

# Resources

UNDP resources reached their highest levels ever in 2001—a total of \$2.58 billion. For the first time, funds from all sources grew, with a significant increase in other (“non-core”) resource contributions to UNDP. For 2001, provisional data show that donor co-financing to UNDP amounted to some \$672 million, bringing donor resources (contributions to regular “core” resources and donor co-financing) to over \$1.3 billion; virtually all Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development/Development Assistance Committee (OECD/DAC) donors are now active in co-financing UNDP programmes.

Increasingly, UNDP’s partnership with programme countries includes cost-sharing—governments channelling support for their own development programmes through UNDP. In 2001, cost-sharing funds amounted to just over \$1.1 billion—in Brazil, for example, making up approximately 90 percent of funding for UNDP programmes. This “Latin American model” of co-financing is now beginning to be applied in other countries, and will form an important part of UNDP’s financial future.

UNDP’s broad network outside government also made a growing contribution, as funding from non-traditional sources, including the business sector, foundations and NGOs grew to \$29 million in 2001. To attract funds from public and private sources not readily available for country-level funding, in 2001 UNDP established thematic trust funds for its priority thematic areas: Democratic Governance; Poverty Reduction; Crisis Prevention and Recovery; Energy and Environment; Information and Communications Technology and HIV/AIDS. These funds are designed to mobilize additional funding for programme country needs, particularly those of the least developed countries; and to channel funds into a consistent set of development interventions across countries and regions. All these resources outside UNDP’s core funding are making a tremendous difference in extending UNDP’s impact and fostering relationships with other development leaders such as the European Commission, regional development banks, the World Bank and the private sector. However, since such resources are earmarked to specific themes and activities and tend to be geographically concentrated, they are not interchangeable with the essential bedrock of UNDP activities—core funding.

UNDP depends upon an adequate level of core resources—resources that are non-earmarked to any programmes or projects, and that come predominantly from OECD/DAC donor countries. Core resources are the means by which UNDP preserves the essential multilateral nature of its work, and are at the heart of the country-specific, country-owned programmes of UNDP. In 2001 UNDP core resources increased—for the first time in eight years—to \$652 million, recognizing the unique role that UNDP can play, and reflecting the fact that our reform efforts are reaping significant dividends in political support. While very encouraging, the growth trend is still fragile. Rebuilding a critical mass of core resources is essential to maximize the unique impact that UNDP can make. It remains a top priority.

## INCOME RECEIVED IN 2001\*\*

Ranked by top 26 contributors to core resources

Donors	Net core resources	Co-financing*
	millions of US dollars	
Japan	96.00	44.37
United States	79.24	22.71
Norway	68.82	29.52
Netherlands	66.28	52.55
Sweden	53.08	34.20
United Kingdom	52.91	34.08
Denmark	49.29	5.53
Switzerland	29.21	9.42
Canada	26.94	11.45
Belgium	22.26	2.51
Germany	21.53	1.67
Italy	15.58	34.57
France	14.20	1.39
Finland	11.20	6.68
Spain	9.78	5.00
Ireland	5.66	1.96
India	4.41	—
Australia	3.63	7.43
China	3.00	19.31
Austria	2.83	2.13
New Zealand	2.62	1.38
Saudi Arabia	2.00	6.21
Republic of Korea	1.98	0.97
Portugal	1.60	0.20
Cuba	1.35	0.06
Kuwait	1.09	1.74

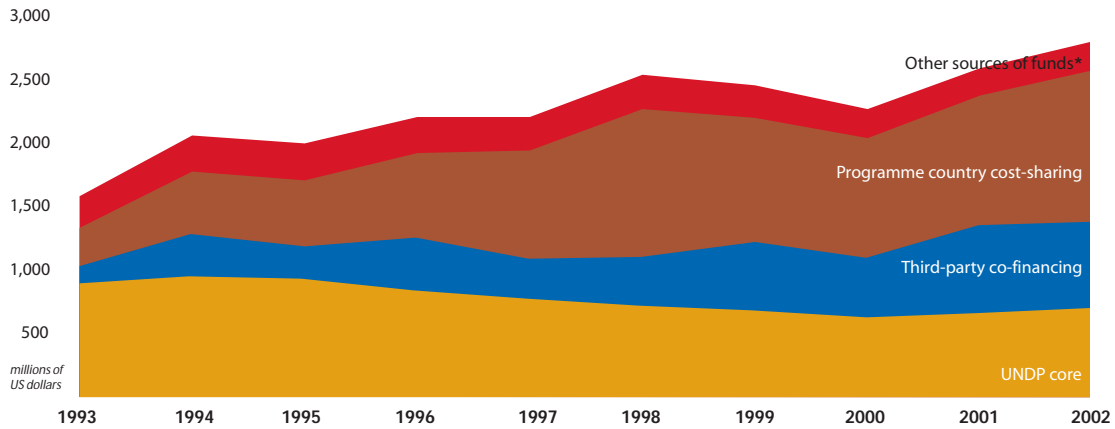
Notes: (a) Contributions for Belgium and Spain include amounts from previous year. (b) In addition to its core contributions, the European Commission is a major source of non-core funding for UNDP.

\* Includes cost-sharing and trust funds.



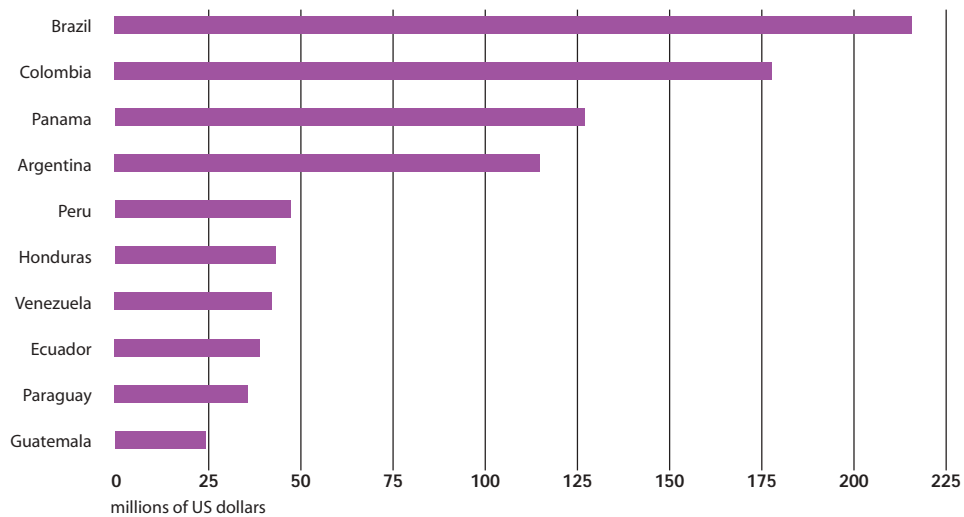
2002

## Actual and Projected Resources, 1993–2002

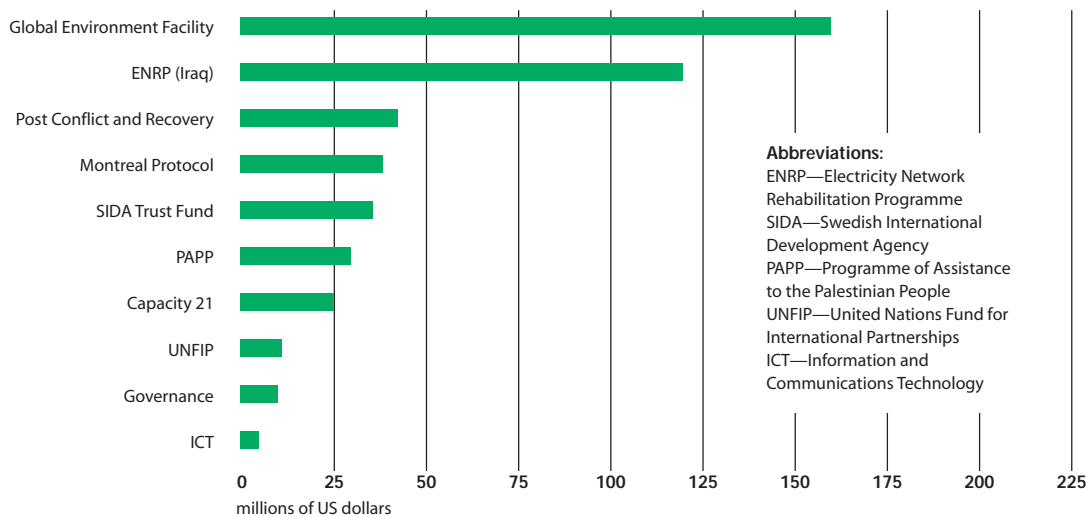


\* Includes income from administered funds, extrabudgetary, miscellaneous and management service agreements.

## Top 10 programme country cost-sharing contributions, 2001\*\*



## Top 10 trust funds, 2001: income\*\*



**Abbreviations:**  
 ENRP—Electricity Network Rehabilitation Programme  
 SIDA—Swedish International Development Agency  
 PAPP—Programme of Assistance to the Palestinian People  
 UNFIP—United Nations Fund for International Partnerships  
 ICT—Information and Communications Technology

\*\* as of 21 June 2002