

AGAINST CHILD MORTALITY 2021

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 **BANOR**

for

unicef 

per ogni bambino

UNICEF

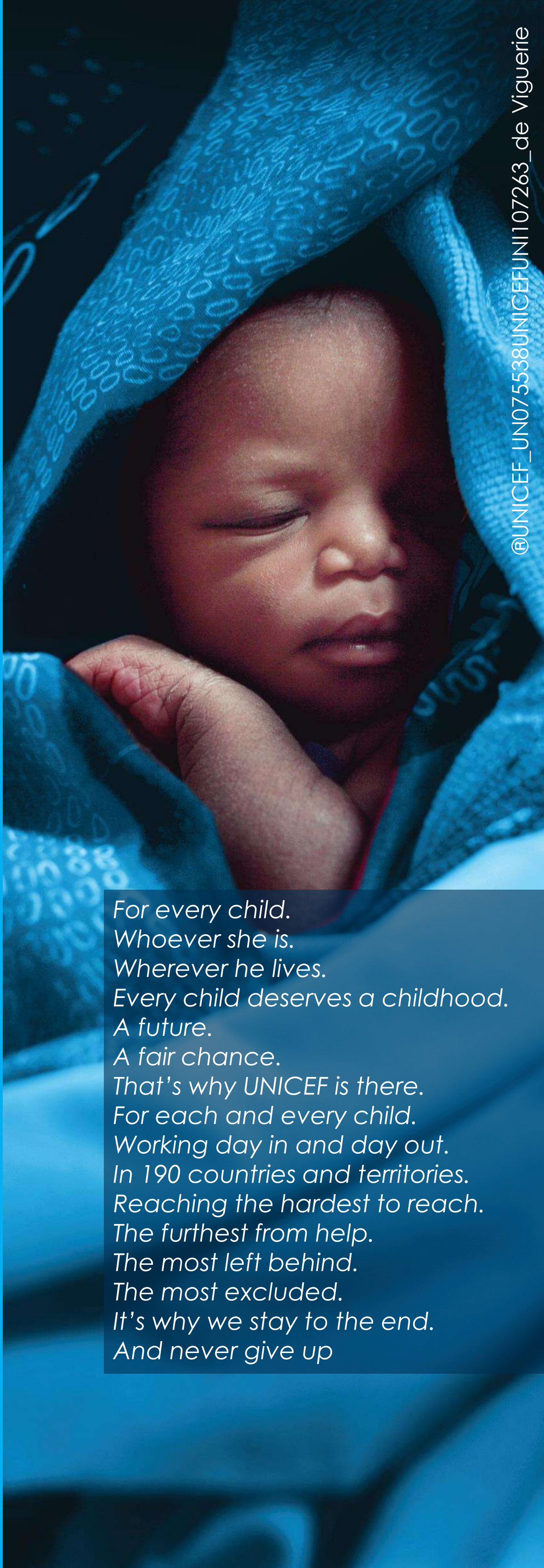
UNICEF* was established in the aftermath of World War II to help children whose lives and futures were at risk – no matter what country they were from. The only thing that mattered to UNICEF was reaching children in need.

What mattered was achieving results.

Today, with conflicts and crises around the world threatening and displacing millions of children, and millions more facing poverty, deprivation, violence, exploitation and discrimination, achieving results for children matters more than ever – and achieving them for every child is still UNICEF's driving force.

We bring 70 years of field-tested expertise, a network that spans the globe, a passion for innovation and a commitment to making every dollar count.

We're working day-in and day-out, in some of the world's toughest places – to reach the children who are most at risk and most in need. We're working to save their lives. We're working to keep them safe from harm. We're working to give them a childhood in which they're loved, protected, healthy, educated, and able to fulfil their potential. That's what UNICEF does.



For every child.
Whoever she is.
Wherever he lives.
Every child deserves a childhood.
A future.
A fair chance.
That's why UNICEF is there.
For each and every child.
Working day in and day out.
In 190 countries and territories.
Reaching the hardest to reach.
The furthest from help.
The most left behind.
The most excluded.
It's why we stay to the end.
And never give up

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

As we look around the world today, we're confronted with an uncomfortable but undeniable truth: millions of children's lives are blighted, for no reason other than the country, the community, the gender or the circumstances into which they are born.

The data show that unless we accelerate the pace of our progress in reaching them, the futures of millions of disadvantaged and vulnerable children – and therefore the future of their societies – will be imperiled.

Before they draw their first breath, the life chances of poor and excluded children are often being shaped by inequities. Disadvantage and discrimination against their communities and families will help determine whether they live or die, whether they have a chance to learn and later earn a decent living. Conflicts, crises, and climate-related disasters deepen their deprivation and diminish their potential.

But it need not be so, the world has made tremendous progress in reducing child deaths, getting children into school and lifting millions out of poverty. Many of the interventions behind this progress have been practical and cost-effective - such as vaccines, oral rehydration salts, and better nutrition. The rise of digital and mobile technology and other innovations have made it easier and more cost-effective to deliver critical services in hard to reach communities, and to expand opportunities for the children and families at greatest risk. The time to act is now. Unless we disrupt current trends, by 2030 almost 70 million children may die before reaching their fifth birthdays – 3.6 million in 2030 alone, the deadline year for the Sustainable Development Goals.

Children in sub-Saharan Africa will be 12 times more likely to die before their fifth birthdays than children in high-income countries.

Nine out of 10 children in poverty will live in Africa.

These vast inequities and dangers do more than violate the rights and imperil the futures of individual children. They perpetuate inter-generational cycles of disadvantage and inequality that undermine the stability of societies and even the security of nations everywhere.

UNICEF IN FINANCE

UNICEF* has started working in an innovative way with financial institutions, such as banks, private equity and investors, to promote new models of financing to both develop and ensure the respect of children's rights.

We aim to contribute to shaping the responsible investment market, and to be able to do this, we needed to partner with the relevant players in the finance sector.

Children make up almost a third of the world's population and interplay with business as consumers, employees' family members and workers.

They are a unique stakeholder group in local communities as well as in the society at large: children have specific vulnerabilities and needs, and in some cases, business activities that have no negative impact on adults may be very harmful to children's rights and well-being.

Investors have a critical role in shaping and influencing corporate actions relating to human rights including children's rights. It is now increasingly recognised that there are numerous business benefits for addressing children's rights.

For instance, products and services that better meet parents' and children's needs can open new markets for companies, and the promotion of youth employment programs, apprenticeships and scholarships can help secure a skilled workforce and contribute positively towards the reputation of the company.

From a risk perspective, corporate action that undermines children's rights is – by definition – unsustainable, posing a range of legal, operational and reputational risk.

Integrating issues relating to ESG (Environmental, Social and Governance) are often the basis for investors' approach to responsible investment.

UNICEF is convinced that investors, through responsible and sustainable investment strategies, can generate long-term value for our societies while having a positive impact on children's lives.

BANOR FOR UNICEF THE RESULTS

Banor is teaming up with UNICEF in the battle against child mortality with a new ethical initiative.

The initiative envisages action on several fronts: from health to nutrition, from access to water resources to the promotion of decent hygiene and sanitation services.

The Banor Euro Bond Absolute return Fund, will donate a percentage of the fees earned to the Comitato Italiano per l'UNICEF – Fondazione Onlus*, supporting the “Fighting Child Mortality” campaign.



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SAVED
117

CHILDREN FROM ACUTE
MALNUTRITION



© UNICEF/UNI133562/Noorani

VACCINATED
11,435

CHILDREN
AGAINST MEASLES



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1.050.000 WATER PURIFICATION
TABLETS

Nearly one-tenth of the world population – up to 811 million people went hungry in 2020. After remaining virtually unchanged for five years, world hunger increased last year. Further, it is projected that around 660 million people may still face hunger in 2030, 30 million more people than in a scenario in which the pandemic had not occurred, due to lasting effects of COVID-19 on global food security. The setback makes the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goal for zero hunger and ending all forms of malnutrition more challenging.

progress has been made for some forms of malnutrition, but the world is not on track to achieve any global nutrition targets by 2030. Globally, 44 percent of infants under 6 months of age were exclusively breastfed in 2019 – up from 37 percent in 2012 but the practice varies considerably among regions. Child malnutrition still persists at an alarming rate –an estimated 149 million children were stunted, 45 million were wasted and 39 million were overweight in 2020

In the picture, Uganda, 2022, 1-year-old Akol Nawal grips his life saving Ready-to-use-therapeutic-food (RUTF) at an Out patient therapeutic centre (OTC) in Nadunget sub-county, Moroto District. His mother Margaret Longole (40yrs) had been experiencing breast feeding problems and Akol was referred to Moroto Referral Hospital, 10km away. Margaret would make charcoal for a living, but the scarcity of firewood meant that some days she and her 7 children would go without food.



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In the picture, January 2022: Seven-year-old Anisija stands still while the nurse is administering her a vaccine in polyclinic "Jane Sandanski" Skopje, North Macedonia.

The number of reported worldwide measles cases has increased by 79 per cent in the first two months of 2022 compared to the same time last year. It's a worrying sign of an increased risk for the spread of the highly contagious virus and other vaccine-preventable diseases. And there are fears this reported increase is the beginning of large measles outbreaks globally.

A number of factors are contributing to what's being called a [perfect storm](#). Pandemic-related disruptions, increasing inequalities in access to vaccines and the diversion of resources from routine immunization all play a role. Too many children right now are being left without protection against measles and other vaccine preventable diseases. As a result, the risk of large outbreaks has increased.

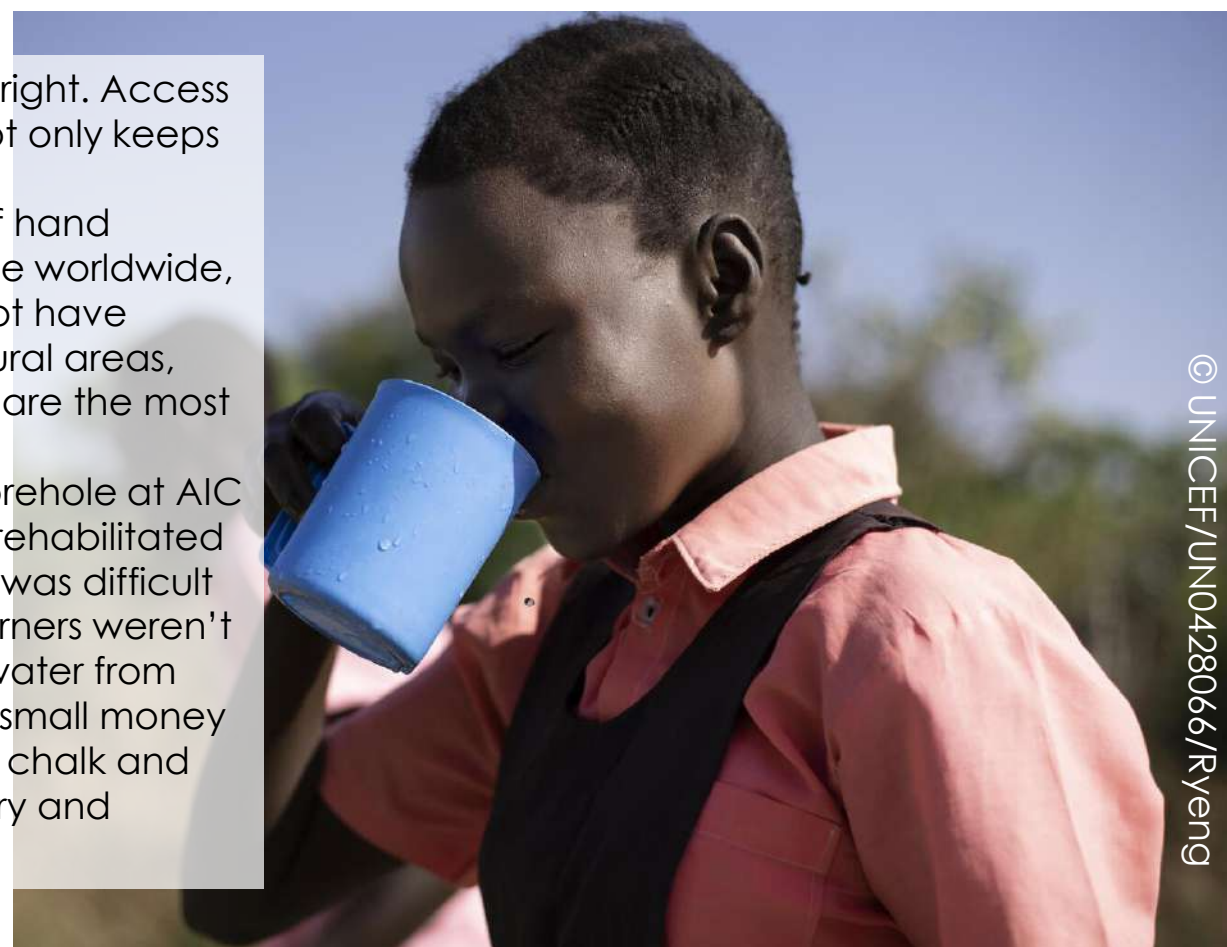
In 2020, 23 million children missed out on all basic childhood vaccines. That's the highest number seen since 2009 and 3.7 million more than in 2019.

The risk is also heightened as many communities have relaxed social distancing practices that were implemented during the height of the pandemic. That gives the measles virus a chance to spread faster among unprotected communities.

Growing up in a clean and safe environment is every child's right. Access to clean water, basic toilets, and good hygiene practices not only keeps children thriving, but also gives them a healthier start in life.

Despite COVID-19 putting the spotlight on the importance of hand hygiene to prevent the spread of disease, three billion people worldwide, including hundreds of millions of school-going children, do not have access to handwashing facilities with soap. People living in rural areas, urban slums, disaster-prone areas and low-income countries are the most vulnerable and the most affected.

In the picture Keziah Daniel (14) is drinking water from the borehole at AIC Nursery and primary school in Torit South Sudan. UNICEF has rehabilitated the borehole at the school with support from KfW. "Before, it was difficult to pump. It would take time to get the water to flow. The learners weren't able to pump enough water for everyone. So, I had to buy water from water trucks, which is 10 ssp per jerrycan. We had to use the small money we collect from the parents. Now we can use the money on chalk and books," says Ongee Charles, the head teacher at AIC Nursery and Primary School.



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REPORTING*

PERIOD

TOT. AMOUNT

Jan – Dec 2021

EUR 19,000

FOR EACH PROGRAMME UNICEF HAS INVESTED EUR 6,300

HEALTH → **16,435 children vaccinated** against measles.

NUTRITION → **116 children** were saved from acute malnutrition by administering **168 packets of ready-to-use therapeutic food to each child** (RUTF)

WASH → **1.050.000 water purification tablets** provide families with clean drinking water.

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