



**Executive Board of the  
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Programme, the United Nations  
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**UNFPA – Funding commitments to UNFPA**

## **United Nations Population Fund**

### **Report on contributions by Member States and others to UNFPA and revenue projections for 2017 and future years**

#### *Summary*

The present report is prepared in response to Executive Board decisions 99/5 and 2000/9, requesting the Executive Director to provide annually updated estimates of regular and co-financing resources. In line with the UNFPA strategic plan, 2014-2017 and the UNFPA resource mobilization strategy (decision 2016/18), the present report provides an overview of the overall resource situation of the Fund, and continues to address the important goal of increasing regular resources and establishing a stable, predictable and diversified resource base.

In 2016, UNFPA contribution revenue for regular and co-financing resources was \$833 million – a decrease of 14 per cent from 2015. This total revenue comprises \$353 million in voluntary contributions to regular resources and \$480 million to co-financing resources. Compared with 2015 contributions, the 2016 revenue for regular resources decreased by \$45 million (11 per cent) and, for co-financing resources, by \$94 million (16 per cent).

UNFPA reaffirms, in line with United Nations General Assembly resolution 71/243, that increasing financial contributions to the United Nations development system, particularly to regular resources, is key to fully integrating the agenda of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) into national development strategies and frameworks, and to enabling countries to achieve the actions for the ICPD beyond 2014 and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Contributions to regular resources continue to be the bedrock of the operational activities for development of the United Nations system. Furthermore, as underscored in General Assembly resolution 71/243 (and in earlier resolutions), UNFPA recognizes that other resources (including co-financing) from a diversity of sources represent an important complement to its regular resources.

#### *Elements of a decision*

The Executive Board may wish to adopt a decision on UNFPA funding issues. Elements of a decision are contained in section V of the present report.

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**Annexes to the report are available on the [UNFPA Executive Board website](#)**

- Annex 1. UNFPA contribution revenue to regular resources for 2015 and estimates for 2016, as of 15 May 2016
- Annex 2. Funds received by UNFPA in 2015 as Administrative Agent for joint United Nations programmes
- Annex 3. Co-financing contributions from programme countries in support of their own country programmes
- Annex 4. Private-sector contributions

## I. Introduction

1. The present report is prepared in response to Executive Board decisions 99/5 and 2000/9, requesting the Executive Director to provide annually updated estimates of regular and co-financing resources, as well as Executive Board decision 2016/18, requesting UNFPA to explore incentives and mechanisms encouraging donor countries and Member States in a position to do so to increase and prioritize regular resources contributions. The report also includes an analysis of funding gaps and their implications for the integrated results framework.

2. The report aims to promote dialogue between UNFPA and its Executive Board on the overall resource situation of the Fund, while continuing to address the important goal of increasing regular resources and achieving a stable, predictable and diversified resource base. The 2016 United Nations General Assembly resolution 71/243 on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review (QCPR) of operational activities for development of the United Nations system (and earlier resolutions, including 62/208, 64/289 and 67/226) underscores that regular resources are the bedrock of operational activities, owing to their untied nature, and, in this regard, also expresses concern at the continuing, and accelerated, decline in the amount of regular contributions to the entities of the United Nations development system in recent years.

3. At the outset of 2016, UNFPA received indications that resources from several traditional donor countries might be redirected to address new challenges and priorities, thus directly affecting the resources available for the United Nations system – including UNFPA. In 2016, the gross contribution revenue to regular resources was \$353 million, compared to \$398 million in 2015. A decrease in the donor base of regular contributions and volatility in exchange rates remained factors in 2016. The current projected 2017 contribution revenue for regular resources is \$325 million, compared to \$353 million in 2016.

4. In response to Executive Board decision 2015/18, the present report provides an analysis of the opportunities and challenges for funding the strategic plan, in line with the resource mobilization strategy and its drive to explore incentives, mechanisms and funding windows to broaden the donor base and to encourage donors to increase and prioritize contributions to regular resources. It also includes UNFPA projected strategic plan contribution revenue targets for 2018-2021.

5. The report contains tables on UNFPA regular and co-financing contributions while additional data is provided in annexes available on the [UNFPA website](#). The 2017 figures are estimates based on information received, as well as commitments and contributions recorded, as of 15 May 2017. It shows annual gross revenues, with amounts specified in agreements signed with donors that are recognized as revenue, in accordance with UNFPA accounting policies, regardless of the period of implementation and the payment schedule. These contributions exclude: (a) transfers to other revenue for reimbursement of tax charges; (b) refunds to donors; and (c) indirect cost recovery.

## II. Regular and co-financing resources

### A. Contribution revenue overview of regular resources

6. In 2016, UNFPA contribution revenue for regular and co-financing resources totalled \$833 million – a decrease of 14 per cent over 2015 (table 1). This total revenue comprises \$353 million in voluntary contributions to regular resources and \$480 million to co-financing resources. Compared with 2015, the contribution revenue for regular resources in 2016 decreased by \$45 million (11 per cent); and co-financing, by \$94 million (16 per cent). Regarding regular resources, this decrease was mainly due to reduced contributions by a few major donors and unfavourable exchange rates of key currencies against the United States dollar. Regarding co-financing, the decrease was mostly due to global and financial volatility, shifting donor priorities, timing of co-financing agreements (set to materialize at the fourth

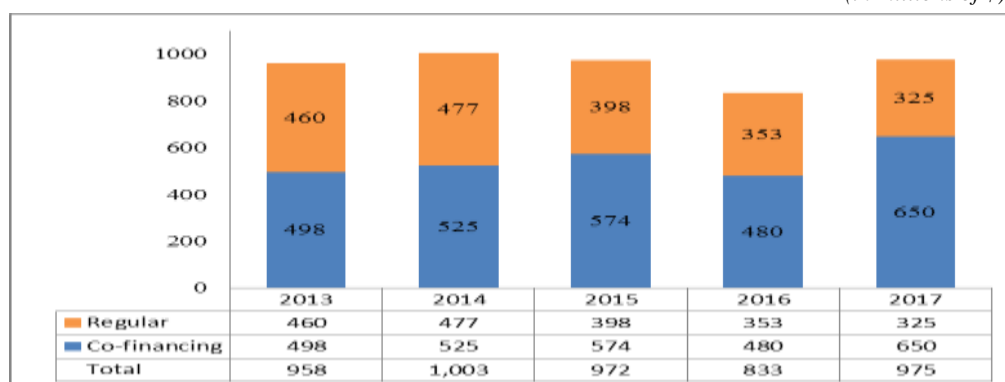
quarter of 2016 but only realized at the beginning of 2017), and modalities of some multi-year co-financing agreements (wherein total revenue is recognized at the beginning of the first year, and the agreement cycles have ended).

7. The UNFPA revenue overview in table 1 is supplemented by online annex 1, which provides detailed information on the 2016 contribution revenue, as of 31 December 2016, and actual commitments and best estimates of contributions for 2017 to UNFPA regular resources, based on data available, as of 15 May 2017. These contributions include the following: (a) contribution revenue for 2013-2016; (b) 2017 commitments received during the United Nations pledging conference held on 7 November 2016 in New York; and (c) written and verbal indications from Governments confirming support to UNFPA for 2017 and onwards.

**Table 1.**

**UNFPA contribution revenue for 2013-2016, as of 31 December 2016, and projections for 2017, as of 15 May 2017**

(in millions of \$)



Note: The data for 2013 to 2017 includes contributions only; it does not include interest, other income and refunds from donors. The data for 2017 is still subject to change as information from donors is received throughout the year.

8. Regarding the UNFPA strategic plan targets for 2016, UNFPA mobilized resources for a total of \$833 million. For regular resources, the \$353 million contribution revenue fell short of the targeted \$482 million by \$129 million (27 per cent); for co-financing resources, the contribution revenue of \$480 million fell short of the targeted \$611 million (22 per cent).

9. For 2017, the total contribution revenue projection is \$975 million, comprising \$325 million for regular resources and \$650 million for co-financing resources. In view of the substantial cuts announced by several large donors, the current projected 2017 contribution revenue of \$325 million for regular resources represents a further decrease of about \$28 million (8 per cent), compared to \$353 million in 2016; it is projected to fall short of the 2017 strategic plan target of \$486 million by \$161 million (33 per cent).

10. In compliance with the International Public Sector Accounting Standards, all contribution revenue is recorded on an accrual basis. UNFPA recognizes the revenue from multi-year co-financing agreements upfront, regardless of the payment schedule, unless there are specific reasons to defer revenue recognition to a later stage. However, programme implementation is linked to the actual receipt of resources, in accordance with the UNFPA financial regulations and rules. For regular resources, the entire amount of any multi-year contribution will not be recorded upfront because, while the amount for resources for the first year is firmly determined, the amount for future years is usually indicative and subject to various conditions. Therefore, UNFPA records the contribution on a yearly basis, upon written confirmation by the donor of the yearly amount or, in the absence of this, on the receipt of cash.

**Table 2.**  
**Contributions to UNFPA regular resources, 2016-2017**

(in millions of US \$)

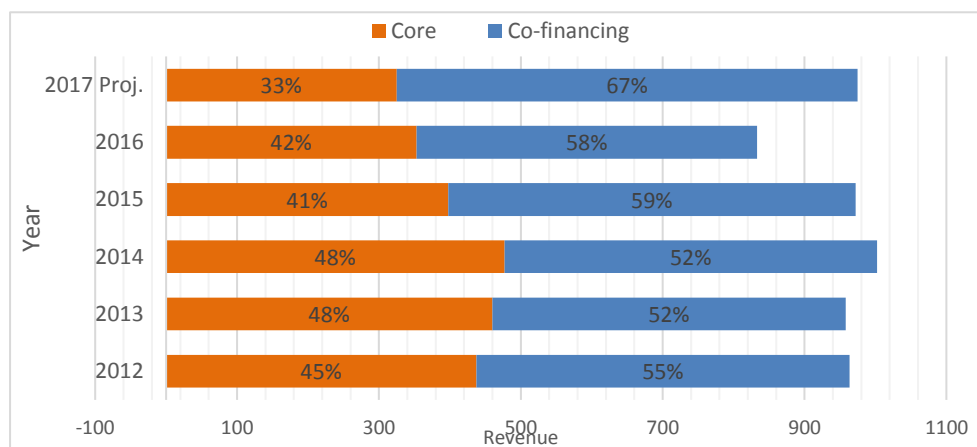
2016			2017				
Donors	Currency Used	USD	Donors	Currency Used	USD		
Sweden	SEK	504	59	Sweden	SEK	545	60
Norway	NOK	401	47	Norway	NOK	423	51
Netherlands (the)	EUR	35	39	Netherlands (the)	EUR	35	37
United States of America (the)	USD	31	31	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	GBP	20	25
Denmark	DKK	194	28	Denmark	DKK	169	24
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	GBP	20	25	Germany	EUR	22	24
Germany	EUR	22	24	Finland	USD		20
Finland	USD		20	Japan	USD		19
Japan	USD		19	Switzerland	CHF	16	16
Switzerland	CHF	16	16	Canada	CAD	16	12
Others			45	Others			37
<b>Total</b>		<b>353</b>	<b>Total</b>			<b>325</b>	

Note: The 2017 projections are as of 15 May 2017, and based on submission of signed commitments, past trends and indications from donors. This is still subject to changes as more information becomes available from donors.

11. In 2016, 123 donor Governments contributed to regular resources (133 in 2015). Notably, five countries belonging to the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD-DAC) (France, Germany, Italy, Japan and Sweden), eight programme countries (Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Lao's People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Pakistan, South Africa, Thailand and Uganda) and one non-OECD-DAC country (Israel) increased contributions to regular resources in 2016. Ten Member States made commitments in 2016 (but not in 2015): Argentina, Bolivia, Gabon, Indonesia, Malawi, Micronesia, Qatar, Slovakia, Uruguay and Vanuatu. The increases were recorded in the actual commitment currencies in which they were received and paid.

12. UNFPA will continue to advocate for increases in regular contributions from OECD-DAC members and other donors, including those of programme countries, and also with the private sector as well as private foundations and philanthropic institutions. In 2016, OECD DAC donors contributed 99 per cent of total contribution revenue to regular resources. As of 15 May 2017, UNFPA had received \$170 million of official commitments towards 2017 regular resources.

**Table 3.**  
**Percentage distribution of regular and co-financing contributions to total contributions, 2012-2017**



Note: Data for 2017 is a projection and still subject to change.

13. Over the past five years, UNFPA has received a higher proportion of co-financing than regular resources contributions to total contributions: 55 per cent (2012); 52 per cent (2013 and 2014); 59 per cent (2015); and 58 per cent (2016) (see table 3). Along with other United Nations funds and programmes, UNFPA seeks to minimize highly earmarked funds and maintain a balance between regular and co-financing resources. In 2016, 83 per cent of co-financing received was for non-thematic funding streams while 13 per cent was for thematic trust funds. A number of these resources were received as short-term commitments of one or two years; this complicates UNFPA efforts to maintain the robust institutional framework needed to support its mandate, especially in the face of decreased regular resources.

14. The UNFPA Non-core Funds Management Unit (established in February 2015) continues to provide strategic guidance ensuring that non-core resources are deployed to encourage critical synergies with core resources in support of the UNFPA mandate. This fosters harmonization, integration and transparency in decision-making processes as well as accountability in the management of non-core resources and the standardization of practices across all non-core funds that have a distribution element.<sup>1</sup> The unit is working with other headquarters divisions to facilitate a range of strategic process changes in the management of individual non-core funds, adapting lessons and good practices towards more efficiency and effectiveness.

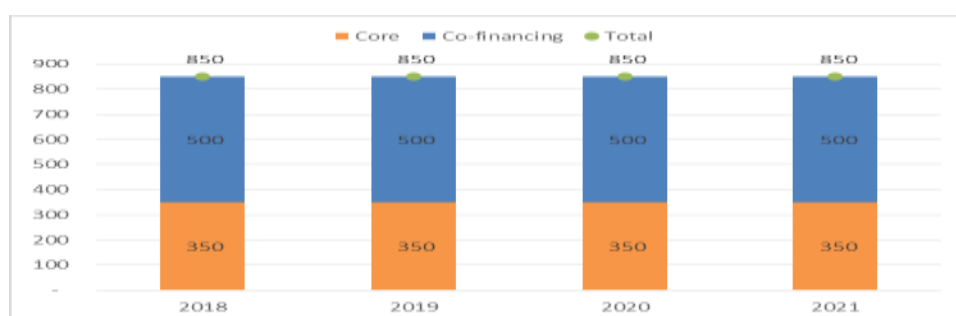
15. In December 2016, a new policy for the management of non-core funds was issued, clarifying procedures on non-core funds received by headquarters and regional offices and distributed to other UNFPA units. The policy, among others, introduced the distribution of non-core funds using a non-core funds allocation system based on the principles of transparent decision-making criteria; a robust programmatic and financial review mechanism; well-defined funding requests and approval processes to reflect the catalytic nature of non-core funds; a well-documented monitoring process; and clearly defined roles and responsibilities.

<sup>1</sup> Non-core funds received at headquarters or regional office level, subsequently distributed to one or several UNFPA units in accordance with a pre-determined non-core funds allocation system.

## B. UNFPA strategic plan contribution targets, 2018-2021

16. The strategic plan contribution targets for 2018-2021 are projected at \$3,400 million, including \$1,400 million in regular resources and \$2,000 million in co-financing resources (table 4). The estimated total revenue is based on a realistic level of expectation, based on donor engagement, early indications from donors, analysis of the financing environment and potential sources of funds, including official development assistance and contribution trends. Taking into account a prudent and fiduciary perspective in developing a realistic scenario for 2018-2021, the projections are aligned with the integrated budget for 2018-2021. The preparation of the contribution revenue targets are in line with the scope of the strategic plan for 2018-2021. UNFPA has also included specific indicators to measure resource mobilization efforts. While the targets are conservative, the Fund's resource mobilization efforts continue to be ambitious; any additional resources that will be mobilized above these targets will be used for the improved delivery of UNFPA programmes.

**Table 4.**  
**Strategic plan contribution revenue targets, 2018-2021**



17. Guided by the QCPR and in dialogue with members of the Executive Board, UNFPA continues to improve its systems, strengthen its outreach and communication as well as the funding modalities and mechanisms available to support programme countries in the most meaningful and efficient ways, recognizing that there are different needs, challenges and opportunities. UNFPA is also exploring other forms of support from diversified sources to further mobilize resources beyond these targets for the strategic plan, 2018-2021.

## C. Overview of co-financing contributions

18. The total amount of co-financing contribution revenue for 2016 was \$480 million. This represents a decrease of 16 per cent over the \$574 million contribution revenue for 2015. However, in some areas, co-financing revenue increased in 2016 (over 2015 levels), notably for UNFPA Supplies (3 per cent) and emergencies and humanitarian assistance (33 per cent). There were significant decreases in contribution revenue for inter-organizational transfers (39 per cent) and countries contributing to their own country programmes (35 per cent). However, the number of countries that contribute to their own country programmes has increased (rising from 18 to 24), as has the number of new co-financing agreements (from 333 in 2015 to 341 in 2016).

**Table 5.**  
**Contributions to UNFPA co-financing resources, 2015-2016**

(in millions of \$)

Donors	2015	Donors	2016
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	169	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	116
United Nations and Inter-organizational transfers	148	United Nations and Inter-organizational transfers*	109
Canada	58	Canada	42
United States of America	45	United States of America	33
Sweden	32	European Commission	24
European Commission	18	Sweden	18
Japan	16	Japan	17
Denmark	7	Switzerland	16
Niger	7	Australia	11
Noble Energy EG Ltd	6	Belgium	11
Others	69	Others	83
	<b>574</b>		<b>480</b>

Note: The figures exclude (a) transfers to other revenue for reimbursement of tax charges; (b) refunds to donors; and (c) indirect cost recovery.

\*Includes all funds received from joint funding mechanisms (joint programmes and multi-donor trust funds) as well as bilateral transfers from the United Nations organizations.

19. Ten OECD-DAC member countries (Australia, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Republic of Korea, Luxembourg, Norway, Portugal, Spain and Switzerland), four programme countries (Botswana, Brazil, Lebanon, and Uruguay) and one non-OECD-DAC country (Saudi Arabia) increased contributions to co-financing resources in 2016. Seventeen Member States have made commitments in 2016 (but not in 2015): Angola, Austria, Belgium, Republic of Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Finland, Gabon, Guatemala, Indonesia, Liberia, Oman, Paraguay, Swaziland and Tajikistan.

***Co-financing contributions from United Nations inter-organizational transfers***

20. Nearly a quarter of the total 2016 co-financing contribution revenue of \$480 million, namely \$109 million (23 per cent), came through United Nations inter-organization transfers (see table 5), comprising agency-to-agency transfers and funds received as a participant in pooled inter-agency funding mechanisms. However, this 2016 revenue received from 17 United Nations entities has decreased by \$39 million, down from \$148 million in 2015.

21. Under the total revenue from United Nations inter-organization transfers, \$60 million was received for implementation under multi-donor trust funds and joint programmes, including \$23 million from the Central Emergency Response Fund.

22. UNFPA continues to play an active role in inter-agency funding platforms, including oversight, coordination and implementation of pooled financing mechanisms. In 2016, UNFPA received \$18 million for the multi-donor trust funds and joint programmes for which it acted as administrative agent. These are funds held in trust on behalf of all participating United Nations entities, while UNFPA records as revenue only the portion of the contributions distributed to UNFPA for implementation (see online annex 2 for a donor breakdown of the amount received in 2016 for joint programmes and multi-donor trust funds in which UNFPA acted as administrative agent).

23. UNFPA continues to build strong joint programmatic and financing portfolios with United Nations entities for result areas that benefit from inter-agency synergies. As a modality that facilitates not only joined-up delivery, but also lightly earmarked, flexible and predictable



contributions from donors, pooled and other inter-agency funding mechanisms play a complementary role to regular contributions and agency-specific thematic funds in the UNFPA financing strategy.

24. Prominent examples of joint action and pooled funding mechanisms to facilitate scaled up progress are (a) the UNFPA-administered UNFPA-UNICEF Joint Programme to End Female Genital Mutilation (since 2008); and (b) the Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child Health Fund, jointly administered and implemented by UNFPA with UNICEF and WHO. Launched in late 2013, the health fund was established in response to the United Nations Secretary-General's Global Strategy for Women's and Children's Health and the Every Woman, Every Child movement to increase access to life-saving services, including essential medicines and medical devices, which effectively address the leading avoidable causes of death during pregnancy, childbirth and childhood in priority countries. The fund facilitates coordinated support to priority countries and has so far mobilized total contributions of \$186.2 million (2014-2017).

#### *Co-financing contributions from programme country Governments*

25. Co-financing contributions from programme country Governments in support of their country programmes continue to form a sizable part of total revenue. In 2016, agreements were signed for \$23.3 million, compared to \$36.0 million in 2015, a decrease of \$12.7 million (table 6). In 2016, the ten largest commitments were from El Salvador (\$8.0 million); Liberia (\$3.3 million); Guatemala (\$2.6 million); Democratic Republic of Congo (\$2.5 million); Nigeria (\$1.3 million); Republic of the Congo (\$1.0 million); Brazil (\$0.7 million); Indonesia (\$0.5 million); Colombia (\$0.5 million); and Uruguay (\$0.5 million). Some 15 other countries have also made commitments in 2016 in support of their country programmes: Algeria; Angola; Botswana; Chad; Dominican Republic; Equatorial Guinea; Gabon; Lebanon; Malaysia; Mexico; Oman; Paraguay; Sao Tome and Principe; Swaziland; and Tajikistan. An emerging modality for receiving co-financing contributions from programme country Governments is funding as part of grants or loans originating from development banks. Details on such contributions are presented in online annex 3. In line with the Addis Ababa Action Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals, UNFPA calls on Governments to increase their co-financing contributions as an important supplement to the regular resource base.

**Table 6.**

#### **Programme countries contributing to their own country programmes**

*(in millions of \$)*

<b>Donors</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>Donors</b>	<b>2016</b>
Niger	7.0	El Salvador	8.0
Mali	5.2	Dem Rep Congo	2.5
Burkina Faso	4.5	Liberia	3.3
Côte d'Ivoire	3.9	Guatemala	2.6
Nigeria	3.5	Nigeria	1.3
Chad	3.5	Congo	1.0
Colombia	2.1	Indonesia	0.5
Mauritania	2.0	Colombia	0.5
Sierra Leone	1.7	Brazil	0.7
Turkmenistan	1.0	Uruguay	0.5
Others	1.7	Others	2.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>36.0</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>23.3</b>

### *European Commission*

26. In 2016, co-financing contribution revenue from the European Commission totalled \$23.8 million (\$18 million in 2015). Activities focused on supporting national reproductive health and gender programmes, census projects and other population surveys as well as humanitarian interventions, mainly within the context of the Syria and Iraq crises. UNFPA signed five new contribution agreements with the European Commission Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development (DG DEVCO). These agreements concern reproductive health commodity security through a contribution to UNFPA Supplies, a cross-regional project to prevent son preference and gender-biased sex selection, and a national survey of immigrant populations in the Dominican Republic, as well as contributions to the UNFPA-UNICEF Global Programme to Accelerate Action to End Child Marriage and to the UNFPA-UNICEF Joint Programme on Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting. Five new contribution agreements were signed with the European Commission Directorate-General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (DG ECHO), primarily in support of comprehensive reproductive health and gender-based violence interventions for Syrian refugees in Egypt, Jordan and Turkey, and internally displaced populations in Syria and Iraq.

## **D. Thematic funding**

27. The three UNFPA thematic trust funds are internally pooled donor funds aimed at supporting the achievement of results in the framework of the UNFPA strategic plan. They support approved programmes in the areas of the Fund's work in priority countries and reinforce a coherent approach to align with national plans and budgets. The predictability of resources in the thematic funds creates a unique opportunity to scale up programming to help meet unmet need. Thus far, UNFPA has established three thematic funds for: (a) UNFPA Supplies; (b) maternal health; and (c) obstetric fistula (programmatically integrated in the Maternal Health Trust Fund). UNFPA, together with its partners, is engaged in outreach efforts to strengthen contributions to these funds, in accordance with the QCPR and the UNFPA resource mobilization strategy.

### *UNFPA Supplies*

28. UNFPA Supplies continued to be a key vehicle to implement the organization's family-planning strategy and contribute to the achievement of the Family Planning 2020 goals. UNFPA Supplies is the only United Nations programme dedicated to family planning, and is the world's largest provider of donated contraceptives. It addresses the need to increase the availability and use of essential supplies for reproductive health in support of family planning and services for sexual and reproductive health, especially for poor and marginalized women and girls. UNFPA Supplies provides a set of combined interventions to ensure sustainability and contribute to equitable and inclusive development: supporting enabling environments; improving efficiency for procurement; improving access to reproductive health services, including family-planning services; and strengthening national capacity and systems.

**Table 7.**  
**Co-financing contribution revenue for UNFPA Supplies, 2015-2016,**  
**as of 31 December 2016**

*(in millions of \$)*

<b>Donors</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>Donors</b>	<b>2016</b>
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	74.10	United Kingdom	66.61
Spain	0.20	Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation	4.00
Friends for UNFPA	0.10	European Commission	3.20
Liechtenstein	0.03	Australia	1.90
		Crown Agent Limited	1.15
		Luxembourg	0.43
		Spain	0.21
		Friends of UNFPA	0.10
		Portugal	0.05
		Liechtenstein	0.01
<b>Total</b>	<b>74.43</b>		<b>77.67</b>

29. In 2016, UNFPA Supplies provided modern contraceptives sufficient to support over 12.5 million women in more than 46 low-income countries with high maternal mortality and unmet need for family planning. These contraceptives had the potential to avert an estimated 7.1 million unintended pregnancies; 20,000 maternal deaths; 126,000 child deaths; and 2.2 million unsafe abortions. UNFPA Supplies also continues to provide family planning for women and girls in humanitarian situations as well as supplies of high-quality life-saving maternal health medicines.

30. Countries supported by UNFPA Supplies have been able to increase contraceptive prevalence rates, create stronger supply chains for reproductive health supplies, and increase availability of a choice of contraceptives and maternal health medicines. In 2016, UNFPA Supplies reviewed its strategic focus to strengthen the programme's ability to provide targeted support to regions and countries, with an increased focus on strengthening supply chains for reproductive health commodities and on working with Governments to build business cases for sustainable domestic financing of family planning.

31. The total contributions revenue for UNFPA Supplies mobilized in 2015 and 2016 amounted to \$74.4 million and \$77.7 million, respectively (table 7). However, due to recent changes in the aid environment and the growing numbers of women of reproductive age, UNFPA Supplies faces a funding gap of at least \$700 million for 2017-2020.

32. The funding shortfall could mean that UNFPA Supplies will be unable to meet the growing demand for voluntary family planning contraceptives; this means that by 2020, there may be an additional 80 million unintended pregnancies, 31 million unsafe abortions, 225,000 maternal deaths and 1.3 million newborn deaths. Health care systems would face additional costs totalling \$4 billion by 2020. Efforts by UNFPA and its partners to address this large funding gap include a series of high-level events to engage donors and programme countries, including the Family Planning Summit 2017.

33. Since it was established in 2007, UNFPA Supplies has received support from a diverse range of donors: Australia, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Ireland, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom, as well as Spain-Catalonia, the European Commission, the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, Children Investment Fund Foundation, the Winslow Foundation, and private contributions (including online).

**Maternal Health Trust Fund**

34. The Maternal Health Trust Fund (MHTF) aims to support Sustainable Development Goal 3 on health and well-being, focusing on targets reducing maternal and newborn deaths and improving universal access to sexual and reproductive health care services; and Goal 5 on gender equality and empowerment of women and girls. The MHTF focuses on five critical areas of intervention: (a) emergency obstetric and newborn care; (b) human resource for health, particularly through the midwifery programme; (c) maternal death surveillance and response system; (d) prevention and treatment of obstetric fistula and social integration of survivors (also supported through a discrete fund); and (e) support to first-time young mothers. The MHTF supports countries in implementing strong maternal health programmes, tracking results, fostering a leveraged effect and coordination, and improving the identification of maternal deaths and the proactive response to avert future preventable deaths.

**Table 8.**

**Co-financing contribution revenue for the Maternal Health Thematic Fund (2015-2016), as of 31 December 2016**

(in millions of \$)

<b>Donors</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>Donors</b>	<b>2016</b>
Luxembourg	1.30	Iceland	0.10
Germany	0.80	Luxembourg	0.24
Friends for UNFPA	0.07	Poland	0.03
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.17</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>0.37</b>

35. In 2016, 39 countries (countries with high maternal mortality ratios) received support from the Maternal Health and Trust Fund to scale up comprehensive maternal health programmes, including on midwifery, fistula elimination, emergency obstetric and newborn care services, maternal death surveillance and response, and first-time young mothers.

36. As of 2016, more than 550 midwifery schools have received support from the Maternal Health and Trust Fund in the form of books, teaching equipment and training of midwifery tutors. Also, more than 97 per cent of the MHTF countries now have their training curriculum aligned to global International Confederation of Midwives (ICM)/WHO competency standards. The Maternal Health and Trust Fund has helped train and educate over 80,000 midwives since 2009; around 9,000 midwives received training in 2016 alone (including on basic emergency obstetric care, family planning, essential new-born care, teaching, and mentorship and leadership skills). Over 3,000 midwives benefitted from an innovative *m-learning* pilot project launched in 2016 at 22 remote rural training sites in Ethiopia and Tanzania. As a result of strong advocacy done by MHTF, midwifery is now included in the national human resources for health strategies in over 90 per cent of the 39 MHTF countries. With MHTF support, UNFPA has launched a global initiative to engage young midwifery leaders from 30 countries.

37. Contributions revenue mobilized in 2015 and 2016 totalled \$2.2 million and \$0.37 million, respectively. In addition to the donors reflected in table 8, the Government of Sweden was the largest donor to the Maternal Health Trust Fund, contributing \$56.2 million in 2013 for a duration of 3 years (2014 to 2016).

### *Campaign to End Fistula*

38. The Campaign to End Fistula is a global initiative led and coordinated by UNFPA that aims to make obstetric fistula as rare in developing countries as it is in the industrialized world. The campaign was launched in 2003 by UNFPA and partners to raise awareness of this severely neglected health and human rights tragedy. It brings together hundreds of partner agencies at the global, community and national levels; it is present in over 50 countries across Africa, Asia, the Arab States and Latin America, including all MHTF-supported countries. The campaign focuses on three key areas of intervention: prevention, treatment, and social reintegration and follow-up.

**Table 9.**

**Co-financing contribution revenue for the Campaign to End Fistula (2015-2016), as of 31 December 2016**

*(in millions of \$)*

<b>Donors</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>Donors</b>	<b>2016</b>
Friends for UNFPA	0.01	Luxembourg	1.50
Iceland	0.09	Austria	0.05
Luxembourg	0.24	GE Healthcare	0.03
Poland	0.03		
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.37</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1.58</b>

39. UNFPA and the Campaign to End Fistula played a pivotal role in global advocacy for ending fistula. In 2016, UNFPA led the way in creating a bold new United Nations vision for ending fistula within a generation (announced on the International Day to End Obstetric Fistula, 23 May 2016). The campaign played a significant role in shaping and producing the United Nations Secretary General's report on intensifying efforts to end obstetric fistula, and in supporting passage of a General Assembly resolution signed onto by 135 Member States. Over 85,000 fistula repair surgeries have been supported by UNFPA since the launch of the campaign in 2003 through 2016 (with over 15,000 surgeries supported in 2016 alone) – enabling countless women and girls to get their lives back, restoring their health and hope, and reclaiming their dignity. While the majority of the funding for the Campaign to End Fistula comes from the Maternal Health and Trust Fund, total contribution revenue mobilized in 2015 and 2016 amounted to \$0.37 million and \$1.58 million, respectively (table 8).

## **E. Contributions to UNFPA for emergency preparedness and humanitarian response**

40. In 2016, UNFPA provided life-saving assistance to 11.4 million people – mainly women, girls and youth – in 55 countries. UNFPA supported 2,488 health facilities that provide emergency obstetric care to ensure safe birth in 38 countries as well as 741 facilities that provide assistance to survivors of rape in 33 countries. UNFPA also supported 481 mobile clinics and 485 safe spaces for women and girls in humanitarian situations. Almost 10,000 volunteers and youth facilitators were trained on sexual reproductive health and gender-based violence. Given the dynamics of humanitarian crises in the world today, 40 per cent of countries where UNFPA provided humanitarian support in the past two years were middle-income economies.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup> The countries (per 2016 World Bank data) where UNFPA provided humanitarian support in 2015 and 2016 included the following middle-income countries: Cameroon; Côte d'Ivoire; Congo; Djibouti; Egypt;

41. UNFPA humanitarian funding increased from \$116 million in 2015 to \$155 million in 2016 – a 34 per cent increase. It represents 32 per cent of total co-financing contributions recorded in 2016 (20 per cent in 2015). In 2016, UNFPA also received in-kind support valued at approximately \$1.3 million from four of its Standby Partners through deployment of staff to 12 UNFPA country offices responding to humanitarian emergencies.

42. United Nations joint humanitarian funding modalities, such as the Central Emergency Response Fund and country-based pooled funds, are critical for implementing UNFPA humanitarian response, with a total funding received through OCHA of \$16.1 million in 2015 and \$35.2 million in 2016. Other humanitarian donors in 2016 included Canada (\$32.2 million); United States of America (\$29.1 million); the European Commission (\$17 million); Sweden (\$11 million); Japan (\$8.1 million); Denmark (\$3.8 million), Norway (\$3 million); Saudi Arabia (\$3 million); Australia (\$2 million); United Kingdom (\$1.1 million); Netherlands (\$1.1 million); and Austria (\$1 million). In addition, UNFPA mobilized \$3 million from the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund (\$2.4 million in 2015.)

## **F. Contributions from the private sector**

43. The past year has been a pivotal year for UNFPA engagement in strategic partnerships. The organization continued to pursue high level and effective engagement with stakeholders through a coherent strategic framework. The Fund knows that partnerships are critical to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and to consolidating and positioning the UNFPA brand; it therefore relies on a diversified portfolio of partners, including from the corporate sector, foundations, parliamentarians, academia and scientific institutions, civil society organizations, individuals, and multi-stakeholder initiatives with tailored collaborations (see online annex 4).

44. Through its partnerships, UNFPA mobilized funding and in-kind contributions valued at \$13.7 million from the private sector in 2016 – a 24 per cent increase over 2015. In 2016, UNFPA signed 73 agreements with 53 partners (compared to 61 agreements with 45 partners in 2015). Some of the partnerships have helped fund UNFPA programmes more effectively or advocate for the rights and health of women and adolescents.

45. In 2016, new partnerships with global companies, foundations and individuals have amplified the organization's ability to support lifesaving initiatives through the Safe Birth Even Here Campaign (raising awareness about urgent unmet need and vulnerabilities of pregnant women in conflicts and in the aftermath of natural disasters), while other partnerships with academic institutions helped UNFPA advance the sustainable development agenda. The Fund also engaged with the private sector in corporate social responsibility programmes and cause-related marketing initiatives with information technology firms to develop data monitoring and collection systems boosting the effectiveness of UNFPA offices.

46. Partnerships have been further strengthened at the country level. In Kenya, for example, UNFPA, together other United Nations agencies and the private sector, established the Private Sector Health Partnership in 2016 to improve health care for women and children; in Liberia and Niger, an international foundation has supported UNFPA programmes for adolescent girls.

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Fiji; Guatemala; Nigeria; Mauritania; Myanmar; Pakistan; Palestine; Philippines; Sudan; Syrian Arab Republic; Ukraine; Vanuatu; and Yemen; as well as the following upper-middle-income countries: Iraq; Jordan; Lebanon and Turkey.

### III. Executive Board dialogue on funding issues

#### *Funding dialogue and trends*

47. As part of its continued dialogue with the Executive Board, UNFPA periodically briefs Member States on funding issues, related actions and revenue status. The Fund continues to highlight the importance of regular resource contributions but it is also building its capacity to sustainably and efficiently continue the upward trend for co-financing revenue.

48. In 2016, UNFPA engaged with the Executive Board in three informal funding dialogues to provide updates on progress against the resource mobilization strategy and, more specifically, on the implications of funding shortfalls.

49. In the context of Agenda 2030 and the evolving development financing and partnership landscape, UNFPA aims to articulate, and demonstrate, the significance of its mandate in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals in a manner that facilitates flexible and predictable financing modalities. The question of regular resources and the principles of predictable and flexible financing of United Nations funds and programmes continue to be at the centre of ongoing discussions within the Economic and Social Council and the respective executive boards of the funds and programmes.

50. As reaffirmed in Executive Board decision 2015/18, securing predictable financing is the linchpin for the success of UNFPA programmes contributing to the success of Agenda 2030. However, the funding outlook remains challenging for both Member States and UNFPA in 2017, as it was during the two previous years. As a voluntarily funded organization, UNFPA is vulnerable to the consequences of a changing global financial environment, including exchange rate volatility, which compromises the ability to accurately predict income scenarios. UNFPA thus faces challenges to predictability every year, particularly as fewer top donors have been able to commit to multi-year funding.

**Table 10.**

**Contribution revenue versus strategic plan targets, 2014 – 2017  
as of 15 May 2017**



Note: 2017 projections (as of 15 May 2017). This is based on submission of signed commitments, past trends and indications from donors, and is still subject to change, as more information becomes available from donors.

51. The resources needed to achieve the UNFPA strategic plan, 2014-2017, as stated in the original integrated resource plan for 2014-2017 (DP/FPA/2013/14) approved by the Executive Board, totalled \$4,304 million, comprising \$1,922 million in regular resources and \$2,382 million in co-financing resources. For 2014-2017, the projected total contribution revenue is \$3,784 million (as of 15 May 2017) – a shortfall of \$520 million (12 per cent) from the total contribution strategic plan target of \$4,304 million (table 10).

52. For 2016, the total contribution revenue (\$833 million) fell short by \$260 million (24 per cent) from the 2016 contribution strategic plan target of \$1,093 million. This was due to reductions by some key donors as a result of shifting priorities and the global and national financial volatility, including unfavourable exchange rates of key currencies against the United States dollar. For 2017, the projected total revenue of \$975 million may result to an overall funding gap of \$167 million (15 per cent) against the strategic plan target of \$1,142 million. This is primarily due to the decision of one of UNFPA's top donors to discontinue financial support to UNFPA. Compared to the 2016 contribution revenue of \$833 million, the projected decrease in 2017 contribution revenue amounts to \$142 million (17 per cent). As of 15 May 2017, the contribution revenue projection for co-financing resources is \$650 million, with \$205 million in revenue having been recorded so far; and the contribution revenue projection for regular resources is \$350 million, with \$170 million recorded so far.

53. The challenges for predictable and commensurate funding for UNFPA programmes are not new. Sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, family planning and maternal health have been underfunded globally for a long time. UNFPA calls for the Executive Board members and others Member States to increase their contributions to the Fund, more than ever before, to support its life-saving and transformative work on behalf of women and girls and the empowerment of young people around the world. UNFPA calls for investments by donors and Member States particularly to UNFPA regular resources, as these secure the Fund's global reach and reduce transaction costs; they are vital in keeping pace with the growing demands for its services, in line with its strategic plan, 2018-2021, and to maintain its universal presence, including in fragile contexts.

54. The 2017 funding gap for regular resources would have been even larger (more than \$25 million) if not for the 'She Decides' initiative, a conference organized in Brussels on 2 March 2017 in support of sexual reproductive health and reproductive rights. Announced pledges to UNFPA from the 'She Decides' conference total \$36.6 million (\$13.4 million for regular resources and \$23 million for co-financing).<sup>3</sup> UNFPA will build on these encouraging expressions of support from this important initiative.

#### ***UNFPA resource mobilization strategy***

55. The UNFPA resource mobilization strategy, welcomed by the Executive Board in decision 2015/18, continues to guide the Fund's coordinated resource mobilization efforts. In line with the resource mobilization strategy, UNFPA continued its efforts to not only secure but also further broaden its donor base for UNFPA programmes, and to create incentives and flexible mechanisms for a stable financial future. In formulating the resource mobilization strategy, the organization analysed and assessed the challenging global and complex funding environment, which facilitated the formulation of a well-informed and evidence-based strategy that continues to be adaptable and fit-for-purpose to the current funding situation of UNFPA.

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<sup>3</sup> Countries that have announced 2017 pledges to UNFPA from the 'She Decides' initiative include: Belgium; Canada; Denmark; Iceland; Finland; Luxembourg; Norway; Netherlands; and Sweden. Belgium further pledged additional contributions of 2 million euros per year for the next three years (2018-2020).



56. UNFPA regional and county offices are committed and more focused than ever in defining their annual resource mobilization targets, aligned with the corporate resource mobilization target for regular and co-financing resources. In 2016, the revenue recorded against regional and country offices was \$364 million, representing 76 per cent of the total 2016 co-financing resources revenue of \$480 million. This high percentage is an indication of the success of the coordinated resource mobilization efforts throughout the organization, as a result of the resource mobilization strategy. The remaining \$116 million (24 per cent) of total co-financing resources were for thematic funding streams and co-financing projects managed at UNFPA headquarters.

57. The Fund is committed to implementing the resource mobilization strategy to guide the organization-wide approach to resource mobilization, strengthen corporate realignment, and foster new strategic partnerships with the private sector, civil society, parliamentarians and philanthropic organizations. UNFPA strives for excellence in fund management, optimizing corporate systems to track allocations and expenditures and improving accountability, including target-setting and monitoring.

***UNFPA efforts to improve the quality of funding and systems***

58. UNFPA continues to advocate for Member States to prioritize unrestricted regular resource contributions as the most strategic and transaction-light modality for funding, as this enables organizational investment in vital functions and global presence, and supports the organization's critical policy brokering, normative guidance and convening roles in advancing the 2030 Agenda. In line with Executive Board decision 2016/18, UNFPA developed and pre-tested with the key contributors to regular resources a 'case for core' document to highlight the value of regular resources and the key results realized with regular resources during 2014-2015. In 2017, UNFPA will encourage further core funding support by preparing an accumulative annual update of the case for core for 2017 and 2018. UNFPA will also explore other options to further demonstrate the impact of UNFPA actions funded through regular resources.

59. After regular resources funding, multi-year, flexible co-financing funding allows UNFPA to best reduce transaction costs and deliver high-quality programmes in a predictable manner. To that end, UNFPA has actively encouraged significant multi-year contributions against pre-existing programmes or Board-approved frameworks. Similarly, continued planning for key strategic pooled funding and inter-agency programmes, such as the UNFPA-UNICEF Joint Programme on Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting, were initiated.

***Transparency Portal and the International Aid Transparency Initiative***

60. UNFPA continues to be an active member of the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI), strengthening systems and visualization tools to provide traceability and better report on regular and other resources and their related results for the use of partner government information systems, United Nations system-wide data portals and the UNFPA Transparency Portal. Continued enhancements, including translation of the UNFPA strategic plan to international sector vocabularies (OECD-DAC, SDG and ICPD), allow stakeholders to better monitor, measure and coordinate development activities across development agencies, in line with the 'Grand Bargain' and 2030 Agenda commitments. Future enhancements to the Transparency Portal will include visualizations that highlight linkages in UNFPA results and expenditures by country, region and donor.

61. In recognition of the need to develop better systems to facilitate data availability and capacity for development financing-related analysis and donor intelligence gathering, the UNFPA Resource Mobilization Branch has dedicated human resources for strengthening these critical areas to support resource-flow analysis, advocacy, resource mobilization and leveraging of additional financing for the ICPD agenda.

***Additional funding windows and opportunities***

62. UNFPA continued to play an active role in United Nations joint funding and system-wide financing discussions, supporting the strengthening of country team capacities for resource mobilization, streamlining of financing instruments with the World Bank and the European Union, participation in thematic multi-partner alliances with resource mobilization or leveraging focus and for private-sector engagement.

63. In the context of strategic partnerships UNFPA continues to be at the forefront of engagement of parliamentarians and civil society organizations at national, regional and global levels in support of the ICPD and the 2030 Agenda. More specifically, the Fund increased its advocacy efforts to promote its family planning programmes, including UNFPA Supplies, in order to increase political support for the allocation or appropriation of adequate resources to UNFPA programmes. Also, in 2016, UNFPA started contributing to the United Nations Secretary-General's report on working with parliamentarians.

64. The number of donors to the UNFPA innovation fund (created in 2014) increased in 2016 (Denmark, Finland and the United Kingdom). UNFPA is using the results of a formative evaluation of the programme to inform a more ambitious second phase that will anchor innovation in UNFPA and help to address bottlenecks and gaps in UNFPA programmes.

65. The UNFPA Emergency Fund is an internal funding mechanism financed from regular resources that allows country offices to kick-start a humanitarian response. It has also been used to fund preparedness measures or bridge emergency needs and advance support before other sources of funding become available. While the Emergency Fund has increased modestly over the years, it remains small in proportion to overall requirements. Even if fully funded at \$10 million, the Emergency Fund would represent less than 5 per cent of total humanitarian funding requirements (amounting to \$308 million in 2017). Receiving un-earmarked humanitarian donor funds directly into the Emergency Fund is a modality that allows UNFPA to allocate funds where needs are greatest. It is also cost-effective as the Emergency Fund has an established allocation and reporting mechanism. This financing approach is in line with the 'Grand Bargain' commitment of reducing the earmarking of humanitarian funding. Several donors (Norway and Canada in particular) have pledged to invest directly into the Emergency Fund.

66. The UNFPA regional programme, Preventing Maternal Deaths in East and Southern Africa (started in November 2015), aims to reduce unmet need for family planning by filling critical sexual and reproductive Health commodity gaps in 10 countries in the region, based on the assumption that such regional programmes create opportunities to actively share knowledge and learning, and to develop innovative ideas that would otherwise be missed due to a lack of regional oversight and coordination. UNFPA is building on the first-year successes of this programme (reaching more family planning users than anticipated) to encourage similar regional funding mechanisms.

67. Regarding South-South and triangular cooperation, UNFPA efforts continued to promote alliances with developing countries to accelerate the implementation of the ICPD and the sustainable Development Goals. An important achievement includes the partnership with the China, which consolidated innovative South-South platforms that resulted in various commitments, including the Memorandum of Understanding signed between UNFPA and the Chinese Ministry of Commerce (2016). The partnership aims to strengthen health systems and improve provision of life-saving maternal and reproductive health services for women and girls. Some concrete highlights include the official launch of the Population and Development South-South Cooperation Centre of Excellence and the establishment of the Coordinating Committee of the Beijing Call for Action to scale up exchange of innovative solutions on population and development. As a result of the work of UNFPA regional and country offices, three statistical centres are being established to provide South-South cooperation for censuses and related areas

in Cape Verde, Senegal and South Africa; these centres are guided and supported by the Brazil Institute of Geography and Statistics. UNFPA has also partnered with the University of Santa Catarina (Brazil) in a new modality of collaboration that will enable the Fund to make available formal training courses on domestic violence.

#### ***Broadening the donor base***

68. Active engagement in strengthening partnerships with programme countries for financing the delivery of results is a priority for UNFPA. The number of countries contributing to their own country programmes has increased from 18 countries in 2015 to 24 countries in 2016, although the total contribution decreased by \$13 million (27 per cent) (from \$36 million in 2015 to \$23 million in 2016). The matching fund modality (approved in Executive Board decision 2013/31), which annually allows up to \$100,000 to be made available as an incentive for upper-middle-income and high-income countries, has expanded; it was accessed by 12 programme countries for a total amount of \$1.1 million in 2016, compared with 9 programme countries for a total of \$0.7 million in 2015.

69. Among the top 20 donors to UNFPA co-financing revenue in 2016 were resource partners beyond traditional donors (collective United Nations system entities, the European Commission, the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, the Republic of Korea, El Salvador, Liberia and Saudi Arabia). UNFPA signed co-financing agreements with 102 contributors to co-financing resources, including Member States, private-sector foundations, businesses and institutions. In preparation of the 2020 round of population and housing censuses, UNFPA engaged in a number of negotiations for financing structures and contributions to processes commencing in 2017 and beyond, as well as conceptualization of a broader thematic funding instrument for population and data initiatives, and the expansion of the Innovation Fund.

70. In past years, UNFPA had maintained a high number of Member States contributing to the Fund (135 in 2013; 132 in 2014; and 133 in 2015). However, in 2016, the number of donors decreased to 123 – due to shifting donor priorities and some contributions intended for 2016 only materializing in the first quarter of 2017. In line with Executive Board decision 2016/18, UNFPA is working on a new campaign (‘UNFPA 150 Donors’) to reach out to all Member States Governments to support UNFPA by making, or increasing, their contributions as partners in support of the achievement of universal access to sexual and reproductive health, realization of reproductive rights, reduction in maternal mortality, acceleration of progress on the ICPD agenda, and implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals.

## **IV. Conclusion**

71. UNFPA acknowledges that resource mobilization is a two-way process, and is committed to being a strong and valued partner, both in terms of efficient management of funds and their effective translation into results. The Fund is committed to improving its systems and its outreach and communication, as well as the modalities and mechanisms available to support programme countries in meaningful ways, recognizing that there are different needs, challenges and opportunities.

72. The sustainability of resources is critical to the Fund’s ability to keep pace with the growing demands for its services in the countries it serves, to fully integrate the ICPD agenda into national development strategies, and to sustain the comparative advantage UNFPA brings to support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. UNFPA aims to articulate and demonstrate the significance of its mandate in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals in a manner that facilitates the most flexible and predictable financing of its mandate as possible.

73. The funding landscape remains challenging. The new development agenda and evolving funding environment call for new thinking, new partnerships and innovative ways of doing business. The capacity of the Fund to deliver results depends on a robust and diversified funding base. A predictable and sustainable cash flow is critical to the efficient management of

operations; for this reason, UNFPA encourages all donors and Member States to contribute to UNFPA and to maintain timely contribution commitments and payment schedules.

74. While UNFPA recognizes the need to adjust to the reality of the current levels of core and non-core revenue flows, strategies to optimize both are not mutually exclusive and together form the backbone of the UNFPA resource mobilization strategy. Based on continuous feedback and dialogue with partners, UNFPA is working towards strengthening incentives for current contributors to core resources to continue their strong support as well as for attracting new contributions. This includes forging stronger partnerships around core contributions, effectively tracking the translation of resources into results and communicating the role of core resources in the delivery of significant results, and continuous focus on innovation and value-for-money.

75. In view of the critical importance of the ICPD beyond 2014 to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change – and the implications for universal, comprehensive and integrated responses – UNFPA requires, more than ever, sustainable and predictable financing, to in order to carry out its mandate.

## **V. Elements of a decision**

76. The Executive Board may wish to:

- (a) Take note of the report on contributions by Member States and others to UNFPA and revenue projections for 2017 and future years (DP/FPA/2017/11);
- (b) Emphasize that regular resources are the bedrock of UNFPA and essential to maintaining the multilateral, neutral and universal nature of its mandate and to carry out its work, and encourage UNFPA to further mobilize these resources while continuing to mobilize supplementary resources for thematic funds and programmes;
- (c) Encourage all Member States to increase their contributions to regular resources, not least to ensure that UNFPA can cover the current critical gap in core resources, and also encourage countries in a position to do so to make contributions during the first half of the year and to make multi-year pledges in order to ensure effective programming;
- (d) Also encourage all programme country Governments to expand their contributions to programmes in their own countries;
- (e) Emphasize that UNFPA needs strong political and increased financial support as well as predictable regular resources, in order to enhance its assistance to countries, to fully integrate the agenda of the International Conference on Population and Development into national development strategies and frameworks, to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, and to support countries in advancing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.