

**UNICEF Innocenti – Global Office
of Research and Foresight**

Annual Report 2025



2025 At a glance

In 2025, UNICEF Innocenti delivered evidence that shaped global decisions for children, while building partnerships and engagement for a faster, more resilient response in 2026. Flagship reports reframed action on child poverty and well-being. Global convenings boosted collaboration particularly in continental Africa and new funding strengthened research pipelines. In 2026, the new Office of Strategy and Evidence (OSE) will consolidate these gains to drive scalable impact.



Research and evidence: 55 publications



Policy influence: 217 policy documents cited 198 publications across 23 countries in 11 languages



Global reach: Referenced by 146 inter-governmental organizations and 30 governments, 9 legislative bodies, 8 non-governmental organizations and 24 think tanks



Digital engagement: 365K+ website visits and 120K social media followers



Funding mobilized: US\$11.5 million in additional donor funding

Major reports

- [*The State of the World's Children 2025: Ending Child Poverty – Our Shared Imperative*](#) launched at the G20 Social Summit, The reframed global action on child poverty.
- [*Innocenti Report Card 19: Child Well-Being in an Unpredictable World*](#) underscored how instability affects childhood in Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)/ European Union (EU) countries.
- The global outlook report [*Prospects for Children in 2025: Building Resilient Systems for Children's Futures*](#) informed senior leadership dialogues during major geopolitical changes.

Protecting children

- UNICEF Innocenti published 28 studies, including in leading journals. The studies advanced evidence on child marriage, female genital mutilation, violence prevention, migration, displacement and climate-resilient civil registration systems.
- Global evidence synthesis on child marriage informed policy, including scale-up of Bangladesh's national cash transfer programme and programme design in Sierra Leone.
- The [global research agenda for children with disabilities](#), presented at the Global Disability Summit, included 4 key reports and engaged with 50 youth leaders across 8 countries. Separately, delivered a 5-part [Beyond Barriers webinar series](#).
- UNICEF Innocenti provided global support on ethics in evidence activities.
- [Childhood in a Digital World](#) report, [Guidance on Artificial Intelligence and Children 3.0](#) and [Neurotechnology and Children's Rights](#) reports helped policymakers get ahead of risk.
- [Disrupting Harm](#) data documented children's experiences of technology-facilitated sexual abuse (12 countries, 24K+ respondents).
- First consultations on Children's Best Interests in a Digital World engaged 208 children and multiple expert groups, with results forthcoming in 2026.

Systems strengthening

Health

The office completed behavioural science and implementation research evidence reviews on healthcare worker motivation, vaccine trust and adolescent reporting of sexual violence; conducted qualitative studies in Afghanistan, Nigeria and Pakistan on engagement with religious leaders for polio eradication; convened the Behavioural Horizons 2025 event with the Gates Foundation to explore intersections of behavioural science and Artificial Intelligence (AI).

Poverty and social protection

- [Transfer Project](#) Phase 3, supported by Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) concluded with 12 studies, 16 reports and 28 journal articles. Training was completed for 271 African researchers (2023–2025). Phase 4 (2025–2027) will continue to examine long-term impacts of cash transfers on adolescents, disability, gender and resilience.
- [Gender Responsive Age Sensitive Research Programme \(GRASSP\)](#) – Phase 2 contributed evidence to 69th Session of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW69) and informed Ethiopia's Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP) Phase 6 design.
- Joint report with International Labour Organization (ILO) on the Role of Social Protection in the Elimination of Child Labour collaboration under Ending Child Labour in Supply Chains (CLEAR) advanced efforts to eliminate child labour in Uganda and Honduras.

Education

- More than 70 research publications were featured on global platforms (e.g., UNESCO Digital Learning Week).
- Research conducted in more than 30 countries on strengthening systems in teacher policy, gender equity, digital learning, remedial education and structured pedagogy.
- Evidence informed curriculum redesign in Bangladesh, scale-up of structured pedagogy in Sierra Leone and Rwanda's remedial education model, among other reforms.
- [Data Must Speak](#) featured in most country programmes and released a global synthesis and more than 20 dissemination videos.
- Early childhood and inclusive education research informed policy in Djibouti, Kyrgyzstan, Malawi, Mozambique, Nepal, Paraguay and Sierra Leone.

Foresight

- Established a Foresight Community of Practice within UNICEF, with a SharePoint hub, Viva Engage Community and global sessions drawing strong participation on topics like horizon scanning and the future of learning with UNDP Signal Studio.
- Launched EdTech Data Governance Landscape Review and Policy Recommendations and Compendium of [Innovations in Data Governance for Children](#), which were featured at the Global Privacy Assembly (Seoul, Republic of Korea).
- Produced papers on issues like [Fintech and Children](#), [Armed Conflict](#), including on [Bioweapons](#), [Private Military and Security Companies](#), and [Video Games and Organized Violence](#).
- Released a report with AUDA-NEPAD on [AfCFTA's impact on children](#) and explainers on [Civic Education](#), [Trade and Child Well-being](#), [Trade-Climate Nexus and the implications for children](#), and [Global Outlook for Younger Generation](#).

Youth engagement

Significantly advanced global youth participation and foresight by co-designing major convenings such as the Leading Minds Conference, Dubai Future Forum and COP30, while curating innovative platforms like the Future of Childhood exhibit. The team delivered over 40 capacity-building workshops for 15 Youth Foresight Fellows, engaged over 800 young people across 15 countries, and published the [Young Visionaries 2025](#) report, [Emerging Breakthroughs on Climate Change](#) and the [Future Child Persona Playbook](#), among other reports. Youth insights shaped UNICEF strategies on education, climate and civic engagement, supported by AI-driven tools like the Climate Education Atlas.

Global convenings and partnerships

- In 2025, UNICEF Innocenti convened 22 major global and regional events. The convenings underscored the importance of collaboration and co creation, emphasizing the value of partnerships grounded in trust, open communication and a shared commitment to place children at the centre of collective action.
- [Leading Minds Conference 2025: The Future of Education in Africa](#) is helping shape UNICEF's Africa education strategy and the Partner Days 2025 strengthened collaboration with 22 partners and youth leaders from 13 countries.
- UNICEF Innocenti, together with the Philanthropy Team in Private Fundraising and Partnerships office, organized the first Innocenti Family Day 2025 welcoming 25 philanthropic stakeholders and showcased Innocenti's work and explored funding opportunities.
- Host Country Agreement (HCA) is near finalization. UNICEF, World Food Programme (WFP) and the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (MoFA) exchanged *Note Verbales* to establish an interim legal framework for colleagues relocating to Rome, while the new HCA and two supplementary agreements applying to Innocenti's Florence operations and Private Fundraising and Partnerships (PFP)/Global Communication and Advocacy (DGCA) in Rome are close to signature.

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Note from the Director

For many children, the world is becoming more uncertain. Conflict endures. Climate shocks intensify. Inequality deepens. New technologies are reshaping childhood faster than rules, systems and protections can keep up. In 2025, these forces collided with growing fiscal constraints and weakening multilateral cooperation. In this context, the demand for high quality, timely and actionable evidence has never been greater.

UNICEF Innocenti exists to help make sense of complexity and turn it into action for children. In 2025, our focus was clear: provide sharp, timely insights that help decision makers see both what is happening now and what is coming next – to act before risks become crises.

Our flagship reports set the tone. *The State of the World's Children 2025* made a simple but powerful point: child poverty is not inevitable. It is the result of choices. By reframing poverty as a policy failure rather than a fact of life, the report helped reset global conversations at a time when fiscal pressure is pushing children down the priority list. *Innocenti Report Card 19* delivered another warning signal, showing how gains in child well being are stalling – and in some cases reversing – even in high income countries. Together with the global outlook report *Prospects for Children in 2025*, these products reinforced a shared message: unless systems adapt, children will pay the price.

Alongside global analysis, UNICEF Innocenti deepened its engagement with countries and regions to co create evidence that informs policy and strengthens national systems. Across education, social protection, child protection, health and disability inclusion, our work focused on strengthening national systems – not just piloting solutions, but supporting scale. Implementation research, sustained technical assistance and long term partnerships helped governments and UNICEF teams translate evidence into reforms that last.

Africa remained central to this effort. With nearly half of the world's children expected to live on the continent by mid century, the future of children is inseparable from Africa's future. In 2025, we expanded research partnerships, invested in local research capacity and amplified African perspectives through convenings such as the *Leading Minds Conference*.

We also pushed foresight from the margins to the mainstream within UNICEF. The risks facing children are increasingly interconnected and fast moving. Through horizon scanning, scenario analysis and anticipatory policy work, UNICEF Innocenti helped teams look beyond immediate pressures to prepare for what lies ahead: digital harms, climate driven displacement, geopolitical instability and widening inequality. Foresight is no longer optional. It is essential.

Children and young people were not just participants in this work, they were co creators. Youth led foresight research, global consultations and major convenings ensured that evidence reflected lived experience, not assumptions. Their insights sharpened our analysis and strengthened its legitimacy.


At the same time, constraints remain real. Flexible funding is scarce. Volatility makes long term planning harder. Organizational change brings both disruption and opportunity. These realities make collaboration, clarity and focus more important than ever.

Looking ahead, the creation of UNICEF's Office of Strategy and Evidence marks a turning point. By bringing together data, research, foresight and enhanced programme design, UNICEF is strengthening its ability to act early, act at scale and act with confidence. Evidence must do more than inform; it must drive decisions that improve children's lives.

In a world that often reacts too late, UNICEF Innocenti will continue to look ahead, speak clearly and defend children's best interests.

We ask our partners – governments, donors, researchers, practitioners and others – to put children at the centre of policy choices, invest in evidence that enables long term solutions, and listen to children as partners in shaping their futures.

What we do next will define the world children inherit.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'B. Nylund', with a stylized, cursive script.

Bo Viktor Nylund

Director

Context and implications for children

Children's rights are under increasing strain in a rapidly evolving and uncertain global context. While important gains have been made over past decades, progress is increasingly fragile, uneven and at risk of reversal.

The convergence of geopolitical instability, economic pressures, climate change and technological transformation is reshaping the environment in which children grow, learn, and develop. Conflict remains a defining feature of childhood for a growing number of children worldwide. The percentage of children affected by conflict has almost doubled since the 1990s and is likely to increase further. These contexts are characterized by displacement, disruption of essential services, and heightened risks of violence, exploitation, and deprivation. Children are increasingly exposed to protracted crises that do not follow linear pathways from emergency to recovery, but instead persist over time with overlapping humanitarian, development, and peace challenges. Children face heightened vulnerability due to the intersecting impacts of climate change, displacement and resource scarcity. Social and political dynamics are also affecting children's rights: in some contexts, rising nationalism and conservatism are contributing to pushbacks on established child rights norms, including gender equality and protection frameworks.

Emerging issues such as technology-facilitated violence, online exploitation and digital exclusion are gaining prominence and economic conditions are further constraining the realization of child rights. Rising debt burdens and limited fiscal space are reducing governments' ability to invest in essential services.

At the same time, donor priorities are shifting. There is growing emphasis on funding grassroots and locally led organizations and a relative decline in funding for multilateral institutions. While this shift reflects important commitments to localization, it also presents challenges for organizations operating at scale, particularly in terms of predictable and flexible financing. Increasing polarization and weakening multilateral cooperation limits the ability of the international community to respond effectively. While new forms of cooperation are emerging, they have yet to compensate for the erosion of traditional multilateral structures. These trends risk reversing hard-won gains reducing political and financial commitment to child-focused policies and programmes.

Across these intersecting challenges, the role of national systems in delivering sustainable results for children at scale and with sustainability is evident. Demand for high-quality, innovative, and cross-sectoral research and evidence continues to grow. Policymakers and practitioners

increasingly require timely and actionable insights to navigate complex and rapidly changing environments. While risks to children's rights are intensifying, there is also growing recognition of the need for systemic, integrated, and evidence-based approaches. Harnessing this momentum will be key to ensuring that all children not only survive but thrive in an increasingly complex and uncertain world.

Leading global discourse: Flagship reports

State of the World's Children

The *State of the World's Children 2025: Ending Child Poverty – Our Shared Imperative* (SOWC 2025) launched on World Children's Day (20 November 2025) at the G20 Social Summit in South Africa presented new data and advanced global discourse on child poverty as a solvable policy choice. A high-profile panel featuring ministers from South Africa and Brazil, UNICEF Innocenti's Director and Youth Foresight Fellow Sampada Tewari drew over 200 in-person and online attendees. The launch included a video message from Executive Director Catherine Russell, who stressed that despite mounting crises, child poverty is not inevitable.

SOWC 2025 introduced new multidimensional child poverty estimates: 417 million children in low- and middle-income countries face severe deprivation in two or more of life's essentials (nutrition, sanitation, water, housing, health, education). Sanitation is the most widespread deprivation, and child poverty is concentrated in Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia.

SOWC's digital and media reach was substantial: 180 million social media impressions, 690,000 page views on [unicef.org](https://www.unicef.org), and 2,900 report downloads. Between 19–28 November, the report received more than 930 media mentions globally across English, French, Spanish and Arabic markets. Coverage included interviews with CBS News Radio and France24, along with stories in Bloomberg News and major national outlets spanning South Africa, Peru, India and other markets globally. Human-interest stories from eight countries strengthened local media coverage.

It is expected the report will have an enduring impact. In December, UNICEF presented the report's multidimensional data at the Global Coalition to End Child Poverty webinar alongside the World Bank, Save the Children, and the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative ensuring continued momentum among research and advocacy networks. UNICEF and partners

continue to amplify the report's findings to shape discourse on child poverty, including among policymakers and donors.

Innocenti Report Card

Child Well-Being in an Unpredictable World: Innocenti Report Card 19 launched in May 2025 answered three core questions:

- How have children fared in the face of a rapidly changing and often unpredictable global environment?
- What are the key factors affecting children's lives?
- What can be done to promote child well-being?

This report, the 19th in the *Innocenti Report Card* series, aims to answer these questions in the context of the 43 countries that are members of the EU and/or the OECD. This category includes all members of the Group of Seven (G7) as well as many other high-income countries. *Innocenti Report Card 19* analysed trends in child well-being over a five-year period relating to the same six key indicators that were at the core of *Innocenti Report Card 16*, published in 2020: life satisfaction, adolescent suicide, child mortality, overweight, academic proficiency and social skills. The report sought to understand the reasons for these trends and how actions could be informed to improve child well-being. It also presented a long-term perspective, by looking at trends in key indicators of child well-being since 2000, when the first *Innocenti Report Card* on child well-being was published.

The report, which received substantial media coverage in many countries, presented a mixed picture. Over the past 25 years, there have been notable improvements in child well-being in the group of countries examined in this report: steady decline in child mortality, overall reduction in adolescent suicide and increase in school completion rates. But the last five years have shown warning signs in deteriorating life satisfaction and falling academic skills in most countries. Obesity rates are also rising. This combination of trends presents a major challenge to OECD/ EU countries in providing children with the conditions for a good childhood and a positive future. The report showed that the hard-won progress in child well-being in this group of countries is becoming increasingly vulnerable to global events and shocks.

Prospects for Children: A Global Outlook

Prospects for Children in 2025: Building Resilient Systems for Children's Futures is a part of a series of reports produced each year by UNICEF Innocenti, which investigate the key trends affecting children and young people over the following 12 months and beyond. The global outlook report highlighted the new and intensifying era of crisis for children and the close interconnectedness

of these crises – including climate change, conflict and economic instability. The report reflected a world of rising geopolitical tensions and competition among nations, hindering the implementation of solutions. To uphold children’s rights and well-being, the report highlighted actions to rethink and strengthen systems. Systems approaches (i.e., approaches that go beyond mere service delivery) are essential to build resilience into every area of children’s lives, whether it is disaster preparedness frameworks that safeguard schools and communities, education systems that can adapt during emergencies, or inclusive healthcare systems that respond to immediate needs while planning for future risks. These systems must not only address current global challenges but also anticipate and prepare for what lies ahead, including in the thematic areas covered in this report’s ‘Issues to watch’ section.

Research at a glance

Social and economic policy

The Transfer Project

The Phase 3 of the [Transfer Project](#) (2021–2025) was completed in 2025. It included 12 research studies and 11 primary data collections of the design, implementation and impacts of cash transfers and “cash plus” programmes in Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Kenya, Ghana, Mozambique, Nigeria, Senegal, Tanzania and Zambia. The project generated 16 research reports, 28 journal articles (including 25 open access), 4 working papers, 14 briefs, 6 blogs, and a guide on methodologies to build an investment case for social protection.

With funding from Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA), the Transfer Project Phase 4 (2025–2027) research continued the effectiveness and operational performance of cash transfers and cash transfer “Plus” programmes in Africa. The research focuses on long-term impacts including adolescents transition to adulthood, gender equality and women’s empowerment, resilience to shocks, disability and financing for children. Twenty-eight African researchers were trained in research and impact evaluation methods in 2025.

Disability benefits in Tunisia

The first phase of the study on the cost of raising a child with disability in Tunisia was completed. This study will inform the government’s social protection programme on the adequacy of the disability benefits in Tunisia. The initial phase included a workshop with key experts and government officials, followed by qualitative interviews with households that have children with disability. The second phase is now underway and involves a quantitative survey of social protection programme beneficiary households, including those with children with disability.

Gender-Responsive Age-Sensitive Social Protection (GRASSP) – 2

To promote dissemination and uptake under the [GRASSP – 2](#), researchers participated in over nine events. This included the high-level global event at the United Nation’s Committee on the Status of Women 69 side-event called ‘Years of Her Life: Gender-Responsive Social Protection Across the Life Course’. Other notable events included the Social Protection Inter-Agency Cooperation Board (SPIAC-B) Gender Working Group Immersion Visit to Zambia, dissemination in Viet Nam, joint webinars with the World Bank Africa Gender Innovation Lab, World Bank CoP on Social Protection and Gender, and the Center for Global Development. The team also participated in technical clinics for practitioners from various organizations and development partners including Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office’s (FCDO) Social Development Advisers and presented at a UNU-WIDER conference. GRASSP evidence influenced policymaking in Ethiopia, particularly providing valuable inputs to key documents prepared by the World Bank and Irish Aid in the design of the sixth phase of the Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP) and the evidence was reviewed for the National Social Protection reformulation.

Public finance

Work on Feasibility for Financing Universal Child Benefit in Tunisia and Fiscal Space for Achieving Child Related Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Tunisia was completed. Guidance note on cost of inaction and investment case for social protection has been reviewed externally and internally and is being finalized. Case studies with Ethiopia and Zambia are ongoing. Work is ongoing in Afghanistan on the cost of inaction on the ban of girls’ education beyond Grade 7.

International Labour Organization and UNICEF Innocenti collaboration on eliminating child labour

The joint ILO and UNICEF Innocenti work on the role of social protection in eliminating child labour continues. Collaboration is ongoing between UNICEF and ILO under the CLEAR Supply Chains Programme (2024–2027), a joint initiative funded by the European Union to address child labour in coffee supply chains in Uganda and Honduras. The programme is implemented by four partner agencies: ILO, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), UNICEF and the International Trade Centre (ITC).

Education

Teachers for All

Collaboration with country offices supported stronger advocacy on teacher shortages and gender-responsive policies, secured new resources and ensured that evidence directly informed programmes. The [Teachers for All](#) research produced national studies and new publications for the Gambia and Madagascar, while [Women in Learning Leadership](#) (WiLL) research was finalized for Chad and South Sudan. Additional fundraising, including targeted support for Ghana, enabled deeper work on teacher allocation and system equity.

Implementation research

Education implementation research expanded significantly across diverse contexts, from Afghanistan and Bangladesh to Mexico, Serbia, Uganda and Sierra Leone, with a strong uptake in countries in sub-Saharan Africa. Policymakers and stakeholders engaged and co-created through workshops and technical taskforces that contextualized research design and strengthened ownership of findings and national reforms. This contributed to curriculum redesign in Bangladesh, refinements to Rwanda's remedial education model, and the scale-up of structured pedagogy in Sierra Leone. UNICEF Innocenti also helped strengthen education evidence ecosystems by improving administrative data systems, digital data collection tools, Information and Communication Technology (ICT) infrastructure assessments, classroom observation instruments and large-scale monitoring processes.

Data Must Speak (DMS)

The [DMS](#) initiative released a global synthesis in five languages, several Stage 3 reports, and more than 20 dissemination videos. Co-creation continued in the DMS SCALE countries, and global public goods production, such as the AGORA course, which broadened reach. Early childhood reforms progressed in Sierra Leone and Malawi through training of government partners and building of new research tools. Work on inclusive education informed policy dialogue and sector planning in Nepal, Paraguay, Mozambique, and Djibouti, and in Kyrgyzstan research informed the Child's Rights Commission and was presented in the Parliament. A technical review committee was established in 2025 to guide the forthcoming global [Learning is for Everyone](#) (LiFE) synthesis.

More than 70 research products were developed across digital learning, structured pedagogy, remedial education, teacher development and curriculum policy. Visibility expanded through contributions to global evidence platforms and networks, such as The Education and Development Forum (UKFIET), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Digital Learning Week, Leading Minds Conference, and Comparative and International Education Society (CIES), while studies on digital education programmes and Artificial Intelligence-enabled education tools advanced in Uganda, Bhutan, Uruguay and Mexico.

Gender equality, child rights and protection

Violence prevention

Key initiatives on violence prevention included improving health sector interventions, assessing the impact of family court proceedings on well-being and integrating violence prevention into climate disaster preparedness. Targeted briefs and webinars addressing violence against children and women were completed. Four briefs on [parenting programmes](#) were completed, including guidance on measuring change translated into multiple languages. Additional webinars across regions amplified reach with highly engaged participation.

Harmful practices

UNICEF Innocenti's synthesis on promising strategies for preventing child marriage continued to shape global policy and programming. Two unique studies on [harmful practices](#) programming in Middle East and North Africa, and West, Southern and East African countries were completed, highlighting lessons on how to prevent child marriage during sudden and protracted crises. Establishment of a consortium-based partnership to translate research into practice, supported by technical clinics and multimedia products, such as videos and articles featuring high-level advocates, reinforced the importance of evidence-based strategies to end child marriage engaging diverse constituencies across regions.

Child rights agenda

Revitalization of UNICEF's child rights agenda included convening and engaging a wide range of high-level experts and actors including children for a groundbreaking [global report on children's evolving capacities](#).

Innovative products included frontier data methodology for estimating separated children and 'what works' series on ending child marriage, female genital mutilation, violence and child labour with external endorsements for evidence communication and uptake.

Migration

A study on [migrant and displaced children](#) in Pakistan was launched through a hybrid event and workshop in Islamabad. The initiative engaged government partners, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and civil society to prioritize child protection for migrant populations. The event promoted evidence-informed practical solutions for vulnerable children. A large-scale evidence review of programmatic innovations in child migration programming across the Central and Eastern Mediterranean migration routes as well as publications on children's perspectives and gender dimensions of migration was also completed.

Besides, UNICEF Innocenti's position as a global thought leader was strengthened through publications in leading journals and strategic participation in international platforms and convenings. Contributions advanced global dialogue on preventing family violence, ending child marriage and female genital mutilation, supporting migrant and displaced children and promoting child rights, including through engagements with the Committee on the Rights of the Child. Work also informed children's care reform and enhanced understanding of climate resilient Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) systems, with findings from five country case studies presented at an interministerial meeting.

Digital engagement and protection

Disrupting Harm

The [Disrupting Harm](#) project completed all data collection activities across 12 countries as part of its four-year research on children's experiences of technology-facilitated sexual abuse. The project conducted over 100 in-depth, trauma-informed interviews with young survivors, making it one of the largest survivor studies to date. Additionally, more than 230 interviews were carried out with professionals from social services, law enforcement, and justice sectors to evaluate the effectiveness of national responses. Large-scale surveys captured the experiences of over 12,000 children and 12,000 caregivers, focusing on digital access, use, skills and exposure to online harm. Five national consultations were held in Armenia, Brazil, Colombia, Montenegro and Serbia, engaging governments, civil society, UNICEF Innocenti, ECPAT, International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and country offices. These consultations facilitated the co-development of evidence-based recommendations aimed at strengthening prevention and response mechanisms for technology-facilitated child sexual abuse. The findings will inform national and global strategies to improve child protection in digital spaces.

Childhood in a digital world report

A [global report](#) examining children's digital access, skills and mental health was published. The report brings together comparative data highlighting how digital access shapes skill development and provides evidence to inform debate on screen time and mental health.

Children's best interests in a digital world

UNICEF Innocenti conducted the first-ever global consultations with children on their [best interests in the digital world](#). A total of 17 consultations were held across seven countries, engaging 208 children from diverse backgrounds to provide direct insight into their digital experiences and priorities. The initiative also involved UNICEF Innocenti's Youth Foresight Network through two virtual consultations, linking children's perspectives with emerging digital trends. Early findings were shared in three expert consultations with representatives from academia, regulators, civil society and the private sector. Full results are expected to be published in 2026.

AI, neurotechnology, and digital skills for children

UNICEF's 2021 [Guidance on AI and Children](#) was updated to reflect rapidly evolving technologies and governance frameworks, drawing on input from an expert advisory group and broad multi stakeholder consultations. The team also developed new policy recommendations to protect and empower children as [neurotechnologies](#) progress, informed by three regional consultations and multiple key informant interviews. Additionally, to better understand the skills children need in an increasingly digital and AI driven world, UNICEF Innocenti convened two expert consultations. Insights from these discussions informed ongoing analytical work, contributed to the Leading Minds Conference, and supported preparations for six child consultations planned for 2026.

Behavioural science and implementation research

Evidence reviews were undertaken to generate new behavioural insights in several priority areas. These reviews examine factors influencing community health worker motivation and performance; approaches for measuring trust related to vaccine acceptance and uptake in low and middle income and conflict affected settings; and behavioural drivers that can increase adolescent reporting of sexual violence. The resulting publications, scheduled for release in 2026, aim to support more effective, contextually grounded strategies across multiple sectors.

Qualitative research was completed in Nigeria, Pakistan, and Afghanistan to assess UNICEF's engagement with religious leaders and influencers as part of the Global Polio Eradication Initiative. The research provides a deeper understanding of how community embedded actors shape health seeking behaviours and offers recommendations for strengthening interventions in high risk settings.

Behavioural Horizons 2025 was convened in partnership with the Gates Foundation, bringing together leading experts to explore emerging opportunities at the intersection of behavioural science, data science, artificial intelligence and machine learning. The event highlighted the potential of integrated approaches to accelerate progress on child rights and sustainable development. In addition, four major thought leadership fora on behavioural science in international development were co organized and supported throughout the year. These engagements contributed to advancing global dialogue, strengthening partnerships and promoting the application of behavioural science to complex development challenges.

Research agenda for children with disabilities

A major milestone was achieved with the completion of the multi year initiative to define a [global research agenda for children with disabilities](#). The agenda was formally launched at the Global Disability Summit in Berlin, marking a significant contribution to strengthening evidence generation and inclusion within the disability rights field. Four key publications were issued as part of this initiative, including [From Insights to Inclusion](#), the research prioritization exercise, the revised Evidence Gap Map, and a systematic review on inclusion in arts and culture. Taken together, these outputs provide a comprehensive foundation for guiding future research investments and addressing persistent evidence gaps.

A Youth Leadership initiative was implemented to ensure the perspectives of young people with disabilities were central to the process. Initially engaging 50 young participants across eight countries, the programme created opportunities for direct engagement and leadership development. Fourteen of these young people subsequently undertook placements in eight UNICEF Country Offices, contributing to research, programming and advocacy activities.

To promote inclusive research practices globally, the *Beyond Barriers* webinar series was delivered as a five part online symposium focused on advancing the principle of disability inclusion within research design. The series convened practitioners, researchers, and advocates to share approaches, tools and lessons learned.

Initial work also progressed on strengthening screening and early years interventions for children with disabilities. This stream of work lays the groundwork for developing more inclusive early childhood systems ensuring early identification and support for children at risk of exclusion.

Strengthening technical assistance

Scope of technical assistance delivery

UNICEF Innocenti continued to respond to a substantial and diverse volume of Technical Assistance (TA) requests originating from Country Offices, Regional Offices, Headquarters and National Committees. Support encompassed evidence generation, evidence interpretation, capacity strengthening and anticipatory analysis. The Education team responded to 36 country requests to embed implementation research into large-scale programmes, while the Social and Economic Protection team addressed 40 requests focused on implementation research within social protection systems. Gender Rights and Protection team provided methodological support for research on child and youth led social movements, and all teams contributed to major multi-country grant development proposals, including GPE applications across Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, the Congo, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Burkina Faso. In parallel, research and foresight teams enhanced evidence dissemination and uptake through national stakeholder events, regional presentations, dissemination workshops and tailored evidence briefs for senior leadership and National Committees.

Capacity development remained a core pillar of research and foresight support. Activities included establishing behavioural insights units, delivering ethics training, providing impact evaluation capacity-building and supporting digital learning research, all aimed at strengthening long-term evidence systems. The Foresight team responded to growing demand for horizon scanning, regional outlooks, anticipatory governance analysis and geopolitical and Official Development Assistance trend monitoring, providing scenario-informed assessments and risk analyses for strategic decision-making.

Besides, sustained and funded technical assistance models continued to play an important role, with the Strategic Technical Assistance on Research to end harmful practices (STAR) initiative delivering 37 TA requests to 30 UNICEF offices in 2024-2025, offering research quality assurance,

design support, capacity-building and evidence synthesis, and deepening engagement with government counterparts and donors. For the *Innocenti Report Card*, the team supported 31 National Committees and 10 country offices, delivering pre launch support, tailored evidence briefs and facilitation of community of practice development.

Technical support for UNICEF National Committees

Technical support to National Committees was strengthened further through the implementation of the evidence desks pilot, designed to provide timely and targeted assistance on emerging evidence needs. In 2025, individualized support was delivered to 16 National Committees addressing a wide range of thematic priorities including child poverty, mental health and public finance. This work also contributed to the development of the supplement to the *State of the World's Children* report referenced earlier, further enhancing the availability of high-quality evidence for advocacy and public engagement.

Foresight and anticipatory policy

The global outlook report *Prospects for Children in 2025* informed divisional priorities and senior leadership dialogues during a period of major geopolitical change. Briefings were organized for Public Partnerships Division (PPD), Child Protection, Global Communication and Advocacy and several regional offices.

Building organization-wide foresight capability

The UNICEF Foresight Community of Practice (CoP) was established with a SharePoint hub, Viva Engage Community and regular global sessions drawing strong participation across headquarters, regional and country offices.

The sessions on horizon scanning, imagining possible futures and workshop on the future of learning with United Nations Development Programme Signal Studio helped shift foresight from ad-hoc experimentation to an organizational practice. Building capacities also enabled uptake of foresight tools across divisions, including integration into projects (e.g., Family-Based Alternative Care, Future of Immunization, etc.).

System-building, planning and programming

UNICEF Innocenti integrated foresight approaches into the Situation Analysis guidance and delivered training for regional teams across West and Central Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, and East Asia and the Pacific. Targeted country and regional support was also provided, including contributing to Nigeria's Anticipatory Governance and Foresight Capacity Programme

with the Office of the Vice President. UNICEF Innocenti also designed and facilitated participatory foresight methodologies for the Europe and Central Asia Regional Office's situation analysis process, engaging both technical experts and young people. The team also advised the Latin America and the Caribbean Regional Office on the research design for shock responsive systems and supported programming in fragile contexts in Myanmar.

Intelligence

UNICEF Innocenti launched two global publications: the [*EdTech Data Governance Landscape Review and Policy Recommendations*](#) and the [*Compendium of Innovations in Data Governance for Children*](#). These publications were showcased at the Global Privacy Assembly in Seoul and disseminated through multiple regional webinars, helping shape global and regional discourse on safer data sharing practices across the digital ecosystem.

Building on the [*Fintech and Children Landscape Review*](#) and the Guiding Principles strengthened through expert and youth consultations, a partnership was established with the Alliance for Financial Inclusion to support validation and piloting of the principles. Analytical papers were also produced on emerging issues relevant to children, including [*fintech and children*](#), the implications of armed conflict on children, bioweapons, the role of private military and security companies, and the [*influence of video games in contexts of organized violence*](#).

Developed loss-and-damage case studies which highlight key lessons and recommendations for child-responsive Loss and Damage policies, finance and action, aiming to inform the operationalization of the Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage (FRLD) including their call for proposals and the work of the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage (WIM ExCom) and technical support through the Santiago Network.

Released a report with African Union Development Agency-NEPAD (AUDA-NEPAD) on the [*African Continental Free Trade Agreement's \(AfCFTA\) impact on children*](#), which unpacks key opportunities and risks posed by the AfCFTA and proposes how to leverage it to unlock the demographic dividend and mitigate the risks the agreement can pose for child well-being. Together with AUDA-NEPAD and the UNICEF AU Liaison Office, the team organized a webinar to discuss and disseminate key messages from the report.

UNICEF Innocenti also produced several explainers including on [*civic education, trade and child well-being, trade-climate nexus and the implications for children, global outlook for younger generation*](#) and delivered an internal note on Gen Z protests and analysis of the United States of America's administration's response for child rights advocacy.

Youth foresight research

A series of youth led research products were completed expanding the evidence base on how emerging global trends may shape the future of children's rights. The working paper [*Emerging Breakthroughs on Climate Change*](#) synthesised horizon scanning work conducted by 12 Leading Minds Fellows on climate, who identified and analysed more than 150 signals of potential climate breakthroughs. The paper assesses their implications for children's rights and opportunities for action.

In partnership with the United Nations Youth Office and the United Nations Futures Lab, a summary report was co authored for the [*#YouthLead Dialogues*](#), consolidating key findings from online discussions and a virtual workshop involving young people from diverse regions.

The [*Young Visionaries – Child Rights Youth Foresight Report on Education 2025*](#) was released following research designed and led by 15 Youth Foresight Fellows. Working in collaboration with UNICEF Country Offices and National Committees, the Fellows engaged more than 800 children and young people through over 40 workshops across 15 countries. Key insights were shared with participants of the [*Leading Minds Conference 2025*](#).

The [*Future Child Persona Playbook*](#), co authored with the Dubai Future Foundation and Artefact, introduced a framework for embodying the experiences children may face as a result of decisions made today. The playbook was launched at the Dubai Future Forum 2025.

Cross-cutting areas of work

Ethics in evidence

Ethics in evidence work was strengthened through the provision of global support to UNICEF offices on ethical considerations in evidence generation, including direct guidance and troubleshooting for ongoing activities. A new e learning course on ethics for all staff was launched on Agora, expanding access to foundational training across the organization. In addition, a new Long Term Agreement was established to provide services for ethical review, capacity building and quality assurance of research, enhancing the consistency and rigor of ethical oversight.

Convening

In 2025, UNICEF Innocenti convened 22 major global and regional events. The second Innocenti Partner Days were held on 24–25 February 2025 in Florence. It brought together 22 partners from the public and private sectors alongside three Youth Foresight Fellows, representing a total of 13 countries. The convening underscored the importance of collaboration and co creation, emphasizing the value of partnerships grounded in trust, open communication and a shared commitment to place children at the centre of collective action.

UNICEF Innocenti, together with the Philanthropy Team in Private Fundraising and Partnerships office, organized the first Innocenti Family Day on 12 December 2025 in Florence, welcoming 25 participants. The event provided families with an opportunity to reflect on their philanthropic journeys, engage in dialogue across generations and learn more about UNICEF Innocenti's research, impact and opportunities for partnership and funding

Leading Minds Conference 2025: The Future of Education in Africa

The [2025 Leading Minds Conference](#), held in Nairobi, Kenya from 2–5 November, brought together youth representatives and global experts to examine the future of education in Africa. The event convened 90 participants from across the region, including teachers, policymakers, civil society actors, partners and young people. Discussions centred on foundational learning, digital education and artificial intelligence, and inclusion and resilience.

The conference highlighted several critical realities: by 2050, an estimated 40 per cent of the world's children will live in Africa; current education systems leave 9 in 10 learners unable to read by age 10; and the rapid expansion of AI and digital technologies presents both significant risks and transformative opportunities. Participants emphasized the need for bold, future focused action to ensure learning systems adapt to the needs of Africa's growing child and youth population. Outcomes from the conference contributed to a shared vision for strengthening and building upon existing education systems across the continent. Insights generated through the convening will inform the implementation of the forthcoming [Strategy for UNICEF's Contribution to Africa's Development](#), ensuring that future programming is grounded in evidence, youth perspectives and regional priorities amplifying youth voices across global convenings

Amplifying youth voices across global convenings

Throughout 2025, Youth Foresight Fellows and alumni contributed to major events, collaborated with partners and helped shape discussions on the future of childhood, education and climate action.

Youth Foresight Fellowship alumni participated actively in Partner Days 2025, moderating discussions on youth participation, child rights and youth foresight. Engagement with UNICEF Country Offices and National Committees was expanded through four workshops for Youth Foresight Fellowship focal points, focusing on youth foresight and meaningful youth engagement. In addition, more than 40 capacity building workshops were designed and delivered for 15 Youth Foresight Fellows, strengthening their skills in foresight, child rights, research, and advocacy.

Young representatives also contributed to global policy conversations. At ECOSOC Youth, a side event organized by the Commonwealth Youth Council, the Government of Ghana, and Generation Unlimited featured insights from a Youth Foresight Fellowship alumnus on upskilling young people amid AI driven labour market disruptions. In the Eastern and Southern Africa Region, two youth foresight workshops were held to inform the region's Regional Office Management Plan strategy, engaging more than 40 young participants.

Youth voices were also central to a foresight workshop supporting the *State of the World's Children* report, which convened more than 20 children and young people to reflect on the impacts of poverty on their rights. Workshops on digital rights were organized to inform normative work on the best interests of the child in the digital environment, involving over 20 young experts and activists.

In partnership with the United Nations Youth Office and the United Nations Futures Lab, a #YouthLead Dialogues workshop engaged participants in analysing findings from an online dialogue that reached more than 75,000 children and young people across 182 countries.

Youth perspectives were also featured prominently at major global forums. At the [UN ETH Forum](#), a new tool was presented to advance youth led climate education, contributing to the development of the Climate Education Atlas, which will support the Climate Education Fellowship from 2025 to 2027.

Ahead of the Leading Minds Conference on the Future of Education in Africa, two youth foresight workshops were held in collaboration with the Commonwealth Youth Council and the Global Partnership for Education, generating insights from children and young people across the region. At the conference itself, the Youth Track was co designed with nine Youth Foresight Fellows, who contributed research insights through panels and workshops.

Youth engagement was further highlighted at the UNICEF International Council Symposium in Nairobi through a dedicated panel with Youth Foresight Fellows. At the Thirtieth United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP30), participation focused on advocating for meaningful youth engagement in climate related decision making and gathering insights for the forthcoming climate fellowship. At the Dubai Future Forum 2025, youth voices were represented through contributions to multiple panels addressing long term governance, intergenerational fairness and youth participation in foresight. The Future of Childhood in a Changing World exhibit launched in collaboration with nine Youth Foresight Fellows, the Dubai Future Foundation and Tomorrow in Focus. The exhibit featured five interactive child personas and was presented to more than 2,500 futurists from 100 global organizations. A complementary Intergenerational Unconference brought together 40 participants to co create alternative futures for childhood as part of the forum's Learning Day. Youth leadership was also visible on the global stage during the launch of the SOWC report at the G20 Summit, where a Youth Foresight Fellow shared insights from research on the futures of girls' education.

Lessons and future directions

- **Scarcity of flexible funding** continued to limit agility and constrained multi-year planning across teams. Heavy reliance on restricted/earmarked donor grants constrained the ability to respond to emerging organizational priorities. Global funding volatility further added uncertainty to pipeline planning and multi-year commitments. The lesson is to diversify core resources to enhance flexibility and resilience.
- **UNICEF restructuring initiatives and resulting disruptions** (Future Focus Initiative (FFI)/ Data, Analytics, Planning and Monitoring (DAPM) merger) interrupted workflows, delayed procurement and recruitment of research consultants and data collection teams at the field/ country level. This also created competing demands on country staff, limiting their ability to fully engage in the co-creation phase of research affecting the entire research portfolio. Plan for potential disruptions during organizational change, safeguard research functions during transitions, maintain clear communication and support for country-level teams.
- **Staff workloads and turnover in some teams** led to chronic challenges with high workloads, staff shortages and turnover, which strained resources and project timelines. Continuing efforts are being made to improve efficiencies to strengthen workforce planning, cross-training, and retention strategies to ensure continuity and maintain capacity.

- **External and logistical delays** due to in-country conflicts (national and localized) and security considerations leading to project postponements and data collection challenges. This is compounded by internal process delays, such as those related to contracting. To minimize disruptions, the office will develop contingency plans, build flexible timelines and enhance coordination to mitigate the impact of external and logistical disruptions.

Insights for enhancing impact

Several insights emerged that will strengthen UNICEF Innocenti's impact in the years ahead. Convening global thought leaders continues to create vital spaces for the exchange of ideas, directly supporting UNICEF's results and programmes. Integrated approaches that link evidence generation, technical support and convening have proven particularly effective in accelerating the uptake and impact of research. Partnerships that cut across sectors and geographies further amplify reach and influence, while a stronger focus on the intersections between issues such as violence and health, child marriage and social protection, or migration and climate change enhances the relevance of our work.

Continued investment in communication tools, including infographics, videos and practical toolkits, will remain essential for translating evidence into action. Looking forward, anticipating emerging risks such as climate driven displacement and reforms in care systems and incorporating a foresight lens will strengthen strategic planning. Finally, embedding ethical child participation throughout our work not only enhances legitimacy but also ensures that evidence and policy guidance remain grounded in children's lived realities.

Major moments in 2026

Looking ahead to 2026, UNICEF's work will be guided by a clear strategic focus across six core thematic areas Health, Education, Poverty, Conflict, Protection, and Climate Resilience supported by cross cutting priorities that include an enhanced focus on Africa, digital transformation, gender equality, youth participation, knowledge management, and ethics. The newly established Office of Strategy and Evidence will play a central role in driving this agenda forward. By uniting all evidence functions under one structure, OSE will reduce duplication and accelerate action across the organization. Its support to countries will emphasize strengthening national systems to enable programmes to scale effectively, improving both design and delivery. With harmonized tools, open-access publications and strong ethical safeguards, OSE will reinforce UNICEF's commitment to transparency while simplifying processes for country offices. Equipped with advanced capabilities including AI, predictive analytics and geospatial technologies, the office will help UNICEF anticipate emerging risks and opportunities. Most importantly, OSE will ensure that evidence is not only generated but actively translated into action, supporting advocacy, programme design and decision-making at every level.

In 2026, UNICEF will mark several major global moments that shape the agenda for children. Thirty years after Graça Machel's landmark report, *The State of the World's Children 2026* will serve as a platform to galvanize coordinated action for children affected by conflict. This edition will examine emerging threats including online recruitment, urban warfare and the compounding effects of climate shocks while identifying policy gaps and offering concrete proposals to strengthen protection and accountability (tentatively November 2026). In May, the 20th edition of the *Innocenti Report Card* will provide fresh data and analysis on inequities affecting children, with contributions from children and young people themselves. The global outlook report *Prospects for Children in 2026*, released in January, will outline the promise and peril facing the next generation, highlighting transformative shifts in AI, the urgency of climate action, growing pressures on social protection systems and rising digital divides. It emphasizes that decisions made in 2026 will shape whether children move toward resilience or prolonged crisis. In February, *Growing With Rights* report will revisit the principle of evolving capacities, blending neuroscience, social science and the realities of modern childhood to demonstrate how legal and policy frameworks can better support children as active participants in decisions that affect their lives. Finally, Partner Days 2026 now in its third year will convene partners and prospective partners on 16–17 March to learn from UNICEF's impact, explore how research drives programming and engage in dialogue on priority themes, including AI and children, and child poverty.

Finance and partnerships

UNICEF Innocenti spent approximately US\$12.5 million in 2025 to deliver results through research and foresight. Of this amount, 78 per cent was mobilized from external partners, with the remainder funded by UNICEF. In the same year, UNICEF Innocenti raised about US\$11.5 million in additional programmable grant funding, either independently or in collaboration with UNICEF National Committees.

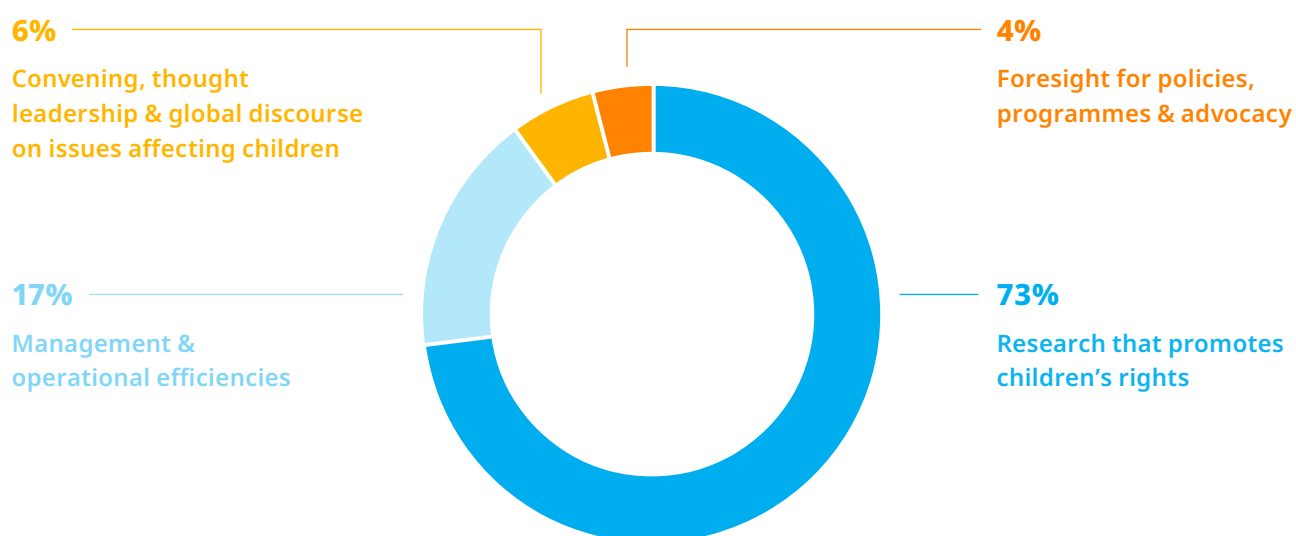
In terms of expenditures, the regular contribution from the End Violence Against Children Fund that focused on supporting research on children's engagement with digital technology was the most significant, followed by UNICEF core resources, regular contribution from the Government of Italy and complemented by other public and philanthropic funding sources from partners (see *Figure 1*).

Figure 1: Top funding sources by expenditure in 2025¹

No.	Partner	Project names	Amount (US\$)
1	End Violence Against Children Fund	End Violence Against Children Funds for UNICEF Office of Research Innocenti	2,776,937.96
2	UNICEF core funding	Institutional budget and regular resources	2,420,715.78
3	Government of Italy	Regular contribution	1,594,925.04
4	Committee for UNICEF Switzerland (Jacobs Foundation, Oak Foundation)	Data Must Speak, Identifying barriers to women school leadership, Learning is For Everyone: Research to inform disability inclusive education, Gender-based violence, Update of the Concept of Evolving Capacities of the Child-Oak-Innocenti	928,427.35
5	Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office, United Kingdom	Bridging the Gap from Evidence to Action through Improved Coordination, Gender Responsive Social Protection Research Uptake and Data and Evidence to Inform Childcare Reform	884,247.22
6	International Development Research	Data Must Speak, Women in Learning Leadership: Advancing Gender Responsive Education	550,001.89
7	Government of Finland	Children's engagement in digital technology, foresight and policy, youth engagement and partnerships	463,818.36
8	Swedish International Development	The Transfer Project: Phase 3 and Phase 4	410,769.61
9	Japan Committee for UNICEF	Global Research Agenda and Platform for Children with Disabilities and Early Childhood Education in Djibouti projects	281,245.77
10	Germany (BMZ)	ASPECT: Adaptive Social Protection: Evidence generation for Child Outcomes	273,120.18

Majority of UNICEF Innocenti's expenditure, 83 per cent, focused on research and foresight generation and convening and thought leadership activities (see Figure 2).

Figure 2: UNICEF Innocenti expenditure by category, 2025²



1 Data source - InSight 23 March 2026

2 Data source - InSight 23 March 2026

Collaborations

UNICEF Innocenti's research and foresight mandate was advanced through collaborations with a diverse range of global and regional partners (*see Annex 1 for the full partner list*). Among these, the Government of Italy remains a longstanding and highly valued partner, providing both flexible funding and institutional support for over three decades.

In 2025, the Government of Italy's continued support played a pivotal role in strengthening strategic collaborations and enabling significant results. The support has enabled research across key thematic areas, including on poverty, equity and well-being; child rights, protection and gender equality; education and learning; children's engagement with digital technologies; youth engagement as well as convening, communication and operations. Ongoing financial contributions, together with substantial progress on the new Host Country Agreement (HCA), have facilitated the expansion of UNICEF's presence in Italy. UNICEF, World Food Programme, and the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs exchanged *Note Verbales* to establish an interim legal framework for UNICEF personnel relocating to Rome, while negotiations on the new HCA continued, and two supplementary agreements covering Innocenti's operations in Florence and in Rome were also negotiated. In parallel, work progressed on securing permanent premises in Florence, with completion anticipated in 2027.

In addition, 2025 saw the launch and scaling up of several research and foresight initiatives with key partners, including:

- The initiation of the fourth phase of the Transfer Project (2025–2027) supported by SIDA. This phase focuses on longitudinal mixed-methods studies of government-run cash-based programmes in sub-Saharan Africa, generating evidence on public finance for sustainable social protection, addressing critical evidence gaps in the region, and facilitating learning and exchange among policymakers, implementers, researchers and civil society.
- The National Committees Evidence Desks pilot was developed to strengthen National Committees' access to timely, high-quality research inputs, while testing a more structured model of support and generating practical learning on its feasibility, added value and resource requirements. The pilot was funded by six National Committees. In 2025, tailored support was provided to 16 National Committees across a wide range of topics, the first cross-country research brief was published, and preparations were undertaken to establish a community of practice.

- The Gender Equality, Child Rights and Protection team received support for work on harmful online influences on childhood sexual violence (Oak Foundation), a study on child refugees engaged in voluntary return in the German context, and initiatives on data and evidence to inform childcare reform.
- In addition, new support was secured for Every Child Learning implementation research from the Finnish National Committee; Saudi Arabia supported the Global Polio Eradication Around the World initiative; and youth engagement work on the Leading Minds Fellowship on Climate Education was funded by The Firstline Foundation through the Canadian National Committee.
- US\$6 million was secured from Bukhman Philanthropies through the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland National Committee to support a new four-year longitudinal mixed-methods study exploring how children's online experiences and life circumstances shape key adolescent outcomes.

Annex 1: UNICEF Innocenti partners

1. Abidan Development
2. Action Research for Co-Development (ARCO)
3. African Economic Research Consortium
4. African Evaluation Association (AfrEA)
5. African Union Development Agency-NEPAD
6. Aga Khan Foundation
7. Alana Institute
8. Alliance for Financial Inclusion
9. Alma Economics
10. Akelius Foundation
11. Atlantic Council
12. Barça Foundation
13. Blavatnik School of Government, University of Oxford
14. BookFusion
15. Bukhman Philanthropies
16. Bureau d'Etudes, Nahaza
17. Center for Global Development
18. Center for Injury Prevention and Research, Bangladesh (CIPRB)
19. Centre de Recherches et d'Etudes Sociales (CRES), Tunisia
20. Center for Evaluation and Development (C4ED)
21. Centre for Evidence and Implementation (CEI)
22. Centro brasileiro de análise e planejamento (CEBRAP), Brazil
23. Centro Regional de Estudos para o Desenvolvimento da Sociedade da Informação (Cetic.br), Brazil
24. Child Frontiers
25. Children's Environmental Rights Initiative (CERI)
26. Commission Nationale de l'informatique et des libertés (CNIL)
27. DiploFoundation
28. Dubai Future Foundation
29. Digital Futures Lab

30. Economic Research Group (ERG)
31. ECPAT International
32. EDI Global
33. Eleva Foundation
34. Equipundo – Center for Masculinities and Social Justice
35. European University Institute, Italy
36. Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO), the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
37. Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), Germany
38. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
39. Gates Foundation
40. GAVI, the Vaccine Alliance
41. Gender at the Centre Initiative
42. Georgetown University – Institute for the Study of International Migration
43. Global Metrics, Bulgaria
44. Global Partnership for Education
45. Global School Leaders
46. Google
47. Government of Finland
48. Groupement d’Intérêts Scientifiques des Statisticiens Economistes (GISSE), Mali
49. Harvard Undergraduate Global Research and Consulting Group
50. Health Media Labs
51. Hewlett Foundation
52. HML Institute Review Board – Ethics Review Board
53. Hope and Help NGO, Armenia
54. Institut de Sondage et de Traitement de l’Information Statistique (ISTIS), Tunisia
55. Institut Supérieur des Sciences de la Population (ISSP), Burkina Faso
56. Institute of Development Studies (IDS), University of Sussex
57. Istituto degli Innocenti, Florence, Italy
58. Institute of Statistical, Social and Economic Research (ISSER), Ghana
59. Institute of Global Health – University College London, UK

60. Instituto Nacional de Salud Publica, Mexico
61. International Centre for Climate Change and Development (ICCCAD)
62. International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL)
63. International Development Research Centre, Canada (Knowledge and Innovation Exchange)
64. International Institute for Educational Planning (IIEP-UNESCO), Dakar
65. International Labour Organization (ILO)
66. International Organization for Migration (IOM)
67. Ivo Pilar Institute, Croatia
68. Jacobs Foundation
69. Johns Hopkins University Bloomberg School of Public Health
70. LEGO Foundation
71. LEGO Group
72. London Metropolitan University
73. London School of Economics
74. London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine
75. Loss and Damage Youth Coalition (LDYC)
76. MyData Global
77. National Center for Examination & Educational Evaluation (NCEEE) in Egypt
78. National Institute of Statistics (INSTAT), Mali
79. Navrongo Health Research Centre, Ghana
80. New York University (NYU)
81. Oak Foundation
82. OpenAI
83. Parenting for Lifelong Health (PLH)
84. Paradigm initiative
85. Pedagogical University of Maputo
86. Plan-Eval, the Democratic Republic of the Congo
87. Plan International
88. Population Council, India
89. Prevention Collaborative

90.	Protection And Help of Children Against Abuse & Neglect (PAHCHAAN), Pakistan
91.	Psychosocial Innovation Network (PIN), Serbia
92.	Public University of Cape Verde
93.	Quantumrun
94.	Safe Online
95.	Save the Children International
96.	Schools2030
97.	Sexual Violence Research Initiative (SVRI)
98.	SMERU Research Institute, Indonesia
99.	Société de Développement International
100.	South Africa Centre for Evidence (SACE)
101.	Southern Cross University – Centre for Children and Young People
102.	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida)
103.	Social Protection Inter-Agency Cooperation Board
104.	Social Protection Technical Assistance, Advice, and Resources Facility
105.	Tech Legality
106.	The Frederick S. Pardee Center for International Futures
107.	The Finnish Innovation Fund Sitra
108.	The GovLab, New York University
109.	The Learning for Well-Being Institute, the Netherlands
110.	The Wittgenstein Centre for Demography and Global Human Capital, Austria
111.	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
112.	United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
113.	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
114.	United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
115.	United Nations University-Center for Policy Research (UNU-CPR)
116.	United Nations Women
117.	United States Department of Labor
118.	University at Buffalo
119.	University of North Carolina
120.	University of Rwanda

- 121. University of Virginia, USA
- 122. University of Zambia, School of Public Health
- 123. Western Sydney University
- 124. World Bank
- 125. World Bank-UNHCR Joint Data Center
- 126. World Economic Forum
- 127. World Health Organization
- 128. World Vision International
- 129. Young Lives

Annex 2: UNICEF Innocenti publications

Link to UNICEF Innocenti publications, which can be filtered by year:

<https://www.unicef.org/innocenti/reports/view-all>

About us

UNICEF, the United Nations agency for children, works to protect the rights of every child, everywhere, especially the most disadvantaged children and in the toughest places to reach. Across more than 190 countries and territories, we do whatever it takes to help children survive, thrive, and fulfil their potential.

UNICEF Office of Strategy and Evidence – Innocenti accelerates progress for children by working to ensure that policies and programming are informed by high-quality evidence. As the global custodian of child-related official statistics, it works closely with governments and partners to strengthen national statistical systems. Through world-leading data, research and foresight, it underpins UNICEF's global leadership on children's rights and serves as the organization's hub for setting strategy and monitoring programmes. With the active engagement of young people and other partners, it supports advocacy and dialogue aimed at improving the lives of children everywhere.

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