

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME



# FUNDING COMPENDIUM

2019

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## Foreword

UNDP in 2019 continued its focus on delivering impactful development results against the priorities of its Strategic Plan. The year also witnessed significant achievements in our efforts towards transparency and accountability, continued measurable improvements in our efficiency, accompanied by an increase in regular resources allocated to development programmes. These helped solidify our position as a key player in the UN Development System (UNDS), including in its reform, and as a compelling partner for development investments. By way of example, the Partnerships Survey launched in 2019 reaffirmed the trust in UNDP, with 80% of partners surveyed considering UNDP to be a valued partner, and the Aid Transparency Index by *Publish What You Fund* ranking UNDP as the most transparent UN organization and the world's third highest.

2019 was also a far-reaching year for UNDS reform, and UNDP played a key role in supporting its various workstreams. UNDP itself underwent an exceptionally rapid institutional transition in light of the separation of the UN coordination function. The transition witnessed the extensive provision of operational services to over 100 UN Resident Coordinator offices and the seconding of 63 UNDP staff in service as UN Resident Coordinators. At the same time, UNDP successfully recruited its own new cadre of 127 Resident Representatives within a year, with the added success of these positions being fully gender- and geographically-balanced.

As this *Funding Compendium* is being released, the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic continues to manifest itself globally, reversing many hard-earned gains, and setting back progress on human development for the first time in decades. As a multifaceted crisis with health, socio-economic, governance and many other implications, UNDP is committed to working with partners in the service of Member States to stabilize their paths and commitments towards realizing the 2030 Agenda with a view to "Building Better Forward". Our vision and commitment in response to the crisis was presented widely to our stakeholders in our offer entitled, *Beyond Recovery: Towards 2030*. The measures we are taking to address the many impacts of the pandemic will require mobilizing partnerships and resources as never before. The pandemic revealed the limitations of our current institutional structures and response capacities, as well as highlighted the value and importance of multilateralism

and the UN System. A fundamental element of an effective multilateral response is the flexible funding that organizations like UNDP receive to be able to provide programmatic and operational responses efficiently and with agility.

We sincerely thank our resource partners who invested in UNDP, especially those who contributed to core resources. Core resources are critical for rapid responses in countries most in need, for laying the foundational work in programme design to attract funding from other sources and achieve results in underfunded areas.

As a result of the pandemic, economic forecasts predict an overall contraction in the global economy which will most likely lead to a global decline in Official Development Assistance (ODA) levels. A world with less ODA faces greater self-interest, less cooperation for development policy coherence, and less collective responsibility for the well-being of people and planet. Without solidarity and common large-scale actions, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) will not be attainable. We must not allow this to transpire, making a conscious choice as a global community to demonstrate the best of what we have learned from prior crises. Truly, this is a test for the international community to prove the value of cooperation and shared outcomes.

We look forward to continuing our partnership with our public and private partners, with a view to advancing the cause of poverty alleviation and protecting the planet, and ensuring that peace and prosperity are enjoyed by all peoples.

**Ulrika Modéer**

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



# UNDP 2019

With UNDP support, millions of people improved their lives.



**\$5 BILLION**  
in revenue



**110 COUNTRIES**  
joined UNDP's  
Climate Promise



**17,000 PEOPLE**  
working across  
**170 COUNTRIES**  
and territories



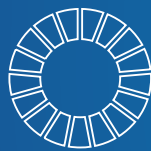
**5 MILLION**  
people, one third women, in  
28 crisis-affected countries got  
a job or a better livelihood



**97 COUNTRIES**  
strengthened women's lead-  
ership in natural resource  
management



**62 COUNTRIES**  
supported to strengthen  
social protection



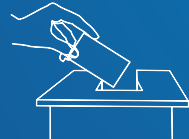
Partnered with  
**103 COUNTRIES**  
on integrated  
Sustainable Develop-  
ment Goals support



**40%**  
of UNDP's portfolio  
invested in governance—  
the largest share



**17 MILLION**  
people had better access to  
basic services



**48%**  
of all new voters registered  
with UNDP support were  
women



**334 MILLION**  
hectares of landscapes  
and marine habitats  
protected, improved or  
restored



**4 MILLION**  
people in 27 countries gained  
access to justice



**65 PARLIAMENTS**  
enhanced their legislative and  
oversight capacities

## Executive Summary

The Funding Compendium presents the annual contributions received by UNDP from its funding partners through a variety of channels including un-earmarked Regular Resources (“core”) and Other Resources, which are earmarked contributions for programmes. Other Resources range from softly earmarked thematic funds to tightly earmarked funds for specific programmes or projects.

UNDP refined its accounting policy in 2019 in line with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS). UNDP now records the full value of funding agreements as revenue when signed, even when cash has not been received. Any uncollected cash associated with funding agreements is held as a receivable.

In this document, “annual contributions” are presented to align with the past revenue recognition policies for contributions (i.e., cash received in a reporting year, plus receivables due in a reporting year).

- **Total annual contributions to UNDP.** Total annual contributions to UNDP in 2019 decreased by 7% to \$4.8 billion from \$5.2 billion in 2018. Of this total, \$2.0 billion or 43% was from donor country governments, \$1.9 billion or 39% from multilateral partners, and \$0.9 billion or 18% from programme country governments.
- **Regular resources.** Contributions to regular resources increased by 1% to \$629 million\* from \$624 million in 2018, marking a second year of increasing regular resources. The proportion of regular resources, however, remained at 13%. Multi-year commitments to regular resources increased by 14% from \$271 million in 2018 to \$363 million in 2019.
- **Other resources.** Other resources contributions decreased to \$4.2 billion from \$4.6 billion in 2018. However, United Nations pooled funding and thematic funding increased by 28% and 54%, respectively.

With the resources entrusted to it, UNDP and its partners have achieved significant results in 2019, including consistent achievements in transparency and accountability, continued improvement in the efficiency ratio and increased regular resources allocated to development programmes, solidifying UNDP’s position as a strong investment partner and a key player in United Nations reform.

UNDP will continue to strengthen partnerships to secure stable, predictable, and flexible funding to achieve the objectives of its Strategic Plan and better respond to emerging development needs such as the global COVID-19 pandemic.

\* Taking into account a \$12 million contribution for 2019 from the United States which was received in 2020.

## Highlights in 2019

- **54% INCREASE IN THEMATIC FUNDING WINDOWS**  
UNDP received \$103 million for its thematic Funding Windows, the largest total since its inception in 2016
- **28% INCREASE IN ENGAGEMENT WITH POOLED FUNDS**  
UNDP received \$477 million from UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) pooled funds, up from \$372 million in 2018
- **\$5 MILLION INCREASE IN CORE RESOURCES**  
Increase in regular resource contributions in 2019 from \$624 million to \$629 million\*
- **14% INCREASE IN MULTI-YEAR PLEDGES TO REGULAR OR “CORE” RESOURCES**  
\$363 million in contributions to UNDP’s core resources came from multi-year pledges - a 14% increase compared to 2018

\* Taking into account a \$12 million contribution for 2019 from the United States which was received in 2020.

## Commitment to transparency and accountability



### MOST TRANSPARENT UN ORGANIZATION

As a member of the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) since its creation in 2008, UNDP has led outreach efforts with partner countries and UN agencies to champion the aid transparency standard and make it relevant for national development planning, public financial management and mutual accountability of aid, as well as development and humanitarian funding. In the [2020 Aid Transparency Index by Publish What You Fund](#), UNDP is ranked as the third most transparent development agency in the world, and the highest ranked UN organization.



### IMPROVING THE TRANSPARENCY PORTAL

UNDP’s [Transparency Portal](#) was renewed in 2018, featuring a number of innovations to allow key information on UNDP’s work to be accessed and understood by partners and the wider public. The portal allows users to see how UNDP is contributing to development by country, by thematic issues and by contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals. The portal also offers an online training platform on the IATI Standard, open to all. In 2020, UNDP added a COVID-19 page which provides key financial and project information on UNDP’s COVID-19 response.



### PROMOTING TRANSPARENCY ACROSS THE UN SYSTEM

UNDP actively participated in defining and implementing a set of UN data standards (UN Data Cube) for system-wide financial reporting.



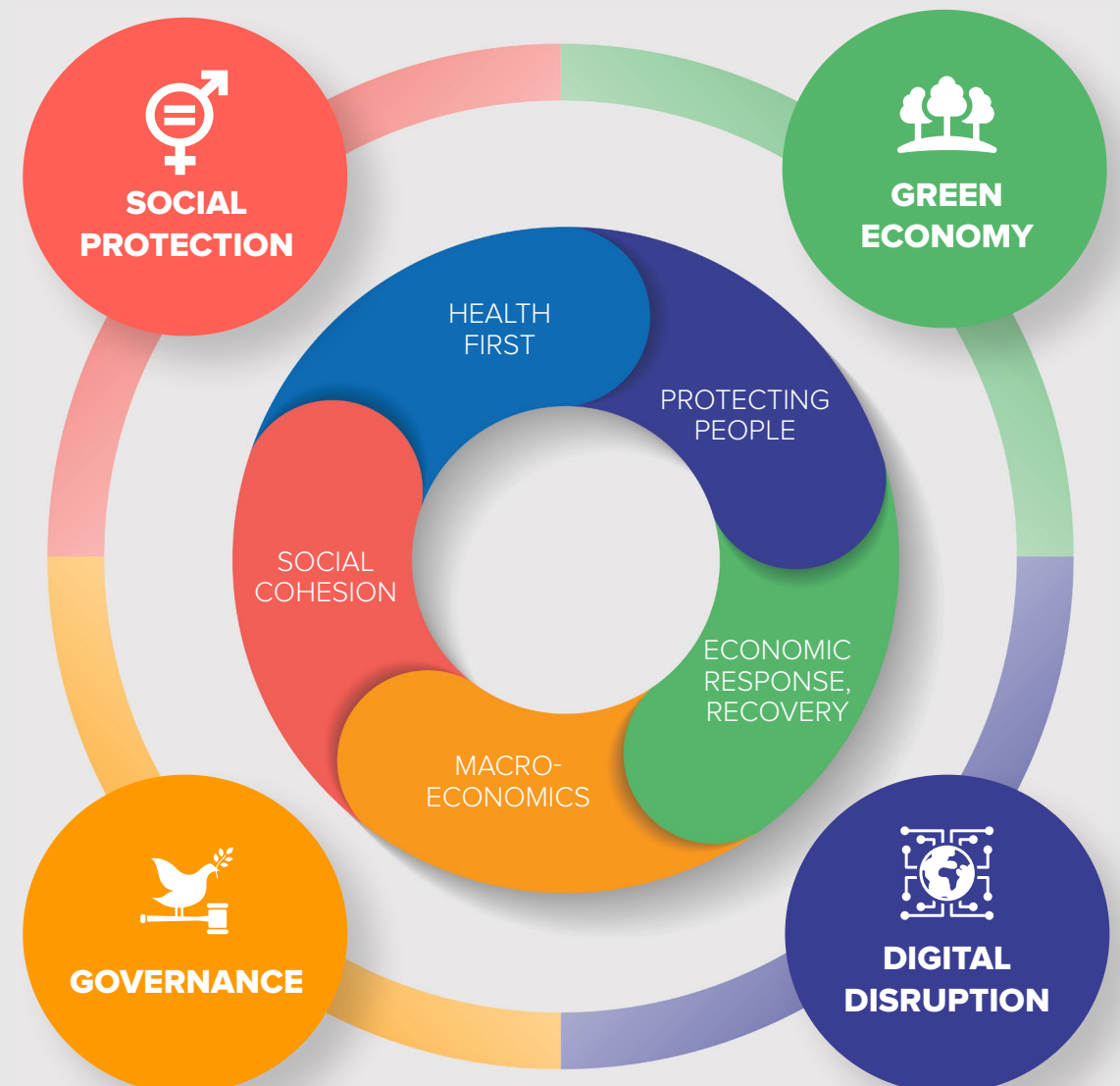
### PUBLISHING AUDIT REPORTS

UNDP has been [publishing audit reports](#) issued by the Office of Audit and Investigations since 2012 and has had unqualified audit opinions for 15 consecutive years.

## Responding to COVID-19

UNDP’s COVID-19 crisis response is designed to help decision-makers look beyond recovery, towards 2030, making choices and managing complexity and uncertainty in four main areas: governance, social protection, green economy, and digital disruption – encompassing UNDP’s role in technically leading the UN’s socio-economic response.

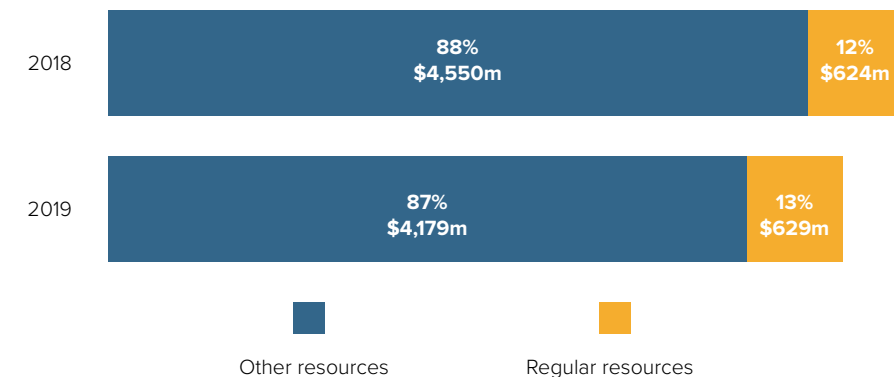
UNDP has established a series of integrated policy and programme offers that, if combined and sequenced to meet local needs, will help to achieve results in these four areas, while accelerating progress against UNDP’s Strategic Plan.



# RESOURCES BY FUNDING TYPE

## Regular and other resources, 2019

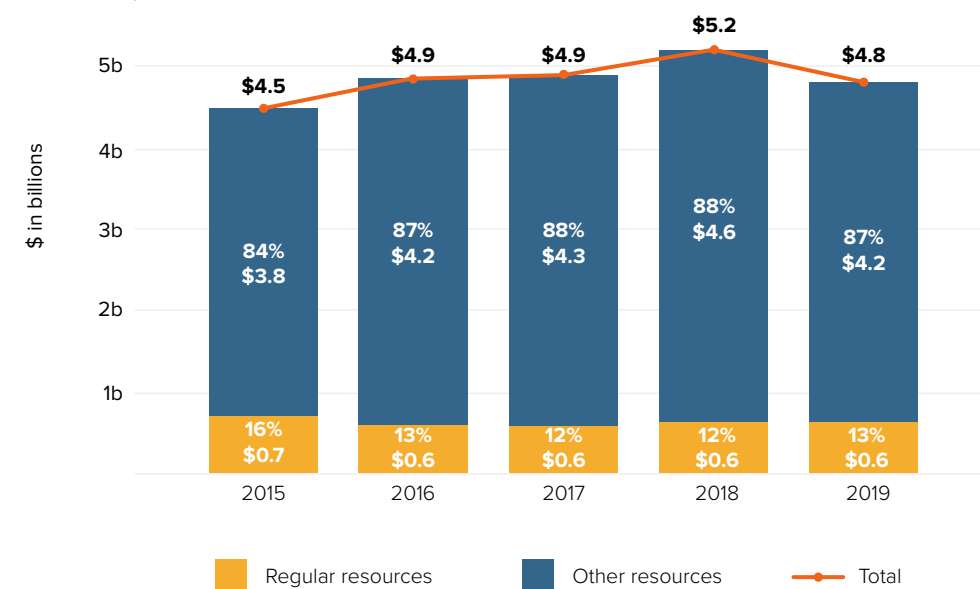
In 2019, annual contributions to UNDP amounted to \$4.8 billion, representing a decline of 7% compared to 2018. Contributions to regular resources increased by 1% to \$629 million\*, while contributions to other resources decreased to \$4.2 billion from \$4.6 billion in 2018. Regular resources are critical for UNDP to support low-income and least developed countries to eradicate poverty, respond to crises with agility, test innovative approaches and fill resource gaps in underfunded areas.



## Regular and other resources trend, 2015-2019

Over the past five years, UNDP has seen a modest growth in annual contributions from \$4.5 billion in 2015 to \$4.8 billion in 2019.

However, the proportion of regular resources has dropped to 13% from 16% in 2015, driven by the increasing growth of earmarked other resources, undermining the investments required for long-term sustainability.



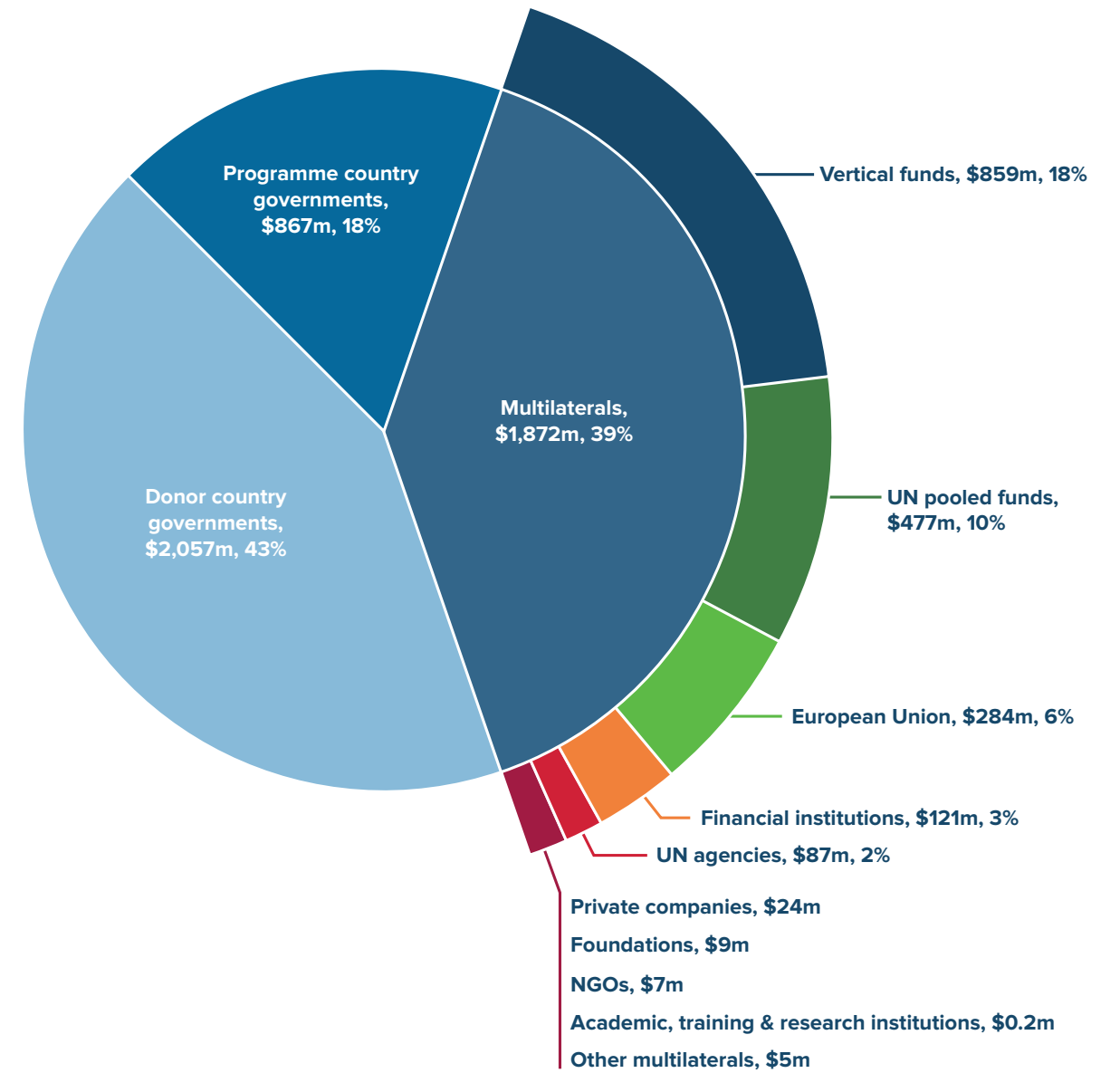
\* Includes a \$12 million contribution to regular resources for 2019 which was received in 2020.



# RESOURCES BY FUNDING PARTNER

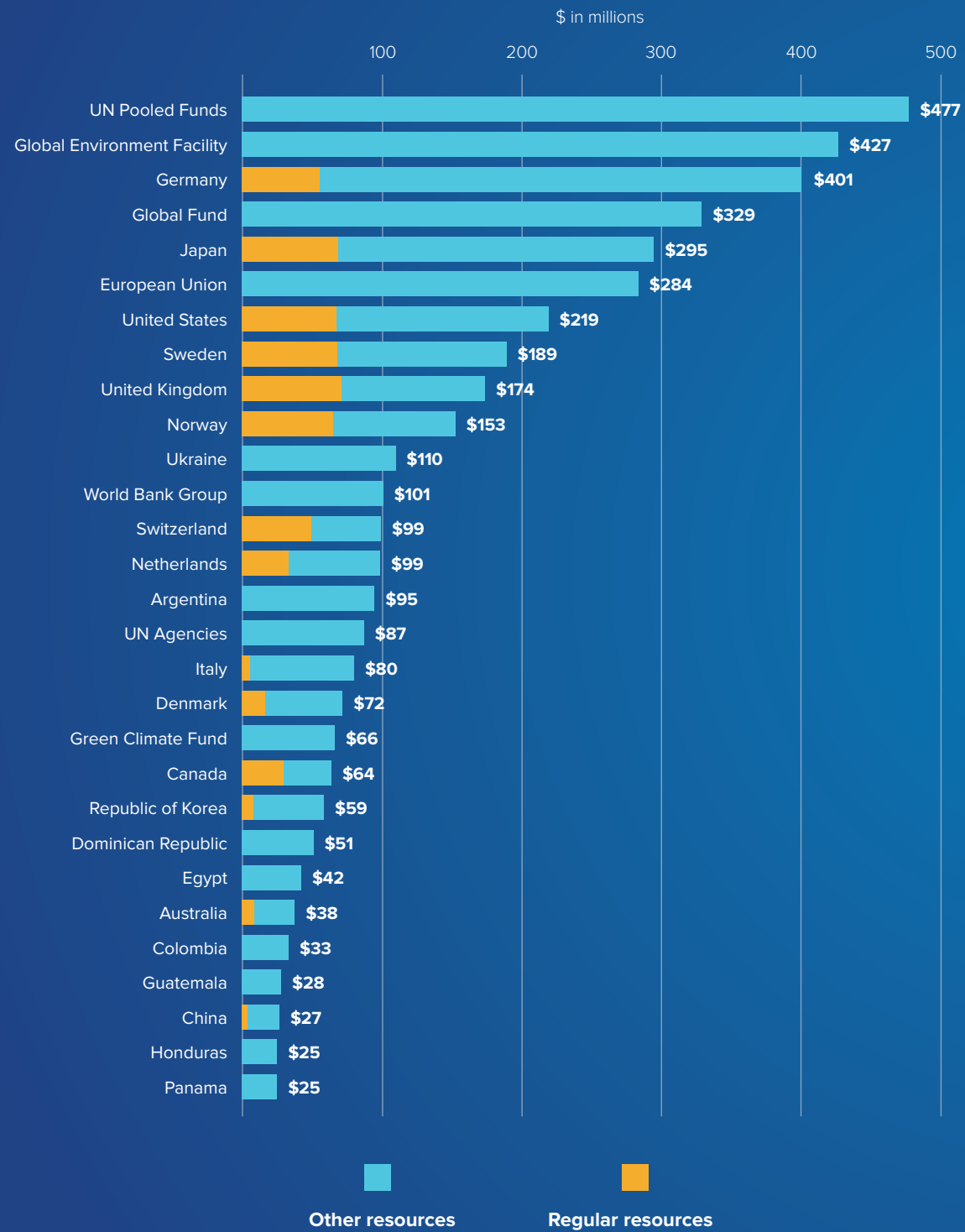
UNDP is funded from a variety of partners – Member States, multilateral organizations, non-governmental entities, private and philanthropic sectors, and financing institutions. UNDP values all types of funding it receives, allowing it to deliver on its commitments. The chart below shows a by partner breakdown of total annual contributions received by UNDP in 2019. Donor country governments remain the biggest contributors, followed by multilateral partners and programme country governments.

## Resources by partner group, 2019



# Top 30 regular and other resources partners, 2019

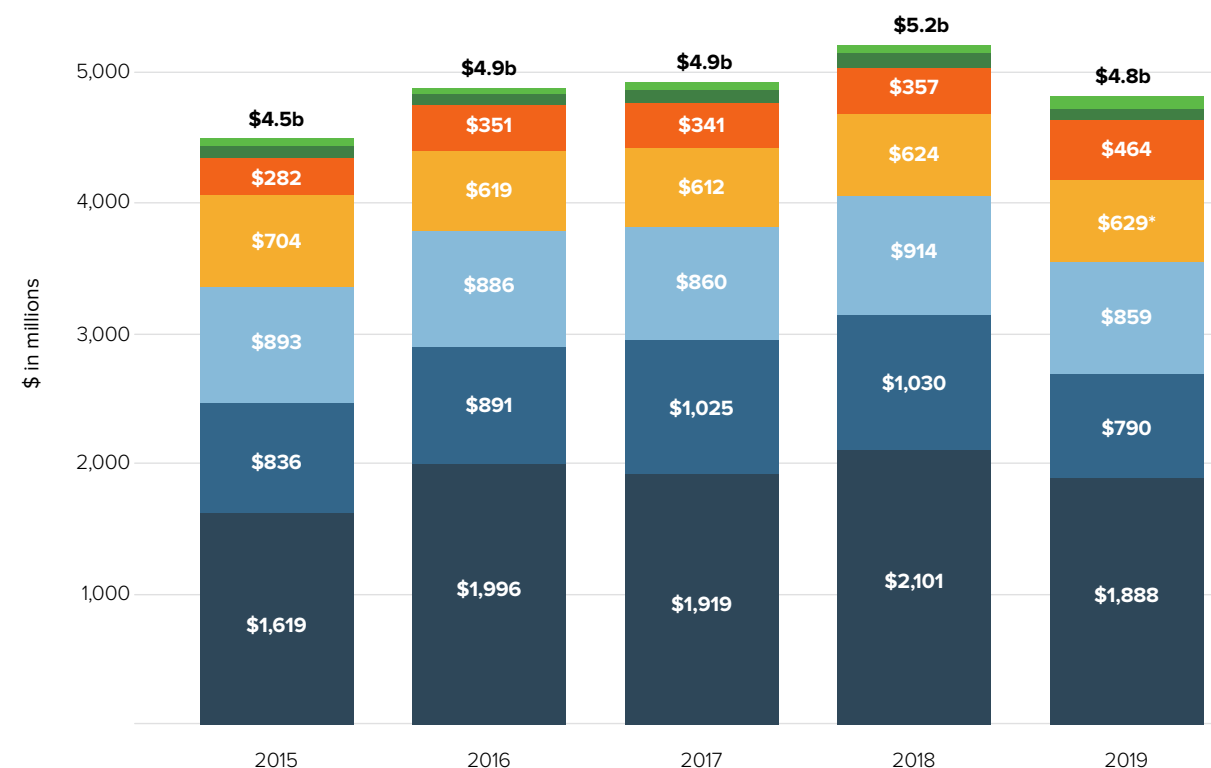
UNDP thanks its top 30 resource partners who contributed \$4.1 billion, or 87% of total contributions in 2019.



# RESOURCES BY FUNDING CHANNEL

UNDP receives its funding through various channels, as described on page 15. In 2019, while total annual contributions declined by 7%, funding from regular resources, United Nations pooled funding and thematic funding increased by 1%, 28% and 54%, respectively. The share of earmarked resources, however, continues to make up 87% of total contributions, with regular resources remaining at 13% and thematic funding at 2%.

## Resources by funding channel, 2015 – 2019



\* Includes a \$12 million contribution to regular resources for 2019 which was received in 2020.



### REGULAR RESOURCES

Unearmarked funds that are foundational to delivering results across the Strategic Plan.

### OTHER RESOURCES

Earmarked funds for specific themes, programmes or projects.



#### Government Financing

A voluntary funding mechanism by which programme country governments entrust their domestic resources, or loans extended by International Financial Institutions (IFIs), to UNDP to assist in the implementation of development initiatives in their respective countries.



#### Thematic Funds

Softly earmarked pooled funds designed to support the achievement of outcomes aligned with the Strategic Plan, and address issues that cut across thematic areas.



#### Third Party Cost Sharing

Earmarked contributions for a specific programme, project, region, or country.



#### UN Pooled Funds

A UN inter-agency financing mechanism supporting clearly defined programmatic scopes and results frameworks, enabling global and local responses to humanitarian, development, environmental, and peace-related challenges.



#### Vertical Funds

Earmarked funds for a single area of development – e.g., health or environment.



#### Reimbursable Support Services

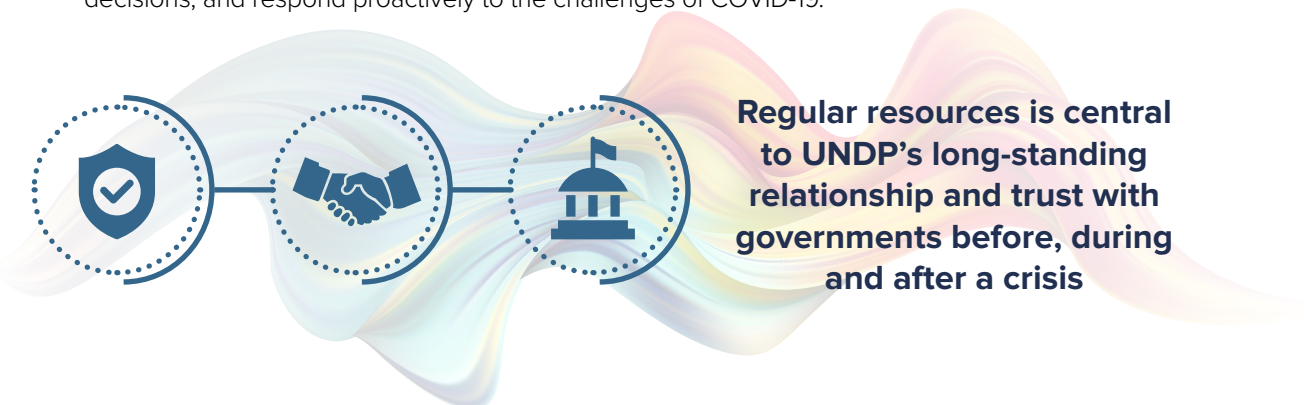
Funds for management and support services, including for UN Volunteers and the Junior Professional Officer (JPO) Programme.



# REGULAR RESOURCES

Regular resources underpin UNDP's operational capacity, networks and presence at global, regional and country levels. These resources enable UNDP to provide on-demand support to national governments and work with United Nations partners to maximize collective results on the ground.

Being the most flexible funding modality, regular resources allow UNDP to invest in programmes where the need is greatest, and lay the foundational work in programme design that will help attract more funding from other sources. This flexibility helped UNDP make rapid and flexible funding decisions, and respond proactively to the challenges of COVID-19.



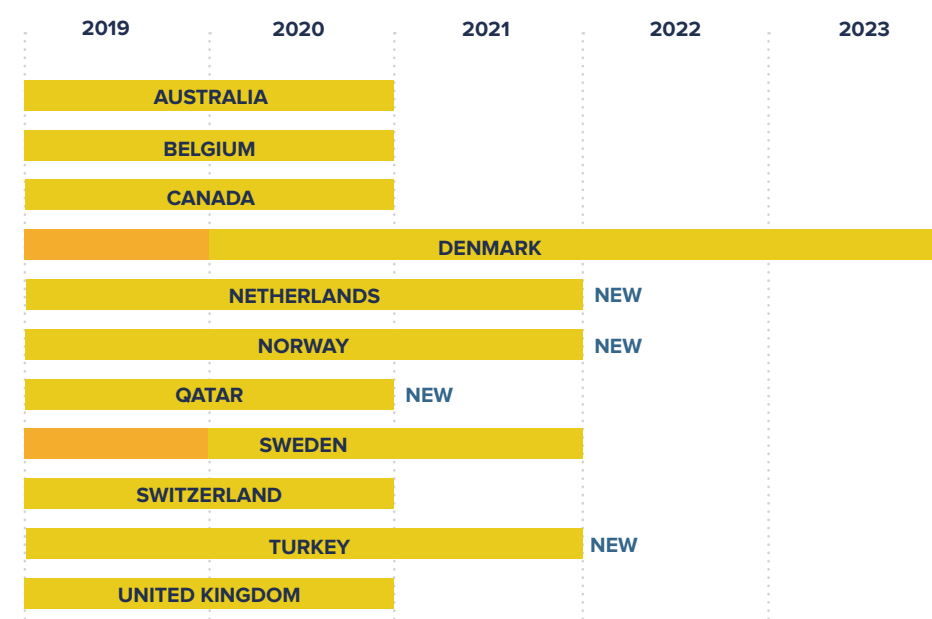
## TOP 10 CONTRIBUTORS TO REGULAR RESOURCES, 2019



## PARTNERS WHO INCREASED THEIR CONTRIBUTION TO REGULAR RESOURCES, 2019



## 11 PARTNERS WITH MULTI-YEAR PLEDGES TO REGULAR RESOURCES



Note: Denmark and Sweden renewed their multi-year pledges in 2020.

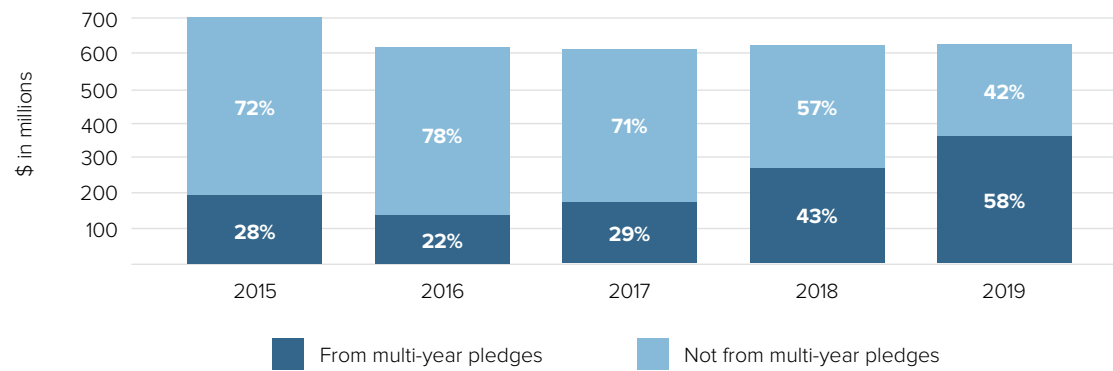
## 52 CONTRIBUTORS TO REGULAR RESOURCES, 2019

1 United Kingdom	\$71,387,300	11 France	\$11,341,399	21 Luxembourg	\$3,282,276	31 United Arab Emirates	\$324,000	41 Israel	\$50,000	51 Myanmar	\$713
2 Japan	\$68,793,849	12 Belgium	\$10,940,919	22 Saudi Arabia	\$2,000,000	32 Singapore	\$300,000	42 Viet Nam	\$35,000	52 Albania	\$500
3 Sweden	\$67,961,165	13 Ireland	\$8,806,818	23 Turkey	\$1,800,000	33 Costa Rica	\$200,455	43 Liechtenstein	\$24,998		
4 United States *	\$67,707,799	14 Australia	\$8,727,709	24 Spain	\$1,550,055	34 Portugal	\$160,011	44 Mongolia	\$17,000		
5 Norway	\$64,935,065	15 Republic of Korea	\$8,170,000	25 Austria	\$1,426,941	35 Czech Republic	\$130,265	45 Andorra	\$11,295		
6 Germany	\$55,852,775	16 Qatar	\$8,000,000	26 Finland	\$1,141,553	36 Morocco	\$103,455	46 Cambodia	\$10,000		
7 Switzerland	\$49,799,599	17 Italy	\$5,574,136	27 Russian Federation	\$1,100,000	37 Iceland	\$86,221	47 Guyana	\$9,832		
8 Netherlands	\$33,333,333	18 New Zealand	\$5,201,560	28 Thailand	\$865,112	38 Estonia	\$85,227	48 Pakistan	\$7,118		
9 Canada	\$29,695,620	19 India **	\$4,242,679	29 Kuwait	\$570,000	39 Indonesia	\$70,000	49 Samoa	\$6,000		
10 Denmark	\$16,313,462	20 China	\$3,800,000	30 Bangladesh	\$500,000	40 Slovak Republic	\$55,006	50 Philippines	\$2,500		

\* \$12 million contribution for 2019 received in 2020 not included.

\*\* Includes contribution for 2018 received in 2019.

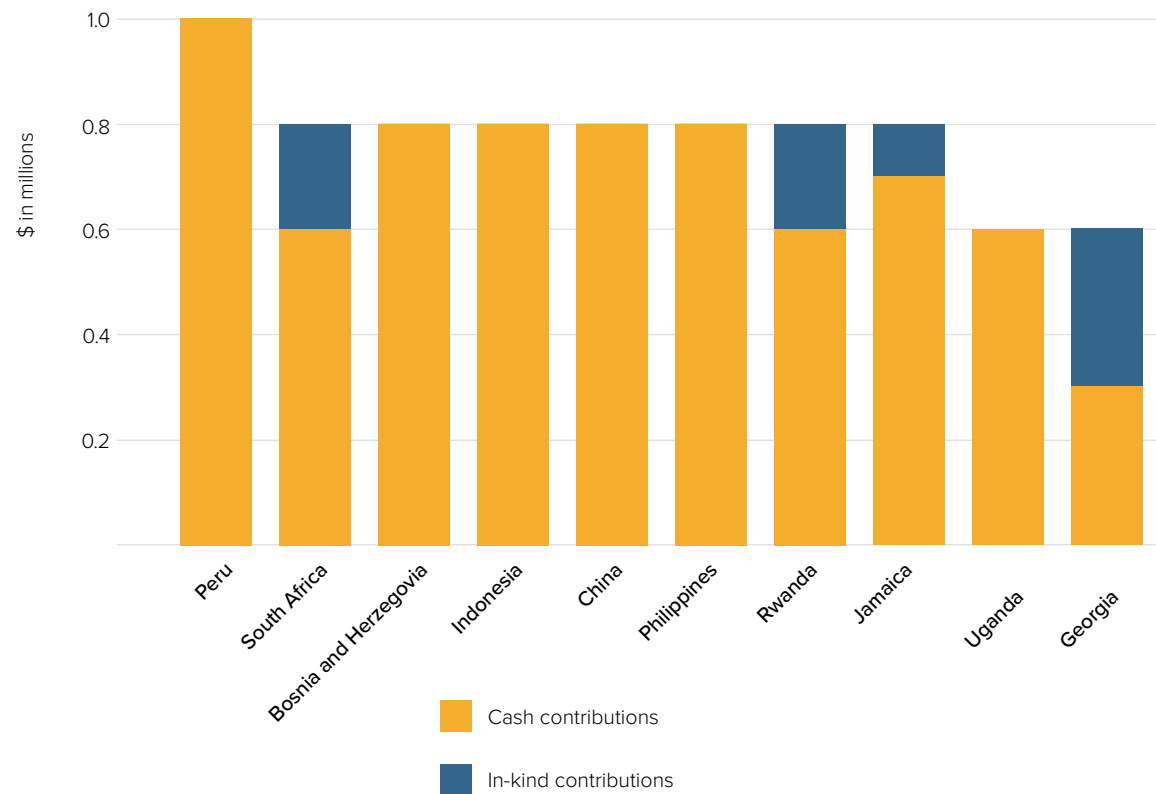
## REGULAR RESOURCES FROM MULTI-YEAR PLEDGES, 2015-2019



## Government contributions to local office costs (GLOC)

GLOC are contributions in cash or in-kind made by programme country governments to UNDP for local office costs. In 2019, UNDP received \$26 million in GLOC. In addition, \$17 million in cash was received from net contributor and upper middle-income countries. The top 10 GLOC contributors are shown below.

### GLOC CONTRIBUTIONS BY TOP 10 HOST GOVERNMENTS, 2019



## OTHER RESOURCES

Other resources are earmarked for specific themes, programmes or projects, and represent a critical complement to the regular resources base. Other resources are channeled to UNDP through government financing, thematic Funding Windows, UN pooled funds, vertical funds, or third-party cost sharing.

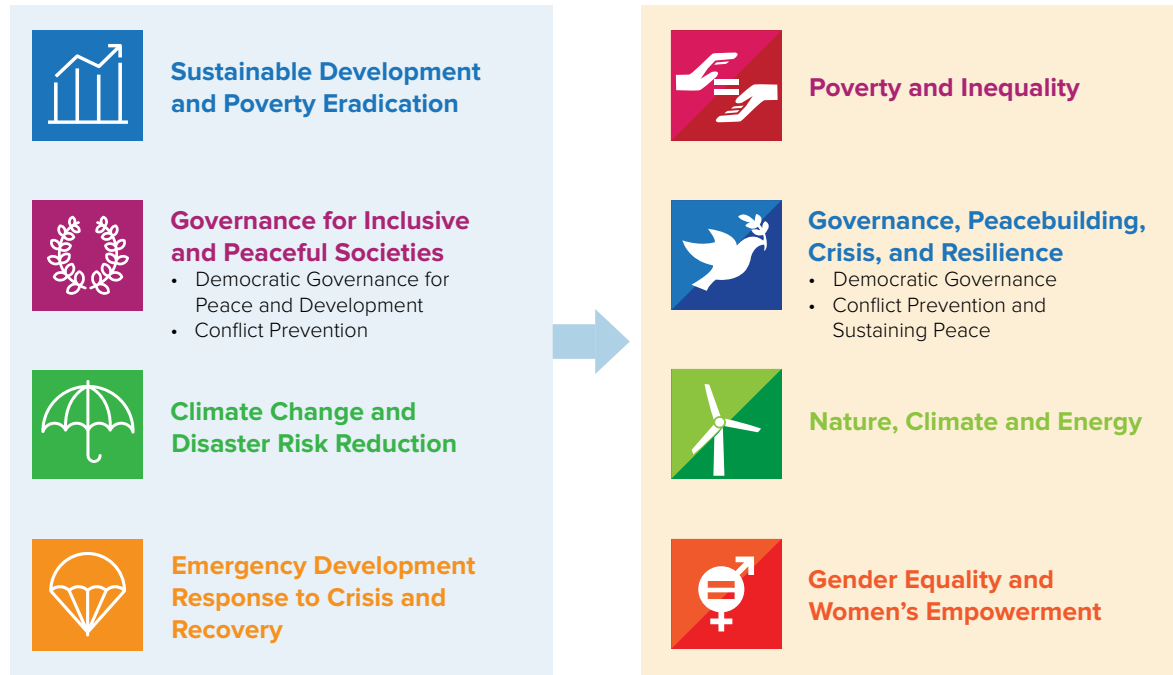
In 2019, other resources decreased to \$4.2 billion from \$4.6 billion in 2018, comprising 87% of total contributions.

### TOP 10 RECIPIENT UNDP OFFICES OF OTHER RESOURCES, 2019



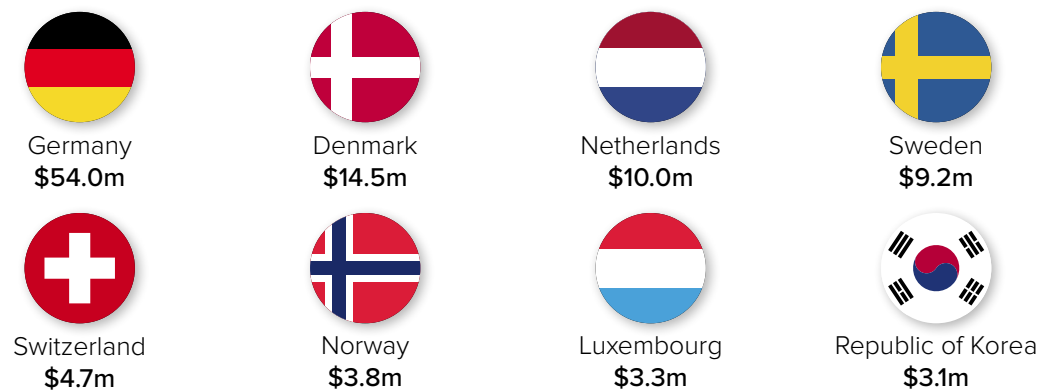
## Other Resources - Thematic Funds

Thematic funds are softly earmarked pooled funds designed to support the achievement of Strategic Plan outcomes and address issues that cut across thematic areas. In 2019, UNDP revamped its Funding Windows to align more closely with UNDP's core mandate and Strategic Plan. The four revised windows are structured as follows:

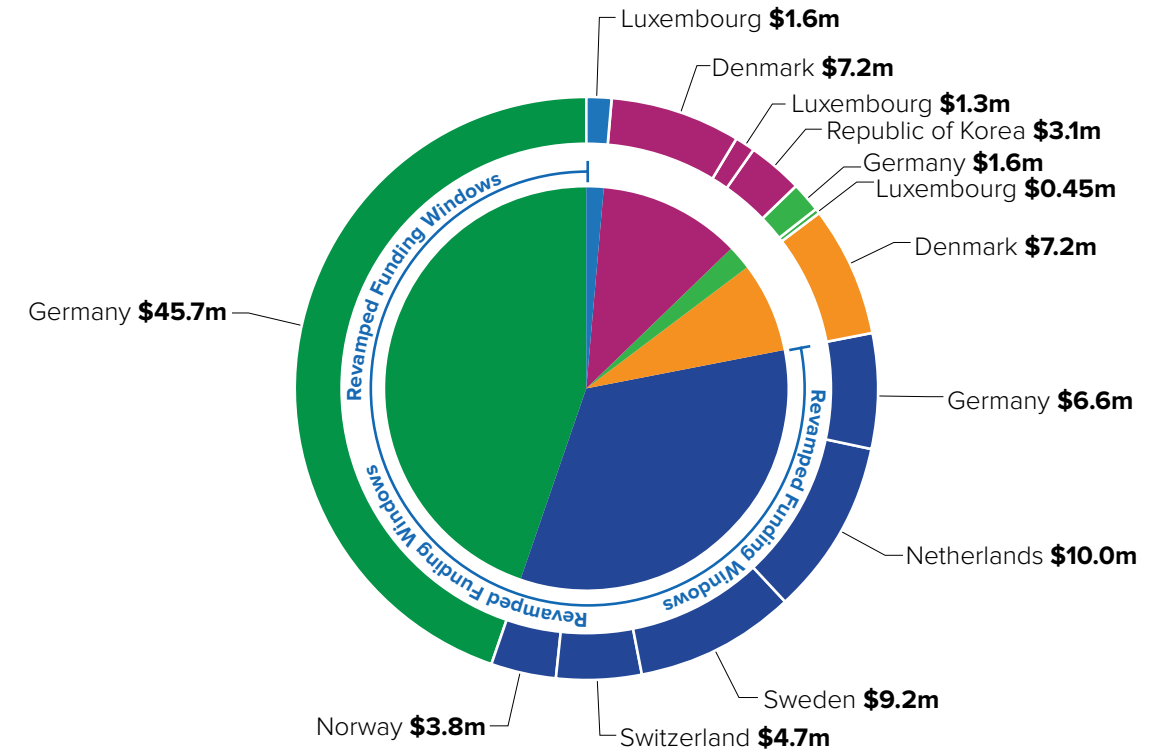


In 2019, contributions to UNDP's Funding Windows amounted to \$103 million, the highest level since its launch in 2016, and a 54% increase from 2018. Thematic funds made up 2% of total annual contributions in 2019.

### UNDP FUNDING WINDOWS CONTRIBUTORS, 2019



### 2019 CONTRIBUTIONS BY DONOR AND FUNDING WINDOW



**OUTER CIRCLE** Contributors per Funding Window

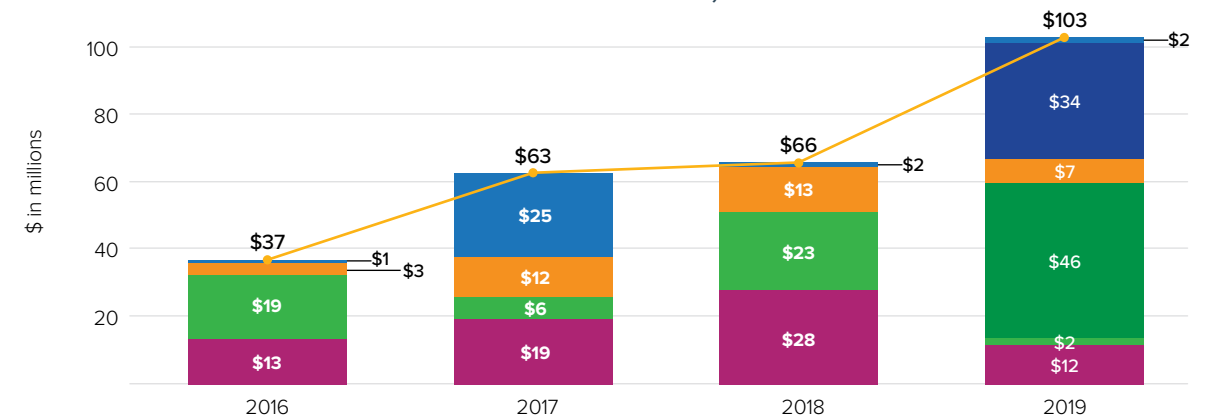
#### INNER CIRCLE: ORIGINAL STRUCTURE

- Sustainable Development and Poverty Eradication (SDPE) \$1.6m
- Governance for Inclusive and Peaceful Societies (GIPS) \$11.6m
- Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction (CCDRR) \$2.1m
- Emergency Development Response to Crisis and Recovery (EDRCR) \$7.2m

#### INNER CIRCLE: REVAMPED STRUCTURE

- Governance, Peacebuilding, Crisis, and Resilience (GPCR) \$34.3m
- Nature, Climate, and Energy (NCE) \$45.7m

### CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE UNDP FUNDING WINDOWS, 2016-2019



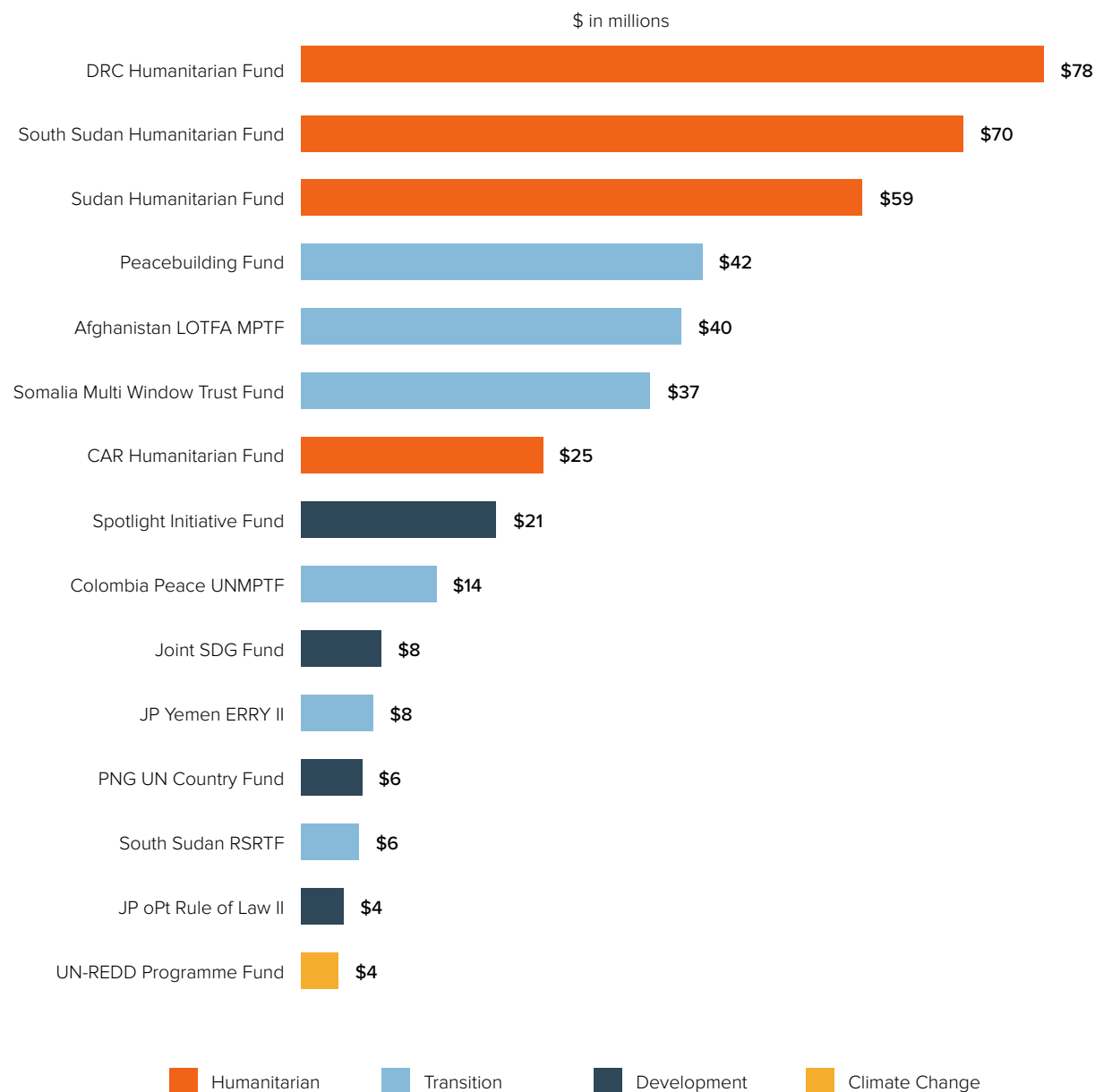


## Other Resources - UN Pooled Funds

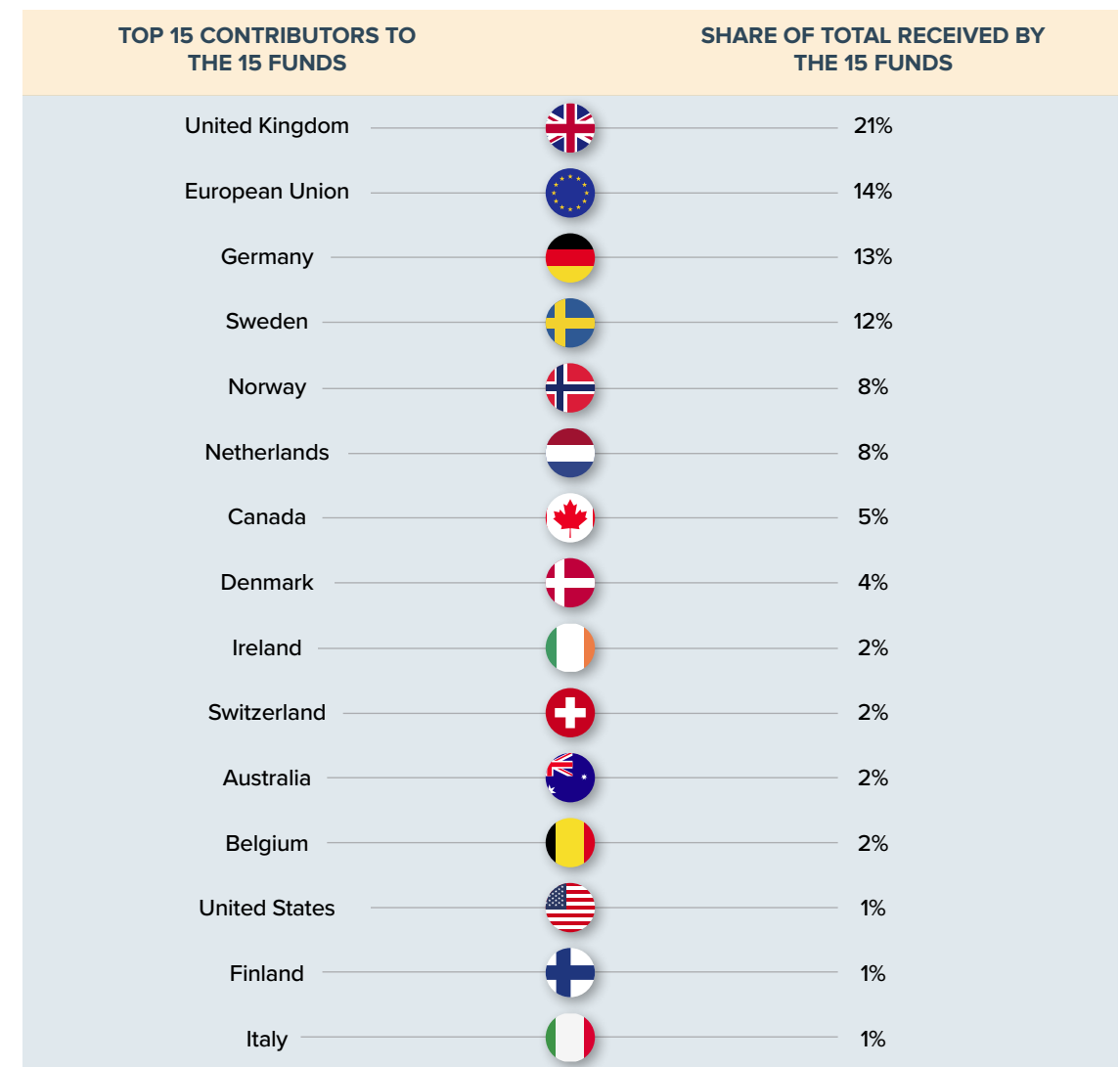
United Nations pooled funds are a UN inter-agency financing mechanism. These funds support clearly defined programmatic scopes and results frameworks enabling global and local responses to humanitarian, development, environmental, and peace-related challenges.

In 2019, UNDP received \$477 million in inter-agency pooled funds, a 28% increase from 2018, making up 10% of total annual contributions.

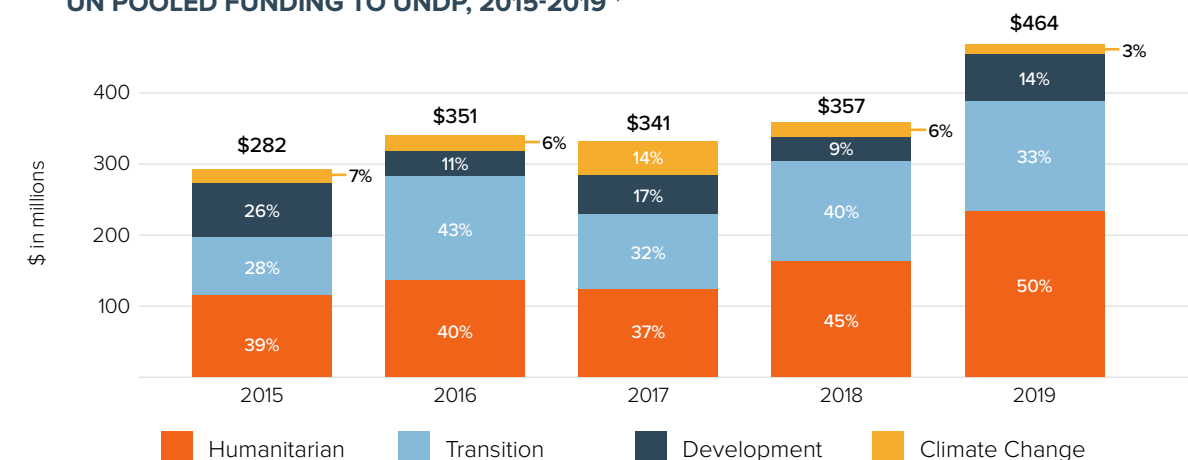
### TOP 15 UN POOLED FUNDS RECEIVED BY UNDP AS A PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATION, 2019



15 partners contributed a total of \$740 million to the top 15 UN pooled funds received by UNDP in 2019. The 15 contributors are listed below:



### UN POOLED FUNDING TO UNDP, 2015-2019 \*



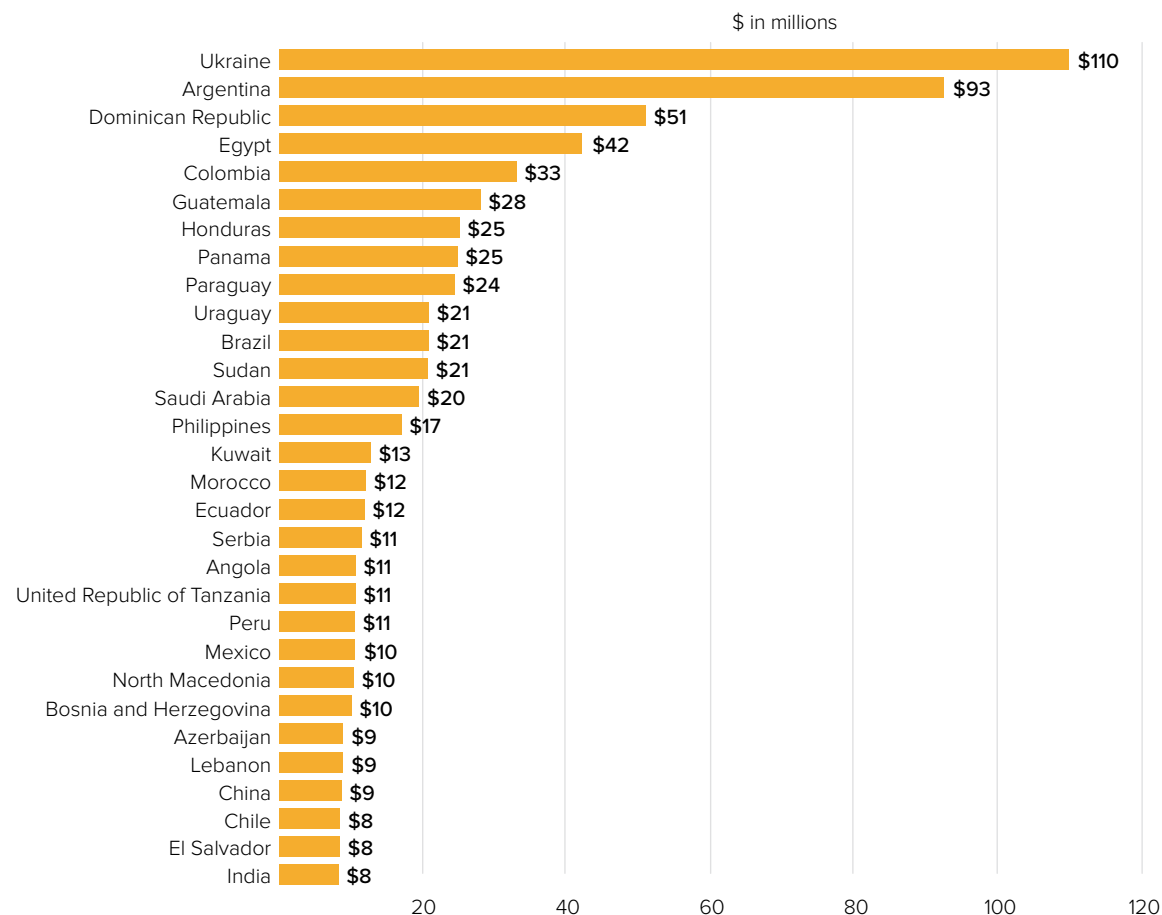
\*Does not include Reimbursable Support Service fees received through UN pooled funding.

## Other Resources - Government Financing

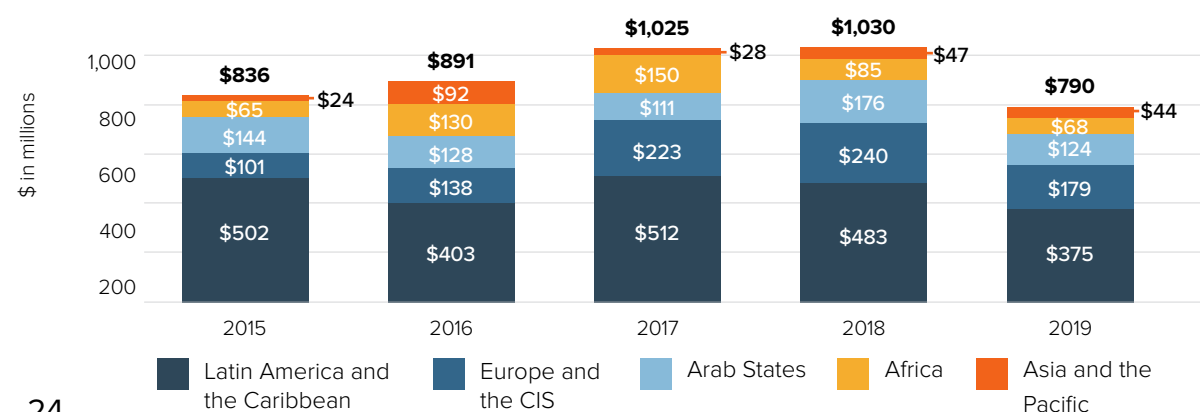
Government financing is a voluntary funding mechanism by which programme country governments entrust their domestic resources, or loans extended by financial institutions, to UNDP to assist in the implementation of development initiatives in their respective countries.

In 2019, programme country governments contributed \$790 million in government financing, a 23% reduction from 2018, mainly due to currency exchange losses, and making up 16% of total annual contributions.

### TOP 30 CONTRIBUTORS TO GOVERNMENT FINANCING, 2019



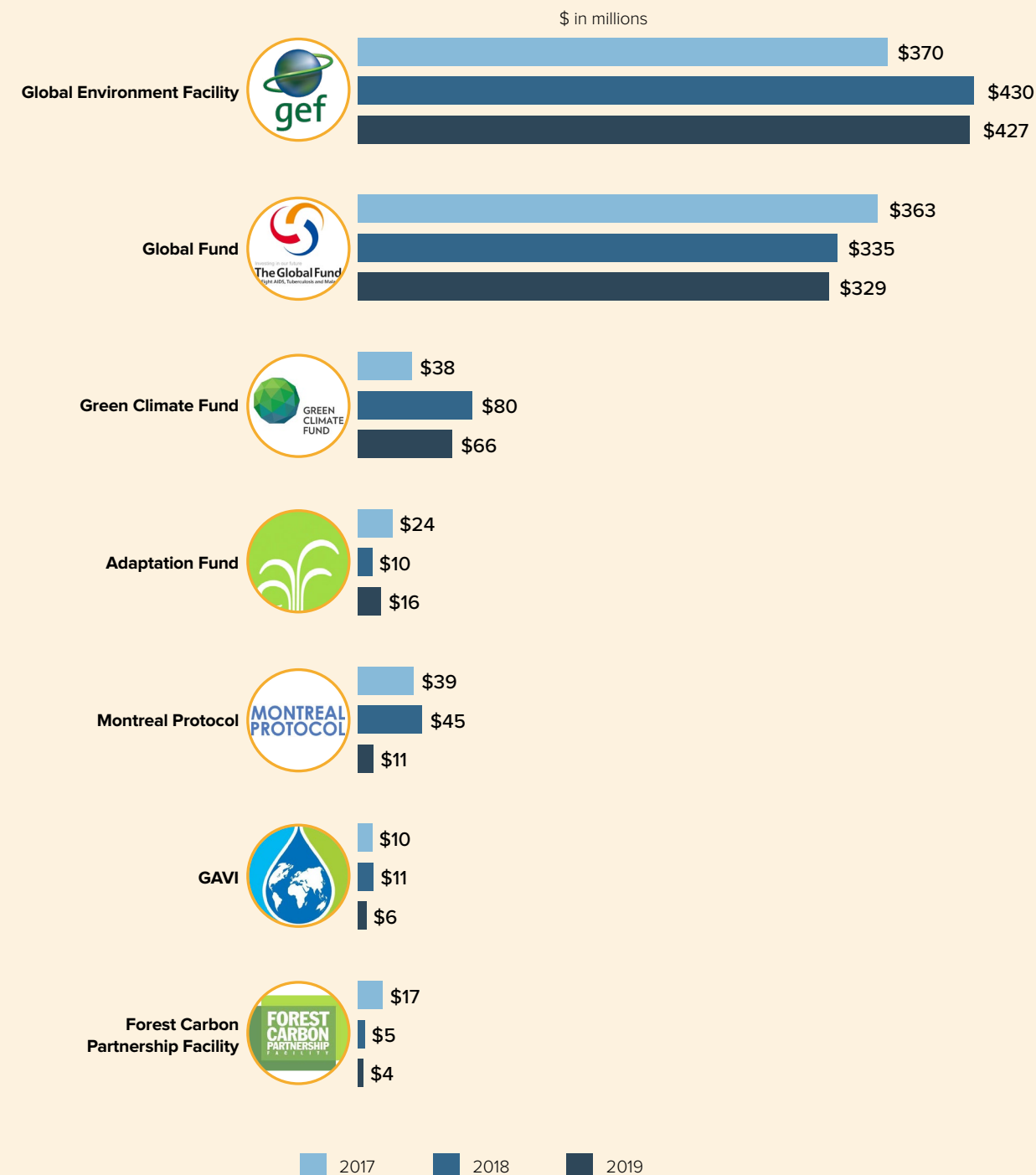
### CONTRIBUTIONS TO GOVERNMENT FINANCING, 2015-2019



## Other Resources - Vertical Funds

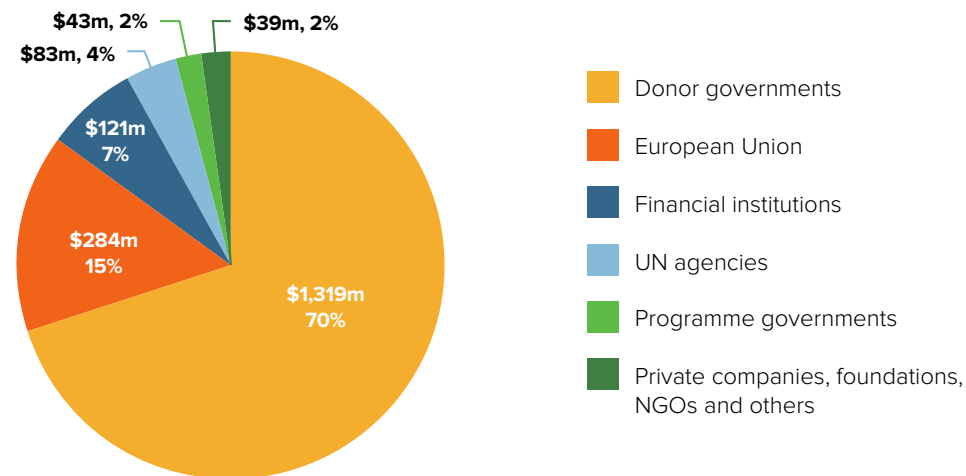
Vertical funds are earmarked for a single area of development – e.g., health or environment. These funds are governed by Steering Committees and are not directly administered by UNDP.

In 2019, UNDP received \$859 million from vertical funds, a 6% decrease from 2018 and accounting for 18% of total annual contributions.



## Other Resources - Third-party cost sharing

Third-party cost sharing makes up the largest share of earmarked other resources. In 2019, UNDP received \$1.9 billion in third-party cost sharing, 39% of total contributions, with a significant share coming from donor governments, as shown below.

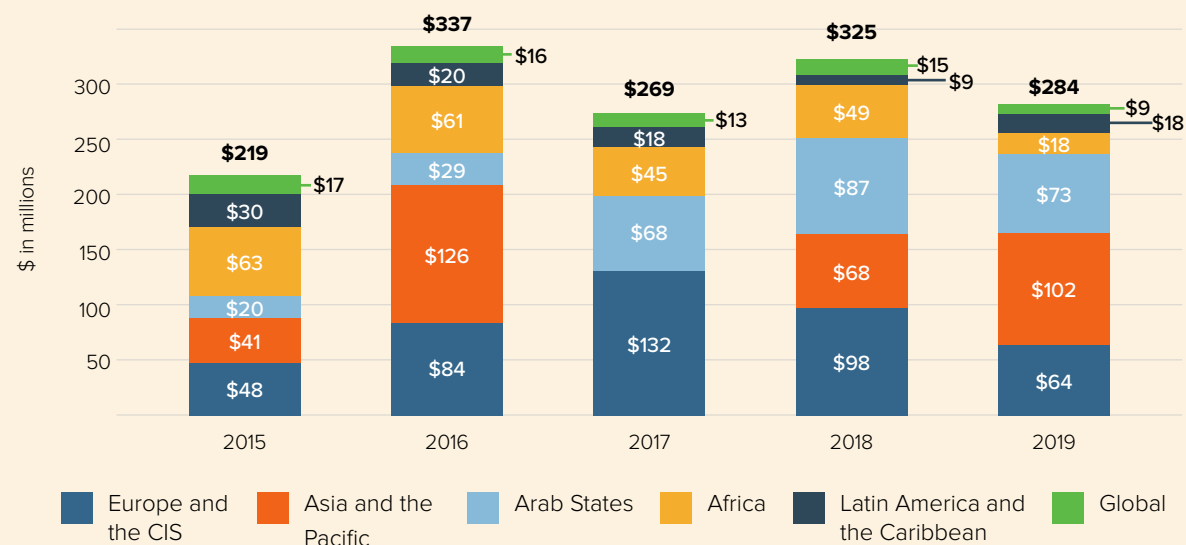


## PARTNERING WITH THE EUROPEAN UNION

UNDP's strategic partnership with the European Union (EU) focuses on achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, building resilience, and climate and environmental actions. In partnership with the EU, UNDP is working with UN resident coordinators and agencies to implement the integrated national financing frameworks (INFFs) and joint socio-economic impact assessments (SEIAs) as part of its response to COVID-19.

In 2019, UNDP received \$284 million direct contributions from the EU, mostly supporting projects in Asia and the Pacific, Arab States, and Europe and the CIS.

### CONTRIBUTIONS FROM THE EUROPEAN UNION, 2015-2019



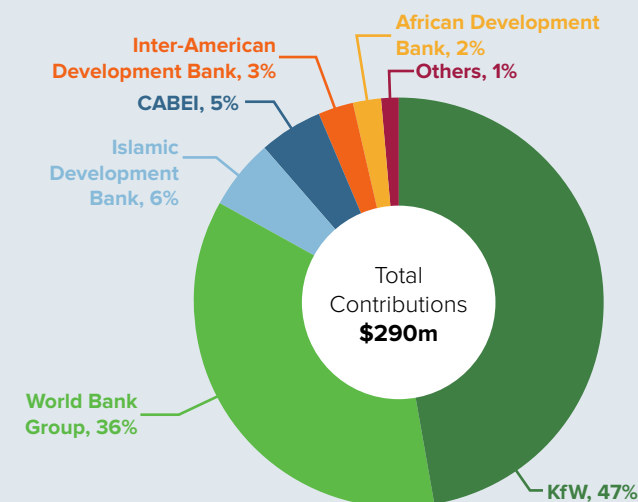
## PARTNERING WITH FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Strengthening collaboration with International Financial Institutions (IFIs) remains a top priority for UNDP to help governments leverage the financing needed to achieve the SDGs, and address the socio-economic challenges posed by COVID-19. UNDP worked with United Nations Country Teams (UNTCs) and IFIs on socio-economic impact assessments (SEIAs), advising policymakers on impact scenarios and consequences.

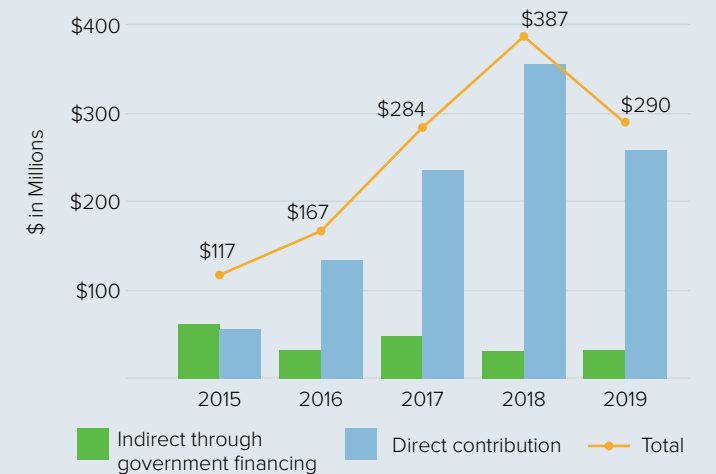
IFI contributions are either received directly, or through government financing agreements in collaboration with programme country governments, that request UNDP to assist in the implementation of IFI funding.

Compared to 2018, funding from IFIs decreased 25% to \$290 million from \$387 million in 2018. This total includes \$121 million in direct grants, \$137 million from the German development bank, KfW, reflected in the contributions of Germany to UNDP, and \$32 million in indirect contributions to support government loan implementation.

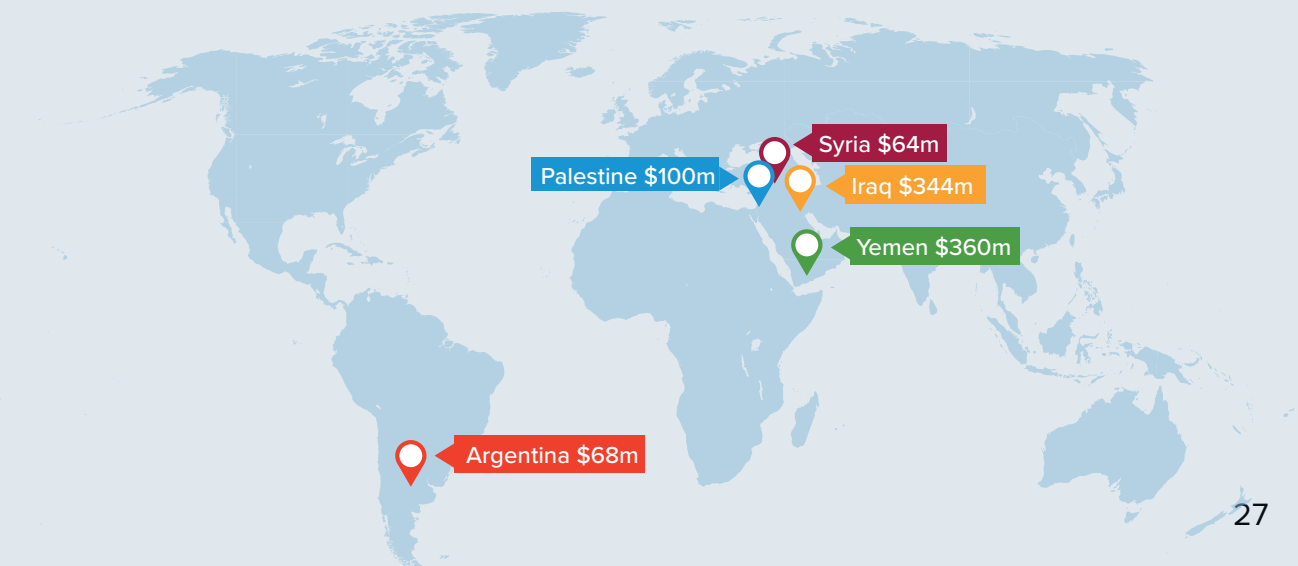
### TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS BY IFI, 2019



### IFI CONTRIBUTION BY TYPE, 2015-2019



### TOP RECIPIENTS OF IFI FUNDING, 2015-2019

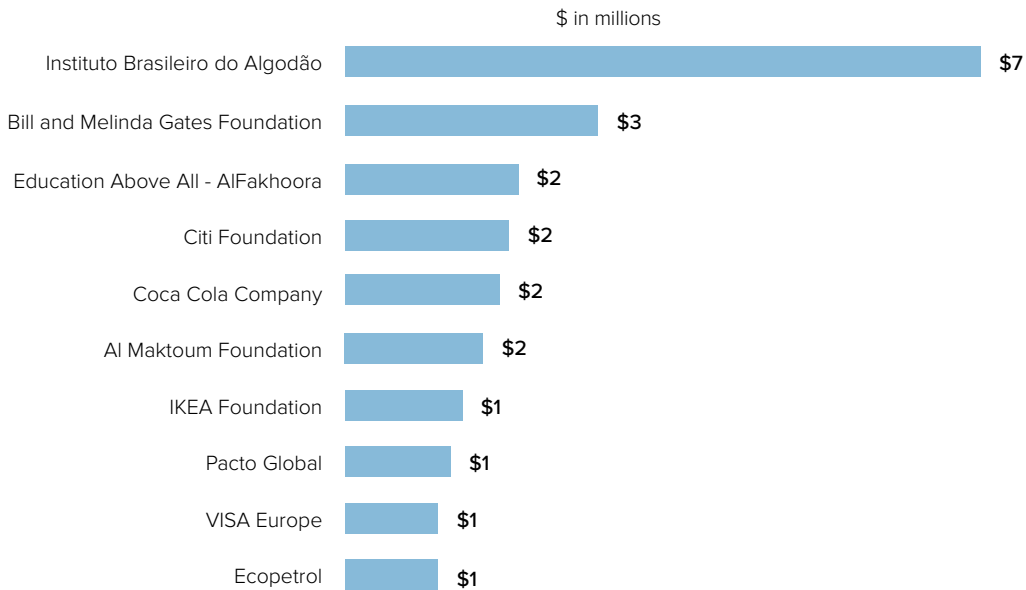




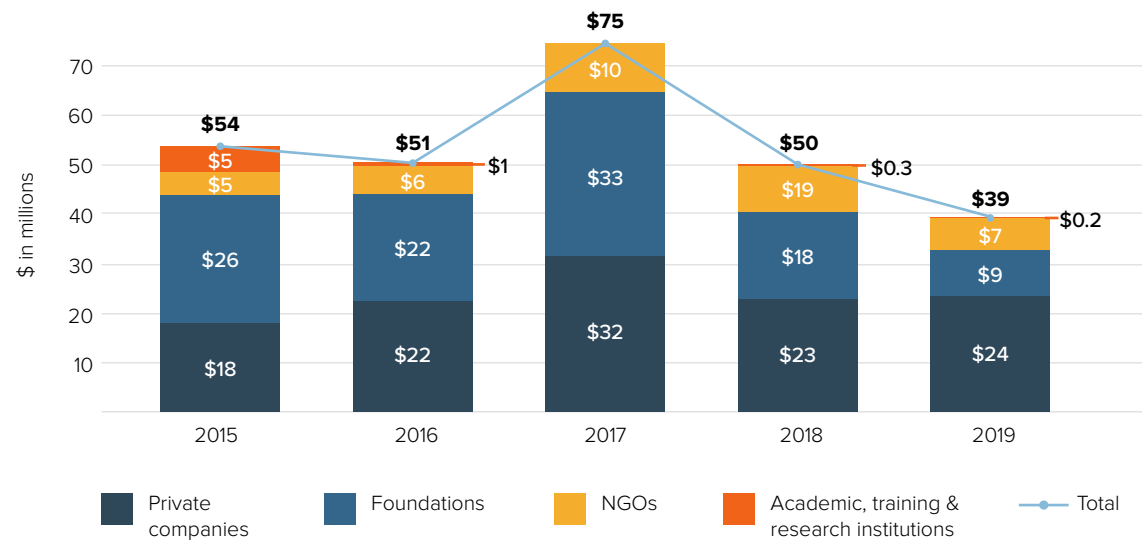
## PARTNERING WITH THE PRIVATE SECTOR

In 2019, total contributions received from the private sector—including private companies, foundations, NGOs and academic, training & research institutions—reached \$39 million.

### TOP 10 PRIVATE SECTOR CONTRIBUTORS, 2019

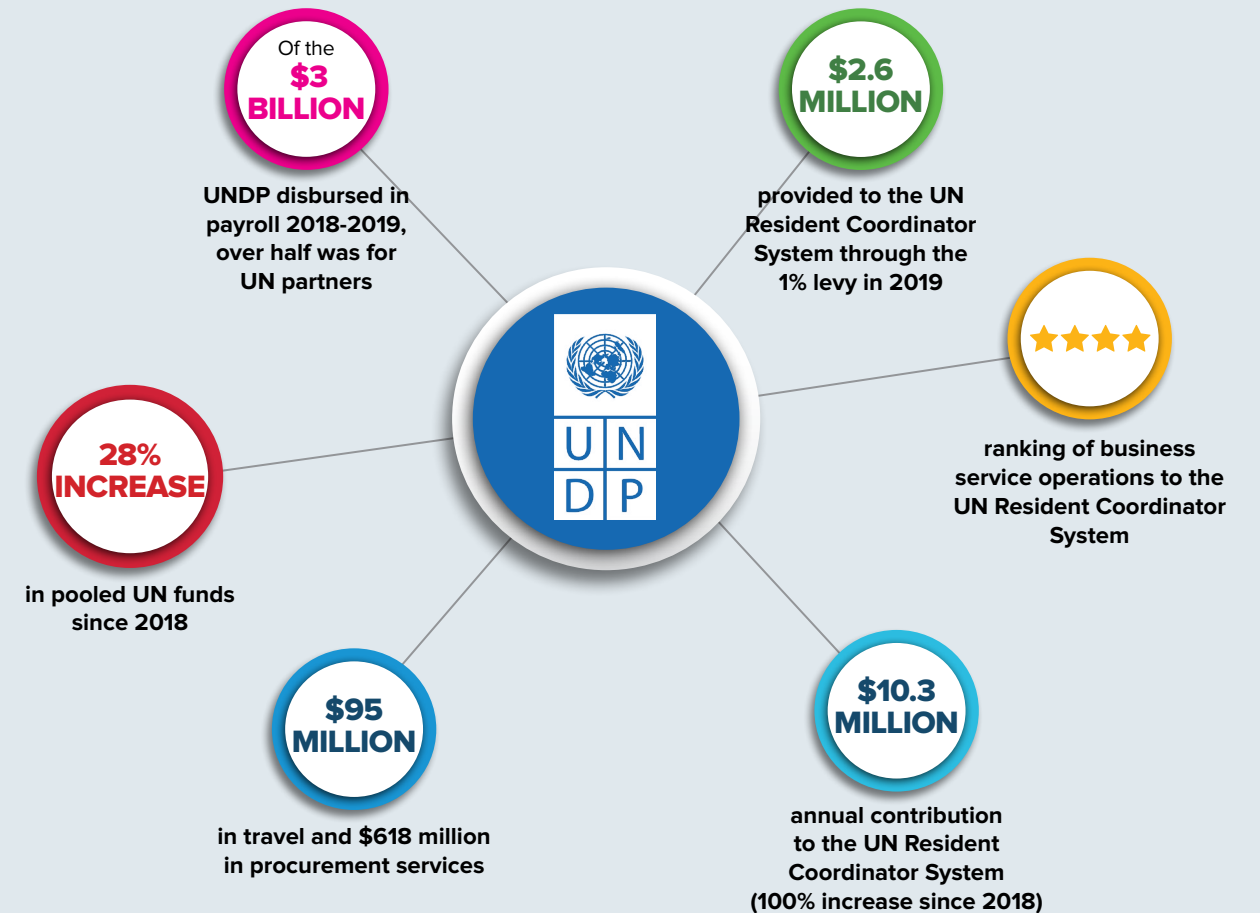


### PRIVATE SECTOR CONTRIBUTIONS, 2015-2019

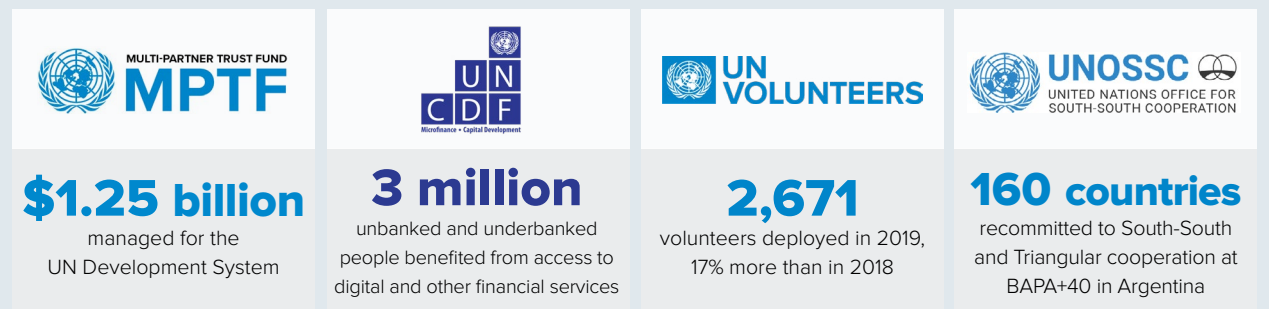


## PARTNERING WITH THE UN FAMILY

UNDP remains the largest single UN entity contributor to the Resident Coordinator System, as well as its operational backbone, delivering timely, quality services.



### UNDP HOSTS CRUCIAL FUNCTIONS FOR THE UN'S WORK AROUND THE WORLD:



## Contributions to UNDP, 2019

All amounts recorded on a cash basis, in United States dollars.

Government	Regular	Other	Total	Contributions to local office costs	U-MIC/NCC contributions *	In-kind contributions
Albania	\$500	\$270,190	<b>\$270,690</b>	\$313,750	-	-
Algeria	-	\$654,204	<b>\$654,204</b>	\$550,000	-	-
Andorra	\$11,295	-	<b>\$11,295</b>	-	-	-
Angola	-	\$10,617,563	<b>\$10,617,563</b>	-	-	\$198,924
Argentina	-	\$94,853,126	<b>\$94,853,126</b>	-	\$659,651	-
Armenia	-	\$685,581	<b>\$685,581</b>	\$155,000	-	\$363,778
Australia	\$8,727,709	\$29,062,134	<b>\$37,789,843</b>	-	-	-
Austria	\$1,426,941	\$5,610,457	<b>\$7,037,398</b>	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	-	\$8,883,982	<b>\$8,883,982</b>	\$59,735	-	\$250,093
Bahrain	-	\$2,123,688	<b>\$2,123,688</b>	-	\$844,822	\$216,446
Bangladesh	500,000	\$17,000	<b>\$517,000</b>	\$35,524	-	-
Barbados	-	-	-	-	\$108,282	\$523,191
Belarus	-	-	-	\$240,424	-	\$305,197
Belgium	\$10,940,919	\$2,200,220	<b>\$13,141,139</b>	-	-	-
Belize	-	-	-	\$62,496	-	\$13,436
Benin	-	-	-	\$377,412	-	-
Bhutan	-	\$1,872,622	<b>\$1,872,622</b>	\$124,758	-	\$90,563
Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	\$136,584	<b>\$136,584</b>	\$165,106	-	\$39,812
Botswana	-	\$10,064,216	<b>\$10,064,216</b>	\$817,757	-	-
Brazil	-	\$2,142,000	<b>\$2,142,000</b>	-	\$142,800	\$26,036
British Virgin Islands	-	\$20,936,364	<b>\$20,936,364</b>	-	\$960,422	-
Bulgaria	-	\$158,017	<b>\$158,017</b>	-	\$24,461	-
Burkina Faso	-	\$510,082	<b>\$510,082</b>	\$161,948	-	-
Burundi	-	-	-	-	-	\$130,309
Cambodia	\$10,000	-	<b>\$10,000</b>	\$86,284	-	-
Cameroon	-	\$1,287,203	<b>\$1,287,203</b>	-	-	-
Canada	\$29,695,620	\$34,266,291	<b>\$63,961,911</b>	-	-	-
Central African Republic	-	-	-	-	-	\$134,968
Chad	-	\$6,488,689	<b>\$6,488,689</b>	-	-	-

Government	Regular	Other	Total	Contributions to local office costs	U-MIC/NCC contributions *	In-kind contributions
Chile	-	\$8,500,976	<b>\$8,500,976</b>	-	\$628,000	\$356,883
China	\$3,800,000	\$22,913,408	<b>\$26,713,408</b>	\$813,555	-	-
Colombia	-	\$33,049,939	<b>\$33,049,939</b>	-	-	-
Comoros	-	-	-	-	-	\$73,134
Congo (Republic of)	-	\$220,686	<b>\$220,686</b>	\$169,371	-	-
Costa Rica	\$200,455	\$199,221	<b>\$399,676</b>	\$466,619	-	-
Côte d'Ivoire	-	\$171,124	<b>\$171,124</b>	\$366,588	-	\$92,266
Croatia	-	\$500,000	<b>\$500,000</b>	-	-	-
Cuba	-	\$19,734	<b>\$19,734</b>	-	-	-
Curaçao	-	\$108,968	<b>\$108,968</b>	-	-	-
Cyprus	-	\$792,079	<b>\$792,079</b>	-	-	\$22,838
Czech Republic	\$130,265	\$1,573,489	<b>\$1,703,754</b>	-	-	-
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	-	-	-	-	-	\$67,108
Democratic Republic of the Congo	-	\$500,000	<b>\$500,000</b>	-	-	-
Denmark	\$16,313,462	\$55,747,896	<b>\$72,061,358</b>	-	-	-
Djibouti	-	-	-	\$220,896	-	-
Dominica	-	-	-	\$11,895	-	-
Dominican Republic	-	\$51,112,245	<b>\$51,112,245</b>	-	-	\$93,870
Ecuador	-	\$12,199,188	<b>\$12,199,188</b>	\$217,888	-	-
Egypt	-	\$42,316,445	<b>\$42,316,445</b>	\$374,266	-	-
El Salvador	-	\$8,722,788	<b>\$8,722,788</b>	\$461,122	-	-
Equatorial Guinea	-	\$4,983,447	<b>\$4,983,447</b>	-	-	-
Eritrea	-	-	-	\$132,142	-	-
Estonia	\$85,227	\$108,922	<b>\$194,149</b>	-	-	-
Eswatini	-	\$344,669	<b>\$344,669</b>	\$456,444	-	-
Ethiopia	-	\$3,203,030	<b>\$3,203,030</b>	\$141,187	-	\$426,852
Fiji	-	-	-	\$518,448	-	-
Finland	\$1,141,553	\$9,600,588	<b>\$10,742,141</b>	-	-	-
France	\$11,341,399	\$2,979,251	<b>\$14,320,650</b>	-	-	-
Gabon	-	-	-	-	-	\$118,512
Gambia	-	-	-	\$79,515	-	-
Georgia	-	\$93,945	<b>\$93,945</b>	\$250,988	-	\$464,886

Government	Regular	Other	Total	Contributions to local office costs	U-MIC/NCC contributions *	In-kind contributions
Germany	\$55,852,775	\$344,832,955	<b>\$400,685,730</b>	-	-	\$538,844
Ghana	-	-	-	-	-	\$213,120
Grenada	-	-	-	\$16,295	-	-
Guatemala	-	\$28,048,564	<b>\$28,048,564</b>	\$254,847	-	-
Guinea	-	\$1,800,000	<b>\$1,800,000</b>	-	-	-
Guinea-Bissau	-	\$2,805,397	<b>\$2,805,397</b>	-	-	-
Guyana	\$9,832	-	<b>\$9,832</b>	\$95,357	-	\$158,815
Haiti	-	\$186,900	<b>\$186,900</b>	\$377,633	-	-
Honduras	-	\$25,124,902	<b>\$25,124,902</b>	-	-	-
Iceland <sup>1</sup>	\$161,221	-	<b>\$161,221</b>	-	-	-
India <sup>2</sup>	\$4,242,679	\$19,603,143	<b>\$23,845,822</b>	\$121,510	-	\$277,877
Indonesia	\$70,000	\$1,422,892	<b>\$1,492,892</b>	\$814,781	-	\$14,443
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	-	\$83,612	<b>\$83,612</b>	\$26,876	-	-
Ireland	\$8,806,818	\$5,286,001	<b>\$14,092,819</b>	-	-	-
Israel	\$50,000	-	<b>\$50,000</b>	-	-	-
Italy	\$5,574,136	\$74,613,926	<b>\$80,188,062</b>	-	-	-
Jamaica	-	-	-	\$701,745	-	\$83,881
Japan	\$68,793,849	\$226,036,466	<b>\$294,830,315</b>	-	-	\$195,430
Jordan	-	\$1,910,017	<b>\$1,910,017</b>	\$398,484	-	-
Kazakhstan	-	\$3,654,392	<b>\$3,654,392</b>	-	\$1,300,000	\$156,887
Kenya	-	\$200,931	<b>\$200,931</b>	\$158,907	-	-
Kiribati	-	-	-	\$84,592	-	-
KOSOVO (As per UNSCR 1244)	-	\$2,408,258	<b>\$2,408,258</b>	-	-	-
Kuwait	\$570,000	\$12,750,000	<b>\$13,320,000</b>	-	\$1,973,684	\$419,289
Kyrgyzstan	-	-	-	-	-	\$287,395
Lao People's Democratic Republic	-	\$37,000	<b>\$37,000</b>	\$21,042	-	\$221,670
Lebanon	-	\$8,792,757	<b>\$8,792,757</b>	-	\$1,208,293	-
Lesotho	-	-	-	\$196,751	-	\$606,503
Liechtenstein	\$24,998	-	<b>\$24,998</b>	-	-	-
Luxembourg	\$3,282,276	\$6,930,681	<b>\$10,212,957</b>	-	-	-
Malawi	-	\$3,567,591	<b>\$3,567,591</b>	-	-	\$62,551
Malaysia	-	\$2,180,012	<b>\$2,180,012</b>	-	\$242,307	\$1,000,450

Government	Regular	Other	Total	Contributions to local office costs	U-MIC/NCC contributions *	In-kind contributions
Maldives	-	\$9,667	<b>\$9,667</b>	\$287,435	-	-
Mali	-	\$755,885	<b>\$755,885</b>	\$21,508	-	-
Mauritania	-	-	-	\$53,927	-	-
Mauritius	-	\$63,687	<b>\$63,687</b>	-	\$306,558	-
Mexico	-	\$12,021,521	<b>\$12,021,521</b>	-	\$2,032,200	-
Micronesia	-	-	-	\$28,016	-	-
Mongolia	\$17,000	\$229,640	<b>\$246,640</b>	\$183,160	-	\$98,669
Montenegro	-	\$4,606,130	<b>\$4,606,130</b>	-	\$400,117	\$172,872
Montserrat	-	-	-	\$55,300	-	-
Morocco	\$103,455	\$12,081,047	<b>\$12,184,502</b>	\$162,143	-	-
Mozambique	-	\$6,525,321	<b>\$6,525,321</b>	-	-	\$171,252
Myanmar	\$713	-	<b>\$713</b>	\$437	-	\$215,174
Namibia	-	\$353,107	<b>\$353,107</b>	-	-	\$338,509
Nepal	-	\$1,652,143	<b>\$1,652,143</b>	\$132,904	-	-
Netherlands	\$33,333,333	\$65,518,778	<b>\$98,852,111</b>	-	-	-
New Zealand	\$5,201,561	\$8,938,772	<b>\$14,140,333</b>	-	-	-
Niger	-	\$2,473,885	<b>\$2,473,885</b>	-	-	\$470,715
Nigeria	-	\$2,758,455	<b>\$2,758,455</b>	-	-	\$326,906
Norway	\$64,935,065	\$87,873,227	<b>\$152,808,292</b>	-	-	-
Pakistan	\$7,118	\$1,418,489	<b>\$1,425,607</b>	\$100,791	-	-
Palestine (State of)	-	\$3,682,243	<b>\$3,682,243</b>	-	-	-
Panama	-	\$24,832,741	<b>\$24,832,741</b>	-	\$626,994	\$20,608
Papua New Guinea	-	\$30,703	<b>\$30,703</b>	-	-	-
Paraguay	-	\$24,445,804	<b>\$24,445,804</b>	-	-	-
Peru	-	\$10,535,703	<b>\$10,535,703</b>	\$987,959	-	-
Philippines	\$2,500	\$17,025,795	<b>\$17,028,295</b>	\$806,806	-	-
Poland	-	\$2,236,156	<b>\$2,236,156</b>	-	-	-
Portugal	\$160,011	\$664,345	<b>\$824,356</b>	-	-	-
Qatar	\$8,000,000	\$11,922,558	<b>\$19,922,558</b>	-	-	-
Republic of Korea	\$8,170,000	\$50,470,562	<b>\$58,640,562</b>	-	-	-
Republic of Moldova	-	\$1,826,818	<b>\$1,826,818</b>	\$273,052	-	\$113,323
Republic of North Macedonia	-	\$10,406,029	<b>\$10,406,029</b>	\$10,765	-	-



Government	Regular	Other	Total	Contributions to local office costs	U-MIC/NCC contributions *	In-kind contributions
Romania	-	\$64,247	<b>\$64,247</b>	-	-	-
Russian Federation	\$1,100,000	\$15,180,159	<b>\$16,280,159</b>	-	-	-
Rwanda	-	-	-	\$570,634	-	\$264,910
Saint Kitts and Nevis	-	-	-	-	\$36,771	-
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	-	-	-	\$36,805	-	-
Samoa	\$6,000	\$1,030	<b>\$7,030</b>	\$204,629	-	\$107,070
Saudi Arabia	\$2,000,000	\$20,295,393	<b>\$22,295,393</b>	-	\$2,400,000	\$183,769
Senegal	-	\$(152,251)	<b>\$(152,251)</b>	-	-	\$93,189
Serbia	-	\$17,516,862	<b>\$17,516,862</b>	\$101,463	-	\$322,526
Seychelles	-	-	-	-	\$75,000	-
Singapore	\$300,000	\$643,096	<b>\$943,096</b>	-	-	-
Slovak Republic	\$55,006	\$3,280,576	<b>\$3,335,582</b>	-	-	-
Solomon Islands	-	\$429,793	<b>\$429,793</b>	\$222,927	-	-
South Africa	-	\$1,964,748	<b>\$1,964,748</b>	\$645,461	-	\$296,113
Spain	\$1,550,055	\$3,127,051	<b>\$4,677,106</b>	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	-	\$297,457	<b>\$297,457</b>	\$330,670	-	\$93,674
Sudan	-	\$20,726,925	<b>\$20,726,925</b>	-	-	\$641,956
Suriname	-	-	-	\$334,624	-	\$33,106
Sweden	\$67,961,165	\$121,433,921	<b>\$189,395,086</b>	-	-	-
Switzerland	\$49,799,599	\$49,324,535	<b>\$99,124,134</b>	-	-	-
Syria	-	-	-	\$15,714	-	-
Tajikistan	-	-	-	\$50,000	-	\$77,939
Thailand	\$865,112	\$403,091	<b>\$1,268,203</b>	\$486,074	-	-
Timor-Leste	-	\$1,842,150	<b>\$1,842,150</b>	\$99,095	-	\$244,737
Togo	-	-	-	\$136,592	-	\$65,755
Tokelau	-	-	-	\$38,392	-	-
Tonga	-	-	-	\$14,802	-	\$8,115
Trinidad and Tobago	-	\$36,806	<b>\$36,806</b>	-	\$1,254,891	-
Tunisia	-	\$153,733	<b>\$153,733</b>	-	-	-
Turkey	\$1,800,000	\$7,529,985	<b>\$9,329,985</b>	-	\$913,000	-
Turkmenistan	-	\$6,042,615	<b>\$6,042,615</b>	-	-	\$313,002
Tuvalu	-	-	-	\$32,710	-	\$16,282

Government	Regular	Other	Total	Contributions to local office costs	U-MIC/NCC contributions *	In-kind contributions
Uganda	-	\$145,196	<b>\$145,196</b>	\$615,609	-	-
Ukraine	-	\$109,990,431	<b>\$109,990,431</b>	-	-	\$391,455
United Arab Emirates	\$324,000	\$3,510,000	<b>\$3,834,000</b>	-	-	\$79,302
United Kingdom	\$71,387,300	\$102,558,643	<b>\$173,945,943</b>	-	-	-
United Republic of Tanzania	-	\$10,611,027	<b>\$10,611,027</b>	-	-	\$459,943
United States <sup>3</sup>	\$67,707,799	\$151,719,235	<b>\$219,427,034</b>	-	-	-
Uruguay	-	\$20,863,643	<b>\$20,863,643</b>	-	\$1,078,060	-
Uzbekistan	-	\$5,652,164	<b>\$5,652,164</b>	-	-	\$559,964
Venezuela	-	\$3,457	<b>\$3,457</b>	-	-	-
Viet Nam	\$35,000	-	<b>\$35,000</b>	\$403,279	-	-
Zambia	-	\$1,817,513	<b>\$1,817,513</b>	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$616,585,721</b>	<b>\$2,307,451,090</b>	<b>\$2,924,036,811</b>	<b>\$18,543,621</b>	<b>\$17,216,313</b>	<b>\$14,427,092</b>

Non-government partner groups	Regular	Other	Total
European Union	-	\$283,722,298	\$283,722,298
Financial Institutions <sup>4</sup>	-	\$120,655,588	\$120,655,588
Other Multilaterals	-	\$4,895,045	\$4,895,045
Private sector, foundations, NGOs, and academic, training & research institutions	-	\$39,413,092	\$39,413,092
UN Agencies	-	\$87,267,491	\$87,267,491
UN Pooled Funds	-	\$477,489,661	\$477,489,661
Vertical Funds	-	\$858,713,290	\$858,713,290
<b>Total, Non-government partner groups</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$1,872,156,464</b>	<b>\$1,872,156,464</b>
<b>2019 CONTRIBUTION TOTAL</b>	<b>\$617m</b>	<b>\$4,179m</b>	<b>\$4,796m</b>

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

1. Regular resources amount includes contribution of \$75,000 that was subsequently transferred to the cost-sharing project in 2020.
2. Regular resources amount excludes contribution intended for 2019 received in 2020.
3. Regular resources amount excludes a \$12 million contribution for 2019 received in 2020.
4. Reflects direct grants received by UNDP; excludes loans extended to programme country governments and received by UNDP as government financing and grants received from the German Development Bank, KfW, which are reported under Germany.



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