



FUNDING COMPENDIUM 2021

IT'S HERO TIME

WHO IS UNICEF?

We are the world's largest children's organization, an agency of the United Nations (UN), and 100 per cent voluntarily funded. Mandated by the Convention on the Rights of the Child, we ensure that children and adolescents are protected, healthy, and educated. We have a presence in over 190 countries and territories, and work during times of peace and stability and when emergency strikes. We partner with national governments and local communities, other UN agencies and non-governmental organizations, and the public and private sectors to achieve our mission to create a better future for children and adolescents.

We depend on quality and predictable resources from our partners to accelerate the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals and maximize our collective impact in results for every child.

Cover photo: © UNICEF/UN0539018/Poveda

Yonkeiber Estrada (11), Witer Estrada (6) and Erika Estrada (12) in front of their house in Niño Jesus neighborhood, Caracas, on May 28, 2021. They were reached through the school feeding programme, supported by UNICEF, during three months in his primary school located in the west of Caracas.

Page 3 photo: © UNICEF/UN0516629/Panjwani

Pari (9) enjoys at a Safe Space created under CP program. Safe spaces are spaces reserved and created for children. Location: Tudge Panchyat, Dist. Kanker, Chattisgarh.

Pages 14-15 Image: © UNICEF/UN0532220/Rouzier

On 4 October 2021 in Haiti, a student poses with a newly-received UNICEF backpack during a Back to School Ceremony at the School Saint-Anne in Les Cayes.

Page 18 photo: © UNICEF/UN0579046/Kanobana

On 15 January 2021, COVID-19 vaccines procured by the COVAX Facility arrive at the airport in Kigali in Rwanda. A shipment of 1.1 million COVID-19 vaccines to Rwanda included the billionth dose supplied via COVAX. Together with our partners, COVAX is leading the largest vaccine procurement and supply operation in history, with deliveries to 144 countries to date.

Page 32 photo: © UNICEF/UN0616957/Ahmed Haleem

Abdulmalik, 9 years old, a third-grade student in Al Tadamoun School in Sana'a, Yemen, one of many beneficiaries of the UNICEF – Global Partnership for Education funded project "School development is everyone's responsibility"

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NOTE OF THANKS

During 2021, the global agenda continued to be dominated by the COVID-19 pandemic and its effects on global economy, human security, and governance.

The ongoing effects of the pandemic have also been reshaping and transforming the ways UNICEF works and engages with partners - public and private - to better respond to the new significant challenges that children across the world have faced.

At the same time, 2021 was full of other pivotal events with global repercussions, including extreme weather events and crisis in Afghanistan. We were reminded of how something happening in one location or region could affect us all. It's never been clearer that tackling big problems requires people working together across borders and sectors.

The year of 2021 was also a milestone as the final year of the UNICEF's 2018-2021 Strategic Plan: a year to draw conclusions, analyze results and lessons learnt, and to set the foundation for our work for the next five years.

UNICEF is a modern, strong, agile, and innovative partner of choice for the cause of children. Over the past several years, UNICEF has achieved record fundraising targets, including more than \$8.1 billion in 2021, thanks to the tremendous generosity and support of our public and private donors. This is a testament to our record of delivering results, with the trust that our partners place in UNICEF.

The last four years have seen a significant expansion of UNICEF's partnerships with governments and, increasingly, the private sector, to accelerate results for children and young people. We continue to nurture these partnerships, and to forge new ones.

Together with partners, we have shaped our new Strategic Plan goals for 2022-2025. The ambition we have set requires us to explore new funding streams and to work ever more closely with partners in every sector to mobilize resources for children.

As part of these efforts, it is crucial that we increase flexible resources. These resources are at the centre of our ability to adapt to rapidly changing needs. Flexible funding has greatly strengthened our COVID-19 response and all our humanitarian work. It also enables us to modernize, streamline, and innovate in our programming and to retain essential talent.

We thank all our partners for a very productive year and look forward to continuing our partnership as we work together to improve the lives of the world's most disadvantaged children – and to protect the rights of every child.



June Kunugi
Director, Public Partnerships

New York, July 2022

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'June Kunugi'.



Carla Haddad Mardini
Director, Private Fundraising
and Partnerships

Geneva, July 2022

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Carla Haddad Mardini'.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Funding Compendium comprises information on income and contributions received from public and private sector resource partners to UNICEF¹ in 2021. While the Funding Compendium is not an official UNICEF financial document, it draws on official financial data. The Funding Compendium is intended as a practical and illustrative report to demonstrate the results of extensive policy and programme partnerships between UNICEF and its resource partners.

The UNICEF Strategic Plan, Integrated Budget and Financial Estimates Update documents use a concept of 'income' which represents contributions received in a given year from public sector partners (governments, European Union, inter-organizational arrangements, global programme partnerships and international financial institutions) and revenue from private sector partners. In order to ensure alignment and comparability with key strategic documents, the Funding Compendium shows income for resources by type of funding and partner, and contributions received for top resource partners.

In 2021, total income to UNICEF increased to \$8,122 million from \$7,219 million in 2020, representing an increase of 13 per cent or \$903 million.

Of this income, unearmarked core resources or Regular Resources (RR) amounted to \$1,408 million. This represents a decrease of \$62 million in core resources compared to \$1,470 million in 2020. Public Sector RR decreased the most: by 10 per cent, from \$592 million in 2020 to \$533 million in 2021. Private sector RR increased by five per cent, from \$717 million in 2020 to \$754 million in 2021. Core resources as a proportion of UNICEF's overall income decreased from 20 per cent in 2020 to 17 per cent in 2021.

Earmarked Other Resources increased by 17 per cent, to a total of \$6,713 million in 2021. Of this, \$3,731 million or 56 per cent came in the form of Other Resources (regular) and \$2,982 million or 44 per cent in the form of Other Resources (emergency).

Public sector income constituted 73 per cent or \$5,924 million of UNICEF's total income in 2021. This was composed mostly of contributions received from 137 government partners, including the European Union. The three largest public sector partners were the United States of America, Germany, and the European Union. Private sector income was 26 per cent or \$2,077 million of total income. The three largest private sector partners were the UNICEF National Committees of the United States of America, Japan, and Germany. Other income, classified as RR, includes income from interest, investments, procurement services and other sources, totaled \$121 million or one per cent of overall income.

With the support of our partners, we made a remarkable difference to the situation of children worldwide in 2021. UNICEF will continue to accelerate its resource mobilisation efforts to respond to the impact of COVID-19 on children and, strengthen public and private sector partnerships as a key strategy for delivering results for children, especially the most vulnerable.



INCOME, REVENUE AND CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED

Income: Income includes contributions received in a given year from public sector partners (governments, European Union, inter-organizational arrangements, global programme partnerships and international financial institutions) and revenue from private sector partners. UNICEF uses income for the preparation of the financial framework, which forms a part of the UNICEF Strategic Plan. Income is not part of the audited UNICEF financial statements.

Revenue: UNICEF recognizes revenue for the full contribution agreement value when the partner agreement is signed in line with requirements of International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS). This includes multi-year contribution agreements reflecting the full commitment of our partners for current and future years.

Contributions received: Cash and contributions in kind received from resource partners within a calendar year.

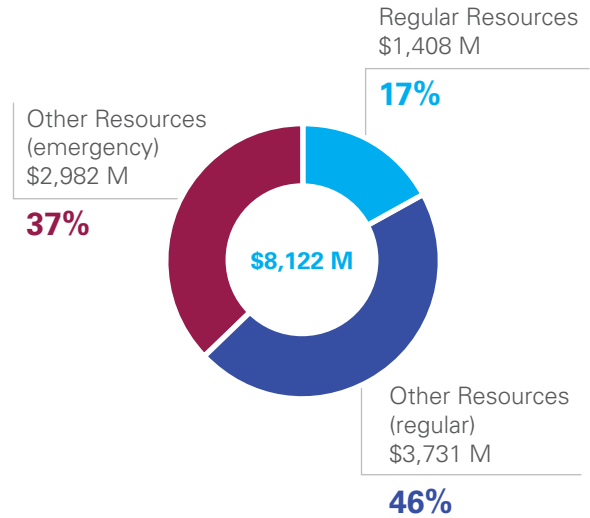
¹ All figures in this report have been rounded and may not add up to the totals.

RESOURCES BY TYPE OF FUNDING

In 2021, the total income¹ for UNICEF was \$8,122 million. This represents an increase of 13 per cent or \$903 million compared to 2020. Regular Resources (RR) decreased by 4 per cent or \$62 million, from \$1,470 million in 2020 to \$1,408 million in 2021. Other Resources increased by 17 per cent or \$965 million, from \$5,748 million in 2020 to \$6,713 million in 2021.

Unrestricted Regular Resources are the 'life-blood' for UNICEF to fulfill its mandate for children - especially the most vulnerable. In 2021, these core resources accounted for 17 per cent of total income – a decrease from 20 per cent in 2020. UN Member States have committed, through the UN Funding Compact, to provide 30 per cent of UNICEF income as core resources. To reach this goal for children, UNICEF encourages partners to channel more contributions to these core funds.

Income by type of funding, 2021¹



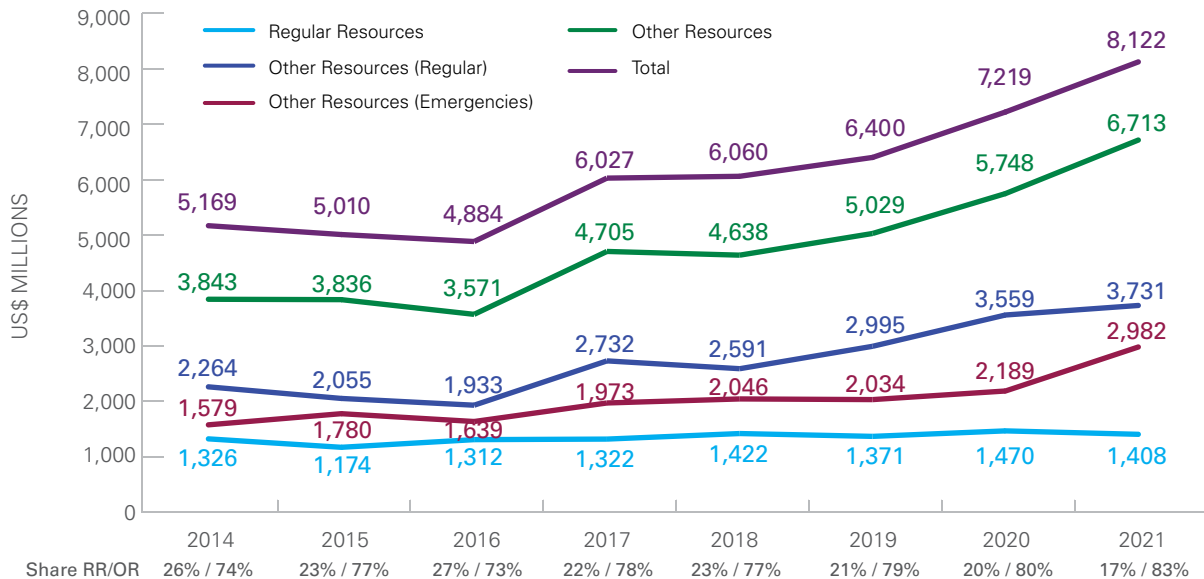
Regular Resources (RR) are unearmarked funds that are foundational to deliver results across the Strategic Plan.

Other Resources (OR) are earmarked contributions for programmes; these are supplementary to the contributions in unearmarked RR and are made for a specific purpose such as an emergency response or a specific programme in a country/region.

Other Resources (regular) are funds for specific, non-emergency programme purpose and strategic priorities.

Other Resources (emergency) are earmarked funds for specific humanitarian action and post-crisis recovery activities.

Income by type of funding, 2014-2021¹



¹ Figures are based on 'income' which here represents contributions received from public sector, revenue from private sector and other income. See 'Revenue, Contributions and Income' on page 3.

RESOURCES BY TYPE OF RESOURCE PARTNER

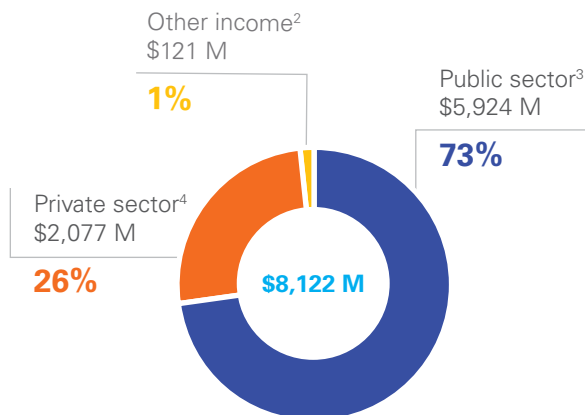
The total income¹ to UNICEF increased to \$8,122 million in 2021, from \$7,219 million in 2020. This represents an increase of 13 per cent or \$903 million.

Public Sector income constituted 73 per cent or \$5,924 million of the total income, representing an increase of 9 per cent or \$473 million from 2020 levels. This was mostly income from government partners including European Union.

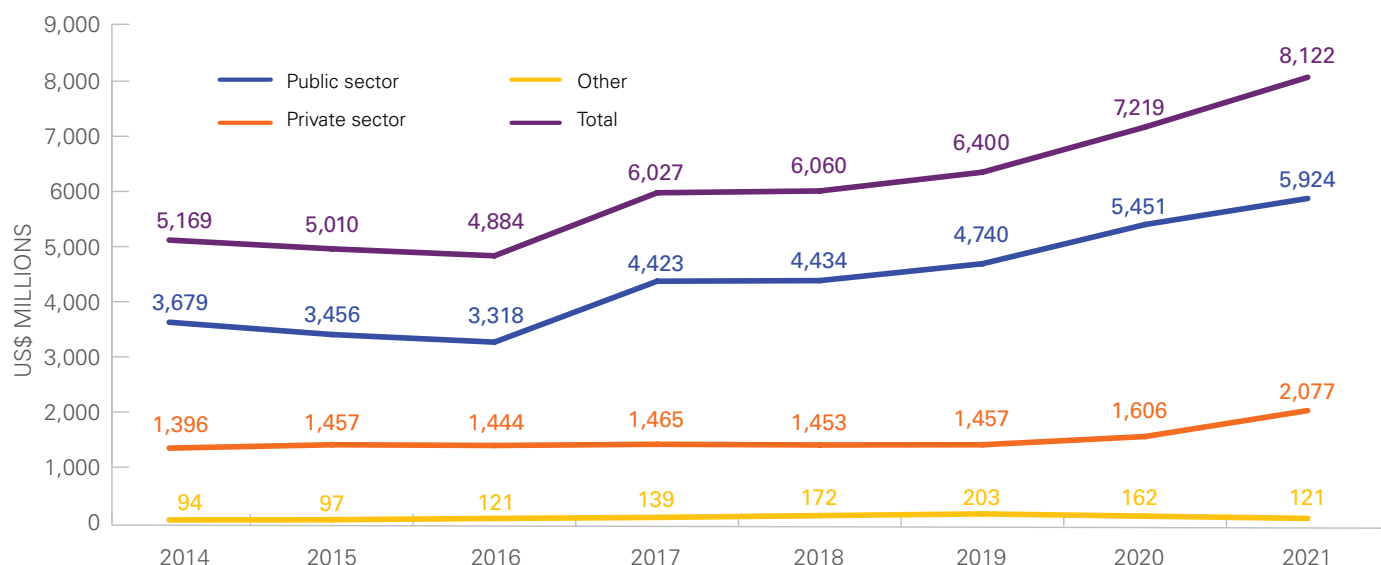
Private sector income constituted 26 per cent or \$2,077 million of the total UNICEF income, an increase of 29 per cent or \$471 million compared to 2020. This was mostly income from National Committees, UNICEF Country Office private sector fundraising, and non-governmental organizations.

Other income, including income from interest, procurement services and other sources, amounted to \$121 million or one per cent of total UNICEF income.

Income by type of resource partner, 2021¹



Income by type of resource partner, 2014-2021¹



¹ Figures are based on 'income' which here represents contributions received from public sector, revenue from private sector and other income. See 'Revenue, Contributions and Income' on page 3.

² Other income includes income from interest, procurement services and other sources.

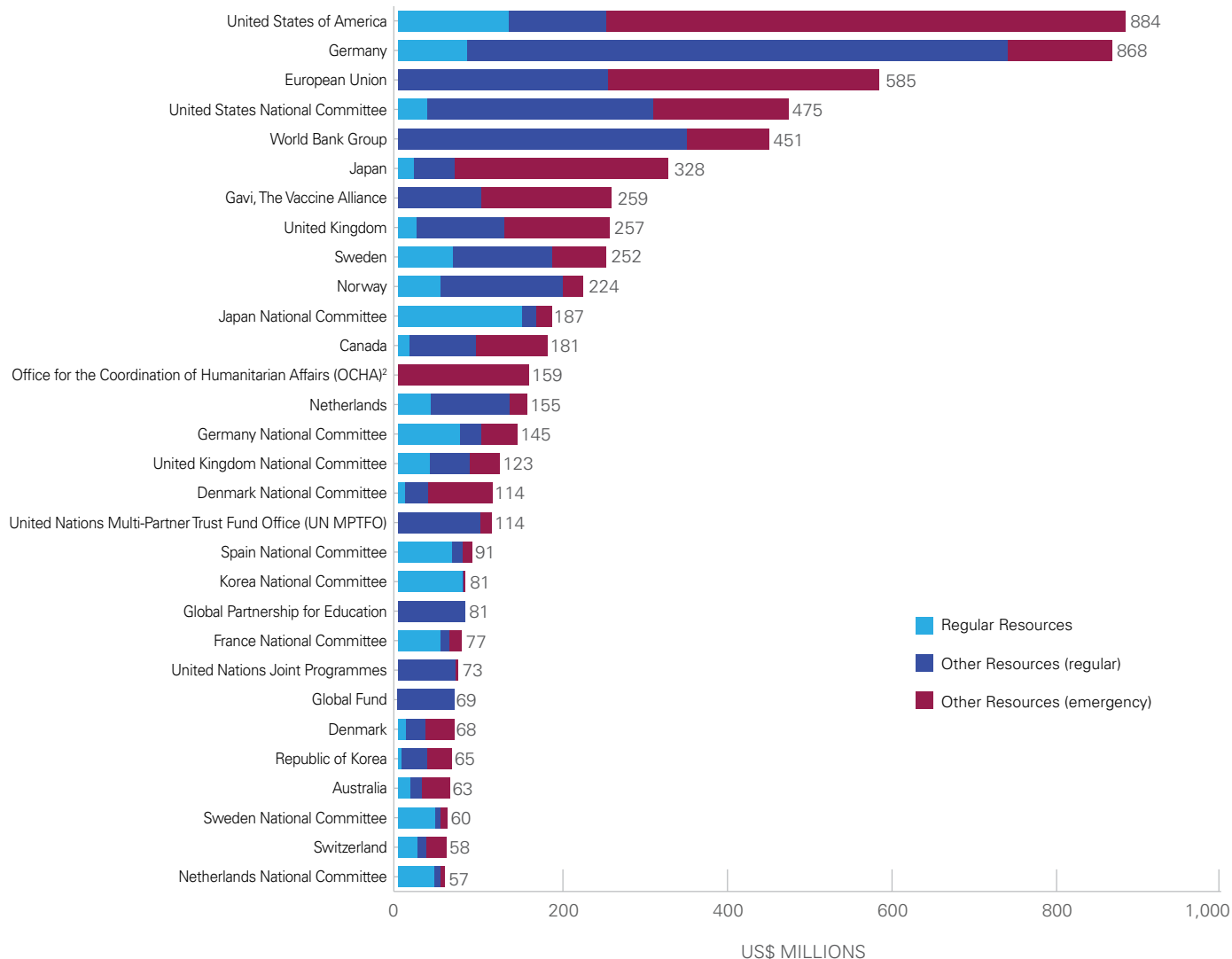
³ Public sector includes governments, European Commission, Inter-Organizational Arrangements, Global Programme Partnerships, and International Financial Institutions.

⁴ Private sector includes income from foundations, individuals, Non-Governmental Organizations, UNICEF National Committees and UNICEF Country Offices.

TOP 30 RESOURCE PARTNERS, 2021

In 2021, the top 30 resources partners provided \$6,603 million or 83 per cent of the total contributions received by UNICEF. These partners provided 75 per cent of total Regular Resources and 84 per cent of the total Other Resources contributions.

Top 30 resource partners, 2021, by contributions received¹



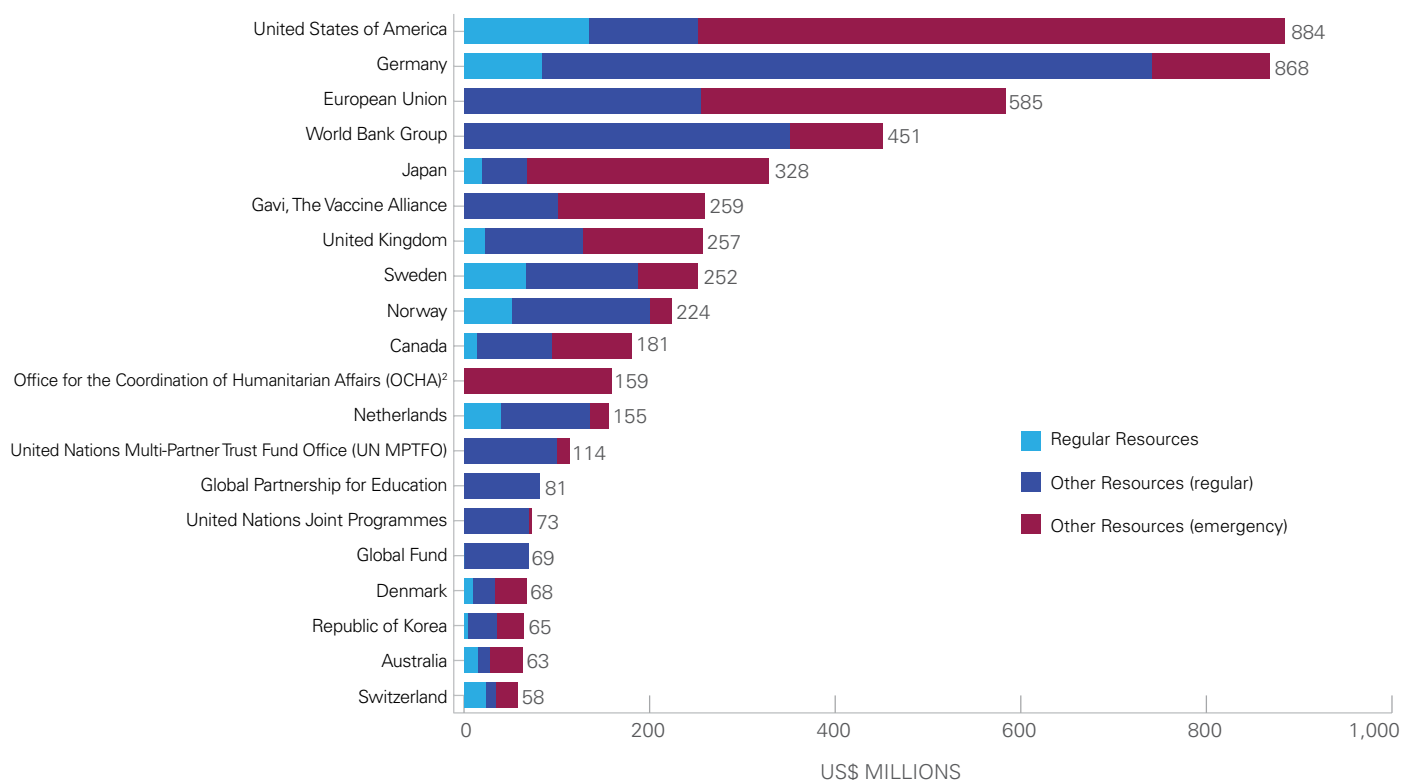
¹ Contributions received in cash and in kind. Excluding private sector fundraising. Please refer to page 26-30 for all UNICEF contributions received by resource partner. In addition to direct contributions, UNICEF received additional funds through UN Joint Programmes and UN to UN agreements. Please refer to page 22.

² Contributions received from the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs include \$145.7 million related to the Central Emergency Response Fund, and \$13.7 million related to humanitarian country-based pooled funds.

TOP 20 PUBLIC SECTOR RESOURCE PARTNERS, 2021

The top 20 public sector resource partners provided \$5,194 million or 65 per cent of total UNICEF contributions in 2021. These partners provided 34 per cent of the total Regular Resources and 72 per cent of the total Other Resources contributions. In 2021, 137 government partners, including the European Union, contributed to UNICEF resources.

Top 20 public sector resource partners, 2021, by contributions received¹



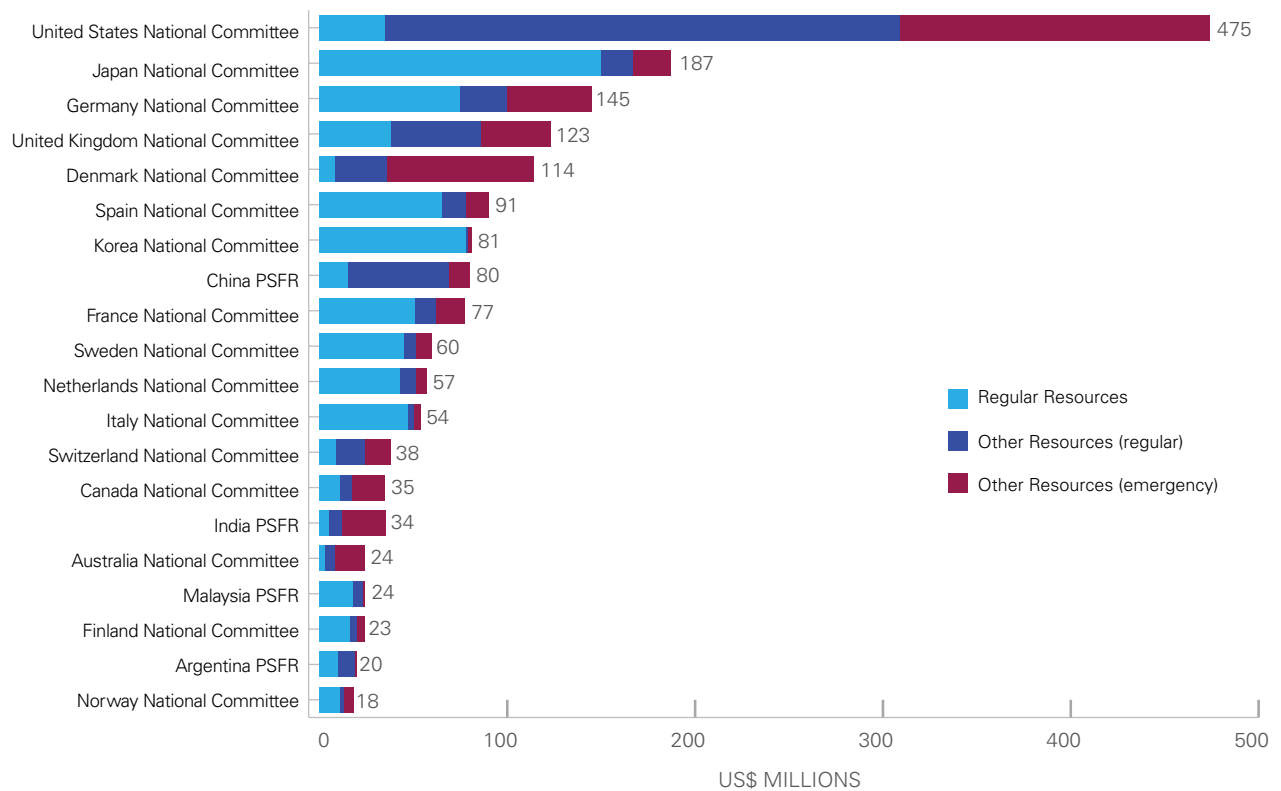
¹ Contributions received in cash and in kind. Please refer to page 26-30 for all UNICEF contributions received by resource partner. In addition to direct contributions, UNICEF received additional funds through UN Joint Programmes and UN to UN agreements. Please refer to page 22.

² Contributions received from the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs include \$145.7 million related to the Central Emergency Response Fund, and \$13.7 million related to humanitarian country-based pooled funds.

TOP 20 PRIVATE SECTOR RESOURCE PARTNERS, 2021

National Committees (legally independent non-governmental organizations) in 33 countries and 55 UNICEF County Offices were instrumental in mobilizing private sector resources for UNICEF’s work in 2021. The top 20 private sector resource partners contributed \$1,761 million or 22 per cent of the total UNICEF contributions. These partners provided 52 per cent of the total Regular Resources and 16 per cent of total Other Resources contributions.

Top 20 private sector resource partners, 2021, by contributions received¹



¹ Contributions received in cash and in kind. Please refer to page 26-30 for all UNICEF contributions received by resource partner.

CORE RESOURCES FOR RESULTS

Core Resources for Results or Regular Resources are unrestricted funding provided to UNICEF to deliver results across its Strategic Plan. As the most flexible form of funding, Regular Resources allow UNICEF to respond quickly and effectively whenever and wherever the children and young people we serve are most in need or most at risk. Regular Resources also fund the backbone of UNICEF's country presence and programming as well as critical global technical expertise, emergency response structure and core management functions. This enables UNICEF to use its unparalleled in-country presence to build local and international partnerships, and to leverage additional funds in the form of earmarked Other Resources, to bring solutions to scale for the benefit of the most disadvantaged and vulnerable children and communities.

Core funds for UNICEF programmes are indispensable for our ability to respond today and to protect hard-won gains for children. Some of the biggest advances for children in the last decade were achieved with the commitment and leadership of UNICEF's core funding partners.

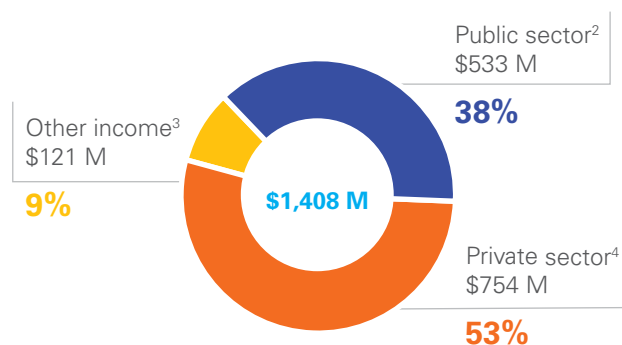
UNICEF's total Regular Resources income was \$1,408 million in 2021. This represents a decrease of 4 per cent or \$62 million, from \$1,470 million in 2020. Of this, \$533 million or 38 per cent was contributed by the public partners, and \$754 million or approximately 54 per cent was contributed by the private sector partners. The remaining \$121 million or 9 per cent included income from interest, investments, procurement services and other sources.

The ratio of Regular Resources to UNICEF total overall income decreased by 3 per cent, from 20 per cent in 2020 to 17 per cent in 2021.

Regular Resources contributions from public sector partners constituted only 9 per cent of total public sector income in 2021. The relative decline in the ratio between Regular Resources to Other Resources indicates a concerning continued trend away from the Member States' Funding Compact commitment target of core resources representing 30 per cent of overall income.

In 2021, UNICEF's top 20 resource partners contributed \$1,098 million or 78 per cent of the total contributions received as Regular Resources. For details on the role and impact of this core funding in UNICEF's programme results in 2021, see the 2021 Core Resources for Results Report: <https://www.unicef.org/reports/core-resources-results-2021>.

Regular Resources income by type of resource partner, 2021¹



Top 20 resource partners to Regular Resources by contributions received⁵, 2021

Rank	Resource Partners ⁶	Regular Resources US\$ Millions	Rank	Resource Partners ⁶	Regular Resources US\$ Millions
1	Japan NC	150	11	Sweden NC	45
2	United States of America	134	12	Netherlands NC	43
3	Germany	84	13	Netherlands	39
4	Korea NC	78	14	United Kingdom NC	38
5	Germany NC	75	15	United States NC	35
6	Sweden	66	16	Switzerland	23
7	Spain NC	65	17	United Kingdom	22
8	France NC	51	18	Japan	19
9	Norway	51	19	Belgium	18
10	Italy NC	47	20	Finland NC	16

Abbreviation: NC = National Committee for UNICEF.

¹ Figures are based on 'income' which here represents contributions received from public sector, revenue from private sector and other income. See 'Revenue, Contributions and Income' on page 3

² Public sector includes governments, European Union, Inter-Organizational Arrangements, Global Programme Partnerships and International Financial Institutions.

³ Other income includes income from interest, procurement services and other sources.

⁴ Private sector includes income from foundations, individuals, Non-Governmental Organizations, UNICEF National Committees and UNICEF Country Offices.

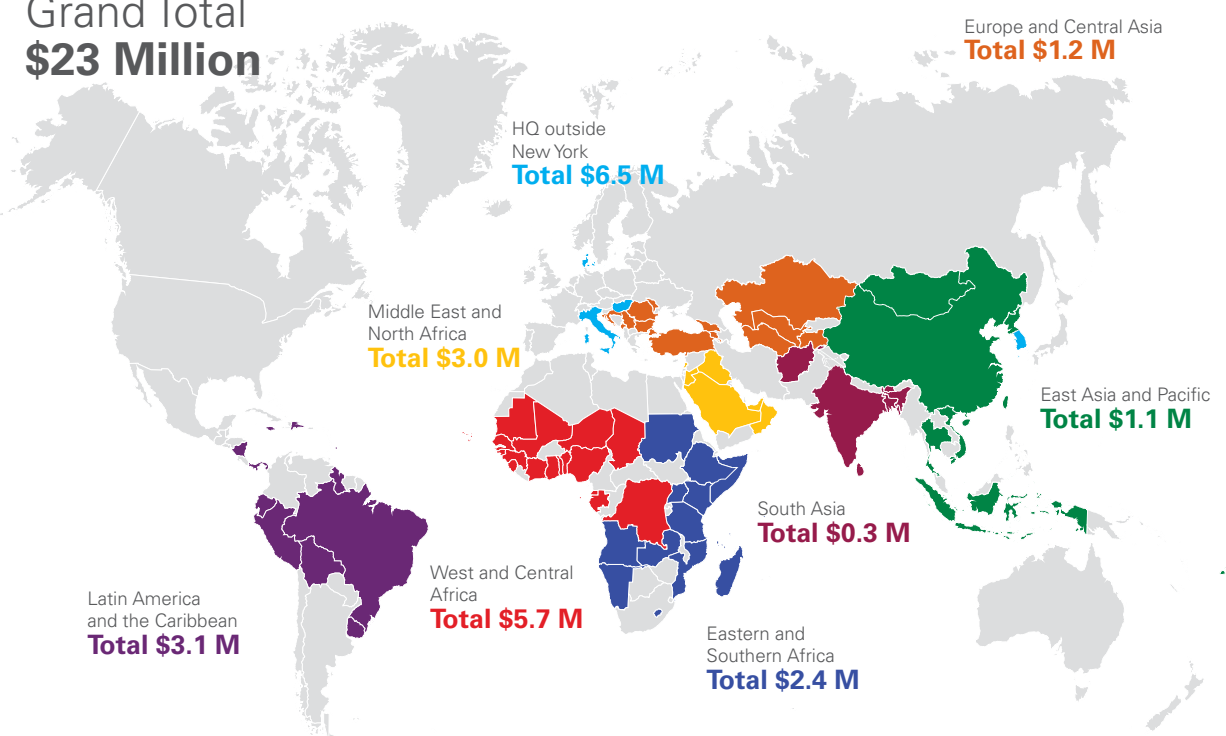
⁵ Contributions received in cash and in kind. Please refer to page 26-30 for all UNICEF contributions received by resource partner.

⁶ Excluding private sector fundraising.

RENTAL OF PREMISES: IN-KIND REGULAR RESOURCES

In 2021, in addition to the cash contributions towards Regular Resources, UNICEF received \$23.3 million of in-kind contributions as rental of premises from 81 government partners. This support enabled UNICEF to channel cash received towards programmes for children.

Grand Total
\$23 Million



East Asia and Pacific

China \$287,980
DPR of Korea \$130,070
Fiji \$71,169
Indonesia \$144,970
Mongolia \$90,408
Thailand \$280,000
Timor-Leste \$100,000
Vietnam \$14,254

Eastern and Southern Africa

Angola \$180,000
Comoros \$70,000
Ethiopia \$236,000
Kenya \$150,000
Lesotho \$120,000
Madagascar \$565
Mozambique \$7,500
Namibia \$120,000
Somalia \$435,700
Sudan (the) \$269,120
Tanzania \$22,000
Uganda \$469,000
Zambia \$274,750

Europe and Central Asia

Armenia \$114,790
Bulgaria \$57,500
Croatia \$26,125
Georgia \$155,000
Kazakhstan \$165,000
Kyrgyzstan \$55,000
Montenegro \$18,912
Rep of Moldova \$54,000
Romania \$50,000
Serbia \$51,000
Tajikistan \$32,400
Turkey \$54,835
Turkmenistan \$62,746
Uzbekistan \$310,000

HQ Outside New York

Denmark \$2,161,640
Hungary \$4,192,082
Italy \$17,385
South Korea, Rep \$80,975

Latin America and Caribbean

Barbados \$195,575
Bolivia \$40,000
Brazil \$1,846,515
Dominican Rep. \$88,000
Ecuador \$1,800
Guyana \$31,672
Jamaica \$87,828
Nicaragua \$18,750
Panama \$723,184
Peru \$22,200
Uruguay \$72,450

Middle East and North Africa

Iraq \$48,785
Jordan \$802,963
Lebanon \$2,500
Oman \$397,400
Saudi Arabia \$139,184
Utd.Arab.Emir. \$1,634,425

South Asia

Afghanistan \$67,853
Bangladesh \$106,235
Bhutan \$13,118
India \$101,500
Sri Lanka \$130

West and Central Africa

Benin \$24,124
Cabo Verde \$350,000
Central Afr.Rep \$44,000
Chad \$57,704
Congo (the) \$747,850
Cote d'Ivoire \$12,600
DR of the Congo \$489,570
Equatorial Guin \$106,632
Gabon \$89,452
Ghana \$190,512
Guinea \$350,000
Guinea-Bissau \$621,000
Mali \$33,500
Mauritania \$20,610
Niger (the) \$4,000
Nigeria \$1,758,911
S.Tome&Principe \$19,500
Senegal \$398,500
Sierra Leone \$384,000
Togo \$26,000

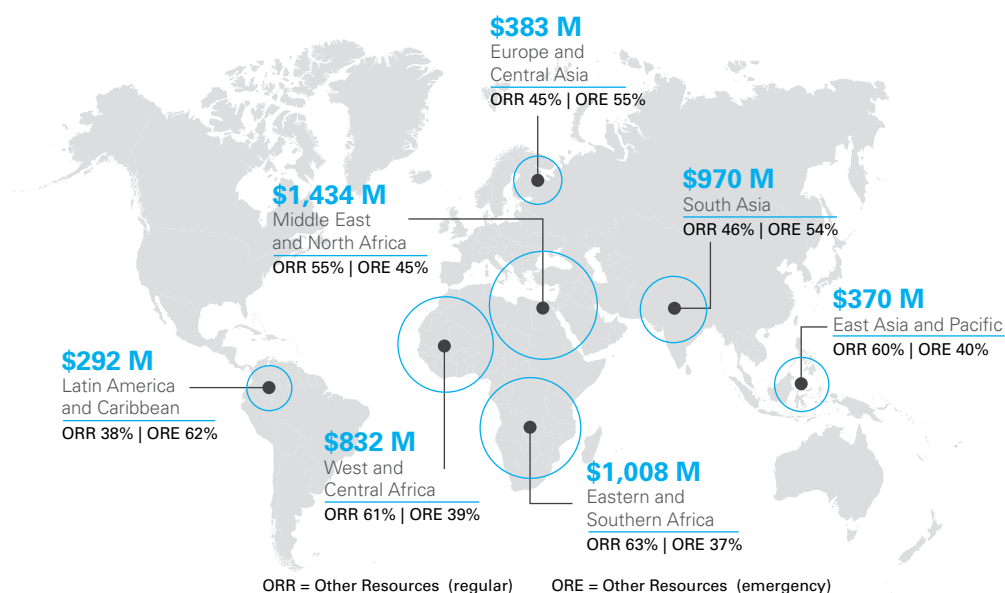
This map is stylized and not to scale. It does not reflect a position by UNICEF on the legal status of any country or area or the delimitation of any frontiers. The dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the Parties. The final boundary between the Republic of the Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined.

OTHER RESOURCES

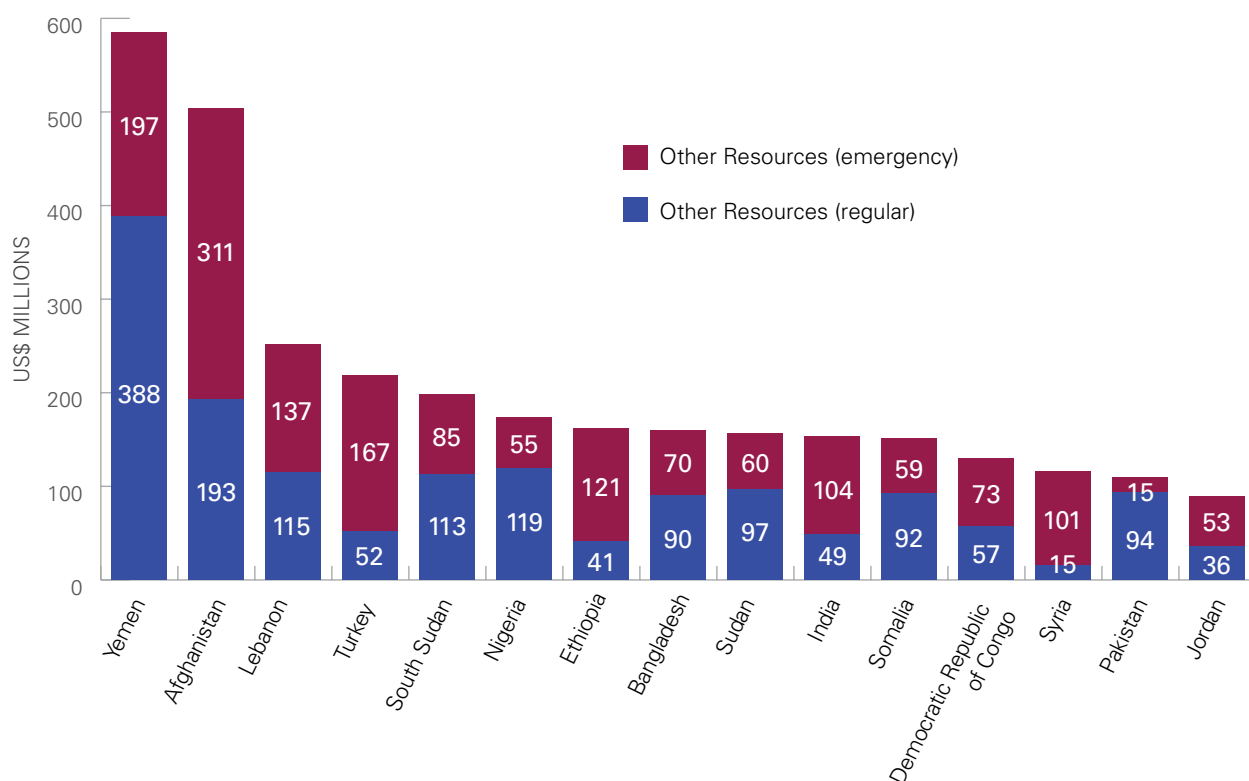
Other Resources are earmarked contributions for UNICEF programmes, supplementary to the Regular Resources or core resources contributions. Other Resources range from softly earmarked thematic funds to tightly earmarked funds for a specific purpose such as an emergency response or a specific programme in a country or region.

Other Resources income grew by 17 per cent to \$6,713 million in 2021. Of this funding, 80 per cent or \$5,390 million came from the public sector and 20 percent or \$1,323 million from the private sector.

Other Resources contributions received by region, 2021¹



Top 15 recipient countries of Other Resources by contributions received, 2021



¹ The map does not reflect \$1,270 million of Other Resources earmarked for Headquarters.

THEMATIC FUNDING

Thematic funds are softly earmarked pooled funds categorized as Other Resources. These are a key flexible financing instrument that supports high-level results at country, regional and global levels, in line with Executive Board-endorsed Strategic Plan outcome areas. They complement Regular Resources by offering greater flexibility to direct resources where they are most needed, with greater predictability. This leads to better planning, greater sustainability, and reduced transaction costs for both UNICEF and its resource partners.

In 2021, thematic funding to UNICEF amounted to \$756 million. This represents an increase of 73 per cent or \$318 million as compared to \$438 million in 2020. Thematic funding also increased as a percentage of all Other Resources, from 8 per cent in 2020 to 12 per cent in 2021. However, this is 3 per cent below the milestone target set out in the UNICEF Strategic Plan 2018–2021 of thematic funding being 15 per cent of all Other Resources in 2021.

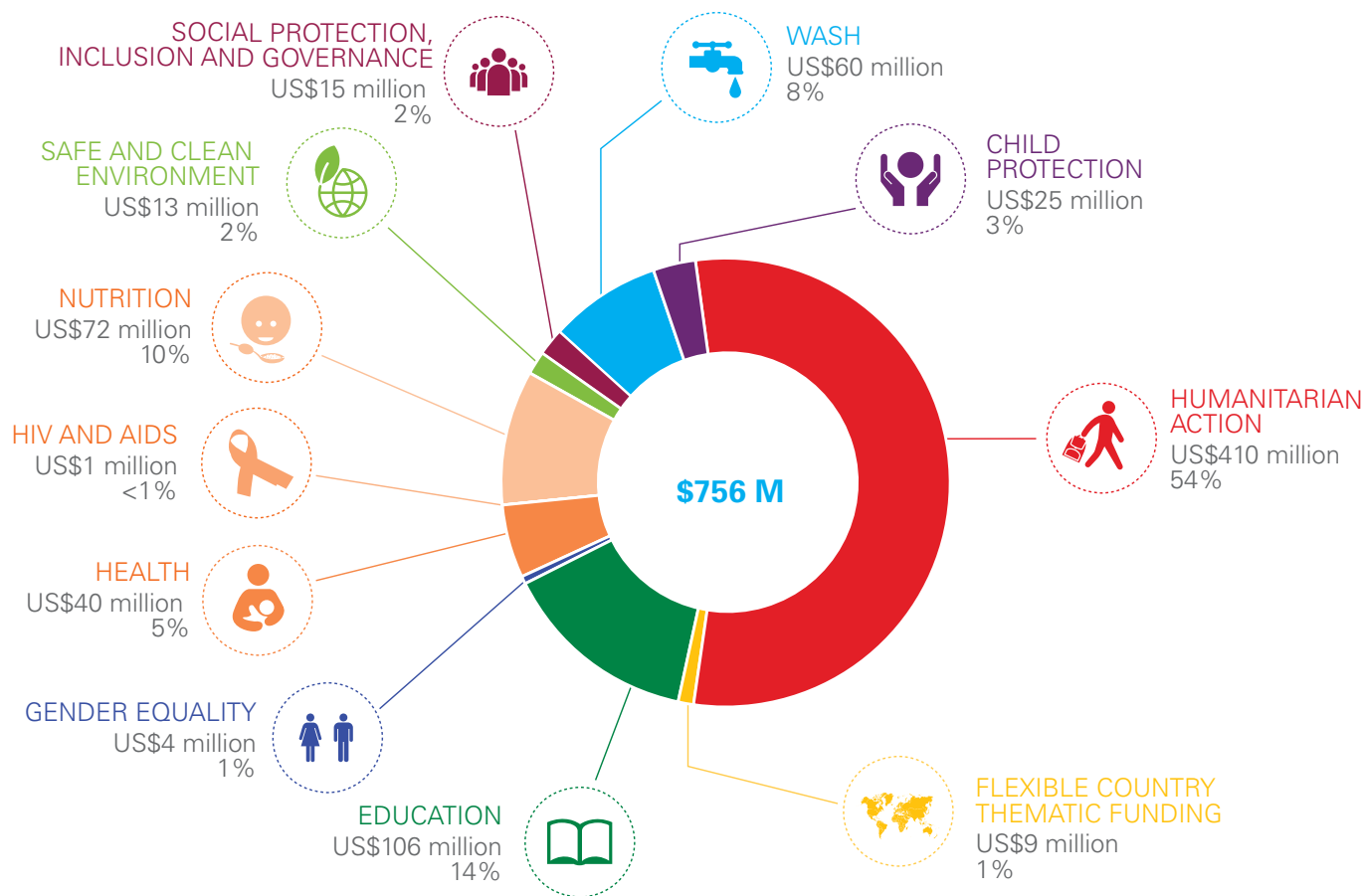
The increase in overall thematic funds, together with increasing ratio of thematic funding as a per cent of total income, is an encouraging development. This is in line with the

Funding Compact commitments between Governments and the United Nations Sustainable Development Group, in which UN Member States have committed to doubling the share of non-core contributions provided through single agency thematic funds, such as UNICEF’s thematic funding pools.

In alignment with this Funding Compact commitment, UNICEF’s Strategic Plan 2022–2025 includes the goal to double thematic funding as a share of all Other Resources from Member States by 2025. To reach this goal and to strengthen impact for children, UNICEF encourages partners to channel more contributions through these softly earmarked funds.

For partners, contributions to UNICEF’s 10 thematic funding pools offer a modality to champion the principles of good multilateral resource partnerships. They yield a higher return on investment for results for children, as lower indirect cost recovery results in a larger percentage of funds going towards programming as compared to more tightly earmarked contributions.

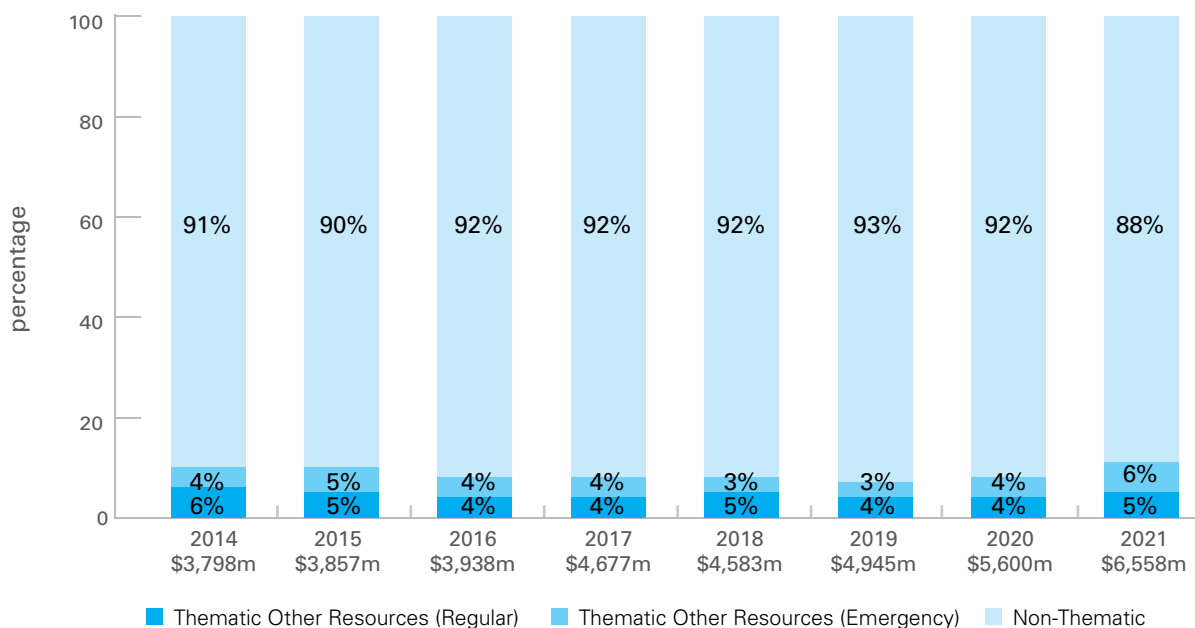
Thematic Contributions by Sector, 2021



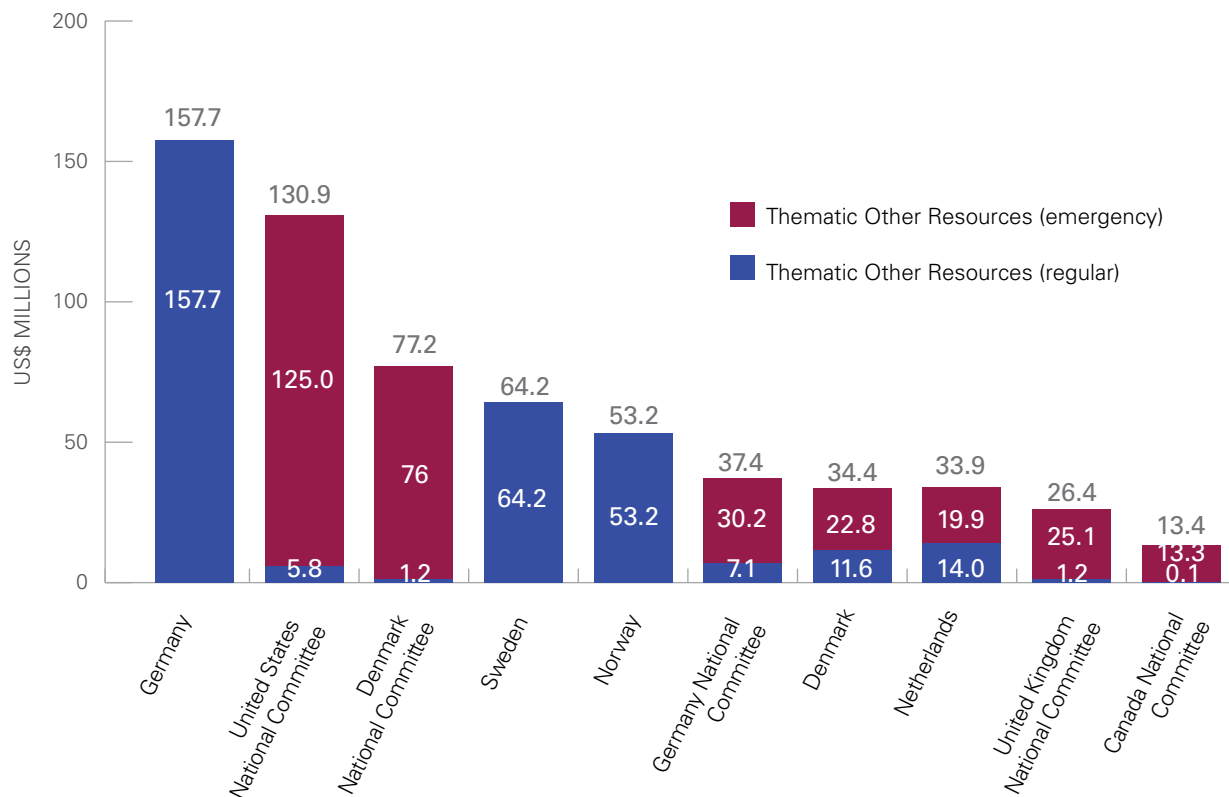
In 2021, the top 10 thematic funding resource partners contributed \$629 million or 83 per cent of the total thematic contributions to UNICEF. These partners provided 92 per cent of the total thematic funding for UNICEF’s non-humanitarian thematic pools including Gender, and 76 per cent of the total humanitarian thematic funding.

The top three thematic funding partners were Germany, and the UNICEF National Committees of the United States of America and Denmark. These three partners contributed 48 per cent or \$366 million of UNICEF’s total thematic funding in 2021.

Other Resources contributions received 2014-2021: Thematic vs Non-thematic



Top 10 resource partners to thematic funding by contributions received, 2021



RESULTS ACHIEVED, 2021

The below highlights some of the key results UNICEF and partners achieved for children in 2021 across UNICEF's goal areas to make child rights a reality for all children, everywhere.

To discover more about programme results in 2021, please see the 2021 UNICEF Global Annual Results Reports. The reports provide a detailed account of UNICEF's results at the global, regional and country levels in 2021, based on the goals and cross-cutting priorities of the UNICEF Strategic Plan 2018–2021.



Responding to 483 new and ongoing humanitarian crises in 153 countries in 2021, compared with 455 in 153 countries in 2020.



GOAL AREA 1
Every child survives
and thrives

The number of live births delivered in health facilities increased to **38.9 million**, and the proportion attended by skilled health personnel increased to 80% in the 50 focus countries of the Every Newborn Action Plan.

In 25 high-burden countries, **8.75 million** children with suspected pneumonia received antibiotics.

UNICEF reached **nearly 336 million** children with services to prevent stunting and other forms of malnutrition (a 38% increase over 2020), and **67.4 million** adolescents with services and support to prevent anaemia and other forms of malnutrition (a 91% increase from 2020).



GOAL AREA 2 Every child learns

48.6 million out-of-school children accessed education, bringing the total to 149 million since 2016. Among them were 6.4 million children on the move and 31.7 million children in humanitarian settings.

UNICEF-supported skills development programmes benefited **33 million** children in 91 countries.

42 million children (18.1 million in humanitarian settings) received learning materials, bringing the total since 2016 to 137 million children.



GOAL AREA 3 Every child is protected from violence and exploitation

4.4 million children who had experienced violence reached across 129 countries with health, social work and justice services, 80% more than in 2017.

Community-based mental health and psychosocial support, including targeted awareness campaigns, reached over **8.4 million children and adolescents** in 111 countries (up 170% over 2017) and **3.6 million parents and caregivers** in 97 countries.

7.6 million adolescent girls across 47 countries received child marriage prevention and care interventions through regional alliances, particularly with the African Union, and the traction gained by the UNICEF-UNFPA Global Programme to End Child Marriage.

A major result in 2021 was the largest-ever release of children from detention. Since the beginning of the pandemic, **over 45,000 children across 84 countries** have been released. In 2021, child-friendly justice services reached 384,000 children in 81 countries.



GOAL AREA 4 Every child lives in a safe and clean environment

106 countries implemented national communitybased handwashing programmes with UNICEF support, exceeding the target of 78.

Through UNICEF humanitarian relief programmes, **33.3 million people** gained or regained access to water services for drinking and hygiene, and **8.4 million** to sanitation services.



GOAL AREA 5 Every child has an equitable chance in life

UNICEF supported **78 countries** in building capacity on child poverty measurement, and 33 countries reported that measurement, analysis or advocacy led to policies and programmes that reduced child poverty.

UNICEF supported cash-transfer programmes reached **nearly 133 million** children in 95 countries, including in fragile contexts and humanitarian crises.

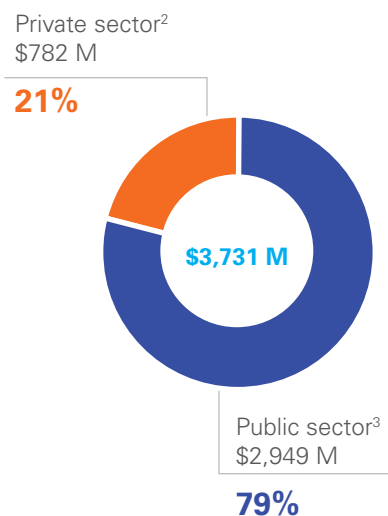
In 2021, UNICEF reached more than **4.8 million** children with disabilities across 148 countries through disability-inclusive programming, including in humanitarian situations, more than double the 2.2 million reached in 2020.

OTHER RESOURCES (REGULAR)

Other Resources (regular) are funds for specific, non-emergency programme purposes and strategic priorities. In 2021, the total Other Resources (regular) income to UNICEF amounted to \$3,731 million. This represents an increase of 5 per cent or \$172 million from \$3,559 million in 2020. Of this, 79 per cent or \$2,949 million was provided by public sector partners, and 21 per cent or \$782 million by private sector partners.

In 2021, the top 20 resource partners to this funding category contributed \$2,829 million or 79 per cent of the total contributions received as Other Resources (regular).

Other Resources (regular) income by type of resource partner, 2021¹



Top 20 resource partners for Other Resources (regular), by contributions received, 2021⁴

Rank	Resource Partners	Other Resources (regular) US\$ Millions	Rank	Resource Partners	Other Resources (regular) US\$ Millions
1	Germany	657	11	Netherlands	96
2	World Bank Group	351	12	Canada	81
3	United States National Committee	274	13	Global Partnership for Education	81
4	European Union	255	14	United Nations Joint Programmes	70
5	Norway	149	15	Global Fund	69
6	Sweden	121	16	Japan	49
7	United States of America	118	17	United Kingdom National Committee	48
8	United Kingdom	106	18	Bangladesh ⁵	35
9	Gavi, The Vaccine Alliance	101	19	Education Cannot Wait Fund	34
10	United Nations Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (UN MPTFO)	100	20	Nigeria ⁶	32

¹ Figures are based on 'income' which here represents contributions received from public sector, revenue from private sector and other income. See 'Revenue, Contributions and Income' on page 3

² Private sector includes income from foundations, individuals, Non-Governmental Organizations, UNICEF National Committees and UNICEF Country Offices.

³ Public sector includes governments, European Union, Inter-Organizational Arrangements, Global Programme Partnerships and International Financial Institutions.

⁴ Contributions received in cash and in kind. Excluding private sector fundraising. Please refer to page 26-30 for all UNICEF contributions received by resource partner.

⁵ Contributions received from Bangladesh include \$28 million pass-through funds from the World Bank Group and \$6 million pass through-funds from Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance.

⁶ Contributions received from Nigeria include \$33 million pass-through funds from Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance, and -\$1 million from Kogi state, Nigeria.

OTHER RESOURCES (EMERGENCY)

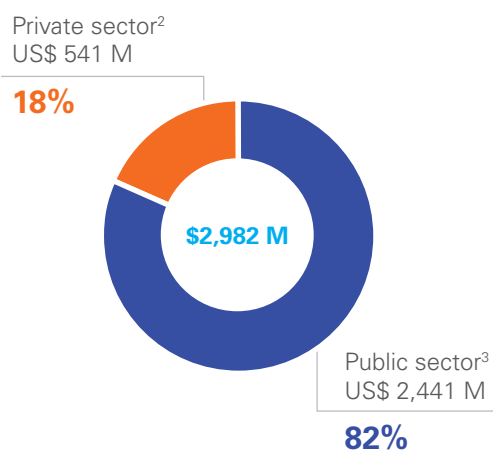
Other resources (emergency) are earmarked funds for specific humanitarian action and post-crisis recovery activities.

In 2021, the total Other Resources (emergency) income to UNICEF was \$2,982 million. This represents an increase of 36 percent or \$793 million from \$2,189 million in 2020.

Of the total Other Resources (emergency) income, \$2,441 million or 82 per cent was provided by public sector partners, while the remaining \$541 million or 18 per cent was provided by private sector partners.

The top 20 resource partners to this funding category contributed \$2,571 million or 87 per cent of the total contributions received as Other Resources (emergency).

Other Resources (emergency) income by type of resource partner, 2021¹



FUNDING SHORTFALL:

The humanitarian funding received in 2021 was unprecedented and immensely appreciated. However, the bulk of resources (68 per cent) went into supporting the top 10 most high-profile emergency responses. In some of the large-scale emergencies that had extremely large funding requirements for the humanitarian response, such those in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Syrian Arab Republic, in Syrian refugee-hosting countries and in Yemen and Zimbabwe, UNICEF programmes remained underfunded. This limited the organization's capacity to reach children most in need. To illustrate this: Yemen remained the largest humanitarian crisis in the world, yet new funding received in 2021 to meet the needs of Yemen's children and families was only 38 per cent of the US\$508.8 million requested. Additionally, the Syrian refugee-hosting countries received only 35 per cent of the US\$972.8 million requested.

Top 20 resource partners for Other Resources (emergency), by contributions received, 2021⁴

Rank	Resource Partners	Other Resources (emergency) US\$ Millions	Rank	Resource Partners	Other Resources (emergency) US\$ Millions
1	United States of America	632	11	Denmark National Committee	78
2	European Union	329	12	Sweden	65
3	Japan	260	13	Germany National Committee	45
4	United States National Committee	165	14	Saudi Arabia	37
5	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) ⁵	159	15	United Arab Emirates	37
6	Gavi, The Vaccine Alliance	158	16	United Kingdom National Committee	37
7	United Kingdom	129	17	Australia	35
8	Germany	127	18	Denmark	35
9	World Bank Group	100	19	Republic of Korea	30
10	Canada	87	20	Norway	24

¹ Figures are based on 'income' which here represents contributions received from public sector, revenue from private sector and other income. See 'Revenue, Contributions and Income' on page 3.

² Private sector includes income from foundations, individuals, Non-Governmental Organizations, UNICEF National Committees and UNICEF Country Offices.

³ Public sector includes governments, European Union, Inter-Organizational Arrangements, Global Programme Partnerships and International Financial Institutions.

⁴ Contributions received in cash and in kind. Please refer to page 26-30 for all UNICEF contributions received by resource partner.

⁵ Contributions received from the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs include \$145.7 million related to the Central Emergency Response Fund, and \$13.7 million related to humanitarian country-based pooled funds.

ACCESS TO COVID-19 TOOLS ACCELERATOR (ACT-A)

UNICEF is a cross-cutting partner of the Access to COVID-19 Tools Accelerator (ACT-A), a global collaboration set up in 2020 to accelerate the development, production and equitable access to COVID-19 tests, treatments, vaccines and personal protective equipment (PPE) while strengthening health systems.

As part of ACT-A/COVAX, UNICEF has played a key role in end-to-end procurement and supply of COVID-19 vaccines, test kits, treatments, and PPE. UNICEF's contribution to ACT-A/COVAX spans procurement, international freight, logistics, supporting country readiness, in-country delivery, support to health systems strengthening (cold chain, health worker training), and risk communication and community engagement.

By October 2021, governments and other partners had committed \$17.8 billion against the initial ACT-A needs of \$38.1 billion. The refreshed ACT-A Strategy and Budget of October 2021-September 2022 then laid out a budget need of \$23.4 billion across ACT-A agencies.

By the end of 2021, UNICEF's global ACT-A Humanitarian Appeal for Children appeal and ACT-A Supplies Financing Facility, with targets of \$969 million and \$2.5 billion respectively, were 85 per cent and 45 per cent funded.

Going into 2022, UNICEF continues to actively maximize investments for children within ACT-A/COVAX. UNICEF's focus is on child-centered recovery, including investing in primary health care and strengthening health systems for pandemic preparedness and response.



MULTI-YEAR RESOURCES

Multi-year commitments as part of all UNICEF contributions are efficient and effective investments that improve the predictability of funding streams. This enables faster and more efficient response times and longer-term programme planning and implementation.

In 2021, UNICEF received 36 per cent of its total contributions from partners as multi-year commitments. This represents a decrease of three per cent as compared to multi-year commitments in 2020.

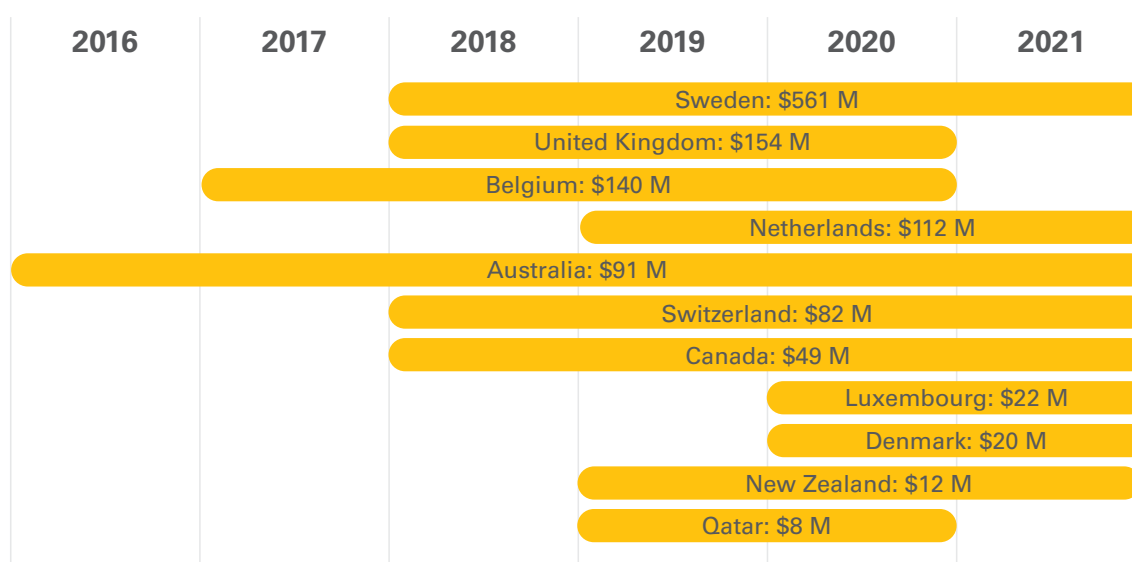
In terms of Regular Resource (RR), UNICEF received 13 per cent of these contributions as part of multi-year core funding agreements. This represents a decrease of four per cent in multi-year RR from 2020.

Of Other Resources (regular) contributed in 2021, 64 per cent were part of multi-year grants. This is three per cent less than in 2020.

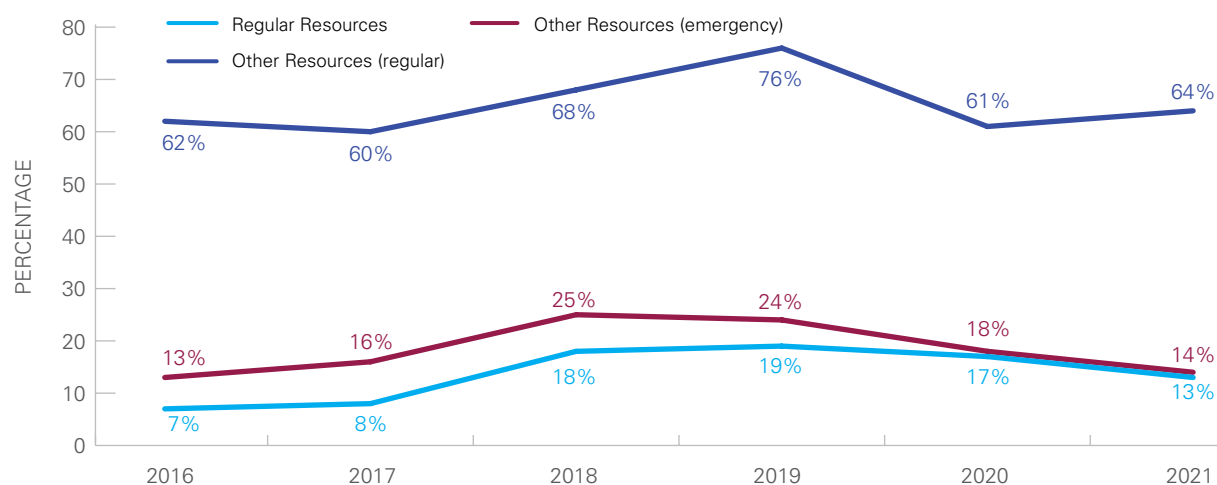
Of Other Resources (emergency) funding, only 14 per cent were multi-year contributions in 2021. This represents a decrease of four per cent from multi-year emergency contributions in 2020.

As we embark on delivering results for children under UNICEF's Strategic Plan 2022-2025 in the most effective, impactful way, UNICEF encourages partners to increase multi-year RR and ORE contributions to a target of at least 50 per cent.

Multi-year regular resources revenue¹ recognized, 2016-2021



Proportion of total contributions received as a part of multi-year agreement², by type of funding, 2021



¹ Revenue is recognized, for the most part, in the year the agreement is signed and amounts in other years represent revaluation due to exchange rate fluctuations. Revenue data excludes write-downs.

² Agreements with a lifetime of two years or more are defined as multi-year agreements. These do not include any amendments.

UNICEF'S TRANSPARENCY JOURNEY

Transparency is important to UNICEF. It is foundational to UNICEF's role as a trusted partner of choice, accountable for how we use our resources for the cause of children. Furthermore, transparency means leveraging data to accelerate progress on the Sustainable Development Goals and delivering results for children in an increasingly complex world.

UNICEF signed onto the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI)¹ in 2012. Since then, UNICEF has committed itself to a journey of advancing transparency globally and across the organization. In true UNICEF spirit, we have pioneered and innovated our way to scale up the quality and depth of data.

These efforts have paid off. In the Aid Transparency Index (ATI),² the only independent measure of aid transparency among the world's major development agencies, UNICEF was recognized as making the most progress, and ranked as third out of 46 organizations in 2016 ("Very Good" category). In the 2018 Index, UNICEF dropped to the "Good" category largely due to an evaluation methodology change aimed at significant data improvements in the long term. By 2020, UNICEF has restored its performance ranking as one of the few organizations worldwide in the "Very Good" category on transparency.

On the IATI dashboard, UNICEF consistently ranks as one of the top performers for providing timely, forward-looking, and comprehensive data to the public.³ Keeping our commitments to the Grand Bargain, UNICEF also ranks second for indicators related to Humanitarian Reporting.⁴

However, we need to keep exceeding expectations beyond compliance to the IATI open data standard or ranking. UNICEF has continued to improve the quality and richness of its

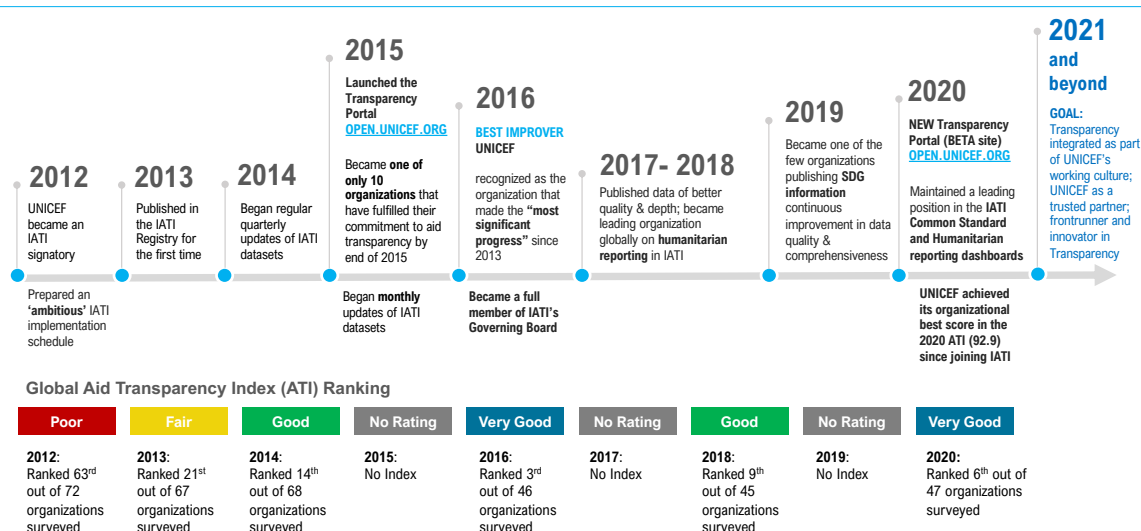
data published to the public. In 2021, UNICEF added more data to our IATI publication to enable traceability of funds to implementation levels.

As a member of the IATI Governing Board (representing multilateral organizations)⁵, UNICEF has continued to support the strengthening of IATI communications and institutional arrangements. UNICEF and UNDP co-led a revitalized UN Transparency Task Team to support the uptake of the IATI standard by UN Entities, including progress towards a minimum standard to enable reporting to the UN data cube, the new Total Official Support for Sustainable Development (TOSSD⁶) database, Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development's Development Assistance Committee, UN-INFO, and IATI using the same data, structures, and processes.

The newly revamped UNICEF Transparency Portal⁷ provides further public access to information on our programmes and operations. With its user-friendly design and innovative data visualizations, the UNICEF Transparency Portal aims to tell the "UNICEF data story" on where the money comes from, where it goes, and what it is spent on in order to deliver results for children. Furthermore, the Transparency Portal presents enriched information on UNICEF's contributions to the progress of the SDGs, and results for children in the development and humanitarian contexts.

Driving results for every child requires us all to use resources as effectively and efficiently as possible. Transparency and open data are a critical part of this. As a globally trusted development and humanitarian partner, UNICEF will continuously adapt and strengthen transparency in our own working culture and help lead worldwide initiatives.

UNICEF's transparency milestones and progress on IATI



¹ International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) is a global multi-stakeholder initiative to make it easier for all stakeholders to find, use and compare aid information: <https://iatistandard.org/en/>
² Aid Transparency Index: <https://www.publishwhatyoufund.org/the-index/>
³ To see the top-ranking organizations on the IATI Standard and Humanitarian data, visit the IATI dashboard: http://publishingstats.iatistandard.org/summary_stats.html
⁴ IATI Humanitarian Reporting Dashboard: <http://publishingstats.iatistandard.org/humanitarian.html>
⁵ IATI Governing Board: <https://iatistandard.org/en/governance/who-runs-iat/>
⁶ TOSSD is a new international standard for measuring the full array of resources in support of the 2030 Agenda.
⁷ To access up-to-date programme and financial data, visit UNICEF's transparency portal: <https://open.unicef.org/>

UN INTERAGENCY ARRANGEMENTS

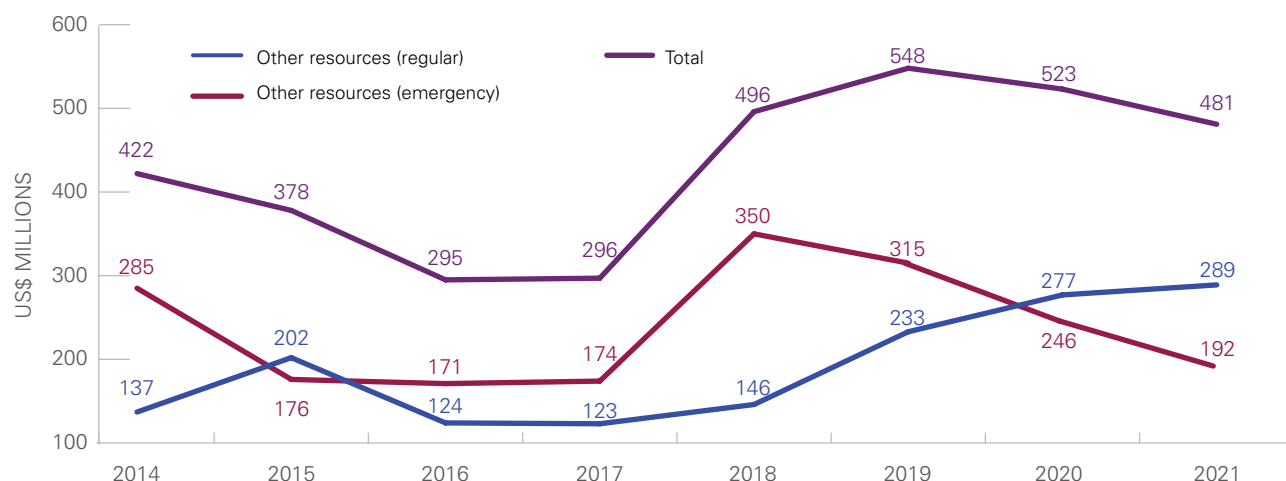
UNICEF has seen an upward trend on Member States contributions through the UN interagency modalities to deliver on its Strategic Plan priorities. We welcome this trend particularly as these arrangements enhance UN system coherence towards achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. These funds drive integrated and multisectoral responses to development challenges in a streamlined manner with sister UN agencies and other stakeholders.

In 2021, UNICEF received \$481 million through UN inter-organizational arrangements to implement both development

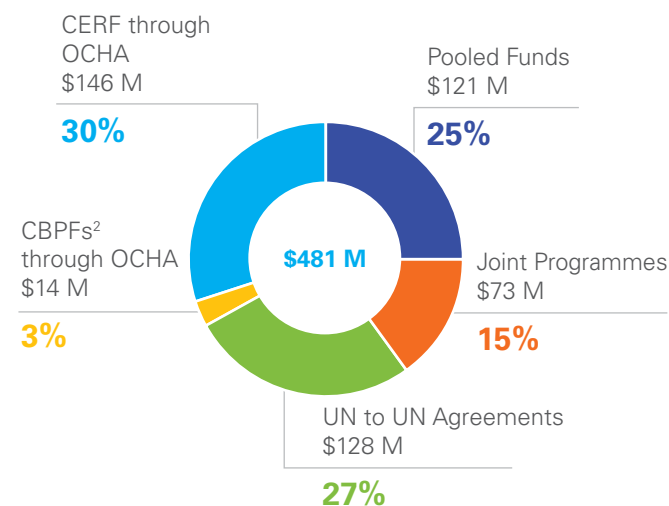
and humanitarian interventions. This amount represents nine per cent of total Other Resources contributions provided by public sector partners. The partnerships modalities used include pooled funds, joint programmes, UN to UN agreements, Central Response Emergency Funds (CERF), and Country Based Pooled Funds (CBPFs).

Annually, UNICEF manages funds for joint programmes on behalf of various government partners that are passed through to several UN agencies across the various regions. Over the past few years, funds administered by UNICEF have increased.

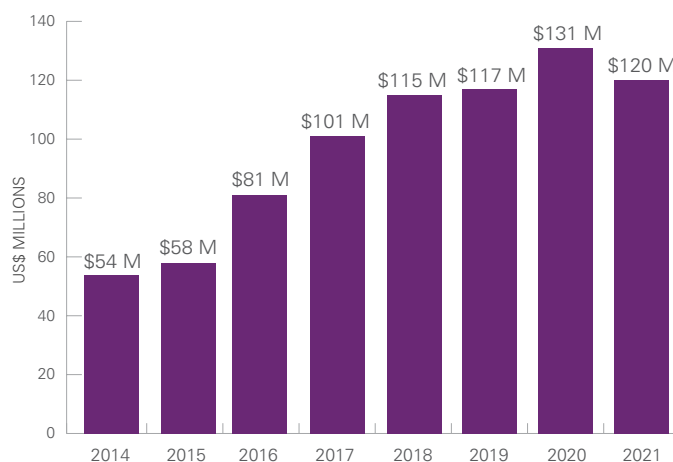
Contributions received through UN inter-organizational arrangements¹ by type of funding, 2014-2021



UN partnership modalities & arrangements, 2021



UNICEF as administrative agent, 2014-2021



Abbreviations: CBPFs - Country Based Pooled Funds, CERF - Central Emergency Response Fund, OCHA - Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs.

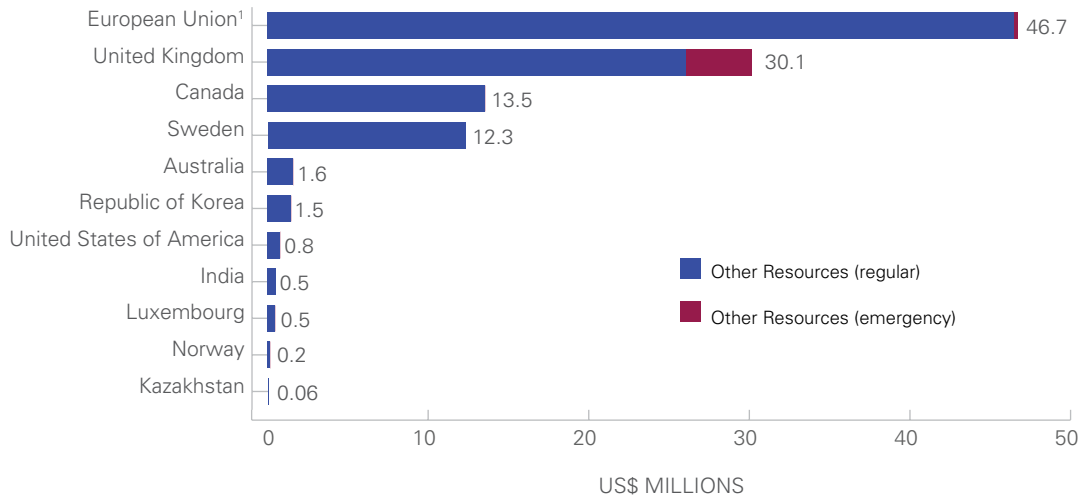
¹ Contributions received excluding refunds. Please refer to page 26-30 for contributions received through inter-organizational arrangements, by resource partner.

² Country-Based Pooled Funds (CBPFs): CBPFs are multi-donor humanitarian financing instruments established by the Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC). They are managed by OCHA at the country-level under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator (HC). Donor contributions to each CBPF are un-earmarked and allocated by the HC through an in-country consultative process.

GOVERNMENT PARTNERS CONTRIBUTING THROUGH JOINT PROGRAMMES AND UN TO UN AGREEMENTS

Total contributions to UNICEF through Joint Programmes and UN to UN agreements totaled \$201 million in 2021. Of this, \$108 million or 54 per cent was contributed by government partners.

Government partners contributing through UN Joint Programmes and UN to UN agreements by contributions received¹

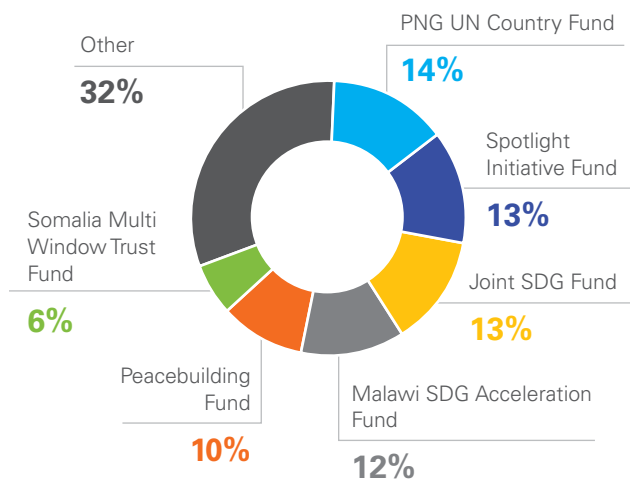


In addition, European Union contributed \$20.5 through UN Joint Programme

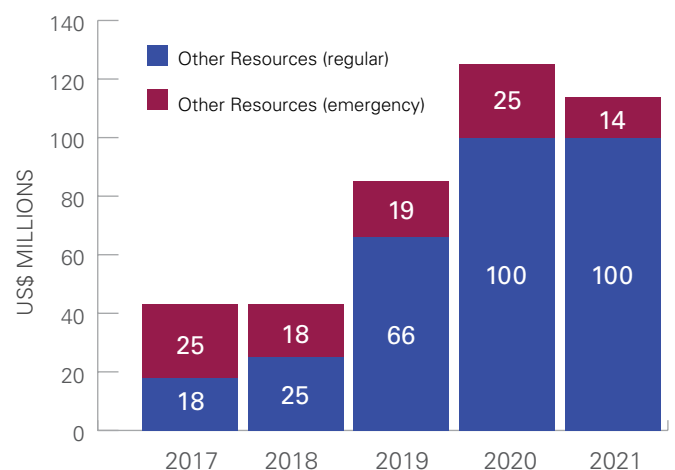
UN POOLED FUNDS

UNICEF received \$121 million through pooled funds in 2021. Of this, \$114 million was contributed by United Nations Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTFO), \$7 million was contributed from United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, and \$239 thousand was from United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security.

MPTF Office funds to UNICEF



Contributions received from UN MPTF Office, 2017–2021



Abbreviations: CBPFs - Country Based Pooled Funds, CERF - Central Emergency Response Fund, MPTF - Multi Partner Trust Fund, OCHA - Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs.

Source: Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office – Participating Organization Factsheet, June 2021

¹ European Union contributed \$20.5 through UN Joint Programme, in addition to \$46.7 via UN to UN agreement. Please refer to page 26-30 for all UNICEF contributions received by resource partner.

GLOBAL PROGRAMME PARTNERSHIPS

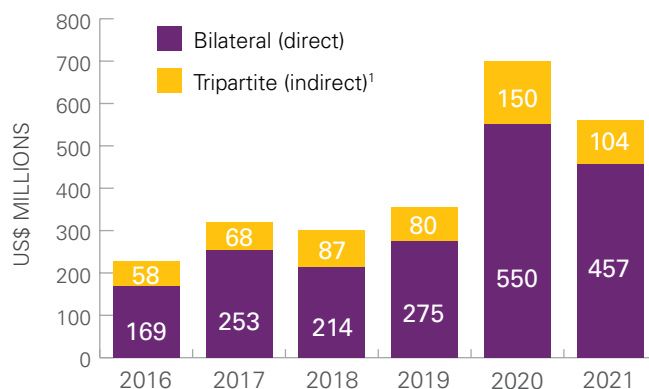
For Global Programme Partnerships (GPPs), contributions are received directly as well as through agreements in collaboration with programme country governments, which request UNICEF to assist in the implementation of parts of their GPP funding. Indirectly, funds are received either when governments transfer GPP funding directly to UNICEF, or via tripartite agreements

between UNICEF, the government, and the GPP. Contributions received from GPPs to UNICEF has more than doubled since 2016, with income in 2021 standing at \$561 million received directly by UNICEF and through tri-partite agreements with programme country governments. Gavi, The Vaccine Alliance was the top donor, providing \$335 million.

Global Programme Partnerships, 2021

Resource Partners	US\$ Millions	
	Direct	Indirect
Education Cannot Wait Fund	34	
End Violence Fund	3	
Gavi, The Vaccine Alliance	257	79
Global Partnership for Education	81	
Nutrition International	13	
Global Fund	69	25
UNITAID		1
Bilateral (direct)	457	104

Funding trend 2016-2021



INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

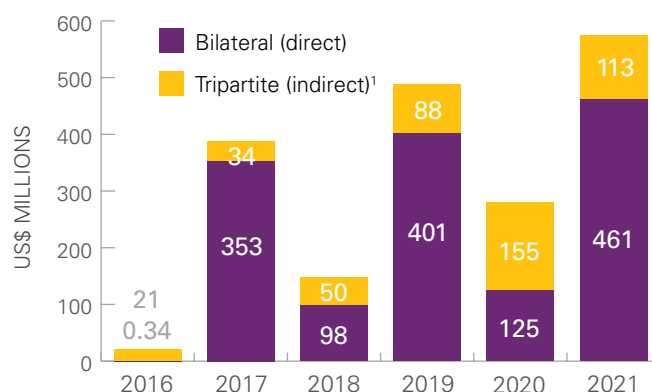
UNICEF is increasingly partnering with International Financial Institutions to help countries pursue a resilient and inclusive pandemic recovery and achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. Recognizing that IFIs are not donors but rather critical partners that provide large-scale financing to governments to support their development activities, UNICEF works with IFIs to help mainstream child-sensitive planning, budgeting and programming. UNICEF can both leverage and influence IFI investments in areas critical for the well-being of children. In certain cases, UNICEF can be selected as an implementing partner for an IFI-financed programme. In 2021, UNICEF's

engagement with IFIs focused strongly on COVID-19 response and recovery through partnerships that spanned across sectors such as health, water, sanitation and hygiene, education, social protection, nutrition, and procurement. In 2021, the World Bank Group provided the greatest overall IFI contribution of \$451 million in direct funding to UNICEF. In addition, the World Bank Group provided \$93 million via tripartite agreements with governments. UNICEF also signed supply agreements totaling over \$1.8 billion with IFIs in 2021. IFIs will be a key growth partner for UNICEF for delivering results under its Strategic Plan 2022-2025.

International Financial Institutions, 2021

Resource Partners	US\$ Millions	
	Direct	Indirect
African Development Bank		2
Asian Development Bank	10	1
Development Bank of Latin America		0.2
Inter-American Development Bank	0.1	
Islamic Development Bank		17
World Bank Group	451	93
Bilateral (direct)	461	113

Funding trend 2016-2021



¹ Funding through agreements in collaboration with programme country Governments.

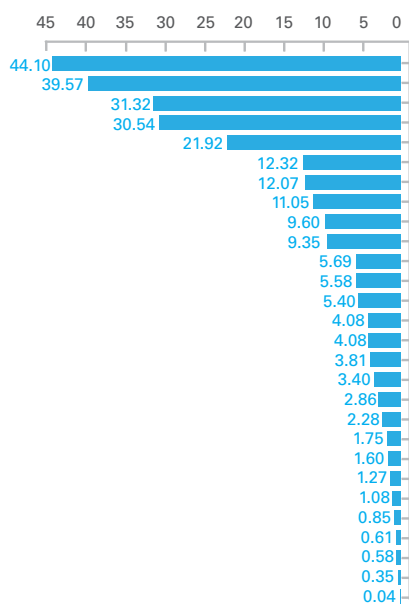
DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE (DAC) MEMBER GOVERNMENTS, TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED TO UNICEF COMPARED TO ODA, ODA PER CAPITA AND GNI PER CAPITA, 2021

This table ranks resource partner countries' total contribution to UNICEF per capita. The contributions featured here include Government and National Committee sources for any given country. In 2021, Norway maintained the first position with

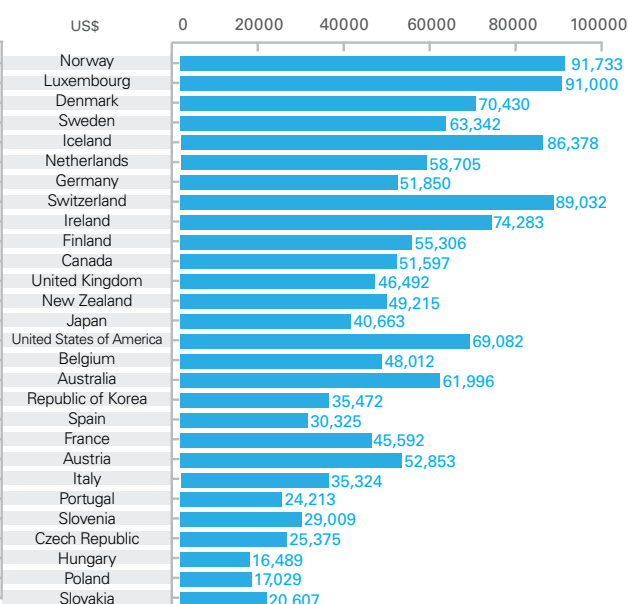
a \$44.1 per capita contribution. Luxembourg held the second position with a \$39.57 per capita contribution, followed by Denmark with a \$31.32 per capita contribution.

Resource Partner countries	Govt US\$	NatCom US\$	Total US\$	Total ODA US\$ millions	ODA per capita US\$	GNI per capita US\$	ODA as % of GNI
Norway	40.76	3.34	44.10	4,673	849.66	91,732.63	0.93
Luxembourg	27.72	11.85	39.57	539	898.15	91,000.47	0.99
Denmark	11.65	19.68	31.32	2,874	495.60	70,429.56	0.70
Sweden	24.66	5.87	30.54	5,927	581.04	63,342.16	0.92
Iceland	7.43	14.48	21.92	72	239.73	86,378.00	0.28
Netherlands	9.01	3.31	12.32	5,288	307.42	58,705.25	0.52
Germany	10.34	1.73	12.07	32,232	384.17	51,849.72	0.74
Switzerland	6.63	4.42	11.05	3,927	451.32	89,032.20	0.51
Ireland	6.35	3.25	9.60	1,169	233.76	74,282.64	0.31
Finland	5.11	4.24	9.35	1,436	261.06	55,305.97	0.47
Canada	4.76	0.93	5.69	6,271	164.58	51,597.26	0.32
United Kingdom	3.77	1.80	5.58	15,814	231.87	46,492.07	0.50
New Zealand	3.94	1.46	5.40	681	138.98	49,215.09	0.28
Japan	2.60	1.48	4.08	17,619	139.72	40,663.39	0.34
United States of America	2.66	1.43	4.08	42,311	127.10	69,082.31	0.18
Belgium	2.37	1.44	3.81	2,571	221.67	48,011.51	0.46
Australia	2.46	0.94	3.40	3,444	133.50	61,995.91	0.22
Republic of Korea	1.28	1.58	2.86	2,855	55.65	35,471.90	0.16
Spain	0.33	1.95	2.28	3,542	75.84	30,324.68	0.25
France	0.57	1.18	1.75	15,448	236.20	45,592.49	0.52
Austria	1.12	0.49	1.60	1,460	162.20	52,852.94	0.31
Italy	0.37	0.89	1.27	6,017	99.62	35,324.17	0.28
Portugal	0.02	1.06	1.08	450	44.08	24,212.85	0.18
Slovenia	0.04	0.82	0.85	115	54.67	29,008.99	0.19
Czech Republic	0.22	0.39	0.61	362	33.81	25,375.05	0.13
Hungary	0.46	0.12	0.58	455	47.40	16,489.13	0.29
Poland	0.01	0.35	0.35	952	25.19	17,029.37	0.15
Slovakia	0.02	0.02	0.04	151	27.40	20,606.97	0.13
Average	6.31	3.23	9.54	6,380	240.05	51,121.60	0.40

Contributions Per Capita to UNICEF, 2021



Gross National Income Per Capita, 2021

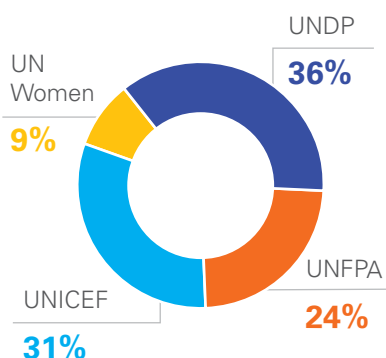


Source: OECD Development finance data – ODA in 2021, April 2022
The population figures are taken from the UNFPA State of the World Report 2021.

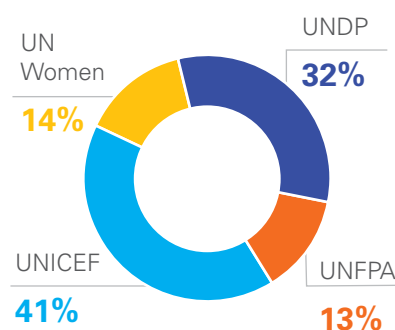
DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE (DAC) REGULAR RESOURCES BY CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED TO UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF AND UN WOMEN, 2021

Resource Partners	UNDP US\$ Millions	UNFPA US\$ Millions	UNICEF US\$ Millions	UN Women US\$ Millions	Total US\$ Millions	Overall Rank
Germany	131.4	47.8	83.6	16.7	279.5	1
United States of America	81.3	30.8	134.0	14.9	261.1	2
Sweden	76.6	64.1	65.5	12.6	218.8	3
Norway	45.2	54.3	51.0	11.9	162.3	4
Netherlands	34.4	40.5	38.7	4.9	118.4	5
Japan	65.5	16.0	18.9	3.7	104.1	6
Switzerland	40.3	17.4	22.5	17.4	97.7	7
Denmark	26.4	37.1	8.9	12.3	84.8	8
United Kingdom	30.1	10.9	21.9	6.8	69.7	9
Finland	2.3	39.4	6.2	18.0	65.9	10
Canada	31.3	12.2	12.8	5.1	61.4	11
Belgium	11.2	10.7	17.7	4.7	44.3	12
Australia	9.1	6.6	15.0	6.0	36.7	13
France	12.2	1.2	5.8	5.9	25.1	14
Ireland	9.4	4.1	8.8	2.3	24.6	15
Italy	4.8	3.0	5.4	3.0	16.2	16
Republic of Korea	8.9	0.2	3.7	2.9	15.6	17
New Zealand	3.5	4.3	4.3	1.8	13.9	18
Luxembourg	3.7	3.6	3.5	2.1	12.9	19
Hungary	-	-	4.3	-	4.3	20
Austria	1.2	0.2	1.2	0.3	2.9	21
Iceland	0.1	0.5	1.1	1.1	2.7	22
Portugal	0.1	0.2	0.0	-	0.3	23
Slovakia	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	24
Czech Republic	0.2	-	0.0	0.0	0.2	25
Poland	-	-	0.0	0.1	0.1	26
Slovenia	-	-	0.0	-	0.0	27
Spain	-	-	0.0	-	0.0	28
Total DAC¹ contributions	629.0	405.3	535.1	154.6	1,723.9	-
Total Non-DAC contributions	18.5	7.3	23.4	7.9	57.1	-
Total Contributions	647.5	412.6	558.5	162.5	1,781.0	-

Comparative Regular Resources Funding from DAC countries, 2021



Comparative Regular Resources Funding from Non-DAC countries, 2021



¹ DAC members: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, European Institutions, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Korea, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States.

UNICEF CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED, 2021¹

#	Resource Partners	Regular Resources ² US\$	Other Resources (regular) US\$	Other Resources (emergency) US\$	Total US\$
Governments including European Commission					
1	Afghanistan	67,853	32,064		99,917
2	Andorra	23,671	87,925		111,596
3	Angola	180,000		1,000,000	1,180,000
4	Armenia	120,790			120,790
5	Australia	14,989,293	12,998,551	35,492,266	63,480,109
6	Austria	1,162,791	1,698,253	7,191,548	10,052,591
7	Bangladesh	106,235	34,842,644		34,948,879
8	Barbados	195,575			195,575
9	Belgium	17,709,563	8,669,313	1,126,126	27,505,002
10	Belize		157,125		157,125
11	Benin	24,124	492,544	1,974,291	2,490,959
12	Bhutan	28,118			28,118
13	Bolivia	65,000	225,000		290,000
14	Brazil	1,846,515	534,188		2,380,703
15	Bulgaria	78,500	27,080	28,153	133,733
16	Burkina Faso		1,473,086		1,473,086
17	Burundi		1,561,143		1,561,143
18	Cabo Verde	350,000			350,000
19	Cambodia		523,029		523,029
20	Cameroon			196,992	196,992
21	Canada	12,806,324	81,291,375	87,398,728	181,496,427
22	Central African Republic	44,000	4,500,000	1,303,508	5,847,508
23	Chad	57,704	4,020,844	104,672	4,183,220
24	China	1,969,600	438,646		2,408,246
25	Colombia		128,371		128,371
26	Comoros	70,000	568,279	146,720	784,999
27	Congo	747,850	2,145,897	978,460	3,872,207
28	Costa Rica	15,035			15,035
29	Cote d'Ivoire	12,600	18,953,180		18,965,780
30	Croatia	26,125		100,000	126,125
31	Cyprus			1,292,959	1,292,959
32	Czech Republic		440,141	1,964,512	2,404,653
33	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	130,070			130,070
34	Democratic Republic of the Congo	489,570	11,295,585	8,507,891	20,293,046
35	Denmark	8,938,630	23,972,110	34,642,656	67,553,396
36	Dominican Republic	88,000		2,432,651	2,520,651
37	Ecuador	1,800			1,800
38	Equatorial Guinea	106,632			106,632
39	Estonia		135,905	476,896	612,802
40	Ethiopia	285,246	1,786,332		2,071,578
41	European Union		255,292,788	329,483,126	584,775,914
42	Fiji	118,469		283,178	401,647
43	Finland	6,193,694	16,716,189	5,207,079	28,116,961
44	France	5,766,190	13,189,451	18,514,408	37,470,049
45	Gabon	89,452			89,452
46	Gambia		473,409		473,409
47	Georgia	155,000			155,000
48	Germany	83,597,802	657,293,291	126,843,915	867,735,009
49	Ghana	190,512			190,512
50	Guinea	350,000	857,290	107,400	1,314,690
51	Guinea-Bissau	621,000	2,176,627	978,460	3,776,087
52	Guyana	32,660			32,660
53	Haiti		604,253		604,253
54	Hungary	4,282,373	150,000		4,432,373
55	Iceland	1,059,754	1,170,233		2,229,987
56	India	874,767	4,918,157		5,792,924

#	Resource Partners	Regular Resources ² US\$	Other Resources (regular) US\$	Other Resources (emergency) US\$	Total US\$
57	Indonesia	254,970	834,622		1,089,592
58	Iraq	48,785			48,785
59	Ireland	8,812,730	9,952,190	12,995,128	31,760,048
60	Italy	5,387,313	13,496,900	3,612,211	22,496,425
61	Jamaica	87,828			87,828
62	Japan	18,945,574	49,270,943	259,953,937	328,170,454
63	Jordan	802,963			802,963
64	Kazakhstan	165,000	964,576		1,129,576
65	Kenya	150,000	2,780,874		2,930,874
66	Kuwait		1,200,000	3,385,000	4,585,000
67	Kyrgyz Republic	55,000			55,000
68	Latvia	11,261			11,261
69	Lebanon	2,500			2,500
70	Lesotho	120,000			120,000
71	Liberia		1,212,318	384,894	1,597,213
72	Liechtenstein	27,027		384,066	411,093
73	Lithuania	23,447		112,613	136,059
74	Luxembourg	3,537,736	10,189,551	2,906,030	16,633,317
75	Madagascar	565	2,295,178	2,061,150	4,356,893
76	Malawi		7,240,508		7,240,508
77	Malaysia	284,000			284,000
78	Mali	33,500	177,832		211,332
79	Malta			29,070	29,070
80	Mauritania	20,610	28,858		49,468
81	Mexico		50,000		50,000
82	Monaco	30,340	176,887	208,945	416,171
83	Mongolia	101,408	2,057,664		2,159,072
84	Montenegro	21,912			21,912
85	Morocco	99,881			99,881
86	Mozambique	7,500	1,076,160	1,625,597	2,709,257
87	Namibia	120,000			120,000
88	Netherlands	38,686,987	95,698,289	20,585,428	154,970,704
89	New Zealand	4,329,004	5,668,594	9,307,813	19,305,411
90	Nicaragua	21,250			21,250
91	Niger	4,000			4,000
92	Nigeria	1,758,911	32,440,737	5,124,130	39,323,778
93	North Macedonia		189,042		189,042
94	Norway	51,040,919	149,157,949	23,966,176	224,165,043
95	Oman	397,400	750,000		1,147,400
96	Panama	1,117,648	350,000		1,467,648
97	Peru	22,200			22,200
98	Philippines	60,599			60,599
99	Poland			224,815	224,815
100	Portugal	48,153		125,419	173,572
101	Qatar	367,618	187,169		554,787
102	Republic of Korea	3,704,941	31,345,165	30,441,734	65,491,840
103	Republic of Moldova	54,000	29,656		83,656
104	Romania	50,000	184,801	226,730	461,531
105	Russian Federation	1,000,000		1,514,823	2,514,823
106	Sao Tome and Principe	19,500		289,905	309,405
107	Saudi Arabia	1,139,184	145,000	37,458,798	38,742,982
108	Senegal	398,500			398,500
109	Serbia	51,000	2,021,097		2,072,097
110	Sierra Leone	384,000	5,523,219	715,040	6,622,259
111	Singapore	50,000		20,000	70,000
112	Slovakia	84,746			84,746
113	Slovenia	30,400		47,790	78,190
114	Somalia	435,700	4,416,509		4,852,209
115	Spain		6,398,363	8,963,964	15,362,327
116	Sri Lanka	15,630	1,500,000		1,515,630
117	Sudan	269,120	6,597,121		6,866,241

#	Resource Partners	Regular Resources ² US\$	Other Resources (regular) US\$	Other Resources (emergency) US\$	Total US\$
118	Sweden	65,547,562	121,074,326	64,944,018	251,565,905
119	Switzerland	22,548,212	11,207,440	23,963,077	57,718,729
120	Tajikistan	32,400	5,645,948		5,678,348
121	Tanzania	22,000			22,000
122	Thailand	529,588		100,000	629,588
123	Timor-Leste	100,000			100,000
124	Togo	26,000			26,000
125	Trinidad and Tobago	15,000	225,000		240,000
126	Turkey	54,835			54,835
127	Turkmenistan	71,746			71,746
128	Uganda	469,000			469,000
129	Ukraine		16,123,388		16,123,388
130	United Arab Emirates	1,734,425	868,494	36,946,857	39,549,776
131	United Kingdom	21,873,988	106,259,661	129,280,837	257,414,486
132	United States of America	134,000,000	118,234,717	632,138,939	884,373,656
133	Uruguay	72,450			72,450
134	Uzbekistan	310,000	699,825		1,009,825
135	Viet Nam	54,254			54,254
136	Zambia	274,750			274,750
137	Zimbabwe		1,863,973		1,863,973
Global Programme Partnerships					
1	Clinton Health Access Initiative		638,281		638,281
2	Education Cannot Wait Fund		34,278,734		34,278,734
3	End Violence Fund		2,652,285		2,652,285
4	Gavi, The Vaccine Alliance		100,862,291	157,824,895	258,687,186
5	Global Fund		69,251,479		69,251,479
6	Global Partnership for Education		80,901,563		80,901,563
7	Nutrition International		13,197,211		13,197,211
International Financial Institutions					
1	Asian Development Bank			9,965,250	9,965,250
2	Inter-American Development Bank		80,000		80,000
3	Islamic Development Bank		11,590,517		11,590,517
4	World Bank Group		350,557,113	99,999,837	450,556,950
UN Inter-Organisational Arrangements					
1	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)		5,454,392	223,641	5,678,033
2	International Labour Organization (ILO)		3,977,959		3,977,959
3	International Organization for Migration (IOM)		10,851,018		10,851,018
4	International Telecommunication Union (ITU)		50,000		50,000
5	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)			159,450,910	159,450,910
6	The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)		732,313	1,002,242	1,734,555
7	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)		17,897,734	2,694,171	20,591,905
8	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women)		524,867		524,867
9	United Nations Environment Programme		1,000		1,000
10	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)		640,442	437,610	1,078,052
11	United Nations Joint Programmes		69,947,853	2,678,432	72,626,285
12	United Nations Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (UN MPTFO)		99,748,220	13,965,383	113,713,603
13	United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)		19,619,710	4,069,015	23,688,724
14	United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)		29,819,859	898,891	30,718,750
15	United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS		6,758,700		6,758,700
16	United Nations Resident Coordinator's Office		17,644		17,644
17	United Nations Secretariat			50,000	50,000
18	United Nations SRSG on Violence against Children		32,643		32,643
19	United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security (UNTFHS)		239,749		239,749
20	World Food Programme (WFP)		9,742,100	2,537,226	12,279,326
21	World Health Organization (WHO)		13,430,943	3,646,097	17,077,040
UNICEF National Committees (NC)					
1	Andorra National Committee	169,753	452,714	76,577	699,044

#	Resource Partners	Regular Resources ² US\$	Other Resources (regular) US\$	Other Resources (emergency) US\$	Total US\$
2	Australia National Committee	3,472,324	5,413,254	15,476,234	24,361,812
3	Austria National Committee	3,777,225	59,642	548,236	4,385,104
4	Belgium National Committee	14,562,482	1,463,731	639,513	16,665,726
5	Canada National Committee	11,049,938	6,477,838	17,939,232	35,467,009
6	Czech Republic National Committee	3,084,118	644,595	424,226	4,152,939
7	Denmark National Committee	8,099,796	28,058,146	77,960,173	114,118,115
8	Finland National Committee	15,904,638	3,584,462	3,840,426	23,329,527
9	France National Committee	51,101,009	11,069,955	14,865,734	77,036,698
10	Germany National Committee	74,852,549	25,072,481	44,827,700	144,752,729
11	Hong Kong, China National Committee	12,699,429	2,726,878	1,497,440	16,923,746
12	Hungary National Committee	1,030,169	87,990	42,285	1,160,444
13	Iceland National Committee	3,728,138	43,064	574,187	4,345,389
14	Ireland National Committee	6,308,941	2,281,639	7636,291	16,226,871
15	Italy National Committee	47,083,394	3,035,459	3,834,549	53,953,402
16	Japan National Committee	150,085,422	16,545,486	20,227,358	186,858,265
17	Korea National Committee	78,442,742	985,026	1,550,978	80,978,747
18	Lithuania National Committee	14,839	-	-	14,839
19	Luxembourg National Committee	1,948,267	829,143	4,332,060	7,109,470
20	Netherlands National Committee	43,093,314	7,644,181	6,248,974	56,986,469
21	New Zealand National Committee	2,759,985	2,772,106	1,613,397	7,145,488
22	Norway National Committee	11,284,766	2,293,572	4,781,246	18,359,584
23	Poland National Committee	11,241,692	1,658,036	244,573	13,144,301
24	Portugal National Committee	7,645,099	1,661,326	1,537,413	10,843,839
25	Slovakia National Committee	7,105	112,778	6,372	126,255
26	Slovenia National Committee	1,140,804	333,069	241,086	1,714,959
27	Spain National Committee	65,276,852	13,424,202	12,402,284	91,103,338
28	Sweden National Committee	44,618,914	6,076,466	9,225,944	59,921,324
29	Switzerland National Committee	9,124,554	15,270,965	14,041,479	38,436,998
30	Turkey National Committee	1,494,190	347,158	127,636	1,968,985
31	United Kingdom National Committee	38,127,535	47,969,590	36,855,359	122,952,484
32	United States National Committee	35,150,446	274,381,769	165,141,242	474,673,457
33	Other	10,959	-	85,708	96,667
UNICEF Country Offices' Private Sector Fundraising (PSFR)					
1	Afghanistan PSFR	-	-	14,943	14,943
2	Angola PSFR	-	940,009	-	940,009
3	Argentina PSFR	9,926,320	8,954,716	625,033	19,506,069
4	Bahrain PSFR	-	9,246	-	9,246
5	Bangladesh PSFR	-	146,455	-	146,455
6	Belarus PSFR	-	112,726	-	112,726
7	Bolivia PSFR	-	399,383	-	399,383
8	Botswana PSFR	-	35,320	-	35,320
9	Brazil PSFR	4,855,414	5,687,021	5,584,553	16,126,987
10	Bulgaria PSFR	284,492	671,574	-	956,066
11	Cameroon PSFR	-	44,950	-	44,950
12	Chile PSFR	10,374,872	4,296,174	382,923	15,053,969
13	China PSFR	14,760,273	53,580,580	11,315,374	79,656,227
14	Colombia PSFR	4,632,203	6,082,555	176,400	10,891,158
15	Costa Rica PSFR	-	4,152	-	4,152
16	Cote d'Ivoire PSFR	-	30,000	-	30,000
17	Croatia PSFR	1,378,253	3,081,826	429,681	4,889,761
18	Dominican Republic PSFR	-	288,430	176,614	465,044
19	Ecuador PSFR	2,409,577	4,913,825	4,532	7,327,933
20	Egypt PSFR	-	296,322	-	296,322
21	Greece PSFR	-	757,114	-	757,114
22	Guatemala PSFR	-	14,307	-	14,307
23	Haiti PSFR	-	-	57,264	57,264
24	India PSFR	4,714,235	6,561,996	22,764,158	34,040,389
25	Indonesia PSFR	3,176,276	4,917,805	1,371,856	9,465,937
26	International On-line Donations	348,983	6,687	624,192	979,862
27	Iran PSFR	-	227,804	-	227,804
28	Kenya PSFR	-	230,583	-	230,583
29	Kuwait PSFR	3,796	46,110	8,857	58,762
30	Kyrgyzstan PSFR	-	-	25,000	25,000

#	Resource Partners	Regular Resources ² US\$	Other Resources (regular) US\$	Other Resources (emergency) US\$	Total US\$
31	Lebanon PSFR			156,920	156,920
32	Libya PSFR		333,259		333,259
33	Madagascar PSFR			100,000	100,000
34	Malaysia PSFR	18,045,344	4,831,454	1,367,088	24,243,886
35	Mexico PSFR	4,259,619	6,525,932	506,191	11,291,742
36	Mongolia PSFR		123,351		123,351
37	Nicaragua PSFR		89		89
38	Nigeria PSFR		405,300	500,000	905,300
39	Panama PSFR		36,196		36,196
40	Paraguay PSFR		14,911		14,911
41	Peru PSFR	2,070,470	2,623,413	573,038	5,266,921
42	Philippines PSFR	2,589,100	2,874,474	261,240	5,724,814
43	Qatar PSFR	5,280	16,510,647	1,500,138	18,016,065
44	Romania PSFR	761,198	2,977,243	34,096	3,772,537
45	Saudi Arabia PSFR		1,944,738		1,944,738
46	Serbia PSFR	621,653	1,220,063	230,475	2,072,190
47	Singapore PSFR	400,823		135,473	536,296
48	South Africa PSFR	-211,290	1,079,017	822,341	1,690,067
49	Sri Lanka PSFR	3,498			3,498
50	Thailand PSFR	8,323,002	8,640,884	446,829	17,410,715
51	Ukraine PSFR		200,000	918,060	1,118,060
52	United Arab Emirates PSFR	112,106	10,590,878	759,021	11,462,006
53	Uruguay PSFR	4,499,755	2,502,887	113,548	7,116,190
54	Venezuela PSFR		22,640		22,640
55	Viet Nam PSFR		51,460		51,460
		Other			
1	Other	878,735	-22,631	22,631	878,735

¹ Contributions received in cash and in kind. Negative amounts against resource partners are due to programme reallocation.

² Regular resources include contributions for specific management activities.

GLOSSARY

Central Emergency Response Fund (United Nations)

An emergency fund administered by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA), from which UN agencies can receive advances for financing emergency operations.

Country-Based Pooled Funds (CBPFs)

Multi-donor humanitarian financing instruments established by the Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC). They are managed by OCHA at the country-level under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator (HC). Donor contributions to each CBPF are un-earmarked and allocated by the HC through an in-country consultative process.

Other Resources

Earmarked contributions for programmes; these are supplementary to the contributions in un-earmarked Regular Resources and are made for a specific purpose such as an emergency response or a specific programme in a country or region (can be emergency, see below).

Other Resources (emergency)

ORE are funds specifically provided by resource partners for UNICEF's humanitarian action and post crisis recovery activities. In addition to UNICEF's traditional resource partners, important sources of funding for ORE are the inter-organizational arrangements including the CERF and the MDTFs. Funding for ORE is raised through the UNICEF Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC), Flash Appeals, the UN consolidated Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO), and the UN Strategic Response Plan (SRP).

Other Resources (regular)

Funds for specific, non-emergency programme purposes, and strategic priorities. ORR allow UNICEF to implement the specific projects at global, regional, and country levels in support of the approved country programmes. The ORR that UNICEF uses most strategically are those that are flexible both in their purpose and in their duration.

Private Sector

Funding received from a grouping of resource partners that includes UNICEF's National Committees, UNICEF Country Office private sector fundraising (PSFR), NGOs, foundations, corporations, and individuals.

Public Sector

Funding received from a grouping of resource partners that includes governments, European Union, Inter-Organizational Arrangements, Global Programme Partnerships and International Financial Institutions.

Regular Resources (RR)

Un-earmarked funds that are foundational to delivering results across the Strategic Plan. They mainly include revenue from the voluntary annual contributions of Governments and un-earmarked funds contributed by National Committees, which mobilize resources through fundraising appeals and ongoing relationships with individuals, civil society groups, companies, and foundations.

Strategic Plan (SP)

A plan of action for UNICEF to take place from 2018-2021 that outlines the organizational priorities, the 5 goal areas, - Every child survives and thrives, Every child learns, Every child is protected from violence and exploitation, Every child lives in a safe and clean environment, Every child has an equitable chance in life, are central to driving progress towards the achievement of the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals

Thematic Funding

Thematic Funding contributions are pooled funds designed to support the achievement of outcomes or results in the Strategic Plan 2018-2021 through flexible multi-year funding windows and achieve UNICEF's mandate to advocate for the protection of children's rights, to help meet their basic needs and to expand their opportunities to reach their full potential.

UNICEF National Committee (NC)

Registered non-profit structures, mostly categorized as non-governmental entities established according to national laws. Committees play a key role in mobilizing resources for UNICEF's work. In 2016, there were 34 UNICEF NCs throughout the industrialized world.

ABBREVIATIONS

AIMs	Aid Management Systems	NC	National Committee for UNICEF
CBPFs	Country-Based Pooled Funds	NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund	OCHA	see UNOCHA
DAC	Development Assistance Committee	ODA	Official Development Assistance
EAPRO	East Asia and Pacific Regional Office	OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
EU	European Union	PSFR	UNICEF Country Office Private Sector Fundraising
Global Fund	the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria	RR	Regular Resources
GNI	Gross National Income	UN	United Nations
GPP	Global Programme Partnerships	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
HAC	Humanitarian Action for Children	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
IATI	International Aid Transparency Initiative	UNOCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
IDA	International Development Association	WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
IFI	International Financial Institutions		
MPTF	Multi-Partner Trust Funds		





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