



Compendium of Resource Partner Contributions 2016



Cover Image: Tinah Camp, Iraq; © UNICEF/UN034975/Anmar

Caption: Sarah, 4, stands in front of a tent in Tinah Camp, Iraq, where she and her family live after fleeing violence in nearby Qayarra. In late September 2016, 108 families were living in Tinah Camp, a transitional displacement camp located in a newly-retaken area with few basic services. UNICEF began providing safe water to the camp to help children cope with the harsh environment.

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NOTE OF THANKS

Dear Partner,

In 2016 – the first year of implementation for the Agenda 2030 – UNICEF adopted a bold motto: a fair chance for every child. Success in reaching the SDGs depends on leadership and accountability from government, business and civil society working in partnership to address sustainable development challenges. With the help of our champion Member States in the Group of Friends for Children and private sector partners, important advocacy opportunities for children were seized – for example, raising awareness about the global initiative on the World's Largest Lesson and integrating the SDGs into schools, highlighting the importance of disaggregated data to ensure we capture the most marginalized children, and engaging in the preparatory process for the Global Compact to protect children on the move.

Meeting the SDGs by 2030 will require everyone pulling together, including through financing of programmes and initiatives that can drive progress across the goals. UNICEF is funded entirely by voluntary contributions. Without income, UNICEF cannot deliver on its mandate to advocate for the protection of children's rights, to help meet their basic needs, and to expand their opportunities to reach their full potential. At UNICEF, we recognize that partners entrust us with their investments towards those ends and we want to take the opportunity to thank each and every one.

Your trust in us is echoed through the results we achieved this past year, especially for the children in the most difficult of situations. Reinforced partnership with our donors helped UNICEF treat more than 237,000 children under five for Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) in Yemen. "We will never forget the assistance that UNICEF provided us in these difficult times that we were going through. They came to our aid at a time when everyone else had abandoned us," said Aisha, a woman in Yemen struggling to feed her four children. UNICEF also helped more than 19,000 vulnerable Syrian refugee families in Egypt, Jordan, and Iraq with sustained cash assistance; gave out Rapid Response Mechanism kits containing drinking water, hygiene products and ready-to-eat rations to nearly 1.3 million people in Iraq newly displaced by conflict; and provided nearly 96,000 children with psychosocial support after they landed in the West Balkans and Greece during the refugee and migrant crisis.

Our mandate and the trust of our partners also demand that we adhere to the highest performance management standards and continually improve our operation. In addition to supporting the development of the significant and far-reaching commitments of the Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review – and those deliberated around the 2016 World Humanitarian Summit – UNICEF engaged with the Multilateral Organization Performance Assessment Network (MOPAN). The assessment recognized UNICEF as "a mature and confident organisation whose systems, processes and behaviours are fit for purpose according to its mandate and mission, and has a strong awareness of its own comparative advantages." In early 2016, UNICEF ranked third out of 46 evaluated aid entities on the most recent global Aid Transparency Index.

However, this is no time for complacency. Too many children are being denied a childhood. Too many have the future stolen from them. As the next Strategic Plan for 2018-2021 is finalized, UNICEF will strive to make further progress across the board, building on and learning from the lessons and evidence of the past four and, indeed, the past 70 years. We will align results with the policies and priorities to get us there, including raising more flexible and predictable funding. At the end of the day, UNICEF is a global partnership for children in need, made up of our staff, the partners we work with around the world and the supporters that fund our efforts. It is only by working together, side by side, that we can and will realize a fair chance for every child.



Olav Kjørven
Director
Public Partnerships Division
New York, May 2017



Gerard Bocquenet
Director
Private Fundraising and Partnerships
Geneva, May 2017

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Compendium of Resource Partner Contributions 2016 comprises information on contributions 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 largely on financial data and is predominantly intended as a practical and illustrative report for resource partners.

In 2016, Net Official Development Aid (ODA) flows from member countries of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) members of the OECD reached a new peak at \$142.6 billion. This represented an increase of 8.9 per cent compared to 2015². Net ODA also rose as a share of gross national income (GNI) for DAC members to 0.32 per cent. Net ODA continues to grow and its volume in real terms has doubled since 2000.

Total revenue to UNICEF decreased from \$5,010 million in 2015 to \$4,884 million in 2016, representing a drop of 3 per cent (or \$126 million)³. Un-earmarked Regular Resources (RR) amounted to \$1,312 million reflecting an increase of 12 per cent (or \$138 million) compared to \$1,174 million in 2015. Public Sector RR increased 3 per cent from \$546 million to \$562 million, while private sector RR increased 19 per cent from \$530 million to \$629 million.

Regular Resources as a proportion of overall revenue amounted to 27 per cent, an increase of 4 per cent compared to 2015. This is an encouraging sign and hopefully points to an upward trend in coming years. Regular Resource funding enables UNICEF to deliver programmes for children and the balance is used to support the core structure of the organisation, without

which UNICEF will not be able to fulfill its mandate. A flexible, predictable funding base provided through RR helps the organization to achieve the results for children, especially the most vulnerable as outlined in UNICEF's Strategic Plan 2014-2017.

Complementary to RR and allowing UNICEF to scale up and reach more children in need, earmarked Other Resources (OR) amounted to \$3,571 million. Of this, \$1,933 million or 54 per cent came in the form of Other Resources - Regular (ORR) and \$1,639 million or 46 per cent in the form of Other Resources - Emergency (ORE). Revenue for OR decreased by 7 per cent (or \$265 million) compared with 2015.

Public sector revenue constituted 68 per cent (or \$3,318 million) of total revenue, representing a decrease of 4 per cent (or \$137 million) compared to 2015. This revenue was made up mostly by contributions from Government and Inter-organizational partners. Private sector revenue amounted to \$1,445 million or 30 per cent of the total UNICEF revenue, representing a decrease of 1 per cent (or \$12 million) over 2015 levels. Other income – classified as RR – included income from interest, procurement services, and other sources, and totaled \$121 million or 2 per cent of overall revenue.

Financial resources in 2016 helped UNICEF and partners to achieve significant results for children. Flexible and predictable resources are the foundation on which UNICEF builds programmes that transform the lives of children. More than ever, as the world embarks on the path to the Sustainable Development Goals, investing in children – particularly the poorest and the most disadvantaged children – is the right thing to do.



Children drink from a tap during recess in February 2017 at a UNICEF supported primary school inside the Bukasi Internally Displaced People's camp in Maiduguri, Borno State, Nigeria. © UNICEF/UN055930/Gilbertson

¹ All figures in this report have been rounded and are as of 1 April 2017.

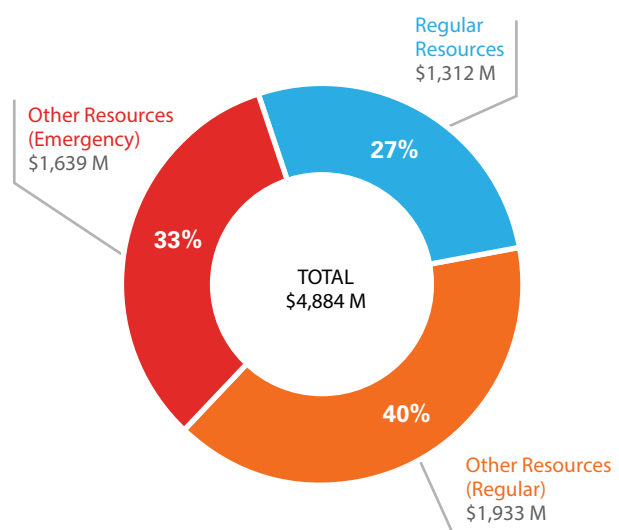
² Taking account of both inflation and exchange rate movements.

³ The figures for 2016 are provisional and are subject to audit.

RESOURCES BY TYPE OF FUNDING, 2007-2016

In 2016, the total revenue for UNICEF was \$4.9 billion, which represents a decrease of 3% (or \$126 million). RR increased by 12% (or \$138 million) from \$1,174 million in 2015 to \$1,312 million in 2016. Consequently, RR as a proportion of total revenue rose to 27 per cent. Other Resources (OR) decreased for the second year in a row, by 7% (or \$265 million) from \$3,836 million in 2015 to \$3,571 million in 2016.

2016 Contributions by Funding Type



Regular Resources (RR)

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

Other Resources (OR)

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.

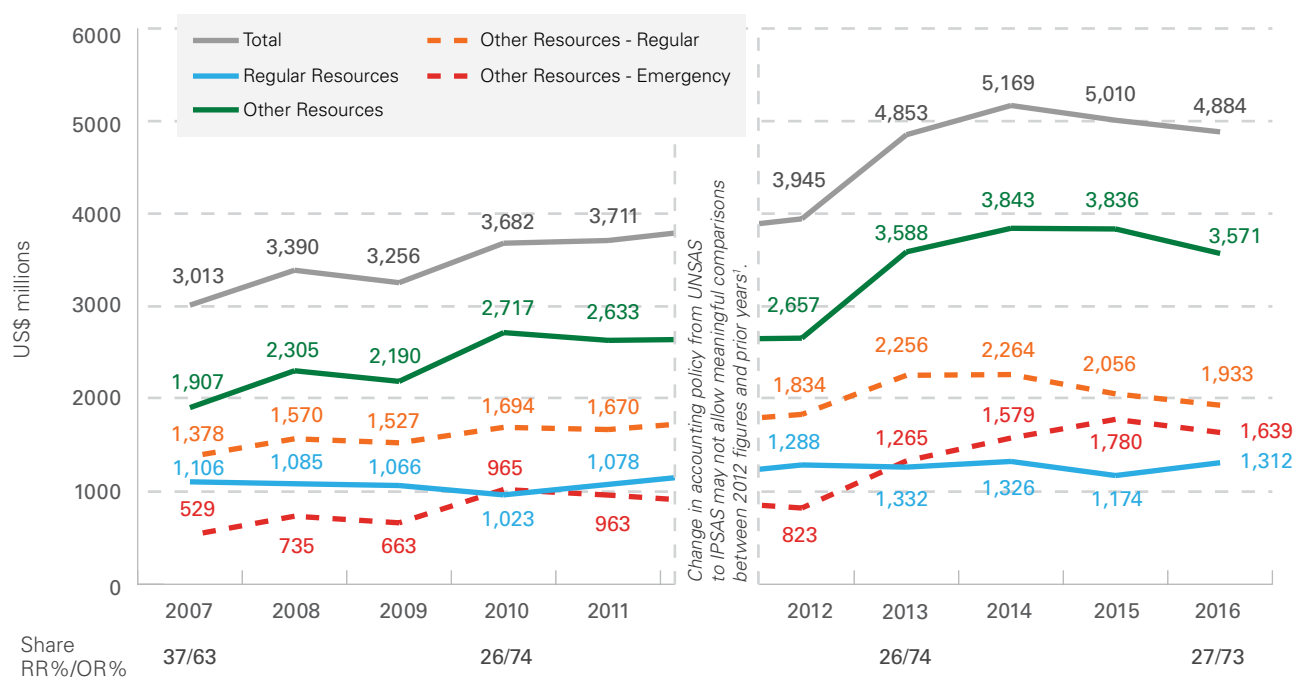
Other Resources Regular (ORR)

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

Other Resources Emergency (ORE)

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

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 Members 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.

REGULAR RESOURCES ENABLE RESULTS ON THE GROUND

As the funds most aligned with UNICEF's strategic results, unrestricted Regular Resources (RR) best allow the organization to reach children in the greatest need and at the greatest risk in the least amount of time.

Thanks to RR, UNICEF – working with partners in Afghanistan – treated 200,000 severely malnourished children, provided teaching and learning material to more than 1.3 million students and 34,000 teachers, and registered around 450,000 newborns. "Afghanistan is a complex operating environment and the fluid security situation, national capacity for service delivery and the need for extensive monitoring systems significantly increases the cost of doing business," said Adele Khodr, UNICEF Representative in Afghanistan. "Without core regular resources, UNICEF Afghanistan would not be able to operate in such an environment."

In Bangladesh, through the catalytic funding afforded by RR, 40,000 inhabitants of the Shattala slum received access to improved sanitation services, and more than 20 million children aged six months to five years were given Vitamin A supplementation through a national campaign. Across Africa, where treatable illnesses remain deadly and pervasive, UNICEF helped partners in Uganda vaccinate more than one million children under the age of one year, as well as assisted in bringing the polio outbreak under control in Nigeria through nine rounds of polio immunisation that reached 56 million children under five.

Emergency situations require pliable and swift responses from UNICEF and partners. As the internal conflict in Yemen escalated dramatically, because of RR, UNICEF was able to allocate this adaptable funding across multiple sectors to protect and rehabilitate children. UNICEF child-friendly spaces and psychosocial activities helped 188,838 girls and 236,076 boys deal with the stress inflicted by prolonged violence, instability and displacement. Mine risk education sessions for children, host communities, and internally displaced people were considerably expanded, providing 853,573 children with information that could save their lives and the lives of their loved ones. Under the Humanitarian Cash Transfer Programme, UNICEF targeted 1,800 households in the poorest minority communities, giving each a monthly unconditional cash transfers of YER 21,500/US\$100 for six months, which helped 10,266 people meet their basic needs and access social services.

UNICEF could not do this work without its partners, especially those that answer the call during times of increased humanitarian needs across the globe. In 2016 Sweden provided UNICEF with \$117 million in core support, doubling their core funding, thus making them the second largest contributor to RR behind the United States of America. The third largest contributor came from the family of National Committees of UNICEF, specifically Japan – a testament to the private sector support that UNICEF's mandate generates.



A boy is screened for malnutrition in Sa'ada, Yemen. Nearly 182,000 children in Yemen were treated for Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) as of October 2016.
© UNICEF/UN050302/AI-Zikri

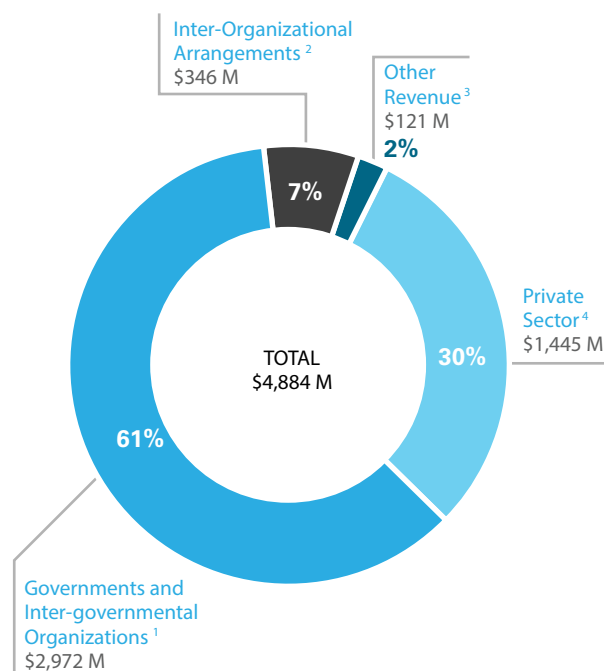
TOTAL REVENUE BY TYPE OF RESOURCE PARTNER, 2016

The total revenue to UNICEF decreased from \$5,010 million in 2015 to \$4,884 million in 2016, which represents a decline of 3% (or \$126 million).

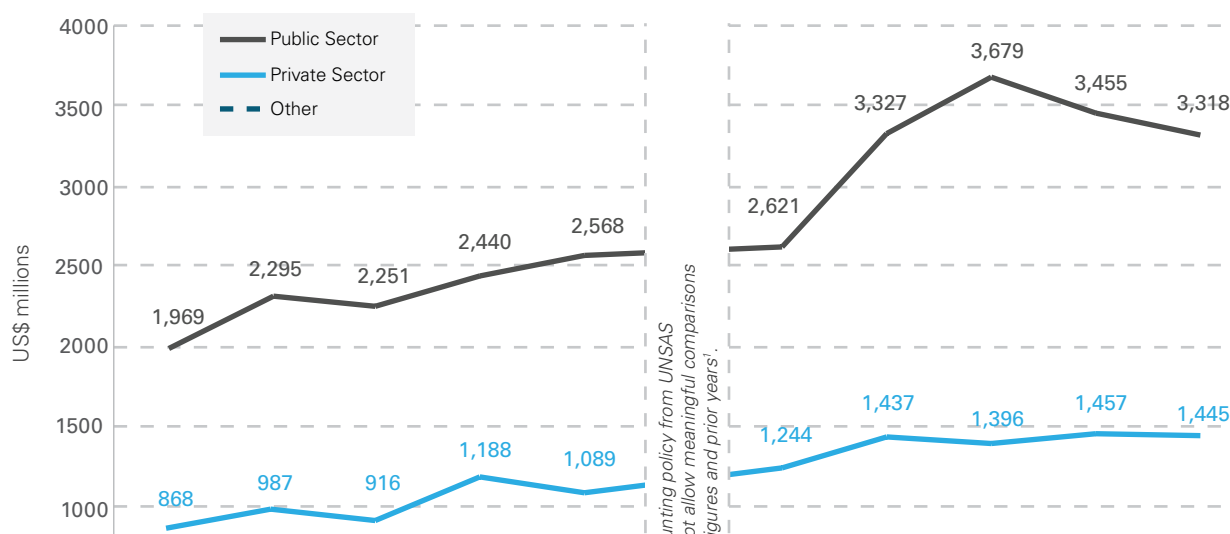
Public sector revenue constituted 68% (or \$3,318 million) of the total revenue, representing a reduction of 4% (or \$137 million) compared to 2015. This revenue mostly consisted of contributions from Government and Inter-organizational partners.

Private sector revenue constituted 30% (or \$1,445 million) of the total UNICEF revenue, a decrease of 1% (or \$12 million) over 2015 levels. This revenue mostly consisted of contributions from National Committees, UNICEF Country Office private sector fundraising (PSFR), and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs).

Other revenue, including income from interest, procurement services, and other sources, amounted to \$121 million or 2% of total UNICEF revenue.



UNICEF Contributions trend by Resource Partner Category, 2007-2016



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