

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

UNDP IN FOCUS 2015/2016



50  
YEARS

*Empowered lives. Resilient nations.*

# LOOKING FORWARD

Building partnerships for a better future



## FOREWORD

UNDP commemorates its 50th anniversary this year. When UNDP was founded in 1966, around one in every three people was living in poverty. As UNDP begins its second half-century, the number of people in extreme poverty stands at about one in eight. Today, UNDP continues to work actively with governments and other partners to make that number even lower.

In 2015-2016, the development challenges impacting the world were thrown into stark relief. The Syria crisis entered its sixth year, with more than 250,000 people dead and some 12 million displaced. The devastating earthquake in Nepal last year killed more than 8,000 people and left many homeless. Despite great progress, women were still underrepresented in governments

and parliaments and overrepresented in the population of people living in poverty 20 years after the 1995 UN Fourth World Conference on Women.

Yet UNDP remains confident about the prospects for development. 2015 was also a watershed year for all who are concerned about the future of people and our planet, including UNDP and the wider UN system.

In September 2015, world leaders signed an historic agreement to end poverty and protect the planet on which we all depend. For the next 15 years, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) will guide UNDP's work to support governments to eradicate poverty, reduce inequalities, and achieve sustainable development. UNDP, with its partners within and beyond the UN system, will support countries to achieve the SDGs and fulfil the promise they hold for all people.



Eighty-five Heads of State, Heads of Government, and Ministers, in addition to other senior officials, representing more than 160 countries across the world met on 24 February 2016 in the United Nations General Assembly Hall to commemorate UNDP's 50th anniversary and chart a course for the future of global development.

In December 2015, the international community agreed in Paris on a farsighted new agreement to tackle climate change and adapt to the consequences already being experienced. UNDP played an important role in supporting countries to design strategies that boost inclusive growth in sustainable ways.

UNDP itself is performing well. The Mid-Term Review of our Strategic Plan showed that we are on track to meet the results expected. We met our target of 50 per cent female staff two years ahead of schedule. We were ranked first on the independent Aid Transparency Index for the second year running.

Internal changes contributed to improved external results. We supported the creation of more than 1.3 million new jobs in 94 countries; the registration of more than 68 million new voters in 37 countries; and

the drawing up of more than 1,000 disaster risk reduction and adaptation plans in 51 countries. More jobs, prosperity, resilience, and democratic governance come from UNDP's work.

UNDP is working hard with governments, civil society, the private sector, and other partners to build on its achievements of the past 50 years. We lead the UN development system and are active in nearly 170 countries and territories. We connect people to the knowledge and resources required to build better lives.

We are committed to playing our part in fulfilling the promise of the Sustainable Development Goals. We hope you will join us in this historic effort.

Helen Clark  
UNDP Administrator

## RESULTS

UNDP is dedicated to improving the lives of people worldwide—helping countries make sure their people thrive in safe and healthy communities.

The work that UNDP and partners do towards that end is diverse, and the results speak for themselves.

### TRANSPARENCY

Twice in a row now, UNDP has topped the Aid Transparency Index compiled by Publish What You Fund, an organization that advocates for and measures transparency among international aid agencies.

Transparency is vital to build and maintain trust with all partners and with the people we serve. Partners who channel funding through UNDP have a right to know how it is used, as do citizens.

UNDP's commitment to transparency is evidenced by the data we publish about every aspect of the organization's work and finances; our efforts to make this data available and comprehensible to the layperson; and by how we use data to plan our programs and improve our work.

We remain dedicated to continually improving the quality and comprehensiveness of our data. For UNDP, this is about building and maintaining trust and confidence with all partners.



# 18.6 M

PEOPLE BENEFITTING FROM  
IMPROVED LIVELIHOODS



# 1.35 M

NEW JOBS—42% FOR WOMEN



OVER

# 68 M

NEW VOTERS REGISTERED  
IN 37 COUNTRIES



2.1 M

PEOPLE GAINING ACCESS TO LEGAL  
AID IN 33 COUNTRIES—51% WOMEN



1,035 PLANS

FOR DISASTER REDUCTION AND ADAPTATION  
PUT IN PLACE IN 51 COUNTRIES



OVER

2.5 M

PEOPLE ACHIEVING BETTER ACCESS  
TO ENERGY IN 45 COUNTRIES



1.79 M

PEOPLE RECEIVING ANTIRETROVIRAL  
TREATMENT IN 21 COUNTRIES



35 COUNTRIES

WITH ENFORCEABLE REGULATIONS ADDRESSING  
DISASTER AND CLIMATE RISKS



76 COUNTRIES

IMPLEMENTING MEASURES TOWARDS LOW-  
EMISSIONS AND CLIMATE-RESILIENT DEVELOPMENT

## HIGHLIGHTS

# GLOBAL EVENTS

2015-2016 was a banner year for the world coming together to agree on a vision for a better future and the plans to make it a reality.

UNDP actively participated in several major conferences that brought together world leaders, the UN, civil society, the private sector, and others. These events focused, variously, on climate change, disaster response and preparedness, humanitarianism, and more. Together, they helped steer the world—and UNDP—on its path through the next 15 years and beyond.



### THIRD UN WORLD CONFERENCE ON DISASTER RISK REDUCTION, SENDAI

In March 2015, UNDP took part in the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in Sendai, Japan. At the conference, a new framework for disaster risk reduction was adopted, which identified new ways of cooperating. UNDP helped shape the framework and is guided by it. Every year, UNDP invests hundreds of millions of dollars in helping countries recover from and reduce the risk of disasters. Pictured, disaster response training in Haiti.



### FINANCING FOR DEVELOPMENT, ADDIS ABABA

In July 2015, UNDP joined high-level political representatives at the Financing for Development conference in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. They adopted an international agreement on how to finance the ambitious agenda of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which were finalized two months later.



## SDG SUMMIT, NEW YORK

In September 2015 in New York, world leaders adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which includes a set of 17 Sustainable Development Goals to end poverty, fight inequality and injustice, and tackle climate change by 2030. This historic agenda will guide the work of UNDP, a global leader in supporting countries to implement the SDGs. Meanwhile, for the UNDP-cosponsored Social Good Summit, 109 countries held conferences, festivals, and other events to celebrate the Goals. With 50 years of experience in development and a substantive role in coordinating the work of the United Nations at country-level, UNDP is a key partner in supporting countries to reach the Goals. Pictured, schoolchildren in Mexico promoted the Goals while on a field trip to a water resources project.

## COP21, PARIS

At the COP21 conference in Paris in December 2015, 196 countries adopted the first universal and legally binding agreement to curb climate change. In the lead-up to the conference, UNDP helped countries finalize their own commitments to climate action—a vital part of the Paris agreement—and now is helping them fulfil those commitments. UNDP has a climate-change portfolio in more than 140 countries, totalling US\$2.3 billion in grant funding, and is working in such areas as reducing greenhouse gases and adapting to the impacts of climate change, as in the project pictured in Madagascar.

## WORLD HUMANITARIAN SUMMIT, ISTANBUL

Held in Istanbul in May 2016, the World Humanitarian Summit brought together humanitarian and development actors to chart ways to tackle more effectively the growing humanitarian crises around the world. UNDP Administrator Helen Clark emphasized that major efforts must be made to work more effectively across the humanitarian, development, and peace-building spheres. For example, UNDP has a comprehensive response to the Syria crisis, helping communities in Syria and neighbouring countries—such as Jordan, pictured.



A UNDP Mauritania team visits a wind-power plant at Nouadhibou to examine a downed turbine. UNDP supports the Government of Mauritania in promoting clean and renewable energy, having helped prepare an assessment that calls for increasing power generation, developing the power grid, and boosting the role of renewable energy in the national-energy mix.

## REGIONAL PERSPECTIVES

# AFRICA

Sub-Saharan Africa has made significant progress on social, political, and economic fronts since the turn of the 21st century.

The region's levels of extreme poverty have decreased since 1999, with expanded social policies also improving health and education services—including those targeting women and girls. Africa is developing more robust manufacturing and service industries and is now home to a flourishing middle class. There has been a dramatic increase in the number of free and fair elections. The private sector is growing in agriculture, telecommunications, finance, retail trade, housing, and construction. The African Union's "Agenda 2063" was

adopted in 2013, and countries are already making progress on its goal to "optimize use of Africa's resources for the benefits of all Africans."

Indeed, one of the region's major challenges will be to ensure these advances benefit the many. Countries in Africa are operating at different speeds: Some are growing strongly and integrating with the global economy. Others remain stuck in chronic poverty, conflict, and other crises.

In many countries, women's participation in decision-making remains very low. Radicalization threatens to reverse de-

velopment gains made in Somalia, Mali, and elsewhere, particularly appealing to young people without adequate jobs or skills. Climate change and natural and man-made disasters risk undoing years of development. El Niño is contributing to drought in Southern Africa, and flooding and the spread of water-borne diseases in East Africa.

Whatever the challenges and opportunities, UNDP works with African governments, businesses, communities, and regional organizations, to help achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.





## COMBATTING CLIMATE CHANGE

A hydrologist checks the water level in Cotonou, at one of 25 hydrometric stations located at rivers throughout Benin. The stations are part of a larger UNDP-supported project to assess and respond to risks caused by climate change.

## PROTECTING VULNERABLE WATER RESOURCES

Climate change is affecting water resources in Cabo Verde, in particular its agricultural sector, which is the main economic driver in rural areas and the source of up to 30 percent of the country's food. UNDP is supporting the Government in adapting to climate change in the water sector. The project initially targets 17 of the most vulnerable island communities in the country and will be replicated once the project methods have been proved successful.



## ADAPTING TO CLIMATE CHANGE

UNDP supported a pilot project in Ethiopia to help local communities and governments adapt to climate change. More than 1,200 small-holder farmers have received support from the project, which provides expertise and technology on climate-smart agriculture, irrigation, apiculture, water management, risk management, and more. Participating communities have seen an improvement in their livelihoods and resilience to climate change, as seen during the recent severe drought, when participating farmers put practices they learned to use. With support from UNDP, the Government has raised additional funds to expand the project.

## TRAINING YOUTH IN JOB SKILLS

Young men receive training in welding in Antananarivo, Madagascar. They are among the more than 1,500 young people who have received professional training through a UNDP-supported project.





Gedarif State in Eastern Sudan is one of the most productive areas in the country, sometimes called the country's "granary." But the rains do not come as early or as often as they used to. UNDP is helping people in Gedarif and three other states with water access and agriculture training. Sudan is one of six countries participating in the global Canada-UNDP Climate Change Adaptation Facility, alongside Cambodia, Cabo Verde, Haiti, Mali, and Niger. All six projects aim to strengthen resilience in the agricultural and water sectors.

## REGIONAL PERSPECTIVES

# ARAB STATES

The Arab States region is in the midst of a period of transition and uncertainty. Although for decades the region achieved tremendous gains in key areas of development, such as education and life expectancy, by the year 2011 it became clear that progress towards more inclusive and sustainable development was urgently needed in many Arab countries.

Since the wave of change seen in early 2011, there have been many positive developments, such as democratic transitions in countries such as Tunisia, increases in women's representation in political life in many countries, and ongoing pushes for youth employment and empowerment.

However, significant crises have emerged, not least in Syria, where 250,000 lives have been lost and more than 11 million people have been displaced since fighting began in 2011, but also in neighbouring countries seeking to cope with record-high refugee inflows, and other countries such as Yemen and Libya, where communities are struggling to build resilience in the face of grave challenges.

These dynamics come atop long-standing challenges, such as the region's difficulty in creating jobs for youths, exclusion facing women and vulnerable groups, and water and resource insecurity. All told, this is a moment of pivotal importance for the Arab States

region as it embarks on a new development agenda.

UNDP stands with its partners across the Arab States region as they address these fundamental issues and seize new opportunities. UNDP works to help build resilience, empower youth and women, and achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, all in order to help set the foundation for inclusive and enduring peace and security across this diverse region of incalculable potential.



### PROVIDING LEGAL AID TO NAVIGATE THE COURTS

A woman seeks support at the Legal Aid Office in Cairo to file a case against her husband for abuse. Women like Omaira, often poor and illiterate, face challenges in completing the necessary paperwork with the court, and navigating the court system. The network of Legal Aid Offices around Egypt was established by the Ministry of Justice in 2008 and is supported by UNDP.

### COPING WITH THE SYRIA CRISIS

Since 2011, the war in Syria has killed more than 250,000 people, injured more than one million, displaced 6.5 million Syrians within the country, and forced another nearly five million to leave the country. Within Syria, UNDP supports projects to clear debris, offer basic health services, and access emergency jobs so people can provide for their families. Here, women peel summer peas at a UNDP-supported food-processing business in Hama, Syria. In neighbouring countries, UNDP helps host communities cope with the influx of refugees by improving infrastructure and boosting local economic and employment opportunities.



### TRANSITIONING TO DEMOCRACY

UNDP has been a key partner supporting national authorities in Tunisia's ongoing democratic transition. UNDP's work in Tunisia has helped strengthen electoral institutions, citizen engagement, security-sector reform, and inclusive growth—key priorities for the road ahead as Tunisia strives to consolidate development gains in an uncertain context.

### HELPING MIDWIVES USHER IN NEW LIFE

After crisis erupted in Yemen in March 2015, UNDP's Yemen Resilience Programme was developed to restore livelihoods, service delivery, social cohesion, and community security. UNDP's emergency-employment programmes focused on such areas as social businesses, infrastructure, rehabilitation, midwifery, and more. Pictured, a midwife-in-training fills out forms to assess community needs, as part of UNDP's Private Business Midwifery Project.





The 7.8-magnitude earthquake that struck Nepal in April 2015 was the worst such disaster to hit the country in more than 80 years and left more than 8,000 people dead and about 600,000 damaged structures, affecting as many as eight million people. As part of its larger response to the earthquake, UNDP partnered with Microsoft to develop and roll out a mobile app for engineers to use in UNDP's work in managing debris and providing emergency employment. The app helped teams mobilized by UNDP take precise coordinates of damaged buildings, identify property owners, secure their signed authorization for demolition, and calculate the volume of debris. That information became the basis for a demolition plan.

## REGIONAL PERSPECTIVES

# ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

Development challenges in Asia and the Pacific are as diverse and complex as the region itself. It has some of the biggest and most dynamic economies and some of the smallest island countries; some of its countries have very young populations, such as Afghanistan and Pakistan, while other countries' populations are aging rapidly, such as Japan and the Republic of Korea.

It is the most disaster-prone region in the world, with small island developing states in the Pacific bearing the brunt of climate change. Meanwhile, concerns about environmental degradation are increasingly relevant for some of the fastest-growing economies in the region.

The region has made the fastest human-development progress in the past

quarter-century, but it is also home to more than half the world's poor.

Closing this gap is within reach, however, in part because of favourable demographics. With 68 percent of the population of working age, there is a window of opportunity to increase productivity, invest in growth and save for the future between now and 2050, when the number of people retiring will overtake the number of people entering the labour market.

To respond to these challenges, UNDP concentrates its efforts on designing innovative and efficient solutions that promote inclusive growth, effective governance, smart cities, and decent jobs—contributing to sustainable and resilient development.

UNDP helps partners design and implement large-scale development initiatives that deliver lasting social, economic, and environmental improvements in countries across the region.

UNDP's support to governments, civil society, the private sector, and communities is at every level: legislative and regulatory advice that transforms governance systems; capacity building and trainings that build nations; and employment schemes that bring jobs to the most vulnerable groups.

For every project, UNDP provides partners with a team of experts who link local challenges to national, regional, and global knowledge and resources. With a presence in 36 countries and decades of experience in the region, UNDP has become a trusted partner helping countries to reach the Sustainable Development Goals.



## DISPOSING OF E-WASTE SAFELY

Electronic-goods waste, or “e-waste,” is growing worldwide. For example, China produced over 3.5 million tons of e-waste in 2011. In response, UNDP worked with the internet company Baidu to develop a mobile app called “Baidu Recycle,” which connects users to legally certified e-waste disposal companies in China. The app is now available in more than 22 cities around the country, and its popularity is growing rapidly. Pictured, a participating recycling factory in Tianjin processes e-waste.

## REMOVING DEBRIS, RESTORING DAILY LIFE

Residents of Koro Island, Fiji, receive training on debris removal in the wake of Tropical Cyclone Winston, part of a cash-for-work initiative jointly implemented by UNDP and the Ministry of Youth and Sport. The initiative helped provide urgently needed income and restore daily life after what authorities called the strongest such storm on record to hit the Southern Hemisphere.



## IMMUNIZING ALL CHILDREN

Sixty-five percent of children in India are fully immunized, and the country aims to immunize 27 million more children each year. This enormous effort depends on ensuring a consistent supply of vaccines, stored at recommended temperatures, right from the manufacturer down to the mother and child. In partnership with GAVI, the Vaccine Alliance, UNDP is helping the Government of India reach its goal through an innovative electronic Vaccine Intelligence Network (eVIN) that digitizes entire vaccine stocks and tracks their movement.

## ENSURING FAIR ELECTIONS

In the first general election in 25 years, voters in Myanmar dipped their fingers in indelible ink, thus allowing authorities to prevent them from voting a second time. Many people shared photos of their “inky pinky” on social media, a show of pride at participating in the historic election on November 8, 2015. UNDP provided support in preventing electoral fraud at 45,000 polling stations around the country.





A technician at a Kosovo\* ballistics laboratory inspects small arms. With help from UNDP, this lab has nearly doubled the percentage of cases of gun crime it has solved. This is just part of UNDP's ongoing work in the Western Balkans to cut down on small arms and gun violence, still a problem even though the war there ended close to two decades ago. (\*References to Kosovo shall be understood to be in the context of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999))

## REGIONAL PERSPECTIVES

# EUROPE AND THE CIS

UNDP's work in Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) spans 21 countries and territories across the Western Balkans, Caucasus, Western CIS, Central Asia and Turkey.

In the past 25 years, many millions of people have come to enjoy higher levels of health, education, and income as their countries transitioned from state socialism, with some joining the European Union or becoming international-aid donors. Since 2001, for instance, the middle class is estimated to have tripled in size.

But with low commodity prices, shrinking remittances, and slow economic growth in Europe and the Russian Federation and much of the rest of the region, income- and employment-generation opportunities are

disappearing. People without decent jobs face high risks of poverty and exclusion, with women, young workers, people living with HIV, and people with disabilities particularly prone to living on the margins of society.

The region also faces a number of risks. Many of these are associated with protracted and geopolitical conflicts in the Black Sea and Caspian Sea basins, as well as massive refugee flows.

While the region is not a significant producer of greenhouse gas emissions, its less wealthy countries have been disproportionately affected by the consequences of climate change, such as extreme weather events and increased pressure on water resources. These tensions and challenges are making it difficult

for some countries to move forward with their development agendas.

The region's well-educated labour force, relatively high levels of gender equality, and youthful populations of its southern and eastern countries hold the key to peace and creating modern and dynamic economies. Its vast renewable natural resources can also help promote more sustainable growth models.

UNDP works with its partners to help the region fulfil the Sustainable Development Goals, aiming to bolster human security and resilience; empower people through better governance and human rights; and promote more sustainable growth models.



### PREPARING WOMEN CANDIDATES FOR ELECTIONS

Women candidates for local government posts in Armenia receive training to prepare for elections, in the joint EU-UNDP Women in Local Democracy project, operating since 2012. Of the 124 candidates who participated in trainings, 81 were elected to local self-government bodies. Once elected, the women continue to work with UNDP, learning methods for involving people in decision-making and how to do gender-sensitive planning and budgeting.

### SUPPORTING ENTREPRENEURS, MULTIPLYING INCOMES

Sanobar Tojibaeva stands in the middle of her textile production workshop in the Namangan region of Uzbekistan. Hers is one of many small businesses to receive grants from the Finnish-funded Aid for Trade project, which is helping to develop businesses and promote exports in 11 countries in Central Asia, the South Caucasus and Western CIS, benefitting more than 33,000 people. In Uzbekistan, the initiative has helped participants multiply their incomes by 2.5 times and access social benefits and pensions.



### PRESERVING A LAKE AND SOURCE OF LIVELIHOODS

With support from the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation and the Global Environmental Facility, UNDP has helped to reduce pollution and boost livelihoods in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia around Lake Prespa, which is affected by declining water levels. Water quality has improved and indigenous fish species have recovered thanks to a 30 percent reduction in pesticide use, while the 80 percent of residents who depend on apple farming have benefitted from new environmentally-friendly methods that have reduced costs and increased yields.

### RETURNING JOBS LOST TO WAR

Sasha Dobyri, an internally displaced person from Donetsk, helps a co-worker solder metal in a factory in Kramatorsk, in eastern Ukraine. More than a million jobs have been lost as a result of the war. UNDP and the Government of Japan have helped 200,000 people find jobs and obtain psychological counselling while rebuilding essential health and social infrastructure.





A man shoots arrows in the first-ever World Games of Indigenous Peoples, which brought together 2,000 athletes from 40 indigenous groups worldwide. Athletes travelled to Brazil to participate in such traditional indigenous sporting events as log race, tug-of-war, and bow and arrow. UNDP was a major supporter of the event, which recognized indigenous heritage and traditions.

## REGIONAL PERSPECTIVES

# LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Latin America and the Caribbean starts the new era of the Sustainable Development Goals having learned from the previous Millennium Development Goals, most of which were met in the region. Now, to continue to advance on social, economic, and environmental fronts, the region needs to put into practice a new generation of public policies that also close historical gender, ethnic, and racial gaps.

The region is more prosperous and less poor and unequal than in recent history. It was the only region in the world that managed to reduce income inequality during the first decade of the 21st century. It added 90 million people to an emerging middle class between 2000 and 2012, and some of the region's countries rank among the world's top economies.

However, despite all the progress, Latin America and the Caribbean is home to 10 of the world's 15 most unequal countries. UNDP's regional Human Development Report, launched in June 2016, calls for boosting resilience to prevent the one in three Latin Americans who left poverty behind fall back into poverty. It also makes the case for rethinking the region's development model, drawing inspiration from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. "Nothing that reduces the rights of people and communities or threatens environmental sustainability can be considered progress," the report says.

Poor people—especially women—suffer disproportionately from climate change, natural disasters, and irreversible changes to ecosystems, which decrease their options for income and well-being. This is especially true for Latin

America and the Caribbean, the world's second-most disaster-affected region.

Some countries in Central America are facing extreme levels of violence and insecurity that hinder progress towards the SDGs. UNDP supports programmes that promote an integrated approach across the justice system and foster prevention measures, crime reduction, and reintegration-related actions. The Caribbean region also faces a surge in criminality where UNDP works with partners to address emerging challenges and promote informed decision-making.

UNDP is proud to work with countries, civil society, and the private sector to secure hard-won social, economic and environmental gains, and to continue improving the lives of all women and men.





## FIGHTING FOR INDIGENOUS LAND RIGHTS

Focused on land rights, forest management, and environmental conservation, UNDP Equator Prize 2015 winner Maya Leaders Alliance has successfully campaigned on land rights for 39 Q'eqchi and Mopan indigenous communities in southern Belize, marking the first indigenous peoples' land rights legal victory in the Caribbean region. Pictured, members of Maya Leaders Alliance join in celebration of the legal victory.

## LENDING A HAND TO BUILD HOMES

In Paraguay, 939 national and 2,429 Chilean volunteers helped to build more than 600 houses with funding and knowledge-sharing from the Chile Fund Against Hunger and Poverty, a joint initiative of UNDP and the Government of Chile to promote development cooperation. Aside from the work in Paraguay, the Fund has, since its founding in 2013, awarded close to \$7 million to "South-South cooperation" projects in 24 countries throughout Latin America, the Caribbean, Africa, and the Pacific, as well as two regional projects. The Fund has also fast-tracked an additional \$845,000 to support humanitarian responses to crises worldwide.



## BUILDING AN INCLUSIVE PEACE

UNDP supported Colombia, hindered by more than 50 years of armed conflict, in restoring peace. For the October 2015 local elections, UNDP partnered with 80-plus civil society organizations nationwide on a campaign to unite Colombians and rebuild the country's social fabric. We also continued to support the participation of victims in the peace talks between the Government and the Revolutionary Armed Forces in Colombia (FARC). Pictured, a man visits the El Castillo Memory Park.

## COMING BACK TO LIFE AFTER DEVASTATION

Immediately after Ecuador's April 2016 earthquake, UNDP sent disaster-management experts and provided funds to remove debris, repair community infrastructure, and put affected communities at the centre of the reconstruction process. UNDP also collected donations from the public and promoted a star-studded benefit concert in Miami to help the country rebuild.



# RESOURCES

UNDP FUNDING IS PROVIDED ENTIRELY BY VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS FROM UN MEMBER STATES, MULTILATERAL ORGANIZATIONS, AND OTHER SOURCES.

These contributions are provided as regular (core) resources, or other resources earmarked for specific purposes.

In 2015, UNDP received total contributions of \$4.5 billion. Fifty-one Member States contributed a total of \$704 million in core resources to UNDP, compared with \$793 million in 2014. Other resources for specific purposes totalled \$3.8 billion in 2015, of which \$2.3 billion came from governments, and \$1.5 billion came from multilateral and other partners.

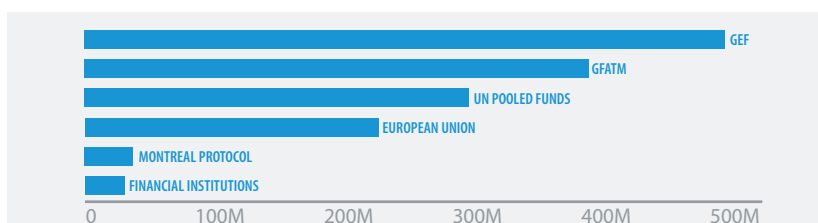
Development is a long-term process that requires a clear strategic focus and the ability to respond to immediate crises and emerging challenges and opportunities. UNDP continues to work towards expanding and diversifying its resource base in order to implement its 2014-2017 Strategic Plan and fulfil the promise of the Sustainable Development Goals.

## TOP 30 GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTORS TO UNDP IN 2015

PARTNERS	CORE	OTHER	TOTAL
Japan	\$67,327,036	\$287,885,859	\$355,212,895
United States	\$74,500,000	\$191,793,962	\$266,293,962
United Kingdom	\$82,988,166	\$175,730,217	\$258,718,382
Argentina	-	\$246,242,962	\$246,242,962
Norway	\$81,279,835	\$83,541,517	\$164,821,352
Germany	\$25,133,878	\$123,688,411	\$148,822,289
Sweden	\$58,830,521	\$76,167,977	\$134,998,497
Switzerland	\$60,114,274	\$65,432,911	\$125,547,185
Canada*	\$33,361,134	\$47,884,520	\$81,245,654
Netherlands	\$19,841,270	\$55,964,070	\$75,805,340
Italy	\$4,575,163	\$67,155,927	\$71,731,090
Denmark	\$46,901,649	\$23,819,711	\$70,721,359
Australia	\$8,893,557	\$47,869,700	\$56,763,257
Saudi Arabia	\$2,000,000	\$52,233,169	\$54,233,169
Egypt	-	\$51,972,801	\$51,972,801
Peru	-	\$46,355,016	\$46,355,016
Finland	\$16,901,408	\$23,109,946	\$40,011,354
Colombia	-	\$39,612,575	\$39,612,575
Ukraine	-	\$39,243,031	\$39,243,031
Republic of Korea	\$7,000,000	\$30,477,882	\$37,477,882
Kuwait	\$570,000	\$31,500,000	\$32,070,000
El Salvador	-	\$31,449,156	\$31,449,156
Brazil	-	\$28,129,641	\$28,129,641
Senegal	-	\$24,713,999	\$24,713,999
Belgium	\$20,148,462	\$2,969,414	\$23,117,876
Paraguay	-	\$21,859,548	\$21,859,548
Turkey	\$3,000,000	\$16,099,687	\$19,099,687
Dominican Republic	-	\$17,740,340	\$17,740,340
France	\$11,866,506	\$5,100,723	\$16,967,229
Panama	\$148,740	\$16,813,956	\$16,962,696

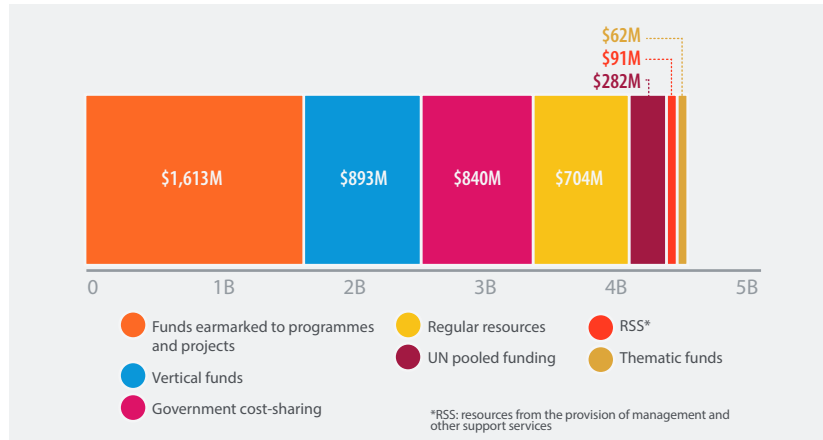
\*Excludes Canada's contribution of \$35,573,123 to core resources received in 2015 since it was intended for 2014.

## SUPPORT FROM MULTILATERAL PARTNERS IN 2015

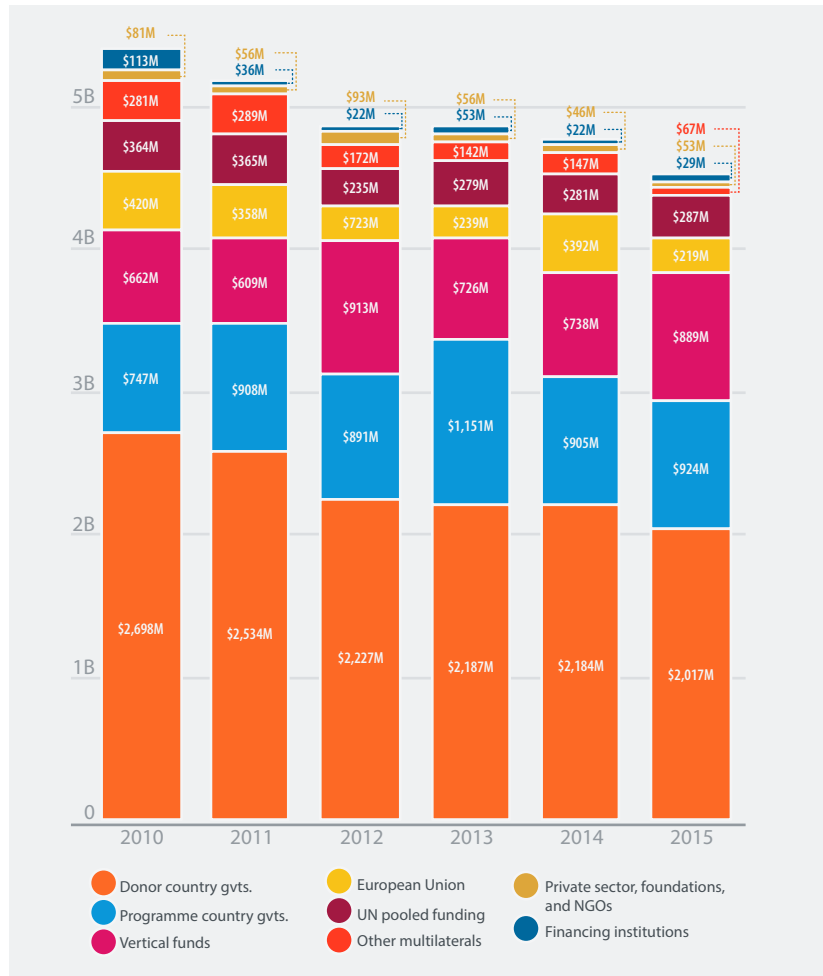


GEF: Global Environment Funds  
GFATM: Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria

## CONTRIBUTIONS BY FUNDING CHANNELS IN 2015



## CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNDP BY DONOR GROUPS, 2010-2015



## CORE RESOURCES: UNDP'S CENTRAL PILLAR

As the UN's lead development agency, UNDP oversees a nearly \$5 billion portfolio, including specially funded initiatives from partnerships with the Global Environment Funds (GEF) and the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM).

Yet it is the regular, continuing "core" support from partner countries—totalling \$704 million in 2015—that makes all these other initiatives possible. It is essential to UNDP's ability to respond to development emergencies, such as the earthquake in Nepal or the cyclone in Fiji. Core funds also helped UNDP deliver urgently needed aid to people affected by the Syria crisis.

These emergency interventions depend in turn on UNDP's ongoing collaboration with national partners in programme countries, including its crucial role as coordinator for all UN operations in most of the developing world. That too is funded largely from core support, which covers the operating costs of the UN Resident Co-ordinator system that provides leadership for the entire UN development system at the country level.

UNDP has continued to prioritize core programme resources to low-income countries (LICs) and least developed countries (LDCs). In 2014-2015, UNDP allocated on average 88 percent of its core programme resources to LICs and 71 percent to LDCs. For every \$1 of core invested in LDCs and LICs, UNDP was able to leverage \$3 and \$5, respectively. While only 11 percent of UNDP's core programme resources went to middle-income countries (MICs), for every \$1 of core resources invested in MICs, UNDP leveraged another \$24.

Core funds also enable UNDP to meet its commitments to the highest standards of quality control and rigorous, detailed public reporting on all its projects and finances, at both local and international levels. This regular funding is what makes UNDP a reliable, effective partner in all our programme countries.

## CONTRIBUTORS TO REGULAR RESOURCES IN 2015

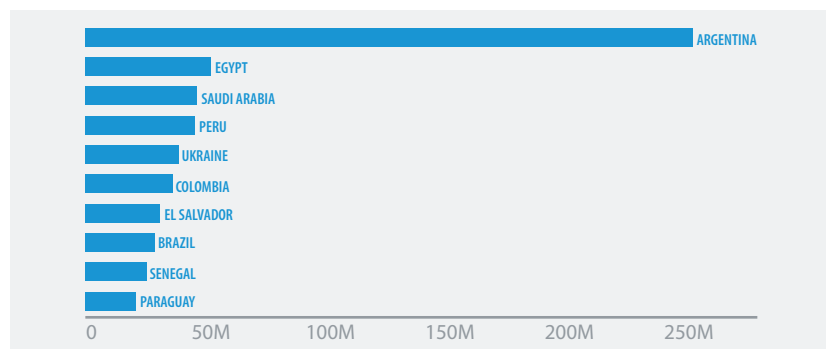
Government	USD
United Kingdom	\$82,988,166
Norway	\$81,279,835
United States	\$74,500,000
Japan	\$67,327,036
Switzerland	\$60,114,274
Sweden	\$58,830,521
Denmark	\$46,901,649
Canada*	\$33,361,134
Germany	\$25,133,878
Belgium	\$20,148,462
Netherlands	\$19,841,270
Finland	\$16,901,408
France	\$11,866,506
Australia	\$8,893,557
Ireland	\$8,573,009
Republic of Korea	\$7,000,000
New Zealand	\$6,235,386
Spain	\$5,482,456
Italy	\$4,575,163
India*	\$4,289,104
China	\$3,800,000
Luxembourg	\$3,117,647
Turkey	\$3,000,000
Saudi Arabia	\$2,000,000
Austria	\$1,721,133
Russian Federation	\$1,100,000
Thailand	\$865,112
Kuwait	\$570,000
Bangladesh*	\$400,000
United Arab Emirates	\$323,975
Singapore	\$300,000
Costa Rica	\$225,218
Sri Lanka	\$150,000
Panama	\$148,740
Chile	\$100,000
Israel	\$100,000
Morocco*	\$99,248

## CONTRIBUTORS TO REGULAR RESOURCES IN 2015 (CONTINUED)

Iceland*	\$89,473
Estonia*	\$62,578
Bahrain	\$56,000
Portugal	\$50,000
Czech Republic*	\$40,319
Viet Nam*	\$35,000
Liechtenstein	\$24,900
Mongolia	\$16,985
Andorra	\$11,201
Cambodia	\$10,000
Nicaragua	\$10,000
Guyana	\$9,927
Samoa	\$6,000
Afghanistan	\$1,000
Myanmar	\$850
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$662,668,120</b>

\* Estonia: Contribution for 2015 received early in 2014 is shown above.  
 \* Czech Republic: Contribution for 2015 received in 2016 is shown above.  
 \* Bangladesh, Canada, Iceland, India, Morocco, and Viet Nam: Contributions received in 2015 for 2014 are not included in the above list.  
 \* India: The second tranche of the 2015 contribution received in March 2016 is shown above.

## TOP 10 CONTRIBUTORS TO GOVERNMENT COST SHARING IN 2015



## THEMATIC WINDOWS

UNDP's new Funding Windows are pooled, flexible funding mechanisms that help UNDP and partners align around common goals to support country-level efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. The Funding Windows are organized around themes, as follows:

- **Sustainable development and poverty eradication:** Inclusive development that addresses income and gender inequalities, the drivers of poverty, and long-term solutions.
- **Climate change and disaster risk reduction:** Capacity-building for countries to mitigate and adapt to climate change, reduce the risk of disaster, and use energy efficiently and sustainably.
- **Governance for peaceful and inclusive societies:** Democratic governance systems, conflict analysis and prevention, and national and regional efforts to reduce vulnerability to HIV.
- **Emergency development response to crisis and recovery:** Immediate response and recovery, using a standardized response in livelihoods, core government functions, recovery assessment, planning and coordination, and other areas of UNDP's expertise.

**Gender:** At least 15 percent of funds channelled through the Windows will be used for gender-specific activities, to ensure a fully mainstreamed and integrated approach to empower women and promote gender equality.

Whatever the Funding Window, programme countries benefit from receiving more flexible resources in support of their national priorities. Partners benefit from pooled funding and lower transaction costs, while UNDP has greater flexibility to respond to the country's needs and priorities more effectively.

Partners can make unearmarked contributions to one or more Funding Windows to allow for maximum flexibility, or earmark contributions for a particular "sub-Window" theme, or for a particular region or country at the Funding Window or sub-Window level.



## PHOTO CREDITS

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**Cover:** Children play on a beach in Chiquimulilla, Guatemala, where UNDP supports work on the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in protected coastal marine areas.

**Photo:** Giovanni Diffidenti/UNDP Guatemala

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## ACRONYMS

<b>AIDS</b>	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
<b>CIS</b>	Commonwealth of Independent States
<b>EU</b>	European Union
<b>GEF</b>	Global Environment Funds
<b>GFATM</b>	Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria
<b>HIV</b>	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
<b>PAPP</b>	Programme of Assistance to the Palestinian People
<b>SDG</b>	Sustainable Development Goal
<b>UNDG</b>	United Nations Development Group
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme





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