

Compendium of Resource Partner Contributions 2018



Cover Image: Makani centre, Jordan; © UNICEF/UN0278475/Herwig

Caption: Seven-year-old Yaseen with his sister 10-year-old Besan from Jordan who both attend the UNICEF-supported Makani centre. In November 2018, UNICEF, through its Makani programme, helped vulnerable Jordanian children keep warm in the winter by distributing winter clothing kits to children.

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## **NOTE OFTHANKS**

#### Dear Partners,

Building on the collective opportunities created by the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), UNICEF continued to make progress, result after result, in key areas of the global child rights agenda owing to your ideas, advice and unwavering support. But so much more needs to be done for the SDGs to become a reality for children in the coming decade. A child sensitive lens that looks into the best interest of children will be critical.

The global partnerships landscape and the aid architecture have changed significantly over the past few years, offering UNICEF both new opportunities and challenges, prompting UNICEF to adapt, be creative and innovative to deliver results and be more accountable to all our partners.

However, what remains unchanged is the centrality of solidarity and partnership in addressing issues facing children and young people today. The active involvement of many stakeholders and their collective brain power is a necessary ingredient to tackle the complexity of the solutions required to address some of these challenging global issues.

Working side by side with you, UNICEF has been responding to unabated crises in Syria and Yemen, helping families and children forced to flee across international borders in search of protection, delivering critical supplies to victims of the earthquake and tsunami in Indonesia, saving malnourished children in the Sahel, fighting the outbreak of Ebola in the Democratic Republic of Congo and the return of measles in some high and middle-income countries.

In 2018, our joint efforts helped more than 43 million people in humanitarian settings have access to safe water, while 6.9 million children accessed some form of education; 3.6 million children and adolescents accessed psychosocial support; and 7 million children received humanitarian cash transfers. Together we responded to 285 new and ongoing humanitarian situations in 90 countries.

With your support UNICEF provided life-saving treatment and care to 4.1 million children with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and enabled nearly 12 million out-of-school children to participate in education, including in humanitarian contexts.

We have also launched a new unprecedented global partnership, Generation Unlimited, that brings together the private and public sectors, civil society and young people to co-create large-scale breakthroughs to secure a better future for the world's 1.8 billion young people.

All the above results were possible because you stepped forward to support us, you spoke out, you cared.

We at UNICEF wish to express our sincere gratitude to all resource partners for what we have achieved together in 2018 for children. Of special note are partners who contributed core resources to UNICEF. Core funding is the bedrock of UNICEF programming. It allows UNICEF to plan strategically, adapt more flexibly to country needs and pool resources to deliver joint results.

Inspired by our shared achievements as well as the global celebration of the 30th anniversary of the Convention on the Rights of the Child in 2019, we are determined to expand and strengthen our longstanding partnerships and to do more to make life better for children and young people as they contend with a range of challenges.



Carla Haddad Mardini, Director Public Partnerships

New York, May 2019



Gary Stahl,
Director
Private Fundraising and Partnerships
Geneva, May 2019

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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The Compendium of Resource Partner Contributions 2018 comprises information on revenue and contributions received from public and private sector resource partners to UNICEF¹. 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 on official financial data and is predominantly intended as a practical and illustrative report for 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 \$6,577 million in 2017 to \$6,676 million in 2018, representing an increase of 2 per cent or \$99 million. Unearmarked Regular Resources (RR) amounted to \$1,807 million reflecting a 27 per cent or \$383 million increase compared to \$1,424 million in 2017. Public Sector RR increased by 54 per cent from \$580 million to \$894 million - this increase was driven by multiyear commitments from Sweden (\$294 million, up from \$85 million in 2017), the United Kingdom (\$122 million, up from \$54 million in 2017), Switzerland (\$61 million, up from \$23 million in 2017), and Germany, which gave its largest-ever core contribution (\$58 million, up from \$17 million in 2017). Private sector RR increased by 5 per cent from \$706 million to \$739 million. Regular Resources as a proportion of overall revenue increased from 22 per cent to 27 per cent. Earmarked Other Resources revenue decreased by 6 per cent, to \$4,869 million, of which \$2,942 million or 60 per cent came in the form of Other Resources (regular) and \$1,927 million or 40 per cent in the form of Other Resources (emergency).

Public sector revenue inclusive of global programme partnerships constituted a record 76 per cent or \$5,042 million of total revenue. This was composed mostly of

### 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.

contributions from government and inter-governmental partners. The three largest public sector partners were the United States of America, the United Kingdom and Germany. Private sector revenue stood at 22 per cent or \$1,461 million² of total revenue. 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, totaling \$173 million or 3 per cent of overall revenue.

In 2018, with the support of our partners, we made a remarkable difference to the situation of children worldwide. 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.



Sifa Ngabusi, age 6, enjoys her new school pack filled with notebooks, folders, pens and other educational materials at a school in Bunia, Democratic Republic of the Congo on 27 March 2018. The supplies assisted schools where internally displaced children returning from conflict and local community children attend school together.

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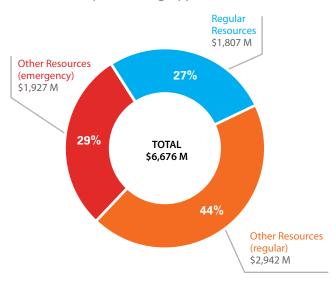
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> All figures in this report have been rounded and are subject to audit.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> 2018 includes \$47 million for specific management activities.

# TOTAL REVENUE BY TYPE OF FUNDING, 2018

In 2018, the total revenue for UNICEF was \$6.7 billion, which represents an increase of 2% or \$99 million compared to 2017. Regular Resources increased by 27% or \$383 million from \$1,424 million in 2017 to \$1,807 million in 2018, while Other Resources decreased by 6% or \$284 million from \$5,153 million in 2017 to \$4,869 million in 2018. Consequently, Regular Resources as a proportion of total revenue increased to 27%.

## Revenue by Funding Type, 2018



#### Regular Resources (RR)

are unearmarked funds that are foundational to deliver results across the Strategic Plan.

#### Other Resources (OR)

are earmarked funds for programmes; these are supplementary to the funds in unearmarked RR and are made for a specific purpose such as an emergency response or a specific programme in a country/region. These are categorized as below:

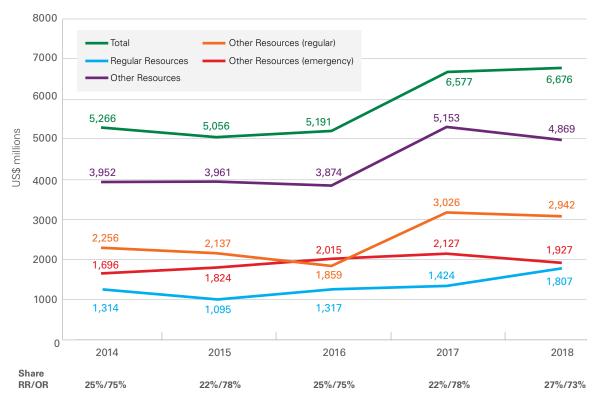
#### Other Resources (regular)

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, 2014-2018<sup>1</sup>



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> 2014-2016 revenue figures have been restated to reflect UNICEF's 2017 revenue recognition policy.

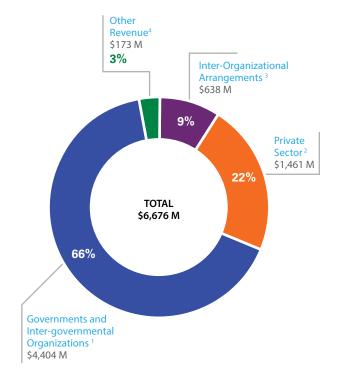
# TOTAL REVENUE BY TYPE OF RESOURCE PARTNER, 2018

The total revenue to UNICEF increased from \$6,577 million in 2017 to \$6,676 million in 2018, an increase of 2% or \$99 million.

Public Sector revenue constituted 76% or \$5,042 million of the total revenue, representing an increase of 2% or \$103 million over 2017 levels. This revenue was mostly from government and inter-governmental partners.

Private sector revenue constituted 22% or \$1,461 million of the total UNICEF revenue, a decrease of 3% or \$39 million compared to 2017. 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 \$173 million or 3% of total UNICEF revenue.



## Revenue by Resource Partner Category, 2014-2018<sup>5,6</sup>



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Inter-governmental organizations include: EC, Gavi, GPE, NI, Global Fund and UNITAID.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Revenue from private sector includes foundations, NGOs, UNICEF National Committees and UNICEF Country Offices.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Inter-organizational arrangements include: FAO, ILO, IOM, OECD, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNOCHA, UNOPS, UNTFHS, UN Women, WFP, WHO, World Bank Group - International Development Association as well as UN Joint Programmes where UNICEF is the Administrative Agent.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Other revenue includes income from interest, procurement services and other sources.

 $<sup>^{5}</sup>$  2014-2016 revenue figures have been restated to reflect UNICEF's 2017 revenue recognition policy.

<sup>6 2017</sup> actual data is restated for re-mapping of global programme partners since in the past these partners were categorized under private sector.

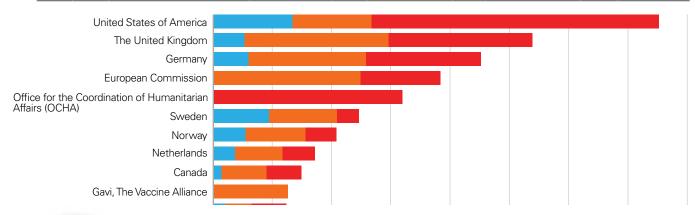
# TOP 20 PUBLIC SECTOR RESOURCE PARTNERS BY CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED, 2018

The top 20 public sector resource partners provided \$3,940 million or 67% of total contributions received by UNICEF. These partners provided 41% of the total Regular Resources and 75% of the total Other Resources.

In 2018, 139 governments contributed to UNICEF resources. The top five resources partners

were the Governments of the United States of America, the United Kingdom and Germany as well as the European Commission and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). These five partners provided 62% of the total contributions received from the top 20 public sector partners.

Rank 2018	Rank 2017 <sup>1</sup>	Resource Partner	Regular Resources US\$	Rank	Other Resources (regular) US\$	Rank	Other Resources (emergency) US\$	Rank	Total US\$
1	1	United States of America	132,500,000	1	132,946,536	4	485,526,518	1	750,973,054
2	2	The United Kingdom	51,020,408	5	243,179,329	2	243,400,826	3	537,600,563
3	4	Germany	57,823,188	3	198,660,270	3	193,783,042	4	450,266,499
4	3	European Commission			247,202,584	1	135,261,094	5	382,463,678
5	9	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) <sup>2</sup>					318,321,083	2	318,321,083
6	6	Sweden	92,558,303	2	114,789,787	6	37,707,911	11	245,056,000
7	7	Norway	53,307,487	4	100,949,259	7	52,393,116	10	206,649,863
8	12	Netherlands	35,267,349	6	80,407,688	9	54,554,181	9	170,229,219
9	10	Canada	12,207,988	11	76,242,483	10	59,036,723	8	147,487,194
10	11	Gavi, The Vaccine Alliance			125,101,200	5			125,101,200
11	8	Japan	18,918,327	8	44,354,700	12	59,284,395	7	122,557,422
12	5	World Bank Group - IDA			90,687,671	8	4,540,000	22	95,227,671
13	13	United Nations Joint Programme			67,856,083	11			67,856,083
14	35	Kuwait	200,000	30			61,550,000	6	61,750,000
15	15	United Nations Development Programme <sup>3</sup>			31,442,207	15	18,433,190	13	49,875,398
16	14	Denmark	9,079,108	12	22,246,803	17	14,905,221	15	46,231,132
17	19	Republic of Korea	3,978,070	18	34,122,795	14	6,716,638	21	44,817,503
18	18	Switzerland	22,632,386	7	9,941,245	21	7,768,712	20	40,342,344
19	22	Italy	5,909,486	15	18,812,538	19	14,033,074	16	38,755,099
20	17	Australia	13,513,514	10	6,902,690	24	18,127,422	14	38,543,626



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