



FUNDING COMPENDIUM 2019

WHO IS UNICEF?

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

Importantly, UNICEF provides support to children from before birth all the way through to adolescence. Thus, please note that within this report the terms "children" and "childhood" encompass the full spectrum of a child's life, up to age 18.

Cover Image: Sin Cheng, Bac Ha District, Lao Cai Province, Viet Nam; © UNICEF/UNI220441/Viet Hung

Giang Thi Ly (L) and Ma Thi Do (R) in their classroom at Sin Cheng semi-boarder ethnic lower secondary school, Viet Nam. Through UNICEF-supported social innovation clubs, adolescents in ethnic minority areas are identifying challenges in their communities, designing solutions and turning ideas into action.

Page 3 Image: © UNICEF/UNI317998/Choufany

The COVID-19 pandemic represents a shared global struggle. With flexible contributions from partners, UNICEF is shipping over 1 million tests, 26.9 million surgical masks, 4.8 million respirators, 7.1 million surgical gowns, 1.5 million goggles and 29,000 infrared thermometers, to support governments in their response.

Page 8 Image: © UNICEF/UN0261774/van Oorsouw

Hajara Umar, 31, with Harira her one-day-old baby back home after safely delivering at the UNICEF-supported Nana As' mau clinic. In Nigeria, over 600 new-born babies die every day. Thanks to simple measures, such as clean water in health clinics, sterilisers and midwifery equipment, newborn mortality is reducing.

Pages 14-15 Image: © UNICEF/UNI289379/Nur

Arina, age 13, holds her little brother Daniil. Together with their mother, stepfather and two sisters, they share a small two-room house in Nur-Sultan, Kazakhstan. Over the last decade, Kazakhstan has made considerable progress in reducing poverty levels. However, many vulnerable families are still falling through the cracks. Children are particularly vulnerable. In 2019, UNICEF initiated a 'cash plus' model, where cash transfer programming is linked with appropriate information and knowledge, working jointly with the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection to enhance the impact of cash transfer on child poverty and other child-related outcomes.

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NOTE OF THANKS

Last year was special for UNICEF, children, our partners and the entire international community. The 30th anniversary of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC30), provided an opportunity to reflect on the journey that we, UNICEF and our partners, have made in ensuring every right for every child. It also highlighted new challenges that children and young people are facing that were unimaginable when the Convention was adopted 30 years ago.

The commemoration of CRC30 was also an important moment for governments to recommit support to children in this ever-challenging world and accelerate progress towards achievement of 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, as highlighted in the UN Secretary General's Decade of Action.

As this *Funding Compendium* is being released, the world is confronting the unprecedented coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic that threatens the health and rights of children and communities across the world.

Mitigation measures to address the social and economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic will require mobilization of partnerships and resources as never before. Without solidarity and common large-scale action, the already ambitious Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) targets relating to children will be drastically unattainable. We cannot allow this to happen.

To succeed in this challenging task ahead of us we need your continued support in mobilizing strong and flexible funding not only to respond to COVID-19, but also to maintain critical services for children. Unrestricted quality funding, whether it is multi-year, thematic or pooled funds, are important to ensure that no child is left behind, both now when COVID-19 continues to paralyze social and economic activities, and after.

Resources for the COVID-19 response should not replace or divert from other humanitarian needs.

We need to reimagine partnerships. We need to work together to explore more innovative forms of development financing; better ways of building the resilience of critical systems, such as health, education, social protection; and transform the way we nurture and invest in the young generation.

UNICEF would like to express our sincere thanks to all partners that contributed resources for children and young people in 2019. We are particularly grateful to our partners that contributed unrestricted funding. This funding allows us to be there for every child, especially the most disadvantaged.

We are optimistic about the future and look forward to continuing our partnership with all of you for the benefit of all children in the world.



Carla Haddad Mardini,
Director, Public Partnerships

New York, June 2020



Gary Stahl
Director, Private Fundraising
and Partnerships

Geneva, June 2020



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Funding Compendium 2019 comprises information on income and contributions received from public and private sector resource partners to UNICEF.¹ Information presented in the Funding Compendium demonstrates the results of extensive policy and programme partnerships between UNICEF and its resource partners. This report is not an official UNICEF financial document, but it draws on official financial data and is predominantly intended as a practical and illustrative report for partners.

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

Total income to UNICEF increased from \$6,060 million in 2018 to \$6,400 million in 2019, representing an increase of six per cent or \$340 million. Unearmarked Regular Resources (RR) amounted to \$1,371 million reflecting a four per cent or \$51 million decrease compared to \$1,422 million in 2018. Public sector RR decreased by eight per cent from \$563 million to \$519 million. Private sector RR decreased by six per cent from \$687 million to \$649 million. RR as a proportion of overall income decreased from 23 per cent to 21 per cent.

Earmarked Other Resources increased by eight per cent, to \$5,029 million, of which \$2,995 million or 60 per cent came in the form of Other Resources (regular) and \$2,034 million or 40 per cent in the form of Other Resources (emergency). Public sector income constituted 74 per cent or \$4,740 million of total income. This was composed mostly of contributions received from 137 government partners, and the European

REVENUE, CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED AND INCOME

Revenue: UNICEF recognizes revenue for the full contribution agreement value when the partner agreement is signed in line with requirements of International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS). This includes multi-year contribution agreements reflecting the full commitment of our partners for current and future years. For the year 2019 the total revenue, as per the UNICEF financial statements, was \$6.412 billion.

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

Income: Contributions received in a given year from public sector partners (governments, European Commission, inter-organizational arrangements, global programme partnerships and international financial institutions) and revenue from private sector partners.

Commission. The three largest public sector partners were the United States of America, the United Kingdom and Germany. Private sector income was 23 per cent or \$1,457 million of total income. The three largest private sector partners were the UNICEF National Committees of United States of America, Japan and Germany. Other income, classified as RR, includes income from interest, procurement services and other sources, totaled \$203 million or three per cent of overall income.

In 2019, with the support of our partners, we made a remarkable difference to the situation of children worldwide. UNICEF is accelerating its resource mobilization efforts to respond to the impact of COVID-19. As outlined in the Strategic Plan 2018 – 2021, UNICEF will continue to strengthen public and private sector partnerships as a key strategy for delivering results for children, especially the most vulnerable.

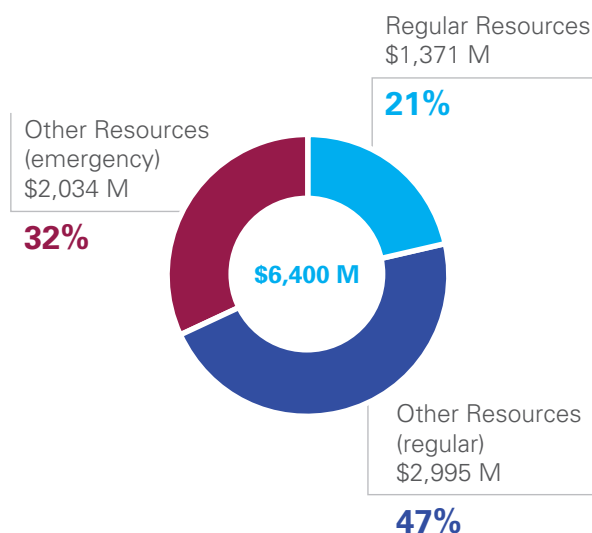
¹ All figures in this report have been rounded.

RESOURCES BY TYPE OF FUNDING

In 2019, the total income¹ for UNICEF was \$6,400 million, which represents an increase of six per cent or \$340 million compared to 2018. Regular Resources decreased by four per cent or \$51 million from \$1,422 million in 2018 to \$1,371 million in 2019, while Other Resources increased by eight per cent or \$391 million from \$4,638 million in 2018 to \$5,029 million in 2019.

Regular Resources are the 'life-blood' of the organization. In 2019, these resources accounted for 21 per cent of total income compared with 23 per cent in 2018. This is due to a challenging environment in the private sector fundraising climate globally which continued to contract in 2019 and increased earmarking of public sector resources.

Income by type of funding, 2014-2019¹



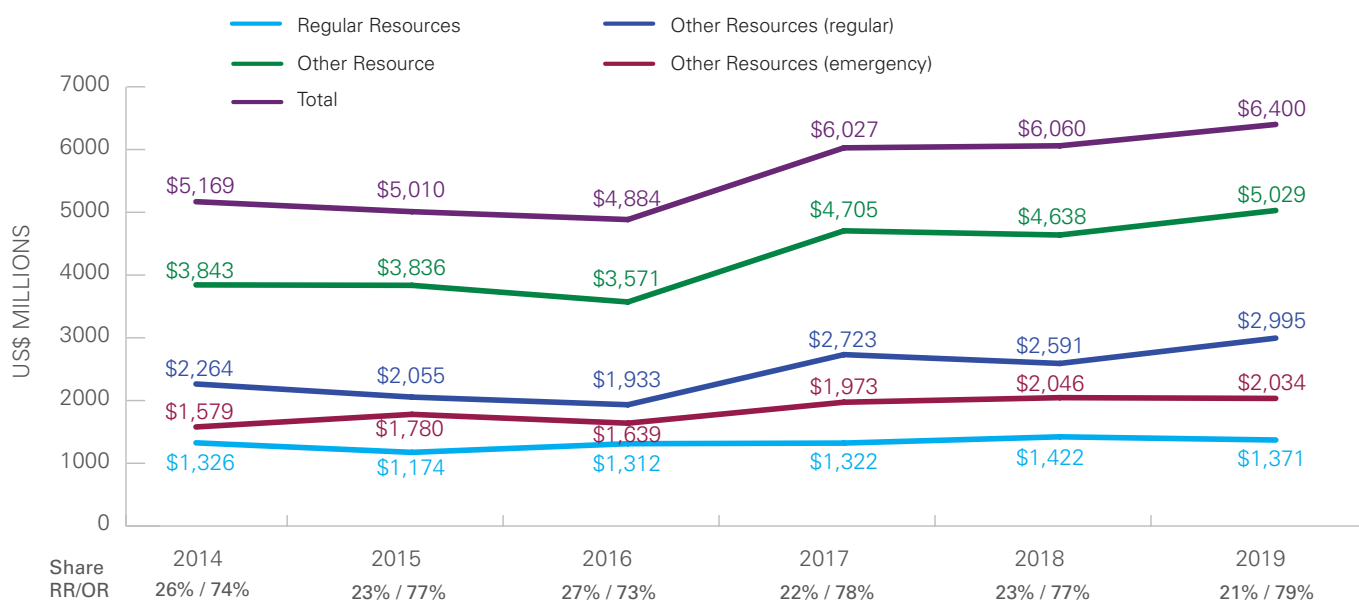
Regular Resources (RR) are unearmarked funds that are foundational to deliver results across the Strategic Plan.

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

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

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

Income by type of funding, 2014-2019¹



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

RESOURCES BY TYPE OF RESOURCE PARTNER

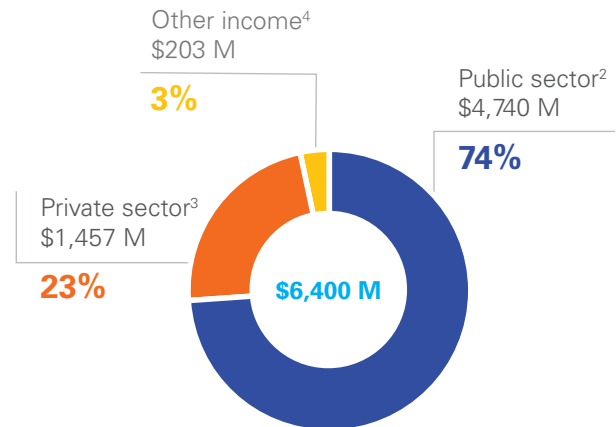
The total income to UNICEF increased from \$6,060 million in 2018 to \$6,400 million in 2019, an increase of six per cent or \$340 million.

Public sector income constituted 74 per cent or \$4,740 million of the total income, representing an increase of seven per cent or \$306 million over 2018 levels. This income was mostly from government partners including European Commission.

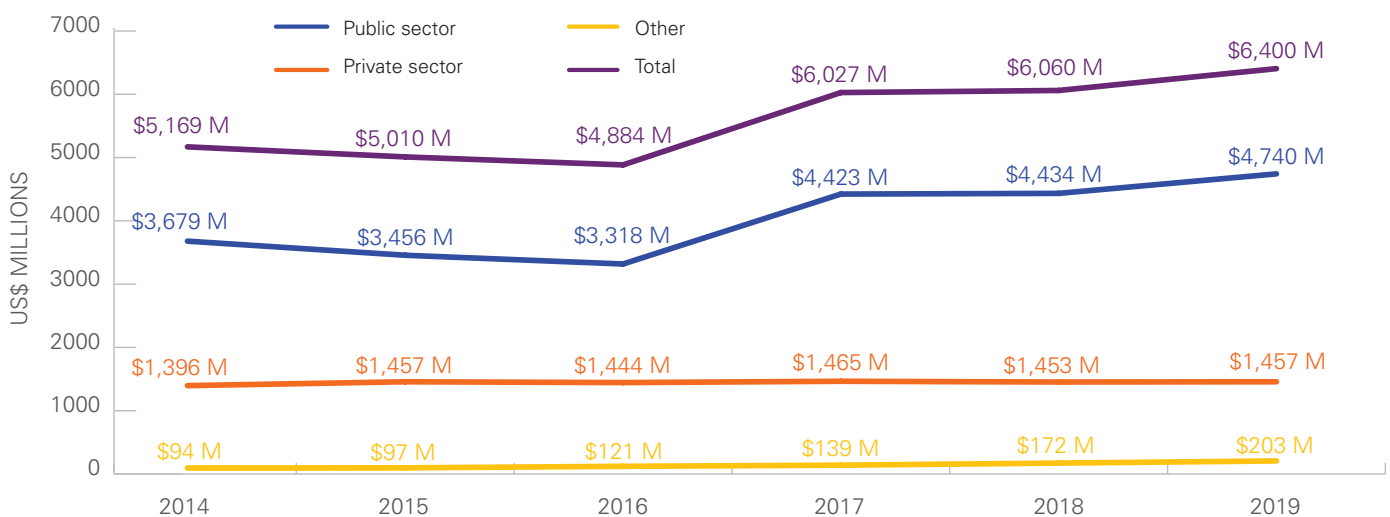
Private sector income constituted 23 per cent or \$1,457 million of the total UNICEF income, a slight increase of 0.2 per cent or \$4 million compared to 2018. This income was mostly from National Committees, UNICEF Country Office private sector fundraising and non-governmental organizations.

Other income, including income from interest, procurement services and other sources, amounted to \$203 million or three percent of total UNICEF income.

Income by type of resource partner, 2019¹



Income by type of resource partner, 2014-2019¹



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

² Public sector includes governments, European Commission, UN inter-organizational arrangements, global programme partnerships and international financial institutions.

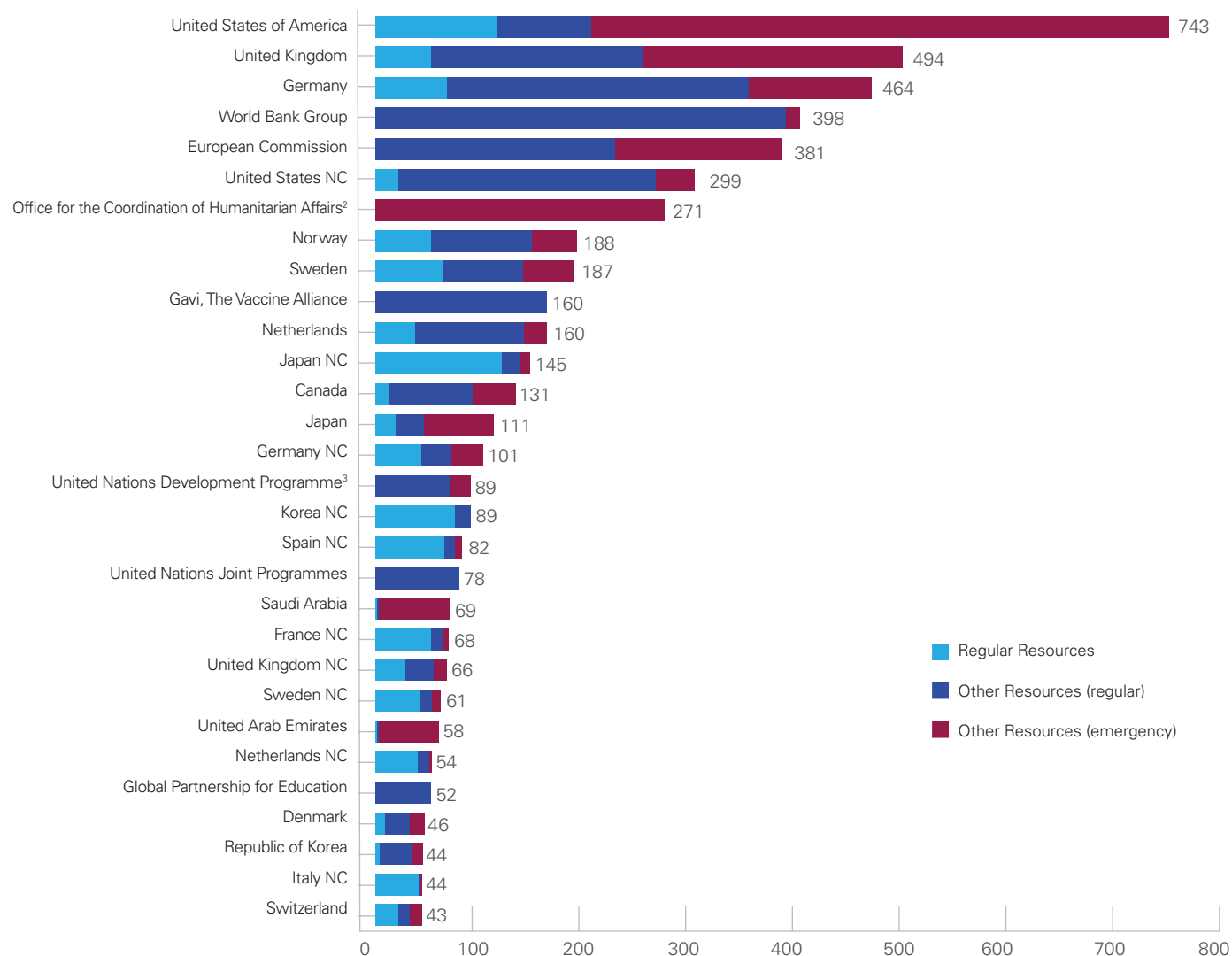
³ Private sector includes income from foundations, non-governmental organizations, UNICEF National Committees and UNICEF Country Offices.

⁴ Other income includes income from interest, procurement services and other sources.

TOP 30 RESOURCE PARTNERS, 2019

In 2019, the top 30 resources partners provided \$5,175 million or 84 per cent of the total contributions received by UNICEF. These partners provided 78 per cent of total Regular Resources and 85 per cent of the total Other Resources contributions.

Top 30 resource partners, 2019, by contributions received¹



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