



2014

Compendium of Resource Partner Contributions

unite for
children

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Cover image – Nigeria: our ongoing joint work

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On 25 March 2015, children smile at the entrance to their UNICEF-provided tent classroom, in the Gire 2 camp for internally displaced people, near Yola, the capital of Adamawa state, in north-eastern Nigeria. UNICEF, together with partners, is working with the Federal Ministry of Education to enable internally displaced children to access education, with schools operating in two shifts in some cases to accommodate more students.

More than 1.2 million Nigerians have fled their homes as a result of violence and attacks by Boko Haram that have escalated since the beginning of 2015. Many of the displaced, most of whom are children and women, are sheltering within host communities that have limited resources, while others are in formal and informal camps. The impact of the crisis on children and women is of particular concern. People have lost their homes and belongings –escaping with only the clothing they were wearing; and some have walked for days – or even weeks – to find refuge. Children in the region have often been traumatized and are in need of psychosocial support.

UNICEF is working with the Government and other partners, including other UN organizations, to provide basic assistance, including safe water, nutrition, health, education and protection. UNICEF is seeking \$15.8 million in 2015 to meet the needs of displaced families in Nigeria's north-eastern region. As of end of April, just 14% of the required funding had been received.

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Dear Partner,

The vulnerability of the poorest and most marginalized children has been palpable in 2014. Worsening conflicts across the world saw as many as 15 million children affected – including those internally displaced or living as refugees. The Ebola outbreak posed an unprecedented threat to children's health and well-being and left thousands of children orphaned and an estimated five million out of school.

Together with partners, UNICEF assisted millions of children affected by conflict and natural disasters. In response to the Ebola outbreak, the organization mounted one of its most complex responses, distributing 5,500 metric tons in essential supplies to Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone. More than 15,000 children who lost one or both parents because of the outbreak received family support and placement services, and more than 36,000 children were reached with psychosocial support.

As we take stock of the achievements and unmet challenges of the Millennium Development Goals, the international community is cognizant of the increasing pressure to respond to these complex emergencies and to find ways to support communities and nations in charting a more resilient and sustainable path forward. The global "post-2015" agenda will try to address these difficult challenges. It is the result of an inclusive process involving people from all over the world. The sustainable development goals (SDGs) will present all partners – governments, private sector, civil society, media and youth – with a framework for collective action on issues that matter to children.

Being fit for purpose to deliver on the commitment for children means that UNICEF's mission is adequately funded and that every dollar of our shared investment is maximized. The organization continues to put the highest priority on accountability, efficiency, transparency and risk management throughout our work. At the country level, UNICEF is working with sister agencies to develop strategic frameworks to implement the "Delivering as One" standard operating procedures, particularly in the areas of harmonized approaches to cash transfers, procurement and security operations.

UNICEF's overall revenue in 2014 reached an unprecedented \$5.2 billion, and flexible Regular Resources increased by 5% (or \$61 million) compared with 2013. We want to express our gratitude to all our Resource Partners for these milestones and the commitment to our joint work. At the same time, Regular Resources have continued to decline as a percentage of UNICEF's total revenue since the start of the new millennium, from 50% in 2000 to 26% in 2014. When partners choose to earmark funds, thematic funding pools are UNICEF's preferred approach, given their flexibility and alignment to the Strategic Plan priorities. Thematic funding fell in 2014 by 5%. For a more agile UNICEF, it is critical that we redouble efforts with our partners to build a more flexible and broader funding base.

In order to deliver on the SDGs, we look forward to the continued commitment of our partners to this joint venture for children. We must be clear that investing in children's rights is not "just" the right thing to do, it is also the smartest investment we can make for equitable and sustainable development. It will determine whether the "post-2015" promise becomes a reality.



A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Olav'.

Olav Kjørven

Director
Public Partnerships Division
New York, June 2015



A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Gerard'.

Gerard Bocquenet

Director
Private Fundraising and Partnerships
Geneva, June 2015

Executive summary

The Compendium of Contributions 2014 comprises information on contributions from public and private sector Resource Partners to UNICEF¹. Information presented in the Compendium shows the investment in UNICEF's policy and programme work and also demonstrates the global commitment to the rights and needs of children. 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.

According to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the development aid flows were stable in 2014, after hitting an all-time high in 2013, but aid to the poorest countries continued to fall². Net Official Development Aid (ODA) from Development Assistance Committee members (DAC) totalled \$135.2 billion, level with a record \$135.1 billion in 2013. Net ODA as a share of gross national income was 0.29%, also on a par with 2013. ODA has increased by 66% in real terms since 2000, when the Millennium Development Goals were agreed.

The total revenue to UNICEF increased from \$4,853 million in 2013 to \$5,169 million in 2014, representing an increase of 6.5% (or \$316 million)³. Unrestricted Regular Resources (RR) amounted to \$1,326 million – an increase of 5% (or \$61 million) compared to 2013. Despite the increase, RR as a percentage of total revenue continues to decrease – from 50% at the turn of the new millennium to 26% in 2014.

Earmarked Other Resources increased by 7% (or \$255 million) from \$3,588 million in 2013 to \$3,843 million in 2014. The total OR consisted of \$2,264 million or 59% share in Other Resources - Regular (ORR) and \$1,579 million or 41% in Other Resources - Emergency (ORE). The most significant increase in 2014 was in ORE, up by 18% (or \$247 million), reflecting the large number of humanitarian emergencies to which UNICEF responded.

Public sector revenue constituted 71% (or \$3,679 million) of the total revenue, an increase of 11% (or \$351 million) compared to 2013. This was made up mostly by contributions from Government and Inter-



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Tamba Manzare, 19 months, and caregiver Rose Komano play outdoors at a UNICEF-supported nursery in Guinea. Tamba, whose mother died from Ebola virus disease (EVD), was quarantined for 21 days – the virus's maximum incubation period.

Organizational partners. Private sector revenue was \$1,396 million or 27% of the total UNICEF revenue, representing a decrease of 3% (or \$40 million) over 2013 levels. Other Income – from interest, procurement services, etc. – totalled \$94 million or 2% of overall revenue.

In 2014, contributions from both the public and private sectors were negatively impacted by exchange rate variations. As the US dollar strengthened, contributions received in other currencies weakened in US dollar terms. For instance, private sector Regular Resources increased by \$51 million in non-adjusted terms over 2013, but the strengthened US dollar resulted in a drop of \$68 million, for a net decline in Regular Resources of \$17 million.

The financial resources in 2014 helped UNICEF and partners to achieve much-needed results for children. Achievements for children to date, as well as remaining challenges, were highlighted when the world celebrated the 25th anniversary of the Convention on the Rights of the Child in November 2014. Progress has been uneven and has not always reached the most disadvantaged children. Flexible and predictable resources are the foundation on which UNICEF builds programmes that transform the lives of children, with a focus on those who are most in need.

¹ All figures in this report have been rounded.

² OECD website URL: www.oecd.org/dac/stats/development-aid-stable-in-2014-but-flows-to-poorest-countries-still-falling.htm

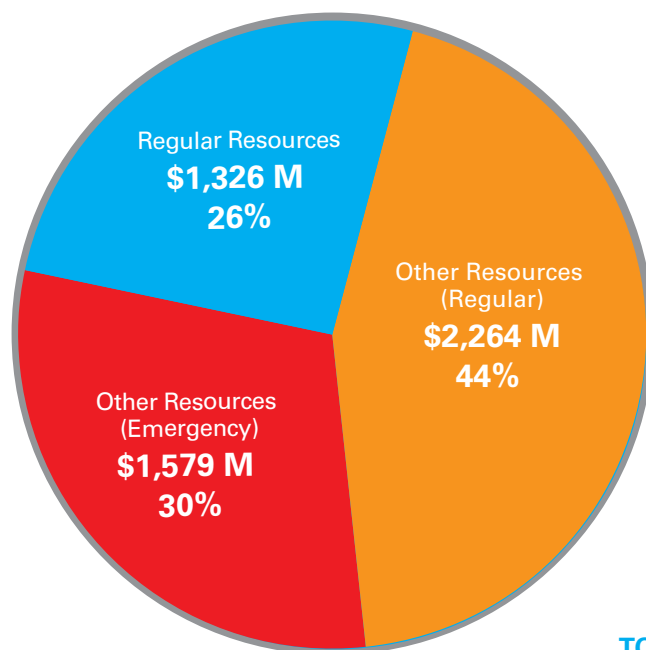
³ The figures for 2014 are provisional and are subject to audit.

Resources by type of funding, 2005-14

Both Regular and Other Resources increased in 2014. However, the share of Regular Resources remained constant at 26% of all revenue. This poses a challenge when trying to achieve results for the most marginalized and vulnerable populations as outlined in the Strategic Plan.

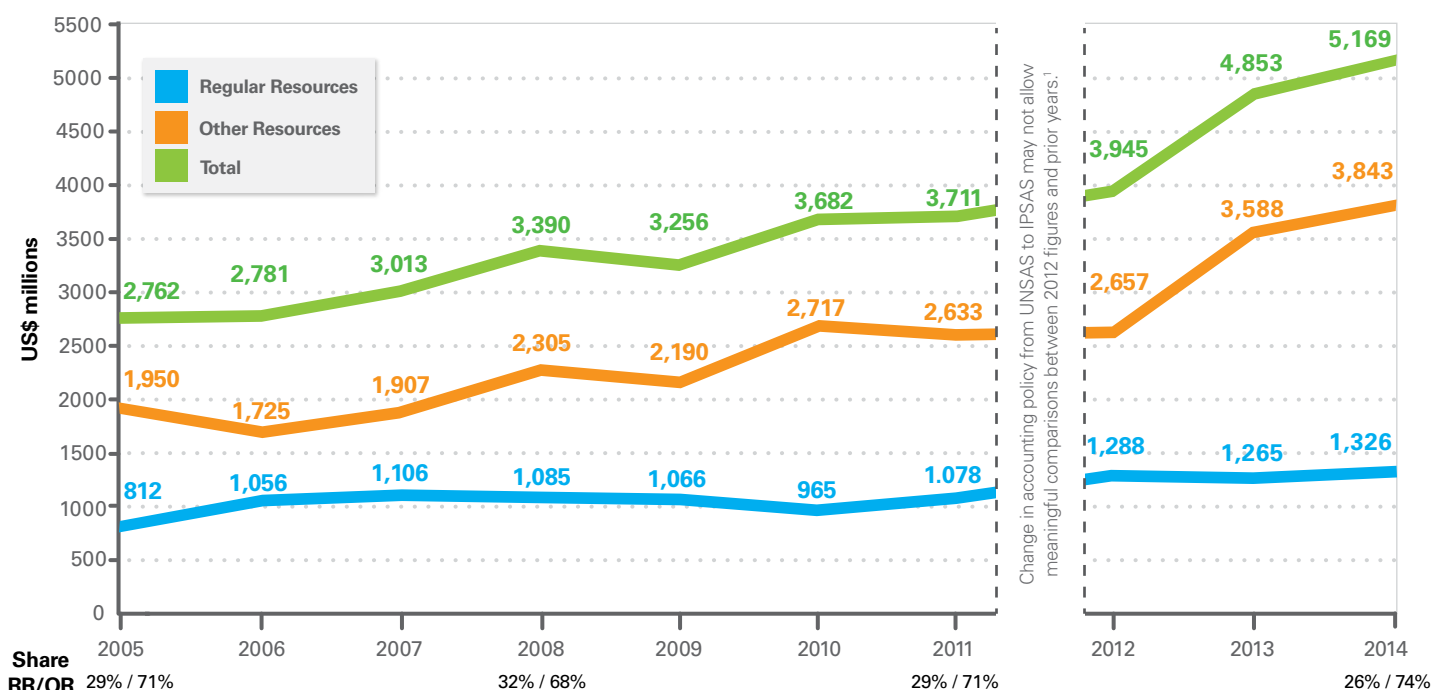
Regular Resources increased by 5% from \$1,265 million in 2013 to \$1,326 million in 2014. The increase came primarily from Government resource partners. Other Resources increased by 7% from \$3,588 million to \$3,843 million.

2014 Contributions by Funding Type



TOTAL US: \$5,169 million

Contributions from all Resource Partners



¹ Limits on comparability: Effective 1 January 2012, UNICEF adopted the International Public Sector Financial Reporting Standards (IPSAS) to replace the United Nations System Accounting Standards (UNSAS), which had been in place since 1993. Through a General Assembly resolution, UN Member States requested all UN bodies to adopt IPSAS in order to enhance the quality of financial reporting by ensuring improved transparency, accountability, and governance. The change in accounting policy does not allow direct comparisons between figures from 2012 onward, and figures prior to 2012, as it has implications for the timing of revenue recognition.

Excerpt from Executive Director Anthony Lake's statement to the UNICEF Executive Board

"Now, more than ever, a substantial, predictable and growing flow of Regular Resources is essential to UNICEF's work. This is especially so as we contend with a growing list of emergencies – from the effects of multiple conflicts ... to Ebola ... to the devastation wrought by unexpected natural disasters.

Regular Resources support our Emergency Programme Fund, which enables us to act immediately during the crucial first moments of a crisis ... and to prevent or at least limit the impact of humanitarian emergencies.

Regular Resources help us fill important funding gaps, providing UNICEF the flexibility to reach the children in greatest need in communities that are out of the public spotlight, and deliver critical services to the most disadvantaged children and families. For example, in Chobe district in Botswana, a survey found that a lack of trained midwives was preventing newborns and their mothers from receiving the antenatal care they need. Regular Resources helped us increase the reach of this often lifesaving care from 28% to 55%.

Unrestricted Regular Resources also give us more flexibility to be innovative – in our management, and in programme work across our organization, especially in the field.

Regular Resources are supporting some of our most promising innovations – from our Rapid Family Tracing and Reunification initiative, which uses mobile technology to bring families back together in crises, to U-Report, which uses the same mobile technology to help hundreds of thousands of youth communicate directly with governments and each other.

Regular Resources must be at the heart of our work to continue translating UNICEF's Strategic Plan into concrete results for children ... as we contribute to the post-2015 agenda ... and, of central importance, as we manage for results.

We know how much these resources mean to the children left behind in the march of progress: Their futures, and the futures of their societies, depend on that support."

Anthony Lake, Executive Director, UNICEF
5 February 2015



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25 July 2014 - Anthony Lake speaking to a woman and her child in a camp for displaced people in the UN Compound in Malakal in South Sudan

CASE STUDY South Sudan

In 2014, the lives of children in South Sudan were shaped by the grave consequences of the conflict which broke out in December 2013. By March 2014, 800,000 people were internally displaced. Regular Resources enabled UNICEF to immediately respond by bringing in the critical supplies and human resources while other funding was being mobilized. A Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) carried out 34 missions in 2014, in the conflict-affected states of Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile, reaching 603,000 people including 127,000 children under five. The RRM is an example of equity in humanitarian action, supporting particularly disadvantaged groups in areas which are hard to reach, contested or under opposition control.

Results:

- 128,000 children under 15 vaccinated against measles and 98,500 against polio
- 78,000 children under five screened for malnutrition and 2,800 severe acute malnutrition cases admitted
- 253,600 people received water, sanitation and hygiene supplies, and 72,700 people accessed safe drinking water
- 2,900 unaccompanied, separated and missing children registered and tracing commenced, and 3,300 children reached critical child protection services
- 30,000 children benefited from access to education

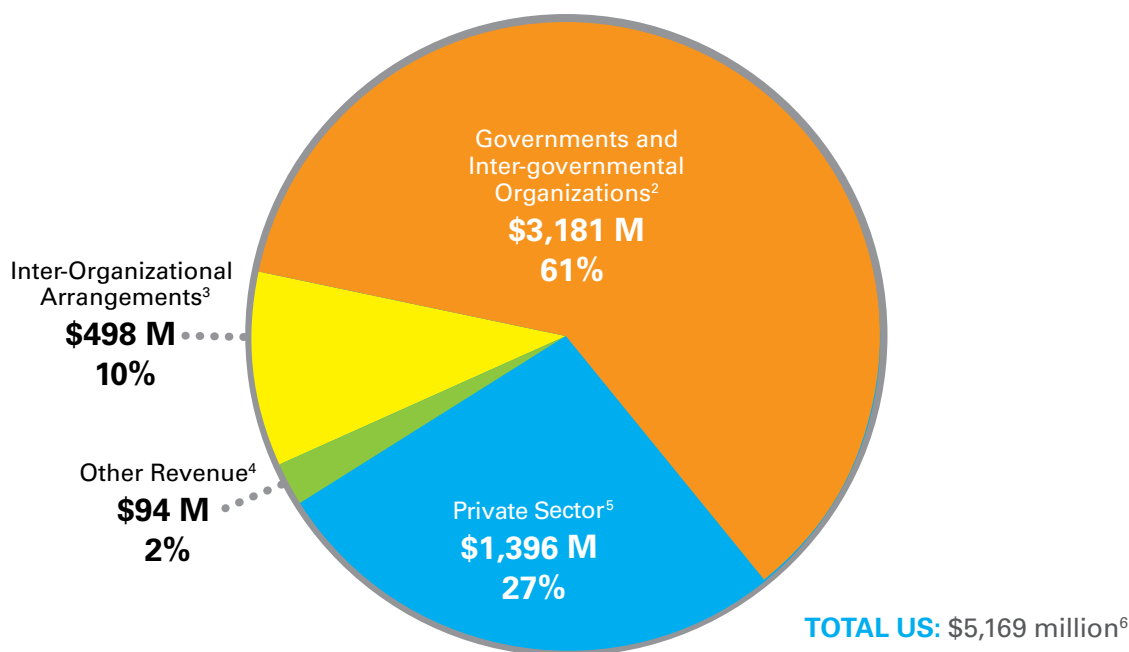
Total revenue by type of Resource Partner, 2014

The total revenue to UNICEF increased by 6.5% (or \$316 million) from \$4,853 million in 2013 to \$5,169 million in 2014.

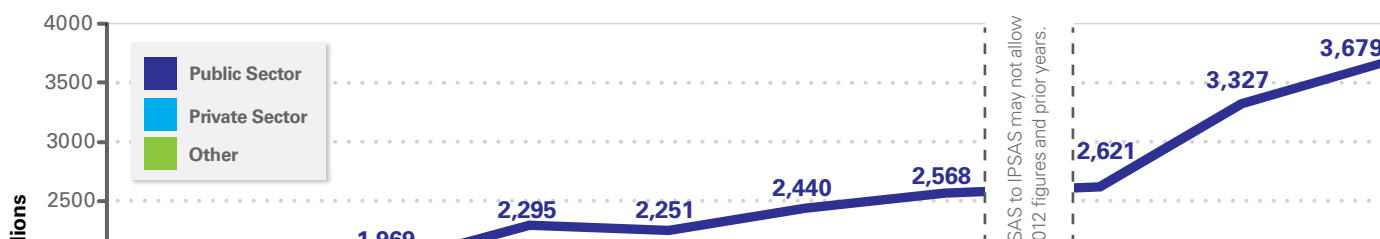
Public sector revenue constituted 71% (or \$3,679 million) of the total revenue, an increase of 11% (or \$351 million) compared to 2013. This was made up mostly by contributions from Government and Inter-Organizational partners.

Private sector revenue was \$1,396 million or 27% of the total UNICEF revenue, representing a decrease of 3% (or \$40 million) over 2013 levels. This decrease was largely driven from Non-Governmental Organizations¹.

Other revenue, including income from interest, procurement services and other sources, was \$94 million or 2% of total UNICEF revenue.



UNICEF Contributions trend by Resource Partner Category, 2005-14



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