unicef
for every child

FUNDING COMPENDIUM 2025

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 are present 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 to maximize our collective impact on results for every child.

Cover photo: © UNICEF/UNI947403/Ashawi
On 9 February 2026, UNICEF Goodwill Ambassador and education activist Muzoon Almellehan (centre) visits Sbeineh Secondary School for Girls in Sbeineh, Rural Damascus, Syria, where she joined students during an Arabic lesson.

Page 3 photo: © UNICEF/UNI864541/Bashour
Yakeen, 5, participates in a drawing activity provided by a UNICEF-supported child protection team at a shelter in Sayyeda Zeinab, Rural Damascus, Syria on 2 September 2025.

Page 8 photo: © UNICEF/UNI953606/Upadhayay
On 7 February 2026, Sarjana, 9 helps her family tend to the buffaloes and goats that they keep on the premises of their home. Sarjana is a student at the Shree Phulchoki Basic School in Kavrepalanchowk District in the hills of central Nepal.

Page 16-17 photo © UNICEF/UNI560653/Rasnat
14-year-old Tabassum of Class VIII from Bania Bazar High School in Jamalpur, Mymensingh showing her interest in knowing about STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering and Maths) education on 24 January 2024.

Page 33 photo: © UNICEF/ UNI930197/Luu Thu Huong
Education emergency supplies delivered to Gia Lai province.
16 January 2026, Cát Tiến beach, Cát Tiến commune, Gia Lai province - Toàn, 10 years old, plays at Cát Tiến beach.
"I would love to become a sailor one day. I love the sea so much," Toàn smiles.

UNICEF ANNUAL REPORT 2025

UNICEF CORE RESOURCES ANNUAL REPORT 2025

CONTENTS

NOTE OF THANKS

The year 2025 tested the world`s commitment to children – and showed why partnerships matter more than ever. Global turmoil and compounding crises pushed children's needs to record levels, while Official Development Assistance saw its largest single-year contraction on record. Armed conflict, climate shocks, multi-dimensional poverty, displacement and disease continued to threaten children's rights, lives and futures.

With the support of partners, UNICEF responded to 414 humanitarian emergencies in 101 countries and territories, delivered over 1.6 billion polio vaccine doses, reached 255 million children with services to prevent, detect and treat wasting, helped over 34 million people gain access to safe water, supported 27.8 million out-of-school children with education and assisted nearly 10.4 million adolescent girls at risk of child marriage. These results show what is possible when partners come together around a shared commitment to every child.

Yet the year also made clear how fragile progress can be. UNICEF's income proved more resilient than expected, anchored by a mutli-year, flexible and diversified funding base. This resilience speaks to the power of the public sector and private sectors working together in complementary ways. Strong private sector support is vital, but it cannot replace the scale, predictability and collective responsibility that public-sector funding, especially Core Resources, provides.

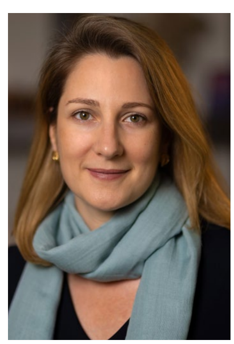
For a child, a reduction in funding is never abstract. It can mean a missed vaccine, interrupted treatment for malnutrition, a closed learning space, reduced protection services or a family left without support when crisis strikes. For children, delays and disruptions can have consequences that last a lifetime. But when funding is predictable and flexible, UNICEF can respond quickly and strengthen systems, creating ripple effects that span generations.

To our partners: Thank you. In one of the most difficult years for children, your solidarity, trust and leadership helped UNICEF continue to deliver: saving lives, sustaining essential services and upholding children's rights. Your support is a commitment to the conditions every child needs to survive, thrive and fulfil their potential.

As UNICEF enters its 80th year, the path forward is clear. Progress for children is possible when political will, investment and multilateral cooperation come together. The tools exist and the solutions are within reach. What is needed now is the will to act. The choices made today will shape not only the lives of children, but the future we all share.

Mandeep O`Brien
Global Director, Public Partnerships and Resource Mobilization Division

New York, July 2026



Carla Haddad Mardini
Global Director, Private Fundraising and Partnerships

Geneva, July 2026

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Funding Compendium comprises information on income and contributions received from public and private sector resource partners to UNICEF[1] in 2025. While the Funding Compendium is not an official UNICEF financial document, it draws on official financial data. The Funding Compendium is intended to serve 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 for 2022-2025, 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 including European Commission, 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 from top resource partners.

In 2025, UNICEF's total income decreased to $8,084 million, from $8,263 million in 2024, representing a decrease of 2 per cent or $179 million.

Of this income, unearmarked Core Resources or Regular Resources (RR) amounted to $1,517 million. This represents a decrease of $67 million in core resources compared to $1,584 million in 2024. Public Sector RR decreased by 31 per cent, from $513 million in 2024 to $353 million in 2025. Private sector RR increased by 12 per cent, from $725 million in 2024 to $812 million in 2025. Core resources as a proportion of UNICEF's overall income remained 19 per cent in 2025, same as in 2024.

Earmarked Other Resources decreased by 2 per cent from 2024, to a total of $6,568 million in 2025. Of this, $4,341 million or 66 per cent came in the form of Other Resources (Regular), and $2,227 million or 34 per cent in the form of Other Resources (Emergency).

Public sector income constituted 69 per cent or $5,523 million of UNICEF's total income in 2025. This was composed mostly of contributions received from 145 government partners, including the European Commission. The three largest public sector partners were the United States of America, the European Commission, and the World Bank.

Private sector income constituted 27 per cent or $2,209 million of UNICEF's total income, and 54 per cent of UNICEF's Regular Resource income. The three largest private sector partners were the UNICEF National Committees of the United States of America, Canada and Germany.

Other income, classified as RR, includes income from interest, procurement services and other sources, totaled $352 million or 4 per cent of overall income.

With the support of our partners, we made a remarkable difference to the situation of children worldwide in 2025. UNICEF will continue to accelerate its resource mobilisation efforts and to strengthen public and private sector partnerships as a key strategy for delivering results for children and adolescents, especially the most vulnerable.

INCOME, REVENUE AND CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED

Income: Income includes contributions received in a given year from public sector partners (governments including European Commission, 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.

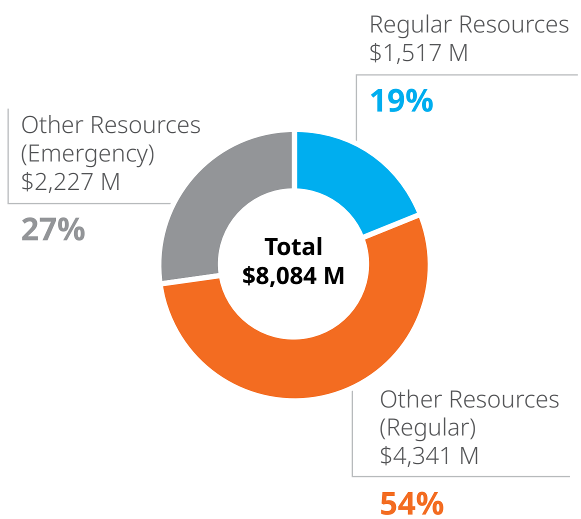
1 All figures in this report have been rounded and may not add up to the totals.

RESOURCES BY TYPE OF FUNDING

In 2025, the total income[1] for UNICEF was $8,084 million. This represents a decrease of 2 per cent or $179 million compared to 2024. Regular Resources (RR) decreased by 4 per cent or $67 million, from $1,584 million in 2024 to $1,517 million in 2025. Other Resources decreased by 2 per cent or $112 million, from $6,679 million in 2024 to $6,568 million in 2025.

Unrestricted Regular Resources are the 'lifeblood' for UNICEF to fulfill its mandate for children. In 2025, these core resources accounted for 19 per cent of total income – same level as in 2024. UN Member States have committed, through the UN Funding Compact, to providing 30 per cent of UNICEF income as core resources. To reach this goal for children, UNICEF encourages partners to prioritize flexible funding within their overall portfolio of giving to UNICEF.

Income by type of funding in 2025[1]



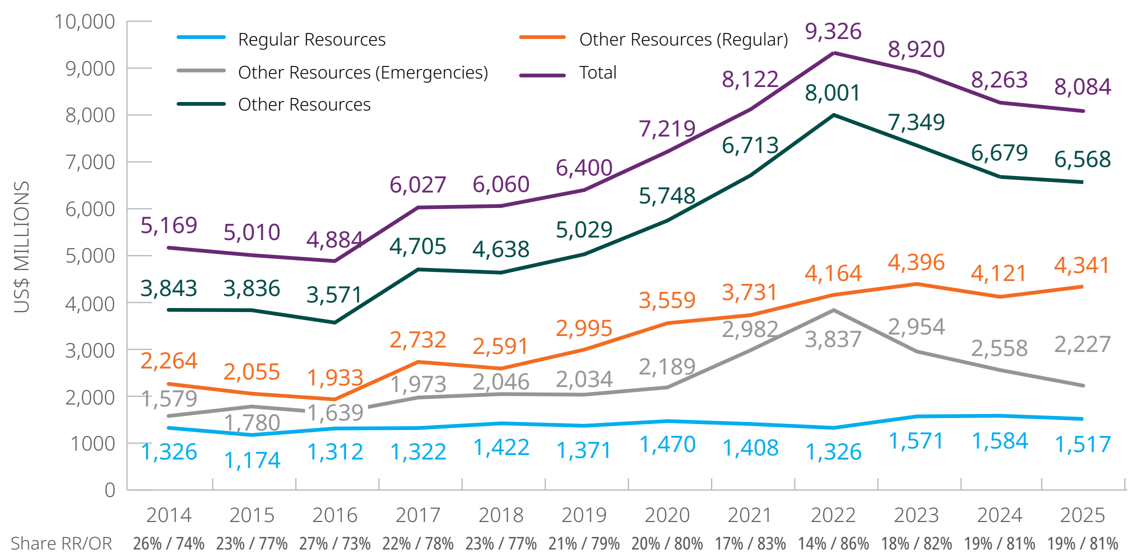
Regular Resources (RR) are unearmarked funds that are foundational to uphold children's rights and to deliver results across the Strategic Plan.

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

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

Income by type of funding from 2014 to 2025[1]



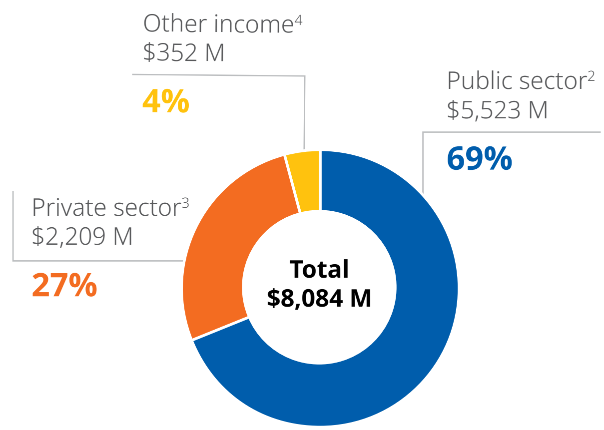
[1] Figures are based on 'income' which here represents contributions received from public sector, revenue from private sector and other income. See 'Revenue, Contributions and Income' on page 3.

RESOURCES BY TYPE OF RESOURCE PARTNER

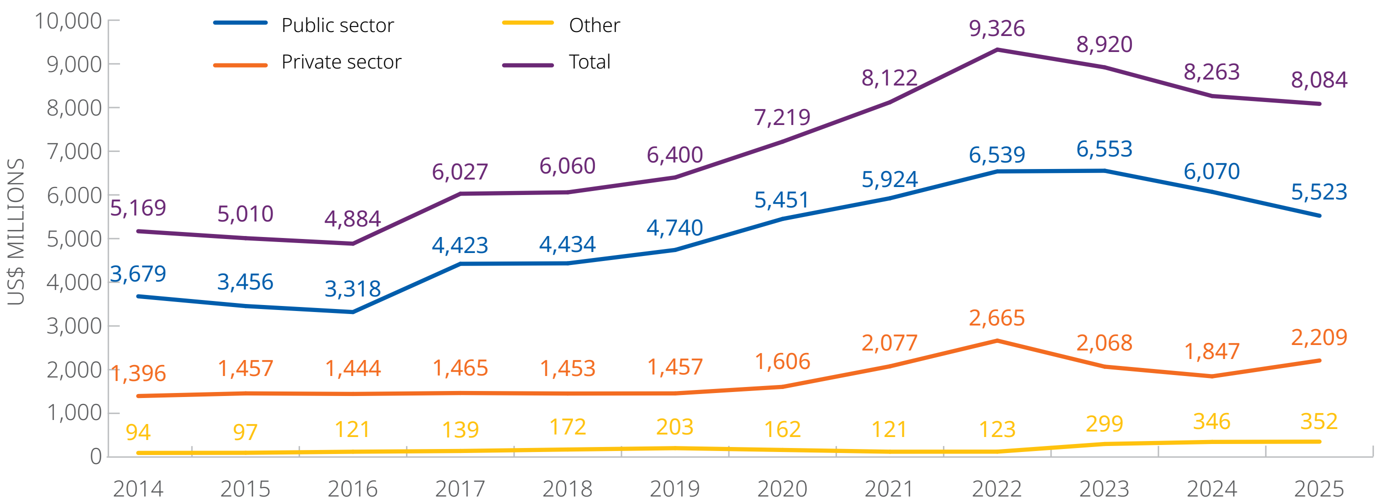
UNICEF total income[1] reached $8,084 in 2025. Of this income, public sector income is $5,523 million and constituted 69 per cent of UNICEF's total income. This represents a decrease of 9 per cent compared to public sector income in 2024. Most of the public sector income was contributed by government partners of the Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD/DAC), including European Commission.

Private sector income amounted to $2,209 million in 2025. This represents an increase of 20 per cent or $363 million compared to 2024. This income was primarily generated by UNICEF National Committees and Country Offices with structured private sector fundraising operations. Other income, including income from interest, procurement services and other sources, amounted to $352 million or 4 per cent of total UNICEF income.

Income by type of resource partner in 2025[1]



Income by type of resource partner from 2014 to 2025[1]

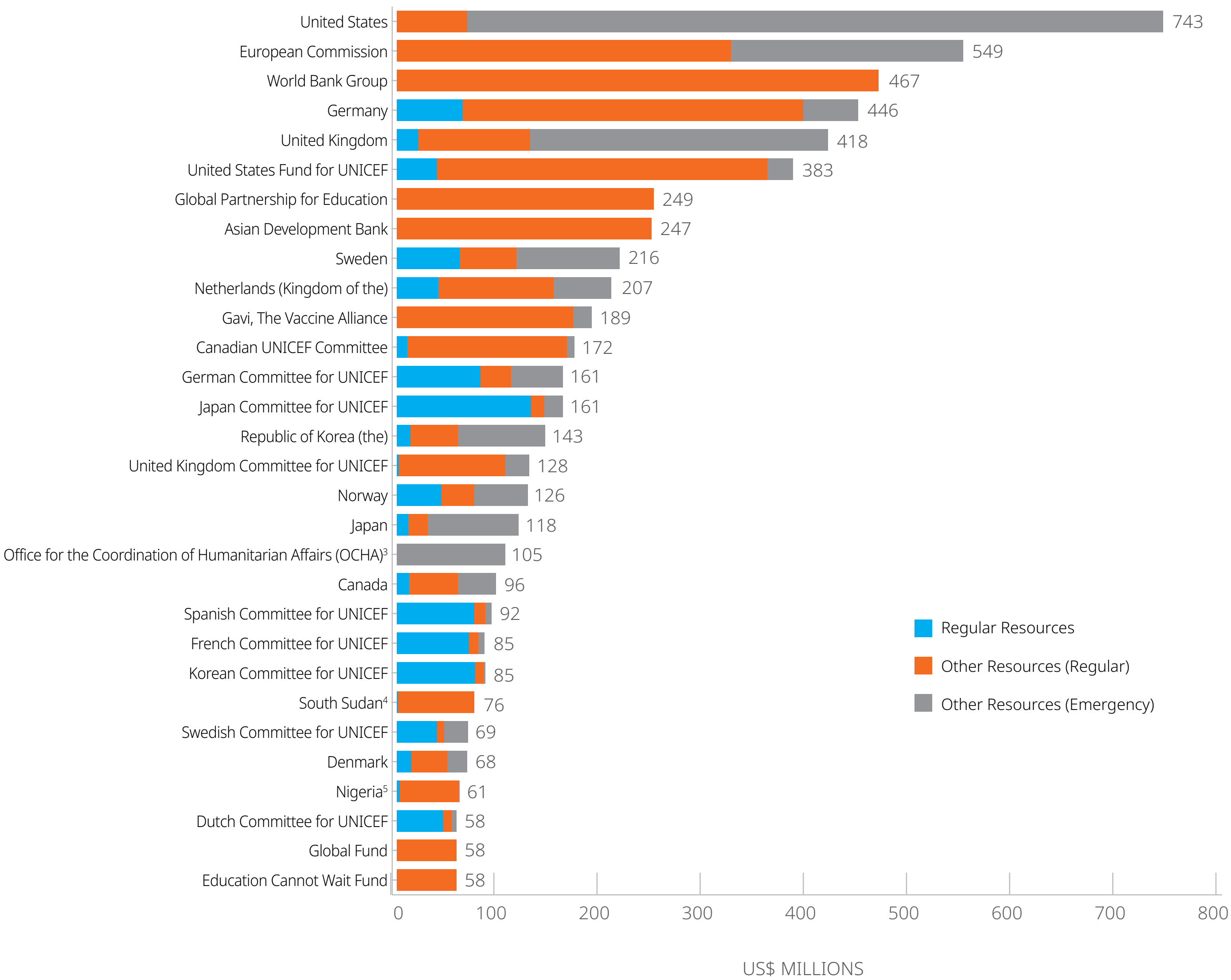


1 Figures are based on 'income' which here represents contributions received from public sector, revenue from private sector and other income. See 'Revenue, Contributions and Income' on page 3.
2 Public sector includes governments including European Commission, Inter-Organizational Arrangements, Global Programme Partnerships, and International Financial Institutions.
3 Private sector includes income from foundations, individuals, Non-Governmental Organizations, National Committees and UNICEF Country Offices.
4 Other income includes income from interest, procurement services and other sources.

TOP 30 RESOURCE PARTNERS IN 2025

In 2025, the top 30 resources partners provided $6,036 million or 79 per cent of the total contributions received by UNICEF. These partners provided 67 per cent of total Regular Resources, and 82 per cent of the total Other Resources contributions.

Top 30 resource partners by contributions received in 2025[1,2]

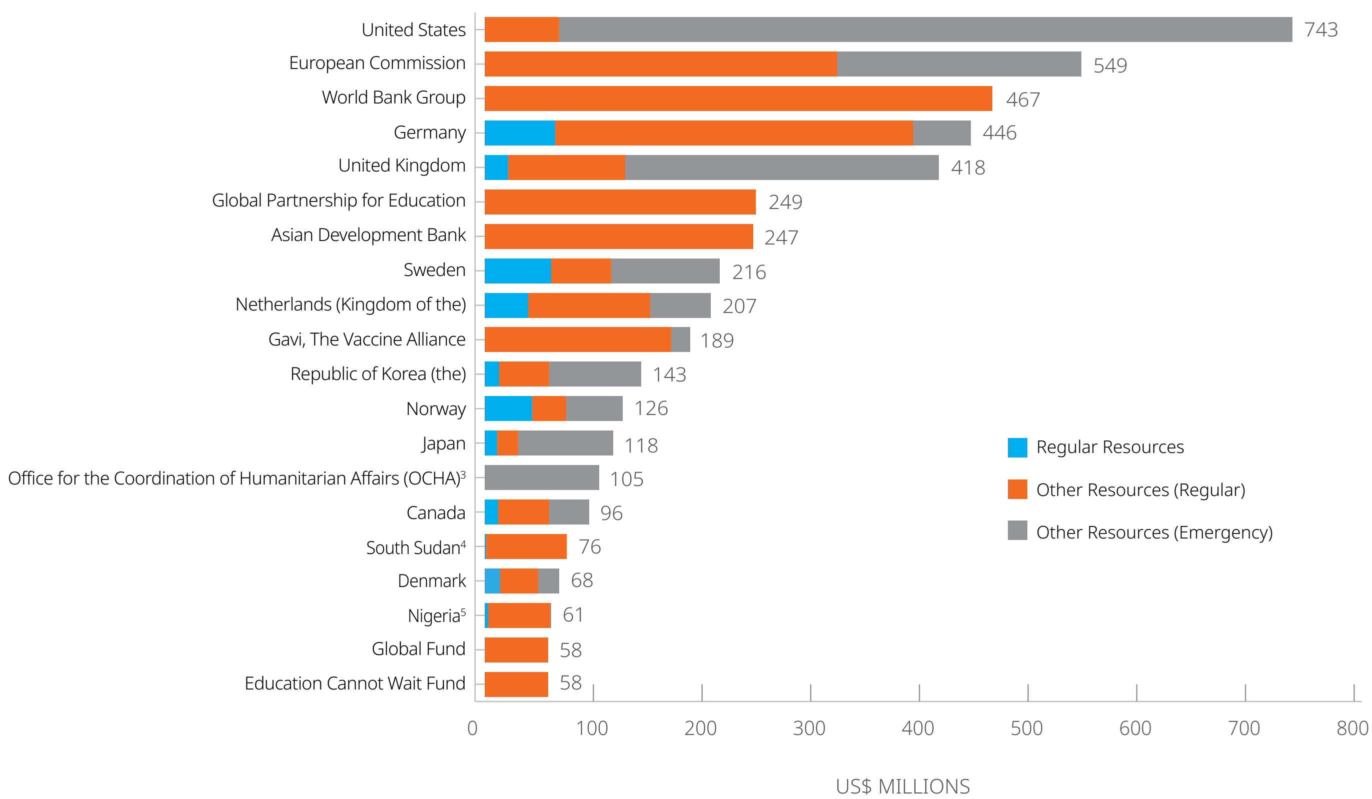


1 Contributions received in cash and in kind. Please refer to page 26-30 for all UNICEF contributions received by resource partner.
2 Excluding UNICEF Country Office Private Sector Fundraising (PSFR).
3 Contributions received from the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs include $96 million related to the Central Emergency Response Fund, $9 million related to humanitarian Country-based Pooled Funds.
4 Contributions received from South Sudan include $75 million related to the World Bank Group.
5 Contributions received from Nigeria include $37 million related to GAVI The Vaccine Alliance, $20 million related to The Global Fund, and $1 million related to the Islamic Development Bank.

TOP 20 PUBLIC SECTOR RESOURCE PARTNERS IN 2025

The top 20 public sector resource partners provided $4,640 million or 61 per cent of total UNICEF contributions in 2025. These partners provided 22 per cent of the total Regular Resources, and 69 per cent of the total Other Resources contributions. In 2025, a total of 145 government partners, including the European Commission, contributed to UNICEF resources.

Top 20 public sector resource partners by contributions received in 2025[1,2]



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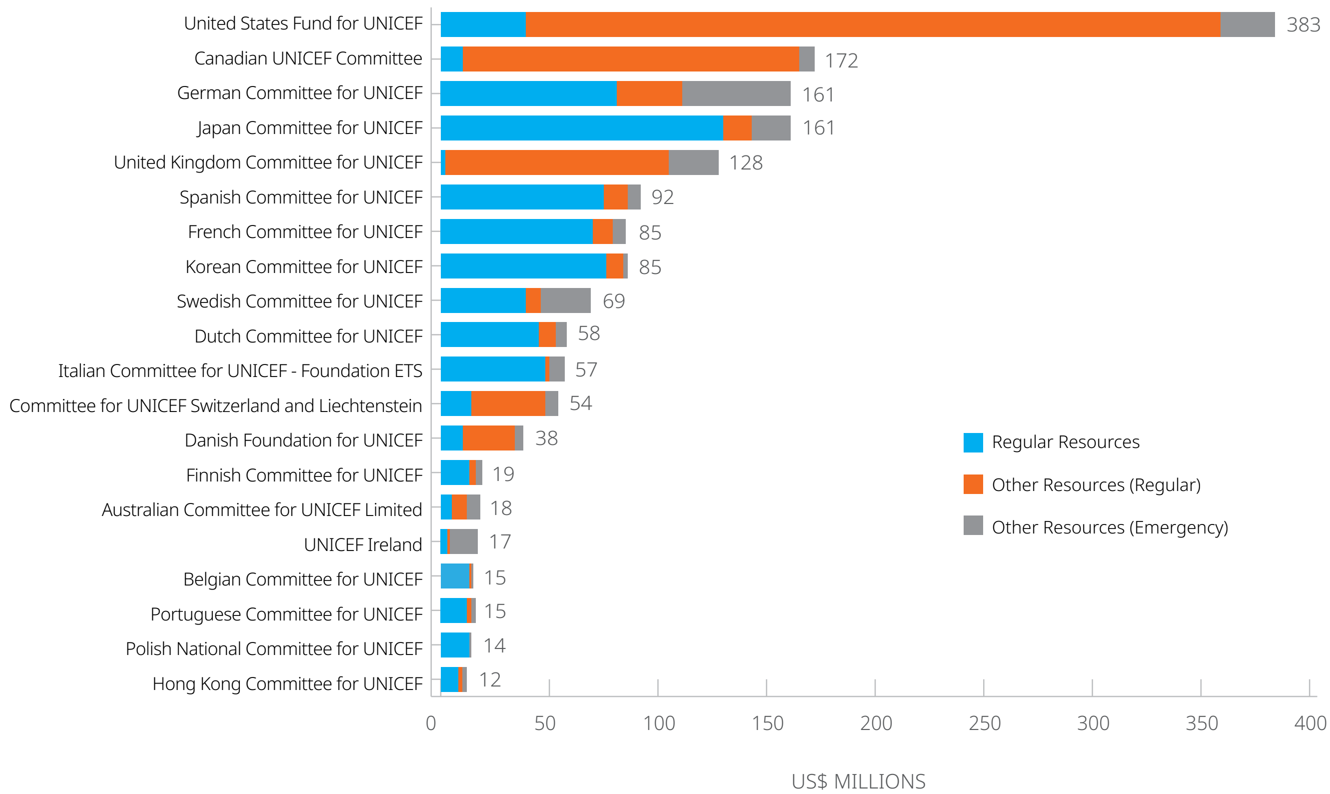
4 Contributions received from South Sudan include $75 million related to the World Bank Group.
5 Contribution received from Nigeria include $37 million related to GAVI The Vaccine Alliance, $20 million related to The Global Fund, and $1 million related to the Islamic Development Bank.

TOP 20 PRIVATE SECTOR RESOURCE PARTNERS IN 2025

UNICEF National Committees (legally independent non-governmental organizations) and UNICEF County Offices were instrumental in mobilizing private sector resources for UNICEF's work in 2025. The top 20 private sector resource partners contributed $1,654 million or 22 per cent of total UNICEF contributions. These partners provided 58 per cent of the total Regular Resources, and 15 per cent of total Other Resources contributions.

Top 20 private sector partners by contributions received in 2025[1,2]



1 Contributions received in cash and in kind. Please refer to page 26-30 for all UNICEF contributions received by resource partner.
2 Excluding UNICEF Country Office Private Sector Fundraising (PSFR).

CORE RESOURCES

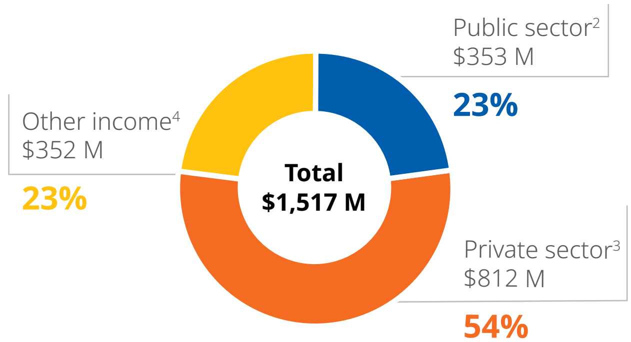
Core Resources, or Regular Resources, are a critical component of the Funding Compact and are vital in UNICEF's ability to deliver its mandate. Core Resources translate child rights into lasting impact for children and give UNICEF programmes the foundation to transform national systems and provide humanitarian assistance to every child in need.

UNICEF's total Regular Resources income was $1,517 million in 2025. This represents a decrease of 4 per cent, or $67 million, from $1,584 million in 2024. Of this total income, $353 million or 23 per cent was contributed by public sector partners, and $812 million or 54 per cent was contributed by private sector partners. The remaining $352 million or 23 per cent included income from interest, procurement services and other sources.

The ratio of Regular Resources to UNICEF's total overall income remained 19 per cent in 2025, same level as in 2024. The RR ratio to the total income remained below the Member States' Funding Compact commitment target of core resources representing 30 per cent.

In 2025, UNICEF's top 20 Regular Resource partners contributed $916 million or 72 per cent of the total Regular Resources income. Follow the link to read the Core Resources Annual Report 2025 showing how Core Resources worked across every region and sector, from the emergency response of the first 48 hours to the long work of strengthening the national systems children depend on: https://www.unicef.org/reports/core-resources-annual-report-2025.

Regular Resources income by type of resource partner in 2025[1]



Top 20 partners to Regular Resources by contributions received in 2025[5]

(Millions of United States dollars)

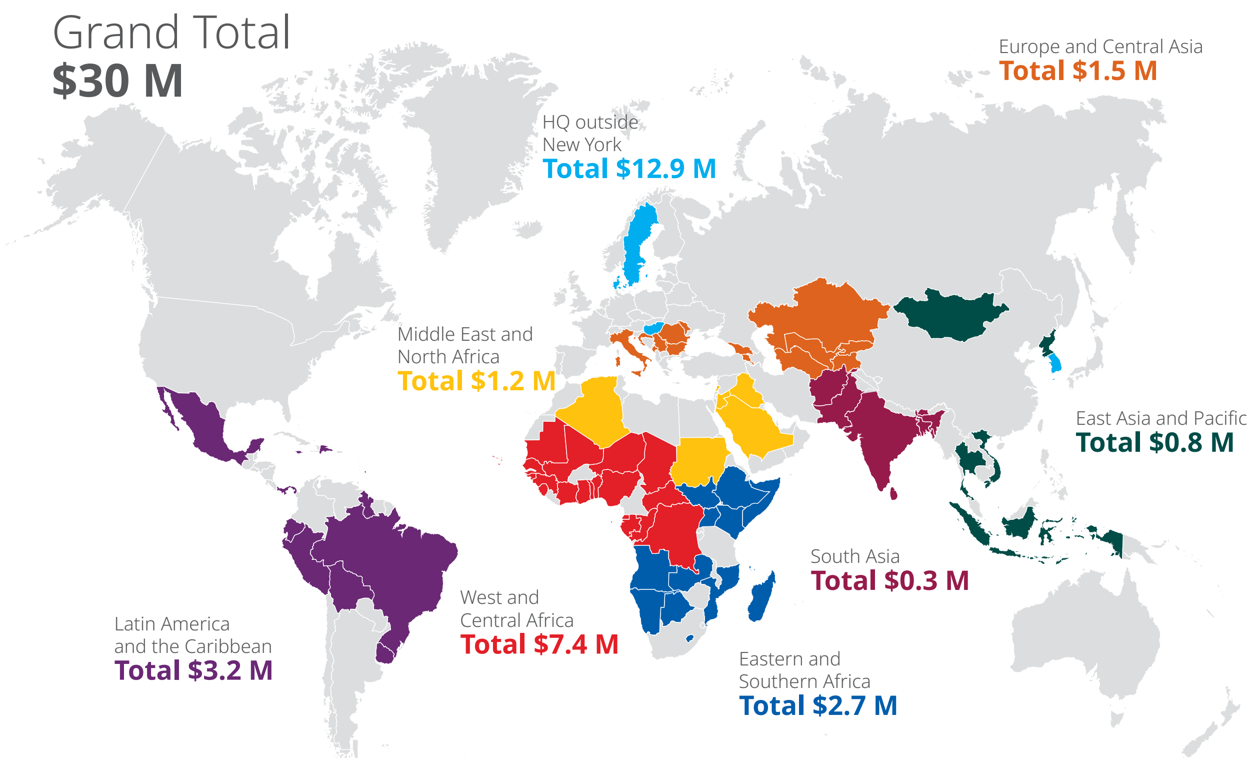
Rank	Resource partner[6]	Regular Resources
1	Japan Committee for UNICEF	130
2	German Committee for UNICEF	81
3	Korean Committee for UNICEF	76
4	Spanish Committee for UNICEF	75
5	French Committee for UNICEF	70
6	Germany	64
7	Sweden	61
8	Italian Committee for UNICEF - Foundation ETS	48
9	Dutch Committee for UNICEF	45
10	Norway	43

Rank	Resource partner[6]	Regular Resources
11	Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	40
12	Swedish Committee for UNICEF	39
13	United States Fund for UNICEF	39
14	United Kingdom	21
15	Switzerland	17
16	Denmark	14
17	Committee for UNICEF Switzerland and Liechtenstein	14
18	Polish National Committee for UNICEF	13
19	Belgian Committee for UNICEF	13
20	Finnish Committee for UNICEF	13

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 4.
2 Public sector includes governments including European Commission, Inter-Organizational Arrangements, Global Programme Partnerships, and International Financial Institutions.
3 Private sector includes income from foundations, individuals, Non-Governmental Organizations, UNICEF National Committees and UNICEF Country Offices.
4 Other income includes income from interest, procurement services and other sources.
5 Contributions received in cash and in kind. Please refer to page 26-30 for all UNICEF contributions received by resource partner.
6 Excluding UNICEF Country Office Private Sector Fundraising.

RENTAL OF PREMISES: IN-KIND REGULAR RESOURCES

In 2025, in addition to the cash contributions towards Regular Resources, UNICEF received $30 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.



East Asia and Pacific
Democratic People's Republic of Korea
Fiji
Indonesia
Mongolia
Thailand
Timor-Leste
Viet Nam

Eastern and Southern Africa
Angola
Botswana
Comoros (the)
Ethiopia
Kenya
Lesotho
Madagascar
Mozambique
Namibia
Somalia
South Sudan
Uganda
Zambia

Europe and Central Asia
Armenia
Bulgaria
Croatia
Georgia
Italy
Kazakhstan
Kyrgyzstan
Montenegro
Republic of Moldova (the)
Romania
Serbia
Tajikistan
Turkmenistan
Uzbekistan

HQ Outside New York
Denmark
Hungary
Republic of Korea (the)
Sweden

Latin America and Caribbean
Barbados
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)
Brazil
Dominican Republic (the)
Ecuador
Guyana
Jamaica
Mexico
Panama
Peru
Uruguay

Middle East and North Africa
Algeria
Iraq
Jordan
Lebanon
Saudi Arabia
Sudan

South Asia
Afghanistan
Bangladesh
Bhutan
India
Pakistan
Sri Lanka

West and Central Africa
Benin
Cabo Verde
Central African Republic (the)
Chad
Congo (the)
Côte d'Ivoire
Democratic Republic of the Congo
Equatorial Guinea
Gabon
Ghana
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
Mali
Mauritania
Niger (the)
Nigeria
Sao Tome and Principe
Senegal
Sierra Leone
Togo

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.

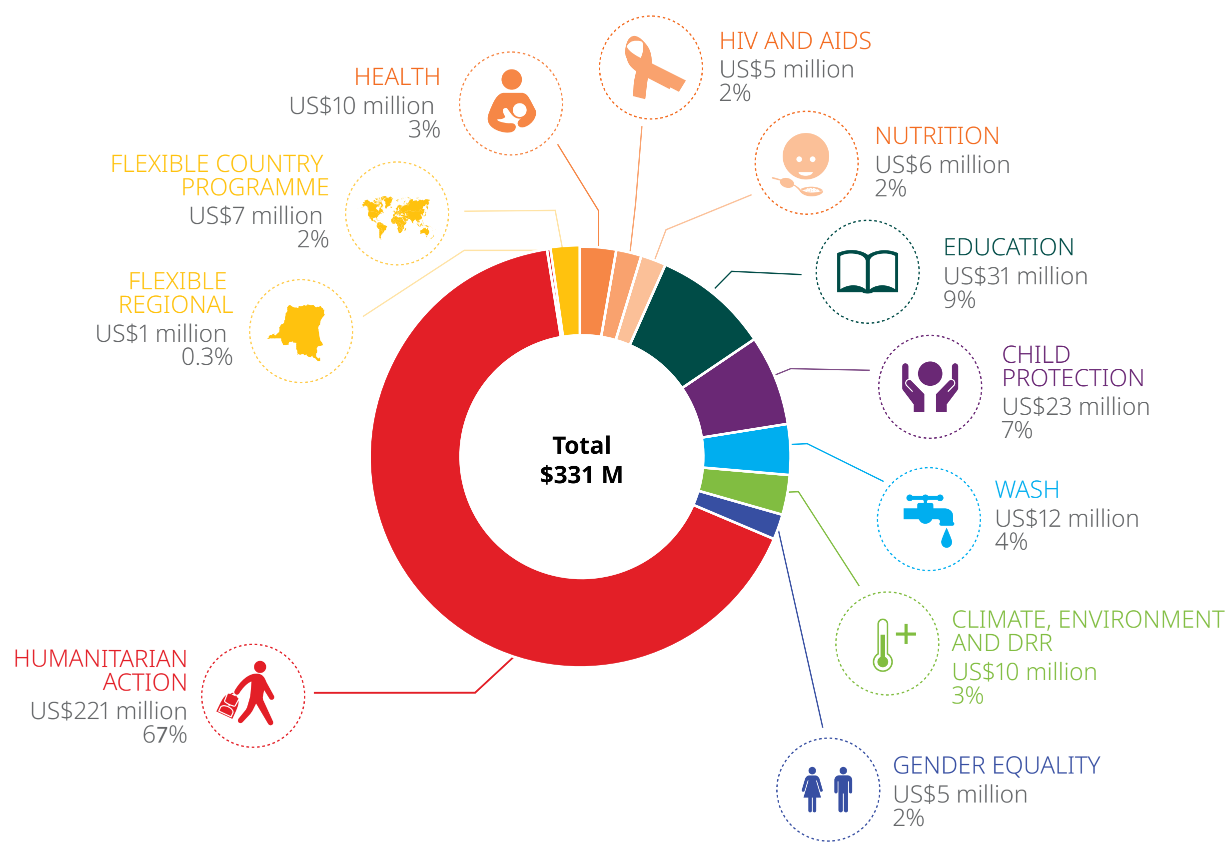
THEMATIC FUNDING

After Core Resources, thematic contributions offer the most flexibility to deliver UNICEF's Strategic Plan results. Thematic funds are softly earmarked pooled funds categorized as Other Resources designed to support the achievement of results at country, regional and global levels. The flexibility of thematic funding allows UNICEF to respond more effectively by strengthening systems across sectors, promoting sustainability and reducing transaction costs, thus serving as an ideal complement to Regular Resources. They are aligned with the principles of good multilateral resource partnerships and good humanitarian donorship, as well as the Grand Bargain and the funding compact.

Thematic funding dropped from $361 million in 2024 to $331 million in 2025, representing an 8 per cent decrease. This is the second lowest level of annual thematic funding contributions UNICEF received in the last 10 years. Overall, thematic contributions in 2025 were 56 per cent lower than contributions in 2021. Thematic contributions in 2025 constituted only 5 per cent of total Other Resources, similarly to 5 per cent in 2024. Thematic funding as a share of total Other Resources from Member States specifically decreased from 5 per cent in 2024 to 4 per cent in 2025, below the funding compact target of 15 per cent.

Delivering on the ambition of the Strategic Plan 2026-2029 requires strong partnerships supported by a balanced funding portfolio. By combining contributions with varying degrees of flexibility, UNICEF can respond to immediate needs while sustaining long-term investments that drive lasting progress for children. Under the Funding Compact, Member States committed to provide 15% of thematic funding as share of non-core resources.

Thematic contributions by sector in 2025[1,2]



1 For the Strategic Plan 2022-2025, a new country-level thematic pool has been established to support UNICEF`s work in a specific country as set out in the Country Programme Document (CPD), allowing maximum flexibility to country offices and promoting integrated programming. The cross-cutting country thematic funding is disclosed as an independent pool in 2023 based on materiality.

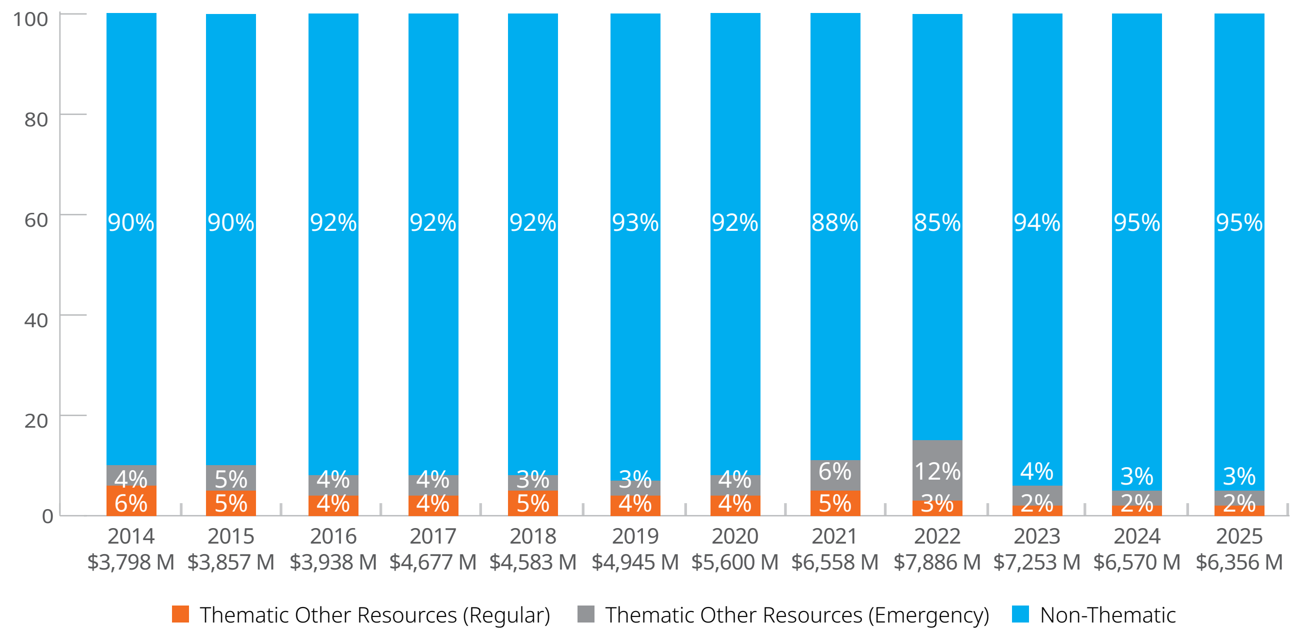
2 The thematic funding pool designated for Social Inclusion did not receive funding during the 2025 reporting period.

For partners, contributions to UNICEF's 11 thematic funding pools offer a modality to champion the principles of good multilateral resource partnerships. Flexible and thematic funding allows UNICEF to allocate resources where needs are greatest, supporting more strategic, system-level interventions rather than fragmented activities.

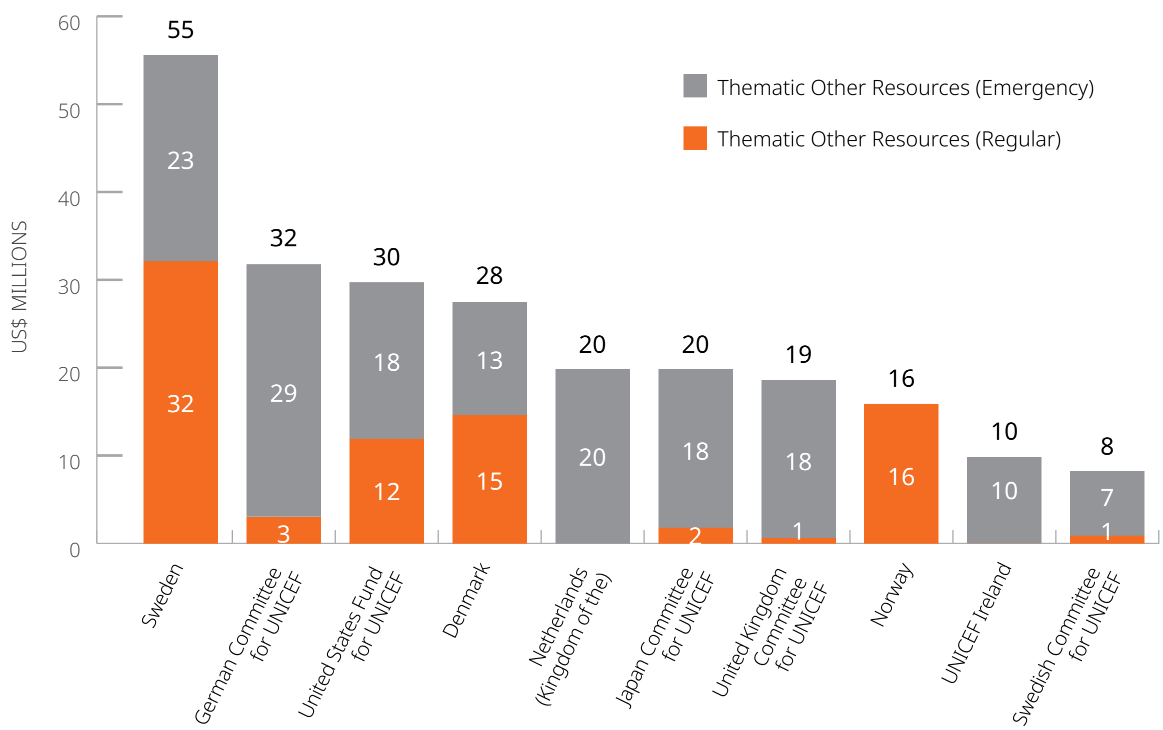
In 2025, the top 10 thematic funding resource partners contributed $237 million or 71 per cent of the total thematic contributions to UNICEF. These partners provided 74 per cent of the total thematic funding for UNICEF's non-humanitarian thematic pools, and 70 per cent of the total humanitarian thematic funding.

The top three thematic funding partners were Sweden, German Committee for UNICEF, and United States Fund for UNICEF. These three partners contributed 35 per cent or $117 million of UNICEF's total thematic funding in 2025.

Other Resources contributions from 2014 to 2025: Share of thematic funding



Top 10 resource partners to thematic resources by contributions received[1,2] in 2025



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

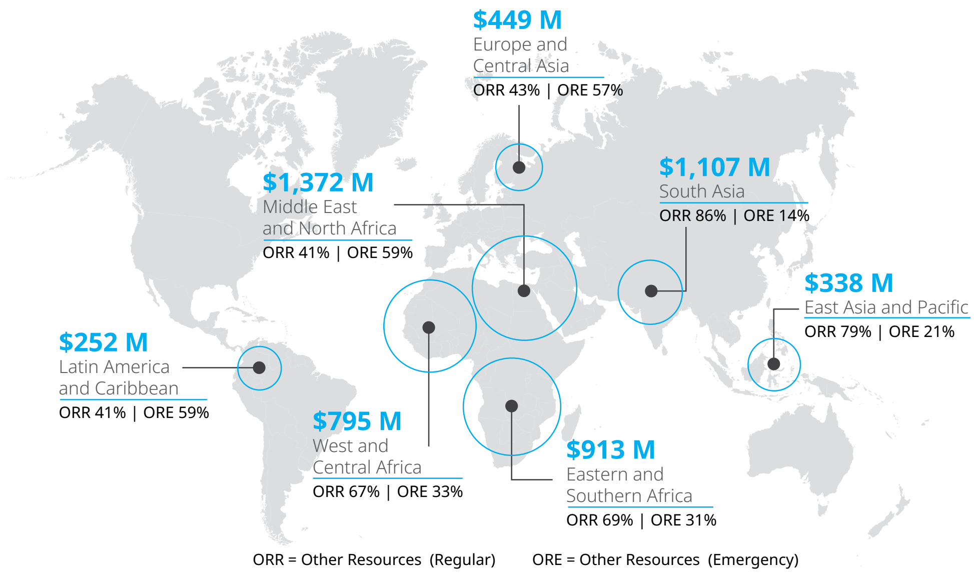
2 Excluding UNICEF Country Office Private Sector Fundraising.

OTHER RESOURCES

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

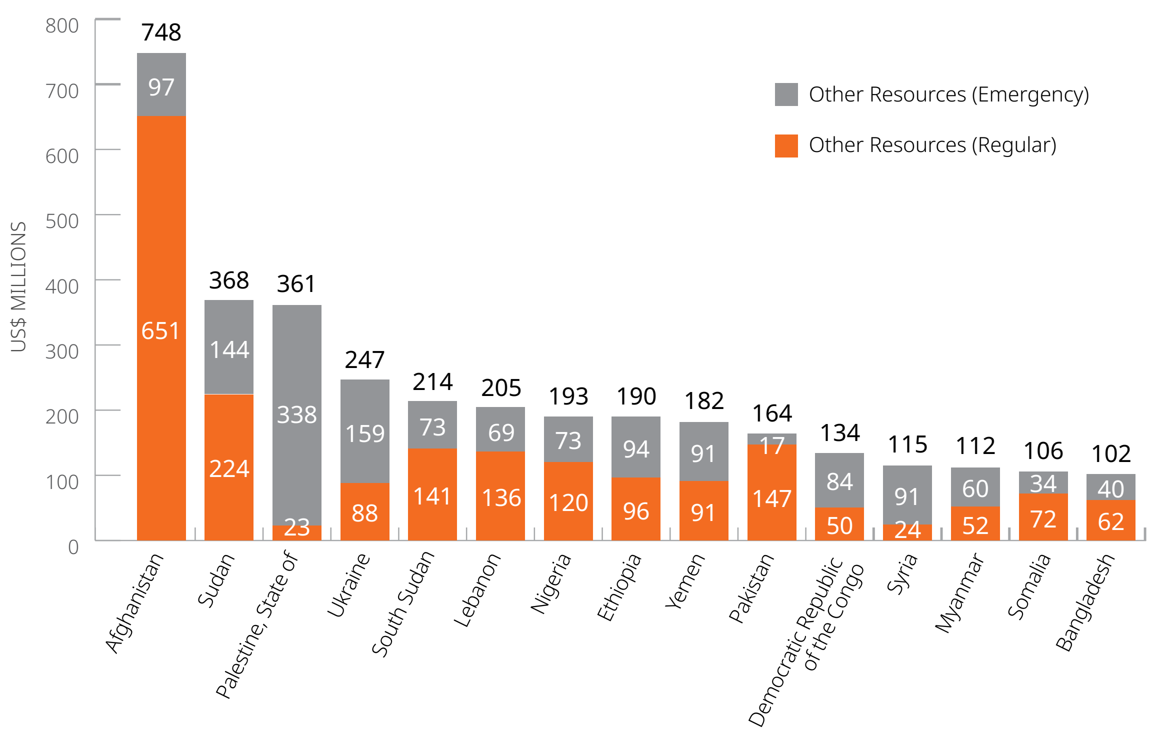
Other Resources income decreased by 2 per cent to $6,568 million in 2025. Of this funding, 79 per cent or $5,170 million came from the public sector and 21 percent or $1,397 million from the private sector.

Other Resources contributions received by region in 2025[1]



In 2025, 54 per cent of total funding received as Other Resources was earmarked for 15 countries.

Top 15 recipient countries of Other Resources by contributions received in 2025



[1] The map does not reflect $1,131 million of Other Resources earmarked for Headquarters.

OTHER RESOURCES: REGIONAL HIGHLIGHTS

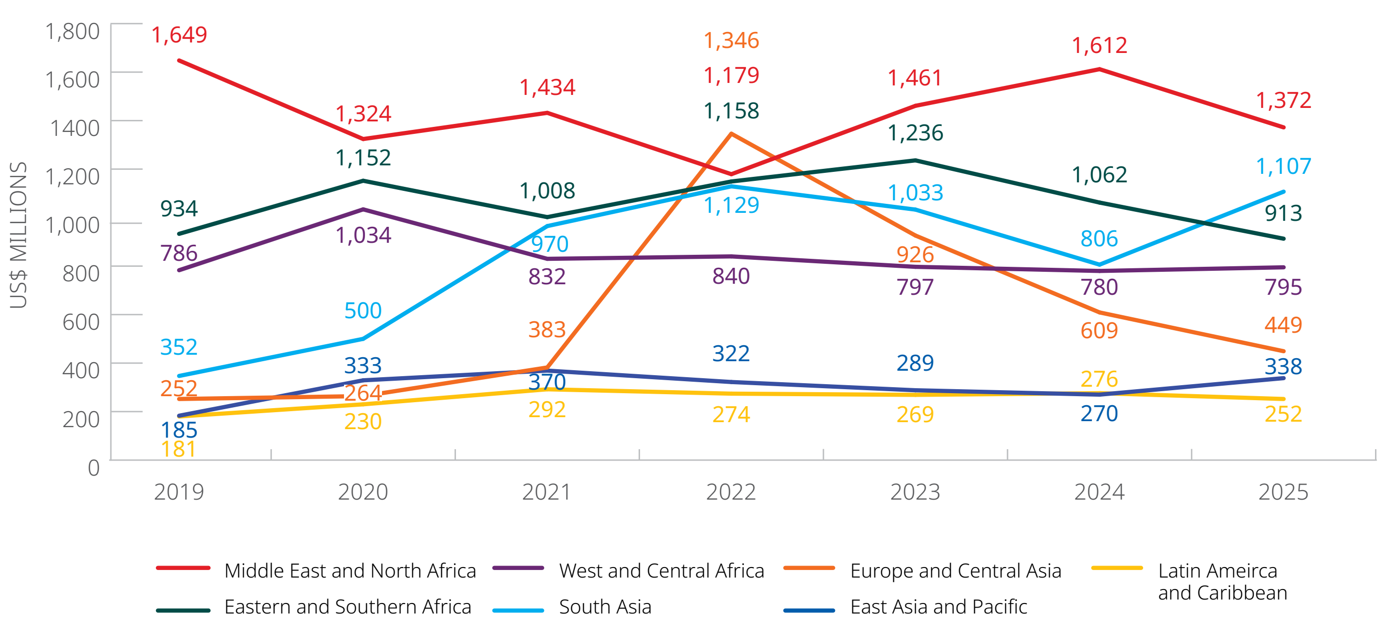
In 2025, Other Resources income to UNICEF amounted to $6,568 million. Of this funding, 45 per cent or $2,955 million came from the top five resource partners of Other Resources by region.

In both **Middle East and North Africa** and **East and South Africa**, contributions received have slowed down in 2025 following an upward trend over the past 2 years.

Contributions received to **South Asia** region increased significantly after a steep decline in 2024. South Asia is highly prone to disasters including flooding, droughts, earthquakes, refugee flows and climate change which has led to human suffering.

Many children in **Europe and Central Asia** faced overlapping challenges in 2025, with conflict, climate change, poverty and inequality combining to disrupt their lives. They included the millions affected by the war in Ukraine – now in its fifth year – and those who arrived in Europe through the Mediterranean or Balkan migration routes. Other Resources to the region dropped by 67 per cent compared to 2022. For more details on the regional highlights, please see the UNICEF Annual Report 2025.

Other Resources received by regions trend from 2019 to 2025[1,2,3]



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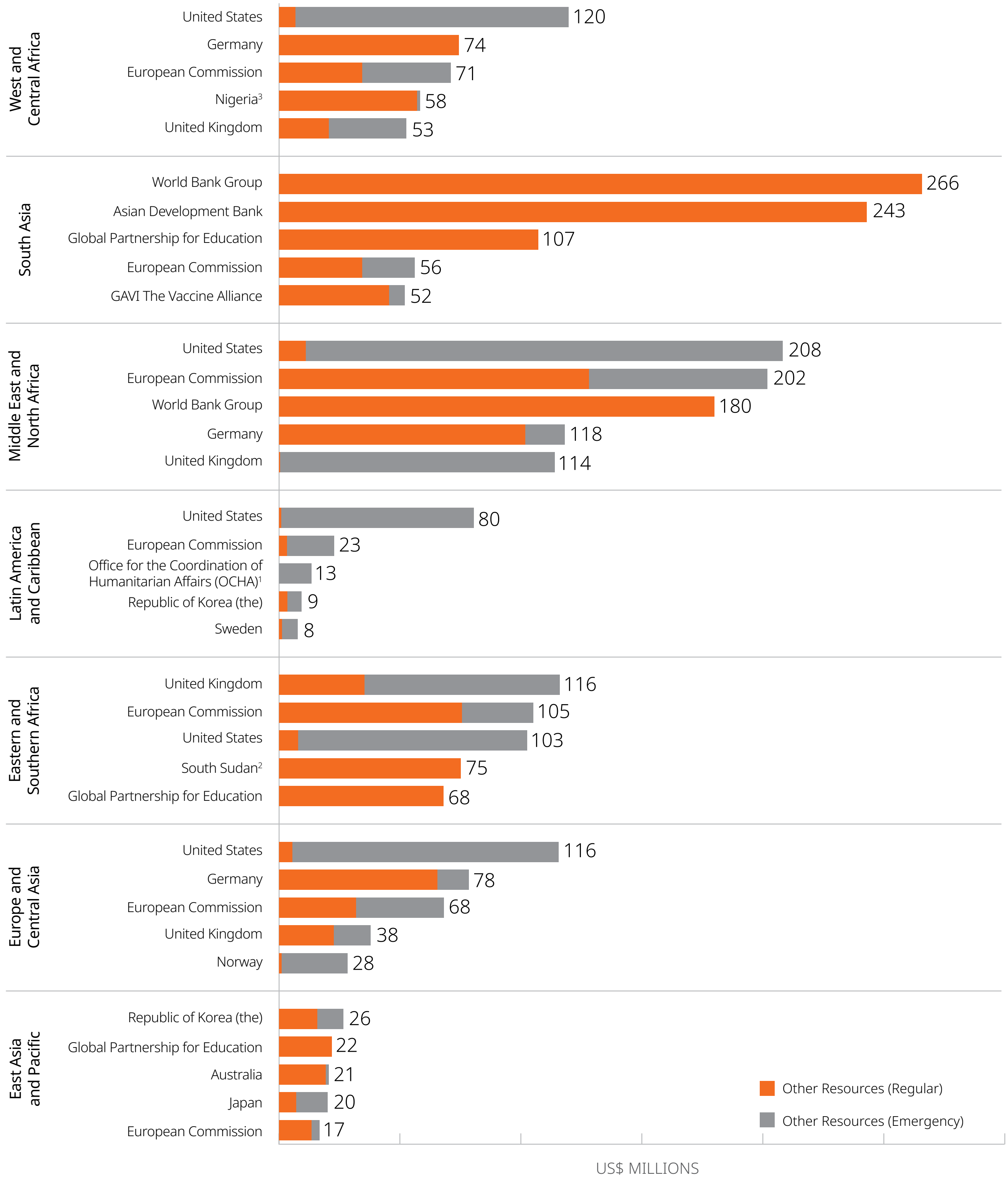
3 The table does not reflect $1,131 million of Other Resources earmarked for Headquarters.

Top 5 Resource Partners of Other Resources by region in 2025



1 Contributions received from the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs include $13 million related to the Central Emergency Response Fund.
2 Contributions received from South Sudan include $75 million related to the World Bank Group.
3 Contributions received from Nigeria include $37 million related to GAVI The Vaccine Alliance, $20 million related to The Global Fund, and $1 million related to the Islamic Development Bank.

RESULTS ACHIEVED IN 2025

For children across the globe, 2025 was a year fraught with difficult challenges and intractable crises. UNICEF continued to deliver lifesaving and life-changing results, with a focus on reaching the most vulnerable. Please see the highlights below of some of the key results UNICEF and partners achieved for children in 2025, across more than 190 countries and territories.

For more details, please see the 2025 UNICEF Global Annual Results Reports. These reports provide a detailed account of UNICEF's results at the global, regional and country levels in 2025, based on the goals and cross-cutting priorities of the UNICEF Strategic Plan for 2022–2025.

Immunization

Over 1.6 billion polio vaccine doses delivered, contributing to a reduction of 68 per cent in global polio cases since 2022.

Nutrition

255 million children in 54 countries reached with services to prevent, detect and treat wasting; **423 million children under 5** reached in 81 countries with interventions to prevent stunting; **158 million school-aged children** in 92 countries reached with interventions to prevent anaemia, overweight and other forms of malnutrition.

Humanitarian assistance

414 humanitarian emergencies responded to in 101 countries, while governments were supported to strengthen national systems that deliver essential services to children.

Inclusion

139 countries worked on disability-inclusive programming, reaching **6.5 million children with disabilities**, up from 4.5 million in 2022.

Education

Across 90 countries
27.8 million out-of-school children, 51 per cent girls, were supported with education, for a total of 178 million across 132 countries from 2022 to 2025.

Advocacy

Advocacy contributed to child-sensitive laws, regulations, policies, budgets, or practices on vaccine affordability, availability and equity in **93 countries**, education in **112 countries**, mental health in **101 countries**, and water,

Child protection

Nearly 10.4 million adolescent girls at risk of child marriage in 50 countries benefited from prevention and care interventions.

WASH

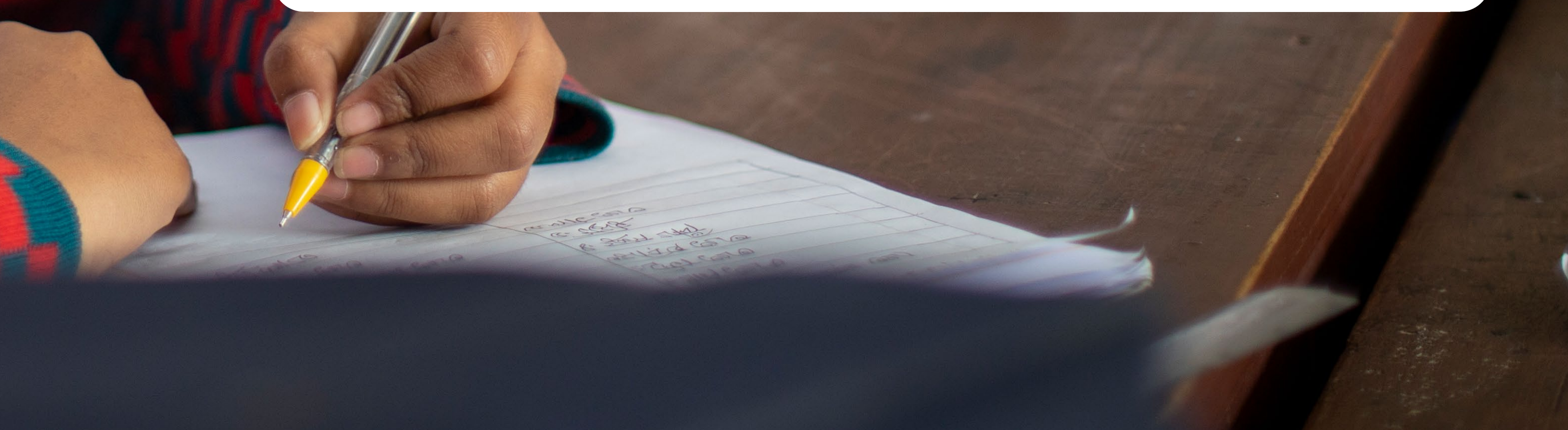
Over 17 million people gained access to at least basic sanitation services, **over 34 million to safe water**, and **over 15 million to basic hygiene**.

Youth engagement

108 countries enabled youth participation in policy development, entrepreneurship and advocacy on sustainability.

Social protection

$559 million in cash assistance reached vulnerable households and front-line workers in humanitarian settings.

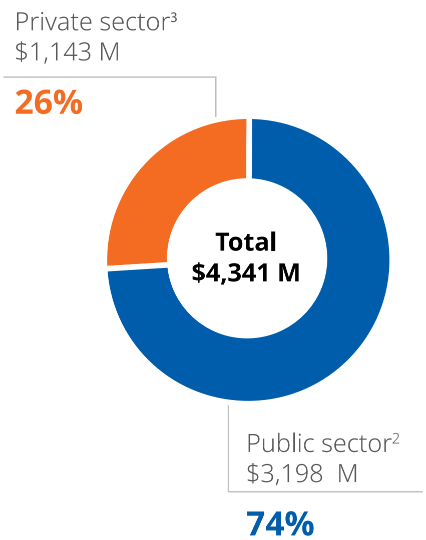


OTHER RESOURCES (REGULAR)

Other Resources (Regular) are funds for non-emergency programme purposes and strategic priorities. In 2025, the Other Resources (Regular) income to UNICEF amounted to $4,341 million. This represents an increase of 5 per cent, or $220 million, from $4,121 million in 2024. Of this, 74 per cent, or $3,198 million, was provided by public sector partners, and 26 per cent, or $1,143 million, was provided by private sector partners.

In 2025, the top 20 resource partners to this funding category contributed $3,100 million, or 75 per cent, of the total contributions received as Other Resources (Regular).

Other Resources (Regular) income by type of resource partner, 2025[1]



Top 20 resource partners for Other Resources (Regular) by contributions received in 2025[4]

(Millions of United States dollars)

No.	Resource Partner[5]	Other Resources (Regular)
1	World Bank Group	467
2	Germany	330
3	European Commission	324
4	United States Fund for UNICEF	320
5	Global Partnership for Education	249
6	Asian Development Bank	247
7	Gavi, The Vaccine Alliance	171
8	Canadian UNICEF Committee	155
9	Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	112
10	United Kingdom	108

No.	Resource Partner[5]	Other Resources (Regular)
11	United Kingdom Committee for UNICEF	103
12	South Sudan[6]	75
13	United States	68
14	Global Fund	58
15	Education Cannot Wait Fund	58
16	Nigeria[7]	57
17	Sweden	55
18	United Nations Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (UN MPTFO)	52
19	Canada	47
20	Republic of Korea (the)	46

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 4.
2 Public sector includes governments including the European Commission, Inter-Organizational Arrangements, Global Programme Partnerships, and International Financial Institutions.
3 Private sector includes income from foundations, individuals, Non-Governmental Organizations, UNICEF National Committees and UNICEF Country Offices.
4 Contributions received in cash and in kind. Please refer to page 26-30 for all UNICEF contributions received by resource partner.
5 Excluding UNICEF Country Office Private Sector Fundraising.
6 Contributions received from South Sudan include $75 million related to the World Bank Group.
7 Contribution received from Nigeria include $36 million related to GAVI The Vaccine Alliance, $20 million related to The Global Fund, and $1 million related to the Islamic Development Bank.

OTHER RESOURCES (EMERGENCY)

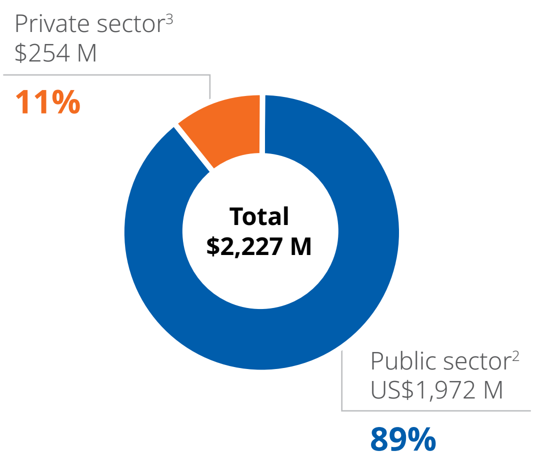
Other Resources (Emergency) are earmarked funds for humanitarian action and post-crisis recovery activities.

In 2025, Other Resources (Emergency) income to UNICEF totaled $2,227 million. This represents a decrease of 13 per cent, or $332 million, from $2,558 million in 2024.

Of the total Other Resources (Emergency) income, $1,972 million, or 89 per cent, was provided by public sector partners, while the remaining $254 million, or 11 per cent was provided by private sector partners.

The top 20 resource partners to this funding category contributed $2,001 million, or 90 per cent, of the total contributions received as Other Resources (Emergency).

Other Resources (Emergency) income by type of resource partner in 2025[1]



Top 20 resource partners to Other Resources (Emergency) by contributions received in 2025[4]

(Millions of United States dollars)

No.	Resource Partner[5]	Other Resources (Emergency)
1	United States	675
2	United Kingdom	289
3	European Commission	225
4	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)[5]	105
5	Sweden	100
6	Japan	88
7	Republic of Korea (the)	85
8	Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	56
9	Germany	53
10	Norway	52

No.	Resource Partner[5]	Other Resources (Emergency)
11	German Committee for UNICEF	50
12	Canada	37
13	United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA)	29
14	Switzerland	26
15	United States Fund for UNICEF	25
16	United Kingdom Committee for UNICEF	23
17	Australia	23
18	Swedish Committee for UNICEF	23
19	Denmark	19
20	Japan Committee for UNICEF	18

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 4.
2 Public sector includes governments including the European Commission, Inter-Organizational Arrangements, Global Programme Partnerships, and International Financial Institutions.
3 Private sector includes income from foundations, individuals, Non-Governmental Organizations, UNICEF National Committees and UNICEF Country Offices.
4 Contributions received in cash and in kind. Please refer to page 26-30 for all UNICEF contributions received by resource partner.
5 Excluding UNICEF Country Office Private Sector Fundraising.
6 Contributions received from the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs include $96 million related to the Central Emergency Response Fund, $9 million related to humanitarian Country-based Pooled Funds.

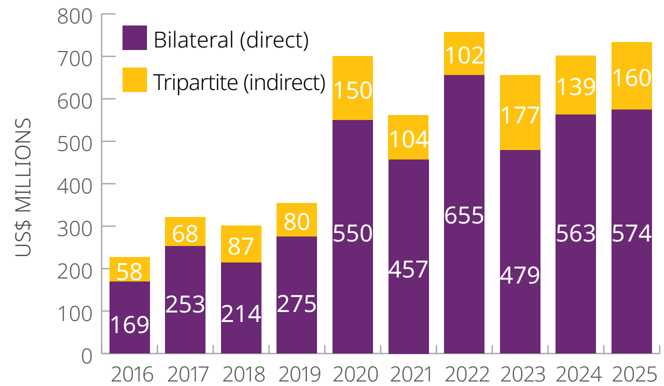
GLOBAL PROGRAMME PARTNERSHIPS

Global Programme Partnerships (GPPs) represent thematically focussed financing agencies typically self-organized as Public Private Partnerships. UNICEF's programme footprint, accountability and oversight mechanisms, and ability operate at scale and in fragile contexts creates a fertile ground for engaging with GPPs. UNICEF received from GPPs to UNICEF have almost tripled since 2016. In 2025, GPPs income totalled $574 million. Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance was the top GPPs donor, providing $189 million, with Education Cannot Wait, the Global Fund and the Global Partnership for Education also contributing very significantly. Collectively, GPPs represent a growing and dynamic presence in the global development and humanitarian architecture, and UNICEF is well placed to expand its current GPPs portfolio into new areas, including Climate Finance.

Global Programme Partnerships

Resource Partners	US$ Millions	
	Bilateral (Direct)	Tripartite[1] (Indirect)
Education Cannot Wait Fund	$57.6M	
End Violence Fund	$2.3M	
Gavi, The Vaccine Alliance	$189.0M	$127.0M
Global Partnership for Education	$249.0M	$2.0M
Nutrition International	$18.3M	
Global Fund	$57.7M	$31.4M
Total	**$573.9M**	**$160.4M**

Global Programme Partnerships from 2016 to 2025



INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

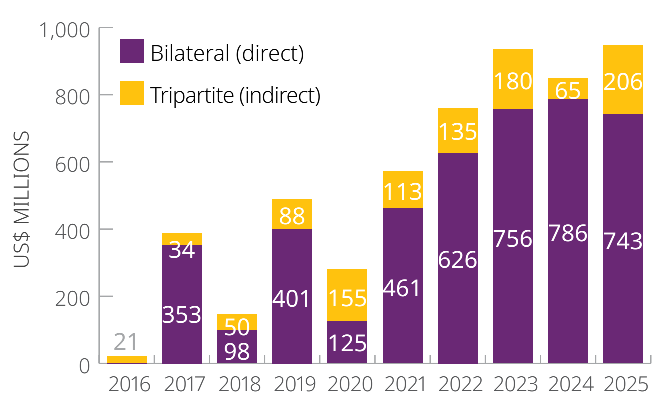
With poverty, climate change, conflict, and inequality continuing to shape the global development landscape, strategic partnerships between UNICEF and International Financial Institutions (IFIs) remain essential to protecting children's rights and expanding opportunities for them to reach their full potential. 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.

In 2025, UNICEF maintained strong engagement with IFIs despite a shifting global context. As a result, UNICEF received $949 million through its partnerships with IFIs. This included $743 million from directly supported programmes—driven by major agreements in Afghanistan and Myanmar—as well as $206 million through indirect financing pipelines across multiple countries. Notably, $313 million of the total was secured from regional development banks (RDBs), underscoring their growing contribution to development financing, particularly in fragile and conflict-affected contexts.

International Financial Institutions

Resource Partners	US$ Millions	
	Bilateral (Direct)	Tripartite[1] (Indirect)
African Development Bank		$2.4M
Asian Development Bank	$247.5M	$1.4M
Development Bank of Latin America		$.03M
Islamic Development Bank[2]		$31.8M
World Bank Group	$466.6M	$169.2M
European Investment Bank	$29.0M	
Inter-American Development Bank		$.7M
Total	**$743.1M**	**$205.5M**

International Financial Institutions from 2016 to 2025



[1] Funding through agreements in collaboration with programme country governments.

[2] In addition, UNICEF received $2.8 million from Saudi Arabia, of which the Islamic Development Bank is the trustee, as direct funding.

MULTI-YEAR RESOURCES

As part of all UNICEF contributions, multi-year commitments are efficient and effective investments that improve the predictability of funding streams for results. Multi-year commitments enable faster and more efficient response, and longer-term programme planning and implementation.

In 2025, UNICEF received 45 per cent of its total contributions from partners as multi-year commitments. This represents the same level reached in 2024.

In terms of Regular Resources, UNICEF received 16 per cent of these contributions as part of partners' multi-year core funding agreements. This represents a 1 per cent increase to previous year of 2024.

Of Other Resources (Regular) contributed in 2025, 63 per cent were part of multi-year grants. This is 6 per cent less than in 2024.

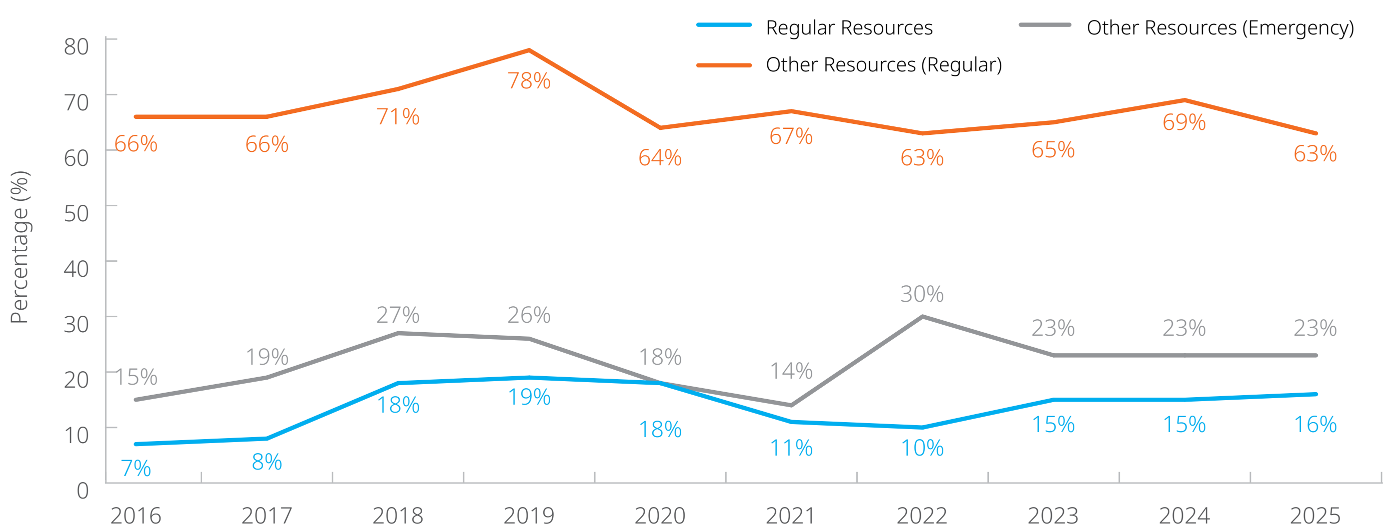
Of Other Resources (Emergency) funding, 23 per cent were multi-year contributions in 2025. This represents a stagnant figure for multi-year emergency contributions in 2025.

As we begin to implement UNICEF's Strategic Plan 2026-2029, UNICEF encourages to deliver results for children under UNICEF's Strategic Plan 2026-2029, UNICEF encourages partners to increase multi-year core and other contributions to a target of at least 50 per cent. This will enable UNICEF to fulfil its mandate in the most effective, impactful way.

Contributors* to Multi-Year[1] Regular Resources Revenue[2] Recognized 2022-2025

RESOURCE PARTNER	PERIOD				TOTAL M-Y RR CONTRIBUTION
Sweden	4 years	(2022–2025)	3 years	(2026-2028)	163
Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	3 years	(2023–2025)			122
Switzerland	3 years	(2022–2024)			69
Australia	5 years	(2022-2026)			51
Belgium	4 years	(2021-2024)	4 years	(2025-2028)	44
Canada	3 years	(2024–2026)			35
Luxembourg	4 years	(2022–2025)	4 years	(2026-2029)	26
New Zealand	3 years	(2022–2024)	3 years	(2025-2027)	22
Denmark	3 years	(2020–2022)	3 years	(2023–2025)	21
Qatar	2 years	(2022–2023)	2 years	(2025-2026)	16
Iceland	3 years	(2024–2026)			6

Proportion of total contributions received as part of multi-year agreements[3] from 2016 to 2025

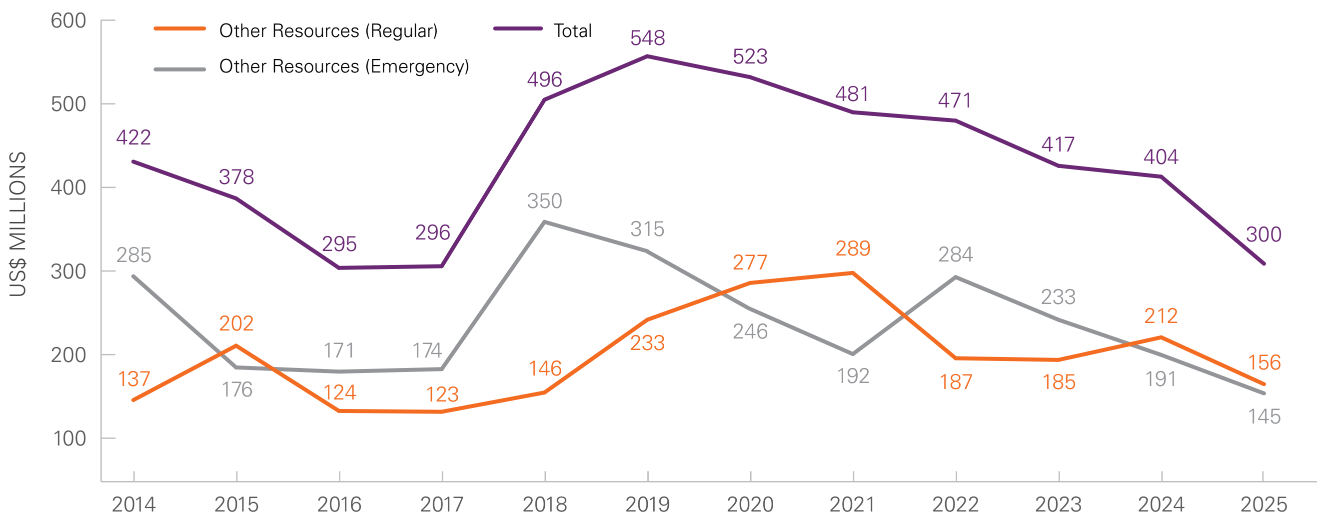


1 Revenue represents the full value of the agreement in the year it is signed. Amounts in other years, including negative amounts, represent revaluation due to exchange rate fluctuations.
2 Revenue data exclude private sector resource partners and write-downs.
3 Agreements with a lifetime of two years or more are defined as multi-year agreements. These include any amendments. Other Resources (Regular) include contributions to specific management activities.
* The RR contribution of $8.4m from Ireland was received based on a single-year grant agreement. This grant agreement was made under the Memorandum of Understanding signed between Ireland and UNICEF, which is intended to provide predictable core funding for the period 2024 to 2025.

UN INTER-AGENCY ARRANGEMENTS

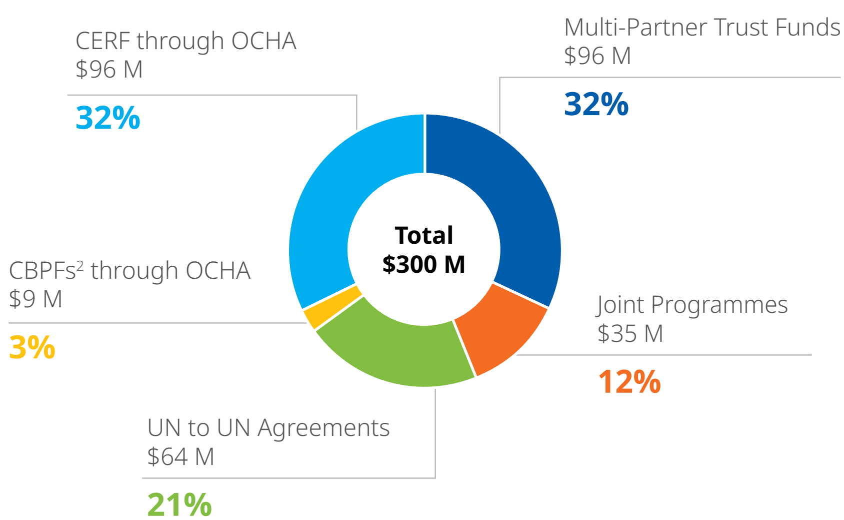
The level of contributions received through UN inter-agency arrangements saw a decline in 2025, largely affected by the overall decrease in ODA. UNICEF led approximately 30 Joint Programmes, strengthening coherence and coordination among United Nations organizations and supporting the delivery of results for children on a greater scale.

Contributions received[1] through UN inter-agency arrangements by type of funding from 2014 to 2025



In 2025, UNICEF received $300 million through UN inter-agency arrangements for both development (52%) and humanitarian (48%) interventions. This amount represents 6 per cent of total Other Resources contributions provided by public sector partners. The partnership modalities in this figure include UN Joint Programmes (programmable costs), Multi-Partner Trust Funds (MPTFs), (e.g. Peacebuilding Trust Fund), the Joint SDG Fund, UN to UN agreements, Central Response Emergency Funds (CERF), and Country Based Pooled Funds (CBPFs).

Contribution received[1] through UN Inter-agency arrangements in 2025



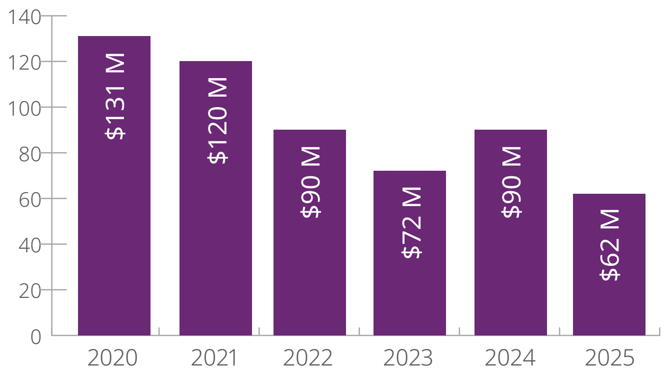
1 Contributions received excluding refunds. Please refer to pages 26-30 for contributions received through inter-organizational arrangements, by resource partner.

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

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

UN JOINT PROGRAMMES (ADMINISTERED BY UNICEF)

Contributions received through UN Joint Programmes from 2020 to 2025[3] (UNICEF is acting as Administrative Agent)



UNICEF manages UN Joint Programmes as the Administrative Agent (AA) on behalf of other UN agencies. These funds are passed through UNICEF to the other partners and UNICEF conducts effective and impartial fiduciary management on their behalf. Contributions received for Joint Programmes administered by UNICEF decreased by $28 million in 2025. Of this $62 million contribution received, 65% received from top 3 donors including the United Kingdom, Canada and Switzerland. In addition, the European Commission contributed $24 million through tripartite and joint agreements.

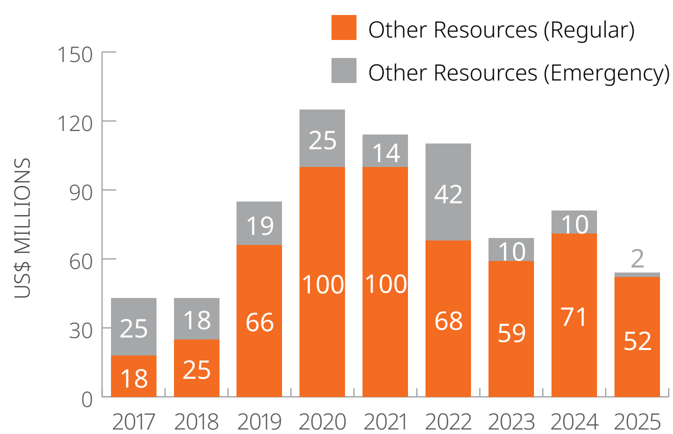
UN INTER-AGENCY POOLED FUNDS

UNICEF received $96 million through UN Multi-Partner Trust Funds in 2025. Of this 56 per cent ($54 million) received from and administered by the UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office, while 44 per cent ($42 million) received from other Trust Funds administered by sister agencies, as well as the broader Joint SDG Fund and country specific SDG Funds.

Top 10 Multi-partner Trust Funds received through UN MPTF Office[4]

Funds	Sum of Transfers (real-time)
Peacebuilding Fund	$10 M
Joint SDG Fund	$7 M
Uzbekistan Vision 2030 Fund	$5 M
Somalia Joint Fund	$4 M
Spotlight Initiative 2.0 Fund	$3 M
JP Syria 2.0	$3 M
Generation Unlimited	$2 M
Papua New Guinea UN Country Fund II	$2 M
SDG Multi-Partner Trust Fund Kenya	$2 M
JP Sri Lanka JURE	$2 M

Contributions received through UN MPTF Office from 2017 to 2025



CENTRAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE FUND

Other Resources Emergency contributions received from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) totalled $96 million. Thirty-eight rapid response projects in 25 countries met critical needs in the face of extreme weather events, public health emergencies (e.g., cholera), displacement crises and earthquakes. Rapid response allocations[5] included anticipatory action projects to facilitate early action in Afghanistan, Guatemala, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Haiti, Mozambique and Nigeria. Allocations from the CERF underfunded emergencies window supported responses in places including the Central African Republic, Chad, Somalia, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and Zambia.

3 Total contributions received by resource partners including programme costs of UNICEF and other participating agencies, and the administrative fees.
4 Source: https://mptf.undp.org/participating-organizations/unicef as of May 2026.
5 CERF allocations to UNICEF totaled $84.4 million in 2025, making UNICEF the top recipient of CERF funding. See United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund, allocations by agency, available at https://cerf.un.org/what-we-do/allocation-by-agency.

UNICEF'S TRANSPARENCY JOURNEY

Transparency is core to UNICEF's role as a trusted partner, reinforcing accountability in the use of resources entrusted to us to advance the well-being of children worldwide. Additionally, transparency facilitates the effective use of data to accelerate progress toward the Sustainable Development Goals and to drive impactful results for children.

UNICEF signed onto the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI)[1] in 2012 and has since then 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. On the IATI dashboard[2], UNICEF consistently ranks as top performers for publication of high-quality, forward-looking, comprehensive and timely financial data and organizational results.

Through its revamped Transparency Portal, UNICEF publishes detailed, disaggregated data on programmatic and management results, including thematic funding contributions and expenses. This data can be accessed through interactive visualizations and data exploration tools. This level of granularity allows stakeholders to dive deeper into the source and utilization of resources, promoting greater transparency and accountability.

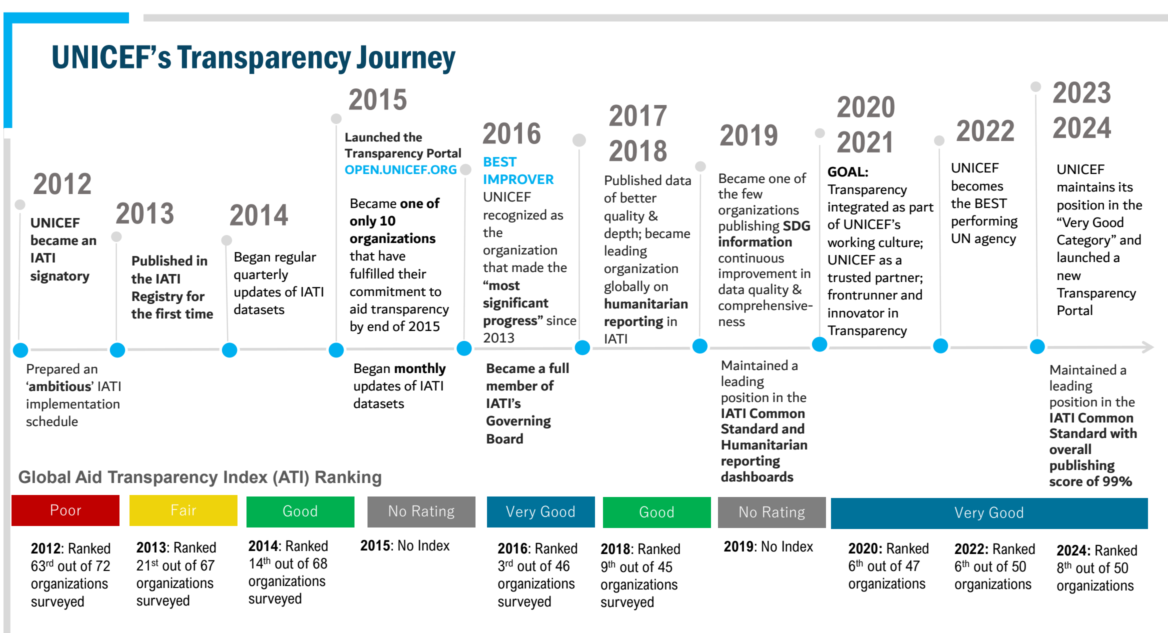
In 2025, UNICEF advanced global dialogue on transparency through its role on the Governing Board of the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI). UNICEF sustained strong data publishing performance, maintaining a score of 99 and a consistent monthly publication schedule. UNICEF was also one of only two United Nations agencies committed to participate in the 2026 Aid Transparency Index, underscoring its continued commitment to transparency and accountability.

UNICEF has maintained its leading position in the 2024 Aid Transparency Index[3] by remaining in the 'very good' category for the third consecutive Index, ranking eighth out of 50 major development organizations, including multilaterals, IFIs, foundations, and governments, and third among UN agencies with a publishing score of 99 percent.

Achieving results for every child requires the most effective and efficient use of resources. Transparency and accountability are critical parts of this. As a globally trusted development and humanitarian partner, UNICEF remains committed to continuously strengthening transparency in our organizational culture and contributing to leading global efforts and initiatives.

PLEASE VISIT TRANSPARENCY PORTAL

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 To see the top-ranking organizations on the IATI Standard and Humanitarian data, visit the IATI dashboard: http://publishingstats.iatistandard.org/summary_stats.html

3 Aid Transparency Index: https://www.publishwhatyoufund.org/the-index/2022/

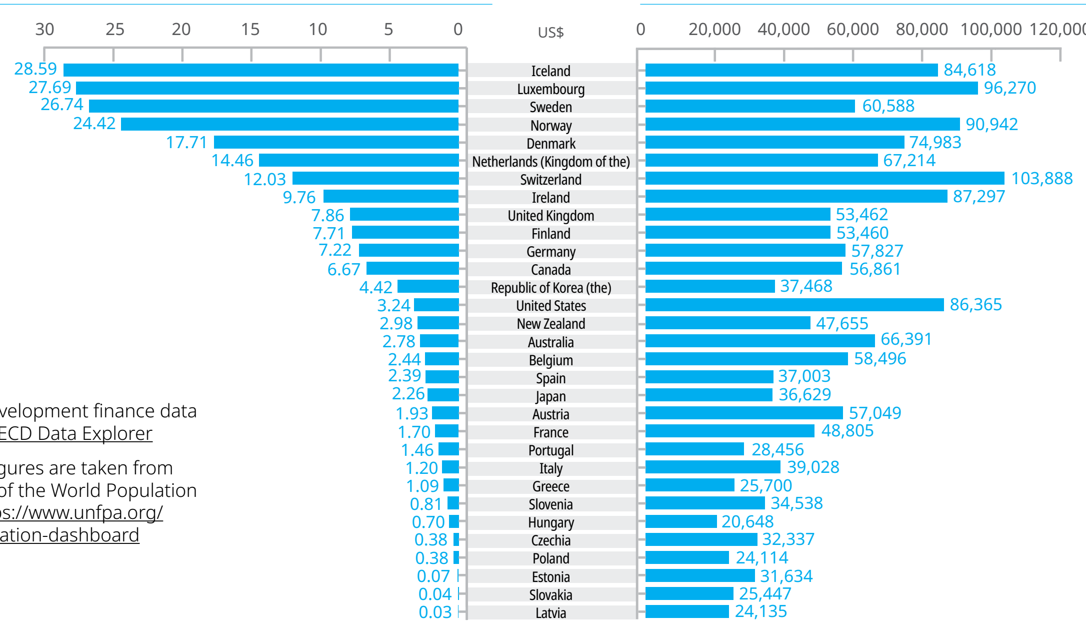
DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE (DAC) MEMBER GOVERNMENTS TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED TO UNICEF COMPARED TO ODA, OPA PER CAPITA AND GNI PER CAPITA IN 2025

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 2025, Iceland was the first position with a $29 per capita contribution. Luxembourg is on the second position with a $28 per capita contribution, followed by Sweden with a $27 per capita contribution. DAC countries' multilateral ODA declined to **USD 47.9 billion**, down **21.3% since 2023**.

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	22.43	1.99	24.42	5,268	937.36	90,941.99	1.03
Luxembourg	20.74	6.94	27.69	650	955.51	96,269.57	0.99
Sweden	20.25	6.48	26.74	5,484	514.40	60,588.09	0.85
Denmark	11.40	6.30	17.71	3,254	542.40	74,983.26	0.72
Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	11.30	3.15	14.46	7,151	389.68	67,213.84	0.58
Germany	5.30	1.92	7.22	27,137	322.75	57,826.68	0.56
Switzerland	6.05	5.98	12.03	4,285	477.74	103,888.06	0.46
Finland	4.31	3.39	7.71	1,332	236.93	53,459.99	0.44
United Kingdom	6.01	1.84	7.86	16,045	230.70	53,462.18	0.43
Ireland	6.53	3.23	9.76	1,969	370.74	87,297.40	0.42
France	0.41	1.28	1.70	13,770	206.61	48,804.67	0.42
Belgium	1.17	1.27	2.44	2,545	216.40	58,496.02	0.37
Japan	0.96	1.31	2.26	15,562	126.42	36,629.07	0.35
Iceland	18.54	10.04	28.59	114	285.48	84,618.23	0.34
Austria	1.38	0.56	1.93	1,710	187.67	57,049.32	0.33
Canada	2.38	4.29	6.67	7,220	179.92	56,861.27	0.32
Italy	0.24	0.96	1.20	6,843	115.69	39,028.27	0.30
New Zealand	2.74	0.24	2.98	683	130.02	47,654.57	0.27
Spain	0.47	1.92	2.39	4,809	100.43	37,002.74	0.27
Slovenia	0.07	0.74	0.81	158	74.51	34,537.87	0.22
Republic of Korea (the)	2.78	1.65	4.42	3,937	76.19	37,468.25	0.20
Estonia	0.07	-	0.07	82	61.21	31,633.95	0.19
Australia	2.11	0.67	2.78	3,291	122.03	66,391.32	0.18
Latvia	0.03	-	0.03	80	43.39	24,135.27	0.18
Portugal	0.02	1.43	1.46	528	50.73	28,455.90	0.18
Poland	0.01	0.37	0.38	1,491	39.10	24,114.19	0.16
Hungary	0.60	0.10	0.70	276	28.69	20,648.48	0.14
Slovakia	0.00	0.03	0.04	185	33.81	25,447.22	0.13
Greece	1.09	-	1.09	332	33.35	25,700.14	0.13
Czechia	0.06	0.32	0.38	398	37.51	32,336.61	0.12
United States	2.14	1.10	3.24	28,196	81.19	86,364.84	0.09
Average	**4.89**	**2.48**	**7.13**	**5,315.63**	**232.53**	**53,203.52**	**0.37**

Contributions Per Capita to UNICEF in 2025

Gross National Income Per Capita in 2025



Source: OECD Development finance data – ODA in 2025. OECD Data Explorer

The population figures are taken from the UNFPA State of the World Population Report 2025. https://www.unfpa.org/data/world-population-dashboard

UNICEF CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED BY RESOURCE PARTNER IN 2025[1,2]

#	Resource Partner	Regular Resources[2]	Other Resources (Regular)	Other Resources (Emergency)	Total
	Governments including the European Commission				
1	Afghanistan	53,400			53,400
2	Algeria	10,500		349,904	360,404
3	Andorra	11,692	234,986		246,678
4	Angola	130,000			130,000
5	Argentina		176,373		176,373
6	Armenia	115,200			115,200
7	Australia	12,500,000	21,319,646	23,050,487	56,870,132
8	Austria	1,931,075	2,396,435	8,208,629	12,536,139
9	Bangladesh	201,280	23,748,751		23,950,031
10	Barbados	195,575			195,575
11	Belgium	11,737,089	899,822	1,173,709	13,810,620
12	Belize		112,500		112,500
13	Benin	24,124	5,244,127		5,268,251
14	Bhutan	13,118			13,118
15	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	40,000			40,000
16	Botswana	103,512			103,512
17	Brazil	1,876,115	185,736		2,061,851
18	Bulgaria	137,185	83,217	116,805	337,207
19	Burkina Faso		4,605,629	831,283	5,436,912
20	Burundi		11,315,923		11,315,923
21	Cabo Verde	350,000			350,000
22	Cambodia		110,460		110,460
23	Cameroon		960,000		960,000
24	Canada	11,876,833	47,035,653	36,706,290	95,618,777
25	Central African Republic (the)	44,000	2,012,030		2,056,030
26	Chad	52,008	25,028,336		25,080,344
27	Chile	77,000			77,000
28	China	1,686,770	12,221,961	1,028,793	14,937,524
29	Comoros (the)	70,000	205,787		275,787
30	Congo (the)	747,250			747,250
31	Costa Rica	18,444			18,444
32	Côte d'Ivoire	42,108	6,583,651		6,625,759
33	Croatia	26,125	606,043	1,168,170	1,800,338
34	Cuba		25,000		25,000
35	Cyprus			2,656,788	2,656,788
36	Czechia		-149	636,931	636,783
37	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	130,070			130,070
38	Democratic Republic of the Congo	780,624	17,845,543		18,626,167
39	Denmark	14,241,768	35,350,496	18,816,120	68,408,384
40	Djibouti		144,998		144,998
41	Dominican Republic (the)	88,000	1,002,927		1,090,927
42	Ecuador	5,352			5,352
43	Equatorial Guinea	102,672			102,672
44	Estonia			90,341	90,341
45	Ethiopia	261,340	3,573,140		3,834,480
46	European Commission		323,618,791	225,333,108	548,951,899
47	Fiji	294,754			294,754
48	Finland	3,508,772	19,609,555	1,114,827	24,233,155
49	France	292,056	14,126,410	13,173,773	27,592,239
50	Gabon	89,452			89,452
51	Georgia	155,000			155,000
52	Germany	63,612,771	329,512,926	52,765,499	445,891,196
53	Ghana	148,512			148,512
54	Greece		10,594,363	242,643	10,837,006
55	Guinea	350,000	939,138	-	1,289,138
56	Guinea-Bissau	621,000	1,388,116		2,009,116
57	Guyana	31,672			31,672

#	Resource Partner	Regular Resources[2]	Other Resources (Regular)	Other Resources (Emergency)	Total
58	Haiti		2,975,267		2,975,267
59	Hungary	5,735,406			5,735,406
60	Iceland	2,028,786	5,387,967	-88	7,416,665
61	India	101,500	3,357,953		3,459,453
62	Indonesia	136,415	950,294		1,086,709
63	Iraq	48,785			48,785
64	Ireland	9,026,964	16,454,746	9,177,101	34,658,810
65	Italy	1,085,828	7,483,215	5,780,347	14,349,390
66	Jamaica	87,828			87,828
67	Japan	11,073,843	18,570,492	88,007,119	117,651,454
68	Jordan	802,963			802,963
69	Kazakhstan	165,000	150,000		315,000
70	Kenya	150,000	4,515,549		4,665,549
71	Kuwait	200,000	2,800,000	2,492,500	5,492,500
72	Kyrgyzstan	55,000	1,179,000		1,234,000
73	Lao People`s Democratic Republic (the)		126,363		126,363
74	Latvia			52,178	52,178
75	Lebanon	2,500			2,500
76	Lesotho	120,000	226,053		346,053
77	Liechtenstein			230,884	230,884
78	Luxembourg	3,797,214	10,330,699	-23,081	14,104,833
79	Madagascar	6,000	17,502,748		17,508,748
80	Malawi		1,149,264		1,149,264
81	Malaysia	284,000	100,000		384,000
82	Mali	229,324	8,492,122		8,721,446
83	Malta			111,173	111,173
84	Marshall Islands (the)		550,000		550,000
85	Mauritania	20,610		217,748	238,358
86	Mexico	35,480			35,480
87	Monaco	28,935	579,064	257,447	865,447
88	Mongolia	90,408	845,955		936,363
89	Montenegro	24,692			24,692
90	Morocco	102,188			102,188
91	Mozambique	7,500	12,795,615		12,803,115
92	Namibia	120,000			120,000
93	Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	39,597,959	111,590,390	56,228,963	207,417,313
94	New Zealand	3,594,967	4,181,784	6,612,015	14,388,766
95	Niger (the)	4,000	24,407,550		24,411,550
96	Nigeria	2,981,751	57,034,306	1,238,591	61,254,648
97	Norway	42,602,606	31,592,012	51,868,417	126,063,036
98	Oman		1,000,000		1,000,000
99	Pakistan	3,966	20,046,345		20,050,310
100	Panama	1,116,750	359,558		1,476,308
101	Papua New Guinea		417,036		417,036
102	Peru	15,000			15,000
103	Philippines (the)	53,492	5,244,371		5,297,863
104	Poland			213,956	213,956
105	Portugal	137,371		117,371	254,742
106	Qatar	4,000,000	5,103,103		9,103,103
107	Republic of Korea (the)	12,778,370	45,533,493	85,120,000	143,431,863
108	Republic of Moldova (the)	54,000			54,000
109	Romania	50,000		35,563	85,563
110	Russian Federation (the)	2,000,000			2,000,000
111	Samoa	1,000	729,750		730,750
112	Sao Tome and Principe	19,500	291,897		311,397
113	Saudi Arabia	1,219,200	41,418,250	746,974	43,384,424
114	Senegal	393,117			393,117
115	Serbia	51,000	340,909		391,909
116	Sierra Leone	384,000	50,550		434,550
117	Singapore	50,000			50,000
118	Slovakia	11,751		-152	11,598
119	Slovenia	30,400		115,607	146,007
120	Solomon Islands		3,927,187		3,927,187
121	Somalia	435,700	6,026,057		6,461,757

#	Resource Partner	Regular Resources[2]	Other Resources (Regular)	Other Resources (Emergency)	Total
122	South Sudan	561,900	75,054,359		75,616,259
123	Spain	6,358,382	7,774,628	8,536,615	22,669,624
124	Sri Lanka	19,580			19,580
125	Sudan	121,400		5,723,539	5,844,939
126	Sweden	60,801,716	55,180,455	99,927,880	215,910,052
127	Switzerland	16,942,983	11,605,071	25,691,898	54,239,952
128	Tajikistan	32,400	705,715		738,115
129	Thailand	468,320		89,579	557,899
130	Timor-Leste	100,000			100,000
131	Togo	26,000			26,000
132	Trinidad and Tobago	15,000	18,252		33,252
133	Tunisia	12,875			12,875
134	Türkiye	250,000			250,000
135	Turkmenistan	62,746			62,746
136	Tuvalu		379,957		379,957
137	Uganda	459,000	2,709,138		3,168,138
138	United Arab Emirates		500,000	7,100,000	7,600,000
139	United Kingdom	21,476,510	107,667,118	289,019,828	418,163,457
140	United States		68,402,846	674,855,387	743,258,233
141	Uruguay	72,450	1,321,469		1,393,919
142	Uzbekistan	554,400	5,839,186		6,393,586
143	Viet Nam	44,254			44,254
144	Zambia	257,520	1,204,102		1,461,622
145	Zimbabwe		3,392,518		3,392,518
	Global Programme Partnerships				
1	Education Cannot Wait Fund		57,592,295		57,592,295
2	End Violence Fund		2,280,655		2,280,655
3	Gavi, The Vaccine Alliance		171,287,905	17,743,510	189,031,415
4	Global Fund		57,698,008		57,698,008
5	Global Partnership for Education		249,017,054		249,017,054
6	Nutrition International		18,318,696		18,318,696
	International Financial Institutions				
1	Asian Development Bank		247,460,730		247,460,730
2	European Investment Bank		28,980,597		28,980,597
3	Islamic Development Bank		30,000	2,750,000	2,780,000
4	World Bank Group		466,612,179		466,612,179
	UN Inter-Organizational Arrangements				
1	United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO)		1,805,051	300,000	2,105,050
2	Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO)		665,317	1,317,277	1,982,594
3	International Labor Organization (ILO)		2,132,488		2,132,488
4	International Organization for Migration (IOM)		1,901,144	1,725,238	3,626,382
5	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)		29,960	105,181,590	105,211,550
6	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)		6,160		6,160
7	United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN HABITAT)		161,367		161,367
8	United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)		104,500		104,500
9	United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)		61,200		61,200
10	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)		7,922,935	410,560	8,333,495
11	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)		1,597,214	899,799	2,497,013
12	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women)		1,213,442		1,213,442
13	United Nations High Commissioner on Refugees (UNHCR)		4,872,873	39,565	4,912,438
14	United Nations Joint Programmes (UNJP)		35,095,492		35,095,492
15	United Nations Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (UN MPTFO)		51,934,785	2,493,312	54,428,098
16	United Nations Office of Project Services (UNOPS)		1,652,523		1,652,523
17	United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)		21,348,918	576,581	21,925,499
18	United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)		4,554,072		4,554,072
19	United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA)		18,252	28,927,303	28,945,555
20	United Nations Resident`s Coordinator Office (UNRCO)		120,427		120,427

#	Resource Partner	Regular Resources[2]	Other Resources (Regular)	Other Resources (Emergency)	Total
21	United Nations Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violance Against Children (SRSG)		303,710		303,710
22	United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security (UNTFHS)		16,050		16,050
23	United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism (UNOCT)			519,145	519,145
24	World Food Programme (WFP)		13,645,025	-575	13,644,450
25	World Health Organization (WHO)		4,442,014	2,416,534	6,858,549
	Academic and Research Institutions				
1	Others		263,834	807,636	1,071,469
2	Secretariat of Pacific Community		369,933		369,933
3	The Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Organization (SEAMEO)		693,068		693,068
	UNICEF National Committees (NC)				
1	Andorran Committee for UNICEF	106,900	139,050	11,587	257,537
2	Australian Committee for UNICEF Limited	4,981,843	6,634,896	6,402,932	18,019,671
3	Austrian Committee for UNICEF	3,096,077	1,267,757	699,597	5,063,431
4	Belgian Committee for UNICEF	13,153,035	796,394	985,657	14,935,087
5	Canadian UNICEF Committee	10,282,879	155,158,902	6,600,724	172,042,505
6	Committee for UNICEF Switzerland and Liechtenstein	13,967,781	33,542,737	6,146,389	53,656,907
7	Czech Committee for UNICEF	2,702,521	418,432	303,584	3,424,537
8	Danish Foundation for UNICEF	10,271,470	23,739,889	3,818,059	37,829,418
9	Dutch Committee for UNICEF	45,082,984	8,173,500	4,609,462	57,865,946
10	Finnish Committee for UNICEF	12,927,692	2,708,183	3,441,137	19,077,012
11	French Committee for UNICEF	70,271,009	9,079,520	6,130,017	85,480,546
12	German Committee for UNICEF	80,862,431	30,299,763	50,128,243	161,290,438
13	Hong Kong Committee for UNICEF	8,459,021	1,571,902	1,782,941	11,813,863
14	Icelandic National Committee for UNICEF	3,619,521	77,646	320,380	4,017,547
15	Italian Committee for UNICEF - Foundation ETS	47,958,723	1,584,074	7,016,146	56,558,942
16	Japan Committee for UNICEF	130,044,598	12,748,308	18,130,692	160,923,598
17	Korean Committee for UNICEF	75,529,968	7,980,735	1,607,254	85,117,957
18	Luxembourg Committee for UNICEF	2,428,576	1,112,690	1,180,912	4,722,177
19	Norwegian Committee for UNICEF	6,281,752	4,013,994	865,672	11,161,418
20	Polish National Committee for UNICEF	13,313,192	126,005	854,911	14,294,108
21	Portugese Committee for UNICEF	11,832,259	1,524,545	1,564,258	14,921,062
22	Slovak Foundation for UNICEF	116,547	60,208	3,223	179,979
23	Slovenia Committee for UNICEF	1,280,454	60,646	232,401	1,573,501
24	Spanish Committee for UNICEF	74,990,068	10,555,561	6,269,905	91,815,534
25	Swedish Committee for UNICEF	39,303,526	6,783,436	23,017,632	69,104,595
26	The New Zealand National Committee for UNICEF	15,556	966,462	254,841	1,236,860
27	Turkish National Committee for UNICEF	1,372,241	2,436,186	397,253	4,205,680
28	UNICEF Hungarian Committee Foundation	940,515	17,324	30,697	988,536
29	UNICEF Ireland	2,985,585	1,424,172	12,758,518	17,168,276
30	United Kingdom Committee for UNICEF	2,236,915	102,724,361	23,337,053	128,298,329
31	United States Fund for UNICEF	38,869,732	319,502,132	25,062,942	383,434,806
	UNICEF Country Office Private Sector Fundraising (PSFR)				
1	Algeria PSFR		1,915	1,393	3,308
2	Angola PSFR		548,259	189,540	737,799
3	Argentina PSFR	8,459,359	7,997,207	372,947	16,829,513
4	Bahrain PSFR		66,847	47,040	113,887
5	Bangladesh PSFR		504,218	955,391	1,459,610
6	Belarus PSFR	63,527	191,001	428	254,957
7	Bhutan PSFR		54,270		54,270
8	Bolivia PSFR	1,441,277	751,857		2,193,134
9	Bosnia and Herzegovina PSFR	3,141	12,409		15,550
10	Brazil PSFR	9,014,172	13,293,803	152,539	22,460,515
11	Bulgaria PSFR	633,534	2,117,546	24,283	2,775,363
12	Burundi PSFR		364,500	188,933	553,433
13	Cameroon PSFR		155,167		155,167
14	Chile PSFR	15,548,509	2,997,862	463,212	19,009,583
15	China PSFR	19,506,505	59,954,850	11,507,672	90,969,027
16	Colombia PSFR	10,219,084	7,096,325	205,308	17,520,717
17	Congo PSFR			188,933	188,933
18	Costa Rica PSFR	1,148,906	104,741		1,253,647

#	Resource Partner	Regular Resources[2]	Other Resources (Regular)	Other Resources (Emergency)	Total
19	Cote d'Ivoire PSFR		239,120		239,120
20	Croatia PSFR	1,523,151	3,542,266	550,885	5,616,302
21	Democratic Republic of the Congo PSFR		340,200	318,933	659,133
22	Dominican Republic PSFR	1,798,165	288,263		2,086,428
23	Ecuador PSFR	4,136,910	5,513,162		9,650,073
24	Egypt PSFR	54,926	541,594	58,884	655,404
25	Ethiopia PSFR		683,900		683,900
26	Greece PSFR	1,121,924	667,313	14,205	1,803,441
27	Guatemala PSFR	748,275	1,347,907		2,096,182
28	Honduras PSFR		40,500		40,500
29	India PSFR	19,039,167	17,879,355	-59,816	36,858,706
30	Indonesia PSFR	3,347,671	6,741,574		10,089,245
31	International On-line Donations	937,810	51,054	620,123	1,608,987
32	Iran PSFR		107,487		107,487
33	Jordan PSFR		66,954	42,076	109,030
34	Kazakhstan PSFR	45,662	637,734	18,894	702,290
35	Kenya PSFR		282,986	188,933	471,920
36	Kosovo PSFR		88,028		88,028
37	Kuwait PSFR		194,626	1,274,692	1,469,318
38	Kyrgyzstan PSFR	3,402	8,650		12,053
39	Lao People`s Democratic Republic PSFR		9,945		9,945
40	Lebanon PSFR		7,549	3,380	10,930
41	Lesotho PSFR		55,747		55,747
42	Liberia PSFR			204,120	204,120
43	Macedonia PSFR		84,437		84,437
44	Madagascar PSFR		100,000		100,000
45	Malaysia PSFR	12,557,014	9,248,779	1,765,070	23,570,862
46	Mexico PSFR	8,946,231	9,115,169	1,282,080	19,343,480
47	Moldova PSFR		76,655	17,459	94,113
48	Mongolia PSFR		2,368,450		2,368,450
49	Morocco PSFR	1,864	97,857	87,524	187,245
50	Namibia PSFR		58,084		58,084
51	Nigeria PSFR		300,000	100,000	400,000
52	Oman PSFR		106,280	43,711	149,991
53	One-off donations PSFR		10,000		10,000
54	Pakistan PSFR	1,771	236,064	335,833	573,668
55	Panama PSFR	765,815	616,259		1,382,074
56	Paraguay PSFR	455,752	-45,459		410,293
57	Peru PSFR	3,716,830	2,453,852		6,170,682
58	Philippines PSFR	3,648,314	1,691,646	296,172	5,636,132
59	Qatar PSFR		4,677,695	4,486,316	9,164,012
60	Romania PSFR	1,432,166	1,886,129	82,544	3,400,838
61	Rwanda PSFR		24,611	188,933	213,544
62	Saudi Arabia PSFR	-7,500	603,574	183,196	779,270
63	Serbia PSFR	873,144	2,026,331	65,273	2,964,748
64	Sierra Leone PSFR		145,800		145,800
65	Singapore PSFR	1,730,574		865,029	2,595,603
66	South Africa PSFR		530,442		530,442
67	South Sudan PSFR		704,700		704,700
68	Sri Lanka PSFR		456,484		456,484
69	Sudan PSFR		50,000		50,000
70	Suriname PSFR		26,371		26,371
71	Thailand PSFR	7,065,224	6,258,614	325,948	13,649,787
72	Tunisia PSFR		21,773	22,234	44,008
73	Turkmenistan PSFR		99,873		99,873
74	Uganda PSFR		801,900	188,933	990,833
75	United Arab Emirates PSFR	1,416,772	11,454,532	1,613,953	14,485,256
76	United Republic of Tanzania PSFR		784,890		784,890
77	Uruguay PSFR	8,636,707	2,328,384		10,965,091
78	Uzbekistan PSFR	12,401	28,726	5,426	46,553
79	Viet Nam PSFR	8,044	554,518	62,232	624,794
80	Zambia PSFR		220,500		220,500
81	Zimbabwe PSFR		218,002		218,002

1 Contributions received in cash and in kind.
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. CERF is one of the fastest and most effective ways to ensure that urgently needed humanitarian assistance reaches people caught up in crises. Established by the United Nations General Assembly in 2005 as the United Nations global emergency response fund, CERF enables humanitarian responders to deliver life-saving assistance whenever and wherever crises strike.

As an essential enabler of global humanitarian action, CERF's Rapid Response window allows country teams to kick-start relief efforts immediately in a coordinated and prioritized response when a new crisis emerges. CERF's window for Underfunded Emergencies helps scale-up and sustain protracted relief operations to avoid critical gaps when no other funding is available.

Country-Based Pooled Funds (CBPFs)

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

CBPF receives broad support from United Nations Member States, the private sectors and individuals. Contributions from donors around the world are collected into single, unearmarked funds to support local humanitarian efforts.

From the Funding overview section: Welcome to Country Based Pooled Funds Data Hub (unocha.org).

Inter-organizational Arrangements

Arrangements that include, among others, contributions received through UNAIDS, UNDG, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNOCHA, UNTFHS, WHO, and the World Bank Group. Funding from these sources is mostly directed to humanitarian response and include, among others, income from various pooled funding mechanisms, such as grants from the UNOCHA managed Central Emergency Response Fund and Country Based Pooled Funds (see above) and not least but last multi-partner trust fund contributions.

Other Resources

Earmarked contributions for programmes. These are supplementary to the contributions in unrestricted Regular Resources and are made for a specific purpose such as an emergency response or a specific programme in a country or region.

Other Resources (Emergency) (ORE)

Funds specifically provided for UNICEF's humanitarian action and post crisis recovery activities. In addition to UNICEF's traditional resource partners, important sources of ORE funding are the inter-organizational arrangements including the Central Emergency Response Fund and the Multi Donor Trust Funds. Funding for ORE is raised through the UNICEF Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) appeal, Flash Appeals, the UN consolidated Humanitarian Needs Overview, and the UN Strategic Response Plan.

Other Resources (Regular) (ORR)

Funds for specific, non-emergency programme purposes, and strategic priorities. ORR funding allows UNICEF to implement specific projects at global, regional, and country levels. The most strategic and effective ORR contributions are those that are flexible both in their purpose and duration, given as thematic funding towards country programmes.

Private Sector

Funding received from a grouping of resource partners that include UNICEF's National Committees, UNICEF Country Office private sector fundraising, Non-Governmental Organizations, foundations, corporations, and individuals.

Public Sector

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

Regular Resources (RR)

Unrestricted funds that are foundational to delivering results across the UNICEF Strategic Plan. Regular Resources mainly include revenue from the voluntary annual core funding contributions of governments, and un-earmarked funds contributed by UNICEF National Committees, raised through fundraising appeals and ongoing relationships with individuals, civil society groups, companies, and foundations.

In-Kind Premises

Under the Basic Cooperation Agreement (BCA) terms, the host government is responsible for providing, to the extent possible, UNICEF premises to carry out its mandate. However, if the host government cannot provide such space, a UNICEF office should look to participate in a common premises arrangement with other UN agencies (MOU (Memorandum of Understanding)) arrangement.

Strategic Plan

UNICEF's Strategic Plan 2022–2025 provides a global framework for UNICEF country programmes and National Committees, outlining key programmatic goals and a related set of result areas, change strategies and enablers, including approaches on topics like climate action, mental health and social protection. The Strategic Plan guides synchronized action towards an inclusive recovery from COVID-19, acceleration towards the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and the attainment of a society in which every child is included, without discrimination, and has agency, opportunity and their rights fulfilled. The Plan was informed by voices of children, communities, governments, UN sister agencies, private sector, civil society and other partners.

Thematic Funding

Thematic Funding contributions are pooled funds designed to directly support the achievement of outcomes or results in the UNICEF Strategic Plan 2022-2025 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

Registered non-profit structures in support of UNICEF's global mandate. UNICEF National Committees are mostly categorized as non-governmental entities established according to national laws. They play a key role in mobilizing resources for UNICEF's work through partners in the private sector, civil society, and individual donors worldwide.

ABBREVIATIONS

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

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