

Understanding UNICEF

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Abstract:

This is a detailed report on the contributions of one of the main agencies of the United Nations – UNICEF. It captures the timeline of UNICEF from its inception to impression and maps its programmes, contributions and impact over the years.

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About UNICEF:

UNICEF, also known as the United Nations Children's Fund, is a United Nations agency responsible for providing humanitarian and developmental aid to children worldwide. With their headquarters in New York, the agency is among the most widespread and recognizable social welfare organisations in the world, with a presence in over 190 countries and territories.

Ever since UNICEF was established 75 years ago, in the aftermath of World War II, they have been at the frontlines of humanitarian crises, armed conflict and natural disasters. Before, during and after such emergencies, UNICEF is on the ground, bringing life, help and hope to children and their families.

Undeterred by the scale of the crises, they rise to the challenge, reimagine what is possible and respond by helping millions of children. They work in some of the world's toughest places, to reach the most vulnerable children and young people, to save their lives, to defend their rights and to help them fulfill their potential.

Non-political, non-partisan and impartial, they do whatever it takes to defend children's rights and safeguard their lives and futures. In everything they do, the most disadvantaged children and the countries in greatest need have priority. They are committed to ensuring special protection for the most disadvantaged children – victims of war, disasters, extreme poverty, all forms of violence and exploitation, and those with disabilities.

UNICEF is guided by the Convention on the Rights of the Child. They strive to establish children's rights as enduring ethical principles and international standards of behaviour towards children. They insist that the survival, protection and development of children are universal development imperatives that are integral to human progress.

UNICEF works along with the United Nations and its agencies to make sure that children are on the global agenda. They strike a balance between thorough research and practical solutions for children. They mobilise political will and material resources to help countries, particularly developing countries, ensure a "first call for children" and to build their capacity to form appropriate policies and deliver services for children.

In coordination with United Nations partners and other humanitarian agencies, UNICEF makes its unique facilities for rapid response available to its partners to relieve the suffering of children and those who provide their care. Their on-the-ground expertise has reached across the globe only through these committed partnerships.

UNICEF works with all its partners towards the attainment of the sustainable human development goals adopted by the world community and the realisation of the vision of peace and social progress enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations.

UNICEF's Programmes:

The world has changed, but children's needs have not. UNICEF has been an unstoppable force for change in the lives of children around the world for the past 75 years. Propelled by five core values – care, respect, integrity, trust and accountability – they have been working tirelessly for the rights and well-being of every child.

To drive a change in the lives of children and young people and to build a better world for young people around the world, UNICEF has developed several diverse programmes and projects. These programmes are designed to support different larger goals and spheres.

The different spheres include:

1. Child Protection and Inclusion
2. Child Survival
3. Education
4. Social Policy
5. Gender Equality
6. Innovation
7. Supply and Logistics
8. Research, Evidence and Analysis
9. Emergencies

This project offers a broad view on the diverse projects and programmes of UNICEF and their impact on the lives of children.

Child Protection and Inclusion:

Every child has the right to live free from violence, exploitation and abuse. They have the right to grow up in a safe and inclusive environment. UNICEF works with partners around the world to promote policies and expand access to services that protect all children. Some main programmes under this sphere include:

1. Adolescent development:

UNICEF takes a life-course approach to adolescent development. With Governments and other partners, they work to strengthen health care, education and protection systems to ensure critical supplies and services reach the last mile, even in emergencies. They advocate for adolescents' rights at the national level, while locally engaging families and communities.

UNICEF works to support gender-responsive services tailored to adolescents' needs. They expand and protect access to quality nutrition, menstrual health and hygiene, adolescent mental health care, gender-equitable education and adolescent-friendly justice systems and policies.

2. Child protection:

UNICEF works in more than 150 countries to protect children from violence, exploitation and abuse. Through their Child Protection Strategy, they partner with various organisations and communities to prevent all forms of violence against children and support survivors.

Their efforts strengthen child protection systems to help children access vital social services, from birth through adolescence. They work to accelerate the elimination of harmful practices like child marriage and female genital mutilation and to help improve access to child-friendly, gender-sensitive justice systems.

3. Children uprooted:

Children on the move are children first. Far too many of them encounter danger, detention, deprivation and discrimination. UNICEF works around the world to help protect the rights of migrant and displaced children. They provide life-saving

humanitarian supplies in refugee camps, run child-friendly safe spaces for children and their families.

They support national and local governments to put in place laws, policies, systems and services that are inclusive of all children and address the specific needs of migrant and displaced children. They help keep families together and end child immigration detention by helping governments put in place alternative community- and family-based solutions.

4. Children with disabilities:

UNICEF's work has an intensified focus on equity, which seeks to identify and address the root causes of inequality. This equity-based approach is one of the foundations of their disability agenda. Their main goals under this programme are to mainstream disability across all of their policies and programmes – both in development and humanitarian action – and to develop leadership on the rights of children with disabilities, building capacity among staff and partners.

5. Communication for Development(C4D):

Communication for development is seen as a two-way process. It involves understanding people, their beliefs and values, the social and cultural norms that shape their lives while engaging communities and listening to adults and children as they identify problems, propose solutions and act upon them.

UNICEF has a strong track record of amplifying the voices of children and communities by harnessing the power of communication to promote child survival, development, protection and participation. Successful case studies range from polio immunization, curbing maternal mortality, delaying child marriage for girls and use of ITCs for development.

6. Environment and climate change:

Climate change is a direct threat to a child's ability to survive, grow, and thrive. Thus, addressing the challenges of environmental sustainability is imperative for UNICEF to protect the world's most vulnerable children.

UNICEF works with partners at global and local level to ensure that children can live in a safe and clean environment. Their actions are structured around four approaches:

- a. Making children the centre of climate change strategies and response plans
- b. Recognizing children as agents of change
- c. Protecting children from the impact of climate change and environmental degradation
- d. Reducing emissions and pollution

7. Gender equality:

UNICEF builds partnerships across the global community to promote gender equality. In all areas of their work, they integrate strategies that address gender-specific discrimination and disadvantages to protect all marginalised children.

Child Survival:

Every child has the right to survive and thrive. UNICEF has helped reduce child mortality all over the world by working to reach the most vulnerable children, everywhere. Some main programmes under this sphere include:

1. Early childhood development:

UNICEF works with governments and all their other diverse partners to achieve their objectives for early childhood survival, growth and development. Early Childhood Development interventions cut across all UNICEF programme areas. They mainly focuses on four areas of intervention for early childhood development:

- a. quality basic health, nutrition, HIV/AIDS, education and protection services;
- b. good care practices for children within the family and community;
- c. early child development policies; and
- d. peacebuilding in early childhood.

2. Health:

UNICEF works around the world – including in some of the hardest-to-reach places – to help children survive and thrive. Through public and private partnerships at the global, national and community levels, they focus on:

- a. Maternal, newborn and child survival
- b. Child and adolescent health and well-being

- c. Strengthening health systems to deliver integrated services for children, adolescents and women of reproductive age
- d. Developing resilient health systems that can work even in emergencies and humanitarian settings

3. HIV/AIDS:

UNICEF is committed to ending AIDS by 2030, in line with global targets, and to making HIV services easier to access. They work in more than 190 countries and territories with a range of partners at all levels, from grassroots organizations to governments to global partners in HIV response.

Treatment and prevention are the two pillars of UNICEF's HIV response for children and adolescents. Their programme focuses on the following three areas:

- a. Mother-to-child transmission
- b. Paediatric treatment and care
- c. New HIV infections in adolescents

4. Immunization:

With its partners, UNICEF supplies vaccines to reach 45 per cent of the world's children under five. In over 100 countries, they work with governments, the private sector, non-governmental organizations, and other United Nations (UN) agencies to engage communities, procure and distribute vaccines, keep supplies safe and effective, and help ensure affordable access for even the hardest-to-reach families.

UNICEF's focus areas in Immunization include:

- a. Reaching those most in need
- b. The cold chain
- c. Vaccine supply
- d. Technology and innovation
- e. Disease eradication and elimination
- f. Environmental sustainability

5. Nutrition:

Across regions, UNICEF nutrition programmes share a universal premise: Prevention comes first, in all contexts. Where prevention fails, treatment is a must.

UNICEF works to prevent all forms of malnutrition by improving children's and women's access to nutritious, safe, affordable and sustainable diets and supporting quality nutrition, health, water and sanitation, and social protection services that keep children well nourished. Where prevention falls short, they prioritize the early detection, treatment and care of malnourished children to help them survive, recover, and go on to live healthy and productive lives.

6. WASH(Water, Sanitation and Hygiene):

UNICEF works to help provide access to clean water and reliable sanitation, and to promote basic hygiene practices in rural and urban areas, including in emergency situations. They achieve better WASH results for children by:

- a. Empowering communities
- b. Supporting schools
- c. Increasing focus on sustainability
- d. Partnerships
- e. Humanitarian action

Education:

Every child has the right to learn. UNICEF works around the world to support quality learning for every girl and boy, especially those in greatest danger of being left behind.

Quality learning requires a safe, friendly environment, qualified and motivated teachers, and instruction in languages students can understand. It also requires that learning outcomes be monitored and feedback into instruction.

In 147 countries around the world, UNICEF works to provide learning opportunities that prepare children and adolescents with the knowledge and skills they need to thrive. Key areas of their work in education include:

- a. Access: Gender-equitable access to quality education from early childhood to adolescence, including for children with disabilities, marginalised children and those living in humanitarian and emergency settings.
- b. Learning and skills: Quality learning outcomes and skills development that come from strong education systems and innovative solutions.
- c. Emergencies and fragile contexts: Improved learning and protection for children in emergencies and on the move.

Some main programmes under UNICEF's Education domain include:

1. Early childhood development:

UNICEF works to give every child a fair start in education. UNICEF designs and conducts Early Childhood Education and School Readiness programmes to ensure that children are ready for school and since their early years are being brought up in an environment conducive to learning. UNICEF has partnered with the Child-to-Child Trust to develop Getting Ready for School: A child-to-child approach, which provides supplemental cost-effective and efficient interventions in developing countries that have inadequate formal early learning opportunities.

2. Education in emergencies:

Education is a lifeline for children in crises. For children in emergencies, education is about more than the right to learn. Schools protect children from the physical dangers around them and provide children with lifesaving food, water, health care and hygiene supplies.

UNICEF works to provide uninterrupted education for every child affected by humanitarian crises – especially girls, children with disabilities, internally displaced children, refugees and migrants. They help children develop skills to cope with the trauma of crises, and supply them with learning spaces that are safe, child-friendly and equipped with water and sanitation facilities.

3. Inclusive Education:

Children with disabilities face multiple forms of discrimination which leads to their exclusion from society and school. To ensure quality education for children with disabilities UNICEF:

- a. Promotes accessible and inclusive learning spaces
- b. Invests in teacher training for inclusive education
- c. Takes a multi-sectoral approach
- d. Involves the community
- e. Collects data for evidence building and progress monitoring

4. Gender Equality:

Gender equality in education benefits every child. Gender-equal education systems can contribute to reductions in school-related gender-based violence and harmful practices and close skills gaps that perpetuate pay gaps, and build prosperity for entire countries.

UNICEF works towards Gender Transformative Education. The programme seeks to utilize all parts of an education system to transform stereotypes, attitudes, norms and practices by challenging power relations, rethinking gender norms and binaries, and raising critical consciousness about the root causes of inequality and systems of oppression.

UNICEF works with communities, Governments and partners to remove barriers to eliminate gender gaps in learning and promote gender equality in education – even in the most challenging settings. They support Governments to ensure that budgets are gender-responsive and that national education plans and policies prioritize gender equality.

Social Policy:

Every child has the right to an equitable chance in life. UNICEF works around the world to reduce child poverty and shield girls and boys from its lifelong consequences.

Across the world, about 1 billion children are multidimensionally poor. Poverty robs children of the things they need most for survival and development, like nutrition, education, health services, water and sanitation. For children affected by humanitarian crises, challenges intensify.

As children grow, the consequences of poverty are compounded. It takes an enormous toll on their well-being and their ability to build a better future for themselves, their families and their

community. UNICEF aims to reduce this situation's root cause: child poverty. Together with partners, they help level the playing field for disadvantaged children.

UNICEF calls for all Governments to recognize child poverty as a national policy priority and protect children from its most devastating effects. They support countries' efforts to assess both monetary and multidimensional child poverty and to address them through policies, programmes and budgets.

They help countries strengthen and expand social protection systems that support the well-being of all children. This includes supporting the development and expansion of national cash transfer programmes, and strengthening social protection systems so that all families gain access to health care, education and social welfare, even in the face of humanitarian crises.

UNICEF supports national and local governments to mobilize, allocate and improve the utilization of public financial resources to deliver more equitable and sustainable social services and contribute to better results for children. They help build the capacity of local governments – in both urban and rural contexts – to generate local data, plan and organise services, prepare for emergencies, budget equitably and monitor the impact of interventions on children.

Through their initiative called The Child Friendly Cities Initiative (CFCI) they support municipal governments in realising the rights of children at the local level using the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child as the foundation. It also acts as a network that brings together government and other stakeholders such as civil society organisations, the private sector, academia, media and, importantly, children themselves.

Gender Equality:

Girls are excluded and discriminated against simply because they are girls and women. Boys too are restricted by harmful norms of masculinity. Children and young people who do not identify themselves within traditional gender and sexual orientation norms face the difficult task of fitting in.

UNICEF's Gender Equality programme extends over various spheres including Child Survival, Education, Social Policy, etc. This programme reduces inequality, strengthens economies and

builds stable, resilient societies that give all individuals the opportunity to fulfil their potential. UNICEF builds partnerships across the global community to accelerate gender equality. They integrate strategies that address gender-specific discrimination and disadvantages in all areas of their work.

UNICEF invests in skills building to further children's economic empowerment as entrepreneurs, innovators and leaders. They focus on providing learning environments at a time and place that suit children's individual circumstances. They also work on assistive technologies for children with disabilities, and on the expansion of digital platforms, vocational training and apprenticeships.

Supporting girls' pathway from education to employment requires more than learning opportunities. It requires keeping girls safe from all forms of violence, in and out of school. Their targeted initiatives prevent and respond to gender-based violence, help end child marriage, eliminate female genital mutilation, provide safe spaces, support menstrual health management, deliver HIV and AIDS care, meet psychosocial needs and more.

They invest in innovative models - like virtual safe spaces and apps that allow them to report violence and connect to local resources for support - that protect even the hardest-to-reach girls. UNICEF also taps into the power of youth to shape solutions for their own generation.

Innovation:

Now, more than ever, innovation is critical to building a better world with and for children. Thus, innovating to drive results for every child is key to UNICEF's mission. UNICEF works with partners in every sector to co-create innovative solutions that accelerate progress for children and young people. At UNICEF, innovation is backed by their Innovation Wing.

The UNICEF Office of Innovation is a fit-for-purpose structure and ecosystem that is anchored by a core office and a network of nine issue-focused innovation hubs. Alongside a wide range of partners who are leaders in global innovation ecosystems and share a passion for making sure children are at the centre of impact, their focus is on diverse, issue-focused portfolios that are central to children's well-being.

With their presence in over 190 countries, UNICEF has the footprint to ground truth, ensuring innovative solutions are designed and tested by, with, and for the end users. This includes community health workers, teachers, parents, government officials, grassroots activists and most importantly youth themselves, in all their diversity, who offer a wealth of ideas and creativity on issues that matter to them.

From climate change to gender equality to mental health, their goal is to move the needle at the intersection of issue and innovation for meaningful, sustainable impact. At UNICEF, innovation takes many forms. From frugal innovations to high-tech improvements, UNICEF is focused on turning diverse ideas into scalable solutions. Some programmes of innovation for children at UNICEF are:

1. Innovation in education:

Innovation in education is about more than new technology. It's about solving a real problem in a fresh, simple way to promote equitable and improved learning. Innovation in education comes in many forms.

Programmes, services, processes, products and partnerships can all enhance education outcomes in innovative ways – like customised games on solar-powered tablets that deliver math lessons to children in remote areas. Or digital learning platforms that teach refugees and other marginalised children the language of instruction

Innovation in education matches the scale of the solution to the scale of the challenge. It draws on the creativity and experience of communities – like a programme in Ghana that empowers local mothers and grandmothers to facilitate early childhood education – to ensure decisions are made by those most affected by their outcomes.

UNICEF works with communities, schools and Governments to build strong, innovative education systems that enhance learning for all children. They collaborate with partners to identify, incubate and scale promising innovations that help fulfil every child's right to learn.

2. Product innovation:

Product innovation at UNICEF is about turning ideas into tangible and scalable solutions. It involves the identification, development and scaling of fit-for-purpose and value-for-money products that respond to the unmet needs of children.

By working with field partners and programmatic experts to understand those needs, businesses and academia to develop products that meet those needs, and programming partners and donors to bring the products to scale, product innovation is having a tremendous impact for children.

UNICEF manages a portfolio of Product Innovation Projects (PIPs) that respond to the needs outlined in UNICEF's Strategic Programme areas. There are 9 innovation portfolios, with each portfolio containing innovative solutions that have potential to scale and significantly accelerate results for children.

Some projects currently in the innovation process include: The Acute Respiratory Infection Diagnostic Aid (ARIDA) project, the Oxygen Therapy project, the Rapid Water Quality Testing, the High Performance Tent, and the Oxygen Concentrator project.

Supply and Logistics:

Supplies are essential to fulfil children's rights. Thus, delivering solutions to every child at risk is one of the main goals of UNICEF. UNICEF's supply division takes care of this sphere.

Supporting child survival and development programmes around the world, UNICEF-procured supplies are critical in providing for children's health, education and protecting them from abuse, exploitation, and neglect. They deliver sustainable access to lifesaving supplies by working with governments, partners and other suppliers.

With the supply and logistics headquarters located in Copenhagen, Denmark, the supply division coordinates the procurement and delivery of supplies every day to equip children and families for a healthier, safer and more hopeful future.

More than 1,200 supply and logistics staff based in 106 countries and representing 142 nationalities support the planning, procurement and delivery of essential products for children including Vaccines, Nutrition, Medicines, Education, Water and Sanitation, and Health Technologies.

The supply division contributes to the realisation of child rights not only by delivering products and services, but also by influencing markets, ensuring quality, creating sustainable supply chains and driving product innovation.

UNICEF procures and supplies over 5,000 different products to address the needs of children. In 2020, the value of the goods and services that UNICEF procured on behalf of countries rose to its highest in the organisation's history: \$4.468 billion. Driven in part by the exponential demand for COVID-19 related supply items, this figure represented a nearly 17 per cent increase compared to 2019, and a 27 per cent increase since 2016.

Research, Evidence and Analysis:

Using data and evidence to drive results is an integral part of UNICEF's global programmes and initiatives. All their initiatives are grounded in rigorous research and thoughtful analysis about the situation of children. Some main initiatives under this sphere include:

1. Data and analysis:

UNICEF's Data & Analytics (D&A) team is the global go-to for data on children. They lead the collection, validation, analysis, use and communication of the most statistically sound, internationally comparable data on the situation of children and women around the world. D&A strengthens countries' capacities to make informed decisions, and to lead initiatives based on the best available data.

Given data's increasingly important role in humanitarian work, D&A is driving a culture change in UNICEF, both strategically and tactically. The team supports national-level data landscape analyses and strategic plans and maintain and grow a data community of practice.

2. Evaluation:

The UNICEF Evaluation function helps UNICEF deliver results for children by fostering evidence-based decision-making. The Evaluation Office works with other divisions at UNICEF headquarters and with regional offices, country offices and partners worldwide to conduct dozens of evaluations each year.

UNICEF's evaluation is steered by their Evaluation Policy which in turn is based on the norms and standards of the United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG) and other international good practices. The policy ensures that the UNICEF evaluations are useful, credible, independent and impartial, and that evaluation processes are transparent and child-centered.

3. UNICEF Office of Research – Innocenti:

The Office of Research – Innocenti is the dedicated research centre for UNICEF based at the nearly 600-year-old Ospedale degli Innocenti in Florence, Italy. Today UNICEF Innocenti maintains a small team of about 40 researchers, evaluators, knowledge management specialists, communicators, operations and support staff at its centre in Florence.

Its core mandate is to undertake cutting-edge, policy-relevant research that equips the organization and the wider global community to deliver results for children. Innocenti is uniquely positioned to understand and respond to research questions on the ground, and to feed research into policy and practice. UNICEF Innocenti also supports and facilitates research conducted by other parts of its parent organization.

4. UNICEF Office of Global Insight and Policy:

The Office of Global Insight and Policy enables UNICEF to interpret and engage in our rapidly changing world. It provides UNICEF with intelligence on a range of issues with implications for children and UNICEF's work, equipping the organization to more effectively shape the global discourse with greater awareness of children's issues, and prepare it for the future by scanning the horizon for frontier issues and ways of working.

With dedicated expertise in seven policy areas — digital technology, human capital, governance, the environment, society, finance and markets — the Office of Global

Insight and Policy serves as UNICEF's internal think tank, scoping frontier issues and emerging practises affecting children that may inform UNICEF's approach.

5. Learning and knowledge exchange:

Knowledge exchange is about taking a systematic approach to sharing tacit knowledge — the knowledge that people acquire through their work experiences, successes and challenges around the world — in order to directly support programmes, operations and advocacy by UNICEF and their partners.

The UNICEF Knowledge Exchange Toolbox was created to help UNICEF staff and partners to plan and implement successful knowledge sharing events. These knowledge sharing events help connect practitioners with each other so they can discuss their work, learn from one another, and achieve improvements in results. This knowledge sharing, especially experiential knowledge, is a key ingredient in innovation at UNICEF.

Emergencies:

Reaching every child and humanitarian action during emergencies is central to UNICEF's mandate and realizing the rights of every child. UNICEF is on the ground before, during, and after emergencies, delivering a continuum of support and working to reach children with lifesaving aid and long-term assistance.

In conflict and disaster, children suffer first and most. During emergencies and humanitarian contexts, children are especially vulnerable to disease, malnutrition and violence. Children living in conflict areas are worse off – they are more likely to be living in extreme poverty.

The chaos and insecurity of war threatens or destroys access to food, shelter, social support and health care, and results in increased vulnerability in communities, especially for children. UNICEF focuses on these children and their families to provide them with the essential interventions required for protection, to save lives and to ensure the rights of all children, everywhere.

UNICEF works to strengthen the links between humanitarian action and development work. They also build the long-term capacity of health ministries and civil society partners to identify, treat and prevent chronic conditions such as malnutrition.

UNICEF's humanitarian action is guided by its Strategic Plan and its Core Commitments for Children (CCCs), which outline what UNICEF commits to do across all sectors – health, nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), child protection, and education – as part of any humanitarian response. The CCCs are aligned to international standards and are guided by humanitarian principles.

The humanitarian crises in UNICEF's focus currently include:

1. **Yemen:** Yemen is the largest humanitarian crisis in the world. A dangerous combination of factors, driven by conflict and economic decline and now exacerbated by COVID-19, have compounded the dire situation for Yemen's youngest children.
2. **Syria:** After a decade of conflict, the Syrian crisis continues. Every Syrian child has been impacted by the violence, displacement, severed family ties and lack of access to vital services caused by massive physical devastation.
3. **Rohingya:** Rohingya families fled violence. But uncertainty about the future grips those living in the world's largest refugee settlement. UNICEF is on the ground, working with the government and partners, helping to deliver life-saving supplies and services for Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh.
4. **Central African Republic:** The Central African Republic is one of the toughest places in the world to be a child. Yet despite the urgent needs of families, international attention has been scant and the humanitarian response chronically underfunded.
5. **Afghanistan:** Increased insecurity in Afghanistan has left children paying a heavy price. UNICEF is continuing to work with partners to support children and their families across the country.
6. **Ebola:** Ebola is terrifying for adults – but even more so for children. Children exposed to Ebola witness death and suffering, lose loved ones, are infected themselves, or have to spend weeks in isolation because they have had contact with someone infected with the virus.

Every year, UNICEF's Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) appeal highlights the challenges faced by children in humanitarian situations, the support required to help them

survive and thrive, and the results that are possible in even the most difficult of circumstances. It helps support their work as it provides conflict- and disaster-affected children with access to water, sanitation, nutrition, education, health and protection services.

In 2022, UNICEF's HAC appeal's total requirement is US\$9.4 billion – their largest appeal ever to assist more than three hundred million vulnerable children and their families and caregivers around the world.

UNICEF's Impact:

- ❖ There were 30+ million safe births in health facilities supported by UNICEF in 2020.
- ❖ 48 million out-of-school children were reached with early learning, primary and secondary education in 2020.
- ❖ 72.5 million more people gained access to safe drinking water in 2018 – 2020.
- ❖ There was more than 50% price reduction for the pentavalent vaccine in 2016 that protects against 5 child-killing diseases.
- ❖ US\$173 million was saved on procurement of vaccines and other supplies for children in 2020.
- ❖ 455 humanitarian emergencies were responded to in 152 countries in 2020, beyond COVID-19.
- ❖ 39 million+ people were reached with safe water in humanitarian situations in 2020.
- ❖ 4 million children were treated for severe acute malnutrition in humanitarian situations in 2020.
- ❖ World's 1st drone-delivered vaccine was given to a child in Vanuatu in 2018, representing a big leap for global health to reach children in hard to access areas.
- ❖ A US\$1 billion partnership between UNICEF and the World Bank was made to invest in education and skills training for youth in support of Generation Unlimited.
- ❖ Almost half the world's children are reached each year with lifesaving vaccinations, through efforts by UNICEF, Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation and other partners.
- ❖ 14 million+ young people in 80 countries can now voice their opinions and connect with their leaders through UNICEF's social messaging tool U-Report.

The above are just a few of the numerous results/impacts/achievements of UNICEF's programmes.

Whenever the world faces crises — natural disasters, climate change, rising poverty and inequality that affect the most vulnerable — UNICEF has always taken a leading role in ensuring global recovery, challenging systemic inequity around the world and prioritizing investments for children.

From the smoke and ashes of World War II, a refugee crisis emerged unlike any the world had seen. Out of this destruction, UNICEF was created by a resolution of the United Nations General Assembly to ease the burden of the world's most vulnerable children. Since then, UNICEF has always been there for children.

With 75 years of field-tested expertise, a network that spans the globe, a passion for innovation, dynamic partnerships, and a commitment to making every dollar count, UNICEF is now the world's primary voice for children's rights, child survival and development with billions of children under their care.

They stand strong even today because UNICEF stands for every child, everywhere, and because UNICEF's story is that of every child they reach!

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