

## UNDP resources

Voluntary contributions to the organization's regular (core) resources grew for the seventh consecutive year. The \$1.12 billion gross regular income received by UNDP in 2007 represents a significant increase over the \$922 million received in 2006 and exceeds the overall nominal target of \$1.1 billion set by the Multi-Year Funding Framework (MYFF 2004-2007). This increase results from both step increases in voluntary contributions and exchange rate changes: expressed in current dollar terms, core income increased by 21.5 percent between 2006 and 2007 and by 32.7 percent over the planning period from 2004 to 2007. When corrected for both inflation and the performance of the US dollar vis-à-vis other currencies, adjusted core income still grew by 12.1 percent and 16.8 percent, respectively.

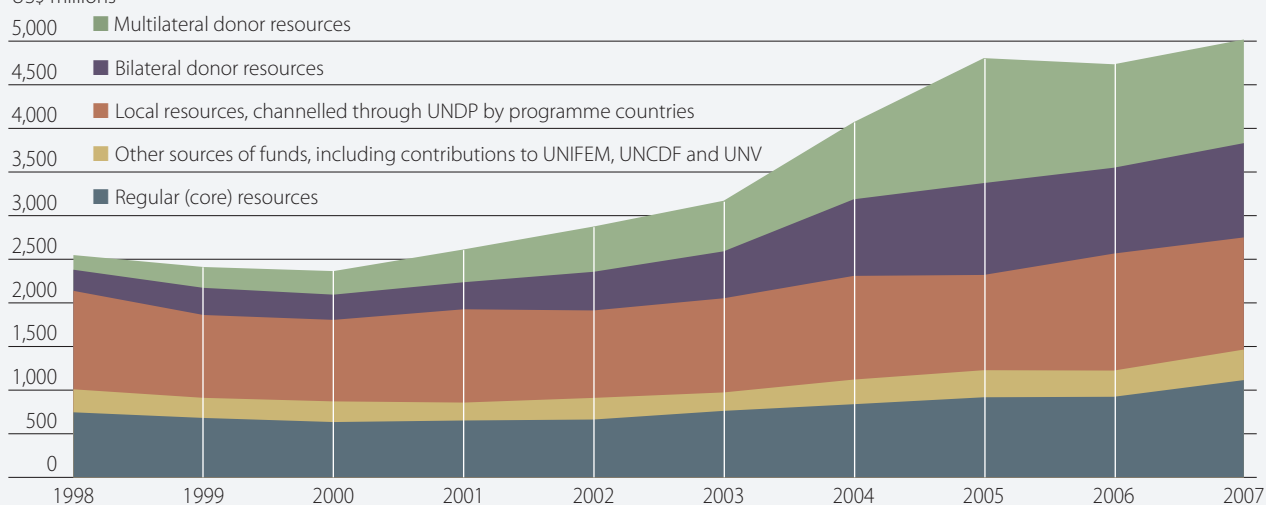
Overall combined earmarked (non-core) contributions to UNDP in 2007 totaled \$3.8 billion, remaining at the same high level in nominal terms as in 2005 and 2006. Between 2006 and 2007, resources channelled through UNDP by programme country governments in support of

their own development priorities decreased a little, from \$1.4 to \$1.3 billion. Non-core contributions from bilateral donor governments, mostly from OECD-DAC member states, increased a little from \$1 billion to \$1.1 billion. Total contributions from non-bilateral partners remained at \$1.2 billion, the same level as in 2006. UNDP continues to be called upon to support governments to obtain, direct and manage different types of funding in accordance with national priorities.

Earmarked resources represent an important complement to the regular resource base of UNDP. However, the ratio of earmarked to non-earmarked regular resources remained imbalanced, although increased core resources improved this ratio slightly in 2007. A continued focus on the mobilization of core resources remains imperative to enable UNDP to fulfil its mandate and deliver effective capacity development support for partner countries and to pursue flexible, integrated management approaches focused on long-term development effectiveness and sustainability.

### CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNDP, 1998-2007† (PRELIMINARY)

US\$ millions



Source: PB/UNDP

† as of 24 April 2008

## GROSS INCOME RECEIVED IN 2007†

(PRELIMINARY)

Ranked by top contributors to regular resources\*

US\$ millions

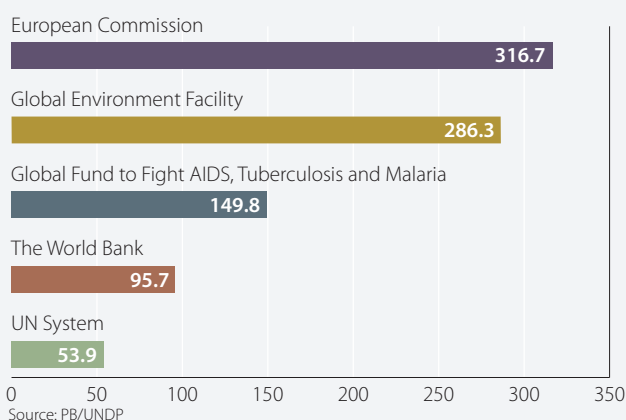
TOP DONORS	RESOURCES	
	REGULAR	OTHER
Norway	131.6	114.0
The Netherlands	124.9	91.6
Sweden	119.9	95.7
United Kingdom	109.9	201.6
United States	106.9	99.6
Japan	75.0	79.2
Denmark	69.7	24.9
Spain	60.9	86.0
Canada	56.7	86.6
Germany	45.9	31.8
Switzerland	43.3	18.8
France	36.5	7.5
Ireland	30.0	27.7
Italy	23.0	41.6
Finland	21.3	7.2
Belgium	18.1	15.1
Austria	7.1	7.3
Australia	7.0	21.5
New Zealand	5.6	6.9
India	4.4	1.8
China	3.4	20.8
Luxembourg	2.3	13.1
Portugal	1.8	4.3
Kuwait	1.7	5.0
Russia	1.1	1.8
Turkey	1.0	6.1
Mexico	1.0	2.3

\* All donors to regular resources contributing \$1 million or more  
Source: PB/UNDP

## UNDP SUPPORT TO NON-BILATERAL AID DELIVERY†

Top contributors to "other resources"

US\$ millions



† as of 24 April 2008

## THE UNDP-SPAIN MDG ACHIEVEMENT FUND

Established in 2006 with a contribution from the Government of Spain of close to \$750 million, the Fund supports the dual goals of accelerating progress towards achieving the MDGs and bringing UN development partners closer together at the country level. Over 80 percent of approvals focus on LDCs and lower middle-income countries. To date, some 60 proposals have been approved for funding in the areas of gender equality and women's empowerment, environment and climate change, economic governance, culture and development, and youth, employment and migration.

Among the initiatives approved under this Fund is a project in **Costa Rica** to incorporate a multicultural perspective into public policies while building capacities and improving economic development. \$4.7 million will go towards strengthening multiculturalism across different governmental sectors at central, local and community levels, and to supporting the creation of a multi-purpose interactive cultural centre in the suburbs of San Jose. The project is supported by UNDP, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO), the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the World Health Organization (WHO).

In **Mozambique**, the Fund has contributed \$7 million to an environmental mainstreaming initiative supported by UNDP, FAO, UNEP, UN Habitat, the UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and the World Food Programme. The project takes on the threats of climate change by supporting Government efforts to mainstream climate-proofing techniques, develop coping strategies and promote livelihoods diversification.

In **Nicaragua**, an economic governance initiative is being supported by eight UN partners – UNDP, ILO, UNCDF, UNESCO, UNICEF, the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), UNV and WHO. Through this initiative, the Fund will contribute \$7.7 million to water infrastructure investments, helping to empower local governments in managing decentralized public services such as water and sanitation in response to the needs of the most disadvantaged groups.

In **Viet Nam**, the Fund has contributed \$4.5 million to support the Government in strengthening policies and institutional arrangements for gender issues in light of recent legislation on gender equality and an imminent law on domestic violence. This initiative is supported jointly by UNDP, FAO, ILO, the International Organization for Migration, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNIFEM, WHO, UNFPA, and UNODC.