

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME



FUNDING COMPENDIUM

2020

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Foreword

In 2020, the COVID-19 virus humbled humanity and set in motion a development emergency like no other. This tiny virus has also necessitated the imperative for greater international solidarity and collective action, without which the world could not recover and rebound. UNDP took the opportunity to step up and be a better version of itself. In 6 days, UNDP was able to transition to digital work and helped 82 countries to keep functioning remotely to deliver essential public services. As the technical lead for the socio-economic response, UNDP led the United Nations system-wide efforts to develop 144 socio-economic impact assessments across 97 countries and 119 response plans, generating critical data for decision-making and ensuring that support reached the most vulnerable groups.

The generous and unwavering financial support from our partners has been key to allowing UNDP to respond to countries' needs with agility and effectiveness. Regular resources, in particular, played a critical role in enabling UNDP to quickly deploy funds, procure essential life-saving services, ensure business continuity for many Governments and build digital capabilities to continue providing basic services. Regular resources make it possible for a strong international development architecture to exist, which Member States, people and partners can rely on to respond to global crises and advance common aspirations – i.e., achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

We sincerely thank our resource partners who invested in UNDP, especially those who contributed to regular resources, as it remains the most flexible and critical for us to respond rapidly in crisis situations, lay the foundational work in programme design to attract funding

from other sources, and achieve results in underfunded areas. Regular resources also allows us to continue our strong support to low- and middle-income countries, and to invest in people, knowledge, risk management and operational efficiencies.

As countries continue to battle the pandemic, real and potential funding cuts from partners emerge and pressure on Official Development Assistance (ODA) continues to mount. We call on our partners to refrain from cutting and avoid redirecting ODA away from global human development when it is needed the most. UNDP will continue to rely on your flexible and predictable funding to get us back on track to achieving the SDGs and regaining the development setbacks caused by the pandemic.

Thank you for supporting UNDP during this challenging period — and for helping us fulfill our critical mission.



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

UNDP 2020

With UNDP support, millions of people improved their lives.



20,000 PEOPLE
working together across
170 COUNTRIES
and territories



US\$355 MILLION
more for development
through efficiency and
institutional performance



6 DAYS
for UNDP to go digital
during the pandemic,
60+ countries supported
to do the same



7 OF UNDP'S 10
largest country programmes
are in crisis settings



US\$5.6 BILLION
in revenue



50:50
gender parity across
UNDP's leadership



RANKED NO.1
for transparency across the
United Nations



115 COUNTRIES
covered by the UNDP
Accelerator Lab Network



3 MILLION PEOPLE
43% women,
in 27 crisis-affected
countries got a job or a
better livelihood in 2020



62 COUNTRIES
have Integrated National
Financing Frameworks in
place for the SDGs



16 MILLION
people in 32 countries gained
access to justice



62 MILLION
people had access to basic
and financial services



74%
of 26 million new voters
registered in 24 countries
were women



US\$1 BILLION
to help countries prepare,
respond, and recover
from COVID-19



118 COUNTRIES
are part of UNDP's
Climate Promise, delivered with
35 PARTNERS



82 COUNTRIES
supported to strengthen
social protection during the
COVID-19 pandemic

Executive Summary

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

Total annual contributions¹ to UNDP

Total annual contributions to UNDP in 2020 increased by 16 per cent to \$5.6 billion from \$4.8 billion in 2019. Of this total, \$2.2 billion or 39 per cent was from donor country governments, another \$2.2 billion or 39 per cent was from multilateral partners, and \$1.2 billion or 22 per cent was from programme country governments.

Regular resources

Contributions to regular resources increased by 13 per cent to \$696 million, from \$616 million in 2019. The proportion of regular resources, however, remained at 13 per cent. Multi-year commitments amounted to \$346 million, or 50 per cent of regular resources contributions.

Other resources

Other resources contributions increased to \$4.9 billion from \$4.2 billion in 2019. Government financing increased by 43 per cent to \$1.1 billion from \$790 million in 2019.

In 2020, UNDP demonstrated its agility through the speed and scale of its response to the COVID-19 pandemic, improved its efficiency ratio, increased regular resources allocated to development programmes, balanced its budget for a 4th consecutive year, and remained the most transparent United Nations organization, solidifying its 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 deliver on its Strategic Plan, and scale up development results to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

¹In 2019, UNDP refined its accounting policy on International Public Sector Accounting Standard (IPSAS) 23 (non-exchange) revenues. Following the policy, UNDP records the full value of funding agreements when signed, even when cash has not been received for the majority of the contribution agreements. Any uncollected cash associated with funding agreements is held as a receivable. Under the UNDP financial regulations and rules, UNDP is permitted to spend only up to the amount of cash received; hence, “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) where applicable in this document.

Highlights in 2020



13% increase in core resources

Increase in regular resource contributions in 2020 to \$696 million from \$616 million in 2019



50% of core backed by multi-year pledges

\$346M in contributions to UNDP’s core resources came from multi-year pledges



21% increase in Funding Windows

Contributions to Funding Windows increased by 21% (to \$125M from \$103M in 2019)



43% increase in government financing

Contributions from government financing increased by 43% (to \$1.1B from \$790M in 2019)



77% increase in pooled UN funds

Contributions received as a Participating UN Organization (PUNO) increased by 77% from 2019

Commitment to transparency and accountability



LONG-STANDING COMMITMENT TO TRANSPARENCY

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, development and humanitarian funding. In 2020, UNDP was again rated by Publish What You Fund as the **most transparent UN organization**.

UNDP’s [Transparency Portal](#) publishes details on over 4,000 projects, including those contributing directly to the COVID-19 response, with links to profile pages for every donor. The portal also shows UNDP’s contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals and offers an online training platform on the IATI Standard open to all



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 (clean) financial statements audit reports from UNBOA for **16 consecutive years**.

The year we fought a virus

Managing the COVID-19 crisis, building forward better

COVID-19 heightened awareness of connections between the pandemic and habitat loss, the climate emergency, growing inequalities, contested democratic values and protracted conflicts – and the need to act as one in response, taking a big-picture approach.

UNDP's two COVID-19 response offers – *Prepare, Respond, Recover*, launched in March, and *Beyond Recovery, Towards 2030*, which followed in June – along with their accompanying rapid financing frameworks, kept the organization and its development investors focused on the urgent and the important. This supported a fast, scaled and coherent corporate response to the development emergency of the pandemic, as part of the overall UN system response.

When the virus hit, UNDP went digital in just 6 days so that it could stay and serve and help others to do the same. Its efforts delivered concrete local results, helping governments and health systems to keep functioning, protecting jobs and livelihoods and getting cash and basic services to those in need. All while helping to create the local and global conditions for countries to build forward better in line with Agenda 2030.

UNDP leveraged its \$1B Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria partnership to:



Deliver
\$200M
IN PERSONAL PROTECTIVE
AND MEDICAL EQUIPMENT AND
DIAGNOSTICS TO 107 COUNTRIES



Train nearly
280,000
HEALTH CARE WORKERS IN
PANDEMIC RESPONSE



Protect nearly
900,000
JOBS



Support almost
1.2M
INFORMAL
WORKERS



Support
56,900
PRIVATE SECTOR
COMPANIES the majority
small and medium-sized
enterprises (SMEs)

In addition:



1.8M
PEOPLE
directly benefited
from cash transfer
programmes



3M
PEOPLE
got access to critical water
and sanitation services,
HALF OF
THEM WOMEN



788,000
PEOPLE
benefited from
psychosocial support

As the UN's technical lead on its socio-economic response, UNDP worked with partners on critical analysis to help guide decision-making:

144
SOCIO-ECONOMIC
IMPACT ASSESSMENTS
across 97 countries led by UNDP



119
SOCIO-ECONOMIC
RESPONSE PLANS
prepared with UN partners



HALF included
engagement and insight
from the **WORLD BANK**,
a **THIRD** from the **IMF**

Meanwhile, progress was made on UNDP, UN, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN-DESA), and European Union efforts to develop Integrated National Financing Frameworks in 62 countries, 40% of which are now aligned with countries' COVID-19 response plans as a result.

These macro-level interventions – made possible through multiple partnerships – are helping to guide governments' public policy decisions amid unprecedented complexity. UNDP's ability to understand the details and to connect the dots with and for others allows us to create impact at a global scale.



5,300
COMMUNITY-BASED ORGANIZATIONS
received UNDP support to fight the pandemic and its "shadows", including gender-based violence, human rights abuses and racism and discrimination

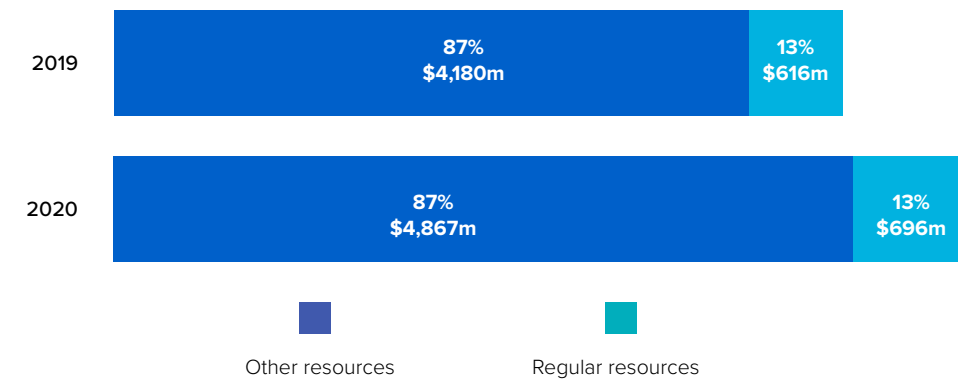


UNDP helped
6,700
GOVERNMENT ENTITIES
ACROSS 82 COUNTRIES
to keep working
(81% subnational entities)

RESOURCES BY FUNDING TYPE

Regular and other resources, 2020

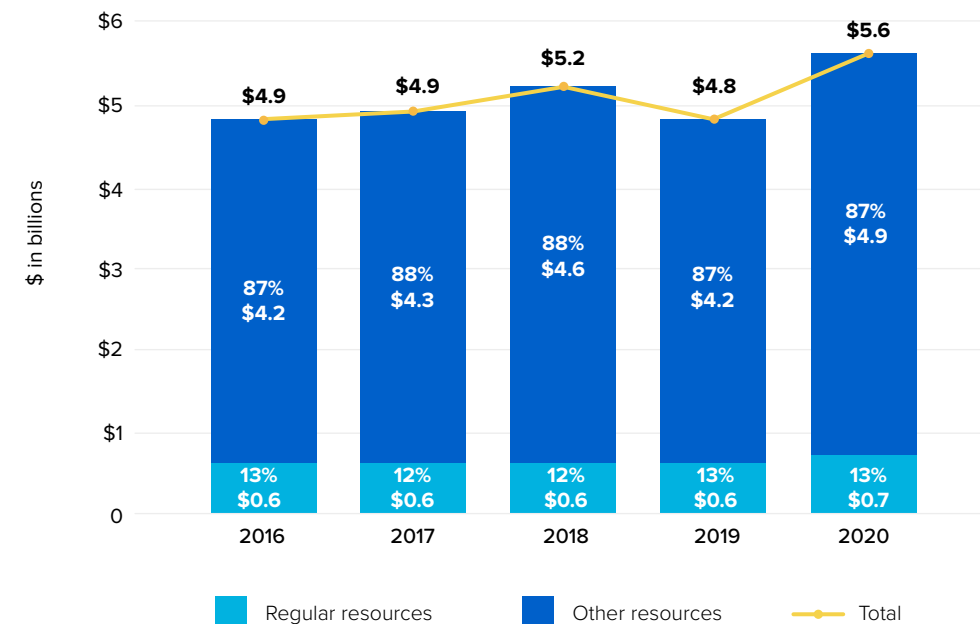
In 2020, annual contributions to UNDP amounted to \$5.6 billion, representing an increase of 16 per cent compared to 2019. Contributions to regular resources increased from \$616 million to \$696 million, while contributions to other resources increased to \$4.9 billion from \$4.2 billion in 2019. Regular 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, 2016-2020

Over the past five years, UNDP has seen a modest growth in annual contributions from \$4.9 billion in 2016 to \$5.6 billion in 2020.

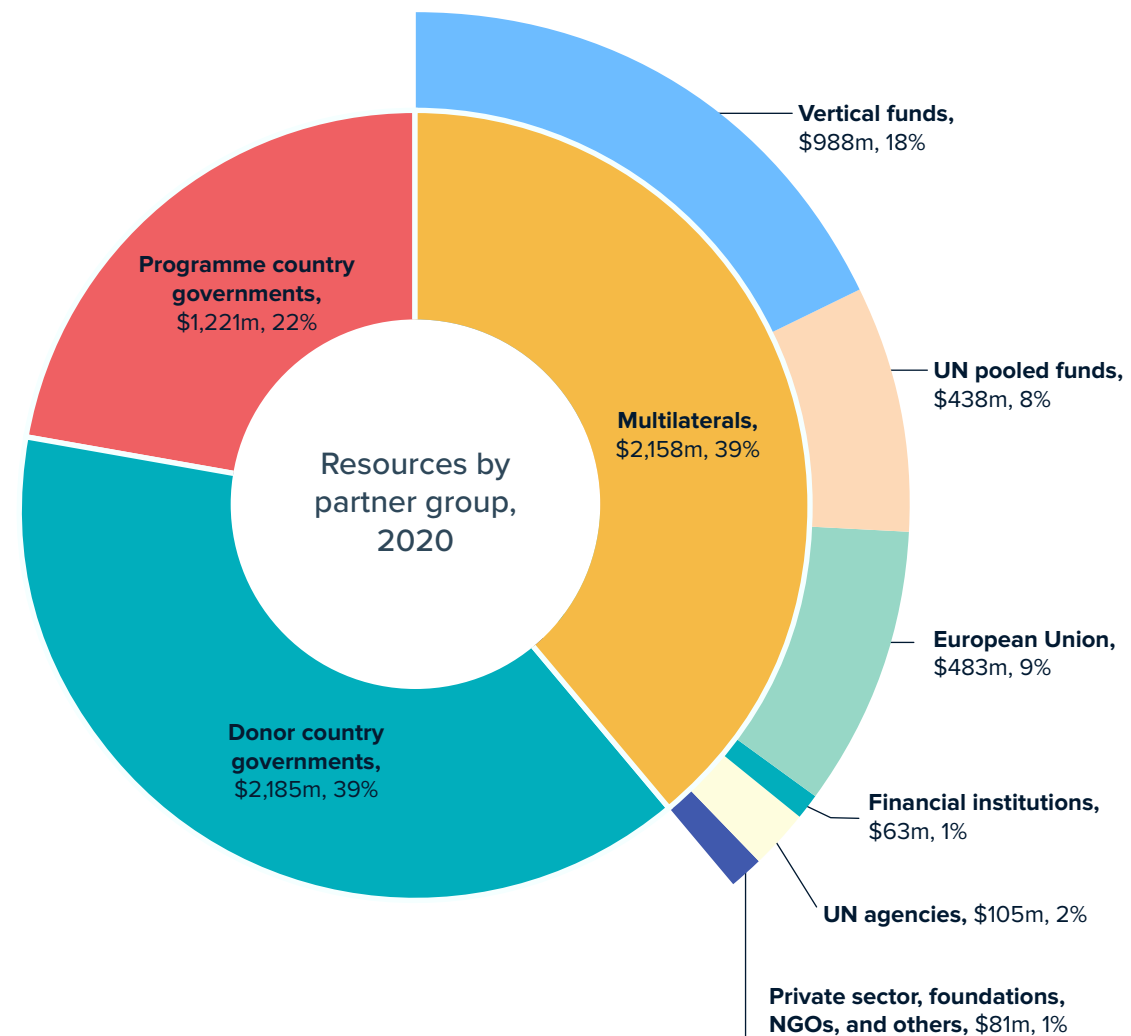
Regular resources annual contributions increased by 13 per cent in 2020. However, the proportion of regular resources remains at 13 per cent, driven by the increasing growth of earmarked other resources, undermining the investments required for long-term sustainability.



RESOURCES BY FUNDING PARTNER

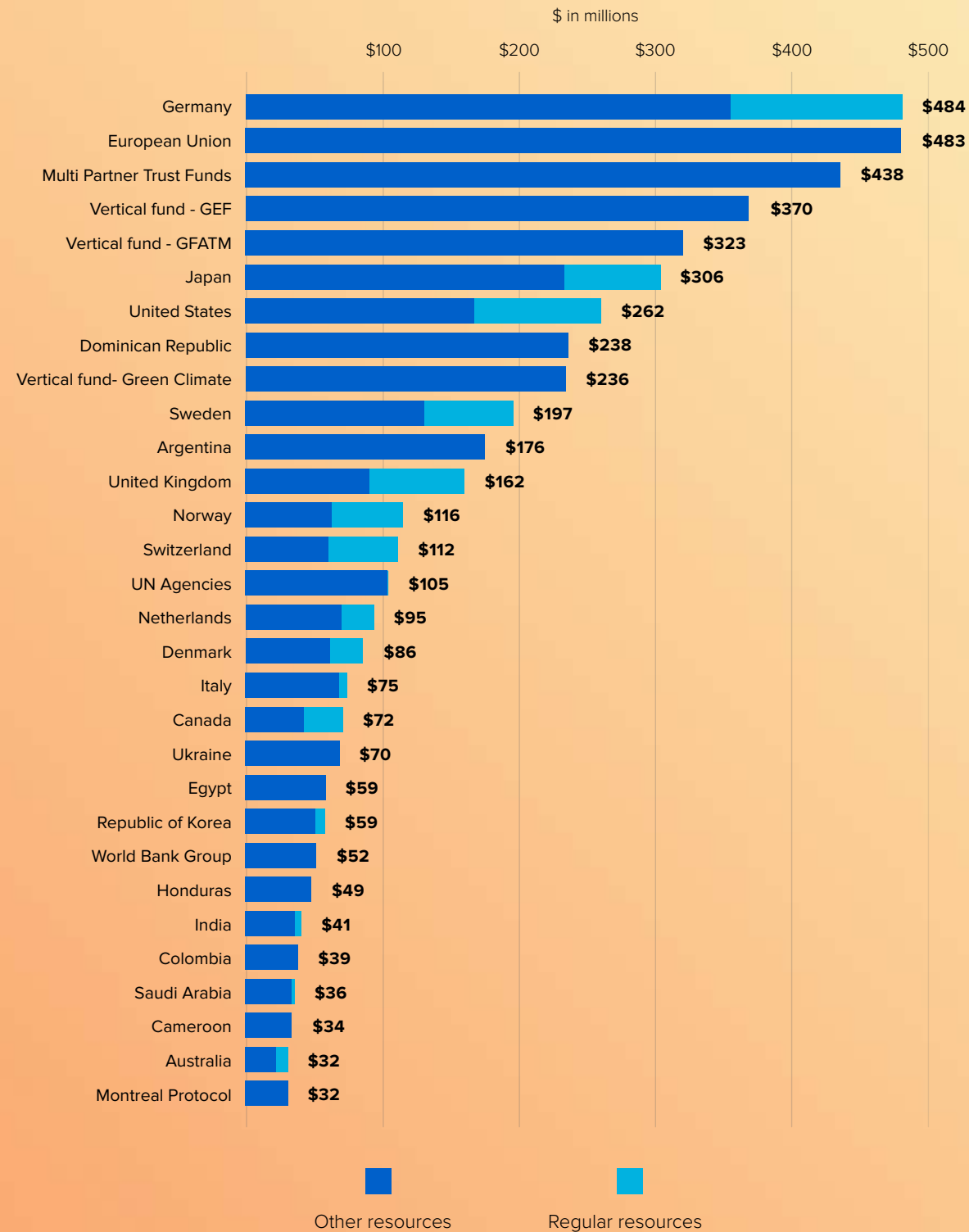
UNDP is funded from a variety of partners – Member States, multilateral organizations, non-governmental entities, private and philanthropic sectors, and financing institutions. UNDP values all types of funding it receives, allowing it to deliver on its commitments. The chart below shows a by partner breakdown of total annual contributions received in 2020. Donor country governments remain the biggest contributors followed by multilateral partners and programme country governments.

Resources by partner group, 2020



Top 30 regular and other resources partners, 2020

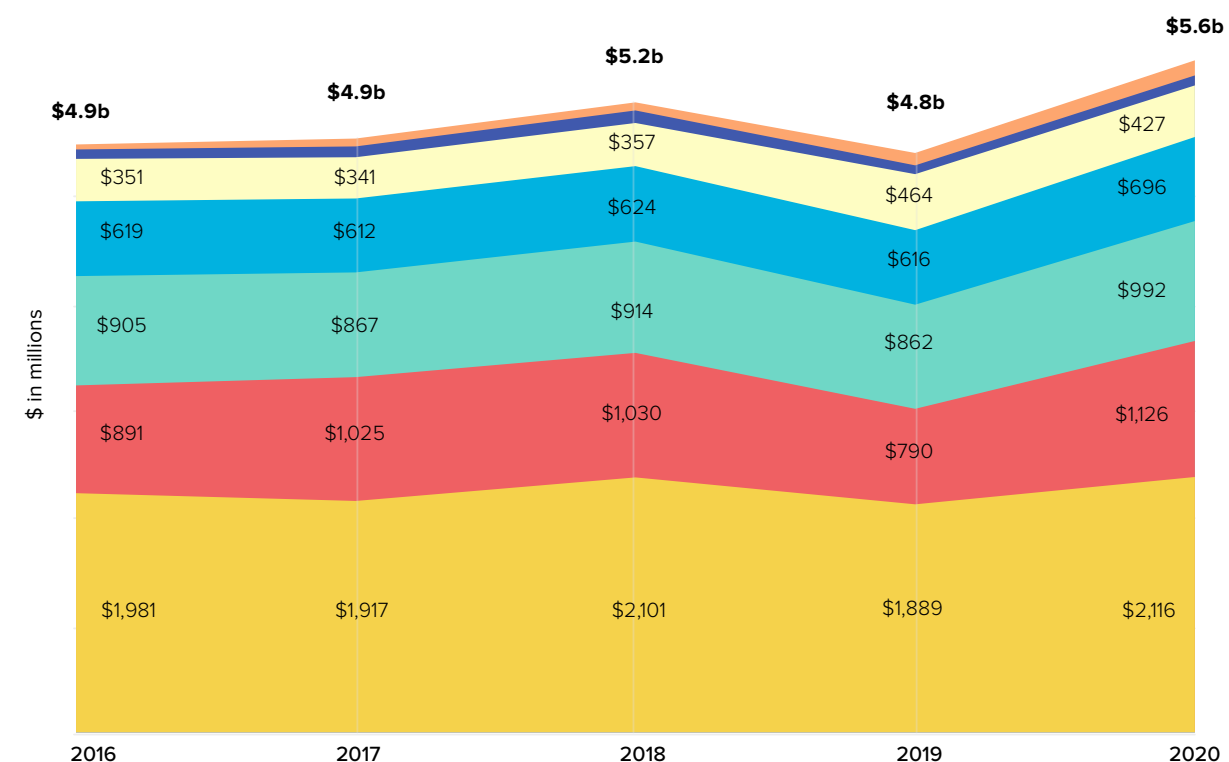
UNDP thanks its top 30 resource partners who contributed \$4.8 billion, or 87 per cent of total annual contributions in 2020.



RESOURCES BY FUNDING CHANNEL

UNDP receives its funding through various channels as described below. In 2020, UNDP witnessed a growth in funding with total annual contributions increasing by 16 per cent, funding from regular resources increasing by 13 per cent, thematic funding increasing by 21 per cent, and other resources increasing by 16 per cent. The share of earmarked resources, however, continues to make up 85 per cent of total contributions, with regular resources remaining at 13 per cent and thematic funding at 2 per cent.

Resources by funding channel, 2016 – 2020



- **REGULAR "core" 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 financial institution (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 “core” RESOURCES

Regular resources (core) underpin UNDP’s operational capacity, networks and presence at global, regional and country levels, across 170 countries and territories, and enables UNDP to provide on-demand support to Governments as part of the broader UN System support.

Being the most flexible funding modality, core enables UNDP to lay the foundational work in programme design that will help attract additional funding from other sources. Core’s flexibility allowed UNDP to quickly repurpose existing core funds to provide direct support for the needs of countries, including those in crisis settings; and tackle emerging challenges and opportunities such as the COVID-19 pandemic.



Core is central to UNDP’s long-standing relationship and trust with governments before, during and after a crisis

In 2020, we received

\$696 MILLION in core contributions

(a 13% increase of \$80M from 2019)



In 2020, UNDP received \$696 million in core contributions, a 13% increase from 2019, of which, 50 per cent came from multi-year commitments. This included a record 126% increase from Germany, with increases also from Denmark, Japan, US, Finland, Czech Republic and Israel. Antigua and Barbuda, Cuba, Iran and Latvia returned as contributors or began contributing to UNDP’s core resources.

TOP 10 CONTRIBUTORS TO REGULAR RESOURCES, 2020

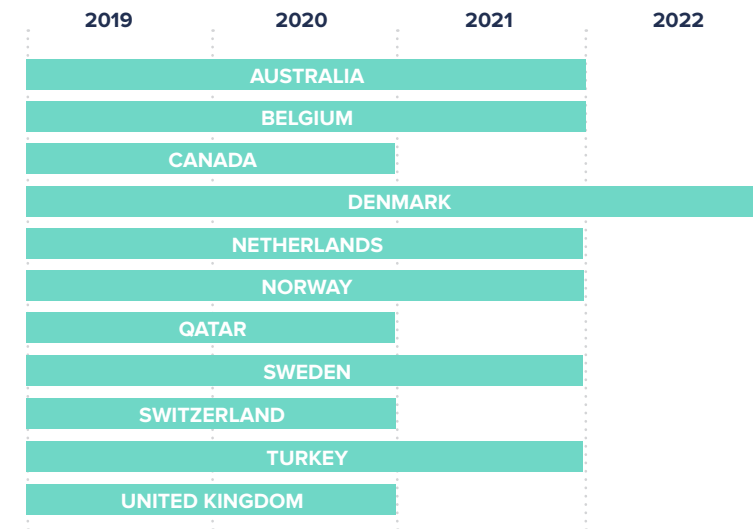
Thank you to our top 10 contributors of 2020.



PARTNERS WHO INCREASED THEIR CONTRIBUTION TO REGULAR RESOURCES, 2020



11 PARTNERS WITH MULTI-YEAR PLEDGES TO REGULAR RESOURCES



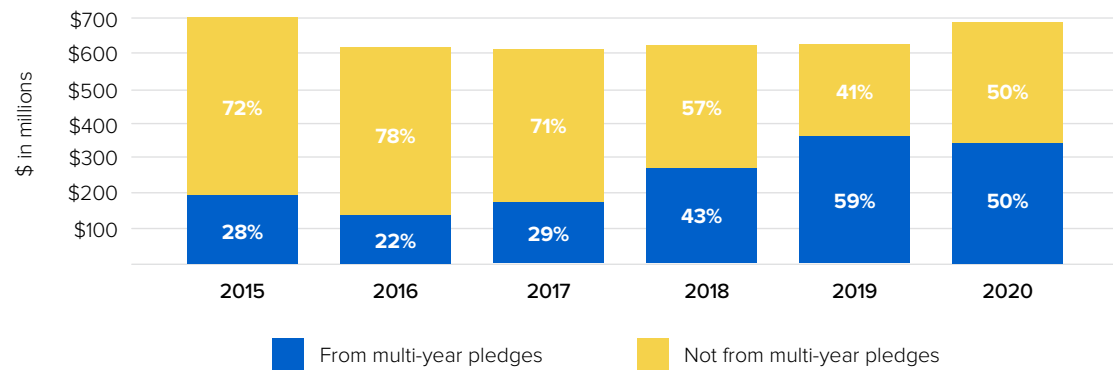
49 CONTRIBUTORS TO REGULAR RESOURCES, 2020

1	Germany	\$126,475,402	9	Denmark	\$23,953,867	18	New Zealand	\$5,188,067
2	United States **	\$93,502,236	10	Netherlands	\$23,894,863	19	India **	\$4,691,168
3	Japan	\$71,177,567	11	Belgium	\$11,848,341	20	China	\$3,800,000
4	United Kingdom	\$70,068,969	12	France	\$10,474,894	21	Luxembourg	\$3,275,109
5	Sweden	\$65,352,697	13	Australia	\$9,176,845	22	Finland	\$2,171,553
6	Norway	\$52,517,033	14	Ireland	\$8,414,767	23	Saudi Arabia	\$2,000,000
7	Switzerland	\$51,237,113	15	Qatar	\$8,000,000	24	Turkey	\$ 1,800,000
8	Canada	\$28,632,785	16	Republic of Korea	\$6,816,324	25	Austria	\$1,187,648
			17	Italy	\$5,924,171	26	Russian Federation	\$1,100,000

27	Thailand	\$865,112	36	Indonesia	\$ 70,000	45	Cuba	\$5,051
28	Bangladesh	\$500,000	37	Portugal	\$50,000	46	Antigua and Barbuda	\$2,500
29	United Arab Emirates	\$324,000	38	Liechtenstein	\$26,417	47	Philippines	\$2,500
30	Kuwait	\$ 320,000	39	Mongolia	\$17,000	48	Myanmar	\$831
31	Singapore	\$300,000	40	Latvia	\$11,947	49	Albania	\$500
32	Estonia*	\$171,465	41	Andorra	\$11,204			
33	Czech Republic	\$158,328	42	Cambodia	\$10,000			
34	Israel	\$ 100,000	43	Iran	\$10,000			
35	Iceland	\$75,059	44	Pakistan	\$6,062			

*Includes 2021 contribution received in 2020 and recorded as 2020 income.
**Includes contribution for 2019 received in 2020.

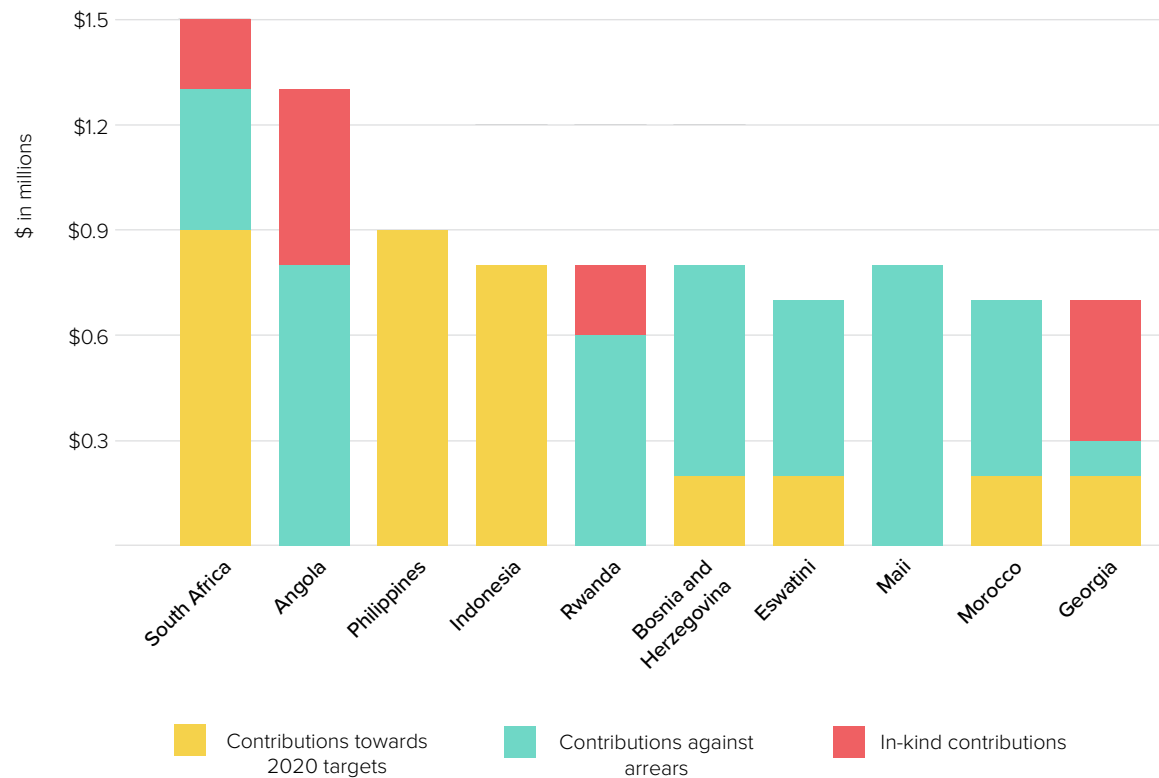
REGULAR RESOURCES FROM MULTI-YEAR PLEDGES, 2016-2020



Government contributions to local office costs (GLOC)

Government contributions to local office costs (GLOC) are an important source of revenue and can take the form of in-kind or cash contributions by host governments. In the low and middle-income countries categories, \$27 million was received in 2020 (2019: 26 million), consisting of cash contributions of \$19 million (\$12 million for 2020 targets and \$7 million against arrears) and in-kind contributions of \$8 million for premises and utilities.

GLOC CONTRIBUTIONS BY TOP 10 HOST GOVERNMENTS, 2020



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 2020, other resources increased by 16 per cent to \$4.9 billion from \$4.2 billion in 2019, comprising 87 percent of total contributions.

TOP 10 RECIPIENT UNDP OFFICES OF OTHER RESOURCES, 2020



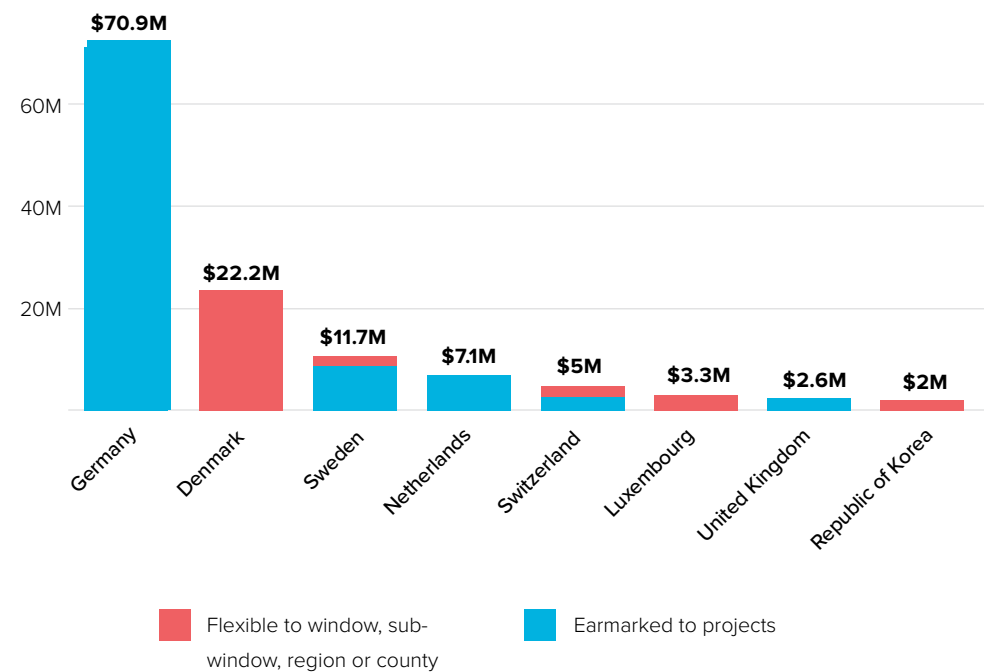
Other Resources - Thematic Funds

Thematic funds (Funding Windows) are softly earmarked pooled funds designed to support the achievement of Strategic Plan outcomes and address issues that cut across thematic areas.

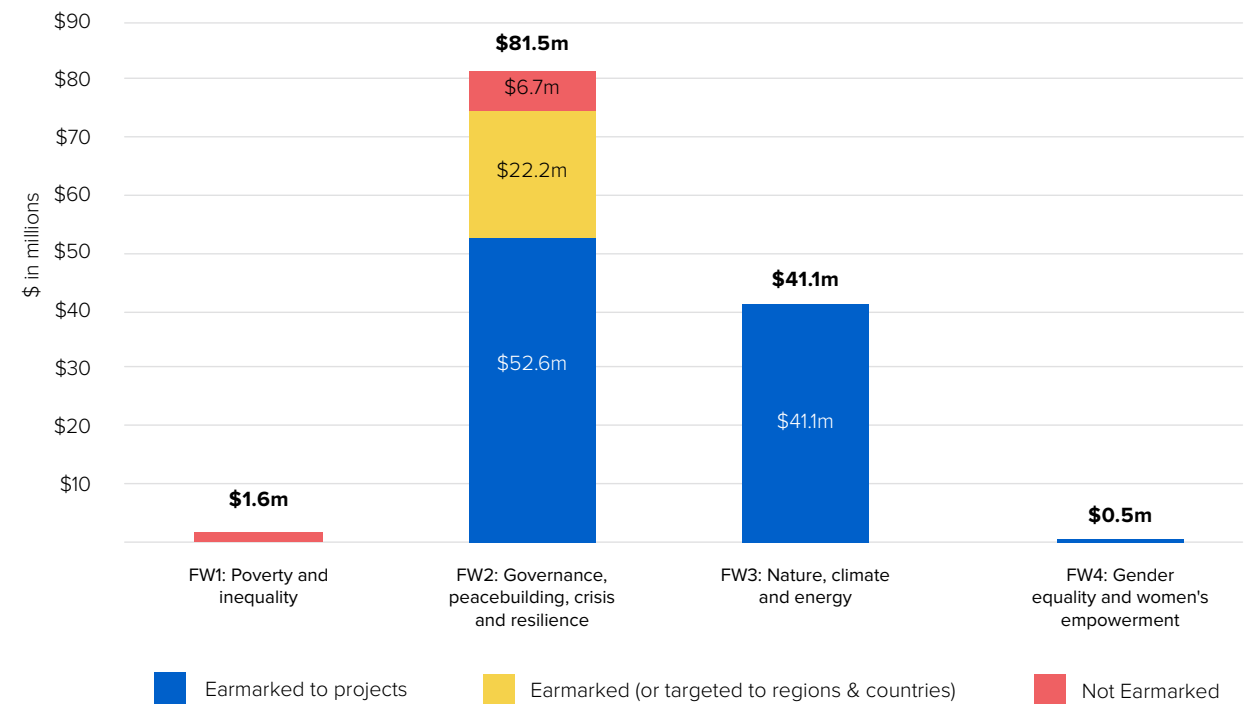
In 2020, contributions to UNDP's Funding Windows increased by 21 per cent to \$125 million from \$103 million in 2019, making up 2 per cent of total annual contributions.

UNDP FUNDING WINDOWS CONTRIBUTORS, 2020

Special thanks go to our 2020 Funding Windows Contributors:



CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE UNDP FUNDING WINDOWS, 2020

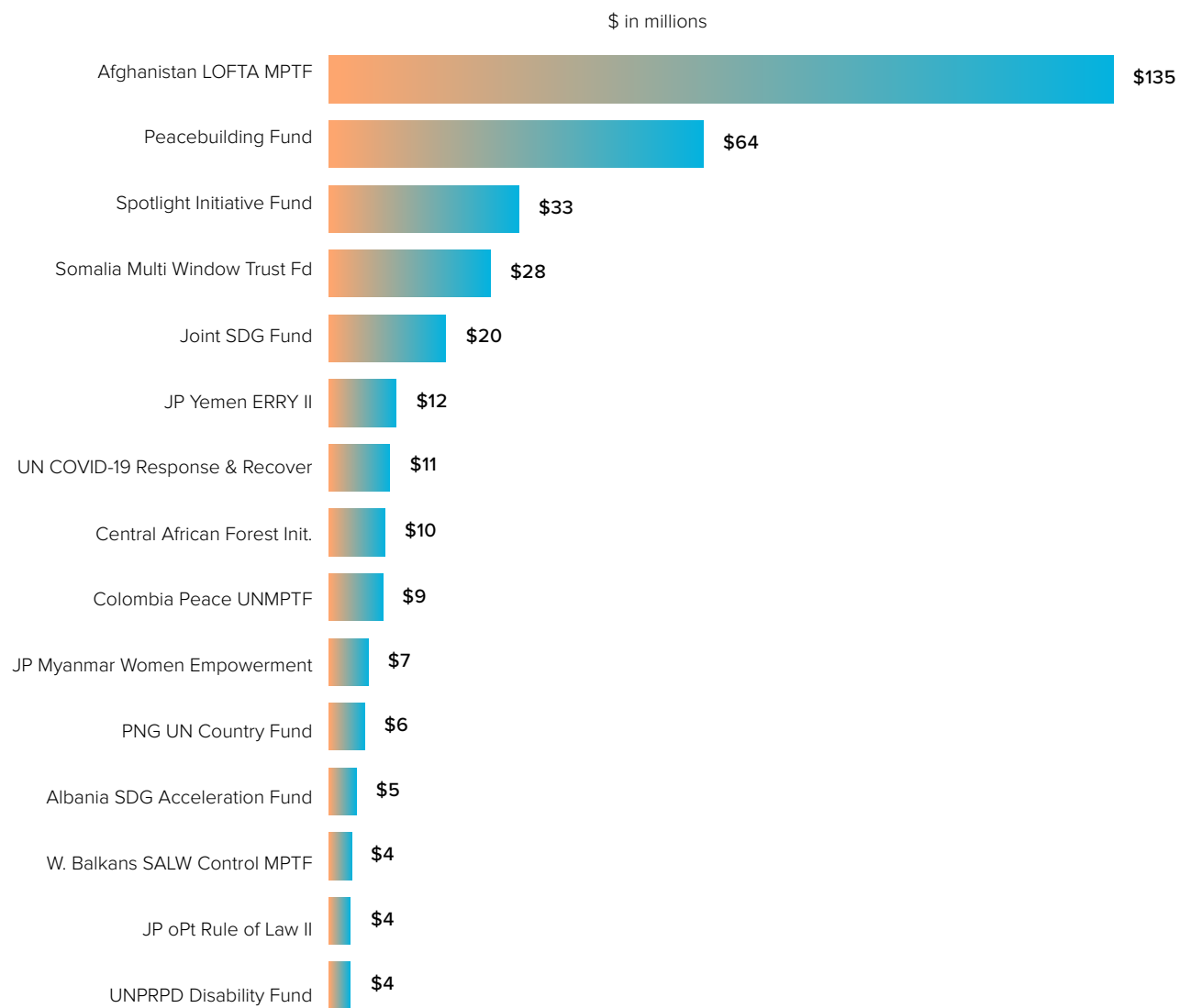


Other Resources - UN Pooled Funds

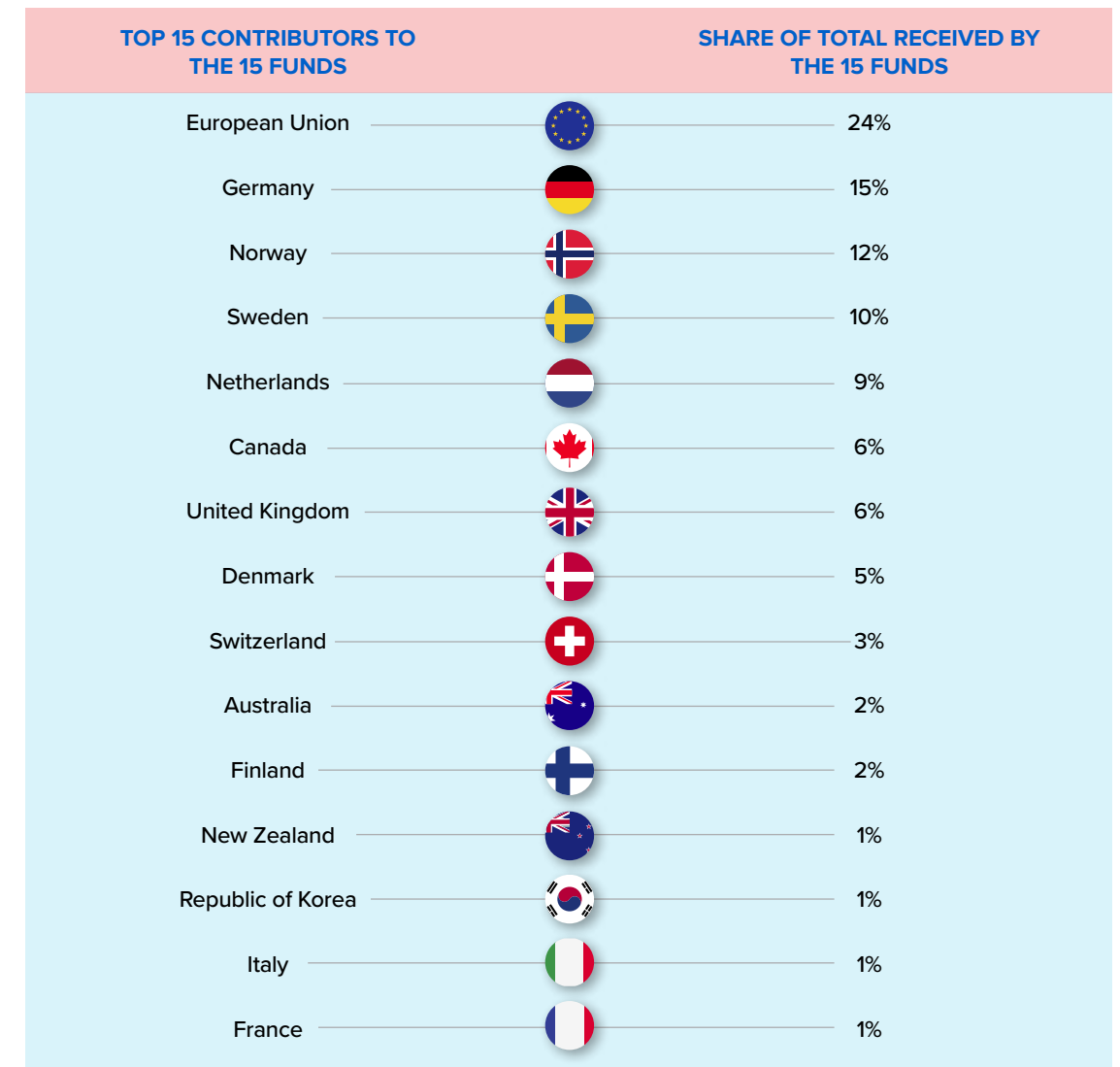
United Nations Pooled Funds are a UN inter-agency financing mechanism supporting clearly defined programmatic scopes and results frameworks enabling global and local responses to humanitarian, development, environmental, and peace-related challenges.

In 2020, UNDP, as a participating United Nations organization, increased its engagement in and income from inter-agency pooled funds by 77 per cent. In previous years, a significant portion of pooled funding came through UNDP as a management agent for humanitarian funds. This function shifted to OCHA in 2020, resulting in a dip in the amount of pooled funding received in 2020 to \$438 million, from \$477 million in 2019.

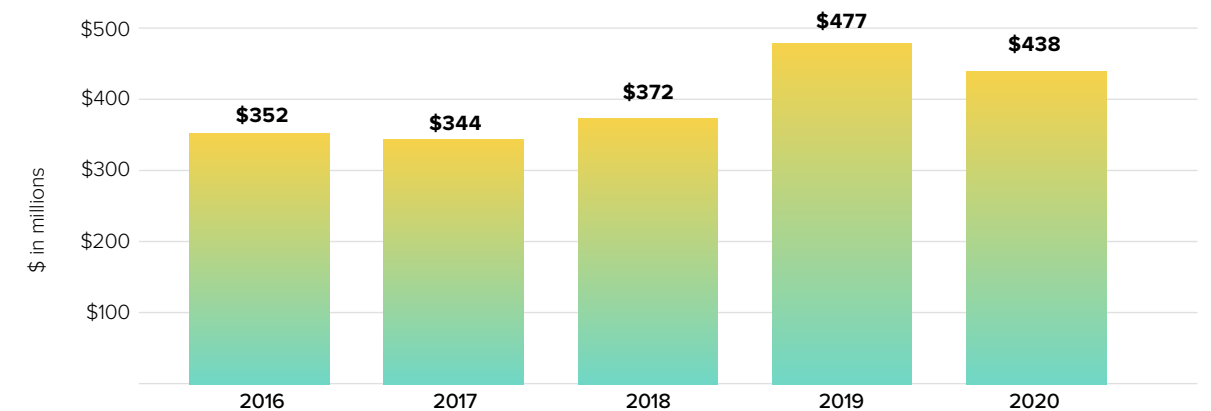
TOP 15 UN POOLED FUNDS RECEIVED BY UNDP AS A PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATION, 2019



15 government 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, 2016-2020



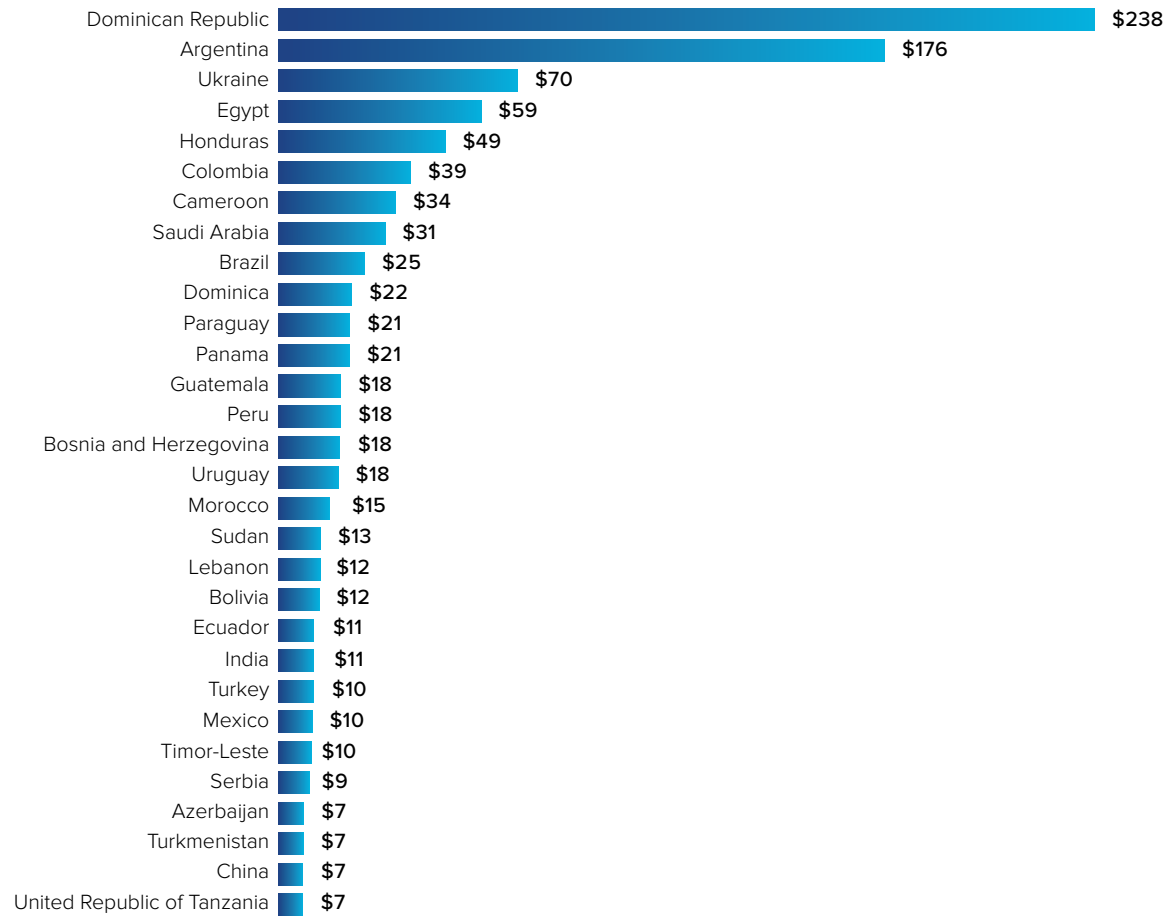
Other Resources - Government Financing

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

In 2020, total contributions from programme country Governments amounted to \$1.1 billion, a 43 per cent increase from \$790 million in 2019, which means over one fifth of UNDP's resource base was invested by programme countries. Government financing made up 20 per cent of total annual contributions.

TOP 30 CONTRIBUTORS TO GOVERNMENT FINANCING, 2020

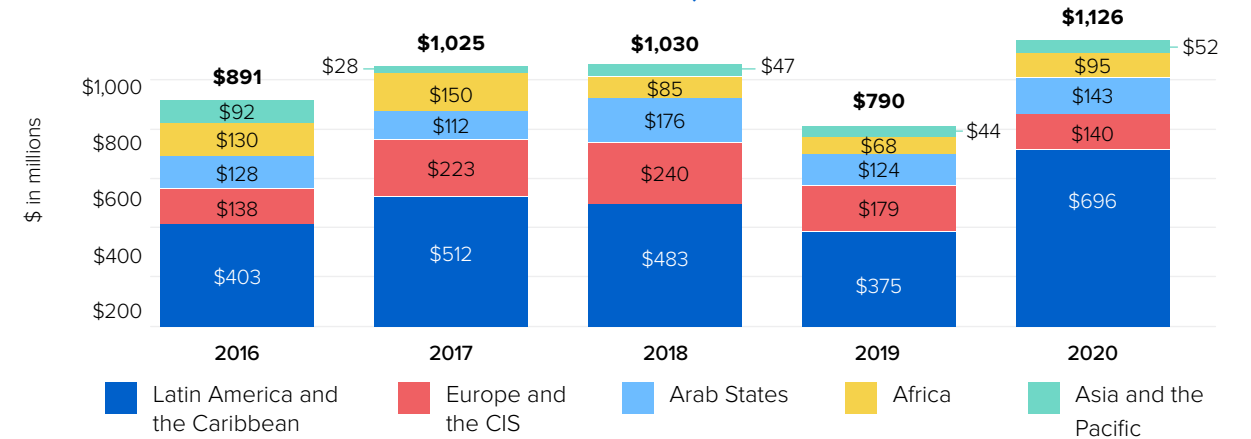
\$ in millions



CONTRIBUTIONS TO GOVERNMENT FINANCING, 2016-2020

IN 2020, programme countries in the Latin America and Caribbean region contributed 62 per cent of total government financing, followed by the Arab States region (13 per cent), Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) (12 per cent), Africa (8 per cent) and Asia and the Pacific (5 per cent).

CONTRIBUTIONS TO GOVERNMENT FINANCING, 2016-2020

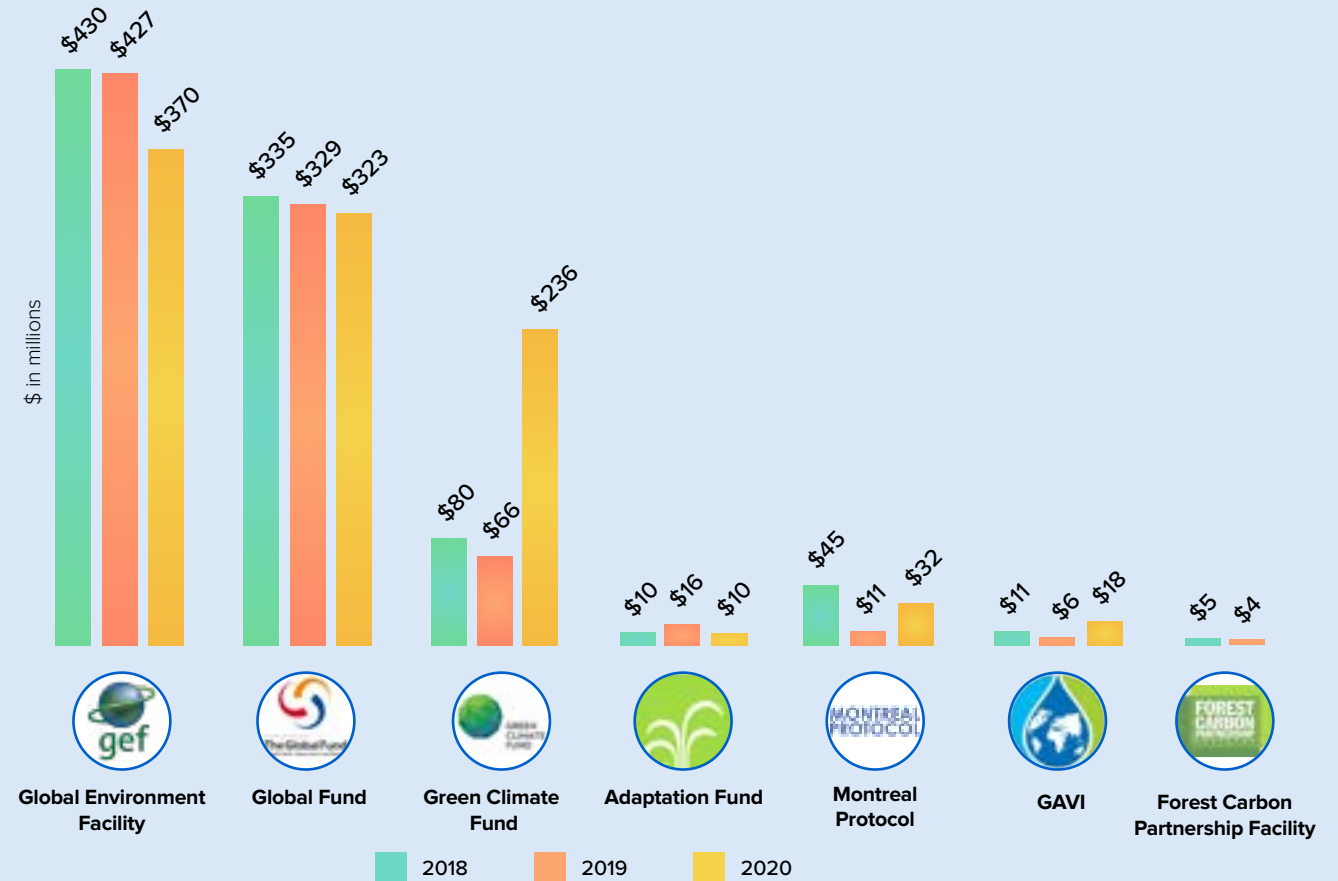


Other Resources - Vertical Funds

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

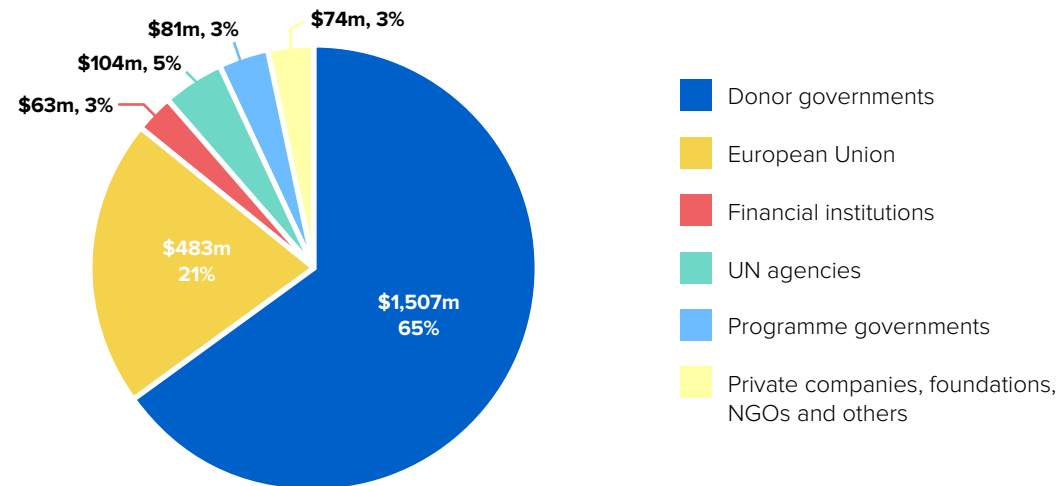
In 2020, UNDP received \$988 million from vertical funds, a 15 per cent increase from \$859 million in 2019.

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM VERTICAL FUNDS, 2018-2020



Other Resources - Third-party cost sharing

Third-party cost sharing makes up the largest share of earmarked other resources. In 2020, UNDP received \$2.3 billion in third-party cost sharing, a 13 per cent increase from 2019, and accounting for 42 per cent of total contributions, with a significant share coming from donor governments as shown below.

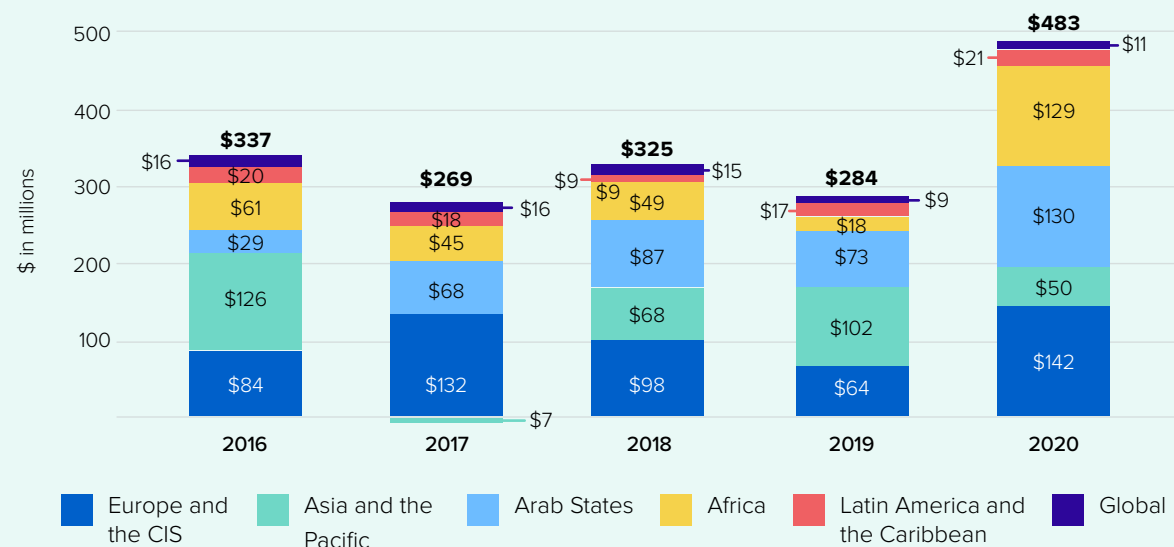


PARTNERING WITH THE EUROPEAN UNION

UNDP's strategic partnership with the European Union (EU) focuses on achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, building resilience, climate action and sustainable energy, and supporting private sector development and investment.

As a testament to the strength of their partnership, in 2020 the European Union was the second largest contributor to UNDP, contributing a total of \$483 million, including \$154 million in new funding for COVID-19 response. The largest recipients of these funds in 2020 were countries in Europe and CIS, the Arab States region and Africa. In 2020, UNDP also signed a record-high 72 new agreements with the European Union worth 641 million euros.

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM THE EUROPEAN UNION, 2016-2020

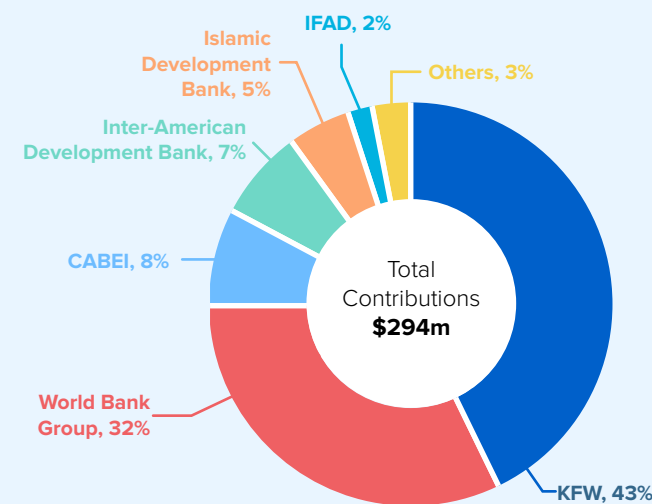


PARTNERING WITH FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

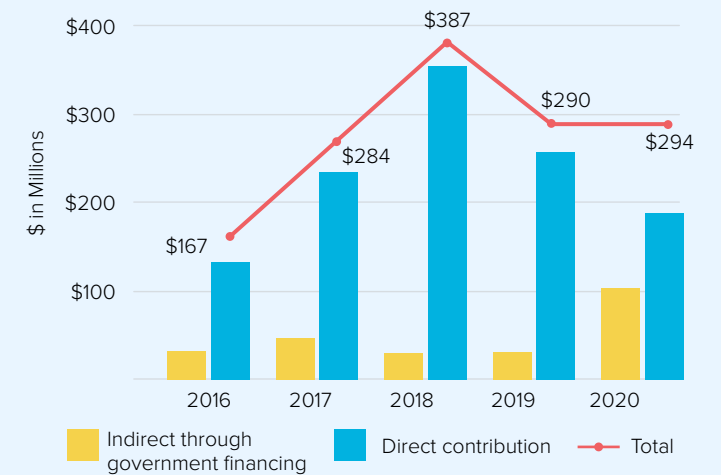
Strengthening collaboration with International Financial Institutions (IFIs) remains a top priority for UNDP to help governments leverage the financing needed to achieve the SDGs, and address the socio-economic challenges posed by COVID-19. UNDP worked closely with IFIs in the preparation of socio-economic impact assessments and response plans.

In 2020, IFIs contributed \$294 million to UNDP, a 1 per cent increase from 2019, composed of \$63 million in direct grants; \$126 million from KfW, the German development bank, reflected in the contributions of the German Government to UNDP; and \$105 million in indirect contributions to support government loan implementation.

TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS BY IFI, 2020



IFI CONTRIBUTION BY TYPE, 2016-2020



TOP RECIPIENTS OF IFI FUNDING, 2016-2020

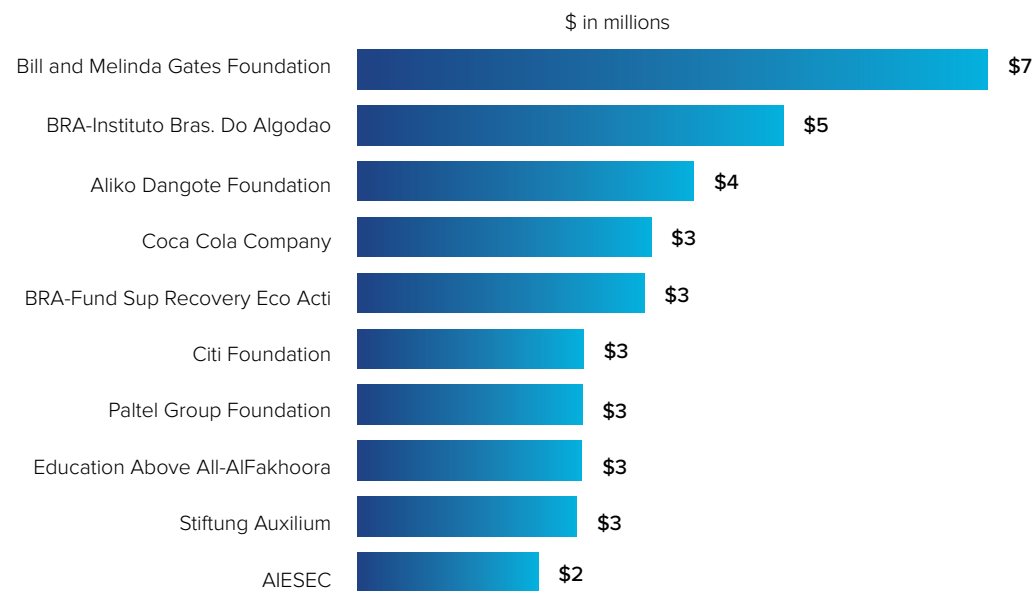


PARTNERING WITH THE PRIVATE SECTOR

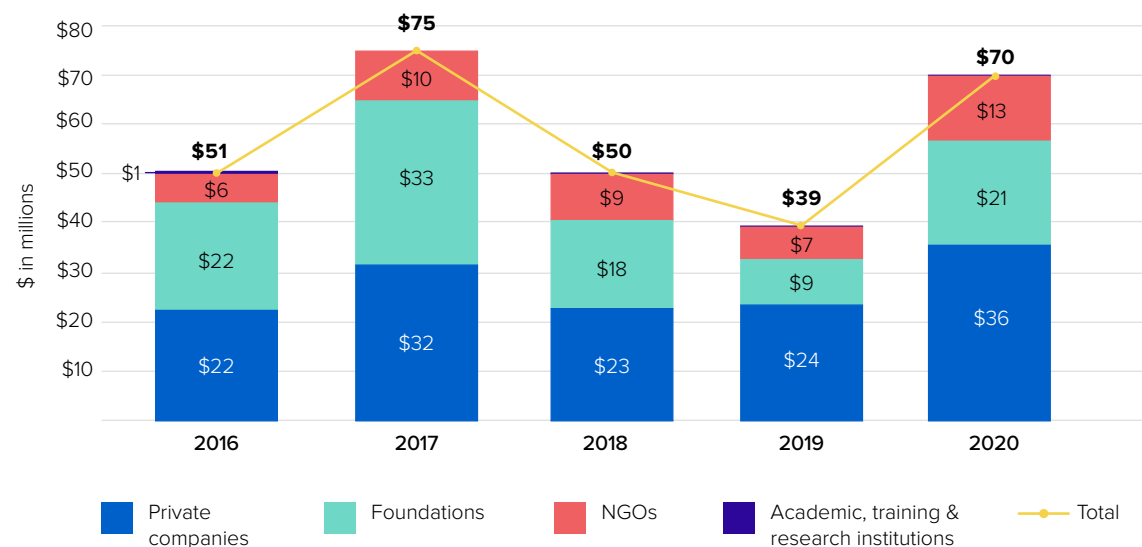
Through its [Finance Sector Hub](#), UNDP is accelerating its partnerships with the private sector, and helping governments unlock private and public finances for the SDGs. The Hub offers four flagship initiatives: SDG Impact, Integrated National Financing Frameworks (INFFs), Insurance and Risk Facility, and Digital Financing.

In 2020, total contributions received from the private sector - including private companies, foundations, NGOs and academic, training & research institutions - reached \$70 million, a 79 per cent increase from \$39m in 2019.

TOP 10 PRIVATE SECTOR CONTRIBUTORS, 2020



PRIVATE SECTOR CONTRIBUTIONS, 2016-2020



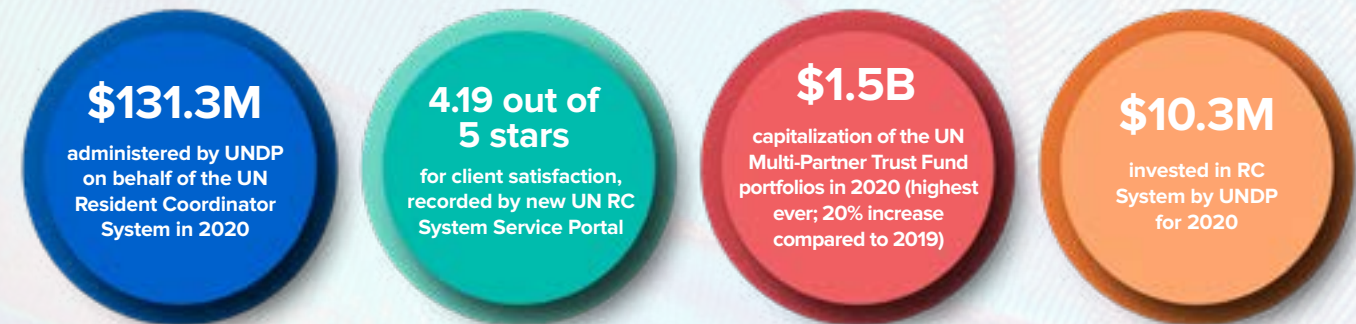
PARTNERING WITH THE UN FAMILY

Throughout 2020, UNDP invested in deepening its UN partnerships. These included joining forces with UNICEF on innovation, youth and entrepreneurship; the International Labour Organization (ILO) on work, both present and future; the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) on livelihoods and digital solutions for people on the move; the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) on finding a balance between people and planet; the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and the Broadband Commission to advance inclusive digital nations; and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and the UN Development Coordination Office (DCO) to advance a human rights-based approach in COVID-19 response plans.

Our unified efforts to help countries tackle the COVID-19 pandemic and its impacts are another example of UN Reform in action. UN country teams serving 162 countries and territories came together in an unprecedented way in 2020, supporting authorities to address the multiple impacts of the pandemic. As the UN's socio-economic technical lead, UNDP was part of a critical triad with OCHA and WHO and worked more closely than ever with its development system counterparts. We co-led the development and implementation of socio-economic assessments and contributed to developing and costing response plans.

Looking ahead, UNDP will work alongside WHO and other UN entities to support equity, resilience and sustainability in COVID-19 vaccination programmes.

UNDP also delivered services to the wider UN and administered funding on its behalf:



Our top 10 UN partners working together across our Signature Solutions and beyond were:



Contributions to UNDP, 2020

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	\$471,112	\$471,612	\$333,238	-	-
Algeria	-	\$633,642	\$633,642	\$550,000	-	-
Andorra	\$11,204	-	\$11,204	-	-	-
Angola	-	\$4,724,878	\$4,724,878	\$830,638	-	\$105,842
Antigua and Barbuda	\$2,500	-	\$2,500	-	-	-
Argentina	-	\$176,490,412	\$176,490,412	-	-	-
Armenia	-	\$1,281,206	\$1,281,206	\$50,000	-	\$383,351
Aruba	-	\$39,517	\$39,517	-	-	-
Australia	\$9,176,845	\$22,685,507	\$31,862,352	-	-	-
Austria	\$1,187,648	\$6,800,888	\$7,988,537	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	-	\$7,451,636	\$7,451,636	-	-	\$185,553
Bahrain	-	\$1,176,525	\$1,176,525	-	\$752,816	\$174,431
Bangladesh	\$500,000	\$17,000	\$517,000	\$17,668	-	-
Barbados	-	-	-	-	-	\$406,761
Belarus	-	-	-	\$171,495	-	\$163,566
Belgium	\$11,848,341	\$4,320,601	\$16,168,942	-	-	-
Belize	-	-	-	\$52,081	-	\$8,807
Bolivia, Plurinational State of	-	\$12,005,626	\$12,005,626	\$457,505	-	-
Benin	-	\$2,548,145	\$2,548,145	\$80,005	-	\$98,309
Bhutan	-	\$26,211	\$26,211	\$103,791	-	\$31,595
Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	\$25,151,858	\$25,151,858	\$799,087	-	-
Botswana	-	\$2,017,239	\$2,017,239	-	\$150,000	\$34,358
Brazil	-	\$25,247,531	\$25,247,531	-	\$424,040	-
Burkina Faso	-	\$412,350	\$412,350	\$196,263	-	-
Burundi	-	-	-	-	-	\$120,549
Cambodia	\$10,000	\$6,614,915	\$6,624,915	\$96,431	-	-
Cameroon	-	\$34,228,973	\$34,228,973	\$143,700	-	-
Central African Republic	-	\$2,351,998	\$2,351,998	-	-	\$146,503
Canada	\$28,632,785	\$43,112,446	\$71,745,231	-	-	-

Government	Regular	Other	Total	Contributions to local office costs	U-MIC/NCC contributions *	In-kind contributions
Chad	-	\$3,081,909	\$3,081,909	-	-	-
Chile	-	\$6,430,410	\$6,430,410	-	\$628,000	\$330,756
China	\$3,800,000	\$22,759,100	\$26,559,100	-	\$860,425	-
Colombia	-	\$38,788,198	\$38,788,198	-	-	-
Comoros	-	\$700,624	\$700,624	\$58,590	-	\$66,480
Cook Islands	-	-	-	-	\$75,645	-
Costa Rica	-	\$451,502	\$451,502	-	\$669,199	-
Côte d'Ivoire	-	-	-	\$345,751	-	\$83,740
Croatia	-	\$1,310,492	\$1,310,492	-	-	-
Cuba	\$5,051	-	\$5,051	-	-	-
Cyprus	-	\$1,026,785	\$1,026,785	-	-	\$24,803
Czech Republic	\$158,328	\$1,367,476	\$1,525,804	-	-	-
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	-	-	-	-	-	\$59,991
Denmark	\$23,953,867	\$62,204,267	\$86,158,134	-	-	\$2,689,048
Dominica	-	\$21,536,000	\$21,536,000	\$42,549	-	-
Dominican Republic	-	\$237,672,038	\$237,672,038	\$237,095	-	\$72,297
Ecuador	-	\$10,503,495	\$10,503,495	\$150,630	-	-
Egypt	-	\$59,330,461	\$59,330,461	\$518,002	-	-
El Salvador	-	\$8,093,633	\$8,093,633	-	-	-
Equatorial Guinea	-	\$1,993,634	\$1,993,634	-	\$518,623	-
Eritrea	-	-	-	\$150,000	-	-
Estonia/1	\$171,465	\$71,915	\$243,380	-	-	-
Eswatini	-	\$992,413	\$992,413	\$1,171,256	-	-
Ethiopia	-	\$1,203,829	\$1,203,829	\$141,187	-	\$205,895
Fiji	-	-	-	\$399,136	-	-
Finland	\$2,171,553	\$12,815,845	\$14,987,398	-	-	-
France	\$10,474,894	\$6,749,857	\$17,224,750	-	-	-
Gabon	-	-	-	-	-	\$83,579
Gambia	-	\$2,697,708	\$2,697,708	\$203,873	-	-
Georgia	-	\$285,477	\$285,477	\$217,829	-	\$386,588
Germany	\$126,475,402	\$357,234,988	\$483,710,391	-	-	\$767,628
Ghana	-	-	-	-	-	\$197,173

Government	Regular	Other	Total	Contributions to local office costs	U-MIC/NCC contributions *	In-kind contributions
Grenada	-	\$97,976	\$97,976	-	-	-
Guatemala	-	\$18,194,108	\$18,194,108	\$479,554	-	-
Guinea-Bissau	-	\$6,518,521	\$6,518,521	-	-	-
Guyana	-	\$11,912	\$11,912	\$95,036	-	\$116,965
Haiti	-	\$616,988	\$616,988	-	-	-
Honduras	-	\$48,691,364	\$48,691,364	\$35,776	-	-
Iceland	\$75,059	\$200,000	\$275,059	-	-	-
India/2	\$4,691,168	\$36,521,231	\$41,212,399	\$128,736	-	\$235,373
Indonesia	\$70,000	\$4,658,447	\$4,728,447	\$834,420	-	\$79,068
Iran, (Islamic Republic of) (the)	\$10,000	\$481,239	\$491,239	\$16,244	-	-
Iraq	-	\$6,600,000	\$6,600,000	-	-	-
Ireland	\$8,414,767	\$3,929,511	\$12,344,277	-	-	-
Israel	\$100,000	-	\$100,000	-	-	-
Italy	\$5,924,171	\$69,107,138	\$75,031,308	-	-	-
Jamaica	-	\$17,500	\$17,500	\$418,180	-	\$54,293
Japan	\$71,177,567	\$235,071,035	\$306,248,602	-	-	\$205,234
Jordan	-	\$437,853	\$437,853	\$399,047	-	-
Kazakhstan	-	\$4,687,350	\$4,687,350	-	\$1,300,000	\$134,453
Kenya	-	-	-	\$253,549	-	-
Kiribati	-	-	-	\$33,549	-	-
Kosovo (as per UNSCR 1244)	-	\$2,078,301	\$2,078,301	-	-	-
Kuwait	\$320,000	\$1,631,739	\$1,951,739	-	\$1,948,052	\$241,254
Kyrgyzstan	-	-	-	-	-	\$186,141
Lao People's Democratic Republic	-	\$174,974	\$174,974	-	-	\$169,008
Latvia	\$11,947	-	\$11,947	-	-	-
Lebanon	-	\$12,316,505	\$12,316,505	-	-	-
Lesotho	-	-	-	\$146,367	-	\$521,874
Liberia	-	\$955,262	\$955,262	-	-	-
Libya	-	\$1,914,894	\$1,914,894	-	-	-
Liechtenstein	\$26,417	\$25,773	\$52,190	-	-	-
Luxembourg	\$3,275,109	\$7,275,641	\$10,550,750	-	-	-
Madagascar	-	\$4,605,481	\$4,605,481	\$131,807	-	-

Government	Regular	Other	Total	Contributions to local office costs	U-MIC/NCC contributions *	In-kind contributions
Malawi	-	-	-	-	-	\$45,335
Malaysia	-	\$1,240,558	\$1,240,558	-	\$240,558	\$972,133
Maldives	-	-	-	\$273,773	-	-
Mali	-	\$111,442	\$111,442	\$774,358	-	-
Marshall Islands	-	\$126,365	\$126,365	\$22,322	-	-
Mauritania	-	\$3,639,037	\$3,639,037	\$52,954	-	-
Mauritius	-	\$200,000	\$200,000	-	\$284,047	-
Mexico	-	\$10,284,926	\$10,284,926	-	\$2,032,200	-
Monaco	-	\$5,795	\$5,795	-	-	-
Mongolia	\$17,000	\$308,096	\$325,096	\$51,135	-	\$71,820
Montenegro	-	\$2,301,601	\$2,301,601	-	\$405,589	\$151,547
Montserrat	-	-	-	\$42,808	-	-
Morocco	-	\$14,970,344	\$14,970,344	\$702,925	-	-
Mozambique	-	\$4,629,679	\$4,629,679	-	-	\$152,460
Myanmar	\$831	-	\$831	\$484	-	\$229,759
Namibia	-	-	-	\$144,597	-	\$302,219
Nepal	-	\$5,315,313	\$5,315,313	\$138,887	-	-
Netherlands	\$23,894,863	\$70,692,030	\$94,586,893	-	-	-
New Zealand	\$5,188,067	\$10,804,998	\$15,993,066	-	-	-
Niger	-	\$2,984,164	\$2,984,164	-	-	\$469,369
Nigeria	-	\$3,244,813	\$3,244,813	-	-	\$210,915
Norway	\$52,517,033	\$63,705,397	\$116,222,429	-	-	-
Pakistan	\$6,062	\$1,863,182	\$1,869,244	\$87,811	-	-
Palestine (State of)	-	\$359,584	\$359,584	-	-	-
Panama	-	\$21,472,222	\$21,472,222	-	\$621,746	\$15,636
Papua New Guinea	-	\$1,199,790	\$1,199,790	-	-	-
Paraguay	-	\$20,781,039	\$20,781,039	-	-	-
Peru	-	\$18,191,897	\$18,191,897	\$160,401	-	-
Philippines	\$2,500	\$774,139	\$776,639	\$883,775	-	-
Poland	-	\$620,973	\$620,973	-	-	-
Portugal	\$50,000	\$257,275	\$307,275	-	-	-
Qatar	\$8,000,000	\$5,247,442	\$13,247,442	-	\$74,000	-

Government	Regular	Other	Total	Contributions to local office costs	U-MIC/NCC contributions *	In-kind contributions
Republic of Korea	\$6,816,324	\$51,767,060	\$58,583,384	-	-	\$47,266
Republic of Moldova	-	\$1,110,555	\$1,110,555	\$288,875	-	\$89,604
Republic of North Macedonia	-	\$991,436	\$991,436	-	-	-
Romania	-	\$178,988	\$178,988	-	-	-
Russian Federation	\$1,100,000	\$17,967,777	\$19,067,777	-	-	-
Rwanda	-	-	-	\$600,000	-	\$157,917
Samoa	-	-	-	\$223,236	-	\$94,965
Sao Tome and Principe	-	\$368,494	\$368,494	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	\$2,000,000	\$34,192,963	\$36,192,963	-	\$2,399,965	\$138,460
Senegal	-	\$2,026,184	\$2,026,184	-	-	\$97,431
Serbia	-	\$22,088,177	\$22,088,177	\$350,000	-	\$374,552
Seychelles	-	-	-	-	\$75,000	-
Sierra Leone	-	-	-	\$539,623	-	-
Singapore	\$300,000	\$1,037,574	\$1,337,574	-	-	\$131,500
Slovak Republic	-	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	-	-	-
Solomon Islands	\$0	-	\$0	\$251,502	-	-
South Africa	-	\$1,005,336	\$1,005,336	\$1,295,058	-	\$261,469
Spain	-	\$4,985,391	\$4,985,391	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	-	\$160,000	\$160,000	\$18,795	-	\$128,845
Sudan (the)	-	\$12,566,061	\$12,566,061	-	-	\$546,493
Suriname	-	-	-	-	-	\$28,137
Sweden	\$65,352,697	\$131,839,735	\$197,192,432	-	-	-
Switzerland	\$51,237,113	\$61,204,263	\$112,441,376	-	-	-
Syrian Arab Republic	-	-	-	\$8,800	-	-
Tajikistan	-	-	-	\$44,500	-	\$62,292
Thailand	\$865,112	\$1,170,769	\$2,035,881	\$492,107	-	-
Timor-Leste	-	\$9,682,260	\$9,682,260	\$137,608	-	\$266,967
Togo	\$0	\$14,681	\$14,681	\$197,856	-	\$67,046
Tokelau	-	-	-	\$30,689	-	-
Tonga	-	-	-	\$13,914	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	-	\$16,937	\$16,937	-	\$1,265,359	-
Tunisia	-	\$30,308	\$30,308	\$97,787	-	-

Government	Regular	Other	Total	Contributions to local office costs	U-MIC/NCC contributions *	In-kind contributions
Turkey	\$1,800,000	\$13,573,904	\$15,373,904	-	\$924,000	-
Turkmenistan	-	\$7,381,547	\$7,381,547	-	-	\$250,891
Tuvalu	-	-	-	-	-	\$12,212
Ukraine	-	\$69,713,812	\$69,713,812	\$240,126	-	\$279,138
United Arab Emirates	\$324,000	\$10,000	\$334,000	-	-	-
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	\$70,068,969	\$91,582,553	\$161,651,522	-	-	-
United Republic of Tanzania	-	\$7,213,993	\$7,213,993	-	-	\$389,711
United States of America/3	\$93,502,236	\$168,486,612	\$261,988,848	-	-	-
Uruguay	-	\$17,572,588	\$17,572,588	-	\$99,965	-
Uzbekistan	-	\$7,577,521	\$7,577,521	-	-	\$576,808
Viet Nam	-	\$609,316	\$609,316	\$254,689	-	-
Zambia	-	\$284,059	\$284,059	\$465,350	-	-
Zimbabwe	-	-	-	\$253,750	-	-
Total	\$695,719,394	\$2,711,175,969	\$3,406,895,363	\$19,630,560	\$15,749,229	\$15,394,163

Non-government partner groups	Regular	Other	Total
European Union	-	\$483,045,948	\$483,045,948
Financial Institutions/4	-	\$62,704,095	\$62,704,095
Other Multilaterals	-	\$10,856,094	\$10,856,094
Private sector, foundations, NGOs, and academic, training & research institutions	-	\$69,934,368	\$69,934,368
UN Agencies	-	\$104,877,135	\$104,877,135
UN Pooled Funds	-	\$438,340,209	\$438,340,209
Vertical Funds	-	\$987,774,402	\$987,774,402
Total, Non-government partner groups	\$0	\$2,157,532,251	\$2,157,532,251
2020 CONTRIBUTION TOTAL**	\$696m	\$4,868m	\$5,564m

1. Regular resources includes EUR 75K intended for 2021, however recorded as 2020 income due to new financial regulations.
2. Regular resources, includes late second tranche for 2019 (INR13,680,000) received in 2020.
3. Regular Resources, includes 2019 withholding (USD12m) 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.

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

** Amounts rounded to the nearest million



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