

UNICEF Annual Report 2025

unicef 
for every child



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COVER PHOTO:

**Children in Gaza celebrate the
announcement of a ceasefire
on 9 October 2025.**

State of Palestine, 2025

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Malaysia, 2025

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Foreword



Sudan, 2025

© UNICEF/UNI1913583/Saif

Catherine Russell UNICEF Executive Director

In 2025, global turmoil and compounding crises pushed children's needs to record levels while the resources to help them dropped dramatically. Sudden and steep global funding cuts forced agonizing choices. Which lives to prioritize? Which services to scale back?

Despite the challenges, UNICEF continued to deliver – in crises and beyond. In 2025, our staff and partners responded to emergencies in more than 100 countries, reaching tens of millions of children with life-saving health care, nutrition, immunization, education, protection, safe water and sanitation.

We achieved these results by being on the ground before, during and after crises hit, working side by side with communities and governments, guided by our commitment to every child's right to survive and thrive.

UNICEF's ability to link humanitarian action and development to bridge the gap between life-saving aid and sustainable, long-term recovery remains one of our defining strengths. We draw on years of expertise in supporting countries to protect hard-won progress in health and education, recover from shocks, and build resilience for the future.



That is the foundation of our new five-year Strategic Plan. The Plan is ambitious with a sharpened focus on five proven impact areas: health and nutrition, education, child protection, safe water and sanitation, and social policy that supports children. It aligns with what is needed to deliver on these goals, including financing, digital transformation and strong governance.

UNICEF builds on a proud history of agility, efficiency and innovation in a rapidly changing world. That ability to adapt was put to the test with the drastic budget cuts across the humanitarian and development sectors in 2025. It required painful decisions to protect critical work for children in the countries where we work.

Today, UNICEF remains determined to deliver on the rights of every child with the support of our many public and private partners.

The stakes are enormous. Children in all parts of the world depend on our collective ability to ensure that they are healthy, educated, and protected. We know what has to be done and we know how to do it. The responsibility to act now belongs to all of us.

UNICEF Executive Director Catherine Russell greets a mother and child while visiting Al-Sabah Children's Hospital.

South Sudan, 2025

© UNICEF/UNI912493/Nelson

Meeting the moment for children

Children today are growing up in a rapidly changing, volatile world. Overlapping crises of geopolitical tensions, escalating conflicts, worsening climate, and rapid environmental and technological change are destabilizing societies, deepening poverty and exacerbating violence and displacement. Children's rights are increasingly under attack.

But across more than 190 countries and territories UNICEF is doing whatever it takes to help children survive, thrive and fulfil their potential. Before, during and after emergencies, we're on the ground working with communities to provide life-saving help and hope.

Students in a temporary classroom provided by UNICEF after tropical storm Jude.

Madagascar, 2025

© UNICEF/UNI779658/Ralaivita

Decades-long, hard-won progress

Over the past decades, Official Development Assistance (ODA) has unlocked dramatic improvements for children. Since 2000, the world cut under-five mortality by half while reducing the number of children affected by stunting by 57 million. A quarter of the global population gained access to safely managed drinking water, and the number of out-of-school children fell by about 116 million.

This progress wasn't inevitable or easy. From the most crowded cities to the remotest areas, it is the result of countless community health workers meeting with families, of parents bringing their young children – sometimes over long distances – for immunizations, of young people speaking out in their communities for their rights, of local and national governments prioritizing the health and well-being of their children, and of the international community recognizing that no child should die of preventable causes.



Funding cuts, the climate crisis, rapid technological change and conflict are threatening children

But the ground has shifted. The global commitment to children is wavering and hard-won progress is being turned back. Dramatic funding cuts, increasing withdrawal from the multilateral system, and rising debt, conflict and humanitarian crises are threatening to increase child mortality for the first time in decades.

Cuts in ODA in 2025, estimated at 9–18 per cent as of November 2025, came on top of a 6-per-cent decline in 2024.

Progress that took decades to achieve is on the brink of being undone in just a handful of years. According to some estimates, ODA cuts could result in up to 5.4 million more preventable deaths among children under age 5 by 2030, while 6 million more children could be pushed out of school by the end of 2026, one third of them in humanitarian crises.

The crisis in ODA is happening at a time when many countries don't have enough fiscal space to invest in social services that reduce poverty and protect children from crises. The share of aid reaching the least developed countries declined over the past decade, while external debt skyrocketed. Many low-income countries spend around one fifth of their revenue just on debt service, often more than on health and education combined.

Meanwhile, the world's children need more support than ever. Nearly two out of three live in poverty, with those from marginalized groups disproportionately represented including children with disabilities, displaced and refugee children, and Indigenous children. Extreme poverty affects 412 million children, who live on less than \$3 per day.



Voices of UNICEF Youth Advocates

“Children’s rights are important because they help children have their identity and be respected. I would like the children who live here to have more love and to be respected. We don’t want to be abandoned.”

Alejandro, 10, Guatemala

Guatemala, 2025

© UNICEF/UNI898135/Izquierdo



Investing in children yields society-wide economic and security benefits

In today's interconnected world, cutbacks for children anywhere threaten security and prosperity everywhere.

When funding is cut for children's vaccinations, the threat of deadly disease doesn't stop at borders. When children lack access to nutrition, education or protection, then desperation, instability and displacement ripple outward.

Saving children's lives is not only our moral obligation but also represents a strategic investment. Improved child health, nutrition and education together contribute to economic growth, better life outcomes and greater social stability.

Universal secondary school completion, achievable at \$1.53 per day per adolescent girl, could boost developing economies by 10 per cent by 2030. Decisive climate action could lift 175 million people out of extreme poverty by 2050.

These are not just acts of compassion; they are essential, protective measures that benefit everyone and are among the smartest investments we can make, consistently delivering a tenfold return in social and economic benefits.



Voices of UNICEF Youth Advocates

“We, the children with disabilities, are not objects of pity, charity or have defects that need to be fixed. We are agents of change, leaders and advocates. We demand to be seen, heard and valued. Let us create a world where every person with disabilities can live with dignity, respect and equal opportunities.”

Taqwa, 17, Pakistan

Pakistan, 2025

© UNICEF/UNI473187/Ahmed



UNICEF is remaining committed and fit for purpose

The next UNICEF Strategic Plan for 2026–2029 brings a sharper focus on five results where we can make the most difference through both extensive interventions to drive population-level change as well as tailored approaches for diverse needs and communities. The plan will leverage the power of partnerships and innovation alongside a focus on resources for children during this decisive decade.



child survival and development



learning for life



protection from violence



climate and disaster reduction



ending child poverty

As the UNICEF road map for advancing child rights, the new Strategic Plan will:

- Identify where UNICEF can make the greatest impact for children at scale.
- Tailor strategies to diverse country contexts and evolving global challenges.
- Strengthen organizational efficiency, financing and accountability.
- Simplify planning and reporting to enhance results measurement.

Together, these priorities will ensure that UNICEF remains focused, adaptable and results-driven for children and adolescents worldwide.

A UNICEF staff member plays with Grade 8 students at Basic Education Middle School Nan Kwat in Myitkyina Township.

Myanmar, 2025

© UNICEF/UNI855467/Htet



The opportunity ahead

Despite challenges, the opportunities in front of us are extraordinary. When we commit to investing in children, harnessing technologies and empowering countries and communities, we do far more than save lives. We also strengthen those communities, build stronger economies and create a more secure world for everyone.

A mother in Nyumanzi Refugee Settlement has improved the nutrition of a severely malnourished child under her care, thanks to UNICEF-supported training.

Uganda, 2025

© UNICEF/UNI762359/Anthony

UNICEF is committed to staying and delivering, supported upon a foundation of partnerships with governments, the private sector and civil society, and maintained by flexible, sustained investment in UNICEF Core Resources.

Investing in children is not charity – it is a basis for stability, prosperity and peace. The question is not whether the world can afford to invest in children, but whether it can afford not to.



A future-focused UNICEF

In 2025, we sharpened our focus, making tough but necessary decisions to keep UNICEF competitive, fit for purpose and effective for children – now and into the future.

At the heart of this transformation is a simple goal: to ensure UNICEF continues to deliver for every child, everywhere, in a rapidly changing world.

The ambition of the Future Focused Initiative (FFI) of UNICEF matches the scale of today's unprecedented challenges and needs for children. It will increase the share of UNICEF resources going to children, while ensuring that our systems, structures and ways of working are affordable, agile and enable us to achieve results at scale.

We adjusted the resources allocated across headquarters, regional offices and country offices, and identified opportunities to reduce our cost of doing business, streamlining functions, reducing duplication and strengthening complementarities all while safeguarding the centrality of country programmes and our strong country presence.

In one of the greatest structural changes to UNICEF in decades, we have created four new Centres of Excellence (CoEs) located in Amman, Bangkok, Nairobi and Panama City. The CoEs are a global one-stop-shop designed to leverage in-house and external technical assistance to our country and regional offices as they work with governments and partners to deliver for children.

We will continue to strengthen strategic partnerships – including with businesses and foundations – to deliver child rights and programme outcomes at scale.

We are working closely with the United Nations system to advance system-wide reforms that strengthen multilateral effectiveness and accountability. We are contributing UNICEF expertise across key areas, including integrated supply chains, data and analytics, and common services.

Yuliia Karpenko with her daughter at the local playground in Kraków.

Poland, 2025

© UNICEF/UNI807112/Brykczynski



UNICEF's top 10 achievements in 2025



Ethiopia, 2025

© UNICEF/UNI844069/Pouget

Humanitarian assistance



414 humanitarian emergencies

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

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.

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.

Child protection



Nearly 10.4 million adolescent girls

at risk of child marriage in 50 countries benefited from prevention and care interventions.

Bangladesh, 2025

© UNICEF/UNI850821/Kruglinski





Viet Nam, 2025

© UNICEF/UNI793446/Luu Thu-Huong

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**.

Social protection



\$559 million in cash assistance

reached vulnerable households and front-line workers in humanitarian settings.

Youth engagement



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



Ukraine, 2025

© UNICEF/UNI966796/Levandovskyi



Türkiye, 2025

© UNICEF/UNI925827/Serif Arslan-TKV

Inclusion



139 countries worked on disability-inclusive programming, reaching

6.5 million children with disabilities, up from 4.5 million in 2022.

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, climate and the environment in **121 countries**.

A mother carries her son in the Kagera region which saw an outbreak of Marburg Virus Disease. UNICEF supported the outbreak response by providing critical supplies and technical assistance.

Tanzania, 2025

© UNICEF/UNI767326/Kulaya



A father plays with his 6-month-old daughter in Leauvaa village. UNICEF supports Early Childhood Development in the Pacific by promoting health, nutrition, safety, caregiving, and learning opportunities.

Samoa, 2025

© UNICEF/UNI798087/San Diego - Highway Child



The global funding crisis:

The gap in the lives and futures of children

In July 2025, drastic cuts in humanitarian aid funding forced thousands of educational sites to close in Rohingya refugee camps in Cox's Bazaar, including the learning centre that 14-year-old Kulsum attends. After weeks of uncertainty, some classes resumed, but younger students remained out of school.

“I heard there is no more money to teach us. But I was very happy when I was told some of us can return to school.”

An estimated 6 million additional children could be out of school by the end of 2026, around one third of them in humanitarian settings. Without urgent and sustained funding, the fragile progress in education will be lost.



Bangladesh, 2025

© UNICEF/UNI881003/Satu



“The doctors cared for me with such kindness that I felt completely safe and supported.”

Marthe Nzigire holds her two-week-old baby girl, Charmante, as she chats with UNICEF Spokesperson James Elder at a maternity ward in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Built and equipped by UNICEF, the ward provides access to health care for all women in the community. The number of mothers and pregnant women seeking care has risen sharply due to mass displacement caused by the ongoing conflict.

The hospital now struggles with shortages of medicines and essential medical supplies, the result of funding cuts and serious constraints that are hindering the delivery of vital aid.



Democratic Republic of the Congo, 2025

© UNICEF/UNI776515/Mirindi Johnson





Ethiopia, 2025

© UNICEF/UNI940945/Ayene

Two-month-old Tsegab is held by her mother Silas at a health centre in Tigray, Ethiopia. Thanks to the UNICEF-supported health care service, Tsegab received the Penta 2, PCV and Rotac vaccines. Silas says,

“... The peace of mind knowing our children are protected is priceless.”

The absence of an ambulance, lack of running water and severe shortages of essential supplies and equipment are challenges that make it difficult to receive care in this part of the world. Many mothers in labour must walk five to six hours to reach a health facility.

Due to funding cuts, more than 20 million children face disruptions in critical health care, including immunization.



Syrian Arab Republic, 2025

© UNICEF/UNI733331/Shahan



Yahia, 13, lost his legs when a shell exploded near his house in Syria. Extreme physical pain and emotional trauma turned into anger and aggressive behaviour. Counseling gave him the support he needed to unburden himself by expressing his feelings. He enrolled in a new inclusive school, rehabilitated by UNICEF, where his strength and determination have shined through in football and other activities.

“I love playing chess. I always win competitions, and now I help teach younger children how to play,”

The funding crisis puts the lives of millions at risk, especially in conflict zones where children are constantly exposed to violence which can significantly impact their behaviours.

Community leader Betzaida Guevara Marín (right) is a participant of a UNICEF-launched project for psychosocial support and promotion of positive parenting in Lima, supporting migrants from Venezuela.

Peru, 2025

© UNICEF/UNI769677/Pajuelo



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Goal areas

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Goal Area 1:

Every child **survives** and **thrives**

Over the past few decades, the world has seen remarkable reductions in under-five mortality, stunting and maternal mortality. Immunizations alone save nearly 4.2 million lives every year.

Progress, however, is fragile and uneven. Decreases in under-five mortality have slowed and immunization rates remain below global targets. An estimated 150 million children are affected by stunting and 43 million suffer from wasting. Severe food poverty affects one in four children under 5 and is a leading cause of malnutrition. For the first time, more school-aged children and adolescents are affected by obesity than underweight.

At a health clinic, a mother learns about good hygiene practices with her 10-month-old daughter.

Somalia, 2025

© UNICEF/UNI791131/Hill



Key results

- Life-saving care: 39 million births occurred in health facilities, 51.9 million children were reached with services for neonatal and childhood illnesses and 4.8 million health workers were trained.
- 3.2 billion vaccine doses were delivered to 103 countries, including introducing the malaria vaccine in 7 countries and the HPV vaccine in 12 countries, and more than 38.6 million children were vaccinated against measles.
- 255 million children in 54 countries were reached with services to prevent, detect and treat wasting. 423 million children under 5 were reached in 81 countries with interventions to prevent stunting. 158 million children and adolescents in 92 countries were reached with interventions to prevent anaemia, overweight and other forms of malnutrition.
- 7 million children, adolescents and caregivers were reached with mental health and psychosocial support by strengthening front-line health workforce capacity and connections between PHC, schools, child protection systems and community platforms.





In 2025, UNICEF worked with governments in over 130 countries to strengthen resilient primary health care (PHC) systems, prioritizing community-based delivery, partnerships for smarter financing and digital transformation. Reaching children who have not received any routine vaccinations was a key focus of efforts to expand access to PHC, including through the Big Catch-Up immunization campaign, led by UNICEF and partners in 36 countries.

UNICEF supported maternal and child nutrition programming in 122 countries, with a focus on preventing malnutrition and strengthening food systems.

Looking forward, UNICEF will support community health workforces; nationally owned digital health systems; access to essential commodities; and securing sustainable financing. UNICEF will promote approaches like First Foods Africa, which create local livelihoods and markets supporting the production of affordable, nutritious and sustainable foods for children; and solutions that tackle both undernutrition and overweight/obesity.

In 2025, UNICEF worked on Goal Area 1 in 148 countries, with a total expense of \$3.33 billion, including \$1.94 billion for humanitarian action.



A child receives nutrition support at a UNICEF-supported malnutrition screening and treatment point in North Gaza.

State of Palestine, 2025

© UNICEF/UNI810016/Nateel

Goal Area 2:

Every child **learns** and acquires skills for the future

Progress towards quality education for all remains slow and significantly off track.

As of 2024, over 270 million children and young people were out of school, there was a global shortage of 6 million pre-primary teachers, and 234 million crisis-affected children required urgent learning support. These pressures, alongside chronic underinvestment, exacerbate the learning crisis. Across 48 low- and middle-income countries, over 90 per cent of children are unable to identify letter names or sounds, or read simple words at expected levels after three years of schooling.

A boy stands with his UNICEF bag in Mondossou school. In 2025, UNICEF distributed 123,000 school kits to displaced and vulnerable children.

Burkina Faso, 2025

© UNICEF/UNI874308/



Key results

- 27.8 million out-of-school children across 90 countries (nearly half in sub-Saharan Africa) were supported with access to education.
- 57 per cent of countries had inclusive and gender-responsive education systems as of 2025, up from 47 per cent in 2022 – progress built on strong foundations in early childhood education and disability inclusion.
- More than 13.6 million children across 71 countries accessed education through digital platforms (such as the Learning Passport), and 14 governments produced accessible digital textbooks using open-source, AI-powered tools provided by UNICEF, reaching nearly 2 million children.
- Governments in 98 countries were supported to integrate climate, energy, environment, green skills and disaster risk reduction into education systems, with 42 countries strengthening teacher development on climate literacy and sustainability.





In response, UNICEF has focused on expanding access to quality learning, strengthening education systems and protecting learning continuity in the face of intensifying shocks.

Looking ahead, UNICEF will focus on national assessment systems and support for educators to strengthen foundational learning, along with safe and scalable EdTech solutions, responsible AI use and climate resilience, while also advocating for increased and equitable education financing.

In 2025, UNICEF worked on Goal Area 2 in 143 countries, with a total expense of \$1.56 billion, including \$0.85 billion for humanitarian action.



A grade 3 student from
reading a book outside
at the Rohingya Camp at
Ukhiya in Cox's Bazar.

Bangladesh, 2025

© UNICEF/UNI866976/

Goal Area 3:

Every child is **protected** from violence, exploitation, abuse, neglect and harmful practices

Overlapping crises, a global pushback on child rights, digital harms and organized crime are exacerbating interrelated risks that compromise children's right to protection.

Globally, one in five girls and women and one in seven boys and men experienced sexual violence as children. Among women aged 20–24 worldwide, 19 per cent were in union or married before age 18. While an estimated 75 per cent of children under 5 years old were registered at birth, the world remains off track to achieve universal birth registration by 2030.

A 7-year-old girl who was injured during the war in Lebanon stands out outside the American University of Beirut Medical Center after receiving medical care.

Lebanon, 2025

© UNICEF/UNI870494/Choufany



Key results

- About 4.5 million children affected by violence were supported in accessing health, social work, justice, and law enforcement services across 112 countries.
- Over 894,000 girls and women in 19 countries accessed female genital mutilation prevention and protection services, more than doubling reach since 2022.
- Nearly 10.4 million adolescent girls in 50 countries benefited from child marriage prevention and care interventions.
- 64 per cent of children formerly associated with armed groups received protection or reintegration support.
- 46.7 million children, parents and caregivers were reached with mental health and psychosocial support services.





In 2025, with UNICEF support, child protection systems, the social service workforce, and justice systems were strengthened across 147 countries, representing the most effective strategy to prevent and respond to violations at scale.

UNICEF continued to play a central role in United Nations monitoring and reporting on grave violations against children in armed conflict in more than 20 countries.

Looking ahead, UNICEF will focus on immediate protection needs while disrupting intergenerational cycles of violence through strengthening child protection systems with a dedicated front-line social service and justice workforce, promoting care reform to prevent family separation and end institutionalization, and prioritizing immediate birth registration.

In 2025, UNICEF worked on Goal Area 3 in 157 countries, with a total expense of \$0.93 billion, including \$0.59 billion for humanitarian action.



A 15-year-old boy plays at the Guzara Transit Centre where he resides temporarily until he can be reunited with his family.

Afghanistan, 2025

© UNICEF/UNI812625/Azizi

Goal Area 4:

Every child has access to safe and equitable **WASH services** and supplies, and lives in a safe and sustainable climate and environment

Since 2000, one quarter of the world's population gained access to safely managed drinking water. Yet despite this progress, the number of people in low-income countries without access to basic water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services has increased.

Every day, almost 2,000 children under 5 die from health impacts linked to climate hazards like air pollution, while one in three children live with high blood lead levels.

Noel-Dina, 11, washes her hands with help from her mother.

Haiti, 2025

© UNICEF/UNI870360/Joseph



Key results

- 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.
- Over 5,500 schools and 2,800 health care facilities were supported to achieve a basic level of WASH service provision.
- Enhanced advocacy, policy engagement and technical assistance helped 99 countries – up from 69 in 2024 – make their national climate, environmental or disaster risk management policies address children's needs.
- Renewable energy solutions expanded to 121 countries in 2025, with 1,767 solar-powered water systems installed in 70 countries.





Stagnating government WASH budgets and declining ODA have triggered a 46-per-cent funding gap between needs and available resources.

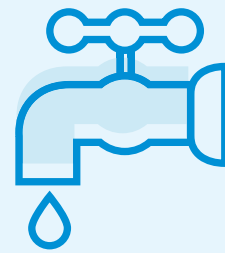
In 2025, UNICEF worked in 154 countries and collaborated with 109 governments to enhance children's disaster resilience, exceeding the target of 72. The organization explored innovative financing to provide sanitation access for 50 million people in sub-Saharan Africa via loans for poor households and micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises.

UNICEF-supported programmes addressed the menstrual health and hygiene of almost 9 million women and adolescent girls, providing supplies, privacy and safety in facilities, school-based programming, and social and behaviour change interventions.

UNICEF expanded climate and environment programming to 129 countries, up from 37 in 2021. Eighty-nine countries implemented multisectoral programmes or policies to strengthen children's resilience to climate, environmental and disaster risks.

Looking ahead, UNICEF will strengthen data and risk analysis; document impacts and cost-benefit findings to mobilize resources and support scale; advance national ownership and policy alignment; and target ambitious reach for WASH, a pivotal component of addressing climate impacts.

In 2025, UNICEF worked on Goal Area 4 in 154 countries, with a total expense of \$1.24 billion, including \$0.88 billion for humanitarian action.



5-year-old Amna collects water at a distribution point in Wadsharefey refugee camp, providing clean and safe water to over 29,000 refugees.

Sudan, 2025

© UNICEF/UNI851860/Saif

Goal Area 5:

Every child has access to inclusive **social protection** and lives free from poverty

Although the global child poverty rate has fallen by about one third and 20 countries have halved their multidimensional child poverty rates over the last 25 years, progress remains fragile and uneven.

Children are twice as likely as adults to live in poverty, with millions still lacking access to essentials like health, nutrition, education, social protection, adequate housing, water and sanitation. And while social protection systems expanded over the past decade, over three in four children globally remain without access.

Galmo Gobbu Doraya lives and studies in a remote area in southern Ethiopia, where climate change has serious consequences for families who live off their livestock and depend on weather conditions.

Ethiopia, 2025

© UNICEF/UNI853212/Pouget



Key results

- 93 countries increased their social sector budgets.
- 89 countries expanded access to care and family-friendly policies, including subsidized childcare and paid parental leave.
- 69 countries strengthened gender-responsive social protection, and 80 countries strengthened disability-inclusive social protection.
- 76 countries strengthened local planning and governance capacities, while 20 improved urban policies and planning to improve child well-being in urban areas, including slums.





In conflict-affected settings, extreme child poverty has increased, affecting more than half of children – five times as many as in more stable contexts.

In 2025, UNICEF supported cash programmes that reached almost 70 million households. The organization delivered a total of \$559 million, consisting of \$322 million in humanitarian cash assistance and \$237 million in cash incentive payments to front-line workers.

UNICEF supported efforts to improve the measurement of child poverty in countries, align public budgets with children's rights, strengthen local governance, and expand inclusive and shock-responsive social protection programmes.

The release of *The State of the World's Children 2025: Ending child poverty – Our shared imperative*, which coincided with the G20 Social Summit in South Africa, elevated child poverty reduction on the international agenda.

Looking ahead, UNICEF will prioritize expanding coverage and quality of child benefits, strengthening shock-responsive systems, and aligning public budgets and fiscal policies more systematically with children's rights.

In 2025, UNICEF worked on Goal Area 5 in 157 countries, with a total expense of \$0.61 billion, including \$0.30 billion for humanitarian action.



Khit Thit Kha, 8, explores his home in Phayar Ngar Su village in a new wheelchair provided through UNICEF's programme for children with disabilities.

Myanmar, 2025

© UNICEF/UNI825804/Oo

Humanitarian response

In conflict and disaster, children suffer first and suffer most. Brutal armed conflicts, exacerbated by climate shocks, destroyed lives and communities in 2025.

Major powers openly flouted international norms, while deep and abrupt funding cuts curtailed vital work, even as humanitarian needs surged.

Children are being killed and maimed, recruited and used by armed forces and groups, abducted and subjected to sexual violence on a horrific scale. More humanitarian workers, including United Nations personnel, were killed than ever before.

An estimated 213 million children needed humanitarian assistance in 2025, up from 183.5 million in 2024, with complex, ongoing crises in places including Gaza, Yemen, the Sudan, South Sudan, Burkina Faso, Mali, the Niger, Ukraine, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Afghanistan, Myanmar and Haiti.

Funding cuts forced front-line workers to make impossible choices, given limited supplies and capacity.

In this challenging year of overlapping crises and fiscal pressure, UNICEF embraced significant restructuring, working to cut costs, streamline and consolidate operations, share capacities across the United Nations system, modernize and harmonize supply chains and strengthen local partnerships, reinvesting these savings into front-line services and working to ensure that reforms prioritize children.

Despite resource constraints, reduced capacity and limited mobility, UNICEF continued to protect children from the worst effects of overlapping crises, while navigating political challenges and a transformed financing environment.

Guided by the Core Commitments for Children that outline what UNICEF commits to as part of any humanitarian response across sectors – health, nutrition, HIV/AIDS, social protection, WASH, child protection and education – UNICEF remains committed to support children before, during and after emergencies.

Key results

- 414 humanitarian emergencies responded to in 101 countries, while supporting governments to strengthen national systems that deliver essential services to children.
- \$1.44 billion in supplies were delivered to support humanitarian action in 67 countries.
- \$559 million in humanitarian cash assistance was distributed to households and cash incentive payments to front-line workers.
- More than 38.6 million children were vaccinated against measles in 29 countries in humanitarian settings, exceeding the target of 27 million, for a total of 512.4 million children vaccinated across humanitarian and development settings since 2022.
- Direct support in humanitarian emergencies extended WASH services to over 36 million people.

Enabling access to essential supplies

The UNICEF supply network spans the globe to reach children with critical supplies including vaccines, school supplies, winter clothes, life-saving therapeutic food, mosquito nets and much more.

UNICEF is the world's largest buyer of vaccines, delivering enough to immunize nearly half of the world's children under 5.

UNICEF leverages its technical expertise, purchasing power and economies of scale to achieve the best possible prices and quality of products for children, and to shape markets and close critical gaps in access to life-saving supplies.

The UNICEF supply and logistics hub in Copenhagen includes the world's largest semi-automated humanitarian warehouse, and the UNICEF supply network includes a global satellite hub in Dubai and more than 330 warehouses around the world.

From 2022 to 2025, UNICEF leveraged an end-to-end supply chain approach to manage \$23.9 billion in global procurement for children.

In 2025, procurement totalled \$5.7 billion, comprising \$3.8 billion in goods and \$1.9 billion in services.

The organization mobilized over \$20 million to expand access to assistive technologies across 92 countries for children with disabilities.

Moving forward, UNICEF is working with the United Nations Secretariat and the World Food Programme on an integrated approach to logistics and supply delivery in complex environments, which will improve efficiency and reach more communities.

Vulnerable children receive nutrition support at a UNICEF-supported malnutrition screening and treatment point in Khan Yunis, southern Gaza Strip.

State of Palestine, 2025

© UNICEF/UNI1804934/EI Baba



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Harnessing innovation

UNICEF worked to scale innovations addressing critical challenges for children, including working with partners such as Arm, Google, OpenAI, the LEGO Foundation and the Global Video Game Coalition to expand its delivery capacity.

The Venture Fund, a collaboration with innovators in emerging economies to build and test new solutions, expanded its reach from 31.7 million people in 2022 to over 115 million by 2025, and catalysed investment averaging 12 times the initial funding.

As a co-founder of the Digital Public Goods Alliance, UNICEF also advanced open, interoperable systems enabling safer, more resilient digital services for children at lower cost.

The leading advocate and voice for children

UNICEF advocates and communicates for child rights at the global, regional and national levels. 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, climate and the environment in 121 countries.

As of 2025, UNICEF supported over 41 million U-Reporters worldwide to share information and engage in advocacy on the UNICEF digital platform for youth engagement.



Voices of UNICEF Youth Advocates

“We need to raise a generation that’s not afraid of the unknown, but curious to understand ... A generation that talks openly about health. A generation of young advocates, ready to speak up and protect each other.”

Stephania, 18, Romania

Indonesia, 2025

© UNICEF/UNI820913/Lisnawati



Community engagement and social and behaviour change

Changing knowledge isn't enough to change behaviours. UNICEF partners with communities to understand their needs, identify their strengths and lower barriers to positive change. UNICEF works with children, adolescents, families, communities, public systems and the private sector to build more peaceful, equitable, inclusive and resilient societies, through people-centred decision-making and increasing practices that protect children.

In 2025, UNICEF implemented sector-specific community engagement and social and behaviour change initiatives in 119 countries with programmes including fostering demand for immunization, increasing access to life-saving services in public health emergencies, preventing violence against children, supporting parenting, promoting positive discipline, and encouraging protective behaviours.

Ensuring gender equality

As ODA decreases, hard-won gains for girls are at risk. But in 2025, UNICEF continued to work for the empowerment of girls and women, especially in the most vulnerable contexts.

Nearly 10.4 million adolescent girls in 50 countries benefited from child marriage prevention and care interventions, while 19.2 million people across 67 countries engaged in community dialogues to challenge discriminatory social and gender norms. Since 2022, prevention, care, and protection services related to child marriage and female genital mutilation reached over 50 million girls and women.

Adolescent girls helped shape solutions and mobilize peers through the Global Girl Leaders Advisory Group and POWER4Girls, a new initiative that contributed to the scale-up of evidence-based, girl-focused programmes benefiting 5.4 million girls and over 11 million people in 15 countries.



Voices of UNICEF Youth Advocates

“I envision a future in which every girl gets an education, feels empowered to dream, and reaches her full potential ... Investing in and empowering adolescent girls is not just a moral imperative; it’s a strategic imperative for sustainable development.”

Tupokiwe, 16, Tanzania

Tanzania, 2025

©UNICEF Tanzania



Understanding the situation of children through data

Smart use of data saves and transforms lives. With the right data in the right hands at the right time, decisions become better informed, more equitable and more likely to protect children's rights.

UNICEF leveraged over \$112 million for child-related household surveys and continued to support governments to conduct surveys covering most of the child-related Sustainable Development Goal indicators.

In 2025, 71 countries implemented surveys under the UNICEF-supported Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey programme, the largest remaining global survey programme providing internationally comparable data on health, demographic, education and protection outcomes for children and their families.

[A UNICEF Education Officer asks 10-year-old Đặng Thu Hương about her experience using a tablet in her ethnic minority language.](#)

Viet Nam, 2025

© UNICEF/UNI765603/Vu Le Hoang



National Committees for UNICEF

National Committees for UNICEF are 32 independent non-governmental organizations that serve as the public face and dedicated advocates of UNICEF in high-income countries. They play a vital role in advancing the mission of UNICEF by mobilizing private-sector resources and raising funds, while championing children's rights both nationally and globally. They are a significant source of flexible funding, enabling UNICEF to direct resources where they are needed most.

In 2025, their evidence-driven advocacy contributed to policy reforms in 23 countries, including commitments to universal early childhood education in Australia, climate-action leadership in Finland, removal of the two-child

benefit limit in the United Kingdom, and expansion of Canada's National School Food Program to reach 400,000 additional children. These achievements reflect how sustained public engagement, coalition-building and effective communication can shift policy environments for children.

National Committees also advanced child-centred digital policy, influencing legislative frameworks in Italy and Spain and convening companies in Sweden to embed children's rights in digital products and services. Youth participation featured prominently: in Australia, consultations with young people shaped national climate commitments, while permanent youth structures in most Committees ensured lived experiences informed advocacy priorities.

Scalable platforms reinforced this influence. With around 1,275 Child Friendly Cities and over 6.5 million children engaged in Child Rights Schools, National Committees continued embedding child rights in communities. High-visibility partnerships, such as the Republic of Korea's Together for Tomorrow campaign, strengthened public awareness and mobilized support for youth mental health.

Participants showing their paintings at the annual meeting of UNICEF University Clubs in Freiburg.

Germany, 2025

© UNICEF/UNI825933/Conklin



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East Asia and Pacific



June Kunugi,
Regional Director

In 2025, profound shifts shaped the lives of children in East Asia and the Pacific – from rapid demographic transition and AI-fueled digital transformation, to intensifying climate shocks and economic pressures, including from unprecedented global aid cuts.

Across Indonesia, Viet Nam, Thailand, the Philippines and Malaysia, flooding damaged schools, caused displacement, disrupted access to services and deepened psychological trauma. The Philippines was hit by 21 back-to-back typhoons; Viet Nam faced 13 storms and 7 typhoons. Record-high air pollution in Bangkok forced school closures, and UNICEF analysis revealed that over 100 under-five deaths daily in the region are linked to air pollution.

Amid shrinking civic space, corruption concerns and economic pressures, youth-led protests erupted. Border tension between Cambodia and Thailand led to civilian casualties, displacement and school closures. In Myanmar, relentless attacks took children's lives and a 7.7 magnitude earthquake was the deadliest in decades.

Across the region, a shocking 300,000 children under 5 died. Despite economic gains, countries struggled to reach every child with life-saving health care, especially in remote areas. Immunization coverage stagnated, while measles and polio resurged at alarming rates. The region has the world's largest number of overweight children – 8.3 million – while 4 million remain wasted.

The learning crisis continued, with reading ability largely unchanged since 2019. Girls continue to face barriers to learning, skills development and agency.

UNICEF Mongolia's Teacher with Tablet initiative brings early childhood education to remote areas, reaching over 14,500 children aged 2-5.

Mongolia, 2025

© UNICEF/UNI1863234/



Parents from the Hmong ethnic group, hold their one-year-old daughter at their home to be assessed for Severe Acute Malnutrition.

Viet Nam, 2025

© UNICEF/UNI887830/Vu Le Hoang



Despite these challenges, UNICEF worked with governments, communities and partners to protect children's rights.

UNICEF supported governments in the Philippines, Indonesia, Cambodia, Viet Nam, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and Papua New Guinea to strengthen PHC systems and domestic health financing. In the Lao People's Democratic Republic, public-private partnership deployed AI-enabled air quality sensors across 148 schools. The Healthy Environments for Healthy Children agenda enabled lead contamination assessments in Viet Nam and Cambodia.

UNICEF supported stronger regional governance and school standards for nutrition. UNICEF also kickstarted partnerships for early childhood development, such as the Nurturing Early Start Together initiative, and launched a parenting support portal.

UNICEF continued strengthening child protection systems with governments. National plans in the Philippines and Cambodia, alongside investments in community engagement and adolescent empowerment, are addressing the root causes of harmful practices such as child marriage.

More than 650 initiatives across 14 UNICEF offices expanded mobile services, digital platforms and responsible and safe use of AI to improve outcomes for children.

Tapping into the world's fastest-growing private sector, UNICEF spearheaded new partnerships. Collaborations with Temasek Foundation, Tanoto Foundation, the Gates Foundation and Prudence Foundation helped expand nutrition, climate resilience and education while strengthening innovation and policy engagement.

Strategic communication amplified children's voices, reaching 55 million people across digital channels and an estimated 1.5 billion people through more than 200 news stories. Through the Youth-Led Action Initiative, nearly 23,000 young people participated in programmes on climate action, mental health, gender equality, and employment rights.

As of mid-2026, the new Asia-Pacific Regional Office will cover 51 per cent of the world's children supported by UNICEF programmes and humanitarian response. Together with the launch of the UNICEF Global Centre of Excellence on Children and Climate Resilience in Bangkok, this presents a great opportunity to accelerate protection of children from escalating climate risks.

UNICEF will continue working with governments and communities to ensure that every child – especially the most vulnerable – can survive, thrive and reach their full potential.

Eastern and Southern Africa



Etleva Kadilli,
Regional Director

The year 2025 tested Eastern and Southern Africa in profound ways. Unprecedented global funding cuts led to significant disruptions in essential services across the region.

These constraints unfolded against a backdrop of already substantial need. Eastern and Southern Africa has the second-highest child mortality rate in the world and hosts two thirds of all AIDS cases globally. Around 4 million children under 5 were affected by severe acute malnutrition, and one in three children – 25 million in total – live in severe child food poverty. The region also carries one of the world's heaviest burdens of sexual violence against girls.

Nearly 30 million children experienced humanitarian crises, bearing the brunt of overlapping emergencies with little opportunity to recover between shocks.

Public health threats intensified, with 19 countries simultaneously managing outbreaks of cholera, mpox, Ebola, Marburg and vaccine-preventable diseases such as measles and polio.

Yet even in the face of these challenges, the region's potential remains extraordinary. With an estimated 280 million children, Eastern and Southern Africa is home to the fastest-growing child and youth population in the world. This demographic reality presents both responsibility and opportunity. With sustained investments in early childhood, adolescence, health, nutrition, education and protection, this generation can unlock its full potential and contribute to lasting growth and stability.

Bareedaa ('beautiful' in Afaan Oromo) is a 15-year-old girl living in southern Ethiopia who has been displaced due to the severe drought. Climate change has a disastrous impact on girls who are more at risk to drop out of school and marry at an early age.

Ethiopia, 2025

© UNICEF/UNI854362/Pouget



Denis Kasirye plays with his daughter at their home in Bugujju, Mukono District.

Uganda, 2025

© UNICEF/UNI871472/Abdul



I was reminded of this potential when I met eight-year-old Eman during a visit to the Comoros. She told me she studies hard so that one day she can support her parents. Her words reflect a powerful truth: the potential of youth begins in childhood. Even at a young age, children understand the value of education and the opportunities it can bring. When we invest in children like Eman, we invest not only in their future, but in the future of the entire region.

Throughout the year, the Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Office continued supporting countries to strengthen emergency preparedness and response and to increase public financing for children, including generating robust evidence to inform national budgets and strengthening social protection systems to better reach the most vulnerable.

At the same time, rapid digital expansion is reshaping childhood across the continent. While connectivity provides new opportunities for learning and participation, it also exposes children to risks such as cyberbullying, exploitation and misinformation. In response, UNICEF and partners launched the first-ever Africa Taskforce on Child Online Protection, a multi-stakeholder platform designed to strengthen coordination, policy development and capacity to safeguard children's rights in the digital space.

The Academia for Social and Behavioural Change Network was also launched as a landmark initiative harnessing the power of academia to advance children's rights. Bringing together 24 universities from 16 countries across Eastern and Southern Africa, the network aims to accelerate progress through evidence generation, skills development, and policy influence.

Despite global shifts, UNICEF and its partners continued to make an impact thanks to the generosity of flexible funding. As of mid-2025, nearly 900,000 children received treatment for severe wasting across the region, 12 million children were vaccinated against measles, and approximately 4.4 million people gained access to safe water.

The challenges facing children in Eastern and Southern Africa are complex. Yet the resilience of communities and the commitment of governments, donors and partners give us renewed hope.

Together, our focus remains where it matters most: on children, their rights, and their future.

Europe and Central Asia



Regina De Dominicis, Regional Director

Children in Europe and Central Asia faced converging challenges in 2025, with conflict, climate change, poverty and inequality combining to disrupt their lives – including millions affected by war in Ukraine and migrant children arriving in Europe.

Progress for children became increasingly uneven and, in some areas, reversed. Yet UNICEF, together with its partners, continued to deliver results for children across the region.

In response to the constrained funding environment, our Business Models Initiative (BMI) generated a financing pipeline estimated at \$5 billion for key regional priorities for children, with an estimated return of more than \$1,000 for every \$1 invested.

For example, small investments by UNICEF in the BMI Childcare and Early Learning Financing Facility (CELFF) leveraged extraordinary levels of co-financing, including €50–65 million in Albania and \$20 million in Kosovo. We aim to expand CELFF to reach 10 million children and unleash the economic potential of 5 million women.

In climate action, a UNICEF investment of \$1.5 million helped to embed child priorities into Nationally Determined Contribution 3.0 commitments in Central Asia, unlocking climate finance to reach 22 million children.

We worked in close partnership with other United Nations agencies and international financial institutions, as in the joint UNICEF and WHO Child and Adolescent Health and Well-being Strategy 2026–2030. Developed in consultation with young people, the strategy is a game-changing shift to region-wide action on health.

8-year-old Myroslava stands in front of a bombed-out residential building damaged in a missile strike on 7 March in Dobropillia, eastern Ukraine.

Ukraine, 2025

© UNICEF/UNI766268/Filippov



6-year-old Valeria, diagnosed with hearing impairments, participates in a therapy session in the sensory room established by UNICEF.

Republic of Moldova, 2025

© UNICEF/UNI858214/Dogoter



Action was accelerated against all forms of violence that target children offline and online. To tackle this critical priority, we supported evidence generation, revisions of legislative and policy frameworks, systems strengthening and child and youth participation across the region. We also facilitated knowledge exchange among governments, other agencies, the European Union, business and academia.

UNICEF responded to recurring outbreaks of measles in the region, working alongside governments to ensure that 3.2 million children received life-saving vaccines.

On education, we supported government efforts to enhance learning, inclusion and skills-building with stronger data systems. Countries expanded educational access for children with disabilities, Roma children, refugees and other marginalized children. In some cases, preschool enrolment increased at an unprecedented pace. Refugee education also remained a priority, with over 330,000 refugee and migrant children accessing education services in host countries.

More governments prioritized child-focused social protection and poverty reduction. With UNICEF support, Kazakhstan and North Macedonia strengthened their social service workforces to prevent family separation and respond to violence. Governments in Greece, Kyrgyzstan, Serbia, Tajikistan and Ukraine strengthened child-responsive budgeting and spending. In Albania, Armenia, Belarus and Ukraine, child-focused cash transfers became integrated into national emergency preparedness and response systems, reaching 104,000 households.

This year also saw the planned closure of the UNICEF Refugee Response Offices in Czechia and Slovakia, as strengthened national systems enabled governments and national partners to take forward long-term support for Ukrainian refugees and host communities.

We are grateful to governments, partners, donors, the private sector and our incredible teams at country and regional levels for what we achieved for children in 2025. A perfect storm of fragmentation and polycrisis, however, endangers the hard-won gains we have made. We must act with even greater determination to defend children's rights.

Latin America and the Caribbean



Roberto Benes, Regional Director

The lives and futures of millions of children across Latin America and the Caribbean are being shaped today by the policies we choose, the investments we make, and the protections we uphold.

Four in ten children in Latin America and the Caribbean live in poverty. High levels of violence, climate shocks and regressive rollbacks continue to undermine their rights. In 2025, in the face of these challenges and a global funding crisis that called on us to transform how we work, UNICEF remained focused on advancing stronger policies and financing for children while speaking up for their rights across the region.

Turning this vision into action, a ground-breaking partnership with CAF – the development bank of Latin America and the Caribbean – led to a truly transformative initiative last year. Banco Futuro LAC aims to mobilize \$5 billion over five years to reach 50 million children, adolescents and young people in the region by scaling up national projects and public investments, with the technical assistance of UNICEF. Through this initiative, CAF became the first multilateral development bank to adopt the UNICEF Child-Lens Investing Framework.

While focusing on leveraging large-scale child-focused investment, UNICEF offices throughout the region continued to mobilize resources directly for children. Thanks to contributions from private companies, philanthropists, foundations and faith-based organizations – alongside around 1 million pledge donors – UNICEF in Latin America and the Caribbean raised more than US\$131 million to support our work for children in the region and around the world.



Katherine Silva, UNICEF Guatemala Nutrition Chief talks to Silvia and Amani at a health center.

Guatemala, 2025

© UNICEF/UNI768465/Lopez

Julia Aguinda, 10, attends classes at the Río Tomebamba Intercultural Community Education Centre in the Allipamba community.

Ecuador, 2025

© UNICEF/UNI855984/Arcos



At the XVI Regional Conference on Women, held in Mexico, UNICEF set a standard for connecting children's voices to evidence and policymaking. UNICEF generated knowledge on the distribution of care work, highlighting the disproportionate burden placed on girls, and supported a delegation of adolescent girls to present the findings and help shape the conference's outcome document, the Tlatelolco Commitment.

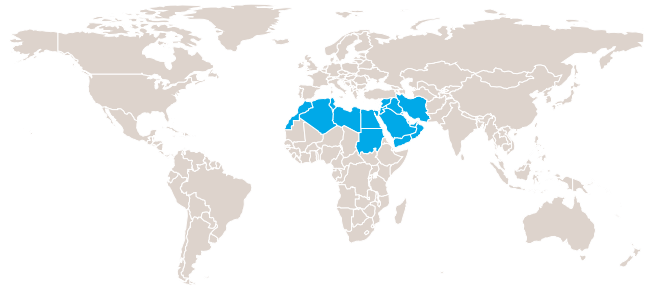
At the national level, UNICEF advocacy and action contributed to significant milestones for children. For example, in Colombia, where the civil code once allowed children to marry at age 14 with parental consent, the Constitutional Court declared child marriage unconstitutional. Meanwhile, Peru's Constitutional Court recently struck down new legislation that allowed 16-year-olds to be tried as adults, preventing an erosion of protections for adolescents. And in Brazil, One Million Opportunities (1MiO), a GenU initiative, reached its goal of providing more than 1 million professional training and decent work opportunities to vulnerable adolescents and young people since its launch in 2020.

Safeguarding children's rights also required responding to climate crises across the region. Following Hurricane Melissa, we mobilized over US\$12 million and mounted a rapid, multi-country response, supporting governments to reach more than 500,000 people with essential services across Cuba, Haiti and Jamaica.

Throughout 2025, we reaffirmed our purpose in Latin America and the Caribbean as a powerhouse of partnerships, advocacy, knowledge and innovation for children. This is a time in history when the region can rise to its promise and be a leading voice of the Global South. UNICEF can help demonstrate that change is not only possible but also cost-effective and transformative.

I'm proud to lead UNICEF in this region and deeply grateful to all who make progress for children possible. The way forward is clear: investing in children, narrowing gaps, and unlocking potential for safer, more prosperous societies.

Middle East and North Africa



Edouard Beigbeder,
Regional Director

Across the Middle East and North Africa, children's lives are being shaped by a convergence of crises.

Protracted conflicts, economic pressures, climate shocks and declining global support are not only compounding vulnerabilities, they are reversing hard-won gains in child survival, development and protection. More than half of the region's children live in places affected by conflict or instability.

This is not a series of isolated crises. It is a cumulative and compounded challenge to children's rights – one that demands a response that is equally integrated, sustained and adaptable. For UNICEF, this has meant responding simultaneously to large-scale emergencies while continuing to invest in the systems that children depend on for their futures.

In 2025, across conflict-affected settings such as the State of Palestine, Lebanon, the Sudan, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen, children faced disruptions to essential services, displacement and exposure to violence, exploitation and deprivation. Countries also continued to grapple with deep structural inequalities, rising child poverty and a persistent learning crisis.

In health, UNICEF supported countries to safeguard critical maternal, newborn, child and adolescent services, even under severe constraints. Primary health-care systems were reinforced, enabling continuity of care despite damaged infrastructure, disrupted supply chains and workforce shortages. Immunization efforts continued – 16.5 million children received measles vaccines and 17.4 million doses of polio vaccines were administered.

Cidra, 16, walks home from a UNICEF-supported Adolescent Development and Participation centre in Aleppo.

Syrian Arab Republic, 2025
© UNICEF/UNI764461/Ashawi



Adham, 4, receives treatment for malnutrition at a UNICEF-supported mobile clinic under the supervision of the Health and Environment Office.

Yemen, 2025

© UNICEF/UNI736172/Haleem



Longer-term investments in health systems – ranging from community-based primary health-care strategies in Djibouti, the Sudan and Yemen, to supply chain innovation and workforce development in Iraq – have strengthened resilience. In settings where electricity and infrastructure remain unreliable, solarization and digital supply systems have been critical in ensuring that essential services continue to reach children.

Nutrition needs have intensified sharply, particularly in conflict-affected areas where food insecurity, displacement and service disruptions intersect. UNICEF supported countries to expand both preventive and treatment services, reaching millions of children and women while strengthening policies, systems and supply pipelines.

Education systems across the region have continued to face repeated shocks, yet UNICEF has supported countries to maintain learning continuity. Digital and flexible learning solutions have expanded access for children excluded from formal education and enabled continuity of education during repeated emergencies.

Protecting children from violence, exploitation and abuse remains central to UNICEF's mandate, particularly as risks escalate in contexts of conflict, displacement and shrinking civic space. In 2025, UNICEF advanced a regional approach to child protection, supporting front-line services and addressing harmful practices through programming and partnerships. Humanitarian responses ensured that the most vulnerable children, including those on the move, continued to receive care, protection and support.

The growing impact of climate change and water scarcity is increasingly shaping children's lives across

the region. UNICEF has worked to strengthen climate-resilient systems, improve water and sanitation services and ensure that children's voices are reflected in climate policy and action such as the youth-led land-restoration projects in Algeria and Djibouti engaging young people to address desertification.

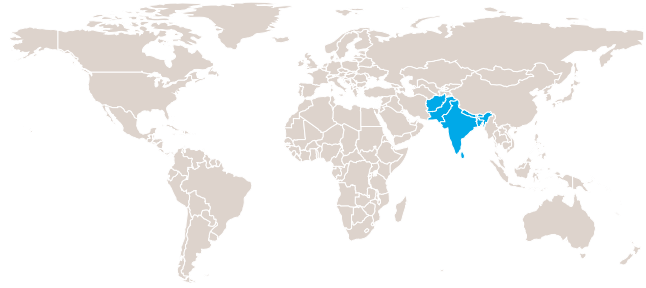
Social protection has also remained a critical line of defense against rising poverty and vulnerability, from strengthening child-sensitive systems in Oman, Jordan and Egypt, to improving programme design in the Syrian Arab Republic, and the ongoing child benefit programme in Tunisia, helping to ensure that the most vulnerable families are protected, even in times of economic and political uncertainty. Advancing gender-responsive programming has also been key, with increased integration of gender analysis and social norms approaches across sectors, such as in Morocco and the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Beyond programme delivery, strengthening evidence, and investing in partnerships has been at the heart of our efforts to harness support, both in generating critical data to inform child-focused policymaking and mobilization, and in making sure resource are available to implement such interventions.

The scale of the challenges facing children in the region is profound and growing. Yet one constant remains: UNICEF's presence and commitment to children. Across the region, teams continue to operate in some of the most challenging environments, delivering essential services, supporting governments and advocating for those whose rights are under threat.

This commitment will remain essential to respond to crises and ensure that every child has the opportunity not just to survive, but to learn, grow and thrive.

South Asia



Sanjay Wijesekera, Regional Director

At Islam Qala, the critical transit point between Afghanistan and Iran, I observed families last June, crossing the border under the harsh midday sun.

UNICEF and its partners supported tens of thousands crossing each day – many of them children – with vaccinations, nutrition, clean water and safe spaces. Their faces were marked by exhaustion and uncertainty, with children clutching the last fragments of the lives they had left behind.

On the other side of the country, on the eastern border, the situation remains dire.

Not only do communities continue to live under the threat of conflict but the ban on girls' education in Afghanistan, now in its fourth year, casts a dark cloud on their future. The long-term consequences put an entire generation at risk and underscore the urgency of addressing these inequalities.

Across South Asia, more than 170 million adolescent girls face deeply entrenched gender norms that limit their potential. This region accounts for nearly half of all child marriages globally, and many girls continue to eat last and least – contributing to a silent nutrition crisis, with over half of adolescent girls affected by anaemia. In collaboration with the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation and other partners, UNICEF is advancing solutions to improve girls' nutrition and health, reinforcing the importance of collective action.

First grader Fariha and her brother Ghufranullah walk to school from Guldrara village in Yaftal Sofla District.

Afghanistan, 2025

© UNICEF/UNI881039/Khayyam



Misnahr and her newborn son at Cox's Bazar District Sadar Hospital.

Bangladesh, 2025

© UNICEF/UNI944397/Mojumder



Climate change is another urgent challenge in one of the world's most climate-vulnerable regions. Events such as Cyclone Dityah in Sri Lanka displaced families, damaged schools and disrupted essential services, highlighting how quickly children's safety and education can be at risk. I was inspired by the speed and coordination of the UNICEF response, and by the growing role of young people who are driving advocacy for stronger climate action, particularly in countries like Maldives. Throughout South Asia, countries are advancing their Nationally Determined Contributions, reflecting this momentum.

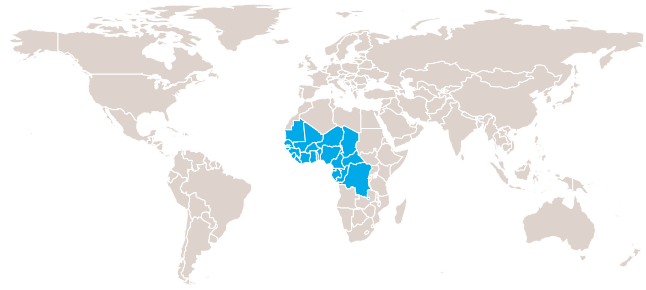
The year 2025 also brought significant internal changes within UNICEF. The Regional Office for South Asia will conclude its mandate in June 2026, consolidating with the East Asia and Pacific Regional Office to form the new Asia-Pacific Regional Office (APRO), based in Bangkok. Despite uncertainty and transition, colleagues across the region remained steadfast in delivering for children – bringing the UNICEF commitment to stay and deliver to life. Even amid significant internal change, teams continued to serve on the front-lines, ensuring that programmes, partnerships and advocacy efforts did not falter.

In a complex global context of rising conflict and constrained resources, UNICEF and its partners have continued to stand firm, working alongside children and young people. From advancing disability inclusion in Bhutan to youth-led initiatives like Nepal's Climate Cinema, a consistent message is clear: children must be heard because they shape the future.

The landmark Child Rights Manifesto in Bangladesh, co-created and co-led by young people, was endorsed by all 12 major political parties. This is a powerful example of child rights advocacy in action with youth defining their priorities, engaging directly with decision makers and securing cross-party commitment to advance their rights.

At a time of uncertainty, their courage is a powerful reminder: when we invest in children and stand alongside them, they will not only overcome challenges – they will redefine what is possible.

West and Central Africa



Gilles Fagninou,
Regional Director

In 2025, West and Central Africa stood at a critical juncture.

Despite political transitions, economic pressures and climate shocks, the region demonstrated resilience and continued to advance children's rights across health, education, nutrition, protection and social inclusion. While progress is evident, it remains uneven – highlighting the need for sustained investment, stronger systems and continued innovation to accelerate results for children.

Health systems continued to strengthen. The Big Catch-Up initiative reached millions of zero-dose and under-vaccinated children, while effective outbreak responses contributed to a reduction in vaccine-derived polio cases.

Expanded campaigns for measles, malaria and HPV vaccines also reached adolescents across 15 countries. Maternal and child health improved overall, although neonatal mortality remains a critical challenge. Nutrition efforts advanced significantly: vitamin A supplementation reached 83 million children annually, and the launch of First Foods Africa in Benin marked an important step in scaling locally produced fortified foods across the region.

Education faced disruption, with over 14,000 schools closed due to conflict by mid-2025. Yet access expanded through digital platforms such as the Learning Passport, now reaching 2.5 million users, and partnerships that connected more than 2,000 schools to the internet. Regional initiatives emphasized foundational learning, teacher reform and early childhood education, aligning with the African Union's Decade of Accelerated Action for the Transformation of Education and Skills Development in Africa.

10-year-olds Ovey Mary and Esther David after getting the measles-rubella vaccine.

Nigeria, 2025

© UNICEF/UNI892594/Aremu



Gemira, 16, and Malikiya, 13, in the hallway of the UNICEF-built and equipped Kizito Medical Technical Institute in Goma.

Democratic Republic of the Congo, 2025

© UNICEF/UNI782000/Ushindi



Child protection systems were strengthened through integrated case management, digital solutions and expanded survivor support services. Birth registration rose while legal reforms advanced against harmful practices such as child marriage and corporal punishment. Regional advocacy helped governments translate commitments into action, with child marriage rates declining and violence prevention strategies gaining traction.

Climate resilience has become central to programming. Climate-resilient WASH initiatives rolled out in 16 countries, while Ghana and other governments advanced national compacts for clean water and sanitation. Regional advocacy contributed to the Africa Water Vision 2063 and Policy, approved at the African Ministers' Council on Water General Assembly. These efforts addressed vulnerabilities in a region where 95 million children are highly exposed to climate risks.

A major highlight of 2025 was UNICEF leadership in catalysing a girl-led regional movement.

Through consultations with over 6,400 adolescents and a U-Report poll of 113,000 respondents, girls shaped the Regional Girls' Agenda, a compendium of scalable solutions, and a girl-centered data set covering 24 countries. The first-ever West and Central Africa Girls Summit in Dakar brought together governments, regional institutions, civil society and media, culminating in the Dakar Declaration – written and presented by girls themselves. Governments translated these priorities into national road maps, with commitments monitored by a network of 12 female ministers. This initiative demonstrated how adolescent voices can drive political commitments and accountability at scale.

In 2025, West and Central Africa advanced towards a future where children are not only protected but empowered.

The year underscored that progress is measured not only in statistics, but in systems strengthened, rights secured and commitments translated into action.

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Financial results, 2025

UNICEF thanks our donors and partners who contributed so generously in 2025 to our work for children around the world, including through National Committees.

This hard-won progress is under threat from the unprecedented cuts in international aid funding. Saving and protecting millions of children’s lives is a collective endeavour.

We want to specifically thank donors who contributed flexibly to Core Resources (RR) and thematic funds. Flexible, sustained investment has delivered extraordinary results for children and proven what’s possible when the world shows up.

That’s why UNICEF is calling for United Nations Member States to fulfill their Funding Compact commitment and for all donors to prioritize flexible funding within their overall portfolio of giving to UNICEF.

Revenue by source and funding type, 2025

(US\$ millions)

Core or Regular Resources (RR)
Unearmarked funds that are foundational to all UNICEF efforts on behalf of children, including the delivery of results across the Strategic Plan and UNICEF’s contributions to the SDGs.

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

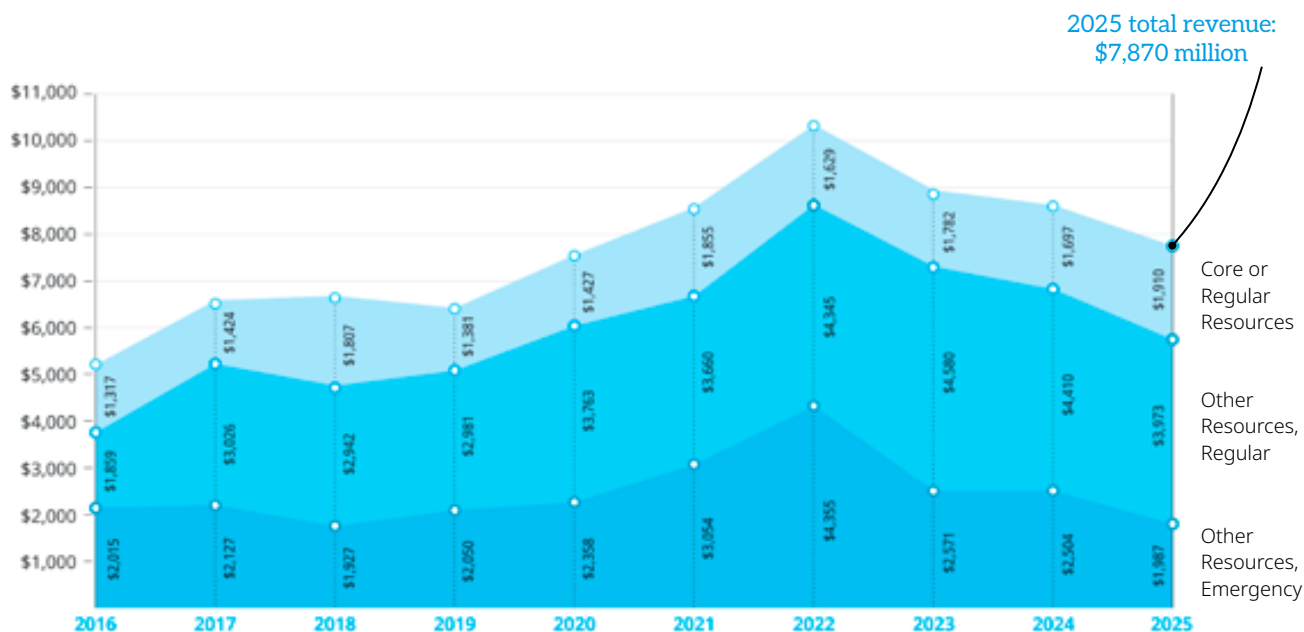
Other Resources, Regular (ORR)
Earmarked funds for specific, non-emergency programme purposes and strategic priorities.

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



Revenue by funding type (RR, ORR, ORE), 2016–2025

(US\$ millions)



UNICEF expenditure, 2025

(US\$ millions)

This report presents information on both expenditures and expenses incurred by UNICEF in the course of its operations and programme delivery.

Expenses are presented on an accrual basis and reflect operating and programmatic costs.

Expenditures are presented on a modified cash basis and represent the use of allocated budgetary resources, including capital expenditures.

91%
of UNICEF
expenditure
in 2025 was in
programmes*

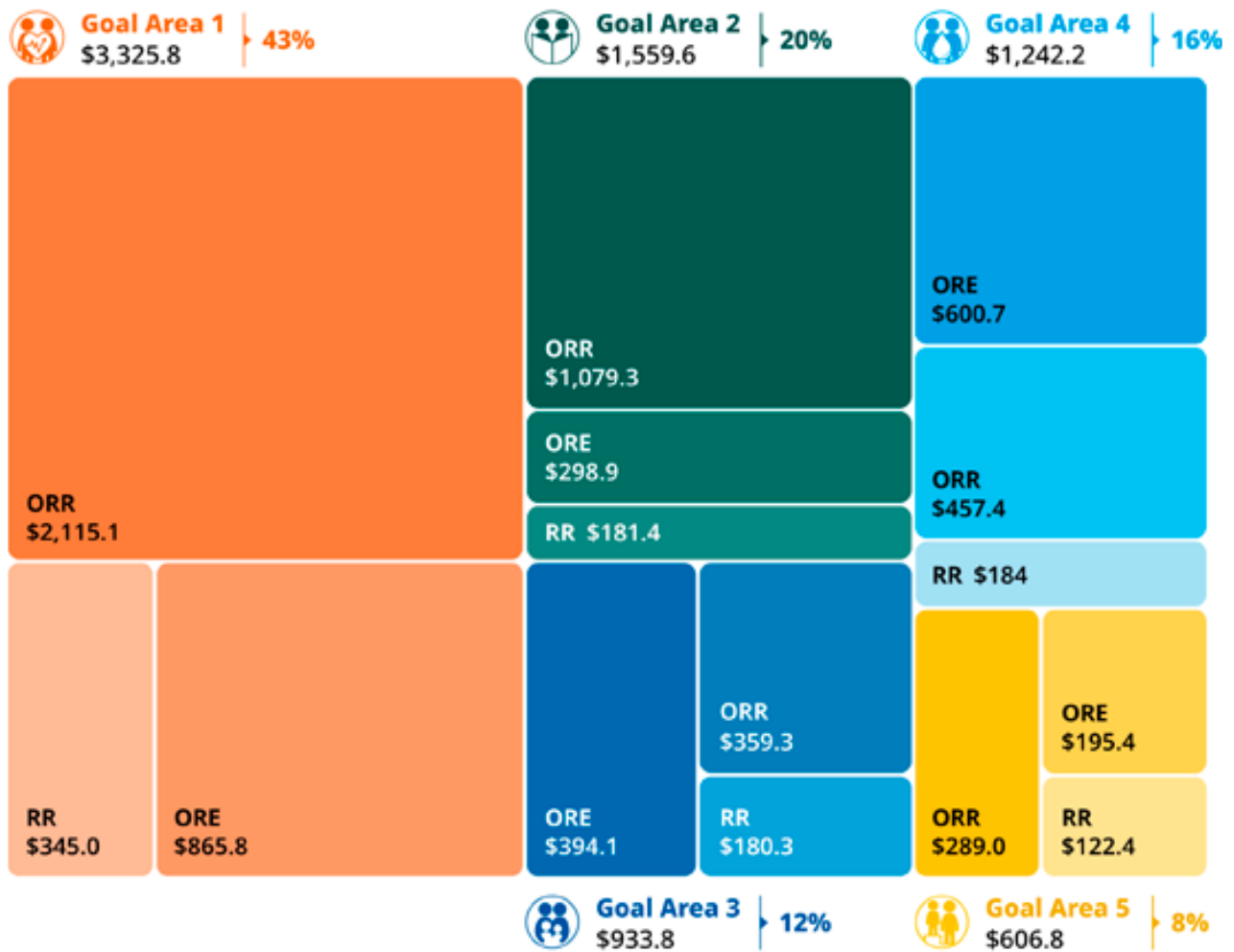
BUDGET CATEGORY	Expenditure
Development	\$7,396
Programmes	\$7,189
Development effectiveness	\$207
Management	\$413
United Nations development coordination	\$10
Independent oversight and assurance	\$28
Special purpose (including capital investment)	\$39
Private fundraising and partnerships	\$266
Total expenditure	\$8,151

*This figure reflects the share of combined expenditure on Programmes and Development effectiveness. **Programmes** refers to direct programmes for children at the country, regional and global level. **Development effectiveness** refers to UNICEF technical excellence and results-based management for high-quality programmes.

Direct programme expenses, 2025 by goal area

(US\$ millions)

RR = Core or Regular Resources **ORR** = Other Resources, Regular **ORE** = Other Resources, Emergency



Goal Area 1

Every child survives and thrives.

Goal Area 2

Every child learns and acquires skills for the future.

Goal Area 3

Every child is protected from violence, exploitation, abuse, neglect and harmful practices.

Goal Area 4

Every child has access to safe and equitable WASH services and supplies, and lives in a safe and sustainable climate and environment.

Goal Area 5

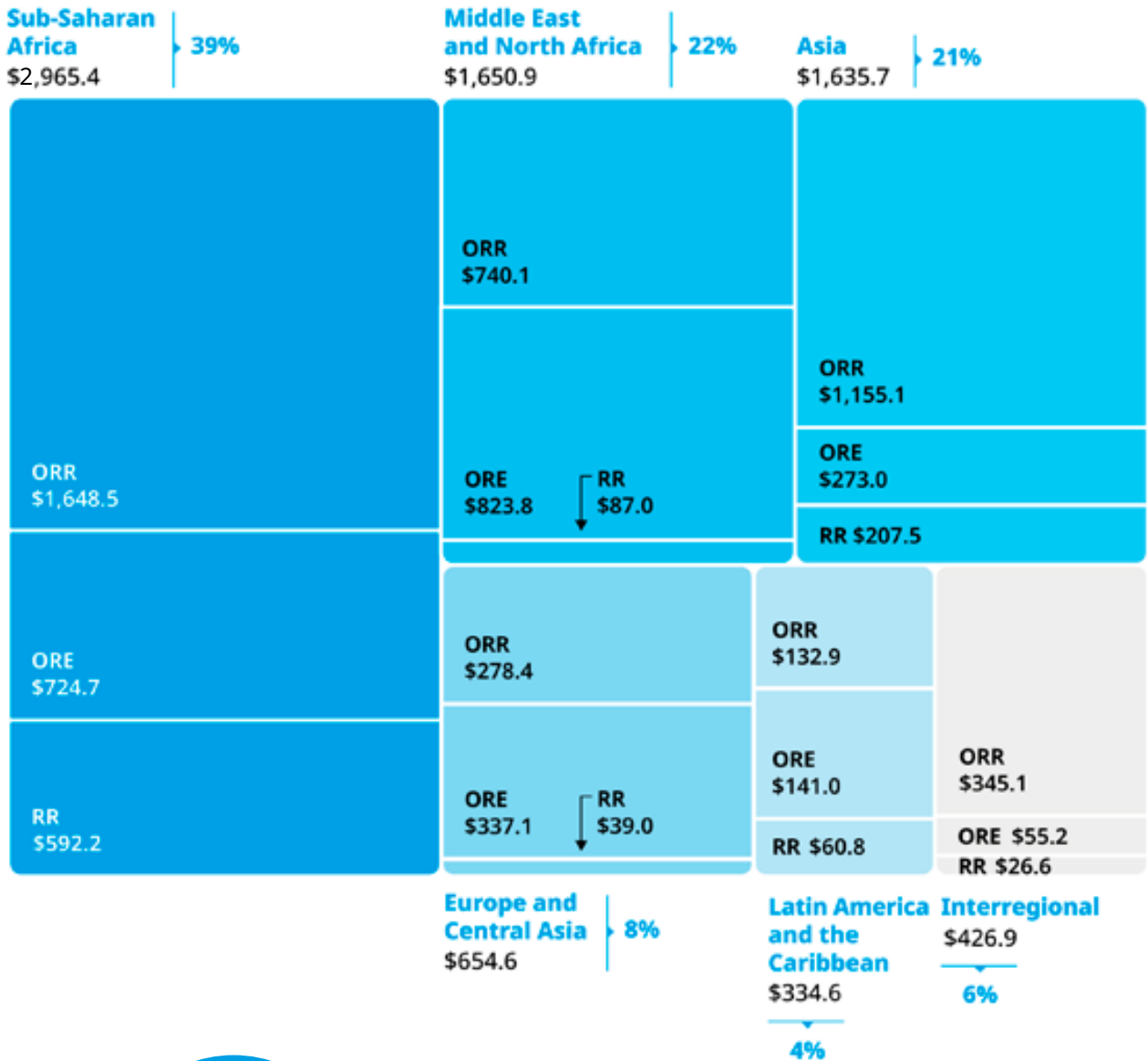
Every child has access to inclusive social protection and lives free from poverty.

NOTE: Due to rounding, totals may differ slightly.

Direct programme expenses, 2025 by region

(US\$ millions)

RR = Core or Regular Resources **ORR** = Other Resources, Regular **ORE** = Other Resources, Emergency



53%
of programme expenses were in least developed countries

UNICEF has a strong financial transparency record. We encourage UNICEF partners to visit the UNICEF Transparency Portal for more information on direct programme expenses in regions and countries.

Scan the QR code to visit the Transparency Portal website



NOTE: Due to rounding, totals may differ slightly.

Top 10 countries, contributions received by donor and funding type, 2025

(US\$ millions)

COUNTRY	Core or Regular Resources		Other Resources		Total
	Government	Private sector	Government	Private sector	
United States	-	39	743	345	1,127
Germany	64	81	382	80	607
United Kingdom	21	2	397	126	546
Sweden	61	39	155	30	285
Japan	11	130	107	31	279
Canada	12	10	84	162	268
Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	40	45	168	13	265
Republic of Korea	13	76	131	10	229
Norway	43	6	83	5	137
Spain	6	75	16	17	114



Voices of UNICEF Youth Advocates

“I have seen the strength of children. But strength should not be a requirement for basic rights. A child shouldn’t have to be resilient just to survive ... I urge you to protect and prioritize funding for programmes that put children first.”

Denise, 18, Zimbabwe

Zimbabwe, 2025

© UNICEF Zimbabwe



Top 30 resource partners by contributions received, 2025¹

(US\$ millions)

PARTNER ²	Core or Regular Resources	Other Resources		Total
		Regular	Emergency	
United States	-	68	675	743
European Commission	-	324	225	549
World Bank Group	-	467	-	467
Germany	64	330	53	446
United Kingdom	21	108	289	418
United States Fund for UNICEF	39	320	25	383
Global Partnership for Education	-	249	-	249
Asian Development Bank	-	247	-	247
Sweden	61	55	100	216
Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	40	112	56	207
Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance	-	171	18	189
Canadian UNICEF Committee	10	155	7	172
German Committee for UNICEF	81	30	50	161
Japan Committee for UNICEF	130	13	18	161
Republic of Korea	13	46	85	143
United Kingdom Committee for UNICEF	2	103	23	128
Norway	43	32	52	126
Japan	11	19	88	118
United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs ³	-	-	105	105
Canada	12	47	37	96
Spanish Committee for UNICEF	75	11	6	92
French Committee for UNICEF	70	9	6	85
Korean Committee for UNICEF	76	8	2	85
South Sudan ⁴	1	75	-	76
Swedish Committee for UNICEF	39	7	23	69
Denmark	14	35	19	68
Nigeria ⁵	3	57	1	61
Dutch Committee for UNICEF	45	8	5	58
Global Fund	-	58	-	58
Education Cannot Wait Fund	-	58	-	58

NOTE: Due to rounding, totals may differ slightly from the sum of the rows. 1. Contributions received in cash and in kind. 2. Excluding private sector fundraising by UNICEF country offices. 3. Contributions received from the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs include \$96 million related to the Central Emergency Response Fund, and \$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. Contribution received from Nigeria include \$37 million related to Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance, \$20 million related to The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, and \$1 million related to the Islamic Development Bank.

Private-sector partners contributing \$100,000 or more to UNICEF programmes in 2025

Private foundations, major donors, partnerships with subregional governments, and membership and faith-based organizations

Abdulla Al Ghurair Foundation	Five B Family Foundation
Advanced Remarketing Services	Fondation Princesse Charlène
Agencia Asturiana de Cooperación	Fundación La Margarita Zembora in-Grondona
Agencia Extremeña de Cooperación	G. Barrie Landry, Landry Family Foundation
Agencia Vasca de Cooperación y Solidaridad	Gail MacNaughton
Al Alfi Foundation	Gates Foundation
Alvin Sandefur	Gates Philanthropy Partners
American Endowment Foundation	Generalitat Valenciana
Amy and Rob Brown	George Newell
Angel Woolsey	Gerhard und Paul-Hermann Bauder Stiftung
Anna Chmielowiec and Marcin Zukowski	GiveWell
Anthony and L.Britt Giuffre Family Fund	GHR Foundation
Applied Medical	Global Disability Innovation Hub
Arnie J. Charbonneau Foundation	Global Institute of Human Development
Ayuntamiento de Madrid	Gloria Principe and John O'Farrell
Balance-Stiftung	Gobierno de Aragón
Beedie Foundation	Gobierno de las Islas Baleares
Bentson Foundation	Gobierno de Cantabria
Betty Wold Johnson Foundation	Gobierno de Navarra
Bezos Family Foundation	GSR Foundation
Brenda and Stéphane Bancel	Guernsey Overseas Aid & Development
Bruce and Jina Veaco Foundation	Hana Financial Group Nanum Foundation
Bruce and Lori Laitman Rosenblum	Harold A. und Ingeborg L. Hartog Stiftung
Bukhman Philanthropies	Heike und Reinhold Fleckenstein Stiftung
Cabildo de Gran Canaria	Helaina Foundation
Carol J. Hamilton	Henrietta H. Fore
Charles and Eleanor Pollnow	Hilary Brinker
Charlotte and Peter Bolland	Hobson/Lucas Family Foundation
Children's Investment Fund Foundation	Howard and Ann Thorne
Christine and Jim Hurt sellers	Human Appeal International
Christopher Chahn Bahng	Human Concern International
Chung Gil Seo	Impetus Foundation
Citigroup Global Impact Funding Trust, Inc.	Instituto Futuro é Infância Saudável (Infinis)
Co-Develop	Instituto Solea
Coefficient Giving	Islamic Relief Australia
Community Foundation Ireland	Isle of Man International Development
Connie and Bob Lurie	J.T. Tai & Co. Foundation, Inc.
Conrad N. Hilton Foundation	Jae Yeon Yoon
Dharma Drum Mountain Buddhist Association	James and VanTrang Manges
Deborah Hart and Bill Goodykoontz	James T. Stephens
Diputación de Barcelona	Japan Committee, Vaccines for the World's Children
Diputación Foral de Bizkaia	Jennie K. Scaife Charitable Foundation
Diputación Foral de Gipuzkoa	Jennifer Thompson
Douglas Dunn and Donna Gaab	Jersey Overseas Aid
Eaglecom Foundation	Jim Craigie and Sally Brophy
Echidna Giving	Joon Ha Park
Education Above All	Joseph R. Kirsch
Edward R. Bazinet Charitable Foundation	Jung Sik Gong
Elias Sacal and Family	Junta de Castilla-La Mancha
Eric and Kirsty Bendahan: ELEVA Capital	Junta de Castilla y León
Evelyn S. and K.E. Barrett Foundation	Karen Olga Ársælsdóttir
Faizan Global Relief Foundation	Kerry and Brendan Swords
Faro Foundation	Kirk Humanitarian

Private foundations, major donors, partnerships with subregional governments, and membership and faith-based organizations

Klaus und Gertrud Conrad Stiftung	Radiohjälpen
Klaus-Friedrich-Stiftung	Rahmatan Lil Alamin Foundation
Korea Specialized Construction Association (KOSCA)	Resolve To Save Lives
Krit Ratanarak	Rissho Kosei-kai
Kusinkapital	Roots & Wings Foundation
Lehendakaritza-Gobierno Vasco	Royal National Lifeboat Institution
Leonard & Robert Weintraub Family Foundation	Samer Shaja
Leonardo Maria Del Vecchio	Seong Hwan Kim
Lind Foundation	Seong Won Park
Lions Emergency Denmark	Sheikh Abdullah Al-Nouri Charities
Mana Nutrition	Simon and Dorothy Peyton Jones
Marianne Sundell	Sippi and Ajay Khurana
Marie Louise Kirk	Stefan Findel and Susan Cummings-Findel
Marimo Berk	Stichting de Lichtboei
Marty Weiner	Stiftung Elena und Heinz Hasselberger
Mary and Stan Case	Surgo Foundation
Maßvoll Stiftung	Susan and Dan Boggio
Mastercard Foundation	Tanmeia Charitable Society
Meena and Ron Flynn	Tanoto Foundation
Mel Zwissler	Temasek Foundation
Melody Wilder Wilson and David Wilson	The 72 Fund
Michael Guinee Charitable Foundation	The Ajram Family Foundation
Michel Khalaf	The Bezos Family
Mittal Family	The Charles Engelhard Foundation
Mohammed Bin Zayed Foundation	The Chellaram Foundation
Mon Coeur Foundation	The Child & Tree Fund
Morris Braun Foundation	The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints
Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus W. Spurlino	The Constance Travis Charitable Trust
Mr. and Mrs. Ewout Steenbergen	The Dietz Family Fund
Mr. and Mrs. Michael R. Eisenson	The Enrico Foundation
Mr. Jim Rochelle	The Fairmount Foundation
Mr. Phillip Schaefer	The Garrett Family Foundation
Ms. Claudia Taden	The Izmirlan Foundation
Ms. Deborah Goodykoontz	The Leona M. and Harry B. Helmsley Charitable Trust
Ms. Julie Taymor	The Light Foundation
Ms. Kaia Miller Goldstein and Mr. Jonathan Goldstein	The Mendelsohn Family Fund
Ms. Pooja Bhandari	The Rotary Foundation of Rotary International
Ms. Susan J. Holliday	The Slaughter Family Foundation
Ms. Susan Littlefield and Mr. Martin F. Roper	The Stapleton Family
Ms. Yoko Kanagawa	The Tom Mikuni and Minnie Obe Hirayama Charitable Fund
Muslim World League	The W Initiative
Muslim Hands	The William and Flora Hewlett Foundation
Nancy and Jason Rosenthal	Thomas C. Bishop
New Venture Fund	TNT Family Foundation
NHH Aid	Tom Cunningham Trust
Nicole and Andrew Hayek	Treehouse Investments, LLC
Olivia Choi	Trott Family Philanthropies
One Family Foundation	United Nations Foundation
Otto Haas Charitable Trust	Vanessa Whitley
Palestinian American Medical Association	Víctor González Herrera and Family
Pamela Dippel and Jeffrey Choney	ViiV Healthcare's Positive Action
Paula and Thomas Barbour	Wasan and Kasim Alfalahi
Peter Gilgan Foundation	Wellcome Trust
Peter Kim and Kathryn Spitzer Kim	Wellspring Philanthropic Fund
Power of Nutrition	Xunta de Galicia
Prudence Foundation	York Bötzwow, Menschen in Not-Stiftung
Purvi and Harsh Padia	Zonta International
Qatalyst Partners	

Corporate sector partnerships

International partnerships and donors

Accenture
 Adobe, Inc.
 Adyen
 Amway
 Arm
 Ascential plc
 AstraZeneca
 Baxter Foundation
 BIGHIT MUSIC
 BMW Group
 BNP Paribas Cardif
 Brighton & Hove Albion Football Club
 Cards, Inc.
 Cargemini
 Chery Automobile
 Chloé
 CRH
 Crocs, Inc.
 DEKRA e.V.
 Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limit
 dsm-firmenich
 DSV A/S
 EA Sports
 easyJet
 Eli Lilly and Company
 Eli Lilly and Company Foundation
 Ernsting's family GmbH & Co. KG
 Flexport.org
 FMC Corporation
 Fondation CMA CGM
 Formula 1
 Fundación Abertis
 GEA Foundation gGmbH
 GEA Group AG
 GEA Group Services GmbH
 Google, Inc.
 Haleon
 Hallmark Cards, Inc.
 Hapag-Lloyd AG
 Hempel Foundation
 Iberdrola
 IKEA Foundation
 Inter IKEA Group
 Inter Miami CF Foundation
 Jo Malone London
 KakaoBank
 Kimberly-Clark Corporation

Lind Foundation
 LIXIL Corporation
 Louis Vuitton Malletier
 lululemon
 Marriott International
 Meta
 Microsoft Corporation
 Moncler
 MSD
 Nord Anglia Education
 Novo Nordisk A/S
 OpenAI
 P&G Baby Care Europe
 Pandora A/S
 Postcode Loterij
 Partou
 Pinterest
 Poul Due Jensen Foundation
 Primark
 Prudence Foundation
 Prudential Foundation
 PwC
 Revolut
 Rituals
 SAP SE
 Siemens Healthineers AG
 Sony Group Corporation
 Spotify AB
 Targa 5 Advisors
 Telenor Group
 The LEGO Foundation
 TP
 Unilever PLC
 Women's Tennis Association Foundation
 Würth Group
 Xylem
 Z Zurich Foundation

National partnerships and donors

Argentina

Payway S.A.U.
 Pax Assistance

Australia

Canva
 Qantas Airways Limited

Rio Tinto

Austria

Magna International

Corporate sector partnerships

Voestalpine AG

Bangladesh

Standard Chartered Bangladesh

Belarus

Priorbank

Belgium

Umicore

Brazil

BRK Ambiental

CNseg - Confederação Nacional

Grupo Profarma

Instituto Claro

NIVEA

Pfizer

Raia Drogasil

Rumo

Takeda

Vale

WEG

Bulgaria

FANTASTICO

ORANGE

ING Bank

Canada

Deciem

Lallemand Inc

Teck Resources Ltd.

China

GEA

Nest Design

Shenzhen Transsion Holdings Co., Ltd.

Colombia

Banco de Bogotá

Banco de Occidente

Jerónimo Martins Colombia

Supertiendas Olimpica

Denmark

Dagrofa

Knitting for Olive

Saxo

Ecuador

Banco Pichincha

Diners Club del Ecuador

Finland

Ahlström Collective Impact

Moomin Characters Ltd.

Rettig Oy Ab

France

Fonds L'OCCITANE

Le Fonds L'Oréal pour les Femmes

Ville de Marseille

VINCI Energies

Germany

ARAG SE

cosnova GmbH

Eurobaustoff Handelsgesellschaft mbH & Co. KG

GARDENA GmbH

Henkel AG & Co. KGaA

Postcode Lotterie DT gGmbH

Stiftung Kinderförderung von Playmobil

United Internet for UNICEF Foundation

Greece

Piraeus

Hong Kong, China

Cathay Pacific Airways Limited

India

Amazon Development Centre

Indonesia

DBS Foundation

Ireland

Aer Lingus

An Post

Combillift

ESW

KPMG Ireland

PayPal Giving Fund

University College Cork

Italy

Armani

Fideuram Asset Management (Ireland), FAMI

Fondazione Generali - The Human Safety Net

L'Erbolario

Loro Piana

Metal Finish

Japan

AEON 1% Club Foundation

Consumers' Co-operative CO-OP MIRAI

Consumer Co-operative Kobe

COOP SAPPORO

Co-opdeli Consumers' Co-operative Union

Daiwa House Industry Co., Ltd.

FCOOP consumer cooperative

Fuji Television Network, Inc. (FNS Charity Campaign)

Japanese Consumers' Co-operative Union

Nippon Life Insurance Company

Nippon Mirai Holdings Co., Ltd.

Saraya Co., Ltd.

Seven Bank, Ltd.

Corporate sector partnerships

SL Creations Co., Ltd.

TOMY Company, Ltd.

U CO-OP Consumer Co-operative Society

Kosovo

Comodita Home

Luxembourg

Bitget

Mexico

Banco Santander México

Essity

Netherlands (Kingdom of the)

Djoser

PF Concept

TUI Care Foundation

Norway

DNB ASA

Kiwi Norge AS

Norwegian Air Shuttle

Orkla

Pictura Gruppen AS

Visma AS

Philippines

BDO Foundation Inc.

Cebu Air Inc.

SM Prime Holdings, Inc.

Republic of Korea

Asiana Airlines

BGF Retail

Hyundai Motors

JB Woori Capital

Samsung Electronics

Shinhan Card

SM Entertainment

Serbia

OTP Bank

South Africa

Capitec

Spain

CaixaBank

Deloitte España

Goldberg Ediciones S.L.

Hoteles Amigos

Industrie Cartarie Tronchetti

ING España

Orange Spain

Orbea

Sweden

Akelius Foundation

Gina Tricot AB

Pictura

Swedish Postcode Lottery

Wackes

Switzerland

Aldi Suisse AG

MSC Foundation

Sulzer Management Ltd

Thailand

BJC Big C Foundation

Central Group

Charoen Pokphand Foundation

Türkiye

Çimko

TEB Bank

United Kingdom

Clyde & Co

Keller Group

Marks and Spencer Group PLC

People's Postcode Lottery

Petroleum Experts

Standard Chartered Bank

United States

American Airlines

Apple

Cencora Impact Foundation

Cigna Foundation

Citi Foundation

Delta Air Lines

Equinix Foundation

Global Impact

IMF

Johnson & Johnson

Johnson & Johnson Foundation

Merck

Nutter McClennen & Fish LLP

PayPal Giving Fund

Phoenix Tower International

Piece Of Cake Moving & Storage

Stanley1913

Starkey Laboratories, Inc.

The Walt Disney Company

The World Bank Group

Vertex, Inc.

Visa Foundation

Top 20 partners to Regular Resources by contributions received, 2025

(US\$ millions)

PARTNER	Total
Japan Committee for UNICEF	130
German Committee for UNICEF	81
Korean Committee for UNICEF	76
Spanish Committee for UNICEF	75
French Committee for UNICEF	70
Germany	64
Sweden	61
Italian Committee for UNICEF - Foundation ETS	48
Dutch Committee for UNICEF	45
Norway	43
Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	40
Swedish Committee for UNICEF	39
United States Fund for UNICEF	39
United Kingdom	21
Switzerland	17
Denmark	14
Committee for UNICEF Switzerland and Liechtenstein	14
Polish National Committee for UNICEF	13
Belgian Committee for UNICEF	13
Finnish Committee for UNICEF	13

NOTE: Contributions received in cash and in kind. Excluding private sector fundraising by UNICEF country offices.

Top 10 partners to thematic resources by contributions received, 2025

(US\$ millions)

PARTNER	Thematic other resources (regular)	Thematic other resources (emergency)	Total thematic resources
Sweden	32.1	23.5	55.6
German Committee for UNICEF	3.0	28.7	31.7
United States Fund for UNICEF	11.9	17.8	29.7
Denmark	14.6	12.9	27.5
Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	-	19.9	19.9
Japan Committee for UNICEF	1.8	18.0	19.7
United Kingdom Committee for UNICEF	0.6	18.2	18.8
Norway	15.9	-	15.9
UNICEF Ireland	-	9.8	9.8
Swedish Committee for UNICEF	0.9	7.3	8.2

NOTE: Contributions received in cash and in kind. Excluding private sector fundraising by UNICEF country offices.

for every child

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

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