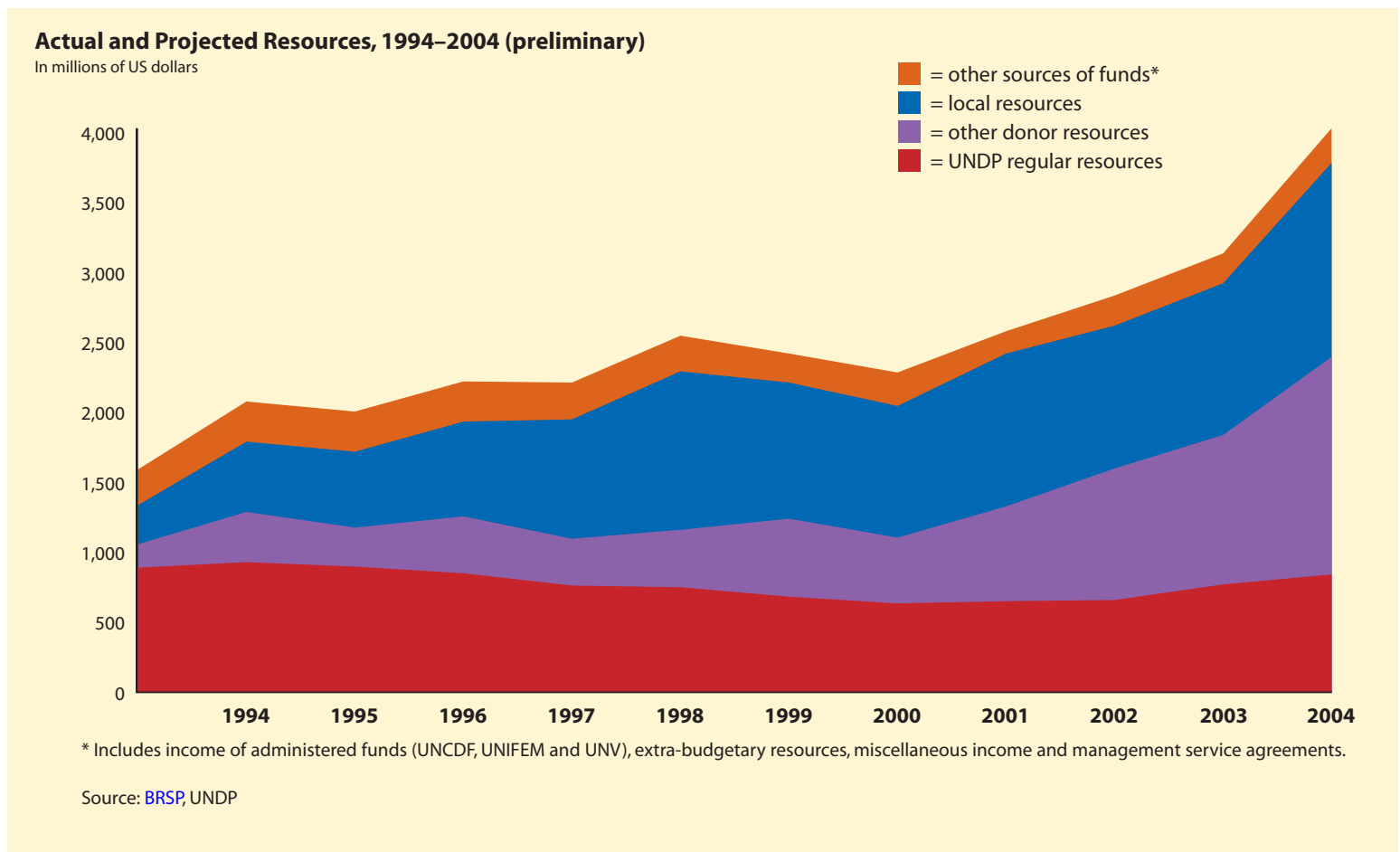


## Resources

UNDP's total income in 2004 reached \$4 billion. The upward trend in regular (core) resources that began in 2001 continued. At \$842 million, regular resources exceeded the interim target of \$800 million set for the year in the 2004-2007 Multi-Year Funding Framework (MYFF). This marked the first time since 1997 that regular resources surpassed this level. While UNDP is still far from achieving its \$1.1 billion overall MYFF target, meeting the interim goal in the first year of the framework is very encouraging and indicates that the longer-term target is within reach. Multi-year funding commitments made by several donor governments have helped increase the predictability of UNDP's regular funding base.

Other (non-core) contributions to UNDP also rose significantly in 2004, from almost all sources. Virtually all OECD/DAC donors are active in co-financing UNDP programmes related to its practices.

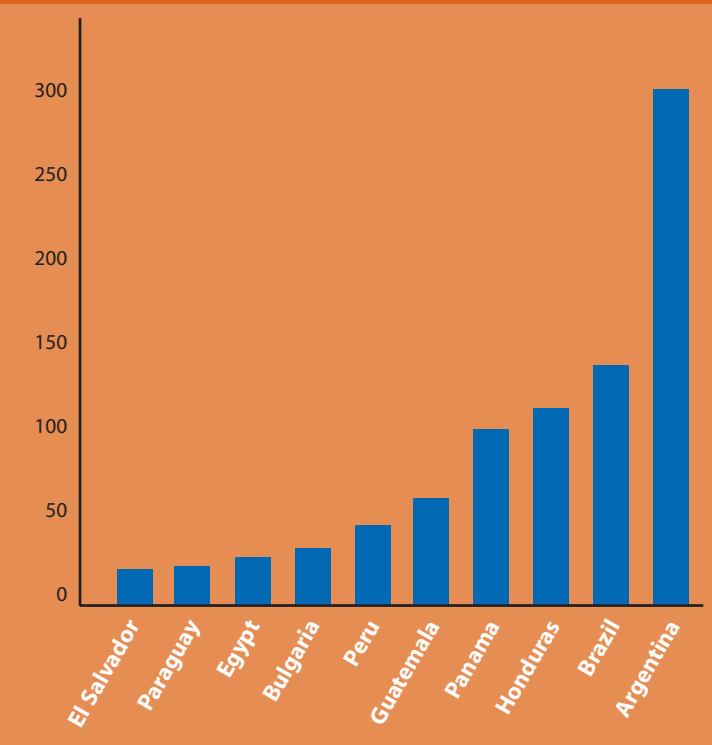


Donor co-financing topped \$1.5 billion in 2004, resulting in a total of \$2.4 billion in income from donors. Local resources, channelled through UNDP by programme country governments in support of their own development programmes, totalled close to \$1.4 billion. As country-level aid mechanisms diversify and multiply, UNDP is being called on more and more to support governments to obtain, direct and manage different types of funding in accordance with national priorities.

Donor co-financing and local resources represent an important complement to the regular resource base of UNDP, permitting the strengthening of existing programmes, and fostering partnerships with a range of actors, including the European Commission, regional development banks, the World Bank and the private sector. However, these two non-core sources and regular resources are not interchangeable. UNDP's ability to mobilize non-core resources depends on having an adequate, secure multilateral base from which to provide its proven development expertise.

### Local Resources—Top 10 Programme Countries 2004 (preliminary)

In millions of US dollars



Source: BRSP, UNDP

### How Does UNDP Compare?

The UK's DFID recently assessed the organizational effectiveness of 23 multilateral institutions, in and outside the UN system. UNDP garnered the top scores, a recognition of the success of six years of intensive internal reform.

Agency	Internal performance	Country-level results	Partner-ship	Total scores
<b>UNDP</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>97</b>
Multilateral development banks	84	74	82	80
United Nations development agencies	84	80	82	82
United Nations standard setting agencies	66	51	67	62
Humanitarian agencies	83	84	80	96
Coordination agencies	86	71	92	83

Note: Maximum score = 100%

Source: DFID Multilateral Effectiveness Framework Baseline Assessment 2004

### Gross Income Received in 2004 (preliminary)

Ranked by top contributors to regular resources.\* In millions of US dollars

Donors	Regular resources	Other resources
United States	98.71	144.67
Norway	97.77	73.58
Netherlands	93.74	83.27
Japan	86.77	92.57
Sweden	85.19	64.77
United Kingdom	72.31	161.06
Denmark	60.28	27.09
Canada	47.88	50.25
Switzerland	41.27	15.86
Germany	33.25	23.24
France	20.06	9.36
Italy	18.27	51.88
Finland	17.15	11.56
Belgium	15.87	21.08
Ireland	15.79	10.10
Spain	8.15	1.43
Austria	5.48	2.83
Australia	5.03	11.91
India	4.57	0.18
New Zealand	4.27	6.88
China	3.20	1.38
Saudi Arabia	2.00	7.69
Republic of Korea	2.00	1.18
Portugal	1.60	2.33
Luxembourg	1.39	2.87
Cuba	1.35	—
Mexico	1.00	2.64

\*All donors to regular resources contributing \$1 million or more.

Note: The European Commission is a major source of non-core funding to UNDP. In 2004, it provided \$226.5 million.

Source: BRSP, UNDP