

# DELIVERING ON THE TRANSFORMATIVE RESULTS

UNFPA ANNUAL REPORT 2021





## A YEAR IN REVIEW

In 2021, UNFPA continued to respond to the needs of women and girls with speed and ingenuity, despite the ongoing challenges of the COVID-19 pandemic. In defiance of serious disruptions to family planning supply chains and services, overburdened health systems, and a rising tide of gender-based violence, the organization recorded its highest performance in achieving key outputs of its four-year strategic plan. UNFPA's humanitarian operations alone reached more than 29 million women with sexual and reproductive health information and services, supported 1.5 million safe deliveries, and assisted millions of survivors of gender-based violence this year. Telehealth services, online and phone-based psychosocial support, and digital learning have been seamlessly integrated into many programmes and operations, allowing UNFPA to reach more people, in more demanding environments, than ever before.

These successes are a testament to the insight, vision and leadership of our field offices around the world. They also highlight UNFPA's strengthened collaboration with and support for community-based, women-led and feminist-driven organizations. We saw this in the East and Southern Africa region, where UNFPA worked with diverse stakeholders to ensure ownership of, and buy-in to, programmes at all levels – from collaborating with faith leaders to prevent female genital mutilation, to advocating for minimum age of consent in marriage laws and training government agencies on data collection. In Latin America and the Caribbean, UNFPA focused on national, regional and international efforts to uphold the rights of excluded people, including through comprehensive strategies to reach and empower marginalized groups.

UNFPA also rose to the challenge amid increasing calls for support on demographic issues. In Eastern Europe and Central Asia, UNFPA's priorities included responding to demographic challenges, culminating in the launch of the Decade of Demographic Resilience, which aims to galvanize action based on evidence and human rights. In West and Central Africa, UNFPA worked through the Sahel Women's Empowerment and Demographic Dividend project to address issues affecting education and employment,

universal access to sexual and reproductive health and rights, and gender equality. In the Arab States region, there was a focus on public advocacy and service provision, along with the launch of a tool to track and measure progress in securing sexual and reproductive health and rights. And in the Asia and the Pacific region, UNFPA was able to ensure life-saving services for women and girls in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Myanmar and more, while also intensifying advocacy for population policies embedded in human rights.

UNFPA is now closing the chapter on its 2018-2021 Strategic Plan, a period that saw both unprecedented ambition – in the form of UNFPA’s transformative results – and unprecedented tumult. That experience has strengthened our organization. We are undeterred in our goals and secure in the knowledge that we can, and we will, continue to deliver for women and girls.

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# DELIVERING WORLDWIDE

**12.7 MILLION**

unintended pregnancies were prevented\*

**39,000**

maternal deaths were averted\*

**1.9  
MILLION**

survivors of female genital mutilation received essential services

**5 MILLION**

unsafe abortions were prevented\*

**2.3  
MILLION**

survivors of gender-based violence received essential services

**4.9 MILLION**

marginalized girls were reached by life-skills programmes

**82,000**

new HIV infections were averted\*

**31,000**

gender-based violence survivors with disabilities received essential services

**1.5 MILLION**

safe deliveries assisted in 29 humanitarian crisis-affected countries

**3 MILLION**

girls received UNFPA-supported prevention or protection services and care related to child, early and forced marriage

\*Global impact of contraceptives supplied by UNFPA



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## CONTRACEPTION PROVIDED BY UNFPA WORLDWIDE

MALE CONDOMS	744,371,136
FEMALE CONDOMS	7,930,300
ORAL CONTRACEPTIVES/THE PILL (IN MONTHLY CYCLES)	64,614,408
DOSES OF INJECTABLES	36,734,143
IMPLANTS	6,365,089
INTRAUTERINE DEVICES (IUD)	1,146,666
EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTIVES	1,883,900
TUBES OF LUBRICANTS	175,414,935



# RESOURCES AND EXPENSES 2021

## TOP 20 DONORS TO UNFPA\*

Contributions in United States dollars

### CORE CONTRIBUTIONS<sup>1</sup>

Donor	US\$	Donor	US\$
Sweden	64,105,586	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	10,936,994
Norway	54,271,357	Belgium	10,701,546
Germany	47,769,765	Australia	6,564,651
Netherlands	40,490,798	New Zealand	4,297,994
Finland	39,379,475	Ireland	4,103,165
Denmark	37,134,841	Luxembourg	3,631,961
United States of America	30,800,000	Italy	3,026,634
Switzerland	17,410,229	Pakistan	1,677,108
Japan	16,000,000	China	1,480,000
Canada	12,206,573	France	1,232,311

### NON-CORE CONTRIBUTIONS<sup>2</sup>

Donor	US\$	Donor	US\$
United Nations and Interorganizational transfers	247,443,828	Australia	34,287,105
Canada	73,239,960	Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation	26,057,558
United States of America	62,533,445	France	24,764,604
Sweden	61,559,737	Anonymous	20,000,000
European Commission	58,936,882	Japan	19,507,127
Norway	54,398,825	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	17,828,945
Netherlands	51,846,851	Democratic Republic of the Congo	17,589,919
Denmark	50,244,072	Switzerland	16,270,711
Bangladesh	38,800,000	Western African Health Organization	15,980,000
Korea, Republic of	36,695,868	Finland	14,614,447

1 These amounts represent the contribution revenue recorded for 2021 core resources.

2 The amounts represent contribution revenue for trust funds. They includes multi-year co-financing agreements which were recognized in 2021, in accordance with UNFPA accounting policies. Programme implementation continues to be linked to actual receipt of resources.

\* All figures are provisional as of 1 April 2022.

## ALL CONTRIBUTIONS TOWARDS CORE RESOURCES

Donor	US\$	Donor	US\$	Donor	US\$
Afghanistan	1,000	Iraq	50,000	Russian Federation	300,000
Albania	5,000	Ireland	4,103,165	Rwanda	5,000
Algeria	10,000	Israel	10,000	Saint Kitts and Nevis	1,000
Armenia	3,000	Italy	3,026,634	Saudi Arabia	500,000
Australia	6,564,651	Japan	16,000,000	Senegal	11,870
Austria	232,558	Jordan	49,930	Serbia	5,000
Bangladesh	35,000	Kazakhstan	10,000	Singapore	5,000
Belgium	10,701,546	Kenya	10,000	Slovakia	6,036
Bhutan	5,925	Korea, Republic of	195,608	South Africa	41,859
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	6,000	Kyrgyzstan	50	Sri Lanka	18,000
Botswana	4,675	Liechtenstein	27,115	Sudan	30,000
Bulgaria	11,723	Luxembourg	3,631,961	Sweden	64,105,586
Burkina Faso	10,911	Madagascar	14,091	Switzerland	17,410,229
Canada	12,206,573	Malawi	11,993	Tajikistan	797
China	1,480,000	Malaysia	15,000	Thailand	150,000
Comoros	942	Mauritania	3,449	Togo	21,471
Costa Rica	4,614	Mauritius	2,503	Tonga	995
Cuba	5,000	Mexico	55,583	Trinidad and Tobago	5,000
Denmark	37,134,841	Micronesia (Federated States of)	3,000	Turkmenistan	7,000
Egypt	24,762	Mongolia	4,000	Uganda	10,147
Eritrea	5,000	Morocco	11,742	Ukraine	25,000
Estonia	70,505	Myanmar	2,760	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	10,936,994
Eswatini	60,000	Nepal	5,010	United Arab Emirates	10,000
Ethiopia	1,390	Netherlands	40,490,798	United States of America	30,800,000
Finland	39,379,475	New Zealand	4,297,994	UpSpring LLC	55,944
France	1,232,311	Nicaragua	2,500	Uzbekistan	10,000
Gambia	3,868	Niger	118,952	Viet Nam	40,000
Georgia	20,000	Norway	54,271,357	Zambia	5,308
Germany	47,769,765	Pakistan	1,677,108	Zimbabwe	30,000
Ghana	30,000	Panama	10,000	Private contributions	1,230,170
Guinea-Bissau	2,000	Peru	1,082	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>412,283,428</b>
Guyana	2,815	Philippines	23,827	Government contributions to local office costs	294,192
Honduras	2,671	Portugal	242,117	<b>Total</b>	<b>412,577,621</b>
Iceland	541,084	Qatar	29,960		
India	500,000	Republic of Moldova	3,000		
Indonesia	13,131	Romania	10,000		

# REVENUE AND EXPENSES

## 2021

In millions of US dollars

### REVENUE

CORE RESOURCES	
Contributions to core resources	412.6
Less: transfer to other revenue for reimbursement of tax charges	(4.7)
Other revenue	103.9
<b>Total core resources revenue</b>	<b>511.8</b>
NON-CORE RESOURCES	
Contributions to non-core resources – gross	1,051.5
Less: refunds to donors	(6.4)
Less: indirect costs	(58.9)
Less: allowance for doubtful contributions receivable	(1.2)
Other revenue	8.5
<b>Total non-core resources revenue</b>	<b>993.5</b>
<b>TOTAL REVENUE</b>	<b>1,505.3</b>

### EXPENSES

CORE RESOURCES	
Country programmes, Global and Regional Interventions (GRI) and other programme activities	249.2
Institutional budget	186.7
Corporate	13.8
<b>Total core resources expenses</b>	<b>449.7</b>
NON-CORE RESOURCES	
Country programmes, Global and Regional Interventions (GRI) and other programme activities	837.2
Corporate	13.8
<b>Total non-core resources expenses</b>	<b>851.0</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENSES</b>	<b>1,300.7</b>

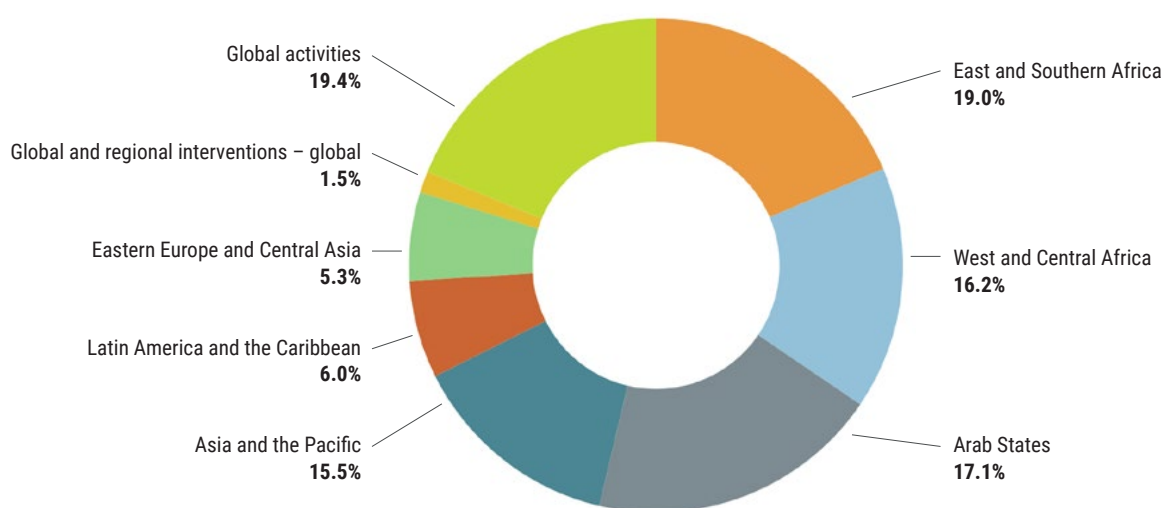
\*All figures are provisional, subject to external audit and, as a result of rounding, may not add up to the totals.



# PROGRAMME AND INSTITUTIONAL BUDGET EXPENSES BY REGION

In millions of US dollars

REGION	COUNTRY PROGRAMMES, GRI AND OTHER PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES			Total	Per cent
	Core resources	Non-core resources	Institutional budget		
East and Southern Africa	55.1	165.2	21.2	241.5	19.0
West and Central Africa	49.0	137.5	19.8	206.3	16.2
Arab States	27.9	176.6	13.1	217.6	17.1
Asia and the Pacific	56.4	121.6	19.9	197.9	15.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	26.3	36.9	13.7	76.9	6.0
Eastern Europe and Central Asia	16.1	43.6	7.4	67.1	5.3
Global and regional interventions—global	18.4	-	-	18.4	1.5
Global activities	-	155.8	91.6	247.4	19.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>249.2</b>	<b>837.2</b>	<b>186.7</b>	<b>1,273.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>



# PROGRAMME EXPENSES BY COUNTRY

Includes core and non-core resources



## AFRICA, EAST AND SOUTHERN

COUNTRY/TERRITORY	MILLIONS OF US\$	COUNTRY/TERRITORY	MILLIONS OF US\$
Angola	3.3	Mozambique	22.9
Botswana	1.2	Namibia	1.6
Burundi	4.1	Rwanda	3.4
Comoros	1.4	South Africa	2.5
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	26.9	South Sudan	20.8
Eritrea	1.3	Uganda	24.1
Eswatini	1.4	United Republic of Tanzania	17.3
Ethiopia	21.3	Zambia	10.1
Kenya	6.9	Zimbabwe	15
Lesotho	1.4	<b>Total country/territory activities</b>	<b>211.2</b>
Madagascar	7.9	<b>Regional activities</b>	<b>9.1</b>
Malawi	16.2	<b>Total for East and Southern Africa</b>	<b>220.30</b>
Mauritius	0.2		

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## AFRICA, WEST AND CENTRAL

COUNTRY/TERRITORY	MILLIONS OF US\$	COUNTRY/TERRITORY	MILLIONS OF US\$
Benin	7.3	Guinea-Bissau	2.3
Burkina Faso	12.9	Liberia	7.9
Cabo Verde	0.7	Mali	17.6
Cameroon	10.5	Mauritania	2.3
Central African Republic	4.4	Niger	22.2
Chad	8.1	Nigeria	25.3
Congo, Republic of the	2.3	São Tomé and Príncipe	0.7
Côte d'Ivoire	10.1	Senegal	7.5
Equatorial Guinea	1.5	Sierra Leone	8.9
Gabon	1	Togo	5
Gambia	3.4	<b>Total country/territory activities</b>	<b>176.6</b>
Ghana	7.1	<b>Regional activities</b>	<b>9.9</b>
Guinea	7.6	<b>Total for West and Central Africa</b>	<b>186.5</b>



## ARAB STATES

COUNTRY/TERRITORY	MILLIONS OF US\$
Algeria	0.5
Djibouti	1.5
Egypt	13.4
Iraq	24.8
Jordan	11.1
Lebanon	6.6
Libya	6.1
Morocco	2.2
Oman	1.2

COUNTRY/TERRITORY	MILLIONS OF US\$
Somalia	26.4
State of Palestine	7.4
Sudan	16.4
Syrian Arab Republic	29.4
Tunisia	1.2
Yemen	50.4
<b>Total country/territory activities</b>	<b>198.6</b>
<b>Regional activities</b>	<b>5.9</b>
<b>Total for Arab States</b>	<b>204.5</b>

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## ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

COUNTRY/TERRITORY	MILLIONS OF US\$
Afghanistan	13.7
Bangladesh	50.5
Bhutan	0.6
Cambodia	2.6
China	2.5
India	9
Indonesia	7.1
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	4
Korea, Democratic People's Republic of	0.8
Lao People's Democratic Republic	2.7
Malaysia	0.4
Maldives	0.6
Mongolia	3

COUNTRY/TERRITORY	MILLIONS OF US\$
Myanmar	14.2
Nepal	8.6
Pacific Islands (multi-country) <sup>1</sup>	11.2
Pakistan	13.4
Papua New Guinea	5
Philippines	7.5
Sri Lanka	2
Thailand	1
Timor-Leste	2.3
Viet Nam	7.7
<b>Total country/territory activities</b>	<b>170.4</b>
<b>Regional activities</b>	<b>7.6</b>
<b>Total for Asia and the Pacific</b>	<b>178.0</b>

<sup>1</sup> Figures for the Pacific Islands (multi-country) covers the following countries: Cook Islands; Fiji; Kiribati; Marshall Islands; Federated States of Micronesia; Nauru; Niue; Palau; Samoa; Solomon Islands; Tokelau; Tonga; Tuvalu; and Vanuatu.



## EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

COUNTRY/TERRITORY	MILLIONS OF US\$	COUNTRY/TERRITORY	MILLIONS OF US\$
Albania	1.3	Republic of Moldova	2.5
Armenia	1.1	Serbia	0.6
Azerbaijan	1.4	Tajikistan	2.6
Belarus	1.1	Türkiye	23.2
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1.9	Turkmenistan	1.1
Georgia	1.4	Ukraine	7.8
Kazakhstan	1.3	Uzbekistan	3.1
Kosovo*	1.1	<b>Total country/territory activities</b>	<b>54.1</b>
Kyrgyzstan	2	<b>Regional activities</b>	<b>5.6</b>
North Macedonia	0.6	<b>Total for Eastern Europe and Central Asia</b>	<b>59.7</b>

\*References to Kosovo shall be understood to be in the context of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999)

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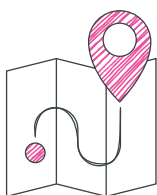
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## LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY/TERRITORY	MILLIONS OF US\$	COUNTRY/TERRITORY	MILLIONS OF US\$
Argentina	1	Haiti	11.6
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	3.1	Honduras	3.9
Brazil	3	Mexico	5
Caribbean (multi-country) <sup>2</sup>	4.1	Nicaragua	2.4
Chile	0.1	Panama	0.9
Colombia	4.5	Paraguay	1.5
Costa Rica	0.7	Peru	1.5
Cuba	0.8	Uruguay	1.5
Dominican Republic	1.2	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	2.4
Ecuador	2.2	<b>Total country/territory activities</b>	<b>57.3</b>
El Salvador	2.6	<b>Regional projects</b>	<b>5.9</b>
Guatemala	3.3	<b>Total for Latin America and the Caribbean</b>	<b>63.2</b>

<sup>2</sup> Figures for the Caribbean (multi-country) covers the following countries and territories: Anguilla; Antigua and Barbuda; Aruba; Bahamas; Barbados; Belize; Bermuda; British Virgin Islands; Cayman Islands; Curaçao; Dominica; Grenada; Guyana; Jamaica; Montserrat; Netherlands Antilles; St. Lucia; St. Kitts and Nevis; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; Sint Maarten (Dutch part); Suriname; Turks and Caicos; and Trinidad and Tobago.



# DELIVERING ON THE 2018-2021 STRATEGIC PLAN

The 2018-2021 Strategic Plan was the first of three consecutive strategic plans designed to guide UNFPA in contributing to the achievement of the three transformative results and Sustainable Development Goals. Yet these four years also saw the emergence of serious obstacles to this mission. In addition to the global pandemic, the world witnessed widening inequalities, rising threats from climate change and multiple, overlapping humanitarian crises. Opposition to sexual and reproductive health and rights remained strong around the world, and levels of official development assistance to support sexual and reproductive health and rights fell. Available data indicate that progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals has been insufficient.

Despite the adversity, UNFPA did make significant cumulative progress in achieving its intended results and targets: Humanitarian response and reach increased. The number of deliveries attended by skilled birth attendants increased by 17 per cent in 2014-2020 compared to 2007-2013, and in UNFPA priority countries, the number increased by 44 per cent. Seventy-three per cent of countries now have laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to sexual and reproductive health care, information and services for women and men aged 15 years and older; these countries achieved the end-of-plan target by 97 per cent.

**Progress was also made towards achieving UNFPA's three transformative results – ending preventable maternal deaths, ending unmet need for family planning, and ending gender-based violence and harmful practices. In some cases, the pace of progress even accelerated over rates seen the previous decade. However, further acceleration is needed to meet our objectives.**

### *Ending preventable maternal deaths*

Between 2000 and 2017, the world saw a 35 per cent reduction in maternal mortality. New global estimates are not yet available to show progress made in 2017-2021. Still, there are indications that increased investments in maternal health and health system strengthening are having an impact – including the growing number of midwives trained to international standards.

Tragically, even before the COVID-19 pandemic, progress proved too slow to reach the Sustainable Development Goal target on reducing maternal mortality, and there is evidence that the pandemic may have negatively affected these efforts.

### *Ending the unmet need for family planning*

Unmet need for family planning declined between 2018-2021, and the rate of decline was slightly greater in some regions compared to the previous four-year period. Globally, 49 per cent of women or their partners were using at least one method of contraception, representing an achievement of 77 per cent of the strategic plan target. And by 2021, 77 per cent of women of reproductive age were meeting their family planning needs with modern methods, representing an achievement of 93 per cent of the strategic plan target.

Still, the rate of reduction is not sufficient to end the unmet need for family planning by 2030.

Globally, the proportion of women of reproductive age who have an unmet need for family planning remained around 9 per cent in the past two decades. The most recent data show that nearly half of all pregnancies worldwide are unintended, and many result in unsafe abortions; this contributes to the high number of maternal deaths.



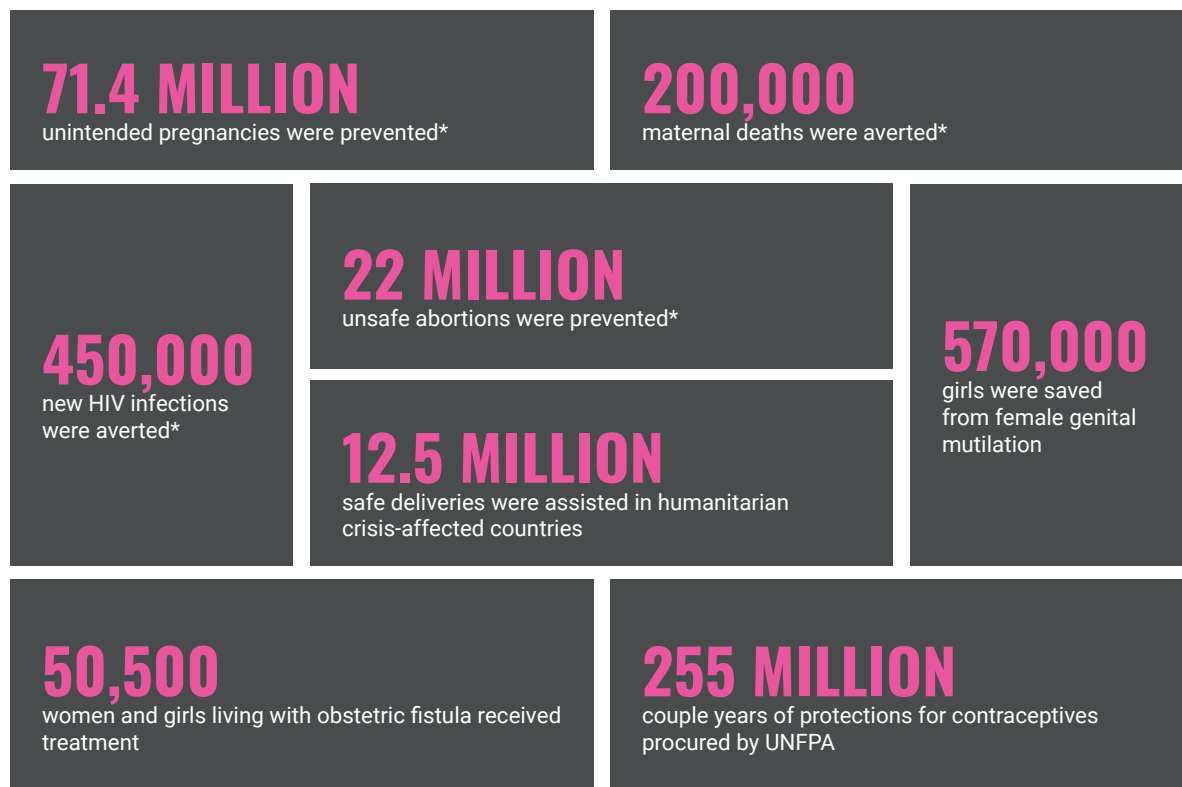
*Ending gender-based violence and all harmful practices, including female genital mutilation and child, early and forced marriage*

Data on the global prevalence of gender-based violence remains scarce, and pandemic-related disruptions have hindered the collection of reliable data during the past four years. Data from 2000 to 2018 indicates that an estimated 736 million women – almost 1 in 3 – have been subjected to intimate partner violence, non-partner sexual violence or both at least once during their lifetime. Further evidence during the pandemic, such as calls to helplines and online search results, point to the rise of a so-called shadow pandemic of gender-based violence during COVID-19 lockdowns. Despite these grim facts, there are promising signs that attitudes and norms are changing around the world. Global commitments at the Nairobi Summit on ICPD in 2019 and at the Generation Equality forum in 2021 showed strong international conviction that progress for humanity cannot be achieved without the safety and participation of women and girls.

Since 2000, the prevalence of female genital mutilation has declined by 25 per cent, with a faster rate of reduction seen between 2015 and 2020 compared to the period from 2010 to 2015. Additionally, data show us that 25 million child marriages were averted in the past decade, thanks to accelerated progress in eliminating the practice. Still, as is the case with all of UNFPA's transformative results, the pace of decline has been uneven, and it remains insufficient to meet the 2030 target.

**As the organization embarks on the next phase of its journey to 2030, its 2022-2025 strategic plan, the lessons from these last four years will be critical. They show us that progress can be made even under seemingly impossible conditions. Now we must dramatically accelerate that progress with investment and action.**

## CUMULATIVE RESULTS 2018–2021



\*Global impact of contraceptives supplied by UNFPA.







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