

CLOCKWISE FROM TOP: @ UNICEFNIYHOZ013-1289/TERDJMAN; @ UNICEFNIYHOZ013-1380/NOORANI; @ JULIE SKARRAT; COURTESY OF THE U.S. FUND FOR UNICEF

Welcome

Dear Friends of UNICEF,

magine losing everything that's important: your family and friends, your home and community, all torn apart by violence. Now imagine you're a child who has lost everything in exactly that way.

In this issue we take a look at how UNICEF is bringing lifesaving aid, comfort and hope to millions of children caught in conflict in three of the world's hotspots: in Syria, where some 5 million children are in need of humanitarian assistance; in South Sudan, where an estimated 6 million people are in need, including large numbers of children who are suffering from malnutrition; and the Central African Republic, where 2 million children are threatened by ongoing conflict, many of them displaced and



Peter Lamm, Board Chair

lacking basic services.

While these situations grow more complex every day, the U.S. Fund remains committed to supporting UNICEF's efforts and making every dollar of your contributions count.

We also take an in-depth look at UNICEF's emergency response in the Philippines in the wake of Typhoon Haiyan. The success of those efforts was made possible in part by the dedication of the U.S. Fund's supporters, who responded immediately after the storm hit to make sure that UNICEF's help for children in the most severely affected areas arrived as quickly as possible.

As we continue to draw attention to the desperate needs of children in both battle zones and disaster zones around the world, we thank you for your continued support. We couldn't do it without you.

Carye he steen

Caryl M. Stern, President and CEO



Just Back From ...

U.S. Fund for UNICEF President and CEO Caryl M. Stern traveled to Jordan to visit Syrian refugees at the Za'atari camp in December, as children struggled through another winter.

In This Issue



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U.S. FUND FOR UNICEF

LIPDATE

A Huge Leap Forward

The world celebrates India's progress on polio

ithout a single new infection in three years, India was officially certified as polio-free in March, one of history's great public health achievements.

Just five years ago, India reported as many as 741 cases of polio annually and accounted for half of the 1,604 polio cases worldwide. The highly infectious disease is especially prevalent in areas where inadequate sanitation makes it easier for the virus to be transmitted from fecal matter to the mouth. In India, community resistance complicated efforts to promote vaccination—the only way to stop the disease from spreading.

India began administering polio vaccines in 1978. A decade later, it joined the Global Polio Eradication Initiative (GPEI), the largest public health initiative in history. GPEI is led by national governments and spearheaded by UNICEF, WHO, the CDC and Rotary International.

UNICEF worked with India throughout its journey but helped accelerate progress in 2001 by creating the Social Mobilization Network. This 7,000-strong army of house-to-house community mobilizers reaches neighborhoods where the risk of polio is high and resistance to vaccination is persistent. The team spent a decade fighting social barriers to vaccination using basic monitoring tools.

India's experience holds important lessons for the three countries where polio is still endemic (Afghanistan, Nigeria and Pakistan) and is an inspiration for the rest of the world. Polio was a global scourge a generation earlier, but the world is a big step closer to eradicating it.

To learn more, visit: www.unicefusa.org/indiapolio. An auxiliary nurse midwife administers a polio vaccine to a child in Bihar, India, at a UNICEF-supported government mobile immunization and health program.

INNOVATIONS

Power App

Coders, designers and some of the biggest names in technology came together for the Chime for Change #CHIMEHACK, a two-day "hackathon" competition to find ways to use technology to help empower women and girls. The event, held in San Francisco in

December, was hosted by Twitter, Women Who Code and the campaign's founder, Gucci, and drew teams from Bay Area companies including Google and Square. Rajesh Anandan, senior vice president for Strategic Partnerships and UNICEF Ventures, challenged the engineers and designers who participated to create a mobile app to enrich and modernize the Trick-or-Treat for UNICEF campaign. Linda Naugle, director of the Northwest regional office, presented a cash prize (provided by Jawbone) to the winning team, which

incorporated UNICEF's traditional Trick-or-Treat collection box with a smart phone videogame that accepts mobile payments. Some of the apps developed at the hackathon will be refined and launched in 2014—maybe even in time for Halloween.



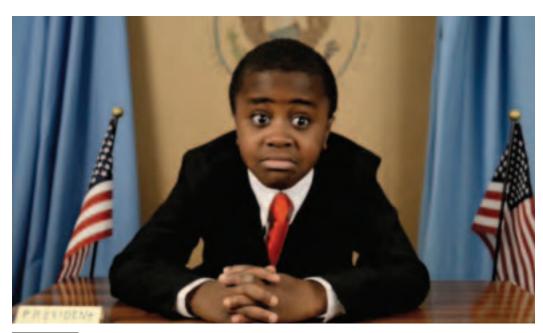
PARTNERSHIPS

The Right Fluff

Cause-marketing campaigns typically involve consumers—think, "Buy a box of cereal, provide a vaccine." But GP Cellulose, a subsidiary of Georgia-Pacific that makes the pulps used in diapers and other absorbent materials, took an unusual approach to cause marketing when it decided to support UNICEF's efforts in China through its Green Hand™ Project. It begins with GP Cellulose sales of Golden Isles fluff pulp. From Oct. 15, 2013 - Oct. 15, 2015, for every metric ton purchased by wholesalers in China, GP Cellulose will donate \$1 to support UNICEF's water, sanitation and hygiene programs in schools across five rural provinces, benefitting an estimated 15,000 children. Now that's golden.







KIDS IN ACTION

The Kid Knows Awesome

Robby Novak, 10, known to his fans as Kid President, teamed up with the U.S. Fund's Inspired Gifts program in December to help UNICEF, with Kid President's Picks and the Awesome Gifts Fund. Novak, who co-created the Kid President videos with his brother-in-law, Brad Montague, says his favorite Inspired Gift is a truck. "It can go all over and carry stuff to kids who need it. That's awesome."

Q&A

Retired FBI Agent Greg Bristol on How to Stop Trafficking



Bristol, an expert on human trafficking, spoke to the U.S. Fund as part of End Trafficking, a campaign to raise awareness and mobilize action against human trafficking.

Why is it so important to learn the signs of trafficking?

I constantly hear police say they never get calls about human trafficking, but I tell them it's all around them. It's a hidden crime, but the signs are there, the red flags are there.

What are some of the signs?

Let's take a hospital. If someone comes into an emergency room and shows signs of trauma, or that somebody is controlling them, or if their answers seem scripted, you have to step back and say: why?

Who are the trafficking victims?

We often think it's just sex trafficking victims, but there are domestic servants or people forced to work in restaurants or farms. Their whole life is controlled, and they have very little money to show for their work.

What makes children susceptible?

Vulnerabilities, having a problem at home—these are the girls that the traffickers are looking for, girls who can be manipulated or who need a little attention.

What can we do to help end trafficking?

Learn what the red flags are, and when you do see something—a child who's in fear or in danger—report it. Contact the police or the National Human Trafficking Hotline.

BY THE NUMBERS

A New Focus on Equity

A new UNICEF report, State of the World's Children 2014 in Numbers: Every Child Counts, looks at equity. It reveals striking inequities between boys and girls, those living in urban vs. rural areas and rich vs. poor households. A few examples:



In Niger, only 39% of rural households have access to drinking water, compared with 100% of urban households.



In Tanzania, 56% of children born in rich households are registered at birth, versus 4% in poor households.



In **Chad**, for every **100** boys who enter secondary school, only **44** girls do.

FieldNotes



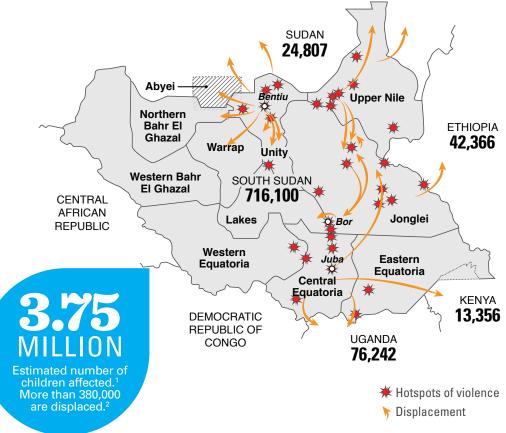
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South Sudan: Children in Crisis

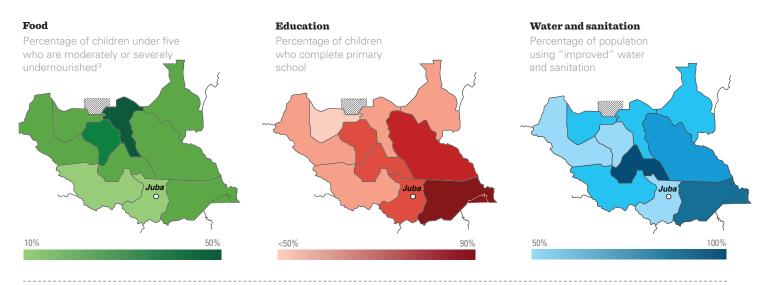
hildren were already struggling with basic needs when violence broke out in the world's youngest country in mid-December. The conflict has since forced more than 700,000 people to flee their homes in search of safety. The number of displaced people has doubled since January, and UNICEF is particularly concerned about children, who are the most vulnerable population in any emergency.

While many South Sudanese have fled to neighboring countries, more than half are internally displaced, living out in the open—conditions that will worsen as the rainy season begins, when many camping areas are at risk of flooding.

UNICEF is providing water and making provisions so that sanitation facilities will be elevated for when the floods come. UNICEF is also vaccinating children against diseases such as measles that quickly prove deadly in such circumstances, providing safe places for them to learn and play, and reuniting children separated from their families.



Mass displacement has intensified South Sudan's struggle for basic needs like **food**, **education**, **safe water and sanitation**.



Map boundaries and designations do not imply official endorsement by the U.S. Fund for UNICEF. 1) UNICEF Humanitarian Action for Children (February 18, 2014). 2) UNICEF Situation Report (February 18, 2014). Disaggregated data is yet to be made available, as registration has not been completed across the country. Children under 18 years have been calculated based on the census 3) Sudan Household Health Survey, 2010.

OCKWISE FROM TOP LEFT. © UNICEFNYHO2013-1353/NOORANI; © UNICEFNYHO2013-1358/NOORANI; NIICEFPEPR3013P-0457/RASHIDI-COLIRTESY OF THE LLS, FLIND FOR LINICFE

CRISIS IN SYRIA

AS CONFLICT DEEPENS, THE U.S. FUND RAMPS UP SUPPORT

BY MARYANNE MURRAY BUECHNER

HIS IS THE FALLOUT FROM THE CIVIL WAR IN SYRIA SO FAR:

9 million people, more than half of them children, displaced, impoverished or trapped in embattled areas, their lives derailed or in danger, their futures uncertain. Given the alarming scope of the crisis—thousands of Syrian refugees are crossing into border countries every day—the U.S. Fund for UNICEF has stepped up support for UNICEF's humanitarian efforts for Syrian children.

A recent \$1 million donation from Educate a Child and Sheikha Moza Bint Nasser of Qatar, plus \$1 million in matching donations, helped UNICEF establish emergency learning centers in Syria for 250,000 primary-school-age kids. A \$1 million grant from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation helped UNICEF provide emergency vaccinations to hundreds of thousands of local and Syrian refugee children in Jordan. The U.S. Fund is also backing UNICEF programs that deliver clean water and improved sanitation and create Child-Friendly Spaces for educational and emotional support.

Leaders from the U.S. Fund had the chance to observe first-hand the impact of some of these efforts during a field visit to the Za'atari refugee camp in Jordan in December. With a population of more than 100,000, it is now the world's second largest, after Dadaab, a Somali refugee camp in Kenya. Visitors included U.S. Fund President and CEO Caryl M. Stern, Southern Califor-

nia Regional Board Chair Ghada Irani, UNICEF Ambassador and National Board Member Téa Leoni and Jose Carbonell, the U.S. Fund's senior vice president of marketing and communications.

The team visited with children and toured UNICEF's U.S. Fund-supported Child-Friendly Spaces—trailers equipped with

books and art supplies, outdoor areas for playing soccer and basketball and classrooms where older kids could train to be barbers and welders or get computer training. While meeting with a family with five daughters, Stern says, the mother called the Child-Friendly Spaces a "blessing" because they are the only places she can let her children go, knowing they will be safe. With 2.8 million Syrian children out of school because of the conflict, UNICEF's education programs help fill the gap. "With all that's happened to these families, at least the parents can say, my kids are playing, my kids are learning, they're engaged and continuing to grow," Carbonell says. "We're helping to preserve their childhoods."

Support for UNICEF's immunization campaign became even more vital in the wake of a measles

outbreak in the spring of 2013 and the resurgence of polio that fall. Violence in Syria has eroded health care services in besieged areas, overburdening them in others, causing both public health scares and putting the entire region at risk. The U.S. Fund's contribution to ongoing vaccination efforts is the kind of support it intends to keep delivering, for as long as the needs are there.

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Julium, **Timeline**: The Conflict in Syria

March 15, 2011

Conflict erupts in Syria. The violence spreads, putting millions of children at risk Sent 19 2013

U.S. Fund receives \$1 million grant from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation; the funds support UNICEF's immunization campaign in and around Syria.

Oct 19 2013

First stage of packing effort for campaign to send warm winter clothing kits to Syrian refugee children; U.S. Fund partner UPS contributes logistics expertise and air freight services. Oct 28 2013

World Health Organization confirms 10 cases of polio, the first seen in Syria in 14 years. UNICEF intensifies efforts to have all children vaccinated.

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Dec. 17, 2013

U.S. Fund leadership visit the Za'atari refugee camp in Jordan to observe UNICEF programs in action and express the U.S. Fund's commitment to the children of Syria.

lan 7 2014

U.N. Secretary General Ban Ki-moon calls on the international community to support UNICEF and partners' strategy of longterm humanitarian assistance for the children of Syria.

February 2014

More than 1,000 people, half of them children, are evacuated from the besieged city of Homs.

March 15, 2014

As the conflict reaches its third anniversary, UNICEF and other agencies call for increased funding support, warning that the future of an entire generation of children is at stake.

AFTER THE STORM

HOW EXPERIENCE,
EXPERTISE AND
INNOVATION ARE
HELPING UNICEF
AID CHILDREN
IN THE AFTERMATH
OF TYPHOON HAIYAN

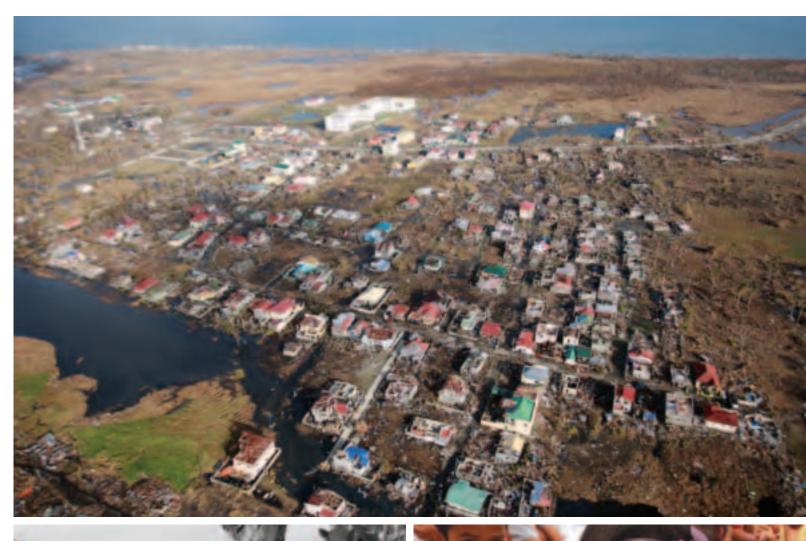
BY MICHAFI SANDIFR

EVEN FOR VETERANS OF THE WORST DISASTERS, the magnitude of Typhoon Haiyan's wrath was nearly impossible to contemplate. UNICEF water specialist Mike Gnilo had experienced plenty of typhoons before he arrived in Tacloban City three days after Haiyan made landfall. "I was in shock," he says. "Everything was gone."

For children living in the central corridor of destruction, the aftermath meant losing everything they knew. Edegario, 12, found two broken wooden poles were all that remained of his family's home in Tacloban. The rest of it was swept away by the storm surge. His family had no food or water. His neighborhood had nearly vanished. Manlurip Primary School, where he and his younger brother Edmond attended classes, was destroyed. Edegario remembers a school filled with flow-











ers and greenery. "We used to stay late to play volley-ball and *tumbang preso*"—a traditional children's game played by aiming a sandal at an empty can.

Edegario's losses were replicated countless times across Leyte Province and beyond. With the telecommunications and transportation infrastructure in shambles, it took weeks to count the dead, more than 6,000, and tally the number of people affected—more than 14 million Filipinos, including nearly 6 million children.

Haiyan was, by some estimates, the most powerful tropical storm ever to make landfall, and in those first few days, it seemed that hope might never be restored. So many people lacked the basic necessities: water, shelter, medicine and food.

Yet through the inspired will of the Filipino people, the efforts of local and national governments, the generosity of donors and the dedicated work of the international community and humanitarian organizations like UNICEF, families like Edegario's have not only survived, they are seeing the first signs of a renewed future.

Three months after Haiyan, Edegario and his family live in an uncle's ramshackle house pieced together with tarpaulins and debris, but they are drinking clean water from city taps, Edegario and Edmond are back in school, and their older brother Joel, a teacher, is back at work.

UNICEF has played a significant role in this transition out of despair. Working with partners, it has delivered clean water to nearly a million people, learning materials and supplies to benefit 430,200 students and vaccinations against measles to 83,200 children. Nearly 100,000 children have been screened for malnutrition, 1,320 temporary learning spaces have been opened and supplies of emergency health kits have been delivered to protect a population of 400,000.

The magnitude of this response would not have been possible without an unprecedented level of support from the U.S. Fund for UNICEF community. Individual supporters, community groups, schools, foundations, volunteers, corporate partners, sports leagues and celebrities all gave generously of their time and resources for the children of the Philippines.

Their effort and donations helped produce both major accomplishments and thousands of tiny moments of pure joy. Sometimes they came in the simplest packages, like the bright blue plastic bucket

Typhoon Haiyan caused immense destruction in Tacloban City; Dane, 7, and classmates at a UNICEF Child-Friendly Space in Cogon village, Leyte Province; In 1956, a UNICEF-assisted nursing team tests a boy for tuberculosis in Batangas Province. JHANA,
THE PROUD
MOTHER OF
A BABY GIRL
BORN ONE
MONTH
BEFORE
HAIYAN,
EXCLAIMED,
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FEELING
LUCKY
TODAY! "

holding a UNICEF hygiene kit. Jhana, the proud mother of a baby girl born one month before Haiyan, exclaimed, "We are feeling lucky today!" upon receiving hers at a Tacloban church. "Tonight we have soap and toothpaste and will be able to wash our clothes!"

A SUPPLY CHAIN ACROSS 7,000 ISLANDS

A combination of experience, expertise and innovation prepared UNICEF for its role in the Philippine recovery effort. Founded in 1946 to help children suffering after World War II, UNICEF responds to an average of more than 250 emergencies a year. In the first ten months of 2013—before Haiyan made landfall—UNICEF had provided water to 19.9 million children, treated 1.9 million for severe acute malnutrition, helped 2.7 million continue their educations and immunized 24.5 million children against measles in emergency situations around the world.

The organization is structured to provide a swift, effective response. OPSCEN, UNICEF's 24-hour, 7-days-a-week emergency operations center in New York City, continually gathers and disseminates information about situations affecting children. UNICEF's Supply Division warehouse in Copenhagen and a network of regional hubs can place supplies on the ground within 72 hours wherever disaster strikes.

A global team of experts can be deployed quickly and flexibly. More than 100 UNICEF emergency experts were sent to the Philippines to join the staff—irreplaceable sources of local knowledge—at UNICEF's field offices. UNICEF began its work in the Philippines in 1948, and its long history in the country, fighting yaws and tuberculosis, promoting breastfeeding, helping the Philippines become polio-free and responding to frequent natural disasters proved invaluable. Angela Travis, former chief of communications for UNICEF Philippines, says that natural disasters are so common in the region that "We almost treat them like a regular part of the program."

That was certainly true last year. In the 12 months before Haiyan hit, UNICEF's Philippines staff had responded to both Typhoon Botha and, just three weeks before Haiyan made landfall, a 7.2-magnitude earthquake that rocked Bohol Island, the area's strongest in 23 years.

With experience comes understanding, including the knowledge of how to maintain fragile supply chains across a country of 7,000 islands after earthquakes and typhoons have made hash of the transportation infrastructure. These supply chains allowed UNICEF to quickly deliver emergency health kits to

rural clinics in four affected provinces. Containing basics like medical scissors and thermometers and a wide array of drugs, they were essential for staff at depleted clinics where the daily caseload had often doubled since the storm. From UNICEF's Supply Division headquarters in Copenhagen, the kits traveled by plane, truck and ferry en route to medical clinics like one in remote Estancia in Panay Island's far northeast corner. UNICEF Health Specialist Dr. Kambiz Hamedanizade modestly calls it "quite a journey."

WATER PIPES AND MOBILE PHONE APPS

UNICEF's expertise in emergencies spans a broad range, from restoring clean drinking water to protecting vulnerable children, and it has developed an impressive variety of tools, from common sense to cutting edge.

Mike Gnilo arrived in Tacloban to find families waiting in long queues next to broken water pipes and children suffering from diarrhea brought on by contaminated water. "Just breastfeed," he urged mothers he saw trying to make formula, "just breastfeed."

He started identifying safe water sources and found that the main municipal water system was largely intact, although its normal output had been reduced to a trickle. Working with USAID, the Philippine Armed Forces and National Police, UNICEF was able to source emergency fuel and get the treatment center up and running. By Nov. 15, clean water was once again flowing through the pipes of Tacloban City and surrounding towns.

In UNICEF's world, simply doing is never enough. A relentless desire to help more children more effectively is clear in its efforts on behalf of the children who were separated from their families during the chaos of the storm. "Children who are alone are particularly vulnerable to a range of risks including exploitation, abuse and even trafficking," says Pernille Ironside, a UNICEF child protection specialist.

Collecting and sharing data about lost children can be difficult and time consuming, but UNICEF has a new tool: RapidFTR. Developed in New York in 2010 and field tested in the refugee camps of Uganda and South Sudan, this mobile phone app is designed to streamline the once cumbersome process of "family tracing and reunification," or FTR.

Mac Glovinsky of UNICEF's New York Innovation Unit leads a five-person RapidFTR team that flew into Tacloban by helicopter. He explains how the technology works: with a few clicks on a phone, emergency workers can register data on unaccompanied children COLLECTING
DATA ABOUT
LOST CHILDREN
CAN BE
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AND TIME
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BUT UNICEF
HAS A
NEW TOOL:
RAPIDETR.

into an easily accessible central database. "It allows the quick input of a child's essential details and a photo," he says. Arriving with nearly 500 pounds of gear—phones, routers and solar panel arrays—Glovinsky's team set up base in a ruined hotel and fanned out into seven of Leyte's most affected municipalities. They quickly got local mayors to agree to send social workers and police for RapidFTR training.

On the ground, their first challenge was a lack of electricity. Without it, field workers wouldn't be able to charge the simple cell phones at the heart of the system. The PowerClip, developed by students of the Innovation Team's Design for UNICEF class in New York, saved the day. Attached to the batteries of Leyte's ubiquitous motorbikes, the PowerClip provided mobile USB charging hubs for aid workers in the field. A 4-year-old girl with disabilities in a near-by coastal town was the first child identified using RapidFTR, followed by nearly 100 more.

AN EYE ON THE FUTURE

The challenges in the Philippines remain daunting. An estimated 4.1 million people are still displaced, including 1.7 million children. Many families like Edegario's rely on relief food. Edegario's father is struggling to find a livelihood, unable to replace the storm-ruined cycle-taxi that once brought him a modest income. At times, the sense of loss still overwhelms. "A young girl I met, 8 years old, lost 20 of her classmates and friends," Ironside says. "How do you process that?"

There may be no answer, other than to support Filipinos in their determination to rebuild, and UNICEF is doing exactly that. "Every day we are expanding our support, looking to ensure that every child's needs and rights are met," explains UNICEF Philippines Representative Angela Kearney.

UNICEF is also working with the Philippine government to lessen the impact of future natural disasters on children. The U.S. Fund was recently awarded a \$2.5 million grant from the Margaret A. Cargill Foundation to support crucial work in disaster risk-reduction—with \$1 million directed to the Philippines.

"We have one eye on the future, ensuring that everything that is rebuilt is more disaster-resilient, better able to withstand any future calamity," Kearney says. "We were here before it happened, we're here after it happened—and we will be staying."

Frederick, 8, pours water from a Tacloban tap; A worker loads emergency health kits and other supplies on Panay Island; Children outside a Child-Friendly Space in the town of Tanauan.

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Ian Rosenfield Named Northwest Board Chair



The U.S. Fund for UNICEF recently named Ian Rosenfield, a longtime UNICEF supporter, as the first board chair for the Northwest region. We spoke to Ian and his wife Susanne Caballero about their personal ties to UNICEF and how they hope to support UNICEF and the U.S. Fund in the future.

What inspired you to get involved in UNICEF?

Susanne: Somehow it was always in my consciousness. I was interested in pursuing public international law and went to law school with that in mind. It's part of who I am, wanting to help people, and UNICEF is a natural extension of that. lan: For me it was borne out of having children and traveling to 50 countries around the world and see-

ing the deep disparity in opportunity, safety, health and wealth. UNICEF is about protecting people who aren't able to protect themselves and reducing preventable deaths to zero. That concept in itself is stirring.

What are your hopes for the Northwest region? lan: For whatever reason,

lan: For whatever reason, there hasn't been a deep penetration of UNICEF in the Bay Area. I feel like when we get out there, with everybody's help, it will be evident that this is an organization doing amazing things, and as we communicate that properly, I think we can make a difference. I'm excited.

Your recent \$100,000 donation is your first to the Bridge Fund. What's different here?

lan: The Bridge Fund is a really interesting, unique tool. UNICEF is running \$2 billion in goods and services through its pipeline, and yet whenever there's a disaster, there's a cash flow problem. The Bridge Fund solves this by giving UNICEF leverage; it can take loans out against the grant, increasing its buying power three- and fourfold, place bulk orders, get better prices and arrange one-time deliveries. Future income replenishes the fund, so they can do it again and again.

Susanne: The money never really goes away.

lan: And UNICEF knows how to deploy these funds. It works with local governments that know how to make sure that money gets used effectively. The trustworthiness of UNICEF, that's the ultimate compelling piece.





SAN FRANCISCO & SEATTLE

The U.S. Fund's Northwest regional office has participated in numerous events to help raise awareness and support for UNICEF's work. UNICEF Advocate Ishmael Beah, author of two moving books about child soldiers, spoke at the World Affairs Council in San Francisco in 2012 (top). In Seattle (bottom), the U.S. Fund sponsored Party for the Health of It on Nov. 9, 2013 to showcase water, sanitation and hygiene projects. Emily Brouwer, Leslie Goldman, Linda Naugle, Lacey Stone and Natalie Hench of the U.S. Fund attended.

ALL PHOTOS COURTESY @ U.S. FUND FOR UNIC

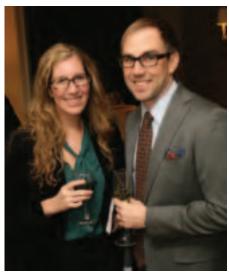




U.S. Fund reaches out to Washington philanthropists

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Washington, D.C. Advisory Council members Max Duckworth (top, far left) and Sarah Godlewski welcomed 70 guests to their home in Chevy Chase, Maryland, on Jan. 30 to introduce the U.S. Fund for UNICEF to some of the region's leading philanthropists. Ann Putnam Marks, the U.S. Fund's senior director of development, spoke at the event, part of a new effort to engage with Washington's philanthropic community. Other attendees included Steve Harris, D.C. Advisory Council Chair (top, middle); Daniel Leroy, Executive Vice-President, Nuclear Operations and Canada for Electricite de Strasbourg SA (top, right); Twaun Samuel and Dwayne Brice, pictured with co-host Megan Salvaggio (below, left); Elizabeth Nathan and Ryan Conrad (below).



LOS ANGELES

Young Ambassadors of Southern California, a group of more than 50 students ages 10 to 15, have been hosting community fundraisers to support The Eliminate Project, UNICEF's partnership with Kiwanis International to eliminate maternal and neonatal tetanus (MNT) by 2015. Together they've raised about \$100,000 so far to help protect some 55,000 women in 25 countries where MNT remains a threat. The funds will help pay for vaccinations, training of birth attendants and more. Last spring, Anne Kelly, the U.S. Fund's regional managing director for Southern California (back row, far right), joined some of these young advocates at the home of Christina Zilber, a program founder.



(CLOCKWISE FROM TOP RIGHT) Luca Dotti, Chairman of the Audrey Hepburn Children's Fund, presented UNICEF Goodwill Ambassador Danny Glover with the Audrey Hepburn Humanitarian Award; Hilary Gumbel, Charlotte Blechman and Daniella Vitale co-chaired the gala; Mark Lee, CEO of Barneys New York, received a Spirit of Compassion award. Goodwill Ambassador and pop star Katy Perry performed.

(CLOCKWISE FROM TOP LEFT) Ghada Irani, the U.S. Fund's Southern California regional board chair, received the Danny Kaye Humanitarian Award; Michael Douglas, a United Nations Messenger of Peace since 1998, was also honored, and Matt Damon and Jerry Weintraub emceed the Jan. 14 gala; Broadway legend and television star Kristin Chenoweth performed; actors Danny DeVito and Don Cheadle attended.





UNICEF brings children of Colombia back to the classroom





U.S. Fund supporters Beth Floor and Barrie Landry (center) traveled to Colombia to see UNICEF's work on education and child protection.

COLOMBIA

Taking It to the Streets

U.S. Fund field visit to Cartagena shines light on community campaign to stop child exploitation

n Colombia's old city of Cartagena, street vendors do more than sell arepas to tourists. They are also an important part of UNICEF's community-based campaign against child exploitation. Launched with The Renacer Foundation, the program enlists the help of police and the local tourism industry to protect the city's most vulnerable children. In February, two U.S. Fund supporters from Boston, Beth Floor and Barrie Landry, traveled to Cartagena with Kristen Mangelinkx, the U.S. Fund's vice president of regional fundraising, to meet some of the key players. Landry serves on the U.S. Fund for UNICEF's National Board and has been a member of the New England Regional Board since 2008. Floor has been a member of the Women's Luncheon Committee since 2010. The visit also included trips to schools in Arjona, where UNICEF and the University of Cartagena have teamed up to make education more accessible to at-risk children, increase enrollment and assist teachers' efforts to integrate new students into their classrooms.

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During her trip, Harmon expressed her support on social media for the young people she met in Nicaragua.



UNICEF Ambassador Angie Harmon

On her visit to Nicaragua to show support for End Trafficking, the U.S. Fund's campaign to raise awareness of human trafficking

Was this your first visit to Nicaragua? What were your impressions?

Angie Harmon: Yes, and my impressions are—wow, a beautiful place with incredible people. We traveled all over: Managua, the capital, Bluefields on the Caribbean coast, San Lucas in the north, near the border with Honduras. I encountered the most giving, compassionate people. I was struck by the sheer numbers of young people; nearly half the population is under 23.

Why are children and teens in Nicaragua at high risk for trafficking?

AH: Poverty, of course, is always a key. In Managua, I saw kids made to work in the street for money. I saw women in Bluefields scouring through landfills, sifting through garbage trying to find food and things to sell.

Half of all children in rural areas are poor, often very poor. And you've also got a lack of education and lack of access to information. The country has two borders—children can be transited easily—and a lot of tourists, some of whom sexually exploit children.

These factors combine to make many children and teens vulnerable. Girls are recruited in rural areas to work in urban areas. Then they're forced into prostitution.

Tell us about the children you met.

AH: I met adolescents who lived through some of the most horrific circumstances imaginable, including two 11-year-old girls who had been sexually exploited. But I didn't see victims, I saw survivors. I was awed by their strength and desire to help not only themselves, but also their peers.

What is UNICEF doing to protect them?

AH: A lot. UNICEF is training teachers and adolescents and church leaders to raise awareness and create protective environments for kids.

UNICEF is also helping Nicaragua get better statistics on the problem and develop a real-time monitoring system to respond to commercial and sexual exploitation. And really, everything UNICEF does to improve children's lives makes children and families less susceptible to traffickers.

How did the trip leave you feeling?

AH: Inspired. Empowered. Energized. It was amazing to watch these Nicaraguan teens taking the lead, mentoring their peers, showing true leadership. We're making real progress, in Nicaragua and elsewhere, but we've got to keep fighting.



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-Danny Kaye, UNICEF's first Goodwill Ambassador, 1954-1987



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