

# CORE RESOURCES REPORT 2017

A REPORT ON REGULAR RESOURCES

CHANGING THE WORLD  
ONE WOMAN AND GIRL AT A TIME





# CORE RESOURCES REPORT 2017



## GLOSSARY

### **Assessed contributions**

Contributions allocated to UN Women through the United Nations programme budget, prepared by the Secretary-General and approved by the United Nations General Assembly. These resources provide UN Women with funding to service normative intergovernmental processes as well as policy and programme activities.

### **Core (regular) resources**

Core resources, also known as regular resources, are unearmarked funds that are foundational to delivering results across UN Women's Strategic Plan. They mainly include revenue from the voluntary annual contributions of Governments and member Organizations, as well as unearmarked funds contributed by UN Women's National Committees or from private sector sources, including foundations, corporations and individuals.

### **Integrated budget**

Appropriations for activities of UN Women related to programmes, development effectiveness, United Nations development coordination, management and special purposes.

### **Other resources**

Other resources, also known as earmarked or non-core resources are "soft" or "hard" earmarked contributions made to UN Women to be used within a specific partner-designated programme, provided this is consistent with UN Women's regulations, policies and strategic plans.

### **Voluntary contributions**

Non-assessed contributions, provided voluntarily by governments, interorganizational arrangements and private sector partners including corporations, foundations and individuals. These funds include core and earmarked resources.

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# FOREWORD

Achieving gender equality requires a strong global institution like UN Women, and there can be no strong UN Women without core resources. Core resources are the backbone of UN Women. They allow us to connect our programmes and expand our reach, so that we can focus on impacting women's and girls' lives. They help to finance emerging or underfunded priorities and build a foundation for non-core funded activities, and they provide flexibility so that UN Women can work on critical areas like prevention of violence.

This report is the first to look more closely at how UN Women receives and allocates core resources and demonstrates how those resources drive results. It is also an important opportunity to acknowledge the generosity of our partners that contribute these resources.

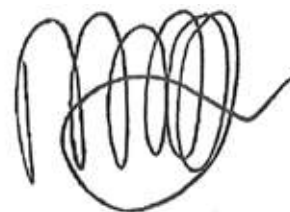
The report shows how the allocation of core resources has enabled us to deliver wide-ranging results for our key priority areas – most notably delivering programmes for women and girls and supporting UN Women's structure, including the hiring of technical experts. In this regard, examples include the staff of UN Women's Humanitarian Action and Crisis Response Office (HACRO) and the UN Women Malawi staff who supported the constitutional reform process that in 2017 helped to ban child marriage in the country. Core resources also funded the planning and design of programmes such as our Flagship Programme on data and the development of a strategy to bridge the gender gap in innovation and technology.

Last year, in 2017, we achieved our highest revenue since inception – USD 369 million – with USD 146.4 million in core resources from 119 partners, including 107 Member States. We recognize this generosity and take our responsibility for good stewardship seriously. We have built a strong foundation for transparency, accountability and judicious management of resources, with an unbroken record of clean audits for seven years running.

But despite progress, we can and must do more. Revenue remains far below our biannual integrated budget projections and core resources have not kept pace with the particularly strong growth in earmarked funding. Core resources are the best expression of multilateralism, allowing us to channel funding to projects that leverage the strengths of a range of partners. We are focused on continuing to grow and diversify these collaborations, including through steadily increasing contributions from emerging partners.

These investments in gender equality, at this moment in history, are essential to tackle the critical barriers that continue to challenge progress in all countries. Discriminatory laws, unequal pay, unpaid care work and the over representation of women in the informal economy contribute to a disproportionate poverty for women. Not a single country in the world has women significantly – and irreversibly – represented in decision-making roles at the highest levels. The exploitation of women and girls through gender-based violence and harmful traditional practices, including child marriage and female genital mutilation, remains pervasive around the world. And stereotypes and regressive gender norms continue to shape attitudes and behaviours that impact women, girls, men and boys alike.

We are committed to ensuring a balanced approach of our normative, coordination and operational mandate as we work with partners within and outside of the UN system. A strong partnership with Member States and all other partners is essential, and I thank you for your confidence in us as we shape the road ahead for a world where every woman and girl enjoys a productive and dignified life.



**Phumzile Mlambo-Ngcuka,**  
Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations and  
Executive Director of UN Women

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**Opposite:** UN Women Executive Director Phumzile Mlambo-Ngcuka meets with women at a UN Women-ActionAid supported Women Friendly Space in the Balukhali Rohingya Refugee camp in Bangladesh. Photo: UN Women/Allison Joyce



# UN WOMEN AND CORE SUPPORT: AN OVERVIEW

Core funding is the lifeblood of UN Women, the vital fuel of progress and hope for millions of women and girls. It is the symbol of the commitment, embraced by Member States, to end gender inequality in our lifetime.

UN Women is the only UN agency solely dedicated to gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls. Its triple mandate is unique in the international system, calling on it to support the establishment of international norms, implement programmes on the ground, and coordinate actions to achieve gender equality across the United Nations.

It is a big task. UN Women depends on core funds to systematically integrate and achieve all parts of its triple mandate. Core funds enable UN Women to adapt quickly and effectively to emerging needs. They are a catalyst in raising additional investments in strategies proven to accelerate change.

In 2017, UN Women completed its 2014-2017 Strategic Plan with a record of transformative results. Two billion women and girls now live in countries with better policies for women's economic empowerment, for example. Stronger legal frameworks better protect 1.5 billion women and girls from gender-based violence.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> [UNW/2018/2 - Annual Report of the Under Secretary-General/ Executive Director on the Strategic Plan, 2014-2017](#)

Yet much more needs to be done. The global groundswell of activism on ending violence against women, to cite just one issue, shows that demand for change is at an all-time high. UN Women has never been more essential. Success requires a sustained, diversified portfolio of resources, including core.

UN Women calls on its partners to be part of this success through investments in core resources. UN Member States, other UN entities, international financial institutions, foundations, businesses, philanthropies, civil society organizations and individuals can do their part.

A contribution to core resources is a contribution to our common aspiration. We all want a better world, one of equality and empowerment for every woman and girl.

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*Kemberly Gonzalez, a part of the local promoter team for UN Women arrives in Puente Viejo, in Guatemala's Polochic valley. A joint UN programme (FAO/IFAD/WFP/UNWOMEN) is helping more than 1,600 indigenous rural women become economically self-reliant by diversify their incomes. Photo: UN Women/Ryan Brown*





# RESOURCES BY THE NUMBERS

UN Women received USD 369 million in contributions in 2017, the highest level since the inception of the entity just seven years earlier. Voluntary contributions comprised 98 per cent, with USD 146.4 million in core resources and USD 214.2 million in other resources. The other two per cent, USD 8.3 million, was assessed resources.

Since 2014, other resources have grown at a rapid rate of 10.4 per cent a year, reaching 58 per cent of 2017 total contributions. Core resources are growing more slowly, comprising 40 per cent of UN Women total resources.

In 2017, 119 partners contributed to UN Women through core resources, including 107 Member States. Members of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development/Development Assistance Committee (OECD-DAC) provided 90 per cent of core resources, including Finland, Sweden, Switzer-

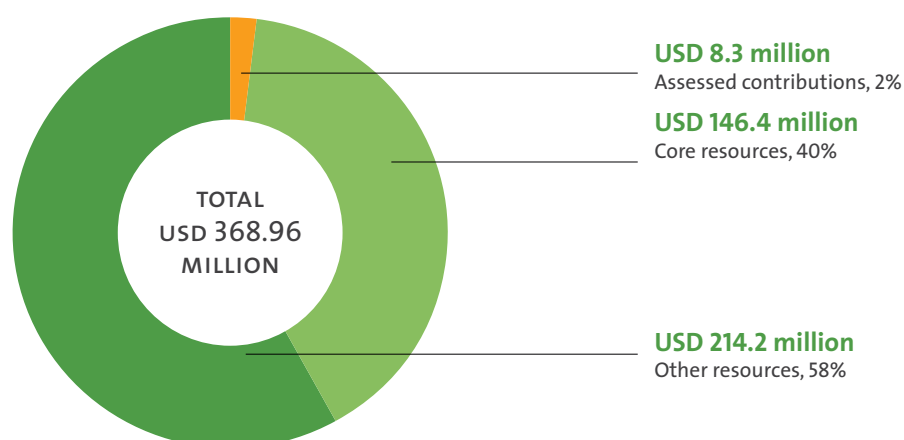
land and the United Kingdom, each of which contributed over USD 10 million.

Although representing only 10 per cent of core resources, contributions from non-OECD-DAC partners have been steadily increasing. Funding grew from USD 8.8 million in 2014 to USD 13.97 million in 2017. Contributions from UN Women's global network of National Committees increased from USD 0.2 million in 2014 to USD 2.6 million in 2017.

For the first two years of its 2018-2021 Strategic Plan, UN Women has projected, as endorsed by its Executive Board, voluntary contributions totalling USD 880 million, including USD 400 million in core resources. Without corrective action, core resources are likely to show a funding gap of approximately 25 per cent or USD 100 million over the biennium, from 2018 to 2019.

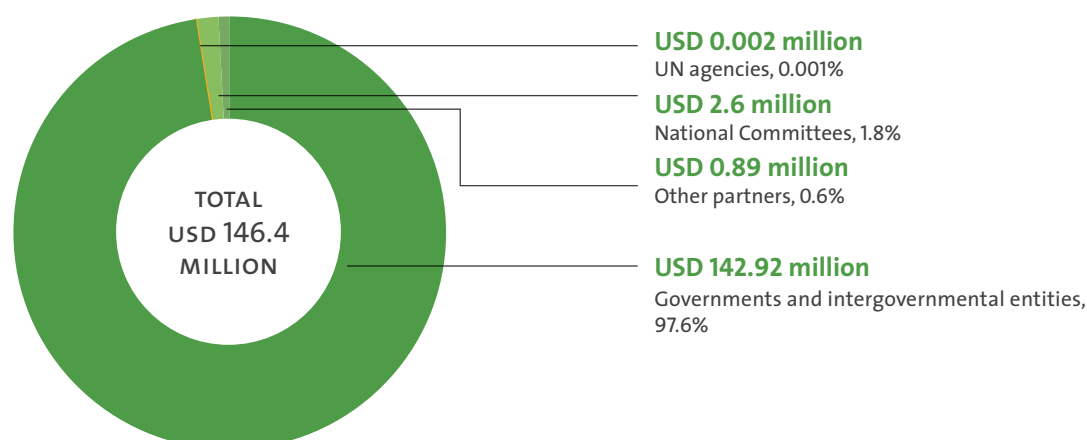
**FIGURE 1**

Revenue by type of resources – 2017



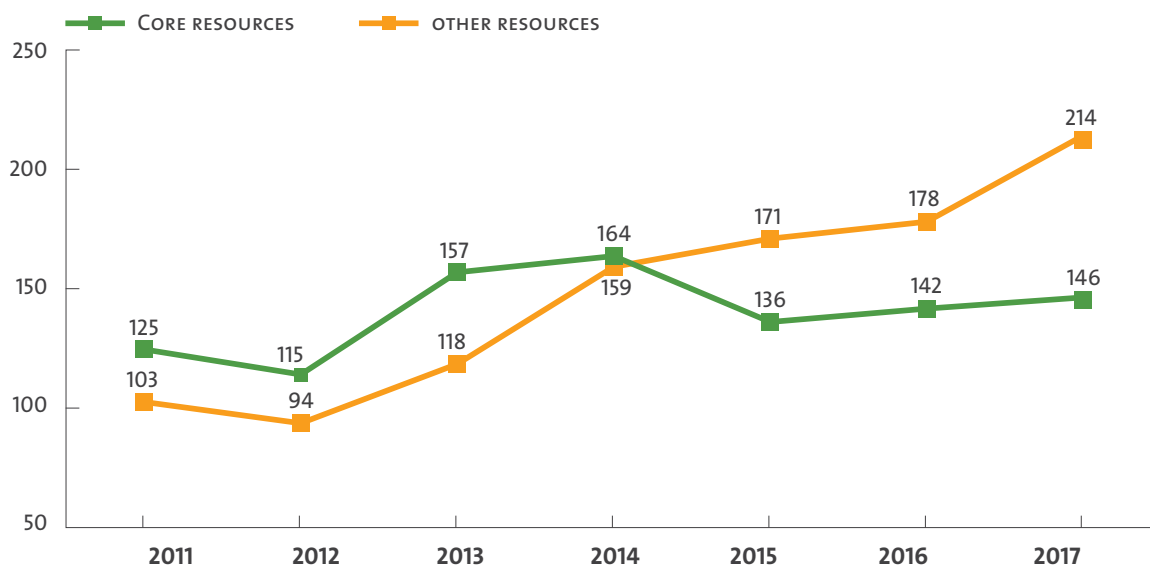
**FIGURE 2**

Total core resource revenue by source – 2017



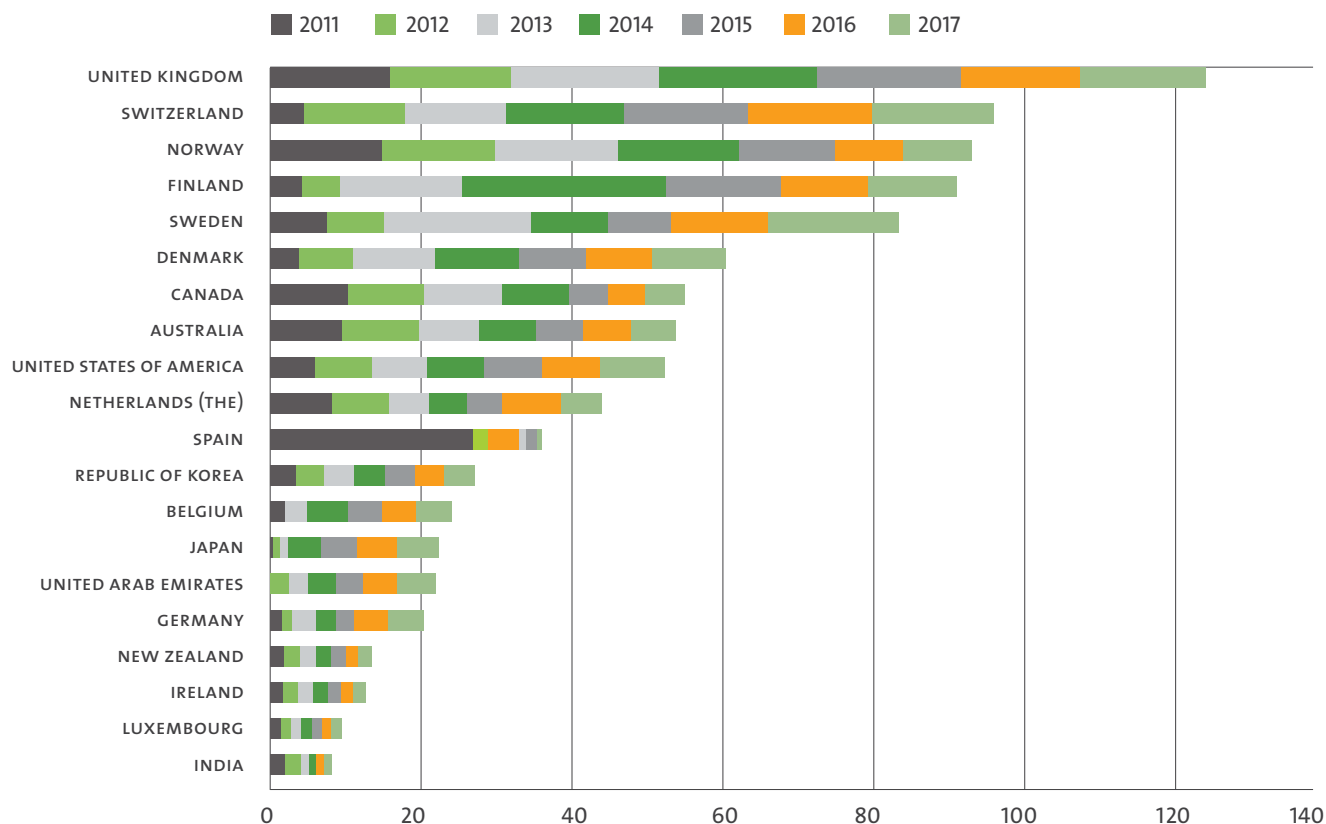
**FIGURE 3**

Contributions to core resources and other resources, 2011-2017 (in USD millions)



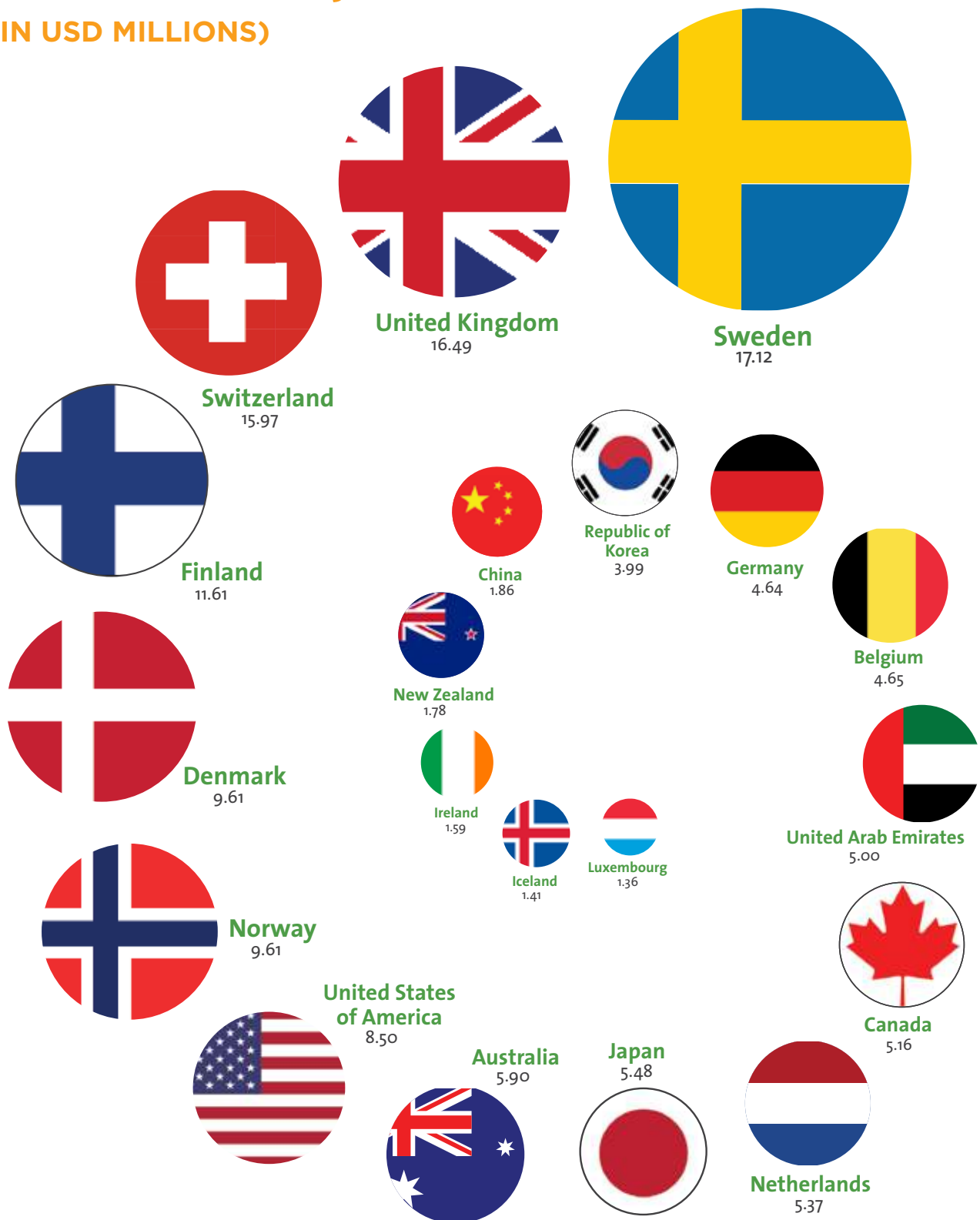
**FIGURE 4**

Top 20 contributors to core resources, cumulative contributions 2011-2017 (in USD millions)



# TOP 20 CORE RESOURCE PARTNERS, 2017

(IN USD MILLIONS)





# A VALUE PROPOSITION

## WHY INVEST IN CORE RESOURCES?

### CATALYSING COLLECTIVE GLOBAL ACTION TO ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY IN OUR LIFETIME

UN Women has a central role in bringing people together to achieve gender equality. Core resources make it possible for us to champion common standards for women's rights and well-being in all countries. They ensure we can sustain engagement with regional intergovernmental organizations and national governments to translate norms into transformative changes. The predictability of core resources underpins diverse partnerships with governments, civil society, academia, the private sector, faith-based organizations and many others.

Core support also means making systematic strides in institutionalizing a culture of gender equality and women's empowerment across the UN system. This improves performance, deepens commitment, and counters the risk of sexual misconduct and gender discrimination. It means the UN reform process can build on lessons from creating UN Women's triple mandate, and strengthen development, humanitarian action, and peace and security links.

### ACCELERATING THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Flexible and reliable core resources equip UN Women to deliver against its 2018-2021 Strategic Plan, which is fully aligned with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its vision for a gender-equal world. A strategic focus, neutrality and independence come to the fore when resources can be allocated where they are needed most. This is particularly urgent in meeting

the needs and upholding the rights of women and girls caught in crisis or marginalized by multiple forms of discrimination.

With core resources, UN Women can pilot innovations with the potential to deliver large returns, and scale up programmes with demonstrated results. UN Women can also invest in the research and evidence that makes the case for changing policies and public opinion.

### PROVIDING A BEDROCK TO LEVERAGE OTHER INVESTMENTS

Increasing core contributions will sustain the ratio with earmarked funds, and ensure no cross-subsidization of core for earmarked-funded programmes. Programme results depend on robust core funding for expert staff and offices that make UN Women a global organization equipped to deliver.

### OPTIMIZING THE IMPACT OF RESOURCES

UN Women is a young organization that has achieved impressive results in organizational efficiency and effectiveness. Core funding maintains this high standard, and further strengthens quality assurance and accountability, financial controls and management oversight. For seven years in a row, UN Women has achieved 100 per cent unqualified opinions on its financial management.

In 2017, 97 per cent of organizational effectiveness and efficiency benchmarks were on track in UN Women's Strategic Plan, up from 82 per cent in 2016 and 58 per cent in 2015.

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*Scenes from a UN General Assembly side event where world leaders, civil society activists and celebrities came together to advocate for ending femicide in Latin America. Photo: UN Women/Ryan Brown*



# A PARTNERSHIP THAT DELIVERS TRIPLE VALUE

UN Women's unique triple mandate means it operates within and across areas fundamental to accelerating gender equality and women's empowerment. Advocating gender equality standards. Demonstrating new approaches to bring about real changes in women's lives. Coordinating the combined efforts of the UN system. Success in each largely rests on core resources. Much remains to be done—building on how much has already been achieved.

## 1. STANDARD BEARER FOR WOMEN'S RIGHTS

### PROVIDING EXPERTISE TO GLOBAL TALKS

As the secretariat for the UN Commission on the Status of Women (CSW), UN Women provides substantive expertise to annual intergovernmental discussions that adopt practical and action-oriented recommendations aimed at all countries. In 2017, linked to the 61st session of the Commission on the Status of Women, UN Women organized its second Youth Forum, convening over 700 young leaders from around the globe to engage with high-ranking government officials. In partnership with the International Labour Organization, UN Women launched the Equal Pay Platform of Champions, a diverse group of advocates for closing the gender wage gap. On this occasion, a townhall meeting between civil society organizations and the Secretary-General debated how UN Women can do more to act on its commitments to gender equality.

### FURTHERING COMMITMENTS TO WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY

As the secretariat for the Security Council's Informal Expert Group on Women, Peace and Security, UN Women supports the Council in upholding a series of groundbreaking resolutions linked to gender equality. With UN Women's support, in 2017, women civil society leaders began participating in Council briefings on specific countries. Around 80 per cent of relevant resolutions and 100 per cent of presidential statements made references to gender equality or women's empowerment, up from only 30 per cent a decade earlier.

### PROTECTING WOMEN MIGRANT WORKERS IN SOUTH-EAST ASIA

Through longstanding advocacy, the Association of South-east Asian Nations (ASEAN) adopted the Consensus on the

Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Migrant Workers in 2017. It refers to the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and makes promoting the rights of women a guiding principle for all Member States. After UN Women joined the International Labour Organization to document the working conditions of migrant domestic workers in Thailand, the Government developed new regulations on decent work. Cambodia has lifted a ban on migrant domestic workers, while in Myanmar, 120 recruitment agencies have adopted a code of conduct for ethical recruitment.

### CHAMPIONING AN END TO VIOLENCE IN MOLDOVA

In 2017, through UN Women's "Positive Champions" initiative, dozens of survivors of violence traveled to villages and towns across Moldova to build awareness on women's rights. They spoke with over 1,000 women, informing them of their rights and sharing stories of hope, experiences that shaped the National Strategy for the Prevention and Elimination of Domestic Violence.

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## UN WOMEN'S TRIPLE MANDATE

Advocating gender equality standards.

Demonstrating new approaches to bring about real changes in women's lives.

Coordinating the combined efforts of the UN system to achieve gender equality

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## ADVANCING CEDAW-ALIGNED REFORMS IN NEPAL

In 2017, in Nepal, UN Women helped the National Women's Commission develop persuasive advocacy for policy and legal reforms to address concluding observations from a CEDAW review. To ensure that measures to achieve women's rights are fully and fairly funded, UN Women supported the establishment of gender-responsive budget committees in all ministries and district development committees.

## PROTECTING WOMEN WORKERS IN VIETNAM

As Viet Nam embarked on a revision of its Labour Code, UN Women provided new evidence on gender gaps in policies and laws related to women's economic empowerment. A gender impact assessment of the code yielded key recommendations aligned with international standards recommended by

CEDAW, International Labour Organization conventions and other human rights treaties. Reforms will impact the lives of around 9 million female workers who currently work as wage labourers under contracts directly regulated by the Labour Code.

## SPOTLIGHTING WOMEN IN PEACE TALKS IN COLOMBIA

In 2017, UN Women produced the documentary film "Feminism in Times of War and Peace" to tell the story of the game-changing work of Colombian women as their country moved towards peace. The film captures the personal stories of UN Women Civil Society Advisory Group members whose advocacy resulted in the establishment of a gender subcommission dedicated to ensuring that gender perspectives and women's rights featured in all peace agreements. The film serves as a source of inspiration and knowledge for women in other peace processes around the world.

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*In Colombia, UN Women works actively with indigenous women, local authorities and educators to strengthen protection mechanisms on gender-based violence for conflict-affected populations. Photo: UN Women/Ryan Brown*







*A UN Women communications officer talks to a cyclone survivor about the challenges she has been facing since Tropical Cyclone Winston hit Fiji. Photo: UN Women/Murray Lloyd*

## 2. CHANGE AGENT ON THE GROUND

### PURSUING NEW APPROACHES TO PREVENTING VIOLENT EXTREMISM

UN Women has pushed the frontiers of research into what drives people to join or support extremist groups, examining links to gender, such as notions of masculinity in North Africa. It has 27 ongoing programmes. For instance, in Niger, it has assisted survivors of Boko Haram terrorist actions; supported the creation of three training centres for over 3,600 women and youth; and helped develop the capacity of 302 officers for prevention and response to gender-based violence. Similar efforts have helped women and girls in Cameroon. In Bangladesh and Indonesia, programmes have mobilized women to take measures to detect and prevent extremism where it often starts-in homes and communities.

### MAKING EVERY WOMAN AND GIRL COUNT

In 2017, core resources funded UN Women's support for national statistical systems seeking to produce high-quality gender statistics that are aligned with international standards and oriented towards effective national policies. The UN Women-led Flagship Programme for gender data, "Making Every Woman and Girl Count", is a five-year public-

private initiative ramping up action to close information gaps on gender statistics. It informs global advocacy as well as UN Women's country programmes. Due to this initiative, Sudan's Central Bureau of Statistics recently generated new sex-disaggregated data for the National Poverty Reduction Strategy.

### ADDRESSING GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE WITH NEW LAWS IN THE ARAB STATES

In Tunisia, UN Women partnered with civil society advocates to successfully press for the adoption of a comprehensive law addressing violence against women. With UN Women's support, Jordan, Lebanon and Tunisia repealed laws that exempted perpetrators of rape from prosecution and punishment if they married their victims.

### INSTITUTING INTEGRATED SERVICES TO END VIOLENCE IN AFGHANISTAN AND EGYPT

In Egypt, UN Women took an integrated approach in its efforts to end violence against women by protecting women from

violence and offering services for women survivors to recover and reintegrate into society. In 2017, Egypt formulated its first National Strategy to Combat Violence against Women. Staff in shelters have gained new skills, while public awareness campaigns have developed improved understanding of the causes and consequences of violence.

Afghanistan's network of Women's Protection Centres in 11 provinces provides comprehensive, essential services to thousands of survivors of gender-based violence. The centres offer some of the only options for shelter, protection, health care, legal aid, psychosocial support and vocational training.

### SUPPORTING MORE WOMEN TO ENTER POLITICS IN KENYA AND SOMALIA

UN Women's efforts to increase the number of women in political leadership positions in Somalia helped boost the share of women in both houses of Parliament by 10 per cent and led to the adoption of a national development plan with a strong commitment to gender equality.

In Kenya, with UN Women's collaboration with civil society organisations, women candidates for political office were trained, and a record number of women were elected following the 2017 national polls.

### EMPOWERING WOMEN IN THE ECONOMY

Galvanizing global attention from policymakers, media and academics around the world, the UN Secretary-General's High-

Level Panel on Women's Economic Empowerment provided evidence and comprehensive recommendations on leading strategies to empower women in the economy. In countries around the world, UN Women translates global initiatives like these into programmes for women's empowerment. For instance, in 2017, Uganda adopted a national policy to advance women's economic empowerment; almost 2,000 women gained new skills to start and successfully operate businesses; and gender-responsive budgeting was affirmed as a core element of national development planning.

### CHANGING MARKETS FOR WOMEN

Marketplaces in rural and urban areas of Fiji, the Solomon Islands and Vanuatu are vital to the livelihoods of women who sell produce, household goods and other everyday items. UN Women's Markets for Change programme has helped make the markets safe, inclusive and supportive of women's participation in decision-making and leadership. By 2017, over 10,000 market vendors, up to 90 per cent of whom are women, were represented through market vendors associations. By engaging with market managers and local authorities, these associations have been successful in advocating for improvements such as better lighting, safer toilets, reduced fees and the adoption of disaster management plans. In the majority of the associations, half of the leadership positions are now filled by women.

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*UN Women Executive Director Phumzile Mlambo-Ngcuka visited Balukhali camp in Cox's Bazaar, Bangladesh. Today, a Multi-Purpose Women's Centre inside the camp, supported by UN Women, assists the most vulnerable and marginalized women and girls, in particular, women from female-headed households, elderly women and adolescent girls. Photo: UN Women/Allison Joyce*



### 3. UNITED NATIONS COORDINATOR ON GENDER EQUALITY

#### HEIGHTENING ATTENTION TO GENDER AT THE UNITED NATIONS

Led by UN Women, the UN System Wide Action Plan for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-SWAP) is a pioneering mechanism holding the entire UN system accountable for action on gender mainstreaming and parity. It has harmonized, revitalized and systematized gender mainstreaming in 62 UN entities, based on 15 agreed performance indicators. In 2017, more than 94 per cent of the UN system reported on the UN-SWAP. With UN Women's steadfast advocacy, 82 per cent of entities now have a gender equality policy, up 42 percentage points from 2012, and 74 per cent have mandatory gender training, up 51 percentage points. A second-generation UN-SWAP debuted in 2018, with new performance indicators aligned to the SDGs.

#### ORCHESTRATING GENDER-RESPONSIVE HUMANITARIAN AID IN ASIA-PACIFIC

Co-chairing the Asia-Pacific Gender in Humanitarian Action Working Group, UN Women influences policy dialogues shaping the present and future course of humanitarian action. In 2017, for example, gender equality recommendations featured prominently in the summary report of the Regional Humanitarian Partnerships Forum. In Bangladesh, thousands of Rohingya refugee women and girls have benefited from dignity kits and a new multi-purpose women's centre offering essential support services. Direct channels of communication between women and leaders of humanitarian assistance have resulted in changes such as the provision of 24-hour medical care, a potential life-saver for women giving birth.

#### EXPANDING SCOPE FOR POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

As a result of UN Women's support in 2017, in coordination with United Nations partners, over 50 per cent of countries receiving UN electoral assistance adopted reforms to promote women's political participation. Bolivia's Electoral Tribunal enacted a gender policy committing to increasing women's participation as voters, candidates and electoral officials. In Niger, UN Women engaged with 121 parliamentarians in mass outreach to around 100,000 women, forging closer ties to constituencies, while spurring awareness of gender-based violence.

#### MAKING MIGRATION SAFER

UN Women works to make all aspects of migration safe for women, from the choice to leave, to work abroad, to the decision to return home. As chair of the Global Migration Group, UN Women has brought attention to the imperative of integrating gender perspectives in migration policies. It coordinated the UN system's engagement in the high-level summit to address large movements of refugees and migrants, and supported the inclusion of gender perspectives in the landmark New York Declaration on Refugees and Migrants. In the Philippines, UN Women contributed to the adoption of legislation protecting overseas workers, estimated to benefit six million women migrant workers.



*Having an official identification card is key to the rule of law. In this photo, an Egyptian woman holds her card.  
Photo: UN Women/ Fatma Elzahraa Yassinw*



# ACHIEVING HIGH-PERFORMING OPERATIONS

Core resources, through funding essentials such as staff and operational capacities, make a direct contribution to UN Women's performance and scope for innovation.



## VALUE FOR MONEY

### REALIZING TRANSFORMATIVE RESULTS AND ECONOMIES OF SCALE

UN Women launched its flagship programme initiatives to achieve transformative results on major global issues, such as on gender inequalities of risk in a changing climate and on essential services to prevent and respond to violence. Each programme leverages UN Women's triple mandate and global network of part-

ners and generates economies of scale to reduce transaction costs.

### CONDUCTING STRATEGIC PROCUREMENT

From 2014 to 2017, strategic procurement sourcing through long-term agreements led to a reduction in costs associated with solicitation by 50 per cent globally.

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*Chandra Kala Thapa along with her husband Bir Bahadur Thapa keep track of income from the sale of recently-harvested eggplant. With support from the the Rural Women's Economic Empowerment Joint Programme, implemented by UN Women and partners, Chandra converted her field from grain production to high-value vegetables such as eggplant. Photo: UN Women/Narendra Shrestha*

# INNOVATION

## HARNESSING INNOVATION FOR GENDER EQUALITY

To make technology and other forms of innovation work for gender equality, UN Women promotes women as innovators and entrepreneurs, and invests directly in technology-driven solutions meeting women's needs. The Global Innovation Coalition for Change, involving 22 private and non-profit partners, builds market awareness of potential innovations that benefit women. In humanitarian crises, UN Women is pioneering the use of blockchain technology to build a civil and economic identity for women refugees, and help them send and receive digital assets. In Rwanda, the pilot Women Enterprise Platform links smallholder women farmers to the

agricultural supply chain and provides critical information on weather, market prices and business opportunities via text message.

## PARTNERSHIPS WITH THE PRIVATE SECTOR

By 2017, 1,445 companies in every region of the world had adopted the Women's Empowerment Principles. Administered by UN Women, the principles guide businesses in empowering women in workplaces, marketplaces and communities. Collaboration with Citigroup Inc. led to a training guide piloted in Brazil and India for companies to increase purchasing from women-owned enterprises.



*By collaborating with the Barefoot College and its NGO partners, UN Women is supporting a programme to empower marginalized women across the world, and help them start to drive their local green economies. In this photo, an Indian woman takes part in a solar engineering training. Photo: UN Women/Gaganjit Singh*

# LEAVING NO ONE BEHIND

The flexibility and reliability of core resources mean that UN Women can exercise full independence in standing up for gender equality and women's rights and overcoming discriminatory norms. It can make strategic—and, as needed, urgent—investments where they are needed most, such as to reach women and girls who are left behind or caught in crisis.

## INDEPENDENCE

### PROMOTING THE RIGHTS OF INDIGENOUS WOMEN

In 2017, UN Women worked with indigenous women in over 20 countries to claim their rights. In Guatemala, indigenous women's groups prepared a shadow CEDAW report with UN Women's assistance. In the United Republic of Tanzania, over 3,000 Maasai women increased their income and business acumen following training supported by UN Women. In India, one state

allocated resources to prioritize tribal women in a rural livelihoods programme.

### ENDING CHILD MARRIAGE IN MALAWI

Malawi's Parliament made a landmark decision in banning child marriage in 2017, considering the deep roots and wide acceptance of this harmful practice. UN Women played a pivotal role in sensitization efforts that guided consultations on the reform, and mobilized other UN agencies to join it in making a compelling case.

## AMPLIFYING WOMEN'S VOICES AND AGENCY

### BACKING LEGAL REFORM FOR DOMESTIC AND UNPAID CARE WORK IN PARAGUAY

Domestic workers are among the most exploited and abused workers in the world.

In 2017, UN Women together with other partners supported the government of Paraguay to draft a bill to modify the 5704/2015 Law on Domestic Work. The bill requires all employers to register domestic workers with the Institute of Social Security, so they can secure health care insurance and retirement benefits.

UN Women also provided technical support in conducting the first "time use survey" in the country, an impor-

tant element for developing policies that reduce women's burden of unpaid care work.

### RAISING THE VISIBILITY OF WOMEN WITH DISABILITIES

UN Women is supporting the inclusion and leadership of women with disabilities. With UN Women's assistance, Morocco conducted a baseline gender analysis and included gender-specific indicators in a national plan on the rights of persons with disabilities. In Haiti, UN Women assisted women with disabilities to participate in consultations on a cash-for-work project.

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*In Jordan, UN Women runs 'Oases' safe spaces for Syrian refugee women and girls. The spaces offer economic opportunities, protection referral services, day care services to allow parents to work, and life skills classes in Arabic and English literacy as well as IT trainings. Photo: UN Women/Christopher Herwig*





## RAPID RESPONSE TO CRISIS

### MOBILIZING FUNDS TO GET ASSISTANCE ON THE GROUND

In 2017, across humanitarian settings in 31 countries, UN Women ensured that economic empowerment and livelihood services reached 35,000 women and girls, and education opportunities improved for 3,700 girls. UN Women's technical experts deployed to nine humanitarian crises, a five-fold increase compared to 2014. UN Women's Humanitarian Action and Crisis Response Office increased its engagement in humanitarian action and crisis response exponentially. Staff members have mobilized voluntary contributions for normative and coordination work, humanitarian funding and innovation funds, as well as for country level operations. An

investment of slightly more than USD 1 million in core resources in the office has leveraged a portfolio of almost USD 30 million in other resources.

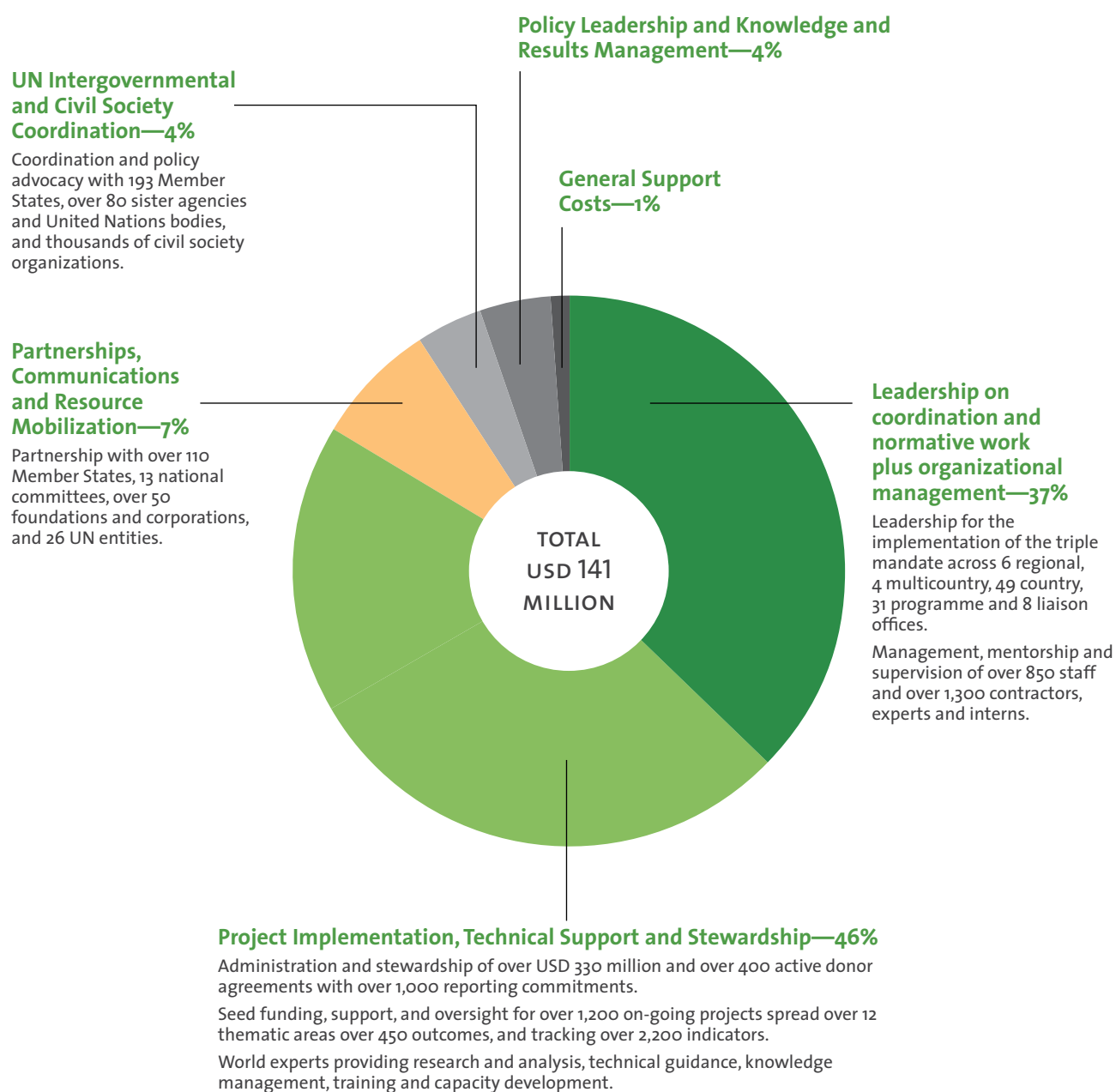
### DEVELOPING GENDER-RESPONSIVE DISASTER MANAGEMENT IN BANGLADESH

UN Women has led a global drive to make gender concerns central to disaster management and crisis response. Work with the Government of Bangladesh helped it develop a National Resilience and Disaster Management Programme with an emphasis on closing gender disparities, particularly in vulnerable communities.

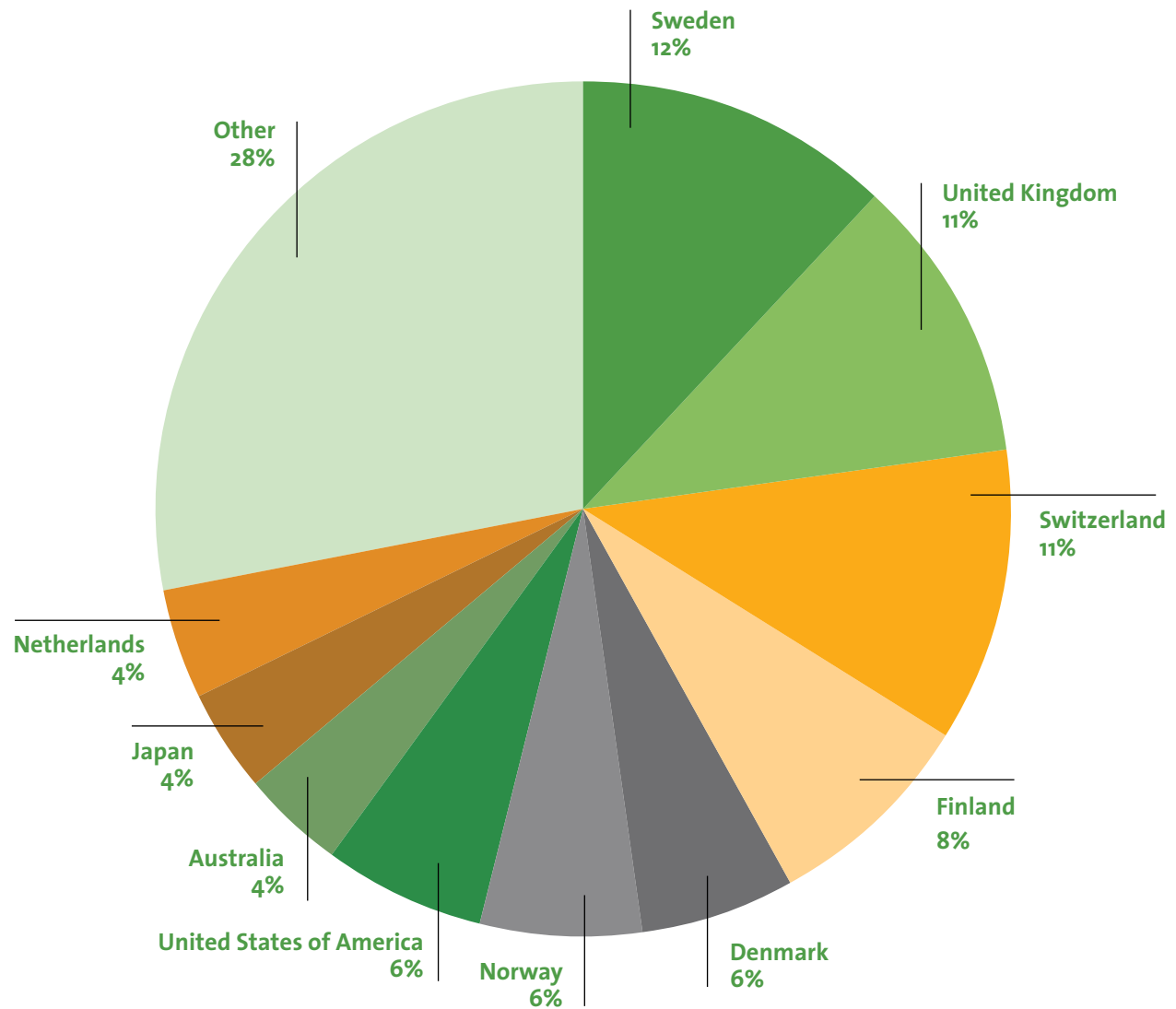
# ALLOCATION OF CORE RESOURCES, 2017

FIGURE 5

Core resources spending by category, 2017



# SHARE OF CORE RESOURCES BY GOVERNMENT PARTNER, 2017







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*UN Women staff and partners hold a community meeting for women at the Gado-Badzere refugee camp, Cameroon, 2016.  
Photo: UN Women/Ryan Brown*





# COMMITTED TO THE CORE

UN WOMEN'S TOP 10 CORE RESOURCE PARTNERS, 2017



# SWEDEN

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#1 CONTRIBUTOR TO CORE RESOURCES, #1 CONTRIBUTOR TO TOTAL RESOURCES

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**“UN Women is a leading global advocate for gender equality and central to women’s and girls’ rights worldwide. Gender equality is essential for the achievement of peace, security and sustainable development. Sweden is proud to provide long-term support to UN Women”**

*- Isabella Lövin, Swedish Minister for International Development Cooperation and Climate, and Deputy Prime Minister*

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## EMBRACING A FEMINIST FOREIGN AID POLICY

### COOPERATION WITH UN WOMEN

Gender equality is a top priority for Sweden, the first country in the world with a feminist foreign policy. Sweden is among UN Women’s key partners, providing generous contributions to core and other resources. It is one of the few countries that meet globally agreed aid targets.

Overall, Sweden’s global development mission is to create fair and sustainable opportunities for people facing poverty and oppression. Towards that end, the 2015-2018 Action Plan for Feminist Foreign Policy seeks to strengthen the rights of refugees, combat violence against women, promote women’s role in peace processes, strengthen women’s economic power, and guarantee full access to sexual reproductive health and rights.

In 2018, the Government of Sweden made a four-year commitment to UN Women’s core resources. This vital assistance will drive continued action around the world to achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, CEDAW and the Beijing Platform for Action.

### WHAT HAS SWEDEN ACHIEVED AT HOME?

In Sweden, a longstanding commitment to social welfare has propelled significant advances in gender equality. Swedish families today enjoy affordable childcare, a more equal division of parental leave, and a full array of sexual and reproductive health and rights. These and other measures have boosted women’s earnings, well-being and bargaining power in the household. A national gender equality policy is aimed at women and men having equal power to shape society and their own lives, and is backed by a Gender Equality Agency established in 2018 to ensure effective implementation.

The Swedish Government has, however, declared that it is not yet satisfied and is working to address remaining inequalities, which include a lingering income gap between women and men across the life span, and men’s violence against women. The latter also includes additional measures to prevent and combat sexual abuse and harassment in the wake of the #MeToo movement.



*Olga Macz, 30, lives in Campur, Guatemala and is part of the Joint Programme on Accelerating Progress towards the Economic Empowerment of Rural Women implemented by FAO, WFP, IFAD and UN Women in Guatemala, and funded by the Governments of Norway and Sweden. Today, Macz dreams of studying more, helping the women in her community and raising her daughter, who is four years old, to become independent and self-sufficient. Photo: UN Women/Ryan Brown*





# UNITED KINGDOM

## A STALWART PROVIDER OF POLITICAL AND FINANCIAL SUPPORT

#2 CONTRIBUTOR TO CORE RESOURCES, #2 CONTRIBUTOR TO TOTAL RESOURCES

### COOPERATION WITH UN WOMEN

One of the first countries to give women the right to vote 100 years ago, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is a stalwart supporter of UN Women, acting as both a provider of and advocate for core resources. Since 2011, it has provided USD 122 million in core resources.

UN Women's mandate and work corresponds closely with the United Kingdom's development priorities, which assign the rights of women and girls a central role. Ending all forms of violence against women and girls, women's economic empowerment, and women's political empowerment are common goals, among others.

### WHAT HAS THE UNITED KINGDOM ACHIEVED AT HOME?

The United Kingdom has made significant progress in many areas of women's equality, drawing on strong legal and policy frameworks and independent bodies to monitor compliance. In tertiary education, there are now more female than male students, and cultural norms have shifted from a "male breadwinner" model to an expectation that women join the paid workforce. Continuous efforts to remove the barriers to workforce participation include extending flexible working, shared parental leave and free childcare. Large employers are required to publish data on gender pay gaps, and companies on the FTSE 350 index have been encouraged to have boards that are 33 per cent female by 2020.

*Kajiado Community members an Anti-FGM and ending child marriage during the 16 days of activism in Kenya.  
Photo: UNIC/Newton Kahema.*







# SWITZERLAND

## ADVANCING COMMON GOALS THROUGH A HIGH SHARE OF CORE FUNDING

#3 CONTRIBUTOR TO CORE RESOURCES, #7 CONTRIBUTOR TO TOTAL RESOURCES

**“UN Women is crucial for achieving gender equality, which is a fundamental human right, an important goal of the 2030 Agenda and a priority for Switzerland. We are therefore proud to contribute core funding towards that common goal.”**

*- Mr. Manuel Sager, Director of the Swiss Agency for Development Cooperation*

### COOPERATION WITH UN WOMEN

Switzerland was a leading proponent of the creation of UN Women and has been a top partner ever since. Through its ongoing commitment to core resources, which comprises nearly 90 per cent of its contribution, it supports UN Women's triple mandate, particularly its leading global role in gender mainstreaming. Switzerland is the largest contributor to UN Women's Fund for Gender Equality, a unique global mechanism for advancing women's economic and political empowerment.

In its 2017 Strategy on Gender Equality and Women's Rights, Switzerland defined the focus of its foreign policy as making a genuine, tangible contribution to inclusive and equitable societies, and creating greater prosperity for the benefit of all. Cooperation with UN Women focuses on income security, decent working conditions and economic independence for women, along with a life free of violence.

### WHAT HAS SWITZERLAND ACHIEVED AT HOME?

In response to CEDAW Committee recommendations in 2016, Switzerland has made considerable efforts to advance gender equality through legislative reforms and its national sustainable development strategy. These include measures to achieve and track equal pay among civil servants in the federal administration and encourage similar efforts among private companies. Since 2003, over 54,000 day-care places have been created, and new measures are underway to reduce childcare costs. In June 2018, a parliamentary majority voted to introduce quotas requiring women to make up at least 30 per cent of the members of boards of directors and 20 percent of management boards of listed companies by 2030.

*At the inauguration ceremony in the Palais des Nations in Geneva, participants applaud the unveiling of the plaque that will adorn the new UN Women Geneva Liaison Office. Photo: UN Women/Elma Okic*





## FINLAND

### EMPHASIZING LEADERSHIP, EMPOWERMENT AND RIGHTS

#4 CONTRIBUTOR TO CORE RESOURCES, #6 CONTRIBUTOR TO TOTAL RESOURCES

**“We know that UN Women values core support that gives more flexibility in allocating it. [...] We trust UN Women’s judgment in deciding how to use the core funding we provide in order to promote gender equality and women’s empowerment in the most effective way possible.”**

*- Anne-Mari Virolainen, Minister for Trade and International Development of Finland*

#### COOPERATION WITH UN WOMEN

A pioneer in gender equality, Finland became the first country in the world to give women both the right to vote and stand for election in 1906. It is a major political and financial partner of UN Women, which it considers a priority United Nations entity.

Annual consultations sustain the alignment of UN Women’s work and the priorities of the Finnish Development Policy, which stresses the rights of women and girls. Through this collaboration, Finland has developed a stronger focus on women’s leadership, political participation and economic empowerment. The top focus of Finnish development aid is poverty and inequality reduction, especially in states that are fragile or among the least developed countries.

#### WHAT HAS FINLAND ACHIEVED AT HOME?

In Finland, women now hold nearly 42 per cent of parliamentary seats, making Finland among the top 10 countries in the world in terms of women’s national political participation. In education, women have surpassed the proportion of men with higher degrees, while among fathers, 82 per cent take some paternity leave, the highest rate among OECD countries. In 2017, a domestic implementation plan for the 2030 Agenda set forth objectives that comprise diminishing the gender wage gap, supporting the reconciliation of work and family life, and preventing violence against women. The Action Plan for Gender Equality 2016-2019 spells out targets and measures to realize these commitments.

**Above:** H.E. Sauli Niinistö, President of Finland (second right), with UN Women Executive Director Phumzile Mlambo-Ngcuka (third right) and other special guests at a HeForShe event on the sidelines of the 73rd General Assembly. Photo: UN Women/Celeste Sloman



# DENMARK

## COLLABORATING TO PROMOTE WOMEN'S RIGHTS AND EQUAL ACCESS

#5 CONTRIBUTOR TO CORE RESOURCES, #7 CONTRIBUTOR TO TOTAL RESOURCES

**“The reason why Denmark is providing core funding to UN Women – along other UN agencies – is to allow flexibility for the organisation to prioritise the allocation of funds, where it is deemed most needed. [...] For Denmark, core contributions will continue to be an important instrument in our development cooperation.”**

*- Ulla Tørnæs, Minister for Development Cooperation of Denmark*

### COOPERATION WITH UN WOMEN

Partners since the founding of the organization, the Government of Denmark and UN Women hold annual high-level consultations to review their Strategic Partnership Agreement, which is focused on achieving gender equality and the 2030 Agenda. Denmark is a key supporter of innovation at UN Women.

The hallmark of Danish development policy is to promote all human rights – economic, social, cultural, civil and political – with a special focus on women's rights and equal access to decision-making, resources and opportunities.

Denmark has prioritized peace and security, migration, inclusive and sustainable growth, and human rights and gender equality in its 2018-2021 development cooperation plan. It advocates for women's sexual and reproductive health and rights and preventing human trafficking.

### WHAT HAS DENMARK ACHIEVED AT HOME?

Danish women have some of the highest employment rates among women in Europe and OECD countries. Efforts to fight harmful gender stereotypes include campaigns encouraging girls to choose non-traditional educational and career paths. A national strategy on gender impact assessments gives particular importance to enhancing the quality of legislative proposals by developing in-depth knowledge of target groups to better tailor new services. Complementing the strategy, every year, the Government publishes an action plan for gender equality and reports on the previous year's results. A new national unit was recently established and charged with overseeing legal advice to survivors of violence in intimate relationships, and the dissemination of information essential for stopping violence.

*With support from Denmark, UN Women focuses on developing markets for innovations that advance gender equality; integrating gender issues within innovation; promoting women as innovators and entrepreneurs; and investing directly in technology-driven innovative solutions that meet the needs of women and girls. Photo: UN Trust Fund/Phil Borges*







## NORWAY

### CHAMPIONING GENDER EQUALITY ACROSS THE UN SYSTEM

#6 CONTRIBUTOR TO CORE RESOURCES, #3 CONTRIBUTOR TO TOTAL RESOURCES

**“Core support is important to Norway, because it constitutes flexible and predictable funding for the organisation. Regular resources are particularly important for UN Women’s ability to deliver on the normative and coordinating parts of its mandate. We believe that UN Women knows how to prioritise its resources in order to reach the goals of its strategic plan.”**

*- Nikolai Astrup, Minister of International Development of Norway*

#### COOPERATION WITH UN WOMEN

Norway championed the creation of UN Women and has embodied its commitment to gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls in its development policy, under the framework of the 2030 Agenda. The “Action Plan for Freedom, Empowerment and Opportunities for 2016-2020” elaborates priorities shared with UN Women, including girls’ education, women’s political participation and economic empowerment, and the elimination of violence against women, among others. From 2015 until 2018, Norway implemented the ‘Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security’ to bring more women into peace and security efforts.

A strong political ally in calling for the integration of gender equality in UN reform, Norway has consistently supported UN Women’s mandate to enhance the coordination of gender equality in the UN system. It has also backed streamlined

support to intergovernmental, regional and national processes that impact women and their communities.

#### WHAT HAS NORWAY ACHIEVED AT HOME?

Norway is regularly nominated as one of the most equal countries to live in the world. Its achievements stem from a concerted emphasis on an equal society and bold political decisions recognizing links among work, family, well-being and gender equality. Efforts to eliminate discrimination that inhibits women from entering the workforce include comprehensive parental provisions and subsidized day care. Norway was the first country to introduce a gender quota law requiring that boards of public limited companies ensure that at least 40 per cent of members are women, a target that has now been reached, up from 7 per cent in 2002. Some political parties have introduced gender quotas, with women now occupying 40 per cent of parliamentary seats.

**Above:** Deyanira Cordoba belongs to a family of coffee growers in the of Nariño region of Colombia. As part of a UN Women project, she has learned about her economic rights, bodily autonomy and more. Photo: UN Women/Ryan Brown



# UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

## GALVANIZING EFFORTS TO END VIOLENCE IN HUMANITARIAN CRISES

#7 CONTRIBUTOR TO CORE RESOURCES, #8 CONTRIBUTOR TO TOTAL RESOURCES

### COOPERATION WITH UN WOMEN

The United States is a world leader in supporting gender equality and women's and girl's empowerment. It played a critical role in UN Women's creation in 2010 and has remained one of its top 10 core partners. It has used its role as the world's largest humanitarian aid provider to galvanize efforts to end violence against women and girls in humanitarian settings. In 2017, it passed the Women, Peace, and Security Act, mandating a whole of government strategy to increase women's participation in efforts to prevent conflict and build sustainable peace.

With UN Women, the United States has advanced women's economic and political participation, engagement of women in all aspects of peace and security processes, and prevention of violence against women and girls. Other shared priorities include engaging women in countering violent extremism and improving girls' access to education.

### WHAT HAS THE UNITED STATES ACHIEVED AT HOME?

The United States has long been a leader in women's labour force participation, with a historically high share of women in the workforce and an above-average share of women in full-time work. The Government continues to prioritize the economic empowerment of women as a key element of economic growth and gender equality. Women hold over 15 per cent more jobs than men in research and development and other disciplines that require advanced knowledge and skills. This achievement has emerged in part through partnership between federal agencies and the private sector to mentor girls and women in science and technology. The Violence Against Women Act (VAWA), enacted in 1994 and reauthorized ever since, directs the national response to violence against women. VAWA is one of the many bills enacted by the United States Government to promote gender equality and women's empowerment domestically.

*UN Women Executive Director, Phumzile Mlambo-Ngcuka participates in an interactive discussion with women, girls and boys about the Delhi Safe City Programme, funded by USAID and hosted by UN Women's NGO partner Jagori. Photo: UN Women/Gaganjit Singh*





# AUSTRALIA

## AFFIRMING GENDER EQUALITY ACROSS FOREIGN POLICY

#8 CONTRIBUTOR TO CORE RESOURCES, #9 CONTRIBUTOR TO TOTAL RESOURCES

### COOPERATION WITH UN WOMEN

Australia is a staunch advocate for gender equality and women's empowerment at home and around the world, and a longstanding partner of UN Women. In 2016, its Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Strategy began mainstreaming gender equality and empowerment across all aspects of foreign policy and development assistance.

UN Women's mandate complements Australia's aid policy in the Indo-Pacific region, particularly in the areas of women's economic empowerment, ending violence against women, leadership and participation, and peace and security. The Partnership Framework Agreement 2016-2020 outlines shared objectives in the Indo-Pacific and globally and affirms Australia's multi-year commitment to core resources.

### WHAT HAS AUSTRALIA ACHIEVED AT HOME?

Australia ranks number one in the world on women's educational achievements, based on the World Economic Forum's 2017 Gender Gap Report. The Government supports women's workforce participation by investing in childcare and early learning, and has pursued reforms to close the gender gap in retirement savings. Under the five-year National Innovation and Science Agenda, more women are gaining skills to enter careers in science, technology, engineering and math. In 2016, a 10-year plan was instituted to reduce the gap in workforce participation rates between men and women by 25 per cent by 2025. All gender equality efforts recognize different, intersecting forms of inequality, such as those experienced by women with disabilities and from indigenous communities.

**Above:** Rakiraki Market vendors greet (L-R) Aleta Miller, UN Women's Representative at the Fiji Multi-Country Office, Parveen Kumar, Fiji's Minister of Local Government, Urban Development, Housing and the Environment, and Suzanne Bent, First Secretary Gender Equality - Fiji with the Australian Government.

*Tropical Cyclone Winston destroyed the Rakiraki market building and UN Women has provided tents, tables and chairs to serve as a temporary market space while the market is rebuilt. The tables were provided through the Markets for Change project, which is funded by the Australian Government. Photo: UN Women/Murray Lloyd*





# JAPAN

## GROWING CONTRIBUTIONS TO WOMEN'S RIGHTS AND LEADERSHIP

#9 CONTRIBUTOR TO CORE RESOURCES, #4 CONTRIBUTOR TO TOTAL RESOURCES

### COOPERATION WITH UN WOMEN

Japan's support to UN Women has grown in recent years. In 2016, Japan introduced its "Development Strategy for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment", which promotes women's rights and leadership. It has made a strong investment in UN Women's programmes in Africa, Arab States and Asia.

Like UN Women, Japan is committed to women's economic empowerment, women's roles in disaster risk reduction and responses to crisis, and ending violence against women and girls.

### WHAT HAS JAPAN ACHIEVED AT HOME?

Japan's success in advancing gender equality can be seen in the share of Japanese women surpassing men in higher education. A goal for women to occupy about 30 per cent of leadership positions by 2020 has already been exceeded among newly hired national public servants. To support more women in the workforce, the Government has engaged with businesses to set targets and agree on actions to achieve them. As part of better balancing unpaid care work, new fathers can take up to one year of parental leave – one of the most generous of such entitlements among developed countries.

*A refugee from Central African Republic learns the French alphabet as part of an adult education class held at the UN Women Social Cohesion space at the Gado-Badzere refugee camp, Cameroon, 2016. Photo: UN Women/Ryan Brown*





# THE NETHERLANDS

## SUSTAINING A LONG LEGACY OF PARTNERSHIP

#10 CONTRIBUTOR TO CORE RESOURCES, #13 CONTRIBUTOR TO TOTAL RESOURCES

**“Investing in women means investing in development and growth. Gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls (GEWE) is therefore a goal in all components of the Dutch policy for Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation. For the Netherlands, UN Women is an indispensable partner to achieve this goal and to leave no woman or girl behind.”**

*- Sigrid Kaag, Minister for Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation*

### COOPERATION WITH UN WOMEN

The Netherlands made crucial contributions to the creation of UN Women and has remained a strong partner ever since. Women’s economic and political participation, prevention of violence against women and girls, engaging women in all aspects of peace and security processes, and a firm commitment to sexual and reproductive health and rights are common goals. These fully align with the overarching Dutch development priorities, which include the eradication of poverty and the promotion of sustainable growth.

### WHAT HAS THE NETHERLANDS ACHIEVED AT HOME?

The central Government cooperates with a wide range of organizations, including local authorities, the business community and women’s groups, to achieve equal opportunity policies. Progress in education and employment has been significant, with the Netherlands attaining the top rank in women’s educational attainment in the World Economic Forum’s Global Gender Gap Report 2017. Women’s participation in science, technology, engineering and mathematics careers is growing, and there is a drive to bring more men into primary and secondary school teaching, where they are currently under-represented.

*A grant from UN Women’s Fund for Gender Equality to the Partenariat Recherches Environnement Medias in Guinea helped rural women form several cooperatives and taught its members how to plant Moringa and clean, dry and sell its leaves. Photo: UN Women/Joe Saade.*



# ANNEX: CONTRIBUTIONS BY PARTNER, 2017

## 2017 PARTNERS TO CORE RESOURCES

We wish to thank the Governments, regional organizations, UN entities, international financial institutions, corporations, foundations, National Committees, philanthropies, civil society organizations and individuals who have contributed so generously to UN Women and, in so doing, have contributed to changing the lives of millions of girls and women around the world.

MEMBER STATE	USD	MEMBER STATE	USD
Afghanistan	500	Estonia	84,926
Andorra	44,563	Fiji	4,775
Angola	10,000	Finland	11,614,402
Argentina	30,000	France	682,594
Armenia	2,500	Gambia (the)	10,000
Australia	5,898,573	Germany	4,638,444
Austria	266,809	Grenada	1,000
Bahamas (the)	5,000	Guatemala	2,000
Bangladesh	13,200	Guyana	10,000
Barbados	217,113	Honduras	150
Belgium	4,645,761	Iceland	1,406,630
Belize	1,000	India	1,000,000
Bhutan	500	Iraq	850
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	6,000	Ireland	1,592,357
Burundi	1,000	Israel	7,000
Cambodia	5,000	Italy	1,180,638
Canada	5,158,730	Jamaica	3,603
Central African Republic (the)	250	Japan	5,483,320
Chile	65,000	Kazakhstan	71,132
China	1,863,200	Kuwait	50,000
Colombia	1,000	Lao People's Democratic Republic (the)	1,000
Congo	10,731	Lesotho	500
Costa Rica	10,000	Liechtenstein	72,039
Côte d'Ivoire	26,348	Luxembourg	1,359,833
Cyprus	2,000	Malaysia	50,000
Czech Republic	18,257	Malta	227
Democratic People's Republic of Korea (the)	250	Mauritius	2,500
Denmark	9,605,137	Mexico	85,014
Dominican Republic (the)	48,904	Micronesia (Federated States of)	1,000
El Salvador	500	Moldova	5,000



MEMBER STATE	USD
Monaco	21,209
Mongolia	7,000
Montenegro	2,370
Morocco	20,000
Mozambique	5,000
Myanmar	5,000
Namibia	2,357
Nauru	2,064
Netherlands (the)	5,370,569
New Zealand	1,780,500
Nicaragua	5,000
Niger (the)	100
Nigeria	81,252
Norway	9,005,764
Pakistan	10,000
Palestine	15,000
Panama	15,000
Paraguay	500
Peru	5,159
Philippines (the)	10,000
Republic of Korea (the)	3,985,836
Rwanda	10,000
Samoa	1,000
Senegal	531,575

NATIONAL COMMITTEES	USD
Finland NC	230,962
France NC	120,670
Germany NC	19,341
Iceland NC	300,886
Italy NC	1,193
Sweden NC	32,241
United Kingdom NC	14,175
United States of America NC <sup>1</sup>	1,878,919
<b>TOTAL NATIONAL COMMITTEE CONTRIBUTIONS</b>	<b>2,598,388</b>

<sup>1</sup> Alibaba contributed USD 1 million through the USA National Committee for the fiscal year 2017 via Nimbus Development.

MEMBER STATE	USD
Serbia	13,161
Seychelles	1,000
Sierra Leone	12,500
Singapore	50,000
Slovakia	118,483
Slovenia	11,792
Solomon Islands	1,000
South Africa	51,453
Spain	533,175
Sri Lanka	5,000
Sweden	17,115,866
Switzerland	15,971,871
Thailand	20,000
Timor-Leste	64,800
Tonga	5,001
Trinidad and Tobago	5,000
Turkey	628,908
United Arab Emirates (the)	5,000,000
United Kingdom	16,490,765
United States of America	8,499,759
Uruguay	6,000
Vanuatu	200
Viet Nam	39,778
<b>TOTAL MEMBER STATES</b>	<b>142,916,527</b>

OTHER PARTNERS	USD
Revlon (Elizabeth Arden)	300,000
Valencia Club de Futbol	300,000
Miscellaneous Donors	162,986
HeforShe (Donate Button)	128,706
<b>TOTAL OTHER DONORS</b>	<b>891,692</b>

UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM	USD
United Nations Stabilization Mission in DRC (MONUSCO)	2,040
<b>TOTAL UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM CONTRIBUTIONS</b>	<b>2,040</b>

<b>TOTAL 2017 CONTRIBUTIONS</b>	<b>146,408,646</b>
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# TOTAL REVENUE TO UN WOMEN PER CAPITA, 2017 (USD)

RANK	PARTNER COUNTRY	MEMBER STATE		NATIONAL COMMITTEE		TOTAL RESOURCES	POPULATION	REVENUE PER CAPITA
		CORE RESOURCES	OTHER RESOURCES	CORE RESOURCES	OTHER RESOURCES			
1	Iceland	1,406,630	826,497	300,886	567,857	3,101,869	341,284	9.09
2	Norway	9,005,764	14,450,041			23,455,805	5,282,223	4.44
3	Sweden	17,115,866	27,136,109	32,241	4,964	44,289,180	10,067,744	4.4
4	Finland	11,614,402	6,990,765	230,962	24,287	18,860,416	5,511,303	3.42
5	Luxembourg	1,359,833	256,137			1,615,969	599,449	2.7
6	Denmark	9,605,137	3,316,997			12,922,133	5,769,603	2.24
7	Liechtenstein	72,039	10,273			82,312	37,922	2.17
8	Switzerland	15,971,871	1,900,735			17,872,606	8,466,017	2.11
9	Grenada	1,000	186,933			187,933	107,825	1.74
10	Barbados	217,113	-			217,113	285,719	0.76
11	Australia	5,898,573	9,897,974	-	626,650	16,423,197	24,598,933	0.67
12	Ireland	1,592,357	1,555,825			3,148,182	4,813,608	0.65
13	United Arab Emirates	5,000,000	1,096,440			6,096,440	9,400,145	0.65
14	Belgium	4,645,761	2,312,245			6,958,006	11,372,068	0.61
15	Andorra	44,563	-			44,563	76,965	0.58
16	Netherlands	5,370,569	4,484,086			9,854,655	17,132,854	0.58
17	Monaco	21,209	-			21,209	38,695	0.55
18	United Kingdom	16,490,765	9,017,854	14,175	1,084,575	26,607,369	66,022,273	0.4
19	New Zealand	1,780,500	-	-	10,000	1,790,500	4,793,900	0.37
20	Canada	5,158,730	7,652,777			12,811,507	36,708,083	0.35
21	Japan	5,483,320	16,871,807	-	23,956	22,379,084	126,785,797	0.18
22	Nauru	2,064	-			2,064	13,649	0.15
23	Guinea-Bissau	-	267,448			267,448	1,861,283	0.14
24	Austria	266,809	818,506	-	33,654	1,118,969	8,809,212	0.13
25	Germany	4,638,444	5,582,221	19,341	95,834	10,335,840	82,695,000	0.12
26	Korea, Rep.	3,985,836	960,000			4,945,836	51,466,201	0.1
27	Italy	1,180,638	3,988,892	1,193	-	5,170,723	60,551,416	0.09
28	Estonia	84,926	-			84,926	1,315,480	0.06
29	United States	8,499,759	7,593,258	1,878,919	78,958	18,050,894	325,719,178	0.06
30	Timor-Leste	64,800	-			64,800	1,296,311	0.05

Source for population information: The World Bank, World Development Indicators (2017), Population total, 1960-2017.  
Available from [api.worldbank.org/v2/en/indicator/SP.POPTOTL?downloadformat=excel](http://api.worldbank.org/v2/en/indicator/SP.POPTOTL?downloadformat=excel).

**UN Women is the UN organization dedicated to gender equality and the empowerment of women. A global champion for women and girls, UN Women was established to accelerate progress on meeting their needs worldwide.**

UN Women supports UN Member States as they set global standards for achieving gender equality, and works with governments and civil society to design laws, policies, programmes and services needed to implement these standards. It stands behind women's equal participation in all aspects of life, focusing on five priority areas: increasing women's leadership and participation; ending violence against women; engaging women in all aspects of peace and security processes; enhancing women's economic empowerment; and making gender equality central to national development planning and budgeting. UN Women also coordinates and promotes the UN system's work in advancing gender equality.

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Planet 50-50 by 2030  
Step It Up for Gender Equality

