

# 2022

## UNICEF Humanitarian Action for Children

### *Overview*





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# Forward

## HUMANITARIAN ACTION FOR CHILDREN 2022



The Second World War touched every corner of the globe, leaving devastation and destruction in its wake. Even in December 1946, more than a year after the war ended, millions of children were still suffering daily deprivations.

This is the world into which UNICEF was born. Our mandate: to provide emergency aid, without discrimination, to all children in need.

This month, we mark our 75th anniversary in similarly troubling circumstances.

We are confronting a child rights emergency. Rising poverty and inequality, climate change and conflict, and the impact of COVID-19 are undoing decades of progress.

And, as is so often the case, it is children and young people who are the hardest hit.

### What is at stake?

The pandemic has upended child health and well-being. Rates of routine immunization have fallen to levels not seen since 2009 – and it is children in humanitarian settings who are missing out.

We are slipping back on nutrition, too: The number of children suffering from wasting, the most life-threatening form of malnutrition, could increase by 9 million this year. And – driven by conflict and man-made crises – famine, which should be consigned to history, looms again.

Meanwhile, the world's worst humanitarian crises for children have deteriorated further in Afghanistan, Yemen, Syria, and Burkina Faso.

And escalating conflicts in Ethiopia, Myanmar, and Mozambique have pushed millions more children and their communities to the brink of survival.

Attacks on children, including on civilian infrastructure critical for their survival, are continuing at an alarming rate. Last year, the United Nations verified a total of 23,946 grave violations against children in conflict – or 72 violations a day. Last month, Yemen passed a devastating milestone: Since the 2015 escalation of the conflict, 10,000 children have been killed or maimed.

Climate change is worsening the scale, frequency, and intensity of emergencies. The last 10 years were the hottest on record, and the number of climate-related disasters has tripled in the last 30 years. Today, over 400 million children live in areas where water vulnerability is high or extremely high. Madagascar is confronting a catastrophic food crisis – a direct result of drought caused by climate change.

Through all this, we are seeing more children on the move than ever before. Last year, more than 82 million people worldwide were forcibly displaced. A shocking 42 per cent were children. Disasters were among the biggest drivers. To take one example, a deteriorating conflict in Cabo Delgado, Mozambique forced nearly half a million children from their homes.

The response we are seeing does not match the scale of these crises.

From Ethiopia to Cameroon and from Syria to Myanmar, we continue to witness flagrant disregard for child rights in conflict and a yawning accountability gap for those responsible for grave violations. From Nigeria to the Central African Republic and from Bangladesh to South Sudan, humanitarian appeals remain dangerously underfunded. Across the world, child refugees are being denied the care and compassion they deserve.

### Reasons to hope.

Yet I remain hopeful. Why?

Because of the dedication, commitment and courage of my amazing colleagues who are confronting this reality around the world and who remain in place to deliver for children and their communities.

Because of the courage and resilience of these children and their communities.

And because of the support from our global and national partners. Seventy-five years on, they are ensuring UNICEF can still step up to serve all children and their communities in need.

When the conflict in Afghanistan escalated, UNICEF teams did not miss a beat. We worked tirelessly to keep health

systems functioning and children learning, and to get routine immunization back on track.

When devastation hit Haiti yet again, UNICEF teams coordinated an immense humanitarian effort.

Working with partners and national authorities, we delivered safe water where systems and infrastructure had been destroyed; reunified separated children with their families; and, within the first 24 hours, sent essential medical supplies into hospitals.

Through advocacy and action, UNICEF has played a key role in the UN-wide COVID-19 response. This includes procuring and supplying personal protective equipment, diagnostics, therapeutics and COVID-19 vaccines through the COVAX Facility, to ensure all countries have a fair and equitable shot at recovery.

Away from the headlines, UNICEF has been protecting children, keeping them learning, and supporting their health and nutrition across worsening and complex crises in the Sahel, Venezuela, Somalia, and Sudan – navigating complex political situations with a resolute focus on reaching every child.

I am immensely proud of this work.

### From anger, to hope, to action

But to keep this hope alive, we need a radical transformation in humanitarian action.

Four priorities are clear.

First, to avert a lost generation, **we urgently require timely, predictable, and flexible funding to save children's lives, preserve their dignity and protect their futures.**

Through 52 appeals aiming to reach over 177 million children, UNICEF's Humanitarian Action for Children 2022 sets out an ambitious agenda to respond to this unprecedented time. We need your help to realize this.

Second, **we must sharpen our focus on preventing and preparing for the next disaster.** From pre-arranged finance to anticipatory action, we need a global effort to mobilize resources well before devastating and irreversible damage to children occur.

Third, all of us must ensure the **meaningful participation of children, young people and their communities.** It is *their* future. So, from peace efforts, to climate negotiations, to decisions about where humanitarian funding goes, children and young people must be at the table.

Finally, while UNICEF is needed now as much as it was 75 years ago, **we must constantly adapt to ensure we can respond to the evolving humanitarian challenges of today and tomorrow.**

I am heartened that, with the support of our partners, we are rolling out major transformations recommended by our **Humanitarian Review** – based on feedback from communities we serve, as well as our staff and partners in the field.

UNICEF will take bold and concrete action to boost humanitarian leadership, skills, preparedness, and technical expertise. We will become a more agile, cost effective, innovative and strategic organization centered around constant learning and growth and equipped to respond to the emergencies of tomorrow.

### Looking ahead

We believe just as firmly now as we did 75 years ago that we can guarantee the next generation a better life than the last.

Join us in achieving this ambition for every child.



*Henrietta H. Fore*

**Henrietta H. Fore**  
UNICEF Executive Director



# Humanitarian SITUATION

**Prolonged and violent conflicts** remain the key drivers of a need for humanitarian assistance. These include recent escalating conflicts in Afghanistan, Ethiopia and Myanmar; and increased humanitarian needs in the Central Sahel, Cabo Delgado (Mozambique), South Sudan, Sudan, Venezuela and Yemen.

**The impacts of armed conflict and other forms of violence** are particularly devastating for children. Attacks on schools and medical facilities prevent them from accessing education and interrupt vital health services. Humanitarian crises always increase the risk of gender-based violence (GBV), placing women and girls at risk.

**Population displacements** are expected to persist, and internally displaced people (IDPs), returnees and host communities continue to be the most vulnerable. Mid-2021, an estimated 35 million (42 per cent) of the 82.4 million forcibly displaced people are children below 18 years of age,<sup>1</sup> many of whom are crossing borders unaccompanied or separated from their families.

**Disease outbreaks are increasing**, and the COVID-19 pandemic caused an unprecedented crisis, straining already overburdened social and health service delivery systems, triggering a humanitarian, socioeconomic and human/child rights crisis, and exacerbating the inequalities and vulnerability of children and their families globally. The interruption of basic services, combined with the numerous consequences that COVID-19 has had on children's lives, is expected to lead to increased child morbidity and mortality in 2022 and beyond. The pandemic hit marginalized and poor households heavily, making it difficult for them to meet their most basic needs.

**Climate change and natural disasters** continue to cause more extreme weather events and exacerbate existing vulnerabilities, particularly in countries beset by violence.

In 2022, UNICEF and its partners will continue to provide a principled, timely, predictable and efficient humanitarian response, in line with international norms and standards.

# Children IN CRISIS

The following map highlights some of the major crises affecting children and their families.



## Haiti

The country's most vulnerable people are feeling the combined impact of natural hazard-related disasters, persistent political and socioeconomic crisis, gang-related insecurity, forced returns and internal displacement, and the COVID-19 pandemic. An estimated **2.95 million people, including 1.2 million children and 400,000 pregnant women and adolescent girls**, required emergency health care and **797,000 children need education support**. The earthquake's impacts and recent returns of migrants have exacerbated these vulnerabilities.



## Venezuela and migration flow (children on the move)

As the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela endures its seventh consecutive year of economic contraction aggravated by hyperinflation, political tensions, sanctions and increasing violence – all intensified by COVID-19 – the toll on society and on children worsens. Schools have been partially closed, preventing **6.9 million students (3.4 million girls)** from accessing in-person instruction and other vital benefits, including school feeding. Additionally, **over 5.7 million people** have emigrated to escape violence, with increased protection risks such as trafficking and sexual exploitation and abuse.



## Central Sahel crisis (Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger)

The consequences of climate change, insecurity, forced displacement, lack of access to basic services and the socioeconomic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic have led to some **13.6 million people, including 7.6 million children**,<sup>2</sup> in need of humanitarian assistance across the Central Sahel. The crisis is also moving towards 5 coastal countries (Togo, Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea) in the region.



## Refugee and migrant crisis in Europe

As of 31 August 2021, **472,000 refugees and migrants, including 110,000 children in six countries** (Greece, Italy, Bulgaria, Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Montenegro) are seeking refuge in Europe – a trend likely to continue in 2022. Children on the move, particularly the 10,000 children who are unaccompanied and separated, are highly vulnerable and require urgent care and protection.



## Protracted humanitarian settings in Eastern Africa (Somalia and South Sudan)

In **Somalia**, the conflict continues to disrupt the lives of children and increase their vulnerability to protection violations. In total, **7.7 million people, including 5 million children, will need humanitarian assistance in 2022**. In **South Sudan**, years of prolonged conflict, chronic vulnerabilities and weak essential services are taking their toll. In 2022, **more than 8.3 million people, including 4.5 million children, require humanitarian assistance** to meet their basic needs.



## Nigeria

There are approximately **12.8 million conflict-affected persons, including 8 million children** and 4.8 million adults in north-east and north-west Nigeria. Of these, **over 2.3 million are displaced**, while 1 million are living in inaccessible areas. Alarming levels of food insecurity and malnutrition from protracted conflict in the north-east, and a worsening situation from counterattack against armed groups in the north-west, are being compounded by epidemic outbreaks such as yellow fever, cholera and malaria, worsening already dire conditions.



## Southern Madagascar (drought)

The country is suffering the first famine caused directly by climate change. Failed rains and prolonged drought in the south of the island have left nearly **1.5 million people food insecure**. An estimated **500,000 children under 5 years of age will suffer from acute malnutrition, while 110,000 will be severely malnourished**.



## Cameroon

Humanitarian needs in Cameroon are driven by armed conflict, inter-community violence, an influx of refugees from neighboring countries, seasonal flooding, and disease outbreaks including cholera and measles – all compounded by the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. In urgent need of humanitarian assistance are **4.4 million people, including 2.3 million children, 1.1 million women and 660,000 persons with disabilities.**



## Sudan

Regional turmoil surrounding Sudan is likely to trigger further refugee crises beyond the **55,785 Ethiopian refugees and 784,860 South Sudanese refugees that are among the 1.1 million refugees** already hosted. Internally, there are **3 million IDPs** in camps awaiting resolution to current and past conflict and solutions spanning the peace, development and humanitarian spheres. Sudan remains a junction for irregular migration and must reckon with both new and old internal complexities.



## Central African Republic (CAR)

Election-related violence that erupted in December 2020 has had a devastating effect on civilians, particularly children, forcing hundreds of thousands of people to flee. The end of September 2021 saw 722,000 people displaced, a level not seen since the peak of the crisis in 2013. Including the 709,000 CAR refugees abroad, **one in four Central Africans is now displaced by conflict.** Increased violence, combined with the health and socioeconomic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, have increased the number of people projected to **need humanitarian assistance in 2022 – estimated at 3.1 million (63 per cent of the population), including 1.4 million children.**



## Northern Ethiopia crisis

Since military clashes erupted in northern Ethiopia, widespread fighting continues and humanitarian needs continue to increase. Conflict escalation in several areas, climatic shocks and disease outbreaks remain the main drivers of displacement, food insecurity and protection risks in Ethiopia. **Over 29.4 million people, including 15.6 million children and 4.4 million people with disabilities, need urgent humanitarian assistance.**



## Protracted conflicts in the Middle East (the Syrian Arab Republic, Syrian refugees in the sub-region and Yemen)

The Middle East region remains the epicentre of two of the world's most protracted and severe emergencies. Children are bearing the brunt of the 11-year-old conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic, where the number of children needing humanitarian assistance has increased by 27 per cent from 2020 to 2021, with 6.1 million children now affected. Yemen remains the world's worst humanitarian crisis. Protracted armed conflict, widespread economic collapse and a breakdown in national systems and services have left **70 per cent of the total population, including 11.3 million children, in need of humanitarian assistance.**



## Afghanistan

Recent political developments have greatly exacerbated the humanitarian situation in Afghanistan. The volatile situation has heightened the underlying vulnerabilities in the country, where **24.4 million, including 12.6 million children are already in need of humanitarian assistance.** Child protection risks remain high with continued insecurity and attacks against civilians, and families are resorting to child marriage and child labor to cope with the socioeconomic deterioration. **Over 10 million school-aged children need education assistance, in addition to the 4.2 million children already out of school.** In a context where 8 out of every 10 Afghans drink unsafe water, severe drought further limits the access to safe water. Outbreaks of measles, dengue fever and acute watery diarrhoea continue to affect children and overwhelm struggling health services. **Almost 23 million people will experience acute food insecurity** from November 2021 until March 2022 and **1.1 million children are at risk of death due to severe acute malnutrition in 2021.**

## Myanmar

Myanmar is experiencing an unprecedented political and humanitarian crisis. Escalating conflict and violence with severe human rights violations, the COVID-19 pandemic, propensity to climate-related disasters, rising poverty and collapsing public services have left **an estimated 14.4 million people, including 5 million children, in need of humanitarian assistance.** These inter-related risks are threatening child survival, development, and well-being across the country.



## Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)

The country continues to witness some of the most complex, protracted and acute humanitarian crises. Persisting violence, inter-community tensions, acute malnutrition and major epidemic outbreaks continue to affect children's lives and well-being. **Over 5.5 million people are internally displaced, including 3.2 million children and 1.2 million women.** Of these, over 2.6 million people were newly displaced between August 2020 and August 2021, representing a 28 per cent increase from 2020. GBV remains a key concern, with women and children at risk of sexual exploitation and abuse and few avenues for reporting and seeking assistance. Nearly half (47 per cent) of health zones are identified in nutritional emergency, with a total of **2.4 million children under 5 years of age suffering from acute malnutrition and 700,000 children suffering from severe acute malnutrition.**



## Mozambique

The humanitarian situation in Mozambique is critical, particularly in Cabo Delgado, where **nearly 856,000 people, including 414,272 children, have been displaced and need humanitarian assistance.** In this province, 363,000 people are at risk of food insecurity (IPC crisis level 3 or above), and COVID-19 continues to deepen vulnerabilities of the affected population, particularly in health, education and nutrition.

# Results

## ACHIEVED IN 2021

Results achieved in 2021 against the humanitarian targets.

Further 2021 reporting, including country-specific indicators, is available in the respective country appeals at [www.unicef.org/appeals](http://www.unicef.org/appeals)



### HEALTH

**22.4 million**

CHILDREN AND WOMEN RECEIVING  
ESSENTIAL HEALTH CARE SERVICES  
IN UNICEF-SUPPORTED FACILITIES **63%**



### NUTRITION

**2.4 million**

CHILDREN WITH SEVERE  
ACUTE MALNUTRITION  
ADMITTED FOR TREATMENT **42%**



### WASH

**34 million**

PEOPLE ACCESSING A SUFFICIENT  
QUANTITY OF SAFE WATER  
FOR DRINKING, COOKING,  
AND PERSONAL HYGIENE **56%**



### EDUCATION

**110.7 million**

CHILDREN ACCESSING FORMAL  
OR NON-FORMAL EDUCATION,  
INCLUDING EARLY LEARNING **104%**



### CHILD PROTECTION

**5 million**

CHILDREN AND CAREGIVERS  
ACCESSING MENTAL HEALTH  
AND PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT **26%**



### C4D<sup>3</sup>

**812.2 million**

PEOPLE REACHED  
THROUGH MESSAGING  
ON ACCESS TO SERVICES **109%**



### PSEA<sup>4</sup>

**3.2 million**

PEOPLE WITH ACCESS TO SAFE  
CHANNELS TO REPORT SEXUAL  
EXPLOITATION AND ABUSE **22%**



### GBViE<sup>5</sup>

**8.6 million**

WOMEN, GIRLS AND BOYS  
ACCESSING GBV RISK  
MITIGATION, PREVENTION OR  
RESPONSE INTERVENTIONS **39%**



### HUMANITARIAN CASH TRANSFERS

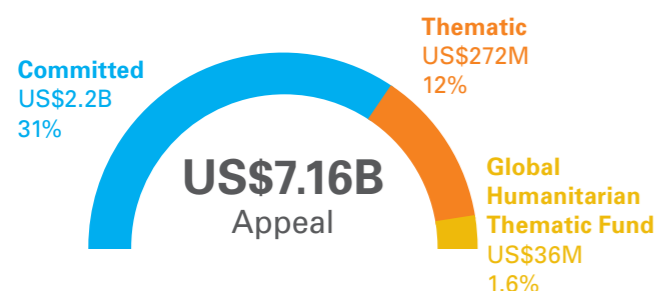
**14.9 million**

HOUSEHOLDS REACHED WITH  
HUMANITARIAN CASH TRANSFERS  
ACROSS SECTORS **81%**



# Humanitarian

## FUNDING IN 2021<sup>6</sup>



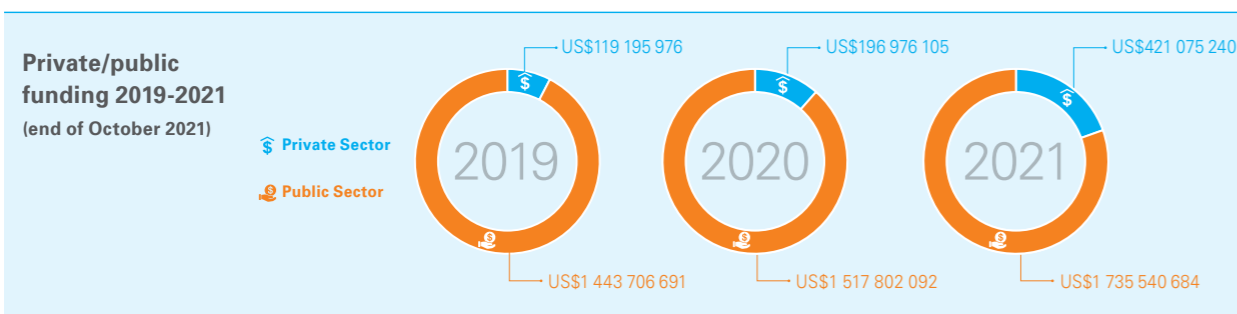
2021 was a remarkably difficult year to be a child. Emergency needs reached new highs, making the humanitarian requirements in 2021 the largest on record for UNICEF. Humanitarian programming was adjusted to integrate COVID-19 response in individual country and regional appeals reflecting the needs emanating from the pandemic. Moreover, children were impacted by a rise in conflict and sociopolitical crises, as well as a surge in emergency needs due to climate change.

When the 2021 HAC was launched, it appealed for US\$6.4 billion to assist 190.8 million children in need in 149 countries and territories.<sup>7</sup> By November 2021, the total humanitarian requirement rose to US\$7.16 billion. This is due to new crises and protracted emergencies worsening in places including Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Haiti, India, Madagascar, Mozambique and Niger, as well as the

need to accelerate equitable access to COVID-19 tests, treatments and vaccines (ACT-A/COVAX).<sup>8</sup>

As of 11 November 2021, funding for the appeal had reached US\$2.2 billion, representing a 30 per cent increase in absolute terms from funding received in the same period last year (US\$1.69 billion in November 2020). With US\$1.34 billion available from the previous year, the 2021 appeal was 49 per cent funded. However, the overall commitments for non-COVID-19 related needs decreased in comparison to 2019, reflecting a shifting of resource partners' priorities and the wider economic implications of the COVID-19 response.

While the bulk of funding came from public sector partners, private sector fundraising levels in 2021 more than doubled from 2020, totaling US\$433 million – 20 per cent of total funding committed.<sup>9</sup> This upward trend is in part thanks to private donor assistance to the ACT-A/COVAX appeal, which served as a catalyst for new donors to support UNICEF action for children in emergencies across the globe. The most significant increase in funding for 2021 came from private donors in the United States, Germany, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and India.



Overall, the top 10 partners made up the majority of funding received in 2021 – 77 per cent. These include the United States, European Commission, Government of Japan, U.S. Fund for UNICEF, Gavi,<sup>10</sup> Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Government of Canada, Government of Sweden and the German National Committee for UNICEF. In 2021, UNICEF became the top recipient of CERF funding with US\$131 million received in 29 emergencies.

UNICEF saw a substantial increase in contributions from several partners compared to previous years, including the European Commission, Government of Japan, U.S. Fund for UNICEF, Government of Canada, Republic of Korea and Australia. In addition, Gavi provided US\$140 million to support the ACT-A appeal<sup>11</sup> in 2021. Partners also rose to action with support when situations deteriorated, such as the escalating conflict in northern Ethiopia, the devastating earthquake aftermath in Haiti, and the crisis in Afghanistan.

### Top 10 Partners in 2021

Donor	Amount (in millions)
United States	US\$480
European Commission	US\$273
Japan	US\$250
U.S. Fund for UNICEF*	US\$139
CERF	US\$131
GAVI, the Vaccine Alliance	US\$140
United Kingdom	US\$87
Canada	US\$85
Sweden	US\$44
Germany Committee for UNICEF	US\$38

\*Refers to National Committee for UNICEF.

### Top 5 Multi-year partners\*

Donor	Amount (in millions)
GAVI, the Vaccine Alliance	US\$54
Japan	US\$35
European Commission / ECHO	US\$17
Australia	US\$16
Denmark	US\$9

\* Multi-year funding is funding provided for two or more years based on agreements signed in 2021.



Despite these record levels of funding overall, challenges remain in meeting the increasing needs, meaning millions of children do not receive the assistance and protection they need. Of the funds received, 65 per cent went to 10 emergency appeals. The top recipients remain largely unchanged, but the share of total funding has decreased for some key emergencies, such as the Republic of Syria, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Iraq and South Sudan. On the other hand, the nine most underfunded emergencies combined – including Pakistan, Tajikistan and Libya – accounted for only 2 per cent of 2021 total funding. Significant shortfalls in funding are preventing UNICEF and its partners from meeting children's humanitarian needs, leaving many without critical support.

Quality funding is key in responding to crisis and UNICEF recognizes the overall boost in flexible thematic and multi-year contributions in 2021. Thematic humanitarian funds (country, regional and global) reached US\$272 million, or 12 per cent of overall commitments, which is more than double since 2020. This uptick is predominately thanks to private sector donors (82 per cent) and their commitment to support the ACT-A/COVAX appeal (US\$126.6 million received). The 2021 thematic funding indicates a positive direction towards more flexibility by current and new partners. However, the same level of increased flexibility shown for COVID-19 in 2020 and ACT-A/COVAX in 2021 needs to continue and be afforded to other emergency responses in future years.

Global Humanitarian Thematic Funding (GHTF) – UNICEF's most flexible resources after regular resources – raised US\$36 million, a 29 per cent increase from 2020.<sup>12</sup> The Netherlands remained the champion partner for GHTF,

followed by private sector partners whom, along with Republic of Korea and Denmark, increased support to GHTF in 2021.

In terms of crucial multi-year funding, contributions to humanitarian response increased 11 per cent from 2020, with US\$338 million in multi-year contributions received (decreased by 13 per cent compared to 2019).

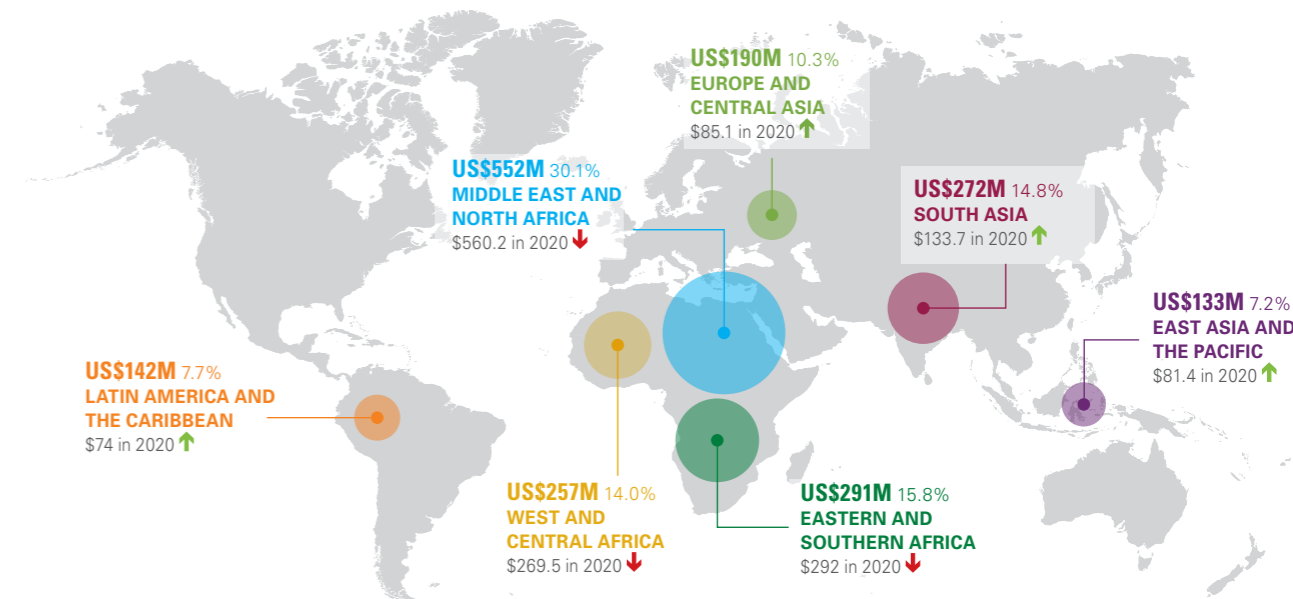
Regular resources also play a critical role in the humanitarian response, where more than US\$412 million was used for humanitarian programmes and life-saving support. Additionally, the regular resources contribute through allocations made via the Emergency Programme Fund loan mechanism, which supports acute emergencies by fast-tracking resources to affected countries within 48 hours of a crisis. In 2021, US\$44 million was allocated to over 26 countries to ensure timely response.

To date, UNICEF has transferred funds committed to global humanitarian response to 3,603 implementing partners. Of the funds spent to fund emergency programmes, almost 30 per cent went to local and national actors<sup>13</sup> in partnership with UNICEF fulfilling Grand Bargain commitments in localization.

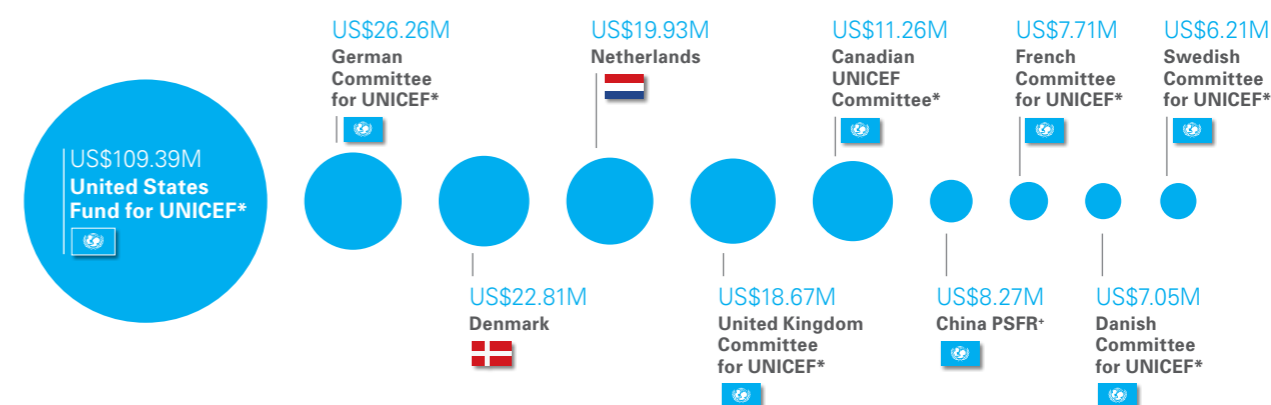
Limited quality funding remains a significant concern for humanitarian responses in the field. UNICEF will continue to explore opportunities for collective action and advocacy, as well as approaches to increasing the quality of funding – including flexibility to implementing partners. UNICEF seeks to appeal to resource partners for continued strategic partnerships, including more flexible, timely and longer-term funding to address the needs of the most vulnerable children and their families.

### Funds committed per region

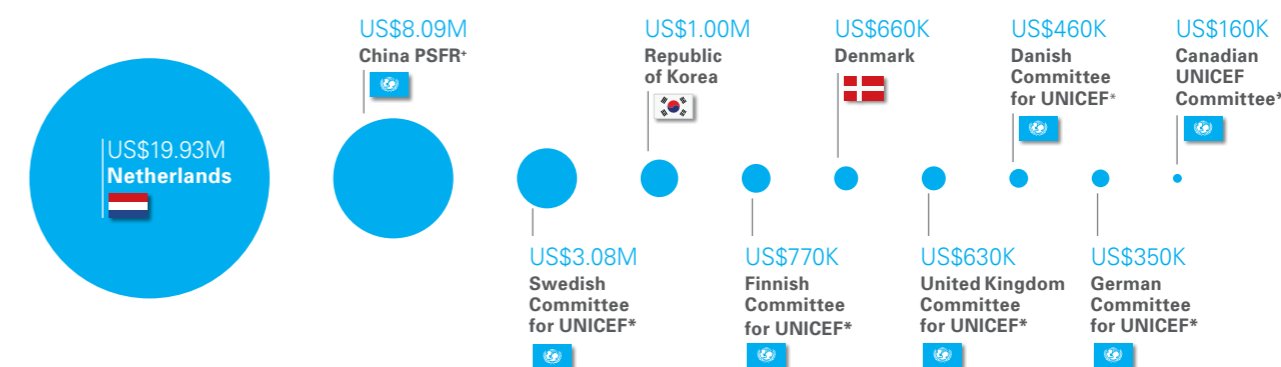
Percentage refers to funds committed to each region from the total funds committed to 2021 HACs



### Top 10 Thematic partners



















































### Top 10 Global Thematic partners



\*Refers to National Committee for UNICEF \*Private sector fundraising.

Humanitarian Action for Children: Funding commitments and shortfalls in 2021<sup>14</sup>

Emergency appeal	Appeal target (in millions)	Funding committed (in millions)	Gap (in millions)	% Gap
 Afghanistan	US\$192	US\$93	US\$99	51%
 Angola	US\$14	US\$4	US\$10	69%
 Bangladesh - Rohingya crisis	US\$204	US\$61	US\$143	70%
 Brazil	US\$23	US\$5	US\$18	80%
 Burkina Faso	US\$157	US\$21	US\$136	87%
 Burundi	US\$31	US\$4	US\$26	86%
 Cameroon	US\$83	US\$9	US\$74	89%
 Central African Republic	US\$67	US\$20	US\$46	70%
 Chad	US\$60	US\$14	US\$45	76%
 Congo	US\$12	US\$1	US\$11	93%
 Democratic Republic of the Congo	US\$384	US\$34	US\$351	91%
 Eritrea	US\$19	US\$5	US\$13	72%
 Ethiopia	US\$248	US\$87	US\$161	65%
 Ghana	US\$27	US\$12	US\$15	56%
 Guinea	US\$12	US\$5	US\$7	56%
 Haiti	US\$122	US\$24	US\$98	81%
 India	US\$127	US\$60	US\$66	52%
 Iran	US\$14	US\$9	US\$5	39%
 Iraq	US\$66	US\$18	US\$48	73%
 Kenya	US\$33	US\$9	US\$23	71%
 Kyrgyzstan	US\$15	US\$0.10	US\$15	99%
 Lebanon	US\$68	US\$12	US\$56	82%
 Lesotho	US\$7	US\$0	US\$7	100%
 Libya	US\$60	US\$2	US\$59	97%
 Madagascar	US\$34	US\$17	US\$18	52%
 Mali	US\$119	US\$27	US\$92	77%
 Mauritania	US\$18	US\$3	US\$15	82%
 Mozambique	US\$96	US\$15	US\$82	85%
 Myanmar	US\$75	US\$18	US\$57	76%
 Nepal	US\$26	US\$9	US\$17	65%
 Niger	US\$102	US\$12	US\$90	88%

Emergency appeal	Appeal target (in millions)	Funding committed (in millions)	Gap (in millions)	% Gap
 Nigeria	US\$179	US\$39	US\$140	78%
 Pakistan	US\$61	US\$13	US\$48	78%
 Rwanda	US\$6	US\$0.22	US\$6	96%
 Senegal	US\$16	US\$1	US\$15	93%
 Sierra Leone	US\$13	US\$1	US\$12	92%
 Somalia	US\$124	US\$55	US\$69	56%
 South Sudan	US\$180	US\$58	US\$122	68%
 State of Palestine	US\$22	US\$15	US\$7	31%
 Sudan	US\$211	US\$37	US\$175	83%
 Syrian Arab Republic	US\$331	US\$87	US\$243	74%
 Tajikistan	US\$18	US\$0.05	US\$18	100%
 Uganda	US\$25	US\$7	US\$18	70%
 Ukraine	US\$15	US\$9	US\$6	40%
 Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela	US\$202	US\$77	US\$125	62%
 Yemen	US\$509	US\$173	US\$336	66%
 Zimbabwe	US\$66	US\$8	US\$58	87%
Children on the move and COVID-19 in Mexico and Central America <small>Multi-country</small>	US\$60	US\$28	US\$32	53%
Migration flows from the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela <small>Multi-country</small>	US\$100	US\$29	US\$71	71%
Refugees and Migrants in Europe <small>Multi-country</small>	US\$48	US\$8	US\$40	84%
Response to Hurricane Eta and Iota <small>Multi-country</small>	US\$21	US\$7	US\$14	67%
Syrian Refugees <small>Multi-country</small>	US\$973	US\$231	US\$742	76%
East Asia and the Pacific <small>Regional</small>	US\$117	US\$42	US\$75	64%
Eastern and Southern Africa <small>Regional</small>	US\$64	US\$30	US\$34	53%
Europe and Central Asia <small>Regional</small>	US\$72	US\$18	US\$54	75%
Latin America and the Caribbean <small>Regional</small>	US\$49	US\$9	US\$40	81%
Middle East and North Africa <small>Regional</small>	US\$42	US\$20	US\$22	52%
South Asia <small>Regional</small>	US\$18	US\$50.25	US\$14	73%
West and Central Africa <small>Regional</small>	US\$71	US\$11	US\$60	85%
Access to COVID-19 Tools ACT-A <small>Global</small>	US\$969	US\$562	US\$407	42%
 Global Support for UNICEF humanitarian action <small>Global</small>	US\$53	US\$28	US\$25	48%

# ACCESS TO COVID-19 TOOLS ACCELERATOR (ACT-A)<sup>15</sup>

## UNICEF's role in Access to COVID-19 Tools Accelerator<sup>16</sup>



The Access to COVID-19 Tools Accelerator (ACT-A) was set up in April 2020 to speed up development, production and equitable access to COVID-19 tests, treatments and vaccines to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic. UNICEF is leading the end-to-end procurement and supply of the COVID-19 vaccine on behalf of the COVAX Facility. UNICEF's work spans from procurement, international freight and logistics to supporting country readiness and delivery. Similarly, UNICEF is playing a key role in the procurement, delivery and roll-out of COVID-19 testing kits, treatments and personal protective equipment (PPE) needed to keep frontline workers safe.

UNICEF has been organizing the international transport of COVID-19 vaccines for the COVAX Facility since February 2021. The official COVAX target in 2021 was to help low- and middle-income countries to achieve a population coverage of 20 per cent. UNICEF is supporting 133 low- and middle-income countries with vaccine roll-out.

## UNICEF is mobilizing supply and logistics operations to support countries to access COVID-19 vaccines



### • UNICEF's comparative advantage

As the largest single vaccine buyer in the world, UNICEF has a unique and long-standing expertise in procurement and logistics. UNICEF procures more than 2 billion doses of vaccines annually for routine immunization and outbreak response on behalf of nearly 100 countries. In addition, UNICEF's work to support ACT-A also leverages our decades-long comparative advantage and experience in working with communities, governments, businesses, industry and other partners to shape markets and supply essential commodities, while strengthening systems and programmes.

### • UNICEF's expertise

Through the COVAX Facility – led by Gavi, WHO<sup>17</sup> and CEPI<sup>18</sup> – UNICEF is working with manufacturers and partners on the procurement of COVID-19 vaccine doses, as well as freight, logistics and storage. In collaboration with the PAHO<sup>19</sup> Revolving Fund, UNICEF is leading the procurement and delivery for 92 low- and middle-income countries, while also supporting procurement for more than 97 upper middle-income and high-income nations. UNICEF is also procuring and transporting immunization supplies such as syringes, safety boxes for their disposal, and cold chain equipment such as vaccine refrigerators.

- **Delivering products and services** through a global network, including supply hubs across the world and UNICEF country offices that serve local programmes.
- **Influencing markets** to ensure appropriate products are available at an affordable price, with the right quality standards.
- **Ensuring quality** through a rigorous approach that incentivizes new manufacturers to make the investments needed to become compliant with good manufacturing practices and other requirements that correspond to international standards.
- **Creating sustainable supply chains** to avoid disruptions in supply chains and to connect scalable solutions.
- **Driving product innovation** by managing a portfolio of product innovation projects in strategic programme areas, including child survival, child protection, education and emergencies.

## Key achievements<sup>20</sup>



**432.3 million**  
COVID-19 vaccines  
to 109 countries<sup>21</sup>

**543.7 million**  
syringes to 98 countries

**6.2 million**  
safety boxes for disposal of  
used syringes to 98 countries

**374.6 million**  
surgical masks

**289.3 million**  
gloves

**23 million**  
N95 respirators

**10.3 million**  
medical gowns

**8.6 million**  
molecular diagnostics kits

**37,057**  
oxygen concentrators

## ACT-A Funding Overview in 2021<sup>22</sup>



Pillar	2021 HAC requirement (in millions)	Funds available (in millions)	Funding Gap (in millions)	Funding Gap (%)
Vaccine delivery, including humanitarian buffer	US\$719.0	US\$389.5	US\$329.5	46%
Diagnostics	US\$70.5	US\$12.6	US\$57.9	82%
Therapeutics	US\$54.5	US\$4.3	US\$50.2	92%
Health systems response and connector: risk communication and community engagement	US\$28.0	US\$12.8	US\$15.2	54%
Health systems response and connector: personal protective equipment	US\$97.0	US\$14.8	US\$82.2	85%
<b>Total</b>	<b>US\$969.0</b>	<b>US\$434.0</b>	<b>US\$535.0</b>	<b>55%</b>

## ACT-A Supplies Financing Facility (ACT-A SFF)

An opportunity to join UNICEF in the largest health and logistics operation the world has ever seen

UNICEF has established contracts with manufacturers of key COVID-19 response supplies. UNICEF has launched the ACT-A SFF to receive funds dedicated to support low- and middle-income countries to access, purchase, and receive the delivery of key COVID-19 supplies via UNICEF Procurement Services. Additionally, UNICEF uses the funds to reserve supply capacity in bulk to assure that countries have equitable access to supplies for their populations.

### Key achievements (as of Q3 2021):

- ACT-A SFF has received approximately US\$1 billion of donor contributions to support low- and middle-income countries with COVID-19 health supplies.
- 75 countries have been supported with ACT-A SFF-funded allocations, including procurement and delivery of COVID-19 health supplies.
- Special contracts have been backed by ACT-A SFF to achieve supply availability security for in-demand items.





# Strategic

## APPROACHES AND PRIORITIES IN 2022

### Committed to stay and deliver

Promoting predictable, effective and timely collective humanitarian action

The UNICEF 2022 humanitarian response will be delivered in accordance with the UNICEF Strategic Plan 2022–2025 and the Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Action (CCCs). UNICEF will continue to leverage its long-standing comparative advantages, including extensive field presence before, during and after emergencies; delivering multi-sectoral support; leading or co-leading four clusters/areas of responsibility; and harnessing its vast network of partners, including governments, Member States, donors, civil society, communities and the private sector. UNICEF continues to focus on strengthening the response to mass population displacements and protracted crises; increasing the coverage and quality of humanitarian assistance; recognizing the profoundly different and gendered impacts of crises on women and men, and girls and boys; advocating for the central role of protection, with particular attention to specialized protection services for children in armed conflicts; and growing organizational capacity to support, operate and deliver critical services to the most vulnerable children in remote, insecure, high-risk and complex humanitarian emergencies.

### How UNICEF is delivering better

#### 1 Humanitarian Review

UNICEF undertook the Humanitarian Review in 2019/20 to understand how its work in emergencies could be strengthened to ensure that UNICEF, together with its partners, can continue to deliver results for children and their families. The review provides a timely framework for change with clear recommendations that will guide UNICEF to improve the quality of its humanitarian action, in order to be more predictable, efficient and equitable in its emergency response. UNICEF will undertake transformational whole-of-organization change, focusing on cultivating stronger humanitarian leadership, advancing in skill building and learning in key technical areas, improving preparedness and conflict-sensitive risk-informed programming and reinforcing technical capacities, particularly in public health emergencies and migration crises, as well as investing in new implementation modalities to respond effectively and efficiently to children's need in tomorrow's emergencies. Such change is already supported by the revised CCCs and the development of the new emergency procedures, which together with the implementation of the review, will help us be more accountable to those we serve, including improving capacity sharing with our local partners for a stronger response together for children.

#### 2 Revised Core Commitments for Children

In October 2020, UNICEF released the revised CCCs, the organization's core policy for humanitarian action and a vital framework that guides and shapes its humanitarian response in complex and life-threatening environments. The CCCs have been entirely integrated into the analysis, theory of change and results framework of the UNICEF Strategic Plan 2022–2025. Roll-out of the revised CCCs is fostering greater leadership engagement and strengthened accountabilities for UNICEF personnel and leaders. The CCCs are also informing the review of UNICEF planning, monitoring, reporting, human resources and performance management systems to bring stronger accountability to humanitarian action as well as systematic links between humanitarian and development programmes, in all contexts. The CCCs are a transformational tool that equips UNICEF to be a more agile, responsive, predictable and reliable humanitarian leader and partner.



### 3 Developing the organization's new emergency procedures

UNICEF developed new emergency procedures based on learning from the COVID-19 response and the thematic review of previous procedures by the Office of Internal Audit and Investigations. The new procedures apply to all emergencies, with additional simplifications and requirements for more complex humanitarian situations (Levels 3 and 2). They are aligned with the revised CCCs and support the operationalization of many of the recommendations of the humanitarian review to make UNICEF more predictable, timely and efficient in its humanitarian coordination, response and advocacy. Emergency procedures have also been drafted to reflect learning and recommendations in the areas of risk management, partnerships with civil society organizations, humanitarian advocacy, humanitarian cash transfers, humanitarian access and prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse.

### 4 Strengthening preparedness and risk analysis

UNICEF has embraced the recommendations of the humanitarian review and is expanding its preparedness, anticipatory action and risk analysis work. A dedicated team that addresses those issues and provides direct technical support to country and regional offices is working to catalyse preparedness action not only within UNICEF, but in the wider United Nations and humanitarian communities.

### 5 Improving accountability to affected people through strong feedback mechanisms

A key aim of accountability to affected populations is to receive feedback from people and adapt programmes accordingly, which is also one of the benchmarks of the CCCs and features in key recommendations of the humanitarian review. UNICEF is scaling up its internal systems for protection against sexual exploitation and abuse globally and in countries responding to emergencies. It is also actively promoting cooperation around accountability to affected populations at the inter-agency level. In 2022, UNICEF will continue to prioritize supporting country offices to establish these mechanisms and ensure that systematic engagement with affected people guides evidence-based decision-making in all its programming.

### 6 Partnerships and localization

Engaging with local actors is fundamental in achieving better accountability to affected populations. Therefore, it is crucial to strengthen partnerships and collaboration with local civil society organizations (CSOs), which typically are more consistently connected with local communities. This is closely linked to the emerging localization agenda. In line with the Humanitarian Review recommendations on localization, UNICEF has developed a draft organizational strategy for a comprehensive approach to localization. This involves: a) investing in the institutional and technical capacity of local actors (national authorities, CSOs, communities and the private sector); b) respecting and strengthening the leadership and coordination of humanitarian action by national and local authorities, CSOs and communities; c) engaging in principled partnerships; d) adopting comprehensive risk management; e) supporting, where possible, multi-year agreements and funding; and f) capacity sharing with local actors, including communities.

### 7 Strengthening humanitarian coordination capacities as a cluster lead agency

In the face of growing humanitarian needs and as a partner of choice for humanitarian action, there are increasing expectations from donors and Members States that UNICEF drive and support its corporate commitment to effective and accountable humanitarian coordination and leadership. Therefore, as the cluster/area of responsibility lead/co-lead for child protection, education, nutrition and WASH, UNICEF will appropriately resource those functions in the country contexts where coordination platforms are active.

“UNICEF remains committed to stay and deliver vital humanitarian actions despite the many complex and challenging humanitarian crises we face today. Together with our partners, we will not fail children and young people affected by crises around the world.

**Manuel Fontaine**

Director  
Office of Emergency Programmes  
UNICEF



# Planned

## RESULTS IN 2022

The following information summarizes the global requirements for UNICEF humanitarian programmes, total number of people and children to be reached and planned results in Humanitarian Action for Children 2022.

### UNICEF PLANS TO ASSIST



**327.1 million**  
people

**164.9 million**  
women/girls

**29.2 million**  
people with disabilities



Including  
**177.7 million**  
children

**88.7 million**  
girls

**16 million**  
children with disabilities

**145**  
countries  
and territories

**US\$9.4 billion**  
Funding Requirement

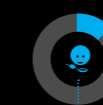
### PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL REQUIREMENT PER THEMATIC PRIORITY



**22%**  
WATER,  
SANITATION  
AND HYGIENE  
(WASH)



**22%**  
EDUCATION



**14%**  
NUTRITION



**12%**  
HEALTH



**9%**  
CHILD  
PROTECTION



**10%**  
ACT-A



**1%**  
GLOBAL  
SUPPORT



**11%**  
OTHER

UNICEF AND PARTNERS WILL WORK TOWARDS THE FOLLOWING RESULTS IN 2022

**HEALTH****62.1 million**CHILDREN IMMUNIZED  
AGAINST MEASLES**WASH****53.4 million**PEOPLE HAVE ACCESS TO  
ENOUGH SAFE WATER FOR  
DRINKING AND DOMESTIC NEEDS**CHILD PROTECTION****27.9 million**CHILDREN AND CAREGIVERS HAVE  
ACCESS TO MENTAL HEALTH AND  
PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT**PSEA****51.9 million**PEOPLE WITH SAFE AND  
ACCESSIBLE CHANNELS TO  
REPORT SEXUAL EXPLOITATION  
AND ABUSE BY AID WORKERS**SOCIAL  
PROTECTION****23.6 million**HOUSEHOLDS REACHED WITH CASH  
TRANSFERS THROUGH AN EXISTING  
GOVERNMENT SYSTEM WHERE  
UNICEF PROVIDED TECHNICAL  
ASSISTANCE AND/OR FUNDING**NUTRITION****7.2 million**CHILDREN TREATED FOR  
SEVERE ACUTE MALNUTRITION**EDUCATION****77.1 million**CHILDREN HAVE ACCESS TO FORMAL  
OR NON-FORMAL EDUCATION,  
INCLUDING EARLY LEARNING**C4D****745.1 million**PEOPLE REACHED THROUGH  
BEHAVIORAL MESSAGES ON  
DISEASE PREVENTION AND ACCESS  
TO HEALTH SERVICES**AAP<sup>22</sup>****22 million**PEOPLE WITH ACCESS TO  
ESTABLISHED ACCOUNTABILITY  
MECHANISMS**GBV<sup>e</sup>****21.3 million**CHILDREN AND WOMEN HAVE  
ACCESS TO GENDER-BASED  
VIOLENCE RISK MITIGATION,  
PREVENTION OR RESPONSE  
INTERVENTIONS

# Global Support

## FOR UNICEF HUMANITARIAN ACTION IN 2022

The UNICEF Office of Emergency Programmes coordinates the organization's global support for humanitarian action, including through a security team and the 24/7 Operations Centre.

In 2022, this support will cost US\$108.3 million. UNICEF will cover US\$38.7 million of this cost through its core resources and will require US\$69.6 million in flexible and multi-year funding to cover the remaining needs.

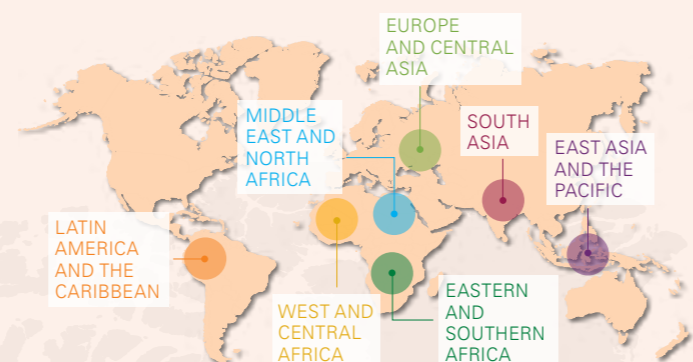
UNICEF Global Support includes **four major components**:

1

### Regional Support

US\$4.8 million

This support is delivered by the seven UNICEF Regional Offices to the UNICEF Country Offices, so that they may provide humanitarian action, capacity building and technical support. UNICEF regional offices cover these regions:



2

### Emergency Operational Support

US\$22.1 million

This delivers operations and management support to Country Office senior management and staff in emergency contexts, including rapid-onset and protracted crises.



3

### Humanitarian Programme Support

US\$76.4 million

To reinforce partnership, coordination and collaboration, and strengthen operational capacity for effective and efficient programme delivery.

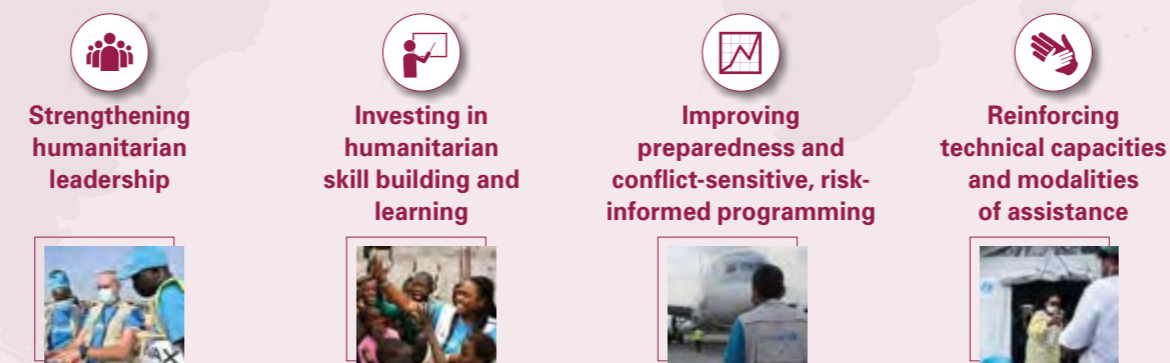


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















### Humanitarian Review

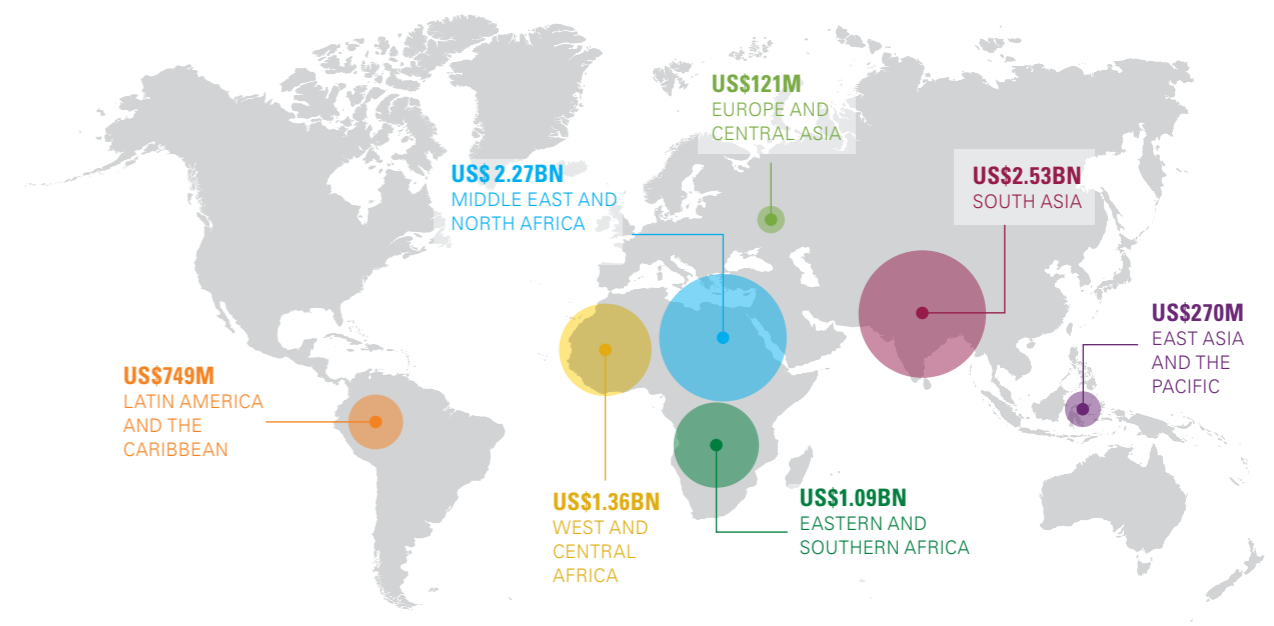
US\$5 million<sup>24</sup>

















To make the recommended changes to UNICEF humanitarian action made in the humanitarian review, ensuring that UNICEF is prepared to respond in a timely, predictable and equitable way, with quality programming to the emergencies of tomorrow.



# Funding REQUIRED IN 2022

EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC REGION		US\$
 Myanmar		151 378 990
East Asia and Pacific Region		118 784 840
<b>Total</b>		<b>270 163 830</b>
EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA REGION		US\$
 Angola		26 600 000
 Burundi		22 344 409
 Eritrea		13 700 000
 Ethiopia		351 143 340
 Kenya		30 860 693
 Madagascar		40 008 000
 Mozambique		98 751 945
 Somalia		177 011 509
 South Sudan		183 580 574
 Uganda		25 000 000
 Zimbabwe		54 725 857
Eastern and Southern Africa Region		68 132 400
<b>Total</b>		<b>1 091 858 727</b>
EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA REGION		US\$
 Ukraine		15 100 000
Refugee and migrant crisis in Europe Multi-country		42 012 100
Europe and Central Asia Region		64 631 680
<b>Total</b>		<b>121 743 780</b>
LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN REGION		US\$
 Haiti		96 961 622
 Venezuela		317 240 000
Children on the move, including Venezuelans, and communities affected by COVID-19 Multi-country		178 925 595
COVID-19, children on the move and other crises in Mexico and Central America Multi-country		127 728 405
Latin America and Caribbean Region		29 120 941
<b>Total</b>		<b>749 976 563</b>
MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA REGION		US\$
 Iraq		52 188 299
 Lebanon		65 480 231
 Libya		55 419 749
 State of Palestine		39 500 000
 Sudan		270 046 005
 Syrian Arab Republic		334 430 071
 Yemen		484 400 000
Syrian Refugees Multi-country		909 994 570
Middle East and North Africa Region		55 835 315
<b>Total</b>		<b>2 267 294 240</b>



SOUTH ASIA REGION		US\$
 Afghanistan		2 047 724 710
 Bangladesh		216 527 920
 India		76 591 711
 Nepal		27 274 014
 Pakistan		69 496 410
Afghanistan Outflow Multi-country		81 159 038
South Asia Region		16 114 354
<b>Total</b>		<b>2 534 888 157</b>
WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA REGION		US\$
 Burkina Faso		180 877 767
 Cameroon		76 047 049
 Central African Republic		73 000 000
 Chad		62 428 555
 Democratic Republic of the Congo		356 352 332
 Guinea		27 252 851
 Mali		119 329 711
 Mauritania		18 888 741
 Niger		82 446 460
 Nigeria		230 700 000
 Republic of Congo		12 137 829
West and Central Africa Region		116 925 996
<b>Total</b>		<b>1 356 387 291</b>
GLOBAL		US\$
Access to COVID-19 Tools Accelerator (ACT-A)		933 000 000
Global Support for UNICEF humanitarian action		69 591 804
<b>Total</b>		<b>1 002 591 804</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>9 394 904 392</b>



Quality funding can make a difference in being able to swiftly support children in forgotten crisis and addressing the most urgent needs for their families. We deeply appreciate and acknowledge resource partners that have continued to support UNICEF with flexible and multi-year funds and hope that others commit to following in their footsteps.

**June Kunugi**

Director  
Public Partnerships Division  
UNICEF



ENDNOTES

<sup>1</sup> UNHCR’s Refugee Population Statistics Database (June 2021).

<sup>2</sup> Burkina Faso: 3.9 million people, including 2.3 million children. Mali: 5.9 million people, including 3.2 million children. Niger: 3.8 million people, including 2.1 million children.

<sup>3</sup> Communications for development (C4D)

<sup>4</sup> Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)

<sup>5</sup> Gender-based violence in Emergencies (GBViE)

<sup>6</sup> All figures are provisional as of 11 November 2021, unless otherwise indicated, and represent fund commitments by resource partners as per agreement amount at the time signed in the current appeal year. Figures are subject to change.

<sup>7</sup> The 2021 appeal covered 144 countries and five territories at the time of the launch.

<sup>8</sup> For more information on COVID-19 and ACT-A / COVAX related funding, please see the [Coronavirus disease \(COVID-19\) response: Donors and partners webpage](#).

<sup>9</sup> Since 2017, private sector support as of November each year averaged 9 per cent in humanitarian contributions to UNICEF.

<sup>10</sup> Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance.

<sup>11</sup> In addition to this support, Gavi provided US\$12.2 million in other resources this year for the ACT-A/COVAX to enable technical support.

<sup>12</sup> For more information on the Global Humanitarian Thematic Funds, please see the [GHTF webpage](#).

<sup>13</sup> Local and national actors comprise UNICEF’s non-international implementing partners: government ministries/agencies, national non-governmental and community-based organizations.

<sup>14</sup> Presented figures are provisional as of 1 November 2021 and represent fund commitments by resource partners as per agreement signed in the current appeal year. Funding updates include Global Humanitarian Thematic Funding allocations made in 2021. Figures subject to change.

<sup>15</sup> COVID-19 Vaccines Global Access (COVAX).

<sup>16</sup> For more information regarding interventions related to accelerate equitable access to COVID-19 tests, treatments and vaccines, please consult the dedicated Access to COVID-19 Tools Accelerator (ACT-A) appeal ([LINK](#))

<sup>17</sup> World Health Organization.

<sup>18</sup> Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness (CEPI).

<sup>19</sup> Pan American Health Organization.

<sup>20</sup> As part of the COVID-19 response, UNICEF has been shipping PPE since January 2020. Deliveries of COVID-19 vaccines, syringes and safety boxes began in February 2021. The above supplies represent a selection of total COVID-19 supplies, which include vaccines, diagnostics, therapeutics, PPE and other items.

<sup>21</sup> This figure includes vaccines that UNICEF has procured and/or organized transport for, including dose donations.

<sup>22</sup> Funding status as of 30 September 2021.

<sup>23</sup> Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP).

<sup>24</sup> This is the investment need for 2022, in addition to the core resources and flexible funding UNICEF will also commit. The review will be implemented over the next 4 years (2022-2025) and the total investment ask for this period is US\$20 million.

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© UNICEF/UN0473583/Mulala  
Children play together at Kibi Primary School, Lumfukwe village in the Democratic Republic of the Congo's Tanganyika province (May 2021).

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