

FUNDING COMPENDIUM 2020

WHO IS UNICEF?

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

With our sights on Agenda 2030, we depend on quality and predictable resources from our partners to accelerate the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals and maximize our collective impact in results for every child.

Cover Image: © UNICEF/UNI366416/Mulala

Fatou Makulu and her three-month-old daughter Theresia during a routine vaccination session at the Bondeko health center in Kinshasa, DR Congo. "I came to protect my child against poliomyelitis and pneumonia," she says.

Page 3 Image: © UNICEF/UNI389214/Wilander

Ten-year-old Equita Anemona studying online at home with the help of her father Arseno in Bekasi, following school closures in Indonesia due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Pages 14-15 Image: © UNICEF/UN0348823/Kanobana

Igihozo Kevin, 11, listens to his Primary 5 lessons on the radio every day. He has been studying at home due to coronavirus-related school closures.

Page 32 Image: © UNICEF/UNI356267/Kanobana

Two-year-old Iriho Like washing his hands with soap with a little help from his mother, Chantal Kagoyire. Frequent handwashing with soap and clean water is one of the most effective ways families can protect themselves against COVID-19.

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NOTE OF THANKS

The year 2020 was unprecedented. The COVID-19 pandemic left no country and no child untouched. It has simultaneously humbled all of us and demonstrated that we are not alone; global solidarity in the face of a historic crisis is the best response. Partnerships have been key to scaling up the pandemic response and to ensuring that lifesaving interventions reach the most vulnerable communities.

Thanks to your support, UNICEF is maintaining a steady pipeline of lifesaving supplies to children in need. We are innovating and creating new solutions to respond to the virus and its impacts, and to new challenges facing children and communities as they fight the pandemic, recover, rebuild, and strengthen systems for the future.

In 2020, the COVID-19 response and competing humanitarian and development needs put UNICEF's funding under new immense pressures. With your unwavering support, we redoubled our efforts to foster new partnerships, develop innovative financing mechanisms, mobilize resources and deliver results for millions of children. Together we established a landmark joint charter with the World Economic Forum in which 18 airline and logistics companies pledged to prioritize the transport of COVID-19 vaccines procured through the COVAX Facility. In addition, we supported more than 301 million children with remote learning, and responded to 455 new and ongoing humanitarian situations in 152 countries beyond COVID-19.

The COVID-19 pandemic has brought into sharp focus the deep inequalities facing children particularly in the world's poorest countries. At the same time, it has demonstrated the importance of flexible resources in mounting an efficient, swift, and agile response during sudden-onset emergencies and providing countries and communities with effective support that builds their long-term resilience.

In 2021, as UNICEF marks its 75th anniversary, we are not only reflecting and building on past accomplishments but also focusing our efforts on making a measurable difference in children's lives in the coming decades. UNICEF will continue to rely on your flexible and predictable funding to reverse the impact of the pandemic and get us back on track to realizing the Sustainable Development Goals for every child and young person, everywhere.

Thank you for standing with UNICEF during this challenging period — and for helping us fulfill our critical mission.



June Kunugi
Director, Public Partnerships
New York, July 2021

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "June Kunugi".



Carla Haddad Mardini
Director, Private Fundraising
and Partnerships
Geneva, July 2021

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Carla Haddad Mardini".

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Funding Compendium 2020 comprises information on income and contributions received from public and private sector resource partners to UNICEF¹. Information presented in the Funding Compendium demonstrates the results of extensive policy and programme partnerships between UNICEF and its resource partners. This report is not an official UNICEF financial document, but it draws on official financial data and is predominantly intended as a practical and illustrative report for partners.

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

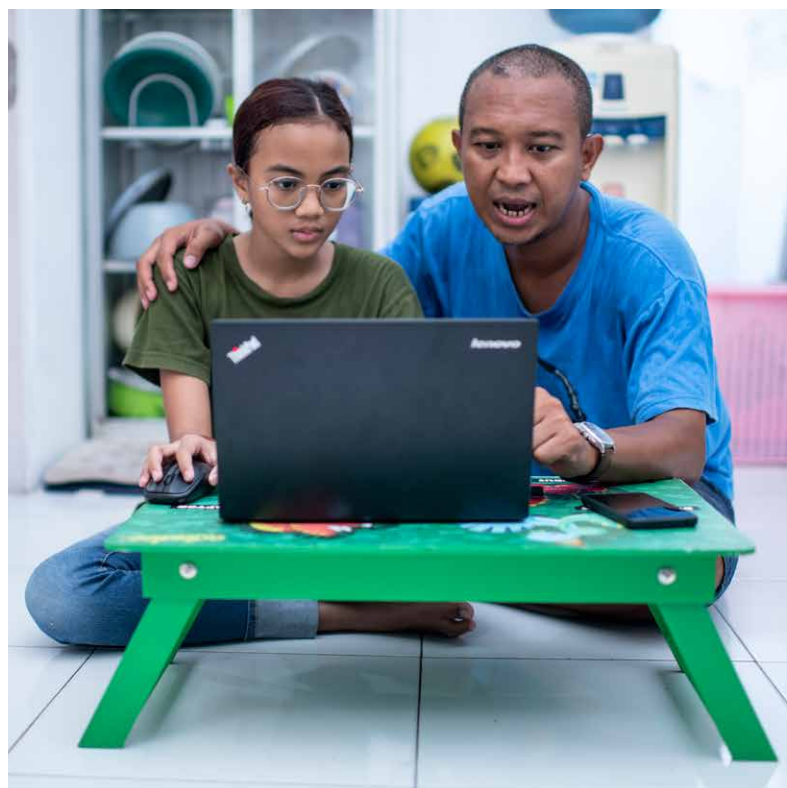
In 2020, total income to UNICEF increased from \$6,400 million in 2019 to \$7,219 million, representing an increase of 13 per cent or \$819 million.

Unearmarked core resources or Regular Resources (RR) income amounted to \$1,470 million reflecting a seven per cent or \$99 million increase compared to \$1,371 million in 2019. Public Sector RR increased by 14 per cent from \$519 million to \$592 million. Private sector RR increased by 10 per cent from \$649 million to \$717 million. However, RR as a proportion of overall income decreased from 21 per cent to 20 per cent.

Earmarked Other Resources income increased by 14 per cent, to \$5,748 million, of which \$3,559 million or 62 per cent came in the form of Other Resources (regular) and \$2,189 million or 38 per cent in the form of Other Resources (emergency).

Public sector income constituted 76 per cent or \$5,451 million of total income. This was composed mostly of contributions received from 146 government partners, including the European Commission. The three largest public sector partners were the United States of America, Germany and the European Commission. Private sector income was 22 per cent or \$1,606 million of total income. The three largest private sector partners were the UNICEF National Committees of the United States of America, Japan and Germany. Other income, classified as RR, includes income from interest, procurement services and other sources, totaling \$162 million or two per cent of overall income.

In 2020, with the support of our partners, we made a remarkable difference to the situation of children worldwide. UNICEF will continue to accelerate its resource mobilisation efforts to respond to the impact of COVID-19 on children and to strengthen public and private sector partnerships as a key strategy for delivering results for children, especially the most vulnerable.



INCOME, REVENUE AND CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED

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

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

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

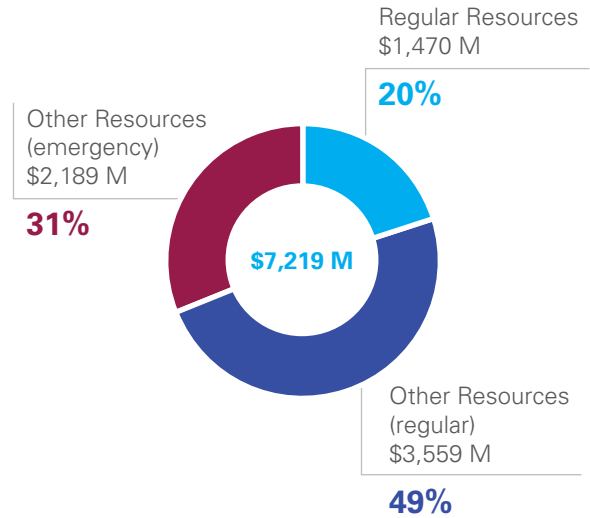
¹ All figures in this report have been rounded and may not add up to the totals.

RESOURCES BY TYPE OF FUNDING

In 2020, the total income¹ for UNICEF was \$7,219 million, which represents an increase of 13 per cent or \$819 million compared to 2019. Regular Resources (RR) increased by seven per cent or \$99 million from \$1,371 million in 2019 to \$1,470 million in 2020, and Other Resources increased by 14 per cent or \$719 million from \$5,029 million in 2019 to \$5,748 million in 2020.

Regular Resources are the 'life-blood' of the organization. In 2020, these resources accounted for 20 per cent of total income compared with 21 per cent in 2019. UN Member States have committed (through the UN Funding Compact) to provide 30 per cent of our income as RR. To reach this goal, UNICEF encourages partners to channel more contributions to these core funds.

Income by type of funding, 2020¹



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

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

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

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

Income by type of funding, 2014-2020¹



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

RESOURCES BY TYPE OF RESOURCE PARTNER

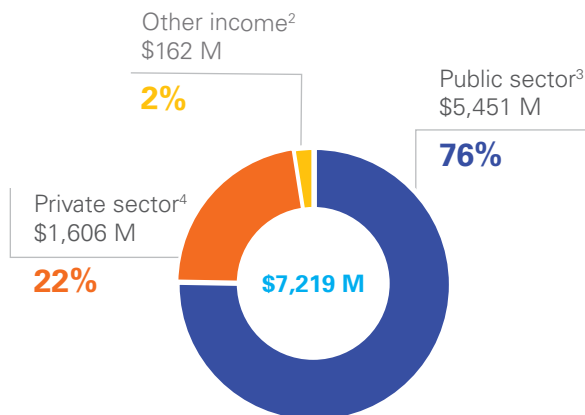
The total income¹ to UNICEF increased from \$6,400 million in 2019 to \$7,219 million in 2020, an increase of 13 per cent or \$819 million.

Public Sector income constituted 76 per cent or \$5,451 million of the total income, representing an increase of 15 per cent or \$710 million over 2019 levels. This was mostly income from government partners including European Commission.

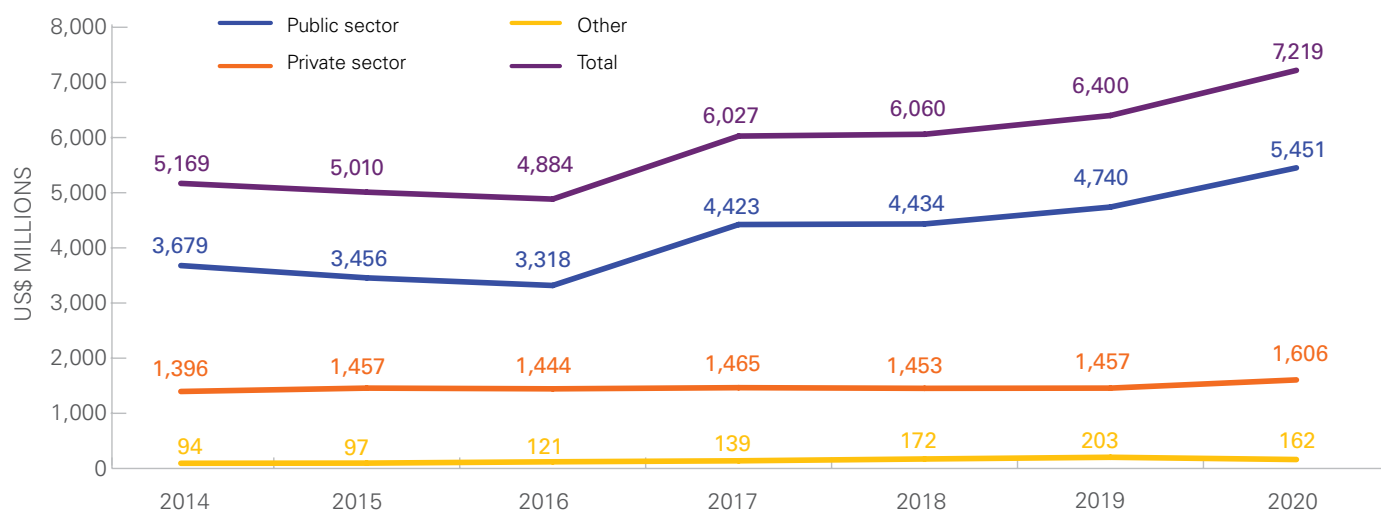
Private sector income constituted 22 per cent or \$1,606 million of the total UNICEF income, an increase of 10 per cent or \$149 million compared to 2019. This was mostly income from National Committees, UNICEF Country Offices' private sector fundraising and non-governmental organizations.

Other income, including income from interest, licensing, procurement services and other sources, amounted to \$162 million or two per cent of total UNICEF income.

Income by type of resource partner, 2020¹



Income by type of resource partner, 2014-2020¹



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

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

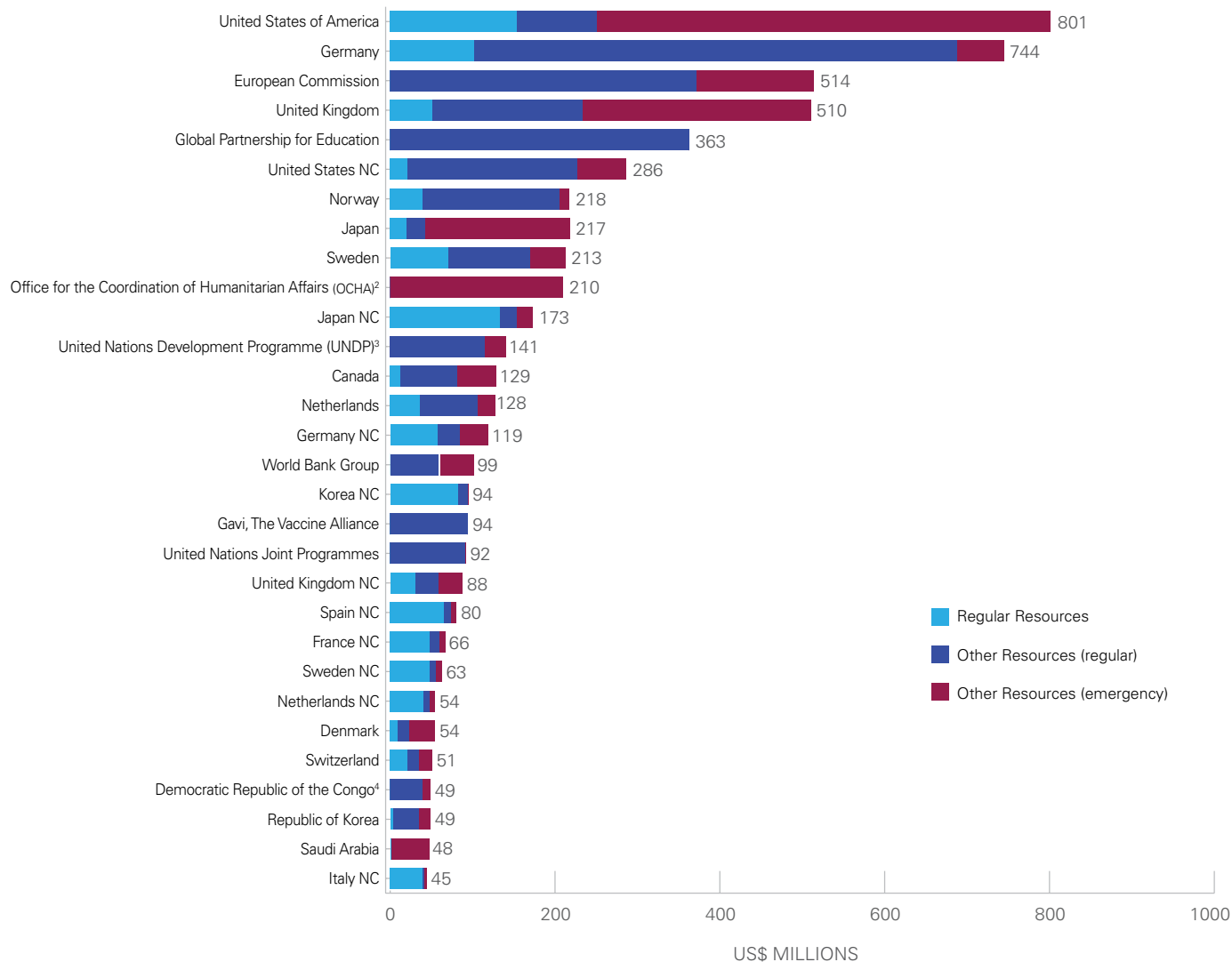
³ Public sector includes governments, European Commission, Inter-Organizational Arrangements, Global Programme Partnerships, and International Financial Institutions.

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

TOP 30 RESOURCE PARTNERS, 2020

In 2020, the top 30 resource partners provided \$5,792 million or 83 per cent of the total contributions received by UNICEF. These partners provided 78 per cent of total Regular Resources and 84 per cent of the total Other Resources contributions.

Top 30 resource partners, 2020, by contributions received¹



Abbreviation: NC = National Committee for UNICEF

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

² Contributions received from the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs include \$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.

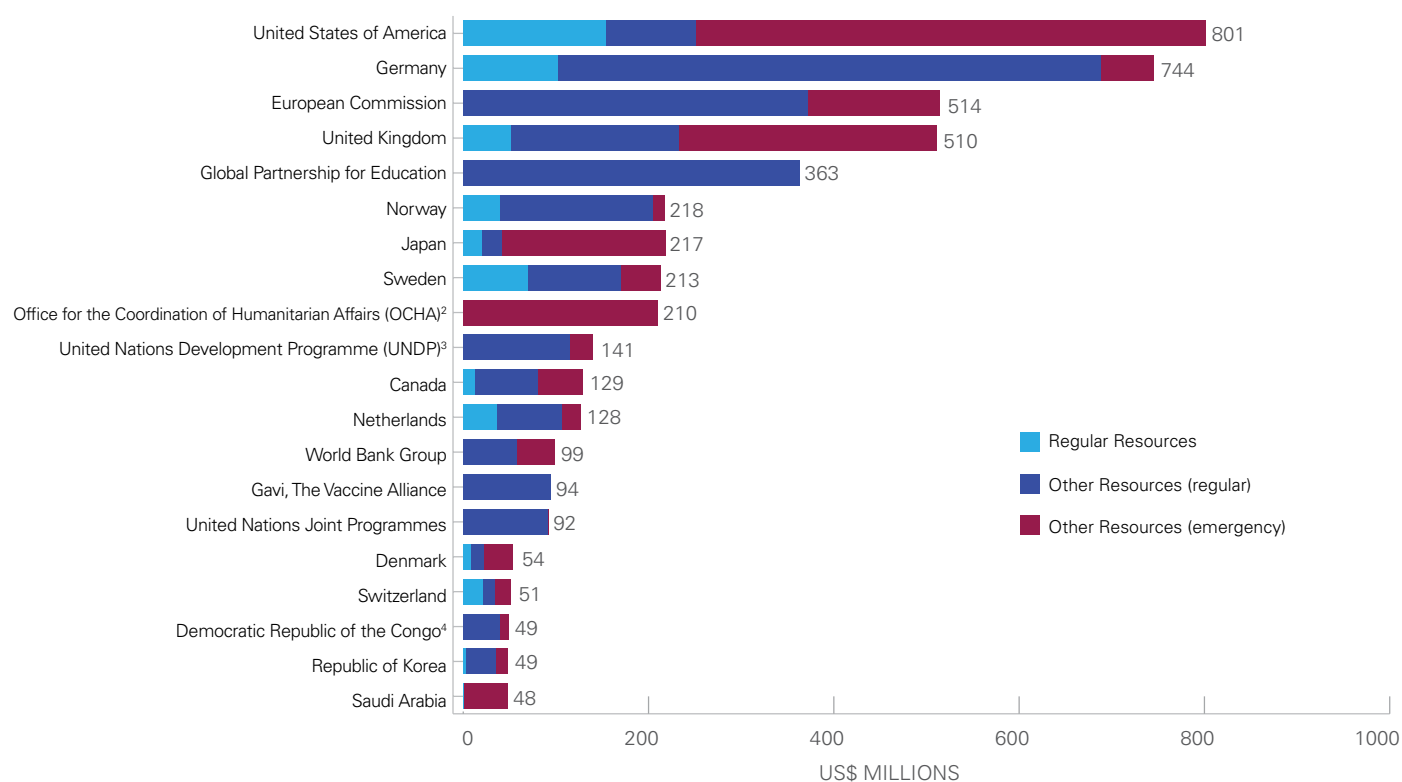
³ Contributions received from the United Nations Development Programme include \$78.2 million related to joint programmes and the One UN Fund, \$52.3 million from other sources and \$10.1 million related to humanitarian country-based pooled funds.

⁴ 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.

TOP 20 PUBLIC SECTOR RESOURCE PARTNERS, 2020

The top 20 public sector resource partners provided \$4,723 million or 86 per cent of total contributions received by UNICEF. These partners provided 84 per cent of the total Regular Resources and 87 per cent of the total Other Resources contributions. In 2020, 146 government partners, including the European Commission contributed to UNICEF resources.

Top 20 public sector resource partners, 2020, by contributions received¹



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

² Contributions received from the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs include \$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.

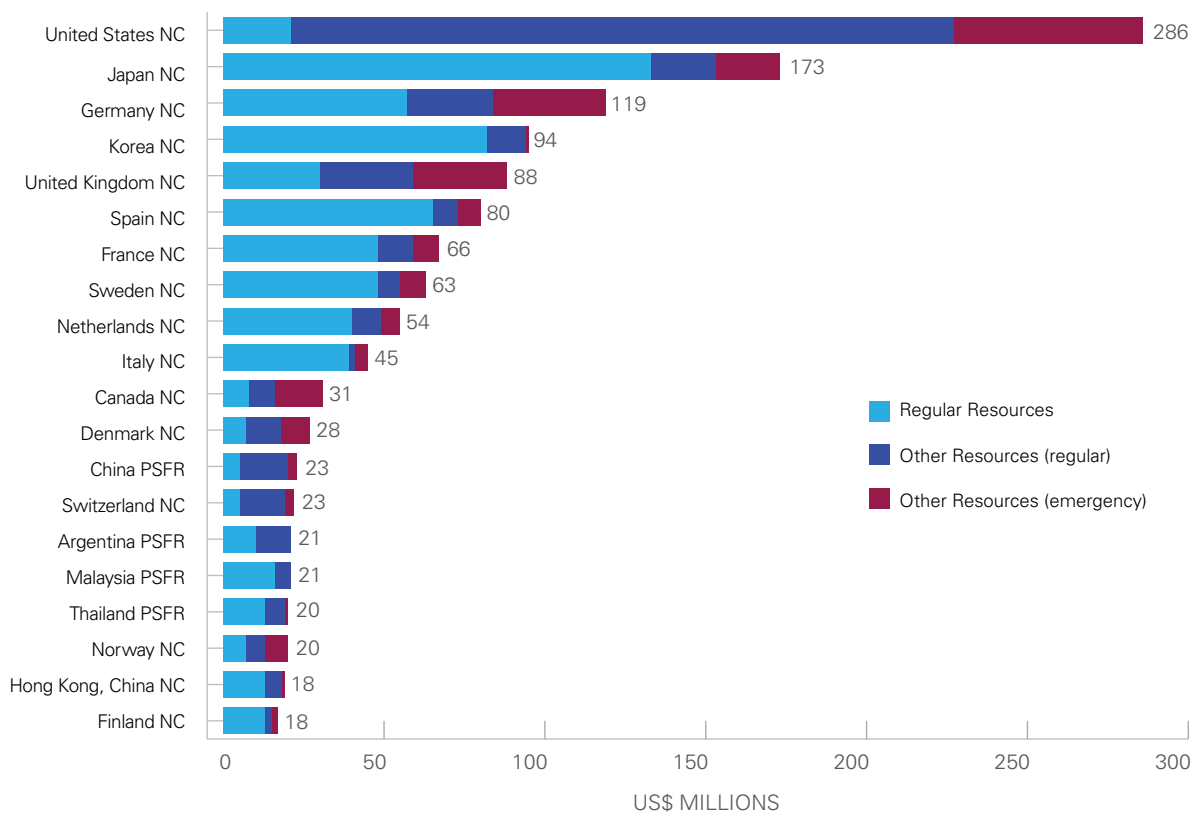
³ Contributions received from the United Nations Development Programme include \$78.2 million related to joint programmes and the One UN Fund, \$52.3 million from other sources and \$10.1 million related to humanitarian country-based pooled funds.

⁴ 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.

TOP 20 PRIVATE SECTOR RESOURCE PARTNERS, 2020

In 2020, National Committees (legally independent non-governmental organizations) in 33 countries and 55 UNICEF Country Offices were instrumental in mobilizing private sector resources for UNICEF's work. The top 20 private sector resource partners contributed \$1,292 million or 86 per cent of the total contributions received by UNICEF. These partners provided 87 per cent of the total Regular Resources and 85 per cent of total Other Resources contributions.

Top 20 private sector resource partners, 2020, by contributions received¹



Abbreviation: NC = National Committee for UNICEF. PSFR = UNICEF Country Offices' Private Sector Fundraising.

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

REGULAR RESOURCES

Regular Resources (RR) or core resources are unrestricted, and the most flexible form of funding UNICEF receives for allocation to the most vulnerable children in the greatest and most urgent need. They are the ‘life-blood’ of the organization that allow UNICEF to respond quickly and effectively whenever and wherever the children and young people we serve are most in need or most at risk. RR also funds the backbone of UNICEF’s country presence and programming as well critical global technical expertise, emergency response structure and core management functions. This enables UNICEF to use in-country presence to build local and international partnerships and leverage additional funds in the form of earmarked Other Resources, to bring solutions to scale and target them to the most disadvantaged and vulnerable children and communities.

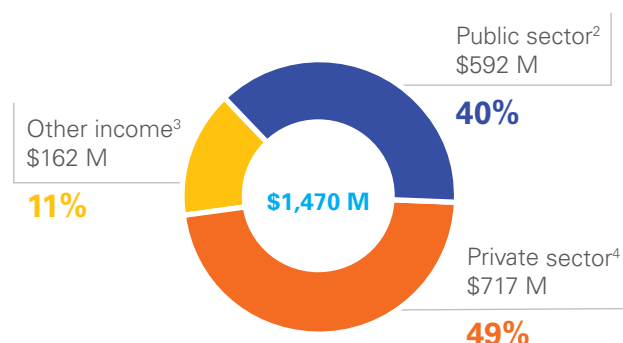
Total RR income to UNICEF was \$1,470 million in 2020 – an increase of seven per cent or \$99 million from \$1,371 million in 2019. Of this, \$592 million or 40 per cent was contributed by the public partners, and 49 per cent or \$717 million was contributed by the private sector partners. The remaining \$162 million or 11 per cent included income from interest, licensing, procurement services and other sources. The ratio of RR to UNICEF total overall income has decreased by 1 per cent from 21 per cent in 2019 to 20 per cent in 2020.

RR contributions from the public sector constituted only 11 per cent of total public sector income in 2020. The relative

decline in the ratio between Regular Resources to Other Resources indicates a concerning continued trend away from the Funding Compact commitment target of core resources representing 30 per cent of overall income, by Member States.

In 2020, the top 20 resource partners contributed \$1,088 million or 79 per cent of the total contributions received as RR. For details on the role and impact of RR in programme results achieved in 2020, see the 2020 Core Resources for Results Report: <https://www.unicef.org/reports/core-resources-results-2020>.

Regular Resources income by type of resource partner, 2020¹



Top 20 resource partners to Regular Resources by contributions received⁵, 2020

Rank	Resource Partners ⁶	Regular Resources US\$ Millions	Rank	Resource Partners ⁶	Regular Resources US\$ Millions
1	United States of America	154	11	Netherlands NC	40
2	Japan NC	133	12	Italy NC	39
3	Germany	102	13	Norway	39
4	Korea NC	82	14	Netherlands	36
5	Sweden	70	15	United Kingdom NC	30
6	Spain NC	65	16	Switzerland	21
7	Germany NC	57	17	United States NC	21
8	United Kingdom	51	18	Japan	20
9	Sweden NC	48	19	Belgium	18
10	France NC	48	20	Australia	15

Abbreviation: NC = National Committee for UNICEF

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

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

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

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

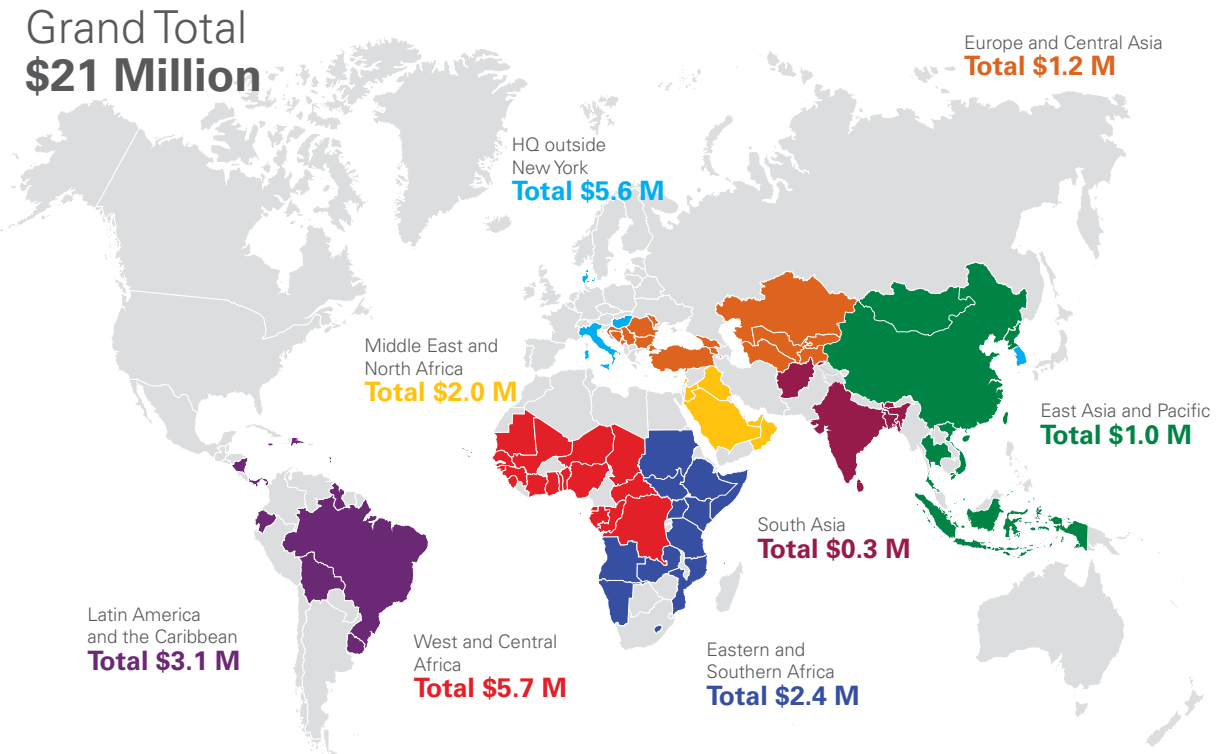
⁵ Contributions received in cash and in kind. Please refer to page 26-30 for all UNICEF contributions received by resource partner.

⁶ Excluding private sector fundraising.

RENTAL OF PREMISES: IN-KIND REGULAR RESOURCES

In 2020, in addition to the funds towards Regular Resources, UNICEF received \$21.1 million of in-kind contributions as rental of premises from 81 government partners. This support enabled UNICEF to channel funds towards programmes for children.

Grand Total
\$21 Million



East Asia and Pacific

China \$129,000
DPR of Korea \$130,070
Fiji \$71,169
Indonesia \$144,970
Mongolia \$90,408
Thailand \$280,000
Timor-Leste \$100,000
Viet Nam \$14,254

Eastern and Southern Africa

Angola \$180,000
Comoros \$70,000
Ethiopia \$236,000
Kenya \$150,000
Lesotho \$120,000
Mozambique \$7,500
Namibia \$120,000
Somalia \$435,700
South Sudan \$166,720
Sudan (the) \$121,400
Tanzania \$22,000
Uganda \$469,000
Zambia \$257,520

Europe and Central Asia

Armenia \$114,790
Bosnia and Herz \$3,698
Bulgaria \$57,500
Croatia \$23,002
Georgia \$155,000
Kazakhstan \$165,000
Kyrgyzstan \$55,000
Montenegro \$18,912
Rep. of Moldova \$54,000
Romania \$50,000
Tajikistan \$32,400
Turkey \$54,835
Turkmenistan \$62,746
Uzbekistan \$310,000
Serbia \$51,000

HQ Outside New York

Denmark \$2,161,640
Hungary \$3,366,481
Italy \$17,385
Rep. of Korea \$80,098

Latin America and Caribbean

Barbados \$195,575
Bolivia \$40,000
Brazil \$1,892,473
Dominican Rep. \$88,000
Ecuador \$3,600
Guyana \$4,672
Jamaica \$7,319
Nicaragua \$37,500
Panama¹ \$723,184
Uruguay \$72,450

Middle East and North Africa

Iraq \$48,785
Jordan \$802,963
Lebanon \$2,500
Oman \$442,411
Saudi Arabia \$139,184
Utd. Arab. Emir. \$531,670

South Asia

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

West and Central Africa

Benin \$24,124
Cabo Verde \$350,000
Central Afr. Rep. \$44,000
Chad \$57,704
Congo (the) \$748,450
Côte d'Ivoire \$12,600
DR of the Congo \$434,093
Equatorial Guinea \$104,305
Gabon \$89,452
Ghana \$190,512
Guinea \$350,000
Guinea-Bissau \$621,000
Mali \$33,500
Mauritania \$20,610
Niger (the) \$4,000
Nigeria \$1,758,911
S. Tome & Principe \$19,500
Senegal \$398,500
Sierra Leone \$384,000
Togo \$26,000

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

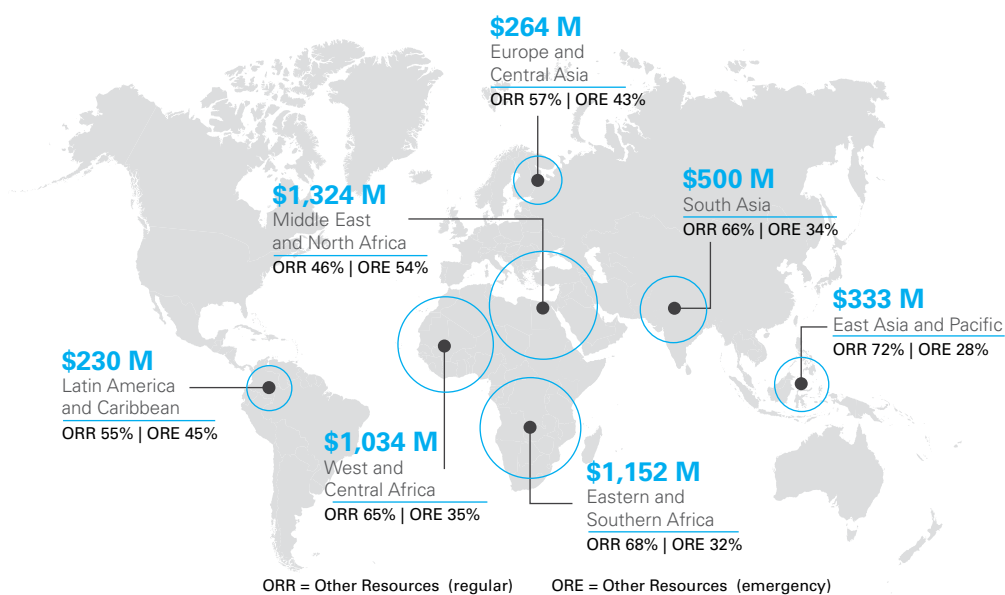
¹ In addition, Panama contributed \$400,005 for specific management activities including office rent.

OTHER RESOURCES

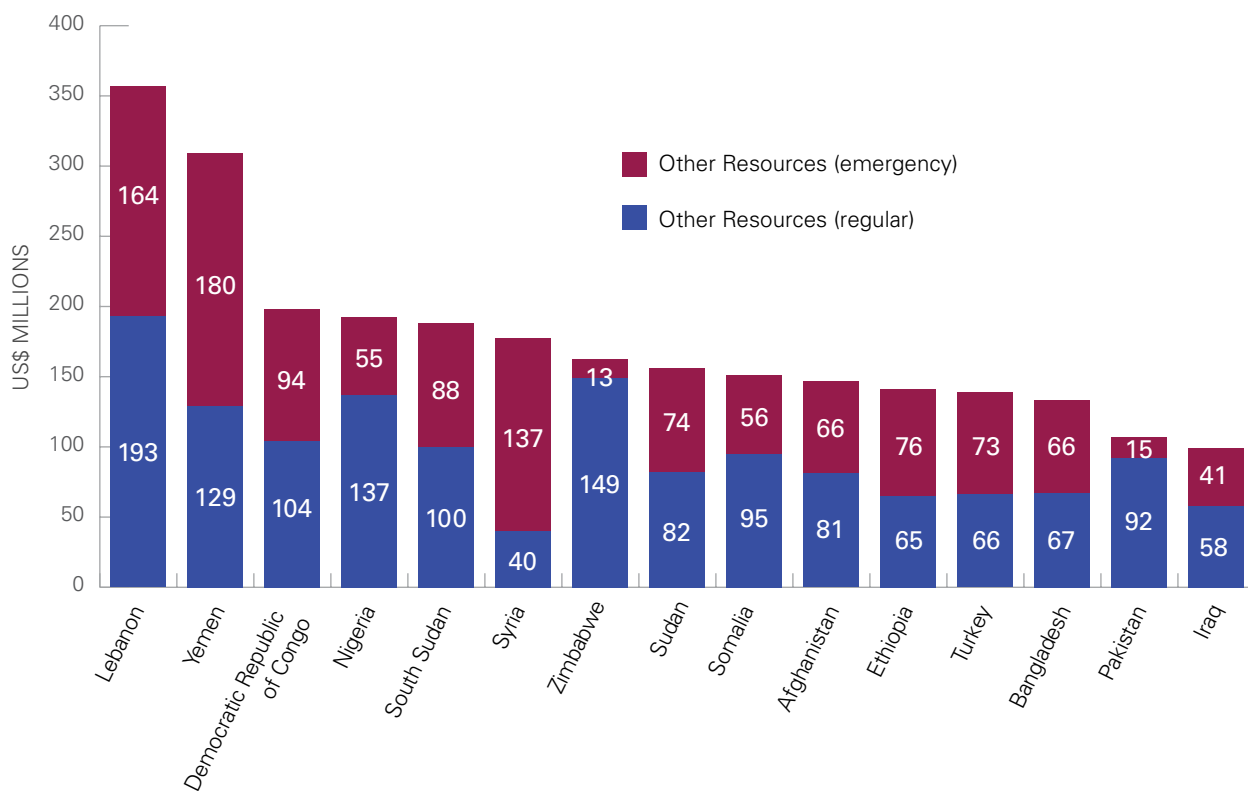
Other Resources are earmarked contributions for programmes; these are supplementary to the Regular Resources or core resources. Other Resources range from softly earmarked thematic funds to tightly earmarked funds for a specific purpose such as an emergency response or a specific programme in a country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

Other Resources contributions received grew by 11 per cent to \$5,600 million in 2020, with 87 per cent or \$4,857 million coming from the public sector and 13 per cent or \$742 million from the private sector.

Other Resources contributions received by region, 2020¹



Top 15 recipient countries of Other Resources by contributions received, 2020



¹ The map does not reflect \$762 million of Other Resources earmarked for Headquarters.

THEMATIC FUNDING

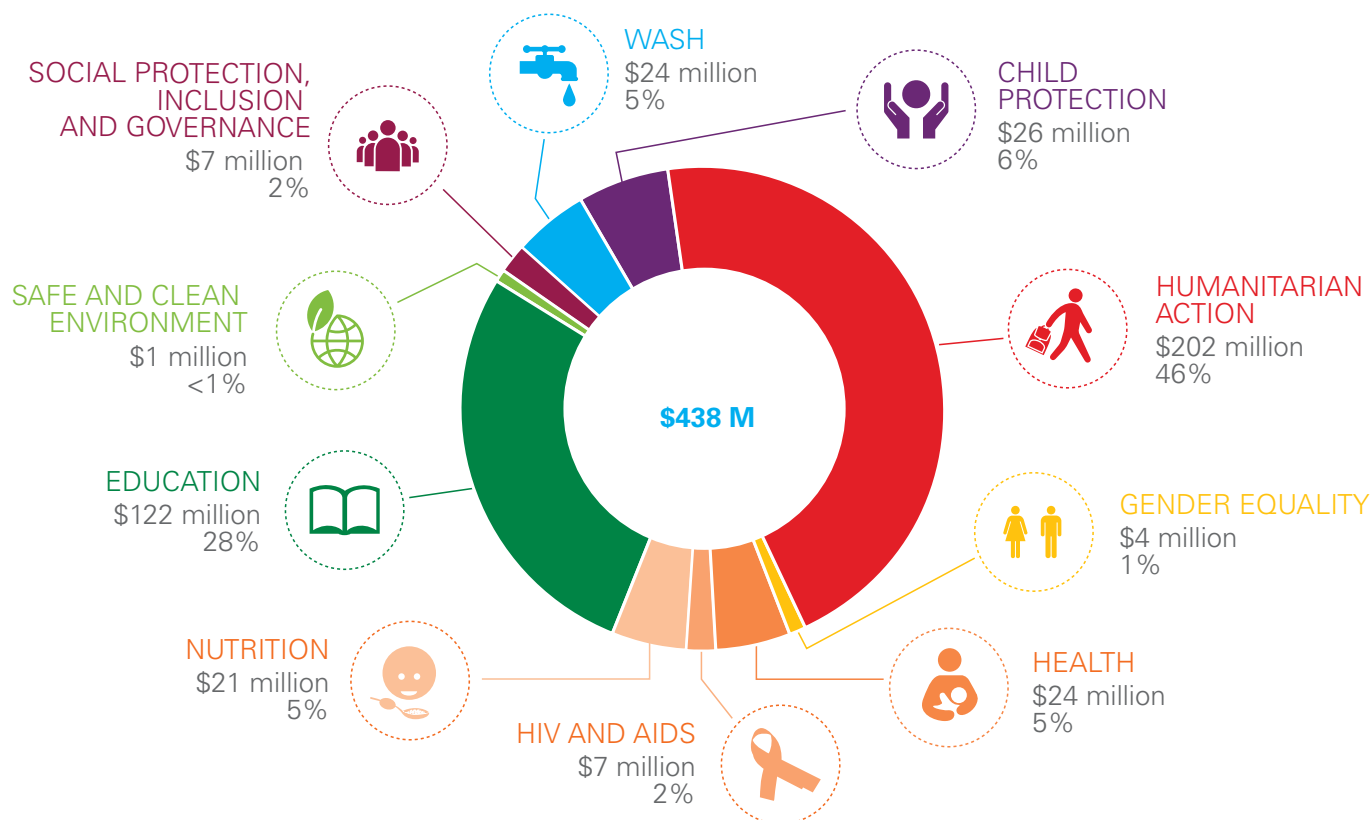
Thematic funds are softly earmarked pooled funds categorized as Other Resources and are a key flexible financing instrument. They support high-level results at country, regional and global levels, in line with Executive Board-endorsed Strategic Plan outcome areas. They complement Regular Resources by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

In 2020, thematic funding to UNICEF amounted to \$438 million, which represents an increase of 27 per cent or \$93 million as compared to \$345 million in 2019. Thematic funding also increased as a percentage of all Other Resources, from seven per cent in 2019 to eight per cent in 2020. However, this is six per cent below the milestone target set out in the UNICEF Strategic Plan 2018–2020 of thematic funding being 14 per cent of all Other Resources in 2020.

The increase of overall thematic funds as well as increasing ratio of thematic funding as a per cent of total income is encouraging and in line with the Funding Compact commitments between Governments and the United Nations Sustainable Development Group, in which UN Member States have committed to double the share of non-core contributions that are provided through single agency thematic funds, such as UNICEF’s thematic funding pools. In alignment with this commitment, the UNICEF’s Strategic Plan 2018-2021 goal is to double thematic funding as a share of all Other Resources to 15 per cent by 2021. To reach this goal, UNICEF encourages partners to channel more contributions through these softly earmarked funds.

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

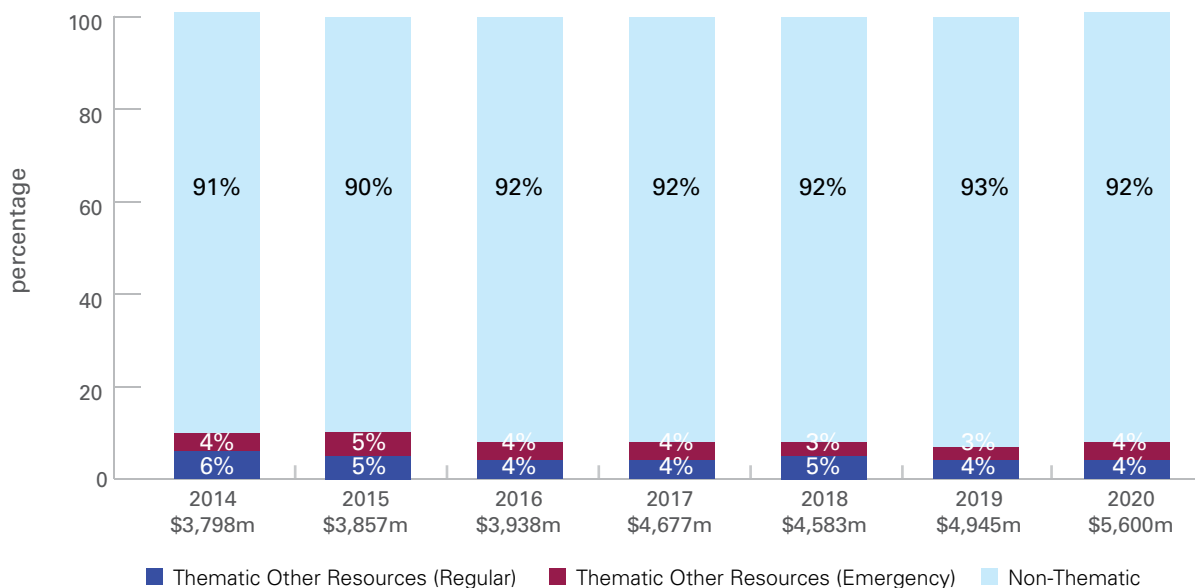
Thematic contributions by thematic pool, 2020



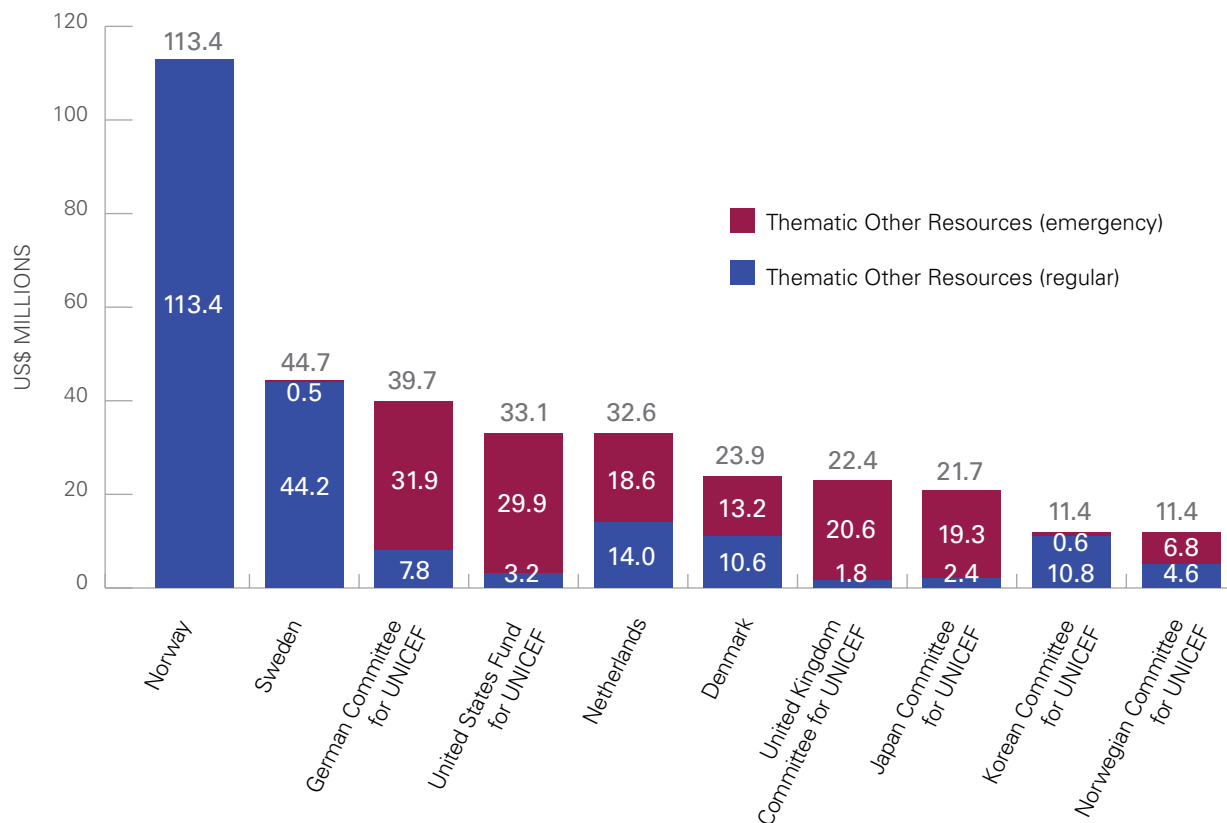
The top 10 thematic funding resource partners contributed \$354 million or 81 per cent of the total thematic contributions to UNICEF. These partners provided 91 per cent of the total thematic funding for UNICEF’s non-humanitarian thematic pools including Gender, and 70 per cent of the total humanitarian thematic funding. The top three partners

were the Governments of Norway and Sweden as well as the National Committee of Germany. These three partners contributed 56 per cent or \$198 million of thematic funding from the top 10 partners.

Other Resources contributions received 2014-2020: Thematic vs Non-thematic



Top 10 resource partners to thematic funding by contributions received, 2020



RESULTS ACHIEVED, 2020

Responding to COVID-19

- Providing leadership in the COVAX Facility, leading to the financing of COVID-19 vaccines for 92 low- and middle-income countries, and preparing countries to deliver the vaccine
- Distributing critical water, sanitation and hygiene services and supplies for 106 million people, including 58 million children
- Reaching 3 billion people, including approximately 1.53 billion women and girls and 810 million children with risk communication and community engagement information and activities
- Providing personal protective equipment for nearly 2.6 million health workers
- Facilitating training on infection prevention and control for 4 million health workers
- Facilitating training on delivering essential services for more than 30,000 social workers
- Supporting community-based mental health and psychosocial interventions in COVID-19 response plans, reaching 78 million children, adolescents, parents and caregivers in 117 countries
- Facilitating treatment and care for nearly 5 million children with severe wasting in more than 70 countries
- Supporting more than 301 million children, including approximately 147 million girls, with remote learning
- Responding to 455 new and ongoing humanitarian situations in 152 countries beyond COVID-19



GOAL AREA 1 Every child survives and thrives

KEY RESULTS

- 30.5 million** live births were delivered in health facilities with support from UNICEF
- 8.7 million** children with suspected pneumonia received antibiotics
- almost 244 million** children received services for the prevention of stunting and other forms of malnutrition
- 100 per cent** of targeted countries supported the implementation of high-impact gender-responsive adolescent interventions
- 17 million** children in emergency situations were vaccinated against measles
- 5 million** children with severe acute malnutrition were treated
- 15 million girls and 9.7 million boys** were tested for HIV
- nearly 2.8 million** participated in early childhood development or early learning programmes



GOAL AREA 2 Every child learns

KEY RESULTS

- 48 million** out-of-school children participated in early learning, primary or secondary education
- more than 7.7 million** children participated in skills development programmes for learning
- over 43 million** children were provided with individual education and early learning materials



GOAL AREA 3 Every child is protected from violence and exploitation

KEY RESULTS

- 47.2 million** children, adolescents, parents and caregivers were provided with community-based mental health and psychosocial support in humanitarian situations
- 6 million** adolescent girls received prevention and care interventions to address child marriage
- 21.2 million** children had their births registered in 57 countries
- 17.8 million** people received gender-based violence risk mitigation, prevention or response interventions in 84 countries



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

KEY 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



GOAL AREA 5 Every child has an equitable chance in life

KEY RESULTS

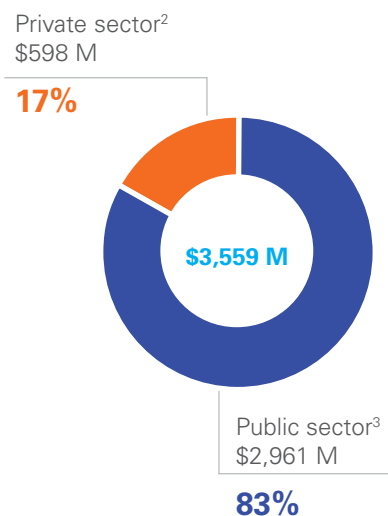
- 31 countries** reported that measurement, analysis or advocacy led to policies and programmes that reduced child poverty
- UNICEF-supported cash-transfer programmes reached over **130 million children in 93 countries**
- 7.2 million adolescents in 122 countries** participated in or led civic engagement interventions through UNICEF-supported programmes, exceeding targets in humanitarian and development settings
- UNICEF reached over **2.2 million children with disabilities across 144 countries** through disability-inclusive development and humanitarian programmes

OTHER RESOURCES (REGULAR)

Other Resources (regular) are funds for specific, non-emergency programme purpose and strategic priorities. In 2020, the total Other Resources (regular) income to UNICEF amounted to \$3,559 million – an increase of 19 per cent or \$564 million from \$2,995 million in 2019. Of this, 83 per cent or \$2,961 million was mobilized from the public sector and 17 per cent or \$598 million from private sector.

In 2020, the top 20 resource partners to this category contributed \$2,781 million or 81 per cent of the total contributions received as Other Resources (regular).

Other Resources (regular) income by type of resource partner, 2020¹



Top 20 resource partners for Other Resources (regular), by contributions received, 2020⁴

Rank	Resource Partners	Other Resources (regular) US\$ Millions
1	Germany	586
2	European Commission	372
3	Global Partnership for Education	363
4	United States NC	206
5	United Kingdom	182
6	Norway	166
7	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) ⁵	115
8	Sweden	100
9	United States of America	97
10	Gavi, The Vaccine Alliance	94

Rank	Resource Partners	Other Resources (regular) US\$ Millions
11	United Nations Joint Programmes ⁵	91
12	Netherlands	70
13	Canada	69
14	World Bank Group	58
15	Democratic Republic of the Congo ⁶	39
16	Global Fund	38
17	Education Cannot Wait Fund	37
18	Myanmar ⁷	37
19	Republic of Korea	32
20	United Kingdom NC	29

Abbreviation: NC = National Committee for UNICEF.

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

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

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

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

⁵ Contributions received from the United Nations Development Programme include \$63.5 million related to joint programmes and the One UN Fund, and \$51.9 million from other sources.

⁶ Contributions received from the Democratic Republic of the Congo include \$31.7 million pass-through funds from Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance and \$7.3 million pass-through-funds from the World Bank Group.

⁷ Contributions received from Myanmar include \$37 million pass-through funds from Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance.

OTHER RESOURCES (EMERGENCY)

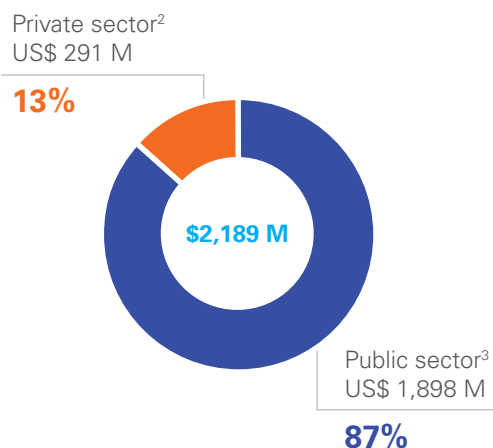
Other Resources (emergency) are earmarked funds for specific humanitarian action and post-crisis recovery activities.

In 2020, the total Other Resources (emergency) income to UNICEF was \$2,189 million, which represents an increase of eight percent or \$155 million from \$2,034 million in 2019. Of the total Other Resources (emergency) income, \$1,898

million or 87 per cent came from the public sector, while the remaining \$291 million or 13 per cent was provided by the private sector.

The top 20 resource partners to this category contributed \$1,890 million or 87 per cent of the total contributions received as Other Resources (emergency).

Other Resources (emergency) income by type of resource partner, 2020¹



FUNDING SHORTFALL:

Almost 61 per cent of the Other Resources (emergency) focused on the COVID-19 response and large-scale and protracted crises in South Sudan, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, including the Syrian Refugee crisis. For more information on COVID-19 funding, see page 18. At the start of 2020, UNICEF requested \$4.2 billion through the Humanitarian Action for Children appeal. By December, the appeal had reached \$6.3 billion. The COVID-19 pandemic and its impact on children, increasing complexity of existing crises such as in Zimbabwe, natural disasters including the Tropical Cyclone Harold, drought in Lesotho, Hurricanes Eta and Iota, and lastly, sudden onset crises such as the Beirut explosions in Lebanon all contributed to the increased level of needs. Despite the generous support from donors, the funding shortfall remained significant at 66 per cent. Many large-scale emergencies including the situations in Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Syrian refugee-hosting countries, Yemen, and Zimbabwe remained underfunded, with funding gaps as high as 88% in Zimbabwe.

Top 20 resource partners for Other Resources (emergency), by contributions received, 2020⁴

Rank	Resource Partners	Other Resources (emergency) US\$ Millions	Rank	Resource Partners	Other Resources (emergency) US\$ Millions
1	United States of America	550	11	World Bank Group	41
2	United Kingdom	278	12	Germany NC	35
3	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) ⁵	210	13	Afghanistan ⁶	32
4	Japan	176	14	Denmark	31
5	European Commission	142	15	United Kingdom NC	29
6	United States NC	59	16	Asian Development Bank	26
7	Germany ⁸	57	17	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) ⁷	25
8	Canada	48	18	Netherlands	21
9	Saudi Arabia	47	19	Japan NC	20
10	Sweden	43	20	Australia	19

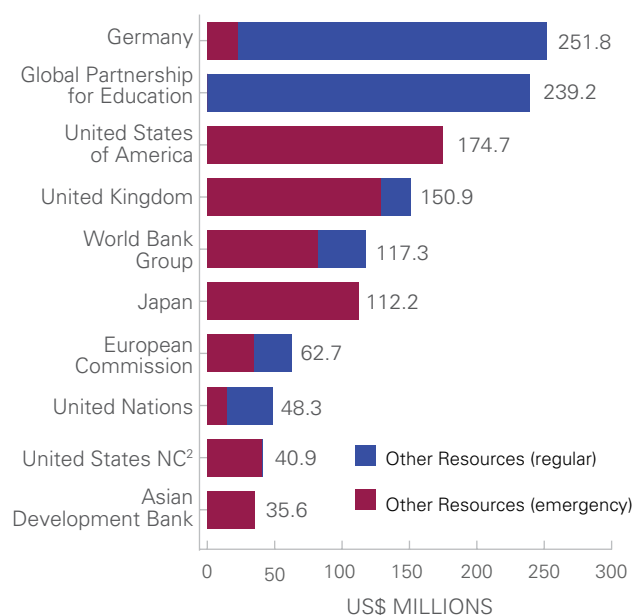
Abbreviation: NC = National Committee for UNICEF.

- Figures are based on 'income' which here represents contributions received from public sector, revenue from private sector and other income. See 'Revenue, Contributions and Income' on page 3.
- Private sector includes income from foundations, individuals, Non-Governmental Organizations, UNICEF National Committees and UNICEF Country Offices.
- Public sector includes governments, European Commission, Inter-Organizational Arrangements, Global Programme Partnerships and International Financial Institutions.
- Contributions received in cash and in kind. Please refer to page 26-30 for all UNICEF contributions received by resource partner.
- 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 Afghanistan include \$9 million pass through-funds from Asian Development Bank and \$23 million pass through-funds from the World Bank Group.
- Contributions received from the United Nations Development Programme include \$14.8 million related to joint programmes, \$0.3 million from other sources and \$10.1 million related to humanitarian country-based pooled funds.
- Contributions received from Germany includes \$35.5 million from AA and \$21.1 million from BMZ through KfW.

COVID-19 TOP 10 RESOURCE PARTNERS

In 2020, all of UNICEF’s country offices implemented humanitarian interventions, underscoring the truly global nature of the COVID-19 pandemic and response. During the year, UNICEF adapted and expanded its response to COVID-19 and appealed for a total of \$1.93 billion to protect millions of lives and halt the spread of the pandemic in 152 countries. UNICEF partners responded with unprecedented levels of support. As of 31 December, the global COVID-19 appeal was 84 per cent funded thanks to commitments from both the public and private sectors. The funding committed¹ against the appeal included \$931.3 million in humanitarian contributions. Resource partners also provided an additional \$692.4 million in Other Resources to help address the global pandemic. Governments provided 57 per cent of all funding committed. For details, visit our website: <https://www.unicef.org/coronavirus/donors-and-partners>

Top 10 resource partners, 2020, by commitment¹

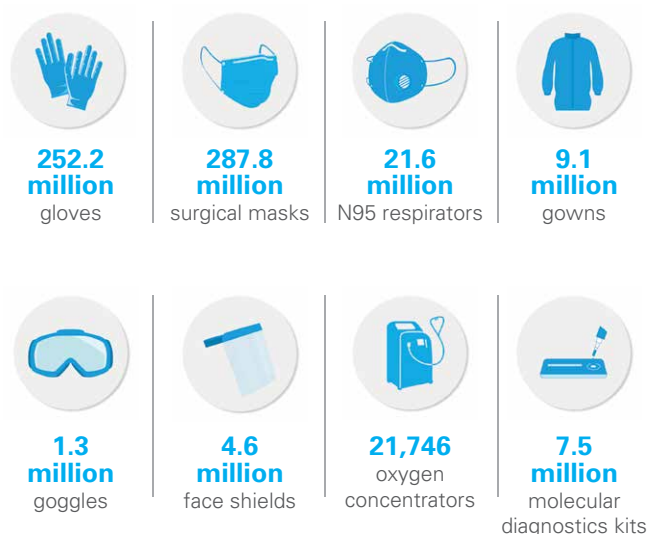


UNICEF’S SUPPLY AND LOGISTICS RESPONSE TO THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

As one of the largest United Nations procurement agencies, UNICEF is uniquely positioned to leverage its reach, supply expertise and purchasing power to support governments to deliver results for children. Through its strategic procurement and market influencing approach, UNICEF achieved substantial savings across a range of products. In 2020, UNICEF procured \$4,468 million in supplies and services from over 10,844 businesses across 173 countries, achieving savings of \$173 million (\$103 million above the 2020 savings target of \$70 million) that benefited governments, donors and maximized access to essential supplies.

The COVID-19 pandemic posed unprecedented logistical challenges and caused significant supply chain disruptions on a global scale. UNICEF took immediate steps to mitigate the impact on children and families by pre-positioning supplies in regional hubs, engaging with over 1,000 new vendors and pursuing new and innovative freight solutions, including multi-stop charter flights. Despite the unprecedented market challenges, UNICEF procured more than \$442.6 million worth of personal protective equipment (PPE), medicine, diagnostics

COVID-19 UNICEF supplies³



and oxygen concentrators for the COVID-19 response, including \$93 million funded by World Bank Group. Through its leadership in the COVAX Facility, UNICEF is also playing a key role in COVID-19 vaccine procurement, preparedness and delivery for countries otherwise at risk of being left behind. For details, visit our website: <https://www.unicef.org/supply/coronavirus-disease-covid-19>

¹ Presented figures are provisional as of 31 December 2020 and represent fund commitments by resource partners as per the agreement signed in the appeal year. Figures are subject to change.

² This amount includes the contribution from the COVID-19 Solidarity Response Fund (US\$10 million).

³ This information was updated on 4 June 2021

MULTI-YEAR RESOURCES

Multi-year commitments are efficient and effective investments that improve the predictability of funding streams and lead to faster and more efficient response times and longer-term programme planning and implementation.

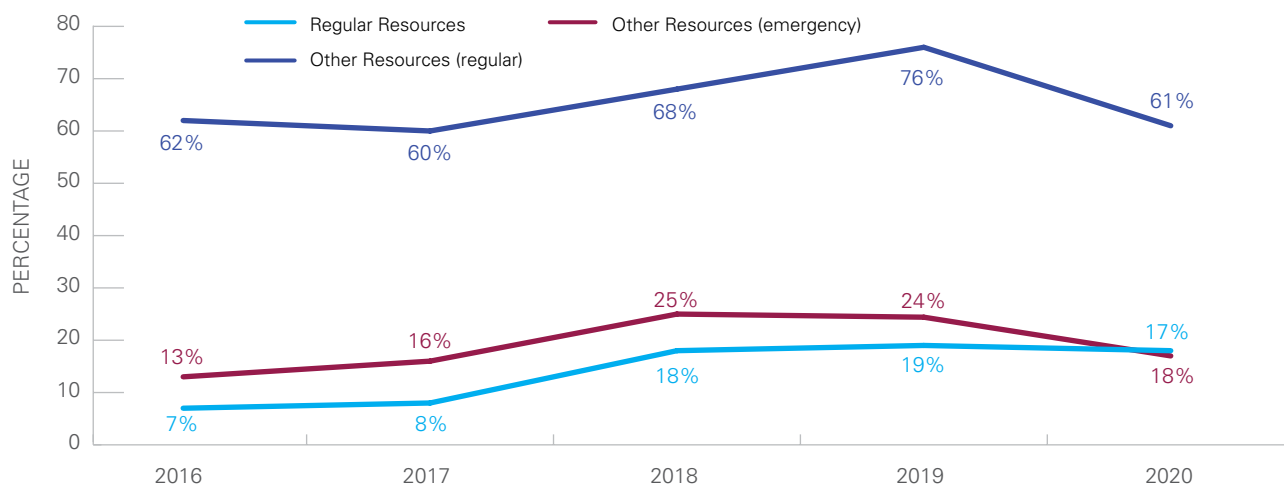
In 2020, 39 per cent of UNICEF total contributions were multi-year, a decrease of 9 per cent from 2019. While 61 per cent of Other Resources (regular) contributed were part of multi-

year grants, this is 15 per cent below 2019 levels. In 2020, only 17 per cent of Other Resources (emergency) (ORE) were multi-year (down 8 per cent from 2019), and 18 per cent of Regular Resources (RR) contributions were part of multi-year agreements (down 1 per cent from 2019). UNICEF encourages partners to increase the share of RR and ORE multi-year contributions to reach a target of at least 50 per cent.

Multi-year regular resources revenue¹ recognized, 2016-2020



Proportion of total contributions received as a part of multi-year agreement², by type of funding, 2020



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

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

UNICEF'S TRANSPARENCY JOURNEY

Transparency is important to UNICEF because it is key to being a trusted partner and helps us stay accountable for how we use our resources. More importantly, transparency means leveraging data to accelerate progress on the Sustainable Development Goals and delivering results for the world's children.

Since signing onto the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI)¹ in 2012, UNICEF has taken off on a journey to advance transparency globally and across the organization. In true UNICEF spirit, we pioneered and innovated our way to scale up the quality and depth of data.

These efforts paid off. In the Aid Transparency Index (ATI),² the only independent measure of aid transparency among the world's major development agencies, UNICEF was recognized as making the most progress, and ranked as third out of 46 organizations in 2016 ("Very Good" category). While in the 2018 Index, UNICEF dropped to the "Good" category largely due to an evaluation methodology change, UNICEF has since made significant improvements to the data. In the 2020 Index, such improvements landed UNICEF once again in the "Very Good" category and ranked as 6th out of 47 organizations.

UNICEF consistently ranks as one of the top performers on the IATI dashboard for providing timely, forward-looking, and comprehensive data to the public.³ Keeping our commitments to the Grand Bargain, UNICEF also ranks 2nd for indicators related to Humanitarian Reporting.⁴

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

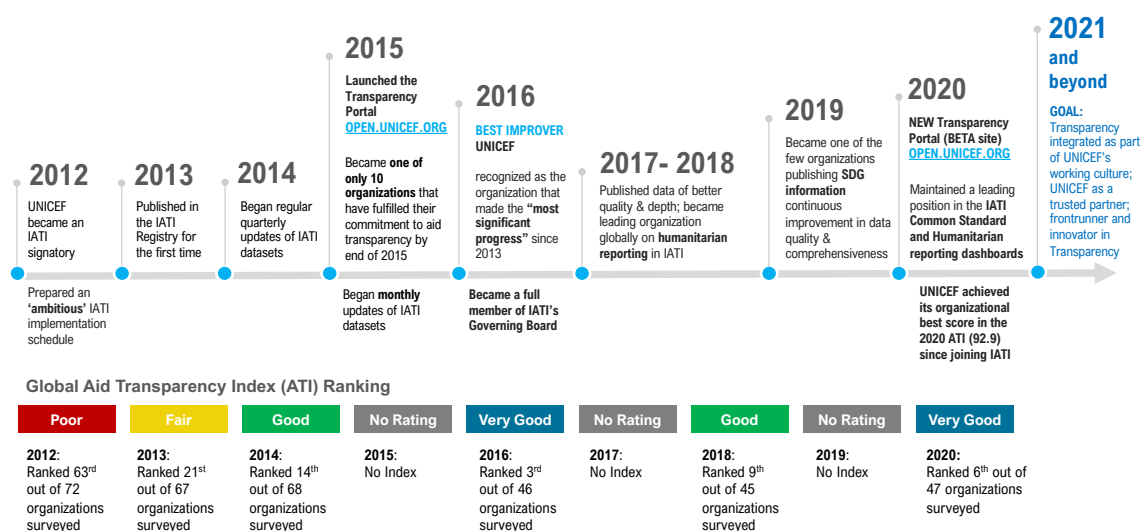
published to the public. In 2020, UNICEF added more data to our IATI publication to include donor traceability and COVID-19 information.

Re-elected to the IATI Governing Board (representing multilateral organizations),⁵ in 2020, UNICEF supported the strengthening of IATI communications and institutional arrangements. UNICEF and UNDP co-led a revitalized UN Transparency Task Team to support the uptake of the IATI standard by UN Entities, including progress towards a minimum standard to enable reporting to the UN data cube, Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development's Development Assistance Committee, UN-INFO, and IATI using the same data, structures, and processes.

Another major achievement in 2020 was the launch of a new UNICEF Transparency Portal.⁶ UNICEF first launched the transparency microsite in 2015 to provide further public access to information on our programmes and operations. The newly revamped Transparency Portal has a user-friendly design and innovative data visualizations that could tell the "UNICEF data story" on where the money comes from, where the money goes, and what the money is spent on, and presents enriched information on UNICEF's contributions to the progress of the SDGs, and results for children in the development and humanitarian contexts.

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

UNICEF's transparency milestones and progress on IATI



¹ International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) is a global multi-stakeholder initiative to make it easier for all stakeholders to find, use and compare aid information: <https://iatistandard.org/en/>

² Aid Transparency Index: <https://www.publishwhatyoufund.org/the-index/>

³ To see the top-ranking organizations on the IATI Standard and Humanitarian data, visit the IATI dashboard: http://publishingstats.iatistandard.org/summary_stats.html

⁴ IATI Humanitarian Reporting Dashboard: <http://publishingstats.iatistandard.org/humanitarian.html>

⁵ IATI Governing Board: <https://iatistandard.org/en/governance/who-runs-iat/>

⁶ To access up-to-date programme and financial data, visit UNICEF's transparency portal: <https://open.unicef.org/>

UN INTERAGENCY ARRANGEMENTS

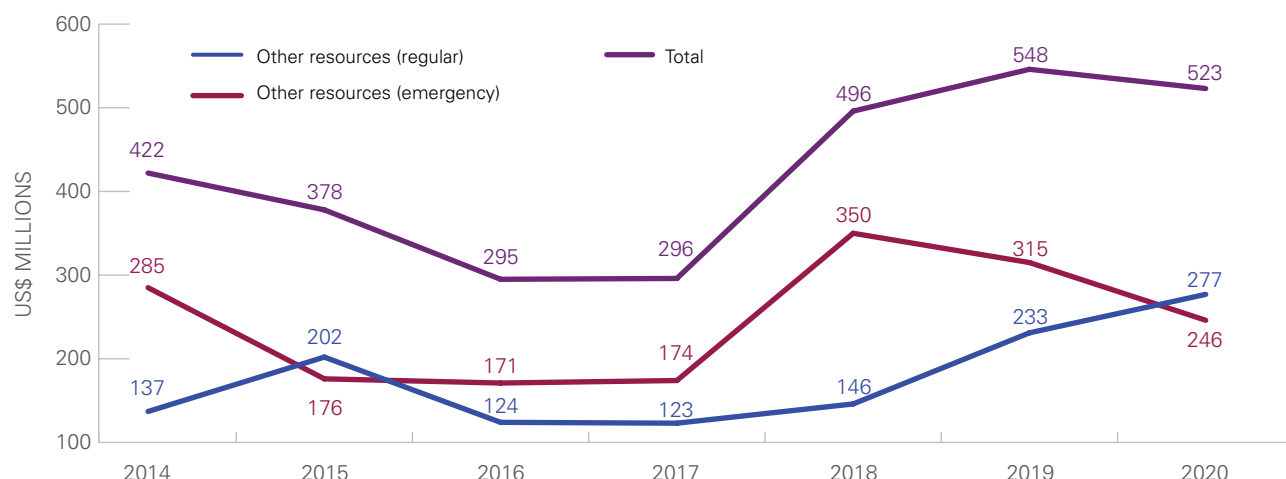
UNICEF has seen an upward trend in Member States contributions through the UN interagency modalities to deliver its Strategic Plan priorities. We welcome this trend particularly as these arrangements enhance UN system coherence towards achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. These funds drive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

In 2020, UNICEF received \$523 million through UN inter-organizational arrangements to implement both development and humanitarian interventions. This amount represented nine per cent of total Other Resources contributions received. Inter-

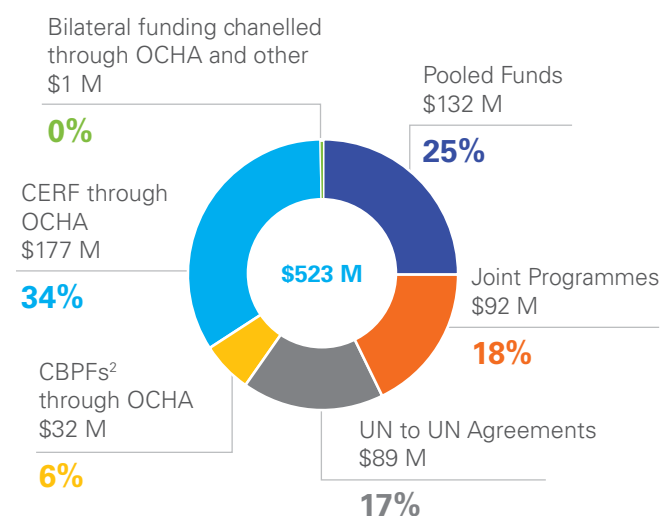
agency pooled funds as a proportion of total UNICEF non-core resources has increased for development interventions, yet for humanitarian interventions the proportion is lower than expected. The partnerships modalities used include pooled funds, joint programmes, UN to UN agreements, Central Response Emergency Funds (CERF), and Country Based Pooled Funds (CBPFs).

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

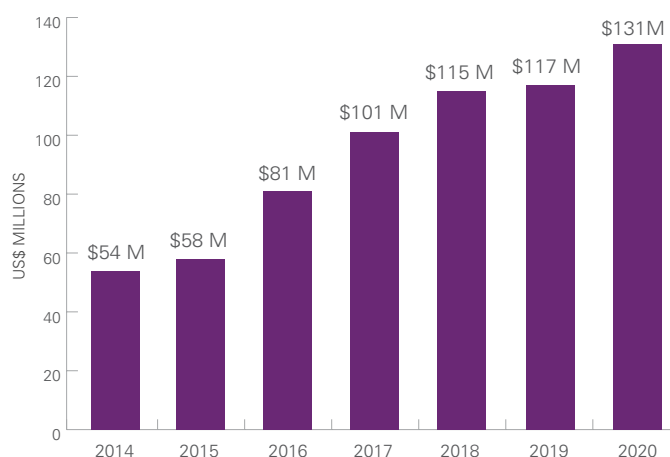
Contributions received through UN inter-organizational arrangements¹ by type of funding, 2014-2020



UN partnership modalities & arrangements, 2020



UNICEF as administrative agent, 2014-2020



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

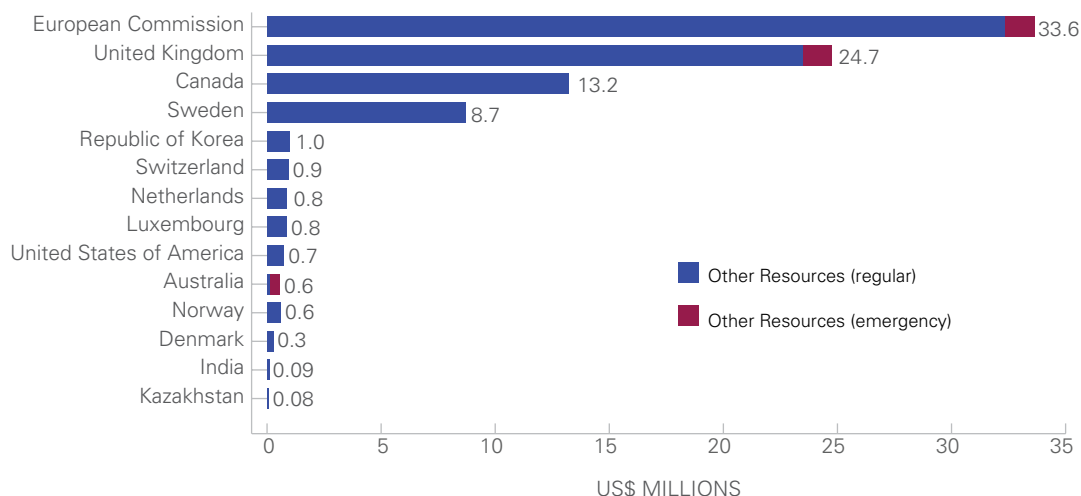
¹ Contributions received excluding refunds. Please refer to page 26-30 for contributions received through inter-organizational arrangements, by resource partner.

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

UN JOINT PROGRAMMES AND UN TO UN AGREEMENTS

Total contributions to UNICEF through Joint Programmes and UN to UN agreements were \$181 million¹. UNICEF thanks government partners including the European Commission for their total support of \$86 million through UN partnership arrangements.

Government partners contributing through UN Joint Programmes and UN to UN agreements by contributions received²

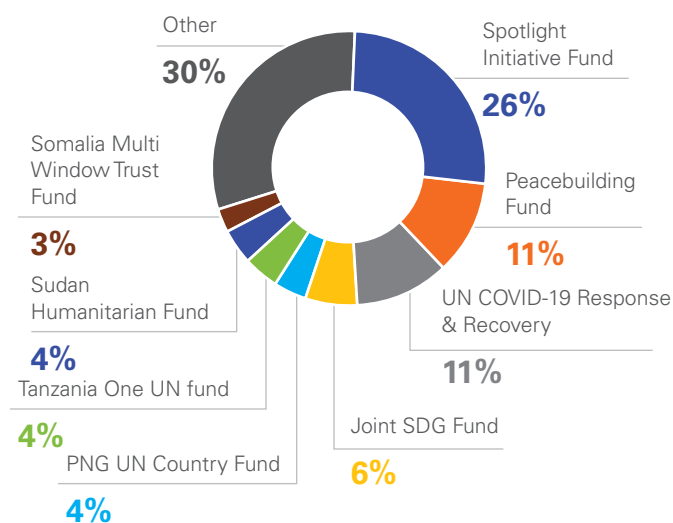


European Commission and United Kingdom were the top two supporters of UNICEF Joint Programmes in 2020, contributing \$34 million and \$25 million, respectively.

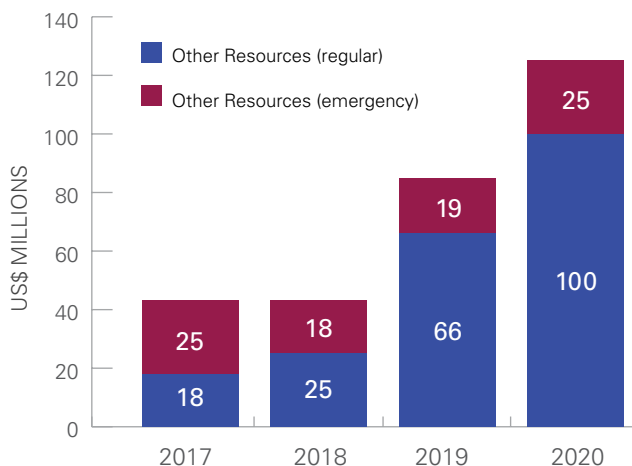
UN POOLED FUNDS

UNICEF received \$132 million through pooled funds. Of this, \$125 million was contributed by the UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (UN MPTF Office), \$7 million was contributed from United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, and \$0.5 million was contributed from United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security. For details, visit: <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/agency/001999>

MPTF Office funds to UNICEF



Funding trend 2017-2020



Abbreviations: CBPFs - Country Based Pooled Funds, CERF - Central Emergency Response Fund, MPTF - Multi Partner Trust Fund, OCHA - Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs.
Source: Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office – Participating Organization Factsheet, June 2021

¹ This includes a \$27 million contribution received from other UN agencies through UN to UN agreements for which donor information is not available, and \$67 million from Joint Programmes funded through multiple donor contributions.
² Contributions received in cash and in kind.

GLOBAL PROGRAMME PARTNERSHIPS

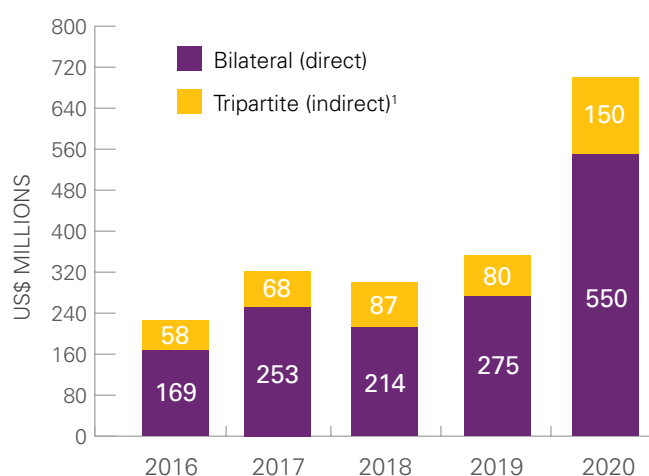
For Global Programme Partnerships (GPPs), contributions are received directly as well as through agreements in collaboration with programme country governments, which request UNICEF to assist in the implementation of parts of their GPP funding. Indirectly, funds are received either when governments transfer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

GPPs to UNICEF has increased by 208 per cent since 2016, with income in 2020 standing at \$700 million received directly by UNICEF and through tri-partite agreements with programme country governments. The Global Partnership for Education (GPE) was the top donor to the COVID-19 Humanitarian Action for Children, providing \$363 million.

Global Programme Partnerships, 2020

Resource Partners	US\$ Millions	
	Direct	Indirect
Clinton Health Access Initiative		1
Education Cannot Wait Fund	37	
End Violence Fund	3	
Gavi, The Vaccine Alliance	94	130
Global Financing Facility	7	
Global Partnership for Education	363	
Nutrition International	9	
Global Fund	38	18
UNITAID		2
Total	550	150

Funding trend 2016-2020



INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

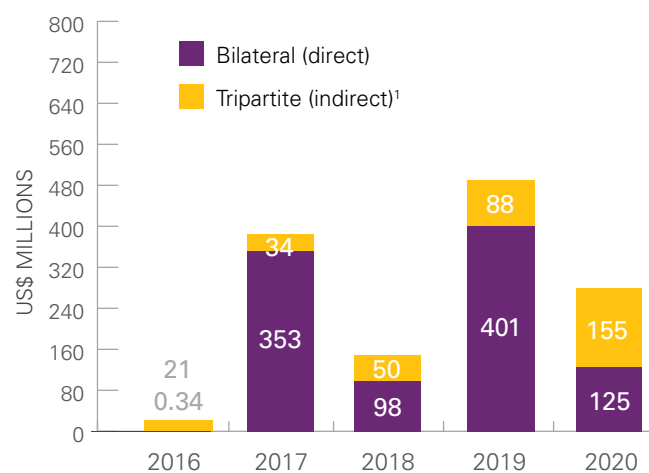
International Financial Institutions (IFIs) also contribute directly as well as through agreements in collaboration with programme country governments which request UNICEF to assist in implementing funds received from IFIs. Indirect contributions from IFIs are received either when governments transfer IFI funding directly to UNICEF, or via tripartite agreements between UNICEF, the government, and the IFI.

In 2020, the engagement with IFIs focused mainly on supporting countries in their response to COVID-19. The multi-layered collaboration ranged from procurement of supplies to strengthening of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene and health systems, nutrition, education, remote learning and connectivity, cash transfers and social protection, and jobs/skills for youth.

International Financial Institutions, 2020

Resource Partners	US\$ Millions	
	Direct	Indirect
African Development Bank		9
Asian Development Bank	26	14
Caribbean Development Bank		2
Development Bank of Latin America	0.1	
Council of Europe Development Bank	0.1	
Inter-American Development Bank		1
Islamic Development Bank		26
World Bank Group	99	104
Total	125	155

Funding trend 2016-2020



WORLD BANK GROUP:

In 2020, UNICEF was the World Bank Group's (WBG) lead UN partner for the COVID-19 response with support for children in nearly 50 countries across seven regions with total contributions direct and through tri-partite agreements of \$203 million. In addition, WBG funded \$93 million through UNICEF Procurement Services.

¹ Funding through agreements in collaboration with programme country Governments.

DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE (DAC) MEMBER GOVERNMENTS, TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED TO UNICEF COMPARED TO ODA, ODA PER CAPITA AND GNI PER CAPITA, 2020

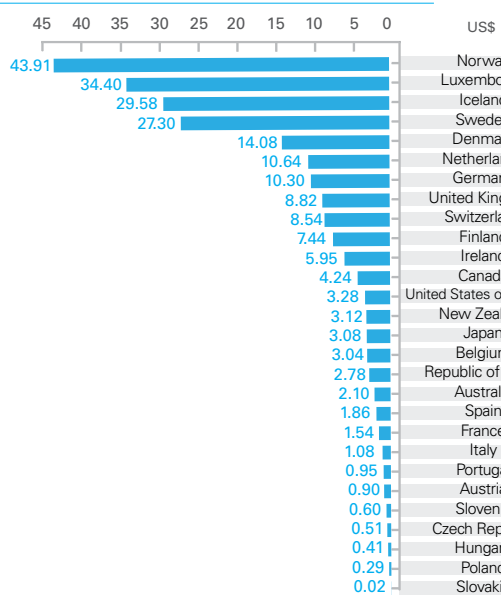
This table ranks resource partner countries' total contribution to UNICEF per capita. Total UNICEF contributions include Government and National Committee sources for any given country. In 2020, Norway ranked first with a \$43.9 per capita

contribution, Luxembourg was the second position with a \$34.4 per capita contribution, followed by Iceland with a \$29.6 per capita contribution.

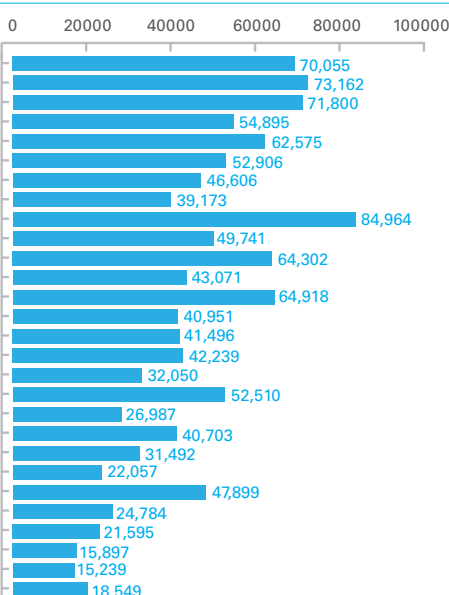
Resource Partner countries	Govt US\$	NatCom US\$	Total US\$	Total ODA US\$ millions	ODA per capita US\$	GNI per capita US\$	ODA as % of GNI
Norway	40.28	3.62	43.91	4,198	777.46	70,055	1.11
Luxembourg	25.83	8.57	34.40	450	749.70	73,162	1.02
Iceland	16.74	12.84	29.58	62	207.33	71,800	0.29
Sweden	21.08	6.23	27.30	6,348	628.53	54,895	1.14
Denmark	9.28	4.80	14.08	2,649	456.64	62,575	0.73
Netherlands	7.48	3.17	10.64	5,359	313.40	52,906	0.59
Germany	8.88	1.42	10.30	28,405	338.97	46,606	0.73
United Kingdom	7.52	1.30	8.82	18,560	273.34	39,173	0.70
Switzerland	5.91	2.63	8.54	3,560	409.20	84,964	0.48
Finland	4.16	3.28	7.44	1,275	231.81	49,741	0.47
Ireland	4.31	1.64	5.95	972	198.37	64,302	0.31
Canada	3.42	0.83	4.24	5,031	133.44	43,071	0.31
United States of America	2.42	0.86	3.28	35,475	107.17	64,918	0.17
New Zealand	2.41	0.71	3.12	531	110.57	40,951	0.27
Japan	1.72	1.36	3.08	16,266	128.59	41,496	0.31
Belgium	1.63	1.42	3.04	2,290	197.43	42,239	0.47
Republic of Korea	0.95	1.83	2.78	2,249	43.85	32,050	0.14
Australia	1.66	0.44	2.10	2,563	100.49	52,510	0.19
Spain	0.14	1.72	1.86	2,969	63.45	26,987	0.24
France	0.52	1.01	1.54	14,139	216.52	40,703	0.53
Italy	0.34	0.74	1.08	4,186	69.19	31,492	0.22
Portugal	0.01	0.93	0.95	385	37.72	22,057	0.17
Austria	0.48	0.42	0.90	1,268	140.93	47,899	0.29
Slovenia	0.04	0.56	0.60	90	42.73	24,784	0.17
Czech Republic	0.21	0.31	0.51	300	28.06	21,595	0.13
Hungary	0.36	0.05	0.41	411	42.41	15,897	0.27
Poland	0.01	0.28	0.29	803	21.24	15,239	0.14
Slovakia	0.00	0.02	0.02	140	25.42	18,549	0.14
Average	102.24	101.92	103.16	4,668.16	197.97	34,925.05	101.25

*European Commission contributed \$1.15 per capita based on the total population of the EU Member States.

Contributions Per Capita to UNICEF, 2020



Gross National Income Per Capita, 2020

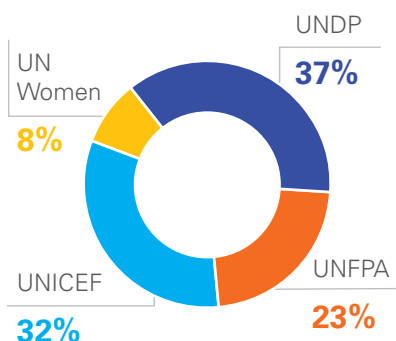


Source: OECD Development finance data – ODA in 2020, April 2021
The population figures are taken from the UNFPA State of the World Report 2020.

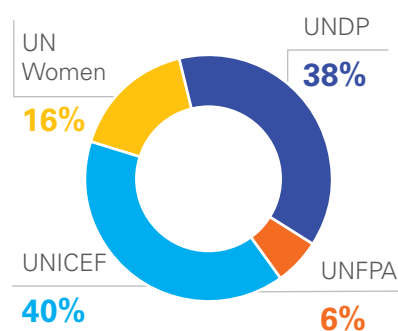
DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE (DAC) REGULAR RESOURCES BY CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED TO UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF AND UN WOMEN, 2020

Resource Partners	UNDP US\$ Millions	UNFPA US\$ Millions	UNICEF US\$ Millions	UN Women US\$ Millions	Total US\$ Millions	Overall Rank
Germany	126.5	78.8	101.5	16.1	322.9	1
United States of America	93.5	-	153.9	11.3	258.7	2
Sweden	65.4	65.9	69.6	18.7	219.6	3
United Kingdom	70.1	26.4	51.0	15.9	163.3	4
Norway	52.5	55.1	38.8	9.7	156.1	5
Japan	71.2	17.1	19.8	3.9	111.8	6
Switzerland	51.2	16.4	20.9	16.5	105.1	7
Netherlands	23.9	36.8	36.4	4.4	101.6	8
Denmark	24.0	34.1	8.5	10.9	77.4	9
Finland	2.2	36.4	6.4	20.2	65.2	10
Canada	28.6	11.9	11.6	4.6	56.8	11
Belgium	11.8	10.0	17.9	4.5	44.4	12
Australia	9.2	6.4	15.1	4.6	35.3	13
Ireland	8.4	3.8	7.9	1.6	21.7	14
France	10.5	1.3	6.1	1.8	19.7	15
Italy	5.9	2.9	5.3	2.9	17.1	16
New Zealand	5.2	4.0	3.9	1.5	14.6	17
Republic of Korea	6.8	0.2	2.9	3.2	13.1	18
Luxembourg	3.3	3.3	3.3	1.7	11.6	19
Hungary	-	-	3.5	-	3.5	20
Spain	-	0.6	2.3	-	2.9	21
Austria	1.2	0.2	1.2	0.3	2.9	22
Iceland	0.1	0.2	0.9	0.9	2.1	23
Portugal	0.1	0.2	0.1	-	0.3	24
Czech Republic	0.2	-	-	0.0	0.2	25
Poland	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	26
Slovenia	-	-	0.0	-	0.0	27
Slovakia	-	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	28
Total DAC¹ contributions	671.6	412.0	588.9	155.4	1,827.9	
Total Non-DAC contributions	24.1	3.8	25.2	10.4	63.6	
Total Contributions	695.7	415.8	614.1	165.8	1,891.5	

Comparative Regular Resources Funding from DAC countries, 2020



Comparative Regular Resources Funding from Non-DAC countries, 2020



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

UNICEF CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED, 2020,¹

#	Resource Partners	Regular Resources ² US\$	Other Resources (regular) US\$	Other Resources (emergency) US\$	Total US\$
Governments including European Commission					
1	Afghanistan	67,853	4,823,204	32,000,000	36,891,057
2	Albania	500			500
3	Samoa	2,000	1,382,452		1,384,452
4	Andorra	28,011	85,324		113,335
5	Angola	180,000			180,000
6	Armenia	120,790			120,790
7	Australia	15,144,498	7,879,423	19,291,242	42,315,164
8	Austria	1,187,648	1,187,648	1,949,647	4,324,944
9	Bangladesh	161,235	8,801,372		8,962,607
10	Barbados	195,575			195,575
11	Belgium	17,921,147	166,537	770,241	18,857,925
12	Belize		28,125		28,125
13	Benin	24,124	5,091,148		5,115,272
14	Bhutan	13,118			13,118
15	Bolivia	140,000			140,000
16	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3,698			3,698
17	Brazil	1,892,473	273,986		2,166,459
18	Bulgaria	99,500		85,193	184,693
19	Burkina Faso	5,106	7,636,341		7,641,447
20	Burundi		2,903,594		2,903,594
21	Cabo Verde	350,000			350,000
22	Cambodia		3,688,041		3,688,041
23	Cameroon		25,149,424		25,149,424
24	Canada	11,596,278	69,468,478	47,721,521	128,786,277
25	Central African Republic	44,000	50,000	1,636,419	1,730,419
26	Chad	57,704	395,769	942,044	1,395,517
27	China	1,845,453	3,143,513	7,600,000	12,588,966
28	Colombia		424,798		424,798
29	Comoros	70,000	518,308		588,308
30	Congo	748,450	1,224,347		1,972,797
31	Costa Rica	17,764			17,764
32	Cote d'Ivoire	12,600	15,445,425	453,831	15,911,856
33	Croatia	23,002			23,002
34	Cyprus		59,500		59,500
35	Czech Republic		455,996	1,750,814	2,206,810
36	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	130,070			130,070
37	Democratic Republic of the Congo	434,093	39,023,930	9,976,372	49,434,395
38	Denmark	8,519,765	13,978,708	31,310,274	53,808,747
39	Dominican Republic	88,000			88,000
40	Ecuador	3,600			3,600
41	Equatorial Guinea	104,305			104,305
42	Estonia	351,702	502,835	283,351	1,137,887
43	Ethiopia	285,246	4,763,849		5,049,095
44	European Commission		372,242,243	141,854,432	514,096,675
45	Fiji	125,939		1,504,926	1,630,865
46	Finland	6,432,749	9,565,935	6,871,131	22,869,814
47	France	6,133,084	12,505,536	15,551,170	34,189,790
48	Gabon	89,452	1,206,675		1,296,127
49	Gambia		535,392		535,392
50	Georgia	155,000			155,000
51	Germany	101,505,459	585,675,372	56,652,455	743,833,286
52	Ghana	190,512			190,512
53	Grenada		2,369,464		2,369,464
54	Guinea	350,000	13,326,600	3,092,470	16,769,070
55	Guinea-Bissau	621,000	677,311		1,298,311
56	Guyana	4,672			4,672

#	Resource Partners	Regular Resources ² US\$	Other Resources (regular) US\$	Other Resources (emergency) US\$	Total US\$
57	Haiti		402,836	1,598,637	2,001,473
58	Honduras	49,510			49,510
59	Hungary	3,457,584			3,457,584
60	Iceland	924,740	3,587,913	510,011	5,022,664
61	India	101,500	7,808,629		7,910,129
62	Indonesia	144,970	1,263,452		1,408,422
63	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	10,000			10,000
64	Iraq	48,785			48,785
65	Ireland	7,860,262	6,652,776	6,629,069	21,142,106
66	Italy	5,305,282	9,347,271	6,156,046	20,808,599
67	Jamaica	7,319			7,319
68	Japan	19,750,436	21,695,608	175,980,106	217,426,150
69	Jordan	802,963			802,963
70	Kazakhstan	165,000	1,093,647	-298	1,258,349
71	Kenya	150,000	3,162,763		3,312,763
72	Kuwait	200,000		3,903,785	4,103,785
73	Kyrgyz Republic	55,000			55,000
74	Lao People's Democratic Republic		348,137		348,137
75	Lebanon	2,500			2,500
76	Lesotho	120,000			120,000
77	Liechtenstein	25,694		165,320	191,014
78	Lithuania			80,713	80,713
79	Luxembourg	3,275,109	5,516,652	6,706,349	15,498,110
80	Madagascar		6,892,503		6,892,503
81	Malawi		9,425,632		9,425,632
82	Malaysia	284,000	100,000		384,000
83	Mali	33,500	4,045,370		4,078,870
84	Malta			33,765	33,765
85	Mauritania	20,610	73,007		93,617
86	Monaco	27,473	109,136		136,609
87	Mongolia	101,408			101,408
88	Montenegro	21,912			21,912
89	Morocco	202,713			202,713
90	Mozambique	7,500	197,551		205,051
91	Myanmar	43,078	36,559,524		36,602,602
92	Namibia	120,000			120,000
93	Netherlands	36,423,841	70,308,371	21,151,109	127,883,321
94	New Zealand	3,893,576	3,866,587	3,830,077	11,590,239
95	Nicaragua	40,000			40,000
96	Niger	4,000			4,000
97	Nigeria	1,758,911	14,847,955		16,606,866
98	Norway	38,796,366	166,248,932	12,489,177	217,534,475
99	Oman	442,411	1,250,000		1,692,411
100	Panama	1,149,939	350,000		1,499,939
101	Papua New Guinea			4,889,817	4,889,817
102	Philippines	56,774			56,774
103	Poland			417,668	417,668
104	Portugal	90,613		56,883	147,496
105	Qatar	4,000,000	-571	814,296	4,813,725
106	Republic of Korea	2,927,984	32,266,119	13,388,770	48,582,873
107	Republic of Moldova	54,000	262,447		316,447
108	Romania	50,000	23,895	298,686	372,581
109	Russian Federation	1,000,000		2,492,242	3,492,242
110	Sao Tome and Principe	19,500	63,000	200,566	283,066
111	Saudi Arabia	639,184	499,733	46,638,254	47,777,171
112	Senegal	398,500	978,432		1,376,932
113	Serbia	51,000			51,000
114	Sierra Leone	384,000	4,895,633	5,195,550	10,475,183
115	Singapore	50,000			50,000
116	Slovakia	11,025			11,025
117	Slovenia	30,400		44,150	74,550

#	Resource Partners	Regular Resources ² US\$	Other Resources (regular) US\$	Other Resources (emergency) US\$	Total US\$
118	Solomon Islands		1,518,309		1,518,309
119	Somalia	435,700	2,425,135		2,860,835
120	South Sudan	166,720	7,093,354		7,260,074
121	Spain	2,339,899	1,361,820	3,066,548	6,768,268
122	Sri Lanka	15,630			15,630
123	Sudan	121,400	7,792,261		7,913,661
124	Sweden	69,605,882	100,367,756	42,897,574	212,871,213
125	Switzerland	20,922,548	13,175,383	17,304,297	51,402,228
126	Tajikistan	32,400	1,403,593		1,435,993
127	Tanzania	22,000			22,000
128	Thailand	525,344			525,344
129	Timor-Leste	100,000			100,000
130	Togo	26,000	500,000		526,000
131	Tonga		735,126		735,126
132	Trinidad and Tobago	15,000			15,000
133	Tunisia	30,224			30,224
134	Turkey	54,835			54,835
135	Turkmenistan	62,746			62,746
136	Tuvalu		640,647		640,647
137	Uganda	469,000	3,640,801		4,109,801
138	United Arab Emirates	631,670	718,385		1,350,055
139	United Kingdom	50,959,250	181,580,934	277,746,871	510,287,055
140	United States of America	153,875,000	96,894,917	550,115,369	800,885,286
141	Uruguay	72,450			72,450
142	Uzbekistan	310,000			310,000
143	Vanuatu		1,623,081		1,623,081
144	Viet Nam	14,254			14,254
145	Zambia	257,520	427,009		684,529
146	Zimbabwe		14,971,127		14,971,127
Global Programme Partnerships					
1	Clinton Health Access Initiative		1,543,737		1,543,737
2	Education Cannot Wait Fund		37,425,119		37,425,119
3	End Violence Against Children		145,000		145,000
4	End Violence Against Children Fund		2,924,427		2,924,427
5	Gavi, The Vaccine Alliance		93,525,579		93,525,579
6	Global Financing Facility		6,752,314		6,752,314
7	Global Partnership for Education		362,773,001		362,773,001
8	Nutrition International		8,728,562		8,728,562
9	Global Fund		37,766,681		37,766,681
10	UNITAID		659,640		659,640
International Financial Institutions					
1	Asian Development Bank			25,649,720	25,649,720
2	Council of Europe Development Bank		54,945		54,945
3	Development Bank of Latin America		135,000		135,000
4	World Bank Group		58,028,967	41,304,680	99,333,647
UN Inter-Organisational Arrangements					
1	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)		2,612,836	389,976	3,002,812
2	International Labour Organization (ILO)		2,062,222		2,062,222
3	International Organization for Migration (IOM)		13,603,755		13,603,755
4	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)		32,100	210,273,200	210,305,300
5	The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)		115,454	3,419,372	3,534,826
6	United Nations Department of Peace Operations (UNDPO)	79,353		457,705	537,058
7	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)		115,372,058	25,206,080	140,578,137
8	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women)		753,012		753,012
9	United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)		9,000		9,000
10	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)		1,233,025	482,387	1,715,412
11	United Nations Joint Programmes		91,278,182	777,487	92,055,669
12	United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)		3,279,358	1,261,096	4,540,454

#	Resource Partners	Regular Resources ² US\$	Other Resources (regular) US\$	Other Resources (emergency) US\$	Total US\$
13	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)		20,000		20,000
14	United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)		23,877,074	471,382	24,348,457
15	United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS		6,622,500	891	6,623,391
16	United Nations The Resident Coordinator Office		89,017	61,746	150,763
17	United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security (UNTFHS)		476,157		476,157
18	World Food Programme (WFP)		11,995,473	992,280	12,987,753
19	World Health Organization (WHO)		4,009,196	1,886,659	5,895,855
Academic and Research Institutions					
1	International Development Research Centre (Canada)		3,865,785		3,865,785
UNICEF National Committees (NC)					
1	Andorra NC	428,023	453,622	95,286	976,932
2	Australia NC	4,162,099	3,995,966	2,952,546	11,110,611
3	Austria NC	3,252,233	192,535	372,139	3,816,908
4	Belgium NC	12,851,169	2,017,850	1,581,363	16,450,382
5	Canada NC	8,312,210	7,525,526	15,378,956	31,216,692
6	Czech Republic NC	2,619,987	525,450	157,494	3,302,932
7	Denmark NC	7,401,839	11,454,240	8,994,479	27,850,558
8	Finland NC	13,414,219	2,290,247	2,362,180	18,066,646
9	France NC	47,717,326	10,831,029	7,543,492	66,091,847
10	Germany NC	56,569,005	27,297,619	35,459,368	119,325,992
11	Hong Kong, China NC	12,602,818	5,140,374	622,950	18,366,142
12	Hungary NC	497,755	16,860		514,615
13	Iceland NC	3,648,157	42,239	161,430	3,851,826
14	Ireland NC	3,435,583	1,748,582	2,851,786	8,035,951
15	Italy NC	39,329,004	1,694,409	3,785,462	44,808,875
16	Japan NC	133,248,963	19,746,175	19,568,396	172,563,534
17	Korea NC	81,870,837	11,624,563	600,734	94,096,134
18	Latvia NC	2,001			2,001
19	Lithuania NC		52,821		52,821
20	Luxembourg NC	2,368,257	667,971	2,108,598	5,144,827
21	Netherlands NC	39,850,725	8,529,442	5,744,194	54,124,361
22	New Zealand NC	515,437	1,489,740	1,386,408	3,391,585
23	Norway NC	7,115,371	5,627,321	6,811,140	19,553,832
24	Poland NC	9,000,794	943,709	589,141	10,533,644
25	Portugal NC	8,249,912	326,120	931,871	9,507,903
26	Slovakia NC	59,588	58,703	4,091	122,382
27	Slovenia NC	1,054,409	91,929	30,587	1,176,925
28	Spain NC	65,330,480	7,775,094	7,180,603	80,286,178
29	Sweden NC	48,103,862	6,925,142	7,854,070	62,883,074
30	Switzerland NC	5,383,490	14,102,590	3,417,227	22,903,307
31	Turkey NC	1,795,824	572,483	74,754	2,443,061
32	United Kingdom NC	30,094,935	28,677,104	29,498,049	88,270,087
33	United States NC	20,687,669	205,939,572	59,308,828	285,936,068
34	Other		12,509		12,509
UNICEF Country Offices' Private Sector Fundraising (PSFR)					
1	Angola PSFR		740,183		740,183
2	Argentina PSFR	10,016,750	11,113,599	219,971	21,350,320
3	Armenia PSFR			20,050	20,050
4	Bangladesh PSFR		3,503	1,105	4,608
5	Belarus PSFR		59,450	379,398	438,848
6	Bolivia PSFR		233,620		233,620
7	Brazil PSFR	4,535,643	5,308,784	5,430,722	15,275,149
8	Bulgaria PSFR	320,269	618,919		939,188
9	Cameroon PSFR		20,153	40,000	60,153
10	Chile PSFR	7,220,682	2,495,476	211,356	9,927,514
11	China PSFR	4,897,359	15,326,568	2,887,978	23,111,905
12	Colombia PSFR	4,152,917	5,220,095	65,000	9,438,012
13	Costa Rica PSFR	3,124			3,124
14	Côte d'Ivoire PSFR		50,000		50,000
15	Croatia PSFR	1,230,358	2,864,588	322,013	4,416,959

#	Resource Partners	Regular Resources ² US\$	Other Resources (regular) US\$	Other Resources (emergency) US\$	Total US\$
16	Cyprus PSFR	38,778			38,778
17	Dominican Republic PSFR		401,948	449,846	851,794
18	Ecuador PSFR	2,516,838	4,339,948	14,713	6,871,499
19	Egypt PSFR	20,026	182,602	1,145,331	1,347,959
20	El Salvador PSFR		7		7
21	Greece PSFR	5,841			5,841
22	Guatemala PSFR		2,503		2,503
23	India PSFR	3,140,861	6,716,384	1,493,535	11,350,780
24	Indonesia PSFR	4,414,659	3,362,925	1,036,791	8,814,375
25	International On-line Donations	390,890	53,870	1,984,295	2,429,055
26	Iran PSFR		73,429		73,429
27	Jamaica PSFR			16,023	16,023
28	Kazakhstan PSFR			40,000	40,000
29	Kenya PSFR			25,000	25,000
30	Kuwait PSFR			2,000,000	2,000,000
31	Lebanon PSFR			29,500	29,500
32	Malaysia PSFR	15,906,994	4,942,022	135,952	20,984,968
33	Mexico PSFR	4,276,999	5,856,748	299,716	10,433,462
34	Mongolia PSFR		600,769		600,769
35	Myanmar PSFR			2,094	2,094
36	Nicaragua PSFR		128		128
37	Nigeria PSFR			1,679,176	1,679,176
38	Oman PSFR	11,576			11,576
39	One-off donations PSFR	1,408			1,408
40	Pakistan PSFR			191,504	191,504
41	Panama PSFR		6,981		6,981
42	Paraguay PSFR		-12,205		-12,205
43	Peru PSFR	2,030,122	2,407,589	789,013	5,226,724
44	Philippines PSFR	3,402,974	2,648,869	218,390	6,270,232
45	Qatar PSFR		2,497,635	2,000,000	4,497,635
46	Romania PSFR	627,928	977,905	21,779	1,627,613
47	Saudi Arabia PSFR	286,700	3,286,479	3,322,550	6,895,729
48	Serbia PSFR	595,500	812,678	1,208,296	2,616,474
49	Singapore PSFR	389,829		2,000,000	2,389,829
50	South Africa PSFR	49,761	598,019	669,168	1,316,948
51	Sudan PSFR		1,090,909		1,090,909
52	Sri Lanka PSFR		32,912	92,186	125,099
53	Thailand PSFR	13,181,858	5,517,367	1,491,304	20,190,530
54	Togo PSFR			16,445	16,445
55	United Arab Emirates PSFR	556,930	1,130,725	1,269,295	2,956,950
56	Uruguay PSFR	4,201,217	1,434,704	137,222	5,773,143
57	Venezuela PSFR	5,401		123,513	128,914
58	Viet Nam PSFR	4,775	167,128	1,379	173,282
		Other			
1	Other	961,076			961,076

¹ Contributions received in cash and in kind. For more details on revenue refer to UNICEF Annual Report 2020. Negative amounts against resource partners, for the most part, are due to revaluation.

² Regular resources include contributions for specific management activities.

GLOSSARY

Central Emergency Response Fund (United Nations)

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

Country-Based Pooled Funds (CBPFs)

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

Inter-organizational Arrangements

Arrangements that include, among others, contributions received through UNAIDS, UNDG, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNOCHA, UNTFHS, WHO, and the World Bank Group (WBG). Funding from these sources is mostly directed to humanitarian responses and includes, among other, income from various pooled funding mechanisms, such as grants from the UNOCHA managed CERF (see above) and multi-partner trust fund contributions.

Other Resources

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

Other Resources (emergency)

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

Other Resources (regular)

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

Private Sector

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

Public Sector

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

Regular Resources (RR)

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

Strategic Plan (SP)

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

Thematic Funding

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

UNICEF National Committee (NC)

Registered non-profit structures, mostly categorized as non-governmental entities established according to national laws. Committees play a key role in mobilizing resources for UNICEF's work.

ABBREVIATIONS

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





Published by UNICEF
3 United Nations Plaza
New York, NY 10017

www.unicef.org

June 2021

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