

Responding to COVID-19

unicef 
for every child

75

UNICEF Annual Report 2020



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Responding to COVID-19

UNICEF Annual Report 2020

Foreword

The global crisis sparked by the COVID-19 pandemic has been unprecedented in its scope and the inequality of its impact.

In one short year, it wiped out hard-won development gains for children and pushed more families into poverty. It also revealed – and in many cases, widened – the gulf between those people who have access to critical services and support and those who do not.

But the crisis also revealed the strength and character of UNICEF and our global family. And it underscored the critical importance of our organization's work as the world recovers and rebuilds.

As communities struggled to contain the virus, UNICEF was there to provide information, deliver supplies like personal protective equipment or PPE, syringes and testing kits, and keep vital health services – like immunizations and treatment for malnutrition – up and running.

As schools were closed, UNICEF was there to provide a range of remote learning options – including online delivery of education.

As families struggled economically, UNICEF was there to provide social protection initiatives, like cash transfers.

As the vaccines were rapidly developed, UNICEF was there playing a leading role in the COVAX Facility to ensure their equitable procurement, distribution and delivery – including working with transportation and logistics companies, and preparing communities and health workers for the rollout with training and supplies.

As communities and countries alike rebuild and recover, UNICEF is there once again to support them as they strengthen all the systems upon which their populations are relying – from health and nutrition, to water and sanitation, to education and protection. In the face of economic pressures, UNICEF will continue working with governments to prioritize spending on these critical needs of children and families.

And as children face a rapidly changing world, UNICEF is standing with them, looking ahead to the challenges on the horizon. In my annual letter earlier this year, I highlighted five opportunities to not only respond to COVID-19, but also to reimagine a better world for every child: providing equal access to vaccines for all; revolutionizing learning through bridging the digital divide; giving mental health the attention and investment it deserves; ending discrimination and ensuring no child is left behind; and addressing the worsening climate crisis.

This year, UNICEF celebrates its 75th anniversary. When UNICEF was created in the aftermath of World War II, the scale of the problems facing children was immense.

Undaunted, as a global community, we reimaged what was possible by building new health and welfare systems, driving a revolution in child rights, survival and development, and creating new forums for global coordination and action. The progress we achieved was substantial and lasting.

With 2020 behind us, we can do so again.

We must. And we are.

But UNICEF cannot do it alone. The long-term, large-scale change that children and young people require is only possible through concerted action in partnership.

UNICEF is proud to be part of this extraordinary period of global recovery, standing with children and our partners with hope and optimism. Again, undaunted by the challenges before us.

Together, we will seize this moment in history and reimagine a better future for children.



Henrietta Fore
UNICEF Executive Director

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Introduction

An unprecedented year

The year 2020 will always be remembered for COVID-19 and the disruptions, uncertainty and pain it caused worldwide. While children seem to be less vulnerable to the virus directly, school closures, increased vulnerability to abuse, the mental health strains of parents and families, distance from friends, and loss of access to vital health care and protection services have hurt children deeply. But not all children were affected equally. The pandemic exposed deep inequalities that have existed for too long, with the worst impact on children in the poorest countries and communities and those already disadvantaged by discrimination, social exclusion, fragility and conflict.



Aruna Patel, 28, gives Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC) through skin-to-skin contact with her newborn child in Baria District Hospital in Gujarat, India. Mothers of newborns are trained and educated on benefits of KMC by hospital staff.

© UNICEF/UNI341033/PANJWANI

The data bear this out: the number of children in monetarily poor households is estimated to have risen by 142 million by the end of 2020. At least 1 in 7 children and young people has lived under stay-at-home policies for most of the last year. Up to 94 per cent of students worldwide were affected by school closures at the height of the pandemic and at least one third were unable to access remote learning. Disruptions in food systems and health and nutrition services could leave 44 million children hungry.

Widespread inequities and injustice mobilized children and young people in 2020. It can be seen in the streets of cities worldwide filled with youth that mobilized in the face of pervasive and deeply rooted racism and injustice to change their societies. It can be heard in their passionate calls to address the climate crisis. And it can be read in the reflective perspectives they contributed to UNICEF's platforms such as U-Report, Voices of Youth and GenU.

UNICEF's nimble and innovative response to the pandemic allowed for new approaches to its work. UNICEF's Supply Division leveraged its logistical expertise to ship half a billion items of personal protective equipment in support of 138 countries in 2020. UNICEF used its data systems to rapidly assess the pandemic's impact on children and its extensive presence across more than 190 countries and territories and dual humanitarian and development mandate to play a key role in the response to COVID-19 across the United Nations.

Beyond the pandemic, and often beyond the spotlight, ongoing work continued in 2020 toward the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). UNICEF's 2019 Annual Report, reflecting the mid-term review of UNICEF's 2018–2021 Strategic Plan, showed that the world was already off track to achieve child-related SDGs even before COVID-19, contending with mounting humanitarian crises, persistent fragility, climate change and inequalities.

Top results in 2020

- Providing leadership in the COVAX Facility, resulting in the financing of COVID-19 vaccines for 92 low- and middle-income countries and preparing countries to deliver the vaccine
- Providing critical water, sanitation and hygiene services and supplies (WASH) for 106 million people, including 58 million children in 153 countries
- Managing risk communication, disseminating community engagement information and supporting activities that reached 3 billion people, including approximately 1.53 billion women and girls and 810 million children
- Providing personal protective equipment for nearly 2.6 million health workers and facilitating training on infection prevention and control for 4 million health workers
- Training more than 30,000 social service workers in delivering essential services
- Putting in place community-based mental health and psychosocial interventions that reached 78 million children, adolescents, parents and caregivers in 117 countries
- Shifting the management of child wasting from facilities to the community level, which resulted in nearly 5 million children with severe wasting receiving treatment and care
- Supporting more than 301 million children, including approximately 147 million girls, with remote learning
- Reaching over 130 million children in 93 countries with its supported cash-transfer programmes
- Responding to 455 new and ongoing humanitarian situations in 152 countries beyond COVID-19

As always, partnerships and voluntary funding were essential to UNICEF's work to support and improve the lives of children and young people. Public and private sector partners supported COVID-19 efforts. The pandemic also demonstrated how essential flexible resources are to UNICEF's ability to respond quickly and effectively at the onset of sudden emergencies and provide countries and communities with the long-term support that builds resilience.

Behind all of UNICEF's accomplishments in 2020 was the dedication of over 15,000 UNICEF staff members around the world, living up to the organizational values of care, respect, integrity, trust and accountability.

This year, UNICEF marks its 75th anniversary. In many ways, it is sadly fitting that UNICEF marks this milestone during an unprecedented global pandemic. UNICEF was created amid another historic crisis in the aftermath of World War II. Like today, the scale of the challenges facing the world's children was daunting. But over the decades, UNICEF, governments and partners reimaged what was possible, by building new health and welfare systems, defeating smallpox, verging on eliminating polio, and raising living standards.

In 2021, UNICEF is building on its COVID-19 response, delivering COVID-19 vaccines worldwide as part of the COVAX alliance so that no child, family or country is left behind, bridging the digital divide and providing skills and education to all children, and harnessing this moment as an unprecedented opportunity to rebuild and reimagine the systems upon which children and young people rely.

Now more than ever, the world's children and young people need global action to invest in health and education, build more resilient systems and services that can reach everyone, and ensure that budget cuts and economic downturns do not harm them.

UNICEF expenditure, 2020

(in millions of US dollars)

BUDGET CATEGORY

Development	5,841
<i>Programme</i>	5,681
<i>Development effectiveness</i>	160
Management	385
United Nations development coordination	12
Special purpose (including capital investment)	12
Private fundraising and partnerships	203
Other	82
Total expenditure	6,535

Note: The UNICEF expenditure by budget categories in this table is presented on a modified cash basis.

Direct programme expenses, 2020

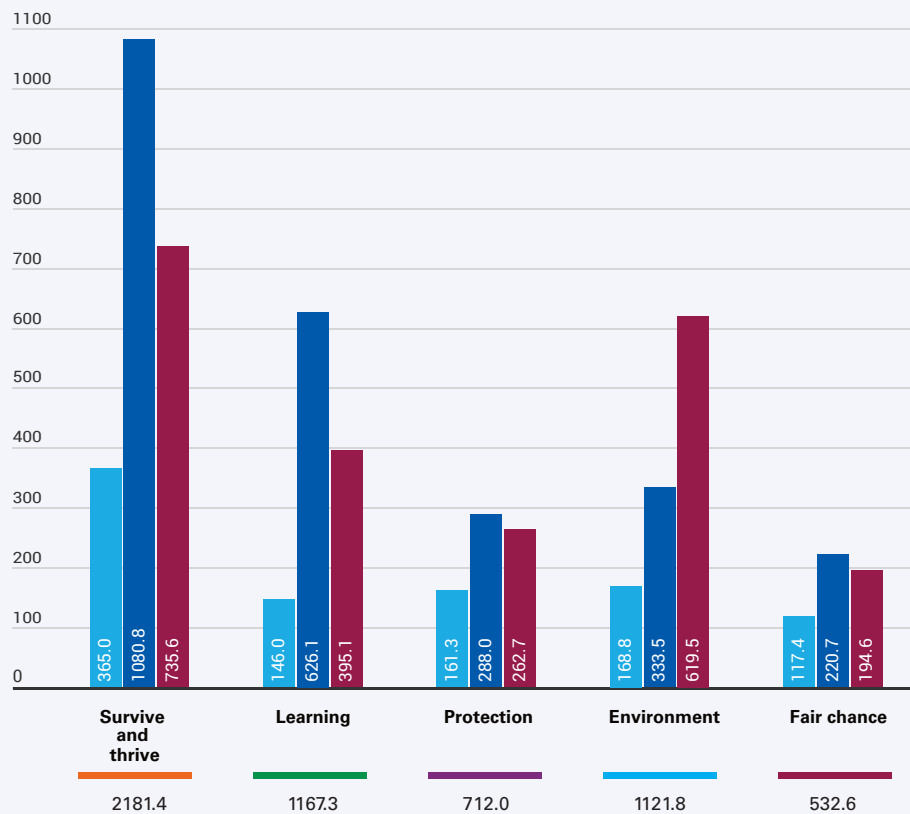
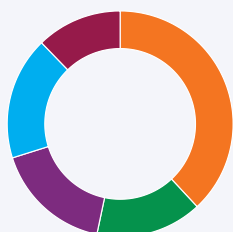
(in millions of US dollars)

Total expenses
\$5,715 million

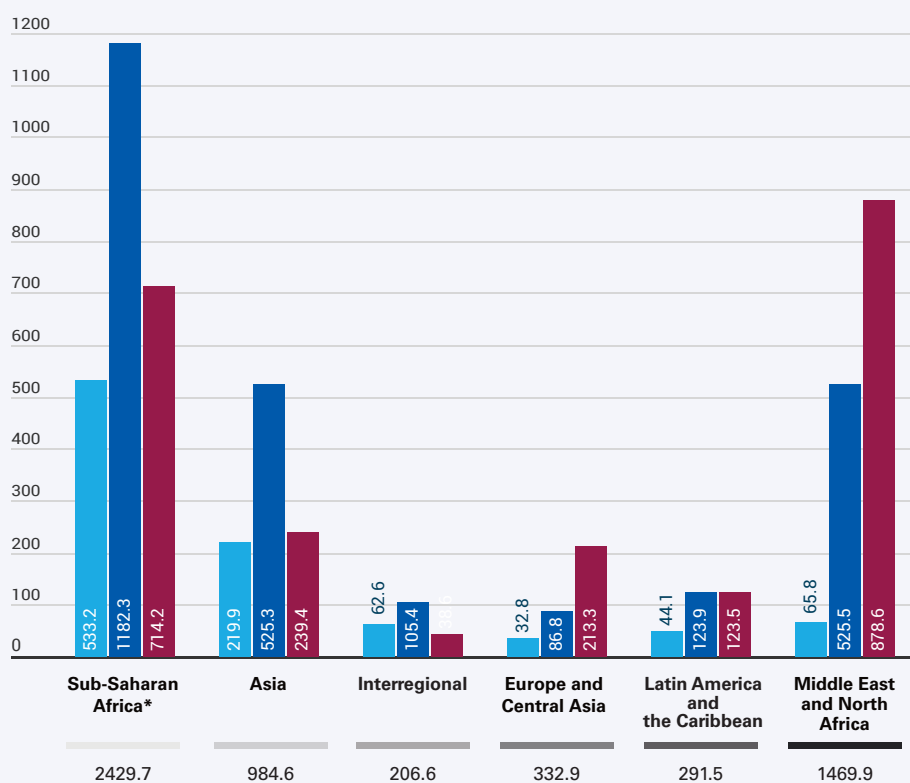
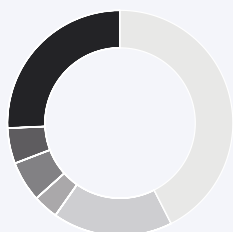
Regular resources Other resources (regular) Other resources (emergency)

Note: Numbers may not add up because of rounding.

EXPENSES BY GOAL AREA:



EXPENSES BY REGION:



* Programme expenses for Djibouti are included under sub-Saharan Africa.

“

While we must be clear-eyed about the scale of the challenges facing the world's children, we can also advance in partnership and solidarity by building on our past, with ambition and confidence in our future.

**Executive Director Henrietta Fore's
Annual Letter, 2021**





Reimagine the future for every child

When UNICEF was founded in 1946 during the aftermath of World War II, the world faced unprecedented devastation. The world's children needed the support, services and advocacy that UNICEF could provide.

Today, the world once again faces immense global challenges such as inequality, climate change and the COVID-19 pandemic, which has had a severe and widespread impact on child health and well-being.

On a global scale, children's health and well-being have improved significantly since 1946. Together with partners, UNICEF has developed life-changing innovations for children: the India Mark II family of water handpumps developed in the 1970s is still the world's most widely used human-powered pump.

In the early 1980s, UNICEF launched the Child Survival and Development Revolution, a drive to save the lives of millions of children each year, focusing on four low-cost measures: growth monitoring, oral rehydration therapy, promotion of breastfeeding and immunization.

In the 1990s, UNICEF brought nations together under the banner of children's rights and adopted a human rights-based approach to programming, placing human rights principles at the centre of its work. UNICEF also developed School-in-a-Box, which continues to keep children learning in emergency settings.

In the 2000s, UNICEF brought to scale a ready-to-use therapeutic food which has become the global standard to treat children suffering from malnutrition.

A decade later, UNICEF took a leading role in challenging systemic inequity around the world.

But there is still much to do. Deeply ingrained discrimination and inequality are leaving too many disadvantaged children and young people behind. UNICEF is dedicated to reaching children from the poorest, most disadvantaged households, communities and countries.

As UNICEF celebrates its 75th anniversary, it is recommitting itself to working with partners, supporters and staff all over the world to allow millions of girls and boys to survive and thrive into healthy, productive adulthood. Working in some of the world's toughest places – and maintaining our presence before, during and after humanitarian emergencies – we remain in the front lines of the fight to provide a fair chance for every child.

How COVID-19 affected children

COVID-19 is a children's crisis. Across virtually every key measure of childhood, progress has gone backward since the pandemic was declared by the World Health Organization in March 2020, leaving children confronting a devastating and distorted new normal.



142 million additional children were estimated to fall into monetary poverty by the end of 2020 and lack access to social protection.

An additional 1.2 million children under 5 years of age could die over a 12-month period in low- and middle-income countries as a result of the worst-case estimates of disruptions to health services and rising malnutrition.

At least 1 in 3 schoolchildren has been unable to access remote learning while their schools were closed, and 1.6 billion children and young people have been affected by school closures.



200,000 additional stillbirths could occur in 12 months as women are less likely or able to access health services.

Approximately 80 million children under age 1 may miss out on life-saving vaccines in at least 68 countries.





As of late 2020, in 59 countries, refugees and asylum seekers were excluded from national social protection measures because of discriminatory laws, policies and practices.



An estimated 43 per cent of all children (349 million) who are below primary school entry age need child care, but do not have access to it.



An additional 6.7 million children under age 5 could suffer from wasting in the next 12 months, a 14 per cent rise that could translate into more than 10,000 additional child deaths per month – mostly in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia.

Stress, confinement and poverty are accelerating serious child protection risk at a time when 1.8 billion children live in the 104 countries where violence prevention and response services have been disrupted due to COVID-19.



Around 10 million additional child marriages may occur before the end of the decade, threatening years of progress in reducing the practice.



Goal Area 1

Every child survives and thrives

In 2020, UNICEF adapted its health and nutrition programming to respond to the wide-ranging impacts of the pandemic, focusing on community-based and digital solutions while ensuring primary health-care systems became more resilient.

The pandemic severely disrupted essential health and nutrition services in 2020, exacerbating inequalities and threatening to reverse decades-long improvements. By the end of October 2020, around one third of countries faced declines of 10 per cent or more in-service coverage for routine immunizations, outpatient care for childhood infectious diseases, and maternal health services compared to 2019.

In 2020, global programme expenses in Goal Area 1 across 156 countries totalled US\$2.18 billion, including US\$1.14 billion for humanitarian action in 131 countries.

Health

In 2020, in the face of the pandemic, UNICEF adapted its health programming to support the global COVID-19 response, ensure continuation of essential life-saving services and engaging communities through community-based and digital solutions while seizing opportunities to make primary health care systems more resilient.

UNICEF continued to strengthen maternal and newborn care in the face of COVID-19, supporting programmes that assisted 30.5 million live births in health facilities. In 25 countries with high-pneumonia prevalence, 8.7 million children with suspected pneumonia received

TOP RESULTS

30.5 million

live births were delivered in health facilities with support from UNICEF.

17 million

children in emergency situations were vaccinated against measles.

8.7 million

children with suspected pneumonia received antibiotics.

15 million girls

and 9.7 million boys were tested for HIV.

Almost 244 million

children received services for the prevention of stunting and other forms of malnutrition.

5 million

children with severe acute malnutrition were treated.

100 per cent

of targeted countries supported the implementation of high-impact gender-responsive adolescent interventions.

2.8 million

children in emergencies participated in early childhood development or early learning programmes.



In April 2020 in Nigeria, UNICEF receives a delivery of vital health supplies to support the fight against the COVID-19 pandemic. The supplies include 10,000 test kits, 15 oxygen concentrators, personal protective equipment, vaccines, emergency health kits and other vital health supplies, which will support the government's COVID-19 Response Plan and UNICEF's work in Nigeria.

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antibiotics. Insecticide-treated nets to prevent malaria were distributed to 2.5 million people in humanitarian situations, mostly in Ethiopia, Somalia and South Sudan.

In August 2020, Nigeria was certified as wild poliovirus-free. In 63 countries reporting humanitarian situations the same year, a total of 17 million children were vaccinated against measles.

The COVID-19 pandemic made clear that primary health care is critical to achieving universal health care, accelerating progress on the SDGs and ensuring resilience in the face of emergencies and future pandemics. In 2020, a new operational framework for primary health care was established that provides concrete actions for countries to implement the global commitments made in the Declaration of Astana. UNICEF supported the institutionalization of community health workforce, improving quality of care and strengthening national health sector supply chain strategies. UNICEF also facilitated the skills enhancement of 36,816 community health workers in 18 out of 25 focus countries.

HIV and AIDS

Despite gains in preventing new HIV infections in children – 85 per cent of pregnant women living with HIV globally receive antiretroviral treatment compared with only 42 per cent in 2010 – much of this progress was made in the first half of the decade. Since 2016, progress has stalled. For children, the situation is even worse. In 2019, only 53 per cent of all children living with HIV were receiving the life-saving treatment they need.

Even before COVID-19, the world was off track to achieve the 2020 global target on new infections among children and adolescent girls and young women.

Although the full impact of COVID-19 on HIV prevention is not known, it is likely that lack of access to services, interrupted treatment, increases in gender-based violence and disruptions in education will lead to a surge in new HIV infections in women, children and adolescent girls.

There is some good news. Virtual medical visits, community-based service delivery and multi-month prescriptions stemmed the tide, as antenatal care attendance and prevention of mother-to-child transmission services bounced back to pre-pandemic levels by late 2020.

Nutrition

The COVID-19 pandemic threatens to undo years of progress in improving child nutrition.

The pandemic unlocked a radical shift in approaching the management, prevention, detection and treatment of child wasting, shifting the management of child wasting programming from facilities to the community level. More children received life-saving treatment and care in 2020 than 2019 (nearly 5 million children in over 70 countries).

In 2020, the UNICEF-WFP Partnership Framework on Child Wasting was finalized and the two agencies worked together in Chad, Mali and Niger to improve school health and nutrition.

UNICEF's services reached nearly 244 million children to prevent stunting and other forms of malnutrition, ranging across ages and forms of malnutrition to include:

- Nutrition counseling in pregnancy care in 71 countries
- Scaling-up programming to improve dietary diversity for young children in 58 countries
- Comprehensive national strategies to prevent stunting in 58 countries
- Policy for the prevention of overweight and obesity in 21 countries
- Reaching 4 million children in humanitarian situations for severe acute malnutrition

Early childhood development

Progress was made in early childhood development in 2020 despite the pandemic, with 87 countries (4 more than in 2019) having established a national early childhood development (ECD) policy or action plan. Recent data show that 117 countries (12 more than in 2019) have government-owned multisectoral ECD programmes.

UNICEF supported almost 2.8 million children under age 5 to participate in ECD and/or early learning programmes in humanitarian contexts in 74 countries, using television and online programmes in response to COVID-19.



Children at the nexus of conflict, health, education, clean water and COVID-19 in Ukraine

Six years of conflict have ravaged eastern Ukraine and devastated the lives of the children in the region. COVID-19 has exacerbated their vulnerability – stressing education, water and health systems.

Around 430,000 children living with the psychological wounds of growing up around the protracted conflict need ongoing support. Across eastern Ukraine, UNICEF and partners have provided child-centered social services to foster solidarity between host and internally displaced communities and provide psychosocial support and mine risk education. It also has supported peer-to-peer initiatives reaching over 20,000 children and young people with skills to build social cohesion and resolve conflicts. Through humanitarian aid from the European Union, UNICEF also supported repairs to damaged schools and vital water and sanitation facilities.

But the spread of COVID-19 has done what years of conflict didn't: forced schools to close, making children such as Anton, in first grade, lose one more connection to a sense of normalcy.

"Anton feels good at school and can play there with other children. At home he gets bored and cries a lot," says his mother Ania. But despite the school closure, the family will, for now at least, stay in their city. They have no choice. "I don't have money to go anywhere," she explains.

Years of conflict have also devastated the region's infrastructure and left many families struggling to access necessities like clean water.

As soon as they arrive home, David and his mother Svitlana head for their basement with the water they have collected from the council building. Svitlana says they always keep some water in the basement, ever since the early weeks of the conflict when their area came under heavy fire and they were forced to take shelter there.

David is too young to remember those days, but reminders of the ongoing fighting are ever present. There's no school and no consistent supply of tap water. David has grown up with a stronger appreciation for the value of water than many children.

"I like the summers because you can take an outdoor shower. In the winter you have to heat the water and bathe in a bucket. But now that I'm too big for it I'll have to bathe in a cauldron," he says, laughing.

When COVID-19 first came to Ukraine in February 2020, health-care workers were most at risk. "It felt like the first days of the conflict [in eastern Ukraine]," Dr. Olha Kobevko, an infectious disease specialist in Chernivtsi, recalls of the initial influx of COVID-19 patients at her hospital. "We didn't know what to expect, but we were on the frontline anyway."

"I hope to God I don't get sick. It's so hard to see what's happening, to see colleagues who have fallen sick or who are in critical condition," says Dr. Ivan Venzhynovych, a therapist working in the infectious diseases department in Pochaiv, a small town in western Ukraine. "But we have to keep working because no one else can do the job."



Goal Area 2

Every child learns

When the COVID-19 pandemic shut down schools worldwide, children were already facing a global learning crisis. Over 50 per cent of 10-year-olds in low-income and middle-income countries cannot read and understand a simple story by the end of primary school. More than half of the world's children and young people lack digital connectivity, affecting access to remote learning.

COVID-19 has heightened the urgency to address the digital divide and unequal access to quality education. An estimated 23.8 million children and youth are projected to drop out of school because of the pandemic.

In 2020, UNICEF found innovative ways to address exclusion and inequality and ensure that learning continued. UNICEF adopted and adapted technology to provide distance learning, to help schools reopen safely by coordinating with health, WASH and child protection sectors; strengthening the resilience of education systems; and protecting education funding.

UNICEF is on track to meet or surpass the 2021 Strategic Plan targets for education for access and equity. While performance at the output level has been positive, more progress is needed in the areas of learning outcomes and share of adolescents not in employment, education or training.

In 2020, UNICEF responded to these challenges by providing support to education in 151 countries at the expense of US\$1.17 billion. UNICEF supported education programmes in humanitarian contexts in 140 countries at a cost of US\$0.70 billion.

TOP RESULTS

48 million

out-of-school children participated in early learning, primary or secondary education.

More than 43 million

children were provided with learning materials.

7.7 million

children participated in skills development programmes for learning.

More than 2.3 million

migrant, displaced, refugee and returnee children were supported with distance/home-based learning.



Mosammat Ripa Akhter Hasna Hena, 13, has her daily education lesson through remote learning via mobile phone in Dhaka, Bangladesh on 28 December, 2020. Her teacher rotates her lessons by talking to 10 students per day for 10 minutes each. It takes three days to talk to each student in the class.

Ripa attends classes through the Ability Based Accelerated Learning (ABAL) centre, a pilot project of the Education Equity for Out of School Children (EEOOSC) project, supported by UNICEF. Children living in slum communities are given a second chance at education through the project, aimed at children ages 8–14 who either never went to school or stopped attending.

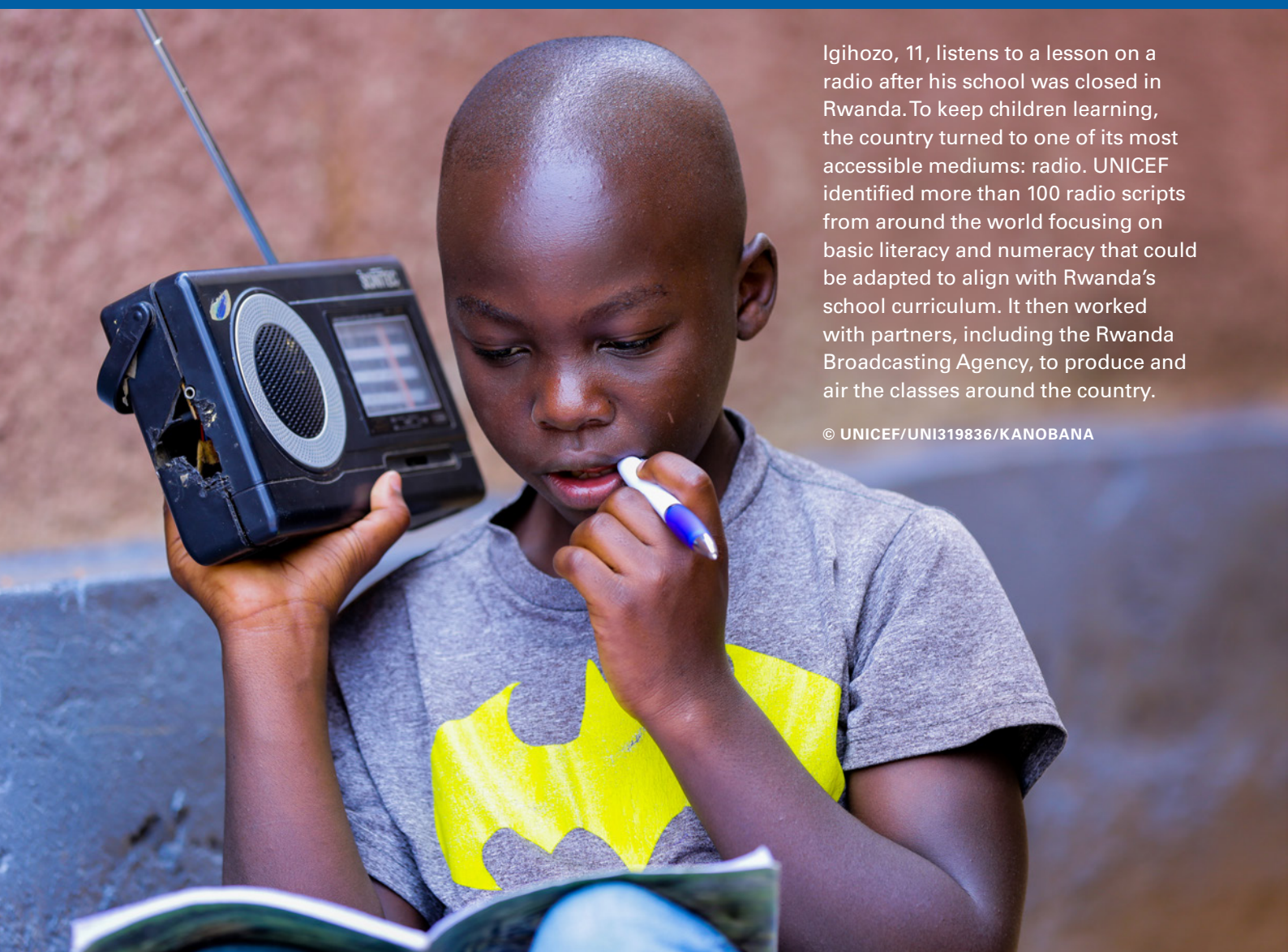
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A world learning at home

For parents and children all over the world, 'remote learning' became an everyday phrase in 2020. Never before in history were so many children out of school simultaneously. As with so many other areas of children's lives, COVID-19 exacerbated deep inequalities in education. As students adjusted to remote schooling, the digital divide became impossible to ignore.

Digital tools can help children develop the skills they need to realize their potential – but more work is needed. UNICEF is dedicated to connecting every child and school to the internet through the Reimagine Education initiative, which focuses on learning and skills development to provide quality education through digital learning, internet connectivity, devices, affordable data and the engagement of young people.

Here are some of the ways UNICEF worked with partners to keep schools safe and students learning, in classrooms or at home, online and offline – wherever they are.



Igihozo, 11, listens to a lesson on a radio after his school was closed in Rwanda. To keep children learning, the country turned to one of its most accessible mediums: radio. UNICEF identified more than 100 radio scripts from around the world focusing on basic literacy and numeracy that could be adapted to align with Rwanda's school curriculum. It then worked with partners, including the Rwanda Broadcasting Agency, to produce and air the classes around the country.

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UNICEF Goal Area 2

Every child learns

A girl holds up a phone displaying an online learning platform providing a range of audiovisual material to help students continue learning during COVID-19-related school closures. Timor-Leste rolled out its curriculum on the Learning Passport platform after schools in the country closed in March. The content available to schoolchildren includes online books, videos and additional support for parents of children with learning disabilities.

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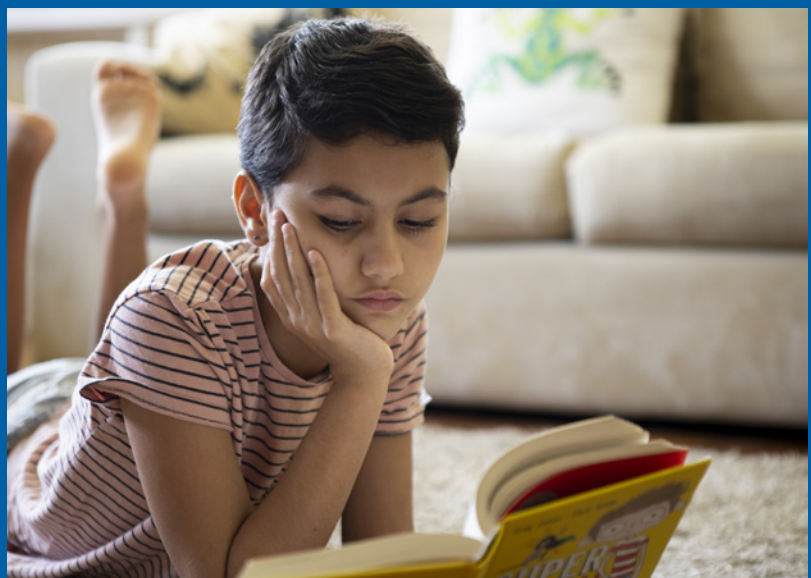
Maram, 12, studies at her home in Ar-Raqqa, the Syrian Arab Republic, after schools in the country were suspended. Even before COVID-19, millions of children in the country were out of school or at risk of dropping out as the country entered its tenth year of conflict. Maram is using the Self-Learning Programme books she received a few months ago to help keep her education on track. Designed to help children who have either dropped out of school or who are at risk of doing so, the programme helps children to continue learning core subjects such as Arabic, English, maths and science.

© UNICEF/UNI318725/SYRIA



Mila, 11, studies at her home in Gamboa, Panama, after schools in the country were suspended to prevent the spread of COVID-19. By late March, around 95 per cent of enrolled children were temporarily out of school due to COVID-19 across Latin America and the Caribbean – more than 150 million children across the region. To help keep children learning, UNICEF launched the #LearningAtHome initiative, providing a fun new activity every day that parents can adapt and share with others, from treasure hunt puzzles to creative toy spiderwebs.

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Goal Area 3

Every child is protected from violence and exploitation

Despite two decades of progress, significant acceleration is required to achieve the child-protection related SDGs. COVID-19 threatens to even roll back the hard-won progress made to date, straining fragile social service, protection and justice systems, increasing gender-based risks and deepening inequalities.

Yet the crisis has also raised the profile of 'hidden' issues such as mental health, violence in the home, and the needs of children without family care. The essential role of the social service workforce can no longer be dismissed.

In 2020, UNICEF balanced the need to continue its programmes and operations while pivoting to proactively address the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19.

In 2020, global programme expenses for Goal Area 3 in 154 countries were US\$712 million. UNICEF supported protection programmes in humanitarian contexts in 145 countries at a cost of US\$393 million.

TOP RESULTS

47.2 million

children, adolescents and caregivers were provided with community-based mental health and psychosocial support.

6 million

adolescent girls received prevention and care interventions to address child marriage through joint programming with UNFPA.

Approximately 17.8 million

people reached with gender-based violence risk mitigation, prevention or response interventions in 84 countries.

4.2 million

children in 126 countries who experienced violence were provided health, social work and justice services.

More than 2.6 million

parents and caregivers across 87 countries were reached with parenting programmes, a 14 per cent increase from 2019.

Close to 4.2 million

children and women across 126 countries were afforded with safe and accessible channels for reporting sexual exploitation and abuse, a five-fold increase from 2019.



Zeina, 22, one of a team of young volunteers working with UNICEF in Al-Husn, the Syrian Arab Republic, talks to children about their rights as part of an awareness-raising initiative on child rights and protection from sexual abuse and harassment.

“We’re empowering children and reaching out to caregivers to encourage both to speak up if children are faced with abuse or harassment,” says Zeina. “When I first started going to the field with the team, I was surprised to see that in reality basic needs, such as protection, education or even vaccines, are a privilege for too many children,” she says. “Awareness-raising helps spread the knowledge needed to combat many negative consequences of years of conflict.”



Goal Area 4

Every child lives in a safe and clean environment

From the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, WASH became a critical component of the global response effort through handwashing campaigns to ensure equitable, affordable access to WASH services including in health-care facilities and schools.

Since 2017, UNICEF has provided an unprecedented 12,309 health-care facilities with WASH services, far exceeding the target.

Responding to COVID-19, UNICEF reached 106 million people in 120 countries with critical water, sanitation and hygiene services and supplies.

A total of 17 million people gained access to safe water services, keeping UNICEF on track to exceed the four-year goal of reaching 60 million people

In 2020, 55 per cent of UNICEF country offices implemented programmes to build peace and social cohesion, including by supporting adolescent and youth participation as agents of change and peace and leveraging the role of WASH, local government and child protection.

Child-sensitive risk analyses informed resilience-building and 41 per cent of UNICEF country offices met organizational benchmarks on implementing risk-informed programming.

In 2020, UNICEF worked to provide clean water, sanitation and climate resilience in 143 countries at the expense of US\$1.12 billion. UNICEF supported WASH programmes in humanitarian contexts in 120 countries at a cost of US\$0.76 billion.

TOP RESULTS

17 million

additional people gained access to safe drinking water.

13.4 million

additional people gained access to basic sanitation services.

56 countries

had child-sensitive national or local risk management plans that address disasters, climate change, conflict and other crises.

74 countries

implemented child-inclusive programmes that foster climate resilience and low-carbon development.

UNICEF supported increased social cohesion and peace through **55 per cent of country offices**.



Fika, 3, reads a book near a newly constructed toilet in her home in Tegaldowo village, Central Java province, Indonesia. Fika's home was inundated by tidal floods, forcing her parents to build a temporary latrine outside. The new toilet was built in July 2020 using government assistance. The Government of Indonesia has made universal access to sanitation a priority in an effort to reduce the rate of stunting among children.

Safe sanitation is vital to health, child development and social and economic progress and was an important part of the response to COVID-19 in 2020.

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Goal Area 5

Every child has an equitable chance in life

In 2020, UNICEF continued to safeguard the rights enshrined in the Convention on the Rights of the Child by working to reduce child poverty and end discrimination.

COVID-19 and the socio-economic crisis it fueled have increased monetary and multidimensional child poverty, and exacerbated the vulnerabilities of children living in poverty, girls, children with disabilities, migrant and displaced children, and other marginalized groups. UNICEF's social protection response enabled a more inclusive recovery and created a unique entry point to strengthen social protection financing and partnerships.

Global programme expenses in Goal Area 5 across 156 countries totalled US\$533 million, including US\$255 million for humanitarian action in 112 countries.

TOP RESULTS

31 countries

reported that measurement, analysis or advocacy led to policies and programmes that reduced child poverty.

UNICEF-supported cash-transfer programmes reached over **130 million children in 93 countries**

7.2 million adolescents in 122 countries

in 2020 participated in or led civic engagement interventions through UNICEF-supported programmes, exceeding targets.

In 2020, UNICEF reached more than **2.2 million children with disabilities across 144 countries** through disability-inclusive development and humanitarian programmes.



Syaiful (left), 12, a child with a physical impairment, and his best friend Kevin Saputra, 9, who has a visual impairment, play near Syaiful's house in Banyumas, Central Java, Indonesia.

Both attend a madrasa that is part of the inclusive education programme under the 1 in 11 partnership – a collaboration between the government of Indonesia, UNICEF and Lembaga Pendidikan Maarif Nahdlatul Ulama (LP Maarif NU), with support from Reach Out to Asia (ROTA) and the FC Barcelona Foundation.

Through the partnership, teachers receive training on inclusive education, enabling them to support children with disabilities, like Syaiful and Kevin.

In 2020, UNICEF reached over 2.2 million children with disabilities worldwide through disability-inclusive programmes.

Cash transfers ease the economic strain of COVID-19

Before COVID-19, children were twice as likely as adults to be living in extreme poverty. Now, the number of children living below their respective national poverty line could soar by as many as 117 million, leaving 700 million children's futures even less certain. Cash transfers can shield families from financial catastrophe, unlocking better access to food and regular health care and school. Cash transfers can also alleviate debilitating stress, which can lead to violence and poor mental health.



UNICEF Goal Area 5

Every child has an equitable chance in life

In Thailand, the economic and social impact on the country's most vulnerable families is severe. With the Thai economy shrinking, UNICEF and partners have advocated for measures to soften the impact of the crisis on children and families. As a result, the government is providing a three-month replenishment to recipients of cash-transfer programmes, benefitting around 8 million families, including Tukta's. "My children must have a better chance than I did for proper schooling, and this money will help their education," Tukta says of the additional 1,000 baht (US\$32) per month she receives under the programme.

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The strict lockdown in Guatemala was particularly devastating for the roughly 60 per cent of the population already living in poverty. Telma was one of the many parents who lost their main source of income during the pandemic and who were left scrambling to find a way to put food on the table. But with cash assistance from a government programme supported by UNICEF and the World Bank, Telma has been able to find a new source of income – making face masks to protect against COVID-19. Telma’s priority upon receiving the cash benefit was to buy food for her children. “My greatest fear was not being able to afford food for them,” she says. The money also goes to the flour she needs to make pancakes, which she sells to try to make ends meet.

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Even before the pandemic, 66 per cent of Sierra Leone’s children were living in poverty. Isatu, an informal trader from Freetown, says sales have been extremely slow since the pandemic began. A government-led emergency cash-transfer programme for informal workers in urban areas has provided a lifeline for parents struggling to put food on the table, including Isatu. The emergency cash transfers have helped her diversify her business. She’s now able to add soap powder to the school goods she usually sells to better provide for her family. “Sales have improved, so I’ve been able to buy better food for my children,” she says. “And I’m happy that I’ve been able to [save some money to] help them get ready to go back to school in October.”

© UNICEF SIERRA LEONE/2020/
MUTSEYKWA



Child poverty and public finance for children

In 2020, UNICEF swiftly responded to COVID-19 by engaging in 70 socio-economic impact assessments and 62 country-level child poverty-focused analyses on the disproportionate impact of the crisis on children.

Countries continued to monitor child poverty using nationally owned measurement and reporting systems (66 countries on multidimensional poverty and 79 on monetary poverty).

Social protection

UNICEF-supported cash-transfer programmes reached over 130 million children in 93 countries. Since 2017, the number of countries (61) with strong or moderately strong social protection systems has almost doubled. UNICEF continued to strengthen shock-responsive social protection systems in 16 countries.

Children with disabilities

In 2020, UNICEF reached over 2.2 million children with disabilities across 144 countries through disability-inclusive development and humanitarian programmes.

In emergency contexts, 44 per cent of UNICEF country offices systematically included children with disabilities in their response efforts, as in the construction of 82 accessible latrines in Cox's Bazaar in Bangladesh. UNICEF worked to address the impact of COVID-19 on children with disabilities, who are at risk of being left even further behind. In Rwanda, UNICEF supported individualized home-based learning for 7,282 children with disabilities. Globally, more than 152,000 children with disabilities were provided with assistive devices and products.

Gender equality

Countries promoting gender-sensitive or -responsive programmes or systems more than tripled compared to 2019, reaching 88 – demonstrating growing attention to the needs of women and girls, including the need to transform harmful gender norms and other gender outcomes.

Adolescent empowerment

In 2020, 7.2 million adolescents (53 per cent girls based on data from 99 countries) across 122 countries participated in or led civic engagement interventions through UNICEF-supported programmes in humanitarian and development settings, exceeding the 2021 target of 5.2 million.

Online platforms for adolescents during the pandemic provided new opportunities. In collaboration with over 200 partners – representing governments, United Nations agencies, the private sector, and youth – Generation Unlimited reached more than 100 million young people (aged 10–24) in over 40 countries in 2020, and accelerated the scale-up of digital platforms for learning, skilling, entrepreneurship and empowerment to change the trajectories of young people's lives. Thirty-nine countries supported the development of 66 adolescent-friendly policies, surpassing the 2020 milestone of 37 countries.



Discussion groups support parents' mental health and protect children in Ecuador

The COVID-19 pandemic unexpectedly changed the daily lives of families in Ecuador. Confinement, coupled with teleworking and school closures, meant that parents had to spend long hours with their children. In some cases, this led to anguish and stress in their relationships with their children.

"I started to notice unusual reactions in my son, he started screaming, getting angry and sad because he couldn't go out ... many times I have said 'Oh God, we have been together but I never saw this side of him,'" says Esther, from Guayaquil.

"I noticed that my 5-year-old daughter cried every time I turned on the computer for school, and I forced her to sit down and do her homework ... I think I am the one with the problem, because my daughter was free at school, she ran, sang ... and I can't help her with this," says María, from Quito.

The added isolation and the absence of support to talk about these anxieties could lead parents to unload their frustrations on their children, creating an environment conducive to violence.

UNICEF, with the support of the Pontificia Universidad Católica del Ecuador (PUCE), launched a parent support group called 'Let's talk' to listen and support parents. This

mental health initiative differs from the psychoeducation or parenting modality in which generic manuals on how to be a good parent are taught. Unspoken parenting experiences cause parents to accumulate unprocessed experiences that can manifest themselves in impulsive behavior towards each other or towards the child. The aim is to open a listening space for parents to express the discomfort related to their parenting with confidentiality.

Through group work, parents shared their diversity of experiences, encouraging culturally and socially accessible alternatives for more humane parenting. Being able to talk about their experiences allowed them to reorganize preconceived ideas and generate self-criticism free of external judgments.

After attending the discussion groups, most parents experienced relief knowing they are not the only ones going through these difficulties. They proposed to continue as a group, and they began to get closer to their children. "Before I yelled at them all day long, and now I am starting to talk to them. The mother I was before no longer exists," says Sara, from Cuenca.

Based on this work and with the aim of creating a methodology for psychosocial interventions in parenting, seven parenting guides were created, reaching more than 600,000 unique users through Facebook and Instagram.

How UNICEF adapted to COVID-19

Social and behavior change and community engagement

Given the absence of biomedical solutions to the COVID-19 pandemic, UNICEF played a lead role in social and behaviour change and community engagement:

- In 148 countries, UNICEF co-led with governments the establishment of national risk communication and community engagement (RCCE) committees to coordinate community participation, develop feedback mechanisms and influence adherence to recommended practices.
- UNICEF introduced community rapid assessments on COVID-19 in multiple countries, providing regular community-sourced data with insights into protective practices, coping strategies and emerging needs.
- At the global level, UNICEF co-created with the World Health Organization and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies the RCCE Collective Service, providing oversight for the RCCE pillar of the global pandemic response.

For example, in Mali, UNICEF worked with children and youth journalists, parliamentarians, artists and youth organizations in advocacy and dialogue to reduce mistrust around COVID-19 and share prevention measures across generational divides. These risk communication and community engagement (RCCE) campaigns took place in the most marginalized and at-risk communities, including in local markets, mosques, prisons and in internally displaced persons camps and host communities to gain greater acceptance for protection and safety measures. These initiatives implemented 2,981 dialogue sessions and reached a total of 184,721 people.

Seyodu, a 10-year-old who shines shoes to earn spare money and received free masks through the initiative says, "Now I can do my job without being exposed to the dangers of Coronavirus contamination ... I tell my friends to wear the masks and not to get close to each other that's how they won't get the coronavirus."

Data collection

COVID-19 challenged data collection to monitor impacts on children. UNICEF pivoted to the careful use of a wider variety of data collection including phone surveys, machine-learning analysis of social media streams and interviews, applying rigorous analysis. Real-time evaluations of the COVID-19 response kept UNICEF as effective as possible. Data were rapidly turned into analysis through short reports, digests, interactive dashboards and an electronic library of research on COVID-19 and children.

For example, with access to the field cut off in Somalia, it was hard to monitor the impact of COVID-19 on children and services. The Risk Informed Response Mechanism, initiated in 2020, consolidated all data into a single hub using multi-hazard scenario planning, tracking where emergencies are evolving and highlighting supply challenges. It allowed UNICEF to understand the situation at the subnational level and adapt programmes accordingly.

Providing the world with life-saving supplies

As the COVID-19 outbreak unfolded in China in early 2020, it became clear that supplies were a central component of the response – especially PPE to safeguard the health of frontline workers. However, with much of the world's PPE manufacturing concentrated in China, the outbreak had a sharp impact on the global market.

UNICEF supply operations engaged with more than 1,000 suppliers and industry leaders around the world to identify solutions to the market constraints and secure supplies needed at appropriate prices to support PPE equitable access for programme countries.

Partnership efforts also intensified. UNICEF brought its expertise, assets and networks to these collaborations, including the WHO-led COVID-19 supply chain system and the ACT-Accelerator initiative – a global collaboration launched in April 2020 and aimed at developing and accelerating access to COVID-19 diagnostics, therapeutics and vaccines.

In spite of extremely complex supply and logistics challenges caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, UNICEF shipped half a billion items of PPE in support of 138 countries in 2020 alone.

Because COVID-19, when severe, can lead to pneumonia, UNICEF also provided global, rapid and multi-faceted oxygen support during the pandemic.

With the groundwork already in place through the oxygen therapy innovation project with the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, UNICEF was uniquely positioned to propel an extensive global oxygen response to meet both the imminent need caused by COVID-19 and the critical needs of 800,000 children under age 5 whose lives pneumonia takes every year.

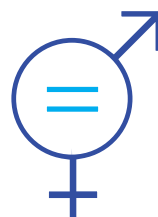
In 2020 alone, 16,795 oxygen concentrators were shipped to 94 countries. These life-saving machines take in air from the environment, remove nitrogen and produce a continuous source of oxygen. In addition, UNICEF distributed over 12,050 oxygen accessories (such as pulse oximeters, flow splitters, oxygen analyzers and humidifier bottles) and 920,575 consumables (such as nasal cannula, face masks and tubing).



A UNICEF staff member inspects a shipment of vital health supplies, including personal protective equipment, which had just landed in pandemic-struck Latin America.

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Cross-cutting priority: **Gender Equality**



As the pandemic compounded the impacts of gender inequality, UNICEF redoubled efforts in addressing gender-based violence; maintaining gender-responsive health and education services; caring for caregivers, especially through quality maternal care; and strengthening gender data and analysis.

Around 17.8 million people received gender-based violence risk mitigation, prevention or response interventions in 84 countries, while over 210,000 UNICEF personnel and partners completed training on gender-based violence risk mitigation and referrals for survivors in 83 countries with COVID response plans. COVID-19 accelerated the scale-up of protection from sexual exploitation and abuse; 91 countries now have safe and accessible reporting channels, country action plans, training for partners, and strengthened referral pathways.

Countries promoting gender-sensitive or -responsive programmes or systems tripled compared to 2019 – demonstrating growing attention to the needs of women and girls, including the need to transform harmful gender norms and other gender outcomes.

TOP RESULTS

6 million

adolescent girls in 45 countries reached with child marriage-related prevention and care interventions through joint programming with UNFPA.

88 countries

promoting gender-sensitive or gender-responsive programmes or systems, a number that more than tripled compared to 2019.

91 countries

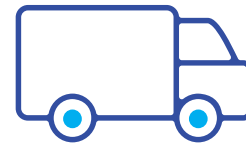
now have safe and accessible reporting channels, country action plans, training for partners and strengthened referral pathways.



Civil society volunteers in Ahmedabad, India work with adolescents to discuss their perceptions and experiences on violence and safety with focus on gender-based violence. Reports of violence against children and young people rose dramatically in many countries in the face of the COVID-19 pandemic.

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Cross-cutting priority: Humanitarian Action



Often beyond the global headlines and spotlight, UNICEF responded to 455 new and ongoing humanitarian situations in 152 countries alongside its response to COVID-19, including 102 natural disasters, 72 sociopolitical crises, 211 health emergencies, 38 nutrition crises and 32 other situations.

Revenue for humanitarian assistance (US\$2,356 million in 2020) was 15 per cent higher than in 2019. The humanitarian funding requirement increased to US\$6,315 million in 2020, from US\$4,133 million in 2019, representing the largest-ever funding request for humanitarian action by UNICEF.

In humanitarian settings, 39.1 million people accessed safe drinking water, cooking and personal hygiene, including 4.5 million people in Yemen, where more than 1.7 million also received a standard hygiene kit from UNICEF.

UNICEF supported community-based handwashing promotion programmes in 110 countries, more than ever before, with a strong focus on COVID-19–related messaging. Through the ‘pandemic doesn’t stop for periods’ campaign, UNICEF helped girls and women get access to menstrual pads and culturally- and age-specific information and is still on-track to provide menstrual hygiene services to 50,000 schools by the end of 2021.

Almost 1.2 million girls and women in humanitarian settings (up from 1 million in 2019) received menstrual health and hygiene services in schools, temporary learning spaces and other child-friendly spaces. Menstruation supplies were included as a mandatory item in most hygiene kits delivered to communities in crisis.

UNICEF helped 13.4 million people gain access to basic sanitation services in 2020, and an additional 5.6 million people were reached with shorter-term sanitation services through emergency response programmes.

TOP RESULTS

Responding to COVID-19 across 153 countries, UNICEF reached:

3 billion people

(approximately 1.53 billion women and girls; 810 million children) with risk communication and community engagement (RCCE) information and activities.

nearly 2.6 million health workers

with personal protective equipment (PPE).

4 million health workers with training on infection prevention and control (IPC).

more than 30,000 social workers with training to deliver adapted case management.



A young refugee girl practices alternatives to hand shaking at the Um Rakoba refugee camp in Hamdayet Reception Centre in Gedarif state, Sudan.

Fighting between regional and government forces in Tigray, Ethiopia began in November 2020, displacing people within the northern province and pushing thousands to seek shelter in Sudan. Up to 5,000 people a day crossed the border in November, rapidly overwhelming the humanitarian response capacity on the ground.

UNICEF is responding in eastern Sudan with life-saving humanitarian assistance including providing water, sanitation, hygiene, health and nutrition services for refugees.

In 2020, as a result of UNICEF support, 48 million out-of-school children (49 per cent girls) accessed education, including 4 million children on the move and 33 million in humanitarian settings. Learning materials were provided to 43 million children (52 per cent in humanitarian settings); 59,223 school management committees or similar bodies received training; and 7.7 million children (48 per cent girls, 79 per cent in humanitarian settings) benefited from skills development programmes.

In Bangladesh, UNICEF supported 4,000 early learning centres offering mother-tongue based instruction, including for Rohingya children in refugee camps.

Out of the 47.7 million children targeted in the Humanitarian Action for Children appeal in 2020, 33 million (49 per cent girls) were reached. In addition to responding to the pandemic, UNICEF continued to negotiate with parties to conflict and armed groups to protect education from attacks and to encourage the endorsement and implementation of the Safe Schools Declaration.

Within the Global Polio Eradication Initiative partnership, UNICEF continued to lead in vaccine procurement and key strategic communication. In 63 countries reporting humanitarian situations, a total of 17 million children were vaccinated against measles.

UNICEF provided protective services to millions of children affected by armed conflict, natural disasters and public health emergencies, including COVID-19, across 145 countries, compared to 74 in 2019. Around 47.2 million children, adolescents, parents and caregivers benefited from community-based mental health and psychosocial support, including targeted community awareness campaigns. In 2020, there was a 142 per cent increase in the number of unaccompanied and separated children supported by UNICEF and a 163 per cent increase in unaccompanied and separated children registered and provided with alternative care and/or reunification services, compared to 2019.

Four million children in humanitarian settings were treated for severe acute malnutrition, including 227,480 children aged 0–59 months in Yemen (86 per cent of target), from among 3,072,407 children under five who were screened.



Three siblings in the Al-Kharaib Refugee Camp, Sana'a, in Yemen. The conflict has left three million people, including 1.58 million children, internally displaced.

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Change Strategy:

Winning support for children and young people

Winning support for the cause of children from decision makers and the wider public was a core strategy UNICEF applied in 2020 to achieve results for children. Communication and advocacy became even more critical in the face of the global pandemic, with digital channels widely used and advocacy playing a key role in securing the rights of children in COVID-19 environment.

In 2020, UNICEF introduced four global advocacy priorities, focusing on Vaccines, Education, Mental Health and Water and Climate. At the outset of the pandemic, UNICEF introduced a global COVID-19 Advocacy Framework that was backed by 172 Member States and launched a call to 'Reimagine' the world for children.

Eighty-one per cent of countries made positive changes in national child-focused policies, including changes linked to:

- End Violence against Children (97)
- Early Childhood Development (87)
- Child Survival (56) and
- Children Uprooted (30)

A total of 185 country offices marked World Children's Day through a series of events and activities promoting child and youth participation. UNICEF's brand strategy

was implemented globally, positioning UNICEF as a trusted and credible advocate for children's rights.

In addition, at least 6.9 million children were reached through child rights education (CRE). As a result of concerted effort in response to COVID-19, the number of volunteers grew from 1.3 million in 2019 to 9.6 million in 2020, with 84 per cent being 24 years or younger.

TOP RESULTS

UNICEF's supporter base grew to 128.6 million, comprising over 110 million digital supporters, 9.6 million volunteers, and 9 million active donors.

UNICEF featured in more than 240,000 online and over 16,000 pieces in top-tier media outlets on critical issues affecting children's rights.

UNICEF's global and country office web platforms had **107 million users and 156 million unique page views**.

In **106 countries UNICEF actively engaged with young people** on various topics, including climate advocacy, through U-Report, Voices of Youth and GenU platforms.

Change Strategy:

Partnerships

PUBLIC SECTOR PARTNERSHIPS

In 2020, UNICEF's public sector partners, including 146 government partners along with intergovernmental organizations and inter-organizational arrangements, contributed a record \$5.5 billion in resources for children globally. The three largest contributors in 2020 were the United States, Germany and the European Union.

- The **United States** was UNICEF's largest donor, contributing a historic \$801 million (\$759.8 million in 2019). This contribution included vital COVID-19 funding and support to countries that have not traditionally received support from the United States.
- **Germany** was UNICEF's second-largest financial partner, growing its contribution to \$744 million in 2020. The partnership between UNICEF and Germany continued to focus on a multisectoral approach for resilience building to strengthen the capacities of vulnerable children and communities in difficult-to-reach contexts.
- 2020 was a strong year of partnership with the **European Union**. UNICEF received \$514 million of earmarked resources and \$66 million through Joint Programming. The top four sectors receiving support from the European Union included education, child protection, health and nutrition. The European Union and UNICEF, together with the African Union, consulted over 450,000 European and African adolescents and young people through the U-Report to listen to their opinions on climate change, jobs, education and digitalization, and shape the upcoming European Union-African Union Heads of State Summit.
- In 2020, the **United Kingdom** continued to play a leading role in supporting UNICEF operations, providing \$510 million in vital support to various programmes worldwide including COVID-19 response and playing a key advocacy role around child protection, gender, nutrition, health and humanitarian response. The United Kingdom is UNICEF's second-largest humanitarian partner.
- In 2020, the Nordic partners (**Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden**) were the top partners for strategic and high-quality funding for UNICEF programmes focusing on child protection, education, WASH and humanitarian assistance for the most vulnerable children. Norway made the first and largest contribution to Global Health Thematic Funding Pool and established an innovative multi-year Partnership Framework for Disability with flexible funding.
- **The Netherlands** was the largest contributor to the Global Nutrition and Humanitarian Thematic Funding pools, which allows UNICEF to speedily respond to emergencies with high-quality flexible funding.



With the support of the European Union, UNICEF is working with the Government of Mozambique to support people displaced by internal conflict in Cabo Delgado Province. The partnership provides housing, nutrition and health services as well as integrated emergency assistance and child protection services.

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- In 2020, **Japan** was one of the first and largest donors to the UNICEF's COVID-19 response appeal providing \$112.2 million that enabled UNICEF to provide personal protective equipment to frontline health workers, enhanced risk communication and community engagement with key COVID-19 prevention messages, improved access to safe water and sanitation facilities as well as education, child protection and psychosocial service to over 660 million children and their families in 66 countries.
- The 2020 contribution from **Spain** to UNICEF grew from \$5.3 to \$6.8 million; from Switzerland to a record \$51 million; and from **France** from \$22 million in 2019 to \$34 million in 2020. In addition, UNICEF signed the watershed Framework Agreement with the **French Development Agency**, the first of its kind within the United Nations system.
- Humanitarian pooled funding mechanisms continued to play a critical role in the UNICEF humanitarian response in 2020. The **Central Emergency Relief Fund** provided US\$177.1 million to more than 40 countries, including COVID-19 response. **Country-based pooled funds** awarded US\$42.6 million in contributions to 12 countries to address the challenges outlined in country humanitarian response plans. Combined, both pooled funds amounted to 10 per cent of the total funds received.
- 2020 was an unprecedented year for UNICEF's engagement with the **Global Programme Partnerships** whose contribution to UNICEF more than tripled in 2020 to an all-time high of \$551 million directly and \$150 million indirectly from \$270 million in 2015. The **Global Partnership for Education** was the top Global Programme Partnerships donor, providing \$363 million with significant growth with **Gavi**, **the Vaccine Alliance** and the **Global Fund**.
- In 2020, the **World Bank Group** and UNICEF tripled their country footprint establishing projects for children in nearly 50 countries. The contribution to UNICEF was \$99 million directly and \$104 million through tripartite agreements. In addition, the World Bank Group funded \$93 million through UNICEF Procurement Services. UNICEF was the Bank's lead United Nations partner for the COVID-19 response. UNICEF also partnered with the World Bank Group on health and nutrition, WASH, digital education/connectivity, cash transfers/social protection, and jobs/skills for youth.
- In 2020, UNICEF continued its collaboration with the World Bank, UNHCR, ILO and IFC under the **PROSPECTS Partnership**, funded by the **Government of the Netherlands** and implemented across eight countries in the Horn of Africa and the Middle East.
- In a first-of-its-kind collaboration, the **Group of Friends on Children and the SDGs**, in collaboration with the European Union and together with a group of Latin American and Caribbean States, issued a statement committing to "Protect our Children" and prioritize their education, food security, health and safety amid the COVID-19 pandemic. The statement garnered wide support, receiving over 170 endorsements from United Nations Member States and Permanent Observers.
- **Luxembourg** continued to provide predictable multi-year contributions to the UNICEF's Core Resources and Global Thematic Funding Pools on Education, Health and Nutrition, WASH and Gender Equality. The **Republic of Korea** provided multi-year Humanitarian Thematic Funding and the **Government of China** provided \$7.6 million support to UNICEF's COVID-19 response and recovery in Cameroon, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ghana, Liberia, Senegal and South Sudan.

PRIVATE SECTOR PARTNERSHIPS

For the first time, UNICEF raised more than \$2 billion for children from the private sector, and partnerships across the spectrum delivered on all fronts.

In 2020, 133 million children were reached through non-financial partnerships with business, compared to 34.3 million children in 2019. The number of shared-value partnerships increased from 15 in 2019 to 21 in 2020. The Business for Results initiative continued to develop the knowledge, resources and skills across UNICEF to ensure the relevance of business is mainstreamed into programmes to achieve results for children. One hundred and twelve UNICEF offices and National Committees engaged with business to support advocacy and integrate children's considerations into responsible business conduct. The Business for Results training has been rolled out in 25 countries. UNICEF's work on Child Rights and Business continued to accelerate, with 49 country offices and 12 National Committees reporting on activities.

Child rights and business

In 2020, UNICEF worked with governments, businesses, investors and multi-stakeholder initiatives to promote and improve responsible business policy and practice for children, including in the context of COVID-19 response and recovery measures.

In collaboration with the International Labour Organization, UN Women, United Nations Global Compact and national partners, UNICEF issued recommendations, engaged in advocacy and worked with businesses in more than 50 countries to promote family-friendly policies and other good workplace practices to mitigate the socio-economic consequences of COVID-19 on families and children. UNICEF expanded its partnership with Norges Bank Investment Management and strengthened its collaboration with other partners to improve industry practices and expand the range of child rights criteria in environmental, social and governance frameworks. In partnership with Germany and members of the European Parliament, UNICEF expanded the integration of children's rights in forthcoming European Union mandatory due diligence for business. Developed with long-standing partner the Lego Group and other ICT businesses right at the start of the COVID-19 pandemic, UNICEF issued guidance on respecting children's rights for the online gaming industry.

Corporate partnerships

In 2020, UNICEF and partners raised \$244 million, 21 per cent more than in 2019 and exceeding the \$182 million target. This was made possible partly thanks to these partnerships:

- **Unilever** donated millions of hygiene products across 23 countries, including over 30 million bars of soap, reaching people around the world with critical hand-washing supplies.
- As a response to COVID-19, **LIXIL** and UNICEF expanded its 'Make a Splash!' partnership to include handwashing along with existing sanitation targets.
- A five-year partnership with **Louis Vuitton**, which has raised \$13 million, has been renewed with a five-year commitment to support children in emergency situations.
- The Learning Passport, powered by a partnership with **Microsoft**, was rapidly expanded during school closures to ensure children and young people could continue learning from anywhere. In 2020, the platform reached students, teachers and caregivers in 10 countries.

Foundation partnerships

In 2020, the foundation partnership portfolio grew 32 per cent over 2019, mobilizing \$223 million, of which more than \$34 million supported COVID-19 efforts.

- UNICEF worked with the **Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation** on COVID-19 efforts, with the foundation's support of the ACT-A/COVAX initiative being critical to the global response. UNICEF and the foundation also launched the Joint Investment Mechanism, a co-financed flexible funding instrument (totalling \$50 million) that will scale up proven interventions in Africa.
- Several foundation partners supported UNICEF's COVID-19 response, including landmark investments from the **United Nations Foundation** through the COVID-19 Solidarity Response Fund and the **Mastercard Foundation**, and major contributions from **Conrad N. Hilton Foundation**, **Stavros Niarchos Foundation** and **Qatar Charity**. UNICEF's partnership with **Educate A Child** led to \$20 million in new commitments to support 300,000 out-of-school children in Kenya and the Sudan. UNICEF is among the foundation's most important strategic partners in helping children access education in humanitarian, conflict and development contexts. UNICEF has expanded its partnership with the **Children's Investment Fund Foundation**, including launching a new multi-country collaboration to transform the prevention and treatment of child wasting.

Multi-stakeholder partnerships

- The **World Economic Forum** positioned UNICEF as a lead partner, for example in the Stewardship Board for the New Economy and Society and the Jobs Reset Summit; in the Global Future Council on Mental Health; and on COVID-19, including by issuing a '[Supply Chain & Transport Industry Charter](#)'.
- The **International Chamber of Commerce** and UNICEF collaborated on a joint call to action, [Reimagining the World We Need](#), for a resilient and sustainable COVID-19 recovery, and on a guide to [Family-Friendly Business Continuity](#) shared with 45 million ICC member companies.
- UNICEF and the **Global Battery Alliance** initiated the Cobalt Action Partnership in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and launched a country-pooled 'Fund for the Prevention of Child Labour in Mining Communities', mobilizing an initial \$1 million of a three-year programme, totalling \$21 million.
- Mobilizing **Hand Hygiene for All** – a UNICEF-convened, public-private coalition with the World Economic Forum, World Health Organization, World Bank and private-sector partners – addressed 3 billion people's lack of access to handwashing in the fight against COVID-19, with the objective to shape local markets to produce and deliver hand hygiene products and services.

Philanthropy partners

In 2020, philanthropists, faith and membership organizations contributed \$191 million to improve children's lives. UNICEF's International Council – a collective of UNICEF's closest and most influential private philanthropic partners – grew from 63 to 76 members and advanced their commitments to children with financial contributions exceeding \$37 million in 2020.

- **Arigatou International**, marking 30 years of partnership, continued its engagement to secure the well-being and rights of children, with a focus on ending violence and on inter-religious dialogue.
- **Rotary International** renewed its commitment to eradicating polio worldwide by contributing more than \$61.6 million.
- **Latter-day Saint Charities** continued its support of immunization and early childhood development programmes and responded to COVID-19 by providing \$3 million for infection prevention and control, and WASH services.
- **Zonta International** renewed its commitment to prevent global child marriages, committing \$3 million to help girls access education in Madagascar and ensure adolescent girls in Peru have access to health care.

BELOW: An officer from the Integrated Child Welfare Services Centre (right) invites Farah Nizza and her mother Yuliati to play after handing over a recreational kit for children affected by COVID-19 at their home in Jombang, Indonesia, October 2020.

UN agencies in Indonesia including UNICEF, UNDP, UN OCHA, UN WOMEN, and WFP are working together on the COVID-19 Multi-Partner Trust Fund (COVID-19 MPTF) and the Joint SDGs Fund. The objective of both programmes is to support the government of Indonesia to enhance policy and capacity to scale up and expand social protection to cover affected and marginalized populations, particularly women and children.

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UNITED NATIONS PARTNERSHIPS

- The **WHO-UNICEF Strategic Collaboration Framework** enhances collaboration and accelerates public health efforts through universal health coverage, mental health, public health emergencies, and maternal and child nutrition while working together at the frontline of the global response to COVID-19 and the rollout of vaccines.
- **UNHCR** and **UNICEF Blueprint for Joint Action for Refugee Children** will accelerate efforts in line with the Global Compact on Refugees to promote and protect the rights of refugee children and the communities that host them through their inclusion in national plans, budgets and service delivery systems across protection, education, and water, sanitation and hygiene.
- **UNDP** and **UNICEF** joined forces to support the socio-economic response to COVID-19 pooling assets and expertise in development financing, youth empowerment and innovation, and climate change, resilience and adaptation. The two agencies also strengthened collaboration on financing for development.



Change Strategy: Innovation

With the launch of UNICEF's first Global Innovation Strategy in the beginning of 2020, UNICEF continued its shift towards integrated, strategic, problem-driven innovations that focus on solutions that can be scaled up. The Strategy aims to position innovation as a key tool to achieve widespread and lasting change for children. Through a portfolio management approach, UNICEF has established nine global innovation portfolios to focus efforts and resources on identifying and scaling up innovations that are transformational. The pandemic opened up new ways of thinking that have accelerated the scale-up of innovation and ushered in a new era of innovative problem-solving.

TOP RESULTS

- ▶ UNICEF signed agreements with 14 mobile network operators, spanning more than 100 countries and territories and 1.8 billion subscribers enabling access to data and educational content, as well as aiding in the prevention of violence.
- ▶ UNICEF helped more than 1.3 million young people in 34 countries gain transferable social innovation and entrepreneurship skills through the UPSHIFT programme. Seventeen countries rapidly digitized UPSHIFT in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.
- ▶ Giga, a UNICEF and ITU global initiative to connect every school to the Internet, is now active in 15 countries, and has mapped 800,000 schools.
- ▶ Released Policy Guidance on AI for Children in consultation with stakeholders including AI developers and young people.
- ▶ Deployment of durable, multi-purpose high-performance tents, for use in emergencies, generated after two years of consultations with the private and public sectors.
- ▶ The Leading Minds Series went digital and reached thousands, presenting experts and research on the impact of COVID-19 on children.
- ▶ UNICEF rolled out 9 frontier technology solutions in 14 countries. The solutions include Bothub, an open-source language processing system used in the creation of HealthBuddy, a multilingual, interactive chatbot using AI to answer questions and provide local information on COVID-19 and INVENT, a global platform for innovation and technology for development that boosts the visibility of innovative work across UNICEF and enables resources and investment to be targeted towards promising and transformational innovations.



Somaya Faruqi, 17 (centre) led the Girls' Robotics Club from Herat, western Afghanistan, in developing a prototype low-cost ventilator in 2020 to contribute to the fight against COVID-19 at a time when a limited number of ventilators across the country threatened the most vulnerable.

"Every girl in Herat and across Afghanistan has the capacity to bring positive change in her community," said Somaya. "Though, not everyone is privileged, or has access to education or gained the support to pursue her passion."

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Financials and Stewardship

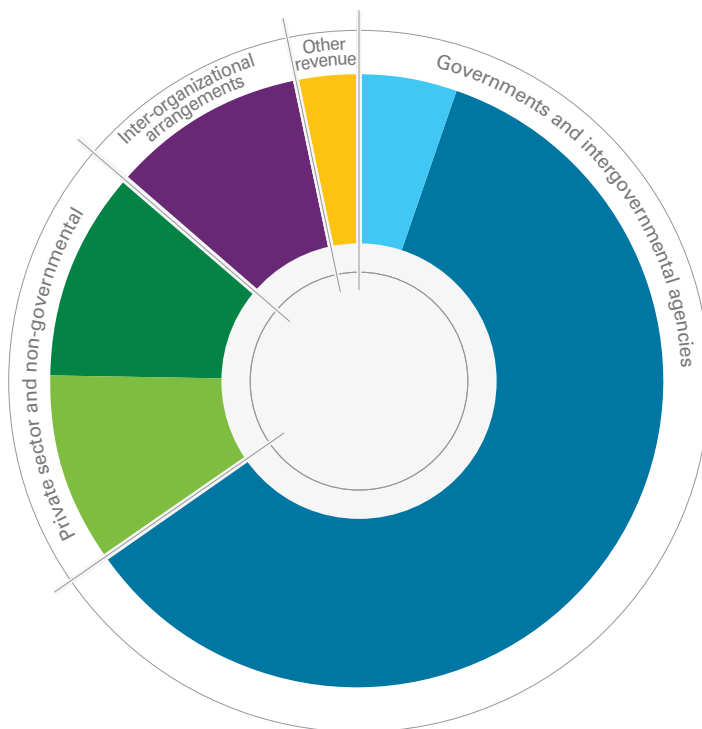
UNICEF's work for children is funded entirely through individual donations and the voluntary support of government, civil society and private sector partners.

Despite the challenges of COVID-19, 2020 was a record-breaking year for UNICEF, with a total revenue of \$7,548 million, an increase of 18 per cent from 2019. Revenue from the public sector and private sector was essential to UNICEF's rapid and agile response to COVID-19.

COVID-19 reaffirmed the importance of flexible funding. It allows for rapid, efficient and agile emergency response while also sustaining essential longer-term programming that builds resilience. However, the ratio of regular resources to total revenue decreased by 3 percentage points from 2019 (from 22 per cent to 19 per cent).

Total UNICEF revenue by source and funding type, 2020*

(in US dollars)



Total funding: \$7,548 million

Governments and intergovernmental agencies

- Regular resources: \$412 million 6%
- Other resources: \$4,517 million 60%

Private sector and non-governmental organizations

- Regular resources: \$773 million 10%
- Other resources: \$837 million 11%

Inter-organizational arrangements

- Other resources: \$767 million 10%

Other revenue*

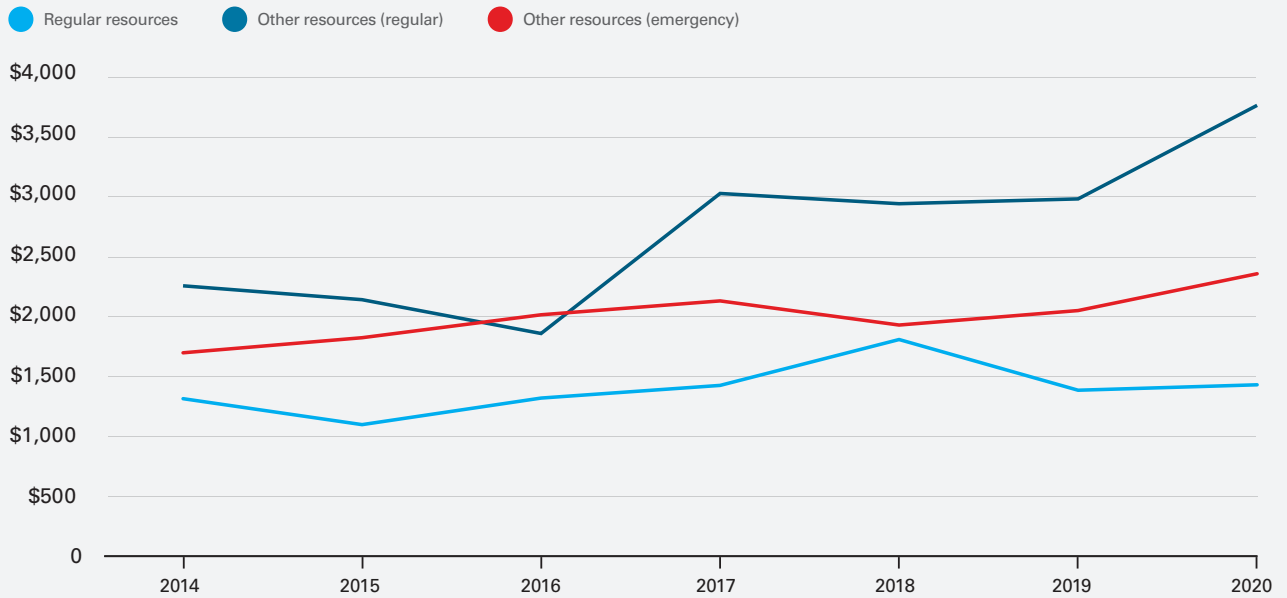
- Other revenue: \$242 million 3%

* Other revenue includes revenue from investments, procurement and other sources.

Note: Numbers may not add up because of rounding.

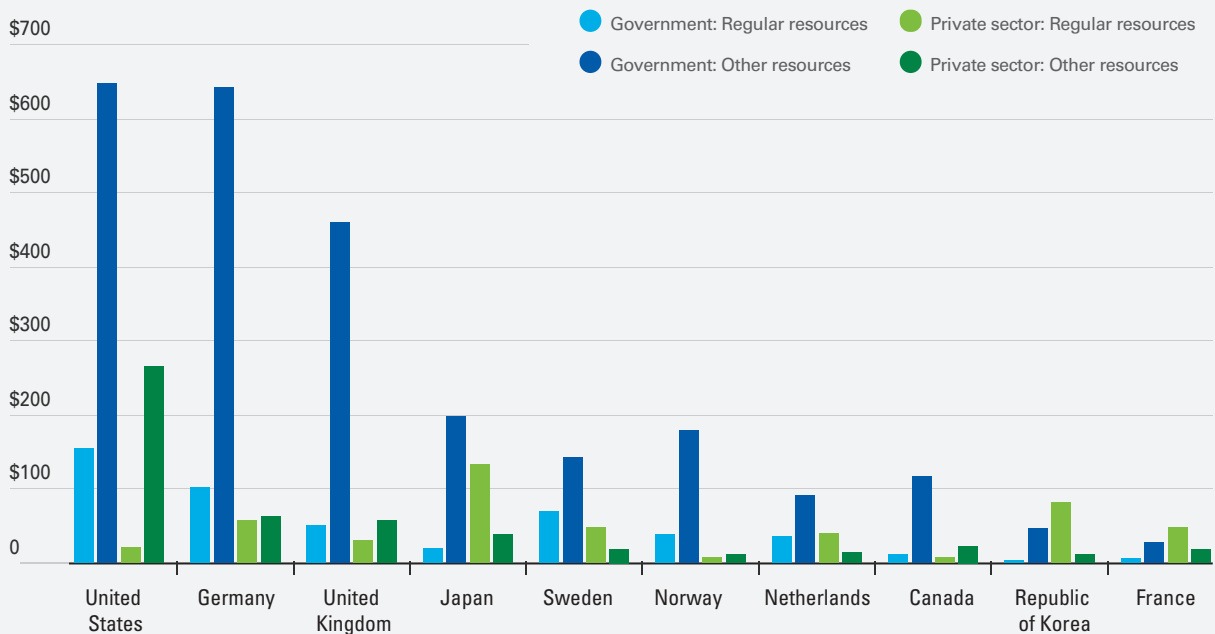
UNICEF revenue, 2014–2020

(in millions of US dollars)



Top 10 countries, contributions received by donor and funding type, 2020*

(in millions of US dollars)



* Includes contributions received from governments and UNICEF National Committees; excludes intergovernmental, non-governmental and inter-organizational arrangements

Top 20 partners to regular resources by contributions received, 2020

(in millions of US dollars)

COUNTRY	REGULAR RESOURCES
United States	154
Japan (NC*)	133
Germany	102
Korea (NC)	82
Sweden	70
Spain (NC)	65
Germany (NC)	57
United Kingdom	51
Sweden (NC)	48
France (NC)	48
Netherlands (NC)	40
Italy (NC)	39
Norway	39
Netherlands	36
United Kingdom (NC)	30
Switzerland	21
United States (NC)	21
Japan	20
Belgium	18
Australia	15

* National Committee for UNICEF.

Thematic contributions received, 2018–2020

(in millions of US dollars)

OUTCOME AREAS	2018	2019	2020
1. Health	13	14	24
2. HIV and AIDS	9	7	7
3. Nutrition	7	16	21
4. Education	100	84	122
5. Child Protection	29	34	26
6. WASH	66	32	24
7. Safe and Clean Environment	1	1	1
8. Social Inclusion	6	9	7
9. Gender Equality	1	3	4
10. Humanitarian	154	145	202
Total	386	345	438

Note: Numbers may not add up because of rounding.

Multi-year regular resources partners, 2016–2020

(revenue* in millions of US dollars)

DONOR COUNTRY NAME	PERIOD	REVENUE*					MULTI-YEAR AGREEMENT**
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
Sweden	4 years (2018–2021)	–	–	294	0	1	295
United Kingdom	3 years (2018–2020)	–	–	122	18	14	154
Netherlands	3 years (2019–2021)	–	–	–	110	3	114
Australia	5 years (2016–2020)	16	49	(3)	(1)	15	76
Belgium	4 years (2017–2020)	–	72	(1)	(1)	1	71
Switzerland	3 years (2018–2020)	–	–	61	0	0	61
Canada	4 years (2018–2021)	–	–	48	1	(0)	49
Denmark	3 years (2020–2022)	–	–	–	–	21	21
New Zealand	3 years (2019–2021)	–	–	–	12	0	12
Qatar	2 years (2019–2020)	–	–	8	–	–	8
Total		16	121	529	141	55	860

* Revenue is recognized, for the most part, in the year the agreement is signed and amounts in other years represent revaluation due to exchange rate fluctuations.

** Revenue data exclude write-downs.

Note: Numbers may not add up because of rounding.

Top 30 resource partners by contributions received, 2019

(in millions of US dollars)*

PARTNER	REGULAR RESOURCES	OTHER RESOURCES		TOTAL
		Regular	Emergency	
United States	154	97	550	801
Germany	102	586	57	744
European Commission	–	372	142	514
United Kingdom	51	182	278	510
Global Partnership for Education	–	363	–	363
United States (NC**)	21	206	59	286
Norway	39	166	12	218
Japan	20	22	176	217
Sweden	70	100	43	213
Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs ***	–	0	210	210
Japan (NC)	133	20	20	173
United Nations Development Programme ****	–	115	25	141
Canada	12	69	48	129
Netherlands	36	70	21	128
Germany (NC)	57	27	35	119
World Bank Group	–	58	41	99
Korea (NC)	82	12	1	94
Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance	–	94	–	94
United Nations Development Group Joint Programmes	–	91	1	92
United Kingdom (NC)	30	29	29	88
Spain (NC)	65	8	7	80
France (NC)	48	11	8	66
Sweden (NC)	48	7	8	63
Netherlands (NC)	40	9	6	54
Denmark	9	14	31	54
Switzerland	21	13	17	51
Democratic Republic of the Congo *****	0	39	10	49
Republic of Korea	3	32	13	49
Saudi Arabia	1	0	47	48
Italy (NC)	39	2	4	45

*Contributions received in cash and in kind.

** National Committee for UNICEF.

*** Contributions received from the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs include \$177.1 million related to the Central Emergency Response Fund, \$32.5 million related to humanitarian country-based pooled funds and \$0.7 million from other sources.

**** Contributions received from the United Nations Development Programme include \$78.2 million related to joint programmes and the One UN Fund, \$52.3 million from other sources and \$10.1 million related to humanitarian country-based pooled funds.

***** Contributions received from the Democratic Republic of the Congo include \$31.7 million pass-through funds from Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance and \$17.3 million pass-through funds from the World Bank Group.

Note: Numbers may not add up because of rounding.

Private foundations, major donors, partnerships with subregional governments, membership-based and faith-based organizations contributing \$100,000 or more to UNICEF programmes in 2020

Abdul Aziz Al Ghurair Foundation	Mr. Duchao	Kwok Foundation	Natalie Serrino
Agencia Asturiana de Cooperación (Spain)	Education Above All, Educate A Child	Latter-day Saint Charities	Shinnyo-en
Agència Catalana de Cooperació al Desenvolupament (Spain)	Mr. and Mrs. Edwards	Téa Leoni	Slaight Family Foundation
Agencia Vasca de Cooperación al Desarrollo-Elankidetza (Spain)	EIB Institute	Johan and Ms Claire Levavasseur	Sobrato Philanthropies
AJA Foundation	Mr. and Mrs. Michael R. Eisenson	Mr. and Mrs. Richard B. Levy	Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Spurlino
Akelius	Elbert H, Evelyn J, Karen H. Waldron	Mr. Jeremy Lin	Stavros Niarchos Foundation
Naza Alakija	Charitable Foundation	D.G. and Kimberli Macpherson	George Stein
Alkhayyat Foundation	Eleanor Crook Foundation	James Maitland	Stichting de Lichtboei
Anthony and L. Britt Giuffre Family Fund	The Eleva Foundation	Margaret A. Cargill Philanthropies	Stichting Samenwerkende Hulporganisaties (SHO)
The Ariadne Getty Foundation	Elton John AIDS Foundation	Margaret Alkek Williams and the Albert and Margaret Alkek Foundation	Heike und Reinhold Fleckenstein Stiftung
Arigatou International	The Estate of Penny Allyn	Mastercard Foundation	Henryk Sznep Stiftung
Ayuntamiento de Gijón (Spain)	Eva Ahlström Foundation	Melody Wilder Wilson and David Wilson	Klaus Friedrich Stiftung
Ayuntamiento de Madrid (Spain)	FIA Foundation	Melody Wilder Wilson and David Wilson	Maßvoll Stiftung, under the aegis of Fondation de Luxembourg
Brenda and Stéphane Bancel	Stefan Findel and Susan Cummings-Findel	Micky And Madeleine Arison Family Foundation	Robert Bosch Stiftung
Band Aid Charitable Trust	Five Together Foundation	Megha and Mr Aditya Mittal	Colin and Ms. Sue Stone
Mr. and Ms. Paula H. Barbour	Fondation Botnar	The Moondance Foundation	Suk Soo Kim
Stefan Bengtsson	Ford Foundation	National Philanthropic Trust	Sheikh Mohammad Suliman
The Bezos Family	Virginia Fulton	New Venture Fund	Tanoto Foundation
BF&Happy	Fundación Leo Messi	Oak Foundation	Julie Taymor
Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation	G. Barrie Landry, Landry Family Foundation	Gloria Principe and John O'Farrell	Mr. Phil Telfeyan
Thomas C. Bishop	The Garrett Family Foundation	Christine M.J. Oliver	The Tom Mikuni and Minnie Obe Hiramaya Charitable Fund
Peter and Charlotte Bolland	Generalitat Valenciana (Spain)	Open Society Initiative for West Africa	Trott Family Philanthropies
Patrick and Michele Boushka	GHR Foundation	Mr. Surin and Ms. Somporn Osathanugrah	Niccolò Moriconi Ultimo
George and Danielle Boutros	Gobierno de Aragón (Spain)	Purvi and Harsh Padia	United Nations Foundation
Robert and Hilary Brinker	Gobierno de Navarra (Spain)	Andrea, Luisa and Annagreta Panconesi, LUISAVIAROMA	University of Edinburgh
Dr. Lori Brown	Gobierno Vasco-Eusko Jaurlaritzza (Spain)	Power of Nutrition	University of North Carolina
Rob & Amy Brown	Ms. Kaia Miller Goldstein and Mr. Jonathan Goldstein	Qatar Charity	Mr. Randall Van Wolfswinkel
Bruce and Jina Veaco Foundation	Deborah Hart and Bill Goodykoontz	Randell Charitable Fund	Victor E. Clarke Charitable Foundation
Carolyn and Preston Butcher	Govern de les Illes Balears (Spain)	Rissho Kosei-kai	Wellcome Trust
Cabildo de Gran Canaria (Spain)	John A Herrmann Jr.	Eleanor Robbins	Mr. Robert J. Weltman
Ms. Anne Champsaur	Marisa I. Hormel	Mrs. Betty Robinson	Philipp Widmayer
The Charles Engelhard Foundation	Hobson/Lucas Family Foundation	The Rockefeller Foundation	Xunta de Galicia – Cooperación Galega (Spain)
The Child & Tree Fund	Mr. and Mrs. Dariush and Nazanin Hosseini	Alejandro Roemmers	Zonta International
Children's Investment Fund Foundation	IKEA Foundation	Mr. and Mrs. Richard Rogers	
Chiquitita	International Budget Partnership	Ms. Susan Littlefield and Mr. Martin F. Roper	
Conrad N. Hilton Foundation	Islamic Relief USA	The Roots & Wings Foundation	
The Constance Travis Trust	J.T. Tai & Co. Foundation, Inc.	Rotary Australia and New Zealand	
Leonardo Maria del Vecchio	Japan Committee, Vaccines for the World's Children	The Rotary Foundation of Rotary International	
The Delta Fund	Joe Jarvis	Nicolas Poitevin and Juliana V. Ruecker	
The Derek A.T. Drummond Fund	Jina Jeong	Crystal and Chris Sacca	
DFID	Junta de Castilla y León (Spain)	Mr. Osama Saeed	
Dharma Drum Mountain Buddhist Association	Kayhau Wu Memorial Fund	The Schwab Fund for Charitable Giving	
The Dietz Family Fund	Dr. Sipper Kaur Khurana and Mr. Ajay K. Khurana	Scottish Government	
Diputación Foral de Bizkaia-Bizkaiko Foru Aldundia (Spain)	Peter Kim and Kathryn Spitzer Kim	Pooja Bhandari & Caesar Sengupta	
Diputación Foral de Gipuzkoa-Gipuzkoako Foru Aldundia (Spain)	Kiwanis International		
Dubai Cares	Klaus und Gertrud Conrad Stiftung		
	Amy Kuehner		

Corporate sector alliances contributing \$100,000 or more to UNICEF programmes in 2020

MULTI-COUNTRY ALLIANCES	Orbia	China	India	Kimberly Clark de México
Amadeus IT Group	Pandora A/S	BYHEALTH Co., LTD	DBS Bank India Limited	Laboratorios Liomont
Arm Ltd	Philips Foundation	Springs Capital (Beijing) Limited	Hindustan Unilever Limited	The Netherlands
AstraZeneca Young Health Programme	Primark	Springs Capital (Hong Kong) Limited	Johnson & Johnson Pvt Ltd	Avery Dennison
Belarto	Procter & Gamble		Sun Foundation	ERG Gemeente den haag
Big Hit Entertainment	PwC	Colombia	UNGCNI/Capgemini	Nationale Postcode Loterij
BT Group	SAP SE	Banco de Bogota	Indonesia	Rijksdienst voor Ondernemend Nederland (RVO)
CCC	Takeda Pharmaceutical Company Limited	Banco de Occidente	Kimberly Clark – Softex	TUi Care Foundation
Change for Good [Aer Lingus (Ireland), American Airlines (United States), Asiana Airlines (Republic of Korea), Cathay Pacific Airways (Hong Kong, China), Cebu Pacific Air (Philippines), easyJet (United Kingdom), Japan Airlines (Japan), Qantas Airways Ltd. (Australia)]	Telenor Group	Deportivo Cali	Prudential Indonesia	New Zealand
Chloé	Temasek Foundation	Denmark	Wings Group Indonesia	Bybit Fintech Limited
Clarios Foundation	Tik Tok	AP Møller Mærsk	Italy	Nigeria
Clé de Peau Beauté	Unilever Group	Augustinus Foundation	Fondazione Generali The Human Safety Net	IHS Towers
Cubus AS	Vivendi (Paddington)	DSB	Schwarzkopf Henkel	Norway
DSM	Volvic	Haldor Topsøe	Tempo Essity	DNB
Ericsson	NATIONAL ALLIANCES	Hempel Foundation	Japan	Hydro
Facebook, Inc.	Angola	Novo Nordisk Foundation	AEON 1% Club Foundation	KIWI Norge AS
Fundación FC Barcelona	Banco de Fomento Angola	Poul Due Jensen Foundation	Azbil Corporation	Peru
Gardena GmbH	Argentina	Saxo	CONSUMERS CO-OPERATIVE KOBE	Banco de Crédito del Perú (BCP)
Gina Tricot	BIND Banco Industrial	Ecuador	Consumers' Co-operative Mirai	Philippines
Google, Inc.	HSBC Argentina S.A.	Diners Club Del Ecuador	Co-op Deli Consumers' Co-operative Union	Johnson & Johnson Global Community Impact Fund
Grohe	Prisma S.A.	Egypt	COOP SAPPORO	Republic of Korea
H&M Foundation	Australia	American Chamber of Commerce in Egypt	Daiwabo Information System Co., Ltd	BGF Retail
H&M Hennes & Mauritz AB	Commonwealth Bank of Australia	Finland	Fuji Television Network, Inc. (FNS Charity Campaign)	Blue Industry
Hallmark Cards, Inc.	IMC Pacific Foundation	France	Honda Motor Co., Ltd.	SAMSUNG Electronics
Henkel AG & Co. KGaA	Newcrest Mining	AXA	IDOM Inc.	SD Biosensor
ING	PayPal Giving Fund Australia	Clairefontaine Rhodia	ITOHAM FOODS Inc.	SM Entertainment
Johnson & Johnson, Inc.	Belarus	Ethereum Foundation	Japanese Consumers' Co-operative Union	Romania
Kimberly-Clark Corporation	WARGAMING GROUP LIMITED	Fondation EDF	Japanet Holdings Co., Ltd.	Lidl
L'Occitane	ZAO Itransition	Fondation L'OREAL	Kao Corporation	Serbia
LEGO Foundation	Belgium	Fondation SANOFI	MUFG Bank, Ltd.	Nordeus
LEGO Group	Umicore	Gémo	Nippon Life Insurance Company	Schneider Electric DMS NS LLC Novi Sad
LIXIL Corporation	Brazil	Petit Bateau	Nitto Denko Corporation	South Africa
Louis Vuitton Malletier	B3 Social	Showroomprivé	The Pokémon Company	British Telkom
Marriott International, Inc. (Check Out for Children®)	Bayer	Germany	Saraya Co., Ltd.	Standard Bank
Meliá Hotels International	Colgate-Palmolive	AmazonSmile	SL Creations Co., Ltd.	Woolworths
Merck for Mothers	EDF	BASF Foundation / BASF SE	Sony Group Corporation	Spain
Microsoft	Fundação Itaú	H&M Hennes & Mauritz Deutschland	Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation	Abertis
Millicom	Fundação Vale	IKEA Deutschland GmbH & Co. KG	Sumitomo Mitsui Card Company, Ltd.	Amgen
MMG Limited	Gemini	United Internet for UNICEF Foundation	Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group, Inc.	El Corte Inglés
Moncler	Johnson & Johnson Brazil	Viessmann Werke GmbH & Co. KG	Tsuruha Holdings, Inc.	Forletter
MSC Foundation	Lojas Americanas	Würth Group	U CO-OP Consumer Co-operative Society	Ibainefico
Nordic Choice Hotels AS	Malwee	Gulf countries	Mexico	Iberia
Norwegian Air Shuttle ASA	MPT	SAFEIS – Gamers Without Borders	Essity Higiene y Salud	Original Buff
Novo Nordisk A/S	Omega Energia	Tik Tok MENA	Fundación MetLife México / MetLife México	Pymes Amigas
	Profarma	Hong Kong		We Are Water Foundation – ROCA
	Solvi	Prudence Foundation		Sudan
	Bulgaria	Sunshine Forever Limited		CTC Group
	VAN Holding (FANTASTICO)			Sweden
	Canada			Akelius Foundation
	B2Gold Corp.			
	Pan American Silver Corp.			
	Teck Resources Ltd.			

Boråstapeter AB	Ukraine	Vodafone	EPAM	Target Corporation
Companies for Malawi	EPAM Systems	United States	Global Impact	The UPS Foundation
Pictura AB	The First Ukrainian	AbbVie Inc.	GP Cellulose	Verizon Services Corporate
Sandvik Coromant AB	International Bank	American Express Global	Gucci	Group
Swedish Postcode Lottery	PrivatBank Ukraine (Charity	Business Travel	Hasbro	ViacomCBS
Switzerland	fund 'Helping is simple')	Apple Inc.	IKEA U.S. Retail	Visa Foundation
ALDI SUISSE AG	United Kingdom	Applied Medical	Jefferies LLC	Visa International, Inc.
Banque Lombard Odier & Cie SA	Clarks	Astellas Global Health	L'Oréal USA: Giorgio Armani	Wells Fargo
Pictet Group Foundation	Ethical Tea Partnership	Foundation	Fragrances	The World Bank
Roche Employee Action and	Extreme E	Autolotto Inc.	Medtronic, Inc.	World Wrestling Entertainment
Charity Trust	Formula E	Baker Hughes Foundation	NBC Universal	Xylem Inc.
Swiss Re Foundation	Kurt Geiger	Bank of America Foundation	Newell Brands	YouTube, LLC
Thailand	London Stock Exchange Group	Baxter International Foundation	Prudential Financial	Viet Nam
Central Food Retail Co., Ltd	People's Postcode Lottery	Bethesda Softworks	Roblox	Shopee Co.
Central Group	Standard Chartered	Cigna Foundation	S&P Global Foundation	
Osotspa PCL and	Tetley	Cognizant Foundation	Salesforce.org	
Osathanugrah Foundation	Twinings	Cook Children's Health Care	Sony Corporation of America	
Sansiri Public Company Limited	Vitality	System	The Starbucks Foundation	

Top 20 National Committee donors, 2020

(revenue* in millions of US dollars)

COUNTRY	REGULAR RESOURCES**	OTHER RESOURCES	TOTAL
United States	18	301	319
Japan	141	40	180
Germany	61	64	125
United Kingdom ***	22	73	95
Republic of Korea	77	14	91
Spain	61	18	79
France	51	21	72
Sweden	43	22	65
Netherlands	42	15	57
Italy	44	7	51
Canada	9	24	33
Denmark	8	22	31
Switzerland	10	18	28
Finland	16	6	22
Norway	7	12	19
Belgium	15	4	19
Hong Kong, China	13	5	18
Australia	5	8	12
Poland	9	2	11
Portugal	8	2	10

* National Committee ranking is based on revenue amounts in order to be comparable to fundraising plans that are also revenue based.

** Regular resources excludes other contributions.

*** 2020 contributions from the UK national committee include \$0.6 million from Jersey Overseas Aid, which is an independent international aid agency, funded by the British Crown Dependency of Jersey.

Note: Numbers may not add up because of rounding.

Total UNICEF revenue by source of funding, 2020

(in US dollars)

OVERVIEW							
	Regular resources		Other resources		Other Contributions***		Total
	Public sector	Private sector	Public sector	Private sector	Public sector	Private sector	
1. Countries*	411,694,325	719,970,767	3,105,529,317	836,794,043	375,000	52,393,066	5,126,756,518
2. Intergovernmental agencies	–	–	1,411,262,807	–	–	–	1,411,262,807
3. Non-governmental organizations	–	961,076	–	(11,712)	–	–	949,364
4. Inter-organizational arrangements	–	–	767,347,247	–	79,355	–	767,426,602
5. Other revenue**	–	–	–	–	–	–	241,955,405
Total	411,694,325	720,931,843	5,284,139,371	836,782,331	454,355	52,393,066	7,548,350,696

* Includes contributions from governments and UNICEF National Committees.

** Other revenue includes revenue from investments, procurement and other sources.

*** Contributions for specific management activities.

Note: Numbers may not add up because of rounding.

1. DONOR COUNTRIES AND AREAS*							
	Regular resources		Other resources		Other contributions**		Total
	Public sector	Private sector	Public sector	Private sector	Public sector	Private sector	
Countries	411,694,325	719,970,767	3,105,529,317	836,794,043	375,000	52,393,066	5,126,756,518
Afghanistan	67,853	–	37,823,204	–	–	–	37,891,057
Andorra	28,011	337,537	9,938	548,909	–	–	924,395
Angola	180,000	–	–	246,304	–	–	426,304
Argentina	–	4,569,859	–	11,333,570	–	5,446,891	21,350,320
Armenia	120,790	–	–	20,050	–	–	140,840
Australia	15,144,498	4,919,210	35,082,155	7,543,254	–	–	62,689,117
Austria	1,187,648	3,937,468	2,106,634	653,278	–	–	7,885,029
Bangladesh	161,235	–	10,852,291	4,608	–	–	11,018,133
Barbados	195,575	–	–	–	–	–	195,575
Belarus	–	–	–	438,848	–	–	438,848
Belgium	1,180,076	15,334,288	157,941	3,796,104	–	–	20,468,408
Benin	24,124	–	6,086,559	–	–	–	6,110,683
Bhutan	13,118	–	–	–	–	–	13,118
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	140,000	–	–	233,620	–	–	373,620
Brazil	1,892,473	1,332,662	273,986	12,564,916	–	3,202,980	19,267,017
Bulgaria	78,500	56,362	85,193	618,919	–	259,520	1,098,495
Burkina Faso	5,106	–	5,154,761	–	–	–	5,159,867
Burundi	–	–	10,514,147	–	–	–	10,514,147
Cabo Verde	350,000	–	–	–	–	–	350,000
Cambodia	–	–	3,688,041	–	–	–	3,688,041
Cameroon	–	–	2,234,466	90,000	–	–	2,324,466
Canada	(479,385)	8,966,309	57,810,495	23,798,409	–	–	90,095,828
Central African Republic	44,000	–	1,636,419	–	–	–	1,680,419
Chad	57,704	–	1,456,655	–	–	–	1,514,359

Total UNICEF revenue by source of funding, 2020, *continued*

	Regular resources		Other resources		Other contributions **		Total
	Public sector	Private sector	Public sector	Private sector	Public sector	Private sector	
Chile	–	4,753,114	–	2,706,832	–	2,467,568	9,927,514
China	1,845,453	1,011,764	8,346,391	18,373,944	–	3,885,595	33,463,147
Colombia	–	1,381,331	424,798	5,135,095	–	2,078,969	9,020,193
Comoros	70,000	–	750,000	–	–	–	820,000
Congo	748,450	–	1,244,885	–	–	–	1,993,335
Costa Rica	19,176	3,124	–	–	–	–	22,300
Côte d'Ivoire	12,600	–	14,086,226	50,000	–	–	14,148,826
Croatia	23,002	165,847	–	3,186,602	–	1,060,124	4,435,574
Cyprus	–	10,577	59,744	–	–	–	70,320
Czech Republic	–	2,819,752	2,202,825	900,907	–	–	5,923,484
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	130,070	–	–	–	–	–	130,070
Democratic Republic of the Congo	434,093	–	43,387,977	–	–	–	43,822,070
Denmark	22,713,526	8,465,322	40,346,885	22,140,958	–	–	93,666,691
Dominican Republic	88,000	–	163,651	750,817	–	–	1,002,468
Ecuador	3,600	889,992	–	4,359,193	–	1,626,846	6,879,631
Egypt	–	20,026	–	1,217,912	–	–	1,237,938
Equatorial Guinea	104,305	–	–	–	–	–	104,305
Estonia	354,006	–	702,446	–	–	–	1,056,452
Ethiopia	285,246	–	1,528,068	–	–	–	1,813,314
Fiji	134,241	–	1,504,926	–	–	–	1,639,167
Finland	6,432,749	16,277,640	13,628,740	5,543,082	–	–	41,882,212
France	6,133,084	51,395,534	32,949,107	20,735,454	–	–	111,213,180
Gabon	89,452	–	1,206,675	–	–	–	1,296,127
Gambia	–	–	1,008,801	–	–	–	1,008,801
Georgia	155,000	–	–	–	–	–	155,000
Germany	101,505,459	60,879,035	654,510,921	64,307,052	–	60,000	881,262,466
Ghana	190,512	–	–	–	–	–	190,512
Grenada	–	–	2,369,464	–	–	–	2,369,464
Guinea	350,000	–	13,927,209	–	–	–	14,277,209
Guinea-Bissau	621,000	–	–	–	–	–	621,000
Haiti	–	–	3,612,815	–	–	–	3,612,815
Honduras	49,510	–	–	–	–	–	49,510
Hong Kong, China	–	12,628,742	–	5,309,854	–	–	17,938,596
Hungary	3,457,584	551,860	–	59,229	–	–	4,068,672
Iceland	925,148	3,530,231	4,461,423	389,597	–	–	9,306,399
India	101,500	100,000	8,897,679	11,304,727	–	3,040,861	23,444,768
Indonesia	144,970	1,580,165	636,627	4,541,459	–	2,834,494	9,737,716
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	10,000	–	–	273,429	–	–	283,429
Iraq	48,785	–	–	–	–	–	48,785
Ireland	7,860,262	3,802,577	14,102,856	3,312,398	–	–	29,078,093
Israel	–	–	–	12,509	–	–	12,509
Italy	5,305,365	44,004,843	20,434,089	6,613,986	–	–	76,358,283
Jamaica	7,319	–	–	16,023	–	–	23,342
Japan	19,750,436	140,898,935	207,152,937	39,589,389	–	52,859	407,444,557
Jordan	802,963	–	–	–	–	–	802,963
Kazakhstan	165,310	–	179,690	40,000	–	–	385,000
Kenya	150,000	–	–	25,000	–	–	175,000
Kuwait	200,000	–	4,000,000	–	–	–	4,200,000
Kyrgyzstan	55,000	–	–	25,000	–	–	80,000
Lao People's Democratic Republic	–	–	348,138	–	–	–	348,138
Lebanon	2,500	–	–	186,420	–	–	188,920
Lesotho	120,000	–	–	–	–	–	120,000
Liberia	–	–	1,597,213	–	–	–	1,597,213
Lithuania	–	–	80,713	3,111	–	–	83,824
Lithuania	–	–	80,713	3,111	–	–	83,824
Luxembourg	3,275,109	1,976,173	8,267,084	2,937,409	–	–	16,455,774

Total UNICEF revenue by source of funding, 2020, *continued*

	Regular resources		Other resources		Other contributions **		Total
	Public sector	Private sector	Public sector	Private sector	Public sector	Private sector	
Madagascar	–	–	8,168,605	–	–	–	8,168,605
Malawi	–	–	26,835,381	–	–	–	26,835,381
Malaysia	284,000	6,652,812	100,000	5,077,974	–	9,254,182	21,368,968
Mali	33,500	–	4,045,370	–	–	–	4,078,870
Malta	–	–	33,765	–	–	–	33,765
Mauritania	20,610	–	101,865	–	–	–	122,475
Mexico	–	1,667,136	–	6,167,904	–	2,609,863	10,444,902
Monaco	27,473	–	477,235	–	–	–	504,707
Mongolia	101,408	–	–	20,000	–	–	121,408
Montenegro	21,912	–	–	–	–	–	21,912
Morocco	103,567	–	–	–	–	–	103,567
Mozambique	7,500	–	197,551	–	–	–	205,051
Myanmar	43,078	–	36,559,524	2,094	–	–	36,604,696
Namibia	120,000	–	–	–	–	–	120,000
Netherlands	3,253,924	42,021,109	24,117,733	14,825,299	–	–	84,218,065
New Zealand	154,061	2,561,573	10,166,198	3,220,050	–	–	16,101,882
Nicaragua	40,000	–	–	128	–	–	40,128
Nigeria	1,758,911	–	12,317,182	1,679,176	–	–	15,755,268
Norway	38,796,366	6,899,938	239,727,107	12,257,729	–	–	297,681,140
Oman	442,411	11,576	750,000	–	–	–	1,203,987
Pakistan	–	–	–	191,504	–	–	191,504
Panama	749,934	–	350,000	6,981	375,000	–	1,481,915
Papua New Guinea	–	–	8,294,911	–	–	–	8,294,911
Peru	–	152,582	–	3,196,601	–	1,877,541	5,226,724
Philippines	56,774	948,066	–	2,867,259	–	2,454,908	6,327,006
Poland	–	9,350,059	417,668	1,553,374	–	–	11,321,102
Portugal	45,970	7,629,066	56,883	1,936,762	–	–	9,668,681
Qatar	571	6,588	(571)	23,777,789	–	–	23,784,377
Republic of Korea	2,931,885	77,347,332	45,511,293	13,784,711	–	–	139,575,221
Republic of Moldova	54,000	–	262,447	–	–	–	316,447
Romania	50,000	238,665	333,673	999,685	–	360,311	1,982,333
Russian Federation	1,000,000	–	2,492,242	–	–	–	3,492,242
Sao Tome and Principe	19,500	–	612,889	–	–	–	632,389
Saudi Arabia	639,184	–	48,095,368	6,609,029	–	286,700	55,630,281
Senegal	398,500	–	978,432	–	–	–	1,376,932
Serbia	51,000	76,452	298,670	1,954,668	–	512,888	2,893,678
Sierra Leone	384,000	–	16,343,999	–	–	–	16,727,999
Singapore	50,000	389,829	–	2,000,000	–	–	2,439,829
Slovakia	11,025	32,390	–	127,770	–	–	171,186
Slovenia	30,400	1,058,762	44,150	203,788	–	–	1,337,100
Solomon Islands	–	–	1,544,328	–	–	–	1,544,328
Somalia	435,700	–	6,000,000	–	–	–	6,435,700
South Africa	–	–	–	1,298,928	–	49,761	1,348,690
South Sudan	166,720	–	–	–	–	–	166,720
Spain	2,339,899	60,861,565	4,150,716	17,725,531	–	–	85,077,712
Sri Lanka	15,630	–	–	221,078	–	–	236,708
Sudan	121,400	–	8,597,879	1,090,909	–	–	9,810,188
Sweden	688,671	43,444,625	124,150,668	21,583,126	–	–	189,867,090
Switzerland	102,035	10,388,662	27,074,842	17,898,220	–	–	55,463,759
Tajikistan	32,400	–	7,777,756	–	–	–	7,810,156
Thailand	525,344	6,084,847	–	6,721,572	–	7,097,011	20,428,774
Timor-Leste	100,000	–	–	–	–	–	100,000
Togo	26,000	–	–	16,445	–	–	42,445
Tonga	–	–	735,126	–	–	–	735,126
Trinidad Tobago	15,000	–	–	–	–	–	15,000
Tunisia	30,224	–	–	–	–	–	30,224
Turkey	54,835	1,707,535	–	505,370	–	–	2,267,740
Turkmenistan	62,746	–	–	–	–	–	62,746

Total UNICEF revenue by source of funding, 2020, *continued*

	Regular resources		Other resources		Other contributions **		Total
	Public sector	Private sector	Public sector	Private sector	Public sector	Private sector	
Tuvalu	–	–	640,647	–	–	–	640,647
Uganda	469,000	–	3,640,801	–	–	–	4,109,801
Ukraine	–	3,000	–	1,456,609	–	–	1,459,609
United Arab Emirates	631,670	556,930	347,498	3,618,887	–	–	5,154,985
United Kingdom	14,262,002	22,231,591	328,374,124	73,087,657	–	–	437,955,375
United Republic of Tanzania	22,000	–	–	–	–	–	22,000
United States	134,000,000	18,123,803	860,106,725	301,135,281	–	191,100	1,313,556,909
Uruguay	72,450	2,519,124	–	1,571,926	–	1,682,093	5,845,593
Uzbekistan	310,000	–	–	–	–	–	310,000
Vanuatu	–	–	1,623,081	–	–	–	1,623,081
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	–	5,401	–	123,513	–	–	128,914
Viet Nam	14,254	4,775	–	168,507	–	–	187,536
Zambia	257,520	–	427,009	–	–	–	684,529
Zimbabwe	–	–	14,344,198	–	–	–	14,344,198
Other	14,370	394,696	–	806,960	–	–	1,216,026
Revenue adjustments***	(48,816)	–	(54,954,856)	(634,927)	–	–	(55,638,599)
Total	411,694,325	719,970,767	3,105,529,317	836,794,043	375,000	52,393,066	5,126,756,518

* Negative amounts against countries, for the most part, are due to revaluation.

** Contributions for specific management activities.

*** Revenue adjustments includes \$34.7 million other resources revenue write-down from the United Kingdom.

2. INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES

Other resources	Asian Development Bank	25,649,720
	Development Bank of Latin America	150,000
	Education Cannot Wait Fund	37,425,119
	End Violence Against Children	145,000
	End Violence Against Children Fund	2,924,427
	European Commission	696,701,897
	GAVI, The Vaccine Alliance	93,677,372
	Global Financing Facility	24,127,314
	Global Partnership for Education	431,467,597
	International Development Research Centre (IDRC)	5,902,449
	Nutrition International	8,509,494
	The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM)	87,843,743
	UNITAID	659,640
	Revenue adjustments	(3,920,965)
Total	1,411,262,807	

3. NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Regular resources	Tetsuko Kuroyanagi	961,076
	Subtotal	961,076
Other resources	Revenue Adjustments	(11,712)
	Subtotal	(11,712)
	Total	949,364

Total UNICEF revenue by source of funding, 2020, *continued*

4. INTER-ORGANIZATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS		
	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	2,964,856
	International Labour Organization (ILO)	2,048,447
	International Organization for Migration (IOM)	13,520,459
	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)	212,699,228
	United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations	404,337
	United Nations Development Group joint programmes	99,753,336
	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	137,520,891
	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	4,477,068
	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women)	1,602,256
	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	1,703,458
Other resources	United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)	22,204,416
	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)	20,000
	United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	24,207,611
	United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS	8,656,891
	United Nations The Resident Coordinator Office	111,017
	United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security (UNTFHS)	250,855
	World Bank Group	222,364,680
	World Food Programme (WFP)	11,195,837
	World Health Organization (WHO)	6,072,846
	Other	9,000
	<i>Revenue adjustments</i>	(4,440,241)
	Subtotal	767,347,247
Other contributions	United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations	79,353
	<i>Revenue adjustments</i>	2
	Subtotal	79,355
	Total	767,426,602
5. OTHER REVENUE*		
	Total	241,955,405
GRAND TOTAL		
		2,421,594,178

Note: Numbers may not add up because of rounding.

Top 10 National Committees by advocacy contribution to children, 2020

(revenue in US dollars)

COUNTRY	ADVOCACY CONTRIBUTION
Netherlands	4,753,391
Germany	4,569,587
France	3,672,191
United Kingdom	3,414,814
Spain	2,828,675
Switzerland	2,593,717
Japan	2,285,554
Australia	1,961,234
Italy	1,852,895
Sweden	1,468,317

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