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**Comprehensive statistical data on operational activities
for development for 2003**

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report is submitted in compliance with the requirements contained in paragraph 17 of General Assembly resolution 35/81 of 5 December 1980 and paragraph 22 of resolution 59/250 of 17 December 2004. In particular, paragraph 22 of resolution 59/250 requests the Secretary-General to improve the annual statistical compendium to the operational activities segment of the Economic and Social Council by adding a multi-year perspective, fully incorporating available information and statistics. It complements the report of the Secretary-General on the management process for the implementation of General Assembly resolution 59/250 (E/2005/..). It provides detailed data on resources channelled through the organizations of the United Nations system for 2003 and previous years and spent by these organizations, as well as a review of the multi-year trends in operational activities for development of the UN system from 1993 to 2003.

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ANNEX

I. Introduction

1. This report is prepared in compliance with the requirements contained in para.17 of GA resolution 35/81 of 5 December 1980 and para.22 of resolution 59/250 of 17 December 2004. In particular, para.22 requests the Secretary-General to improve his annual statistical compendium to the operational activities segment of the ECOSOC by adding a multi-year perspective, fully incorporating available information and statistics.
2. Previous editions of these comprehensive statistical data consisted of a series of statistical tables, updated annually, regarding:
 - (a) Contributions from Governments and other sources to operational activities of the United Nations system (tables A-1 to A-6);
 - (b) Expenditures on operational activities of the UN system (tables B-1 to B-6); and
 - (c) Procurement activities of the UN development system (table C-1).
3. This information is included in the Annex to this report, using the same numbering for the statistical tables and the same conventional standards and definitions as adopted in previous years. This year's report, however, adopts a renewed structure since it introduces the following two sections in order to respond to the request in para.22, taking into account the debate at the 59th session of the GA in 2004, at the triennial comprehensive policy review.
4. Section II focuses on the analysis of trends, through the use of synthetic tables and graphic illustrations, and a descriptive text, which focuses on the evolution in time and structural information inferred from data. Section III contains the definitions and coverage of the statistics.
5. Future editions of this report may introduce other innovations to allow better comparison of the development cooperation provided by the UN system with the cooperation activities of other entities. Such an expanded coverage of statistical information for the next edition of the report is required also to respond to para.23 of resolution 59/250, which requests the Council to undertake triennially, as of 2006, a comprehensive review of trends and perspectives in funding for development cooperation. The changes required for that expanded coverage are going to be the subject of thorough research and consultation with relevant entities within and beyond the system, calling for the appropriate involvement of the statistical services of the Bretton Woods institutions, regional development banks, the OECD Directorate for Development Cooperation and the Development Assistance Committee (DAC), individual bilateral donors and other international partners. Efforts will also continue to enhance statistical coverage of the UN system.
6. The present report should be seen as a complement to the report on funding options and modalities for development cooperation of the UN system, requested in para.24 of resolution 59/250.

II Analysis of Trends

1. The overall value of the operational activities for development

7. The overall value of development cooperation of the UN system is estimated either in terms of global amount of resources made available to the system through contributions that are used to fund operational activities for development or in terms of resources spent or disbursed by the organizations of the system in developmental activities in recipient countries. The notion of operational activities for development adopted by the GA in the process known as TCPR excludes humanitarian assistance activities, assumed to be short-term development operations, but includes those activities that are either preventive actions to avoid calamities or other major disruptions that cause the need for emergency relief or are undertaken to bridge with long-term development initiatives (transition phase), through initiatives sometimes called post-emergency activities, reconstruction, post-conflict initiatives or rehabilitation.

8. This differentiation between long-term development cooperation activities and short-term humanitarian assistance is not intended to exclude any of these activities from the notion of official development assistance (ODA), since grants or concessional flows that finance either long-term development initiatives or humanitarian activities are all classified as ODA. The objective of this statistical compendium is, however, to estimate the value of long-term development cooperation efforts of the UN system, and not of evaluating the overall ODA contribution of the UN system, which should include humanitarian assistance.

9. The estimates produced in this report are based on data drawn mainly from information made available by the organizations of the UN system, mainly the four major funds and programmes of the UN system, other agency specific information, and the data collected by UNDP on technical cooperation activities of the UN system. These data do not include information from UNHCR and other actors actively involved in humanitarian assistance. Therefore, our estimates will not be exhaustive for a quantification of the humanitarian assistance. Since the objective of this statistical compendium is to provide data on operational activities for development, this omission should not be considered a problem.

10. Nevertheless, several organizations of the system such as WFP, UNICEF, UNDP and WHO, which carry out both long-term development cooperation activities as well as humanitarian assistance are covered in this report,. The contributions to these entities indicated in this report cover both categories of expenditures. Therefore, the total value of the contributions overestimates the system's effort for longer-development cooperation by the inclusion of humanitarian assistance components provided by these agencies. It is expected that future improvements of the methodology may allow a better distinction between contributions for humanitarian assistance and contributions for longer-term development cooperation activities so that the two components can be assessed in a more clear cut way.

11. Statistics on overall net contributions to the organizations of the system for development cooperation purposes will facilitate the comparison with international statistics of ODA, provided by DAC, in particular financial flows to the UN system vis-à-vis allocations of funds for through bilateral cooperation programmes and other non-UN multilateral entities (such as BWIs¹ and regional development banks). Statistics on expenditures for operational activities for development will assist in analyzing the relative importance of different development sectors where organizations of the system focus their efforts, relative importance of the various agencies or organizations in the development work at the country level, and prevailing patterns in distributing resources among different recipient countries' regions or groups.

2. Contributions

Overall trends

12. The total value of contributions received by the system for the development cooperation shows a positive long-term trend. The presence of humanitarian assistance components in these contributions, however, complicates the picture. The composition of these contributions (see Box No.1) entails some interpretative problems, which are addressed by complementing this analysis of overall contributions with an approach focused on “core” or “regular” contributions. This provides a better understanding of the support received by the organizations of the system to perform their mandates. The findings present a more complex picture of the actual constraints faced by the system in financing its operational activities for development.

13. The total value of contributions received by the UN system for development cooperation activities amounted to \$10,493.2 million in 2003 (see Box No.1). This corresponds to almost 13.4% of the total ODA through both bilateral and multilateral channels for that year. In comparative terms, the total value of contributions to the United Nations system for development cooperation is less than 20% of bilateral ODA and corresponds to about 35% of the total multilateral ODA, which includes also the ODA contributions to BWIs, regional development banks and European Union official development cooperation.

Table 1: Contributions from Governments and others sources to the UN system for development cooperation activities, multilateral ODA and bilateral ODA (1992-2003)

(Millions of US Dollars)

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
UN system	5 991	5 105	5 587	5 599	5 499	5 542	5 832	6 973	7 278	7 775	8 138	10 493
Annual increment	--	-14.7%	9.4%	0.2%	-1.8%	0.8%	5.2%	20.2%	4.4%	6.8%	4.7%	28.9%
Non-UN	14 915	13 066	13 677	14 215	12 327	12 461	12 903	12 183	12 810	12 310	13 363	14 703

¹ For the purpose of this report, the BWIs are not included in the strict notion of the UN system but are treated separately.

Multi ODA													
Annual increment	--	-12.4%	4.7%	3.9%	-13.3%	1.1%	3.5%	-5.6%	5.1%	-3.9%	8.6%	10.0%	
Multilateral ODA ²													
20 907	18 171	19 264	19 814	17 826	18 003	18 735	19 156	20 089	20 085	20 501	25 196		
Annual increment	--	-13.1%	6.0%	2.9%	-10.0%	1.0%	4.1%	2.4%	4.9%	0.0%	7.1%	17.2%	
Bilateral ODA													
43 720	40 138	41 904	41 242	39 928	33 253	35 935	38 378	36 847	36 033	43 463	52 832		
Annual increment	-	-8.2%	4.4%	-1.6%	-3.2%	-16.7%	8.1%	6.8%	-4.0%	-2.2%	20.6%	21.6%	

Sources: OECD/DAC and UN data bank on operational activities for development

Box No. 1

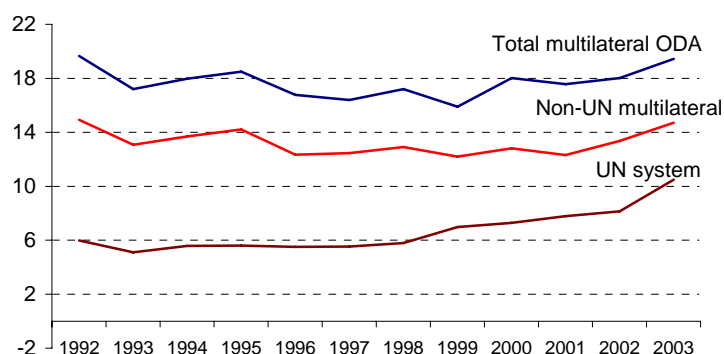
Overall contributions to the UN system for development cooperation

Contributions received from Governments and other sources cover the following groups of entities:

- (i) ***Contributions to the UN funds and programmes, i.e.:***
 - a. ***Contributions to the main funds and programmes*** (UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA and WFP);
 - b. ***Contributions to UNDP administered funds and trust funds***, such as the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF), the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), the Special United Nations Volunteers (UNV), the Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries, the Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration, the United Nations Fund for Science and Technology for Development, and the Trust Fund for Sudano-Sahelian Activities (UNSO), and other funds and accounts, including contributions for the Junior Professional Officers programme;
 - c. ***Contributions to other United Nations funds and programmes***, which includes both contributions to regular budget and extra-budgetary contributions to United Nations entities and programmes comprising some programmes of the United Nations Secretariat, regional commissions, the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).
- (ii) ***Contributions to specialized agencies***, which include both assessed contributions to the regular budgets and extra-budgetary contributions received by specialized agencies such as the World Health Organization (WHO), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the International Labour Office (ILO), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the United Nations Industrial Development Organizations (UNIDO), the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and a number of other smaller agencies.
- (iii) ***Resources accrued to the budget of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)***, which is treated separately in the statistical tables reported in the Annex, since the agency provides developing countries with concessional loans and not grants.

² Multilateral ODA is obtained by replacing the contributions to UN agencies estimated in the “International Development Statistics Database” published by OECD/DAC in its estimate for multilateral ODA with the statistics for the total contributions to the UN system’s operational activities (including IFAD) estimated by the UN Secretariat in the annual series of “comprehensive statistical data on operational activities for development” published in this report and previous editions. This computed multilateral ODA is used throughout the analysis.

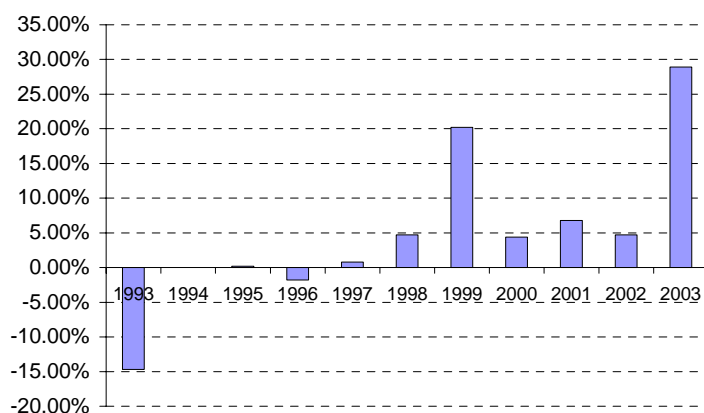
Figure 1: ODA contributions from Governments and others sources to the UN system and non-UN multilateral organizations for development cooperation (1992-2003)
(Billions of US Dollars)



14. The overall long-term evolution of the flow of resources to the UN system shows an upward trend from \$2,274 million in 1979 to \$5,991 million until 1992, corresponding to a total increase of almost 60% in 13 years, with an average annual growth of 14.07%. In 1993, these flows sharply dropped by 14.7% and, after that, experienced a few years of stagnation or fluctuation until the year 1998, with a jump in 1999 and a moderate growth between 2000 and 2002. In 2003, a sharp increase was recorded. Overall, the contributions received by the system for development cooperation, as defined in Box 1, more than doubled between 1993 and 2003 (see also Table 1 and Figure 1).

15. Annual variations (see figure 2) are caused by different reasons. The increase from 1998 to 1999 was largely attributed to the sharp increase in the contributions to WFP. The sharp increase in 2003 is unprecedented, but is inflated by the revaluation of several national currencies against the US dollars.

Figure 2: Annual growth of total contributions to the UN system for development cooperation activities (1993 – 2003)
(Percentage)

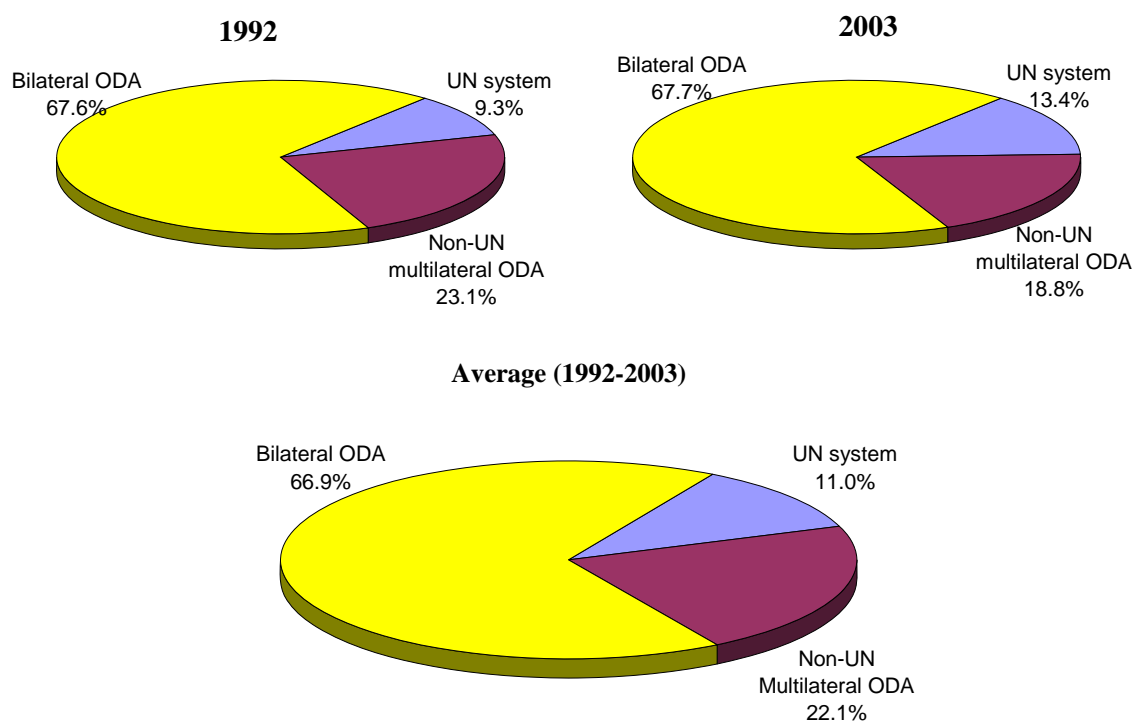


16. We note a similar pattern of change in the overall value of the non-UN multilateral assistance and that of bilateral ODA, although the extent of annual variations differs for each type of ODA.

17. Other than a noticeable increase in 1999, for most years in the 1990s the resources made available to the UN system stagnated. Since then, overall contributions show a positive trend. Likewise, the non-UN portion of multilateral ODA experienced stagnation for most of the 1990s without concrete signs of recovery, but started to pick up slightly in 2003. Bilateral ODA showed a similar volatile dynamics over a 12-year period, with substantial increases of over 20 percent in the years of 2002 and 2003. It is worth noting that the absolute amount of bilateral ODA is, on average, twice as much as that of the corresponding multilateral flows for the past 12 years.

18. The share of contributions to the UN development cooperation activities in total official development assistance shows a general upward trend from 1992 to 2003, representing, on average, 11% of the total ODA for the entire period. The share of bilateral ODA fluctuated during those 12 years, and was, on the average, equal to 66.9% of total ODA, while the share of non-UN multilateral flows, which peaked at 24.3% in 1997, after that, continued to shrink, reaching its lowest level of 18.8% in 2003.

Figure 3: Distribution of the official development assistance (1992-2003)
(Percentage)



A note of caution on the overall estimates of resources for operational activities for development of the UN system

19. As already mentioned, these positive trends should be interpreted with caution if we are interested in estimating the trends of long-term development cooperation of the UN system. The overall contributions above indicated are larger than the actual value of operational activities for development for the following reasons:

- (a) Contributions to emergency relief or humanitarian assistance channeled to WFP, UNICEF and UNDP, among others, are included, although they are not part of the strict definition of operational activities for development used by the GA, which refers only to those activities that aim at promoting long-term development. Both operational activities for development and humanitarian assistance are positive contributions of the UN system to the development of the recipient countries and are classified as ODA, but humanitarian assistance should not be confused with operational activities for development.
- (b) Contributions to the UN system also include some operations that are channeled through organizations of the system only to make use of their administrative services (e.g. procurement or personnel recruitment) in exchange of a fee for the agencies. It could be questioned whether these activities are genuine development cooperation efforts and should be included in the estimate. The answer is not a clear cut one.³

Comparison with the contributions to IDA

20. A comparison between the total contributions to the UN development cooperation system and those to the International Development Association (IDA) of the World Bank Group, on the basis of the statistics recorded by DAC, is shown in Table 2.

Table 2: Contributions to the UN development cooperation system and to IDA: a comparison (1992-2003)
(Millions of US Dollars)

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
UN system	5 991	5 105	5 587	5 599	5 499	5 542	5 832	6 973	7 278	7 775	8 138	10 493
Annual increment	-	-14.7%	9.4%	0.2%	-1.8%	0.8%	5.2%	20.2%	4.4%	6.8%	4.7%	28.9%
IDA	6 312	4 983	4 620	5 419	3 992	4 084	4 163	2 923	3 713	3 638	3 320	3 179

³ Relevance of these contributions for the mandates and priorities of those organizations and the nature of the activities supported (i.e. whether they are part of the agency's programmatic activities in the pursuit of complex development targets) may be sufficient criteria to decide whether to validate their inclusion in our estimate of operational activities for development. In general, however, we should exclude from this computation those contributions that amount to mere financial intermediation or pure provision of management or consulting services and that have no specific relevance for the development programmes promoted by the agency in a given recipient country. It is however difficult (if not impossible), in statistical terms, to isolate these purely "financial intermediation" operations or "business-like" management services from other joint-operations, which may be genuine efforts to combine, in a participatory way, development contributions from more than one partner. Both types of operations may look the same and be labelled in the same way, whether they are hidden under the title of "multi-bi" operations, cost-sharing, joint ventures or joint activities or joint programmes, or considered self-supporting "cash" contributions of national authorities.

Annual increment	-	-21.1%	-7.3%	17.3%	-26.3%	2.3%	1.9%	-29.8%	27.1%	-2.0%	-8.7%	-4.2%
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Sources: OECD/DAC and UN data bank on operational activities for development

21. Except for 1992, when the total amount of contributions to IDA was slightly higher than those to the UN system, in the years thereafter, the statistics on overall contributions to the UN system and contributions to IDA show the following situation: after an initial stagnation and decline of contributions (until 1998), the trend seems to favour the UN system, while IDA suffered a severe decline in 1999, followed by some recovery but a substantial stagnation until 2003. The UN system instead went through a modest but steady improvement in global contributions in the years 2000 through 2002, until it experienced the notable jump in 2003, while contributions to IDA were still declining. In 2003 IDA received contributions that were only 30% of those received by the UN system.⁴

22. However, this finding suffers for the same statistical problem singled out above with the estimates of the overall contributions to the UN system, which, on the one hand, overvalue the actual contributions for support to long-term development efforts of the system and, on the other, include contributions that should not be properly classified as development cooperation efforts, being a form of transfer of funds not received, strictly speaking, for developmental purposes. These contributions to the system, in fact, also include flows from IDA and other international entities that channel (directly or indirectly) their contributions to country-level activities through UN organizations, creating a problem of double-counting for those contributions.

23. It should be mentioned here that in the year 2002 the IDA 13th replenishment negotiations were concluded, bringing the mobilization of resources to IDA to a total of almost \$23 billion over the three-year 2003-2005 (more than \$7,600 million a year). The negotiations for the IDA 14th replenishment concluded in February of 2005 are continuing this tendency, increasing the contributions to IDA to at least \$34 billion over the period 2006-2008 marking an increase of almost 48% against the 13th replenishment.

24. Comparisons of commitments with statistics on disbursed contributions is, however, statistically incorrect, even if the funding mechanism adopted by IDA lessens the volatility of its contributions.⁵

Core and non-core resource contributions

25. In Section III, we shall specify the distinction between “regular” or “core” resources and “other resources” (sometimes called “non-core”, “extra-budgetary”, or “supplementary” resources). The GA has repeatedly highlighted the need to enhance

⁴ These data are based on the statistics for ODA published by DAC.

⁵ This difficulty is even more serious if we consider that donors’ contributions to IDA are made in the form of pledging notes, with a binding nature over the 3-year period of the replenishment, but actual disbursements occur only when the notes are encashed, which may happen over a longer period (six to nine years). In addition, since several organizations in the United Nations system, in particular the funds and programmes, adopt annual voluntary contributions as prevailing funding modality for their development cooperation activities, it is not possible to compare commitments to IDA with the corresponding expected contributions for the United Nations system, for difference in reliability of data. The use of MYFFs by the United Nations funds and programmes has not eliminated the problem of long-term predictability of funding.

the “core” or “regular” part of the contributions to the UN development system in order to guarantee the availability of those capacities that are required to promote longer-term development cooperation. At the same time, the Assembly has not ignored the increase in “other resources” (referred to as “non-core resources”) as a mechanism that supplements the means of operational activities for development and an important vehicle to increase the total resources available for the operational activities for development of the system. The contributions that are classified as “*other resources*”⁶ include essential inputs that complement the “core” resource, letting the organizations of the system achieve more ambitious development cooperation goals. The “*other resources*”, however, should only be in addition to the level that guarantees the basic performance of an agency, given its institutional functions and mandates and, to use the terminology of the GA, “*are not a substitute for core resources*”.⁷

Box No. 2

Core resources and un-earmarked resources

The distinction between “core” resources and the “other resources” is often used as a proxy to define the notion of “un-earmarked contributions”. Only “un-earmarked contributions” allow an agency to align the allocation of its resources to criteria that fully depend on its priorities, as opposed to “earmarked contributions” (often considered an alternative expression for “tied-aid”), which would tie the utilization of a contribution to a specific pre-determined use.

Earmarked contributions, however, can be tied to themes that are central for the institutional mandates of the agency. Therefore, the substantive relevance of these resources should not be dismissed *a priori*.

For this reason, the GA refers to this theme by stressing that “un-earmarked contributions are vital for the coherence and harmonization of the operational activities of the UN system.” (para.29 of resolution 59/250). It should however be recognized that while “core resources” are by definition “un-earmarked”, the “other resources” are not necessarily “earmarked”, since they may be of both types.

26. Given the centrality of “core” or “regular resources for the key development cooperation role of the UN system, it is justified to assess the trends of this category of contributions, and compare them with the overall trends in other contributions received by the system. The breakdown of contributions between “core” and “other resources” is available only since 1996.

27. Analyzing the annual dynamics of these two types of contributions to the UN system in Tables 3, 4 and Figure 5, we note a general upward trend, although year-to-year changes fail to demonstrate any consistent pattern, with significantly different pace of growth or decline. Moreover, a technical problem with the data provided by one major organization, which undertook a major reclassification between “core” and

⁶ As indicated before, under the label “other resources” there are also contributions that do not belong to a genuine definition of the development cooperation efforts of the UN system, since they are not exactly operational activities for development of its organizations but mere transfer of funds or provision of pure management services (for procurement or staff recruitment). This concern, by definition, does not apply to contributions to “core resources”.

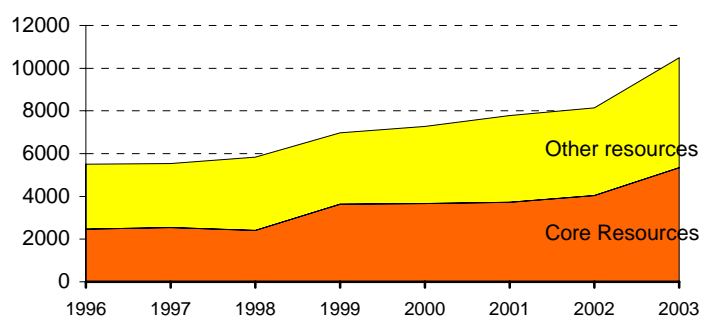
⁷ See para.20 of res.59/250.

“non-core” resources in 1999, altered the meaningfulness of the analysis of those numbers, when they cover the period 1996-2003.⁸

Table 3 Contributions to the UN system for operational activities for development: core and other resources
(Millions of US dollars)

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
<i>Total Contributions</i>	5 499.0	5 542.0	5 802.0	6 973.0	7 278.6	7 775.3	8 138.0	10 493.2
<i>Core Resources</i>	2 467.0	2 546.0	2 403.9	3 638.3	3 661.6	3 725.3	4 064.3	5 336.5
<i>Other Resources</i>	3 032.0	2 996.0	3 428.1	3 334.7	3 617.0	4 049.9	4 090.7	5 156.7

Figure 4: Contributions to the UN system’s operational activities for development: core and other resources (1996-2003)
(Millions of US dollars)



28. This technical problem altered the results of the analysis of annual variations, as is shown in Table 4, where the anomalous variation of contributions to “core” resources in 1999 is only due to this reclassification exercise.

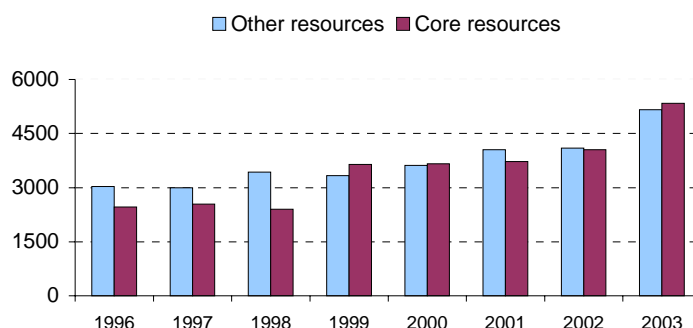
Table 4: Annual increase in total contributions to the UN system’s operational activities for development
(Percentage)

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
<i>Total Contributions</i>	0.78%	4.69%	20.18%	4.38%	6.82%	4.66%	28.44%
<i>Core Resources</i>	3.20%	-5.58%	51.35%	0.64%	1.74%	8.64%	31.85%
<i>Other Resources</i>	-1.19%	14.42%	-2.72%	8.47%	11.97%	1.01%	1.01%

⁸ In 1999, WFP adopted radical changes in the criteria to distinguish between core and non-core resources. This circumstance had a strong impact on the overall statistics on core resources for the entire United Nations system, which registered a sharp increase of 51.35% that year, largely due to this re-classification. The ratio between the two components had completely changed in that period, so that aggregate data of the system do not accurately reflect the entity of the trends in “core” and “other resources”.

29. Similarly, it is difficult to interpret the information contained in Figure 5, since it cannot be concluded unequivocally that the higher levels of “other resources” as compared with “core” contributions from 1996 to 1998, are not affected by the different classifications criteria applied before and after 1999.

Figure 5: Contributions to core and other resources: a comparison
(Millions of US dollars)



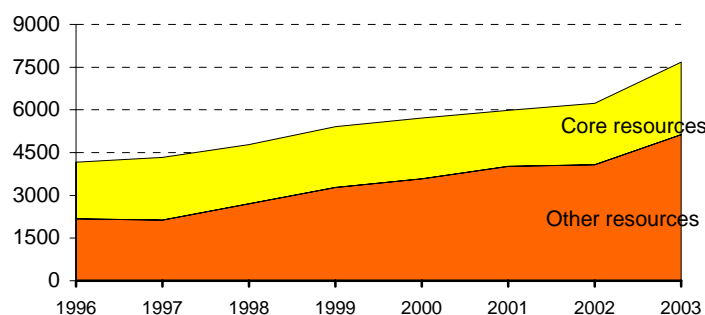
Revisiting the analysis of trends in “core” contributions

30. The only way to avoid this statistical obstacle in estimating “core” and “other resources” is by excluding the information reported by WFP, so that we avoid this distortion. The findings of this analysis are illustrated in Tables 5 and 6 and Figures 6 and 7. In this way, Table 5 and Figure 6 still show that the overall contributions follow a positive trend with the average annual growth rate of 9.3% for the period 1996-2003 (slightly slower than the 10.1% when WFP was included) but this analysis shows much more interesting information about the trends of these two components and their relative size.

Table 5: Contributions to the UN system’s operational activities for development (excluding WFP): core and other resources
(Millions of US dollars)

	<i>Total Contributions</i>	<i>Core Resources</i>	<i>Other Resources</i>
1996	4 165.7	1 987.0	2 178.7
1997	4 329.1	2 197.2	2 131.9
1998	4 784.7	2 076.3	2 708.4
1999	5 406.2	2 125.7	3 280.5
2000	5 707.3	2 129.5	3 577.8
2001	5 981.3	1 969.4	4 011.9
2002	6 231.5	2 152.5	4 079.0
2003	7 673.2	2 544.5	5 128.7

Figure 6: Contributions to the UN system's operational activities for development (excluding WFP): core and other resources
(Millions of US dollars)

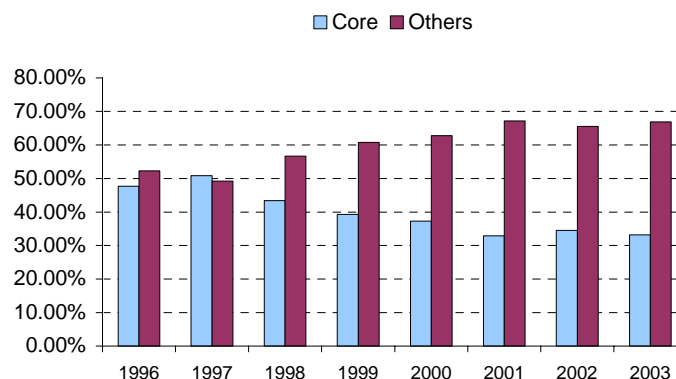


31. Core resources (excluding WFP) fluctuated around the same level (\$2 billion a year) for the entire period, except for the year 2003, when they reached \$2,544.5 million. The “other resources”, on the other hand, registered a pattern of continuous growth for the same period. This is evident even more in Figure 6, where the lower area under the curve for “other resources” is constantly growing, while the space between the two curves (which shows the “core resources”) is almost the same, confirming the long-term stagnation of “core” resources for the system as a whole and the marked decline of their relative importance as compared with “other resources” for the system as a whole.

Table 6: Share of core or other resources over the total contributions for development cooperation of the UN system (excluding WFP)
(Percentage)

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Core resources	47.7%	50.8%	43.4%	39.3%	37.3%	32.9%	34.5%	33.2%
Other Resources	52.3%	49.2%	56.6%	60.7%	62.7%	67.1%	65.5%	66.8%

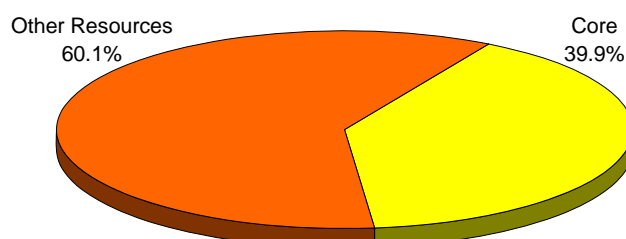
Figure 7: Share of core or other resources for the UN system (excluding WFP) (Percentage)



32. The share of “core” resources in the overall contributions (Table 6) reached its peak in 1997, and continued to decline during the entire period, except for a modest increase in 2002, in spite of the increase in “core” resources in the year 2003. The bars in Figure 7 show the same phenomenon even more strikingly with opposite changes in the heights of the two columns for the entire period, showing the increasing role of “non-core” contributions for several organizations of the UN system, despite the calls of the GA and ECOSOC in support of “core” contributions.

33. Overall, the relative importance of “core” and “other resources” for the entire period is shown in clear terms in Figure 8, where “core” resources represented only 39.9% of total contributions for the entire period. This percentage has continue to decline more recently (its level is 33.2% in the year 2003).

Figure 8: Share of core and other resources to the UN system for development cooperation (excluding WFP): 1996-2003
(Average percentage)



34. If we compare these results, which apply to the UN system as whole (excluding WFP), with the composition of “core” and “other resources” in selected individual agencies or groups of agencies, we obtain the following results (see Table 7).

Table 7: Ratio of “core” and “other resources” over total contributions by selected agency or group of agencies (excluding WFP)

	Average (1996-2003)		2003	
	Core resources	Other resources	Core resources	Other resources
UNDP*	34.8%	65.2%	27.6%	72.4%
UNFPA	80.0%	20.0%	77.0%	23.0%
UNICEF	52.5%	42.7%	47.5%	57.3%
Specialized Agencies	33.9%	66.1%	32.7%	67.3%

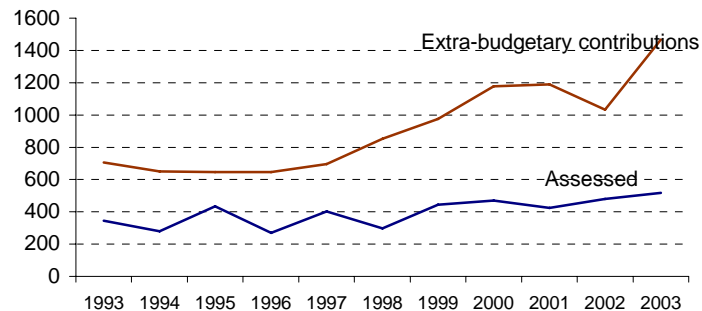
* This includes only contributions to UNDP and excludes other UNDP administered funds.

35. The contributions to the regular budgets of the specialized and technical agencies have shown a fluctuating trend below the overall \$500 million mark (see Figure 9). The year 2003 was the only exception, when regular contributions were slightly higher and reached the level of \$518 million. In general, there is clear evidence of a growing role of “extra-budgetary”

contributions to these agencies as a support to their operational activities for development. That long-term trend had an interruption in the years 2001 and 2002, when extra-budgetary contributions either stagnated (2001) or declined (2002). Extra-budgetary contributions grew significantly in 2003 to reach the level of \$1.44 billion, doubling the amount of contributions received in 1997. The total volume of extra-budgetary contributions received in 2003 was almost 3 times larger than that of assessed contributions.

Figure 9: Assessed and extra-budgetary contributions to the UN specialized and technical agencies: 1993-2003

(Millions of US dollars)



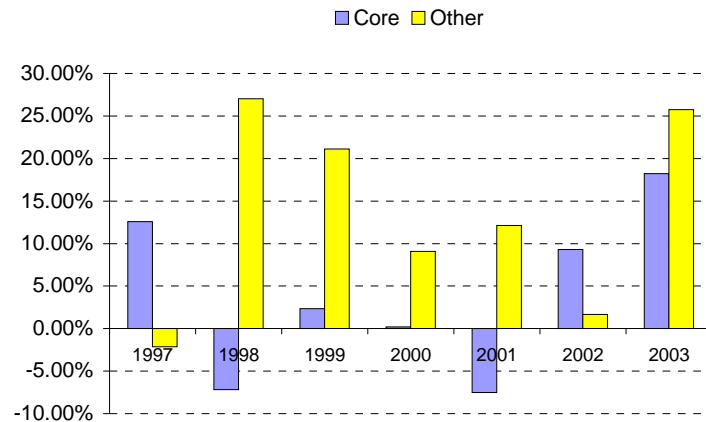
36. Looking, in more general terms, at the year-to-year dynamics of these two flows, “core” resources (without WFP) grew at an average annual rate of 3.95% for the entire period, showing an erratic and, overall, modest growth (see Table 8 and Figure 10). More significant improvements have been recorded in the last two years, in 2002 and 2003. The sharp increase in the year 2003 for the “core” resources is still lower than the corresponding increase in the contributions to “other resources”.

Table 8: Annual growth of contributions to the UN system’s operational activities for development (excluding WFP): core and other resources

(Percentage)

	Total Contributions	Core Resources	Other Resources
1997	3.92%	10.58%	-2.15%
1998	10.52%	-5.50%	27.04%
1999	12.98%	2.38%	21.12%
2000	5.57%	0.18%	9.06%
2001	4.80%	-7.52%	12.13%
2002	4.18%	9.30%	1.67%
2003	23.14%	18.21%	25.73%

Figure 10: Annual growth of contributions to the UN system's operational activities for development (excluding WFP)
(Percentage)



Comparing “core” resources with other ODA flows

37. The comparison of the contributions to “core” resources (excluding WFP) with other international ODA flows in Table 1 shows a situation which is less positive for the UN system than would emerge from the conclusions reached in paragraphs 12 through 14 on the basis of the overall contributions to the UN system for development cooperation. This is evident from Table 9.

Table 9: Comparison between core contributions to the UN system for development cooperation (excluding WFP) and total ODA, non-UN multilateral ODA and bilateral ODA (1996-2003)
(Millions of US Dollars and percentage)

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
UN system “core” resources	1 987	2 197	2 076	2 125	2 129	1 969	2 152	2 544
Non-UN multilateral ODA	17 827	18 003	18 735	19 156	20 089	20 085	21 502	25 197
Ratio UN system “core” to non-UN multilateral	11.1%	12.2%	11.1%	11.1%	10.6%	9.8%	10.0%	10.1%
Bilateral ODA	39 928	33 253	35 935	38 378	36 847	36 033	43 463	52 832
Ratio UN system “core” to bilateral ODA	5.0%	6.6%	5.8%	5.5%	5.8%	5.5%	5.0%	4.8%
Total ODA	56 698	49 628	53 124	54 259	54 877	53 612	61 493	72 307
Ratio UN system “core” to total ODA	3.5%	4.4%	3.9%	3.9%	3.9%	3.7%	3.5%	3.5%

38. While the overall contributions to UN system, including those to WFP, represented 13.4% of total ODA (Table 1), contributions to its “core” resources (excluding WFP) represent only 3.5% of the total ODA. In comparative terms, those to non-UN multilateral organizations account for 18.8 % of ODA, while bilateral cooperation represented 67.7% of total ODA. Similarly, the overall contributions to

the system amounted to 71.4% of the volume of contributions to non-UN multilateral organizations in 2003, whereas “core” resources (excluding WFP) were only 10.1% of those contributions to non-UN multilateral ODA.

39. If we compare contributions of the UN system and flows for bilateral cooperation, “core” resources (excluding WFP) represented only 4.8% of the level of bilateral programmes in 2003, while the ratio of overall contributions to the UN system and bilateral cooperation reaches almost 20% of the bilateral ODA efforts.

40. When we compare “core” contributions to the UN system (excluding WFP), with the flows of resources that support IDA (Table 10), we obtain a much clearer picture than was the case looking at the high percentage of the overall contributions to the system over the contributions to IDA (see Table 2).

41. The contributions to “core” resources of the UN system, therefore, play, in relative terms, a much more modest role in international financing for development as compared with other flows.

Table 10: Contributions to core resources to the UN system for development cooperation (excluding WFP) and contributions to IDA: a comparison (1996-2003)
(Million of US Dollars)

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
UN system “Core” resources (without WFP)	1 987	2 197	2 076	2 125	2 129	1 969	2 152	2 544
IDA	3 992	4 084	4 163	2 923	3 713	3 638	3 320	3 179
Ratio UN system “Core” / IDA	49.8%	53.8%	49.9%	72.7%	57.3%	54.1%	64.8%	80.0%

Contributions by groups of agencies

42. The four main funds and programmes (UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA and WFP), account for around $\frac{3}{4}$ of the resources commanded by the UN system development cooperation activities (see Table 11 and Figure 11).

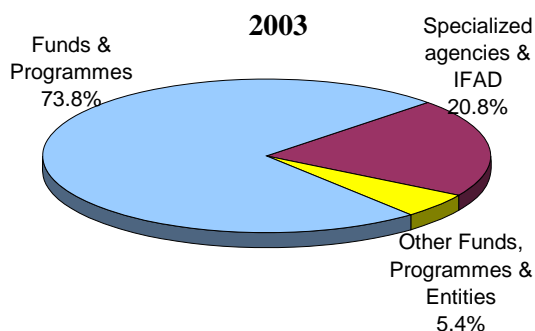
Table 11: Contributions to funds, programmes and specialized agencies and other UN entities by group
(Millions of US dollars)

	<i>Main funds & programmes</i>	<i>Other funds & programmes & UN entities</i>	<i>Technical/Specialized Agencies and IFAD</i>
1992	4 712.8	73.5	1 205.2
1993	3 966.0	55.0	1 084.7
1994	4 479.8	78.3	1 029.0
1995	4 330.5	69.8	1 199.0
1996	4 404.2	121.0	973.8
1997	4 289.5	83.8	1 208.7
1998	4 520.0	72.7	1 239.6
1999	5 060.9	369.5	1 542.6

2000	5 139.5	364.1	1 775.0
2001	5 624.2	496.9	1 655.1
2002	6 085.9	521.1	1 531.0
2003	7 745.1	569.2	2 178.9

43. As compared to the early 1990s, their share has slightly declined. In 1994, for example, these funds and programmes accounted for 80% (the highest level in the decade) of the total resources received by the UN system for operational activities for development. In comparison, the specialized agencies (considered as a group, including this time, for statistical purpose, also IFAD) comprise 20% of the total, with marginal changes over the years. Other funds, programmes and UN entities are the smallest group, commanding less than 6% of the total resources in 2003. Before 1999, their share hovered between 1% to 2%. A jump to over 5% occurred in 1999 and stayed in that range until 2003.

Figure 11: Contributions to funds, programmes and specialized agencies and other UN entities by group
(Percentage)



Contributions to the UN funds and programmes

44. Against the backdrop of funding for the UN development cooperation activities from the early 1990s, we note also the continued decline of core (or regular) resources of the UN funds and programmes, while the reliance on non-core (or supplementary) resources has sharply increased since 1996.

45. Table 12 shows the trends of contributions to the core resources for each of the four main funds and programmes for the period starting 1992.

Table 12: Contributions of core resources from Governments and other sources to funds and programmes
(Million of US dollars)

	UNDP	UNFPA	UNICEF	WFP
1992	1 073.8	233.2	548.0	^a
1993	909.0	217.0	509.0	^a
1994	942.8	254.5	535.0	^a
1995	911.0	305.0	541.9	^a

	<i>UNDP</i>	<i>UNFPA</i>	<i>UNICEF</i>	<i>WFP</i>
1996	854.8	232.4	516.1	480.0
1997	766.6	377.0	529.3	348.8
1998	757.0	268.9	577.9	327.6
1999	681.3	244.1	585.9	1 512.6 ^b
2000	634.1	256.4	596.7	1 532.1 ^b
2001	651.7	260.2	541.4	1 755.9 ^b
2002	663.1	246.5	697.2	1 894.8 ^b
2003	769.9	288.5	720.8	2 792.0 ^b

^a No breakdown data on core resources available.

^b The apparent increase in 1999 and 2000 is largely due to a change of rules for the definition of regular resources in WFP.

Contributions to other UN funds, programmes and entities

46. Contributions to other UN funds, programmes and other organizations or entities – whose funding is reflected by item 5 of table A-1 in the Annex, and in category (c) indicated in Box No. 1 stagnated under the level of \$100 million in most years of 1990s. The largest year-to-year increase was registered in 1999, as the total volume of resources jumped by more than 3 times to \$369.5 millions. The level of \$569 million in 2003 is the largest ever reached by this group. Despite that positive growth, the volume of resources mobilized by these other funds, programme and UN entities represented approximately only 5% of the total amount of resources contributed to the UN system for operational activities for development.

Contributions to specialized and technical agencies

47. The total contributions to the technical and specialized agencies (excluding IFAD) reached the level of \$1,985 million in 2003, more than double the level registered in 1992. The largest year-to-year growth (31.3%) was experienced in 2003. When IFAD is added to this group, the total volume of resources mobilized by this group reached the level of \$2,179 million in 2003. The share of the total resources of the UN as accounted for by specialized/technical agencies and IFAD was 20.8% of the total volume of resources contributed to the UN system for operational activities for development in 2003.

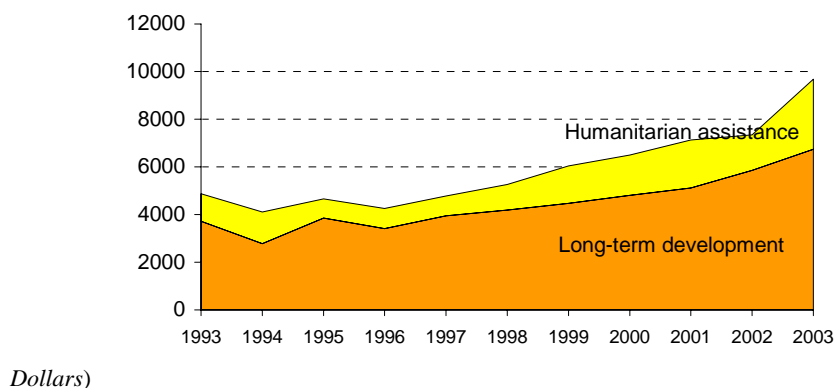
3. Expenditures

Overall trends

48. For the period between 1993 and 2003, total expenditures of the UN system for operational activities sourced from grants⁹ and concessional loans¹⁰ grew from a level of \$5.2 billion to \$ 9.97 billion, for a total of about \$68 billion for the entire period.¹¹ Average annual expenditure was \$ 6.18 billion. Average annual increase was around 7.6%.

49. From 1993 to 1996 (see Figure 12), annual expenditures had been either declining or fluctuating, coinciding with the initial significant drop in 1993 and subsequent stagnation of contribution levels in 1994 through 1997. The trend became positive beginning in 1997, continuing on an upward trend until reaching a peak at \$ 9.97 billion in 2003, when it nearly doubled the 1993 base figure. The dramatic increase in 2003 represented an unprecedented 31% increase and was mainly caused by a surge in WFP expenditures, which accounted for a 34% share of total expenditures of the UN system for that year and was twice the level of expenditures for WFP in the previous year.

Figure 12: Total expenditures on operational activities of the UN system, (1993-2003)
(Millions of US



Expenditures by sector

50. The trends in agency expenditures are better seen together with trends in sectoral expenditures. Over the period 1993 – 2003, five major sectors accounted for almost 70% of total grant expenditures:¹² *Humanitarian assistance* (24.3%), *Health* (19.4%),

⁹ Includes expenditures financed by UNDP and UNDP-administered funds, UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP, specialized agencies, and other organizations, including from government “self-supporting” contributions. See notations in Table B.1 on sources of funds.

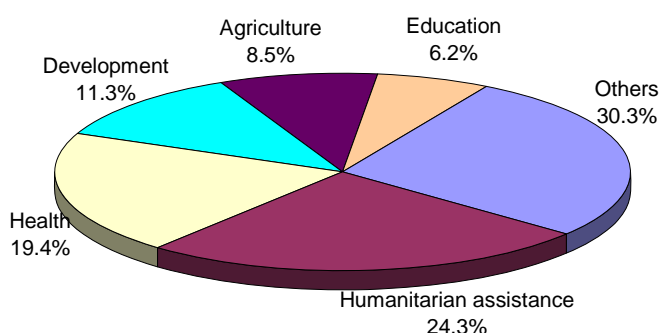
¹⁰ Concessional loans through IFAD.

¹¹ At current prices and exchange rates. This information does not include expenditures by UNHCR for humanitarian assistance.

¹² Sector classification is based on the “Revised ACC Programme Classification” approved on behalf of the (then) ACC by the Consultative Committee on Programme and Operational Questions (CCPOQ) at its 12th Session, Geneva, 2-6

General development issues (11.3%), *Agriculture, forestry and fisheries* (8.5%), and *Education* (6.2%).

Figure 13: Share of expenditures on operational activities of the UN system, by sector (1993-2003)



51. *Health* is the second largest sector of expenditures and is largely accounted for both by specialized agencies (such as WHO) and UNICEF, which altogether accounted for more than 82% of the expenditures in this sector. While the share of UNICEF declined over the last five years, the specialized agencies increased their share from 43% in 1993-1998 to 52% in 1999-2003.

52. The third major sector is indicated as *General development issues*, and is mainly represented by UNDP expenditures, which accounted for 77% of the total on average for the entire period. UNICEF also contributed to this group of expenditures, with an increasing share from 16% in 1993-1998 to 22% in the last five years.

Table 13 Distribution of expenditures for operational activities for development by sector (1993-2003)

	02. General development issues	06. Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	13. Health	14. Education	16. Humanitarian assistance	Subtotal major sectors	All other sectors	Total
2000	9.0%	9.7%	21.0%	4.9%	25.9%	70.6%	29.4%	100.0%
2001	8.0%	9.9%	17.7%	5.2%	28.3%	68.9%	31.1%	100.0%
2002	13.1%	6.1%	20.9%	7.4%	20.3%	68.6%	31.4%	100.0%
2003	11.0%	7.3%	17.6%	6.3%	30.3%	72.5%	27.5%	100.0%
1993	8.5%	10.4%	24.3%	6.2%	23.6%	73.0%	27.0%	100.0%
1994	12.4%	9.6%	20.1%	6.0%	32.2%	80.4%	19.6%	100.0%
1995	10.9%	8.5%	26.1%	6.3%	17.2%	69.1%	30.9%	100.0%
1996	15.2%	9.2%	16.7%	6.3%	19.8%	67.2%	32.8%	100.0%
1997	15.8%	8.7%	19.3%	7.0%	17.4%	68.2%	31.8%	100.0%
1998	16.9%	8.2%	15.4%	6.7%	20.4%	67.7%	32.3%	100.0%
1999	14.5%	7.3%	16.7%	6.3%	26.0%	70.8%	29.2%	100.0%

March 1998. All competences of ACC have been transferred to the United Nations System Chief Executives Board on Coordination (CEB).

53. For *Agriculture, forestry and fisheries*, the specialized agencies (such as FAO) accounted for 53% of expenditures, with UNDP and WFP also contributing about 30% and 17% respectively for the entire 11-year period 1993-2003. The share of specialized agencies increased to 56% during the latter half of the period (1999-2003), up from about 50% during the earlier half, while UNDP's share declined from about 32% to 28%.

54. In *Education*, expenditures originated in a significant way from a variety of agencies: WFP (31%), UNICEF (29%), UNDP (22%), and specialized agencies (in particular UNESCO, among others) (17%). Over time, the shares of UNDP and WFP dropped, while those of UNICEF and the specialized agencies increased.

55. UNFPA expenditures were entirely dedicated to the *population* sector and accounted for 90% of the expenditures for this sector during the entire 11-year period 1993-2003.

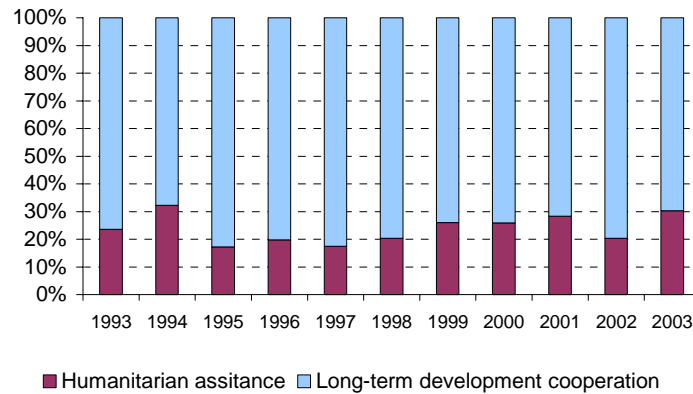
Expenditures in humanitarian assistance

56. *Humanitarian assistance*¹³ represents the biggest share of overall expenditures of the UN development system. The trend over the 11-year period 1993-2003 shows a significant increase in its role in the latter five years, 1999-2003, so that its overall share rose to about 26% compared to about 22% prevailing in the earlier period 1993-1998 (see Figure 14 for the annual variations of the share). With its surge in 2003, this share rose to a high of 30%.

57. Over the period 1993-2003, about 81% of humanitarian assistance was accounted for by WFP, although that share tends to decline from about 90% in the first half (1993-1998) to around 74% in the latter 5 years (1999-2003), despite the surge in 2003. Beginning in 1999, specialized agencies and other organizations (not including UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, and IFAD), accounted for a much higher share of humanitarian assistance at about 19%, on average, and with a peak share of 26.6% in 2002.

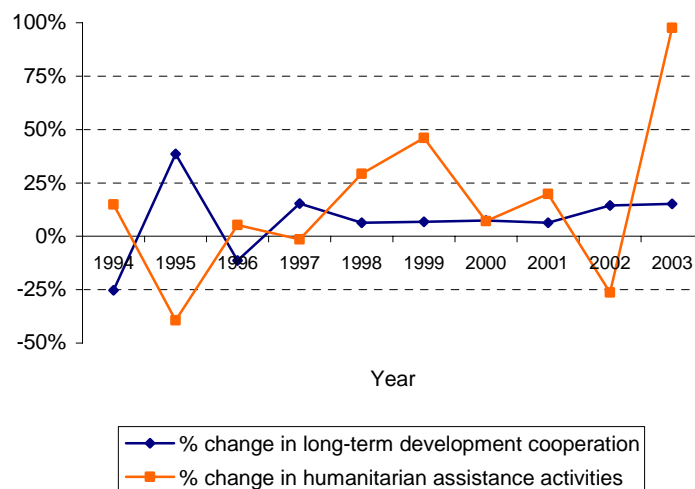
¹³ This information does not include UNHCR expenditures. Therefore the statistics on expenditures on humanitarian assistance for the UN system are systematically underestimated. The reader may recall that it was not possible to estimate contributions to humanitarian assistance in the first part of this section, on the basis of the information available.

Figure 14: Shares of expenditures for operational activities for development (long-term development cooperation) versus humanitarian assistance for the UN system (1993-2003)
(Percentage)



58. Humanitarian assistance increased at an average of 15.3% per year during the 11-year period (1993 – 2003), compared to a much lower and more even-paced rate of increase for expenditures for operational activities for development (net of the humanitarian assistance component) of 7.4% per year (see Figures 13 and 14 for annual variations).

Figure 15: Expenditures for operational activities for development (long-term development cooperation) versus humanitarian assistance for the UN system (annual variations)
(Percentage)



Expenditures by agency

59. UNDP's expenditures (including those financed with UNDP-administered funds) were on an upward trend through 1998, but dipped and slowed down in the next four years, before recovering in 2003 at about the level of its expenditures in 1998 (see Figure 16). WFP and UNICEF both had declining levels of expenditures from 1993 through 1997, before starting a new positive trend. The expansion of WFP expenditures in 2003 was particularly large, reflecting a sudden increase of its humanitarian assistance operations. UNICEF expenditures did not pick up until 1999.

Figure 16: Expenditures on operational activities of the UN funds and programmes, 1993-2003
(Millions of US Dollars)

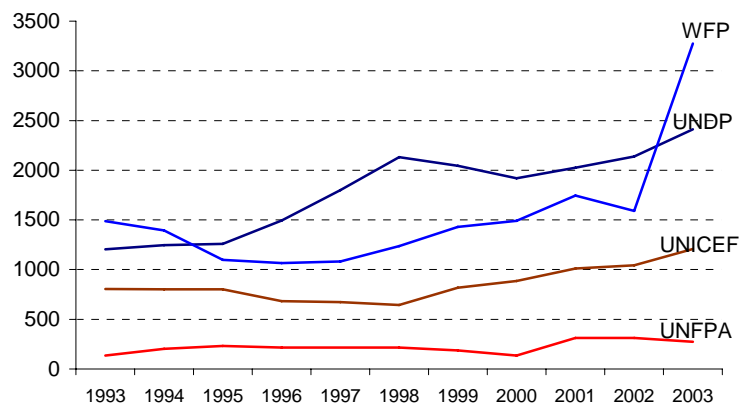
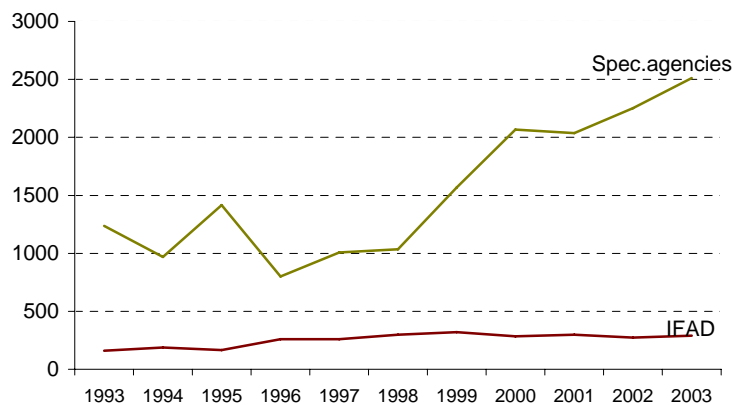


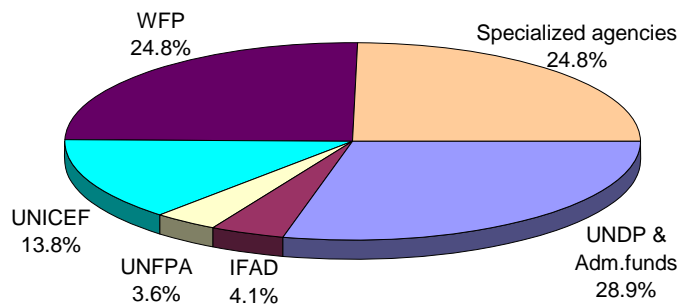
Figure 17: Expenditures on operational activities of the specialized agencies and IFAD, 1993-2003
(Millions of US Dollars)



60. Expenditures by the specialized agencies were erratic (see Figure 17), generally on the downtrend until 1998 (excepting 1995). In 1999, they increased dramatically by 51% and exceeded the levels of UNDP expenditures in 2000 through 2003. Humanitarian expenditures made by this group of specialized agencies and other organizations of the UN system dramatically increased beginning in 1999 and, for the period 1999-2003, they accounted, on the average, for 19% of the expenditures for humanitarian activities of the system.

61. Including expenditures financed with UNDP-administered funds, the share of expenditures made by UNDP was the largest within the UN system (see Figure 18), followed by WFP and UNICEF. Specialized agencies and other organizations (not including IFAD) accounted for a combined share of about 25%. IFAD accounted for about 4%. The last five years, however, registered a shift in UNDP's share, which declined while the share of specialized agencies rose, so that their shares were almost equal (about 27%) between 1999 and 2003. While WFP's share hovered around 25% during the 11-year period, it jumped to about 33% in 2003.

Figure 18: Share of expenditures on operational activities of the UN system, by agency (1993-2003)
(Percentage)



Least Developed Countries (LDCs)

62. LDCs have collectively accounted for about 30% share of the total expenditures over the period 1993-2003. However, from a historical high of 35% share in 1996, expenditures in LDCs have declined to a 29% share in 2003. From the base year of 1993, amounts spent in LDCs declined and stagnated over succeeding years until 1997. Beginning 1998 and for the next six years, expenditures increased, although unevenly and with very minimal increases in 1999, 2000, and 2002, until 2003, when there was a dramatic jump of 38% over the previous year. Expenditures increased by 76% between 1993 and 2003.

Figure 19: Expenditures in LDCs vs. total expenditures, 1993 - 2003
(Millions of US Dollars)

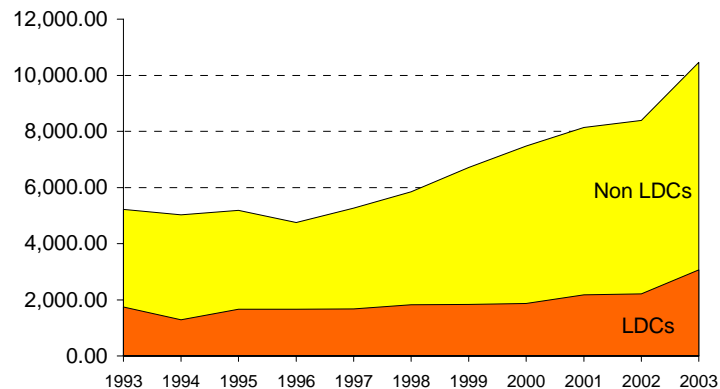
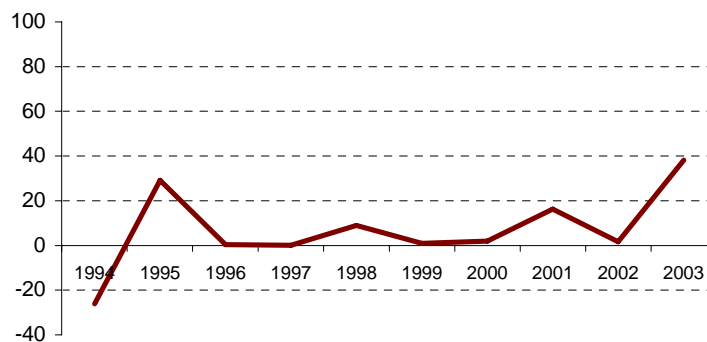


Figure 20: Percentage increase/decrease in expenditures in LDCs, 1993 - 2003



63. In the last five years, 1999-2003, the 11 LDCs¹⁴ that topped expenditure levels accounted for 63% of total expenditures in LDCs. Expenditures in Afghanistan which posted large increases in the last 3 years (2001-2003) accounted for almost 12% of expenditures in LDCs during this period. Other countries, particularly Mozambique and those around and close to the Great Lakes region in Africa (Democratic Republic of Congo, Tanzania, and Uganda) also registered dramatic increases in expenditure in 2003 from previous year's levels.

64. Compared to the average increase for total expenditures, which was 7.6% per year, the average annual increase in LDC expenditures was lower, at about 7.0%.

65. Among the agencies, WFP accounted for the largest share of expenditures in LDCs (42%), followed by UNDP (21%), and UNICEF (19%).

¹⁴ Afghanistan, Angola, Bangladesh, Democratic Republic of Congo, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Mozambique, Rwanda, Sudan, Tanzania, and Uganda.

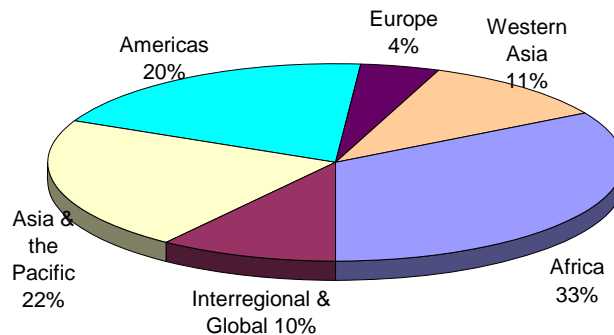
Expenditures by region

66. Across the five geographic regions, for the 11-year period 1993 - 2003, Africa has received the largest share of expenditures accounting for 33% of total, followed by Asia and the Pacific (22%), the Americas (20%), and Western Asia (11%). Inter-regional and global programmes accounted for about 10% of expenditures.

67. Expenditures in Africa had been on the downtrend from 1993 to 1997, from \$2.06 billion in 1993, levelling at around US\$ 1.8 billion in 1998 and 1999. In 2000, expenditures in that region increased dramatically by 35%, rising to the level of about \$2.5 billion for the next three years until 2002, followed by another sharp rise (36%) in 2003. Over the entire period (1993-2002) expenditures in Africa had risen by 60%. Countries in the Great Lakes region (among others) experienced large increases in expenditures.

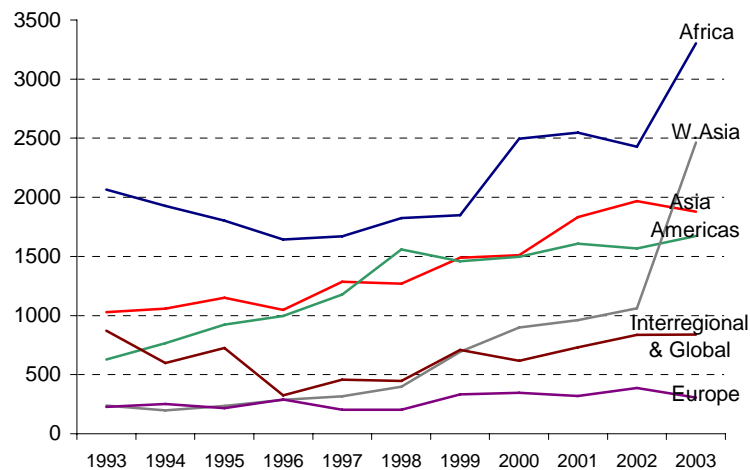
68. Expenditures in Asia and the Pacific rose more steadily, dipping slightly in 2003. Likewise, expenditures in the Americas moved up steadily upwards, overtaking Asia and the Pacific in 1998, but dropping the following year and remaining almost stagnant for the next four years before rising again in 2003.

Figure 21 Regional distribution of expenditures on operational activities, 1993-2003



69. Between 1993 and 1996, expenditures in Western Asia were close to the levels of expenditures in Europe. However, significant increments were posted beginning in 1997, and registered the highest increases in 1999 (with Iraq and Cyprus) and in 2003 (Iraq). Between 2002 and 2003, expenditures spiked with an increase of 132%, notably with expenditures in Iraq rising by 340% (from \$349 million to US\$1.54 billion).

Figure 22 Expenditures by region, 1993-2003
(Millions of, US Dollars)



III. Methodological considerations

70. Statistical information reported, its coverage, definitions and sources are consistent with those used in previous years. In this section, key concepts and terms are clarified.¹⁵ Contributions and expenditures are expressed in US dollars (\$), unless otherwise stated. Conversion in dollars is at current exchange rates. All trends are estimated in nominal terms, i.e. at current market prices, and not in real terms. Average figures are based on the mean of observations calculated over the relevant periods.

Statistical sources

71. Data used are derived from the financial statements of the four major UN funds and programmes, and information on technical cooperation activities collected by UNDP statistical services from other UN organizations, including specialized agencies and other entities of the system, and reported in the UNDP's Annual Report of the Administrator, statistical annexes (*"Information on UN system regular and extra-budgetary technical cooperation expenditures. Addendum: statistical annex."* Definitions here used are defined in that report (see document DP/2004/37/Add.1). Information on IFAD is collected directly from that source.

72. Information on development cooperation activities other than those promoted by the United Nations system, in form of either grants or concessional loans, is based on statistics provided by the OECD/DAC. Although development assistance efforts

¹⁵ The designations employed and the presentation of the material in the present report do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory or areas or its authorities, or concerning the delimitations of its frontiers or boundaries. The term "country" is used in the present report also when it refers to territories or areas.

originated from non-official sectors, i.e. non-governmental organizations or private contributions to foundations, should also be considered, the interaction between these non-governmental entities and the activities of the UN system is not covered in this report with minor exceptions.

Time coverage

73. The period covered by this report goes from 1992 (1993 for expenditures) to 2003, which is the latest year for which confirmed data are available. Comparisons are sometimes made between shorter periods,¹⁶ which do not correspond to the programming cycle of any particular agency, in order to capture a medium-to-long term perspective in trends.

Data coverage

74. Data on contributions refer to actual contributions received in a given calendar year from Governments and other sources. We also include among contributions the net profits received from the UNICEF greeting card operations. Data on other income related to resource transfers from one agency of the system to another are excluded in order to avoid double-counting of contributions. Overhead paid to executing agencies by other UN organizations are excluded from both contributions and expenditures to avoid double counting.

75. Data on expenditures and disbursements represent the support provided by the organizations of the system to the programmes and projects or, more in general, to the development activities of developing countries. Programme support expenditures as well as administrative and other support costs, where identifiable, are (or should be) excluded from the overall estimate of expenditures for operational activities for development. Given the level of information available for the preparation of this report, however, it is not always possible to separate developmental and non-developmental expenditures and administrative expenses may be hidden under expenditures data.¹⁷ Similarly, it is not always possible to distinguish between contributions that have the exclusive finality of supporting development cooperation from those contributions that support administrative expenses.

76. Cost-sharing and other government cash counterpart contributions are included in the overall contributions. Given their nature, however, they may sometimes cause a distortion in interpreting the overall contributions to development that donors channel through the UN system. Statistics on expenditures may not clarify this matter either. An attempt to reduce this distortion is made in Section II. Total contributions, however, do (or, better, should) not include government “*self-supporting*” contributions to the activities of the system organizations, when they “*in-kind*”

¹⁶ For instance, due to constraints in the availability of the breakdown data between “core” and “non-core” resources in the earlier 1990s, we can produce information on trends in core and supplementary (or other) contributions for the entire UN system only starting from 1996. Regular contributions to WFP, however, rose sharply in 1999, mainly as a result of a change in the criteria adopted to distinguish between core and non-core resources, making overall statistics of these two groups of contributions statistically correct only from 1999.

¹⁷ In the case of WHO, for instance, programme support and administrative expenditures are included in the statistics on expenditures. (see document DP/2004/37/Add.1, para.7(b)).

counter-part contributions” since they may be difficult to assess. Nevertheless, expenditures financed by specialized agencies and other organizations with extra-budgetary sources often include expenditures financed from government "self-supporting" contributions.¹⁸

Coverage by organizations

77. Contributions received from Governments and other sources (See Box No. 1 in Section II.1) are estimated on the basis of information provided by the main funds and programmes (UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA and WFP), as well as IFAD. The information provided for “Contributions to UNDP administered funds and trust funds”, as well as those to other UN funds and programmes and specialized agencies are obtained from the data on technical cooperation for the UN system provided by the UNDP statistical services.

78. The contributions to specialized agencies as well as those to other UN funds and programmes, are not the actual contributions received by these entities but the estimates of those contributions as they are imputed to development cooperation activities, on the basis of the information obtained from the UNDP statistical services about UN system regular and extra-budgetary expenditures for technical cooperation activities. Consequently, contributions that fund administrative expenditures are not included, since these costs are excluded from the expenditures for technical cooperation activities. Contributions to the main UN funds and programmes and to funds administered by UNDP, do not make a distinction between resources for administrative expenses and resources for programme (development cooperation) activities, while administrative expenses are (or should) be excluded from the expenditures estimate.

79. Information on resources accrued to the budget of IFAD is treated separately in the Annex, since the agency provides concessional loans and not grants.¹⁹ The inclusion of the contributions to IFAD makes it possible to estimate the value of the resources made available for operational activities for development of the UN system, whether those activities that are delivered as grants or through concessional lending, which is not very frequent (another exception is UNCDF, which provides concessional loans).

80. Expenditures covered in this report are sources from various types of funding:

- a. bilateral flows from Governments or non-governmental sources that are channeled to the UN system (either through voluntary contributions or through assessed or negotiated contributions);

¹⁸ “Self-supporting contributions” may be defined differently from agency to agency, and not be limited to in-kind contributions, confusing them with cash contributions. UNDP's report on technical cooperation expenditure classifies a set of expenditures as being sourced from ‘unilateral “self-supporting” sources’ - those expenditures that are funded with contributions from recipient countries “routed to executing organizations and specialized agencies and back to the contributing countries.” (see document DP/2004/37/Add.1).

¹⁹ In Section II, we have added the contributions received by IFAD to the contributions to “specialized agencies” to calculate a grand total under one single group, still called “specialized agencies”. The reader should be warned on the different use of the term “contributions to specialized agencies”, when IFAD is included.

- b. non-UN system multilateral sources, including outside entities such as regional banks, the Commission of the European Countries, and the various development funds;
- c. unilateral “self-supporting” sources (from recipient countries for activities of the United Nations system in the same countries);

81. Expenditures financed by UNDP also cover disbursements of UNSO, UNCDF, and UNIFEM.

The double-counting issue and agency coverage

82. The above list of entities includes all the funds and programmes that receive contributions from donor countries through the UN Pledging Conference for Development Activities, but it is not limited to it. This list, however, shows several gaps, which may engender some confusion on the actual coverage of this report.

83. Not all contributions received by the organizations of the system are included here, since some of them would cause double-counting. By including contributions from one organization or fund of the UN system to another entity of the system, we would actually compute the same contribution twice, the first time when it is originally received by one entity from non-UN sources, and again when it is transferred to the other UN entity. Since we are interested in estimating the net contributions received by the system from external partners, all efforts should be done to exclude double-counting.

84. For this reason, some contributions received by UN entities are excluded from our estimates of overall contributions, while information on expenditures may include organizations that are not mentioned on the contribution side, since they may have been excluded from the list of recipients of contributions to avoid double-counting. Expenditures, however, may hide double-counting, unless accurate information is available on how UN agencies channel their disbursements.

85. The sources used in this report may omit some contributions not only to avoid double-counting but also for insufficient coverage of the information base. Future revisions of these statistics will eliminate some of these omissions, to include information from the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the Office of the High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), and UNHCR, *inter alia*. UNHCR is also excluded among the statistics on expenditures.

Development cooperation and humanitarian assistance

87. The omission of UNHCR and possibly other actors actively involved in humanitarian assistance suggests that this report should not be used to estimate the contributions to humanitarian assistance. Other institutional sources should be used for that purpose. Future improvements of the methodology should better distinguish between contributions for humanitarian assistance and contributions for longer-term development cooperation activities.

Assessed contributions to regular budgets of specialized agencies

88. For most specialized agencies, the regular budget is funded through assessed contributions. If we base our estimate of contributions on the actual budget data that

they provide, we would overestimate the total value of the contributions to development cooperation, since those data often cover the administrative costs of the organizations, which, as we indicated before, should be excluded from the overall estimate of expenditures for development cooperation. This problem applies also to the contributions to other organizations, like funds and programmes, since information available does not distinguish between resources for administrative expenses and resources for programme activities.

89. This problem is however particularly acute for specialized agencies, which tend to finance their development cooperation activities mostly with extra-budgetary resources. We can isolate the share of the contributions to the regular budgets of the specialized agencies that do not fund development cooperation activities from the share that can be considered ODA by using statistics on contributions estimated on the basis of UNDP-provided data on technical cooperation expenditures. In that case, instead of estimating directly the contributions to the regular budget that should be imputed to development cooperation activities, we use the value of the expenditures funded with regular budget resources as a proxy of the imputed share of the contributions to the regular budget of these institutions, assuming that contributions approximately level to the same order of magnitude of the expenditures.²⁰ Although this is a practical method, it exposes the statistics on contributions to a higher risk of double-counting, since expenditure often hide double-counting by more than one agency.

“Core” resources and “other resources”

90. The total contributions to the UN system’s operational activities for development can be classified in two groups of resources: (a) “regular or “core” resources, and (b) “extra-budgetary” or “non-core” or “supplementary” resources, which for simplicity will be here designated as “*other resources*”. Terminology varies from agency to agency, and so do definitions and actual coverage. The GA – in its resolution 59/250, as well as in previous resolutions on the same subject –refers to these categories as “core” and “non-core” resources.

91. The notion of “core”, originated within UNDP, is currently used for comparison reason by other funds and programmes as well, even if they may use alternative terms in their agency documents. This common terminology is also the outcome of the introduction of a common structure for the presentation of the budgets of UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF, adopted in compliance with para. 4 of UNICEF Executive Board decision 1998/2. The term “*core resources*” is not used by specialized agencies and other UN entities, which prefer the notion of “regular” budget. In this report, we shall use the expressions “regular” resources and “core” resources as synonymous.

²⁰ This assumption is of course an oversimplification but a change in methodology would require more accurate information on the actual use of the regular budgets of specialized agencies for development cooperation purposes, and a thorough revision of the statistics used until 2003 by the Secretariat. For practical reasons, we have preferred to continue with this assumption also this year.

92. The notion of a “regular” or “core” resources is, in general, associated with a parallel concept of “regular” or “core” budget, which is expected to fund those expenses that are fundamental for the existence of the organization and its institutional mandates, even if its exact definition may be somewhat arbitrary.²¹

93. While most the UN funds and programmes apply definitions of “regular” or “core” resources that are quite similar, consistently with the terminology used by their Executive Boards, the use of the expression “regular” resources across the system may differ, especially if the approval of the “regular budget” for one organization is associated with a specific funding modality, which may differ from other funding modality used for other resources: e.g. contributions of “regular” resources to several specialized agencies are often assessed contributions, while “extra-budgetary” contributions may be funded with voluntary contributions (e.g. with trust funds).

Other conventions

94. In the tables included in the Annex, a full stop is used to indicate decimals. Two dots (..) indicate that data are not available or are not separately reported. A minus sign (-) indicates a deficit or decrease, except as otherwise indicated. A dash (-) indicates that the amount is nil or negligible or that the item is not applicable. A hyphen (-) between dates representing years signifies the full period involved, including the beginning and end years.

95. Explanations for additional terms and definitions are given in the footnotes to tables A-1 and B-1 in the Annex.

²¹ The notion of “core” or “regular” budget here recognized is much wider than the notion of “regular budget” adopted in the United Nations Secretariat or specialized agencies, generally limited to the budget funded with “assessed contributions”. In order to find a common denominator among funds, programmes and specialized agencies and other UN entities, we have here considered a generic notion of “regular budget” defined as related to the fundamental (“core”) functioning of an organization in fulfillment of its institutional mandates.

ANNEX

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List of abbreviations

The following abbreviations have been used:

AGFUND	Arab Gulf Programme for the United Nations Development Organizations
CEB	United Nations system chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB)
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
UN/DESA	United Nations/Department for Economic and Social Affairs
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
ESCWA	Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GCO	Greeting card operations (UNICEF)
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IAPSO	Inter-Agency Procurement Services Office of the United Nations
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMO	International Maritime Organization
ITC	International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
NEC	Not elsewhere classified
NEX	National execution
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNCHS	United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)
UNDCP	United Nations International Drug Control Programme
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDP a.f.	United Nations Development Programme - administered funds
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UNV	United Nations Volunteers programme
UPU	Universal Postal Union
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
WTO	World Tourism Organization.

**Table A-1. Contributions from Governments and other sources for
operational activities of the United Nations system: Overview, 1999-2003
(Millions of current US dollars)**

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNITED NATIONS FUNDS AND PROGRAMMES					
1. Contributions to UNDP					
a) CORE	681.3	634.1	651.7	663.1	769.9
b) OTHER RES. a/	1 393.0	1 375.7	1 569.2	1 706.9	2 015.5
Subtotal	2 074.3	2 009.8	2 220.9	2 370.0	2 785.4
2. Contributions to UNDP administered funds and trust funds b/					
a) CORE	47.6	45.6	50.3	46.8	53.2
b) OTHER RES. a/	11.8	13.5	15.0	24.5	24.0
Subtotal	59.4	59.1	65.3	71.3	77.2
Total (1-2)	2 133.7	2 068.9	2 286.2	2 441.3	2 862.6
3. Contributions to UNFPA c/					
a) CORE	244.1	256.4	260.2	246.5	288.5
b) OTHER RES. a/	30.2	130.6	103.6	92.4	85.9
Subtotal	274.3	387.0	363.8	338.9	374.4
4. Contributions to UNICEF d/					
a) CORE	585.9	596.7	541.4	697.2	720.9
b) OTHER RES. a/	500.2	515.6	638.9	702.0	967.2
Subtotal	1 086.1	1 112.3	1 180.3	1 399.2	1 688.1
5. Contributions to other United Nations funds and programmes e/	369.5	364.1	495.9	521.1	569.2
6. Contributions to WFP f/					
a) CORE	1 512.6	1 532.1	1 755.9	1 894.8	2 791.8
b) OTHER RES. a/	54.2	39.2	38.1	11.7	27.7
Subtotal	1 566.8	1 571.3	1 794.0	1 906.5	2 819.5
Total (1-6)	5 430.4	5 503.6	6 120.2	6 607.0	8 313.8
CONTRIBUTIONS FOR OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES OF SPECIALIZED AGENCIES					
7. Assessed contributions to regular budgets g/	444.0	469.6	424.0	479.3	518.2
8. Extrabudgetary contributions	975.8	1 178.3	1 189.3	1 032.1	1 466.8
Total (7-8)	1 419.8	1 647.9	1 613.3	1 511.4	1 985.0

Grand total	6 850.2	7 151.5	7 733.5	8 118.4	10 298.8
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Table A-1. (continued)

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
CONTRIBUTIONS TO IFAD					
9. Contributions to IFAD	122.8	127.1	41.8	19.6	193.9
MEMO ITEMS					
EXPLANATORY ITEMS					
UNICEF Greeting Cards	202.9	163.3	161.0	125.9	151.5
Government "self-supporting" contributions to organizations and agencies	218.5	196.5	262.2	201.1	233.2

SOURCE: Financial Statements of United Nations Funds and Programmes and of WFP; IFAD.

a/ Includes cost-sharing and government cash counterpart contributions.

b/ Includes the Capital Development Fund, the Special Fund for Land-Locked Developing Countries, the Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration, the Special United Nations Volunteer Fund, the United Nations Fund for Science and Technology for Development, the United Nations Development Fund for Women and the Trust Fund for Sudano-Sahelian Activities; and other funds, accounts and trust funds of UNDP including trust funds established by the Administrator, and contributions for the Junior Professional Officers programme. Includes cost-sharing contributions to these funds.

c/ Includes contributions to trust funds and "special population programmes" of UNFPA.

d/ Includes net profit from sale of greeting cards, which resources are then used in operational activities.

e/ Constitutes regular budget and extrabudgetary contributions, including government self-supporting contributions, in relation to the United Nations, and its regional commissions, UNCHS, UNCTAD and UNDCP. See also the annual UNDP document on UN system regular and extrabudgetary technical cooperation financed from sources other than UNDP.

f/ Includes contributions to the International Emergency Food Reserve and extrabudgetary contributions.

g/ I.e., the imputed share of regular budget financing of technical co-operation expenditures in relation to the distribution of assessments among Member States.

Table A-2. Contributions for operational activities of the United Nations system, by donor 2003

Table A-2. (continued)
(Thousands of US dollars)

	UNDP		UNDP Admin. Funds		UNFPA		UNICEF		WFP		TOTAL UN funds
	Core (1)	Other Res. (2)	CORE (3)	Other Res. (4)	CORE (5)	Other Res. (6)	CORE (7)	Other Res. (8)	CORE (9)	Other Res. (10)	(1-10) (11)
Member States											
Afghanistan	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
Albania	0	116	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	116
Algeria	100	45	0	0	11	0	20	0	9 986	0	10 162
Andorra	16	0	15	0	12	0	169	257	67	0	536
Angola	2	5	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	10
Antigua and Barbuda	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Argentina	65	161 188	0	0	0	0	75	1 210	0	0	162 538
Armenia	0	25	0	0	1	0	7	0	0	0	33
Australia	4 667	14 898	213	9	1 377	85	4 087	27 461	35 650	846	89 293
Austria	5 380	169	180	0	370	542	3 406	716	2 193	0	12 956
Azerbaijan	0	1 956	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1 957
Bahamas	3	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	6
Bahrain	56	1 155	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 211
Bangladesh	400	0	0	0	28	0	0	1	0	0	429
Barbados	0	12	1	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	21
Belarus	0	206	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	206
Belgium	12 941	5 912	895	5 336	4 178	3 247	8 533	8 831	10 622	0	60 495
Belize	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	50
Benin	0	- 364	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	- 361
Bhutan	26	33	0	0	6	0	15	0	0	0	80
Bolivia	0	41 635	0	0	4	0	5	436	0	0	42 080
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0	2 309	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 309
Botswana	- 7	2 773	6	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	2 776
Brazil	200	96 872	0	87	0	70	1 482	4 789	0	0	103 500
Brunei Darussalam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bulgaria	0	27 033	0	0	11	0	- 36	0	0	0	27 008
Burkina Faso	0	146	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	147
Burundi	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	6

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Guyana	0	102	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	105
Haiti	0	133	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	138
Honduras	0	92 476	0	0	4	0	24	185	3 708	305	96 702
Hungary	0	0	0	0	25	0	488	70	0	0	583
Iceland	0	0	34	82	13	0	166	0	237	0	532
India	4 533	600	15	0	195	0	0	0	4 153	62	9 558
Indonesia	- 243	36	0	0	33	0	237	329	20	0	412
Iran, Islamic Republic	0	143	0	0	25	0	233	0	0	0	401
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	13 967	3 570	1 476	103	2 727	0	9 697	10 624	10 128	0	52 292
Israel	0	50	5	20	25	0	139	0	6	0	245
Italy	16 269	28 472	2 524	1 593	2 629	43	51 366	31 803	42 271	- 468	176 502
Jamaica	0	57	0	0	0	197	0	0	0	0	254
Japan	86 770	87 203	1 644	2 753	39 517	1 000	122 581	96 714	128 304	2 809	569 295
Jordan	270	2 302	0	0	50	0	14	0	42	47	2 725
Kazakhstan	0	- 132	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	- 122
Kenya	0	13	0	0	5	0	- 2	0	2 778	0	2 794
Kiribati	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Kuwait	0	8 169	0	0	20	0	0	0	1 000	0	9 189
Kyrgyzstan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lao People's Dem Republic	0	0	0	0	2	0	5	0	0	0	7
Latvia	8	310	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	322
Lebanon	0	8 605	0	0	2	133	58	- 6	0	0	8 792
Lesotho	0	383	0	0	2	0	4	0	0	0	389
Liberia	0	300	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	303
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	0	2 393	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 393
Liechtenstein	11	0	6	0	8	0	8	2	0	0	35
Lithuania	0	120	0	0	0	0	12	32	0	0	164
Luxembourg	1 000	1 163	697	653	783	1 507	1 807	1 654	3 807	- 137	12 934
Madagascar	0	17	0	0	2	0	0	161	0	3	183
Malawi	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1 132	0	1 135
Malaysia	385	1 019	5	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	1 424
Maldives	10	78	3	0	3	0	8	0	0	0	102
Mali	0	1 241	0	0	6	0	17	0	0	0	1 264
Malta	25	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	30
Marshall Islands	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Mauritania	0	340	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	342
Mauritius	30	0	0	0	4	0	9	0	0	0	43
Mexico	0	16 951	0	27	49	844	96	1 021	0	0	18 988
Monaco	10	142	0	0	0	0	84	0	20	0	256
Mongolia	13	300	0	0	4	16	11	0	0	0	344
Morocco	163	4 232	0	0	195	307	145	27	223	139	5 431
Mozambique	0	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200
Myanmar	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2

[illegible]

[illegible]

Guadeloupe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Holy See	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hong Kong	0	0	0	0	0	0	4 118	2 831	0	0	6 949
Macau	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Martinique	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montserrat	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Netherlands Antilles	0	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	53
Niue	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reunion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
St. Helena	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tokelau	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turks and Caicos Islands	0	182	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	182
Other	0	-1 775	0	0	0	3 945	1 247	0	37	0	3 454
Total non-members	0	-1 520	0	0	1	3 945	5 365	2 831	37	0	10 659
Total countries	769 882	1 626 396	53 231	21 477	286 806	62 746	766 426	868 838	2 432 055	38 770	6 926 627
European Union	0	96 667	0	812	0	16 962	0	40 550	211 186	537	366 714
Inter-govt.	0	269 869	0	1 133	0	0	0	925	18 207	0	290 134
Non-govt.	0	19 672	0	548	1 911	0	0	17 857	7 551	0	47 539
CGO Cost operations	0	0	0	0	0	0	-82 068	0	0	0	-82 068
Total, Inter-govt/ non-govt org.	0	386 208	0	2 493	1 911	16 962	-82 068	59 332	236 944	537	622 319
Not elsewhere classified	0	2 961	6	29	- 184	6 268	36 505	38 982	122 772	-11 646	764 893
Subtotal	769 882	2 015 565	53 237	23 999	288 533	85 976	720 863	967 152	2 791 771	27 661	8 313 839

**Table A-3 Contributions for operational activities
of the United Nations system by donor, 2003**

**Table A-3 (continued)
(Thousands of US dollars)**

	Total UN funds A-2 (col.11) (1)	XB contrib. to spec. agencies (2)	Total (1-2) (3)	Memo Item	
				IFAD (4)	Govern. self. support (5)
Non-Member states or areas					
Afghanistan	14	300	314	0	711
Albania	116	65	181	0	65
Algeria	10 162	45	10 207	195	17
Andorra	536	0	536	0	0
Angola	10	401	411	0	400
Antigua and Barbuda	1	0	1	0	0
Argentina	162 538	2 379	164 917	0	1 961
Armenia	33	0	33	0	0
Australia	89 293	11 200	100 493	2 128	0
Austria	12 956	3 281	16 237	0	- 38
Azerbaijan	1 957	0	1 957	0	0
Bahamas	6	- 4	2	0	- 5
Bahrain	1 211	254	1 465	0	377
Bangladesh	429	228	657	366	0
Barbados	21	10	31	0	286
Belarus	206	1	207	0	0
Belgium	60 495	21 265	81 760	4 223	0
Belize	50	0	50	0	0
Benin	- 361	0	- 361	0	164
Bhutan	80	31	111	0	31
Bolivia	42 080	2 178	44 258	250	222
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2 309	0	2 309	0	0
Bostwana	2 776	1	2 777	100	205
Brazil	103 500	112 762	216 262	4 161	111 875
Brunei Darussalam	0	0	0	0	0
Bulgaria	27 008	51	27 059	0	30
Burkina Faso	147	106	253	0	225
Burundi	6	20	26	0	479
Cambodia	14	230	244	0	230
Cameroon	117	91	208	0	687
Canada	281 338	56 017	337 355	9 179	40
Cape Verde	9	42	51	0	394
Central African Rep.	0	0	0	0	0
Chad	0	70	70	0	0
Chile	23 567	223	23 790	20	0
China	36 498	2 151	38 649	5 892	819
Colombia	155 881	841	156 722	0	831
Comoros	1	40	41	0	40
Congo	259	100	359	0	650
Costa Rica	702	59	761	0	28
Cote d'Ivoire	646	- 7	639	0	- 9

Croatia	288	52	340	0	50
Cuba	1 999	69	2 068	0	42
Cyprus	542	119	661	0	84
Czech Republic	1 598	710	2 308	0	134
Dem People's Rep of Korea	15	588	603	100	163
Dem Rep of the Congo	1 109	0	1 109	0	0
Denmark	180 281	23 990	204 271	17 335	0
Djibouti	7	36	43	0	36
Dominica	- 19	0	- 19	0	0
Dominican Republic	3 908	257	4 165	0	455
Ecuador	18 445	1 371	19 816	150	1 373
Egypt	14 259	3 507	17 766	0	0
El Salvador	27 560	316	27 876	0	300
Equatorial Guinea	587	6	593	10	6
Eritrea	48	0	48	0	0
Estonia	94	136	230	0	135
Ethiopia	551	2 383	2 934	0	2 383
Fed States of Micronesia	3	0	3	0	0
Fiji	0	1	1	0	0
Finland	77 625	8 387	86 012	2 157	0
France	91 210	13 344	104 554	9 560	0
Gabon	13	1	14	0	0
Gambia	2	0	2	5	0
Georgia	1 382	0	1 382	0	0
Germany	200 911	29 527	230 438	10 938	0
Ghana	13	8	21	300	6
Greece	13 382	1 624	15 006	600	724
Grenada	26	0	26	0	0
Guatemala	34 225	1 032	35 257	13	136
Guinea	- 70	74	4	0	74
Guinea-Bissau	0	0	0	0	0
Guyana	105	32	137	0	32
Haiti	138	68	206	0	268
Honduras	96 702	1 010	97 712	52	999
Hungary	583	134	717	0	0
Iceland	532	8	540	377	0
India	9 558	3 199	12 757	4 158	1 855
Indonesia	412	33	445	3 000	39
Iran, Islamic Republic	401	2 083	2 484	0	1 668
Iraq	0	26 705	26 705	0	0
Ireland	52 292	10 430	62 722	0	15
Israel	245	57	302	0	0
Italy	176 502	94 471	270 973	0	0
Jamaica	254	2	256	0	0
Japan	569 295	69 800	639 095	14 634	174
Jordan	2 725	1 108	3 833	0	297
Kazakhstan	- 122	4	- 118	0	0
Kenya	2 794	56	2 850	50	54
Kiribati	2	0	2	0	0
Kuwait	9 189	169	9 358	0	- 10
Kyrgyzstan	0	60	60	0	69
Lao People's Dem Republic	7	5	12	0	0
Latvia	322	182	504	0	179
Lebanon	8 792	199	8 991	0	198
Lesotho	389	92	481	41	40
Liberia	303	0	303	0	0
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	2 393	13 209	15 602	0	4 198
Liechtenstein	35	0	35	0	0
Lithuania	164	29	193	0	28
Luxembourg	12 934	7 055	19 989	182	0
Madagascar	183	155	338	88	155
Malawi	1 135	364	1 499	0	364

Malaysia	1 424	95	1 519	0	0
Maldives	102	41	143	0	40
Mali	1 264	566	1 830	21	565
Malta	30	68	98	0	0
Marshall Islands	2	0	2	0	0
Mauritania	342	199	541	0	199
Mauritius	43	1	44	20	0
Mexico	18 988	6 817	25 805	1 500	6 720
Monaco	256	205	461	0	0
Mongolia	344	90	434	0	89
Morocco	5 431	1 784	7 215	700	1 779
Mozambique	200	3 085	3 285	113	3 085
Myanmar	2	1	3	0	0
Namibia	832	961	1 793	0	1 117
Nauru	1	0	1	0	0
Nepal	114	182	296	0	312
Netherlands	382 141	81 606	463 747	12 743	0
New Zealand	16 592	1 629	18 221	0	0
Nicaragua	6 208	121	6 329	17	120
Niger	12	20	32	0	20
Nigeria	1 693	3 020	4 713	1 740	2 956
Norway	359 625	75 031	434 656	8 196	0
Oman	378	382	760	0	530
Pakistan	9 291	249	9 540	0	750
Palau	2	0	2	0	0
Panama	123 433	2 703	126 136	0	2 686
Papua New Guinea	5	0	5	0	0
Paraguay	12 043	0	12 043	0	0
Peru	104 409	5 577	109 986	78	5 051
Philippines	2 876	389	3 265	113	363
Poland	235	793	1 028	0	285
Portugal	8 605	1 185	9 790	292	0
Qatar	452	385	837	3 254	207
Rep of Korea	34 558	3 676	38 234	875	269
Rep of Moldova	199	0	199	0	0
Romania	412	44	456	25	154
Russian Federation	20 335	1 378	21 713	0	3
Rwanda	38	40	78	0	40
Samoa	13	0	13	0	0
San Marino	5	0	5	0	0
Sao Tome and Principe	2	0	2	0	0
Saudi Arabia	16 705	9 747	26 452	0	9 650
Senegal	79	- 8	71	70	- 10
Serbia & Montenegro	409	0	409	0	0
Seychelles	1	0	1	0	0
Sierra Leone	557	81	638	0	80
Singapore	452	85	537	0	70
Slovak Republic	3 210	60	3 270	0	27
Slovenia	1 649	24	1 673	0	16
Solomon Islands	0	0	0	0	0
Somalia	2 978	700	3 678	0	700
South Africa	19 591	37	19 628	0	0
Spain	43 659	12 371	56 030	3 038	12
Sri Lanka	966	- 16	950	0	91
St. Kitts and Nevis	63	0	63	0	0
St. Lucia	10	76	86	0	76
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	10	0	10	0	0
Sudan	130	195	325	195	358
Suriname	0	- 21	- 21	0	- 21
Swaziland	16	0	16	56	0
Sweden	288 581	36 918	325 499	23 894	24
Switzerland	120 019	24 478	144 497	5 080	0

Syrian Arab Republic	2 705	30 172	32 877	0	30 168
Tajikstan	132	0	132	0	0
Thailand	4 575	4 339	8 914	0	4 254
The FYR of Macedonia	232	1	233	0	0
Timor-Leste	24	0	24	0	0
Togo	3	26	29	0	124
Tonga	- 2	0	- 2	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	2 837	1 478	4 315	0	1 601
Tunisia	477	103	580	0	35
Turkey	3 361	276	3 637	100	- 1
Turkmenistan	21	0	21	0	0
Tuvalu	- 12	0	- 12	0	0
Uganda	578	26	604	0	123
Ukraine	865	7	872	0	0
United Arab Emirates	5 731	372	6 103	0	300
United Kingdom	480 575	152 480	633 055	8 633	0
United Rep of Tanzania	9	631	640	49	631
United States	2 140 560	143 725	2284 285	29 906	0
Uruguay	8 108	128	8 236	0	70
Uzbekistan	1 016	0	1 016	0	0
Vanuatu	16	7	23	0	0
Venezuela	16 455	1 432	17 887	2 736	1 414
Vietnam	64	1 999	2 063	200	1 984
Yemen	657	59	716	0	58
Zambia	6	367	373	0	367
Zimbabwe	84	0	84	0	0
				0	
Total Member States	6 915 968	1147 367	8 063 335	193 908	216 979
Non-Member states or areas					
Anguilla	0	0	0	0	0
Aruba	0	25	25	0	25
Bermuda	0	0	0	0	0
British Virgin Islands	10	0	10	0	0
Caymand Islands	0	0	0	0	0
Cook Islands	1	0	1	0	0
French Guiana	0	0	0	0	0
French Polynesia	0	0	0	0	0
Guadeloupe	0	0	0	0	0
Guam	0	0	0	0	0
Holy See	0	0	0	0	0
Hong Kong	6 949	18	6 967	0	0
Macau	0	81	81	0	68
Martinique	0	0	0	0	0
Montserrat	10	0	10	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	53	0	53	0	214
Niue	0	0	0	0	0
Reunion	0	0	0	0	0
St. Helena	0	0	0	0	0
Tokelau	0	0	0	0	0
Turks and Caicos Islands	182	0	182	0	0
Other	3 454	33 919	37 373	0	14 343
Total non-members	10 659	34 043	44 702	0	14 650
Total countries	6 926 627	1181 410	8 108 037	193 908	231 629
Assessed contrib. spec. agencies'					
regular budgets	0	0	518 167	0	0
European Union	366 714	0	366 714	0	0

Inter-govt.	290 134	113 998	404 132	0	0
Non-govt.	47 539	169 276	216 815	0	0
CGO Cost operations	-82 068	0	-82 068	0	0
					0
Total, Inter-govt/ non-govt org.	622 319	283 274	1 423 760	0	0
Not elsewhere classified	764 893	2 169	767 062	0	1 565
Subtotal	8 313 839	1 466 853	10 298 859	193 908	233 194

**Table A-4. Extrabudgetary contributions for operational activities
by specialized and technical agencies, 2003
(Thousands of US dollars)**

	WHO	FAO	UNIDO	ILO	UNESCO	ITC	IAEA	Other	Total
Australia	7 960	2 811	55	27	227	0	28	92	11 200
Austria	247	- 47	2 747	150	56	0	0	166	3 319
Belgium	5 823	9 035	- 152	2 384	3 623	0	5	546	21 264
Canada	45 279	2 726	- 8	2 439	1 442	3 783	38	318	56 017
Denmark	10 462	316	1 056	6 529	3 525	1 848	0	254	23 990
Finland	2 320	1 735	574	570	1 421	505	1	1 261	8 387
France	2 103	1 577	2 061	4 061	1 000	642	163	1 736	13 343
Germany	6 784	12 209	267	5 330	2 824	1 556	26	532	29 528
Italy	15 276	16 928	8 959	15 018	37 194	525	0	572	94 472
Japan	13 714	12 618	2 510	3 428	32 135	0	338	5 046	69 789
Netherlands	44 074	14 127	274	18 061	2 897	2 102	3	68	81 606
New Zealand	1 141	0	1	0	477	0	0	11	1 630
Norway	40 374	15 430	367	7 817	8 169	1 648	0	1 225	75 030
Sweden	13 682	10 383	1	3 609	4 656	1 809	9	2 745	36 894
Switzerland	9 065	2 100	5 081	2 306	1 627	4 073	2	223	24 477
United Kingdom	114 640	15 733	547	14 671	4 275	1 313	31	1 270	152 480
United States	79 353	5 996	0	39 913	8 567	1 033	5 345	3 518	143 725
Other countries	44 515	70 361	18 069	8 311	105 756	365	5 496	81 386	334 259
Total countries	456 812	194 038	42 409	134 624	219 871	21 202	11 485	100 969	1181 410
Multilateral non- United Nations system	19 224	62 800	5 218	2 842	5 332	617	53	17 911	113 997
Non-governmental organizations	150 908	0	1 861	2 995	8 750	0	1 169	3 594	169 277
Total multilateral and non-governmental organizations	170 132	62 800	7 079	5 837	14 082	617	1 222	21 505	283 274
Not elsewhere classified	0	0	2 120	0	0	0	0	49	2 169
Grand Total	626 944	256 838	51 608	140 461	233 953	21 819	12 707	122 523	1 466 853

**Table A-5. Extrabudgetary contributions for operational activities
of specialized and technical agencies: Overview by donor, 1999-2003
(Thousands of US dollars)**

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Australia	8 796	13 403	8 549	5 282	11 200
Austria	3 876	2 128	4 165	4 043	3 320
Belgium	15 263	15 623	18 732	18 660	21 265
Canada	7 296	12 458	25 028	30 379	56 017
Denmark	25 677	30 783	28 681	23 615	23 990
Finland	6 812	9 065	5 649	5 911	8 387
France	11 587	11 060	10 531	10 774	13 344
Germany	19 390	10 090	10 111	18 642	29 527
Italy	56 144	76 117	85 908	75 387	94 471
Japan	68 725	67 100	39 267	36 991	69 790
Netherlands	75 844	132 793	144 505	82 486	81 606
New Zealand	691	199	212	901	1 629
Norway	41 763	44 593	50 664	63 852	75 031
Sweden	34 208	30 373	28 204	27 302	36 895
Switzerland	18 939	19 313	16 756	19 088	24 478
United Kingdom	56 786	133 658	82 781	88 198	152 480
United States of America	93 035	99 593	92 068	102 031	143 725
Other countries	199 691	233 604	283 444	260 293	334 257
Total Countries	744 523	941 951	935 257	873 836	1 181 410
Multilateral non-United Nations system	38 031	32 858	41 389	64 687	113 998
Non-governmental organizations	162 297	182 868	182 257	87 781	169 276
Total inter-non-governmental	200 328	215 726	223 646	152 468	283 274
Not elsewhere classified	31 349	20 588	30 388	5 796	2 169
Grand total	975 763	1 178 265	1 189 291	1 032 100	1 466 853

**Table A-6. Extrabudgetary contributions for operational activities
by specialized and technical agencies:
Overview by agency, 1999-2003
(Thousands of US dollars)**

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
WHO	444 144	627 946	625 736	452 163	626 944
FAO	144 920	168 264	161 360	181 727	256 838
UNIDO	43 639	34 556	38 710	44 748	51 608
ILO	86 480	85 649	82 899	66 557	140 461
UNESCO	133 326	182 666	199 684	188 101	233 953
ITC	11 386	14 214	12 461	17 333	21 819
IAEA	4 254	4 946	6 616	6 473	12 709
Other	107 614	60 025	61 826	74 999	122 521
Grand total	975 763	1 178 266	1 189 292	1 032 100	1 466 853

**Table B-1. Expenditures on operational activities of
the United Nations system: Overview, 1999-2003**

(Millions of current US dollars)

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
DEVELOPMENT GRANTS					
1. Financed by UNDP a/	1 631.8	1 457.9	1 526.2	1 492.9	1 736.9
2. Financed by UNDP-administered funds	412.3	459.7	500.4	645.1	674.6
3. Financed by UNFPA	187.1	134.1	313.6	312.5	272.9
4. Financed by UNICEF	817.9	885.0	1 011.9	1 043.9	1 208.1
5. Financed by WFP b/	1 429.8	1 491.1	1 744.1	1 592.2	3 275.3
6. Financed by specialized agencies and other organization from regular budgets c/	444.0	473.0	424.0	479.3	518.2
7. Financed by specialized agencies and other organizations from extrabudgetary sources d/	1 123.3	1 593.3	1 612.7	1 772.4	1 992.1
Grand total	6 046.2	6 494.1	7 132.9	7 338.3	9 678.1
CONCESSIONAL LOANS					
8. Disbursements by IFAD	321.5	283.4	297.0	272.3	288.5
MEMO ITEMS					
SUPPLEMENTARY ITEMS					
UNDP management service agreements e/	176.4	113.7	135.9	149.2	113.7
EXPLANATORY ITEMS					
"Self-supporting" expenditures f/	163.6	589.0	570.8	632.9	495.9

Source: See table A-1. For definition of terms, see the note on statistical information.

a/ I.e., UNDP central resources, including expenditures financed from government cost-sharing contributions.

b/ Includes extrabudgetary expenditures and WFP project expenditures for development activities and emergency operations. Of the latter, most was financed from the International Emergency Food Reserve and the remainder from WFP general resources.

c/ The major share of such expenditures is financed by WHO.

d/ I.e., from funds not elsewhere specified in the table. Starting in 1998 it includes UNEP extrabudgetary expenditures.

Also included are expenditures financed from government "self-supporting" contributions, as noted in memo items.

e/ Represents services engaged by Governments receiving loans and credits from international development banks or resources from bilateral donors. These are management services agreements signed by UNDP and carried out by UNOPS on behalf of UNDP.

f/ The amounts of recipients governments' own resources spent, which are included above in the figures for line 7 (extrabudgetary) are here separated out for reference.

Table B-2 (continued)
(Thousands of US dollars)

**Table B-2. Expenditures on operational activities of the united Nations system,
by recipient country or region, 2003 (development grants and loans from IFAD)**

	UNDP	UNDP- admin. funds	UNFPA	UNICEF	WFP	Specialized agencies		Total develop. grants	Memo Item	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	regular budgets	Extra budgetary	(8)	Ifad	Self- support. expend.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Recipient Member States										
Afghanistan	30 001	60 945	6 015	78 292	140 750	4 093	39 274	359 371	0	4 688
Albania	4 187	3 177	335	3 134	3 013	461	2 112	16 419	5 838	601
Algeria	2 453	240	777	2 405	11 619	2 151	731	20 376	1 000	142
Andorra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Angola	5 567	3 665	1 974	32 109	148 551	3 416	16 669	211 951	2 399	3 715
Antigua and Barbuda	22	10	0	0	0	296	0	328	0	0
Argentina	134 447	2 330	188	2 237	0	2 198	4 349	145 749	1 233	1 955
Azerbaijan	4 116	2 225	572	1 108	6 599	539	114	15 272	1 794	27
Bahamas	0	0	0	0	0	536	2	538	0	2
Bahrain	1 091	- 5	0	0	0	260	61	1 407	0	26
Bangladesh	17 415	1 124	22 313	35 650	24 434	7 536	9 391	117 864	13 123	2 298
Barbados	39	95	0	0	0	259	152	545	0	151
Belize	52	1 838	58	613	0	256	31	2 849	229	0
Benin	4 802	1 872	1 687	5 170	2 575	1 804	1 032	18 942	5 964	253
Bhutan	1 616	1 521	879	2 171	5 008	1 737	325	13 257	1 381	102
Bolivia	44 753	1 690	2 213	5 933	7 263	1 990	4 835	68 677	2 835	626
Botswana	3 560	2 290	1 731	2 247	0	1 565	766	12 159	0	574
Brazil	127 418	5 854	650	14 046	0	3 891	106 363	258 223	3 563	101 780
Brunei Darussalam	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	11	0	0
Bulgaria	23 325	724	187	0	0	1 422	270	25 929	0	72
Burkina Faso	6 591	3 773	1 715	10 129	5 054	2 937	3 186	33 385	4 440	1 013
Burundi	12 399	955	1 209	14 160	45 867	1 809	3 872	80 271	3 322	297
Cambodia	16 118	15 196	3 789	14 942	17 605	2 557	11 410	81 617	4 292	1 436
Cameroon	2 082	489	2 396	4 450	2 753	2 398	1 073	15 642	2 421	588
Cape Verde	587	625	521	1 098	2 065	1 557	400	6 852	708	189
Central African Republic	2 964	- 258	2 148	2 991	2 995	2 088	456	13 384	0	23

Chad	6 696	1 058	1 884	6 722	6 020	2 249	925	25 555	965	419
Chile	24 406	2 454	91	871	0	1 693	1 184	30 700	0	246
China	40 151	19 832	4 867	17 425	12 270	6 799	17 650	118 994	9 752	2 179
Colombia	145 679	1 806	416	4 158	2 163	2 065	3 355	159 642	971	1 073
Comoros	569	1 431	907	911	0	1 696	186	5 700	508	51
Congo	2 529	2 158	657	3 494	5 013	2 254	1 522	17 626	0	881
Costa Rica	1 548	1 218	311	663	0	1 270	813	5 824	823	49
Côte d'Ivoire	4 858	994	1 067	7 904	17 954	1 931	1 553	36 261	909	304
Cuba	7 003	3 918	507	1 468	2 734	1 896	630	18 157	0	8
Cyprus	9 153	4 609	0	0	0	167	12	13 942	0	6
Czech Republic	208	364	0	0	0	756	168	1 495	0	10
Dem People's Rep of Korea	1 797	461	595	7 476	102 299	1 841	6 809	121 278	3 847	945
Dem Rep of the Congo	11 927	887	3 187	36 354	65 205	3 174	20 455	141 189	0	6 413
Djibouti	332	431	347	810	4 002	1 591	582	8 094	0	131
Dominica	61	193	0	0	0	221	62	538	166	3
Dominican Republic	4 183	954	573	2 499	523	985	1 042	10 759	3 427	200
Ecuador	16 502	2 905	1 284	3 835	2 062	1 596	2 008	30 192	2 257	1 235
Egypt	15 777	3 796	1 944	12 988	4 351	3 324	3 900	46 080	5 179	1 642
El Salvador	27 940	1 627	856	2 019	3 963	1 408	1 793	39 605	6 224	208
Equatorial Guinea	752	225	489	1 020	0	1 244	415	4 145	0	277
Eritrea	6 454	4 113	1 588	10 817	67 674	2 802	2 425	95 873	1 453	186
Ethiopia	15 183	1 496	4 541	49 546	230 416	4 302	18 027	323 511	0	4 485
Fed States of Micronesia	7	101	19	0	0	293	7	427	0	0
Fiji	197	384	33	0	0	1 705	- 175	2 143	0	2
Gabon	402	127	198	981	1	1 420	707	3 835	0	349
Gambia	2 653	558	475	1 423	3 416	1 937	1 099	11 561	1 304	67
Ghana	6 091	678	3 981	9 562	4 292	2 541	3 294	30 439	7 774	780
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	274	670	944	0	658
Grenada	90	161	0	0	0	134	12	398	350	12
Guatemala	42 780	5 042	10 273	4 012	6 797	1 073	6 586	76 563	2 488	246
Guinea	1 212	1 058	1 033	7 566	21 467	2 310	1 337	35 984	3 309	605
Guinea-Bissau	2 977	1 767	437	2 332	4 246	2 055	128	13 943	0	15
Guyana	1 082	90	33	842	0	667	133	2 847	787	16
Haiti	6 679	1 774	1 473	3 820	8 170	1 890	1 552	25 357	687	135
Honduras	109 035	3 553	1 653	1 926	6 617	750	3 877	127 411	9 349	1 315
Hungary	173	326	0	0	0	764	259	1 522	0	40
India	22 982	4 849	6 823	95 722	3 322	10 009	33 690	177 397	13 110	14 001
Indonesia	13 362	19 260	4 476	19 580	21 759	6 779	10 951	96 167	5 467	3 721
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	1 635	2 103	2 255	4 491	11 174	3 562	5 767	30 987	0	3 378
Iraq	1 787	137 378	402	92 576	1091 955	1 136	199 552	1524 785	0	15 206
Jamaica	971	301	58	1 658	0	1 474	410	4 872	0	35
Jordan	2 191	1 235	337	1 419	15 959	1 780	1 576	24 498	1 657	225
Kazakhstan	1 001	1 572	514	1 368	0	814	326	5 595	0	4
Kenya	7 330	2 453	2 175	10 620	53 541	2 700	3 062	81 881	1 117	1 285

Kiribati	30	54	0	0	0	472	55	611	0	0
Kuwait	4 992	0	0	0	0	238	106	5 336	0	86
Kyrgyzstan	2 255	1 245	603	1 176	0	668	395	6 342	836	157
Lao People's Dem Republic	3 408	5 517	1 217	4 661	2 324	1 875	2 974	21 975	2 717	110
Lebanon	7 969	1 731	517	1 335	0	1 515	2 313	15 380	2 354	529
Lesotho	1 648	1 470	397	3 342	23 292	1 454	630	32 233	1 708	101
Liberia	1 126	306	559	10 846	47 469	1 947	777	63 029	0	353
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	2 859	11	0	0	0	627	3 628	7 125	0	3 190
Madagascar	5 976	2 048	2 133	6 401	10 467	2 266	6 687	35 978	3 421	1 828
Malawi	7 948	2 463	3 175	19 328	61 194	1 490	2 629	98 227	1 436	924
Malaysia	1 875	2 770	222	449	0	1 224	48	6 587	0	2
Maldives	982	440	279	598	0	1 638	27	3 963	0	27
Mali	6 808	6 916	1 983	8 611	6 355	3 239	1 529	35 441	6 332	483
Malta	0	83	0	0	0	227	64	374	0	0
Marshall Islands	57	33	0	0	0	385	15	490	0	0
Mauritania	4 144	207	1 435	4 698	24 681	2 247	1 366	38 778	813	777
Mauritius	289	366	66	474	0	1 183	12	2 389	799	7
Mexico	12 739	4 470	2 542	1 557	0	1 968	10 804	34 080	474	4 636
Mongolia	2 770	2 277	1 488	1 523	0	2 737	1 128	11 922	1 503	61
Morocco	4 850	1 521	2 095	2 097	391	2 953	6 690	20 598	2 237	534
Mozambique	20 696	4 433	9 044	18 340	67 055	2 883	6 810	129 261	7 012	2 189
Myanmar	9 471	1	1 732	15 167	1 989	4 681	2 143	35 183	0	796
Namibia	1 575	607	809	3 060	1 338	2 098	1 264	10 751	122	937
Nauru	0	0	0	0	0	126	16	142	0	0
Nepal	9 699	3 922	2 830	14 949	16 939	5 288	7 439	61 066	1 298	2 635
Nicaragua	10 777	1 849	2 121	3 688	7 882	1 485	1 845	29 646	1 409	244
Niger	6 453	3 797	3 105	11 589	2 590	3 247	2 102	32 883	2 218	639
Nigeria	6 758	8 352	6 596	31 590	0	4 020	23 932	81 247	5 198	12 053
Oman	0	7	22	626	0	966	883	2 504	0	696
Pakistan	15 540	3 851	4 874	30 898	31 190	4 519	15 192	106 063	5 686	5 694
Palau	0	0	0	0	0	65	57	122	0	10
Panama	126 357	65	422	890	0	1 018	13 294	142 046	3 174	1 956
Papua New Guinea	835	445	409	1 539	0	1 940	241	5 410	199	103
Paraguay	15 115	1 818	668	1 146	0	689	27	19 464	588	1
Peru	98 385	3 352	1 555	4 589	3 546	2 542	9 123	123 093	3 420	7 193
Philippines	5 615	3 555	3 723	6 274	0	2 691	3 785	25 643	5 461	1 468
Poland	1 060	1 823	79	0	0	406	233	3 600	0	18
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	45	39	84	0	18
Qatar	35	0	0	0	0	146	438	619	0	41
Republic of Korea	1 109	149	0	0	0	1 686	2 424	5 368	0	397
Romania	1 710	488	481	2 989	0	950	653	7 271	1 466	63
Rwanda	6 001	11 806	1 953	5 532	17 381	2 187	1 753	46 612	4 631	572
Samoa	374	403	0	0	0	1 151	84	2 012	0	0
Sao Tome and Principe	464	291	258	669	629	1 056	219	3 586	495	23

[illegible]

Anguilla	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	0	0
Aruba	116	0	0	0	0	0	19	135	0	19
Bermuda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
British Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	77	0	77	0	0
Cayman Islands	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	0	0
Cook Islands	74	45	0	0	0	349	0	468	0	0
French Guiana	0	0	0	0	0	52	0	52	0	0
French Polynesia	0	0	0	0	0	27	0	27	0	0
Guadeloupe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guam	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	6	0	0
Hong Kong, China	101	0	0	0	0	1	0	102	0	0
Macau	0	0	0	0	0	18	83	101	0	83
Martinique	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montserrat	155	50	0	0	0	0	0	205	0	0
Nauru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	31	0	0	0	0	152	353	536	0	353
New Caledonia	0	0	0	0	0	10	112	121	0	112
Niue	17	39	0	0	0	58	0	114	0	0
Reunion	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	40	0	0
Saint Helena	326	0	0	0	0	56	0	382	0	0
Tokelau Islands	169	0	0	0	0	55	0	224	0	0
Turks and Caicos Islands	178	5	0	0	0	27	0	210	0	0
Total Recipient non-member States or areas	1 247	139	0	0	0	925	567	2 877	0	567
Total other	54 074	21 996	3 777	22 849	40 706	13 472	47 241	204 114	21 359	5 318
Total all countries	1 635 458	506 938	213 361	1 092 310	3 183 430	298 997	878 105	7 808 598	288 554	305 028
Inter country										
Africa	20 110	20 554	7 278	12 874	2 036	46 942	150 140	259 935	0	46 482
Asia and the Pacific	8 815	11 476	5 631	6 733	10 363	29 388	54 919	127 325	0	12 849
Europe	4 568	13 205	1 838	2 882	0	21 659	45 561	89 713	0	11 071
Latin America	13 340	9 342	2 461	2 657	0	29 072	31 439	88 311	0	2 314
Arab States	5 075	5 310	2 279	3 730	49 725	32 666	443 687	542 473	0	10 724
Global	36 909	33 186	36 599	45 645	0	8 999	220 963	382 301	0	104 395
Interregional	11 835	21 896	0	0	0	46 384	160 096	240 211	0	146
Total inter-country	100 652	114 969	56 087	74 520	62 125	215 110	1 106 806	1 730 269	0	187 980
Not elsewhere classified	853	52 718	3 438	41 211	29 764	4 060	7 196	139 239	0	2 868

Grand total	1 736 963	674 625	272 885	1 208 041	3 275 319	518 167	1 992 107	9 678 106	288 554	495 875
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**Table B-3. Expenditures on operational activities of the united Nations system,
by recipient country or region, 2003 (development grants and loans from IFAD)
Thousands of US dollars)**

	UNDP	UNDP- admin. funds	UNFPA	UNICEF	WFP	Specialized agencies regular budget	Extra Budgetary	Total Develop. Grants	Memo Item Ifad	Self- support.
AFRICA										
Country	265 237	104 048	93 917	496 145	1528 325	125 896	204 921	2 818 489	115 986	62 036
Regional	20 110	20 554	7 278	12 874	2 036	46 942	150 140	259 935	0	46 482
Subtotal	285 347	124 602	101 195	509 019	1530 361	172 838	355 061	3 078 424	115 986	108 518
ASIA and the PACIFIC										
Country	239 955	169 847	80 833	397 778	433 725	99 942	189 785	1 611 865	80 456	46 605
Regional	8 815	11 476	5 631	6 733	10 363	29 388	54 919	127 325	0	12 849
Subtotal	248 770	181 323	86 464	404 511	444 088	129 330	244 704	1 739 190	80 456	59 454
AMERICAS										
Country	993 422	52 364	29 148	64 399	51 719	39 081	178 515	1 408 647	47 020	125 966
Regional	13 340	9 342	2 461	2 657	0	29 072	31 439	88 311		2 314
Subtotal	1 006 762	61 706	31 609	67 056	51 719	68 153	209 954	1 496 958	47 020	128 280
WESTERN ASIA										
Country	57 794	194 690	8 418	114 962	1169 825	18 642	258 943	1 823 274	23 513	63 335
Regional	5 075	5 310	2 279	3 730	49 725	32 666	443 687	542 473		10 724
Subtotal	62 869	200 000	10 697	118 692	1219 550	51 309	702 630	2 365 747	23 513	74 059
EUROPE										
Country	63 351	28 218	3 111	23 854	17 392	13 274	27 214	176 414	21 579	6 020
Regional	4 568	13 205	1 838	2 882	0	21 659	45 561	89 713		11 071
Subtotal	67 919	41 423	4 949	26 736	17 392	34 933	72 775	266 128	21 579	17 091
Interregional, global other countries and not elsewhere classified*	65 296	65 571	37 970	82 027	12 208	61 604	406 982	731 659	0	108 474
Grand Total	1 736 963	674 625	272 885	1 208 041	3 275 319	518 167	1 992 106	9 678 106	288 554	495 875

* Including CIS states

**Table B-4. Expenditure on grant-financed development by organization
or agency of the United Nations system and other entities, 2003
(Thousands of US dollars)**

Recipients	Total	UNDP	UNDP Admin. Funds	UNFPA	UNICEF	WFP	Regular Budget	Extra Budgetary
UN/DESA	53 996	9 125	5 595	546	0	0	8 577	30 154
ECA	9 981	726	0	404	0	0	3 675	5 176
ECE	8 419	67	0	277	0	0	1 410	6 664
ECLAC	10 761	561	4	643	0	0	2 391	7 161
ESCAP	1 276	810	0	466	0	0	0	0
ESCWA	3 162	89	0	54	0	0	1 947	1 073
UNCHS	30 064	6 305	663	0	0	0	0	23 096
UNCTAD	22 964	2 939	0	0	0	0	1 114	18 911
UNEP	61 554	0	0	0	0	0	4 303	57 251
0								
Subtotal	202 177	20 623	6 262	2 390	0	0	23 417	149 485
FAO	379 207	7 301	151	1 144	0	0	61 299	309 312
IAEA	73 193	0	4	0	0	0	66 626	6 562
ICAO	99 152	7 848	0	0	0	0	0	91 305
ILO	134 867	4 448	0	46	0	0	18 300	112 073
IMF	3 672	3 231	441	0	0	0	0	0
IMO	12 731	50	1 573	0	0	0	6 825	4 283
ITC	20 362	485	486	0	0	0	0	19 391
ITU	22 257	1 064	0	0	0	0	7 374	13 819
WHO	841 887	812	0	2 080	0	0	273 724	565 272
WIPO	30 553	0	0	0	0	0	23 910	6 643
WMO	14 593	1 341	170	0	0	0	0	13 081
WTO	1 944	1 238	0	0	0	0	0	706
WORLD BANK	1 094	408	686	0	0	0	0	0
WFP	1 208 041	0	0	0	0	1 208 041	0	0
UNDP a/	1 114 914	262 044	421 862	949	0	0	16 036	414 023
UNESCO	276 705	3 807	542	241	0	0	13 901	258 214
UNFPA	148 563	0	0	148 563	0	0	0	0
UNICEF	3275 546	0	0	227	3 275 319	0	0	0
UNIDO	99 952	2 514	4 107	0	0	0	9 800	83 530
UPU	2 916	1		0	0	0	1 258	1 657
Other	12 242	51	12 191	0	0	0	0	0
Government	1 669 907	1 402 272	190 129	77 506	0	0	0	0
Not elsewhere classified	93 186	17 425	36 022	39 739	0	0	0	0

TOTAL	9 739 660	1 736 962	674 626	272 885	3 275 319	1 208 041	522 470	2 049 358
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a/ Includes UNITAR, UNRWA, UNOPS

**Table B-5. Expenditures on grant-financed development activities
of the United Nations system, by sector 2003
(Thousands of US dollars)**

CEB Programme Classification Categories	% of total	Total	UNDP	UNDP Admin. funds	UNFPA	UNICEF	WFP	Specialized agencies	
								Regular budget	Extra- budgetary
01 Political affairs	1.4	180 228	75 717	94 542	0	0	0	2 598	7 371
02 General development issues	11.0	1060 723	662 363	79 103	0	271 905	0	14 176	33 176
03 General statistics	0.1	53 159	13 677	2 563	0	34 428	0	1 437	1 054
04 Natural resources	1.3	177 136	66 998	31 723	0	0	62 040	5 434	10 941
05 Energy	0.8	159 713	21 553	126 267	0	0	0	6 160	5 733
06 Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	9.0	699 640	38 541	6 740	0	0	263 389	74 786	316 184
07 Industry	0.1	26 458	9 604	3 001	0	0	0	5 094	8 759
08 Transport	3.0	219 500	60 237	3 790	0	0	46 933	7 159	101 381
09 Communications and information	0.7	157 463	71 810	9 160	0	28 725	0	10 638	37 130
10 Trade and development	0.5	95 424	25 171	5 165	0	0	0	3 704	61 384
11 Population	4.0	274 824	954	0	272 885	0	0	227	758
12 Human settlements	2.0	203 652	24 510	10 002	0	541	144 166	0	24 433
13 Health	18.0	1 707 409	194 851	6 448	0	483 680	157 101	295 000	570 329
14 Education	6.0	610 291	60 134	2 551	0	152 643	244 564	10 352	140 047
15 Employment	0.6	151 037	86 505	21 872	0	0	0	9 834	32 826
16 Humanitarian assistance	31.0	2 936 352	46 779	45 353	0	53 343	2357 126	16 524	417 227
17 Social development	5.0	411 635	180 307	61 830	0	72 532	0	5 619	91 347
18 Culture	0.3	45 367	4 142	1 559	0	0	0	4 529	35 137
19 Science and technology	0.5	85 627	7 331	4 511	0	0	0	34 542	39 243
20 Environment	4.0	350 855	79 429	93 868	0	110 243	0	10 008	57 307
21 Unspecified	0.7	71 613	6 350	64 578	0	0	0	348	337
Total	100.0	9 678 106	1 736 963	674 626	272 885	1 208 040	3 275 319	518 169	1 992 104

**Table-B6. United Nations system: expenditures on operational activities
for development in the least developed countries
2001 to 2003 by source of funding**

Source of funds	Millions of dollars			% of total allotted to least developed countries		
	2001	2002	2003	2001	2002	2003
UNDP main programmes	230.5	241.2	297.8	16	17	17
UNDP administered funds	94.6	158.0	166.5	19	25	24
UNFPA	89.2	106.7	111.1	29	35	40
UNICEF	447.4	372.6	561.8	45	36	46
Regular budget and extra-budgetary funds of specialized agencies	261.1	297.2	337.6	13	14	17
WFP	942.2	941.1	1481.3	54	60	45
IFAD a/	112.6	98.7	106.1	38	37	36

a/ Loan disbursements.