

Total UNDP resources reached their highest level ever in 2003, at \$3.2 billion. Particularly significant, in both financial and political terms, was the rise in regular, or core, resources. The \$769 million gross core income achieved last year represented an increase of \$124 million over the low point of 2000.

Having seen the results of UNDP's extensive internal revamping, donors and programme countries alike now seem to recognize that incremental increases will not get UNDP where we need to be. At the ministerial level in national, regional and international settings, there appears to be a greater willingness to ensure a more consistent emphasis on funding. Last July, for instance, the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union adopted a motion calling upon donor countries to expand their financial support to UNDP. However, it should also be noted that regular resources still do not keep pace with the growing demands put on the organization, and remain far off the \$1.1 billion objective.

Non-core resources continue to be an important complement to the regular resource base, permitting the strengthening of existing programmes and fostering partnerships, including with the European Commission, the regional development banks, the World Bank and the private sector. But regular and non-core resources are not interchangeable. The ability of UNDP to mobilize non-core resources depends on having an adequate, secure multilateral base from which to provide our proven development expertise.

Virtually all OECD/Development Assistance Committee donors are active in co-financing UNDP programmes in the five practice areas. Third-party co-financing—resources provided by bilateral donor governments and multilateral organizations to implement programmes through UNDP—amounted to some \$1 billion in 2003, resulting in a total of \$1.8 billion in total income from donors. Our trust fund facility provided funds that would otherwise not be readily available from regular resources, or multi- or bilateral sources at the country level. These funds helped maintain consistency in development interventions across countries and regions, based on need and with a particular focus on the LDCs and Africa.

Programme country cost-sharing, channelled through UNDP by governments in support of their

GROSS INCOME, 2003 (PRELIMINARY)

(US\$ millions)

Ranked by top 24 contributors to core resources

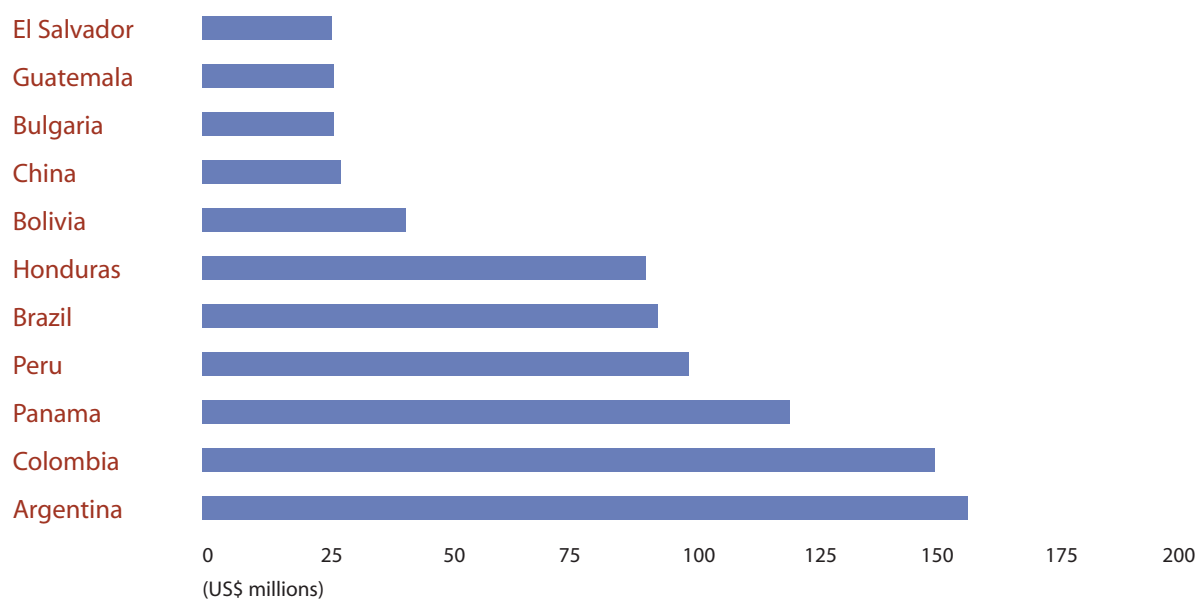
Donors	Core resources	Co-financing*
United States	103.72	80.34
Norway	91.64	55.86
Japan	86.77	88.29
Netherlands	85.88	44.95
Sweden	62.44	43.08
United Kingdom	60.44	87.79
Denmark	55.27	12.93
Switzerland	38.52	8.48
Canada	38.22	29.60
Germany	28.28	12.63
France	18.28	2.61
Italy	16.27	27.60
Finland	14.53	3.47
Ireland	13.97	3.57
Belgium	12.94	6.17
Spain	6.85	2.74
Austria	5.37	—
Australia	4.67	13.81
India	4.63	0.6
New Zealand	3.43	1.5
China	3.10	29.04
Saudi Arabia	2.00	7.71
Portugal	1.60	0.31
Cuba	1.35	0.12

* Includes cost-sharing and trust funds.

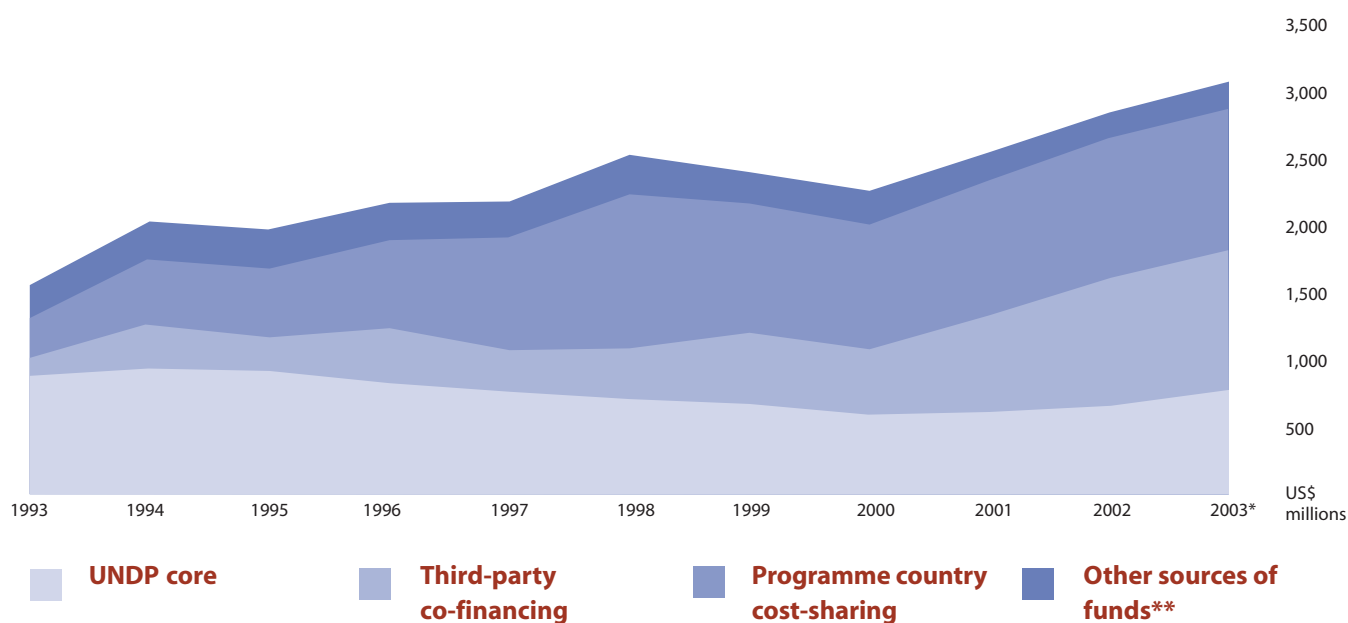
Notes: (a) Contributions include income from administered funds, extra-budgetary, miscellaneous and management service agreements. (b) Contributions for Austria include pledges from previous year. (c) The European Commission is a major source of non-core funding to UNDP.

own development programmes, totalled just over \$1 billion. As aid mechanisms available at the country level diversify and multiply, governments are calling on UNDP more and more frequently for support in obtaining, directing and managing different types of funding in accordance with national priorities.

TOP PROGRAMME COUNTRY COST-SHARING CONTRIBUTIONS, 2003 (PRELIMINARY)



RESOURCES, 1993–2002



* includes income from administered, extrabudgetary and miscellaneous funds, and management service agreements.

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ACRONYMS

BCPR Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery

BRSP Bureau for Resources and Strategic Partnerships

CIS Commonwealth of Independent States

GDP Gross Domestic Product

GEF Global Environment Facility

ICT Information and Communications Technology

IDB Inter-American Development Bank

LDCs Least developed countries

MDG Millennium Development Goal

NEPAD New Partnership for Africa's Development

NGO Non-governmental organization

OECD Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development

UNCDF United Nations Capital Development Fund

UNDG United Nations Development Group

UNDP United Nations Development Programme

UNFPA United Nations Population Fund

UNHCR United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

UNIFEM United Nations Development Fund for Women

UNOPS United Nations Office for Project Services

UNV United Nations Volunteers

WTO World Trade Organization

WEB SITES FOR MAJOR PUBLICATIONS

2002 Arab Human Development Report: Creating Opportunities for Future Generations:
<http://www.undp.org/rbas/ahdr/>

2003 Arab Human Development Report: Building a Knowledge Society:
<http://www.undp.org/rbas/ahdr/>

Avoiding the Dependency Trap. A regional human development report on the Roma in Central and Eastern Europe:
<http://roma.undp.sk/>

Democracy in Latin America: Towards a Citizens' Democracy:
http://www.undp.org/democracy_report_latin_america/

2003 Human Development Report: Millennium Development Goals—A Compact Among Nations to End Human Poverty:
<http://hdr.undp.org/reports/global/2003/index.html>

The Millennium Development Goals in Arab Countries—Towards 2015: Achievements and Aspirations:
<http://www.undp.org/rbas/amdg.htm>

Opening Doors to Opportunity: Afghanistan's Millennium Development Goals:
<http://www.undp.org/mdg/countryreports.html>

Reducing Disaster Risk: A Challenge for Development:
<http://www.undp.org/bcpr/disred/rdr.htm>

Reversing the Epidemic: Facts and Policy Options. A regional human development report on HIV/AIDS in the countries of East and South Eastern Europe, the Baltics and the CIS:
<http://www.undp.sk/hiv/>

Understand in Order to Transform the Local Roots of Conflict. A national human development report on Colombia:
<http://hdr.undp.org/reports/default.cfm>

Unleashing Entrepreneurship: Making Business Work for the Poor:
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