



A large, circular graphic composed of twelve thick, curved bands in various colors: teal, blue, red, orange, yellow, and green. These bands are arranged in a circle, overlapping each other to create a dynamic, swirling effect.

**FUNDING
COMPENDIUM
2017**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

August 2018

- 1 FOREWORD
- 2 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
- 2 TRANSPARENCY AT UNDP
- 3 DEVELOPMENT IN NUMBERS
- 3 2018-2021 UNDP STRATEGIC PLAN
- 4 UNDP'S PARTNER NETWORK
- 6 RESOURCES BY FUNDING TYPE
- 8 RESOURCES BY FUNDING CHANNEL
- 18 RESOURCES BY PARTNER
- 22 LIST OF CONTRIBUTIONS BY PARTNER

FOREWORD



2017 marked the end of UNDP's Strategic Plan 2014-2017, the arrival of a new Administrator, the approval of a new Strategic Plan 2018-2021, and the articulation of a new vision as an innovative partner to countries, driving progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and making a difference in people's lives. The year also witnessed the passing of a reform resolution that will keep the United Nations system relevant and effective, in a changing global development context anchored around the SDGs. Guided by the vision of Agenda 2030, UNDP's new leadership, with guidance and support from Member States and our Executive Board, is forging a UNDP that is fit-for-purpose for many years ahead.

For our funders, stakeholders and partners, the effective translation of taxpayer funds to measurable transformational results remains our highest imperative. UNDP constantly seeks impact of results, efficiencies in delivery, and accountability and transparency in its operations.

Over the period 2014-2017, 37.3 million people benefited from improved livelihoods and 3 million new jobs were created, 41% of them held by women. Nearly 170 million new voters were registered in 52 countries, and more than 6.7 million people were provided with improved access to energy. Furthermore, 4.1 million people gained access to legal aid services in 39 countries, 2 million people received antiretroviral treatment in 22 countries, and 104 countries implemented low-emission and climate-resistant measures.

Such transformational results depend on effective institutions, and UNDP strives for institutional and operational excellence to remain a partner of choice to public and private investors. We are proud to have been ranked first on the Aid Transparency Index as the world's most transparent development agency in 2014 and 2016, and second and highest amongst UN agencies in 2018. In 2017, UNDP was ranked by AidData as the most influential UN agency, ranking highest in value-for-money; and became more efficient by reducing its management efficiency ratio to 6.9%, and balancing its institutional budget.

Member States' assessments highlight the value they see in working with UNDP. The Multilateral Development Review cited UNDP's advantages in its aid delivery platform, country presence and established trust with national and sub-national partners. The MOPAN recognized UNDP's fitness for purpose, strong and transparent results focus and responsiveness to Member States' needs and priorities, but noted challenges in implementing ongoing reforms in the context of reduced regular resources.

We thank our partners who invested their funds in UNDP, convinced that as an institution, UNDP can advance a common agenda towards achieving the SDGs. While overall funding remains stable at close to \$5bn/year, regular resources continue to fall in volume and share of total, reaching only \$612m or 12% in 2017.

I hope this Compendium provides useful insights and information about how UNDP is funded. As I take on my new role, I look forward to strengthening UNDP's current partnerships, building new ones, and engaging in funding discussions with partners, especially around the aspirations of the Secretary-General's Funding Compact on increasing the share of regular resources and shifting from highly earmarked to flexible resources. With today's challenges, we need flexible resources to work more efficiently, respond with coordinated actions, plan strategically and act quickly to obtain sustainable results.

Ulrika Modéer

Assistant Secretary-General and Assistant Administrator
Bureau of External Relations and Advocacy

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Funding Compendium summarizes contributions received by UNDP in 2017 from its partners, through a variety of funding channels – regular, and other resources including thematic funds; UN pooled funds; funds earmarked to programmes and projects; and vertical funds.

TOTAL DEVELOPMENT AID. In 2017, net Official Development Aid flows (ODA) from official donors amounted to \$146.6 billion, representing a drop of 0.6% compared to 2016. However, aid to the least developed countries was up 4% from 2016. While ODA makes up over two-thirds of external finance for least developed countries, it will not be sufficient to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, making it essential to use ODA as a lever to draw on all sources of finance – public and private, domestic and international. According to UNCTAD, achieving the SDGs will take between \$5 to \$7 trillion per year, with an investment gap in developing countries of about \$2.5 trillion.

TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNDP. Total contributions to UNDP increased by 1% from \$4.866 billion in 2016 to \$4.915 billion in 2017. Of the total contributions, \$2.059 billion or 42% was from donor country governments, \$1.789 billion or 36% was from multilateral partners including the private sector and non-governmental organizations, and \$1.068 billion or 22% was from programme country governments.

REGULAR RESOURCES. Contributions to regular resources decreased by 1%, to \$612 million, from \$618 million in 2016. Fifty-three Member States and one non-governmental partner contributed to regular resources in 2017. The ratio of regular to other resources decreased to 12:88 from 13:87 in 2016, highlighting the continuing shift from flexible, less earmarked to tightly earmarked resources.

OTHER RESOURCES. Other resources earmarked to specific themes, programmes or projects represent a critical complement to the regular resource base. These include contributions to UNDP's thematic Funding Windows, as well as resources from UN pooled funds and vertical funds. Total other resources contributions were \$4.303 billion in 2017, marking a 1% increase over the \$4.248 billion received in 2016. Domestic resources received in the form of government cost sharing grew the most.

DEVELOPMENT IN NUMBERS

UNDP's initiatives under Strategic Plan 2014-2017 assisted:



37.3M PEOPLE

to benefit from improved livelihoods



Nearly 3M PEOPLE

to find new jobs,
41% of them women



104 COUNTRIES

to implement low-emission and climate-resilient measures



4.1M PEOPLE

to gain access to legal aid services in 39 countries,
51% of them women



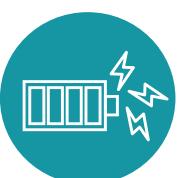
Nearly 170M NEW VOTERS

to register in 52 countries



2M PEOPLE

to receive antiretroviral treatment in 22 countries (as of mid-2017)



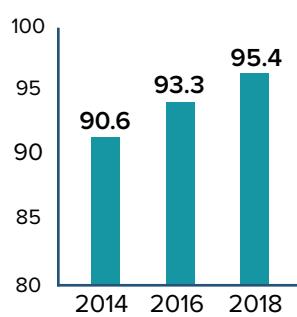
More than 6.7M PEOPLE

to have improved access to energy in 55 countries

TRANSPARENCY AT UNDP

With its longstanding commitment, UNDP remains one of the most transparent development organizations in the world. UNDP has continued to enhance the publication of project and financial information to the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) standard, strengthening the link between results and resources, and has been:

- Recognized as a transparent aid organization – and the top UN entity among rated agencies – on the [2018 Aid Transparency Index](#) where it has continued to improve its index rating (right).
- A signatory to the [International Aid Transparency Initiative](#) and Secretariat member.
- Publishing comprehensive data at open.undp.org about more than 4,500 projects, with more than \$4.6 billion spent annually.



2018-2021 UNDP STRATEGIC PLAN

To help countries achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, with its new Strategic Plan, UNDP commits to enhance its business model, cultivate new partnerships, work globally across sectors, and introduce significant changes in its work, including:

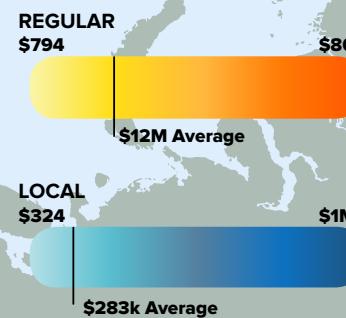
SIGNATURE SOLUTIONS: A set of integrated responses to development, tailored to countries served, in the areas of poverty, governance, resilience, environment, energy access, and gender equality. Each Solution includes a mix of policy advice, technical assistance, finance, and programmes.

GLOBAL AND COUNTRY PLATFORMS: Support within and across countries: a Global Platform to leverage expertise from around the world to support individual countries; and a Country Support Platform in each country to harness the collective policy and convening power of the UN, and ramp up innovations for development.

DOING BUSINESS BETTER: Boosting performance to maximize return on every dollar invested in UNDP, and harnessing cutting-edge technologies and research to generate new ideas to test and scale up.

UNDP'S PARTNER NETWORK

Working in 170 countries and territories, UNDP is well positioned to continue providing integrated solutions in support of countries' efforts to achieve the 2030 Agenda. While funded from a variety of sources, UNDP's ability to perform at a high level is heavily reliant on its partners' investment in regular resources.



Contributors to UNDP's regular resources, 2017: Investing in UNDP's regular resources helps to provide an open platform to deliver integrated whole-of-government solutions.

Government Local Office Costs (GLOC): Contributions in the form of cash, provision in-kind of specific goods, services and facilities that a host Government makes towards meeting the expenses of a UNDP country office.

INVESTING IN UNDP'S REGULAR RESOURCES:

1. Supports national priorities strategically and predictably, leaving no country behind.

Regular resources form the pillar of UNDP's support to countries, yielding demonstrable results focusing on the poorest, with 85% to 91% spent in low income countries and at least 60% in least developed countries (LDCs).

2. Fosters greater inter-agency collaboration to reach the SDGs.

Regular resources serve as seed funding for multi-partner development solutions, and allow UNDP to provide shared assets such as the UN Capital Development Fund (UNCDF), UN Volunteers (UNV), a Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office and the UN Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC).

3. Equips UNDP to deliver timely, effective crisis response.

As an actor on the ground before, during and after crisis, working with humanitarian actors to link immediate response to long term recovery, UNDP promotes the New Way of Working agreed at the World Humanitarian Summit.

4. Promotes development effectiveness for all stakeholders.

Regular resources enable high quality assurance and oversight, and strengthen thought leadership and innovation, allowing UNDP to test, replicate and scale up new approaches to development interventions.

5. Enables high standards of accountability and transparency.

UNDP's capacity to continuously improve its audit, monitoring and evaluation and ethics oversight, along with measures to ensure transparency and accountability, depends on regular resources. UNDP is proud to remain the top-rated UN agency in transparency, and a recipient of unqualified audit opinions for 13 consecutive years.

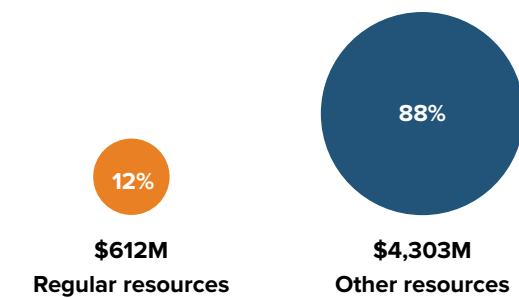
6. Leverages additional financing for development.

Regular resources are catalytic for resource mobilization. In 2014-2017, for every dollar of core funds invested in low-income countries, UNDP mobilized \$7 in other resources, while in middle-income countries UNDP mobilized \$32.

Resources by Funding Type

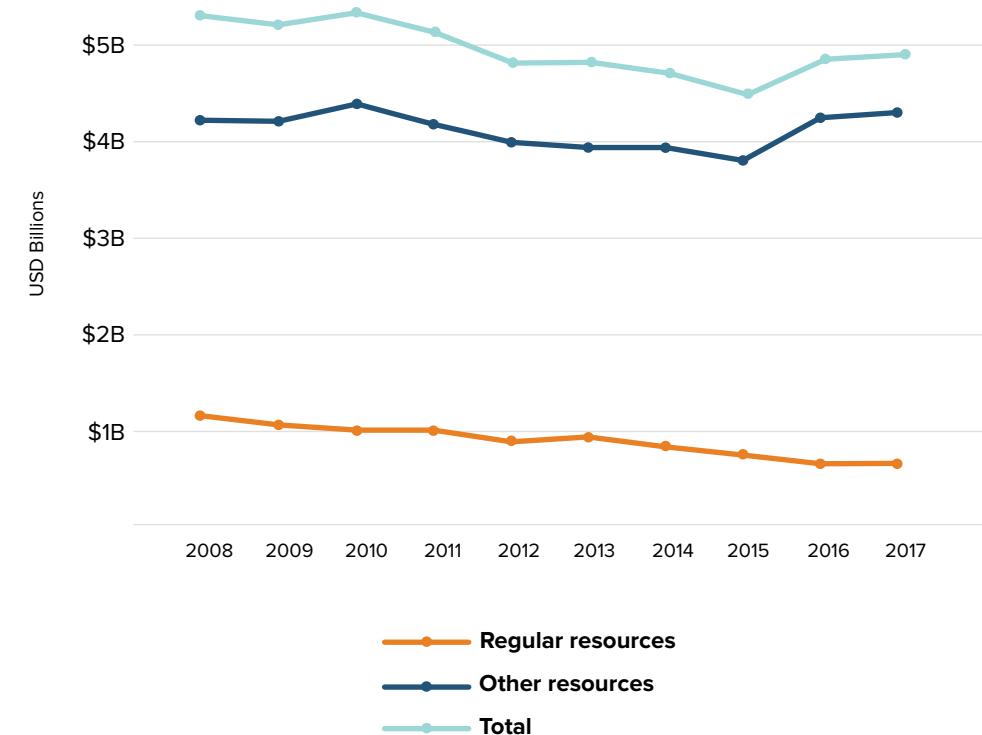
Regular and other resources, 2017

In 2017, total contributions to UNDP amounted to \$4.915 billion, a 1% increase over the previous year. Contributions to regular resources, however, decreased by 1% to \$612 million, due to economic and political challenges faced by some Member States.



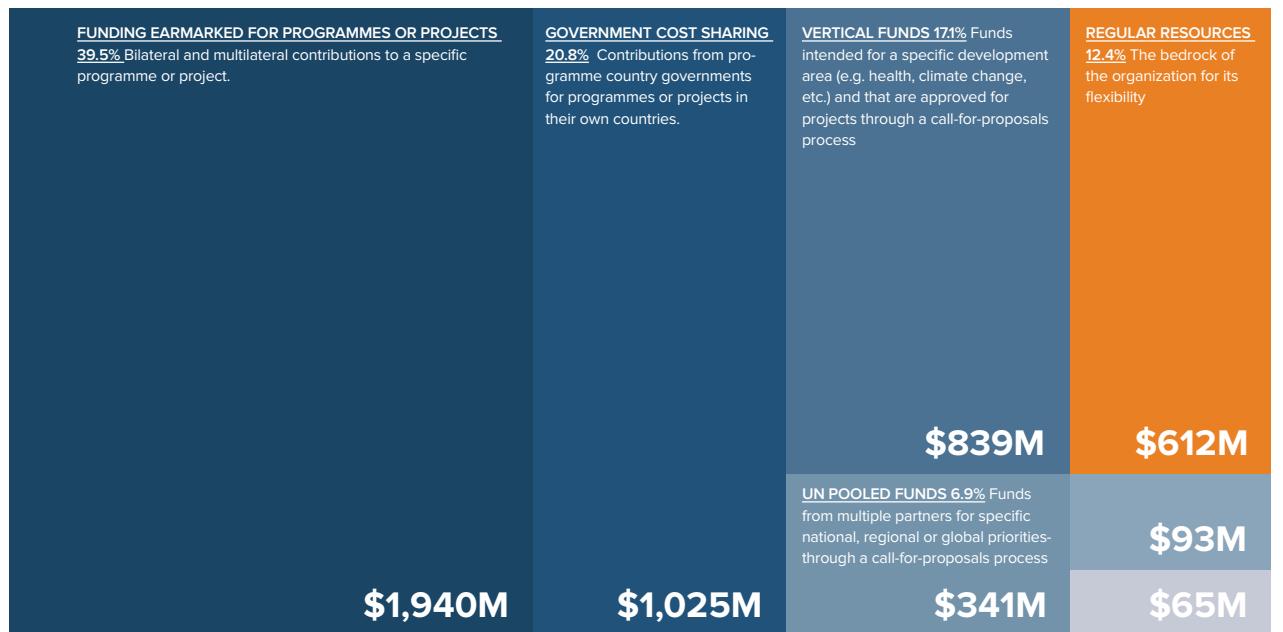
Regular and other resources trend, 2008-2017

Except for a few years coinciding with a global economic crisis, UNDP has remained a \$5 billion organization, with the decline in regular resources being offset by stable or increasing other resources. However, the shift from flexible, less earmarked to tightly earmarked resources cannot be ignored. Further reductions in regular resources will jeopardize UNDP's ability to implement its programmes effectively and achieve its strategic priorities.



As a multi-funded organization in 2017, partners' investments in UNDP were channeled through the following:

Resources by funding channel, 2017

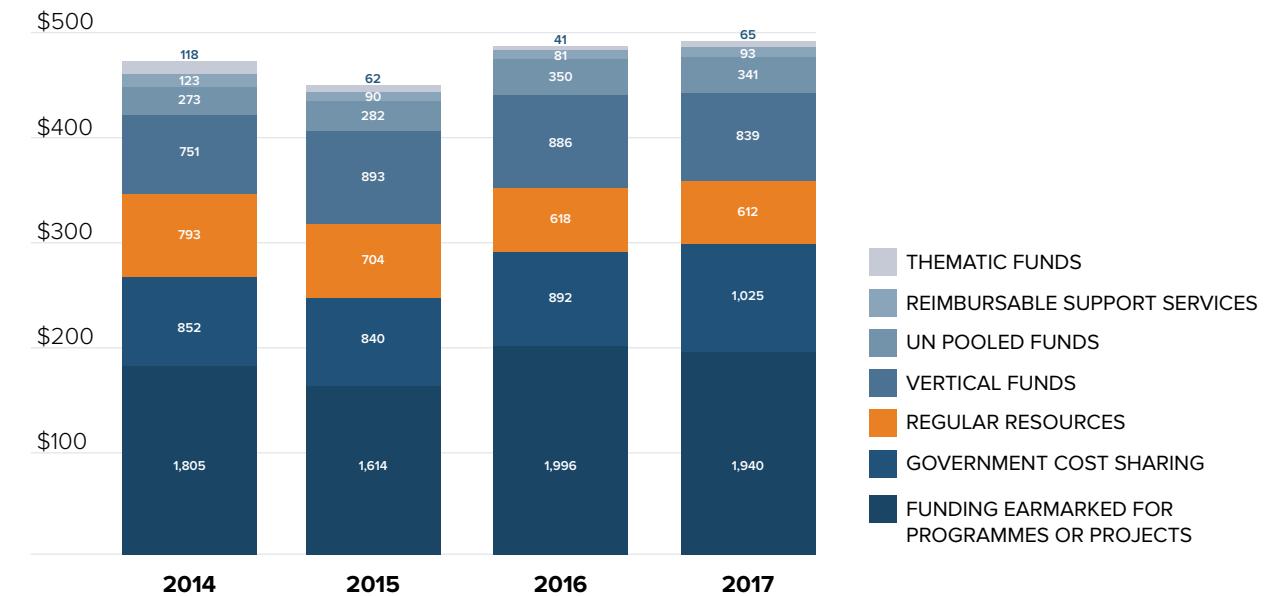


REIMBURSABLE SUPPORT SERVICES 1.9% Funds for management and support services to third parties, e.g. UN Volunteers, the Junior Professional Officer (JPO) Programme

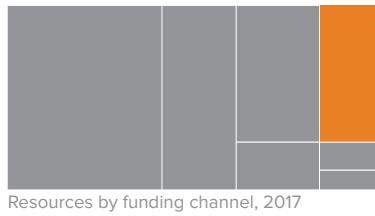
THEMATIC FUNDS 1.3% Pooled, flexible funding that allows UNDP and partners to align common goals to support country-level efforts to achieve the SDGs

Resources by funding channel trend, 2014-2017

All amounts in USD Millions



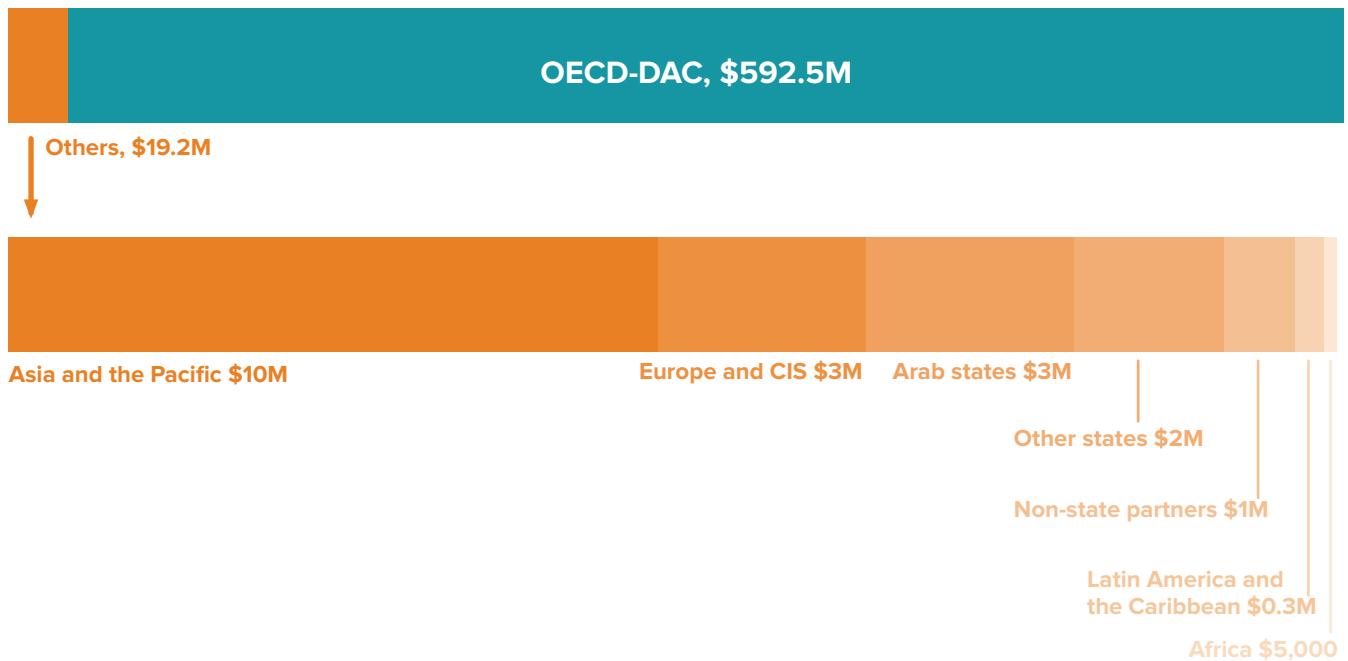
Resources by Funding Channel



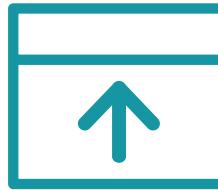
REGULAR RESOURCES

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, 2017



Partners that increased their contribution to regular resources, 2017



Estonia

Japan

Pakistan

Republic of Korea

Sweden

Partners that made multi-year pledges to regular resources



	Antigua and Barbuda	2016-2017
	Australia	2016-2019
	Belgium	2017-2020
	Canada	2016-2018
	Denmark	2017-2020
	Netherlands	2016-2017
	New Zealand	2016-2018
	Switzerland	2015-2017

CONTRIBUTORS TO REGULAR RESOURCES, 2017

United States	\$79,804,287
United Kingdom	\$72,559,367
Sweden	\$70,525,392
Japan	\$66,301,590
Norway	\$64,241,114
Switzerland	\$56,660,040
Canada	\$30,581,040
Netherlands	\$29,692,471
Germany	\$28,479,531
Denmark	\$27,252,612

Belgium	\$12,019,231
France	\$9,836,759
Australia	\$9,684,170
Republic of Korea	\$8,500,000
Ireland	\$8,271,078
Italy	\$5,903,188
New Zealand	\$5,551,700
India ¹	\$4,580,457
China	\$3,800,000
Turkey	\$3,000,000

Luxembourg	\$2,771,967
Saudi Arabia	\$2,000,000
Austria	\$1,865,407
Russia	\$1,100,000
Finland	\$1,085,776
ofo	\$1,000,000
Thailand	\$865,112
Spain	\$580,720
Kuwait	\$570,000
Bangladesh ²	\$500,000

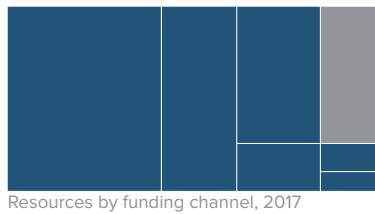
United Arab Emirates	\$324,000
Singapore	\$300,000
Costa Rica	\$211,792
Iceland	\$185,153
Chile	\$110,000
Morocco ²	\$106,659
Israel	\$100,000
Estonia	\$79,618
Pakistan	\$70,012
Indonesia ¹	\$70,000

Slovak Republic	\$59,242
Portugal	\$50,000
Viet Nam	\$35,000
Liechtenstein	\$25,100
Lao People's Democratic Republic	\$25,000
Malta	\$21,739
Mongolia ¹	\$17,000
Andorra	\$11,141
Cambodia	\$10,000

Guyana	\$9,927
Samoa	\$6,000
Cuba	\$5,000
Antigua and Barbuda	\$2,500
Myanmar	\$794

1. Contributions received in 2017 for 2016 not included.

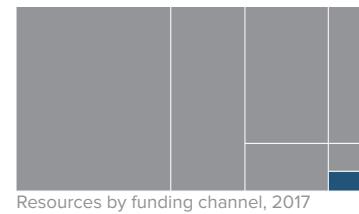
2. 2017 contribution received in 2018



OTHER RESOURCES

Other resources are earmarked for specific themes, programmes or projects, and represent a critical complement to the regular resource base. Other resources range from lightly earmarked funds like the Funding Windows, to highly earmarked funds at the global, regional, country or project level. In 2017, other resources comprised 88% of contributions to UNDP.

Other resources are channeled to UNDP through earmarking to specific programmes or projects, thematic funds, UN pooled funds, or vertical funds, and are described in more detail on the following pages.

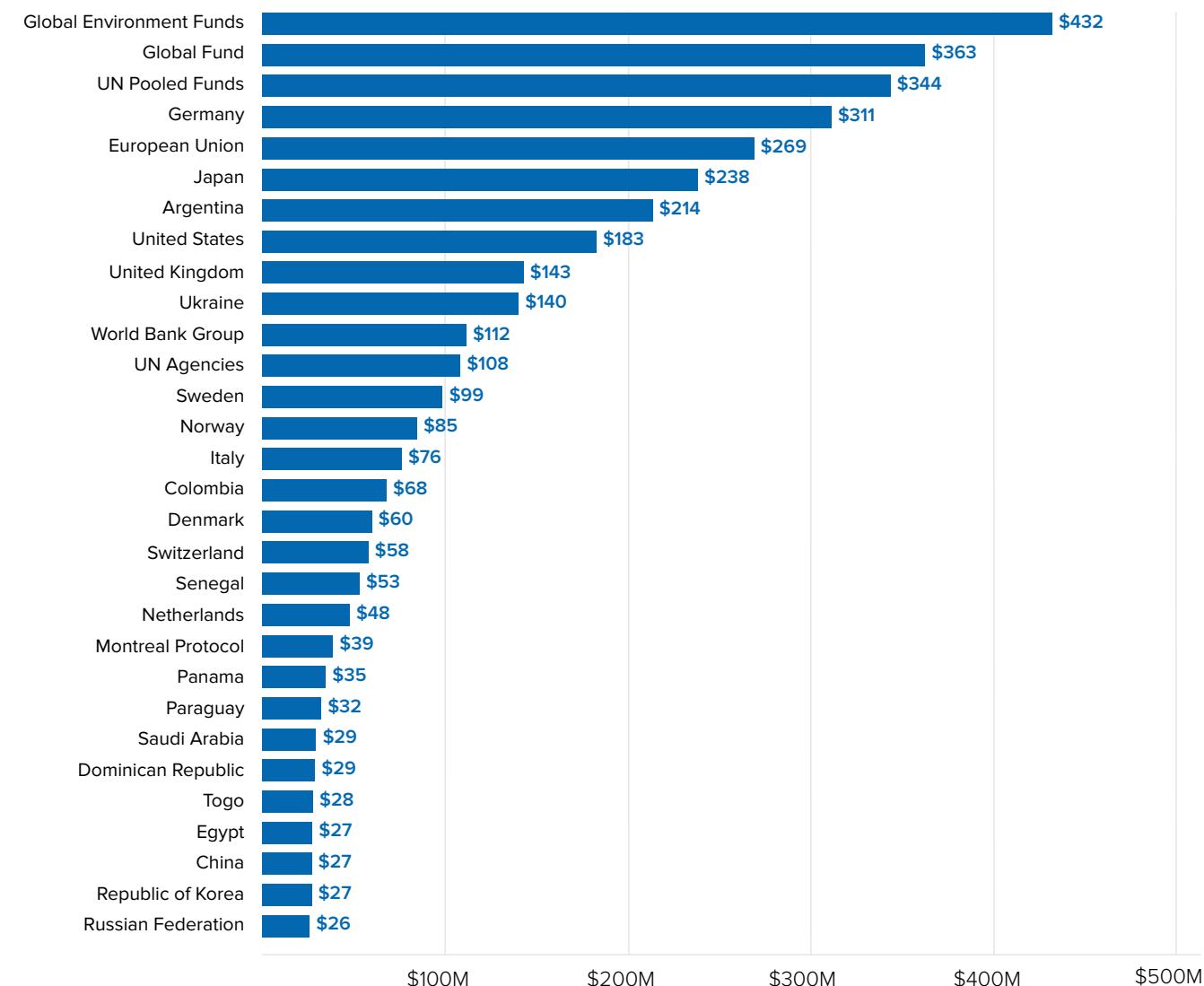


OTHER RESOURCES- THEMATIC FUNDS

The Funding Windows are an important vehicle to advance implementation of UNDP's Strategic Plan 2018-2021. They allow flexibility to support high priority needs, fill gaps and fund innovative interventions aligned with common thematic priorities. In 2016, UNDP launched the Funding Windows to facilitate contributions in a particular thematic area while allowing UNDP to allocate the funds to activities and locations where they are needed most. In 2017, eight government partners contributed a total \$63 million to the Funding Windows, representing an increase of 70% from 2016.

Top 30 contributors to other resources, 2017

All amounts in USD Millions



Sustainable
Development and
Poverty Eradication



Governance for
Inclusive and
Peaceful Societies

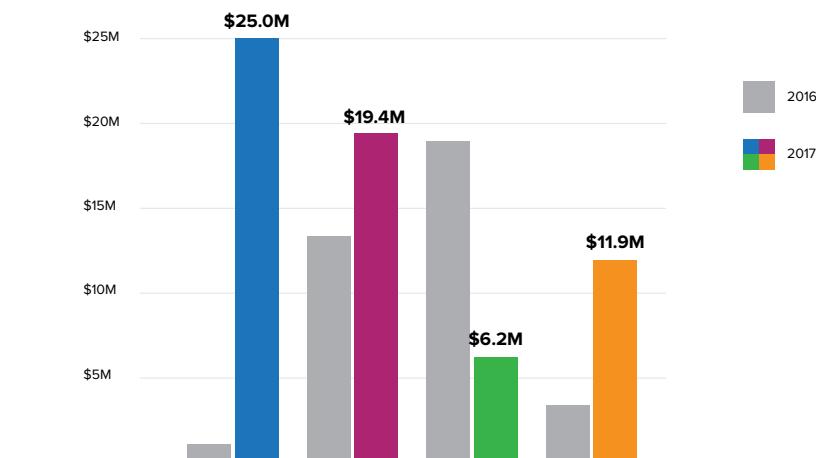


Climate Change
and Disaster Risk
Reduction

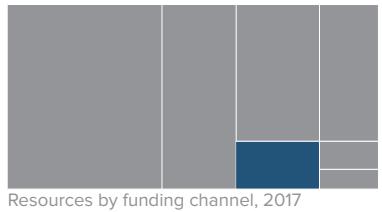


Emergency
Development Response
to Crisis and Recovery

Contributions to the UNDP Funding Windows, 2017



Contributor	SDP	GIPS	CCDR	EDR	2017 total contributions
Germany	\$23.7M	\$4.9M	\$5.9M	-	\$34.5M
Denmark	-	\$6.1M	-	\$6.1M	\$12.3M
Norway	-	\$4.3M	-	-	\$4.3M
Sweden	-	-	-	\$3.7M	\$3.7M
Republic Of Korea	-	\$3.0M	-	-	\$3.0M
Luxembourg	\$1.3M	\$1.1M	\$0.3M	-	\$2.7M
Switzerland	-	-	-	\$2.1M	\$2.1M
Portugal	\$0.03M	-	-	-	\$0.03M
Grand Total	\$25.0M	\$19.4M	\$6.2M	\$11.9M	\$62.6M



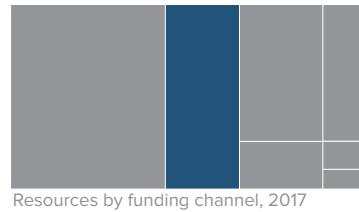
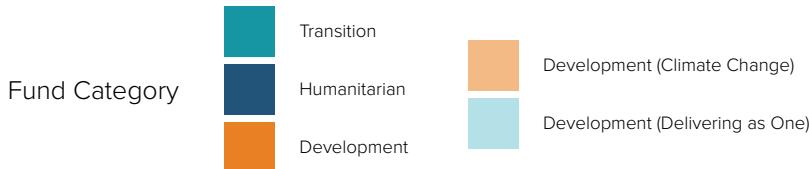
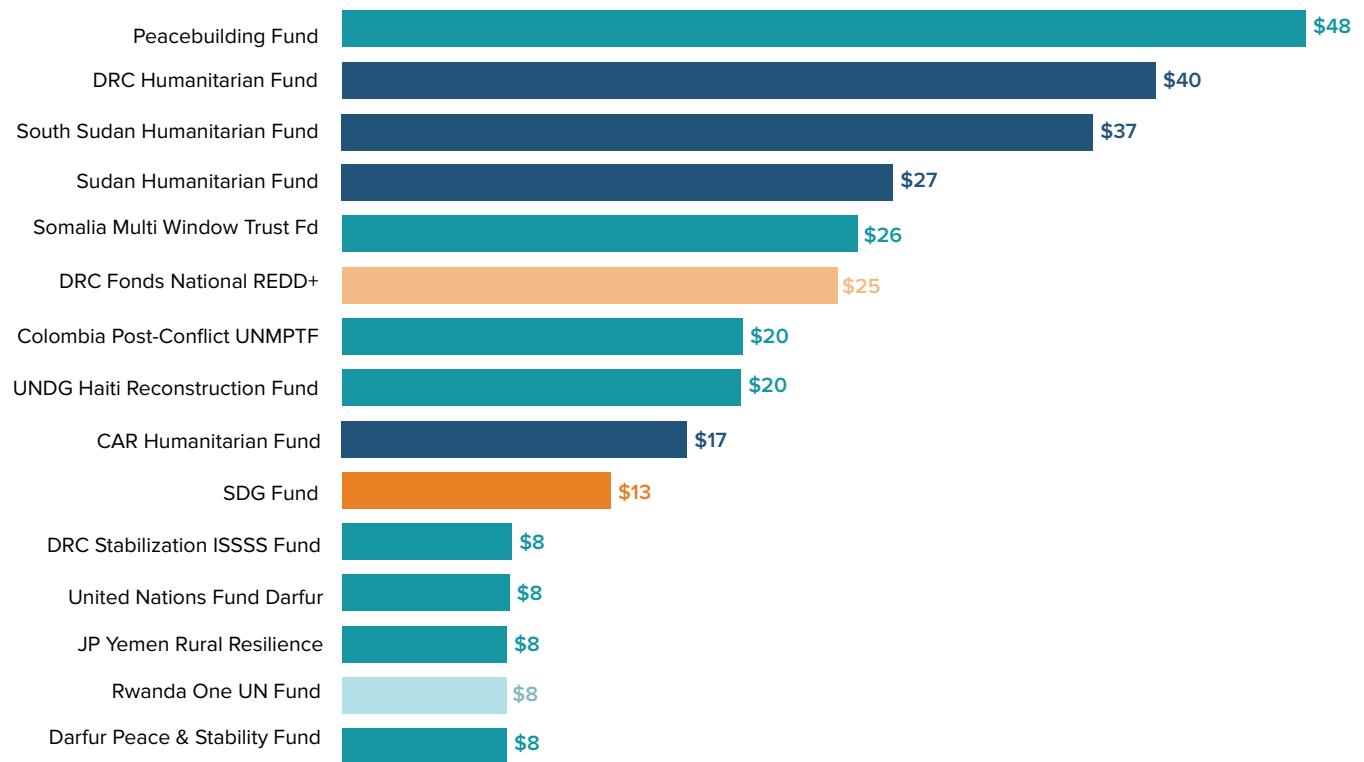
OTHER RESOURCES- UN POOLED FUNDS

United Nations pooled funds are multi-entity funding mechanisms designed to support a clearly defined programmatic scope and results framework through co-mingled contributions held by a UN fund administrator. They improve aid coordination and coherence, promote better risk management, broaden the donor base for the UN system, facilitate transformative change, and bridge humanitarian, peace and security, and development assistance.

UNDP houses the Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTFO), which allows multiple donors to pool their funding to support large-scale projects and initiatives of the UN system and national governments. In 2017, the MPTFO received deposits to pooled funds of \$860 million, and made transfers of \$736 million to participating organizations for humanitarian, transition and development inter-agency funds. UNDP received \$341 million of the funds transferred, comprising 7% of total contributions received.

Top 15 UN pooled funds received by UNDP as a participating UN organization, 2017

All amounts in US Millions

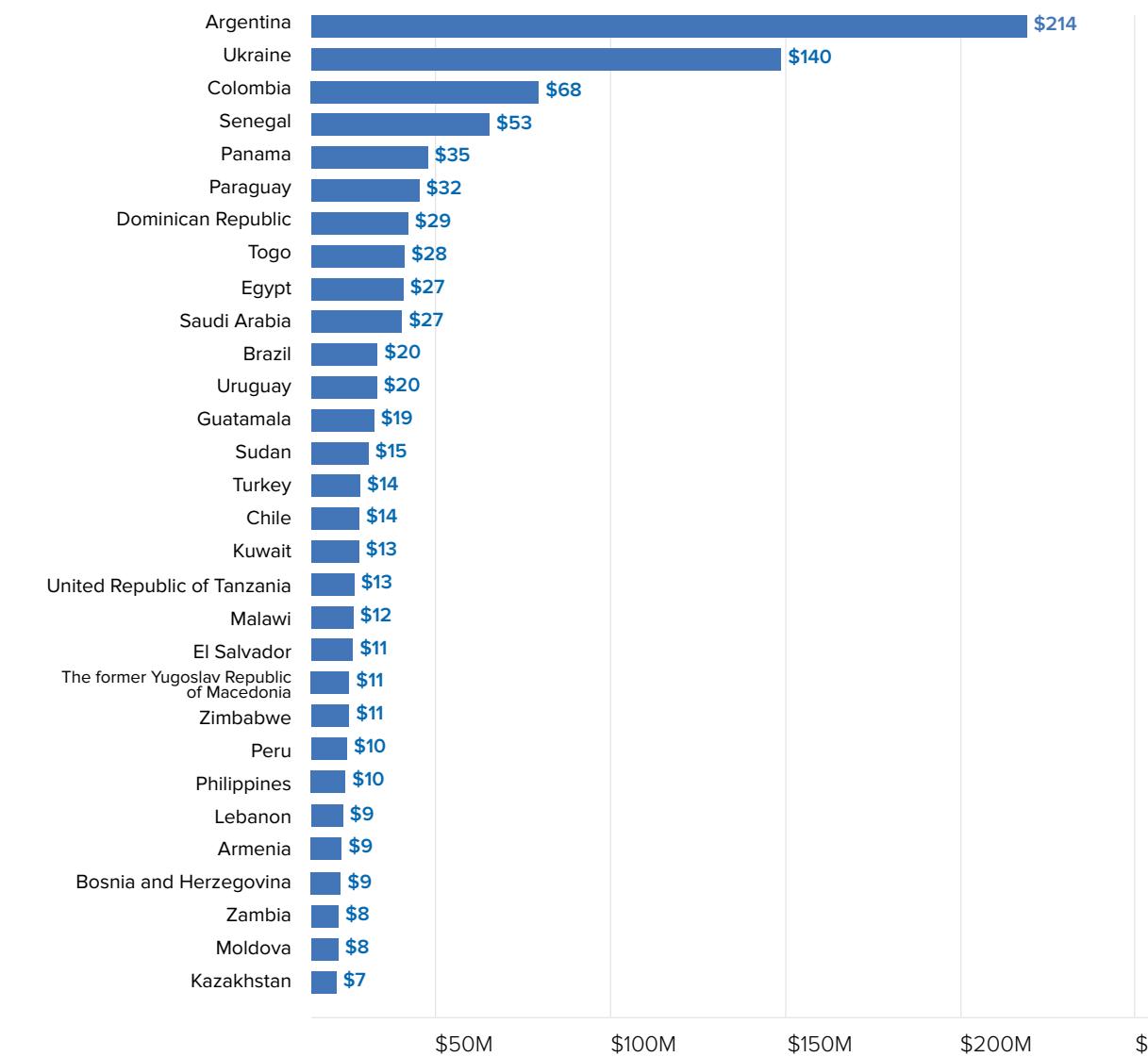


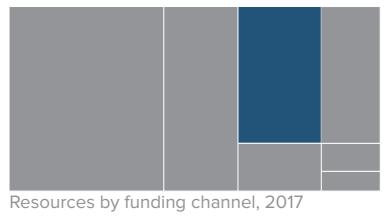
OTHER RESOURCES- GOVERNMENT COST SHARING

Government cost sharing (GCS) is a voluntary funding mechanism by which programme-country governments earmark contributions for projects in their own countries. GCS strengthens national ownership in development. In 2017, GCS contributions increased by 15% to \$1.025 billion, comprising 21% of total contributions. The chart below shows the top GCS contributors in 2017.

Top 30 contributors to government cost sharing, 2017

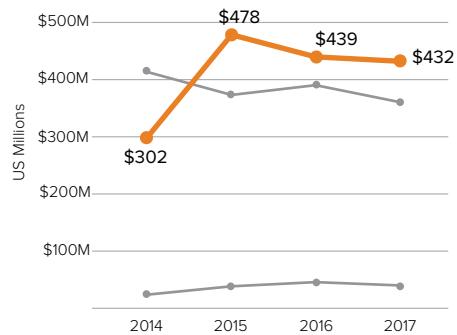
All amounts in USD Millions





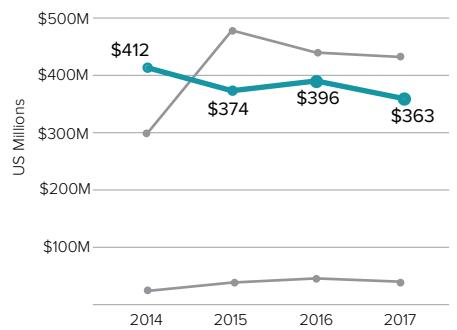
OTHER RESOURCES- VERTICAL FUNDS

Vertical funds focus “vertically” on specific themes but are not directly administered by a UN entity and do not have a UN lead role in the fund allocation process. Vertical funds accounted for 17% of total contributions to UNDP in 2017.



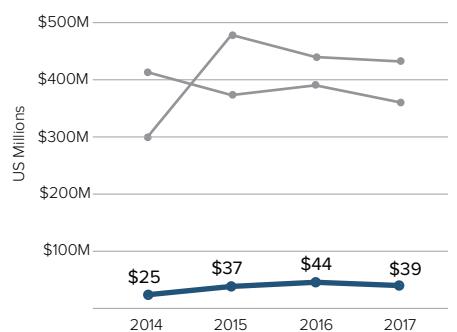
Global Environment Funds:

UNDP partners with seven environmental vertical funds, with the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the Green Climate Fund (GCF) having the largest portfolios. In 2017, 840 projects were active in 141 countries with a total grant investment of \$3.6 billion. Since 1992, UNDP's role in the partnership has been to support countries to transform markets, strengthen resilience of vulnerable communities, and build capacity to safeguard their natural capital. Since 2015, UNDP has supported 17 countries to access \$519 million from the GCF.



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

Since 2003, UNDP has supported the implementation of Global Fund grants in challenging country contexts. UNDP manages the grants while building countries' capacities, with the aim of transferring full responsibility when circumstances permit. UNDP supports governments in promoting access to HIV, TB and malaria care and support services. Currently, UNDP manages 36 grants covering 19 countries with a total value of \$1.4 billion in signed agreements.



Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol:

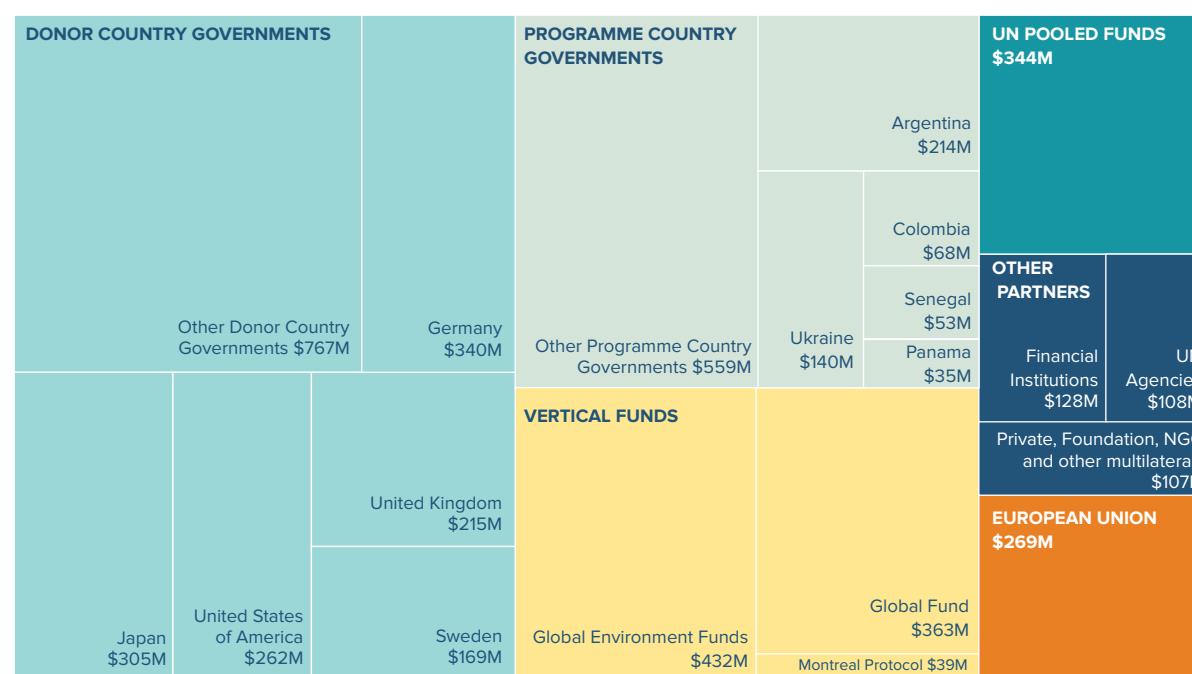
As an implementing agency of the Multilateral Fund, UNDP helps developing countries eliminate ozone-depleting substances (ODS) and introduce suitable alternatives to protect the Ozone Layer. In 2017, UNDP assisted 16 countries to access fast-start funding to support early ratification of the Kigali Amendment on Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) and pilot HFC phase-down projects. From 2014 to 2017, UNDP supported 49 countries to access \$152 million from the Multilateral Fund.

Resources by Partner

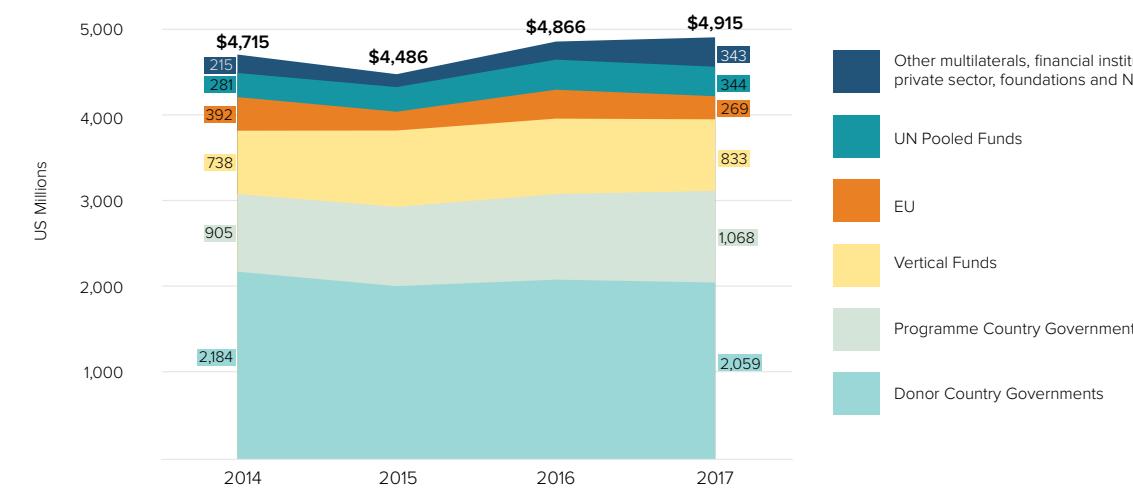
RESOURCES BY PARTNER

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. From 2014 to 2017, total contributions to UNDP increased by 4% to \$4.915 billion, demonstrating partners' continued faith in UNDP. During the same period, funding from donor country governments decreased while other partner groups' funding increased, affirming UNDP's efforts to diversify the donor base. In 2017, donor country governments provided 42% of UNDP's funding, followed by 22% from programme country governments, and 17% from vertical funds.

Resources by partner, 2017

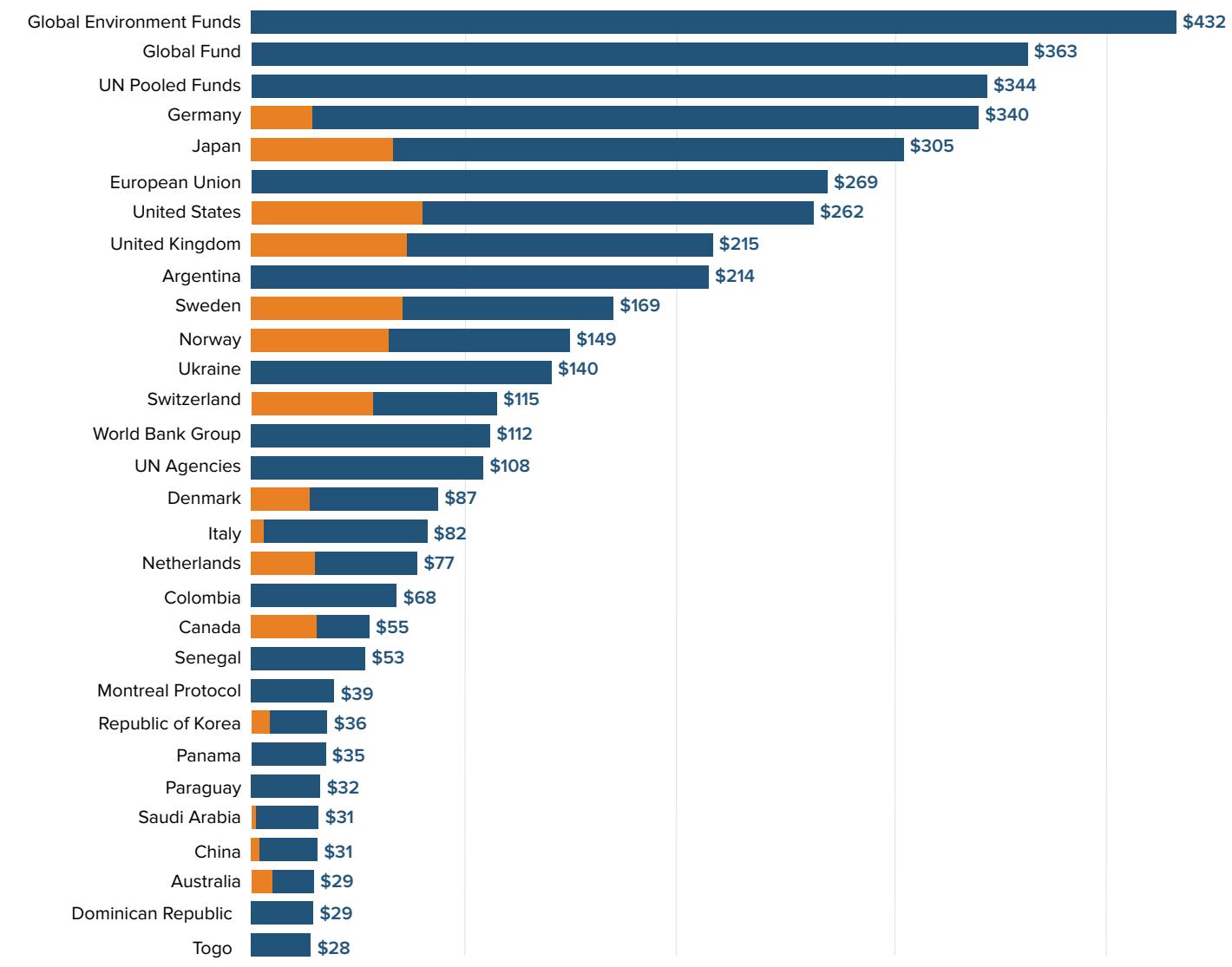


Resources by partner trend, 2014-2017



Top 30 resource partners, 2017

The top 30 resource partners contributed \$4.247 billion, or 86% of total contributions received in 2017. The chart below shows their regular resources, other resources, and total contribution.



FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

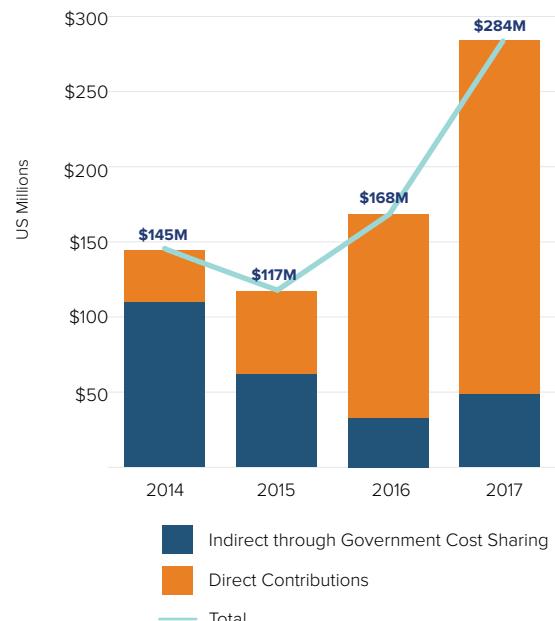
UNDP continues to grow its engagement with International Financial Institutions (IFIs) to advance cooperation at the country level, and provide support to governments seeking innovative sources of financing.

In 2017, contributions from IFIs increased 69% to \$284 million from \$168 million in 2016. This total includes direct grant contributions from KfW, which are reflected in Germany's contributions to UNDP; indirect contributions to support loan implementation through government cost sharing; and direct grants from other IFIs.

Total Contributions by IFI, 2017



IFI Contributions by type, 2014-2017



UNDP has launched Action Plans, MoUs, and/or standard financing agreements with:

- African Development Bank
- Asian Development Bank
- Caribbean Development Bank
- China Development Bank
- Corporación Andina de Fomento (CAF)
- Council of Europe Development Bank
- European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
- European Investment Bank
- Inter-American Development Bank
- International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)
- Islamic Development Bank
- World Bank

In the spotlight:

In **Yemen**,
UNDP and the World Bank are working
together to implement a

**\$300m
IDA GRANT**

to provide short-term employment and
service restoration in over 300 districts,
supporting local institutions...

...to create over
9m WORKING DAYS
for
400,000 FAMILIES

and helping 2.5m Yemenis access key
basic services (2016-2018).

In 2017, UNDP launched:

- A Fiduciary Principles Agreement with **African Development Bank**
- A renewed MoU with **Council of Europe Development Bank**
- A Framework Cooperation Agreement with **Caribbean Development Bank**
- A joint statement to strengthen cooperation with **China Development Bank**
- A new action plan with the **European Bank for Reconstruction and Development**

PRIVATE SECTOR

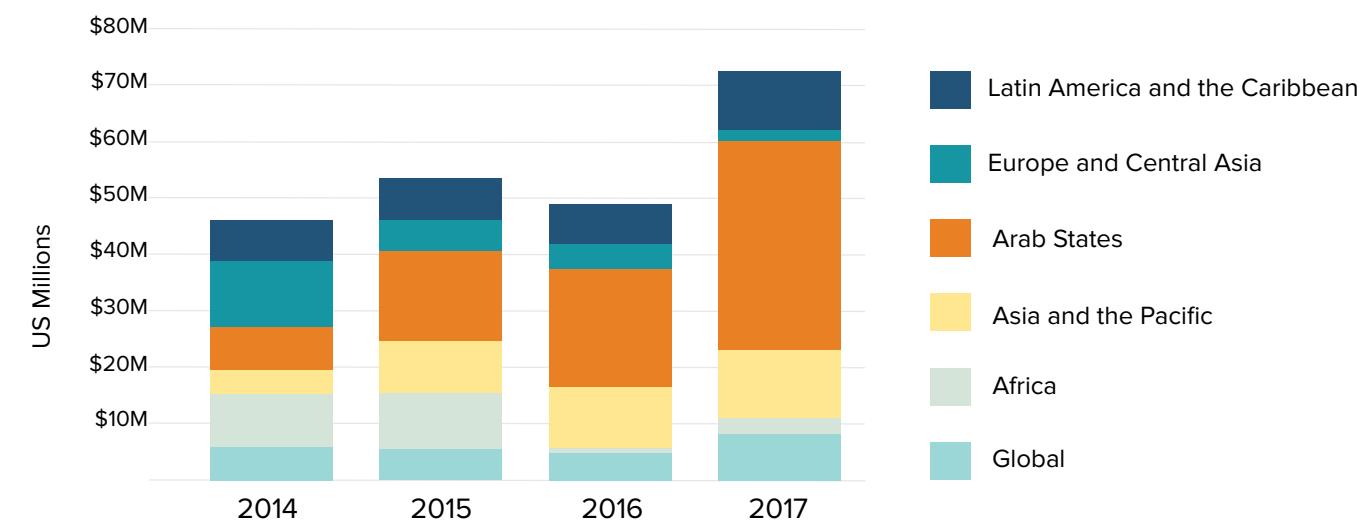
UNDP has a long track record partnering with the private sector including companies, foundations and NGOs. Since 2014, total contributions received from the private sector reached \$222 million. In 2017, this figure increased by 46% compared to 2016, reaching \$74 million. Although it represents less than 2% of UNDP's total funding, the private sector remains a key partner for UNDP to mobilize additional financial and non-financial resources to support the SDGs.



\$222M Total contributions from private sector, foundations and NGOs since 2014

\$74M Total contributions from private sector, foundations and NGOs received in 2017

Private sector contribution by region, 2014-2017



Ikea Foundation, with a contribution of \$12.3 million, has partnered with UNDP's Disha project to provide employment opportunities to one million underprivileged women across India. Through this innovative public-private partnership, young women have entered traditionally male-dominated industries for the first time and 100,000 girls and women have received career counseling to-date.

IKEA Foundation

GSMA Mobile for Development Foundation's partnership with UNDP is part of the larger effort to promote business solutions for the SDGs. As a pilot initiative, UNDP and GSMA are promoting collaboration between government and mobile industry leadership to co-create commercially viable mobile solutions that have positive impact on the SDGs in Ghana, Bangladesh, Uganda, and Myanmar.



List of Contributions by Partner, 2017

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

Government	Regular	Other	Total	Contributions to local office costs	U-MIC/NCC contributions*	In-kind contributions
Albania	-	\$195,174	\$195,174	\$410,194	-	-
Algeria	-	\$487,639	\$487,639	\$550,000	-	-
Andorra	\$11,141	-	\$11,141	-	-	-
Angola	-	-	-	\$671,100	-	\$917,975
Antigua and Barbuda	\$2,500	-	\$2,500	-	-	-
Argentina	-	\$213,528,279	\$213,528,279	\$324	\$545,165	-
Armenia	-	\$9,114,193	\$9,114,193	\$150,000	-	\$345,428
Australia	\$9,684,170	\$19,518,521	\$29,202,691	-	-	-
Austria	\$1,865,407	\$10,571,908	\$12,437,316	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	-	\$1,963,573	\$1,963,573	-	-	\$183,431
Bahrain	-	\$1,599,728	\$1,599,728	-	\$1,000,000	\$216,382
Bangladesh ^{1,3}	\$500,000	\$143,759	\$643,759	\$17,024	-	-
Barbados	-	-	-	-	\$66,089	\$565,505
Belarus	-	-	-	\$232,461	-	\$435,916
Belgium	\$12,019,231	\$1,667,035	\$13,686,266	-	-	-
Belize	-	-	-	\$62,475	-	\$11,981
Benin	-	\$1,022,824	\$1,022,824	\$87,020	-	\$97,560
Bhutan	-	\$41,458	\$41,458	\$84,880	-	\$43,807
Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	\$8,735,876	\$8,735,876	\$749,064	-	-
Botswana	-	\$2,019,195	\$2,019,195	-	\$144,900	\$28,494
Brazil	-	\$22,148,912	\$22,148,912	-	\$585,877	-
British Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	\$24,411	-
Burkina Faso	-	\$1,798,289	\$1,798,289	\$319,076	-	-
Burundi	-	\$4,221	\$4,221	-	-	\$477,432
Cambodia	\$10,000	-	\$10,000	\$45,727	-	-
Cameroon	-	-	-	\$389,741	-	-
Canada	\$30,581,040	\$24,544,465	\$55,125,504	-	-	-
Cabo Verde	-	\$198,583	\$198,583	-	-	-
Chile	\$110,000	\$14,235,112	\$14,345,112	-	\$628,000	\$457,527
China	\$3,800,000	\$27,078,549	\$30,878,549	\$858,373	-	-
Colombia	-	\$67,890,514	\$67,890,514	\$200,000	-	-
Comoros	-	-	-	-	-	\$79,429
Congo (Republic of)	-	\$17,350	\$17,350	\$162,648	-	\$390,453
Cook Islands	-	-	-	\$48,943	-	-
Costa Rica	\$211,792	\$466,507	\$678,298	\$493,008	-	-

Government	Regular	Other	Total	Contributions to local office costs	U-MIC/NCC contributions*	In-kind contributions
Côte d'Ivoire	-	\$1,260,832	\$1,260,832	\$644,264	-	\$31,918
Croatia	-	\$500,000	\$500,000	-	-	-
Cuba	\$5,000	-	\$5,000	-	-	-
Curaçao	-	\$212,000	\$212,000	-	-	-
Cyprus	-	\$446,764	\$446,764	-	-	\$24,597
Czech Republic	-	\$2,335,941	\$2,335,941	-	-	-
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	-	-	-	-	-	\$69,653
Denmark	\$27,252,612	\$59,936,208	\$87,188,820	-	-	-
Djibouti	-	\$119,950	\$119,950	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	-	\$28,819,499	\$28,819,499	-	-	\$79,320
Ecuador	-	\$1,764,278	\$1,764,278	-	-	-
Egypt	-	\$27,397,796	\$27,397,796	-	-	-
El Salvador	-	\$11,301,561	\$11,301,561	-	-	-
Equatorial Guinea	-	\$4,118,276	\$4,118,276	-	-	-
Eritrea	-	\$232,719	\$232,719	\$49,612	-	-
Estonia	\$79,618	\$329,412	\$409,030	-	-	-
Ethiopia	-	\$1,917,832	\$1,917,832	\$201,877	-	\$530,373
Fiji	-	-	-	\$672,418	-	-
Finland	\$1,085,776	\$13,459,831	\$14,545,607	-	-	-
France	\$9,836,759	\$9,892,410	\$19,729,169	-	-	-
Gabon	-	-	-	-	-	\$124,984
Gambia	-	-	-	\$204,175	-	-
Georgia	-	\$417,530	\$417,530	\$248,454	-	\$511,975
Germany	\$28,479,531	\$311,223,290	\$339,702,821	-	-	\$1,145,044
Ghana ¹	\$5,000	-	\$5,000	-	-	\$260,361
Grenada	-	-	-	\$61,548	-	-
Guatemala	-	\$18,655,108	\$18,655,108	\$261,147	-	-
Guinea	-	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	-	-	-
Guinea-Bissau	-	\$1,543,337	\$1,543,337	-	-	-
Guyana	\$9,927	-	\$9,927	\$317,794	-	\$151,224
Haiti	-	\$6,745,893	\$6,745,893	-	-	-
Honduras	-	\$4,164,007	\$4,164,007	\$36,492	-	-
Hungary	-	\$100,000	\$100,000	-	-	-
Iceland	\$185,153	-	\$185,153	-	-	-
India ²	\$4,820,676	\$10,121,929	\$14,942,605	\$281,413	-	\$385,129

Government	Regular	Other	Total	Contributions to local office costs	U-MIC/NCC contributions*	In-kind contributions
Indonesia ²	\$140,000	\$274,771	\$414,771	\$820,967	-	-
Iran (Islamic Republic of)		\$368,911	\$368,911	\$93,587	-	-
Iraq	-	\$2,209,484	\$2,209,484	-	-	-
Ireland	\$8,271,078	\$4,863,603	\$13,134,681	-	-	-
Israel	\$100,000	\$5,000	\$105,000	-	-	-
Italy	\$5,903,188	\$76,203,185	\$82,106,372	-	-	-
Jamaica	-	\$1,000	\$1,000	-	-	\$93,045
Japan	\$66,301,590	\$238,250,370	\$304,551,960	-	-	\$190,871
Jordan	-	\$710,036	\$710,036	\$397,887	-	-
Kazakhstan	-	\$8,048,676	\$8,048,676	-	\$1,511,407	\$165,069
Kenya	-	-	-	\$190,149	-	-
Kosovo (As per UNSCR 1244)	-	\$1,399,763	\$1,399,763	-	-	-
Kuwait	\$570,000	\$12,800,000	\$13,370,000	-	\$1,973,684	\$364,974
Kyrgyzstan	-	\$43,647	\$43,647	-	-	\$265,762
Lao People's Democratic Republic	\$25,000	\$6,000	\$31,000	-	-	\$221,670
Lebanon	-	\$9,427,457	\$9,427,457	\$1,335,402	\$2,416,586	-
Lesotho	-	-	-	\$49,963	-	\$656,456
Liberia	-	-	-	\$49,950	-	-
Liechtenstein	\$25,100	\$104,275	\$129,376	-	-	-
Luxembourg	\$2,771,967	\$6,740,798	\$9,512,765	-	-	-
Madagascar	-	-	-	\$195,262	-	-
Malawi	-	\$12,369,930	\$12,369,930	\$28,553	-	\$62,640
Malaysia	-	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	-	\$233,574	\$902,656
Maldives	-	\$15,047	\$15,047	\$89,859	-	-
Mali	-	\$560,840	\$560,840	\$394,468	-	-
Malta	\$21,739	-	\$21,739	-	-	-
Mauritania	-	-	-	\$75,821	-	-
Mauritius	-	\$659,662	\$659,662	-	\$305,301	-
Mexico	-	\$6,587,278	\$6,587,278	-	\$4,064,400	-
Micronesia	-	-	-	\$57,028	-	-
Moldova	-	\$8,035,794	\$8,035,794	\$109,862	-	\$376,000
Mongolia ²	\$34,000	\$49,985	\$83,985	\$619,401	-	\$99,840
Montenegro	-	\$3,732,036	\$3,732,036	-	\$409,137	\$185,653
Morocco ³	-	\$6,518,589	\$6,518,589	\$369,573	-	-
Mozambique	-	-	-	-	-	\$171,252
Myanmar	\$794	-	\$794	\$485	-	\$230,051
Namibia	-	\$3,411,165	\$3,411,165	-	-	\$322,916
Nauru	-	-	-	\$81,629	-	-

Government	Regular	Other	Total	Contributions to local office costs	U-MIC/NCC contributions*	In-kind contributions
Nepal	-	\$784,698	\$784,698	\$138,154	-	-
Netherlands	\$29,692,471	\$47,759,684	\$77,452,155	-	-	-
New Zealand	\$5,551,700	\$8,333,872	\$13,885,572	-	-	-
Niger	-	-	-	-	-	\$111,113
Nigeria	-	\$4,410,245	\$4,410,245	-	-	\$775,516
Norway	\$64,241,114	\$84,532,740	\$148,773,855	-	-	-
Pakistan	\$70,012	\$3,473,519	\$3,543,531	\$321,112	-	-
Palau	-	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$45,230	-	-
Palestine (State of)	-	\$6,896,873	\$6,896,873	-	-	-
Panama	-	\$34,743,855	\$34,743,855	-	\$500,000	\$22,000
Papua New Guinea	-	-	-	\$100,996	-	-
Paraguay	-	\$32,220,650	\$32,220,650	-	-	-
Peru	-	\$10,163,951	\$10,163,951	-	-	-
Philippines	-	\$9,542,302	\$9,542,302	\$849,331	-	-
Poland	-	\$1,647,497	\$1,647,497	-	-	-
Portugal	\$50,000	\$380,946	\$430,946	-	-	-
Republic of Korea	\$8,500,000	\$27,013,123	\$35,513,123	-	-	-
Russian Federation	\$1,100,000	\$25,908,371	\$27,008,371	-	-	-
Rwanda	-	-	-	-	-	\$336,643
Saint Lucia	-	-	-	\$9,532	-	-
Samoa	\$6,000	\$1,000	\$7,000	\$304,700	-	\$65,634
Saudi Arabia	\$2,000,000	\$29,431,058	\$31,431,058	-	\$2,400,000	\$138,583
Senegal	-	\$53,179,990	\$53,179,990	-	-	-
Serbia	-	\$7,345,315	\$7,345,315	\$430,305	-	\$335,890
Singapore	\$300,000	\$356,674	\$656,674	-	-	-
Slovak Republic	\$59,242	\$1,900,000	\$1,959,242	-	-	-
Solomon Islands	-	\$192,000	\$192,000	-	-	-
South Africa	-	\$4,209,088	\$4,209,088	\$553,328	-	\$318,615
Spain	\$580,720	\$3,677,327	\$4,258,047	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	-	\$193,823	\$193,823	\$1,383,057	-	\$125,196
Sudan	-	\$14,560,277	\$14,560,277	-	-	\$741,304
Suriname	-	-	-	-	-	\$27,429
Sweden	\$70,525,392	\$98,610,429	\$169,135,821	-	-	-
Switzerland	\$56,660,040	\$57,964,907	\$114,624,947	-	-	-
Tajikistan	-	-	-	\$28,800	-	\$48,514
Thailand	\$865,112	\$70,613	\$935,725	\$462,934	-	-
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	-	\$11,261,792	\$11,261,792	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	-	\$1,848,435	\$1,848,435	\$115,476	-	-

Government	Regular	Other	Total	Contributions to local office costs	U-MIC/NCC contributions*	In-kind contributions
Togo	-	\$27,750,864	\$27,750,864	-	-	\$74,278
Tonga	-	-	-	\$20,411	-	\$24,787
Trinidad and Tobago	-	\$880,682	\$880,682	-	\$1,261,442	-
Tunisia	-	-	-	\$94,871	-	-
Turkey	\$3,000,000	\$19,006,363	\$22,006,363	-	\$960,894	-
Turkmenistan	-	\$3,977,864	\$3,977,864	-	-	\$305,616
Tuvalu	-	\$25,990	\$25,990	-	-	-
Ukraine	-	\$140,234,077	\$140,234,077	\$164,131	-	\$183,044
United Arab Emirates	\$324,000	\$1,683,654	\$2,007,654	-	\$1,089,028	\$79,302
United Kingdom	\$72,559,367	\$142,847,390	\$215,406,756	-	-	-
United Republic of Tanzania	-	\$12,520,251	\$12,520,251	-	-	\$612,948
United States	\$79,804,287	\$182,673,868	\$262,478,155	-	-	-
Uruguay	-	\$19,515,001	\$19,515,001	-	\$434,504	-
Uzbekistan	-	\$12,085,342	\$12,085,342	-	-	-
Vanuatu	-	-	-	\$9,000	-	-
Venezuela	-	\$136,951	\$136,951	-	-	-
Viet Nam	\$35,000	-	\$35,000	\$86,426	-	-
Zambia	-	\$8,069,250	\$8,069,250	\$340,821	-	-
Zimbabwe	-	\$10,608,982	\$10,608,982	\$303,520	-	-
165 Governments	\$610,644,246	\$2,516,186,950	\$3,126,831,196	\$19,233,231	\$20,554,399	\$16,201,167

Non-government partner groups	Regular	Other	Total
European Union	-	\$268,997,390	\$268,997,390
Financial Institutions ⁴	-	\$128,133,084	\$128,133,084
Other Multilaterals	-	\$33,009,801	\$33,009,801
Private sector, foundations and NGOs	\$1,061,343	\$72,547,834	\$73,609,177
UN Agencies	-	\$108,262,393	\$108,262,393
UN Pooled Funds	-	\$343,507,258	\$343,507,258
Vertical Funds	-	\$833,157,372	\$833,157,372
Total, Non-government partner groups	\$1,061,343	\$1,787,615,132	\$1,788,676,475
2017 CONTRIBUTION TOTAL	\$611,705,589	\$4,303,802,082	\$4,915,507,671

*Amounts shown here are contributions to local office costs from Upper Middle-Income Countries (U-MIC) and Net Contributor Countries (NCC).

1. Regular resources contribution intended for 2016.

2. Regular resources amount includes contribution intended for 2016 but received in 2017.

3. Regular resources amount excludes contribution intended for 2017 but received in 2018.

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



United Nations Development Programme

1 United Nations Plaza

New York, NY 10017

www.undp.org