



# Compendium of Resource Partner Contributions 2017



**Cover Image:** Leda makeshift settlement, Bangladesh; © UNICEF/UN0158149/Sujan

**Caption:** A Rohingya refugee girl carries an empty water pot near a water point at the Leda makeshift settlement for Rohingya refugees in Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, December 2017. In Bangladesh, UNICEF's response to refugee children is providing them with psychosocial support in mobile child friendly spaces as well as protection, nutrition, health, water and sanitation support.

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## NOTE OF THANKS

Dear Partner,

In 2017, UNICEF continued to build on its strong track record of delivering results for children. Thanks to the investment, support and backing of our partners, millions of people received vital services provided through development programmes and humanitarian response supported by UNICEF.

Through our development programmes in 2017, UNICEF reached 45 million people with improved water supplies and 22 million with improved sanitation, the highest numbers ever achieved. The campaign to eradicate Guinea worm reached a new milestone with South Sudan reporting zero cases for the first time, and a total of just 30 people infected in Chad and Ethiopia. Additionally, through our education programmes globally, 12.5 million children accessed learning materials, about 250,000 classrooms were equipped with education supplies and nearly 48,000 school communities were trained in management, planning and/or inclusive education. In Madagascar, cash transfers helped over 21,000 out-of-school girls re-enter formal schooling, including almost 5,000 at the lower secondary education level.

UNICEF's efforts to protect the rights of children were severely stretched by an unprecedented number of complex and large-scale humanitarian emergencies in Bangladesh, Democratic Republic of Congo, Iraq, Nigeria, South Sudan, Syria, and Yemen, among others. In partnership with the World Bank Group – International Development Association, UNICEF vaccinated 4.8 million children against polio, and delivered cash transfers to more than one million households, reaching nearly one-third of the population in Yemen. The UN joint response to the influx of 1.2 million Rohingya refugees including 720,000 children, from northern parts of Myanmar's Rakhine State into Bangladesh, was an example of how the UN is delivering results together. UNICEF also provided 242,000 children and pregnant and lactating women with micronutrient supplementation, with the World Food Programme, UN Refugee Agency and the World Health Organization.

We also marked the end of the implementation of the Strategic Plan 2014-2017 and the ushering in of a new and ambitious plan for the next four years. Developed in consultation with our partners, the new Strategic Plan 2018-2021 is an opportunity to broaden our commitment to children. It charts the course towards the attainment of the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and emphasizes bold and innovative cooperation with governments, civil society children, young people and the private sector. Furthermore, in the Common Chapter, the Strategic Plan highlights areas where UNICEF will work closely with other United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, to deliver tangible results for children in direct response to the Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review.

As UNICEF begins implementing this new Plan, we are strengthening our capacity to transition our emergency responses to long term resilience for vulnerable communities and deepening our cooperation with businesses locally and globally to respond innovatively to the needs of children. We are also exploring new areas of work. We will be scaling up our work with adolescence - the crucial second decade of life, by pursuing an ambitious agenda focused on 'every young person being in school, learning, training or employment by 2030'.

All our work will be underpinned by our commitment to deliver results for children, efficiently, effectively, and transparently by maximizing cost effectiveness in our planning, implementing and reporting. For 2018 – 2021 we project \$25 million in savings by processing financial and administrative transactions through the UNICEF Global Shared Services Centre. Additionally, by collaborating with other UN agencies on the ground to deliver local business solutions in information technology, procurement and cash transfers to implementing partners, UNICEF will save an estimated \$4 million annually. Finally, through our evaluation function, we will build a strong evidence base that will inform our efforts to constantly improve our programmes.

The SDGs demand new and urgent action in reaching the hardest to reach children, leaving no child behind. Your partnership and commitment, over the next four years, as we aim to reach 5.1 million migrant and displaced children with protective services, ensure 120 million babies are born safely in health facilities and support 172 million vulnerable children with cash transfer programmes, remains critical. To achieve these and all other goals, we must meet the \$22.8 billion resource target set in the Strategic Plan's Integrated Results and Resources Framework. A strong investment in multi-year and flexible funds – including Regular Resources and softly earmarked Thematic Funding - is critical for reaching the most disadvantaged children in humanitarian and development settings.

We thank you all for being part of this essential journey to deliver results for every child.



**Carla Haddad Mardini,**  
Director  
Public Partnerships  
New York, May 2018



**Gary Stahl,**  
Director  
Private Fundraising and Partnerships  
Geneva, May 2018



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Compendium of Resource Partner Contributions 2017 comprises information on revenue and contributions received from public and private sector resource partners to UNICEF<sup>1</sup>. Information presented in the Compendium demonstrates the results of extensive policy and programme partnerships between UNICEF and its resource partners. The Compendium is not an official UNICEF financial document, but it draws largely on financial data and is predominantly intended as a practical and illustrative report for resource partners.

UNICEF revised its accounting policy effective 2017 to recognize revenue in the year an agreement is signed, even for multi-year agreements. Total revenue to UNICEF increased from \$5,191 million in 2016 to \$6,577 million in 2017, representing a 27 per cent or \$1,386 million increase<sup>2</sup>. Un-earmarked Regular Resources (RR) amounted to \$1,424 million reflecting an 8 per cent or \$107 million increase compared to \$1,317 million in 2016. Public sector RR increased 1 per cent from \$574 million to \$580 million, while private sector RR increased 13 per cent from \$622 million to \$706 million. Regular Resources as a proportion of overall revenue fell from 25 per cent to 22 per cent. Earmarked Other Resources revenue increased by 33 per cent, to \$5,153 million, of which \$3,026 million or 59 per cent came in the form of Other Resources (regular) and \$2,127 million or 41 per cent in the form of Other Resources (emergency).

Public sector revenue constituted a record 72 per cent or \$4,729 million of total revenue. This was made up mostly by contributions from Government and Inter-organizational partners. The three largest public sector partners were the United States of America, the United Kingdom and the European Commission. Private sector revenue inclusive of global programme partnerships also stood at

### New Revenue Recognition Policy:

**Revenue:** The UNICEF policy for recognizing revenue from voluntary contributions was revised effective 2017. Under the previous policy, UNICEF recognized revenue based on payment plan due dates included in the resource partner agreements. Under the new policy, revenue is recognized in full, including for multi-year contributions, at the time the agreement is signed with the partner.

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

Revenue can represent voluntary contributions intended to be used in programmatic activities over multiple years while contributions received relate to the financial year in question.

a record high at \$1,710 million<sup>3</sup>. The three largest private sector partners were the National Committees of United States of America, Japan and Republic of Korea. Other Revenue classified as RR, includes revenue from interest, procurement services and other sources, totalled \$138 million or 2 per cent of overall revenue.

With the support of our partners, we made a remarkable difference to the situation of children worldwide, in 2017. As outlined in the Executive Board endorsed 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.



Students looking at an inflatable globe, part of the educational supplies contained in a School-in-a-Box, at a new Transitional Learning Centre in the Uchirang refugee camp, near Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh. Children learn English, Maths, Burmese, Science, Arts and Anthems in the learning centres. They also receive psychosocial counselling, and are taught hygiene and life skills. As part of the kit, they receive books, pens, colouring pencils, school bags and other educational materials.

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<sup>1</sup> All figures in this report have been rounded and are subject to audit.

<sup>2</sup> 2016 revenue restated to reflect change in accounting policy for comparison with 2017.

<sup>3</sup> 2017 includes \$36 million contributions for specific management activities.

## TOTAL REVENUE BY TYPE OF FUNDING, 2017

The total revenue for UNICEF in 2017, was \$6.6 billion, which represents an increase of 27% or \$1,386 million. Regular Resources increased by 8% or \$107 million from \$1,317 million in 2016 to \$1,424 million in 2017. Regular Resources as a proportion of total revenue decreased to 22 per cent. Other Resources increased by 33% or \$1,279 million from \$3,874 million in 2016 to \$5,153 million in 2017.

### 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.

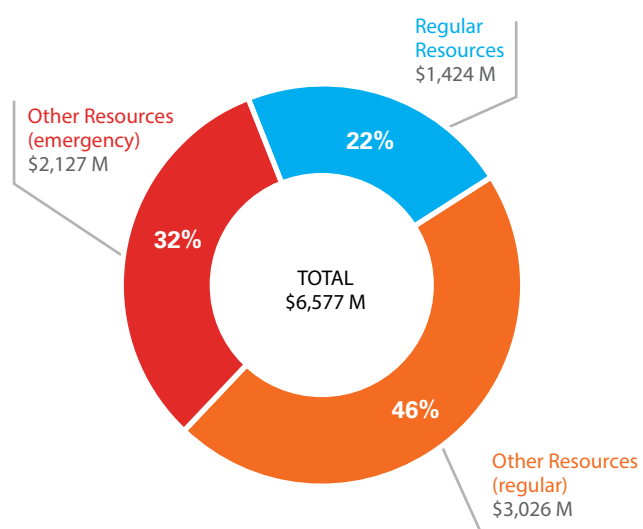
### Other Resources (regular)

are funds for specific, non-emergency programme purposes and strategic priorities.

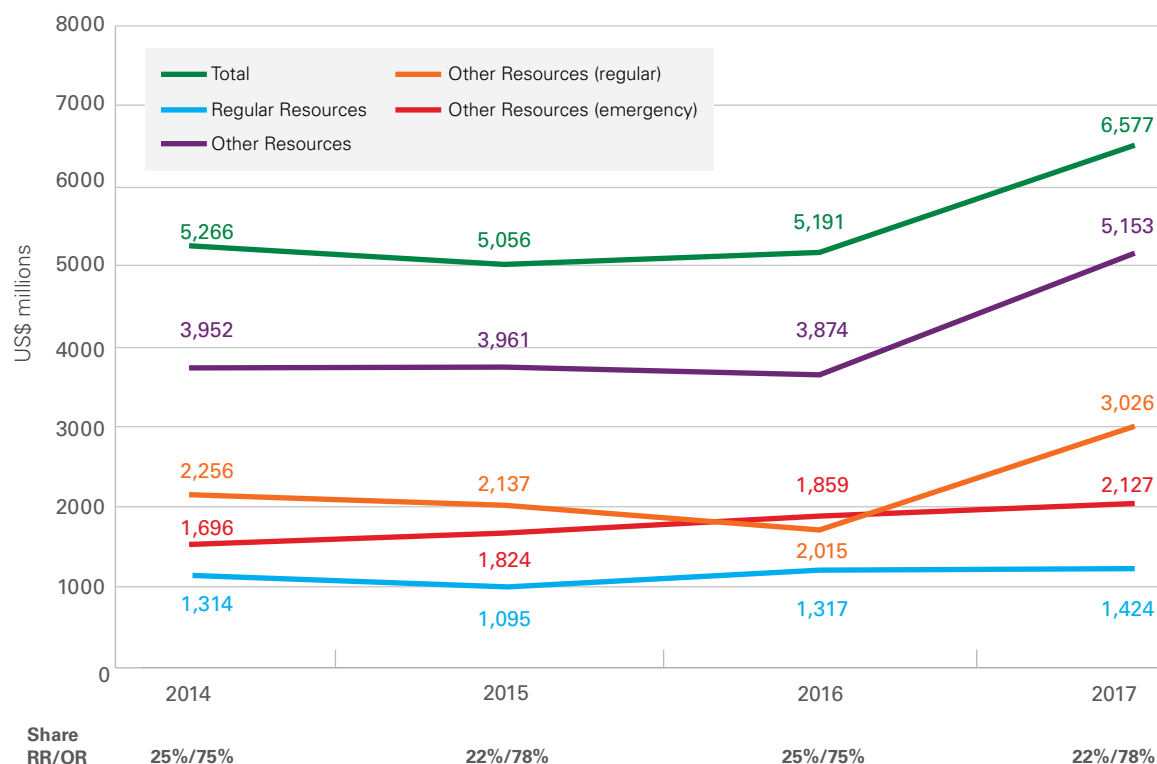
### Other Resources (emergency)

are earmarked funds for specific humanitarian action and post-crisis recovery activities.

### Revenue by Funding Type, 2017



### Revenue by Funding Type, 2014-2017<sup>1</sup>



<sup>1</sup> 2014-16 revenue restated to reflect change in accounting policy for comparison with 2017.

## REACHING CHILDREN IN THE GREATEST NEED WITH REGULAR RESOURCES

A strong investment in unrestricted Regular Resources by partners allowed UNICEF in 2017 to reach the children who were in the greatest need and at the greatest risk. Regular Resources were an indispensable part of UNICEF's programming and humanitarian response, enabling us to elevate various interventions.

In Mali, the availability of Regular Resources (RR) was instrumental to strengthen the systems for delivery of key nutrition interventions. UNICEF and partners provided the first dose of Vitamin A supplementation to 4.7 million children and 4.6 million children with deworming medication, covering 99 per cent of the targeted group. Some 6,000 children with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) were treated. In addition, UNICEF supported a study of the integration of SAM screening into malaria campaigns, and found that it was an effective means of strengthening the ownership of SAM treatment by health systems and communities.

Using RR, UNICEF advocacy and technical assistance to the Government of India, resulted in the expansion of the government's campaign to end open defaecation. In 2017 alone, the government-led Swachh Bharat Mission (a clean-up campaign of India's urban and rural areas), reached 130 million people and 27.5 million new latrines were built across the country. UNICEF supported the government to reach vulnerable households through

various strategic partnerships with civil societies and local non-governmental organizations as well as through communication and media outreach. Furthermore, UNICEF promoted hygiene in schools in 14 states by empowering children to become agents of change for their communities.

In humanitarian crises, RR provide flexible and timely funding to deliver life-saving aid. As Yemen continued to experience one of the world's largest and most complex humanitarian crisis, RR were critical to UNICEF's efforts to deliver a range of lifesaving services. In our interventions for children under-5, over 4.8 million children were vaccinated against polio, 2.6 million children were screened for malnutrition and 4.7 million children were supplied with micronutrient supplementation. Through school rehabilitations, establishment of temporary learning spaces and provision of classroom furniture, UNICEF provided access to education for 1.3 million children. We reached more than 4.3 million people following the rehabilitation of water and sanitation systems in urban and rural areas and over 595,000 pregnant and lactating women received peri-natal health services.

These achievements were made possible by the flexible resources contributed by our resource partners allowing us to respond quickly, where the need was greatest.



(Left) Djeinabou Coulibaly, holding her 9-month-old baby Salimata Kone, talking to Bassan Koita (right), during a session to sensitize new mothers on the importance of antenatal and postnatal medical consultations, vaccinations and breastfeeding, in Mali, August 2017. Since 2014, stunting rates have halved in Yorosso district thanks to community-based awareness programmes by local authorities and role model mothers.

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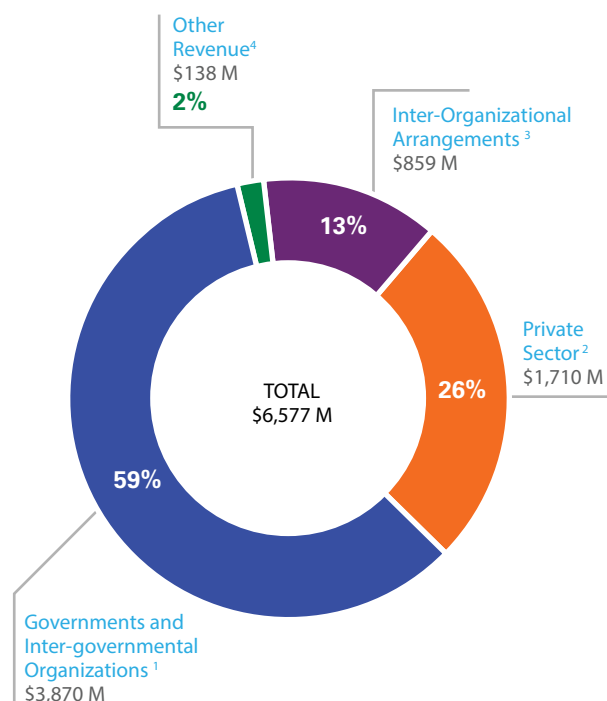
## TOTAL REVENUE BY TYPE OF RESOURCE PARTNER, 2017

The total revenue to UNICEF increased from \$5,191 million in 2016 to \$6,577 million in 2017, which represents an increase of 27% or \$1,386 million.

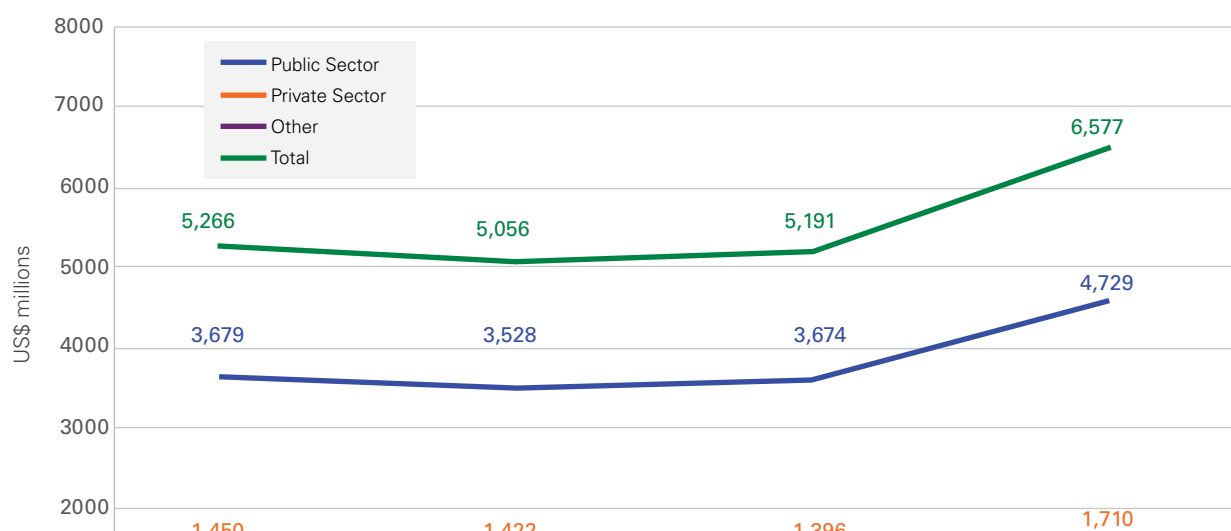
Public sector revenue constituted 72% or \$4,729 million of the total revenue, representing an increase of 29% or \$1,055 million compared to 2016. This revenue was mostly from governments and inter-organizational partners.

Private sector revenue constituted 26% or \$1,710 million of the total UNICEF revenue, an increase of 22% or \$313 million over 2016 levels. This revenue was mostly from National Committees, UNICEF Country Office private sector fundraising, and non-governmental organizations.

Other revenue, including income from interest, procurement services and other sources, amounted to \$138 million or 2% of total UNICEF revenue.



## Revenue by Resource Partner Category, 2014-2017<sup>5</sup>



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