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**For every child,
every opportunity**

UNICEF Annual Report 2022

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COVER: Afghanistan: Children standing
outside a high-performance tent used by
UNICEF to meet various programmatic
emergency needs in education, health,
nutrition and child protection.

Afghanistan

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UNICEF Annual Report 2022

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by Catherine Russell,
UNICEF Executive
Director

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Kostya, 7, shows his drawing of Wolverine via live chat to Hugh Jackman, who played Wolverine in the X-men movies, at a UNICEF-supported Blue Dot centre for Ukrainian refugee children and their families in Isaccea, Romania.

Romania, April 2022

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Ten-year-old Shaziya drinks a cup of safe drinking water delivered by UNICEF and partners to her village, Muche Mulla Got, in the district of Lasbela in Balochistan Province, Pakistan.

Pakistan, August 2022

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Foreword

For children across the globe, 2022 was a year fraught with difficult challenges and intractable crises. Millions suffered the consequences of floods, storms and droughts linked to climate change, struggled to access essential services amidst violent conflict, or continued to feel the socio-economic impacts of the pandemic. These were among the factors which led to a global nutrition crisis, with 45 million children under 5 suffering from wasting worldwide. Over the course of the year, many communities saw the costs of basic food and goods skyrocket, pushing more families into poverty.

For more than 75 years, UNICEF has worked to protect children during such challenging times, to support their development and to safeguard their rights. And in 2022, with more children in need than at any other time in our organization's history, we had to be at our best.

Guided by our new 2022–2025 Strategic Plan, UNICEF continued to deliver life-saving and life-changing results for children with a focus on reaching the most vulnerable. The results presented in this report were achieved through the dedication and courage of our nearly 17,000 staff working across more than 190 countries and territories. From Brazil to Ukraine, from Afghanistan to Myanmar – UNICEF was there.

We made historic advances in preventing and treating childhood wasting. We implemented vaccination campaigns in humanitarian emergencies. We confronted the global learning crisis and expanded our efforts to prevent and address gender-based violence. And we worked with governments to strengthen the systems that children rely on – like health care, water, sanitation and education – to support their development.

This past year, UNICEF also elevated climate action as a priority across the organization. This

included expanding our support to communities to develop and implement climate mitigation and adaptation strategies. And we helped local authorities transition to climate-resilient, solar-powered electricity, water, and waste management systems.

This progress was made possible thanks to the strength of our partnerships and record level support from our donors. Throughout the year, UNICEF deepened its engagement and innovative work with governments, the private sector and other UN agencies.

Yet our most critical partnership remains with children and young people themselves. They have an integral role to play in creating solutions to the challenges and crises we face. They are present and future innovators, leaders, climate activists and peacemakers. The future may be deeply uncertain, but it is theirs. We have a responsibility to ensure it is a future in which the rights of all children everywhere are fully realized.

With your continued support, we can build on the achievements made in 2022 to make ours a world truly fit for every child.



Catherine Russell
UNICEF Executive Director

Delivering for children in a year of polycrisis

Three-month-old Jean Louis sleeping soundly at the Kay Castor site in the commune of Clercine, where his family found refuge after they fled gang clashes in the commune of Croix-des-Missions.

Haiti, April 2022
© UNICEF/UN0632308



The ongoing fallout from COVID-19. Violent conflict. Climate change and environmental degradation. Skyrocketing costs of living. Outbreaks of diseases. Today's children are growing up in a world of polycrisis.

Last year saw the worst food and nutrition crisis in modern times, leading to a shocking increase in wasting among children in some of the world's poorest countries. And even as the COVID-19 pandemic winds down, its harmful impact on children continues. Learning losses persist. In low- and middle-income countries, the proportion of 10-year-olds who cannot read or understand a simple text has surged to 70 per cent. Twenty-five million children missed out on vaccinations in 2021, 2 million more than in 2020 and 6 million more than in 2019, while 2022 saw outbreaks of measles, cholera and other infectious diseases.

The global economic crisis has exacerbated the deprivations facing the most vulnerable children. Projections show one in four children living under national poverty lines in 2023, putting the world four years behind the pre-COVID trajectory for child poverty reduction.

The number of people requiring humanitarian assistance continues to grow, reaching about 274 million in 2022 up from 235 million in 2021.

Despite these challenges, UNICEF remained vigilant and undaunted. In 2022, we continued to reach as many children worldwide as in recent years with services through UNICEF programmes. We advocated for policies and investment to support the health, education, well-being and protection of children and young people. We worked in over 190 countries and territories, including the world's toughest places. We never let our guard down.

It was also a significant year of departure for UNICEF. As the first year of implementation for UNICEF's Strategic Plan, 2022–2025, we are focusing on a longer-term vision and placing much greater emphasis on systemic change than any previous UNICEF Strategic Plan.

It is the right plan for this time of polycrisis, one geared towards a holistic understanding of the deprivations and discrimination children face, systemic change to address these issues at their roots and action through partnerships – above all with local actors, children and young people.

UNICEF is committed to tackle the serious crises in education, immunization, water, sanitation and hygiene, and mental health, expand social protection, advocate to guarantee social spending for vulnerable children and families, and push back against threats to child rights.

By investing in foresight, preparedness and adaptability, and implementing better ways of preventing and coping with crises, we are equipping ourselves as an organization – and the children and communities we serve – to navigate this uncertain world.

[In Al-Farsi, Al-Buraiqah District, Yemen, 5-year-old Reham Waleed shows her inked finger after receiving her vaccination against polio.](#)

[Yemen, June 2022](#)

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UNICEF's top 10 achievements in 2022



356.3 million children under 5 – more than ever before – benefited from programmes to **prevent malnutrition** in all its forms and a remarkable 182.4 million benefited from programmes for the early detection and treatment of wasting.



77.9 million children were **vaccinated** against measles, over 27 million in countries affected by humanitarian crises. UNICEF also continued to lead COVAX, the largest vaccine operation in history, delivering 977.8 million COVID-19 vaccine doses and supporting COVID-19 vaccination in 143 countries.



37.9 million out-of-school children and adolescents (49 per cent girls) accessed **education** in 2022, including 3.1 million children on the move and 18.6 million children in humanitarian settings.



UNICEF scaled up programming to **prevent violence, exploitation and harmful practices**, including through parenting support programmes reaching 11.8 million caregivers in 2022, up from 3 million in 2021.



The number of children, adolescents and caregivers provided with community-based **mental health and psychosocial support** services (MHPSS) more than doubled, from 12 million in 2021 to 25.2 million in 2022.



Disability-inclusive programmes reached over 4.5 million children with **disabilities** in 142 countries.



26 million people gained access to at least basic sanitation services, 30.6 million to basic water, and 23.6 million to basic hygiene and 39 million people provided with **water, sanitation or hygiene** services in humanitarian emergencies.



At COP27, UNICEF advocacy in partnership with the Children's Environmental Rights Initiative led to the formal recognition of the role of children and youth as agents of change in **climate action**.



With UNICEF support, governments reached over 129 million children with **cash transfer** programming.



UNICEF engaged 7.4 million **children, adolescents, and youth** in advocacy, nearly 6.6 million in communication and 27.1 million in online platforms.

Part 1

Goal Areas

“ UNICEF aims to achieve long-term results in **five interconnected Goal Areas** linked to children’s rights under the Convention on the Rights of the Child. This will help to ensure that, in all contexts, including humanitarian crises and fragile settings, every child, including adolescents: **(1)** survives and thrives with access to nutritious diets, quality primary health care, nurturing practices and essential supplies; **(2)** learns and acquires skills for the future; **(3)** is protected from violence, exploitation, abuse, neglect and harmful practices; **(4)** has access to safe and equitable WASH services and supplies, and lives in a safe and sustainable climate and environment; and **(5)** has access to inclusive social protection and lives free from poverty. ”

Goal Area 1:

Every child survives and thrives

KEY RESULTS

- > 182.4 million children under 5 benefited from services for the early prevention, detection and treatment of child wasting, 7.3 million of which were treated for severe wasting and other forms of severe acute malnutrition.
- > 77.9 million children, including over 27 million in countries affected by humanitarian crises, were vaccinated against measles.
- > 356.3 million children benefited from programmes to prevent undernutrition in all its forms.
- > UNICEF awarded a \$170 million contract to supply the first-ever malaria vaccine. The landmark award will lead to the availability of 18 million doses over the next three years, potentially saving thousands of lives every year.
- > UNICEF supported 143 countries to deliver COVID-19 vaccination services. With its partners, UNICEF continued to lead the largest vaccine supply and delivery operation in history, helping to ensure equitable access to COVID-19 vaccines.
- > 67 countries have integrated mental health services into primary health care, including through school and digital platforms since 2021.

The polycrisis has created a multifaceted crisis in children's health and nutrition, amplifying pre-existing challenges in providing children with the care and support they need to survive and thrive from early childhood through adolescence and into adulthood.

In 2022, UNICEF focused on primary health care as the foundation of universal health care and the delivery of integrated, prevention-focused services and support across childhood. UNICEF also led global action to end the triple burden of malnutrition (undernutrition, micronutrient deficiencies and overweight), and prioritized the scale-up of policies and programmes to advocate for and deliver diets, services and practices that support good nutrition for all children, adolescents and women.

UNICEF introduced an innovative advance payment solution to enable ready-to-use therapeutic food suppliers to meet surging demand, and launched No Time to Waste, a coordinated effort



GOAL AREA 1: EVERY CHILD SURVIVES AND THRIVES

to accelerate the early prevention, detection and treatment of child wasting in the worst-affected countries, garnering about \$600 million in pledges during the 2022 United Nations General Assembly.

Global programme expenses in Goal Area 1 across 155 countries totalled \$3.3 billion in 2022, including \$2.1 billion for humanitarian action.

- Over 5 million children under 5 died in 2021, primarily in low- and middle-income countries in sub-Saharan Africa and parts of South Asia.
- The number of ‘zero-dose’ children – those missing out on any vaccination – reached 18 million in 2021, up by 5 million since 2019.

- In 2022, the number of children suffering from severe wasting in the 15 worst-affected countries was expected to reach 8 million, 3 million more than the total treated in all countries in 2021.
- Hunger and food poverty are at an all-time high. At least 202 million children under 5 live in severe food poverty, which puts them at high risk of stunting, wasting and death.

[A girl reads from her textbook in her class in Bamyan Province, central Afghanistan. UNICEF supports 325 community-based education classes in Bamyan, including 76 accelerated learning centres, providing access to education for 11,600 children, more than 70 per cent of whom are girls.](#)

[Afghanistan, November 2022](#)

© UNICEF/UN0775870/Karimi



Goal Area 2:

Every child learns and acquires skills for the future

KEY RESULTS

- > 37.9 million out-of-school children and adolescents (49 per cent girls) accessed education in 2022, including 3.1 million children on the move and 18.6 million children in humanitarian settings.
- > Learning materials reached 28.3 million children, including 3.8 million in humanitarian settings, while 85,099 school management committees or similar bodies received training through UNICEF-supported programmes.
- > In 2022, UNICEF urged every government to endorse and commit to the RAPID agenda: Reach and retain every child in school; Assess learning levels; Prioritize teaching the fundamentals; Increase catch-up learning and progress beyond what was lost; and Develop psychosocial health and well-being so every child is ready to learn.

The year 2022 marked a transition from a state of global education emergency response towards recovery. Although by September 2022 all countries had lifted pandemic-related nationwide school closures, disruptions to education persisted – as did the learning losses resulting from their cumulative effects, disproportionately affecting the most marginalized children and youth, especially girls.

Despite the challenges, significant efforts have been made to help learners recover the learning losses, including through leveraging technology and accelerated learning methods.

In 2022, global programme expenses in Goal Area 2 across 148 countries totalled \$1.5 billion, including \$0.9 billion for humanitarian action.

- In low- and middle-income countries, the share of children living in learning poverty – already at 57 per cent before the pandemic – has increased to 70 per cent.
- The number of out-of-school children has reduced by over 35 per cent over the past two decades. Yet 64 million children of primary school age remain out of school, the majority from marginalized groups.



Goal Area 3:

Every child is protected from violence and exploitation

KEY RESULTS

- > Across 109 countries, UNICEF supported 4.7 million children who had experienced violence to receive health, social work, justice or law enforcement services.
- > In 2022, the number of countries with interoperability between the health and civil registration systems to facilitate birth registration increased to 59 from 54 in 2021.
- > UNICEF reached more than 5 million women and children in 65 countries with gender-based violence (GBV) risk mitigation interventions, and almost 6 million in 64 countries through GBV prevention programming.
- > In 2022, 65 country offices put in place a system for Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), compared to 53 in 2021. Globally, over 49 million children and adults now have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by humanitarian, development, protection or other personnel.
- > The number of girls and women receiving prevention and care interventions for child marriage and female genital mutilation doubled since 2021, reaching 17.2 million and over 383,000, respectively.
- > Through the new 2022–2030 Disability Inclusion Policy and Strategy, UNICEF prioritized a disability-inclusive approach to child protection. Data-driven programming was a key priority in addressing inequities and sensitive issues, including child online protection, MHPSS, prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse, surrogacy and children on the move.

Despite progress over the past two decades, significant acceleration is required to meet the child protection-related Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Children living in countries affected by conflict or fragility remain the furthest behind, and recent UNICEF evidence shows the increasing vulnerability of crisis-affected girls. UNICEF analysis shows that 20 countries in Africa are on track to achieve universal birth registration by 2030.

In 2022, global programme expenses in Goal Area 3 across 151 countries totalled \$0.9 billion, including \$0.5 billion for humanitarian action.

- Violence against women and girls has intensified since the pandemic's outbreak, and child marriage and female genital mutilation – both of which had declined in recent decades – are now expected to increase.
- Globally, the births of one quarter of children under the age of 5 have never been officially recorded.



GOAL AREA 3: EVERY CHILD IS PROTECTED FROM VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION

Fatimata Sawadogo, 8 years old, with her grandmother Mariam Sawadogo, in the village of Boussouma, in north central Burkina Faso. Fatimata was subjected to female genital mutilation at the age of 4, which led to serious health complications. Following a successful surgical intervention at the UNICEF-supported CHR Hospital in Kaya, her grandmother now says "It is still a tradition in our culture, but now I have seen what a danger it is to the child, I am against it. I could have lost my granddaughter."

Burkina Faso, May 2022

© UNICEF/UN0640709/Dejongh



Goal Area 4:

Every child lives in a safe and clean environment

KEY RESULTS

- > 26 million people gained access to at least basic sanitation services, 30.6 million to basic water that is safe and available when needed and 23.6 million to basic hygiene. Over 88 per cent of these people were in fragile countries.
- > UNICEF direct support resulted in 5.4 million people using climate-resilient water systems and 3.2 million using climate-resilient sanitation facilities.
- > UNICEF constructed 1,855 solar water systems in 2022, providing safe water to communities, health-care facilities and schools, and expanded technical support services, including through regional solar hubs.
- > The More Water More Life initiative used innovative mapping data to predict affordable groundwater solutions for water shortages in Eastern and Southern Africa. Successful pilots in Ethiopia and Madagascar mapped groundwater to enable more cost-effective water provision for over 1.1 million children and are paving a path to scale in more countries across the region.
- > At COP27, UNICEF advocacy led to the formal recognition of the role of children and youth as agents of change in climate action, and Parties were urged to include them in their processes for designing and implementing climate policy and action.
- > UNICEF responded to the global cholera outbreak that hit an unprecedented 30 countries in 2022, including through emergency support interventions in many countries that have not had cholera cases for years.

The world is making progress in improving access to water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), but not at the rate necessary to meet SDG 6. Insufficient financing, the increasing impact of climate change on WASH systems and widespread humanitarian crises are impeding progress and threatening past gains.

In 2022, UNICEF worked to increase WASH sector financing through support to government partners, partnering with the private sector, and engaging with innovative financing initiatives.

UNICEF is shifting its programmatic focus, as articulated in the new UNICEF Game Plan to Reach Safely Managed Sanitation, with the goal of helping 1 billion people reach this sanitation standard by 2030. The plan aims to help renew interest in sanitation among stakeholders and reverse the trend of declining funds earmarked for sanitation programming across the sector.



GOAL AREA 4: EVERY CHILD LIVES IN A SAFE AND CLEAN ENVIRONMENT

In 2022, global programme expenses in Goal Area 4 across 156 countries totalled \$1.3 billion, including \$0.9 billion for humanitarian action.

- More than half of all children – approximately 1 billion – live at extremely high risk from climate hazards.
- 559 million children are exposed to high heatwave frequency – and with global warming trends, by 2050, this will be the case for all the world’s 2.02 billion children, regardless of efforts to curb greenhouse gas emissions.
- Unsafe WASH is responsible for the deaths of around 1,000 children under 5 every day.

Phan Huynh Nguyên Tân Phan, 11, collects tree branches to help cover his grandmother’s house in Tam Ky, Quang Nam Province after its roof was blown off by Typhoon Noru. According to UNICEF’s Children’s Climate Risk Index, approximately 400 million children live in areas highly exposed to tropical cyclones.

Viet Nam, September 2022

© UNICEF/UN0712674/Pham Ha Duy Linh



Goal Area 5:

Every child has an equitable chance in life

KEY RESULTS

- > With UNICEF support, governments reached over 129 million children with cash transfer programming.
- > UNICEF expanded the use of humanitarian cash transfers as part of emergency response reaching over 2.8 million households in 43 countries (up from 2.7 million in 2020).
- > 60 countries had disability-inclusive social protection systems in 2022, up from 55 in 2021.
- > To promote the inclusion of refugee children and their families in national plans, budgets, datasets and service delivery systems, UNICEF developed a Strategic Collaboration Framework with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

The impacts of the polycrisis have pushed more children and families into poverty. As of 2022, half of the 1.2 billion people living in multidimensional poverty were children. Child poverty soared in 2022 in Europe and Central Asia, as the Ukraine war and rising inflation plunged 4 million children into poverty, a 19 per cent increase since 2021.

Addressing the deprivations children face and making progress towards the SDGs require expanding social protection, particularly among children. While there were encouraging signs of increased coverage during the pandemic, only a portion of COVID-era programmes continued in 2022, including in low- and middle-income countries.

Between 2021 and 2022, as UNICEF continued its work on policy, evidence, financing, inclusiveness and shock-responsiveness, the number of countries with strong or moderately strong social protection systems increased to 68.

Global programme expenses in Goal Area 5 across 159 countries totalled \$1 billion in 2022, including \$0.7 billion for humanitarian action.

- At least two thirds of households with children have lost income since the onset of COVID-19.
- As of 2022, half of the 1.2 billion people living in multidimensional poverty are children under 18 years old.
- Less than one in five global social protection measures during COVID-19 addressed gender.



CHANGE STRATEGIES

Wilneydis helps her father Wilfredo to make a chair from reused tires in their backyard. They are originally from the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and have been living in Tumbaco, Ecuador, for 10 months.

Their family is part of the Integral Protection Program (IPP) promoted by UNICEF. The IPP seeks to protect Venezuelan children and adolescents and their families in a situation of human mobility in Ecuador and is based on a comprehensive and multipurpose strategy that combines monetary transfers with counseling to access social services, the exercise of their rights, life proposals, psychosocial support and continuous monitoring.

Ecuador, October 2022

© UNICEF/UN0761121/Vallejo



Humanitarian action

In 2022, UNICEF responded to both human-made crises and natural disasters aggravated by climate change, including drought in the Horn of Africa; devastating floods in Pakistan; surging conflict in the central Sahel; conflict in Ukraine, and the resulting massive refugee outflow into Europe; crisis in Afghanistan; conflict in northern Ethiopia and Yemen; and gang violence and flooding in Haiti, also hit by the global cholera outbreak, affecting an unprecedented 30 countries in 2022.

Children living in conflict zones continue to come under attack on an alarming scale. Recent years have seen an exacerbation of children's vulnerability to grave violations.

- The number of people requiring humanitarian assistance continued to grow in 2022, reaching about 274 million, up from 235 million in 2021.
- Altogether, nearly 37 million children worldwide are displaced due to conflict and violence, a number of displaced children not seen since the Second World War.

KEY RESULTS

- > 8.8 million children and women in humanitarian contexts received interventions designed to prevent GBV, mitigate risks and support survivors.
- > UNICEF direct support in humanitarian emergencies reached over 23 million people with WASH services in 2022, including through major interventions in response to war in Ukraine, flooding in Pakistan and conflict and severe drought in Ethiopia and neighbouring countries.

Following page: Eight-month-old Latu Doyo has been receiving treatment for severe acute malnutrition at the Dubuluk Health Centre. UNICEF runs a find-and-treat campaign in the drought-affected areas of the Borena zone to identify children with malnutrition and provide them with treatment. UNICEF also provides life-saving supplies to health facilities in the area.

Ethiopia, October 2022

© UNICEF/UN0724777/Ayene



Part 2

Change Strategies

UNICEF's change strategies are key to accelerating progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals and realizing children's rights.

CHANGE STRATEGIES

Gender

Harmful gender norms are perpetuated at the highest levels. In some countries, they become entrenched in laws and policies that fail to uphold – or that even violate – girls’ rights. Reducing gender inequality strengthens economies and builds stable, resilient societies that give all people – including boys and men – the opportunity to fulfil their potential.

In 2022, UNICEF expanded its programming to address the social and behavioural determinants of violence, exploitation and harmful practices affecting children, with 31.1 million people engaged in reflective community dialogues on discriminatory social and gender norms and harmful practices, up 40 per cent since 2021.

Of all UNICEF-supported countries, 47 per cent had inclusive and gender-equitable systems for access to quality learning opportunities, and 49 per cent had effective student and community participation within the education system.

Meanwhile, UNICEF supported 37 governments to develop gender-responsive and -transformative social protection programmes or systems, up from 22 in 2021.

Innovation

Now, more than ever, innovation is critical to building a better world with and for children. UNICEF is committed to design, use and scale truly transformational solutions for every child to thrive.

UNICEF delivered 69 Oxygen Plants-in-a-Box – the fastest product innovation in UNICEF’s history – to help 27 countries rapidly increase their oxygen production capacity.

UNICEF leveraged its purchasing power and expertise in markets and product innovation to reduce market barriers that hinder access to supplies and engaged with businesses to scale six novel products responding to the unmet needs of children, including hearing aids, wheelchairs, glucometers and baby transport warmers.

By promoting South-South cooperation, UNICEF supported adaptation of local solutions and technology as well as resource mobilization from Global South countries. Sixty-one per cent of UNICEF country programmes engaged in South-South cooperation in 2022.

Right: In partnership with the Government of the United Kingdom, UNICEF installed a Pressure Swing Adsorption Oxygen Plant at Masaka Regional Referral Hospital, Uganda, to increase the oxygen production capacity of the 200-bed facility and other lower-level facilities in seven neighbouring districts in central Uganda.

Uganda, October 2022

© UNICEF/UN0730067/Rutherford



Engaging with young people

UNICEF is dedicated to being a child- and youth-powered organization in the spirit of Article 12 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which lays out children's right to be heard on matters that affect them. Young people not only provide key input into UNICEF's priorities, they are also UNICEF's most crucial partners in achieving results and driving sustainable change.

In 2022, 10.6 million young volunteers played a significant role across sectors including climate action and pandemic and emergency response, doing everything from providing psychosocial support to children taking refuge in metro stations to delivering relief items to displaced people to measuring air quality.

Linking the Voices of Youth platform with UNICEF's Global Advocacy Priorities helped engage young people in UNICEF campaigns, while co-creating content with Youth Advocates helped to elevate young people's voices.

The engagement of young people was a key aspect of the strong performance of UNICEF projects implemented with support from the UN Peacebuilding Fund, such as the cross-border partnership with the United Nations Development Programme to reduce the common vulnerabilities of populations in border areas between Burkina Faso and Côte d'Ivoire. The project provided children and young people aged 15–24 with WASH and child protection services, while targeting those belonging to

diverse ethnic groups through intergenerational dialogue, young peace ambassadors, U-Reporters and life skills training.

- > **U-Report, UNICEF's digital platform for youth engagement**, registered 8 million new U-Reporters in 2022, bringing the total to 27.5 million in 92 countries. The platform engaged youth in Ukraine, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Central America and other humanitarian situations.
- > **On global UNICEF social media channels**, 6 million followers were 24 years old and younger.
- > **UNICEF engaged 7.4 million children, adolescents, and youth in advocacy**, nearly 6.6 million in communication and 27.1 million in online platforms.





Dr. Nageeb Hammad Ibrahim, UNICEF Health Specialist, speaks to a mother with disabilities during the distribution of Long-Lasting Insecticide-Treated Nets (LLINs) in Kassala state, as part of a community awareness drive to enhance utilization of the bed nets.

Sudan, December 2022

© UNICEF/UN0770223/Mojtba Moawia Mahmoud

Community engagement and social and behaviour change

Social and behaviour change can help mobilize local action to expand people's control over the choices they need to protect their rights.

In 2022, in areas including child protection, mental health, education, immunization, nutrition, disability and gender, community engagement and social and behaviour change were important components of programming to address barriers to service access and use, and to change attitudes, practices and social norms underlying child rights violations.

In 2022, 60 per cent of country offices established or advanced community engagement and social behaviour change standards for programming, up from 32 per cent in 2021, while 34 country offices established standards for participatory planning, monitoring, feedback and social accountability in development and humanitarian operations – an important milestone for integrating the voice of children and their communities into UNICEF's work.

Partnerships

UNICEF cannot do it alone. UNICEF unites with the public sector, private sector and civil society to improve children's health, nutrition, education and protection. Our individual supporters help by donating, volunteering or being advocates for children and young people in their communities.

Through engagement with businesses, UNICEF reached over 72 million children by mobilizing business influence, core assets or changes in business practices. Fifty-four country offices and National Committees reported successful engagements with over 2,800 businesses to change business practices that affect children's rights.

In 2022, 111 (87 per cent) of UNICEF country offices delivered programmes in partnership with other United Nations agencies.

Close collaboration with local partners remained a priority in 2022, as UNICEF worked with 2,184 civil society partners (1,634 local NGOs and 550 international NGOs) in humanitarian response. Nearly \$1.5 billion in cash was transferred to partners at all levels for humanitarian response.

Communication and advocacy

Integrated communication and advocacy directly contributed to results across all Goal Areas. Clear, simple and data-driven messaging and calls to action catalysed successful advocacy with governments, donors and partners, while entrenching UNICEF as a solutions-focused organization that tells a compelling and cohesive story of impact for children.

UNICEF reached 169.9 million digital supporters by the end of 2022.

UNICEF continued to have a strong voice in the media at the global level to advocate for and promote child rights, increasing its share of voice to rank among the top three of its comparator organizations.

Data and research

UNICEF is taking a more integrated approach to data, research, evaluation and knowledge management to support country programmes, so that teams and offices can access the knowledge and technical capacity they need to support their work.

UNICEF led the creation of the International Classification of Violence against Children, endorsed as an international standard, to help align national definitions and data collection efforts and greatly increase data availability.

The sixth round of Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) (2017–2022) was completed, with a record 77 national surveys and MICS Plus mobile phone surveys producing data in near real time. A pilot in three countries for the first time linked MICS data with data from education and health administrative systems – an integration with the potential to radically increase the analytical power of data on children.

The Child Risk Data initiative, piloting in Antigua and Barbuda, Cambodia, Kenya and Somalia, combines subnational data on climate and other hazards with indicators on child vulnerability to help UNICEF and partners prioritize programming and emergency preparedness based on evidence about where needs are greatest.

Delivering essential supplies

Supplies are essential to fulfil children's rights. Supporting child survival and development programmes and rapid emergency response, UNICEF-procured supplies are critical in providing for children's health and education and protecting them from abuse, exploitation, and neglect. UNICEF's Supply Division in Copenhagen is home to the largest humanitarian warehouse in the world.

In 2022, UNICEF procured a record \$7.4 billion in goods and services in 162 countries and areas. This represents a 93 per cent increase in total procurement value from pre-COVID-19 figures. Over \$863.9 million worth of emergency supplies were procured and delivered to 140 countries and areas.

Despite increasing pressure on supply chains and rising freight costs, UNICEF supported countries in strengthening the resilience of supply chains and supported 27 governments in developing or updating supply chain strategies to address barriers to accessing health, nutrition and WASH commodities.

First Aid kits, hospital equipment, medicine and other critical supplies are delivered to UNICEF's warehouse in Lviv, Ukraine before being distributed across the country.

Ukraine, March 2022
© UNICEF/UN0607232/Moskaliuk



Part 3

Financial results

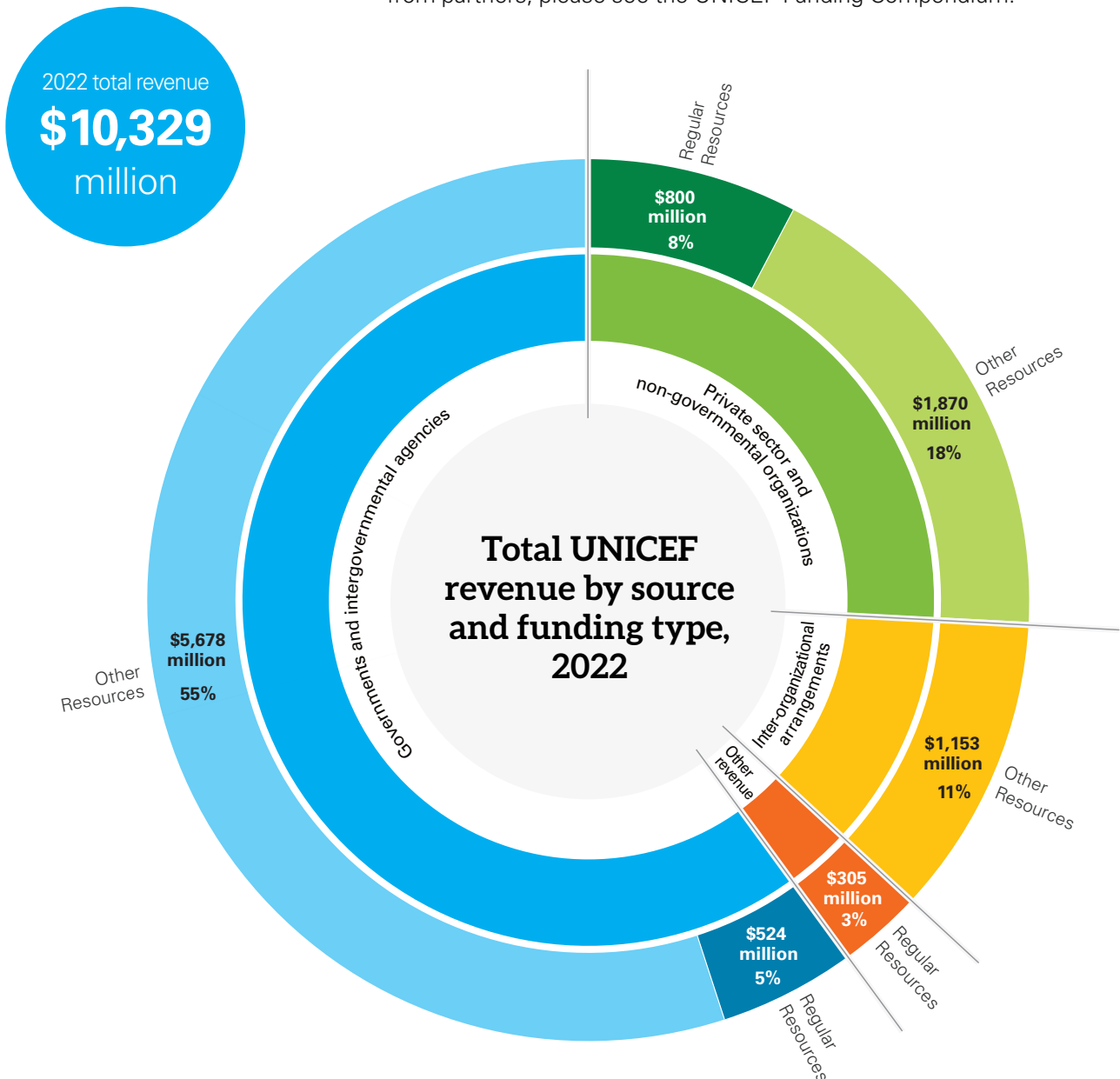
Financial results, 2022

Despite the many challenges UNICEF had to face in its fundraising efforts due to the war in Ukraine, supply chain disruptions and economic volatility, UNICEF's revenue reached its highest level to date.

But while total UNICEF revenue in 2022 grew by an additional \$1.8 billion compared to 2021, Core Resources for Results (RR) decreased by 19 per cent, or \$284 million. The declining proportion of RR to total revenue – dropping from 17 per cent in 2021 to 12 per cent in 2022 – continues the trend away from the Funding Compact commitment made by Member States.

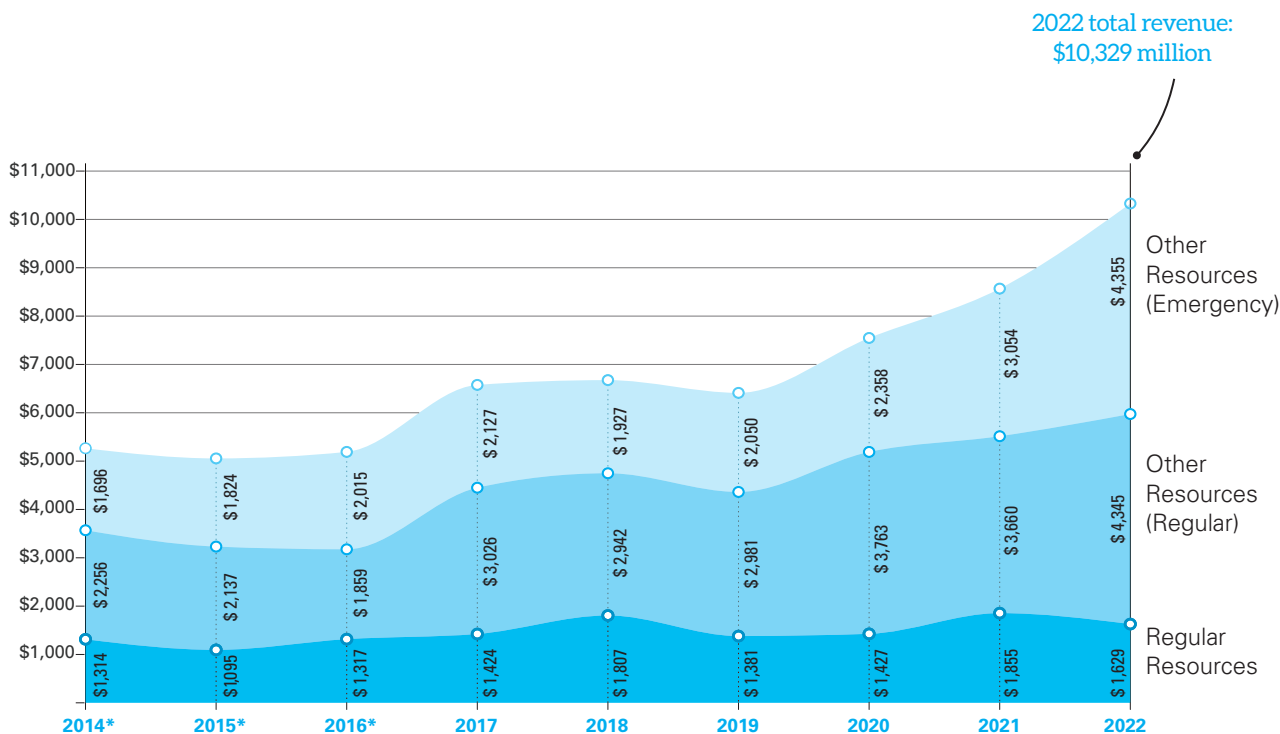
RR funding is essential to UNICEF being a mandate-driven rather than a project-driven organization. RR funding ensures that UNICEF deals with the underlying systemic causes of child deprivation and rights abuses instead of only the symptoms.

For more details on UNICEF's revenue and contributions received from partners, please see the UNICEF Funding Compendium.



UNICEF revenue, 2014–2022

(US\$ millions)



* 2014–2016 revenue figures have been restated to reflect UNICEF’s 2017 revenue recognition policy.

UNICEF expenditure, 2022

(US\$ millions)

BUDGET CATEGORY

Development	\$8,529
Management	\$363
United Nations development coordination	\$11
Independent oversight and assurance	\$19
Special purpose (including capital investment)	\$20
Private fundraising and partnerships	\$210
Total expenditure	\$9,152

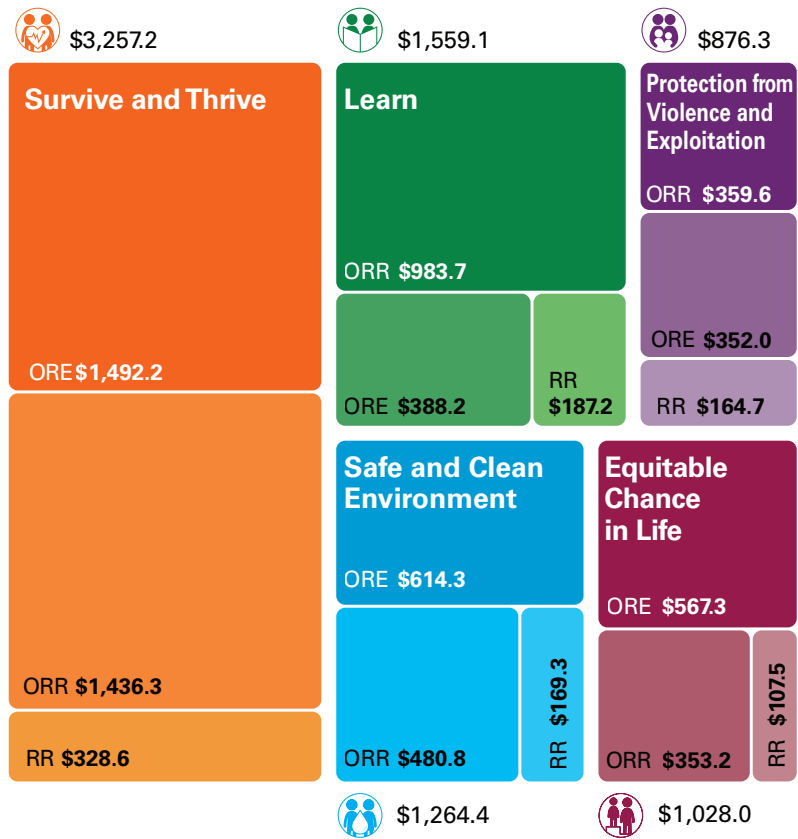
NOTE: UNICEF expenditure by budget categories is presented on a modified cash basis.

Direct programme expenses 2022, by goal area and region

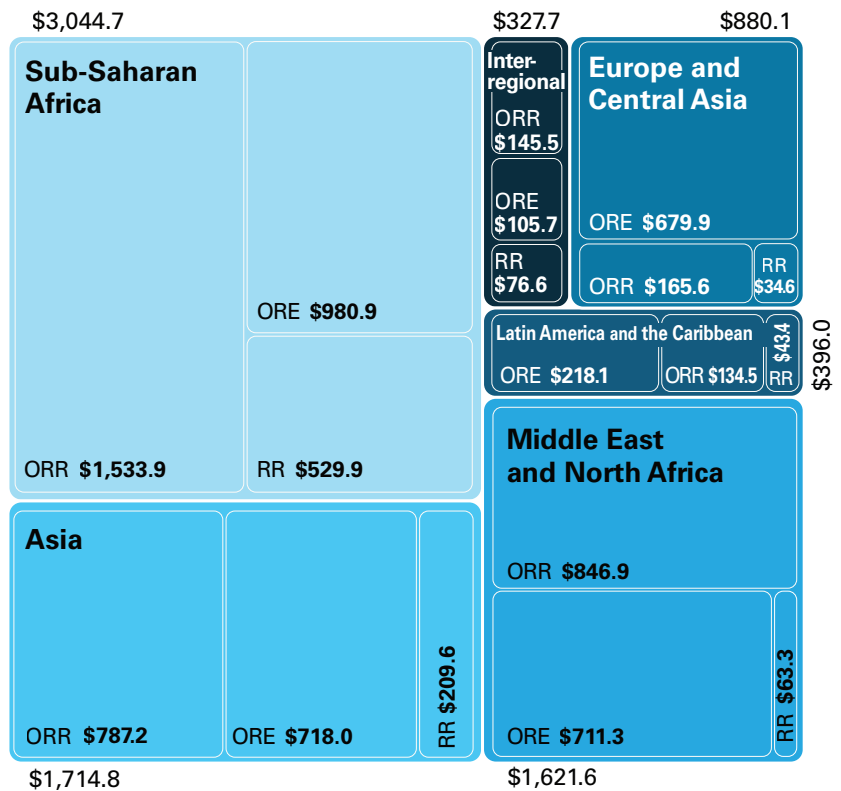
(US\$ millions)

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

Programme expenses by goal area:



Programme expenses by region

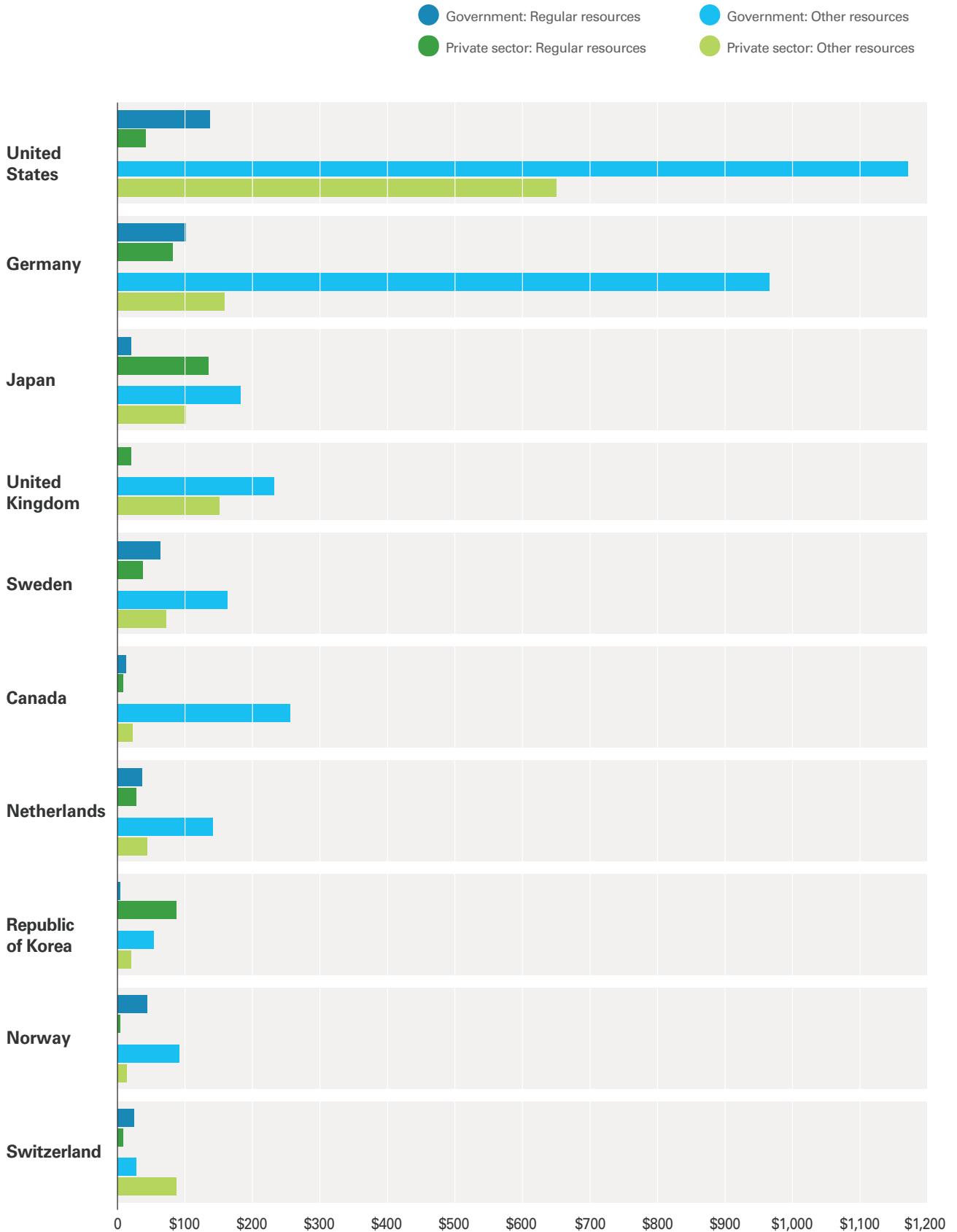


Total programme expenses
\$7,985
million

Note: Due to rounding, totals may differ slightly.

Top 10 countries, contributions received by donor and funding type, 2022

(US\$ millions)



Top 30 resource partners by contributions received, 2022

(US\$ millions)

Partner	Regular Resources	Other Resources		Total
		Regular	Emergency	
United States	134	167	985	1,286
Germany	98	690	259	1,047
United States Fund for UNICEF	41	328	311	680
World Bank, Washington D.C.	-	542	-	542
European Commission	-	317	207	524
GAVI, The Vaccine Alliance	-	111	229	339
Canada	12	196	55	263
German Committee for UNICEF	79	27	128	234
Japan Committee for UNICEF	133	21	79	233
United Kingdom	-	68	160	228
UNOCHA	-	-	224	224
Sweden	63	87	72	222
Japan	19	33	146	199
Global Partnership for Education	-	177	-	177
Netherlands	34	94	45	173
United Kingdom Committee for UNICEF	19	62	85	166
Norway	44	57	32	133
United Nations Multi Partner Trust	-	68	42	110
Swedish Committee for UNICEF	38	8	62	108
Korean Committee for UNICEF	86	13	7	106
French Committee for UNICEF	51	11	34	97
Spanish Committee for UNICEF	61	10	24	95
Swiss Committee for UNICEF	7	17	68	92
Asian Development Bank	-	81	2	83
Netherlands Committee for UNICEF	28	5	38	70
Education Cannot Wait Fund	-	67	-	67
Democratic Republic of the Congo	1	56	6	63
Italian Committee for UNICEF	44	3	13	60
Denmark	11	24	23	58
United Nations Joint Programme	-	49	7	57

NOTES:

Contributions received from the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs include \$197 million related to the Central Emergency Response Fund and \$27 million related to humanitarian country-based pooled funds.

Contributions received from the Democratic Republic of the Congo include \$49 million related to the World Bank Group, \$12 million related to Gavi, The Vaccine Alliance and \$2 million related to the Global Fund.

The UK's core contribution for 2022 was intended for disbursement in the calendar year of 2022. However, due to unforeseen circumstances, the core contribution was paid in full in March 2023.

For every child

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



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