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Item 4 (a): Annual report on UNICEF humanitarian action

Reference document: E/ICEF/2022/13

# **Key humanitarian** responses in 2021

#### Five Level 3 emergencies

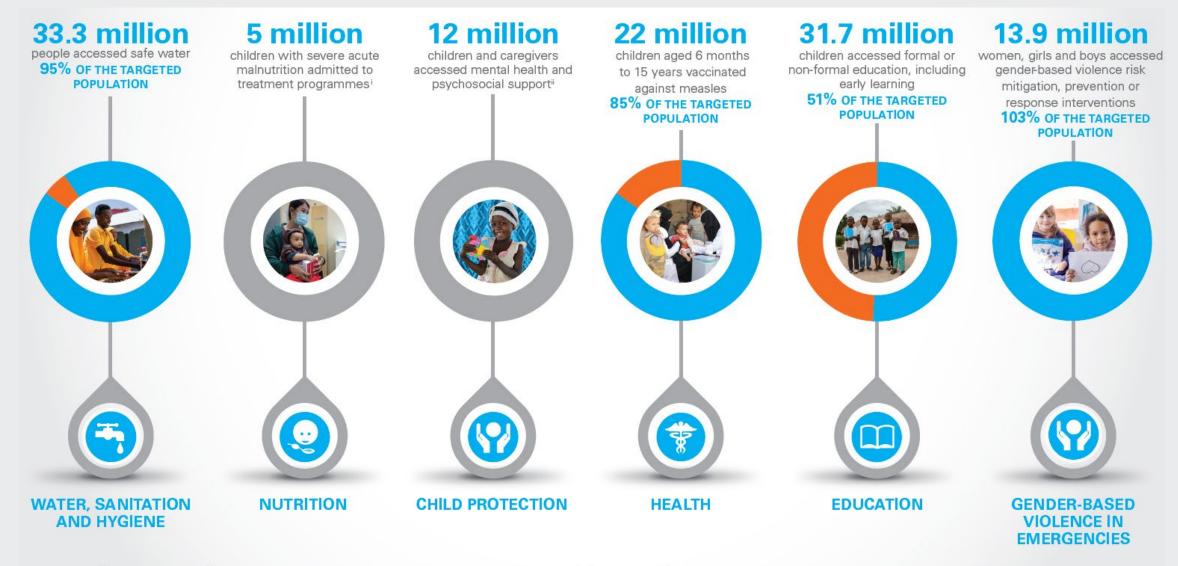
- Global COVID-19 pandemic
- Escalation of conflict in Afghanistan and northern Ethiopia
- Protracted crises in the Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen

#### **Seven Level 2 emergencies**

- Complex crises in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and the central Sahel region (Burkina Faso, Mali and the Niger)
- Internal displacement and health epidemics in the Democratic Republic of the Congo
- Mozambique (Cabo Delgado crisis)
- Escalation of violence in Myanmar
- Drought in southern Madagascar
- Earthquake in Haiti



#### **Key results in 2021**

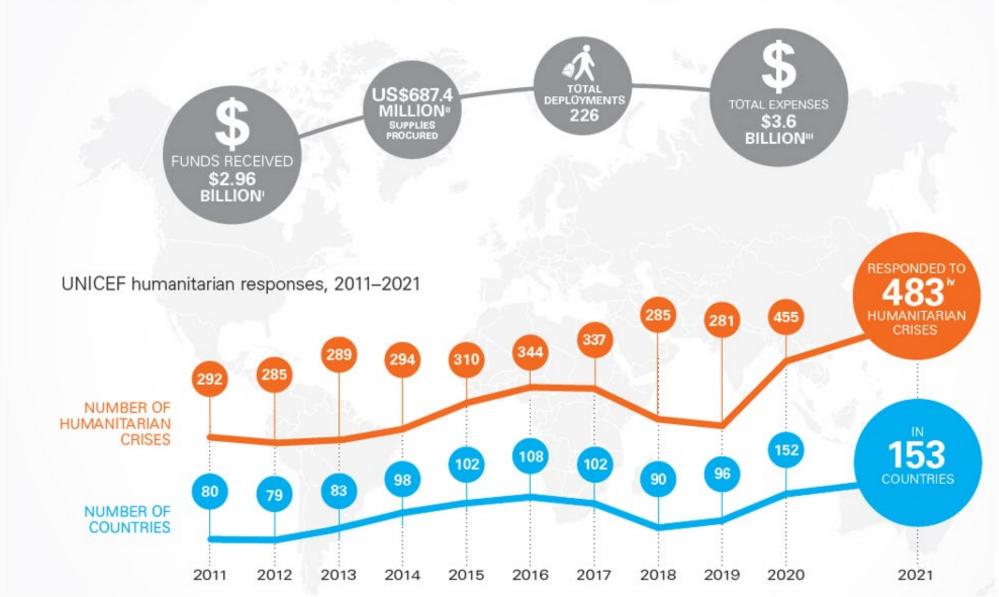


As the sources of data used to calculate UNICEF's global severe acute malnutrition treatment admissions in 2021, as well as the provision of infant and young child feeding counselling and vitamin A supplementation, do not disaggregate humanitarian and development targets, the global humanitarian targets for these results are not presented.

UNICEF reached 12 million children, adolescents, parents and caregivers with community-based mental health and psychosocial support in 2021. This included 8.4 million children (exceeding the targeted population) and 3.6 million parents and caregivers (81 per cent of the targeted population).

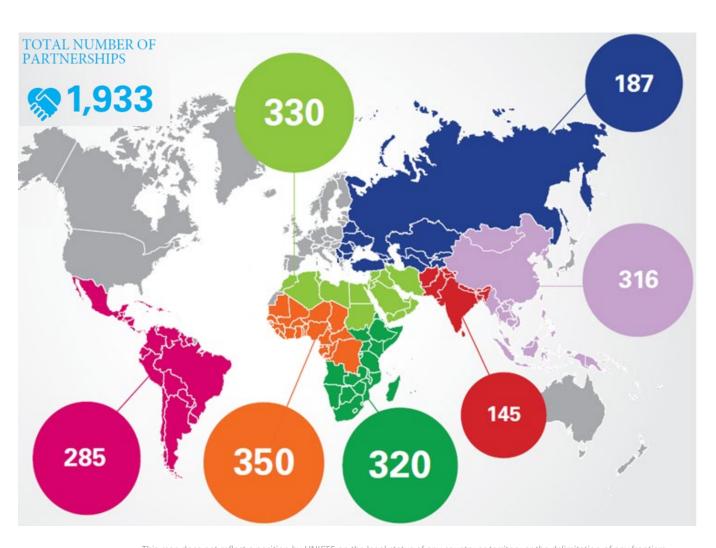
## Global response in 2021

In 2021,153 country offices responded to 483 humanitarian crises, reaching millions of children with life-saving, gender-sensitive and disability-inclusive interventions.



#### **Partnerships**

- Local and national civil society partners received nearly 30 per cent of humanitarian funding
- **Engagement** of adolescents and young people: 19.6 million in 125 countries
- WHO-UNICEF partnership for emergency health-related responses
- UNHCR-UNICEF Blueprint: 2 million refugee children and their families reached in 10 countries
- WFP-UNICEF-NGOs for prevention and treatment of child wasting



This map does not reflect a position by UNICEF on the legal status of any country or territory or the delimitation of any frontiers.

#### **Challenges and adaptations**

### Adapting response models and approaches in all humanitarian sectors & contexts

➤ Staying, delivering and moving towards more agile humanitarian leadership and human resource capacity at all levels

#### Responding in insecure contexts with limited humanitarian access

➤ Identifying innovative ways to adapt and scale up programming, including remote implementation and monitoring

### Addressing significant underfunding of several crises

➤ Continuing to advocate for increases in flexible and multi-year funding for humanitarian action



## The way forward

- Complete the implementation of the recommendations of the Humanitarian Review
- Continue to promote a more localized humanitarian response
- Prioritize supporting country offices to establish accountability mechanisms
- Expand preparedness, resilience, anticipatory action and risk analysis
- Continue to strengthen UNICEF cluster lead agency accountability and global publicprivate partnerships
- Grow organizational capacity to support, operate and deliver critical services in remote, insecure, high-risk and complex humanitarian emergencies



