



50
YEARS

Empowered lives. Resilient nations.

United Nations Development Programme

FUNDING COMPENDIUM 2015

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Cover Photo: UNDP empowers remote communities in Laos PDR using radio as a tool for education.

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FOREWORD

The year 2015 was a historic and remarkable time for UNDP. The world reached four major international agreements, namely: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including the seventeen Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs); the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, and the COP21 climate change agreement in Paris.

UNDP continues to work on the frontlines of sustainable development as we support partners to implement these critical commitments. We advocate for change and connect countries to the knowledge, experience, and resources they need to help people build better lives.

The last few years have been challenging times for the international community. Slow economic growth, multiple crises and conflicts around the world mean we must redouble our efforts to implement the SDGs, and ensure that we leave no one behind.

Our work on the 2030 Agenda shows progress is being made. It also shows the significant role of all resources - public, private, domestic, international - to achieve the SDGs. As a voluntarily funded organization, UNDP continues to be the partner of choice in helping countries access, leverage and manage finance for national development priorities. We have a strong commitment to transparency and have been at the top of the Aid Transparency Index for two years in a row.

This funding compendium provides an overview of funding trends from 2010 to 2015, as well as information on contributions received by UNDP in 2015. As the report shows, we have seen remarkable growth in funding from vertical funds and from domestic budgets or government cost-sharing. These increased by 34 per cent and 11 per cent respectively in the past five years.

However, contributions to UNDP's regular resources declined by 27 per cent for the same period. This is a trend that not only affects UNDP, but also other UN Funds and Programmes. Although UNDP continues to receive the largest volume of regular resources from governments, the downward trend is a concern. Contributions to thematic funding also remain a small share in our overall resource portfolio.

The downward trend in regular resources limits our ability to support the poorest countries, and to respond to emergencies. In 2014-2015, we allocated close to 90 per cent of regular programme resources to Low Income Countries, 70 per cent to Least Developed Countries and 65 per cent to fragile states. Each year we respond to between four and six mid to large-scale crises, including both sudden disasters and conflicts. Regular resources also support our work to reduce risks and build resilience.

By investing in UNDP's regular resources, partners join forces with a leading sustainable development organization to ensure global impact, support the effective implementation of our Strategic Plan, and maximize the value of other sources of financing for development results.

Finally, I take this opportunity to thank all our contributors. UNDP is grateful for your support and I trust that we can count on your continued leadership and efforts to achieve the SDGs. UNDP values its many partnerships with governments - as well as other stakeholders - and is fully committed to supporting you to make the SDGs a reality for your citizens.



Michael O'Neill
Assistant Secretary-General &
Assistant Administrator
Bureau of External Relations and Advocacy

UNDP IN 2015

MEASURABLE IMPROVEMENT IN THE LIVES OF MILLIONS OF PEOPLE

Regular resources enable UNDP to carry out its Strategic Plan, maximize value from other forms of financing and achieve development results. During the first two years of the Strategic Plan 2014-2017, UNDP projects led to:

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PATHWAYS

- 18.6 million people (50 per cent women) benefiting from improved livelihoods in 115 countries, from economic transformation, natural resources management and early recovery.
- 1.346 million new jobs (42 per cent for women) created in 94 countries.
- 63 countries adopting policies and systems to boost employment and livelihoods creation.
- 53 countries implementing Millennium Development Goal acceleration framework action plans.
- 22 countries developing actions plans to address unfinished Millennium Development Goals work and transition to Sustainable Development Goals.
- 76 countries implementing measures towards low-emission and climate-resilient development.

INCLUSIVE AND EFFECTIVE DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE

- Over 68 million new voters registered in 37 countries.
- 2.1 million people (51 per cent women) in 33 countries gaining access to legal aid services.
- 1.79 million people in 21 countries receiving antiretroviral treatment.
- Over 24 million people receiving HIV-related behavioural change communication in 25 countries.
- 9.7 million people (48 per cent female) expressing their vision for the future through the 'My World' global survey hosted by UNDP, the largest crowd-sourcing exercise in United Nations history.

RESILIENCE-BUILDING

- 1,035 disaster reduction and adaptation plans being put in place in 51 countries.
- 35 countries with enforceable laws or regulations to address disaster and climate risks.
- Over 2.5 million people achieving better access to energy in 45 countries.
- 189 end-to-end early warning systems established in 26 countries.
- 407 disaster response and recovery plans being put in place in 28 countries.

TRANSPARENCY AT UNDP

The [2016 Aid Transparency Index](#) recognized UNDP as the most transparent aid organization among 46 international agencies and governments, representing 98 per cent of Official Development Flows. It is the second consecutive year that UNDP has been ranked first in the index, which assesses the state of aid transparency among the world's major donor organizations. The index, based on the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) standard, sets a common global benchmark for publishing timely, forward-looking and comprehensive aid information.

UNDP has been a member of the IATI since its creation in 2008. Since then UNDP has led outreach efforts with partner countries and UN agencies to champion the new aid transparency standard and make it relevant for national development planning, public financial management, mutual accountability and other processes at country level. UNDP began publishing to the global standard in 2011. Since then, it has consistently met international transparency standards, operating an innovative portal (open.undp.org) that details more than 4,000 of its development projects.

Beginning in September 2013, a multi-stakeholder consortium led by UNDP has taken over the role carried out since 2009 by the UK's Department for International Development (DFID) to [host the Initiative's secretariat for a three year period](#). Through a decision by IATI members at their December Steering Committee meeting, the consortium has requested to extend UNDP's hosting for a further two-year period up to August 2018.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Funding Compendium provides a summary of regular and other resources contributions received by UNDP in 2015 from its funding partners, through funding modalities ranging from the highly earmarked to the most flexible.

In 2015, Net Official Development Aid (ODA) flows from members of the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) amounted to \$131.6 billion. This represents a 6.9 per cent increase in real terms, and averaging 0.30 per cent of gross national income (GNI), maintaining the same level as in 2014. Funds spent on refugees in donor countries accounted for 9.1 per cent of ODA in 2015, up from 4.8 per cent in 2014. Despite the economic challenges faced by some DAC member countries, which led to cuts in aid budgets, the overall development aid continues to increase as refugee costs increase.

Total contributions to UNDP in 2015, however, fell by 5 per cent to \$4.486 billion from \$4.731 billion in 2014. Of the total contributions, \$2.016 billion or 45 per cent was from donor country governments, \$1.546 billion or 34 per cent was from multilateral partners, and \$924 million or 21 per cent was from programme country governments.

Contributions to regular resources decreased by 11 per cent, to \$704 million, from \$793 million in 2014. 51 Member States contributed to regular resources in 2015, five less than the 56 in 2014. The ratio of regular to other resources decreased to 16 per cent and 84 per cent, respectively, from 17 per cent and 83 per cent in 2014. A continued downward trend in regular resources constrains UNDP's ability to ensure global development effectiveness as well as make forward-looking and strategic choices and investments.

Other resources earmarked to specific themes, programmes or activities represent a critical complement to the regular resources of UNDP. Total other resources contributions were \$3.782 billion in 2015 (4 per cent lower than the \$3.938 billion received in 2014).

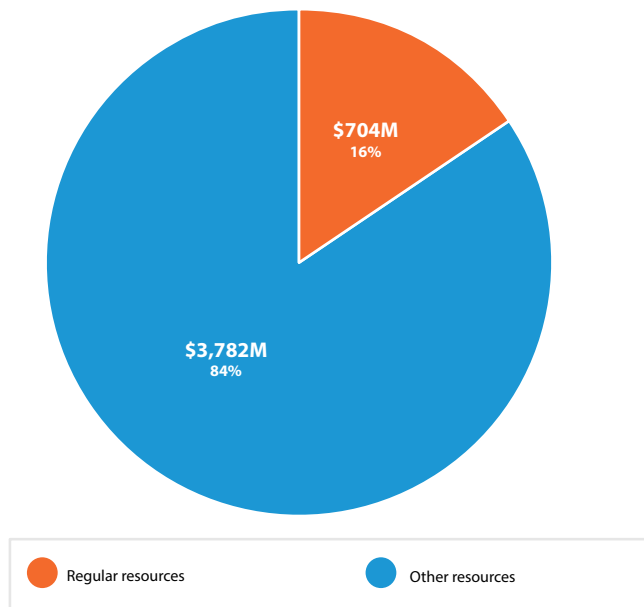
Next to regular resources, which enables UNDP to support the most vulnerable and respond promptly to crisis, contributions channelled through thematic funds offer the most flexibility. This is followed by UN pooled funds, funds earmarked to programmes or projects (including government cost-sharing), and vertical funds. In 2015, contributions received through vertical funds and UN pooled funds increased by 19 per cent and 4 per cent respectively. Those from thematic funds, funds earmarked to programmes or projects (excluding government cost-sharing) and government cost-sharing decreased by 48 per cent, 10 per cent, and 1 per cent respectively.

All funding channels are important for UNDP to mobilize the resources required to deliver on its Strategic Plan. But regular resources, by virtue of not being earmarked, are the most impactful in addressing the priorities outlined in the plan.

RESOURCES BY **FUNDING TYPE**

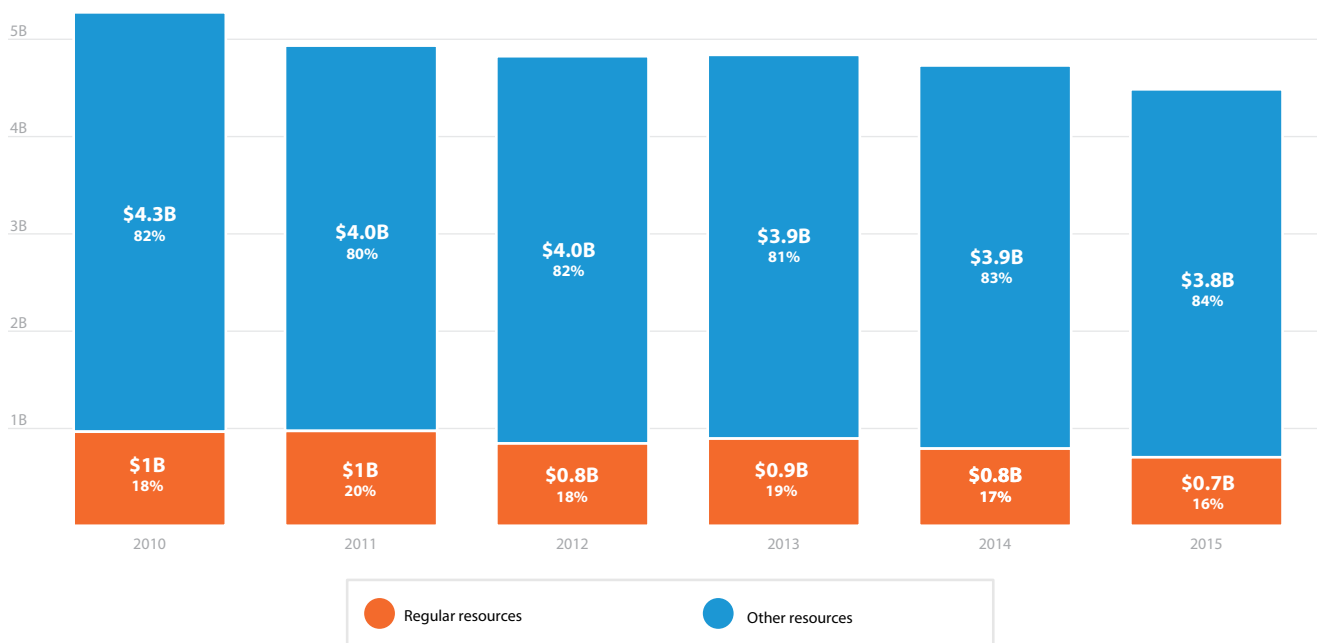
RESOURCES BY FUNDING TYPE, 2015

In 2015, total contributions to UNDP fell by 5 per cent to \$4.486 billion from \$4.731 billion in 2014. Contributions to regular resources decreased by 11 per cent to \$704 million, from \$793 million in 2014. Other resources contributions were \$3.782 billion, 4 per cent lower than the \$3.938 billion received in 2014. The decline in overall resources can be attributed to currency fluctuations, as well as economic and political challenges faced by some Member States.



REGULAR AND OTHER RESOURCES TREND, 2010-2015

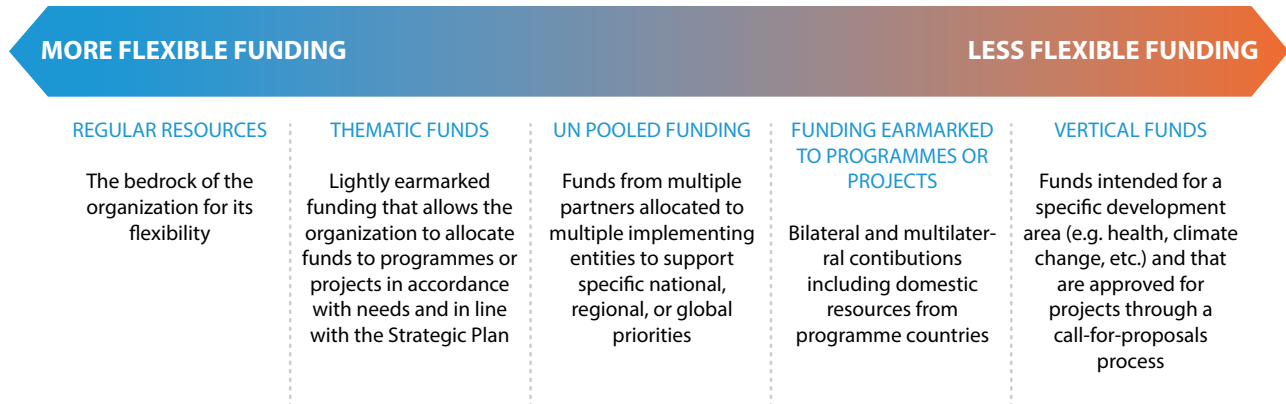
Over the past six years, there has been a continuing decline in the amount of regular resource contributions to UNDP. This has led to a growing imbalance between regular and other resources. In 2015, the ratio of regular to other resources fell to 16:84 from 17:83 in 2014.



RESOURCES BY **FUNDING CHANNEL**

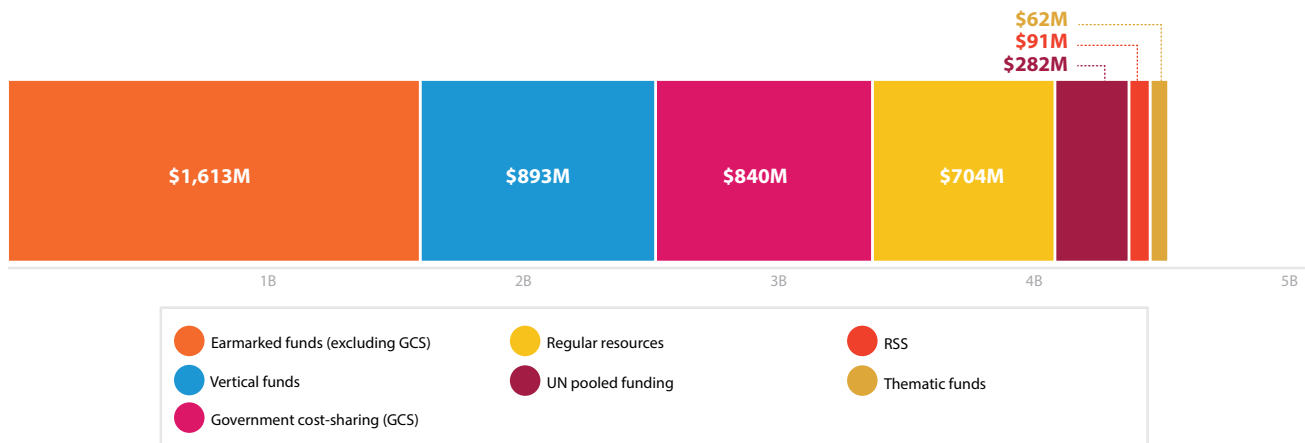
With a revenue of approximately \$5 billion and programmes in nearly 170 countries and territories, contributions to UNDP are channelled through any of the following modalities: 1) Voluntary contributions to regular resources; 2) Funds intended for specific thematic areas; 3) UN pooled funding; 4) Funds earmarked to programmes or projects, including domestic resources from programme countries; or 5) Funds confined to a single development domain or vertical funds.

In terms of degree of earmarking, next to regular resources, contributions channelled through thematic funds offer the most flexibility, followed by UN pooled funding, funds earmarked to programmes or projects, and vertical funds.



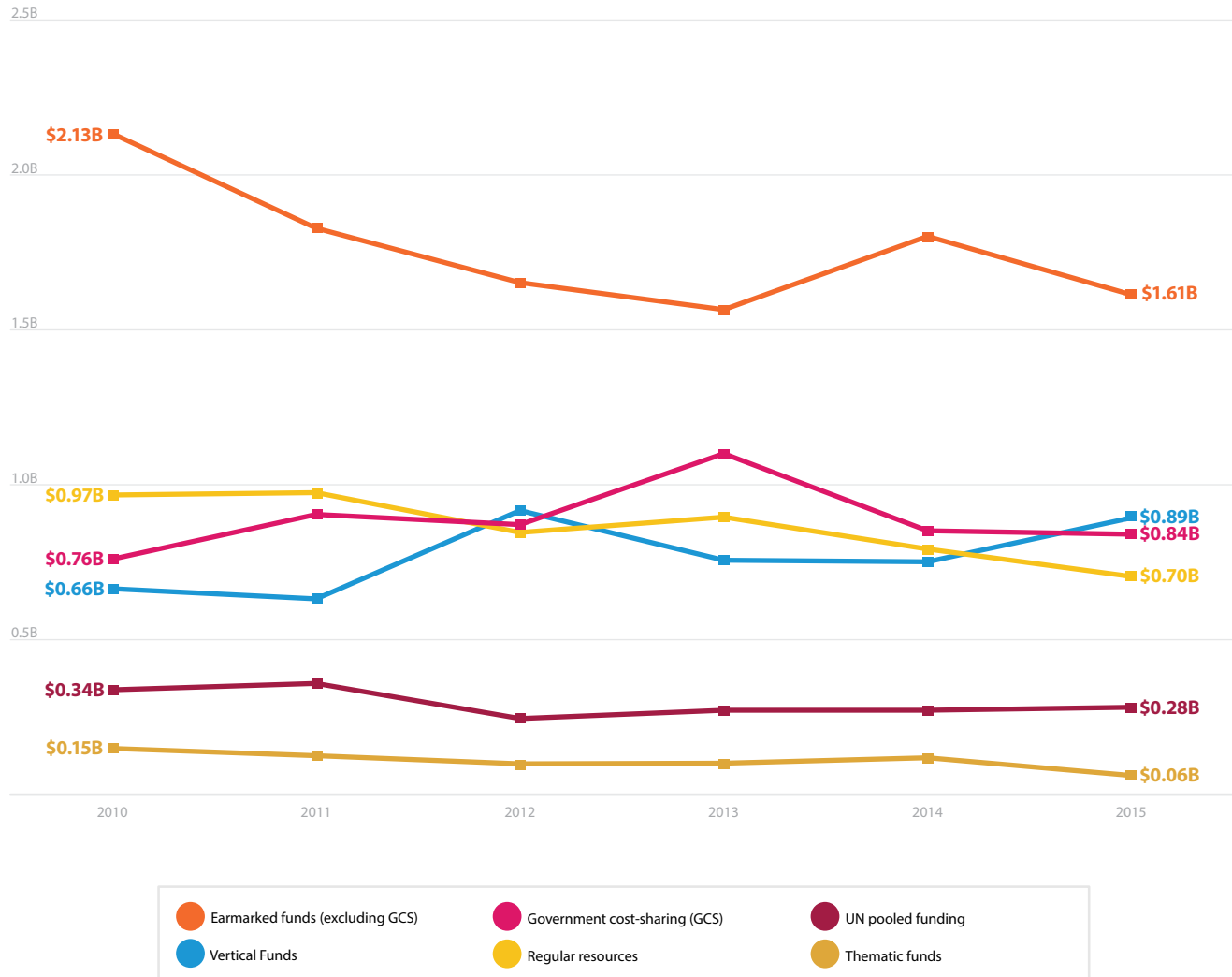
RESOURCES BY FUNDING CHANNEL, 2015

The largest share of contributions received by UNDP in 2015, amounting to 55 per cent, was from funds earmarked to programmes or projects. Of this 19 per cent were domestic resources from programme countries (government cost-sharing). Vertical funds were the second largest, amounting to 20 per cent, followed by regular resources (16 per cent) and UN pooled funding (6 per cent). Resources from the provision of management and other support services (RSS) and thematic funding accounted for 2 per cent and 1 per cent of contributions, respectively. See below.



RESOURCES BY FUNDING CHANNEL TREND, 2010-2015

Comparing the contributions by funding channel between 2010 and 2015, funds earmarked to programmes or projects remain the biggest source of funding for UNDP, although this has decreased by 15 per cent in 2015. Contributions to regular resources have dropped by 27 per cent, while vertical funds and government cost-sharing have increased by 34 per cent and 11 per cent, respectively. UN pooled funds decreased by 17 per cent.

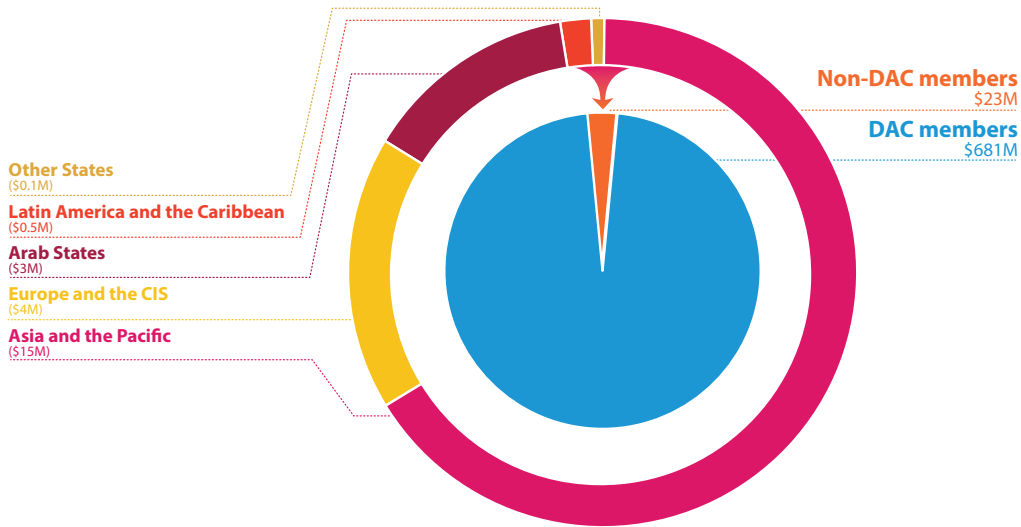


REGULAR RESOURCES

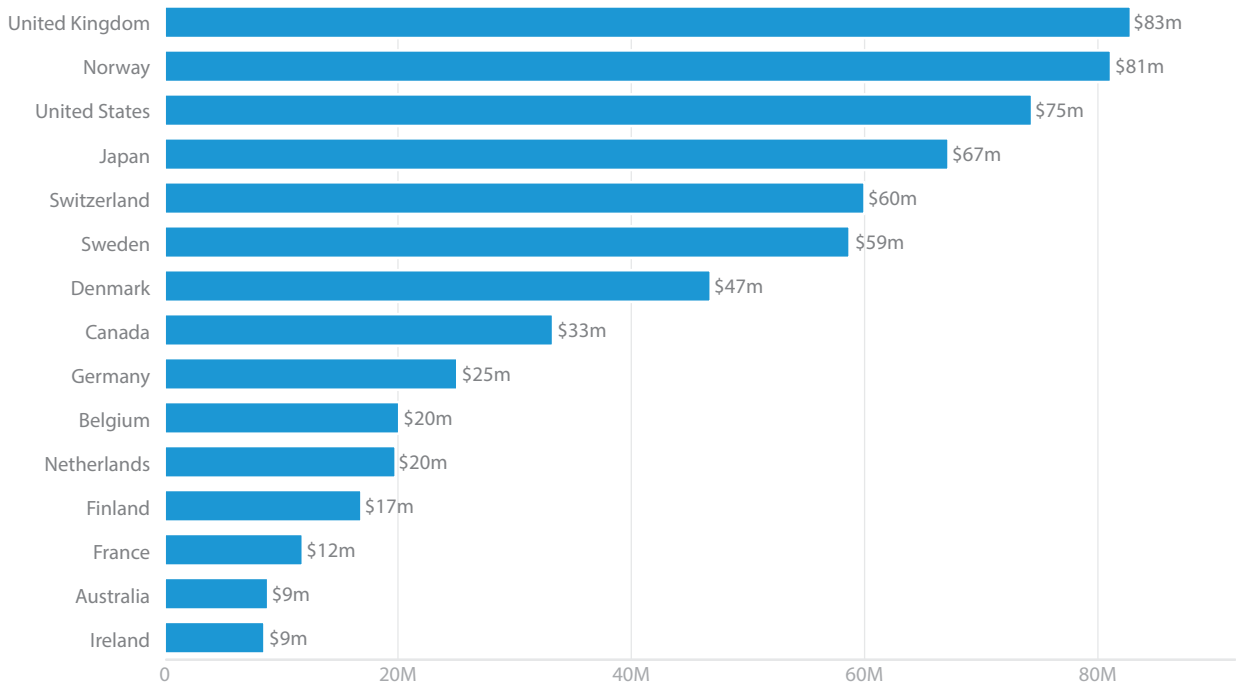
Regular resources provides for the most effective delivery of transformational results. This helps UNDP support the most vulnerable, promotes equity and enables the prompt response to crises. It also promotes coherence, accountability, transparency and quality assurance of the UN development system.

In 2015, 51 partners contributed \$704 million to regular resources. DAC members contributed 97 per cent of total regular resources contributions, with the top 15 accounting for 93 per cent of the total. Programme country governments contributed \$23 million total. The 11 per cent drop in contributions compared to 2014 was due to reduced contributions, foreign exchange losses amounting to \$95 million, offset by volume increases of \$6m.

REGULAR RESOURCES, 2015



TOP 15 CONTRIBUTORS TO REGULAR RESOURCES, 2015



CONTRIBUTORS TO REGULAR RESOURCES, 2015

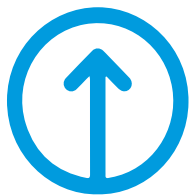
United Kingdom	\$82,988,166
Norway	\$81,279,835
United States	\$74,500,000
Japan	\$67,327,036
Switzerland	\$60,114,274
Sweden	\$58,830,521
Denmark	\$46,901,649
Canada ¹	\$33,361,134
Germany	\$25,133,878
Belgium	\$20,148,462
Netherlands	\$19,841,270
Finland	\$16,901,408
France	\$11,866,506
Australia	\$8,893,557
Ireland	\$8,573,009
Republic of Korea	\$7,000,000
New Zealand	\$6,235,386
Spain	\$5,482,456
Italy	\$4,575,163
India ^{1,2}	\$4,289,104
China	\$3,800,000
Luxembourg	\$3,117,647
Turkey	\$3,000,000
Saudi Arabia	\$2,000,000
Austria	\$1,721,133
Russian Federation	\$1,100,000
Thailand	\$865,112
Kuwait	\$570,000

(CONTINUED)

Bangladesh ¹	\$400,000
United Arab Emirates	\$323,975
Singapore	\$300,000
Costa Rica	\$225,218
Sri Lanka	\$150,000
Panama	\$148,740
Chile	\$100,000
Israel	\$100,000
Morocco ¹	\$99,248
Iceland ¹	\$89,473
Estonia ³	\$62,578
Bahrain	\$56,000
Portugal	\$50,000
Czech Republic ⁴	\$40,319
Viet Nam ¹	\$35,000
Liechtenstein	\$24,900
Mongolia	\$16,985
Andorra	\$11,201
Cambodia	\$10,000
Nicaragua	\$10,000
Guyana	\$9,927
Samoa	\$6,000
Afghanistan	\$1,000
Myanmar	\$850

1. Contributions received in 2015 for 2014 not included.
2. Includes second tranche of 2015 contribution received in 2016.
3. 2015 contribution received in 2014.
4. 2015 contribution received in 2016.

PARTNERS WHO INCREASED THEIR CONTRIBUTION TO REGULAR RESOURCES, 2015



	Iceland
	India
	Italy
	Republic of Korea
	Spain

PARTNERS WHO MADE MULTI-YEAR PLEDGES TO REGULAR RESOURCES



	Australia	2016-2019
	Belgium	2013-2015
	Canada	2016-2018
	Luxembourg	2013-2015
	Netherlands	2014-2015, 2016-2017
	New Zealand	2013-2015, 2016-2018
	Switzerland	2015-2017
	Turkey	2013-2017
	United Kingdom	2014-2015
	Viet Nam	2014-2016

WHY INVEST IN THE REGULAR RESOURCES OF UNDP?

By investing in UNDP's regular resources, partners:

JOIN FORCES WITH A LEADING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION AND ENSURE A GLOBAL IMPACT

- UNDP offers 50 years of experience in sustainable development and remains the partner of choice for governments and other actors across the globe to eradicate poverty and reduce inequalities and exclusion.
- Regular resources enable UNDP to provide the international community with the most extensive, field-based presence of the multilateral system to help countries deliver on internationally agreed development goals. UNDP's global reach represents the most cost-effective and strategic complement to bilateral cooperation.

PROMOTE COHERENCE OF THE UN DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM, EFFECTIVENESS AND TRANSPARENCY

- Regular resources underpin the UN Resident Coordinator system at country level – managed and principally funded by UNDP – which brings together all UN development agencies for maximum impact. This is crucial for UN country teams' support to implementing the Sustainable Development Goals.
- Regular resources support the high standards of efficiency, quality assurance and transparency UNDP has attained. The new organizational structure is leaner by 10 per cent overall, and by 30 per cent in New York, allowing UNDP to operate more effectively at the country level. Tighter standards for project quality were introduced, integrating new social and environmental standards. For two consecutive years (2014-2015), UNDP ranked as the most transparent organization in the world on the International Aid Transparency Index.

SUPPORT THE MOST VULNERABLE, PROMOTE EQUITY AND ENABLE PROMPT RESPONSE TO CRISIS

- UNDP has continued to prioritize regular programme resources to Low Income Countries (LICs) and Least Developed Countries (LDCs). In 2014-2015, UNDP allocated on average 88 per cent of regular programme resources to LICs and 71 per cent to LDCs. Although only 11 per cent of UNDP's regular programme resources went to Middle Income Countries (MICs), for every \$1 of regular resource invested in MICs, UNDP leveraged another \$24.
- Regular resources enable UNDP to respond quickly and flexibly to crises.

EFFECT MEASURABLE IMPROVEMENT IN THE LIVES OF MILLIONS OF PEOPLE

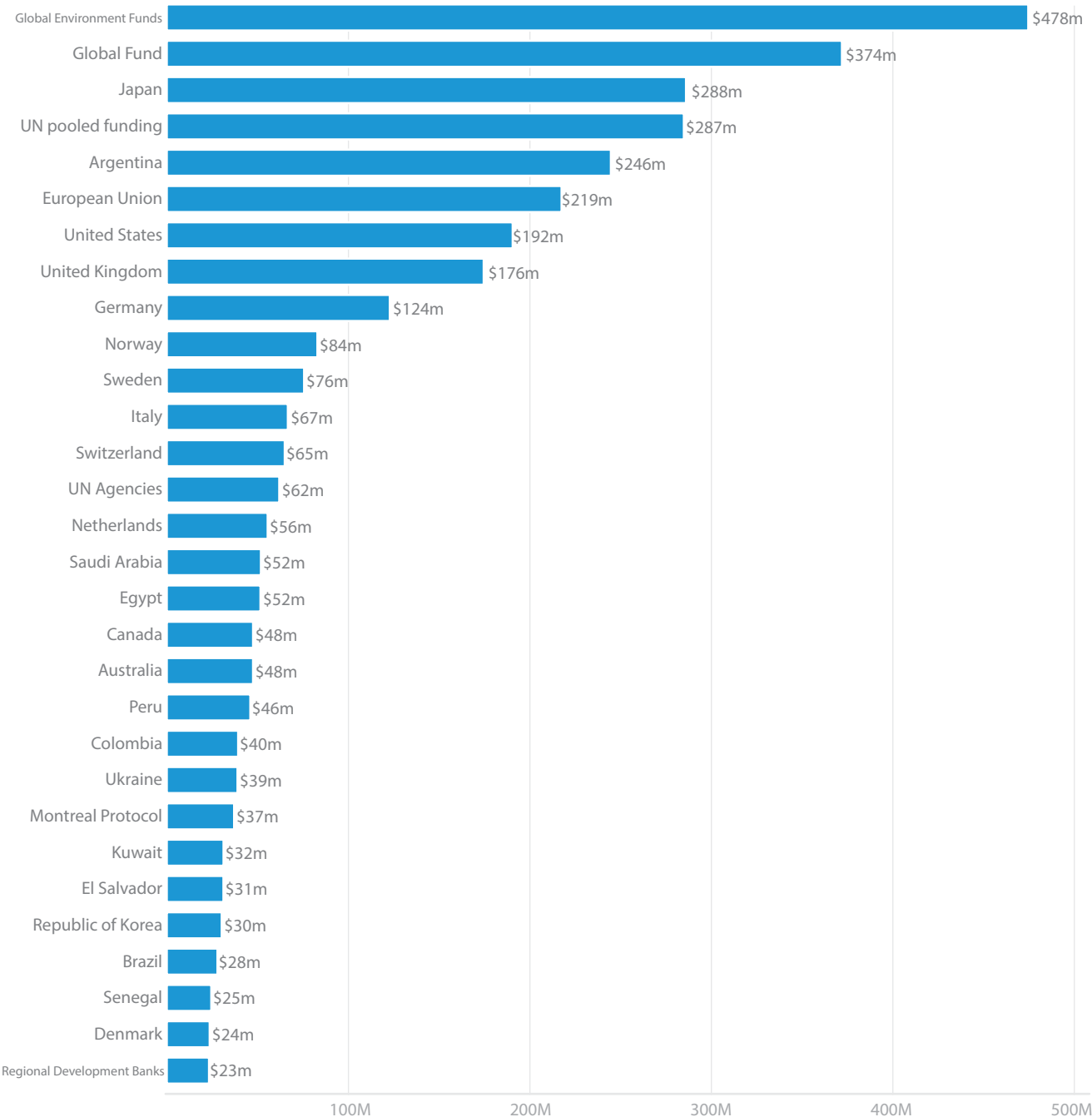
- Without regular resources, UNDP cannot effectively implement its Strategic Plan, maximize the best value from other forms of financing and achieve development results.

OTHER RESOURCES

Other resources are earmarked to specific themes, programmes or projects, and represent a critical complement to the regular resources base. Other resources range from lightly earmarked funds, such as thematic funds, to highly earmarked vertical funds that can be earmarked at the global, regional, country or project levels.

Other resources are channelled to UNDP through a co-financing modality called cost-sharing, trust funds, or the recently launched Funding Windows. The chart below shows the top contributors to other resources in 2015.

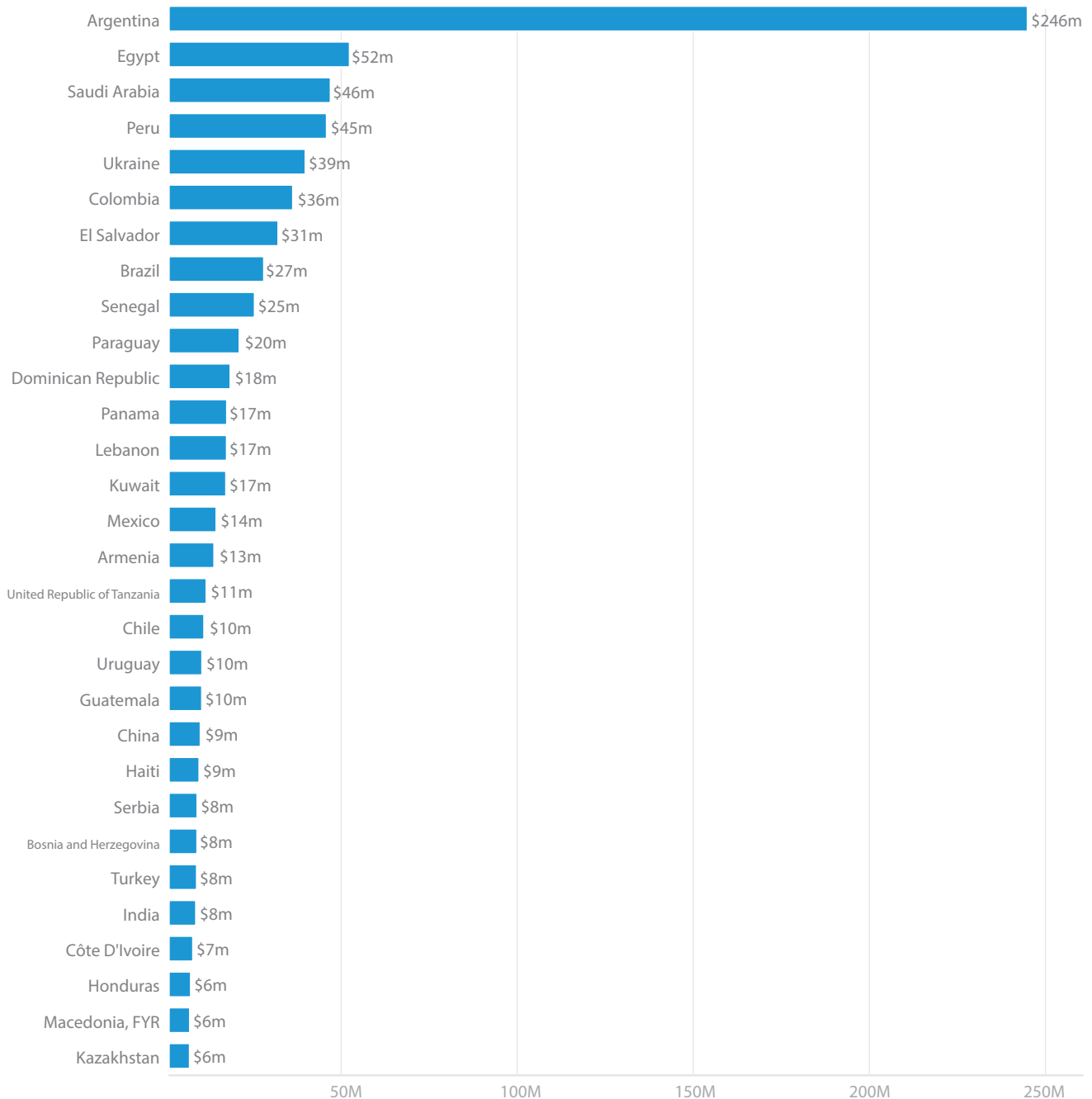
TOP 30 CONTRIBUTORS TO OTHER RESOURCES, 2015



GOVERNMENT COST-SHARING

Government cost-sharing captures contributions made by programme country governments for programmes or projects in their own countries. With a total of \$840 million contributed in 2015, an increasing number of programme country governments are channelling their resources towards a UNDP programme or project in support of their national priorities. The chart below shows the top contributors through government cost-sharing in 2015. Argentina, Ukraine, Senegal, and Saudi Arabia have significantly increased their government cost-sharing contributions in 2015 compared to 2014.

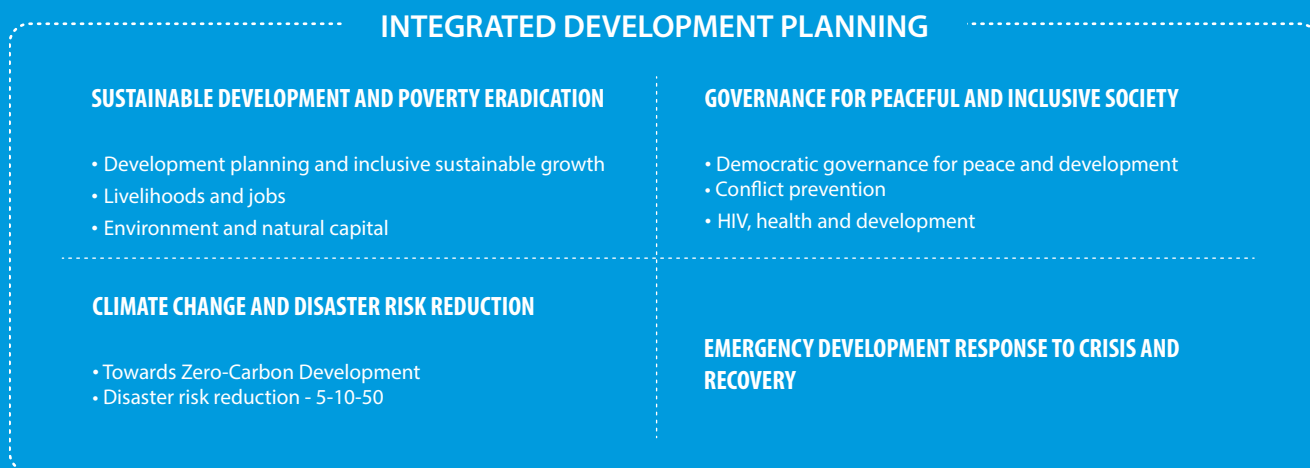
TOP 30 CONTRIBUTORS TO GOVERNMENT COST-SHARING, 2015



THEMATIC FUNDS

Thematic funds allow UNDP and its partners to channel resources to support activities on a particular theme or sector. They are minimally earmarked, thus, offer the most flexibility next to regular resources. In 2015, contributions to thematic funds amounted to \$62 million or 1 per cent of total contributions, down from \$119 million in 2014.

In 2016, the new Funding Windows were launched, significantly improving UNDP's pooled and flexible funding mechanisms, to help UNDP and its partners support country-level efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.



To integrate women's empowerment and gender equality in UNDP's work, at least 15% of funds channelled through the windows will be used for gender-specific activities.



With a focus on development outcomes rather than project outputs, the windows better align resources to critical country, regional and global needs.



With strengthened focus on results reporting, transparency and accountability, the windows will be managed by a common secretariat and governance mechanism.

For more information on UNDP's Funding Windows, visit our [website](#).

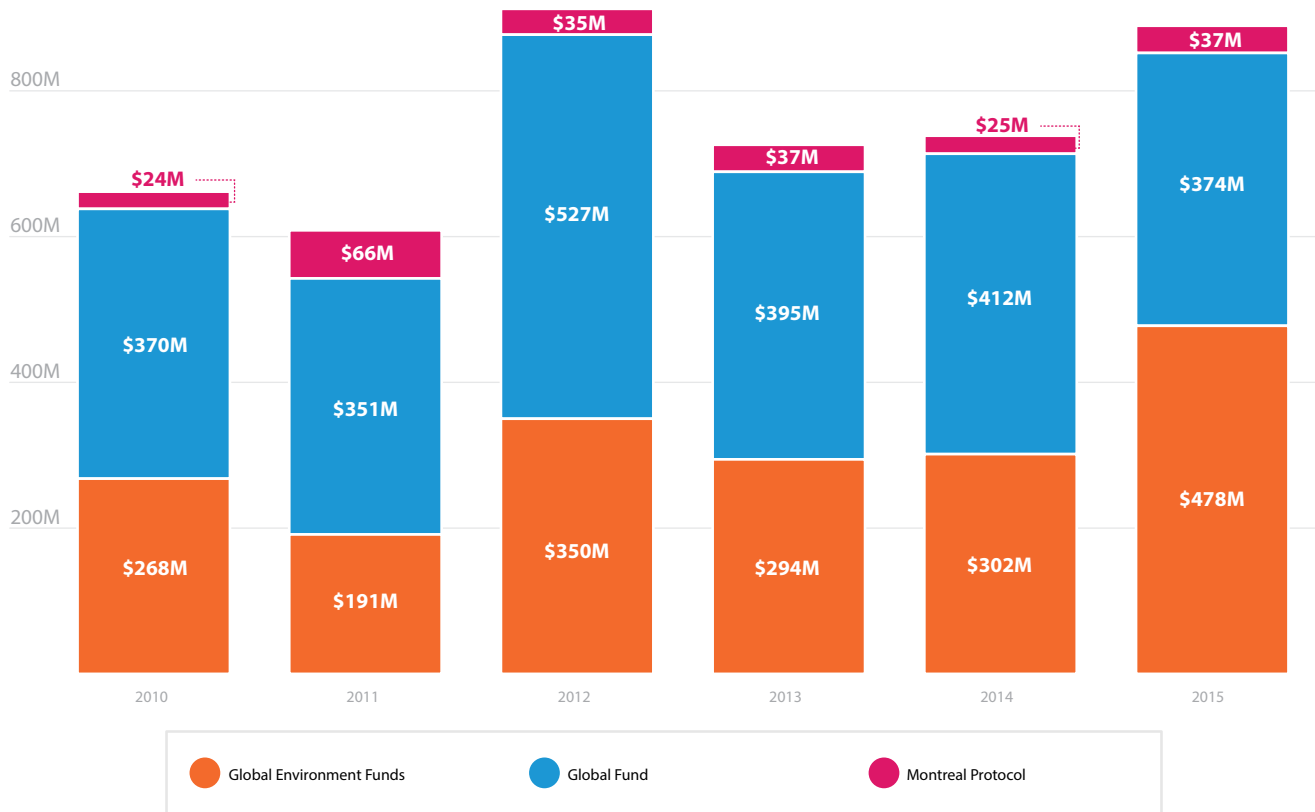
VERTICAL FUNDS

Vertical funds are created in response to single-issue advocacy campaigns and to tackle specific development issues. They are governed by Steering Committees, which decide on funding portfolios and allocation criteria and are assisted by independent Secretariats.

Of the vertical funds that contribute to UNDP, the Global Environment Funds are the largest, followed by the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (Global Fund), and the Montreal Protocol.

In 2015, UNDP received \$478 million in Global Environment Funds, \$374 million from Global Fund and \$37 million from the Montreal Protocol. Combined, vertical funds accounted for 20 per cent of total contributions to UNDP, increasing by 12 per cent since 2010.

VERTICAL FUNDS TREND, 2010-2015



GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FUNDS

Global Environment Funds include the Global Environment Facility, the Adaptation Fund and the Green Climate Fund.

- As a **Global Environment Facility** implementing agency since 1992, UNDP supports countries to secure resources and to meet global environmental obligations. UNDP offers integrated technical services for countries, including assistance on eligibility assessment, programme formulation, mobilization of co-financing, implementation oversight, and knowledge and results management.
- The **Green Climate Fund (GCF)** is a new fund created under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), which combats the urgent and serious effects of climate change. It is designed to support developing countries move towards low-emission and climate-resilient development. In 2015, the Green Climate Fund Board approved UNDP as the first UN agency able to access its resources for developing countries. UNDP supported proposals from the Maldives and Malawi as part of the first eight investments of the Fund. In Maldives, the GCF supports UNDP's successful project for uninterrupted access to safe freshwater supplies that will be scaled up on 49 islands. In Malawi, UNDP is partnering with the GCF and the government to scale up the use of modernized climate information and early warning systems.



Following UNDP's accreditation to the GCF, four UNDP projects (Armenia, Viet Nam, Tuvalu and Sri Lanka) worth a total of \$123.6m were approved at the June 2015 GCF Board Meeting. Together with the \$35.9m approved for two UNDP projects (Malawi, the Maldives) in November 2015, this brings the total cumulative value of UNDP projects approved by the GCF to \$159.5m, the largest volume mobilized to date by any single accredited entity.

GLOBAL FUND TO FIGHT AIDS, TUBERCULOSIS AND MALARIA (GLOBAL FUND)

- UNDP has partnered with the **Global Fund** since 2003, supporting countries in their efforts to fight AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria. UNDP's partnership with the Global Fund supports countries in crisis or post-crisis situations, those with weak institutional capacity or governance challenges, and countries under sanctions. When requested, UNDP acts as interim principal recipient in these settings, working with national partners and the Global Fund to improve management, implementation and oversight of Global Fund grants, while simultaneously developing national capacity for governments or local entities to be able to manage such resources. The partnership has enabled millions of people around the world to benefit from programmes to prevent and treat HIV, tuberculosis and malaria.

MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL

- As an implementing agency of the **Multilateral Fund**, UNDP has assisted 120 partner countries to access \$733.5 million in funding to eliminate ozone-depleting substances (ODS), helping to eliminate 67,870 tonnes of ODS while also reducing 5.08 billion tonnes of CO₂-equivalent greenhouse gas emissions. UNDP activities are carried out in cooperation with the Multilateral Fund, GEF, Ozone Secretariat, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), World Bank, and a broad range of bilateral, private sector and NGO partners.

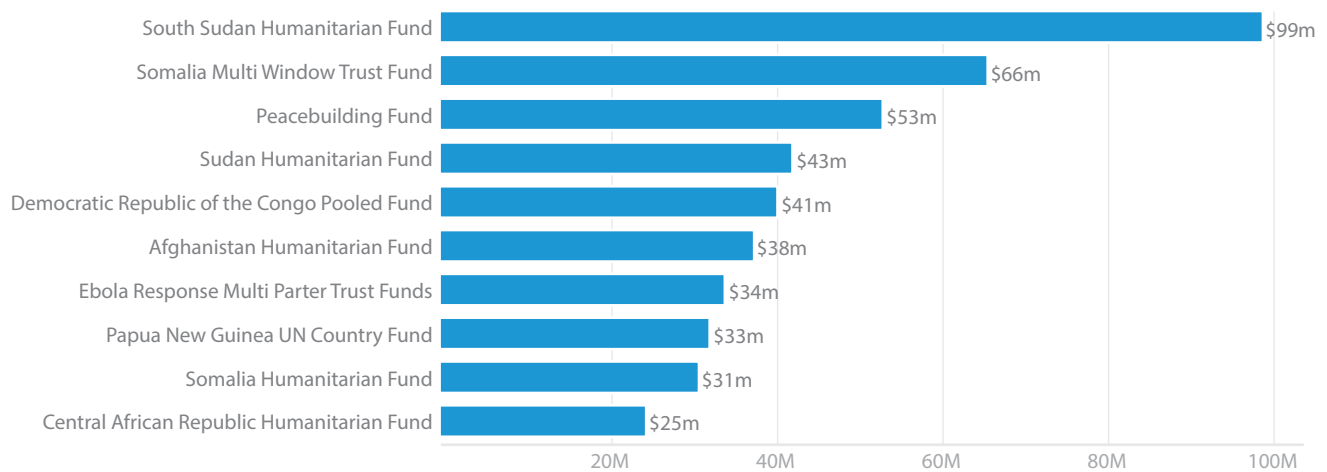
UN POOLED FUNDS

Pooled funding consists of multi-donor trust funds and joint programmes. This is a mechanism for combining resources from multiple development partners and allocating them to multiple implementing partners to support specific national, regional, or global priorities.

UNDP hosts the Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTFO), which supports development effectiveness and UN coherence through the efficient, accountable and transparent design and administration of innovative pooled financing instruments.

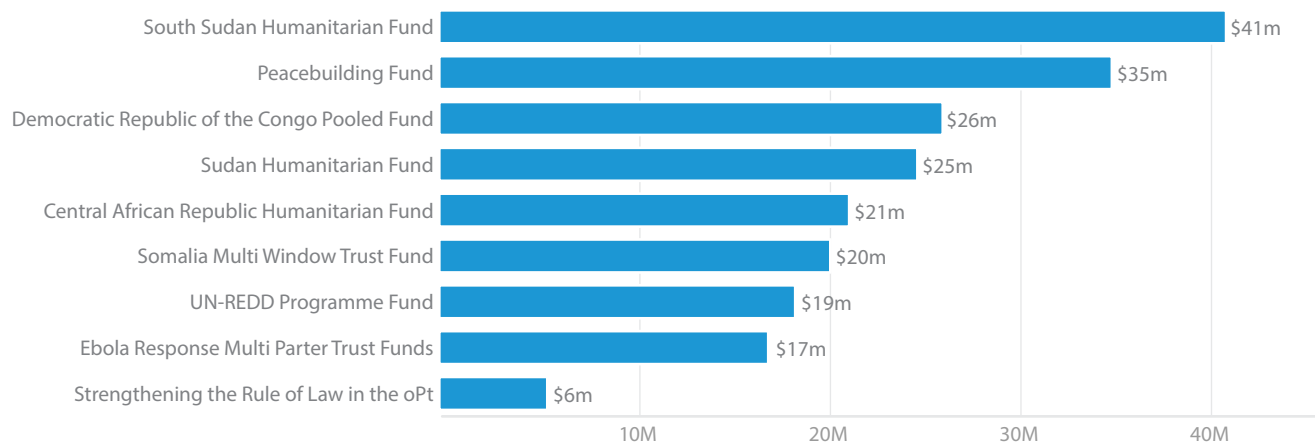
TOP 10 UN POOLED FUNDS ADMINISTERED BY UNDP AS ADMINISTRATIVE AGENT, 2015

As Administrative and Fiscal Agent, the MPTFO received deposits of \$699 million in 2015, and made transfers of \$748 million to participating organizations. The table below shows the pooled funds receiving the largest contributions in 2015.



TOP 10 UN POOLED FUNDS RECEIVED BY UNDP IN 2015 AS A PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATION

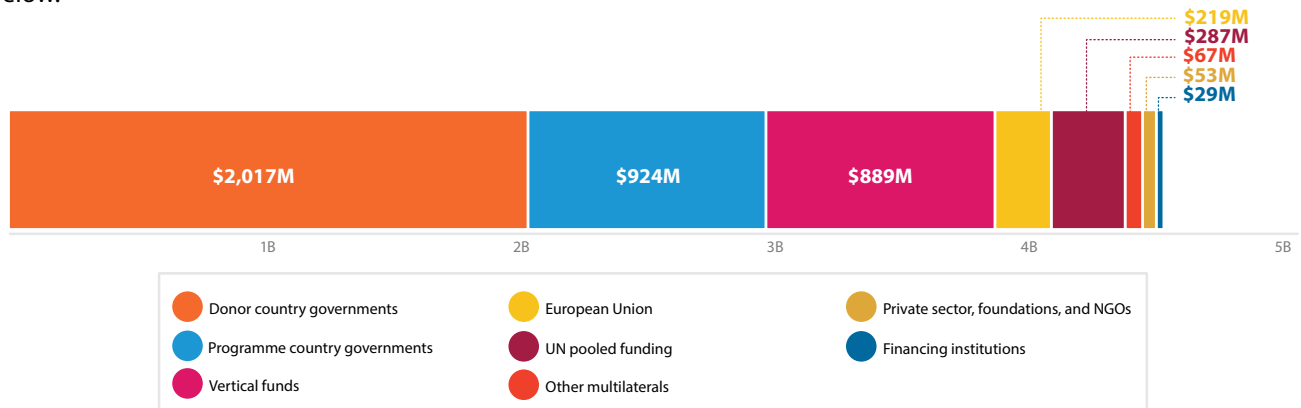
In 2015, UNDP received contributions of \$282 million through UN pooled funds and joint programmes. The table below shows the largest transfers received from pooled funds in which UNDP is a participating organization. Aside from implementing programmes or projects, UNDP also acts as Managing Agent for Common Humanitarian Funds. This involves contracting, monitoring and evaluating humanitarian NGOs, as approved by the Humanitarian Coordinator.



RESOURCES BY **PARTNER**

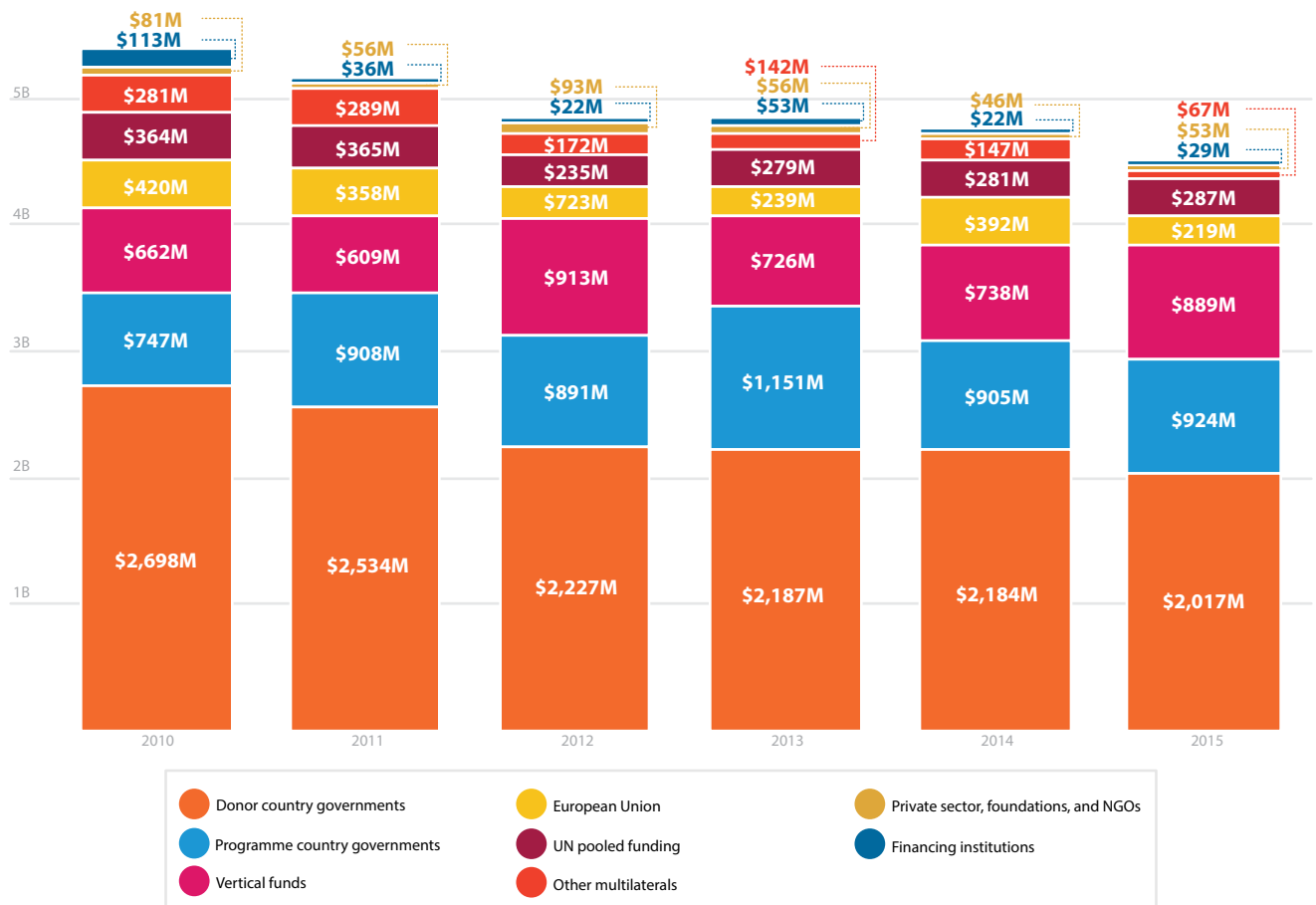
RESOURCES BY PARTNER, 2015

UNDP is funded from a variety of sources – Member States, multilateral partners, non-governmental organizations, private and philanthropic sectors, and financing institutions. UNDP continues to value all types of funding that allow the organization to deliver on its commitments. See the breakdown of total contributions received in 2015 in the chart below.



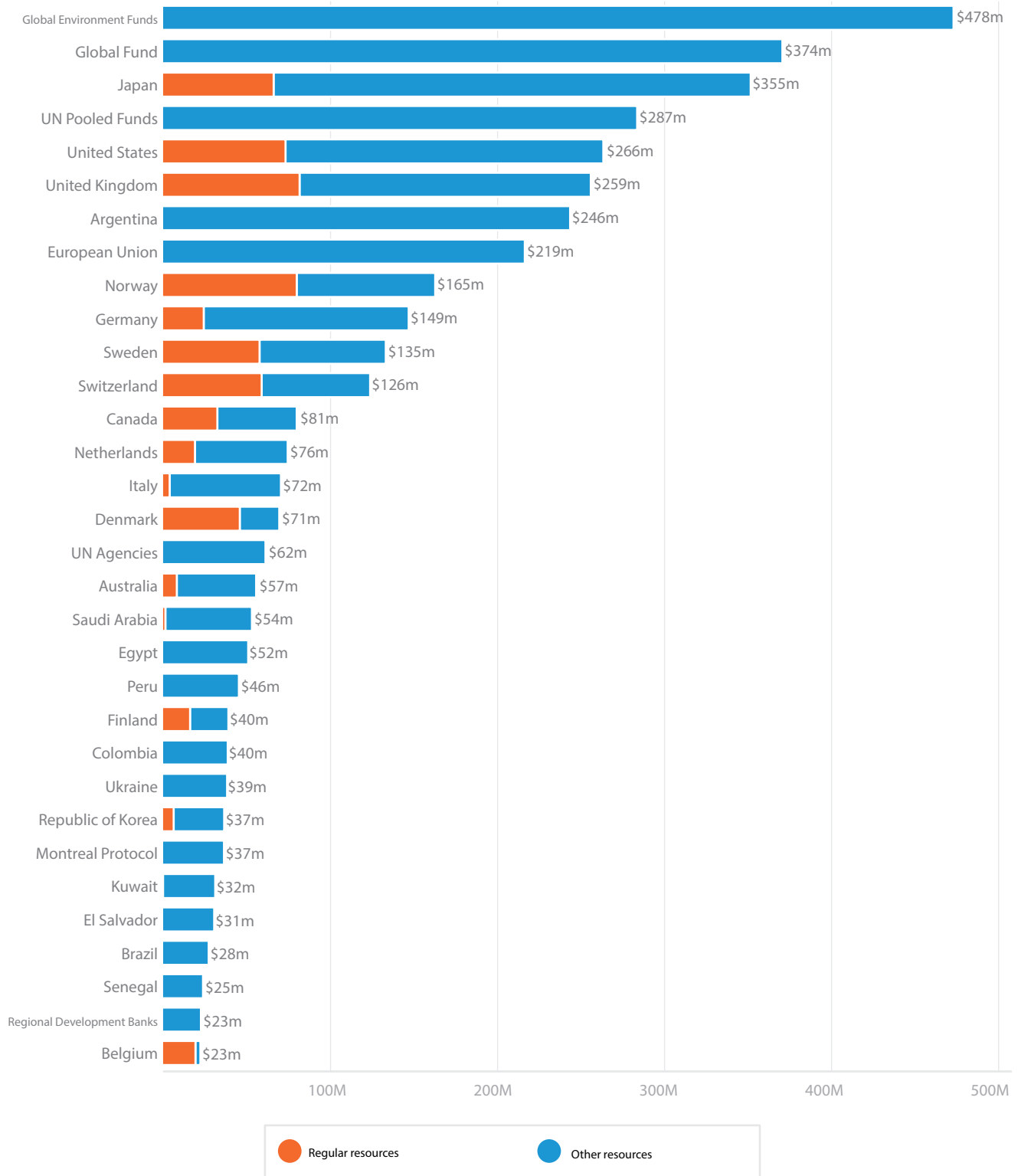
RESOURCES BY PARTNER TREND, 2010-2015

Since 2010, total contributions to UNDP have been on a decline, falling to \$4.486 billion in 2015, with shifts in the sources of funding as a percentage share of total funding. 45 per cent of the total contributions received in 2015 were funded by donor country governments (down from 50 per cent in 2010). 21 per cent was funded by programme country governments (up from 14 per cent in 2010). 20 per cent was funded by vertical funds (up from 12 per cent in 2010). Six per cent was funded by UN pooled funding (down slightly from seven per cent in 2010). Five per cent was funded by the European Union (down from eight per cent in 2010). And finally, three per cent was funded by the private sector, foundations, non-governmental organizations, financing institutions and other multilaterals combined (down from nine per cent in 2010).



TOP 30 RESOURCE PARTNERS, 2015

The top 30 resource partners below contributed \$3.986 billion or 87 per cent of total contributions received in 2015.



CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNDP BY GOVERNMENTS, 2015

GOVERNMENT	REGULAR RESOURCES	OTHER RESOURCES	TOTAL
Afghanistan	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$2,000
Albania	\$0	\$234,529	\$234,529
Algeria	\$0	\$889,379	\$889,379
Andorra	\$11,201	\$0	\$11,201
Argentina	\$0	\$246,242,962	\$246,242,962
Armenia	\$0	\$13,106,993	\$13,106,993
Australia	\$8,893,557	\$47,869,700	\$56,763,257
Austria	\$1,721,133	\$2,682,309	\$4,403,442
Azerbaijan	\$0	\$3,220,930	\$3,220,930
Bahrain	\$56,000	\$583,742	\$639,742
Bangladesh ¹	\$800,000	\$994,171	\$1,794,171
Belgium	\$20,148,462	\$2,969,413	\$23,117,875
Benin	\$0	\$4,608,926	\$4,608,926
Bolivia, Plurinational State of	\$0	\$103,503	\$103,503
Bosnia and Herzegovina	\$0	\$8,240,980	\$8,240,980
Botswana	\$0	\$1,694,199	\$1,694,199
Brazil	\$0	\$28,129,641	\$28,129,641
Bulgaria	\$0	\$308,642	\$308,642
Cambodia	\$10,000	\$0	\$10,000
Cameroon	\$0	\$271,702	\$271,702
Canada ¹	\$68,934,257	\$47,884,520	\$116,818,777
Cape Verde	\$0	\$12,105	\$12,105
Central African Republic	\$0	\$1,845,630	\$1,845,630
Chad	\$0	\$1,518,290	\$1,518,290
Chile	\$100,000	\$10,358,566	\$10,458,566
China ²	\$4,800,000	\$11,619,728	\$16,419,728
Colombia	\$0	\$39,612,575	\$39,612,575
Congo (the)	\$0	\$16,579	\$16,579
Costa Rica	\$225,218	\$674,583	\$899,801
Côte d'Ivoire	\$0	\$7,045,525	\$7,045,525
Croatia	\$0	\$166,559	\$166,559
Curaçao	\$0	\$147,091	\$147,091
Cyprus	\$0	\$278,785	\$278,785
Czech Republic	\$0	\$2,012,786	\$2,012,786
Democratic Republic of the Congo	\$0	\$1,725,055	\$1,725,055
Denmark	\$46,901,649	\$23,819,711	\$70,721,360
Djibouti	\$0	\$153,762	\$153,762
Dominican Republic	\$0	\$17,740,340	\$17,740,340
Ecuador	\$0	\$1,330,970	\$1,330,970
Egypt	\$0	\$51,972,801	\$51,972,801
El Salvador	\$0	\$31,449,156	\$31,449,156
Equatorial Guinea	\$0	\$4,756,726	\$4,756,726
Estonia	\$0	\$299,103	\$299,103
Finland	\$16,901,408	\$23,109,945	\$40,011,353
France	\$11,866,506	\$5,100,723	\$16,967,229

(CONTINUED)

GOVERNMENT	REGULAR RESOURCES	OTHER RESOURCES	TOTAL
Gabon	\$0	\$787,508	\$787,508
Georgia	\$0	\$496,886	\$496,886
Germany	\$25,133,878	\$123,688,410	\$148,822,288
Guatemala	\$0	\$9,608,392	\$9,608,392
Guinea	\$0	\$2,149,515	\$2,149,515
Guinea-Bissau	\$0	\$2,320,894	\$2,320,894
Guyana	\$9,927	\$0	\$9,927
Haiti	\$0	\$8,838,107	\$8,838,107
Holy See	\$0	\$5,000	\$5,000
Honduras	\$0	\$6,414,347	\$6,414,347
Hungary	\$0	\$100,000	\$100,000
Iceland ¹	\$159,473	\$0	\$159,473
India ¹	\$8,448,416	\$8,923,080	\$17,371,496
Indonesia	\$0	\$10,000	\$10,000
Iran (Islamic Republic of) (the)	\$0	\$211,614	\$211,614
Iraq	\$0	\$1,141,056	\$1,141,056
Ireland	\$8,573,009	\$5,310,035	\$13,883,044
Israel	\$100,000	\$15,000	\$115,000
Italy	\$4,575,163	\$67,155,927	\$71,731,090
Japan	\$67,327,036	\$287,885,859	\$355,212,895
Jordan	\$0	\$983,792	\$983,792
Kazakhstan	\$0	\$6,852,532	\$6,852,532
Kosovo (As per UNSCR 1244)	\$0	\$1,281,285	\$1,281,285
Kuwait	\$570,000	\$31,500,000	\$32,070,000
Kyrgyzstan	\$0	\$833,874	\$833,874
Lao People's Democratic Republic ¹	\$25,000	\$3,000	\$28,000
Lebanon	\$0	\$16,707,280	\$16,707,280
Liechtenstein	\$24,900	\$154,369	\$179,269
Luxembourg	\$3,117,647	\$5,570,771	\$8,688,418
Macedonia, FYR	\$0	\$6,141,691	\$6,141,691
Malaysia	\$0	\$375,000	\$375,000
Mali	\$0	\$1,488,855	\$1,488,855
Malta	\$0	\$112,390	\$112,390
Mauritius	\$0	\$1,209,028	\$1,209,028
Mexico	\$0	\$13,919,231	\$13,919,231
Moldova	\$0	\$73,432	\$73,432
Monaco	\$0	\$88,387	\$88,387
Mongolia	\$16,985	\$348,060	\$365,045
Montenegro	\$0	\$4,328,452	\$4,328,452
Morocco	\$210,199	\$5,186,068	\$5,396,267
Myanmar	\$850	\$0	\$850
Nepal	\$0	\$1,227,412	\$1,227,412
Netherlands	\$19,841,270	\$55,964,071	\$75,805,341
New Zealand	\$6,235,386	\$3,207,025	\$9,442,411
Nicaragua	\$10,000	\$1,275,706	\$1,285,706
Nigeria	\$0	\$2,341,170	\$2,341,170

(CONTINUED)

GOVERNMENT	REGULAR RESOURCES	OTHER RESOURCES	TOTAL
Norway	\$81,279,835	\$83,541,517	\$164,821,352
Oman	\$0	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
Pakistan	\$0	\$2,061,950	\$2,061,950
Palau	\$0	\$40,000	\$40,000
Palestine (State of)	\$0	\$2,311,988	\$2,311,988
Panama	\$148,740	\$16,813,956	\$16,962,696
Paraguay	\$0	\$21,859,548	\$21,859,548
Peru	\$0	\$46,355,016	\$46,355,016
Philippines	\$0	\$5,000	\$5,000
Poland	\$0	\$480,382	\$480,382
Portugal	\$50,000	-\$76,615	-\$26,615
Qatar	\$0	\$508,679	\$508,679
Republic of Korea	\$7,000,000	\$30,477,882	\$37,477,882
Romania	\$0	\$1,296,529	\$1,296,529
Russian Federation	\$1,100,000	\$6,565,850	\$7,665,850
Samoa	\$6,000	\$0	\$6,000
Saudi Arabia	\$2,000,000	\$52,233,169	\$54,233,169
Senegal	\$0	\$24,714,000	\$24,714,000
Serbia	\$0	\$8,267,739	\$8,267,739
Singapore	\$300,000	\$651,571	\$951,571
Slovakia	\$0	\$1,036,110	\$1,036,110
Solomon Islands	\$0	\$465,426	\$465,426
South Africa	\$0	\$1,991,640	\$1,991,640
Spain	\$5,482,456	\$4,868,418	\$10,350,874
Sri Lanka	\$150,000	\$5,000	\$155,000
Swaziland	\$0	\$240,889	\$240,889
Sweden	\$58,830,521	\$76,167,977	\$134,998,498
Switzerland	\$60,114,274	\$65,432,911	\$125,547,185
Thailand	\$865,112	\$1,395	\$866,507
Timor-Leste	\$0	\$1,350,000	\$1,350,000
Togo	\$0	\$246,139	\$246,139
Trinidad and Tobago	\$0	\$1,601,535	\$1,601,535
Tunisia	\$0	\$228,731	\$228,731
Turkey	\$3,000,000	\$16,099,687	\$19,099,687
Turkmenistan	\$0	\$616,294	\$616,294
Ukraine	\$0	\$39,243,031	\$39,243,031
United Arab Emirates	\$323,975	\$1,452,852	\$1,776,827
United Kingdom	\$82,988,166	\$175,730,217	\$258,718,383
United Republic of Tanzania	\$0	\$10,873,210	\$10,873,210
United States of America	\$74,500,000	\$191,793,962	\$266,293,962
Uruguay	\$0	\$10,636,397	\$10,636,397
Uzbekistan	\$0	\$1,823,445	\$1,823,445
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	\$0	\$2,468,358	\$2,468,358
Viet Nam ¹	\$70,000	\$1,000	\$71,000
TOTAL GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTIONS	\$703,958,609	\$2,236,521,631	\$2,940,480,240

1. Regular resources amount includes contribution intended for 2014 received in 2015.

2. Regular resources amount includes contribution intended for the UN Office for South-South Cooperation.



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