



**Executive Board of the
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Programme and of the
United Nations Population Fund**

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Financial resources

**Status of regular funding commitments to UNDP and its
associated funds and programmes for 2001 and onward**

I. Introduction

1. UNDP and its associated funds and programmes are making significant progress in organizational reform, results-based management and in enhancing overall development impact and effectiveness. In its decision 2001/7, the Executive Board took note of the update on the Business Plans, 2000-2003, which, together with the introduction of the multi-year funding framework (MYFF) and results-based methodologies such as the results-oriented annual report (ROAR), form the lynchpin of the efforts for the overall reform of the organization. Significant progress has been made to mainstream results-based management and to realign applied policy and substantive capacity. Furthermore, the implementation of management actions outlined in the Business Plans is fully on track, with additional steps being taken to accelerate the change process by strengthening individual performance.

2. At the same time, attention must continue to be placed on the regular (formerly known as "core") funding situation, which remains critical. Mobilizing an adequate level of regular resources to maximize the unique impact that a strong, multilateral United Nations development presence can have remains a top priority. During the course of 2000, the Administrator continued to highlight the critical regular resource situation of UNDP and its associated funds and programmes. He stressed that the funding crisis was not simply about UNDP but about the United Nations as a whole and its role in development, highlighting the impact of the funding situation on UNDP programmes across the world, in particular in Africa. The Administrator emphasized the urgency of rebuilding broader political support both for the role of the United Nations in development and for the role of UNDP. The Ministerial Meeting on UNDP was convened on 11 September 2000, with a view to securing full engagement of Ministers in generating the political will needed to rebuild the resource base of the organization. At the Meeting, Ministers expressed widespread endorsement of the new direction of UNDP and of its unique legitimacy and



expertise in contributing to the development targets endorsed by the Millennium Summit, in particular the overarching goal of halving poverty by 2015. At the third regular session of the Executive Board in September 2000, the Administrator noted the importance of the Ministerial Meeting in providing a renewed climate of political support for UNDP, the critical foundation for its work that had been lacking in recent years.

3. For UNDP to reap the dividends of this renewed support, the success of the first UNDP Ministerial Meeting must be built upon in a dynamic manner. A process is required that facilitates continued joint action among Ministers in rebuilding political and financial support for a strong role for the United Nations in development and for UNDP in particular, as a key and vital complement to the MYFF. The outcome of the Meeting and associated follow-up was reviewed at the first regular session of the Executive Board in January 2001 and in its decision 2001/7, the Board took note of the report on the follow-up. Issues discussed included actions at the national, regional and international levels to ensure that the profile of UNDP and the importance of adequate funding for the United Nations in development are more consistently reviewed at ministerial levels, with the objective of enhancing political and financial support.

4. The issue of restoring growth and enhanced predictability to the regular funding base of United Nations development activities has been discussed widely, including in the context of the Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC) and in pursuance of Executive Board decision 99/24, in preparation for the interactions of the Secretary-General with world leaders, including with major donors who are members of the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD/DAC). In the context of the 2001 triennial comprehensive policy review, the Secretary-General will report through the Economic and Social Council to the General Assembly on progress in implementation of the MYFF as part of ongoing efforts to strengthen strategic resource management in the funds and programmes and to reverse the declining trend in core resources (Economic and Social Council resolution 2000/19).

II. Background

5. Through its decisions 98/23, 99/1 and 99/23, the Executive Board has put in place a funding system for UNDP designed to generate a transparent dialogue on regular funding and to facilitate greater volume and enhanced predictability. Through these decisions, the Executive Board adopted an annual funding target of \$1.1 billion and stressed the urgent need to achieve annual increases until the target is met. The Board reaffirmed the need to reverse the downward trend in core resources and to establish a mechanism to place UNDP core funding on a predictable basis. In this context, UNDP was requested to develop the multi-year funding framework, which integrates programme objectives, resources, budget and outcomes with the objective of increasing regular resources. In its legislation, the Board also recognized that overdependence on a limited number of donors carries risks for the long-term financial sustainability of UNDP and therefore urged all countries in a position to do so to increase their core contributions. In its decision 99/1, the Board took note of the MYFF, in its decision 2000/15 commended the Administrator and his staff for the efforts made in preparing the results-oriented annual report, and in its decision 2000/24, took note of the report on the updated

allocation of resources and revised MYFF. The second results-oriented annual report is submitted to the Executive Board at its current session. The MYFF provides the key tool by which to respond to programme country needs in a flexible manner, based on the concept of collective ownership and partnership, and in a fully coherent manner, regardless of funding source. The MYFF acknowledges the importance of a sustained increase in the level of regular resources as a key constituent of the character and operations of multilateral organizations. Demonstrating clear results through the ROAR provides an important additional stimulus to mobilize regular resources in capitals.

6. In accordance with decision 99/1, the first and second annual funding meetings were held during the second regular session in April 1999 and April 2000. In its decision 2000/17, the Executive Board decided to reduce the number of its regular sessions, from three to two; the third annual funding meeting for UNDP and its associated funds and programmes will, therefore, take place during the current session.

7. During 2000, UNCDF consolidated its results-based management approach through the establishment of the strategic results framework (SRF), of which the Executive Board took note in its decision 2000/10. The Executive Board is considering the Fund's first ROAR (DP/2001/17) at its current session. The ROAR has provided UNCDF with lessons for improving the results-based management process in preparation for the second ROAR. It also shows that UNCDF has had some good results with regard to resource mobilization efforts; nevertheless, the Fund remains concerned that resources will not be sufficient to meet the demand of programme countries for its micro-finance and local governance services. Accordingly, the mobilization of resources will be given high priority in 2001-2002.

8. In its decision 2000/7, the Executive Board noted the results achieved by UNIFEM in its first Strategy and Business Plan 1997-1999 and endorsed the programme, strategies and targets of the UNIFEM Strategy and Business Plan 2000-2003. In the same decision, the Board recommended that UNIFEM be included among those agencies that can execute programmes for UNDP. Since this decision, UNIFEM and UNDP have been working closely to identify programmes that UNIFEM can execute, in its areas of comparative advantage, and plans are under way to make UNIFEM expertise available for projects in Burundi and India as well as to provide regular policy advice through SPPD arrangements to a number of programme countries.

9. The report on UNV (DP/2000/24), submitted to the Executive Board at its annual session 2000, highlighted the continued growth of the UNV programme and was noted with appreciation by the Board. In particular, delegations commended the adoption of the UNDP SRF as the instrument to present the areas, outcomes and results to which the UNV programme and UNV volunteers contribute. The year 2000 marked the fourth successive year of growth, with some 4,800 UNV volunteers carrying out close to 5,200 UNV assignments. In financial terms, the magnitude of the Programme surpassed \$100 million for the first time. Of this, some 5 per cent of programme activities were financed from the Special Voluntary Fund (SVF). Looking ahead, the opportunities identified in the context of the International Year of Volunteers and the anticipated contributions to the SVF for 2001 would indicate that the positive trends in the UNV delivery and programme resource base will continue.

III. Preparatory process

10. In January 2001, the secretariat wrote to all States members of UNDP to outline the preparatory process for the third annual funding meeting on UNDP and its associated funds and programmes, UNCDF, UNIFEM and UNV. In line with Executive Board decisions 98/23 and 99/1, reaffirmed in decisions 99/23 and 2000/1, members of the Programme were requested to communicate in writing their voluntary core contributions for each of the four funds and programmes and were encouraged to provide multi-year pledges and fixed payment schedules. As with the first two annual funding meetings in 1999 and 2000, members of the Programme were encouraged to address three of the five main elements of Executive Board decision 98/23: volume of regular resources; predictability; and measures to reduce financial dependence on a limited number of donors.

11. Specifically, members of the Programme were requested to communicate in writing to the secretariat, no later than 31 March 2001, but preferably as early as possible in the year:

(a) A firm funding commitment for the current year, 2001; for those in a position to do so, a firm contribution or indication of the contribution for the following year (2002); and a firm or tentative contribution for the third year (2003) if possible; and

(b) A schedule of payments based on one of the following: (i) early payment in full; (ii) quarterly payments at the beginning of each quarter; or (iii) twice-yearly payments at the beginning of each half-year.

12. Tables 1 and 2 have been prepared based on receipt of the above information. While several members of the Programme had communicated their firm 2001 contributions and, in some cases, their indicative contributions for 2002 and 2003, as well as their payment schedules, as of the time of preparing the present report, a number of members were not yet in a position to do so. Consequently, best estimates of 2001 contributions have been provided by the secretariat in some cases. It is important to bear in mind that all 2000 figures represent provisional data, and are subject to modification upon confirmation of actual income figures for the year. An updated version of the summary tabular presentation will be circulated as a conference room paper in advance of the annual session of the Executive Board in order to provide as up-to-date a picture as possible on progress towards achieving the key objectives of the legislation with respect to resources, outlined in decisions 98/23 and 99/1.

13. Table 1 forms the basis for the following summary presentation on total commitments and/or estimates for 2001 contributions to regular resources, preceded by actual income received from contributions to regular resources in 1999 and 2000, and indicative contributions to regular resources for 2002 and 2003 as a multi-year pledge if so communicated. Anticipated income for 2001 in United States dollars consists of: (a) actual payment according to the official United Nations exchange rate at the time the payment was made; and (b) the remaining balance based on the official United Nations exchange rate as of 1 May 2001. It should be noted that data presented for 2000 and before represent actual income received in the respective year, rather than amounts pledged for that year, which had been established practice prior to 1999. This is important for the transparency of the dialogue on funding, in

the spirit of the agreement with the Executive Board that the integrated resources framework constitutes an integral part of the MYFF.

14. *For the OECD/DAC donors*, table 1 shows the 2001 contributions to regular resources committed by (or estimated for) each individual country for the current year in (a) local currency terms and (b) United States dollar equivalent according to the United Nations official exchange rate of 1 May 2001. In addition, as requested during the 1999 funding meeting and implemented in 2000, a column reflects per capita contributions in 2001.

15. *For programme countries*, table 1 reflects total pledges received for contributions to regular resources and for government contributions to local office costs (GLOC). All financial information is split into GLOC payments and net contributions to regular resources after the application of the accounting linkage. Final GLOC obligations are based on actual expenditures and not on ex ante budget estimates. Initial GLOC targets are made available to programme countries via country offices in May/June of each calendar year. In arriving at these targets, the in-kind contributions are taken into account. These initial targets are subject to retroactive adjustment and final GLOC targets are established in accordance with actual expenditures. As reconfirmed by the Executive Board in its decision 99/23, the collection of GLOC obligations, after in-kind contributions, is achieved through two distinct mechanisms: (a) direct cash contributions and (b) the application of the accounting linkage to voluntary contributions, whereby voluntary contributions from programme countries are first accounted for against the local office costs obligations based on the final GLOC target. Local office costs obligations of net contributor countries are in principle covered through the Other resources budget line of the individual countries.

16. Table 2 outlines the specific payment schedules for 2001 contributions to regular resources for those contributing countries that provided such a schedule to the secretariat on or before 31 March 2001. Fixed payment schedules permit the organization to establish a known United States dollar value to its contributions for stability and programme planning purposes through the use of financial instruments that ensure in advance a fixed United States dollar amount for the conversion of non-United States dollar contributions. The contractual nature of these financial instruments requires that settlements be effected at the contract dates, hence the critical importance of reliable amounts and strict adherence to payment schedules. All members are encouraged to adhere to their schedule as communicated, in terms of currency and timing of payments.

17. Table 3 shows in-kind contributions provided by programme countries for 1999 and 2000.

IV. Volume

18. According to provisional data for 2000, total net income for the year was \$634 million, some \$47 million below the net income figure of \$681 million recorded for 1999. Current estimates for the gross contributions to regular resources for 2001, using the United Nations official exchange rate of 1 May 2001, are just over \$670 million, a projected increase of 6 per cent over the level of regular resources in 2000.

19. The shortfall in 2000 came about even though 11 OECD/DAC donor countries increased their contributions in local currency terms, four of which increased their contributions by over 20 per cent. In demonstration of their strong commitment to rebuilding the political will for UNDP and its resource base, four OECD/DAC donors announced additional contributions to regular resources for 2000 at or after the Ministerial Meeting. The reasons for the shortfall in provisional net 2000 income included the reduction in the contribution levels of three OECD/DAC donors, including substantial decreases by two donors that together had represented 15.8 per cent of the UNDP resource base in 1999; delayed or partial payments by a number of OECD/DAC donors and non-payment of 2000 pledges during the calendar year on the part of two donors. In addition, the exchange rate was a significant factor, particularly the continued strength of the United States dollar, which throughout 2000 appreciated against most currencies, including the major European currencies that constitute over two thirds of the UNDP current regular resource income base. On a very positive note, 36 programme countries were able to contribute to UNDP regular resources in 2000, including 11 that increased their contribution from the previous year and 18 that commenced or resumed payments.

20. The projected gross income figures for 2001 do not do justice to the very positive increase in commitments to UNDP regular resources made by 20 countries in 2001. According to current projections for 2001, it is expected that as many as 14 OECD/DAC donors will increase their contributions to regular resources in local currency terms in 2001 and that only one DAC donor will reduce its contribution during the year. Half of that group of donors is expected to increase by 10 per cent or more, with two donors increasing their contributions by over 36 per cent and 43 per cent respectively. That same political commitment to an enhanced regular resource base for UNDP is again reflected by the fact that some 30 programme countries have pledged contributions to the regular resource base of the organization, often despite considerable internal constraints. Developments in the volume of contributions to regular resources are encouraging, given that most donors have either resumed a growth path, and/or sustained their growth in contributions for the second and third consecutive year. This reflects a sustained commitment to the rebuilding of the regular resource base of the organization.

21. Recent trends have shown a significant increase in other ("non-core") resource contributions to UNDP. In 2000, third party co-financing contributions to UNDP amounted to some \$475 million in actual income received, bringing the total of voluntary contributions to regular resources and third party co-financing to over \$1.1 billion; virtually all OECD/DAC donors are now active in co-financing UNDP programmes, including the financing of thematic areas. Programme country cost-sharing, channelled through UNDP by programme country Governments in support of their own development programmes, amounted to just over \$900 million in actual income received. Other resources represent an important complement to the regular resource base, permitting an extension of the impact of the programmes and fostering partnerships with a range of actors, including the European Commission, regional development banks, the World Bank and the private sector. The ability of UNDP to mobilize such resources depends on it having an adequate, secure multilateral base from which to provide its proven development expertise. The aggregate income figure for 2000 of \$2.2 billion (including funds from other sources) masks the serious situation that UNDP is facing in its regular resource base since regular and other resources are not interchangeable; other resources represent

earmarked contributions to specific themes, programmes and activities, and tend to be geographically concentrated.

22. For UNCDF, total gross income in 2000 was \$24.8 million. Several factors have contributed to the weakening of UNCDF regular resources over the last decade: a reduction in the number of countries contributing, a decrease in the number of countries contributing more than \$1 million per annum, and the strength of the United States dollar in relation to other currencies. This last factor has been critical. For example, total contributions from OECD/DAC donors would have been some 40 per cent higher in dollar terms had January 1996 exchange rates prevailed. UNCDF expects a modest increase in core resources, to \$30 million, in the forthcoming three years, as well as an increase in non-core funding from \$2.9 million to \$10 million. The Fund seeks to obtain these results through pro-active North/South outreach over the next two years, as detailed in its Business Plan 2001-2002.

23. For UNIFEM, according to provisional data for 2000, total gross regular resource income for the year increased from \$16.8 million in 1999 to \$19.1 million in 2000, representing an overall increase of 13 per cent. Current estimates for the regular resources for 2001 amount to \$19.8 million. To enhance financial support for the increasing demand for its expertise, UNIFEM is pursuing multi-year cost-sharing arrangements with a number of donors and is strengthening its efforts to mobilize funds from other sources, including private foundations and individuals.

24. For UNV, a small proportion of UNV programme activities were financed from the Special Voluntary Fund. During recent years, contributions have remained at around \$3 million per annum. Although small, the SVF is crucial in enabling UNV to initiate, as a partner in development, creative, pioneering activities in the field and to demonstrate the role that volunteerism and volunteers can play in social development. UNV now aims to attain a total of \$10 million annually and to secure a one-time extra contribution since 2001 is the International Year for Volunteers and the thirtieth anniversary of UNV. In this regard, UNV is pleased that the SVF seems to be on firmer footing with some OECD/DAC donors resuming their contributions in 2001 and others pledging either to maintain or increase substantially their contributions.

25. A number of aspects indicate that the seven-year downward trend in UNDP regular (core) resources will be halted and that 2001 will mark the return to a path of growth in the regular resource base. The widespread endorsement at the Ministerial Meeting that the UNDP reform process is on the right track provided an important impetus to the process of rebuilding political will for the organization. This, coupled with the communication to the Executive Board and beyond to political leaders, of progress being made through the MYFF/ROAR process to demonstrate clear results, and through the implementation of the Business Plans, 2000-2003, to strengthen the organization and its performance, provides an important stimulus to resource mobilization in donor capitals, and is manifested in the large number of countries that have announced increases in contributions this year. Sustaining this as a dynamic process that ensures continued engagement of Ministers and their commitment to joint action to address the resource issue remains the lynchpin to the success of the Business Plans and the MYFF process in turning the UNDP resource position around and in rebuilding regular resources to agreed targets.

26. It is, furthermore, reasonable to expect that a higher level of contributions to regular resources than that indicated in table 1 will be forthcoming in 2001. While letters of commitment were received from a number of countries prior to finalization of the present document, estimates have been made for several contributing countries; there have also been indications that some donors may be in a position to make additional pledges and payments during the year. As further outlined below, this is particularly the case for many programme countries since their net core contributions are not known until after the application of the accounting linkage (see para. 15). It should be taken into consideration that the exchange rates used for this presentation are the official United Nations rates as of 1 May 2001. The strength of the United States dollar remains a major factor affecting the overall anticipated income. If the official United Nations exchange rates of 1 May 1999 were applied to the current estimated contributions for 2001 to regular resources in local currency, the United States dollar equivalent value would be \$754 million, or 13 per cent higher than the current estimate.

V. Predictability

27. In order to enhance predictability, as outlined in Executive Board decision 98/23, and reaffirmed in decision 99/1, members are encouraged to provide multi-year pledges as follows: a firm funding commitment for the current year (2001); for those in a position to do so, a firm contribution or indication of the contribution for the following year (in this case, 2002); and a firm or tentative contribution for the third year (2003) where possible.

28. As a very clear sign of partnership and the commitment of Member States to a new and sustainable funding strategy for UNDP, in 2000 a total of 16 countries made indicative pledges for 2001 and four countries did so for 2002. At the time of writing, 16 countries had made indicative pledges for 2002 and nine countries for 2003. Countries making multi-year pledges include nine programme countries and eight OECD/DAC donors. In all cases, the amount indicatively pledged for 2002 and 2003 is at least at the same level as that of 2001 (subject to government or parliamentary approval). Very significantly, at least three countries have set a clear precedent in 2000 and 2001 of using the multi-year commitments previously communicated as a floor from which to make increases in subsequent years. A number of Member States that are unable to provide a multi-year pledge formally, because of national legislative and other restrictions, have nevertheless provided the Programme with indicative amounts for forthcoming years, in recognition of the value of this in terms of financial predictability. It is very much hoped that those countries that have not yet announced their 2001 contributions will also be in a position to give an indication of commitments for future years wherever possible.

29. In addition to providing for multi-year pledges, the Executive Board determined in its decision 98/23 that the predictability of core resources could be further enhanced if Member States announced specific payment schedules, with early payment encouraged. In paragraph 12 (b) (iii) of its decision 98/23, the Board decided, inter alia, to review at the funding meeting the timing of payments made in the previous calendar year.

30. In 2000, 19 countries provided fixed payment schedules. While 15 major donors announced specific payment schedules for their 2000 voluntary contributions

to UNDP, the cash flow of voluntary contributions from major donors in 2000 did not keep pace with that of 1999, which had in itself been sub-optimal. By the beginning of December 2000, 20 per cent of contributions pledged in 2000 remained unpaid, versus 22 per cent of 1999 pledges and 2 per cent of 1998 pledges at the same point in 1999 and 1998 respectively. During 2000, the United States dollar retained its strength throughout the year; that trend has continued into 2001. UNDP was able to engage in hedging in 2000 for only a relatively small amount of the contributions anticipated in non-dollar denominated contributions, owing in part to a lack of definite information concerning amounts and/or payment schedules early in the year for several major contributors. Throughout 2000, UNDP experienced significant cash-flow problems due to irregular payments of contributions by some donors, necessitating significant utilization of the operational reserve throughout the year, with some \$38 million drawn from the reserve at the end of November. The timeliness of payment of contributions is essential to avoid liquidity constraints and is a key factor for the achievement of the goal of greater predictability of income.

31. In recognition of the implications of payment performance for financial management and, eventually, programme delivery, the Executive Board, in its decision 2000/3, noted the serious impact of delayed payments on cash-flow management, and the importance of officially communicating regular resources contributions for 2000 as early in the year as possible. In the same decision, the Board expressed support for the recommendation of the Administrator for a comprehensive implementation of the elements of the UNDP funding strategy concerning the announcement of pledges and adherence to a fixed payment schedule. As noted above, in the preparatory process for the funding session, members were requested by the Secretariat, when communicating their pledges to regular resources, to indicate a schedule of payments based on one of the following: (a) early payment in full; (b) quarterly payments at the beginning of each quarter; or (c) twice-yearly payments at the beginning of each half-year.

32. Table 2 provides the details of specific payment schedules for 2001 contributions to regular resources for those contributing countries that provided such a schedule to the secretariat on or before 31 March 2001. The secretariat notes the very positive developments in terms of clear efforts made on the part of 17 OECD/DAC donors and three programme countries to announce payment schedules and the efforts being made to bring forward the timing of payments to deposit contributions earlier in the year. Member States that have not already done so are strongly encouraged to inform the secretariat of their intended payment schedules, including where possible, early payment. All members are encouraged to adhere to the same schedule in terms of currency and timing of payments.

33. On a very positive note, two OECD/DAC donors and six programme countries have assumed any exchange risk directly by making their pledge for 2001 in dollars.

VI. Reducing overdependence on a limited number of donors

34. Through its decisions 98/23 and 99/1, the Executive Board recognized that overdependence on a limited number of donors carries risks for the long-term financial sustainability of UNDP and urged all donors and programme countries in a position to do so to increase their contributions to regular resources. In its decision 99/22, the Board recognized that for UNCDF, overdependence on a limited number

of donors carries risks for the long-term financial sustainability of the Fund, and invited all countries in a position to do so to make voluntary contributions to the Fund in order to secure adequate funding.

35. As indicated above, UNDP estimates that as many as 14 OECD/DAC countries will increase their contributions to UNDP regular resources in local currency terms in 2001, including increases of over 20 per cent in local currency terms by at least four countries. That being said, it is clear that there are a number of risks when there is a continued overdependence of a multilateral organization such as UNDP on a limited number of donors. In this context, progress is being made: it is currently estimated that the top 10 donors to UNDP will provide 82 per cent of the total 2001 regular resources of UNDP, as compared with 86 per cent in 2000. As requested during the first annual funding meeting and implemented in 2000, table I also provides the 2001 contributions to regular resources of the OECD/DAC donors in per capita terms (see paras. 12-17 for an explanation of the methodology). Taking this as the basis, the top contributors to UNDP in per capita terms (at least \$1 per capita) are as follows: Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Netherlands, Switzerland, Finland, Luxembourg, Ireland and Belgium.

36. The Administrator has placed particular emphasis on reducing overdependence and on broadening the donor base. In addition to concerted efforts to reach out systematically to parliamentarians in the lead period, the organization of the Ministerial Meeting in September was designed precisely to extend outreach to and visibility among the key political decision-makers and to secure their engagement and commitment for common action to ensure that the resource base of the organization is rebuilt to agreed target levels. UNV continues its efforts to build a more diversified resource base and thereby reduce its dependence on a limited number of donors. As the contributions and achievements of the UNV programme and the UNV volunteers gain increasing recognition, so UNV anticipates that it will succeed in enlarging its resource base. UNIFEM continues its efforts to further diversify its resource base in order to reduce dependence on a limited number of donors. The top 10 donors to UNIFEM contributed 86 per cent in 2000 compared with 88 per cent in 1999. UNCDF expanded its donor base by two new OECD/DAC donors in 2000 and has obtained commitment from three additional OECD/DAC donors in 2001.

37. It is important to note that programme countries contribute to reducing overdependence in several important ways. In addition to providing substantial amounts of cost-sharing resources to UNDP programmes in their respective countries, programme country Governments also provide UNDP with: (a) contributions to UNDP regular resources; (b) government cash contributions towards local office costs; and (c) government in-kind contributions, e.g. the provision of rent-free office premises.

38. The total amount of regular resource contributions from programme countries after the application of the accounting linkage to GLOC has increased in the last four years: from \$18.1 million in 1996 to \$18.6 million for 2000, in spite of the strong United States dollar in relation to many of these currencies. (All figures for 2000 should be treated as provisional, pending confirmation of final regular income figures for 1999 and the effecting of the final accounting linkages in relation to GLOC payments.)

39. While 2001 contributions to UNDP regular resources for several programme countries are not yet confirmed, it is estimated that the total amount will increase this year to approximately \$26 million, demonstrating the commitment of programme countries to their partnership with UNDP.

VII. Conclusions

40. A number of aspects indicate that the downward trend in contributions to regular resources will be halted in 2001 and the regular resource base will return to a path of growth. Particularly notable is the sustained effort on the part of the majority of OECD/DAC donors to provide annual increases in local currency terms consistently since the introduction of the MYFF and the core-funding strategy. The MYFF provides the key instrument for reporting on results and mobilizing resources in response to country demand.

41. Significant efforts were made in 2000 to reduce the overdependence of UNDP on a limited number of donors and to extend its outreach to and visibility among key political decision makers. Of particular note in this regard was the holding of the first ever Ministerial Meeting on UNDP, which brought together Ministers and representatives from 65 countries to discuss rebuilding political and financial support, both for the role of the United Nations in development and for the role of UNDP.

42. The widespread endorsement at the Ministerial Meeting that the UNDP reform process is on the right track is providing an important impetus to the process of rebuilding political will for the organization. This, coupled with the communication to the Executive Board and beyond, to political leaders, of progress being made through the MYFF/ROAR process to demonstrate clear results, and through implementation of the Business Plans, 2000-2003, to strengthen the organization and its performance, has provided important stimulus to resource mobilization in donor capitals. Sustaining this as a dynamic process that ensures continued engagement of Ministers and their commitment to joint action to address the resource issue remains the lynchpin to the success of the Business Plans and the MYFF process in turning the UNDP resource position around in a sustainable manner and in rebuilding the regular resources to agreed targets.

43. While recent trends have shown a significant increase in other ("non-core") resource contributions to UNDP, regular and other resources are not interchangeable. The ability of UNDP to fulfil its mandate and to mobilize other resources depends on it having an adequate, secure regular funding base that guarantees its multilateral, impartial and universal character. The Administrator remains firm in his belief that regular contributions remain the bedrock of UNDP and that putting the regular resource base back on a path of sustainable growth to meet agreed targets remains the top priority.

44. Against this background, the Executive Board may wish to request all countries that have not yet done so, to provide contributions to regular resources for 2001, and for those that already made their contributions, to consider, if they are in a position to do so, supplementing their 2001 contributions, so as to accelerate the rebuilding of regular resource base of UNDP.

45. Notwithstanding the very positive signs of increased political support, the situation remains very critical. Continued commitment to joint action is required to increase the regular resource base to levels that guarantee the sustainability of the organization as the key global platform for the development activities for the United Nations.

**Table 1(a). Commitments to UNDP regular resources, 2001-2003
and income to UNDP regular resources and government local office costs, 1999-2000 a/
(in local currency and US dollars, based on United Nations exchange rates as of 1 May 2001)**

1.a. OECD/DAC members	1999 income received			2000 income received			2001 pledges and/or anticipated income				Voluntary contributions per capita b/ (\$)	2002 pledges		2003 pledges	
	Local currency (in millions)	\$	share of total core contribution	Local currency (in millions)	\$	change in local currency	Local currency (in millions)	\$	change in local currency	change in \$		Local currency (in millions)	\$	Local currency (in millions)	\$
Australia	6.8	4,425,974	0.6%	7.5	4,000,000	10.0%	7.5 *	3,820,683	0.0%	-4.5%	0.20				
Austria	101.3	7,963,384	1.2%	76.8	5,431,222	-24.2%	72.3 c/	4,705,178	-32.1%	-13.4%	0.58				
Belgium			0.0%	464.2	11,565,043		988.0 d/	22,379,752	0.0%		1.01	464.0	10,297,450	464.0	10,297,450
Canada	41.3	27,350,993	4.0%	42.3	28,581,081	2.4%	42.3	26,942,675	0.0%	-5.7%	0.89	42.3	27,290,323	42.3	27,290,323
Denmark	420.0	57,624,012	8.5%	420.0	60,158,332	0.0%	420.0	50,359,712	0.0%	0.4%	9.50				
Finland	65.0	11,447,346	1.7%	73.0	11,455,934	12.3%	73.0 e/	10,991,691	0.0%	-4.1%	2.11	73.0 *	10,991,691		
France	100.0	16,396,344	2.4%	100.0	14,757,969	25.0%	105.0 *	14,280,000	5.0%	-3.2%	0.24				
Germany	85.0	46,495,650	6.8%	42.5	20,052,452	-50.0%	47.0	21,725,335	10.8%	8.3%	0.26				
Greece	70	250,798	0.0%	140	385,849	0.0%	70.0 *	183,911	0.0%	6.6%					
Ireland	2.52	3,450,739	0.5%	3.4	4,141,291	34.9%	4.85	5,660,135	42.6%	36.7%	1.53	7.0	7,957,177	10.0	11,367,395
Italy	22,000.0	11,885,018	1.7%	26,000.0	12,410,264	18.2%	29,000.0	13,408,482	11.5%	8.0%	0.23	29,000.0	13,408,482		
Japan		80,000,000	11.7%		100,000,000	25.0%		96,000,000		-4.0% f/	0.76				
Luxembourg	24.0	639,267	0.1%	30.0	696,330	25.0%	33.0	732,362	10.0%	5.2%	1.74				
Netherlands	155.0	75,159,106	11.0%	160.0	65,919,555	3.2%	165.0	66,823,746	3.1%	1.4%	4.26				
New Zealand	4.4	2,422,328	0.4%	4.4	2,072,899	0.0%	6.0	2,620,087	36.4%	26.4%	0.69	6.0	2,472,188		
Norway	550.0	70,763,421	10.4%	560	65,811,210	1.8%	620.0	68,516,503	10.7%	4.1%	15.57				
Portugal		1,200,000	0.2%		800,000			3,360,000 g/		10.0%	0.18				
Spain	841.00	5,308,361	0.8%	360.00	1,980,818		1,742.0 h/	9,372,999	10.0%		0.15				
Sweden	490.0	60,124,962	8.8%	530	58,474,280	8.2%	530.0 i/	53,789,938	0.0%	-8.0%	6.04				
Switzerland	52.0	33,766,234	5.0%	52.0	31,515,152	0.0%	52.0	30,232,558	0.0%	-4.1%	4.26	52.0	30,232,558	52.0	30,232,558
United Kingdom	35.0	56,634,304	8.3%	35.0	53,140,097	0.0%	35.0	50,724,638	0.0%	-4.5%	0.86	35.0	50,724,638		
United States		88,834,337	13.0%		71,695,791	-19.3%		87,091,000		8.9% j/	0.32				
Subtotal DAC		682,143,579	97.2%		615,045,568			643,721,388	4.7%						
Others		19,173,621	2.8%		18,895,307			26,304,883							
TOTAL UNDP		681,317,200	100.0%		633,940,876 k/			670,026,269	3.7%						

1.b. Non-DAC	Local currency (in millions)	\$	share of total core contribution	Local currency (in millions)	\$	change in local currency	Local currency (in millions)	\$	change in local currency	change in \$	Voluntary contributions per capita b/ (\$)	Local currency (in millions)	\$	Local currency (in millions)	\$
Andorra		10,000	0.0%		21,600										
Cyprus			0.0%												
Holy See			0.0%												
Iceland	18,300,000	272,321	0.0%		210,345										
Israel															
Liechtenstein	20,000	14,184	0.0%	15,000	9,146										
Malta		25,000	0.0%		400										
Monaco	70,000	12,345	0.0%		10,000			10,000							
estimate non-DAC								240,000							
Subtotal non-DAC		333,851	0.0%		251,491			250,000							

* Based on UNDP best estimates. Written commitments were not available before the finalization of this table.

a/ Based on income received by UNDP in the respective calendar year rather than pledged contributions for that year.

b/ Based on actual or estimated pledges for 2001 using the 1998 population data from the World Bank.

c/ Includes Austria's 2001 pledge of ATS 50.0 million and the outstanding balance of ATS 22.32 million from its 1999 pledge. Austria's 2001 pledge of ATS 50 million is a decrease of 32.1 per cent from its 2000 pledge of ATS 73.6 million.

d/ Includes Belgium's 2000 and 2001 pledges of Bfrs. 464.2 million plus the additional Bfrs 60 million for 2000 that it announced at the end of 2000.

e/ Finland: 2001 estimated pledge represents a 7.4 per cent increase in local currency terms compared to its original 2000 pledge of FM 68 million, which was supplemented by an additional FM 5 million after the Ministerial Meeting.

f/ Japan: 2001 pledge represents an increase of 12.5 per cent based on comparison of the yen value of 2000 and 2001 pledges at April exchange rates of each year.

g/ Includes UNDP estimate of Portugal's 2001 pledge of \$1.76 million (i.e. 10 per cent increase over 2000) plus its outstanding payment of \$1.6 million from its 2000 pledge. The amount received in 2000 relates to 1998 and 1999 balance on its pledge.

h/ Includes UNDP estimate of Spain's 2001 pledge of Pts. 1101 (i.e. 10 per cent increase over its 2000 pledge) plus the balance of Pts. 641 from its 2000 pledge.

i/ Sweden: 2001 pledge represents a 6 per cent increase in local currency terms compared to its original 2000 pledge of Skr. 500 million, which was supplemented by an additional Skr. 30 million after the Ministerial Meeting.

j/ Percentage change is based on the US pledge of \$80.0 million for 2000.

k/ Provisional

Table 1(a) (continued)

1.c. Programme countries by region	1999 income received			2000 income received			2001 pledges received as of May 2001			2002 pledges received as of May 2001			2003 pledges received as of May 2001		
	Total income \$	Net core contribution \$	GLOC payments \$	Total income \$	Net core contribution \$	GLOC payments \$	Core Pledges \$	GLOC pledges \$	Core Pledges \$	GLOC pledges \$	Core Pledges \$	GLOC pledges \$	Core Pledges \$	GLOC pledges \$	
Africa															
Angola	385,337	0	385,337	372,528	0	372,528									
Benin	13,500	0	13,500	311,817	0	311,817									
Botswana	422,417	0	422,417	0	0	0									
Burkina Faso	0	0	0	44,460	(1)	44,461									
Burundi	9,205	1	9,204	6,885	0	6,885									
Cameroon	215,443	0	215,443	0	0	0									
Cape Verde	0	0	0	0	0	0									
Central African Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0									
Chad	138,570	0	138,570	0	0	0									
Comoros	0	0	0	31,483	0	31,483									
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0									
Côte d'Ivoire	0	0	0	0	0	0									
Equatorial Guinea	0	0	0	282,869	0	282,869									
Ethiopia	150,137	1	150,136	152,736	(0)	152,736	144,928	7,128							
Gabon	171,750	1	171,750	0	0	0									
Gambia	5,105	0	5,105	0	0	0							6,000		
Ghana	121,700	80,000	41,700	0	0	0	60,000						60,000		
Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	0									
Kenya	0	0	0	0	0	0									
Lesotho	83,044	58,844	24,200	75,712	(37,092)	112,804									
Madagascar	61,962	0	61,962	47,743	0	47,743									
Malawi	0	0	0	331,291	0	331,291									
Mali	0	0	0	0	0	0									
Mauritania	0	0	0	0	0	0									
Mauritius	106,916	1	106,916	86,782	0	86,781									
Mozambique	0	0	0	1,000	0	1,000									
Namibia	0	0	0	70,721	0	70,721									
Nigeria	200,000	0	200,000	0	0	0	20,000								
Rwanda	14,928	0	14,928	0	0	0									
Sao Tome and Principe	33,467	0	33,467	29,936	0	29,936									
Senegal	0	0	0	0	0	0									
Seychelles	601	0	601	0	0	0									
Sierra Leone	0	0	0	0	0	0									
South Africa	151,686	0	151,686	144,377	0	144,377									
Swaziland	139,652	0	139,652	201,501	8,035	193,466									
Togo	0	0	0	28,549	0	28,549									
Uganda	359,613	0	359,613	7,524	0	7,524									
United Republic of Tanzania	263,725	0	263,725	22,659	0	22,659									
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0									
Zambia	358,047	5,190	352,857	56,338	0	56,338									
Zimbabwe	363,069	0	363,069	321,344	0	321,344									
Subtotal	3,384,539	144,039	3,528,578	2,628,255	(29,058)	2,657,313	224,928	7,128	86,000	0	20,000	0	20,000	0	
Asia and the Pacific															
Bangladesh	622,281	292,881	329,400	20,427	0	20,427	400,000	20,423							
Bhutan	73,067	0	73,067	63,730	11,232	52,498	12,355						13,591		

Table 1(a) (continued)

1.c. Programme countries by region	1999 income received			2000 income received			2001 pledges received as of May 2001		2002 pledges received as of May 2001		2003 pledges received as of May 2001	
	Total income \$	Net core contribution \$	GLOC payments \$	Total income \$	Net core contribution \$	GLOC payments \$	Core Pledges \$	GLOC pledges \$	Core Pledges \$	GLOC pledges \$	Core Pledges \$	GLOC pledges \$
Morocco	565,888	45,288	520,600	450,118	67,718	382,400		185,929				
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0						
Qatar	0	0	0	77,602	0	77,602						
Saudi Arabia	2,000,000	1,940,700	59,300	2,000,000	2,000,000	0	2,000,000					
Syrian Arab Republic	140,838	1	140,838	187,083	(0)	187,084						
Tunisia	342,881	26,581	316,300	283,426	39,226	244,200	182,788	106,686				
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	648,000	648,000	0						
Yemen	331,731	0	331,731	202,338	40,000	162,338						
Subtotal	6,431,118	3,710,989	2,720,229	6,943,669	3,516,814	3,426,855	2,552,562	532,728	0	0	0	0
Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States												
Albania	0	0	0	0	0	0						
Armenia	24,465	0	24,465	0	0	0						
Azerbaijan			0			42,900						
Belarus	116,936	0	116,936	96,672	0	96,672						
Bulgaria	52,035	0	52,035	125,610	0	125,610	24,000					
Czech Republic	21,008	0	21,008	395,831	366,731	29,100	257,069	38,560	282,776	38,560	308,483	38,560
Estonia	94,230	0	94,230	70,039	0	70,039	17,770					
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		0	0	5,000	0	5,000						
Hungary	0	0	0	0	0	0						
Kazakhstan		0	0	120,000	0	120,000						
Kyrgyzstan		0	0	5,309	0	5,309						
Latvia	219,647	0	219,647	206,869	5,000	201,869						
Lithuania	0	0	0	55,500	0	55,500						
Poland	636,469	306,069	330,400	670,496	374,796	295,700	890,000	410,000				
Republic of Moldova	12,953	0	12,953	29,799	0	29,799						
Romania	82,771	0	82,770	99,033	18,863	80,170	21,428	85,711				
Russian Federation	900,000	323,500	576,500	525,453	0	525,453	450,000		450,000		450,000	
Slovakia		0	0	0	0	0		261,000		261,000		261,000
Slovenia	0	0	0	2,500	2,500	0	5,000					
Turkey	2,054,036	770,000	1,284,036	1,766,174	863,674	902,500	500,000					
Turkmenistan	5,000	0	5,000	5,200	5,200	0						
Ukraine	46,493	0	46,493	87,947	0	87,947						
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0						
Subtotal	4,266,043	1,399,569	2,866,474	4,267,433	1,636,764	2,673,569	2,165,267	795,272	732,776	299,560	758,483	299,560
Latin America and the Caribbean												
Anguilla	34,300	0	34,300	32,350	0	32,350						
Antigua and Barbuda	0	0	0	24,265	0	24,265						
Argentina	400,802	0	400,802	0	0	0						
Aruba	0	0	0	0	0	0						
Bahamas	0	0	0	0	0	0						
Barbados	181,109	0	181,109	178,710	0	178,710						
Belize	50,505	0	50,505	25,253	0	25,253						
Bolivia	0	0	0	140,000	0	140,000						
Brazil	600,000	224,200	375,800	0	0	0						
British Virgin Islands	0	0	0	34,856	16,632	18,224						

Table 1(a) (continued)

1.c. Programme countries by region	1999 income received			2000 income received			2001 pledges received as of May 2001		2002 pledges received as of May 2001		2003 pledges received as of May 2001	
	Total income \$	Net core contribution \$	GLOC payments \$	Total income \$	Net core contribution \$	GLOC payments \$	Core Pledges \$	GLOC pledges \$	Core Pledges \$	GLOC pledges \$	Core Pledges \$	GLOC pledges \$
Cayman Islands	19,310	0	19,310	12,700	0	12,700						
Chile	300,874	0	300,874	2,244	0	2,244	200,000					
Colombia	801,242	185,542	615,700	517,514	41,414	476,100	450,000	200,000				
Costa Rica	345,712	1	345,711	351,679	1,978	349,701						
Cuba	1,552,754	1,352,754	200,000	1,552,754	1,352,754	200,000	1,352,754	200,000				
Dominica	23,100	0	23,100	23,000	0	23,000						
Dominican Republic	562,000	150,000	412,000	14,000	0	14,000						
Ecuador	0	0	0	480,612	0	480,612						
El Salvador	431,400	0	431,400	430,960	0	430,960						
Grenada	19,928	0	19,928	125,079	0	125,079						
Guatemala	106,232	0	106,232	0	0	0						
Guyana	70,590	34,821	35,769	43,330	0	43,330						
Haiti	279,357	0	279,357	0	0	0						
Honduras	13,946	0	13,946	113,844	0	113,844						
Jamaica	157,432	0	157,432	33,190	0	33,190						
Mexico	1,007,381	303,582	703,800	1,002,895	171,494	831,401						
Montserrat	23,400	0	23,400	23,220	0	23,220						
Netherlands Antilles	37,464	0	37,464	0	0	0						
Nicaragua	10,000	0	10,000	487,490	0	487,490						
Panama	200,000	0	200,000	98,500	(343,412)	441,912						
Paraguay	0	0	0	63,826	0	63,826						
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0						
Saint Kitts and Nevis	53,000	0	53,000	94,900	0	94,900						
Saint Lucia	47,700	0	47,700	0	0	0						
Saint Vincent	0	0	0	28,137	0	28,137						
Suriname	0	0	0	0	0	0						
Trinidad and Tobago	144,475	2	144,473	1,613	(0)	1,613						
Turks and Caicos	64,630	0	64,630	43,070	0	43,070						
Uruguay	526,000	61,800	464,200	50,000	0	50,000						
Venezuela	0	0	0	534,061	13,261	520,800						
Subtotal	8,064,642	2,312,701	5,751,940	6,564,052	1,254,121	5,309,931	2,002,754	400,000	0	0	0	0
Other	17					19,600	8,200,000					
Total all regions	39,141,000	18,839,771	20,686,550	37,486,218	18,643,816	18,904,902	26,053,392	2,347,644	3,274,687	336,770	2,778,483	299,560

* based on UNDP best estimates for those programme countries that were not in a position to convey their pledges

Table 1 (b). Commitments to UNCDF regular resources, 2001-2003 and income received, 1999-2000
in local currency and US dollars, based on UN exchange rates as of 1 May 2001

OECD/DAC members	1999 income received			2000 income received			2001 pledges ^{a/}				2002 pledges		2003 pledges	
	Local currency	\$	share of total core contribution	Local currency	\$	share of total core contribution	Local Currency	\$	change in local currency	change in US dollar	Local Currency	\$	Local Currency	\$
Austria		43,880	0.16%				600,000	39,036						
Belgium b/	30,000,000	794,530	2.9%	1,200,000	418,386	1.7%								
Canada						0.0%	120,000	77,419						
Denmark	55,000,000	7,536,591	27.5%	55,000,000	6,654,289	27.8%	55,000,000	6,516,588	0.0%	-2.1%				
Finland					110,542	0.5%								
France	8,000,000	1,275,714	4.7%	8,000,000	1,080,242	4.5%								
Ireland				150,000	182,704	0.8%	250,000	284,185	66.7%	55.5%				
Japan	186,172,000	1,282,000	4.7%		1,000,000	4.2%		1,000,000		0.0%				
Netherlands	15,000,000	7,327,143	26.8%	15,000,000	6,268,361	26.1%	16,000,000	6,499,996	6.7%	3.7%				
New Zealand		184,308	0.7%	350,000	173,267	0.7%	350,000	153,750	0.0%	-11.3%	350,000	153,750	350,000	153,750
Norway	30,000,000	3,882,445	14.2%	29,000,000	3,489,529	14.6%	30,000,000	3,296,703	3.4%	-5.5%				
Sweden	42,000,000	4,988,907	18.2%	42,000,000	4,539,906	18.9%	50,000,000	4,940,711	19.0%	8.8%				
Switzerland			0.0%			0.0%								
United States			0.0%			0.0%								
Subtotal DAC		27,315,518	99.8%		23,917,225	99.8%		22,808,388						
Others														
Bangladesh		5,000	0.0%		3,500	0.0%		3,500		0.0%				
Bhutan					2,808	0.0%		3,089		10.0%		3,397.68		
China		30,000	0.1%		30,000	0.1%		30,000		0.0%				
Cuba			0.0%			0.0%								
Lesotho			0.0%		1,326	0.0%								
Maldives		2,000	0.0%		2,000	0.0%				-100.0%				
Mozambique					1,000	0.0%								
Myanmar		286	0.0%		194	0.0%				-100.0%				
Republic of Korea		15,000	0.1%		15,000	0.1%		15,000		0.0%		15,000		15,000
Senegal						0.0%								
Thailand		2,500	0.0%		2,500	0.0%				-100.0%				
Turkey						0.0%								
Subtotal others		54,786	0.2%		58,328	0.2%		51,589						
TOTAL UNCDF		27,370,304	100.0%		23,975,553	100.0%		22,859,977						

a/ While donors have expressed multi-year support for UNCDF, firm pledges have yet to be announced by most countries; estimates cannot be ascertained.

b/ Local currency contribution announced by Belgium for 2000 is in Euro.

Table 1 (c). Commitments/estimates of contributions to UNIFEM regular resources : 2001-2003
and income received in 1999-2000

Donors	1999 income received			2000 income received			2001 pledges			2002 pledges		2003 pledges		
	Local currency (in millions)	\$	share of total core contribution	Local currency (in millions)	\$	share of total core contribution	Local currency (in millions)	\$	change in local currency	change in \$	Local currency (in millions)	\$	Local currency (in millions)	\$
OECD/DAC														
Australia	0.35	215,422	1.3%	0.36	233,766	1.2%	0.37	188,776	2.8%	-19.2%				
Austria		50,000	0.3%		62,000	0.3%		50,000		-19.4%				
Belgium a/			0.0%	0.50	363,743	1.9%				-100.0%				
Canada	1.25	838,855	5.0%	1.25	844,595	4.4%	1.25	806,452	0.0%	-4.5%				
Denmark	3.00	410,279	2.4%	3.00	346,821	1.8%	5.00	599,520	66.7%	72.9%				
Finland	2.00	352,226	2.1%	2.00	472,438	2.5%	3.00	451,807	50.0%	-4.4%				
France				0.50	72,526	0.4%	0.50	68,213	0.0%	-5.9%				
Germany	1.60	863,871	5.1%	1.60	752,796	3.9%	1.60	733,945	0.0%	-2.5%				
Greece			0.0%		7,200	0.0%		4,000		-44.4%				
Ireland	0.11	152,926	0.9%	0.15	182,704	1.0%	0.15	170,455	0.0%	-6.7%				
Italy	5,000.00	2,701,140	16.0%	5,000.00	2,935,011	15.4%	6,100.0	2,820,405	22.0%	-3.9%				
Japan		1,416,000	8.4%		1,416,000	7.4%		1,416,000		0.0%				
Luxembourg	16.00	425,568	2.5%	16.00	417,798	2.2%	20.0	443,853	25.0%	6.2%				
Netherlands	6.40	3,311,515	19.7%	7.40	3,073,699	16.1%	8.4	3,414,634	13.5%	11.1%				
New Zealand	0.30	157,978	0.9%	0.30	148,515	0.8%	0.4	164,609	33.3%	10.8%				
Norway	16.00	2,059,202	12.2%	16.00	1,953,602	10.2%	18	1,978,022	12.5%	1.2%				
Portugal		20,000	0.1%			0.0%		20,000						
Spain			0.0%	7.50	105,786	0.6%	8	43,045	6.7%	-59.3%				
Sweden	8.00	1,345,317	8.0%	10.00	1,030,340	5.4%	14	1,383,399	40.0%	34.3%				
Switzerland	0.70	454,545	2.7%	0.80	484,848	2.5%	0.8	465,116	0.0%	-4.1%				
United Kingdom	0.50	793,651	4.7%	2.50	3,843,029	20.2%	2	2,898,551	-20.0%	-24.6%				
United States		1,093,251	6.5%		49,742	0.3%		1,998,000	b/	3916.7%				
Subtotal DAC		16,661,746	98.9%		18,796,959	98.6%		20,118,802		7.0%				
Others														
Andorra		5,000	0.0%		20,500	0.1%		20,500						
Bangladesh		4,000	0.0%			0.0%								
Barbados		1,000	0.0%		1,000	0.0%		1,000						
Brazil			0.0%		50,000	0.3%		25,000						
Burkina Faso			0.0%		7,269	0.0%		3,500						
Cameroon					4,615	0.0%		4,500						
Chile					10,000	0.1%		10,000						

Table 1(c). Continued

China		30,000	0.2%		30,000	0.2%		30,000					
Cyprus			0.0%		1,270	0.0%		1,200					
Czech Republic						0.0%	0.5	12,821		500,000	12,821	500,000	12,821
Ghana		10,000	0.1%			0.0%							
Guyana					1,923	0.0%		1,000					
Iceland		14,881	0.1%	1.00		0.0%	1.00	10,638					
India			0.0%	0.50	11,648	0.1%	0.50	10,870					
Indonesia			0.0%			0.0%		5,000					
Lesotho			0.0%		1,155	0.0%							
Liechtenstein		5,674	0.0%		6,098	0.0%		5,800					
Malaysia					10,000	0.1%		10,000					
Maldives		1,700	0.0%		1,700	0.0%		1,700					
Malta					1,000	0.0%		1,000					
Mauritius			0.0%			0.0%							
Mexico		10,000	0.1%		10,000	0.1%		10,000					
Morocco		2,000	0.0%		2,000	0.0%		2,000					
Mozambique					1,000	0.0%							
Pakistan		2,440	0.0%	0.13	2,181	0.0%	0.19	3,130					
Paraguay		3,496	0.0%			0.0%							
Philippines		5,500	0.0%			0.0%							
Poland			0.0%			0.0%							
Republic of Korea		15,000	0.1%		15,000	0.1%		10,000			10,000		
Samoa			0.0%			0.0%							
Senegal			0.0%			0.0%							
Singapore		40,000	0.2%		40,000	0.2%		40,000					
South Africa			0.0%	0.10	15,780	0.1%		12,500					
Thailand		3,000	0.0%	0.12	9,570	0.1%		10,000					
Turkey		15,000	0.1%		15,000	0.1%		5,000					
NGOs		13,305	0.1%			0.0%							
Undetermined		5,457	0.0%			0.0%							
Subtotal Others		187,453	1.1%		268,709	1.4%		247,159					
TOTAL UNIFEM		16,849,199	100.0%		19,065,668	100.0%		20,365,961					

a/ Local currency contribution announced by Belgium for 2000 is in Euro

b/ Includes payment of \$998,000 on the US pledge for 2000

Table 1 (d). Commitments/estimates of contributions to UNV regular resources: 2001-2003 and income received, 1999-2000
in local currency and US dollars, based on UN exchange rates as of 1 May 2001

Donors	1999 income received			2000 income received			2001 pledges/estimates				2002 pledges/estimates		2003 pledges/estimates	
	Local currency	\$	share of total core contribution	Local currency	\$	share of total core contribution	Local currency	\$	change in local currency	change in US dollar	Local currency	\$	Local currency	\$
OECD/DAC														
Austria		56,306	1.68%		50,000	1.71%	780,000	50,747		1.49%	780,000	50,747		
Belgium		287,294	8.55%				10,000,000	221,928			10,000,000	221,928		250,000
Canada		66,571	1.98%	100,000	64,513	2.21%	100,000	64,516	0.00%	0.00%	100,000	64,516	100,000	64,516
France		11,705	0.35%	500,000	71,826	2.46%	80,000	71,620		-0.29%	80,000	71,620		
Germany		1,920,205	57.13%	3,500,000	1,644,499	56.32%	3,500,000	1,602,080	0.00%	-2.58%	3,500,000	1,602,080	3,500,000	1,602,080
Ireland		194,756	5.79%	150,000	182,611	6.25%	600,000	682,044	300.00%	273.50%	600,000	682,044		
Italy							300,000,000	138,708			300,000,000	138,708		
Japan														
Netherlands		375,233	11.16%	750,000	314,202	10.76%	750,000	304,687	0.00%	-3.03%	750,000	304,687		
Sweden						0.00%	3,000,000	296,443			3,000,000	296,443		
Switzerland		327,182	9.73%	500,000	347,108	11.89%	500,000	290,698	0.00%	-16.25%	500,000	290,698		
United States			0.00%		100,000	3.42%		100,000		0.00%		100,000		
Subtotal DAC		3,239,252	96.38%		2,774,759	95.03%		3,823,471				3,823,471		
Others														
Bangladesh		2,250	0.07%		1,000	0.03%		1,000				1,000		
Bhutan					1,404	0.05%		1,544				1,699		
Botswana			0.00%											
Burkina Faso			0.00%		3,615	0.12%		2,000				2,000		
China		30,000	0.89%		30,000	1.03%		30,000				30,000		
Cyprus		3,137	0.09%		2,540	0.09%		2,500				2,500		
Czech Republic		28,398	0.84%	1,250,000	30,972	1.06%	1,250,000	32,134			1,250,000	32,134	1,250,000	32,134
Egypt			0.00%											
India			0.00%		15,000	0.51%		15,000				15,000		
Jamaica			0.00%											
Lebanon														
Lesotho			0.00%		1,335	0.05%		741				741		
Morocco														
Panama		500	0.01%					500				500		
Paraguay														

Table 1(d). Continued

Philippines			0.00%					1,200				1,200		
South Africa		4,788	0.14%					5,128				5,128		
Sri Lanka			0.00%		3,000	0.10%		3,000				3,000		
Syrian Arab Republic			0.00%		1,425	0.05%		1,500				1,500		
Thailand		2,723	0.08%		4,911	0.17%		2,719				2,719		
Tunisia														
Turkey		50,000	1.49%		50,000	1.71%		50,000				50,000		
Yemen														
Subtotal		121,797	3.6%		145,202	4.97%		148,966				149,121		
TOTAL		3,361,048	100%		2,919,961	100.0%		3,972,437				3,275,814		

**Table 2(a). Schedule of payments for 2001 commitments
to UNDP regular resources**

DAC donors	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Australia							x					
Austria												
Belgium				x		x					x	
Canada				x								
Denmark						x						x
Finland						x						
France				x			x					
Germany	x			x				x			x	
Greece												
Ireland		x										
Italy							x					
Japan												
Luxembourg			x									
Netherlands	x			x			x			x		
New Zealand		x										
Norway	x			x			x			x		
Portugal												
Spain												
Sweden		x					x					
Switzerland						x						
United Kingdom				x			x					
United States				x								

**Table 2 (b). Schedule of payments confirmed for
2001 commitments to UNCDF regular resources**

Contributors	Schedule of payments
DAC donors	
Denmark	Two equal payments, June and December
Japan	Timing of payment to be decided
Norway	Two equal payments, January and June
Sweden	Two equal payments, January and July
Programme countries	
Republic of Korea	Full payment by end of second quarter.

**Table 2 (c). Schedule of payments for 2001
commitments to UNIFEM regular resources**

Contributors	Schedule of payments
DAC donors	
Australia	February
Denmark	Mid-2001
Japan	Timing of payment yet to be decided.
Sweden	Two equal payments, January and July
Switzerland	First half of 2001
Programme countries	
Czech Republic	June
Republic of Korea	Full payment by end of second quarter

**Table 2 (d). Schedule of payments confirmed for
2001 commitments to UNV regular resources**

Contributors	Schedule of payments
DAC donors	
Sweden	Two equal payments, January and July
Switzerland	First half of 2001
Programme countries	
Czech Republic	June

Table 3. Government in-kind contribution
(thousand of US dollars)

Region/Country Office	1999	2000
AFRICA		
Benin	26.2	27.3
Burundi	62.7	65.2
Central African Republic	53.5	55.6
Comoros	20.1	20.9
Congo	103.5	107.6
Côte d'Ivoire	95.7	99.5
Equatorial Guinea	19.2	20.0
Gambia	96.7	22.5
Ghana	193.4	201.1
Lesotho	78.3	81.4
Malawi	35.1	36.5
Mozambique	40.8	42.4
Niger	43.5	45.2
Nigeria	95.8	99.6
Rwanda	87.0	90.5
Seychelles	8.6	-
Sierre Leone	59.6	62.0
South Africa	120.0	124.8
Togo	134.6	140.0
United Republic of Tanzania	196.4	220.0
Total Africa region	1,570.7	1,562.3
ARAB STATES		
Algeria	64.6	67.2
Bahrain	70.4	73.2
Kuwait	54.9	57.1
Lebanon	694.5	694.5
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	149.1	155.1
Qatar	69.9	72.7
Saudi Arabia	160.8	167.2
Sudan	46.4	48.3
Tunisia	80.4	83.6
United Arab Emirates	112.6	117.1
Total Arab States region	1,503.6	1,536.0
ASIA AND THE PACIFIC		
Bhutan	12.3	12.3
India	340.5	354.1
Indonesia	67.3	70.0
Lao People's Democratic Republic	32.0	33.3
Malaysia	138.2	143.7
Philippines	258.8	269.2
Republic of Korea	47.7	47.7
Sri Lanka	115.5	120.1
Viet Nam	103.4	107.5
Total Asia and the Pacific region	1,115.7	1,157.9

Table 3. Government in-kind contribution
(thousand of US dollars)

Region/Country Office	1999	2000
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN		
Barbados	180.0	187.2
Chile	306.6	318.9
Cuba	84.5	87.9
Dominican Republic	236.0	245.4
Guyana	72.6	75.5
Jamaica	56.0	58.2
Panama	40.0	41.6
Paraguay	46.5	48.4
Uruguay	44.0	45.8
Total Latin America and the Caribbean region	1,066.2	1,108.8
EUROPE AND THE COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES		
Albania	73.8	76.8
Armenia	176.1	183.1
Azerbaijan	55.0	57.2
Belarus	196.6	204.5
Bulgaria	72.0	74.9
Croatia	53.4	55.5
Estonia	18.5	19.2
Georgia	314.4	336.5
Kazakhstan	573.2	446.0
Kyrgyzstan	75.6	78.6
Latvia	323.1	336.0
Lithuania	45.1	46.9
Macedonia	64.2	71.0
Poland	98.7	102.7
Republic of Moldova	180.7	187.9
Romania	94.8	133.0
Slovak Republic	250.6	260.6
Tajikistan	72.0	74.9
Turkmenistan	381.4	381.4
Ukraine	346.8	360.7
Uzbekistan	256.8	335.7
Total Europe and CIS region	3,722.8	3,823.1
GRAND TOTAL	8,979.0	9,188.1