its largest savings to date through market influence and targeted procurement in 2016, with many supplies provided locally. It partnered with other United Nations agencies on most procurements and continued working with them to simplify and harmonize business processes generally.

Using a mix of strategies to achieve results, UNICEF maintained an emphasis on building capacity and generating relevant evidence and data in all country-level operations. In the process, it supported efforts by national governments and the international community to establish a credible baseline for the Sustainable Development Goals – with an emphasis on child-focused data, disaggregated by disability, migration status, urban or rural location, household wealth and other factors.

In terms of expenditures in 2016, UNICEF programmes in sub-Saharan Africa accounted for just over half of the total, consistent with 2015. Least developed countries also accounted for about half of the year's expenses.

UNICEF extends its deepest appreciation to all the partners who provided financial resources and other support in 2016. Their generosity and commitment play an indispensable part in reaching the world's most vulnerable and disadvantaged children, wherever they are.

Top 30 resource partners by revenue, 2016
(in millions of US dollars)

PARTNER	REGULAR RESOURCES	OTHER RESOURCES		TOTAL
		Regular	Emergency	
United States	133	121	405	659
United Kingdom	50	175	176	401
European Commission/ECHO	–	199	94	293
United States (NC)****	32	204	36	272
Germany	11	23	192	226
Sweden	117	70	37	224
Norway	52	109	45	207
Japan	17	52	124	194
Canada	13	71	65	149
Japan (NC)	110	11	16	137
Netherlands	31	44	57	132
United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA)*	–	–	129	129
Republic of Korea (NC)	79	16	–	95
Germany (NC)	36	23	35	94
Sweden (NC)	40	35	3	77
United Kingdom (NC)	26	29	21	75
GAVI Alliance	–	71	–	71
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)**	–	31	37	68
Spain (NC)	51	9	8	68
France (NC)	41	13	6	60
Netherlands (NC)	44	8	5	57
Global Partnership for Education	–	54	–	54
United Nations Development Group joint programme	–	48	1	49
Italy (NC)	39	2	4	46
Denmark	21	5	14	40
Democratic Republic of the Congo***	–	38	–	38
Australia	16	13	8	37
Switzerland	23	10	4	36
Republic of Korea	4	25	2	32
Belgium	19	1	9	29

* Revenue from UNOCHA includes $104 million related to the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) and $25 million related to other sources.

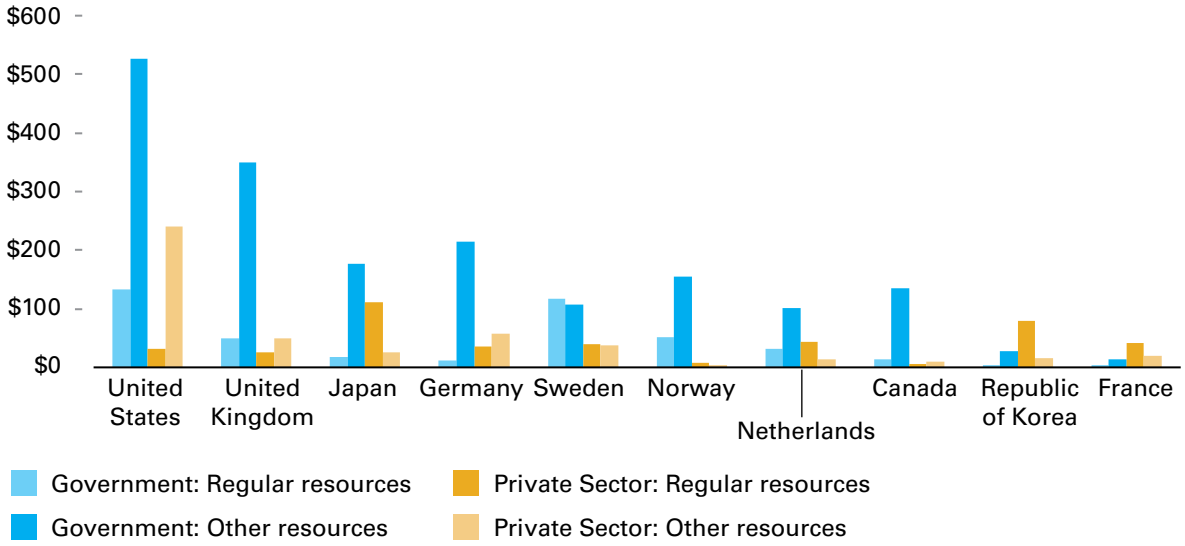
** Revenue from UNDP includes $24 million related to the Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF) and $44 million related to One Funds and Joint Programmes.

*** Funding provided to the Democratic Republic of the Congo by GAVI Alliance.

**** National Committee.

Note: Numbers may not add up because of rounding.

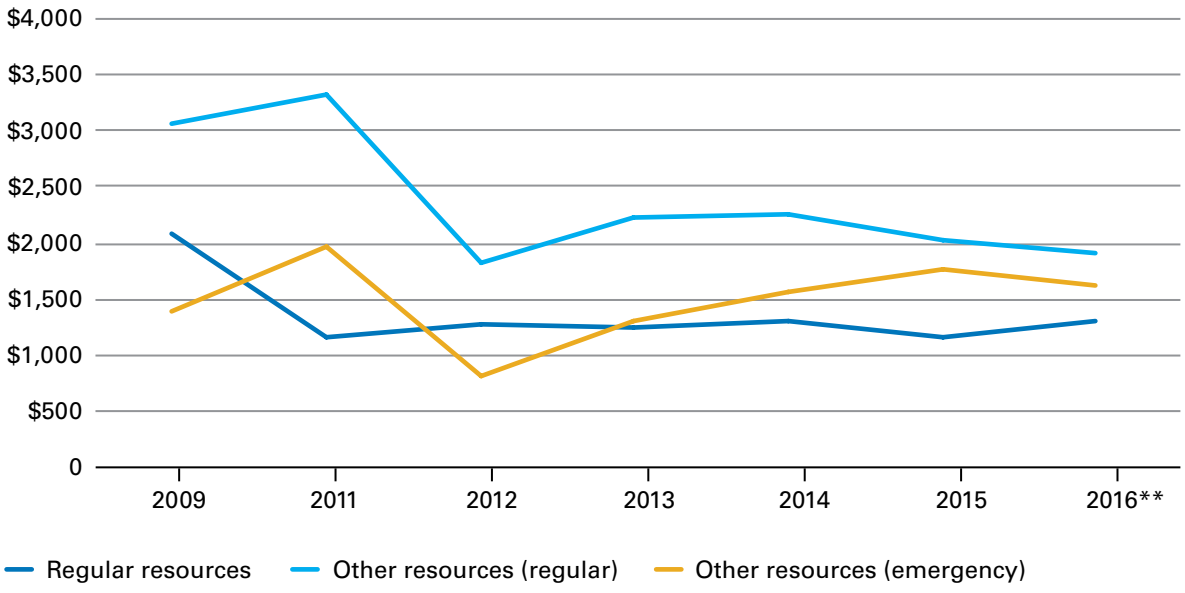
Top 10 countries by donor and funding type, 2016*
(in millions of US dollars)



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

Note: Numbers may not add up because of rounding.

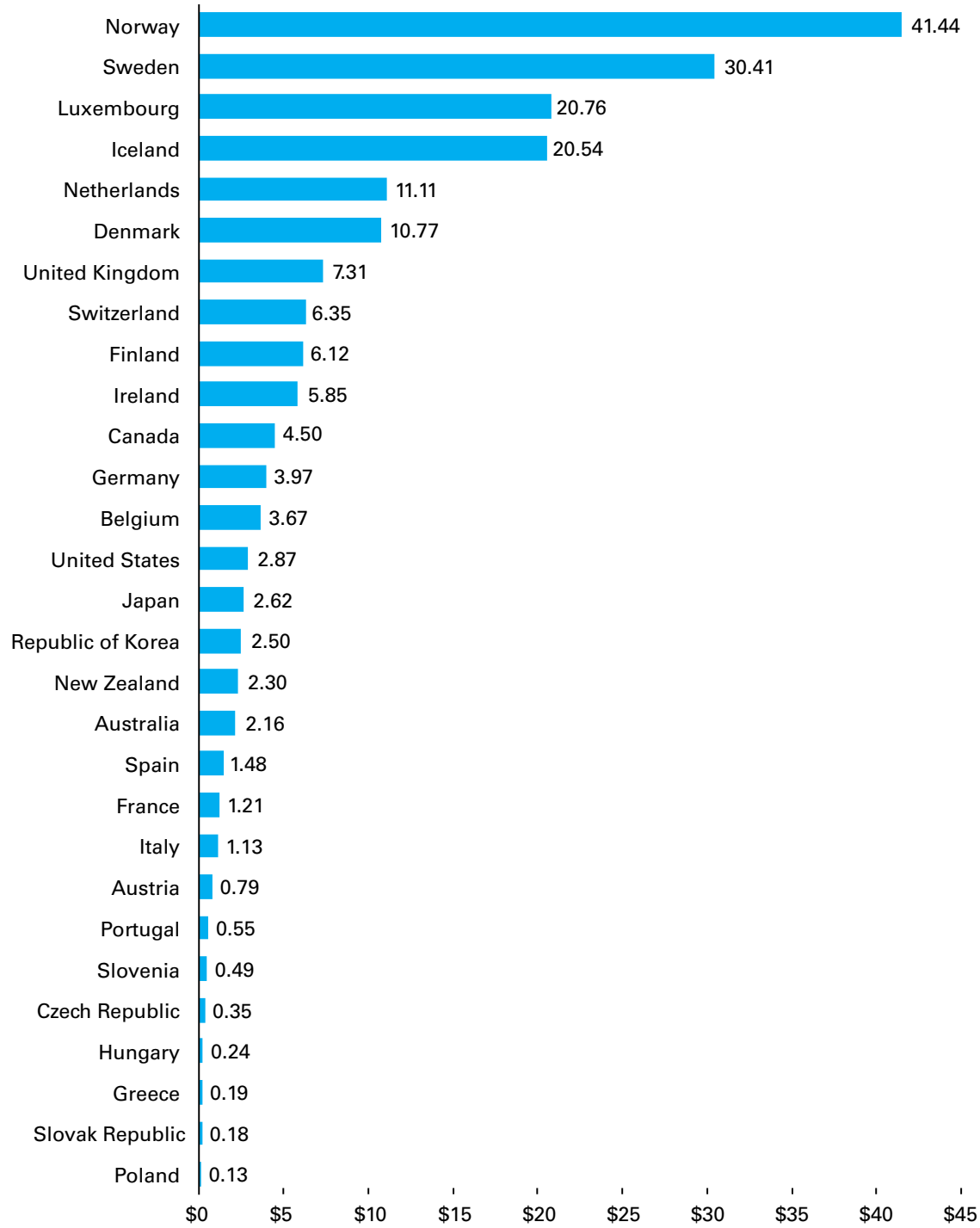
UNICEF revenue, 2008–2016*
(in millions of US dollars)



* Prior to 2012 and International Public Sector Accounting Standards adoption, UNICEF issued Financial Statements every two years.

** The figures for 2016 are provisional and are subject to audtit.

Per capita contributions to UNICEF, 2016*
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, 2015–2016
(in millions of US dollars)

OUTCOME AREAS	2015	2016
Health	15	13
HIV/AIDS and Children	7	8
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	49	36
Nutrition	10	3
Education	83	96
Child protection	18	19
Social inclusion	4	6
Gender equality	–	1
Humanitarian action	204	145
Total	**390**	**326**

Note: Numbers may not add up because of rounding.

Private foundations and major donors contributing $100,000 or more to UNICEF programmes in 2016

Al Fakhoora
Alana USA Foundation
Alwaleed Philanthropies
Auridis
Big Lottery Fund
The Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation
Giuseppe Boccalatte
Susan and Dan Boggio
Charlotte and Peter Bolland
Cathal Ryan Trust
Child & Tree Fund
Children's Investment Fund Foundation
Comic Relief
Dubai Cares
Educate a Child (EAC), a programme of the Education Above All Foundation
The ELEVA Foundation
ELMA Philanthropies
Elton John AIDS Foundation
Richard Emmet
Fatima Fund
FIA Foundation
Fidelity Charitable Gift Fund
Fondation Blanchecape sous l'égide de la Fondation de France
Fondation Botnar
Fondation Espoir, under the aegis of Fondation de Luxembourg
Friedhelm-Wilmes Foundation
Fundación Carlos Slim
Fundación Leo Messi
G. Barrie Landry and the Landry Family Foundation
The Garrett Family Foundation
George Lucas Family Foundation
GHR Foundation
The Global Alliance for TB Drug Development
Gratitude to the Water Foundation
Hartog Foundation
The Houssian Foundation
Alan Howard
IKEA Foundation
Japan Committee Vaccines for the World's Children
Pasi Joronen
Milky, Shintaro and Kenta Kambara
Kiwanis International Foundation/ Kiwanis International
LDS Charities
Sang-Rok Lee
Ms. Téa Leoni
Penny and Paul Loyd
Margaret A. Cargill Philanthropies
Aditya and Megha Mittal
The Morgan Foundation
National Philanthropic Trust
New Era Educational and Charitable Foundation
Oak Foundation
Obel Family Foundation
The One Foundation
Onyx Partners
Operakällaren Foundation
The Power of Nutrition
Radiohjälpen
Michael Rosenberg
Rotary Foundation of Rotary International
Claudia Rocca Ryan
Barbara and Edward Shapiro
H.H. Sheikha Moza bint Nasser Al-Missned
Soroptimist International the Netherlands
Amanda Staveley
Anna Lisa Stiftung
United Nations Foundation
Vanguard Charitable Endowment Program
William and Flora Hewlett Foundation
Worldwide Charity for Children
Bradley Yam
Christina Zilber
Zonta International Foundation

Corporate sector alliances contributing $100,000 or more to UNICEF programmes in 2016

MULTI-COUNTRY ALLIANCES

Alex and Ani Retail LLC
Amadeus [Iberia LAE S.A. (Spain), Finnair (Finland), Norwegian Air Shuttle (Norway)]
ARM Holdings
Belarto
Bestseller
"la Caixa" Banking Foundation
The Cartier Charitable Foundation
Change for Good® [Aer Lingus (Ireland), All Nippon Airways (Japan), American Airlines (US), Asiana, Airlines (Republic of Korea), Cathay Pacific (Hong Kong, China), Cebu Pacific Air (Philippines), easyJet, (United Kingdom), Japan Airlines, (Japan), Hainan Airlines (China), Qantas Airways Ltd. (Australia)]
Claire's Europe
Cubus AS
DLA Piper
Forletter
Fundación FCBarcelona
Groupe Editor
Gucci
H & M Hennes & Mauritz AB
H&M Foundation
Hallmark
Humble Bundle
ING
JANÉ GROUP
Kantar Group
Kimberly-Clark Foundation
The LEGO Foundation
The LEGO Group
LINE Plus Cooperation
Louis Vuitton Malletier
M·A·C AIDS Fund
Marks & Spencer plc
Meliá Hotels International
MSC Cruises S.A.
Nordic Choice Hotels AS
Norwegian Air Shuttle ASA
Philips Foundation
Pictura
Privalia Venta Directa S.A.
Procter & Gamble (Pampers)
Star Wars: Force for Change
Starwood Hotels & Resorts (now Marriott International, Inc.) (Check Out for Children®, Road to Awareness®, Make a Green Choice®)
Telenor Group
The UPS Foundation
Unilever (The Unilever Foundation and Domestos)
UNIQLO
Vertbaudet
Volvic
The Walt Disney Company
Wella (Coty)
Western Union Foundation

NATIONAL ALLIANCES

Argentina
ACE Seguros
Banelco

Australian Committee for UNICEF
IKEA
MMG Ltd.

Belgian Committee for UNICEF
Umicore

Brazil
Petrobras
Unilever Brazil

Bulgaria
Happy Bar & Grill

Canadian UNICEF Committee
Pier 1 Imports
Teck Resources Ltd.

China
ET Solar Group
Haier Group
Porsche (China) Motors Ltd.

Colombia
Grupo Familia

Danish Committee for UNICEF
Hempel Foundation
Novo Fonden

Dutch Committee for UNICEF
Gemeente Den Haag
Nationale Postcode Loterij

Ecuador
Diners Club International
Hyundai

Finland
Nokia
Paletti

France
AXA
Clairefontaine
Fondation L'Oréal
Gémo

German Committee for UNICEF
BASF Stiftung
Deutsche Telekom AG
HUGO BOSS AG
United Internet for UNICEF Foundation

Greek Committee for UNICEF
Olympiacos

Hong Kong Committee for UNICEF
Chow Tai Fook Jewellery Company Ltd.

India
Exide Industries
Johnson & Johnson
Merrimac Consulting

Indonesia
Indomarco Prismatama, PT – Indomaret

UNICEF Ireland
Primark Limited

Italian Committee for UNICEF
Agos Ducato S.p.A.
Aspiag Services S.r.l.
UBI Banca

Japan Committee for UNICEF
AEON 1% Club Foundation
The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd.
Consumers' Co-Operative Kobe
Consumers' Co-Operative Mirai
Consumers Co-op Sapporo
Co-op Net Business Association

Fuji Television Network, Inc. (FNS Charity Campaign)
Honda Motor Co., Ltd.
IDOM Inc.
ITOHAM FOODS Inc.
Japanese Consumers' Co-operative Union
Kao Corporation
Mitsuboshi Belting Ltd.
Mizuho Securities Co., Ltd.
Nippon Life Insurance Company
Oriental Land Co., Ltd.
SARAYA Co., Ltd.
Sugarlady Co., Ltd.
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation
Sumitomo Mitsui Card Company, Ltd.
U CO-OP Consumer Co-Operative Society
Volvic

Korean Committee for UNICEF
BGF Retail
CJ Donorscamp
Daehong Communications
DFD Fashiongroup
Dongsuh Foods Co Ltd
Korea Seven
Lotte Giants
S.M. ENTERTAINMENT

Mexico
Banco Compartamos
Grupo Financiero Santander
Laboratorios Liomont
Yakult
International Zinc Association

Norwegian Committee for UNICEF
KIWI Norge AS

Philippines
Johnson & Johnson
Procter & Gamble

Romania
Dedeman
Pharmnet Plus

Serbia
Nordeus

Spanish Committee for UNICEF
Banco Santander
El Cortes Inglés
FOXY - Industrie Cartarie Tronchetti Iberica, SLU
Fundación Aquae
Fundación Iberostar
Fundación LFP
Fundación Probitas
Tubacex

Swedish Committee for UNICEF
Brynäs Hockey
Foretag for Malawi
Gina Tricot
IKEA
Millicom
M-magasin
NCC AB
Svenska PostkodLotteriet

Swiss Committee for UNICEF
Roche Employee Action and Charity Trust

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

Turkish National Committee for UNICEF
TEB

United Kingdom Committee for UNICEF
ATP
BT Group plc
Burberry plc
Clarks
DeepMind Technologies Inc
EMC Europe
Ethical Tea Partnership
GDS Services International Ltd
London Stock Exchange
Manchester United Football Club
Pearson plc
Twinings
VitalityHealth

United States Fund for UNICEF
Applied Medical
Becton Dickinson Pharmaceutical Systems
The Container Store
GE Foundation
Georgia-Pacific
Johnson & Johnson, Inc.
L'Oréal USA – Giorgio Armani Fragrances
Pfizer Inc.
Prudential Foundation
Revive Missions

Top 20 National Committee donors, 2016
(in thousands of US dollars)

COUNTRY	REGULAR RESOURCES	OTHER RESOURCES	TOTAL
United States	31,720	240,456	272,176
Japan	110,224	26,566	136,790
Republic of Korea	78,723	15,800	94,523
Germany	36,471	57,924	94,395
Sweden	39,547	37,595	77,142
United Kingdom	25,833	49,317	75,149
Spain	51,227	16,671	67,898
France	41,267	18,750	60,017
Netherlands	44,026	13,260	57,285
Italy	39,181	6,505	45,685
Denmark	9,490	12,198	21,688
Hong Kong, China	13,294	6,482	19,776
Finland	12,541	6,891	19,431
Switzerland	5,520	11,549	17,069
Australia	9,916	5,773	15,689
Canada	5,556	9,054	14,610
Norway	8,615	4,449	13,064
Belgium	10,669	2,374	13,043
Ireland	3,095	2,753	5,848
Portugal	3,873	1,680	5,553

Note: Numbers may not add up because of rounding.

Total UNICEF revenue by source of funding, 2015
(in US dollars)

OVERVIEW

	Regular resources				Other resources				
	Public sector		Private sector		Public sector		Private sector		
	Government	Inter-organizational arrangements	National Committees	Other contributions	Government	Inter-organizational arrangements	National Committees	Other contributions	Total
Donors	562,044,108	–	599,685,163	28,801,379	2,113,670,374	–	555,711,479	153,363,620	4,013,276,123
Intergovernmental agencies	(487,951)	–	–	–	296,474,300	–	–	–	295,986,349
Non-governmental organizations	–	–	–	898,262	–	–	–	106,188,045	107,086,307
Inter-organizational arrangements	–	1,290	–	–	–	345,931,069	–	–	345,932,359
Other revenue*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	121,416,576
Grand Total	**561,556,157**	**1,290**	**599,685,163**	**29,699,641**	**2,410,144,674**	**345,931,069**	**555,711,479**	**259,551,665**	**4,883,697,713**

* Other revenue includes income from interest, procurement and other sources.

1. DONORS
(Public sector: government)

	Regular resources			Other resources			
	Public sector	Private sector		Public sector	Private sector		
Donors	Government	National Committees	Other contributions	Government	National Committees	Other contributions	Total
Total	**562,044,108**	**599,685,163**	**28,801,379**	**2,113,670,374**	**555,711,479**	**153,363,620**	**4,013,276,123**
Afghanistan	70,256	–	–	17,390,460	–	–	17,460,716
Algeria	24,000	–	–	–	–	–	24,000
Andorra	27,723	366,594	–	79,395	218,108	–	691,819
Angola	1,660,000	–	–	–	–	–	1,660,000
Argentina	180,000	–	9,952,177	–	–	17,566,241	27,698,419
Armenia	116,590	–	–	–	–	–	116,590
Australia	15,801,354	9,915,710	–	20,976,024	5,773,084	–	52,466,172
Austria	1,158,096	2,682,126	–	2,236,031	706,644	–	6,782,896
Azerbaijan	–	–	–	160,000	–	–	160,000
Bahrain	–	–	–	-	–	25,200	25,200
Bangladesh	35,725	–	1,276	-	–	–	37,001
Barbados	185,000	–	–	-	–	–	185,000
Belgium	19,041,292	10,669,097	–	9,748,196	2,374,093	–	41,832,678
Belize	–	–	–	112,500	–	–	112,500
Benin	24,124	–	–	–	–	–	24,124
Bhutan	13,118	–	706	–	–	–	13,824
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	40,000	–	496	225,000	–	70,003	335,499
Brazil	1,618,600	–	1,360,963	205,882	–	8,723,497	11,908,942
Bulgaria	75,500	–	142,908	189,316	–	1,186,754	1,594,478
Burkina Faso	2,393	–		913,239	–	–	915,632
Burundi	–	–		7,010,940	–	–	7,010,940
Cabo Verde	350,000	–		–	–	–	350,000
Cambodia	–	–		64,929	–	–	64,929
Cameroon	52,078	–		2,799,530	–	–	2,851,608
Canada	12,898,089	5,556,217		135,927,304	9,054,176	–	163,435,786
Central African Republic	60,775	–		523,910	–	716,400	1,301,085
Chad	3,830	–		3,719,160	–	-	3,722,990
Chile	77,000	–	679,642	–	–	1,949,378	2,706,020
China	1,629,018	–	646,098	–	–	9,473,212	11,748,327
Colombia	–	–	999,831	352,668	–	3,612,291	4,964,789
Comoros	70,000	–		870,889	–	–	940,889
Congo	748,450	–		1,423,749	–	–	2,172,199
Costa Rica	28,562	–		–	–	53,519	82,081
Côte d'Ivoire	12,600	–		3,985,758	–	–	3,998,358
Croatia	52,387	–	351,582	–	–	2,846,493	3,250,462
Cyprus	–			21,400	–	–	21,400
Czech Republic	–	2,731,338		114,513	823,632	–	3,669,483
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	130,070	–	–	–	–	–	130,070
Democratic Republic of the Congo	319,321	–	–	37,644,062	–	236,882	38,200,264
Denmark	20,956,020	9,490,204	–	18,766,925	12,198,155	-	61,411,303

Total UNICEF revenue by source of funding, 2016, *continued*

	Regular resources			Other resources			
	Public sector	Private sector		Public sector	Private sector		
Donors	Government	National Committees	Other contributions	Government	National Committees	Other contributions	Total
Dominican Republic	88,000	–	–	–	–	298,057	386,057
Ecuador	5,000	–	–	–	–	5,074,016	5,079,016
Egypt	–	–	3,959	499,958	–	165,189	669,105
Equatorial Guinea	104,305	–	–	-	–	–	104,305
Estonia	–	–	–	629,815	–	–	629,815
Ethiopia	311,751	–	–	-	–	–	311,751
Finland	6,084,071	12,540,677	–	8,171,741	6,890,587	–	33,687,075
France	3,869,625	41,267,279	–	14,191,046	18,749,952	–	78,077,902
Gabon	89,452	–	–	-	–	–	89,452
Gambia	–	–	–	25,000	–	–	25,000
Georgia	158,500	–	–	18,000	–	2,678	179,178
Germany	10,868,976	36,471,042	–	215,315,825	57,923,649	–	320,579,492
Ghana	148,512	–	–	–	–	–	148,512
Greece	–	1,781,894	–	–	316,583	–	2,098,478
Guinea	350,000	–	–	1,895,528	–	–	2,245,528
Guinea-Bissau	621,000	–	–	-	–	–	621,000
Haiti	–	–	–	4,032,620	–	–	4,032,620
Honduras	23,998	–	–	–	–	–	23,998
Hong Kong, China	–	13,294,463	–	–	6,481,805	–	19,776,268
Hungary	1,824,232	211,545	–	160,519	204,021	–	2,400,316
Iceland	875,000	3,223,611	–	1,400,000	662,391	–	6,161,001
India	943,352	–	37,691	579,110	–	6,598,185	8,158,337
Indonesia	164,385	–	659,629	–	–	5,395,632	6,219,646
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	53,099	–	665	–	–	–	53,764
Iraq	48,785	–	–	–	–	86,100	134,885
Ireland	8,213,208	3,094,598	–	13,427,594	2,753,311	–	27,488,712
Israel	100,000	–	–	–	54,581	–	154,581
Italy	4,945,995	39,180,843	–	17,154,388	6,504,642	–	67,785,868
Japan	17,338,522	110,223,855	–	176,674,302	26,566,372	–	330,803,051
Jordan	2,000,000	–	–	–	–	28,700	2,028,700
Kazakhstan	276,970	–	–	–	–	–	276,970
Kenya	150,000	–	–	–	–	169,875	319,875
Kuwait	200,000	–	–	8,050,000	–	18,238	8,268,238
Kyrgyzstan	50,000	–	–	–	–	–	50,000
Lesotho	120,000	–	–	–	–	–	120,000
Liberia	28,722	–	–	–	–	–	28,722
Liechtenstein	25,907	–	–	98,717	–	–	124,623
Lithuania	–	5,700	–	129,627	36,148	–	171,475
Luxembourg	2,906,022	837,348	–	6,988,778	1,723,172	–	12,455,320
Madagascar	–	–	–	1,000,000	–	–	1,000,000
Malawi	–	–	–	6,327,535	–	–	6,327,535
Malaysia	362,735	–	7,130,266	100,000	–	4,821,634	12,414,634
Mali	108,500	–	–	12,318,289	–	26,433	12,453,222
Malta	–	–	–	66,174	–	–	66,174
Mauritania	20,610	–	–	-	–	–	20,610
Mexico	214,000	–	475,404	2,000,000	–	25,258,045	27,947,450
Monaco	27,933	–	–	276,211	–	–	304,144
Mongolia	83,391	–	–	–	–	–	83,391

Total UNICEF revenue by source of funding, 2016, *continued*

	Regular resources			Other resources			
	Public sector	Private sector		Public sector	Private sector		
Donors	Government	National Committees	Other contributions	Government	National Committees	Other contributions	Total
Montenegro	18,912	–	–	–	–	–	18,912
Morocco	100,265	–	–	–	–	10	100,275
Mozambique	18,726	–	–	–	–	–	18,726
Myanmar	43,078	–	–	–	–	–	43,078
Namibia	120,000	–	–	–	–	–	120,000
Nepal	–	–	–	4,800,000	–	15,000	4,815,000
Netherlands	31,333,777	44,025,879	–	100,294,380	13,259,612	–	188,913,648
New Caledonia	–	–	–	66,232	–	–	66,232
New Zealand	4,319,534	1,002,398	–	2,457,599	2,800,708	–	10,580,240
Nicaragua	42,500	–	–	-	–	–	42,500
Niger	4,000	–	–	1,192,483	–	–	1,196,483
Nigeria	1,643,105	–	–	24,185,075	–	1,129,012	26,957,191
Norway	52,218,021	8,614,575	–	154,353,588	4,449,495	–	219,635,679
Oman	–	–	–	900,000	–	–	900,000
Pakistan	54,766	–	–	5,182,240	–	–	5,237,006
Panama	741,750	–	–	300,000	–	–	1,041,750
Paraguay	–	–	–	216,802	–	1,260,718	1,477,520
Peru	–	–	37,185	–	–	884,631	921,816
Philippines	50,958	–	801,133	–	–	4,596,596	5,448,687
Poland	–	1,933,658	–	1,233,508	1,840,196	–	5,007,363
Portugal	20,000	3,872,526	–	109,520	1,680,374	–	5,682,420
Qatar	–	–	–	500,000	–	20,563,758	21,063,758
Republic of Korea	3,900,000	78,723,055	–	27,843,758	15,800,308	–	126,267,121
Republic of Moldova	60,000	–	–	–	–	–	60,000
Romania	50,000	–	13,524	133,185	–	2,801,831	2,998,540
Russian Federation	1,000,000	–	–	7,918,372	–	23,215	8,941,587
Sao Tome and Principe	19,500	–	–	–	–	–	19,500
Saudi Arabia	1,144,200	–	–	17,799,733	–	10,131,454	29,075,388
Senegal	107,829	–	–	–	–	–	107,829
Serbia	–	–	16,750	557,414	–	469,309	1,043,473
Sierra Leone	384,000	–	–	993,036	–	–	1,377,036
Singapore	50,000	–	–	–	–	5,989	55,989
Slovakia	–	61,617	–	620,068	271,792	–	953,476
Slovenia	30,375	749,081	–	67,458	179,121	–	1,026,036
Somalia	583,000	–	–	–	–	–	583,000
South Africa	95,000	–	326	–	–	1,020,557	1,115,883
South Sudan	189,348	–	–	–	–	169,150	358,498
Spain	–	51,227,261	–	244,636	16,670,809	–	68,142,706
Sri Lanka	15,500		–	–	–	3,227	18,727
Sudan	131,400		–	–	–	86,100	217,500
Sweden	116,968,664	39,546,848	–	106,899,851	37,595,229	–	301,010,591
Switzerland	22,805,936	5,520,039	–	13,429,247	11,548,648	–	53,303,869
Tajikistan	32,400	–	–	371,978	–	–	404,378
Thailand	462,636	–	3,674,967	–	–	11,044,138	15,181,741
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	51,000	–	–	–	–	–	51,000
Timor-Leste	100,000	–	–	31,500	–	–	131,500

Total UNICEF revenue by source of funding, 2016, *continued*

	Regular resources			Other resources			
	Public sector	**Private sector**		**Public sector**	**Private sector**		
Donors	Government	National Committees	Other contributions	Government	National Committees	Other contributions	Total
Togo	26,000	–	–	1,249,000	–	–	1,275,000
Tunisia	20,875	–	–	–	–	–	20,875
Turkey	204,835	1,095,862	–	1,000,000	1,057,351	–	3,358,048
Turkmenistan	62,500	–	–	–	–	–	62,500
Uganda	469,000	–	–	–	–	–	469,000
Ukraine	–	–	–	–	–	313,202	313,202
United Arab Emirates	100,000	–	95	554,043	–	1,862,179	2,516,317
United Kingdom	50,000,000	25,832,687	–	350,631,429	49,316,716	–	475,780,832
United Republic of Tanzania	22,000	–	–	–	–	132,602	154,602
United States	132,500,000	31,719,730	–	526,085,655	240,455,961	-	930,761,346
Uruguay	72,450	–	1,383,968	–	–	1,959,974	3,416,392
Uzbekistan	310,000	–	–	–	–	97,865	407,865
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	–	–	–	–	–	92,662	92,662
Viet Nam	34,254	–	–	–	–	4,080	38,334
Yemen	–	–	–	3,610,983	–	–	3,610,983
Zambia	257,520	–	–	–	–	–	257,520
Zimbabwe	–	–	–	–	–	47,040	47,040
Other	–	–	–	–	–	(28,311)	(28,311)
Revenue adjustments	*(2,212,035)*	*2,215,807*	*430,141*	*845,048*	*(1,229,947)*	*274,978*	*323,992*
Total	**659,833,529**	**546,720,709**	**24,784,365**	**2,166,523,205**	**575,802,769**	**132,556,182**	**4,106,220,759**

2. INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES
(Public sector: government)

Regular resources	*Revenue adjustments*	*(487,951)*
	Subtotal	**(487,951)**
Other resources	European Commission (ECHO)	293,318,980
	OPEC fund	350,000
	UNITAID	2,200,080
	Revenue adjustments	*605,240*
	Subtotal	**296,474,300**
	Total	**295,986,349**

3. NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS
(Private sector: other contributions)

Regular resources	Columbia University	11,265
	Other	886,997
	Subtotal	**898,262**
Other resources	The Alexander Bodini Foundation	60,000
	Alliance Côte d'Ivoire	767,127
	GAVI Alliance	70,747,919
	Global Fund to Fight Aids, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM)	30,505,030
	Micronutrient Initiative (MI)	7,577,172
	Partners in Health	115,000
	Other	886,997
	Revenue adjustments	*(4,471,200)*
	Subtotal	**106,188,045**
	Total	**107,086,307**

4. INTER-ORGANIZATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS
(Public sector: Inter-organizational arrangements)

Regular resources	*Revenue adjustments*	*1,290*
	Subtotal	**1,290**
Other resources	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	559,079
	Global Partnership for Education	54,425,390
	International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	818,640
	International Organization for Migration (IOM)	1,782,723
	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)	9,078,256
	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)	27,450
	Pan American Health Organization (PAHO)	14,761
	United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations	63,316
	United Nations Development Group joint programmes	49,046,029
	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	67,899,955
	United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	70,000
	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women)	1,614,632
	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	259,533
	United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN Habitat)	14,550
	United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)	4,326,833
	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)	129,225,865
	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)	1,512,434
	United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	12,637,629
	United Nations Secretariat	148,000
	United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process (UNSCO)	25,000
	United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security (UNTFHS)	984,433
	United Nations Women's Guild (UNWG)	20,000
	World Bank	100,000
	World Food Programme (WFP)	2,135,500
	World Health Organization (WHO)	11,615,356
	Revenue adjustments	*(2,474,295)*
	Subtotal	**345,931,069**
	Total	**345,932,359**

5. OTHER REVENUE*

Total	**121,416,576**

GRAND TOTAL

4,883,697,713

* Other revenue includes income from interest, procurement and other sources.

Note: Numbers may not add up because of rounding.

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BELOW: Eritrean children from families seeking asylum play at the Cara reception centre for refugees and migrants in Mineo, Sicily.

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