

Funding Compendium

2016



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Foreword

2016 marked the first year of implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, a call to action by all countries, poor, rich and middle-income to promote prosperity while protecting the planet. Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) calls for transformative shifts, integrated approaches, and solutions to structural barriers to sustainable development. As the UN's development arm, UNDP's role is evolving from mobilizing and funding grants to including broader support for countries to plan, access, leverage and measure financing for the SDGs and realize their development goals by 2030.

Preliminary results from the first three years of our implementation of the Strategic Plan 2014-2017 show that progress is being made in the countries we support: 25 million people benefiting from improved livelihoods, 2 million new jobs created, 75 million new voters registered, more than 5.3 million people with better access to energy, and more.

But as we continue to face global challenges, including slow growth in the world economy, worsening inequalities, ongoing crises and the impacts of climate change, we must redouble our commitment to Agenda 2030 to ensure that we leave no one behind.

As stated in the Secretary-General's report *Ensuring a Better Future for All*, adequate and quality funding is essential for the UN development system to work as one and effectively support the 2030 Agenda.

UNDP is voluntarily funded from public and private sources, in the form of unrestricted contributions (regular resources) and contributions earmarked for a particular region, project, or area of development. Bilateral, multilateral, domestic resources and vertical funds remain our primary sources of funding, accounting for two-thirds of total funding in 2016. The continued decline in regular resources remains a key challenge for UNDP, falling 12 per cent in 2016 from 2015; although demand for UNDP's services remains high as evidenced by the increase in other resources by 12 per cent during the same period.

However, public resources alone cannot meet the ambitious scale of the SDGs. Thus, UNDP sees its role broadening to assist countries identify suitable financing options and partnerships for implementing their SDG agendas. We will strengthen our partnerships with a range of actors including the private sector and international financial institutions (IFIs) and work with countries to co-create sustainable solutions, mobilize the required investments and measure the resulting impact.

I take this opportunity to thank all our partners who contribute to the work of UNDP and look forward to continued collaboration to help end poverty and reduce inequality and exclusion. Partnerships are an integral part of what UNDP stands for and a determining factor in making sustainable development a reality for all countries.



Achim Steiner
UNDP Administrator

Executive Summary

The Funding Compendium provides a summary of contributions received by UNDP in 2016 from its partners, through a variety of funding channels – unrestricted “regular” resources, and other resources, including thematic funds; UN pooled funds; funds earmarked to programmes and projects; and vertical funds.

- **Total development aid.** In 2016, net Official Development Aid flows (ODA) from members of the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) [amounted to \\$142.6 billion](#), representing an 8.9 per cent increase compared to 2015. However, aid to the least-developed countries decreased 3.9 per cent from 2015. While ODA remains important, it will not be sufficient to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, making it essential to draw on all sources of finance – public and private, domestic and international.
- **Total contributions to UNDP.** Total contributions to UNDP rose from \$4.486 billion in 2015 to \$4.866 billion in 2016, an increase of 8 per cent. Of the total contributions, \$2.092 billion or 43 per cent was from donor country governments, \$1.778 billion or 37 per cent was from multilateral partners, and \$996 million or 20 per cent was from programme country governments.
- **Regular resources.** Contributions to regular resources decreased by 12 per cent, to \$618 million, from \$704 million in 2015. Fifty-two Member States and one non-governmental partner contributed to regular resources in 2016. The ratio of regular to other resources decreased to 13:87 from 16:84 in 2015. A continued downward trend in regular resources constrains UNDP’s ability to ensure its effectiveness and make forward-looking and strategic choices and investments.
- **Other resources.** Other resources earmarked to specific themes, programmes or activities represent a critical complement to the regular resources base of UNDP. Total other resources contributions were \$4.248 billion in 2016, marking a 12 per cent increase over the \$3.782 billion received in 2015. Greatest growth in funding was in the form of government cost sharing (domestic resources), UN pooled funding and funding from financing institutions.

With the resources entrusted to it, UNDP and its partners have achieved significant results in poverty reduction, sustainable development and crisis response and recovery. To sustain this progress, UNDP will continue to rely on its partners for stable and flexible funding.

Transparency at UNDP

UNDP has a longstanding commitment to being transparent about our work and finances. We believe that transparency builds trust with our donors and the communities we work with. It also helps us be more effective in fighting poverty. As part of this effort, UNDP is:

- Recognized as the most transparent aid organization for two consecutive years by the [Aid Transparency Index](#).
- A signatory to the [International Aid Transparency Initiative](#), and a member of its secretariat.
- Publishing comprehensive data at open.undp.org about more than 4,000 projects, with some US \$5 billion spent annually.

By being transparent, we aim to be ever more accountable and effective in achieving—and tracking progress towards—the Sustainable Development Goals.

Development progress in numbers

After the third year of implementing Strategic Plan 2014-2017, results show that progress is being made in the countries we support:



24.7M people

benefited from improved livelihoods



Over

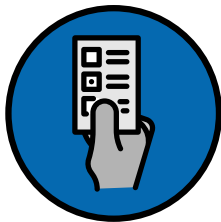
2M new jobs

created in 98 countries — 36% for women



94 countries

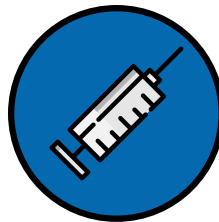
implemented low-emission and climate-resilient measures



Nearly

75M new voters

registered in 40 countries



2M people

received antiretroviral treatment in 22 countries



3.2M people

gained access to legal aid services in 35 countries



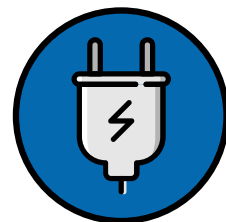
1,239 plans

for disaster reduction and adaptation put into place in 58 countries



38 countries

adopted laws to address disaster and climate risks



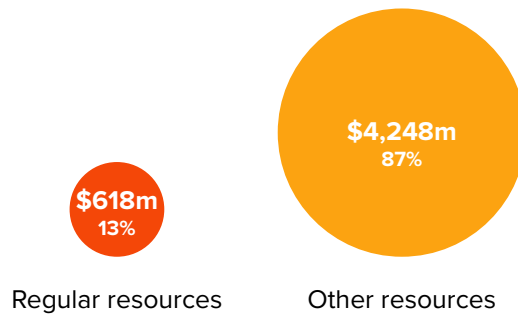
More than

5.3M people

with improved access to energy in 50 countries

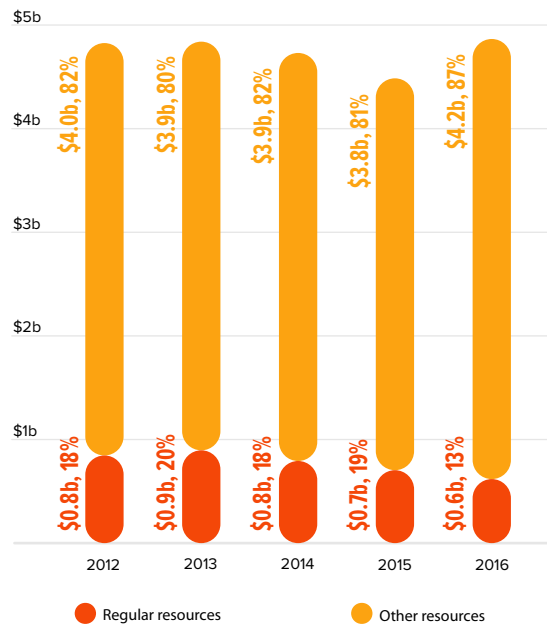
Resources by Funding Type

In 2016, total contributions to UNDP amounted to \$4.866 billion, an 8 per cent increase over the previous year. During the same period, contributions to regular resources decreased by 12 per cent to \$618 million, because of currency fluctuations and economic and political challenges in some Member States.



Regular and other resources trend, 2012-2016

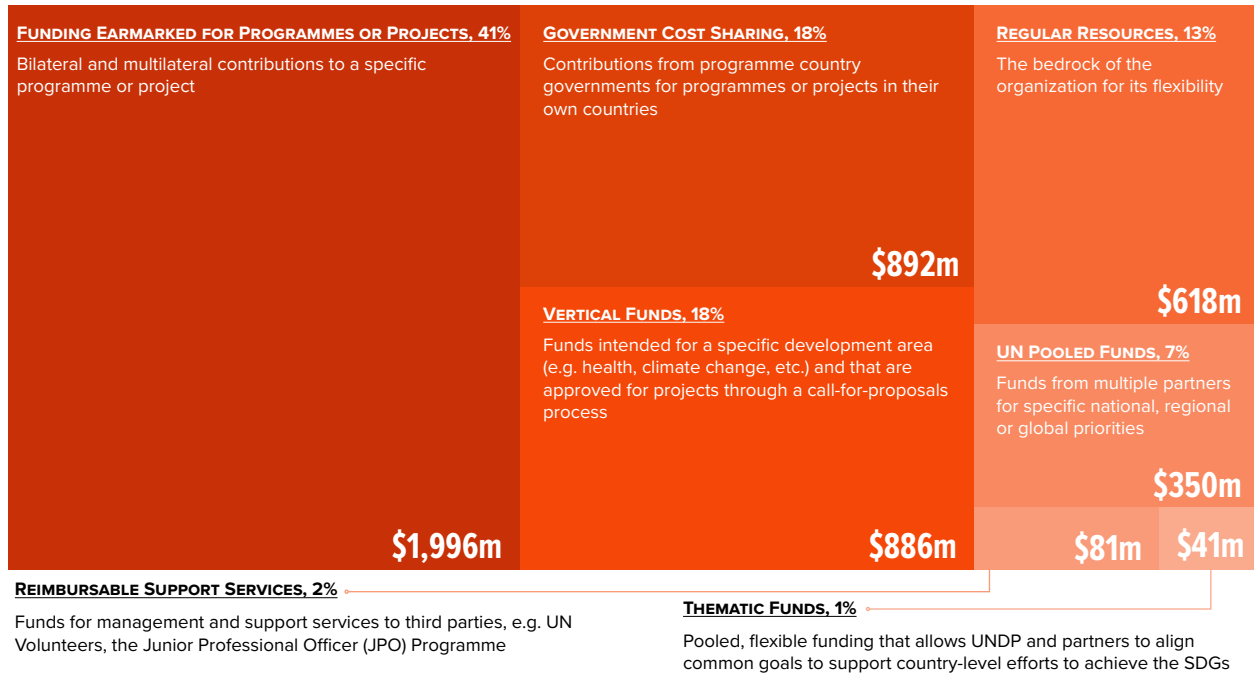
Over the past five years, contributions of unrestricted “regular” resources have declined, as has the ratio of regular to other resources. This decline makes it harder for UNDP to respond effectively to countries that most urgently need the support of UNDP through its impartial, universal character and global presence.



Resources by Funding Channel

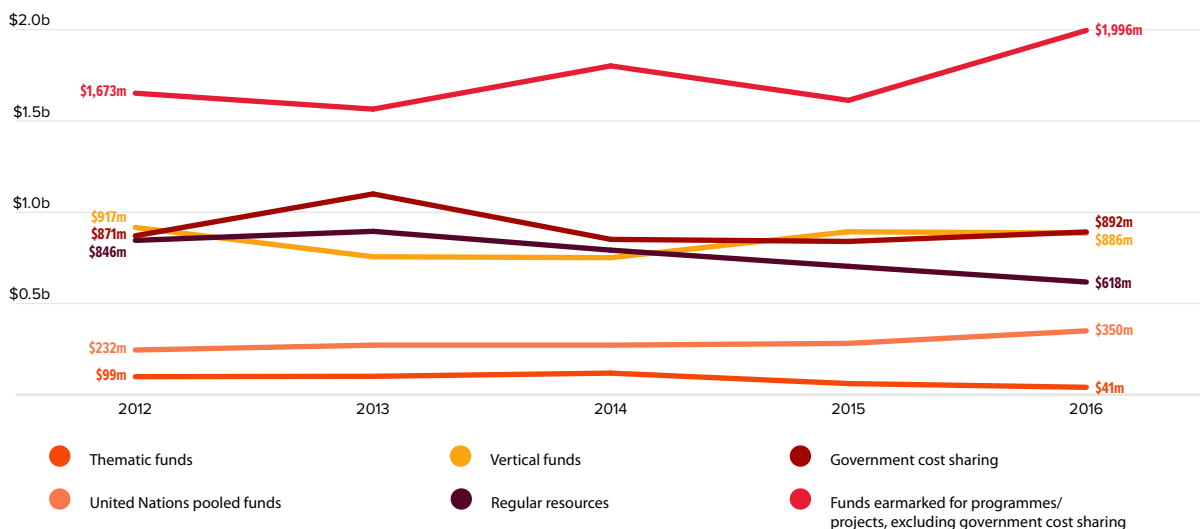
With a revenue of approximately \$5 billion and programmes in nearly 170 countries and territories, UNDP receives contributions through the channels described in the chart below.

Resources by funding channel, 2016



Resources by funding channel trend, 2012-2016*

The graph below shows trends in the channels through which UNDP receives contributions. Notable trends during this period include the 19 per cent increase in earmarked contributions, and the 27 per cent drop in contributions to regular resources over the period 2012-2016.

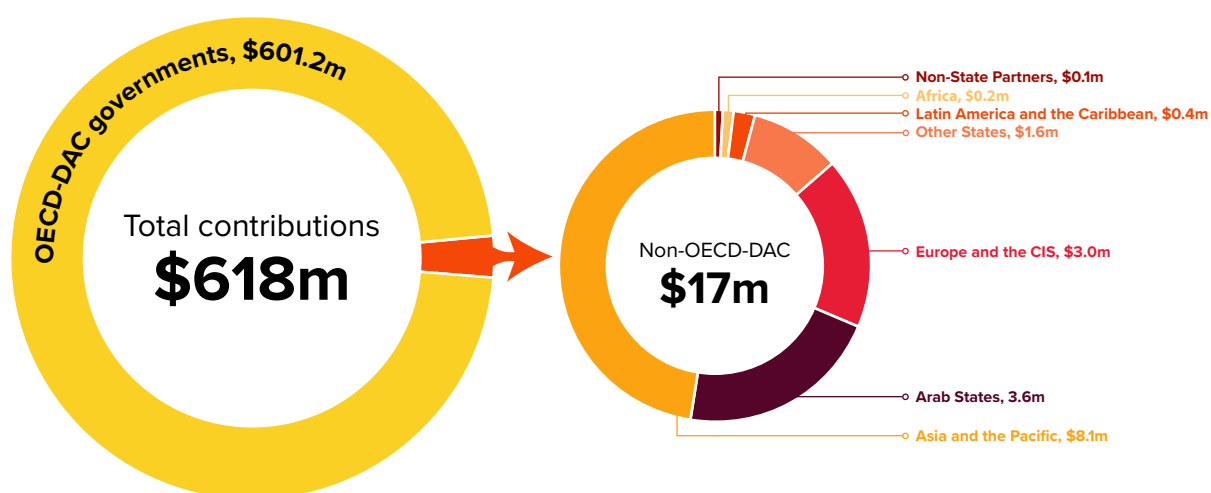


* Excludes RSS

Regular Resources

Regular resources allow UNDP to enable coordinated, flexible, and rapid response to development needs and emergencies; provide capability for multi-sectoral responses for partners including the UN system; support countries to leverage financing for the SDGs; and enhance thought leadership, innovation and quality assurance.

Regular resources, 2016




Contributors to regular resources, 2016

United States	\$83,062,475	Belgium	\$20,971,302	Luxembourg	\$2,905,702
Sweden	\$71,899,075	France	\$10,445,878	Saudi Arabia	\$2,500,000
United Kingdom	\$68,750,000	Australia	\$9,574,868	Austria	\$1,791,383
Norway	\$64,222,164	Ireland	\$8,497,807	Finland	\$1,127,396
Japan	\$59,949,999	Republic of Korea	\$8,000,000	Russia	\$1,100,000
Switzerland	\$57,171,515	Italy	\$5,549,390	Thailand	\$865,112
Canada	\$31,847,134	New Zealand	\$5,344,021	Kuwait	\$570,000
Netherlands	\$31,746,032	India ^{1,2}	\$4,414,411	Bangladesh ³	\$500,000
Denmark	\$30,322,809	China	\$3,800,000	United Arab Emirates	\$323,975
Germany	\$27,692,076	Turkey	\$3,000,000	Singapore	\$300,000

Partners that increased their contribution to regular resources, 2016



	Germany
	Iceland
	Italy
	Japan*
	Netherlands
	Republic of Korea
	Saudi Arabia
	Sweden

* Increased contribution in Japanese Yen; however exchange rate fluctuations resulted in a decrease in US dollars.

Partners that made multi-year pledges to regular resources



	Antigua and Barbuda	2016-2017
	Australia	2016-2019
	Canada	2016-2018
	Netherlands	2016-2017
	New Zealand	2016-2018
	Switzerland	2015-2017
	Turkey	2013-2017
	Viet Nam	2014-2016

Costa Rica	\$220,330
Iceland	\$185,022
Mozambique	\$151,600
Panama	\$148,740
Morocco	\$101,985
Israel	\$100,000
Japan Innovation Network	\$88,700
Indonesia ^{1,3}	\$70,000
Bahrain	\$56,000
Estonia ⁴	\$52,910

Colombia	\$50,000
Portugal	\$50,000
Romania	\$40,000
Czech Republic ¹	\$38,445
Viet Nam	\$35,000
Liechtenstein	\$25,907
Mongolia ³	\$17,000
Andorra	\$11,089
Cambodia	\$10,000
Guyana	\$9,927

Samoa	\$6,000
Cuba	\$5,000
Antigua and Barbuda	\$2,500
Pakistan	\$955
Myanmar	\$908

1. Contributions received in 2016 for 2015 not included.
 2. Includes contribution received in 2017 intended for 2016.
 3. 2016 contribution received in 2017.
 4. 2016 contribution received in 2015

Why invest in funding the regular resources of UNDP?

Sustain long term, trusted relationships

UNDP's country office network enables coordinated, flexible and rapid response to development needs and emergencies; optimizes support and presence at national and sub-national levels; and serves as the operational backbone to the UN system.

Join forces toward global achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

UNDP offers an "integrator platform" providing institutional, operational and programme and policy capability for multi-sectoral responses, based on country ownership and priorities, for partners including the UN system. These include solutions addressing poverty, advancing sustainable development and crisis response.

Enhance thought leadership, innovation and quality assurance

UNDP continues to invest in thought leadership, innovation, quality assurance, monitoring & evaluation; transparency; and develop top line knowledge products enabling access to specialized expertise.

Leverage financing for the SDGs

UNDP supports programme countries to plan, access, leverage and measure financing for the SDGs, with focused support to Low Income and Least Developed Countries.

170+

countries and territories where UNDP programmes have empowered people and built more resilient communities

90%

of regular programme resources allocated to Low Income Countries

1st

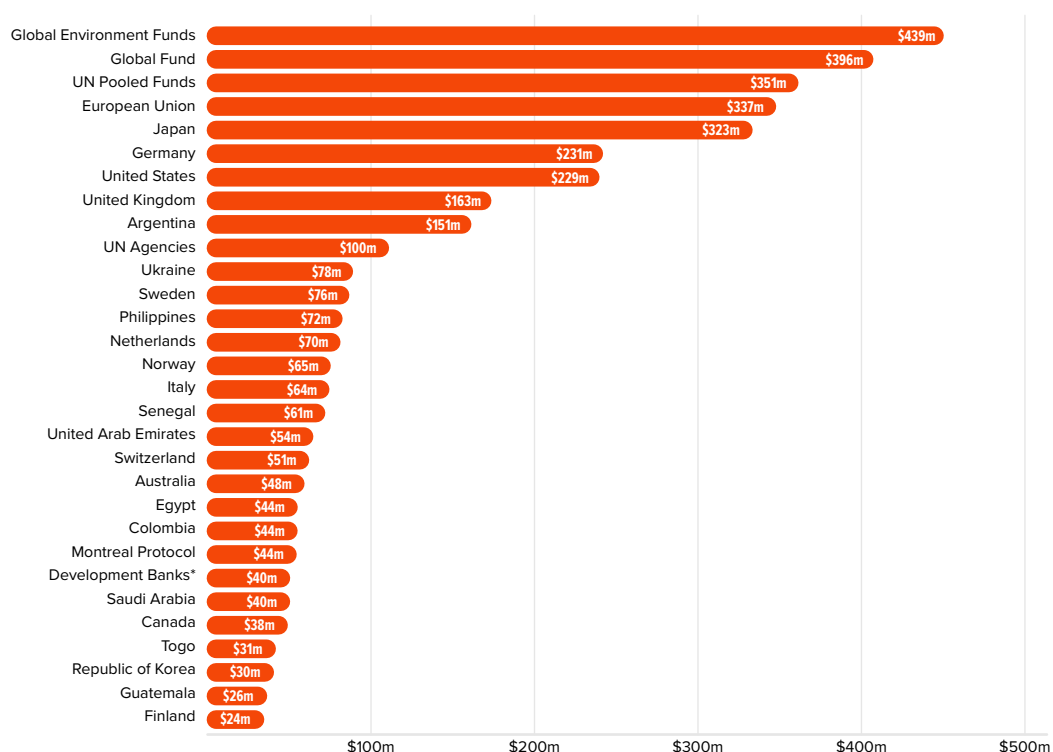
UNDP's rank in transparency among aid organizations by Publish What You Fund, in 2014 and 2016.

Other Resources

Other resources are earmarked for specific themes, programmes or projects, and represent a critical complement to the regular resources base. Other resources range from lightly earmarked funds, such as the Funding Windows, to highly earmarked vertical funds that can be earmarked at the global, regional, country or project level. In 2016, other resources comprised 87 per cent of contributions to UNDP.

Other resources are channelled to UNDP through cost sharing from programme and donor country governments, Funding Windows, UN pooled funds or vertical funds, and are described in more detail on the following pages.

Top 30 contributors to other resources, 2016

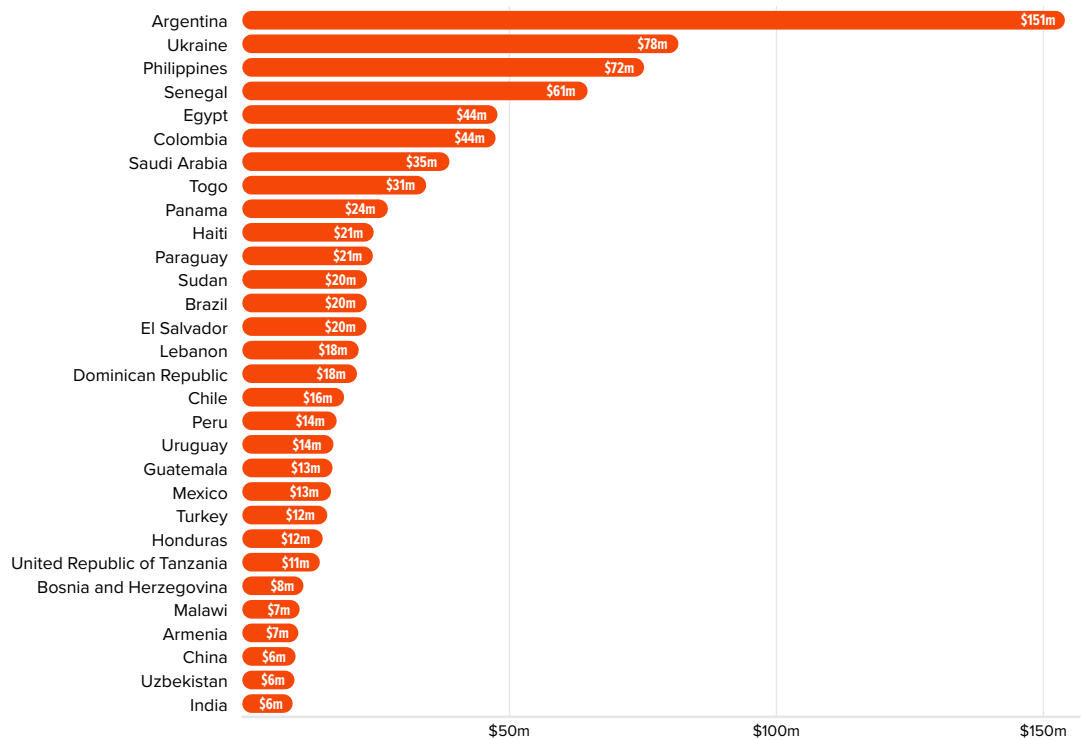


* Reflects direct grants received by UNDP; excludes loans extended to programme governments and received by UNDP as government cost sharing and grants received from the German Development Bank, KfW, which are reported under Germany.

Government Cost Sharing

Government cost sharing (GCS) is a voluntary funding mechanism by which programme-country governments contribute to projects in their own countries. GCS strengthens national ownership in development. In 2016, GCS contributions increased by 6 per cent to \$892 million, comprising 18 per cent of total contributions.. The chart below shows the top GCS contributors in 2016, with the Philippines, Ukraine, Senegal, Togo and Sudan significantly increasing their contributions over the previous year.

Top 30 contributors to government cost sharing, 2016



Thematic Funds

In 2016, in response to Member States' needs, UNDP launched the [Funding Windows](#) to facilitate integrated responses to issues that cut across thematic areas and encourage flexible funding to respond to country needs more effectively than project level funding. In the first year, eight Government partners contributed a total \$36.9 million to the four Funding Windows.



**SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
AND POVERTY ERADICATION**



**CLIMATE CHANGE AND DISASTER
RISK REDUCTION**

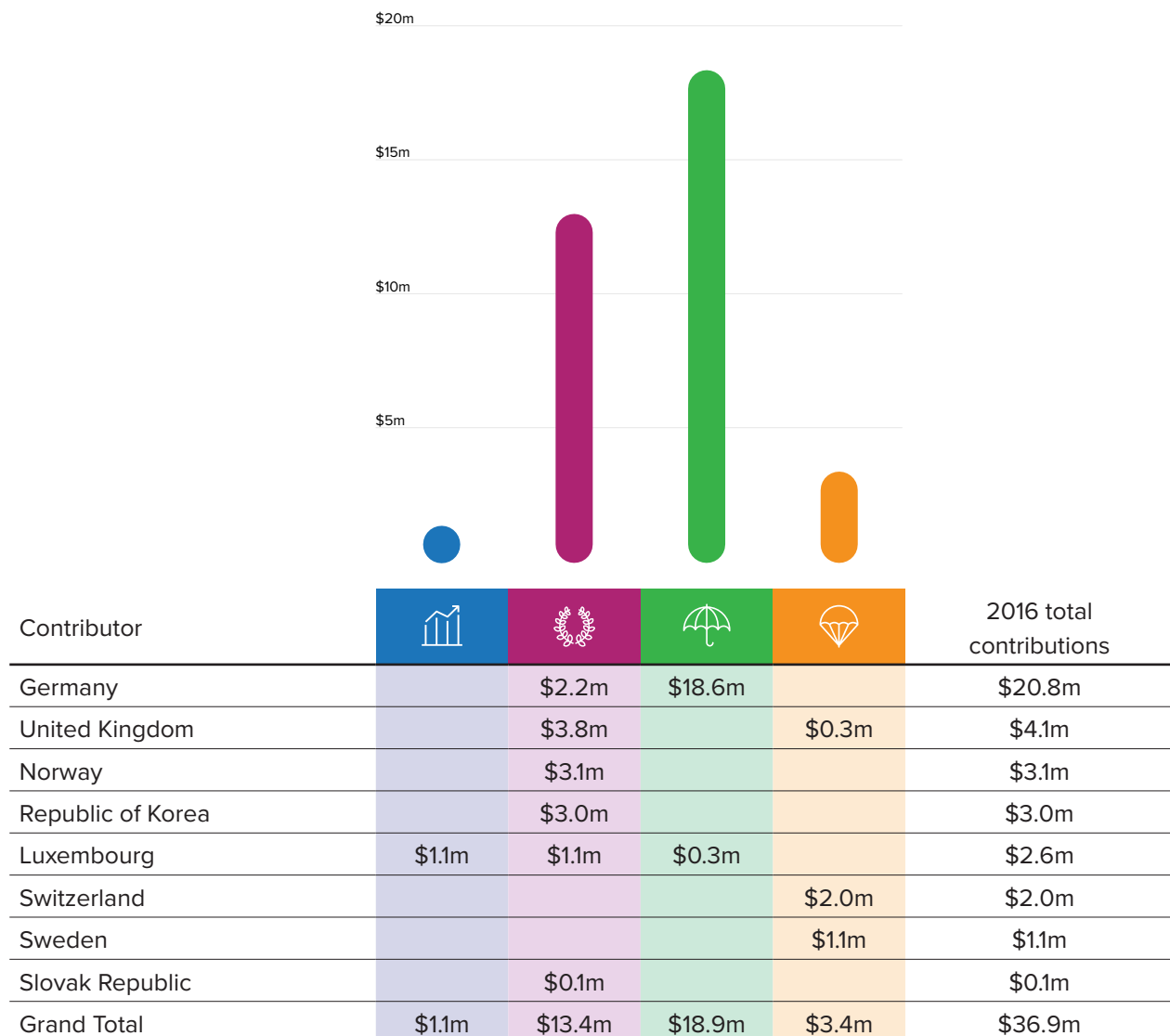


**GOVERNANCE FOR INCLUSIVE
AND PEACEFUL SOCIETIES**



**EMERGENCY DEVELOPMENT
RESPONSE TO CRISIS AND
RECOVERY**

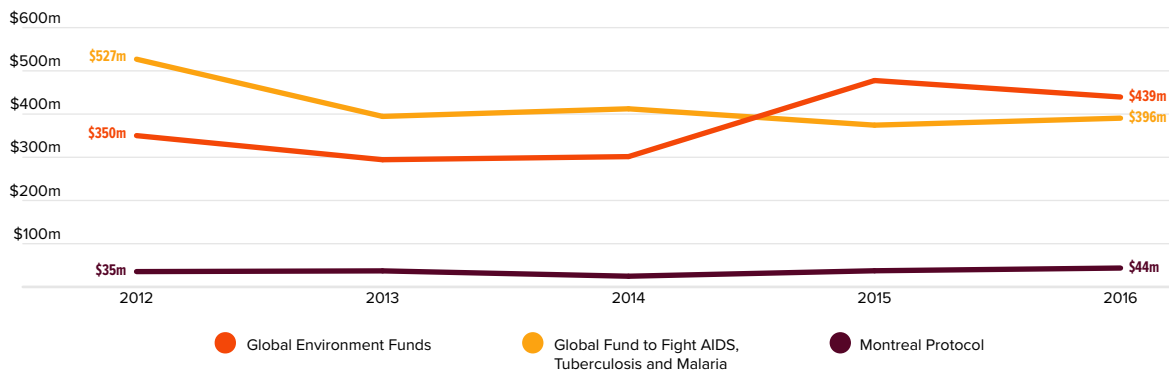
Contributions to the UNDP Funding Windows, 2016



Vertical Funds

Vertical funds are earmarked for a single area of development and governed by Steering Committees which decide on funding portfolios and allocation criteria. With funding received from the Global Environment Funds, Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria and Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol, vertical funds accounted for 18 per cent of total contributions to UNDP in 2016.

Vertical funds trend, 2012-2016



Global Environment Funds

UNDP's engagement with the Global Environment Funds includes receiving funding from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) Trust Fund, Least Developed Countries Fund, Special Climate Change Fund, Adaptation Fund and Green Climate Fund.

- As a Global Environment Facility (GEF) implementing agency since 1992, UNDP supports countries to secure GEF resources and to meet global environmental obligations. UNDP offers assistance with assessing eligibility, formulating programmes, mobilizing co-financing, overseeing implementation, and managing knowledge and results.
- The Green Climate Fund (GCF) was created in 2014, under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), to support the efforts of developing countries to respond to climate change. It pays particular attention to societies that are highly vulnerable to the effects of climate change, such as LDCs and Small Island Developing States (SIDS).

In 2016, UNDP helped 11 countries – **Armenia, Ecuador, Malawi, Maldives, Mauritius, Pakistan, Samoa, Sri Lanka, Tuvalu, Uganda and Viet Nam** – access \$348 million in Green Climate Fund financing. The projects are expected to boost resilience to climate change among 4.54 million direct and 65.7 million indirect beneficiaries, while averting 22.5 million tons of carbon dioxide-equivalent emissions.

Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM)

Since 2003, UNDP's partnership with GFATM has helped countries deliver critical health services, including in fragile and conflict-affected countries. In 2016, UNDP managed 41 Global Fund grants covering 23 countries and three regional programmes. The performance of UNDP grants reached a record high in 2016: 70 per cent of grants were rated A1 or A2, compared with 38 per cent of grants implemented by other partners, despite operating in the most challenging country contexts.

Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol

As an implementing agency of the Multilateral Fund, UNDP helps developing countries eliminate ozone-depleting substances. UNDP organizes demonstration and investment projects, technical assistance and feasibility studies.

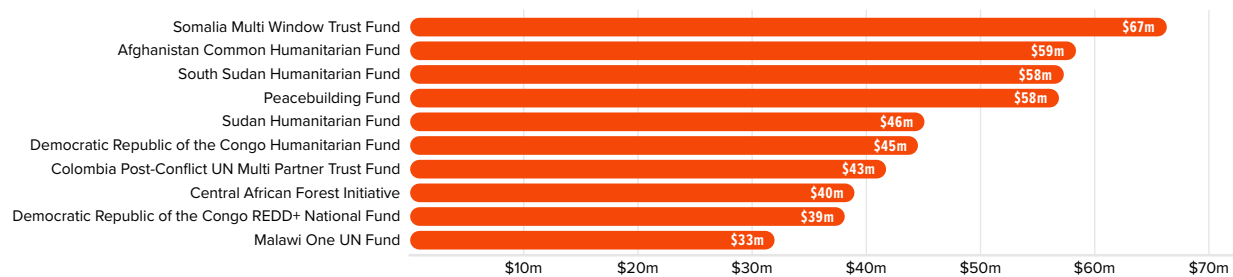
UN Pooled Funds

United Nations Pooled Funds are a UN inter-agency financing mechanism designed to support a clearly defined programmatic scope and results framework through contributions that are co-mingled and held by a UN fund administrator. They offer comparative advantages in improving aid coordination and coherence, promoting better risk management, broadening the donor base for the UN system, facilitating transformative change, and bridging the silos between humanitarian, peace and security, and development assistance. Pooled funds can be powerful mechanisms for better positioning the UN system to deliver the 2030 Agenda.

UNDP hosts the [Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office \(MPTFO\)](#), enabling the UN system and national governments to establish and administer pooled financing mechanisms. In 2016, the MPTFO received deposits to pooled funds of \$744 million, and made transfers of \$752 million to participating organizations for humanitarian, transition and development inter-agency funds.

Top 10 UN pooled funds administered by UNDP as Administrative Agent, 2016

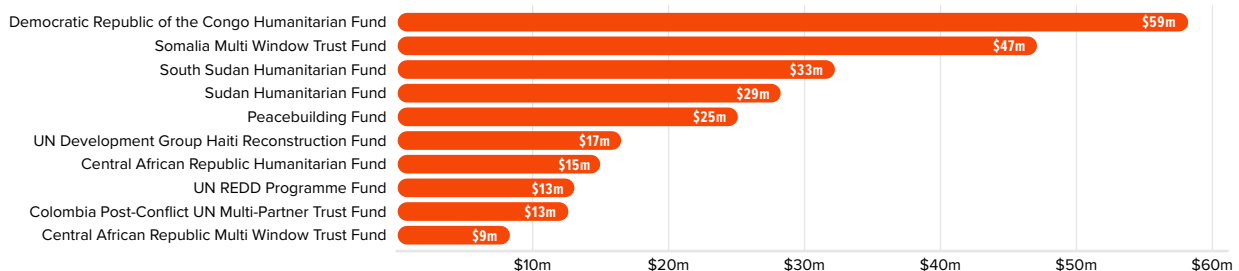
The table below shows the UN pooled funds receiving the largest contributions in 2016.



Top 10 UN pooled funds received by UNDP in 2016 as a participating UN organization

In 2016, UNDP received contributions of \$350 million through UN pooled funds and joint programmes, representing a 24 per cent increase over the previous year, and comprising 7 per cent of total contributions received.

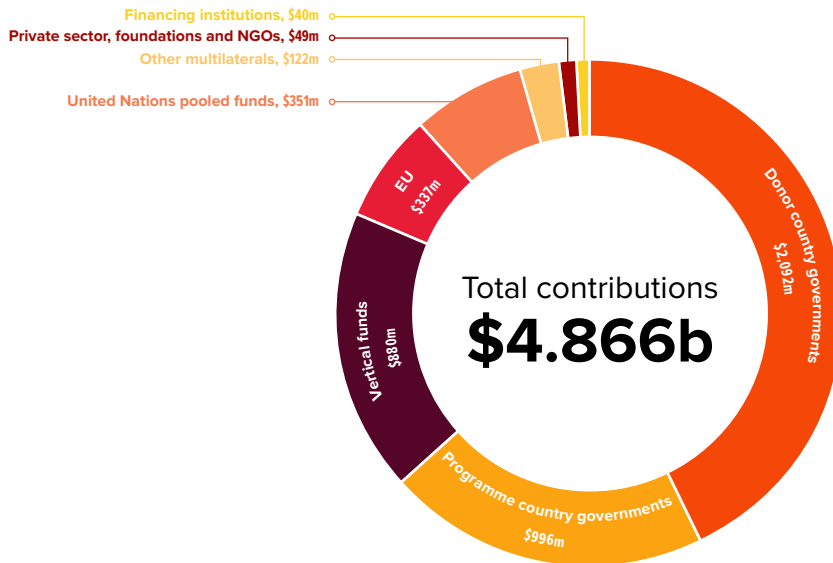
As a participating UN organization, UNDP implements programmes and projects and acts as Managing Agent for Common Humanitarian Funds. The table below shows the largest transfers received from UN pooled funds in which UNDP is a participating organization.



Resources by Partner

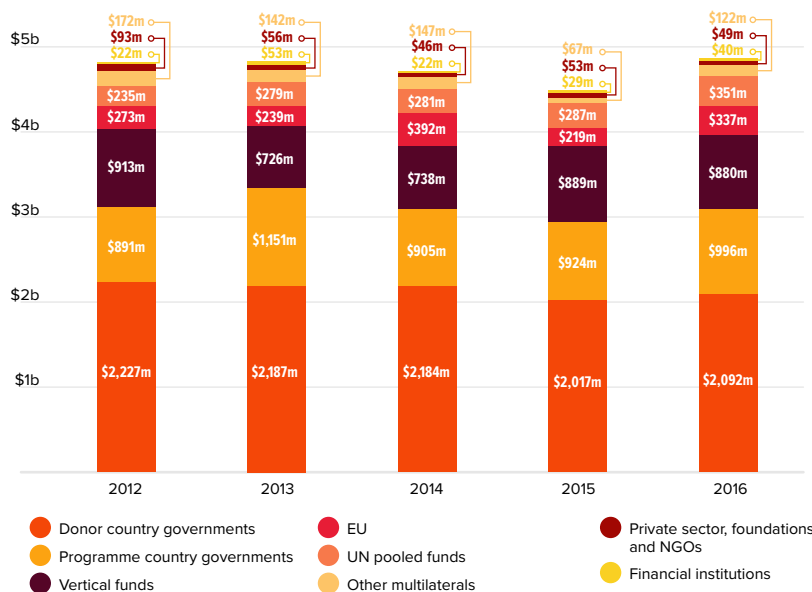
UNDP is funded from a variety of sources – Member States, multilateral partners, non-governmental organizations, private and philanthropic sectors, and financing institutions. UNDP values all types of funding that allow the organization to deliver on its commitments. The chart below shows the breakdown of total contributions received in 2016 from UNDP’s partners.

Resources by partner, 2016



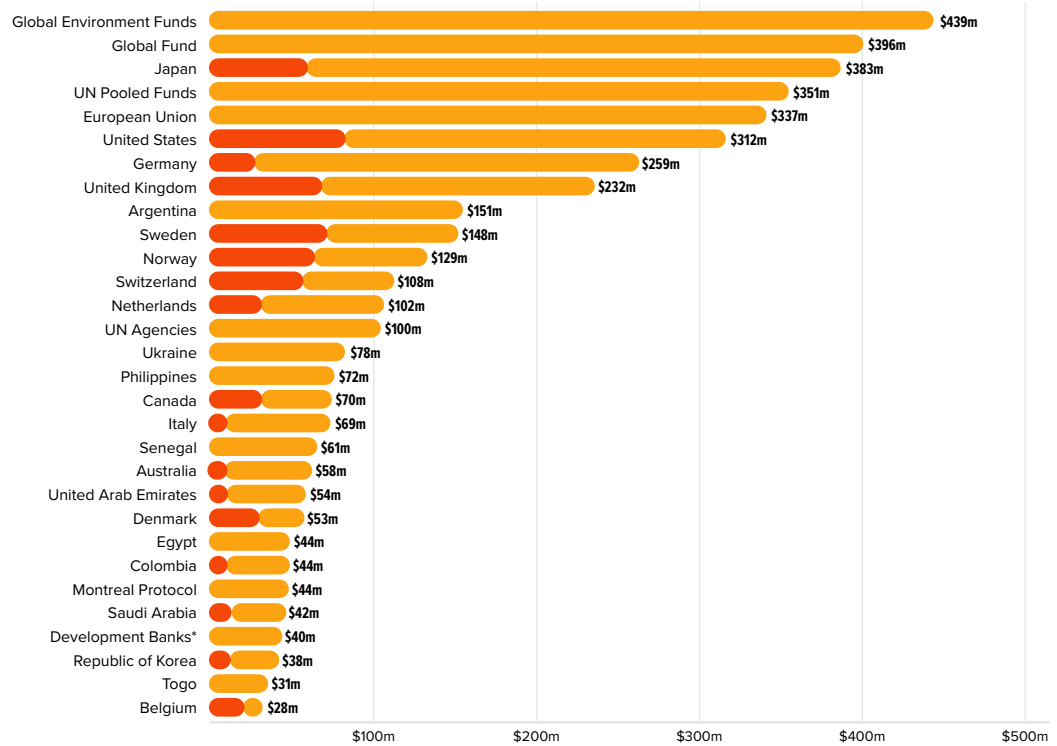
Resources by partner trend, 2012-2016

Following a decline from 2013 to 2015, total contributions to UNDP recovered to \$4.866 billion in 2016.



Top 30 resource partners, 2016

The top 30 resource partners contributed \$4.272 billion, or 88 per cent of total contributions received in 2016. The table below shows their regular, other resources and total contribution.



* Excludes contributions received through government cost sharing funded from IFI/development bank loans.

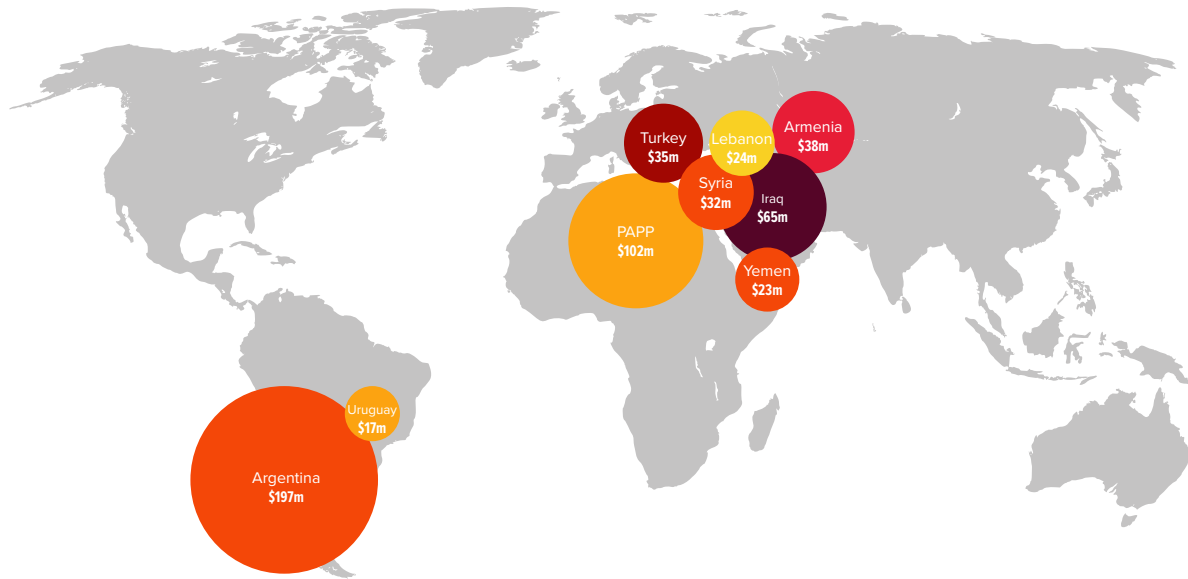
Partnering with IFIs

Strengthening collaboration with International Financial Institutions (IFIs) is a top priority for UNDP, so we can help governments leverage the financing needed to achieve the SDGs and better prevent and respond to crises. In 2016, UNDP launched its first IFI Partnership Strategy to become a better partner to development banks. UNDP is rolling out the Strategy with Bank-specific action plans and bolstering staff capacity, tools and templates to engage.

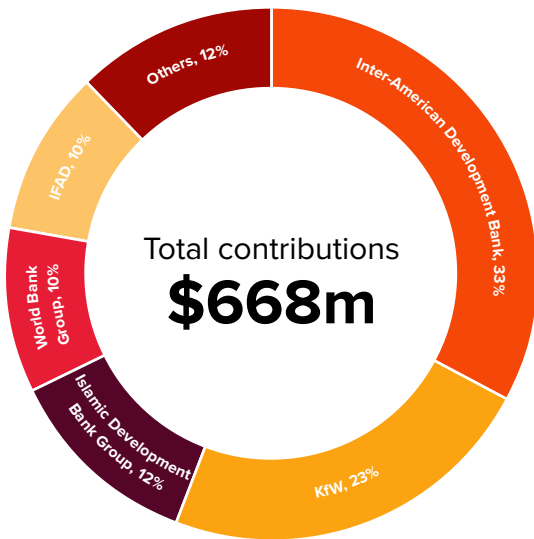
From 2010-2016, UNDP received almost \$1 billion from IFIs, including both direct grants and indirect contributions through government cost sharing.

Contributions from IFIs increased 44 per cent in just one year, from \$117.3 million in 2015 to \$168.4 million in 2016. This total includes direct grant contributions from KfW (\$96.5 million) which are reflected in Germany's contributions to UNDP; indirect contributions to support loan implementation (\$32.8 million) through government cost sharing; and direct grants from other IFIs (\$39.1 million).

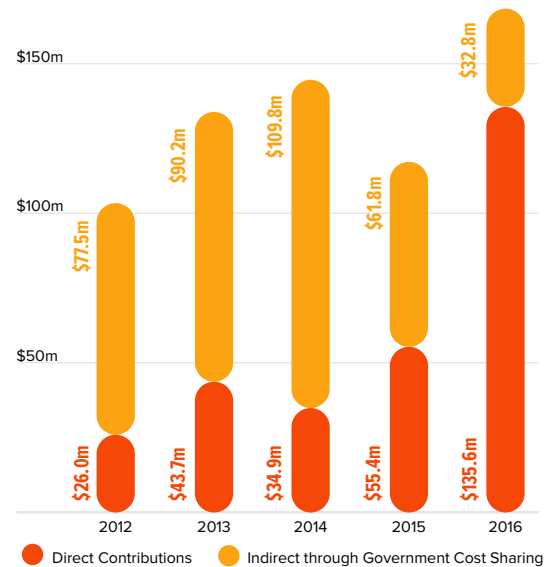
Top Recipients of IFI Contributions, 2012-2016



IFI Contributors to UNDP, 2012-2016



IFI Contributions by type, 2012-2016



Non-financial collaboration with IFIs

- [African Economic Outlook](#) with AfDB
- [Recovery & Peacebuilding Assessments](#) with WBG
- [SDG Data and Knowledge Portal and regional SDG reporting](#) with ADB and UNESCAP
- [Global Islamic Finance and Impact Investing Platform](#) with IDBG
- Joint Policy Brief with EIB on how financial innovation can support inclusiveness and resilience for the SDGs

UNDP has launched

- **IFI Partnership Strategy** (2016-2020)
- **Action plans** with: IDBG, EIB, CEB, CAF, China Development Bank
- **MoUs** with: AfDB, ADB, CEB, EBRD, IADB, IFAD, IDBG, CAF, WB, EIB
- **Standard financing agreements** with: AfDB, ADB, IDBG, WB, Caribbean Development Bank

Total Contributions to UNDP by Governments, 2016

(In United States dollars. All amounts recorded on a cash basis.)

Government	Regular	Other	Total
Albania	-	\$57,291	\$57,291
Algeria	-	\$250,463	\$250,463
Andorra	\$11,089	-	\$11,089
Antigua and Barbuda	\$2,500	-	\$2,500
Argentina	-	\$150,529,620	\$150,529,620
Armenia	-	\$7,019,348	\$7,019,348
Australia	\$9,574,868	\$48,462,249	\$58,037,117
Austria	\$1,791,383	\$5,275,786	\$7,067,169
Azerbaijan	-	\$2,177,106	\$2,177,106
Bahrain	\$56,000	-	\$56,000
Bangladesh ¹	-	\$571,445	\$571,445
Belarus	-	\$5,063,385	\$5,063,385
Belgium	\$20,971,302	\$6,594,942	\$27,566,244
Benin	-	\$2,414,382	\$2,414,382
Bhutan	-	\$19,380	\$19,380
Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	\$7,972,030	\$7,972,030
Botswana	-	\$2,090,394	\$2,090,394
Brazil	-	\$20,854,637	\$20,854,637
Bulgaria	-	\$4,293	\$4,293
Burundi	-	\$9,684	\$9,684
Cabo Verde	-	\$103,000	\$103,000
Cambodia	\$10,000	-	\$10,000
Cameroon	-	\$1,729,383	\$1,729,383
Canada	\$31,847,134	\$38,247,967	\$70,095,101
Chad	-	\$2,924,224	\$2,924,224
Chile	-	\$15,830,888	\$15,830,888
China ²	\$2,800,000	\$9,525,282	\$12,325,282
Colombia	\$50,000	\$44,228,951	\$44,278,951
Congo (Republic of)	-	\$401,896	\$401,896
Costa Rica	\$220,330	\$714,634	\$934,964
Côte d'Ivoire	-	\$730,159	\$730,159
Croatia	-	\$5,307	\$5,307
Cuba	\$5,000	-	\$5,000
Cyprus	-	\$57,927	\$57,927
Czech Republic ³	\$78,765	\$1,241,914	\$1,320,678
Democratic Republic of Congo	-	\$99,980	\$99,980
Denmark	\$30,322,809	\$22,985,272	\$53,308,081

Government	Regular	Other	Total
Dominican Republic	-	\$18,003,366	\$18,003,366
Ecuador	-	\$690,100	\$690,100
Egypt	-	\$44,298,926	\$44,298,926
El Salvador	-	\$19,788,098	\$19,788,098
Equatorial Guinea	-	\$3,341,314	\$3,341,314
Estonia ⁴	\$52,910	\$331,576	\$384,486
Finland	\$1,127,396	\$23,838,126	\$24,965,522
France	\$10,445,878	\$4,479,910	\$14,925,788
Gabon	-	\$2,226,532	\$2,226,532
Georgia	-	\$842,434	\$842,434
Germany	\$27,692,076	\$231,068,162	\$258,760,239
Guatemala	-	\$25,631,295	\$25,631,295
Guinea	-	\$519,553	\$519,553
Guinea-Bissau	-	\$3,242,889	\$3,242,889
Guyana	\$9,927	\$537,046	\$546,973
Haiti	-	\$21,123,370	\$21,123,370
Holy See	-	\$319	\$319
Honduras	-	\$11,581,922	\$11,581,922
Hungary	-	\$100,000	\$100,000
Iceland	\$185,022	\$120,000	\$305,022
India ^{1,3}	\$4,315,602	\$6,949,810	\$11,265,412
Indonesia ^{1,5}	\$70,000	\$155,565	\$225,565
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	-	\$99,147	\$99,147
Iraq	-	\$2,096,297	\$2,096,297
Ireland	\$8,497,807	\$3,375,269	\$11,873,076
Israel	\$100,000	\$12,023	\$112,023
Italy	\$5,549,390	\$63,696,394	\$69,245,784
Japan	\$59,949,999	\$322,562,043	\$382,512,042
Jordan	-	\$647,095	\$647,095
Kazakhstan	-	\$5,137,756	\$5,137,756
Kenya	-	\$47,847	\$47,847
Kosovo (as per UNSCR 1244)	-	\$2,143,863	\$2,143,863
Kuwait	\$570,000	\$2,988,432	\$3,558,432
Latvia	-	\$4,293	\$4,293
Lebanon	-	\$18,324,575	\$18,324,575
Liechtenstein	\$25,907	\$105,542	\$131,449
Lithuania	-	\$4,552	\$4,552
Luxembourg	\$2,905,702	\$5,076,380	\$7,982,082
Malawi	-	\$7,259,484	\$7,259,484
Malaysia	-	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000

Government	Regular	Other	Total
Maldives	-	\$15,420	\$15,420
Mali	-	\$1,449,368	\$1,449,368
Malta	-	\$28,313	\$28,313
Mauritius	-	\$155,849	\$155,849
Mexico	-	\$13,442,919	\$13,442,919
Moldova	-	\$1,713,265	\$1,713,265
Monaco	-	\$284,058	\$284,058
Mongolia ¹	-	\$338,803	\$338,803
Montenegro	-	\$4,579,229	\$4,579,229
Morocco	\$101,985	\$4,129,948	\$4,231,933
Mozambique	\$151,600	-	\$151,600
Myanmar	\$908	-	\$908
Namibia	-	-\$10,895	-\$10,895
Nepal	-	\$596,893	\$596,893
Netherlands	\$31,746,032	\$70,463,713	\$102,209,745
New Zealand	\$5,344,021	\$6,586,246	\$11,930,268
Nigeria	-	\$129,557	\$129,557
Norway	\$64,222,164	\$64,976,386	\$129,198,550
Pakistan	\$955	\$3,628,356	\$3,629,311
Palau	-	\$169,591	\$169,591
Palestine (State of)	-	\$1,096,249	\$1,096,249
Panama	\$148,740	\$23,785,784	\$23,934,524
Paraguay	-	\$21,798,846	\$21,798,846
Peru	-	\$14,416,299	\$14,416,299
Philippines	-	\$71,743,200	\$71,743,200
Poland	-	\$749,929	\$749,929
Portugal	\$50,000	\$201,699	\$251,699
Qatar	-	\$1,226	\$1,226
Republic of Korea	\$8,000,000	\$29,796,994	\$37,796,994
Romania	\$40,000	\$1,706,338	\$1,746,338
Russian Federation	\$1,100,000	\$13,972,007	\$15,072,007
Samoa	\$6,000	\$1,000	\$7,000
San Marino	-	\$3,856	\$3,856
Saudi Arabia	\$2,500,000	\$39,657,684	\$42,157,684
Senegal	-	\$61,171,425	\$61,171,425
Serbia	-	\$4,288,425	\$4,288,425
Singapore	\$300,000	\$310,695	\$610,695
Slovak Republic	-	\$2,512,413	\$2,512,413
South Africa	-	\$2,015,102	\$2,015,102
Spain	-	\$896,671	\$896,671

Government	Regular	Other	Total
Sudan	-	\$19,873,399	\$19,873,399
Swaziland	-	\$439,380	\$439,380
Sweden	\$71,899,075	\$75,871,199	\$147,770,274
Switzerland	\$57,171,515	\$51,312,444	\$108,483,958
Thailand	\$865,112	\$521,354	\$1,386,466
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	-	\$4,963,045	\$4,963,045
Timor-Leste	-	\$1,010,000	\$1,010,000
Togo	-	\$30,951,926	\$30,951,926
Tokelau	-	\$10,984	\$10,984
Trinidad and Tobago	-	\$1,508,178	\$1,508,178
Tunisia	-	\$287,354	\$287,354
Turkey	\$3,000,000	\$15,541,908	\$18,541,908
Turkmenistan	-	\$1,643,014	\$1,643,014
Tuvalu	-	\$89,601	\$89,601
Ukraine	-	\$78,164,944	\$78,164,944
United Arab Emirates	\$323,975	\$53,855,267	\$54,179,242
United Kingdom	\$68,750,000	\$162,765,545	\$231,515,545
United Republic of Tanzania	-	\$11,035,537	\$11,035,537
United States of America	\$83,062,475	\$228,897,690	\$311,960,165
Uruguay	-	\$12,008,767	\$12,008,767
Uzbekistan	-	\$6,288,849	\$6,288,849
Viet Nam	\$35,000	\$1,000	\$36,000
TOTAL	\$618,058,353	\$3,149,121,253	\$3,089,547,115

1. Regular resources amount excludes contribution intended for 2016 but received in 2017.

2. Regular resources amount includes an adjustment in 2016 for USD 1,000,000 to the UN Office for South-South Cooperation. The actual contribution received in 2016 was USD 3,800,000.

3. Regular resources amount includes contribution intended for 2015 but received in 2016.

4. Regular resources contribution received in 2015.

5. Regular resources contribution intended for 2015.



United Nations Development Programme

1 United Nations Plaza
New York, NY 10017

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